

Intermodal Logistics Park North Ltd

INTERMODAL LOGISTICS PARK NORTH (ILPN)

Intermodal Logistics Park North (ILPN) Strategic Rail Freight Interchange (SRFI)

Project reference TR510001

Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)

Appendix 13.3: Walkover Survey Scope of Work

October 2025

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017

This document forms a part of a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) for the Intermodal Logistics Park North (ILPN) project.

A PEIR presents environmental information to assist consultees to form an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of a proposed development and provide feedback.

This PEIR has been prepared by the project promoter, Intermodal Logistics Park North Ltd. The Proposed Development is described in Chapter 3 of the PEIR and is the subject of a public consultation.

Details of how to respond to the public consultation are provided at the end of Chapter 1 of the PEIR and on the project website:

<https://www.tritaxbigbox.co.uk/our-spaces/intermodal-logistics-park-north/>

This feedback will be taken into account by Intermodal Logistics Park North Ltd in the preparation of its application for a Development Consent Order for the project.



AUGUST 2025

Scope of Work for an Archaeological Walkover Survey

Intermodal Logistics Park North
Rail Freight Interchange (ILPN RFI)

Iceni Projects Limited on behalf of
Intermodal Logistics Park North Ltd

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August 2025



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Scope of Work for an Archaeological
Walkover Survey
INTERMODAL LOGISTICS PARK NORTH

Scope of Work for an Archaeological Walkover Survey

of the Site at

Intermodal Logistics Park North Rail Freight Interchange (ILPN RFI)

Report Issue #	1
Date issued	20 August 2025
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Notes	REV01

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Non-technical Summary

This document is a Scope of Work for an Archaeological Walkover Survey in advance of the Proposed Development on the proposed Intermodal Logistics Park North Rail Freight Interchange (ILPN RFI).

This is pursuant to comments from the Archaeological Advisors to the Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) of Merseyside, Greater Manchester, and Cheshire during non-statutory consultation on the 26th of March 2025, as outlined below:

The desk-based assessment (DBA) will also be accompanied by a full walkover, focusing on identifying and recording visible features such as earthworks and hedgerows, supported by photographic and locational data.

The Walkover Survey is an initial, non-intrusive form of evaluation which will contribute to and help inform the Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) and a subsequent phase of trial trenching evaluation on site. A report will be produced on completion of the fieldwork which will inform and be appended to the DBA as part of the archaeological submission in support of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application.

1. Introduction

Overview

- 1.1.1. This Scope of Work for an Archaeological Walkover Survey has been prepared by Icen Projects on behalf of Intermodal Logistics Park North Ltd ('the Applicant') to support and inform the desk-based assessment at the proposed Intermodal Logistics Park (ILP) North Strategic Rail Freight Interchange (SRFI) ('the Proposed Development', Figure 1).
- 1.1.2. The purpose of this document is to assess, as far as reasonably possible using existing records, the potential nature, extent, and location of possible earthworks, hedgerows and any archaeological remains within the Order Limits.
- 1.1.3. The Proposed Development is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and therefore needs to be consented through a Development Consent Order (DCO).
- 1.1.4. This document has also been undertaken in accordance with the relevant Legislation, Policy, and Technical Guidance, Historic England policy and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

Site Location

- 1.2.1. The Proposed Development will be sited across c. 206.32 hectares (ha) located on the eastern extent of Newton-le-Willows in a flat, agricultural landscape (the 'Order Limits'). The Order Limits is located within the local authority areas of St Helens Borough Council, within the Liverpool City Region Combined Authority, and Wigan Council, within the Greater Manchester Region Combined Authority. The Order Limits also lies adjacent to the local authority area of Warrington Borough Council.
- 1.2.2. The Order Limits is split broadly in two sections:
 - the Main Site – land to the east of the M6 motorway, to the south of the Chat Moss Line and to the west of Winwick Lane incorporating the triangular parcel of land located to the west of Parkside Road and to the north of the Chat Moss Line;
 - the Western Rail Chord – land to the west of the M6 motorway, which bisects the Order Limits in a northwest southeast orientation, and to the east of the West Coast Mainline.
- 1.2.3. The majority of the land contained within the Main Site is bound to the north by the Chat Moss Line (Liverpool-Manchester railway line), to the west by the M6 motorway and to the southeast by Winwick Lane (A579). The Main Site south of the Chat Moss Line is approximately 198 hectares in size. The Highfield Moss Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is also adjacent to the north of the Order Limits.
- 1.2.4. The approximate centre of the Order Limits lies at National Grid Reference 361332, 394902.
- 1.2.5. The Order Limits lies within a flat, low-lying part of the Merseyside and Cheshire Plain, where elevations are modest and relief is minimal. Across both the Main Site and the Western Rail Chord, the ground level generally ranges between 20 and 30 m above Ordnance Datum (m OD). The lowest parts of the site are typically located near the Chat Moss Line and towards Highfield Moss to the north, reflecting the natural topography of the former peat bog landscape.

Moving slightly south and east across the Main Site, the land rises gradually but remains within the same low elevation band, rarely exceeding 30 m OD.

Planning Background and Description of Development

- 1.3.1. In the context of planning and development, the assessment of the historic environment is a material consideration. Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (updated December 2024), Paragraphs 202 to 221 address the assessment and investigation of the historic environment; these set out the local planning authority's responsibilities when dealing with planning proposals which have the potential to impact on cultural heritage assets. These policies emphasise the importance of balancing the need for the conservation of heritage assets with the desirability of new development. Specifically, Paragraph 207 advises that:

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.

- 1.3.2. The Proposed Development comprises a Strategic Rail Freight Interchange (SRFI) and a range of associated infrastructure works, including a high-capacity rail terminal, extensive warehousing, new road links, energy infrastructure, and landscape modifications. Key components include rail facilities to handle up to 16 trains per day, large-scale warehousing with rail connectivity, new road and pedestrian bridges, and the construction of a lorry park. Additional features such as an energy centre, photovoltaics, battery storage, and ecological enhancement areas are also proposed. The development involves demolition of existing structures, potential relocation of the Huskisson Memorial, and widespread earthworks to reshape the site. Collectively, these elements represent a substantial transformation of the landscape, with significant archaeological implications due to the scale, depth, and extent of ground disturbance across an area known to hold moderate to high archaeological potential in places.

Consultation

- 1.4.1. Early, non-statutory consultations started with the relevant consultees (including Merseyside County Archaeological Advisor, Greater Manchester and Cheshire County Archaeological Advisors) in support of the proposed development to discuss the ongoing geophysical survey, the scope of the DBA and the forthcoming archaeological interventions.
- 1.4.2. An initial meeting was held between the Archaeological Advisors and Iceni on the 26th of March 2025 to present the Proposed Development and to discuss the requirements for the DCO. It was requested that:

The desk-based assessment (DBA) will also be associated with a full walkover, focusing on identifying and recording visible features such as earthworks and hedgerows, supported by photographic and locational data.

