

The Centre for
Applied
Archaeology

University of
Salford
MANCHESTER

**Archaeological
Desk-Based
Assessment:**

Worsley New Hall,
Worsley, Greater
Manchester. Final
Version.

Client:

Peel Investments
(North) Ltd.

Technical Report:

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Summary

The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) was commissioned by Peel Investments (North) Ltd, to carry out an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the proposed redevelopment of the site of Worsley New Hall, Worsley, Greater Manchester, M28 2LJ.

Historical research has revealed that during the early 19th century the study area comprised mainly of woodland surrounded by open farmland. The first known structures to appear within the study area date to the mid-19th century and formed the beginnings of the Worsley New Hall Estate, seat of the Earls of Ellesmere. These structures included the Gardeners Cottage (**Site 1**), Walled Kitchen Gardens (**Site 2**) and associated structures (**Sites 3 to 6**), which occupied the western half of the study area and Worsley New Hall (**Site 19**), the Ice House (**Site 26**) and the Boating Lake (**Site 35**), which occupied the eastern half of the study area, (**Figs 2 & 10**). By the end of the 19th century the Kitchen Garden (**Site 2**) had been substantially redeveloped through the construction of a Bothy (**Site 8**), Glasshouses (**Site 7**), Stables (**Site 10**), Nursery (**Site 12**) and several footpaths which connected the Garden to the New Hall (**Figs 3 & 10**). During the same period a Footbridge (**Site 29**) had been constructed across Leigh Road and to the north of the New Hall a Carriageway (**Sites 20 & 23**) had been laid out which was flanked by several out buildings appeared (**Sites 24, 25, 27 & 28**). To the south of the New Hall the Formal Terraced Gardens (**Site 33**) had been laid out and the Boating Lake (**Site 35**) had been extended southwards and a small central island had been created, which contained a stone built Folly (**Site 36**) and two ornate footbridges (**Site 35**), (**Figs 3 & 10**). During the beginning of the 20th century the Ellesmere family leased the New Hall (**Site 19**) to the British Red Cross to use as a hospital for soldiers wounded in the Great War. After the war had ended the Ellesmere family severed their ties to the New Hall Estate and the study area came into the care of the Bridgewater Estates. During the second quarter of the 20th century the Kitchen Gardens (**Sites 2 to 14**) were leased to several private tenants who used the site as a commercial market garden business, whilst the eastern half of the study area was leased to the War Department to use as a training ground for the Lancashire Fusiliers and the 45th County of Lancaster Battalion Home Guard. By the mid-20th century the New Hall (**Site 19**) and most of its associated out buildings (**Sites 24, 25, 27 & 28**) had been demolished and the War Office had constructed a Concrete Bunker (**Site 32**) on the land formerly occupied by the New Hall (**Figs 7 & 11**). During the second half of the 20th century very little redevelopment took place within the study area. In 1948 the New Hall Estate was sold to Richard and Herbert Cunliffe, who operated the Worsley Hall Nurseries and Garden Centre (**Site 18**) from the New Hall's former Kitchen Gardens (**Sites 2 to 10**). During the same period the eastern half of the study area (**Sites 19 to 34**) had become heavily wooded through neglect and the land was leased to Scouting Association to be used as the Middle Wood Scout Camp (**Sites 38 to 40**), (**Fig 11**). By the end of the 20th century the M60 motorway had been constructed to the immediate east of the study area and as a result the eastern end of the New Hall's Carriageway (**Site 20**) had been truncated and its Entrance Gates (**Site 23**) were relocated to their current position on Leigh Road (**Figs 8 & 11**). In the early 1980's the Hall's Formal Gardens (**Site 33**) were designated as the Middle Wood Site of Biological Interest (Grade B), by the Greater Manchester Council. By the beginning of the 21st century the Cunliffe family had relinquished their interest in the New Hall Estate and the study area was purchased by Peel Investments (North) Ltd as a redevelopment opportunity. To date the western half of the study area continues to operate as the Worsley Hall Nurseries and Garden Centre, whilst the eastern

half of the site forms the Middle Wood Scout Camp (**Site 38 to 40**) and the Broughton Angling Club fishing ground (**Site 35**).

The impact development would have on the study area can be seen to be neutral on (**Sites 13 to 18**) and slight on (**Sites 1 to 10, 21, 22, 24 to 30 & 35 to 37**), (see Table 7.2). However, the impact of development on (**Sites 19, 20, 23, 26, 31, 33 & 34**) which are of medium value and (**Site 32**), which is of high value (see Table 7.2) will have a moderate to large effect. Thus, any redevelopment undertaken within the study area would involve the loss and disturbance of a large proportion of the surface and below-ground archaeological remains identified within this report.

Following consultation with Peel Investments (North) Ltd it has been proposed that the study area will be subject to a five phase programme of archaeological works, to include; (Phase 1) the Desk-Based Assessment contained within this report, along with an archaeological building survey of all standing structures which relate to the Hall and its Gardens (**Sites 1, 2, 8, 10, 26 and 32**); (Phase 2) an archaeological evaluation to assess the survival of the New Halls (**Site 19**) below ground remains; (Phase 3) a community based archaeological excavation of the New Hall remains; (Phase 4) a community publication documenting the project and its findings; and finally (Phase 5) the production of information boards and an interactive website, documenting the history of the Hall and the findings of the archaeological works. All archaeological works will require a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to be produced in consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit and should be concluded at the earliest possible opportunity.



1. Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) was commissioned by Peel Investments (North) Ltd, to carry out an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the proposed redevelopment of the site of Worsley New Hall, Worsley, Greater Manchester, M28 2LJ.

The aim of the archaeological desk-based assessment was to identify as far as possible the nature and significance of the archaeological resource so as to enable informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains. The significance of the archaeological resource has been assessed using PPS5 (*Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*, English Heritage, March 2010).



2. Methodology Statement

2.1 Introduction

The assessment comprised an archaeological desk-based study and a site inspection. It followed the IfA standard and guidance for undertaking archaeological desk-based assessments (*Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*, 1994, revised 2010).

2.2 Research

The desk-based assessment made use of the following sources:

- The Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER), formerly the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit at the University of Manchester.
- Published and unpublished cartographic, documentary and photographic sources.

The following archives consulted were:

- Salford Local History Library
- Salford University Library
- Bridgewater Estates Archive
- National Census Returns
- Historical Trade Directories

2.3 Site Inspection

The aim of the site inspection was to relate the findings of the Desk-Based study to the existing land use of the study area in order to identify any evidence of the structures which formally stood on the site along with the site's potential for surviving below ground remains.



3. The Setting

3.1 Location, Topography and Land use

The study area lies within the western half of the town of Worsley, approximately 4km west of Salford City centre, 0.5km east of Boothstown and 0.2km north of the Bridgewater Canal (**Fig 1**). The study area is centred at NGR SD 73950 00581 and is bounded to the north by Leigh Road (A572), to the east by Junction 13 of the M60, to the south by the Bridgewater Canal and to the west by Booth's Bank Farm. The study area lies on rising ground which measures 25m AOD at its southern boundary and 61m AOD at its northern boundary.

