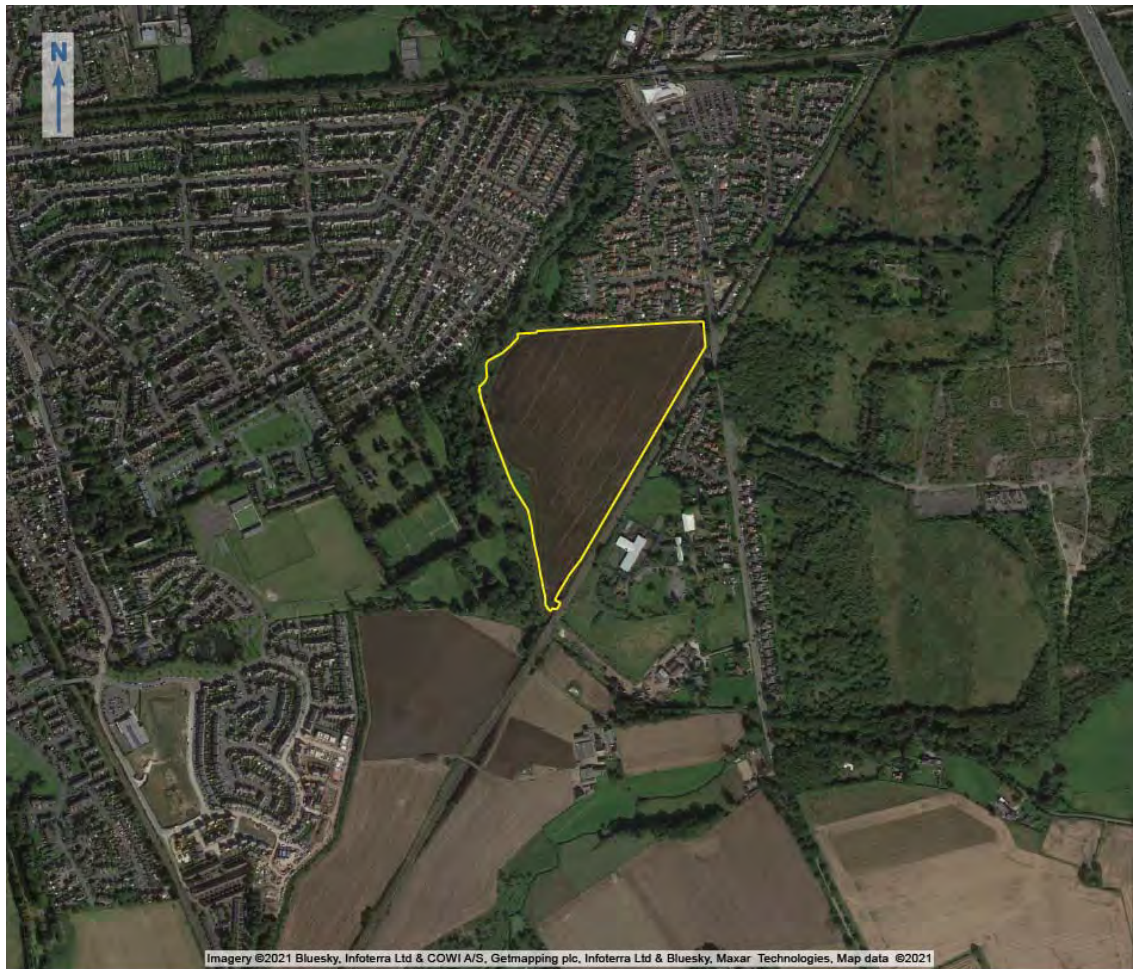




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# **Land at Red Bank (East of Mill Lane), Newton-le-Willows Borough of St. Helens, Merseyside Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment**



Report No: 3526.R01b

May 2022



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Creating an overlay of historic mapping (including 1st and 2nd edition OS Maps) and modern OS data can never be completely accurate. Creating a good approximation relies on using digital technologies to estimate and extrapolate the projection, orientation and scale of original maps by correlating known points on the modern OS grid with the historic mapping. This georeferencing 'distorts' the historic mapping to fit the modern grid using a set of known points chosen by the cartographer/illustrator.

Modern digitally produced OS mapping has a stated accuracy tolerance. The most detailed mapping at 1:1,250 (urban) will have a relative error of  $<\pm 0.5\text{m}$  up to 60m. On the ground that equates to an error between two points which are 60m apart on the ground. 95% of the time the scaled measurement would be between 59.1m and 60.9m (paraphrased from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/land-registry-plans-the-basis-of-land-registryapplications/land-registry-plans-the-basis-of-land-registry-plans-practice-guide-40-supplement-1>.)

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Wainhomes (hereafter the Client) has commissioned Nexus Heritage to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for an area of land to east of Mill Lane (red Bank), Newton-le-Willows, Borough of St. Helens, Merseyside (hereafter the 'Site') relative to an interest therein for a residential development of up to 125 dwellings.

The Site is located on farmland under an arable regime and is situated between the communication route of the A49 Mill Lane and the watercourse Newton Brook.

The aim of this Assessment is to determine, in so far as is reasonable by desk based research and a Site visit, the presence or absence of heritage assets and the character, survival and state of preservation of heritage assets on and in the vicinity of the Site.

The assessment comprises an examination of evidence secured from the Lancashire Record Office (LRO), the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (MHER), the Cheshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and incorporates other available published and unpublished data discernible from web-based sources such as the Heritage Gateway, PastScape and National Heritage List databases. A Site visit was conducted on the 28<sup>th</sup> April 2021 in dry conditions with poor light quality and moderate visibility.

Based on the archaeological and historical data collection and review undertaken for the Assessment, this report highlights any potential direct and indirect impacts to any heritage assets and provides options for appropriate measures for the treatment of known or suspected heritage assets within the framework of the planning process. This report has been undertaken in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists document, *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2020).

The Merseyside Historic Environment Record (MHER) records 195 non-designated heritage assets within an Assessment Area defined by a buffer of 1km around the Site's boundaries. Of these 195 assets, two are wholly or partially within the Site.

- The Battle of Winwick (part of that portion of the battlefield outside the boundary of the Registered Battlefield)
- A parcel of Historic Landscape Character (Field System)

In addition, the processes undertaken for the assessment have identified a further landscape feature which the Council may consider to qualify as non-designated heritage assets.

- A hedgerow

There are no registered World Heritage Site wholly or partly within in the Site or the Assessment Area.

There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Site or the Assessment Area.

There are seven Listed Buildings within the Assessment Area. There are no Listed Buildings within the Site.

There are no Conservation Areas coincident wholly or in part with the Site. There are two Conservation Areas within the Assessment Area – Vulcan Village, to the south-west of the Site and High Street Newton-le-Willows to the north of the Site.

There are no Registered Parks/Gardens within the Site or in the Assessment Area.

There are no Registered Battlefields wholly or partly within the Site, but the site of the Battle of Winwick (also known as Battle of Red Bank) of 1648 is located to the south-east of the Site.

## 2. PLANNING POLICY BACKGROUND

At the national level, the principal legislation governing the protection and enhancement of archaeological monuments of national importance is the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The 1979 Act provides protection to Scheduled Monuments. The consent of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport is required for works of demolition, destruction to or damage to a Scheduled Monument. There are no Scheduled Monuments within or in the immediate vicinity of the Site.

With respect to the cultural heritage of the built environment the *Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act 1990* applies. The Act sets out the legislative framework within which works and development affecting listed buildings and conservation areas must be considered. This states that:-

*"In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses" (s66(1))*

*"In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any [functions under or by virtue of] any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area." (s72(1))*

There are no Listed Buildings within the Site but there are 16 Listed Buildings within 1000m of the Site.

The Site is not wholly or partly within a Conservation Area. There are no Conservation Areas within 1000m of the Site.

Other known sites of cultural heritage/archaeological significance can be entered onto county-based Historic Environment Records under the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*.

The place of historic environment assets (non-designated archaeological sites/monuments/structures, non-designated historic landscapes and designated heritage assets) within the planning system is informed by the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*.

Various principles and policies related to cultural heritage and archaeology are set out in the NPPF which guide local planning authorities with respect to the wider historic environment.

The place of historic environment assets (including archaeological assets) within the planning system is informed by the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*.

Various principles and policies related to heritage and archaeology are set out in the NPPF which guide local planning authorities with respect to the wider historic environment. The following paragraphs from NPPF are particularly relevant and are quoted in full:

*"In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been*



*consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation." Para. 194.*

*"Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal." Para. 195.*

*"In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:*

*the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*

*the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*

*the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness." Para. 197.*

*"When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance. " Para. 198.*

*"Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*

*a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*

*b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional. " Para. 200.*

It should be noted that substantial harm is a high test which has been held to be "tantamount to destruction" (Bedford v SOS and Nuon [2013] EWHC 2847 (Admin)).

*"Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*

*a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*

*b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*

*c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*

*d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use." Para. 201.*

*"Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use." Para. 202.*

*"The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset." Para. 203.*

In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority must have regard to the national policy framework detailed in NPPF and other material considerations.

The western boundary of the Site incorporates a historic landscape feature in the form of hedgerow.

Statutory Instrument 1997, No 1160 – The hedgerow regulations 1997 remains in force and deals with hedgerows determined to be 'important' and permits control measures to be applied for their removal. Criteria for determination as 'important' include considerations related to archaeological and historical considerations. The relevant criteria are:

*1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose "historic" means existing before 1850.*

*2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which*

*(a) is included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1(schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979(35); or*

*(b) is recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record.*

*3. The hedgerow*

*(a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and*

*(b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.*

*4. The hedgerow*

*(a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or*

*(b) is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.*

*5. The hedgerow*

*(a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts (36); or*

*(b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system is*

*(i) substantially complete; or*

*(ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act (37), for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.*

There are c. 4,290m of hedgerow on the Site and an assessment of 'importance' based on archaeological and historic criteria is provided below.

In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority must have regard to the national policy framework detailed in NPPF and other material considerations.

With respect to local planning policies the 2012 *St. Helens Local Plan Core Strategy* (to be read as a whole and alongside the saved 1998 *St Helens Unitary Development Plan* (UDP) policies, and the other Development Plan Document policies) provides the local planning policy framework.

Provision for heritage is encapsulated within *Policy CQL 4 Heritage and Landscape*

*The Council will protect, conserve, preserve and enhance St. Helens historic built environment and landscape character including designated and undesignated heritage assets such as Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Ancient [sic] Monuments, archaeological sites and buildings and structures of local interest by:*

*1. Protecting landscape character as well as important urban open space from development which would harm these assets;*

*2. Enhancing the value of St. Helens' historic built environment and landscape character by implementing Conservation Area Management Plans, education, interpretation and public access measures;*

*3. Ensuring all new development respects the significance and distinctive quality of the built and historic environment and landscape character and is of a high standard of design, reinforcing St. Helens' local distinctiveness; and*

*4. Ensuring that all development is located and designed in a way that is sensitive to its historic landscape and setting and retains or enhances the character and context.*

The following saved policies related to heritage matters from the 1998 St. Helens Unitary Development Plan remain in force.

*Policy: ENV23 Archaeology*

*In considering development proposals affecting archaeological sites or remains the Council will:*

*(i) require developers, landowners and other interested parties to take full account of known or anticipated archaeological remains in their proposals;*

*(ii) normally resist any proposal adversely affecting a Scheduled Ancient [sic] Monument;*

- (iii) normally refuse planning permission where:
- (a) in the opinion of the Council, insufficient information is provided to determine the archaeological impact or development;
  - (b) the development would prejudice the preservation of archaeological features where they are found;
  - (c) in those situations where preservation is not feasible, adequate provision has not been made for the excavation and recording of the site.

*Policy: ENV24A Designation and Review of Conservation Areas*

*In considering whether the designation of Conservation Areas is necessary in order to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of an area, the Council will apply the following criteria:*

- (i) *the area should have a special architectural or historic character and interest, which is desirable to preserve or enhance;*
- (ii) *the area should mainly comprise buildings and the spaces between buildings but may include peripheral land where it is important to the setting of the core area;*
- (iii) *while the area may contain Listed Buildings this is not essential. The spaces between buildings will include roads, footpaths, walls, fencing, railings, gates, landscaped areas, trees and other features of landscape interest;*
- (iv) *the resources available for designation, consultation and enhancement*

*Policy: ENV24B Development in Conservation Areas Policy*

Not relevant to the application.

*Policy: ENV25 Listed Buildings Policy*

*The Council will seek to protect Listed Buildings, and their settings from harmful development and in considering applications for Listed Building Consent the Council will:*

- (i) *require that all alterations are in keeping with the character of the building;*
- (ii) *seek continued occupation or alternative use of the building in preference to demolition.*

Both the national and local planning policies establish a series of tests which will be discussed in the conclusion below.

A Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) - *St Helens List of Locally Important Buildings* - has been adopted by the Council. The SPD is a material consideration in assessing any planning application for works to a locally listed building before a decision is made. The application does not involve any works to a locally listed building. However the SPD includes for new development which is in close proximity to or in the grounds of buildings included in the local list to ensure that its setting is safeguarded/enhanced and not compromised. This can be achieved through appropriate positioning, layout, design and landscaping. The local list is not available on the Council website (<https://www.sthelens.gov.uk/planning-building-control/natural-built-and-historic-environment/buildings-of-local-interest/>) and there does not appear to an interactive map to check the relative locations of the Site and any locally

listed buildings. Therefore, it is not possible to say definitively if the proposed development is in close proximity to or in the grounds of any buildings included in the local list. However, it is reasonable to assume that the Site is not in the grounds of any locally listed building

### **3. GEOLOGICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND PEDOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

The Site is situated to the south of the core of Newton-le-Willows, (Fig. 1). The Site is triangular in outline and extends over an area of *c.* 12.55ha. The approximate site centre is at Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference SJ 59222 94742.

The Site is bounded to the east by Newton Brook and to the east by a railway line, expecting there is a small stretch of the A249 Mill Lane which forms the eastern boundary at the northern part of the Site. To the north the boundary is formed by a fences and hedges to the rear gardens of dwellings on Wayfarers Drive.

The Site is under an arable regime and comprises a single field (Fig. 2).

The British Geological Survey (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) identifies the bedrock underlying the Site as Chester Formation Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 247 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period, in a local environment previously dominated by rivers.

The British Geological Survey (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) has no records for the superficial deposits at the Site.

The British Geological Survey records no boreholes within the Site, (<https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The Cranfield Soil and Agrifoods Institute Soilscales map characterises of the soil cover on the Site as freely draining slightly acid sandy soils (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/>).

A recently compiled geoenvironmental investigation report records historic landfill at the Site identified as a refuse tip (REFA 2020, 32). The landfill area extends over the southern part of the Site. The waste licence was first recorded on 31/12/1961 and last recorded on 31/12/1971. Such landfill activities will have altered the stratigraphic profile of the Site and also, depending on the nature of the deposited material, possibly introduced a range of 20<sup>th</sup> century artefactual items into the stratigraphic profile.