Standards and guidance

1.5.1. All works will be carried out in accordance with the following standards, guidance, and regional research frameworks:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a, Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (revised 2020)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014b, Code of Conduct (revised 2022)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014c, Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (revised 2020)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2023, Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation
- Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide
- Historic England, 2017, Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes. A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Second Edition)
- North West Regional Research Framework¹

¹ <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>

2. Archaeological background

Geology, topography and Site description

- 2.1.1. A detailed description of the topographical, geological, and archaeological background of the Order Limits is provided in the DBA which should be referred to for reference (Iceni Projects 2025). A brief summary is provided here:
- 2.1.2. British Geological Survey (BGS,2025) records show that the site is underlain by superficial deposits of topsoil and glacial till, with the Devensian till ranging from 0.60 to over 2.00 metres in thickness. In areas such as Highfield Moss, significant peat deposits are present, exceeding 1.00 metre in depth (Figure 2). Beneath these layers lies the Chester Formation of the Sherwood Sandstone Group, consisting of weathered red sandstones and mudstones, typically encountered between 1.5 and 3.0 metres deep.
- 2.1.3. Topographically, the area is flat and open, characteristic of the Merseyside and Cheshire Plain. It covers around 198 hectares of mainly arable farmland with occasional woodland and long, unobstructed views. A smaller 12-hectare section west of the M6, the Western Rail Chord, is less managed and intended for future rail infrastructure, with rough grassland and transitional landscape features.

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1. The purpose of this walkover survey is to inform and support the preparation of the forthcoming DBA. The current archaeological and historical background of the Site is provided in Appendix A, with the LIDAR report (Iceni 2025) included in Appendix B.

3. Objectives

General aims

3.1.1. The general aims of the survey, in compliance with the appropriate ClfA Standards and Guidance and Codes of Conduct are to:

- provide additional information about the archaeological potential of the Site;
- identify earthworks, hedgerows and any archaeological remains within the Order Limits; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required.

General objectives

3.2.1. In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the Walkover Survey are to:

- confirm the presence or absence of earthworks, hedgerows and/or any archaeological remains;
- to establish the extent, character, date (where possible), plan form, and state of preservation of earthworks, hedgerows, structural archaeological remains and/or artefact assemblages; and
- produce a fieldwork report on the findings which will be included within the DBA to inform any proposals and/or planning applications concerning the possible development.

4. Methodology

Introduction

- 4.1.1. Health and safety will override archaeological considerations in all works since, as stated in ClfA guidance, Health and Safety regulations and requirements cannot be ignored no matter how imperative the need to record archaeological information; hence Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters and it will be necessary to demonstrate that all reasonable steps to mitigate the risk have been taken before archaeological work is postponed or cancelled (ClfA 2023).

Appointment of an Archaeological Contractor

- 4.2.1. The archaeological contractor undertaking the works in collaboration with Icen Projects will be a Registered Organisation of the ClfA and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME). The Contractor will provide the Archaeological Advisor with CVs of all professionals involved in the works prior to commencement.

Fieldwork Methods

General

- 4.3.1. The area to be surveyed comprises an approximately 206.32 ha area located on the eastern extent of Newton-le-Willows in a flat, agricultural landscape.
- 4.3.2. The identification and recording of earthworks and historical landscape markers, such as hedgerows, will also form part of the survey, as well as any upstanding remains. Historical features, including boundary markers, field systems, and significant landscape elements, will be documented using the same Walkover methodology. Distinctive landscape features, including older hedgerows, earthworks and other potential markers indicative of past human activity, will be recorded and mapped with high-precision GPS equipment, ensuring their positions are accurately documented. Any features identified will be noted in the field, with photographs taken to provide further context for future interpretation and analysis.
- 4.3.3. If concentrations of artifacts exposed on the surface of the soil are detected during the Walkover Survey, their location will be recorded by Archaeological staff using high-precision GPS equipment to capture accurate spatial data. No excavation will be undertaken as part of this activity.

Recording systems

- 4.4.1. The Archaeological Contractor will obtain a unique site code and accession number from the National Museums Liverpool, for Merseyside, and from Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) for Wigan.
- 4.4.2. High-precision GPS equipment will be used to survey the locations of all the earthworks, hedgerows, and any archaeological remains detected during the Walkover. All survey data

shall be recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above Ordnance Datum (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm. The survey data shall also be presented on a plan in the resulting report.

- 4.4.3. A full photographic record of the earthworks, hedgerows, and any archaeological remains will be made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 12 megapixels or higher, and details of each photograph and the feature(s) depicted will be included in an accompanying index. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

Monitoring

- 4.5.1. The Archaeological Advisors to the Local Planning Authorities will be notified at least one week prior to the commencement of the survey. Reasonable access will be arranged for the Archaeological Advisors to make site visits to inspect and monitor the progress of the Walkover Survey.

5. Reporting and archive

Walkover Survey Report

- 5.1.1. A Report will be produced within 4 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and will be made available to the Client and the Archaeological Advisors. The report will be reviewed by Icen Projects and submitted to the Archaeological Advisors and the LPA by the client or their planning consultant.
- 5.1.2. The Report shall include:
- Non-Technical Summary
 - Introduction
 - Archaeological, historical, and topographic background
 - Methodology
 - Results
 - Finds summary
 - Answering of original research aims
 - Discussion of potential and significance
 - Proposed development impact and conclusions
 - Location figures and figures detailing archaeological findings
 - Plans, including date and scale
 - Bibliography
 - Detail relating to the archive location and deposition
 - A completed OASIS form

Archive

- 5.2.1. Along with the finds archive, the physical and digital archive will be deposited at an appropriate regional archive by the Archaeological Contractor.
- 5.2.2. The archive will be prepared the Archaeological Contractor in accordance with the receiving body's standards and guidelines, as well as those contained within:
- Browne, D.H., 2011, A Guide to Best Practice in the Creation, Compilation, Transfer, and Curation of Archaeological Archives
 - Society of Museum Archaeologist, 1995, Towards and Accessible Archive. The
 - Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
 - Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide

6. Programme and Site requirements

- 6.1.1. The site work will only commence once this Scope of Work has been agreed by the Archaeological Advisors to the LPAs.
- 6.1.2. Details relating to programme, staffing, specialists, professional accreditation, insurance, and any other pertinent information required will be provided by the Archaeological Contractor and CVs of the professional directly involved in the Walkover Survey will be communicated to the Archaeological Advisors to the LPAs.
- 6.1.3. The Archaeological Advisors will be given a weeks' notice of the work starting on the Order Limits, and will be kept updated as the work progresses, as well as being given access to Site to visit the archaeological works.
- 6.1.4. The start date and duration of the Archaeological Walkover Survey will depend on land access, and the Client's programme of works as well as the nature and extent of any archaeological remains encountered.

Bibliography

Archaeological Archives Forum 2011. Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation

British Geological Survey, 2025, Online Historic Geology Borehole Data and Digital Drift and Solid Geology Data, <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Browne, D. H., 2011, A Guide to Best Practice in the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation of Archaeological Archives

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a, Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation, and Research of Archaeological Materials (revised 2020).

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014b, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (revised 2023).