Historical research has revealed that during the early 19th century the study area comprised mainly of woodland surrounded by open farmland. The first known structures to appear within the study area date to the mid-19th century and formed the beginnings of the Worsley New Hall Estate, seat of the Earls of Ellesmere. These structures included the Gardeners Cottage (**Site 1**), Walled Kitchen Gardens (**Site 2**) and associated structures (**Sites 3 to 6**), which occupied the western half of the study area and Worsley New Hall (**Site 19**), the Ice House (**Site 26**) and the Boating Lake (**Site 35**), which occupied the eastern half of the study area, (**Figs 2 & 10**). By the end of the 19th century the Kitchen Garden (**Site 2**) had been substantially redeveloped through the construction of a Bothy (**Site 8**), Glasshouses (**Site 7**), Stables (**Site 10**), Nursery (**Site 12**) and several footpaths which connected the Garden to the New Hall (**Figs 3 & 10**). During the same period a Footbridge (**Site 29**) had been constructed across Leigh Road and to the north of the New Hall a Carriageway (**Sites 20 & 23**) had been laid out which was flanked by several out buildings appeared (**Sites 24, 25, 27 & 28**). To the south of the New Hall the Formal Terraced Gardens (**Site 33**) had been laid out and the Boating Lake (**Site 35**) had been extended southwards and a small central island had been created, which contained a stone built Folly (**Site 36**) and two ornate footbridges (**Site 35**), (**Figs 3 & 10**). During the beginning of the 20th century the Ellesmere family leased the New Hall (**Site 19**) to the British Red Cross to use as a hospital for soldiers wounded in the Great War. After the war had ended the Ellesmere family severed their ties to the New Hall Estate and the study area came into the care of the Bridgewater Estates. During the second quarter of the 20th century the Kitchen Gardens (**Sites 2 to 14**) were leased to several private tenants who used the site as a commercial market garden business, whilst the eastern half of the study area was leased to the War Department to use as a training ground for the Lancashire Fusiliers and the 45th County of Lancaster Battalion Home Guard. By the mid 20th century the New Hall (**Site 19**) and most of its associated out buildings (**Sites 24, 25, 27 & 28**) had been demolished and the War Office had constructed a Concrete Bunker (**Site 32**) on the land formerly occupied by the western end of the New Hall (**Figs 7 & 11**). During the second half of the 20th century very little redevelopment took place within the study area. In 1948 the New Hall Estate was sold to Richard and Herbert Cunliffe, who operated the Worsley Hall Nurseries and Garden Centre (**Site 18**) from the New Halls former Kitchen Gardens (**Sites 2 to 10**). During the same period the eastern half of the study area (**Sites 19 to 34**) had become heavily wooded through neglect and the land was leased to Scouting Association to be used as the Middle Wood Scout Camp (**Sites 38 to 40**), (**Fig 11**). By the end of the 20th century the M60 motorway had been constructed to the immediate east of the study area and as a result the eastern end of the New Halls Carriageway (**Site 20**) had been truncated and its Entrance Gates

(**Site 23**) were relocated to their current position on Leigh Road (**Figs 8 & 11**). In the early 1980's the Halls Formal Gardens (**Site 33**) were designated as the Middle Wood Site of Biological Interest (grade B), by the Greater Manchester Council. By the beginning of the 21st century the Cunliffe family had relinquished their interest in the New Hall Estate and the study area was purchased by Peel Investments (North) Ltd as a redevelopment opportunity. To date the western half of the study area continues to operate as the Worsley Hall Nurseries and Garden Centre, whilst the eastern half of the site forms the Middle Wood Scout Camp (**Site 38 to 40**) and the Broughton Angling Club fishing ground (**Site 35**).

3.2 Geology

The overlying drift geology, as mapped by the OS Geological Survey, comprised Glacio-Fluvial Sand and Gravel. The underlying solid geology comprised of mudstone, siltstone and sandstones of the Upper Carboniferous Millstone Grit Group (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

3.3 Designations

The study area encompasses three listed buildings entered on English Heritage National Heritage List. These entries are all listed at Grade II and include the Garden Cottage (ID: 211997), the Worsley Hall Ice House (ID: 211998) and the Entrance Gates and Adjoining Quadrant Walls for Worsley New Hall (ID: 211996). In addition the site of Worsley New Hall and its formal Gardens was designated as the Middle Wood Site of Biological Interest (Grade B) by the Greater Manchester Council in 1984.



4. Archaeological & Historical Background

4.1 Prehistoric to Medieval Period

Documentary and cartographic research has confirmed that there are no known sites of Prehistoric or Roman date to be found within the study area. However further research has established that some prehistoric worked flints have been found close to the study area at the site of Little Woolden on the edge of Chat Moss (Kenyon, 1991: 43). Therefore given the study area's geology and proximity to Chat Moss there is potential for Prehistoric activity to have taken place. Similarly, there may be potential for Roman activity within the study area. Documentary research has established that two Roman coin hoards have been discovered within 800m of the study area, one at Booths Bank Farm and the second at Boothstown, (Irvine, 1995: 4). Further research suggests that both hoards were found close to the assumed route of the Roman road from Wigan to Manchester which the OS survey of 1948 traced to the west and east of Worsley Park, suggesting that the road may have continued through the park to the immediate north of the study area (Irvine, 1995: 4). However, the intensity of the development which has occurred within the study area over the last 150 years means that the potential for any Prehistoric or Roman remains to survive within the study area is slight.

Historically the study area lay within the township of Worsley, which was first referenced in the Pipe Roll of 1195-96 where it is described as 'a half a plough-land, held of the king by the Barton family in thegnage, and of them by a family which took the local name Worsley' (Brownbill & Farrer, 1911: 376). In 1376 the Worsley Estate was passed by marriage to Sir John Massey (Sheriff of Cheshire in 1389), son of Hugh Massey of Tatton (Brownbill & Farrer, 1911: 379). During this period the manor is reported to have comprised of a substantial manor house, various out buildings and a fortification called 'the Peel', which suggests the presence of a moat (Irvine, 1995: 4).

4.2 Post Medieval to Industrial

Historical research confirms that during the first half of the 16th century the Manor of Worsley was passed to Sir Richard Brereton of Malpas, who married Joan Massey heir of the Worsley Manor. It is possible that the Old Hall, a timber-framed structure, was built during this period. In 1570 Richard Brereton, grandson of the aforementioned Sir Richard Brereton inherited the Manor, and upon his death the Manor passed to his wife's illegitimate brother Sir Thomas Egerton, a distinguished lawyer who rose to be Lord Chancellor, and was created Viscount Brackley (Brownbill & Farrer, 1911: 379; Malet 1977, 3-4). When he died in 1617 his son was granted the earldom of Bridgewater, the family taking its title from Bridgewater in Somerset where they held estates at the time. The Egerton family did not live in Worsley during this period. In 1720 Scroop Egerton, the fourth Earl of Bridgewater and father of the Canal Duke, was made the first Duke of Bridgewater. The first Duke died in 1745 and the dukedom, along with lands in 12 different English counties and an annual income of £4,000, passed to his oldest surviving son, John, before coming, after his death, to the surviving son, Francis in 1748, who was then just eleven years old (Malet 1977, 5).

Francis was responsible, as the 3rd Duke of Bridgewater, for commissioning the building of the Bridgewater Canal, the world's first industrial canal, and the expansion of his coal mines at

Worsley from the late 1750s onwards. He was also the first member of the Egerton family to live in Worsley. Prior to him the family lived at Ashridge, near Tring, in Hertfordshire. However, after returning from a 'Grand Tour' of the continent he stayed at Worsley Old Hall around 1757, and this rapidly became his favoured residence. The old hall was quickly deemed to small for his needs and later in the century he built a brick hall in the fashionable classical style, the site of which now lies beneath Leigh Road (Malet 1977, 78).

4.3 Early to Mid-19th Century

John Foulkes Estate Plan of Worsley dated 1799 indicates that by the end of the 18th century the study area remained largely undeveloped and comprised of a woodland core which was surrounded by open farmland. Historical research confirms that after the death of the 3rd Duke of Bridgewater in 1803 the Worsley Estate was passed to a Trust who managed the Estate until 1833, when the Dukes great nephew Lord Francis Leveson Gower took possession, (Thorp, 2009: 4). Shortly after inheriting the Estate Lord Gower made the Brick Hall his main residence and changed his name to Lord Francis Egerton later to be known as the 1st Earl of Ellesmere, (Thorp, 2009: 4).