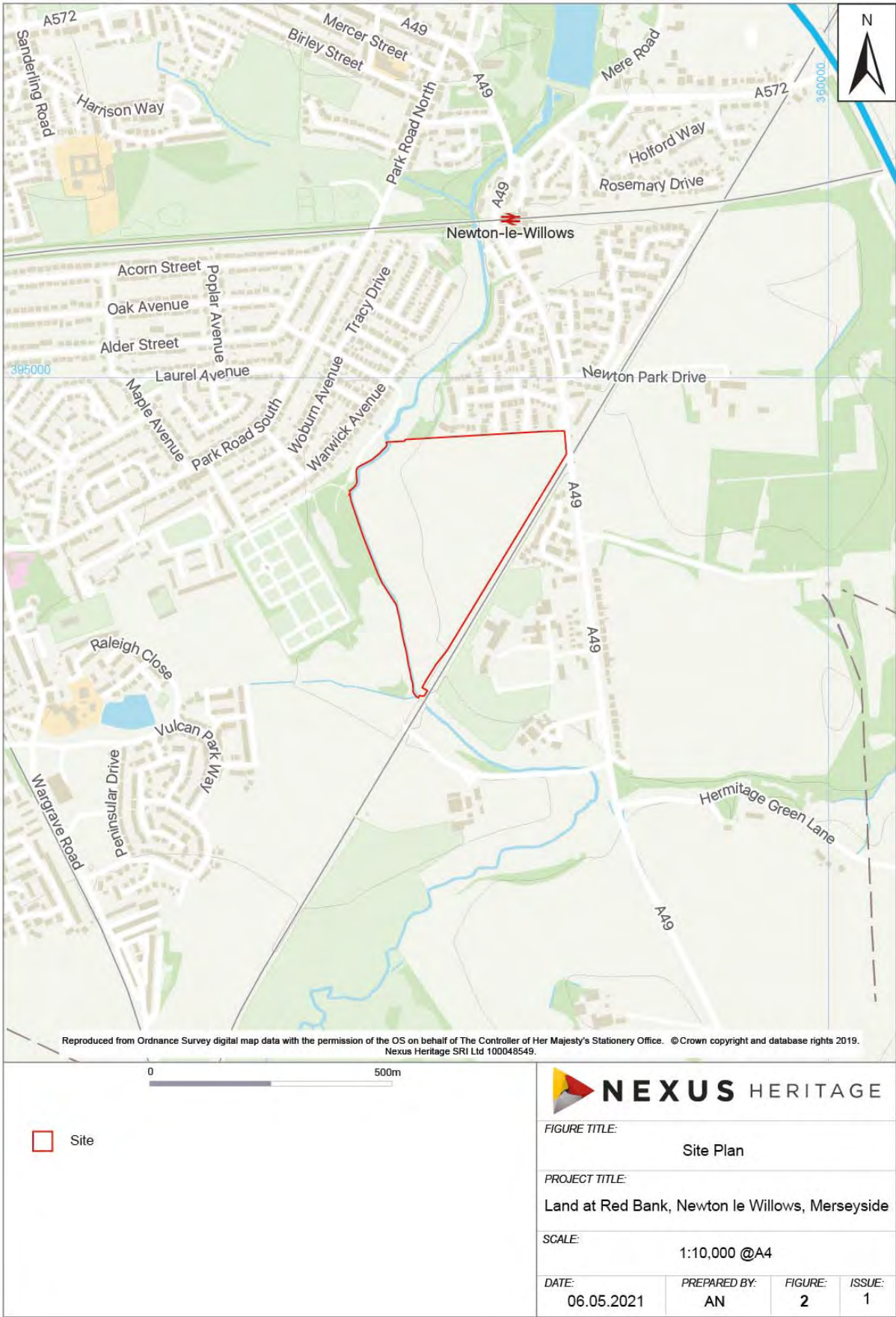
There are no known surface or underground mine working for coal or any other mineral within the Site (REFA 2020, 114)

The geoenvironmental report also detailed the results of 32 mechanically excavated test pits and 23 window sample boreholes on the Site. The broad conclusion was that the topsoil at the Site was a dark brown slightly gravelly clayey sand extending to depths of 0.15m – 0.30m bgl. Interestingly, given the historic indication of land fill at the Site there was no Made Ground identified in any of the exploratory incursions. The topsoil succeeded a compositionally variable layer of geologically lain superficial deposits in the form of orange brown gravelly fine to coarse sand, extending from 0.15m – 4.45m bgl; reddish brown mottled grey slightly gravelly slightly sandy clay extending from 0.15m – 2.20m bgl and; a reddish brown mottled grey slightly clayey fine to medium sand extending from 0.15m – 2.50m bgl (RETA 2020).





Figure 1: Site Location



**Figure 2: Site Plan**



## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### Introduction

The following section is a summary of the heritage evidence found within a 1,000m radius of the Assessment Site; this wider area is referred to as the 'Assessment Area'. The evidence has been compiled from the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (MHER), the Cheshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), the Lancashire Record Office (LRO), and other documentary and cartographic sources. The data collected is considered to provide a good indication of the character, distribution and survival of any potential heritage assets within and in the vicinity of the Site and helps define its importance. The locations of the identified heritage assets within the Assessment Area are shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5 below and are also detailed in a basic gazetteer embedded within the figures as appropriate. The gazetteer for designated heritage assets recorded by the MHER, cross-referenced to the MHER MLA and PRN references to ensure completion of coverage, is provided within Figure 3. The gazetteer for non-designated heritage assets recorded by the MHER, cross-referenced to the MHER MLA and PRN references, is provided at Appendices A and B.

There are ten designated heritage assets within the Assessment Area, seven of which are Listed Buildings, two of which are Conservation Areas and one of which is a Registered Battlefield. None of these assets is wholly or partly within the Site.

There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks/Gardens, wholly or partly within in the Assessment Area.

There are 195 non-designated heritage assets within an Assessment Area defined by a buffer of 1km around the Site's boundaries. Of these 195 assets, two are wholly or partially within the Site.

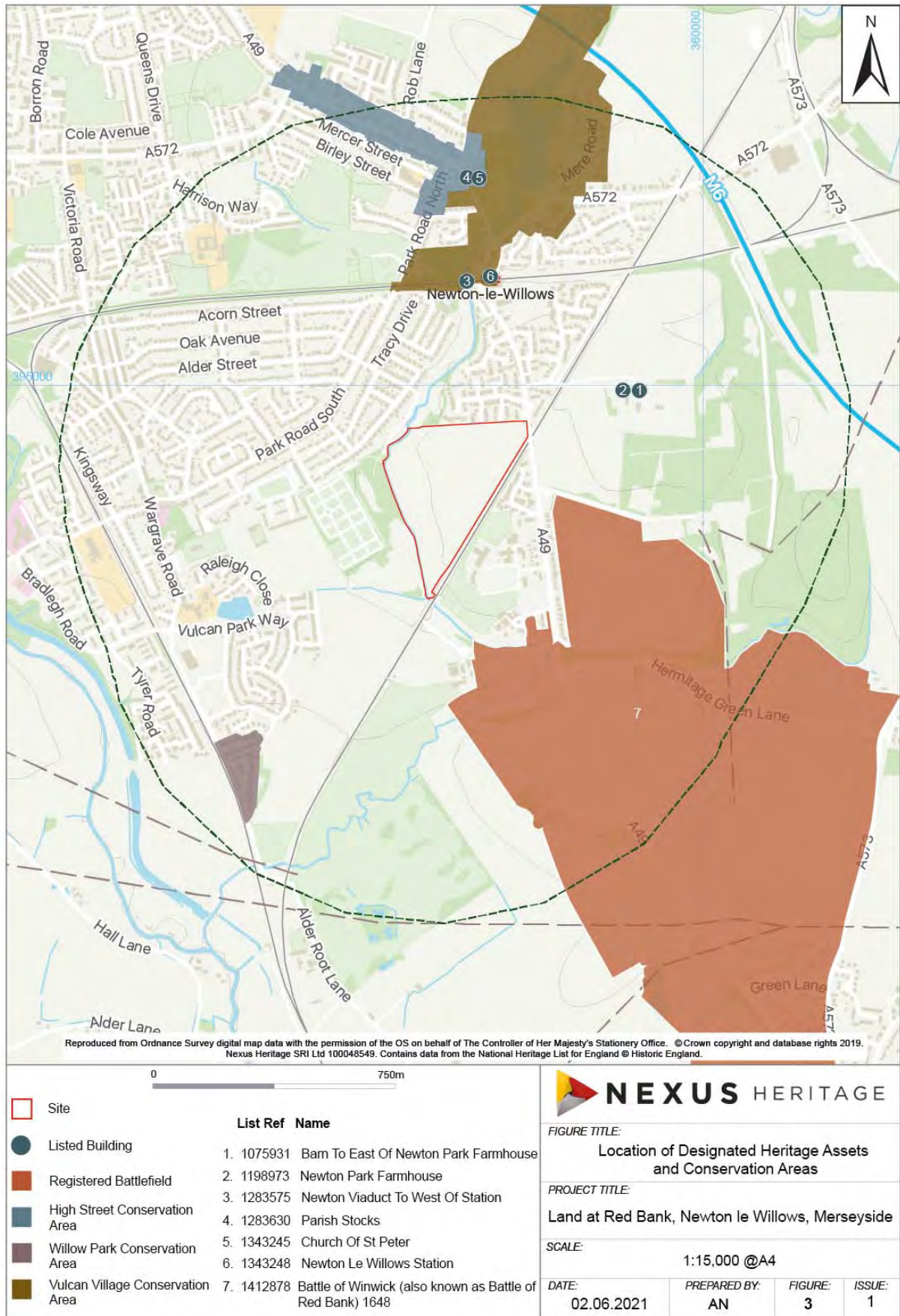
- The Battle of Winwick (part of that portion of the battlefield outside the boundary of the Registered Battlefield)
- A parcel of Historic Landscape Character (Field System)

In addition, the processes undertaken for the assessment have identified a further landscape feature which the Council may consider to qualify as non-designated heritage assets.

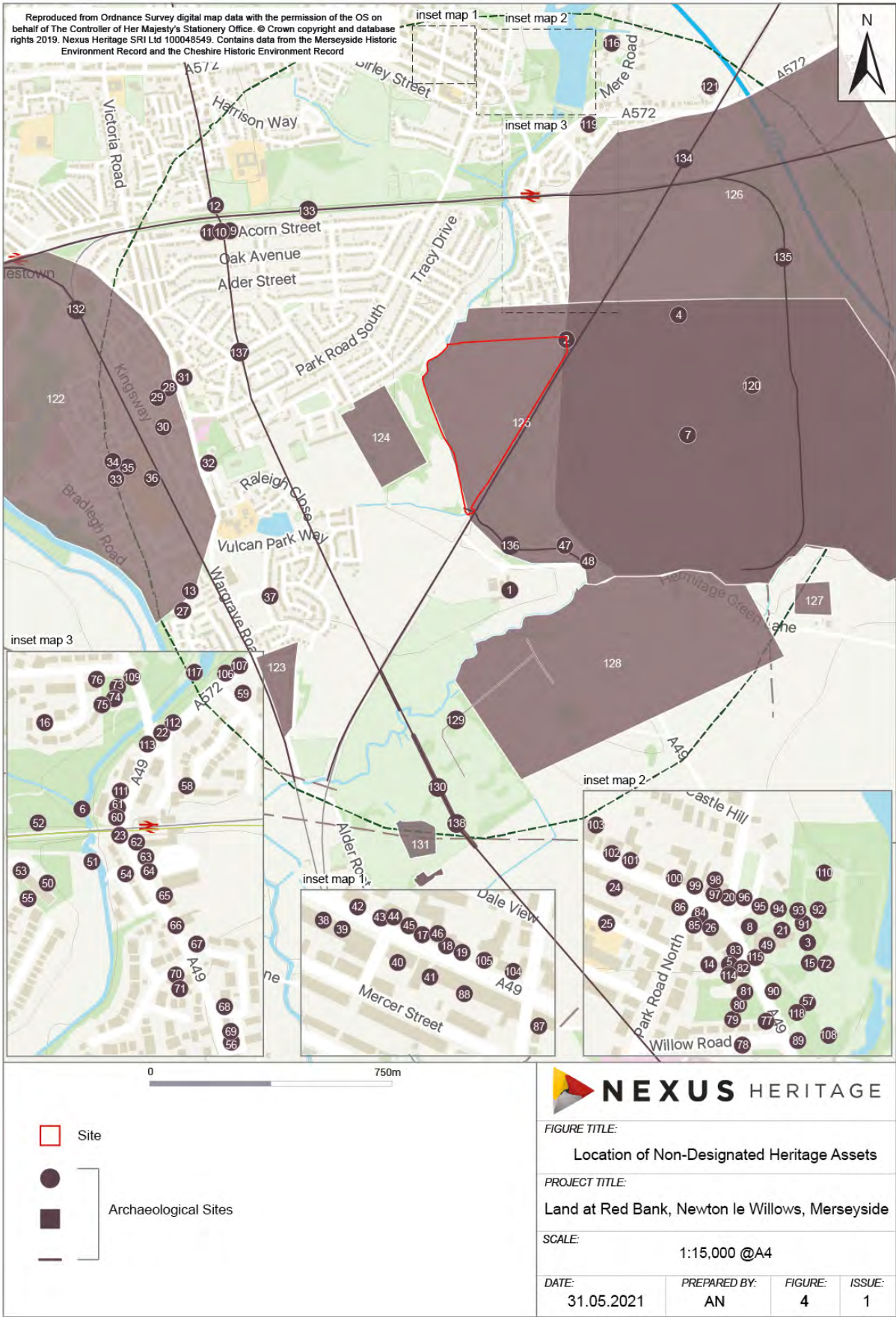
- A hedgerow

There are no township or parish boundaries within the Site.

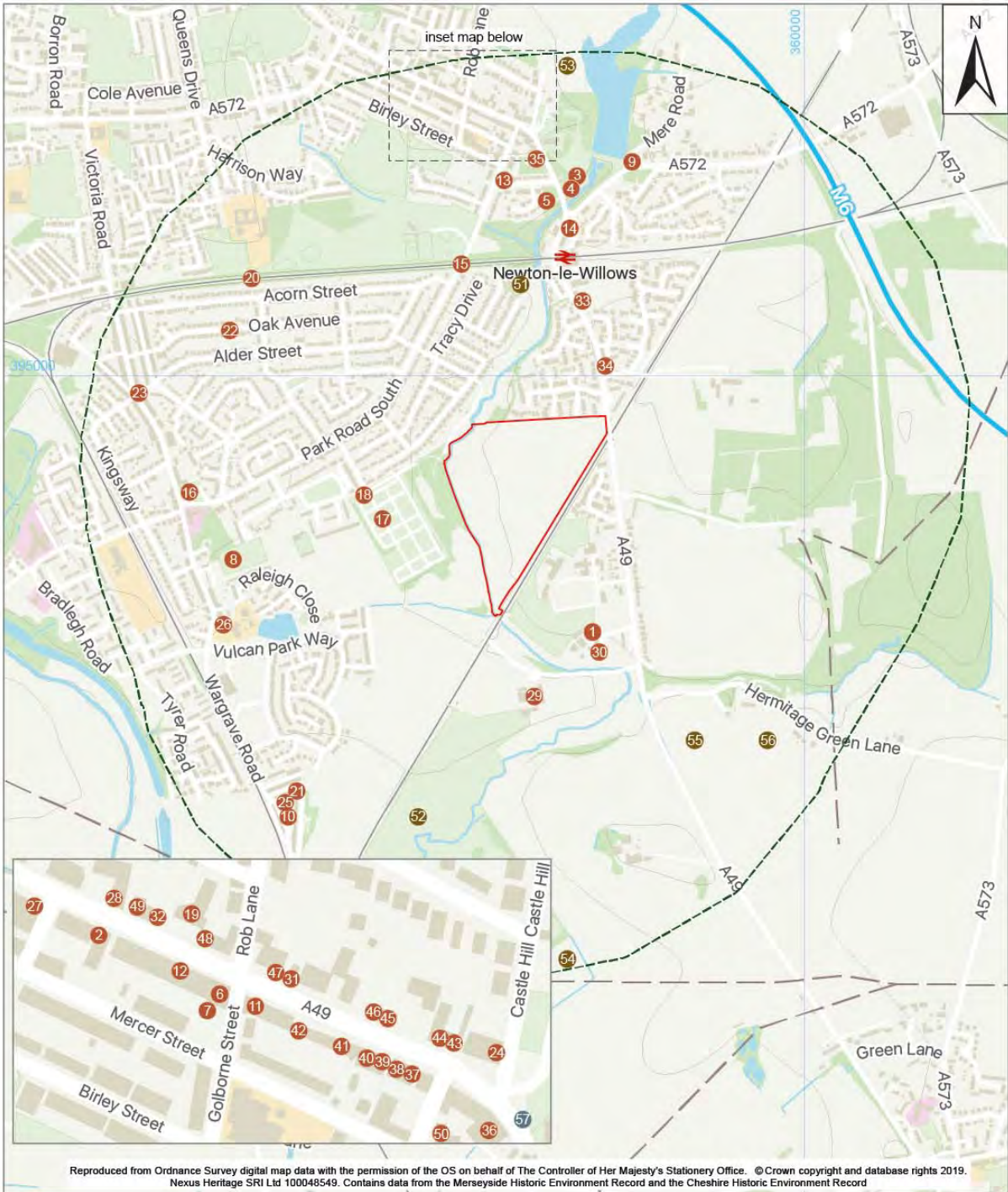
It is understood that the Council does maintain a lists of Locally Listed Buildings but this is not available on the Council website.



**Fig 3: Location of Designated Historic Assets**



**Fig. 4: Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Archaeological Sites)**



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid red; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Site</li> <li><span style="color: red; font-size: 1.2em; margin-right: 5px;">●</span> Non-Designated Historic Buildings</li> <li><span style="color: green; font-size: 1.2em; margin-right: 5px;">●</span> Findspots</li> <li><span style="color: blue; font-size: 1.2em; margin-right: 5px;">●</span> Placenames</li> </ul>		<p><i>FIGURE TITLE:</i> Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets</p> <p><i>PROJECT TITLE:</i> Land at Red Bank, Newton le Willows, Merseyside</p> <p><i>SCALE:</i> 1:15,000 @A4</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;"><i>DATE:</i> 24.05.2021</td> <td style="width: 25%;"><i>PREPARED BY:</i> AN</td> <td style="width: 25%;"><i>FIGURE:</i> 5</td> <td style="width: 25%;"><i>ISSUE:</i> 1</td> </tr> </table>		<i>DATE:</i> 24.05.2021	<i>PREPARED BY:</i> AN	<i>FIGURE:</i> 5	<i>ISSUE:</i> 1
<i>DATE:</i> 24.05.2021	<i>PREPARED BY:</i> AN	<i>FIGURE:</i> 5	<i>ISSUE:</i> 1				

**Fig 5: Location of Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Non-Designated Historic Buildings, Findspots and Placenames)**

## **Prehistoric Period: Palaeolithic (500,000 - 12,000 BC), Mesolithic (12,000 – 4,000 BC) Neolithic (4,000 – 1,800 BC), Bronze Age (1,800 - 600 BC) and Iron Age (600 - 43 AD)**

The MHER records no known prehistoric finds or sites within the Site. However, the presence of prehistoric communities is indicated in the wider landscape by archaeological discoveries such as two Mesolithic flints found at Cheshire Court, Newton-le-Willows in 2006, a Neolithic polished flint celt, found east of Wargrave Road, c.1859 and a post hole with a probable Bronze Age flint scraper within it at the rear of No. 87 and 89 Acorn Street, Newton-le-Willows in 1995.