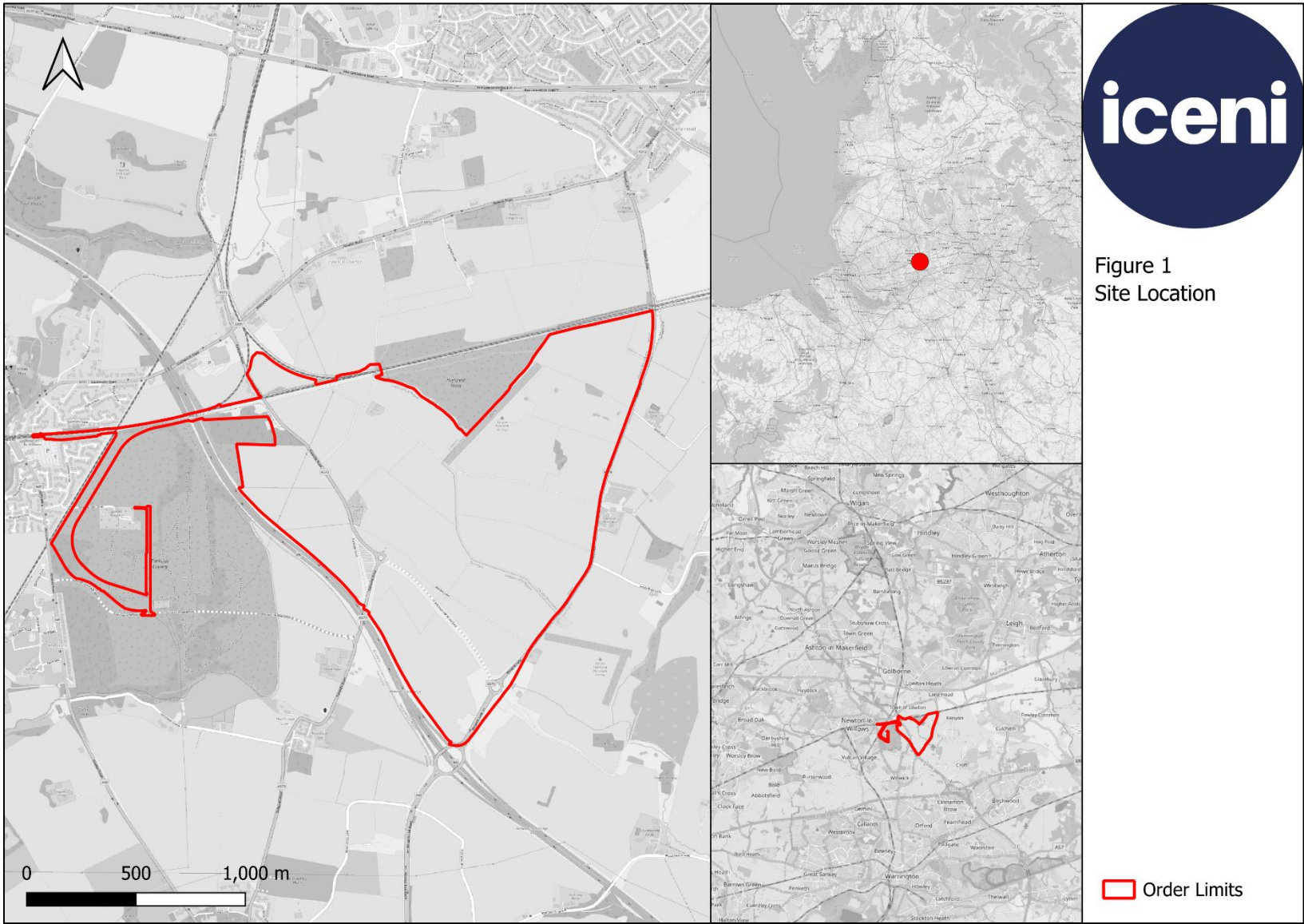
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Figures



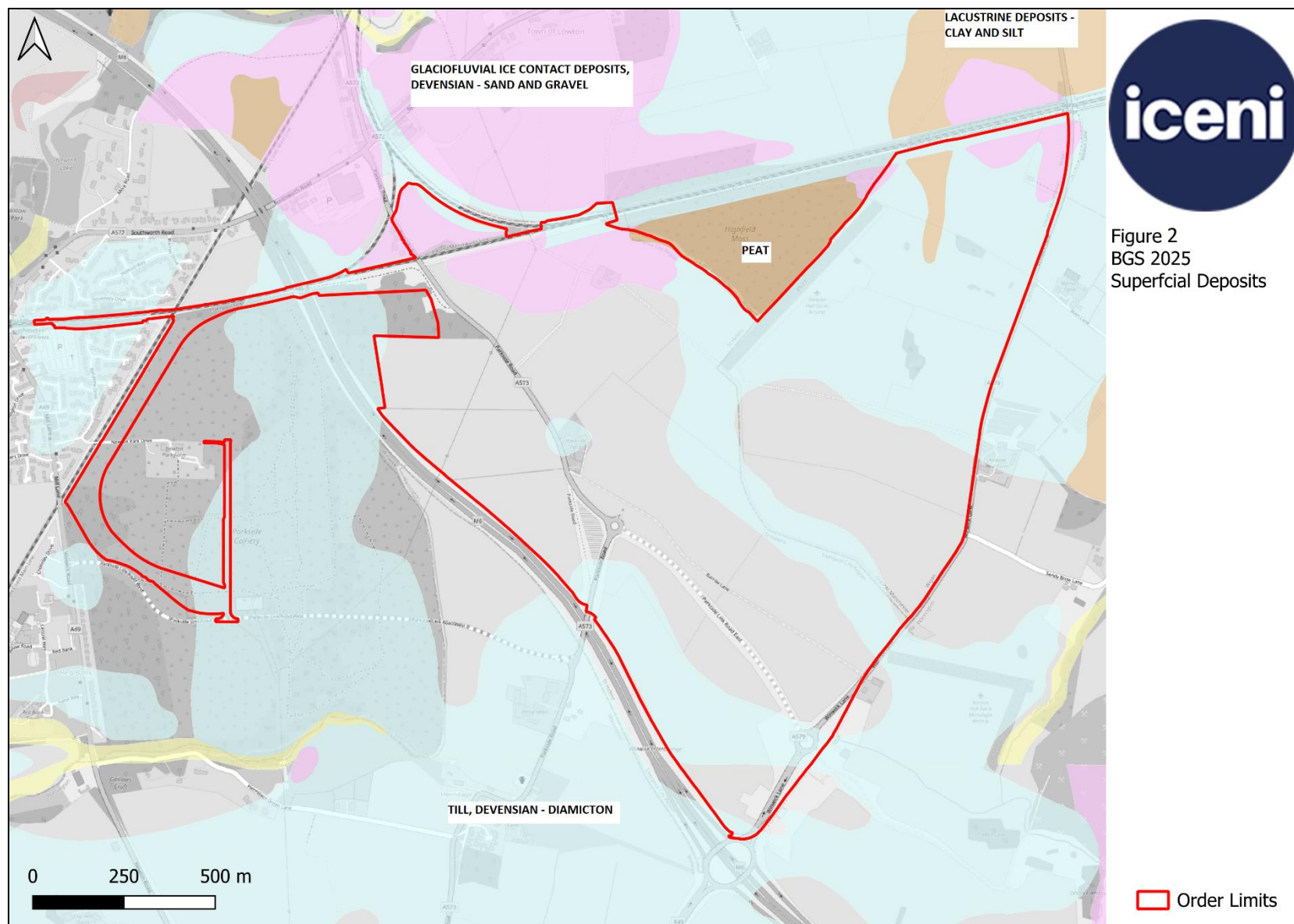


Figure 2
BGS 2025
Superficial Deposits

Appendix A: Archaeological and Historic Background at current stage

Prehistoric period (Palaeolithic to Iron Age – before AD 43)