During the second quarter of the 19th century the study area was subjected to extensive redevelopment. The first structures to appear within the study area were the Garden Cottage (**Site 1**) and the Walled Kitchen Garden (**Site 2**), which were constructed within the south-west corner of Worsley Estate (**Figs 2 & 10**). The OS survey of 1849 depicts the Garden Cottage as an 'L' shaped structure which was linked to the Kitchen Garden by a small square enclosed garden along its eastern elevation (**Fig 2**). The Kitchen Garden was square in plan with a perimeter path and two main central paths, one running north-south and the other east-west, which divided the garden into four compartment or 'quarters'. Running the full length of the east-west path was an internal partition wall with a central gateway and along the gardens perimeter wall were a total of eight entrance ways. Within the garden several Glasshouses were depicted (**Sites 1b & 1c**) and abutting the outer face of the gardens northern wall were several Potting Sheds (**Site 6**). Running around the entire Kitchen Garden was Slip Garden (**Site 4**) bounded by an enclosure wall (**Site 3**), which was accessed at its north-western corner by a roadway (**Site 11**) running southwards from Leigh Road (**Figs 2 & 11**). Documentary research confirms that the Garden Cottage was constructed in 1834 and occupied during this period by the Estates Head Gardener Peter Clare and later John Mitchell who managed the Kitchen Gardens on behalf of the 1st Earl of Ellesmere (Appendix 2). Estate plans held within the Bridgewater Estates Archive confirm that the Glasshouses within the Kitchen Garden included Peach and Camelia houses, Vineries and Pine, Melon and Cucumber pits (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 838). Articles published in various horticultural magazines of the period confirm that the gardens were used to grow flowers, green crops, root crops and fruit trees with the greatest portion of the produce being consumed during the autumn and winter, when the family were in residence at Worsley' (Baines, T. 1875, 71).

Shortly after the construction of the Garden Cottage (**Site 1**) and Kitchen Gardens (**Site 2**), it is reported that the Brick Hall was no longer sufficient for the 1st Earls needs and so the decision was made to build a much grander New Hall within the southern half of the Estate (Walker & Tindall, 1985: 147). The New Hall (**Site 19**) was designed by Edward Blore, a recognised establishment architect, specialising in 'Tudor' and 'Elizabethan Gothic' styles, who was most noted for his work on Buckingham Palace after Nash (Thorp, 2009: 6). Construction began on the New Hall in 1840 and the work was completed by 1846 at a cost of £41,000 (Walker & Tindall, 1985: 147). Cartographic sources from the period establish that the Hall consisted of a roughly rectangular east wing (**Site 19a**), which was abutted at its north-west corner by a

rectangular west wing (**Sites 19b**), which had a central enclosed courtyard (**Site 19c**), (**Figs 2 & 10**). To the immediate west of the Hall a small circular Ice House (**Site 26**) had been constructed and to the west and south of the Hall were two small out buildings (**Sites 21 & 22**), (**Figs 2 & 10**). To the immediate north of the Hall a Carriage way (**Site 20**) had been laid out which ran from the West Lodge on Leigh Road, to the East Lodge on Worsley Brow (**Fig 10**). At the

eastern end of the Carriageway was a set of Wrought and Cast Iron Gates, which were designed by the Halls architect Edward Blore and built by Cottam and Hallen of London. Historic architect plans and photographs held within the Bridgewater Estate Archive confirm that the New Hall was constructed in stone and brick and contained cellars across its entire footprint. The eastern wing of the Hall (**Site 19a**) stood to four storeys in height and formed the family quarters, whilst the western wing (**Site 19b**) was only single storey in height and formed the servant quarters. Census returns from the period confirm that during the construction of the Hall an architect named Thomas Dickson was living onsite along with his Clerk and two assistants. However by the census of 1851 construction had been completed and the Hall was served by a resident staff of eight which included a Cook, Laundry Maids, Housemaids, a Dairymaid, a Groom and an Engineer (Appendix 2).

In conjunction to the construction of the New Hall, the 1st Earl of Ellesmere commenced the laying out of the Halls Formal Gardens (**Site 33**). In 1846 William Andrew Nesfield one of the most sought after landscape gardeners in England was retained by the 1st Earl to advise in the development of the Halls Formal Gardens (**Site 33 & 34**), (Thorp, 2009: 10). Documentary research suggests that during the late 1840's the Formal Gardens consisted of an Upper Terrace (**Site 33a**) and a Main Terrace (**Site 33b**), with the rest of the garden sloping gently southwards towards two Lakes (**Site 35a**), (**Fig 10**). The Upper Terrace (**Site 33a**), abutted the southern elevation of the New Hall (**Site 19**) and contained a number of large flower beds planted with begonias, lobelias, pelargoniums, pansies and violas (Curtis, 1895: 536). To its south lay the Main Terrace (**Site 33b**) which was surrounded by a pierced stone balustrade wall. Within the Terrace were two large rectangular flower gardens (Parterres) and at its centre, a roughly octagonal projection which contained a fountain, designed in bronze by Valdouse which is reported to have been exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851. The Parterres are reported to have been designed by Nesfield and contained elaborate symmetrical beds of scrollwork design with box edging which were bounded by gravel pathways and herbaceous borders (Douglas, 1875: 239). Horticultural publications of the period suggest during this period the Parterres contained few flowers with the brightness of the beds being produced by various coloured gravels, spar and chips of granite (Curtis, 1895: 536).

Over the decade that followed the Formal Gardens continued to be developed and improved under the careful management of the then Head Gardener, Mr John Mitchell. By 1857 the two lakes at the southern ends of the garden had been combined to create one large Boating Lake (**Site 35a**), which contained a central island complete with a stone built Folly (**Site 35b**) which could be accessed by two bridges positioned to the north (**Site 35c**) and south (**Site 35d**) of the island. Within the Garden a further four terraces had been laid out to the south of the Main Terrace and these were known as; Third Terrace (**Site 33c**), Noble Terrace (**Site 33d**), Lower Fountain Terrace (**Site 33e**) and Lakeside Terrace (**Site 33f**). Historic documents and photographs have established that the Third, Noble and Lakeside Terraces comprised of grassy slopes which contained a single gravel footpath flanked by herbaceous borders, whilst the Lower Fountain Terrace consisted two rectangular flower gardens, each with a central fountain and several decorative urns which sat on stone pedestals along the southern edge of the Terrace. A plan and species list drawn up by the Halls Head Gardener shows that the flower gardens were

symmetrical in design and were divided into intricate pattern of beds comprised of turf, box and flowers all separated by red gravel paths, (**Fig 14**), (Appleby, 1859: 400). Historical research has revealed that during the 1st Earls occupation of Worsley New Hall, Queen Victoria visited the Estate on two occasions; the first in 1851 and the second in 1857. During one of her visits the Queen planted a 'Wellingtonia Gigantea within the Formal Gardens and her eldest daughter Princess Frederick of Prussia planted an English Oak close by (Douglas, 1876:237).

4.4 Late 19th Century

In 1957 the 1st Earl of Ellesmere died and the Estate passed to his son George Granville Francis Egerton who continued to add to the elaborate garden designs within the Formal Gardens (**Site 33**), with the assistance of his Head Gardener Mr. James Davidson (**Figs 13 & 14**). In 1862 the 2nd Earl of Ellesmere died and the Estate passed to his eldest son Francis Charles Granville Egerton, 3rd Earl of Ellesmere. It would appear from cartographic and documentary sources that during the 3rd Earls occupation of the New Hall, the Estate underwent a second phase of redevelopment.