There is a low probability that artefacts or archaeological deposits dating to this period are present within the Site. However, given the recovery of artefacts in the vicinity, the possibility of such artefacts and deposits being present on Site cannot be entirely discounted

### **Romano-British Period (43- 410 AD).**

The Romano-British period (c. AD 43 – AD 410) is very well represented in the archaeological record of north-west England and many industrial and military sites, linked by a road network, have been intensively investigated.

A number of Roman period features, or at least their suspected presence, is recorded within the Assessment Area.

The principal interest from this period is the route of a Roman road between Wilderspool and Wigan, probably built between AD 69-77 or AD 85-117 which is located to the west of the Site.

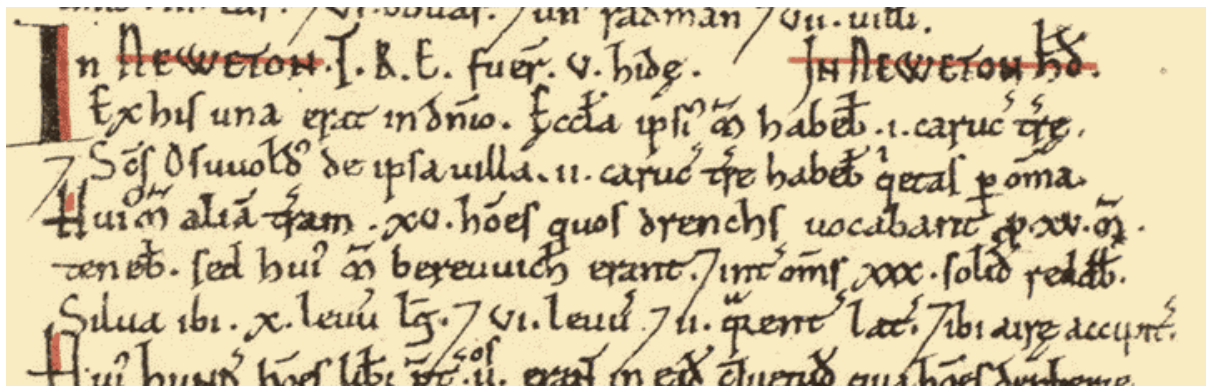
This road provides a landscape context for the Romano-British period but whilst there is a low probability that artefacts or archaeological deposits dating to this period are present within the Site the possibility of Romano-British artefacts and deposits being present on Site cannot be discounted given the Site's location, relatively close to a Roman road.

### **Saxon/Early Medieval Period (410 - 1066 AD)**

There are no confirmed archaeological remains from the Saxon/early medieval period recorded in the Site or within the wider Assessment Area. However Newton is an early medieval settlement. The place name Newton has been interpreted as of English origin, *nēowe tūn* (new farm). The district name of Makerfield can perhaps claim to a British origin, from the linguistic element *magwyr* meaning wall or ruin (Potter 1960, 4, 12).

Before the Norman Conquest Newton was the head of a hundred assessed at five hides. One of the hides, including Newton itself, was held in demesne by Edward the Confessor, as lord of the manor (<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol4/pp132-137>).

Newton is mentioned in the Domesday Book. The tenant-in-chief in 1086 is identified as Roger of Poitou Land of Roger of Poitou and the land and resources are 6 lord's lands. Woodland 10 leagues, 6 leagues and 2 furlongs mixed measures, 1 church and 1 church lands. The annual value to lord was 1 pound 10 shillings in 1086 (Phillimore reference: Cheshire R2,1.).



Notwithstanding toponymical considerations, the Newton area was clearly inhabited by a community, certainly by the mid-11<sup>th</sup> century but the extent of the settlement and the layout and use of fields, woodland and, waste is uncertain.

The early-medieval period can be poorly represented through artefactual evidence, so the lack of recorded entries in the sources for the Assessment Area should not necessarily be taken as an indication of a lack of activity. The historic and archaeological evidence for the Assessment Area for this period suggests, however, that the archaeological potential for the Assessment Site for the Saxon/Early Medieval Period is low.

### Medieval Period (1066 - 1485 AD)

There are multiple medieval sites and find-spots recorded within the Assessment Area on the HER, but none within the Site.

With respect to the history of the area the fee or barony of Makerfield was formed in the medieval period which covered much the same area as the ancient hundred, and Newton became the head of the barony. The descent of this fee and its successive lords - Banastre, Langton, Fleetwood, and Legh - is of some minor provincial interest.

With respect to the Manor in 1346 Sir Robert de Langton held the plough-lands by the service of one knight's fee. A grant of free warren was obtained by Robert Banastre in 1257 and licence to crenellate the mansion by Robert de Langton in 1341. (<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol4/pp132-137>).

Hey Hall is thought to have been built at the location of a former moated medieval site. The field name of gallows Croft is thought to commemorate the location of the medieval gallows near Winwick Road. Newton Hall was the manor house, recording in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, but it no longer stands – having been demolished and its location now under the railway. The Newton medieval park is recorded from the early 14<sup>th</sup> century and it is likely to have been located to the north-east of the Site. The site of Newton Chapel, founded in 1284 is at Church Street, Newton-le-Willows, suggesting a maturing settlement with parishioners. The settlement is also thought to have been provided with a watermill, complete with dam, on the Newton Brook, at Mill Lane to the north of the Site. Possible ridge and furrow earthworks denoting medieval ploughing are on land east of Newton Lake. Within the urban centre of Newton-le-Willows, at Church Street, was the medieval stone cross. This was replaced with an obelisk in 1819. Settlement evidence within this core takes the form of post holes and an associated pottery sherd at Acorn Street and medieval pottery sherds found during an archaeological watching brief at 8 Church Street. In the wider landscape artefact find spots include late medieval

pottery found though field-walking.

The Bloody Stone is a local landmark on the pedestrian footway on the eastern side of the a49 Mill Lane, just to the north-east of the Site. It is undated and has been moved at least once. Legend claims that it commemorates the site of the slaying of a Welsh knight by Sir William de Bradshaigh, in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

The historic and archaeological evidence for the Assessment Area for this period suggests, that the archaeological potential for the Assessment Site for the Medieval Period is low. Nevertheless it would not be uncommon for the field which makes up the Site to have been fertilized with refuse from the medieval settlement and a number of medieval period artefacts, particularly pottery sherds, to be present in the topsoil.

### **Post Medieval Period (1486 – Present)**

During this period neighbouring lords, acquired lands in Newton; and the prominent Legh family inherited the Haydock estate, and in 1660, Richard Legh purchased the Newton barony. He already owned a large part of the township (<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol4/pp132-137>).

The landscape of the Assessment Area witnessed multiple, significant changes to the topography during the post-medieval period, as a result of influences such as population growth in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and the development of communication infrastructure arising from industrialisation. This is recognised in the dominance of archaeological and heritage assets from this period within the recorded assets on the National Heritage List and the MHER. These assets include swathes of landscape, standing buildings, roads and railways, bridges, mineral extraction sites, kilns, farmsteads, mills, barns, dwellings, places of worship, manufactories, hotels, civic buildings, a cemetery, a water tower and air raid shelters. The most significant of the post-medieval buildings are those with designated heritage asset status, and these are illustrated on Fig. 3 above.

Small scale maps of the area from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century into the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Figs. 6, 7 and 8) provide some depiction of the landscape during this period but detail is lacking. However, it's interesting to note that the Yates' map of 1786 has the annotation *Baron's Mill* to the west of the Site suggesting Newton Mill, historically attested as early as 1200-1204 was known as the Baron's Mill. The Yates' map also shows apparent structures to the west of the in the northern stretch of the approach to Newton-le-Willows.

Greenwood's map of 1818 (Fig. 7) appears to show a similar landscape to that mapped by Yates, with the addition of the Warrington and Newton Railway, but adds nothing to an understanding of the Site.

Hennet's map of 1830 confirms construction of the Newton Railway, which continues to provide the eastern boundary of the Site. However, the map is at too small a scale to provide any meaningful data concerning the Site, other than there are no apparent built features within it.



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● Approximate Site Location

**NEXUS HERITAGE**

FIGURE TITLE:  
Yates Map of Lancashire, 1786

PROJECT TITLE:  
Land at Red Bank, Newton le Willows, Merseyside

SCALE:  
original scale: not known

DATE:	PREPARED BY:	FIGURE:	ISSUE:
01.06.2021	AN	6	1

Fig. 6: Yates' Map of Lancashire, 1786





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● Approximate Site Location



**NEXUS** HERITAGE

FIGURE TITLE:

Greenwood's Map of West Derby Hundred, 1818

PROJECT TITLE:

Land at Red Bank, Newton le Willows, Merseyside

SCALE:

original scale: not known

DATE:

02.06.2021

PREPARED BY:

AN

FIGURE:

7

ISSUE:

1

Fig. 7: Greenwood's Map of West Derby Hundred, 1818



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● Approximate Site Location

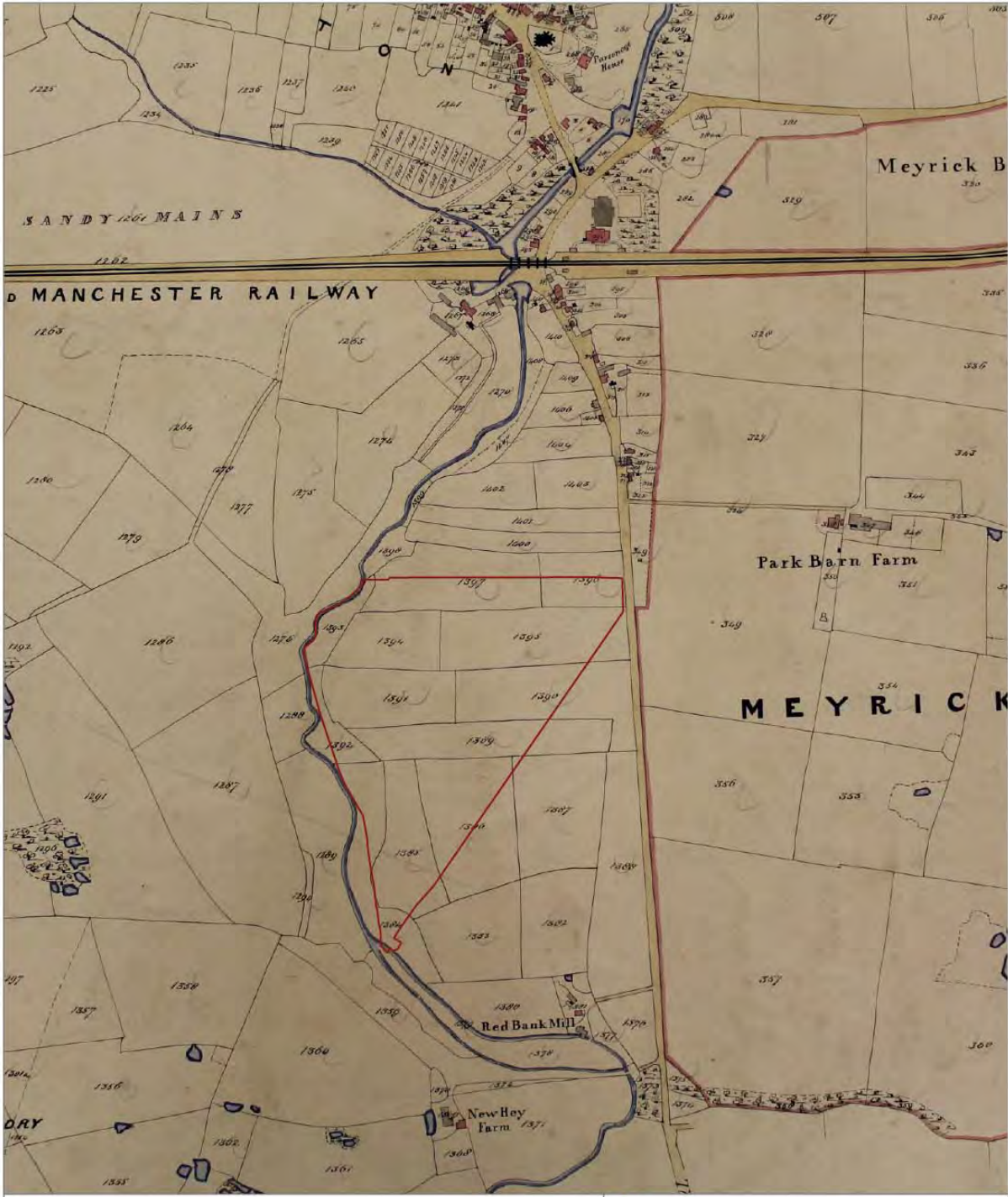


FIGURE TITLE:			
Hennet's Map of Lancashire, 1830			
PROJECT TITLE:			
Land at Red Bank, Newton le Willows, Merseyside			
SCALE:			
original scale: not known			
DATE:	PREPARED BY:	FIGURE:	ISSUE:
04.06.2021	AN	8	1

Fig. 8: Hennet's Map of Map of Lancashire, 1830

One of the first available large-scale cartographic sources for the area is the Tithe Map of Newton with Mackerfield, 1839 (Fig. 9). The Tithe Map (Lancashire Archives ref. DRL/1/56) shows fields with, by and large straight edges, indicating enclosure. The Site extends wholly or partly over a number of fields owned by Thomas Legh.

The field names are not particularly illuminating, but the name Pit Field may indicate some anthropogenic landscape feature. Within the Site there are no water bodies, depressions, pits, structures or any other features (other than field boundaries) depicted on the Tithe Map. The Site's boundaries in the third decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century do not correspond with any field boundary shown on the Tithe Map as the western limit of the Site was and is the Newton Brook and the Site shares only a short boundary with the A49 (Mill Lane) which is a communication route of considerable antiquity.



 Approximate Site Location							
Extract from Tithe Award Schedule:							
Land Owner	Occupier	Field Number	Name	FIGURE TITLE:			
Thomas Legh Esq	George Peters	1384	Fender Meadow	Tithe Map of Newton within Mackerfield Township in the Parish of Winwick, Lancashire, 1839			
		1385	Crabtree Field				
		1386	Pit Field				
		1390	Far Big Meadow				
	Henry Pennington	1391	Far Brow Field	PROJECT TITLE:			
		1392	Far Bottom	Land at Red Bank, Newton le Willows, Merseyside			
		1393	Middle Bottom	SCALE:			
		1394	Sheading Field	original scale: not known			
		1395	Nigh Big Meadow	DATE: 27.05.2021			
		1396	Square Acre	PREPARED BY: AN			
		1397	Near Brow Field	FIGURE: 9			
			ISSUE: 1				

Fig 9: Tithe Map of Newton with Mackerfield, 1839

The Ordnance Survey (OS) 1:10,560, scale map of 1849 (Fig. 10) shows field boundaries similar to that of the Tithe Map of 10 years earlier. The OS maps one apparent small waterbody, perhaps an infilled pit or marl pit within the Site.

The OS 1:2,500 scale map of 1891 (Fig. 11) shows considerable change to the Site with removal of many field boundaries. The waterbody mapped in 1849 is no longer depicted but there is a small enclosure or building on the Site's eastern boundary close to the railway which was built after publication of the 1849 map.

The OS 1:2,500 scale map of 1907 (Fig. 12) shows further field boundary loss and the enclosure/structure on the Site boundary shown on the 1893 map is no longer depicted.

The OS 1:10,560 scale map of 1928 (Fig. 13) shows little change, but here is a new north-south boundary splitting the northern-most field within the Site into two almost equal halves.

The OS 1:10,560 scale map of 1946 (Fig. 14) shows further field boundary loss as does the OS 1:10,560 scale map of 1951 (Fig. 15).

A hedgerow separates the Site from Newton Brook and exists within a landscape characterised as *Field System*. The question of hedgerow 'importance' nevertheless needs to be addressed.

For the purposes of section 97 (hedgerows) of the *Environment Act 1995* and the *Hedgerow Regulations 1997*, a hedgerow is "important" if it satisfies at least one of the criteria listed under "Archaeology and History" in Schedule 1 of the *Regulations*.

The criteria listed under "Archaeology and History" are laid out below with accompanying commentary.