- 6.1.5. The prehistoric is a broad period comprising the Palaeolithic (c.500,000 – 10,000BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4,000BC), Neolithic (c.4,000 – 2,500BC), Bronze Age (c.2,500 – 700BC), and Iron Age (c.700BC – 43AD). Continuous human occupation of Britain began as the climate improved at the end of the last Ice Age, with nomadic hunter gatherer societies exploiting wild plants and animals. Farming was first introduced from the continent to Britain around 4,000BC and was accompanied by changes in pottery, burial customs, new types of monuments and a sedentary population. The arrival of metalworking in the Bronze Age saw a gradual shift in burial practices, an increase in permanent occupational evidence, distinctive field systems and ceremonial landscape monuments. During the Iron Age, elaborate hillfort type structures are constructed, with evidence of ritual offerings and fine iron metalwork suggestive of a warrior aristocracy and the emergence of extensive tribal territories.
- 6.1.6. Within the Study Area, numerous archaeological investigations have revealed evidence of prehistoric activity.

Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4,000BC), Neolithic (c.4,000 – 2,500BC),

- 6.2.1. An excavation at Newton Hall (EME2227), c. 200m west of the Western Rail Chord, recovered two Mesolithic flints from Cheshire Court (MME15544). Fieldwalking conducted east of Castle Hill Trail (EME1448), c. 490m north of the Western Rail Chord, identified possible Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flint east of Newton Lake (MME15009).
- 6.2.2. More recently, an excavation south of Barrow Lane (EME3387), located within the southern end of the Main Site, uncovered a tree throw feature containing a piece of natural flint and charred hazelnuts, with radiocarbon dating confirming an Early Neolithic origin (MME22971).
- 6.2.3. Nineteen worked flints and five natural pieces were recovered during a fieldwalking event in Field NT4, c. 490m north of the Western Rail Chord, with artefacts described as “Mesolithic, Neolithic and prehistoric,” and their spatial distribution recorded (MME15009). Worked flint of uncertain prehistoric date was also found north of High Street, c. 670m northwest of the Western Rail Chord by a metal detectorist (MME15010).
- 6.2.4. These findings indicate low-level, dispersed activity within the Study Area during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, likely associated with transient settlement, resource exploitation, and tool production. The evidence largely consists of worked flint and charred plant remains, typical of ephemeral prehistoric occupation.

Bronze Age (c.2,500 – 700BC)

- 6.3.1. The Study Area contains a notable concentration of Bronze Age barrows, evidenced by both surviving monuments and historic excavations, which collectively indicate a widespread and long-standing tradition of funerary and ceremonial activity across the prehistoric landscape (Figure 6).

- 6.3.2. Castle Hill, c. 830m north of the Western Rail Chord, is thought to be a prehistoric bowl barrow, later repurposed as a motte and bailey castle and is a scheduled monument (LEN:1009867; MME9294). Surrounding the mound on the south and west sides is a substantial ditch, resulted from the material excavated to form the mound. Excavations in 1843 revealed a chamber within the barrow, including a reported body impression on the chamber's roof. A nearby mound, once thought to be a chambered tumulus, was excavated in 1987 (EME542), revealing a rock-cut ditch incomplete on the southern side due to steep land slopes.
- 6.3.3. Near the junction of the M6 and Winwick Lane, within the Main Site towards the southern end, a field named 'Barrow Field' appears on the 1839 Tithe map, indicating a possible barrow location (MME9338). Although LiDAR data shows no distinct topographic features here, the field name could imply historical burial significance.
- 6.3.4. Another round barrow west of Highfield Lane, c. 715m south of the Main Site, was excavated in 1859, uncovering burnt bones and pottery fragments; the barrow, standing two metres high at that time, is now a Scheduled Monument (LEN: 1011124; MCH8786). Here, minor excavation by local antiquarians uncovered fragments of unornamented funerary urns and human bones, though these appeared heavily disturbed by agricultural activity (ECH3180). At Winwick fronting the above-mentioned scheduled monument, a barrow was levelled in 1859 by farm labourers who discovered a large urn containing human bones, a stone axe hammer, and a bronze spearhead (ECH2424). Subsequent re-excavation in 1980 found only small pits and fragments of Bronze Age pottery (MCH8664).
- 6.3.5. The Kenyon Hall tumulus, situated west of Winwick Lane in Newchurch and adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Main Site, is a Bronze Age barrow believed to have been destroyed between 1887 and 1903. Excavations prior to its destruction revealed fragments of at least three cinerary urns, cremation remains, a bronze pin, and the tongue of a bronze brooch (MCH8557; MGM21359).
- 6.3.6. Another possible Bronze Age barrow was recorded c. 980m south of the Main Site but no longer survives (MCH8663). Here a Bronze Age palstave and broad flat bronze ring were found together in 1858 (MCH8513), while a decorated late Bronze Age socketed bronze axehead was discovered around 1859 (MCH8516). A rectangular cropmark east of Highfield Lane, identified from 2018 aerial photographs, further suggests prehistoric activity in the area (MCH24868).
- 6.3.7. Excavations at Southworth Hall Farm Cemetery, c. 650m west of the Main Site (ECH2787), revealed a round barrow containing cremations, including an off-centre un-urned cremation and another cremation in the ditch (MCH8905). Following mound levelling, two concentric rings of stakes supporting a wooden structure were erected and burned, later covered by a large turf mound surrounded by a ditch. Nine cremations were identified within the mound, some within pottery vessels. Quarrying has since destroyed the excavation site.
- 6.3.8. Adjacent to the northern edge of the Main Site is the Highfield Moss (MGM5816). Although finds have been made in the wider area, no prehistoric sites are known within the moss itself.

Present field boundaries align with historic enclosure banks, and no palaeoecological assessment has yet been conducted. Within this landscape, two moss pits are recorded, one currently filled with water and another c. 35m away, potentially representing a second moss-working feature (3153.1.0). These contribute to the character of the Highfield Moss landscape at Parkside Manchester Junction, classified as unenclosed mossland (HGM50855; Type Code: OPG-ULMOS).

6.3.9. Finally, a notable prehistoric flint dagger was found in a potato field, c. 155m east of the Main Site, and donated to Liverpool Museum in 1965. Made from reddish-orange flint likely sourced locally, it is considered exceptional for its fine workmanship and rarity in Western Britain (MCH8782).

6.3.10. These records demonstrate a significant Bronze Age presence in the Study Area, characterised by a dense concentration of burial and ceremonial monuments, including barrows, cremations, and associated artefacts. The evidence reflects a long-standing tradition of funerary practices and landscape use throughout the Bronze Age, leaving a significant and varied archaeological signature.

Iron Age (c.700BC – 43AD)

6.4.1. No significant Iron Age sites have been uncovered within the Study Area, suggesting the area may have been less densely occupied during this period or that any Iron Age remains are poorly preserved or remain undiscovered. The limited scope of archaeological investigation in the area further contributes to this apparent absence, indicating that additional research and excavation may be necessary to clarify Iron Age presence.