The OS map of 1896 shows that during the late 19th century the Kitchen Gardens (**Site 2**) were extensively redeveloped (**Fig 3**). During this period a Boundary Wall (**Site 3**), was constructed, around the Kitchen Garden (**Site 2**) and Garden Cottage (**Site 1**) which created a large Slip Garden and Yard (**Site 4**), (**Figs 3 & 10**). An article published in the Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardeners, dated September 7th 1876, states that excellent crops of potatoes, celery, peas, beans, beetroot could be seen within the eastern and southern sections of the Slip Garden and within the western section was an orchard growing varieties of apple, pear, plum and cherry trees (Douglas, 1876: 214 – 216). In contrast the northern end of the Slip Garden contained a large rectangular Yard (**Site 4b**). Within the western end of the Yard two rectangular Stable Blocks (**Site 10**) had been constructed, which were used to house the Estates working horses and carts as well as providing storage for the fruits grown within the orchard. At the eastern end of the Yard a small square structure (**Site 8a**) with a square stack chimney (**Site 8b**) had been constructed and documentary sources confirm that this was a boiler house for the supplying hot air to the green houses and walled garden and a Bothy, where the young unmarried gardeners lived, (Appendix 2) (Campbell, 2010: 45). The Bothy first appears on the 1881 census return which confirms that a total of five gardeners resided in the property. However, estate plans of the 1840s indicate that both structures were probably built at the same time as the walled garden. To the rear of the Bothy (**Site 8**) a series of fifteen Glasshouses (**Site 7**) were depicted, which were heated by the Bothy's Chimney boiler (**Site 8b**). Historical horticultural journals confirm that the Glasshouses at the eastern end of the yard were used to grow peaches, nectarines, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, strawberries, plums, pears and figs, whilst the glasshouses at the western end of the yard were devoted to the propagation and wintering of large quantities of summer bedding plants for the Formal Gardens (**Sites 33 to 37**), (Baines, T. 1875: 71).

In conjunction with the development of the Kitchen Garden the 3rd Earl also made considerable changes to the New Hall (**Site 19**) and Formal Gardens (**Site 33**). By the OS survey of 1896 several small out buildings appeared to the north (**Sites 27 & 28**) and west (**Sites 24 & 25**) of the New Hall and a Footbridge (**Site 29**) had been constructed over Leigh Road, which connected the New and Old Halls (**Figs 3 & 10**). Historical research was unable to glean any information with regards to the western out buildings, however those positioned to the north of the Hall consisted of the Pump House/Fire Station (**Site 27**) which controlled the water supply to the Hall and its Formal Gardens fountains and the Halls underground Stables (**Site 28**). The OS survey of 1896 also shows that during the late 19th century the Hall (**Site 19a**) had been extended eastwards through the addition of a small rectangular wing (**Site 19d**), (**Figs 3 & 10**). Historic

photographs have established that the extension comprised of two storey rectangular building which was abutted at its eastern end by a two storey octagonal tower. No architectural plans of this extension could be found within the Bridgewater Estate Archive, however documentary sources suggest that it contained a Billiards Room and Library. Documents held within the Bridgewater Estate Archive also confirm that the 3rd Earl was responsible several internal modifications within the Hall which included the installation of electricity in 1908 (Thorp, 2009: 16). Census returns from the period show that during this period the Halls household staff had increased to twelve and consisted of a Housekeeper, six Laundry Maids, four Housemaids and a Man Servant (Appendix 2). During the 3rd Earls tenure at the New Hall, the Formal Gardens were extensively modernised by the then Head Gardener Mr William Upjohn. Along the Halls Carriageway (**Site 20**) an avenue of Lime Trees were planted and in 1908 Lamp Pillars were added to illuminate the Carriageway. Along the eastern and western edges of the Formal Gardens huge glades of Rhododendrons were planted within which were little nooks, with seats and at the western edge of the Hall a small Rose Garden (**Site 34**) had been created (Curtis, 1895: 536). By 1875 Nesfield's planting design on the Main Terrace (**Site 33b**) had been modified due to the expense involved in maintaining them. These modifications included the conversion of the east flower garden into a croquet lawn, whilst the west garden had been modernised with large flower beds of bold symmetrical design, a plan of which can be seen in the Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener, (**Fig 13**), (Douglas, 1876: 238).

4.5 Early to Mid-20th Century

In 1914 the 3rd Earl of Ellesmere passed away and the Estate passed to his eldest son Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis Granville Scrope Egerton, 4th Earl of Ellesmere. Cartographic and documentary evidence suggests that during the 4th Earls tenure the New Hall Estate went into a period of decline. Between 1914 and 1919 the Hall was lent to the British Red Cross who used the Hall as a hospital for wounded soldiers and the produce grown within the Kitchen Gardens (**Site 2**) was used to supply the hospital (Thorpe, 2009: 17). During the same period Mr William Upjohn retired as the Halls Head Gardener and the 4th Earl allowed him to live out his retirement at the Garden Cottage (**Site 1**) for a rent of thirty pounds per annum (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 825). The responsibilities of the gardens then fell to Mr Upjohn's son Arthur, who resided at the Bothy (**Site 8**), which was substantially extended westwards during this period (**Figs 5 & 11**). Economies were also made with the maintenance of the Halls Formal Gardens which included hay making being preferred over the mowing of lawns, the removal of several large flower beds and borders and the reduction of the number of horses used to maintain the gardens (Thorpe, 2009:17 & Nears, 2011: 63). After the War the Ellesmere family were unable to cover the cost of repairing the Hall after its use as a hospital or maintain the Formal Gardens, and so in 1920 the 4th Earl began dismantling the Hall (Thorp, 2009: 17). In the spring of 1921, CW Provis and Sons (Auctioneers and Valuers) were instructed to sell the Halls library and surplus furniture at auction and in 1922 the Halls remaining furniture was moved to Bridgewater House, St James, (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 823). By 1923 the Ellesmere family had severed their connections with the Estate, which passed into the control of the Bridgewater Estates Ltd (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 823 & Thorp, 2009: 17).

During the interwar years no buyers could be found for the Hall and so the Bridgewater Estates hired a caretaker by the name of Richard Edge to look after the property, however the expense of up keeping the Halls Formal Garden could not be justified and as such they were neglected gradually become wooded (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 828). During this period the Kitchen Gardens (**Site 2**), Glasshouses (**Site 7**), Bothy (**Site 8**) and the Stables (**Site 10**) were leased to Mr Arthur Upjohn (son of William Upjohn) for use as a market garden business (Thorp, 2009: 5 & BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 825). In 1933 Arthur Upjohn passed away and the lease of the Kitchen

Gardens and associated structures (**Sites 4 to 10**) was taken over by Wilfred Mather who resided at the Bothy (**Site 8**). The Kitchen Garden continued to be used as a commercial market garden and nursery throughout the first half of the 20th century and had several tenants including; J Edwards, landscape gardener (1938 – 1941), Messrs Foden & Benson, market gardeners (1941 – 1942), Alcock & Hardman, market gardener (1942 to 1947) and J Barber, market gardener (1947 – 1949).

Between March 1939 and October 1940 the Hall (**Site 19**) and Formal Gardens (**Site 33 & 34**) were occupied by the Lancashire Fusiliers as a training ground. Documents held within the Bridgewater Estates Archive report that during this period of occupation several training trenches were excavated within the Halls grounds and inside the main entrance gate to the Estate a total of eight Nissen huts had been constructed, some of which were used as explosive store houses BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 838). During this period extensive damage was done to the Halls interior with reports of its interior fittings being used for fuel (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 836). As a result of the damage the War Department were fined nearly £400 to cover the cost of the repairs. During the summer of 1942 the Hall was once again required by the War Department for use as a training camp by the 45th County of Lancaster Battalion Home Guard. It is reported that the Hall grounds had become too overgrown for tents and so permission was given by the Bridgewater Estates for the New Halls basement and ground floor to be used as accommodation for a rent of £25 per month excluding taxes and bills (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 836). By 1943 the Hall was reported to be in a bad state of structural repair due to being undermined by Manchester Collieries who removed the Halls supporting pillar in 1920. In the September of the same year the upper floors of the Hall were badly damaged due to a fire and as a result the Bridgewater Estates Ltd put tenders out for the demolition of the Hall (Thorp, 2009: 17). In 1945 the Hall (**Site 19**), associated out buildings (**Sites 24, 25, 27 & 28**) and the Leigh Road Footbridge (**Site 29**) were sold to Mr. Sydney Littler Esq, a scrap merchant from Ashton in Makerfield for £2,500. Documents held within the Bridgewater Estate Archive confirm that the taking down of the footbridge, commenced at midnight on the 14th September 1946 and was completed by the 21st September 1946. (BEA/IV.C20/Vol: 841). The demolition of the Hall was completed in 1949 and it was reported that 800 tons of the Halls stonework was used in the construction of council houses in Southfield, Heptonstall, Yorkshire (Hebden Bridge Times, 1948: 3).