*1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose "historic" means existing before 1850.*

None of the hedgerows related to the Site satisfies this criterion.

*2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1(schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; or is recorded at the relevant date<sup>1</sup> in a Sites and Monuments Record.*

The hedgerows related to the Site do not satisfy the first part of this criterion. No hedgerow on the site incorporates an archaeological feature which is included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State. The Merseyside Historic Environment Record (successor to the Sites and Monuments Record) records no archaeological features at the Site incorporated into a hedgerow. The MHER records that the landscape over which the Battle of Winwick extended takes in the Site, but it is not possible to claim that the hedgerow along the Newton Brook incorporates the Battle of Winwick.

*3. The hedgerow is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and is associated with any monument or feature on that site.*

---

<sup>1</sup> The relevant date is the date on which the latest version of the Regulations (i.e. the latest amendments) were made. The relevant date is therefore 1st June 1997.

As above, this criteria depends on a relevant date but the MHER records that the Site is within the landscape in which the Battle of Winwick was fought. On the face of it the hedgerow along the course of the Newton Brook is within the limits of the Battle of Winwick and the site of the Battle of Winwick is recorded as an archaeological site. Therefore, it would qualify as 'impotent' on this basis. Notwithstanding this, the criterion also depends on adjacency and association. The hedgerow along the course of Newton Brook has no direct adjacencies to archaeological sites identified by the MHER (see Fig. 4 above).

*4. The hedgerow marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.*

There is no evidence at the MHER that the hedgerow at the Site marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor. The hedgerow is not visibly related to Newton Hall as it was demolished in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

*5. The hedgerow is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts; or is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system is substantially complete; or is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act, for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.*

The fifth criterion is divided into two parts. The first focuses on documents related to historic field systems and the second focuses on documents related to late 20<sup>th</sup> century development control.

With respect to the first part of the criterion - the date of the Inclosure Acts - the Regulations refer back to the *Short Titles Act* of 1896 and the Natural England guidance states that the relevant date is 1845. Essentially, is the hedgerow depicted in a document predating 1845 which shows a field system and are they an integral part of it? Only the eastern and western hedgerows are indicated on the Tithe Map of 1845 within what could be described as an integrated field system. As such those hedgerows would qualify as important. However, it appears that the benchmarks described in the first half of part 5 are qualified by the requirement for substantial completion.

The hedgerows formed integral parts of a field system that is 'substantially complete'. A comparison of the current landscape against historic mapping from 1845 allows a quantitative assessment of individual hedgerow length in 1845 compared to that in 2021 which shows that the western and eastern field boundaries recorded at the Site cartographically in 1845 (assumed to be hedgerows), survive to 2021, meaning that no boundary hedgerow has been lost since 1845. Collectively, the extant hedgerows remain part of a field system which is substantially complete, if changed with the addition of further field boundaries.

Therefore the eastern and western boundary hedgerows defining the Site satisfy this criterion and qualify as important.

For the second part the relevant date is 1 June 1997. The *Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme* was published between 2002 and 2017 and so is not relevant.

*The A Landscape Character Strategy for Lancashire – Landscape Character Assessment was published in 2000* and so is not relevant. There does not appear to be any document prepared before the relevant date by or for the use of the relevant local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act, for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, in which the hedgerows within the site are recorded as a key landscape characteristic.

In conclusion, the hedgerows within the site qualify as important by virtue of conforming with several of the criteria required for 'importance'.





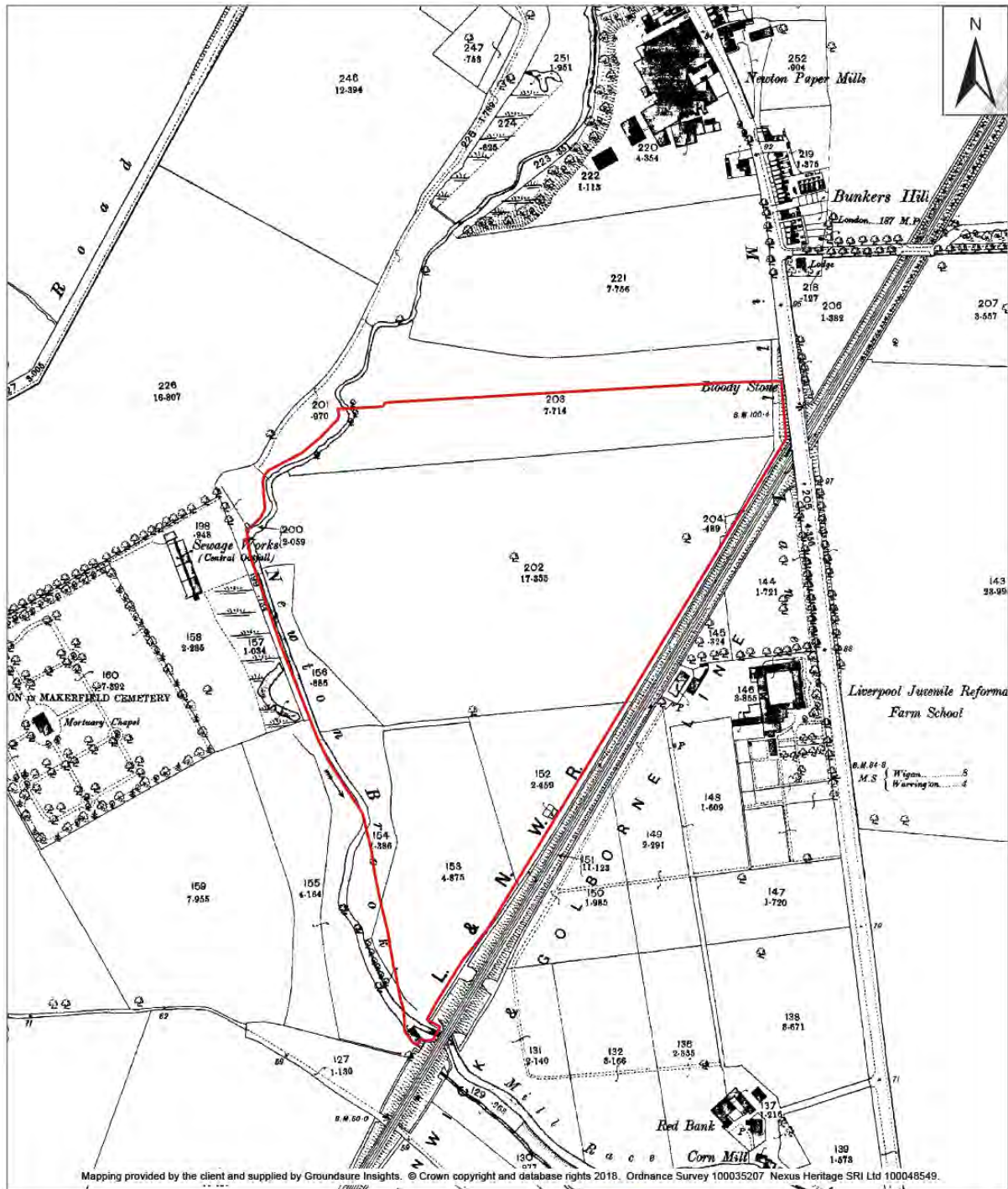
 Approximate Site Location				
	FIGURE TITLE: Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, sheet CVIII surveyed 1846-1847, published 1849			
PROJECT TITLE: Land at Red Bank, Newton le Willows, Merseyside				
SCALE: original scale: 1:10,560				
DATE:	PREPARED BY:	FIGURE:	ISSUE:	
12.05.2021	AN	10	1	

Fig. 10: Ordnance Survey Map, 1849





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Approximate Site Location



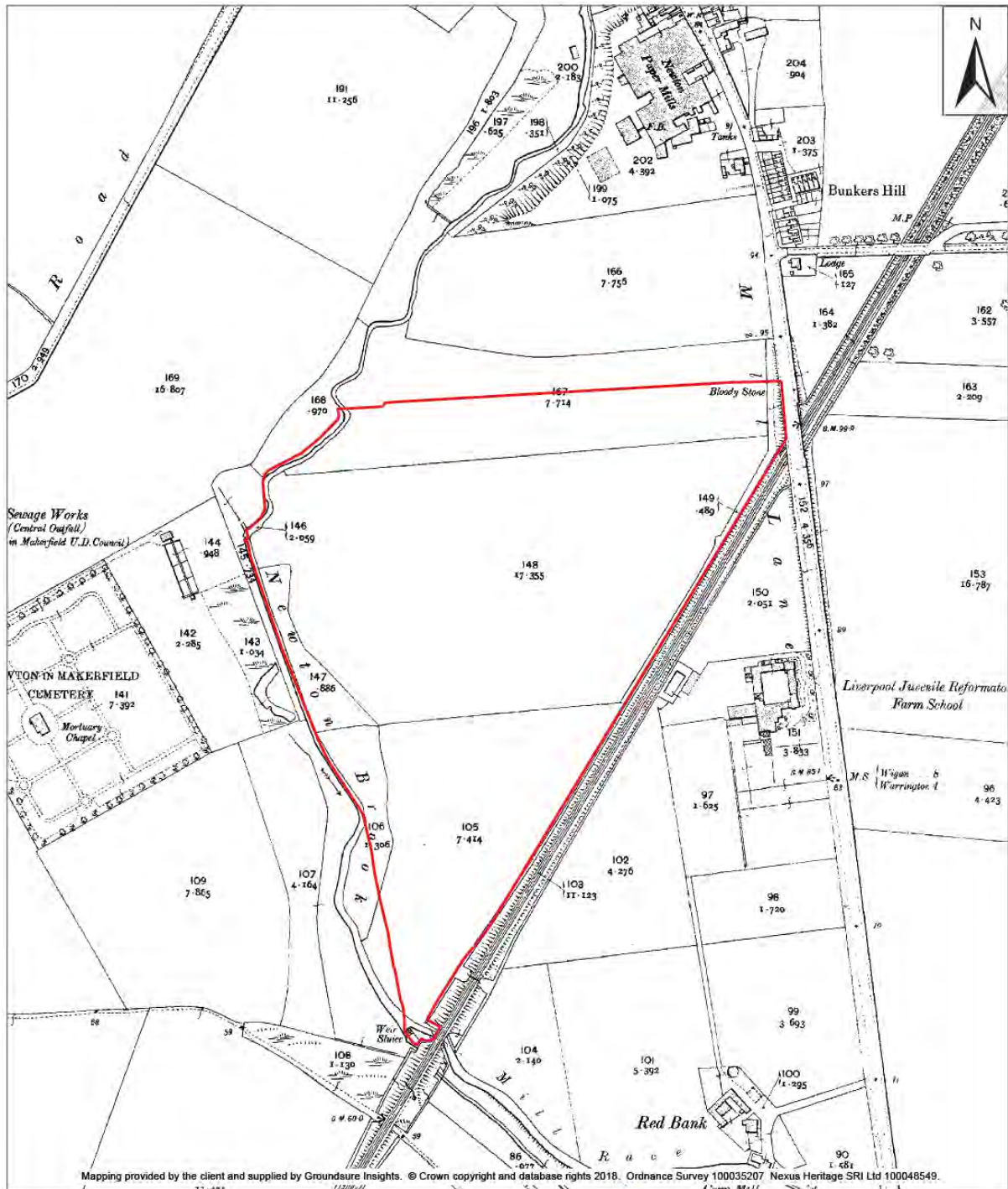
FIGURE TITLE:  
Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, sheet CVIII  
surveyed 1891, published 1893

PROJECT TITLE:  
Land at Red Bank, Newton le Willows, Merseyside

SCALE:  
original scale: 1:2,500

DATE	PREPARED BY	FIGURE	ISSUE
22.05.2021	AN	11	1

Fig. 11: Ordnance Survey Map, 1893



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Approximate Site Location



FIGURE TITLE:  
Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, sheet CVIII surveyed 1906, published 1907

PROJECT TITLE:  
Land at Red Bank, Newton le Willows, Merseyside

SCALE:  
original scale: 1:2,500

DATE:	PREPARED BY:	FIGURE:	ISSUE:
21.05.2021	AN	12	1

Fig. 12: Ordnance Survey Map, 1907





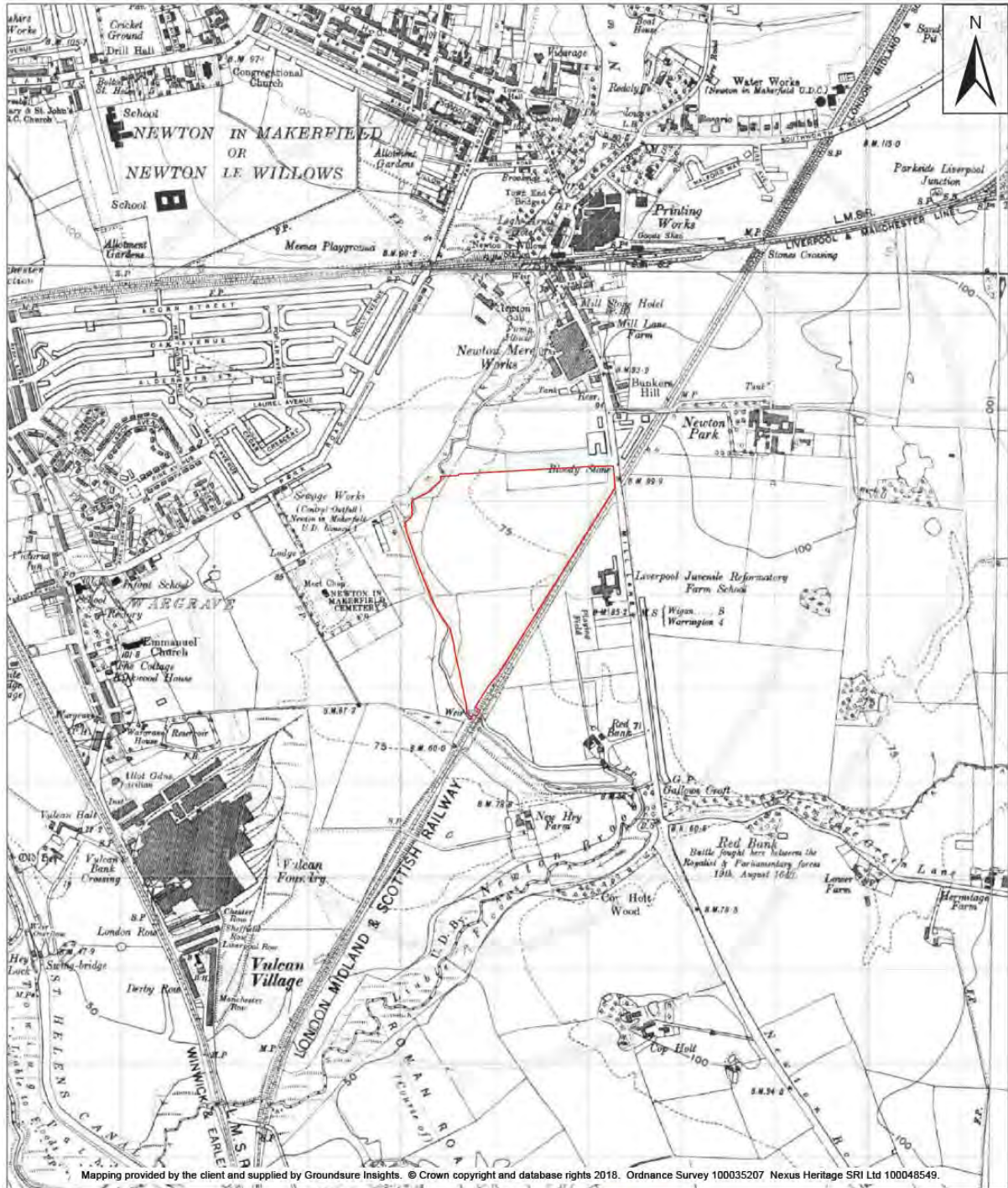

 Approximate Site Location				
	FIGURE TITLE: Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, sheet CVIII surveyed 1926, published 1928			
PROJECT TITLE: Land at Red Bank, Newton le Willows, Merseyside				
SCALE: original scale: 1:2,500				
DATE:	PREPARED BY:	FIGURE:	ISSUE:	
21.05.2021	AN	13	1	

Fig. 13: Ordnance Survey Map, 1928



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 Approximate Site Location

 **NEXUS** HERITAGE

FIGURE TITLE:

Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, sheet CVIII surveyed 1938, published 1946

PROJECT TITLE:

Land at Red Bank, Newton le Willows, Merseyside

SCALE:

original scale: 1:10,560

DATE:

12.05.2021

PREPARED BY:

AN

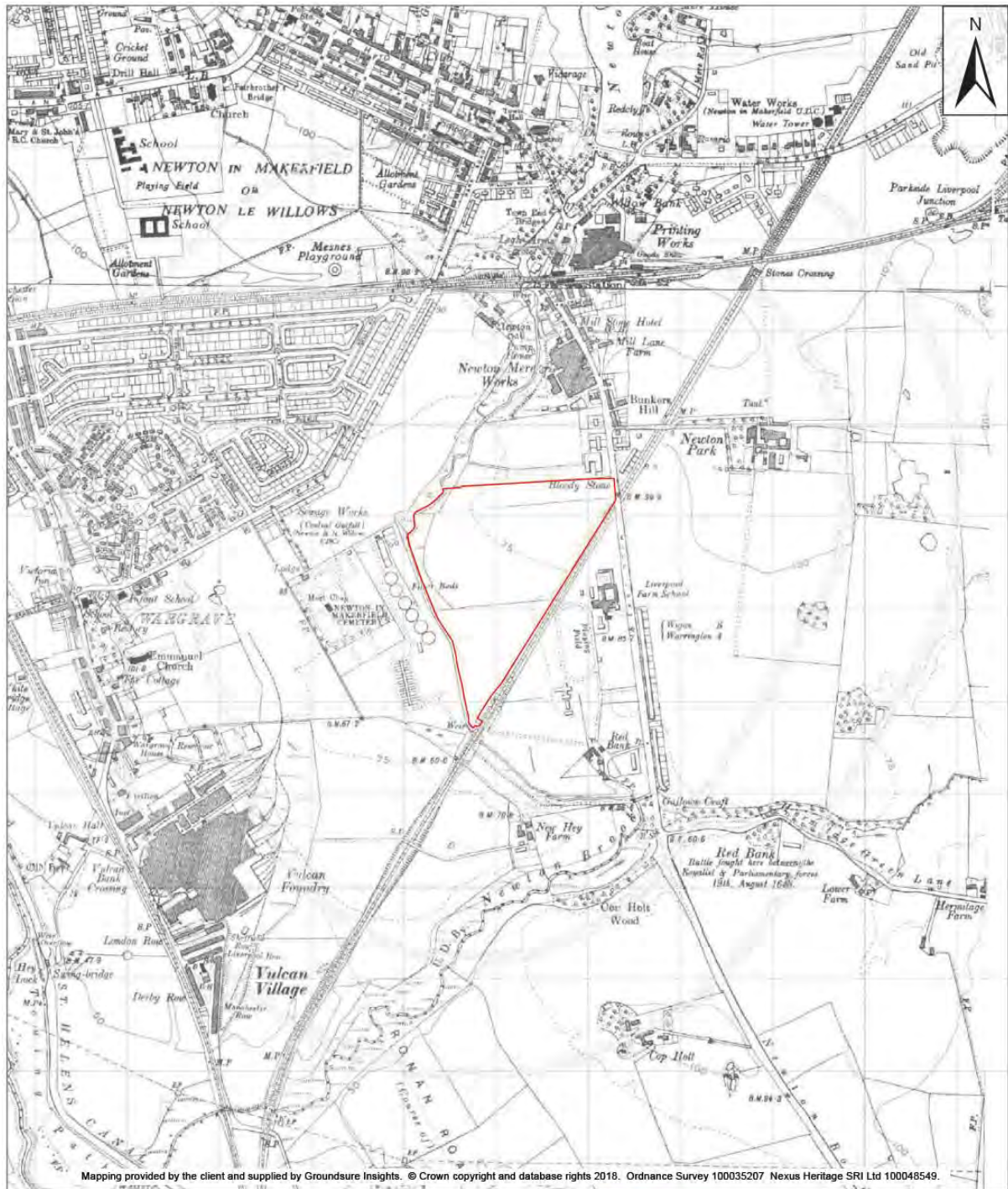
FIGURE:


14

ISSUE:

1

Fig. 14: Ordnance Survey Map, 1946



 Approximate Site Location

 **NEXUS** HERITAGE

FIGURE TITLE:

Ordnance Survey Map, Lancashire, sheet CVIII surveyed 1947, published 1951

PROJECT TITLE:

Land at Red Bank, Newton le Willows, Merseyside

SCALE:

original scale: 1:10,560

DATE:

12.05.2021

PREPARED BY:

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FIGURE:

15

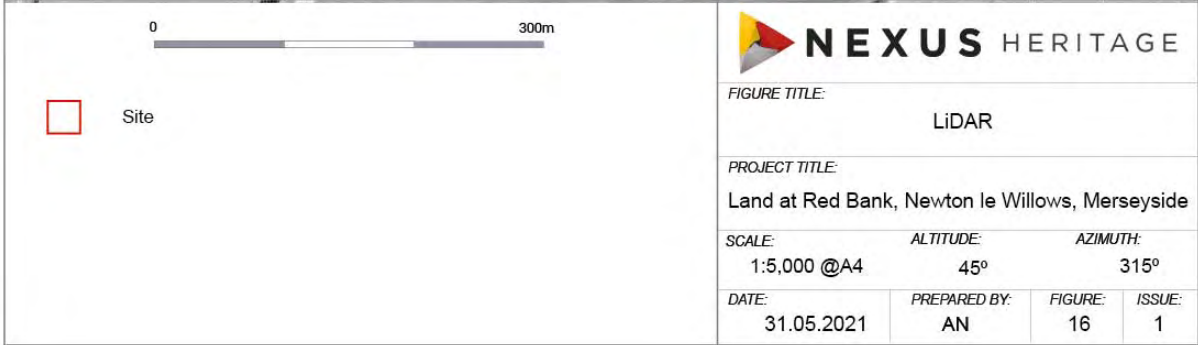
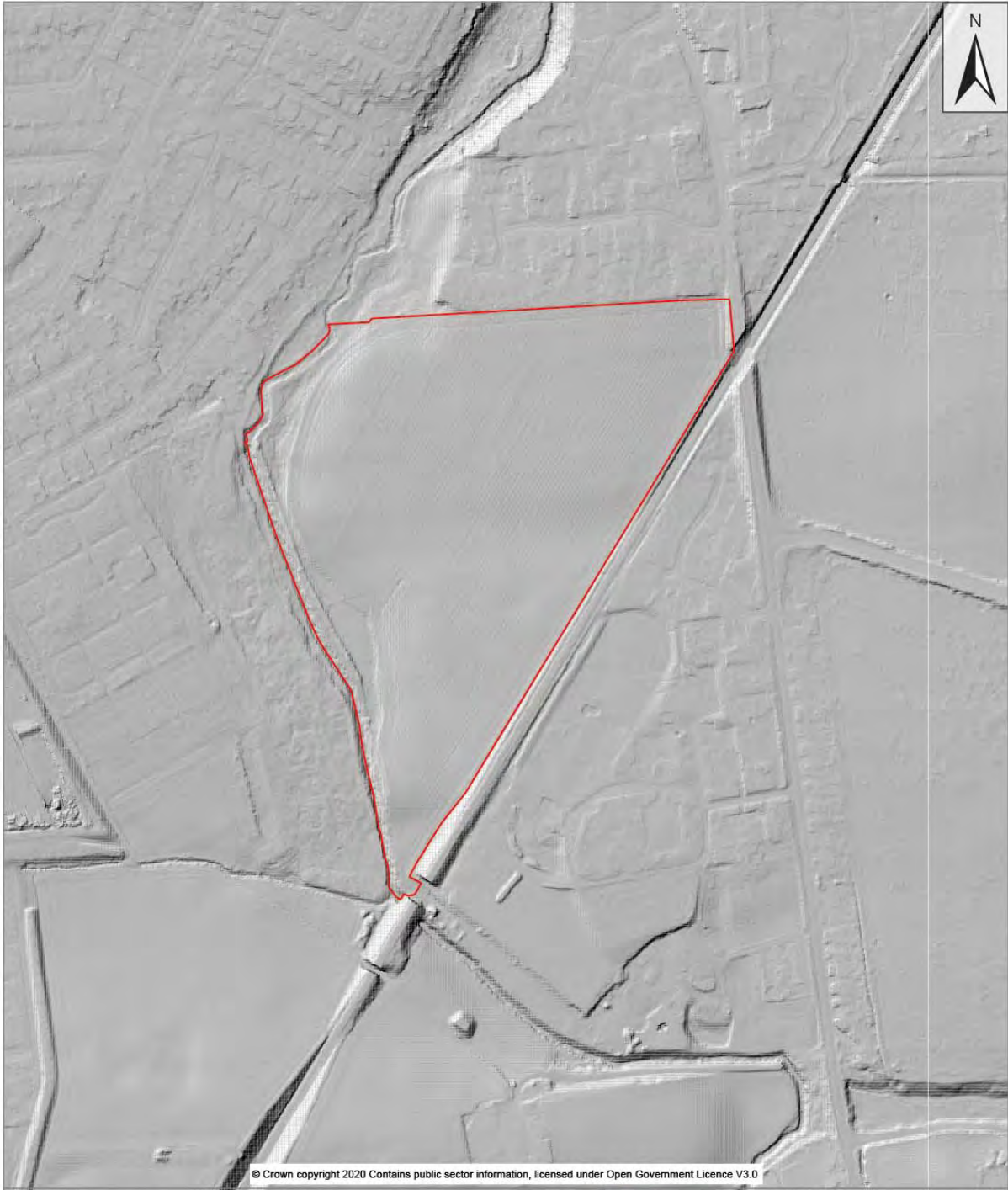
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Fig. 15: Ordnance Survey Map, 1951

## LIDAR

The LIDAR image (Fig. 16) provides a useful 3-D representation of the landscape. There few features of interest on the LIDAR image. There appears to be no trace of the historic field boundaries or the waterbody. A vehicle trackway is visible along the northern and western Site margins and there is an area of uncultivated land adjacent to the Newton Brook. The south-west to north-east parallel striations appear to indicate recent ploughing trends.



**Fig 16: LIDAR**

## **5. SITE CONDITIONS**

A site visit was undertaken on the 28<sup>th</sup> April 2021 in over-cast conditions with poor to moderate light quality and moderate to good visibility. The locations from which the photographs were taken are shown in Fig. 17.





Figure 17: Photographic Index Plan



**Plate 1: Sightline to the north-west across the Site from the A49.**



**Plate 2: Sightline to the south-west along the railway to the right of which is the Site.**



**Plate 3: Sightline to the north-north-east along the Site's eastern boundary.**



**Plate 4: Sightline to the north-north-east from the southern tip of the Site.**



**Plate 5: Sightline to the north-north-west along the Site's western boundary**



**Plate 6: Sightline to the north-west along the Site's western boundary. Newton Brook is visible to the left.**



**Plate 7: Sightline to the north towards the Site's northern boundary.**



**Plate 8: Sightline to the south-east along the Site's western boundary. The bridge taking the A49 over the railway is visible on the horizon line.**



**Plate 9: Sightline to the south-east along the Site's western boundary.**



**Plate 10: Sightline to the north-west along the Site's western boundary.**



**Plate 11: Sightline to the east along the Site's northern boundary.**



**Plate 12: Sightline to the south across the Site from its northern boundary.**



**Plate 13: Sightline to the east along the Site's northern boundary.**



**Plate 14: Sightline to the west along the Site's northern boundary.**





Plate 15: Sightline to the south along the A49 towards the Grade II Listed Building Newton Viaduct (NHL ref. 1283575).



Plate 16: Sightline to the south-towards the Grade IJ Listed Building Newton-le-Willows Railway Station (NHL ref. 1343248).



**Plate 17: Sightline to the south along the public footpath paralleling Newton Brook.**



**Plate: 18: Sightline to the south-east across the Site from the public footpath paralleling Newton Brook.**



**Plate 19: Sightline to the east across the Site from the public footpath paralleling Newton Brook.**



**Plate 20: Sightline to the east across the Site from the public footpath paralleling Newton Brook.**



**Plate 21: Sightline to the north-east towards the Site from where the public footpath traverses under the railway line.**



**Plate 22: Sightline to the north-east from the public footpath over land associated with Red Bank.**



**Plate 23: Sightline to the west from the public footpath. The position from which the photograph was taken is within the boundary of the Registered Battlefield of Battle of Winwick (also known as Battle of Red Bank) 1648 (NHL ref. 1412878).**



**Plate 24: Sightline to the north from the intersection of the public footpath with the A49. The land in the foreground is within the boundary of the Registered Battlefield of Battle of Winwick (also known as Battle of Red Bank) 1648 (NHL ref. 1412878).**



**Plate 25: Sightline to the north, towards the Site from the intersection of the public footpath and Hermitage Green Lane from within the Registered Battlefield of Battle of Winwick (also known as Battle of Red Bank) 1648 (NHL ref. 1412878).**



**Plate 26: Sightline to the north, towards the Site from the public footpath from within the Registered Battlefield of Battle of Winwick (also known as Battle of Red Bank) 1648 (NHL ref. 1412878).**



**Plate: 27: Sightline to the north, towards the Site from the public footpath from within the Registered Battlefield of Battle of Winwick (also known as Battle of Red Bank) 1648 (NHL ref. 1412878).**



**Plate: 28: Sightline to the north, towards the Site from the public footpath from within the Registered Battlefield of Battle of Winwick (also known as Battle of Red Bank) 1648 (NHL ref. 1412878).**



**Plate: 29: Sightline to the north, towards the Site from the public footpath from within the Registered Battlefield of Battle of Winwick (also known as Battle of Red Bank) 1648 (NHL ref. 1412878).**



**Plate: 30: Sightline to the west along Hermitage Green Lane from within the Registered Battlefield of Battle of Winwick (also known as Battle of Red Bank) 1648 (NHL ref. 1412878).**





**Plate: 31: Sightline to the west along Hermitage Green Lane from within the Registered Battlefield of Battle of Winwick (also known as Battle of Red Bank) 1648 (NHL ref. 1412878).**



**Plate: 32: Sightline to the north along the A49 Mill Lane towards the Site.**



**Plate: 33: Sightline to the north along the A49 towards the Site.**



**Plate: 34: The Bloody Stone.**



**Plate: 35: Sightline to the south along the A49. The Bloody Stone is at the location indicated.**

## 6. SIGNIFICANCE OF IDENTIFIED HERITAGE ASSETS

Not every Heritage Asset is provided with a detailed record of significance by local or national heritage agencies and not every Heritage Asset is necessarily identified on the relevant databases. In the absence of formal Statements of Significance for the heritage assets recorded in the national and regional databases and identified as part of the assessment process an attempt will be made to estimate heritage significance for those likely to be impacted upon by development at the Site.

- The archaeological site of the Battle of Winwick (part of that portion of the battlefield outside the boundary of the Registered Battlefield)
- Historic Landscape Character
- A Hedgerow

There are a number of different methodological approaches that can be used to estimate the significance of heritage assets, and the one used here proceeds on the basis that the significance is the sum of the cultural heritage values ascribed to the asset. The cultural heritage value is, in turn, the sum of four component interests- historical, archaeological, architectural and artistic (Historic England 2017a).

In the first instance it is prudent to define categories of significance:

Significance	Description/ Threshold
International (Very High)	Archaeological sites or monuments of international importance, including World Heritage Sites. Other buildings or structures of recognised international importance.
National (High)	Ancient monuments scheduled under the AMA Areas Act 1979, or archaeological sites and remains of comparable quality, assessed with reference to the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria.  Listed Buildings, undesignated structures of national importance.
Regional/County (Medium)	Conservation Areas, archaeological sites and remains which are not of national importance. Rare or remarkable historic landscape character
Local (Low)	Archaeological sites which are not of regional/county importance. Historic buildings on a 'local list'. Common or unremarkable historic landscape character.
Negligible/None	Areas in which investigative techniques have produced no or only minimal evidence for archaeological remains, or where previous largescale disturbance or removal of deposits can be demonstrated or predicted with some confidence
Unknown	Archaeological sites whose importance cannot be determined with the information currently at hand. This can include sites where the extent of buried remains is unknown.

The cultural heritage values of the individual heritage assets are first assessed and then their significances tested against the significance thresholds.