Roman period (AD 43 – 410)

6.5.1. Roman activity within the Study Area appears to have been limited, with few substantial remains identified. The presence of a Roman Road connecting Wilderspool and Wigan indicates some level of Roman infrastructure, but archaeological investigations have revealed only fragmentary evidence of this route and associated occupation. Overall, the evidence suggests intermittent use rather than dense settlement or extensive Roman development in the area.

6.5.2. The Roman Road between Wilderspool and Wigan, was probably constructed between AD 69–77 or AD 85–117 and run 1 km west of the Western Rail Chord (MME9025). The road crossed Newton-le-Willows, Haydock, and Ashton-in-Makerfield townships as part of the main arterial route between Northwich and Lancaster, crossing the Mersey at Wilderspool and possibly continuing to the Lake District. This route forms the western of two main Roman Road alignments west of the Pennines. While the eastern route was traditionally considered the principal conquest route of the late 1st century, recent studies in Staffordshire and Cheshire suggest this western route may date to the earlier Flavian period. Descriptions from 1836 identified the road's course from Heydock Lodge to New Hey Farm in Newton, including surviving earthworks, ditches, and gravel spreads. The road was noted near Holly House Farm.

Between 1928 and 1932, Dunlop and Fairclough investigated its alignment across Newton Brook, confirming the OS projection. Near Newton Brook, the structure comprised gravel laid over sandstone blocks. Similar construction was observed further south in Winwick. Multiple historic accounts and modern investigations have documented the course of the road. For example, it was observed near Ashton, continuing past Haydock Hall, where about 300 yards of the road were still visible, including a well-preserved 150-yard stretch. The road was constructed from sandstone masses six to seven yards wide, laid over a bed of gravel and occasionally a preparatory sand layer. Depth varied from two to three feet, with a cambered profile and minimal evidence for flanking ditches.

- 6.5.3. Evaluation at the former Vulcan Works, Wargrave Road, c. 1km west of the Western Rail Chord, involved two trenches excavated across the projected line of the Roman road but no trace of the road was identified (EME2516). In 1909, excavations east of Wargrave Road exposed a well-preserved section of the Roman road, c. 1 km west of the Western Rail Chord (EME1930). A layer of pebbles was found over a clay sub-base, with another segment showing pebbles atop irregular sandstone blocks. The road, approximately 22 feet wide, lay three feet below modern ground level in the centre, rising to one foot at the sides. A rapid visit in 1980 reported no trace of the road in a farmyard, but it was visible in Tanyard Meadow as a slight agger, and gravel spread.
- 6.5.4. In 1985, a deep sewer trench c. 1 km west of the of the Western Rail Chord exposed the road over natural silty sand, with a bedding of red sand, a layer of small pebbles, flattish Bunter sandstone slabs (up to 30cm across), and a top layer of fine pebbles. It was 6.2m wide with shallow ditches on both sides (EME1648).
- 6.5.5. In 1992, a portion of the road near Pine Avenue, c. 1 km west of the of the Western Rail Chord, was examined (EME540). The investigation revealed the road's alignment was 13 meters west of its projected path depicted on the OS map. Despite a slight variation in construction style, the trench provided valuable information about the road's profile and lack of side ditches. Similarly, evaluations in 1995 behind 87–89 Acorn Street (EME1726) and 2001/2002 at Latham Avenue (EME2152) further documented the Roman road's surviving remnants, including its characteristic gravel foundation and camber.
- 6.5.6. In 2004, Oxford Archaeology North evaluated the site of Holly House Farm, Crow Lane East c. 1 km west of the of the Western Rail Chord (EME2135). Although no traces of the Roman road were found, a post-medieval metalled surface was recorded, potentially indicating reuse of the Roman route. Similarly, in 2005, at Pipit Close (EME2137), parallel ditches were discovered, but the road surface itself was not identified, suggesting truncation of the road in this area.
- 6.5.7. Most recently, in 2007, ARS conducted an evaluation at Park Road South, Newton-le-Willows, c. 1 km west of the Western Rail Chord (EME2153), where a spread of gravel was found along the alignment of the Roman road indicated by the Ordnance Survey. However, no ditches were discovered, possibly suggesting the road's remains had been truncated or disturbed.

- 6.5.8. In Croft, c. 650 m east of the Main Site, an Archaeological evaluation at Southworth Hall Farm, revealed a sub-rectangular cropmark enclosure previously identified from aerial reconnaissance (ECH3550). The excavation of the enclosure confirmed it as a Romano-British farmstead, dating to the 2nd century AD (MCH8833). A 2013 open-area excavation prior to quarrying revealed that the western half of the enclosure had already been destroyed. The northern and eastern ditches were found to have been re-cut, suggesting two phases of use, both dating to the mid-2nd century. Features within the enclosure, including pits, postholes, and curvilinear features, were heavily truncated by ploughing, with some curvilinear features possibly representing roundhouses and linear features interpreted as windbreaks. No hearths or evidence of burning were found. The northern side of the enclosure was cut by pits containing charred oat grains, typically associated with the medieval period, suggesting these features may be later. A linear ditch boundary to the north, cutting the enclosure, may also date to a later period.
- 6.5.9. A number of stray finds have been recovered from the Winwick area, indicating sporadic activity. These include a cast lead weight (MCH15218) possibly dating from the Roman to medieval period, a Roman brooch of the Polden Hill type (MCH13141), and a lead figurine of Mars (MCH16095). While discovered out of context, these objects contribute to the broader understanding of intermittent settlement, movement, or activity in the area over time.
- 6.5.10. Roman activity within the Study Area appears to have been limited and largely non-permanent, with the primary evidence comprising fragments of a major Roman road and isolated Romano-British farmstead remains. The road likely provided important infrastructure, but there is little evidence for significant settlement or urban development. The evidence overall suggests an intermittent Roman presence, with the area mainly used for transport and perhaps occasional rural settlement or activity.

Saxon and Medieval Period (AD 410 –1485)

- 6.6.1. The medieval period within the Study Area and its surroundings is marked by a variety of sites. Investigations reveal a landscape shaped by manorial estates, agricultural activity, religious sites, and local conflicts, contributing to a nuanced understanding of medieval life in this part of Merseyside. Agricultural practices are indicated by ridge and furrow identified east of Newton Lake, c. 400m north of the Draft Order Limits (MME9272; MME9263).
- 6.6.2. Within the core of the village of Newton-le-Willows, the St Peter's Churchyard, located on Church Street, c. 330m north of the Western Rail Chord, is an important historical site with significant connections to both the medieval and early modern periods (MME22309). The Chapel of Rokeden, recorded from the late 13th century, marks the earliest known religious structure on the site. This chapel, along with the Newton chapel first recorded in the mid-17th century, suggests a long history of worship and burial at this location. The Newton chapel, located c. 600m north of the Western Rail Chord, had a burial yard associated with it, reinforcing the site's role as a key place of both spiritual and communal significance. In the late

1980s, a detailed survey of the memorials in the churchyard was conducted, further cementing the site's archaeological and historical importance (EME3381).