4.6 Late 20th to Early 21st Centuries

In 1948 the New Halls Garden Cottage (**Site 1**), Kitchen Gardens (**Site 2, 3 & 4**), Glasshouses (**Site 7**), Bothy (**Site 8**) and Stables (**Site 10**) were sold to Richard and Herbert Harris Cunliffe of Chaddock Hall for £6000 (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 842). The Bridgewater Estates Archive confirms that the Cunliffe's operated the New Hall Garden Produce Company and later the Worsley Hall Nurseries and Garden Centre (**Site 18**) from the Kitchen Gardens (**Site 2**), (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 843). Upon the demolition of the Hall in 1949 it is reported that the Cunliffe brothers purchased the Halls Formal Gardens (**Site 33**) and leased the site to the Scouting Association for use as a Scout Camp at a cost of £50 per annum on condition that they would maintain the sites footpaths and rides as well maintain the wood land (BEA/IB/C20/Vol: 844). Shortly after demolition of the Hall the land formerly occupied by the Halls Servant Quarters (**Site 19b**) was purchased by the War Department for £300 and a reinforced Concrete structure was built on the site, (**Fig 7, 11 & 25**), (BEA/IV/C20: Vol 844). The Archive makes no reference to the function of the structure, however further documentary research has established that the building was an Anti Aircraft Operations Room, which was opened in 1952 and which served the Manchester Gun Defended Area (Catford, 2002: 1). By 1958 the building had become redundant and was reused

as Royal Navy food store until 1961 when it was purchased by Salford Corporation and used as a joint area control with Lancashire County Council (Catford, 2002: 1).

Cartographic research suggests that towards the end of the 20th century the eastern half of the study area had undergone some small scale redevelopment (**Fig 8**). The OS survey of 1975 shows that the eastern end of the Worsley New Hall former Carriageway (**Site 20**), had been truncated by the construction of the M60 motorway which had resulted in the Carriageways Entrance Gates (**Site 23**) being relocated to their current position on the south side of Leigh Road (**Figs 8 & 11**). The survey also shows that a large Car Park (**Site 38a**) and several Scout Huts (**Sites 38b, 38c, 38d, & 38e**) had been constructed on the western edge of Middle Wood to the immediate north-east of the Bothy (**Site 8**), (**Figs 8 & 11**). Documentary research confirms that during the 1980's the New Halls Boating Lake (**Site 35**) was leased to the Broughton Angling Club for fishing and following several ecological surveys the woodland core of Middle Wood was designated as the Middle Wood Site of Biological Interest (Grade B), by the Greater Manchester Council (Thorp, 2009:18). By the end of the 1980's the Garden Cottage (**Site 1**), the New Hall Ice House (**Site 26**) and Entrance Gates (**Site 23**) had been awarded grade II listings by English Heritage and the Concrete Bunker (**Site 32**) was sold to a local gun club who used the building as a rifle range until the end of the 20th century (Catford, 2002: 1). By the beginning of the 21st century Peel Investments (North) Ltd had acquired all of the land within the study area. Today the study area functions in much the same way as it did during the late 20th century with the New Halls Kitchen Gardens (**Site 2**), Glasshouses (**Site 7**) and Stables (**Site 10**) functioning as a Garden Centre (**Site 18**), whilst the Garden Cottage (**Site 1**) and Bothy (**Site 8**) are now leased as dwellings. The woodland core of Middle Wood is still leased by the Scouting Association for uses as a rural Scout Camp (**Sites 38 to 40**), however the woodland is now also used by the Greater Manchester Police for training Police dogs. Site visits to Middle Wood have established that the Halls Formal Garden Terraces are still intact along with extensive remains of Terrace Walls, footpaths and steps. The New Hall Boating Lake (**Site 35**) is still leased by the Broughton Angling Club, however they are under no obligation to maintain the water or Lake edges and as a result the eastern end of the Lake is now blocked by vegetation and both Footbridges (**Sites 35 c & 35d**) to the Lakes island have been dismantled.



5. Gazetteer of Sites

The following gazetteer provides a summary of the sites identified within the study area. For their location please see Figures 10 and 11.

Site Number: 1

Site Name: Garden Cottage, New Hall Gardens, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73527 00415

Site Type: House (HER: 1680.1.0 & EHB: 211997)

The OS maps of 1849 depicts a roughly 'L' shaped structure to the immediate west of the Walled Kitchen Garden (**Site 2**) (**Figs 2, 10 & 15**). The map shows that the structure was abutted along its eastern elevation by a small walled garden which had two entrance ways along its eastern wall which provided access into the Walled Kitchen Garden (**Site 2**). By the OS survey of 1896 the structure had been extended at its north-west corner and now appeared to be roughly rectangular in plan (**Fig 3**). The OS surveys of 1908 and 1909 depict the addition of a small privy building and coal store at the north-east corner of the cottage (**Fig 4**) and by the OS revision of 1936 the cottages north-west extension is depicted as having a double gabled roof, the most western gable being constructed from glass. The cottage appears unaltered on all subsequent OS mapping and the site visit determined that after the mid 20th century the only alterations made to the cottage were internal.

Documentary research has confirmed that Garden Cottage was constructed by the 1st Earl of Ellesmere in 1834, soon after he inherited the Estate (Thorp, 2009: 5). Census returns have established that the cottage was built to house the New Halls, Head Gardeners; Peter Clare (1834 – 1846) who over saw the development of the Walled Kitchen Garden (**Site 2**), John Mitchell (1846 – 1857) who was the Head Gardener under the 1st Earl of Ellesmere, James Davidson (1857 – 1862) Head Gardener under the 2nd Earl of Ellesmere, responsible for the laying out of the formal terraced gardens and William Upjohn (1862 – 1939) Head Gardener under the 3rd Earl of Ellesmere (Appendix 2). Documents held within the Bridgewater Estate Archive confirm that in 1936 the cottage was subject to repairs which included the replacement of the sheds glass roof at a cost of thirteen pounds and the repair of the outdoor privy stone arch doorway at a cost of two pounds, (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 833). Then in 1938 the Lancashire Electrical Power Company installed electricity into the cottage for a cost of twenty one pounds, (BEA/IV/C20/Vol 834). In 1939 Mr William Upjohn died and the cottage was leased to a Mr J Whittingham for a rent of forty two pounds per year which was paid to the Bridgewater Estates Ltd, (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 834). Mr Whittingham appears to have vacated the cottage in January 1948 and in February of the same year a structural survey of the cottage reported that it suffered from extensive dry rot which resulted in the re-plastering of several walls with lime and horse hair mortar (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 842). In 1949 it appears that the Garden Cottage was sold to Richard and Herbert Cunliffe who used it as an office and dwelling. In 1987 the Cottage was awarded a Grade II listing by English Heritage and in 2008 it was purchased by Peel Investment (North) Ltd. The property still survives on site today and is currently uninhabited.

Site Number: 2

Site Name: Walled Kitchen Garden, New Hall Gardens, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73617 00391

Site Type: Garden.