Heritage Asset	Values and Significance
<p>The archaeological site of the Battle of Winwick (part of that portion of the battlefield outside the boundary of the Registered Battlefield)</p>	<p>Evidential – The Site is close enough to the location of the Battle of Winwick Pass, Newton Park, Newton-in-Makerfield, August 1648 (also known as the Battle of Winwick and as the Battle of Red Bank) to have the potential to contain for archaeological evidence to contribute further to an understanding of the Battle. This potential includes artefacts, in particular shot from the various firearms used and possibly organic material along the course of the Newton Brook, where anaerobic conditions may pertain. The evidential value is therefore medium/high.</p> <p>Historical – Civil War battlefields have a high historic interest as they can illustrate the story of past events, people and aspects of life closely related with a major and formative period in the history of the nation.</p> <p>Aesthetic - there is no aesthetic design to battlefield and so it scores poorly against this value.</p> <p>Communal - the meaning of the battlefield and whether or not any constituents of the community draw part of their identity from it or have emotional links to it is tricky to establish. However, there are some congregations who find immense interest in Civil War battlefields. The battlefield does not, however bind the community with past lives or events as it is a niche interest and it perhaps scores poorly in the collective memory and identity of the local community. Any meaning can only be understood through information and interpretation as there is a barrier to understanding, but the causes and events of the Civil War is an optional programme of study in key stage 3 of the National curriculum in England so a broad appreciation of the Civil War is part of the education experience for many school pupils.</p> <p>The communal value is low as there is no free access to the Site and there is no obvious landscape signal to identify the Site as part of a 17<sup>th</sup> century battlefield. Any essential connection between the community and the history of the asset is not directly accessible at the Site. The associative value is however, high, with an event of national significance having taken place at the Site which included many named and historically prominent individuals such as Major John Sanderson, Oliver Cromwell, Captain John Hodgson, Sir Henry Slingsby, Major Edward and James Heath.</p> <p>Overall Significance – the archaeological potential at the Site related to Battle of Winwick is as yet unconfirmed but its estimated values have variable scores with a potential to be of regional importance leading to a Medium (County) Significance.</p>
<p>Historic Landscape Character</p>	<p>Evidential - the evidential/research value is low as the historic landscape character is understood and the information on it is feely accessible.</p> <p><a href="https://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/historic-character-of-merseyside">https://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/historic-character-of-merseyside</a></p> <p>Historic – the historic landscape character has some minor historic interest it illustrates the story of past events, people and aspects of life closely related with the agricultural identity of the locale. The historic interest is muted however, as this site is not the best surviving example of a historic landscape type and field boundary degradation has further eroded its historic value. The HLC is used for its historic purpose for agricultural production and so it makes a valid contribution to historic interest.</p> <p>Aesthetic - there is little aesthetic design in the landscape of the Site, but it may generate an aesthetic response in some observers</p> <p>Communal - the meaning of the Site and its historic landscape character and whether or not any constituents of the community draw part of their identity from it or have emotional links to it is tricky to establish. However, the Site does not appear to overtly bind the community with past lives and it would probably score poorly in the collective memory and identity of the community. Meaning can be understood through information and</p>

	<p>interpretation and such is freely available. The communal value is low as the site has no current civic or public use and any essential connection between the community and the history of the asset is not directly accessible. The associative value is similarly low. Nothing especially momentous happened at the Site and there is little facility to intensify understanding through a link between the site and historical accounts of its use as agricultural fields. The site retains some semblance of its historic appearance and acts as tangible testimony to the rural past. There is however, little social, associative or illustrative historic value.</p> <p>Overall Significance – the site of the historic landscape character is a heritage asset the interests of which are of varying values. It is a common and unremarkable type of historic landscape. Low (Local) Significance.</p>
Hedgerow	<p>Evidential - the evidential/research value is low as the historic formation processes and character of hedgerows are well known. They represent a visible and well-understood consequence of land management and beyond acknowledgment of their existence there is little inherent evidential value in them beyond a quantitative and qualitative inventory of the constituent species.</p> <p>Historical – hedgerows have a high historic interest as they are amongst the most available and illustrative markers of the historic landscape in England.</p> <p>Aesthetic - there is some aesthetic design to the creation and maintenance of a hedgerow, mainly expressed in an admiration for the skills and crafts of the hedge layer. However, there is little evidence of maintenance of the hedgerow at the Site for aesthetic purposes Hedgerows are a widely understood and appreciated visual element to the landscape which generates aesthetic responses in most observers</p> <p>Communal - the meaning of hedgerows is bound up in society's conceptions of the countryside and what it should look like. Whilst many may not draw any of identity from hedgerows or have emotional links to them they will invest considerable value in a physical method of enclosure based on a naturally occurring product. They score highly in the collective memory and perhaps in the identity of the local community. Meaning is accessible and there are few barriers to a basic understanding. The communal value is depressed as there is no close-quarter access to the hedgerow, other than that available visually from the public footpaths. Any essential connection between the community and the history of the asset is not directly accessible. The associative value is low. There is some social and illustrative historic value.</p> <p>Overall Significance – the hedgerows have heritage values of low/medium scores leading to a Low (Local) Significance.</p>

### Regional Research Framework

Any area of land can be tested against the ambitions of the North-West England Regional Research Agenda (NWERRA), specifically relating the Post Medieval period (Brennand 2007).

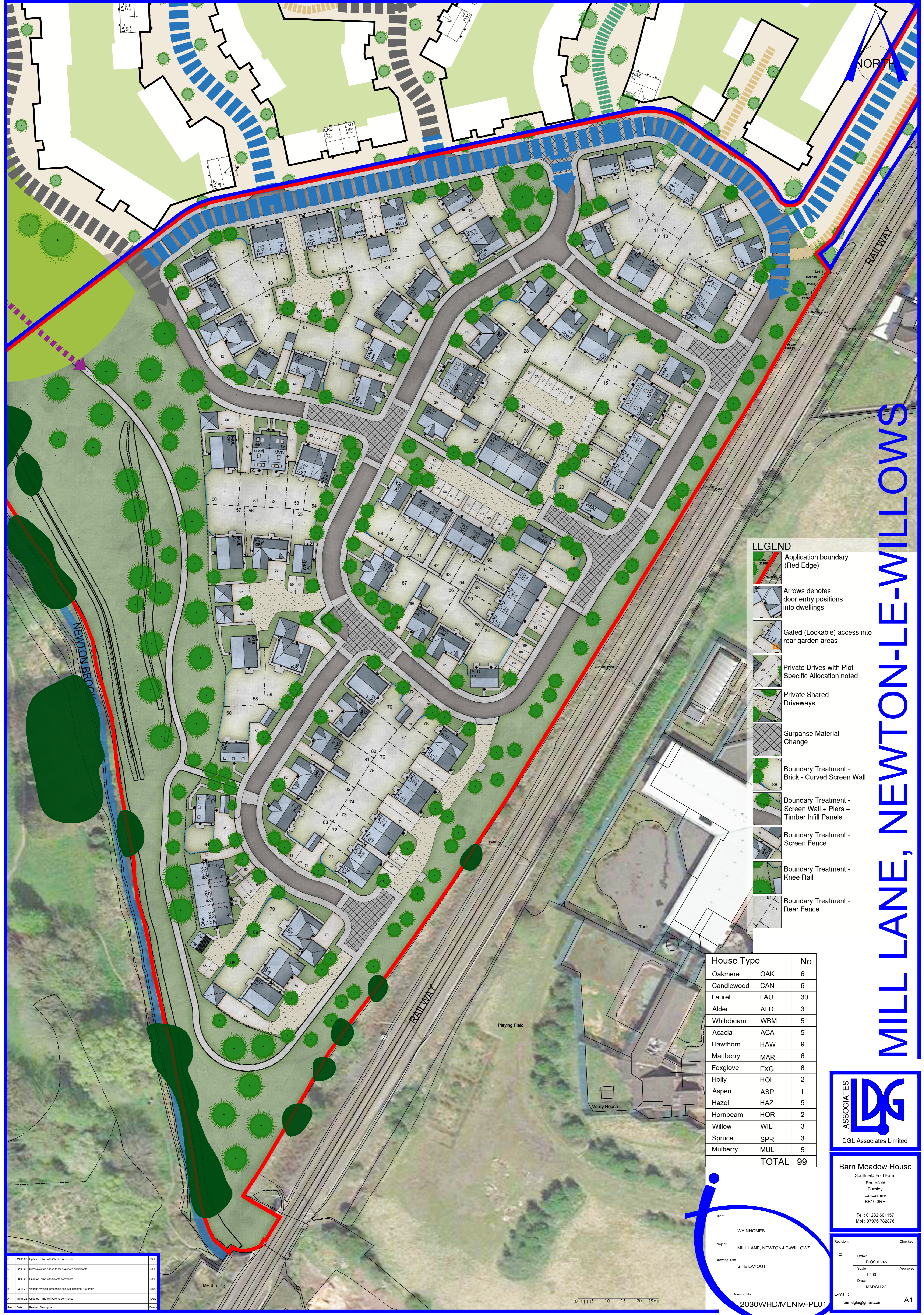
There is no overt archaeological potential at the Site except that possibly associated with the Battle of Winwick. The NWERRA included an initiative which called for *Archaeological surveys and reviews, using a multi-disciplinary battery of techniques, are required to examine the nature of the archaeological remains associated with the region's battles and sieges.* (Brennand 2007, 132).

In addition the Northwest Regional Research Framework (Updated Research Framework) has been developed recently as part of a national strategy to create a series of self-sustaining regional historic environment research frameworks for England. It builds on the original North West Region Archaeological Research Framework (Brennand 2006 and 2007). The Post

Medieval Period benefits from a series of refreshed research questions which includes PM41 *How can archaeological studies inform our understanding of the region battles and sieges during this period?* (<https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/sample-page/post-medieval/>) which in turn links to strategy G1.08 - *Undertake archaeological surveys and reviews, using a multi-disciplinary battery of techniques, to examine the nature of the archaeological remains associated with the region's battles and sieges* (<https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/researchframework/v1/strategy/undertake%2520archaeological%2520surveys%2520and%2520reviews%252c%2520using%2520a%2520multi%2520disciplinary%2520battery%2520of%2520techniques%252c%2520to%2520examine%2520the%2520nature%2520of%2520the%2520archaeological%2520remains%2520associated%2520with%2520the%2520region%25e2%2580%2599s%2520battles%2520and%2520sieges/>).

## **7. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND POTENTIAL HERITAGE IMPACTS**

The Client wishes to obtain planning permission to erect residential estate of up to 285 dwellings with vehicular access off the A49 Mill Lane. The general arrangement of the proposed development is indicated on Fig. 18 below.



NORTH

# MILL LANE, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS

- LEGEND**
- Application boundary (Red Edge)
  - Arrows denotes door entry positions into dwellings
  - Gated (Lockable) access into rear garden areas
  - Private Drives with Plot Specific Allocation noted
  - Private Shared Driveways
  - Surplus Material Change
  - Boundary Treatment - Brick - Curved Screen Wall
  - Boundary Treatment - Screen Wall + Piers + Timber Infill Panels
  - Boundary Treatment - Screen Fence
  - Boundary Treatment - Knee Rail
  - Boundary Treatment - Rear Fence

House Type	No.
Oakmere OAK	6
Candlewood CAN	6
Laurel LAU	30
Alder ALD	3
Whitebeam WBM	5
Acacia ACA	5
Hawthorn HAW	9
Marlberry MAR	6
Foxglove FXG	8
Holly HOL	2
Aspen ASP	1
Hazel HAZ	5
Hornbeam HOR	2
Willow WIL	3
Spruce SPR	3
Mulberry MUL	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>

**ASSOCIATES**  
DGL Associates Limited

**Barn Meadow House**  
Southfield Fold Farm  
Southfield  
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BB10 3RH  
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Mbl: 07976 782876

Client: WAINHOMES  
Project: MILL LANE, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS  
Drawing Title: SITE LAYOUT  
Drawing No.: 2030WHD/MLNiw-PL01

Revision: E	Drawn: B OSullivan	Checked:
	Scale: 1:500	Approved:
	Drawn: MARCH 22	

E-mail: ben.dgl@gmail.com

**A1**

No.	Date	Revision Description	Drawn
E	19.05.23	Updated in line with Clients comments	OSL
D	02.02.22	Revised site added to the Oakmere Apartments	OSL
C	08.02.22	Updated in line with Clients comments	OSL
B	23.11.21	Various revision throughout site. Mbl updated. 100 Plots	XMD
A	18.07.21	Updated in line with Clients comments	OSL

0 10 15 20 25m



## Direct Impacts

The assessment of the heritage assets of the Site has been undertaken in the knowledge of the uncertainties that arise when trying to assess a resource that is not wholly known and is often poorly understood. It should be noted that the assessment is based on information held in source repositories and published data. Neither of these represents exhaustive and comprehensive sources of information on the presence/absence of archaeological and heritage features. However, from the data available it is possible to quantify and qualify the known archaeological resource, to determine the potential for as yet unknown or unrecorded archaeological sites to be present and identify areas within the Site where activities are likely to have compromised archaeological survival. These factors have been taken into consideration during this preparation of this document. This information has in turn been considered against the pre-existing impacts to the Site which may have compromised the survival of any archaeological remains.

The Site corresponds to the location of the following known or suspected heritage assets:

- The non-designated heritage asset represented by the archaeological site of the Battle of Winwick (part of that portion of the battlefield outside the boundary of the Registered Battlefield))
- A parcel of Historic Landscape Character (Field System)
- A hedgerow

The potential for as yet unpredicted archaeological remains pre-dating the 20<sup>th</sup> century to be present within the red-edge of the planning application area is, however, thought to be low.

The impact on any archaeological remains would arise from pre-construction activities – such as ground preparation/remediation/improvement. Construction which would impact upon the archaeological remains includes site preparatory work, excavations for the foundations of buildings, excavations for services such as drains and sewers and excavations in order to lay the sub-grade as a base for roads, paths and circulation areas and landscaping.

The development would more than likely lead to almost total loss of the parcel of Historic Landscape Character (Field System) but the hedgerow would remain intact within the landscaping swale along the Site's western margins.

The development would more than likely lead to almost total loss of the archaeological site of the Battle of Winwick (part of that portion of the battlefield outside the boundary of the Registered Battlefield), which has some relationship with the regional research framework objectives and strategies.

## Indirect Impacts on Settings of Heritage Assets

The effect of development on the significance of the setting of heritage assets (including archaeological assets) is a material consideration in determining a planning application and NPPF advises Local Planning Authorities that they should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the archaeological assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance.

Setting is defined as the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced and all heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not. Therefore all the heritage assets identified during this assessment have settings and it is right and proper for this assessment to identify the key attributes of the archaeological assets and their settings and the potential impact upon the settings occasioned by proposed development within the Site. In order to identify these key attributes it is necessary to consider the physical surroundings of the assets, including relationships with other heritage assets, including the way the assets are appreciated and the assets' associations and patterns of use.

A consideration of these attributes allows an estimation to be made of whether, how and to what degree setting makes a contribution to the heritage assets.

Development is capable of affecting the settings of heritage assets and the ability to understand experience and appreciate them. An assessment of the scope of the magnitude and effect of any impact on settings is part of the remit of this assessment and has been undertaken with reference to the Historic England document *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (second edition)*. It is noted that Historic England states that while heritage assets such as archaeological sites which consist solely of buried remains may not be readily understood by a casual observer, they nonetheless retain a presence in the landscape (in terms of their location, topographical position, and spatial relationship with other heritage assets) and so, like all heritage assets, have a setting. While the form of survival of an asset may influence the contribution its setting makes to its significance, it does not follow that the invisibility of the asset necessarily reduces that contribution.

The value of a heritage asset can be harmed or lost through alteration within or destruction of its setting. Current policy states that the extent of a setting is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. It is acknowledged that a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the value of a cultural heritage asset, it may affect the ability to appreciate that value or it may be neutral.

Setting is most commonly framed with reference to visual considerations and so lines of sight to or from a cultural heritage site will play an important part in considerations of setting. However, non-visual considerations also apply, such as spatial associations and an understanding of the historic relationship between places. As determined by recent judgement there is no overwhelming reason to establish the need for a level of physical and visual connection between a heritage asset and its setting in order for any land to be deemed to be within the setting. The recent judgment determined that to adopt an artificially narrow approach to the issue of setting (contrary the advice within the Historic England guidance) would be an error. There is therefore legal precedent to ensure that any assessment does not treat visual connections between any land and a heritage asset as essential and determinative for the purposes of considerations of setting.

In order to undertake an assessment of significance of the settings to a level of thoroughness proportionate to the relative importance of the assets, the settings of which may be affected by development on the Site, this assessment has sought to examine and consider the setting for each significant heritage asset and provide a measure of the contribution that the setting plays in the value of the asset.

Many heritage assets within any given landscape may be visible from a number of locations – publically accessible areas such as footpaths, streets and the open countryside and also private spaces such as dwellings and private land. The majority of sightlines from to, into and across heritage assets are, therefore, incidental and are not intrinsically or intimately associated with the significances assigned to any given asset. However, there are instances where the characteristics of sightlines may be have been intentionally designed and as part of the setting are integral to the significance. Taking into account these considerations and the absence of any meaningful sight lines between assets, their settings and the Site (see Plates above), many of the heritage assets identified in this assessment do not require a detailed setting assessment. In addition, the non-physical and non-visual connections between the identified heritage assets and their settings have also been considered and there are no overt non-physical and non-visual connections between the identified heritage assets and the Site that would be adversely impacted upon should the Site be subject to a physical change.

The exception to this is the Registered Battlefield Battle of Winwick (also known as Battle of Red Bank) 1648.