- 6.6.3. The former site of Newton Hall manor house, c. 200m west of the Western Rail Chord, is thought to be a medieval moated site established after the Norman Conquest and recorded from the 14th century, features defensive and ecclesiastical elements, including an oratory licensed in 1367. By the 19th century, the site was obscured beneath the Liverpool and Manchester Railway embankment (MME9145).
- 6.6.4. Excavations behind Nos. 76–88 High Street, Newton-Le-Willows, c. 650m north of the Western Rail Chord, uncovered medieval and post-medieval ditches, pits, and a post-built structure, reflecting settlement activity (EME2151; EME2211).
- 6.6.5. On the outskirts of the village, the Newton Mill, with a history dating back to the early 12th century, was excavated in 2002 c. 145 m west of the Western Rail Chord. Documented in records from 1200–1204, the mill was held by notable families such as the Banastres and involved in various disputes and transactions through the centuries and remained a significant landmark until its destruction by fire in 1906 (EME2449).
- 6.6.6. Newton Park, extending west and within the Western Rail Chord, was originally a medieval park. It is first recorded in the early 14th century and back then would have been an enclosed area used by the local lord for hunting. The park likely belonged to the manorial lords of Newton, including the Langton and later the Fleetwood families, who held the title of Barons of Newton (MME9311).
- 6.6.7. In the Cheshire area, the manor of Southworth, c. 615m east of the Main Site held from the 13th century by the Croft and Southworth families before passing to Sir Thomas Ireland in the early 17th century, included a medieval chapel and a manor house known as Southworth Hall. The hall, existing since the reign of Henry VI, partially survives in a 20th century farmhouse (MCH8683; MCH8512; MCH8758).
- 6.6.8. Southworth Hall Farm Cemetery excavation revealed a Christian cemetery and church overlying a Bronze Age burial mound, with evidence of multiple phases of use, c. 600m southeast of the Main Site (MCH8904).
- 6.6.9. St Oswald's Well, a Listed Building at Grade II (LEN: 1343263), associated with King Oswald's death in AD 642 and located c. 450m west of the Main Site, remains a significant medieval spiritual site (MCH8894).
- 6.6.10. The manor of Kenyon was established in the early 13th century, with a timber-framed manor house recorded in the 17th century and later rebuilt or demolished in the 19th century. Kenyon persisted as a hamlet from the medieval period through to modern times (MCH25334; MCH9365).
- 6.6.11. Medieval pottery was found during a watching brief at No. 8 Church Street, c. 334m north of the Western Rail Chord, showing typical coarse fabrics with glazing, indicative of domestic use (EME 1652; MME15008) while traces of medieval wind and watermills have been identified at Golbourne Mill next to Kenyon Hall, showing the continued importance of milling (MCH8559).

- 6.6.12. The medieval period in the Study Area reveals a diverse and vibrant landscape. Key features include manorial estates such as Newton Hall, agricultural sites like ridge and furrow cultivation, and ongoing settlement activity across several localities. Evidence of mills, parks, and cemeteries further highlights the importance of agriculture, and industry during this period, alongside the establishment of prominent local families and their landholdings. The archaeological evidence paints a picture of a region shaped by a mix of rural, ecclesiastical, and defensive uses during medieval times.

Post-medieval to Modern Period (AD 1485 – present)

- 6.7.1. Within the Study Area, the post-medieval period is represented by a diverse range of archaeological and historic features, illustrating the gradual transformation of the landscape from primarily agricultural and rural use towards more structured settlements, industrial development, and improved infrastructure. This period saw the establishment and evolution of farmsteads, transport hubs such as railway stations, and associated buildings that reflect social and economic changes from the 16th century through to the early 20th century.
- 6.7.2. Evidence within the Study Area demonstrates the adaptation of the area to post-medieval land management practices, industrial expansion, particularly related to brickmaking and railway development, and civic growth, contributing to the shaping of the modern settlement pattern visible today.
- 6.7.3. The Site of Newton Hall was once the home of a grand mansion with both architectural and historical significance located c. 200m east of the Western Rail Chord (MME9143). Traces of a moat that once surrounded the hall were also documented. A 19th century drawing of the hall provides a glimpse into its former grandeur and structure. Historical accounts suggest the hall was built in the late 16th to early 17th century, possibly towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. In 1991, an evaluation of the site revealed well-preserved foundations (EME1728). Later, in 2006, an excavation uncovered the full extent of the hall's layout, further contributing to the understanding of its architectural history (EME2227).
- 6.7.4. The former site of the Town Hall of Newton-le-Willows, c. 376m north of the Western Rail Chord, appears to date back to the 18th century (MME9196). In 1987, a building survey was conducted, recording and photographing the structure. In 1994, following demolition, an evaluation revealed that the Civic Hall building did not have cellars, and most features related to the Victorian building (EME1729). Next to the Town Hall, a building on High Street, is shown on the Legh estate plan of 1745 (MME9198). An early 19th century plan illustrates two narrow buildings facing the street and two smaller square structures to the south (not reproduced). These buildings also appear on the Tithe map of 1839. During a 1994 evaluation, a feature at the rear of these properties filled with loosely compacted sand and roughly dressed red sandstone blocks was uncovered. The upper part of the fill contained late 18th century pottery, suggesting the feature was likely a drainage feature associated with the houses (EME1729).
- 6.7.5. The Newton-le-Willows Cemetery was laid out around 1884 c. 600m southwest of the Western

Rail Chord (MME18702) and includes a chapel (MME18703) and Cemetery Lodge at No. 80 Park Road South (MME18704).

- 6.7.6. Newton Park, extending west and within the Western Rail Chord, underwent significant changes from the mid-17th century onwards. Like many former medieval parks during this period, Newton Park was gradually sold off and repurposed for agricultural use. Economic pressures, particularly following the English Civil War, led many landowners to convert these once-recreational landscapes into farmland, which was more profitable and better suited to the needs of a growing population. Today, the original extent of Newton Park has been largely obscured by centuries of agricultural activity and subsequent urban development. While no formal boundaries remain, historical records, surviving field patterns, and possibly faint earthworks may still provide evidence of its earlier layout. In some cases, the names of local fields or roads may preserve the memory of the former parkland, even where its physical features have long since disappeared (MME9311).
- 6.7.7. The former site of Newton Mill on Mill Lane, c. 135m west of the Western Rail Chord, is thought to have originated as a medieval watermill, with a post-medieval mill recorded from the 17th century onward. Excavations in 1985 and 2002 identified multiple construction phases, including 18th century sandstone and brick foundations, demolition layers, and a surviving flagstone floor. Finds included 18th–19th century pottery and a pierced Elizabeth I threepence dated to the 1570s, indicating earlier activity. Substantial earlier stonework was also identified within the later mill structure (EME541; MME9144).
- 6.7.8. To the south of this, Newton Park hosts the recorded site of a kiln, c. 167m east of the Western Rail Chord (MME22542), with the 1839 Tithe map naming the area “Lane by the Kiln.” The kiln is believed to have been associated with the brickmaking required for the construction of Newton Park Farmhouse in 1774. Another kiln was shown by the Legh estate plan of 1745 c. 90m west of the Main Site along the railways (MME19648).
- 6.7.9. The site of the Battle of Winwick Pass lies immediately south of Newton Park, immediately south of the Western Rail Chord and it is a registered battlefield (LEN: 1412878). Also known as the Battle of Red Bank, it took place in 1648 during the English Civil War and is a key historical event that underscores the strategic significance of the area in the 17th century (MME13856). An archaeological excavation south of St Oswald’s Brook uncovered a double-ditched enclosure, likely of late medieval date, which may represent a temporary military encampment associated with the Wars of the Roses (MCH8902).
- 6.7.10. Lastly, the former Newton-le-Willows Water Tower, c. 200m north of the Western Rail Chord (MME9947), built in 1903, once stood prominently on Waterworks Drive until its demolition sometime after 1978.
- 6.7.11. To the east of the M6 motorway, aerial photographs have identified possible post-medieval field boundaries, within the southern end of the Main Site (MME9360; MME9367), features which likely align with enclosures seen on the first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1850.
- 6.7.12. The original site of Parkside Station, located within the northern end of the Main Site represents