The OS survey of 1849 depicts a large square, walled kitchen garden to the immediate east of the Garden Cottage (**Site 1**). The garden contained a perimeter path and two main central paths, one running north-south and the other east-west, which divided the garden into four compartment or 'quarters'. Running the full length of the east-west path was an internal partition wall with a central gateway and along the gardens perimeter wall were a total of eight entrance ways. The map also depicts several lean-to glasshouses (**Site 1b**) positioned along the inner face of the gardens northern perimeter wall and a row of Potting Sheds/ Stores (**Site 6**) abutting the outer face of the wall (**Fig 2, 10 & 16**). By the OS survey of 1896 a large lean-to glasshouse (**Site 1c**) had been constructed along the southern face of the gardens central partition wall and the OS survey of 1909 shows that the glass house had a boiler pit, centrally located on the north side of the partition wall. During the same period a further glass house (**Site 1b**) had been added along the eastern end of the gardens northern wall (**Fig 3 & 10**). The garden appears unaltered on all subsequent mapping up to the OS survey of 1975 which shows that the gardens central glass house (**Site 1c**) had been demolished (**Figs 4 to 8**). The garden still survives on site today and forms part of the Worsley Hall Garden Centre (**Site 18**) and Wild Wings Bird of Prey Centre (**Fig 9 & 10**). Although in a bad state of repair the glass houses along the inner face of the gardens northern perimeter wall are still standing and the metal fittings for the former central glass house can still be seen on the south face of the gardens central partition wall.

Documentary research has established that the kitchen garden was constructed around 1840 on the margins of Chat Moss and was approximately ten acres in size (Douglas, 1876: 214 – 216). Historic plans held within the Bridgewater Estate Archives show that the walled gardens quarters were used to grow flowers, green crops and root crops (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 838). The glass houses along the inner face of the northern wall (**Site 2b**) comprised of a Vinery, two Peach Houses and Melon and Cucumber pits, whilst the glass house along the gardens central partition wall (**Site 2c**) was used as a Peach and Camellia House. Historical records suggest that the perimeter walls of the garden along with their associated glass houses (**Site 1b**) were heated with flues using the 'Trentham' wall case design with the heat being supplied by two boilers housed in the Potting Sheds (**Site 6**), (Thorp, 2009: 5 & BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 837). The central Peach / Camellia House (**Site 1c**) had its own flue and brick built stack which was heated by a Whites Boiler (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 837). Historical research has established that the 'greatest portion of the fruit and vegetables produced in this garden were required during the autumn and winter, when the family were resident at Worsley' (Baines, T. 1875, 71). After the death of the 3rd Earl of Ellesmere in 1914 the gardens produce continued to supply the New Hall which was being used as British Red Cross Hospital for wounded soldiers (Thorp, 2009: 5). In 1923 the Ellesmere family severed their connection to the New Hall and the Estate came into the control of the Bridgewater Estates Ltd, who leased the garden and associated structures to Mr Arthur Upjohn (son of William Upjohn) for use as a market garden venture (Thorp, 2009: 5 & BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 825). In 1933 Arthur Upjohn passed away and the lease of the garden and associated structures (**Sites 4 to 10**) was taken over by Wilfred Mather who resided at the Bothy (**Site 8**). The walled garden continued to be used as a commercial market garden and nursery throughout the first half of the 20th century and had several tenants; J Edwards, landscape gardener (1938 – 1941), Messrs Foden & Benson (1941 – 1942), Alcock & Hardman (1942 to 1947) and J Barber, market gardener (1947 – 1949). In 1949 it appears that the walled garden

was sold to Richard and Herbert Harris Cunliffe who operated New Hall Garden Produce Company and later the Worsley Hall Garden Centre (**Site 18**) from the site until the beginning of the 21st century. In 2008 the site was purchased by Peel Investments (North) Ltd who have continued to lease the site as a Garden Centre.

Site Number: 3

Site Name: Boundary Wall, New Hall Gardens, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73714 00336

Site Type: Wall.

The OS Map of 1849 depicts an outer wall running around the western, southern and eastern walls of the Kitchen Garden (**Site 2**) enclosing the Garden Cottage (**Site 1**), (**Fig 2, 10 & 15**). The wall ran from the western entrance road (**Site 18**) to a footpath (**Site 16**) at the eastern side of the Kitchen Garden (**Site 2**). By the OS survey of 1896 the wall has been extended northwards and now enclosed the entire Walled Garden (**Site 2**) as well as the potting sheds (**Site 6**), Greenhouses (**Site 7**) and Bothy (**Site 19**) (**Fig 3**). The Boundary wall appears on all subsequent OS mapping and still survives onsite today (**Figs 4 to 10**). The site visit established that the wall was constructed from red brick, laid in Flemish bond with sandstone coping.

Site Number: 4

Site Name: Slip Garden, New Hall Gardens, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73687 00331

Site Type: Garden.

The OS map of 1849 shows that the land situated between the Walled Kitchen Garden (**Site 2**) and the Boundary Wall (**Site 3**) was in use as a garden (**Site 4a**), (**Fig 3, 10 & 15**). The map shows that the garden comprised of mainly grassland with the exception of its western edge which was wooded (**Fig 2**). By the OS survey of 1896 the northern end of the garden had been turned into a large, enclosed Frame Yard (**Site 4b**) which contained the new Hall Glasshouses (**Site 7**) and Bothy (**Site 8**), (**Fig 3**). The garden appears unaltered on all subsequent OS mapping until the late 20th century by which time much of it had become wooded due to the abandonment of the New Hall, in the mid 20th century (**Figs 4 to 10**). Estate plans taken from the Bridgewater Estate Archive establish that this outer garden was cultivated and used to grow potatoes and green crops within the southern, eastern and northern sections, whilst the western section of the garden housed an orchard. The journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardeners, dated September 7th 1876, states that within the slip garden excellent crops of potatoes, celery, peas, beans, beetroot could be seen and within the orchard varieties of apple, pear, plum and cherry trees could be identified (Douglas, 1876: 214 – 216).

Site Number: 5**Site Name: Footpaths, Walled Kitchen Garden, New Hall Gardens, Worsley.****NGR: SD 73531 00435****Site Type: Footpath.**

The OS survey of 1849 depicts a footpath (**Site 5a**) running around the perimeter of the Walled Kitchen Garden (**Site 2**), (**Figs 2 & 10**). Running outwards from this perimeter path were four connecting paths; (**Site 5b**) ran northwards from the south-west corner of the perimeter path and lead to the Garden Cottage, (**Site 5c**) ran westwards from the north-west corner of the perimeter path towards the Stables (**Site 10**) and Entrance Road (**Site 11**), (**Site 5d**) ran north-eastwards from the north-east corner of the perimeter path through Middle Wood towards the New Hall Gardens and (**Site 5e**) ran roughly eastwards from the eastern side of the path through Middle Wood towards the Lake (**Figs 2 & 10**). By the time of the OS survey of 1896 (**Site 5b**) had been extended northwards towards the Entrance Road (**Site 11**), however all other paths remained unaltered (**Fig 3**). An article from the Gardeners Magazine dates August 14th, 1895 reports that the principle footpaths were made of asphalt and were always clean and firm needing little attention (Curtis, 1895: 536). By the early 20th century a fifth path (**Site 5f**) had been laid out which lead northwards from the Frame Yard (**Site 4b**), through Middle Wood towards the New Halls servant quarters (**Figs 4 & 11**). The paths appear unaltered on all subsequent mapping until the OS survey of 1975 when it appears that (**Site 5e**) had gone out of use (**Figs 5 to 8**). All though not all of the paths remain in use today they can still be seen on site.