ID Refs.	Name	Status	Setting Description	The Contribution of Setting to the Significance of the Asset	Effects of the proposed development on significance	Maximising enhancement and minimising harm (Mitigation)	Residual Effects
<b>STEP 1</b>				<b>STEP 2</b>	<b>STEP 3</b>	<b>Step 4</b>	<b>Step 5</b>
NHL 1412878	Registered Battlefield Battle of Winwick (also known as Battle of Red Bank) 1648	Designated Heritage Asset	Whilst the NHL listing entry does not mention the setting of the Battlefield, the conceptual setting of a large battlefield is, by definition vast and includes both an immediate setting and a wider setting. The Site, at its closed point to the boundary of the Registered Battlefield is 160m away and can be considered to be within the immediate setting and, by means of proximity, indeed part of the battlefield itself (but not within the boundary of the registered area). To the east it is separated from the Registered Battlefield by the A49 and the railway. The setting of the Battlefield encompasses rural, relict industrial /extractive urban and suburban landscapes.	<p>The setting has changed considerably since the 17<sup>th</sup> century. But those areas of undeveloped land (which include the Site) make a positive contribution to the significance to the Registered Battlefield as they represent the remaining vestiges of countryside in which the battle was fought. The particular appearance of the undeveloped land is unlikely to reflect that of the 17<sup>th</sup> century but the fact of an absence of development on these land parcels means that in broad terms they reflect the land cover as it was in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The Site represents large open space, retained in agricultural use and therefore plays a part in maintaining the rural feel of the Battlefield's context.</p>	<p>The proposed development would be within the setting of the asset and would establish a frustrating of historic land use by altering a portion of local open landscape into a residential estate.</p> <p>The construction of residential units would introduce built environment into an open area. The open area plays some part in contributing to the significance of the Battlefield but it is not essential and change to the setting would not vitiate the significance of the asset. The proposed development would be an undeniable introduction into the setting of the asset and sightlines to, from, through and across the asset would be altered in a small way, depending on the season and location of the observer.</p> <p>The proposed development would change the landscape in parts of the Newton-le-Willows Heritage Trail and Health Walk, specifically the section along the A49 between Newton-le-Willows and Red Bank Farm and also the suggested alternative route along the Newton Brook corridor.</p> <p>The proposed development would be a permanent, visually pronounced introduction to the landscape The landscape appears to be able to absorb the</p>	<p>The proposed development includes for inherent mitigation in the form of strengthening of the landscape buffer along the Site's western boundary and the establishment of a deep stand-off pulling away the residential units from the Site's entrance off Mill Lane This stand-off would establish a buffer to provide separation between the development and the Registered Battlefield.</p> <p>The proposed development would not enhance the asset.</p>	No harm

					<p>change represented by the proposed development and it would not impact upon the heritage significance of this asset.</p> <p>The proposed development would not dominate the asset or detract from an ability to understand and appreciate it. Upon completion of the proposed development the facility to read asset as an element of the historic landscape would remain.</p> <p>The proposed development would have no non-visual impacts such as the creation of unacceptable auditory and olfactory components.</p>		
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## 8. CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development on the Site takes the form of c. 125 dwellings and related infrastructure.

There are no registered World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Listed Buildings wholly or partly within in the Site. Therefore, this Assessment confirms that the Site does not contain any designated heritage assets for which there would be a presumption in favour of preservation *in situ* and against development.

There are designated heritage assets in the vicinity of the Site in the form of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and a Registered Battlefield. The Site is within the settings of these designated heritage assets but would not lead to any impact on their historic and architectural interests (Listed Buildings), character and appearance (Conservation Areas) or significance (Registered Battlefield).

The Historic Environment Record identified one non-designated heritage assets on the Site – the archaeological site represented by the Battle of Winwick (part of that portion of the battlefield outside the boundary of the Registered Battlefield). The Site also represents a parcel of historic landscape character and a hedgerow forms its western boundary.

This document has carefully considered the potential for the proposed development to impact directly and indirectly on designated heritage assets by means of development within the Site, and whether any such impacts would harm the significances of the heritage assets.

The consideration has explored the evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal values of identified heritage assets which may be impacted upon as a consequence of development. It has predicted the nature of any impact and therefore the harm or otherwise that may befall heritage significance.

The main issues have been identified in a manner proportionate to the characteristics of the likely development and in a manner relevant to the characteristics of the heritage assets.

The document has addressed the aims and objectives adequately.

The Client is aware of the Council's responsibilities with respect to the historic environment under the *Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act 1990* and the duties arising from (s66(1)) and (s72(1)).

The Council must have:

*...special regard to the desirability of preserving the [listed] building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses (s66(1))*

and must pay

*special attention ...to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.”(s72(1))*

The changes to the settings of Listed Buildings within 1km of the Site have been considered and assessed using a formal and accepted method and it is concluded that the changes to the settings represented by the proposed development would lead to no harm to the significance of any Listed Building and no harm to the special architectural or historic interest of any Listed Building.

The changes to the settings of the Vulcan Village and Newton-le-Willows Conservation Areas have been considered and assessed using a formal and accepted method and it is concluded that the changes to the settings represented by the proposed development would lead to no harm to the significance of either Conservation Area and no harm to the character and/or appearance of either Conservation Area.

In paying special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of any Conservation Area the Council may resolve that the proposed development would lead to no threat to the continuation of any Conservation Area's character or appearance. In considering the results of a professionally competent heritage impact assessment and consulting with its heritage advisors the Council can demonstrate that it has addressed its statutory duty with respect to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

The potential for a proposed development to harm heritage significance of designated heritage assets is catered for in paras. 195-202 of NPPF. Para. 198 invites decision makers to give great weight to the conservation of heritage assets when considering impacts to them. The weight to be given is independent of the degree of harm and is to be read alongside the whole of paragraphs paras 195, 197, 200, 201 and 202. In following a considered, sequential approach to assessment, in which the proposed development is tested against paras. 195, 197, 200, 201 and 202 of NPPF a mechanism is provided to the decision-maker within this document to give great weight to the conservation of a designated heritage asset by means of a demonstrable compliance with the NPPF policy steps.

Para 198 of NPPF states that when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The proposed development would not threaten the conservation of any designated heritage asset and so the Council can dispense with para. 198 of NPPF and by extension paras. 195, 197, 200, 201 and 202 are extinguished for the purposes of decision-taking.

The potential for a proposed development to harm heritage significance of non-designated heritage assets is catered for in para. 203 of NPPF. NPPF directs the decision taker to take into account the effect of proposed development on the significance of non-designated heritage assets. In weighing an application that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Thus, an unweighted judgement is required.

That part of the archaeological site of the wide landscape of the Battle of Winwick (a non-designated heritage asset) identified on the MHER would be affected by development on the Site. The hedgerow forming the western margins may be affected to facilitate the development and the entire portion of historic landscape character within the Site would be transformed from

arable land to built form.

This Assessment enables an informed, sustainable and responsible approach to the promotion of development of land at the Site. The information provided meets the expectations of NPPF in that the applicant has described the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed development and has also assessed any contribution made by the settings of the identified heritage assets. It is considered that the level of detail provided is proportionate to the assets' importance and is sufficient to allow the Council to estimate the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the assets.

However, it is concluded that there are no *a priori* reasons arising from heritage/archaeological considerations to refuse a planning permission under NPPF policies. The concept of mitigation, whereby the harm to heritage assets can be eliminated, reduced, offset, assuaged or compensated for has been considered, and whilst there is scope for inherent mitigation in the design which may secure preservation *in situ* of some heritage assets, it is considered reasonable that any residual and unavoidable harm can be mitigated by recording in advance of that harm taking place and advancing understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact. Any evidence (and any archive generated) can be made publicly. Such an approach is compatible with para. 205 of the NPPF.

With respect to local policy considerations relevant to heritage assets the tests established by *Policy CQL 4 Heritage and Landscape* are framed as actions the Council will take with respect to the protection, conservation, preservation and enhancement of St. Helens historic built environment, rather than obligations upon an applicant. Nevertheless, they can be reframed for the purposes of assessment and limbs 1, 3 and 4 of Policy CQL 4 appear to be relevant. Limb 1 establishes measures for protection of landscape character. If this can be assumed to include historic landscape character then the proposed development would fail to lead to the protection of a parcel of Field Systems. Limb 3 requires all new development to respect significance and distinctive quality of the built and historic environment and landscape character. When the entire landscape of St. Helens Borough has some allocation of historic landscape character it is difficult to see how any development on previously undeveloped land identified as a historic landscape of 'Fields' can respect its significance. The Council must, however, reconcile this dissonance in determining the application. Limb 4 requires that all development is located and designed such that it is sensitive to its historic landscape and setting and retains or enhances the character and context. Again, where the entire landscape has been allocated some measure of historic significance by means of its character, development of a single, large parcel would appear to be incompatible with sensitivity to the historic landscape and retention of character and context. The Council must also resolve any apparent tensions between the proposed development and this policy provision. Any apparent failures to comply with policy should perhaps be considered in the light of the policies' relationship with NPPF. The policies are contrary to the spirit of national planning policy and are inconsistent with NPPF. This policy provision introduces restrictive elements which afford no exceptions. The policies are broadly unable to accommodate anything other than the avoidance of harm – by means of protection,



respect and reinforcement. The policies do not allow balance, integral to national policy and do not accord with it. The policies are therefore, out of step with national policy, a factor which may impact upon the weight to be afforded to any perceived breach of them.

The saved policies related to heritage matters from the 1998 St. Helens Unitary Development Plan also establish tests, but these are, in part, more explicit with respect to requirements which fall upon the applicant.

Limb 1 of *Policy: ENV23 Archaeology* requires developers, to take full account of known or anticipated archaeological remains in their proposals. The test is passed as the applicant is aware of the known and nascent archaeological potential of the Site and has taken this into account in formulating the application. The test is passed. Limb 2 relates to the adverse effect of a proposed development on a Scheduled Monument. The proposed development would have no adverse effect on any Scheduled Monument and so the test is passed. Limb 3 has three clauses identifying situations where the Council would normally refuse planning permission. The first clause relates to an insufficiency of information on archaeological impact provided by the applicant. It is considered that this Assessment provides sufficient information so the test is passed. The second clause relates to the proposed development prejudicing the preservation of archaeological features. The proposed development would impact on the archaeological site of the Battle of Winwick (part of that portion of the battlefield outside the boundary of the Registered Battlefield) so the test is failed. However, the third clause notes that in situations where preservation is not feasible provision can be made for archaeological attendances to mitigate the impact. In this instance a preservation of that part of the archaeological site of the Battle of Winwick which is coincident with the Site is incompatible with a residential development and the provisions for suitable archaeological attendances can be secured by means of a condition on permission. Thus, ultimately, the proposed development is not in conflict with the policy.

*Policy: ENV24A Designation and Review of Conservation Areas* is not strictly relevant to the application, but it is worth noting that with respect to the policy the Site cannot be a candidate for designation as a Conservation Area or an extension to a Conservation Area as it has no special architectural or historic character and interest, which is desirable to preserve or enhance, and it does not mainly comprise buildings and the spaces between buildings and whilst it is not important to the setting of a core area comprising buildings and the spaces between buildings.

Policy: ENV25 Listed Buildings Policy is also not engaged as the proposed development does not seek to alter or demolish a Listed Building.

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## 9. SOURCES

### General

Merseyside Historic Environment Record

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

<http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/>

<https://opendomesday.org/place/SD4859/scotforth/>

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A map of Newton Township. 1745.' [In cartouche:] *'A map of the Burrough of Newton in the Parish of Winwick & County Palatine of Lancaster belonging to Peter Legh of Lyme Esquire Baron of Newton.'*

Recorded from photocopy of uncertain provenance. Record relates to the future Victorian urban area only. A companion map of Haydock, 1743, is by Benjamin Yoxall. Fields lettered and numbered; reference elsewhere. Statute chains assumed. Scale: 1:3168. Map-maker: [? Benjamin Yoxall].<sup>2</sup>

Estate Map of Newton-in-Makerfield of 1827

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<sup>2</sup> A tracing of this map is presented in Adams, M. 2008, *A Metal Detector Survey at Land West of Winwick Road, Newton-Le-Willows, St Helens, Merseyside*. The map shows broad correlation with the Tithe Map of 1839 (94 years later) except that the Tithe Map shows more field boundaries and therefore more, but smaller fields within the Site.

## APPENDICES

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Index of Non-Designated Heritage Assets from Merseyside Historic Environment Record (Historic Buildings, Findspots, Placenames)**

Number	HER Ref	MC1 = Cheshire HER	Name	Type	MinDate	MaxDate	Period
MME = Mersesyside HER							
1	MME14090		Site of Farmhouse at New Hey Farm, Newton Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	FARMHOUSE, DATE STONE	1745	1903	GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
2	MME14099		Site of Bloody Stone, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT?			Unknown
3	MME14947		Site of a building, Willow Park, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1835	GEORGIAN to EDWARDIAN
4	MME15007		Location of Park team house, Newton Park, Newton-in-Makerfield	DARK HOUSE	1655	1770	STUART to GEORGIAN
5	MME15008		Medieval Pottery, No. 8 Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	FINDSPOT	1066	1540	MEDIEVAL
6	MME15013		Site of Newton mill dam, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	MILL DAM	1200	1906	MEDIEVAL to EDWARDIAN
7	MME15014		Possible site of a house, Newton Park, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING?			Unknown
8	MME15016		Site of Newton Market Cross, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	CROSS, OBELISK	1301	1893	MEDIEVAL to VICTORIAN
9	MME15432		Possible prehistoric post hole, Acorn Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	POST HOLE			Unknown
10	MME15433		Medieval post holes, Acorn Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	POST HOLE	1200	1500	MEDIEVAL to TUDOR
11	MME15434		Site of a Second World War air raid shelter, No. 87 Acorn Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	AIR RAID SHELTER, ANDERSON SHELTER	1939	1945	SECOND WORLD WAR
12	MME15438		Amber bead, Fagil Avenue, Newton-in-Makerfield	FINDSPOT	43	410	ROMAN
13	MME16116		Site of Farm building at Oldley Hall, Wargrave Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	OUTBUILDING, DATE STONE	1730	1973	GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
14	MME17214		Site of Grammar School, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	SCHOOL	1025	1093	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
15	MME19614		Site of a house, Willow Park, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1835	GEORGIAN to EDWARDIAN
16	MME19615		Site of a building, Willowdale, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1835	GEORGIAN to EDWARDIAN
17	MME19640		Site of a building, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1829	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
18	MME19641		Site of a house, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
19	MME19642		Site of a building, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1839	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
20	MME19643		Site of houses, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
21	MME19645		Site of Old Dungeon, Newton-in-Makerfield	LOCK UP	1733	1825	GEORGIAN
22	MME19647		Site of a building, Southworth Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1835	GEORGIAN to EDWARDIAN
23	MME19648		Site of a kiln, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	KILN	1745	1825	GEORGIAN
24	MME19650		Site of buildings, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1850	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
25	MME19651		Site of a building, Mercer Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1849	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
26	MME19659		Site of a building, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1835	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
27	MME20030		Site of Old Hey, West of Wargrave Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	MANDILLHOUSE, DATE STONE	1573	1970	ELIZABETHAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
28	MME20033		Site of Barn, West Side Wargrave Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	BARN	1839	1967	VICTORIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
29	MME20034		Site of Stud Farm Farmhouse, Wargrave Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	FARMHOUSE	1839	1962	VICTORIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
30	MME20035		Site of a building, Wargrave Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1893	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
31	MME20036		Site of a house, Wargrave Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1893	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
32	MME20037		Site of house, Wargrave Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1839	1893	VICTORIAN
33	MME20039		Site of hookery cottages, Bradleigh Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1962	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
34	MME20040		Site of a building, Bradleigh Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1835	GEORGIAN to EDWARDIAN
35	MME20041		Site of a building, Bradleigh Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1962	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
36	MME20042		Site of White Drudge Cottage, South of Bradleigh Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1962	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
RAILWAY ENGINEERING WORKS, MORTITIONS FACTORY, TANK FACTORY, ENGINEERING WORKS, INDUSTRIAL ESTATE							
37	MME20043		Site of Vulcan Foundry, Wargrave Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	ESTATE	1830	2007	GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
38	MME20044		Site of a house, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1849	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
39	MME20065		Site of a house, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1839	1928	VICTORIAN to EARLY 20TH CENTURY
40	MME20067		Site of a house, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1849	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
41	MME20068		Site of houses, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1849	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
42	MME20081		Site of a house, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1850	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
43	MME20082		Site of a house, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
44	MME20083		Site of Stonecraze, No. 82 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1775	1972	GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
45	MME20084		Site of a house, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1965	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
46	MME20086		Site of a building, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1839	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
47	MME21220		Site of Red Bank Farm Farmhouse, Farm Way, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1716	1839	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN
48	MME21229		Location of ballows, Winnick Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	GALLOWS	1465	1800	MEDIEVAL to GEORGIAN
49	MME21442		Site of Newton Chapel, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	CHAPEL	1204	1825	MEDIEVAL to VICTORIAN
50	MME21443		Site of Newton Hall, Newton-in-Makerfield	MANOR HOUSE	1634	1972	STUART to LATE 20TH CENTURY
51	MME21444		Site of Newton Mill, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	WATERMILL? WATERMILL	1200	1906	MEDIEVAL to EDWARDIAN
52	MME21445		Site of Newton Hall manor house, Newton-in-Makerfield	MOAT, MANOR HOUSE	1341	1700	MEDIEVAL to STUART
53	MME21446		Site of Outbuilding for Newton Hall, Chesare Court, West of Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	OUTBUILDING	1745	1972	GEORGIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
54	MME21447		Site of a house, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1849	GEORGIAN to VICTORIAN