a significant milestone in transport history (MME9333). Opened in 1830 as part of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, Parkside was located midway between the two cities and served as a key watering station. Although it ceased operation in 1839 following the opening of a replacement further east, the site's layout persisted into later mapping and was repurposed as a pumping station by 1893.

- 6.7.13. Closely connected to Parkside is the Grade II listed Huskisson Memorial adjacent to the Parkside Station (MME9332), commemorating Robert Huskisson MP, who was fatally struck by a locomotive during the railway's inaugural journey in 1830. The trackside monument remains, though today it is in a state of neglect, overgrown and missing its nameplate. A watching brief at Newton-le-Willows Railway Station, immediately west to the Western Rail Chord, involved monitoring groundworks after an unmonitored period of work on the site, with no significant archaeological finds or features observed (EME2998).
- 6.7.14. The site of a former gas works at Parkside, c. 200m east of the Train Station (MME20529), which appears on the 1849 OS map labelled as the Gas House, later transitioned to a pumping station by the end of the 19th century. The structures remained in use into the 20th century but had disappeared by 1967. Another early infrastructure feature is a stone milestone on Parkside Road (MME16173), dating to the early 20th century and inscribed with distances to Wigan and Warrington, first appearing on OS maps in 1907.
- 6.7.15. Evidence of local civic and postal history is preserved in a George V wall box (MME18978) on Oak Avenue, c. 1 km west of the Western Rail Chord, characteristic of early 20th century urban fixtures. Meanwhile, Legh's Cattle Archway, c. 1 km west of the Draft Order Limits (MME18956), recorded in 1830 as a square brick tunnel under the railway between Sandy Main's Bridge and the Sankey Viaduct, exemplifies how agricultural access was maintained during early railway development. Although not depicted on the 1839 Tithe map, land ownership records indicate the area north of the railway belonged to Thomas Legh.
- 6.7.16. A watching brief at Rough Farm and Rough Cottage, at the southern end within the Main Site, was undertaken in 2022 (EME3389; MME9365), revealing that the structure was of 19th century construction, although the cellar beneath the southwestern end was built using handmade bricks and sandy lime mortar, suggesting it may have had 18th century origins.
- 6.7.17. An evaluation at land southwest of the former site of Parkside Colliery, located south of the western Rail Chord, involved trenches targeting possible cropmarks identified in an earlier desk-based assessment, which were found to be most likely of geological origin (EME2450: EME2882).
- 6.7.18. The Village of Lowton, c. 600 m north of the Main Site, is depicted on the Yates' 1786 map (note reproduced) as several buildings along Newton Road in what was referred to as the "Town of Lowton" (MGM3975). The name "Lowton" is derived from Old English, meaning a "settlement or village on a hill." A Methodist chapel is believed to have been established on Newton Road in 1788 (MGM6426). It appears on OS maps from the 1890s through to the 1960s but the site is now occupied by a modern dwelling. Lowton Railway Station is located

south of the main settlement of Lowton operated from 1847 until its closure in 1949 (MME18153).

- 6.7.19. Within the historical core of the village, several structures date back to the post-medieval period; Lowton House (MGM3929), a three-storey brick-built structure with five windows and projecting sides, is shown on mapping from at least the mid-19th century. It had a hipped slate roof with plain bracketed eaves and was formerly listed as a Grade 3 building. The address was originally recorded as Newton Road, and the name as Lowton Heath House. However, following further investigation and photographic evidence, the HER record was corrected to reflect the former Lowton House on Newton Road. By the late 1990s, the house had been demolished and replaced with a detached residence within the Lowton Gardens development.
- 6.7.20. Sandup Farm (MGM3941) is a two-storey brown brick farmhouse with a flagstone roof, recessed casement and sash windows, and a sealed cellar. A modern farmhouse is believed to exist on or near the original site. Several ancillary buildings, including a square chimney and brick barns, survive.
- 6.7.21. Locking Stoop Farm (MGM5911) retains 17th century beams at ground floor level. The rendered brown brick farmhouse has undergone some alterations, such as the replacement of original flush casements. The flagstone roof is said to incorporate remnants of a toll-bar, although no physical evidence remains. The site also includes a brown brick barn and a cottage with a modern roof and windows. It was formerly listed as a Grade 3 building.
- 6.7.22. Holly House (MGM13174) is a detached brick residence dating to around 1830, featuring a pyramid roof of Welsh slate and a double-depth floor plan with a central entrance hall. It is two storeys high, with a symmetrical three-window front façade fitted with 12-pane hornless sash windows and a central door framed by engaged Doric columns. The house retains a fanlight with glazing bars and a half-glazed door. Side walls include double chimney stacks, and the rear has a 19-pane round-headed stair window. The interior, though not inspected, is believed to preserve its original stair, fireplaces, shutters, and joinery. It is a Grade II Listed Building (List Entry No. 1253103).
- 6.7.23. A “Stone-Delph House” is recorded in Middleton as early as 1626 and was noted as the residence of the Rigby family. However, there is no local knowledge of a house by this name today, and it may have been confused with the similarly named Stone House (MCH8509).
- 6.7.24. Stone Cross Lane was also the location of a tollgate and toll house (MGM6448), shown on the 1848 OS map xx to the west of the lane’s junction with Peel Ditch Lane. These were removed later in the 19th century.
- 6.7.25. Surrounding the village of Lowton, the landscape is characterised by agricultural land that has historically supported a dispersed pattern of farmsteads and associated features, many of which are preserved or recorded in the Historic Environment Record. Hermitage Green is a farmstead located c. 500m south of the Western Rail Chord and shown on mid-19th century maps, named Lower Farm (MCH26050). The site of a farmstead south of Hermitage Farm, consisting of two buildings, a yard, and two small plots, is depicted on historic maps

(MCH24559). A post-medieval rectangular barn survives with the redeveloped farmstead. A large brick-built Dutch barn, dating to the mid-late 19th century and present by 1893, stands end-on to the lane with a prominent buttressed gable at Barrows Farm, c. 800 m east of the Main Site, close the Kenyon Settlement (MCH24499; MCH8801; MCH9365).