Site Number: 6**Site Name: Potting Sheds/Stores, New Hall Gardens, Worsley.****NGR: SD 73623 00449****Site Type: Out Buildings.**

The OS survey of 1849 depicts a row of sheds on the north side of the Walled Kitchen Gardens perimeter wall, behind the lean-to vinery (**Site 2b**), (**Figs 2, 10 & 17**). Sites visits have confirmed that the sheds were constructed from handmade bricks laid in Flemish bond, with a single pitched slate roof. Along the north elevation the sheds were several doorways and windows each with stone jambs and lintels. By the OS survey of 1909 an additional shed was added to the western end of the original sheds and between them was a covered pathway which provided entry into the Walled Kitchen Garden (**Site 2**). The sheds appear on all subsequent OS mapping and are still used today by the Worsley Hall Garden Centre (**Site 18**) as offices and storage sheds. Historical research suggests that these sheds were used by the New Hall gardeners and housed the boiler house, fuel bunkers, work rooms, storage rooms, seed rooms, potting shed and office (Campbell, 2010: 40). Documents held within the Bridgewater Estate Archive confirm that the additional shed constructed during the latter half of the 19th century was used as a boiler house and contained two boilers which were used to heat the garden walls and glass houses along the northern wall of the garden (**Site 2b**), (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 837).

Site Number: 7

Site Name: Glasshouses, New Hall Gardens, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73641 00464

Site Type: Out Buildings.

The OS survey of 1896 depicts several rectangular glasshouses within the Frame Yard (**Site 4b**) to the immediate south of the Bothy (**Site 8**), (**Fig 3, 10 & 18**). By the OS survey of 1909 a total of fifteen glasshouses are depicted to occupy the yard, however plans held within the Bridgewater Estate Archive confirm that by 1936 there were only ten glasshouses (**Figs 4 to 7**). By the OS survey of 1956 only seven glass houses were depicted to occupy the yard and of these only three survive onsite, all of which have been extensively reconstructed (**Figs 8, 9 & 16**). The surviving glasshouses all appear to comprise of a timber frame, with a gabled glass roof and walls which sit on a brick built base approximately eight courses in height. Historical horticultural journals confirm that during the second half of the 19th century the glasshouses at the eastern end of the yard were used to grow peaches, nectarines, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, strawberries, plums, pears and figs, whilst the glasshouses at the western end of the yard were devoted to the propagation and wintering of large quantities of summer bedding plants for the Formal Gardens (**Sites 33 to 37**), (Baines, T. 1875: 71). Documents held within the Bridgewater Estate Archive confirm that after the Ellesmere family had severed its ties with the estate in the early 1920's the glasshouses were subject to extensive neglect and upon the lease of the site to Wilfred Mather in 1933 the Bridgewater Estates Ltd were billed for repairs in excessive of excessive of £100 (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 833).

Site Number: 8

Site Name: Bothy, Boiler House and Chimney, New Hall Gardens, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73637 00485

Site Type: House

Estate plans of the 1840s and the OS survey of 1896 depicts a square structure (**Site 8a**) with a square stack chimney and boiler house (**Site 8b**), within the Frame Yard (**Site 4b**) to the immediate north of the Glasshouses (**Site 7**), (**Figs 2, 10, 11 & 18**). By the OS survey of 1929 (**Site 8a**) had been extended westwards through the construction of a rectangular building (**Site 8c**) along its western elevation (**Fig 5 & 10**). The site appears unaltered on all OS mapping from the early 20th century onwards and the buildings still stand on site today and are in use as rented accommodation (**Figs 6 to 9**). Recent archaeological survey work has confirmed that (**Site 8a**) was a single storey, stone built dwelling with an early 20th century, two storey, brick built extension (**Site 8c**), (Nevell & Nash, 2011: pers. comm.). Documentary research has established that (**Site 8a**) was the New Hall Gardens Bothy, where the young unmarried gardeners would have lived, (Appendix 2) (Campbell, 2010: 45). The large stone built chimney (**Site 8b**) to the rear of the Bothy was the boiler chimney which was used to heat the glasshouses (**Site 7**), within the Frame Yard (**Site 4b**) to the rear of the Bothy. Documents held within the Bridgewater Estate Archive confirm that the heat was provided by a 'Rochester' boiler which was housed within the Bothy cellar (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 837). The exact construction date for the Bothy is unknown, however census returns record the structure as first being occupied in 1881 (Appendix 2). Previous historical study has established that after the first World War the Ellesmere family severed their connection to the New Hall and the Estate came into the control of the Bridgewater Estates Ltd, who leased the Bothy and Kitchen Gardens

(**Sites 2 to 10**) to Mr Arthur Upjohn (son of William Upjohn), who ran the site as a market garden business (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 825). In 1933 Arthur Upjohn passed away and the lease of the Bothy and associated structures (**Sites 4 to 10**) was taken over by Wilfred Mather. Documents held within the Bridgewater Estate Archive confirm that during Mather's occupation the Bothy was internally altered through the removal of the old cubicles within (**Site 2a**) and the addition of partition walls within the upstairs of (**Site 2b**) to create three bedrooms (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 831). Wilfred Mather vacated the Bothy in 1938 however the structure continued to serve as a dwelling throughout 20th century and its occupants included J Edwards, landscape gardener (1938 – 1941), Messrs Foden & Benson (1941 – 1942), Alcock & Hardman (1942 – 1947), J Barber, market gardener (1947 – 1949). In 1949 it appears that the Bothy and associated garden structures were sold to Richard and Herbert Cunliffe who operated New Hall Garden Produce Company from the site. The Bothy served as staff accommodation until 2008 when it was purchased by Peel Investments (North) Ltd who have continued to lease the building as a privately rented dwelling.

Site Number: 9

Site Name: Sheds, New Hall Gardens, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73660 00484

Site Type: Out Buildings.

The OS survey of 1896 depicts two rectangular sheds situated one to the east (**Sites 9a**) and one to the west (**Site 9b**) of the Bothy (**Fig 3 & 10**). By the OS survey of 1909 a third shed (**Site 9c**) had been constructed to the immediate west of the Old Bothy (**Site 8a**), however by 1929 this had been partially demolished owing to the extension of the Bothy (**Site 8c**), (**Figs 5 & 10**). The sheds appear unchanged on all subsequent OS mapping until 1975 by which time (**Site 9c**) had been demolished (**Fig 8**). Both (**Sites 9a & 9b**) are still in use today as storage sheds and site visits have confirmed that the structures are brick built, single storey units, with a gabled roof constructed from corrugated metal. Each shed contains six blocked windows, with wooden lintels and sills along their northern elevation, along with three sets of double doorways positioned on the northern elevation and eastern and western gables.

Site Number: 10

Site Name: Stables, New Hall Gardens, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73543 00487

Site Type: Out Buildings.

The OS survey of 1896 depicts two rectangular structures, aligned north-south, with a central courtyard to the north of the Garden Cottage (**Site 1**) (**Fig 2, 10 & 20**). By the OS survey of 1908 the most westerly of the structures (**Site 10a**) had been extended along its western elevation, whilst the eastern structure (**Site 10b**) remained unchanged (**Fig 3 & 4**). Both structures appear unaltered on the OS survey of 1929, however a third, rectangular structure, aligned east-west (**Site 10c**) appeared to have been tagged onto the north-east corner of (**Site 10b**), (**Fig 5**). All three structures remain unaltered on all subsequent mapping until the OS survey of 1975, by which time, (**Site 10a**) had been reduced in size through the demolition of its western extension and (**Site 10c**) had been completely demolished, (**Fig 8**). Both (**Sites 10a & 10b**) still stand on

site today and are now used by the New Hall Garden Centre for storage and office space. A new single story structure (**Site 10d**) now occupies the site of (**Site 10c**) and this structure is used by the Garden Centres Café. Estate plans held within the Bridgewater Estate Archives confirm that the structures were used for stabling and produce storage and this has been confirmed by recent archaeological survey work (Nevell & Nash, 2011: pers. comm).

Site Number: 11

Site Name: Entrance Road, New Hall Gardens, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73445 00518

Site Type: Road.