Number	HER Ref	Name	Type	MinDate	MaxDate	Period
55	MME91145	Site of a barn for Newton Hall, Cheshire Court, West of Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	DAIRN	1745	1972	DEORIGIAN TO LATE 20TH CENTURY
56	MME91149	Site of a house, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1849	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
57	MME91150	Site of a house, Willow Park, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1849	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
58	MME91151	Site of Conservative Hall and Legh Arms Hotel, Southworth Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOTEL, POLITICAL CLUB	1836	1893	MANOVERIAN TO VICTORIAN
59	MME91153	Site of Willow Bank, Southworth Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1977	DEORIGIAN TO EARLY 20TH CENTURY
60	MME91154	Site of a building, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1849	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
61	MME91155	Site of a house, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1849	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
62	MME91156	Site of a house, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1849	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
63	MME91157	Site of houses, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1849	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
64	MME91160	Site of a house, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1849	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
65	MME91161	Site of a building, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1849	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
66	MME91163	Site of a building, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1849	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
67	MME91165	Site of a house and farm buildings, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	FARM BUILDING, HOUSE	1839	1972	MANOVERIAN TO LATE 20TH CENTURY
68	MME91169	Site of Forrester's Cottages, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1849	1961	VICTORIAN TO MID 20TH CENTURY
69	MME91170	Site of a building, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1849	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
70	MME91172	Site of a building, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1849	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
71	MME91173	Site of a house, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1849	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
72	MME91174	Site of The Willows, Willow Park, Newton-in-Makerfield	VICARAGE, HOUSE	1836	1961	MANOVERIAN TO MID 20TH CENTURY
73	MME91176	Site of a house, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1775	1849	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
74	MME91177	Site of houses, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1775	1849	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
75	MME91178	Site of a building, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1775	1849	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
76	MME91180	Site of a building, Willow Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
77	MME91181	Site of a house, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
78	MME91183	Site of a building, Willow Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
79	MME91186	Site of a building, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
80	MME91187	Site of a house, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
81	MME91188	Site of a building, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
82	MME91190	Site of houses, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
83	MME91194	Site of a house, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
84	MME91196	Site of the Town Hall, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	TOWN HALL	1893	1994	VICTORIAN TO LATE 20TH CENTURY
85	MME91198	Site of a building, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1961	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
86	MME91199	Site of Cottage, South Side High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1961	DEORIGIAN TO MID 20TH CENTURY
87	MME9214	Site of houses, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
88	MME9215	Site of a house, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
89	MME9219	Site of a house, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
90	MME9220	Site of Free School and Court House, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	COURT HOUSE, HOUSE, FREE SCHOOL	1696	1849	STUART TO VICTORIAN
91	MME9222	Site of a building, Willow Park, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1849	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
92	MME9223	Site of a building, Willow Park, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1849	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
93	MME9224	Site of a building, Willow Park, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1849	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
94	MME9225	Site of a building, north of the church of St Peter, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1745	1972	DEORIGIAN TO LATE 20TH CENTURY
95	MME9226	Site of Vicarage, North of St Peter's Church, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE, VICARAGE, HOUSE	1745	1961	DEORIGIAN TO LATE 20TH CENTURY
96	MME9228	Site of a house, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
97	MME9229	Site of a house, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
98	MME9232	Site of a building, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
99	MME9233	Site of a building, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
100	MME9234	Site of a building, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
101	MME9236	Site of houses, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
102	MME9242	Site of houses, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
103	MME9245	Site of a building, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING	1836	2000	MANOVERIAN TO VICTORIAN
104	MME9246	Site of a house, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1836	2000	MANOVERIAN TO LATE 20TH CENTURY
105	MME9248	Site of Pied Bull Tield, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILDING, POST OFFICE, POLITICAL CLUB, BUILDING?	1836	1930	VICTORIAN TO EARLY 20TH CENTURY
106	MME9253	Site of a house, Southworth Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
107	MME9254	Site of houses, Southworth Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
108	MME9257	Site of a house, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
109	MME9259	Site of a house, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1775	1839	DEORIGIAN TO MANOVERIAN
110	MME9259	Site of a glasshouse, Willow Park, Newton-in-Makerfield	GLASSHOUSE	1893	1927	VICTORIAN TO EARLY 20TH CENTURY
111	MME9260	Site of a house, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
112	MME9261	Site of a house, Southworth Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
113	MME9262	Site of a building, Southworth Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	1839	DEORIGIAN TO VICTORIAN
114	MME9264	Post Medieval Pottery, No. 8 Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	PINDSPOT	1600	1901	ELIZABETHIAN TO VICTORIAN



Number	HER Ref	Name	Type	MinDate	MaxDate	Period
115	MME9266	Site of Ale House, Southwest of St Peter's Church, Newton-in-Makerfield	BEER HOUSE	1733	1745	GEORGIAN
116	MME9272	Possible fodge and furrow, East of Newton Lake, Newton-in-Makerfield	IDGE AND FURROW?			Unknown
117	MME9277	Site of a bridge over Newton Brook, Newton-in-Makerfield	ROAD BRIDGE	1681	1829	STUART to VICTORIAN
118	MME9282	Site of Pinfold, near Bridge over Newton Brook, Newton-in-Makerfield	FOUND	1696	1829	STUART to GEORGIAN
119	MME9283	Site of Pinfold, Southworth Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	FOUND	1839	1876	VICTORIAN
120	MME9321	Site of Pankards Colliery, West of the M6, Newton-in-Makerfield	COLLIERY	1957	1993	MID 20TH CENTURY to LATE 20TH CENTURY
121	MME9947	Site of Newton-le-Willows Water Tower, Waterworks Drive, Newton-in-Makerfield	WATER TOWER	1904	1978	EDWARDIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
125	MME13056	Battle of Winwick Pass, Newton Park, Newton-in-Makerfield	BATTLEFIELD	1648	1648	STUART
122	MME16262	Possible site of the northern half of Bradley Hall deer park, Newton-in-Makerfield	DEER PARK?	1344	1745	MEDIEVAL to GEORGIAN
124	MME18702	Newton-le-Willows Cemetery, Park Road South, Newton-in-Makerfield	CEMETERY	1804	2050	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
129	MME9026	Vulcan Village, Wargrave Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	WORKERS VILLAGE	1833	2050	INTERWAR to 21ST CENTURY
126	MME9311	Site of Newton Park, Newton-in-Makerfield	PARK, HUNTING LODGE?	1322	1657	MEDIEVAL to STUART
127	MCH8902	Cropmark Enclosure at Hermitage Farm	Double ditched enclosure			
128	MCH8503	Red Bank Civil War Battle	Site of Civil War battle			
129	MCH24425	Former Field Boundaries at Cop Holt Farm	Former field boundaries			
130	MCH6658	Roman road - Wigan to Widnespool section - Alder Root Farm	Excavated Section of Roman road, Alder Root Farm			
131	MCH23622	Extractive Pits at Alder Root Farm	Post medieval sand or gravel pits			
132	MME17355	Warrington and Newton railway	RAILWAY	1831	2050	INTERWAR to 21ST CENTURY
133	MME9292	Liverpool and Manchester Railway	RAILWAY	1830	2050	GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
134	MME9139	Railway Connecting Manchester to Liverpool Line with the Warrington to Preston Line	RAILWAY	1864	2050	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
135	MME9134	Route of Parkside Colliery Railway, Newton-in-Makerfield	MINERAL RAILWAY	1964	1991	MID 20TH CENTURY to LATE 20TH CENTURY
136	MME19613	Route of Red Bank Mill race, Farm Way, Newton-in-Makerfield	MILL RACE	1716	1956	GEORGIAN to MID 20TH CENTURY
137	MME9025	Roman Road between Widnespool and Wigan	ROAD	69	410	ROMAN
138	MCH16663	Roman Road - Wigan to Widnespool section	Section of Roman road			

**APPENDIX B**  
**Index of Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Merseyside Historic Environment Record)**  
**Archaeological Sites**

Number	HER ID	Name	Type	MinDate	MaxDate
1	MM1E14909	Fied Bank Farm Outbuilding, Farm Way, Newton-in-Makerfield	OUTBUILT DRING	1745	2050
2	MM1E14911	No. 87 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE SHOP; SURGERY	1853	2050
3	MM1E14957	Stops Relating to Former House, Northeast of Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	STEPS	1745	2050
4	MM1E14958	Stops Relating to Former House, Northeast of Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	STEPS	1745	2050
5	MM1E15011	Second World War Air Raid Shelter, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	AIR RAID SHELTER	1939	2050
6	MM1E15625	No. 51 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE PUBLIC HOUSE; RESTAURANT	1745	2050
7	MM1E15626	Stables to rear of No. 51 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	STABLE	1893	2050
8	MM1E16163	Emmanuel Church, Church Drive, Newton-in-Makerfield	ANGLICAN CHURCH	1840	2050
9	MM1E16171	Milstone, Southworth Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	MILSTONE	1893	2050
10	MM1E16442	The Vulcan Inn public house, Manchester Row, Newton-in-Makerfield	PUBLIC HOUSE	1893	2050
11	MM1E16468	Nos. 45 and 47 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	SHOP; HOUSE	1893	2050
12	MM1E16469	No. 63 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	SHOP; HOUSE	1893	2050
13	MM1E16472	No. 31 Park Road North, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE NURSERY	1893	2050
14	MM1E16474	Ligh Arms Hotel, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	PUBLIC HOUSE DATE STONE	1854	2050
15	MM1E17011	Sandy Main's Bridge, Park Road South, Newton-in-Makerfield	UNDERBRIDGE	1828	2050
16	MM1E18372	Roman Catholic church of St David, Park Road South, Newton-in-Makerfield	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH	1968	2050
17	MM1E18703	Newton-in-Willows Cemetery chapel, Park Road South, Newton-in-Makerfield	CEMETERY CHAPEL	1884	2050
18	MM1E18704	Cemetery lodge, No. 80 Park Road South, Newton-in-Makerfield	CEMETERY LODGE	1884	2050
19	MM1E18705	Fied Bull Hotel public house, High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	PUBLIC HOUSE	1930	2050
20	MM1E18956	Loph's Cattle Archway, Acom Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	TUNNEL	1828	2050
21	MM1E18977	George V wall box, Manchester Row, Newton-in-Makerfield	WALL BOX	1910	2050
22	MM1E18978	George V wall box, Oak Avenue, Newton-in-Makerfield	WALL BOX	1910	2050
23	MM1E18981	George V pillar box, Alder Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	PILLAR BOX	1936	2050
24	MM1E19644	Kirkby House, No. 2 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1893	2050
25	MM1E9027	Nos. 1-3 School Cottages, Wargrave Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	INFANT SCHOOL; HOUSE	1839	2050
26	MM1E9038	Wargrave House School, Wargrave Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE PRIVATE SCHOOL	1835	2050
27	MM1E9066	No. 101 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE SHOP	1745	2050
28	MM1E9085	Nos. 74 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	BUILT DING; PUBLIC HOUSE; SHOP	1830	2050
29	MM1E9126	Barn at New Hsy Farm, Newton Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	BARN	1745	2050
30	MM1E9127	The Old Mill, Farm Way, Newton-in-Makerfield	WATERMILL; BUILT DING; SHOP	1716	2050
31	MM1E9141	No. 38 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	2050
32	MM1E9182	No. 60 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1800	2050
33	MM1E9164	The Millstone Public House, Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	PUBLIC HOUSE	1835	2050
34	MM1E9171	No. 149 Mill Lane, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	2050
35	MM1E9189	Ivy Cottage, Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	2050
36	MM1E9195	The Kirkfield Hotel, Nos. 2 and 4 Church Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE HOTEL	1745	2050
37	MM1E9200	Nos. 5 and 7 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	2050
38	MM1E9201	Nos. 9 and 11 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	2050
39	MM1E9202	No. 13 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE SHOP; POST OFFICE; HOUSE	1800	2050
40	MM1E9203	Nos. 15 and 17 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE SHOP	1745	2050
41	MM1E9205	Nos. 19-25 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE SHOP	1800	2050
42	MM1E9210	Nos. 31-35 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE DATE STONE	1852	2050
43	MM1E9230	Nos. 10 and 12 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE DATE STONE	1825	2050
44	MM1E9231	Nos. 14 and 16 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1800	2050
45	MM1E9236	No. 24 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1839	2050
46	MM1E9237	No. 26 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1839	2050
47	MM1E9244	No. 42 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1775	2050
48	MM1E9247	No. 54 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1745	2050
49	MM1E9250	Nos. 66 and 68 High Street, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1839	2050
50	MM1E9268	Nos. 5 and 7 Park Road North, Newton-in-Makerfield	HOUSE	1825	2050
51	MM1E5544	Mesolithic flints, Cheshire Court, Newton-in-Makerfield	FINDSPOT	-10000	-4000
52	MM1E9023	Neolithic Polished Flint Celt, East of Wargrave Road, Newton-in-Makerfield	FINDSPOT	-4000	-2200
53	MM1E9263	Iron Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery, East of Castle Hill Trail, Newton-in-Makerfield	FINDSPOT	1400	1900
54	MCH12930	17th century lead token from Burtonwood	FINDSPOT		
55	MCH15215	A Snake Form Belt Buckle from Winwick	FINDSPOT		
56	MCH15218	A Conical Lead Weight from Winwick	FINDSPOT		
56	MCH22739	Post Medieval Button from Winwick	FINDSPOT		
56	MCH22740	Lead Musket Balls from Winwick	FINDSPOT		
57	MM1E18250	Newton	SETTLEMENT	600	1540

**APPENDIX C**  
**DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## Type of project

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

## Types of data

Text, photographs, drawings

## Format and scale of the data

Text in Word format.

Photographs taken in *RAW* format and later converted to *TIF* format for long term archiving and *JPEG* format for use in the digital report, converted using *Adobe Photoshop*. All photographs renamed using *AF5* freeware with the prefix (*project code\_frame number*) and a photographic metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*).

Drawings in .pdf

## Methodologies for data collection / generation

Digital data was collected / generated in line with recommendations made in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2020).

## Data quality and standards

Consistency and quality of data collection / generation was controlled and documented through the use of standardised procedure This include dthe use of standardised data capture file formats, digital proformas, data entry validation, peer review, and use of controlled vocabularies.

## Managing, storing and curating data.

All digital data will be organised on project file systems and backed up to the cloud using *DropBox* with additional copies made to external physical hard drive.

## Metadata standards and data documentation

Digital metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*) of all photographic plates.

## Data preservation strategy and standards

Long term data storage will be through the submission of digital (.PDF) reports to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER); submission of digital (.PDF) reports and a project completion form to the Oasis database; and retention of copies of all digital files at Nexus Heritage on physical external hard drive and uploaded to the cloud.

## Suitability for sharing

All digital data will be placed within the public realm (through the channels in 6.8) except where project confidentiality restricts the sharing of data. All data sets will be selected / discriminated Nexus Heritage and written permission will be sought from all project specific clients prior to the sharing of data.

### Discovery by potential users of the research data

Potential users of the generated digital data (outside Nexus Heritage) will be able to source the data and identify whether it could be suitable for their research purposes through access granted via the ADS and Oasis websites. Requests can also be made for data through the regional HER's and directly to Nexus Heritage.

### Governance of access

The decision to supply research data to potential new users will be via the associated website request (ADS, Oasis, HER) or via Nexus Heritage.

### The project team's exclusive use of the data

The Nexus Heritage requirement is for timely data sharing, with the understanding that a limited, defined period of exclusive use of data for primary research is reasonable according to the nature and value of the data, and that this restriction on sharing should be based on simple, clear principles. This time period is expected to be one month from submission of the relevant planning application however Aeon Archaeology reserves the right to extend this period without notice if primary data research dictates. If no planning application is made the time period is one month from submission of the project outputs to the regional Historic Environment Record.

### Restrictions or delays to sharing, with planned actions to limit such restrictions

Restriction to data sharing may be due to participant confidentiality or consent agreements. Strategies to limit restrictions will include data being anonymised or aggregated; gaining participant consent for data sharing; and gaining copyright permissions. For prospective users, consent procedures will include provision for data sharing to maximise the value of the data for wider research use, while providing adequate safeguards for participants.

### Regulation of responsibilities of users

External users of the data will be bound by data sharing agreements provided by the relevant organisation or directly through Nexus Heritage.

### Responsibilities

Responsibility for project-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be through Nexus Heritage when concerning data generation and early/mid-term storage. Upon deposition with digital depositories the project-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be the responsibility of the specific organisations' themselves.

### Organisational policies on data sharing and data security

The following Nexus Heritage policies are relevant: Archive Deposition Policy 2019, Quality Assurance Policy 2019, Conflict of Interest Policy 2019, Outreach Policy 2019, Digital Management Plan 2020