Map regression

- 6.8.1. The post-medieval period witnessed significant changes in the rural landscape, driven by evolving agricultural practices, estate management, and settlement patterns. Small, fragmented fields and farmsteads gradually gave way to larger, more consolidated parcels of land, reflecting shifts in land tenure and improved farming efficiency. Throughout this time, estates played a central role in shaping the countryside, influencing both the distribution of buildings and the organization of fields, as documented in historic maps and estate plans.
- 6.8.2. The Leigh Estate map of 1745 (not reproduced), along with later historic maps such as the 1839 Tithe map and the 1845 Ordnance Survey, consistently depict a landscape defined by numerous small allotments. This fragmented pattern of land division reflects the agricultural practices and land tenure typical of the period, with fields oriented in multiple directions and a patchwork of farms, cottages, and associated buildings. These maps reveal how the estate lands were organized and managed across the 18th and 19th centuries. Over time, as seen in the 19th and early 20th century maps, these smaller allotments gradually consolidated into larger parcels, reflecting evolving rural settlement patterns and changing agricultural practices within the Leigh Estate. On the map, a site along Parkside Road, adjacent to the Main Site (MME9312) featuring a T-shaped building is also depicted on plans from the mid-1830s. The 1839 Tithe map associates this house with a garden and records it as owned by James Worsley and occupied by Robert Lawson. By the publication of the 1965 OS map, these buildings had disappeared. The former site of Parkside Farm (MME19659) and another building (MME19660), located within the centre of the Main Site, both identified on the 1745 estate plan and occupied by James Lawton in the 1830s, had disappeared by the mid-19th century; the former was no longer visible by 1853, and the latter appeared on the 1849 OS map but was absent on later plans. The Stables (MME9317) appear as a long building on the 1745 Leigh estate plan and later as a T-shaped building on the 1839 Tithe map. By the 1980s, a site visit noted that these farm buildings, likely dating to the 18th century, had been altered, with a new farmhouse constructed in the 1980s.
- 6.8.3. The 1839 Newton-in-Makerfield tithe map provides further detail on landholding and use during that period (not reproduced). The sites of former houses within the Main Site, many tracing back to the 17th and 18th centuries, reflect the shifting regional landscape shaped by influential estates. For example, a potential house site in Newton Park (MME15014), recorded as "Stone House Field" on the 1839 Tithe map, may relate to stone extraction rather than an actual building, as only a barn was recorded in the park during the 17th century. This and other fields hint at earlier medieval structures, possibly a lodge, though their exact locations remain

uncertain.

- 6.8.4. The 1845 Ordnance Survey (OS) map offers a detailed representation of the landscape around Highfield Moss during the mid-19th century (Figure 7). In the northeastern portion of the Main Site, the map shows Main Pits and Moss Pits, along with a series of ponds, indicative of historic peat extraction or other industrial activity (MCH8802). Immediately west of Highfield Moss, Moss House, later known as Highfield Farm, is marked, and further west along the eastern edge of the Draft Order Limits, both Parkside Farm and Kenyon Hall are clearly shown. Highfield Farm (MME9323) on Parkside Road, located within the northern part of the Main Site, shows continuous history from the Leigh estate plan of 1745, where a building is first marked, through to the 1980s. By the mid-1830s, the layout remained consistent, with the 1839 Tithe map noting the farm, garden, orchard, ownership by Thomas Legh, and occupation by John Rigby. Over time, the building evolved from Moss House (labelled on the 1849 OS map) to Parkside Farm in 1891, and finally Highfield Farm in 1907. A 1985 site visit revealed that the original farmhouse was demolished in the early 1970s and replaced by a modern house, though the original structure bore a Roman numeral inscription whose date is now lost to memory.
- 6.8.5. The Highfield Farm barn (MME9329) also dates back to the Leigh estate of 1745. The 1839 Tithe map shows the barn, which underwent several construction phases. A 1985 report detailed its sandstone walls dating from the 17th century, with brick additions from the late 17th and 18th centuries. The barn was altered and extended, with a western extension added in the late 18th or early 19th century, reflecting its long agricultural use.
- 6.8.6. Near Kenyon Hall, although a tumulus was excavated in 1826, it is not referenced on the 1845 map. Instead, a sandy pit, a "pennyless bench," and a finger post are depicted nearby, suggesting that by then the tumulus had either been obscured or overlooked by surveyors. In the southern portion, South Barrow Lane is identified, along with Barrow Lane House, and at the very southern edge, an orchard and a structure associated with Rough Farm are depicted. The former farmstead at Rough Farm, Winwick Lane, within the southern end of the Main Site (MME19661), initially shown as a small building in 1745, expanded by the mid-1830s into an L-shaped structure. The 1839 Tithe map records it as part of Thomas Legh's farm, occupied by Betty Mason. Aerial photos from 1945 show the building likely extended for domestic use, indicated by two roof ridges. It appeared on the 1965 OS map but had disappeared by 1985. Archaeological work in 2023 uncovered two wells, confirming long-term occupation. Additionally, a barn (MME9339) labeled "Barn Field" on the 1839 Tithe map was likely built in the 19th century, as no barn appears on the 1745 estate plan. A 1985 site visit noted features including a grey slate roof, a circular hay loft window, and a large cart door. A 2022 building survey revealed a date stone inscribed "B M 1843," confirming its construction date.
- 6.8.7. Field boundaries in 1845 consisted of small allotments-oriented northwest, south, and northeast, reflecting the agricultural practices and land tenure of the time.
- 6.8.8. By the 1907 OS map (Figure 8), changes were limited but notable. Kenyon Hall appears extended, though the sandy pit, bench, and finger post near the earlier-recorded tumulus are

no longer shown. Parkside Farm shows signs of expansion. Barrow Lane House has been replaced or reclassified as Barrow Lane Cottages, indicating redevelopment or subdivision. Rough Farm was extended with new outbuildings. Moss Farm also developed notably and is now recorded as Highfield Farm, reflecting growth and possible name or ownership changes. Field boundaries had evolved, with many smaller allotments consolidated into larger parcels, especially in the west, while the east experienced less extensive enlargement. These modest changes reflect gradual evolution of agricultural holdings and rural settlement patterns between the mid-19th and early 20th centuries.

6.8.9. The 1928 OS map reveals more noticeable alterations to the Study Area (Figure 9). The Main Pits near Kenyon Farm are no longer shown, indicating extraction had ceased or features had been backfilled. Significantly, this map marks the tumulus near Kenyon Farm (MCH8557; MGM21359) for the first time, excavated in 1826 but absent on earlier maps, possibly reflecting renewed archaeological interest or improved survey detail.

6.8.10. Along Parkside Road, within the Main Site, many buildings were constructed, altered, and eventually demolished. Rough Cottage (MME9365) appears on the 1745 estate plan and later as a mid-18th century two-storey brick cottage. Another site on Barrow Lane (MME9361) and its associated buildings noted in 1745 had disappeared by the late 19th century. Similarly, Barrow Lane Cottages (MME9362) and Barrow Lane Cottage (MME9363) show a clear evolution of buildings; both sites are identified on the 1745 plan, confirmed on the 1839 Tithe map, and then disappear by the early 20th century, MME9362 by 1965, and MME9363 by 1928. The 1947 and 1951 OS maps show no significant changes from 1928 (Figures 10 and 11). Landscape layout, built structures, and recorded features remain consistent. However, the process of merging small allotments into larger parcels, which began in the 1920s, continued, particularly in the eastern fields, resulting in a simpler, more unified fie