The OS survey of 1849 depicts a roadway aligned roughly north-south, running from Leigh Road, along the western side of the Walled Kitchen Garden (**Site 2**), to the Bridgewater Canal (**Site 2 & 10**). By the OS survey of 1896 the roadway appeared to terminate at the at the north-west corner of the Walled Kitchen Garden (**Site 2**), at which point it formed a footpath which continued southwards to the Bridgewater Canal (**Fig 3**). The roadway appeared unchanged on all subsequent mapping and is still in uses today as the main access route between Leigh Road and the Worsley Hall Garden Centre (**Site 18**).

Site Number: 12

Site Name: Nursery, New Hall Gardens, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73765 00326

Site Type: Garden.

The OS survey of 1896 depicts a triangular shaped plot of land, described as a nursely adjacent to the south-east corner of the Walled Kitchen Garden (**Site 2**) to the immediate south of the Lakeside Footpath (**Site 16**), (**Figs 3 & 10**). By the OS survey of 1909 the site has been cleared of trees and by 1929 the site is depicted as rough grassland with some shrub along its southern border (**Fig 4 & 5**). The site appears unchanged on the OS survey of 1949, however by the survey of 1956 the sites boundaries have disappeared owing to the abandonment of the Lakeside Footpath (**Figs 6 & 7**). From the mid 20th century onwards the site has remained unaltered and is still visible on site today as an open area of rough grassland (**Figs 8 & 9**).

Site Number: 13

Site Name: Well, New Hall Gardens, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73629 00457

Site Type: Well.

Although not depicted on any OS mapping, a plan from the Bridgewater Estates archive, dated 13th March 1948 depicts a well to the immediate south of greenhouse 2 (**Site 7b**), (**Fig 10**). Correspondence from the Bridgewater Estate Archive confirms that the well was in operation from the late 19th century but no information could be gleaned as to when the well went out of use.

Site Number: 14

Site Name: Water Pump, New Hall Gardens, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73646 00497

Site Type: Water Pump.

The OS survey of 1896 depicts a water pump to the immediate north of the Bothe (**Site 8**), (**Figs 3 & 10**). The pump does not appear on any subsequent OS mapping and no longer survives on site today. However plans from the Bridgewater Estates Archive dated 13th March 1948 record the pump as still in use and show that the water was drawn from a Well (**Site 13**) which was located within the Frame Yard (**Site 4b**), (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 843).

Site Number: 15

Site Name: Canal Footpath, New Hall Gardens, Worsley

NGR: SD 74007 00335

Site Type: Footpath.

The OS survey of 1849 depicts a running northwards from the Bridgewater Canal, through Middlewood to the Leigh Road Footbridge (**Site 29**) which crossed Leigh Road (**Fig 2 & 10**). By the OS survey of 1896 the north end of the footpath had been diverted eastwards so that the path terminated at the western edge of the New Hall Formal Gardens (**Site 33**). The footpath appears unaltered on all subsequent OS maps up until 1956 by which time the path appears to have gone out of use (**Figs 3 to 7**). The path does not appear on any modern OS maps, however it is still visible in part on modern aerial photographs.

Site Number: 16

Site Name: Lakeside Footpath, New Hall Gardens, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73703 00386

Site Type: Footpath.

The OS survey of 1849 depicts a footpath running eastwards from the Walled Kitchen Garden (**Site 2**), along the southern boundary of Middle Wood to the Canal Footpath (**Site 15**), (**Figs 2 & 10**). By the OS survey of 1896 the path had been extended eastwards to the southern bank of the New Hall Lake (**Site 35**), (**Fig 3**). The footpath appears unaltered on all subsequent OS mapping and is still visible within Middle Wood today (**Figs 4 to 9**).

Site Number: 17

Site Name: Middle Wood Footpath, New Hall Gardens, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73798 00488

Site Type: Footpath.

The OS survey of 1909 depicts a wide footpath running east/west from the Frame Yard (**Site 4b**) to the western bank of the New Hall Lake (**Site 35**), (**Fig 4 & 11**). The footpath is visible on all

subsequent OS mapping and is still in use today as an access route for the Scouts and Broughton Angling Club who use the New Hall Lake (**Figs 5 to 9**).

Site Number: 18

Site Name: Worsley Hall Garden Centre, New Hall Gardens, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73545 00437

Site Type: Commercial Structure.

The OS survey of 1975 depicts a rectangular structure and adjoining yard (**Site 18a**) to the immediate west of the Walled Kitchen Garden (Site 2), between the Garden Cottage (**Site 1**) and Stables (**Site 10**). Abutting the western side of the structure and yard was a triangular area of grassland around which a Car Park (**Site 18b**) had formed (**Fig 8 & 11**). By the OS survey of 1991 (**Site 18a**) had been substantially extended eastwards to abut the western wall of the Kitchen Garden (**Fig 9**). Site visits have confirmed that (**Site 18a**) is comprised a pre-fabricated structure and marquee which forms the main commercial area of the Worsley Hall Garden Centre, which also occupies (**Sites 2 & 6 to 10**). Documentary research has established that in 1949 Richard and Herbert Harris Cunliffe purchased the site along with (**Sites 1 to 17**) for £6000 and set up the Worsley Hall Nurseries and Garden Centre. The Cunliffe family continued to run the business until 2001 when Derrick Cunliffe passed away and the business was left to a family friend and employee Wayne Broadbent. In 2008 the Garden Centre was sold to Peel Investments (North) Ltd who have continued to lease the site as a Garden Centre until the present day.

Site Number: 19

Site Name: Worsley New Hall, Worsley.

NGR: SD 74137 00716

Site Type: Great House. (HER: 1854.1.0)

Worsley New Hall is first depicted on the OS map of 1849, and appears to consist of a roughly rectangular Hall (**Site 19a**), which was abutted at its north-west corner by a second rectangular Servants Hall (**Sites 19b**), which had a central enclosed courtyard (**Site 19c**), (**Figs 2 & 10**). By the OS survey of 1896 the Hall (**Site 19a**) appears to have been extended at its western end through the addition of a new wing, which contained a two storey octagonal tower. During the same period the Halls setting appears to have been dramatically altered through the laying out of the Carriageway (**Site 20**) and the Formal Gardens (**Site 33**), (**Fig 3 & 10**). The Hall appears unaltered on the OS surveys of 1909, 1929 and 1949, however by the survey of 1956 the Hall had been demolished and the site of the Servant Quarters (**Site 19b**) was occupied by the Concrete Bunker (**Site 32**), (**Figs 4 to 6**). Since the Halls demolition the site has become wooded and now forms part of the woodland core of Middle Wood, which is leased by the Scouting Association and used as the Middle Wood Scout Camp (**Sites 38 to 40**). Although the site is heavily wooded, the Halls building platform, Carriageway (**Site 20**) and Garden Terraces (**Site 33**) can still clearly be defined within Middle Wood (**Figs 31 & 32**).

Documentary research has established that when Lord Francis Egerton (1st Lord of Ellesmere) inherited the Duke of Bridgewater estates he decided that the Old and Brick Halls were not sufficient and so decided to build a much grander New Hall (Walker & Tindall, 1985: 147). The New Hall was designed by Edward Blore, a recognised establishment architect, specialising in

‘Tudor’ and ‘Elizabethan Gothic’ styles, who was most noted for his work on Buckingham Palace after Nash (Thorp, 2009: 6). Construction began on the New Hall in 1840 and was completed by 1846 at a cost of £41,000 (Walker & Tindall, 1985: 147). Historic photographs and illustrations of the Hall confirm that it was constructed in both brick and stone and was four storeys in height with cellars below. Historic architects plans held within the Bridgewater Estates Archive confirm that the east wing of the Hall (**Site 19a**) was used by the Ellesmere family and contained the Entrance Hall, Drawing Rooms, Dining Room, Morning Room, Study, Dressing Rooms, Bathrooms and Bedrooms. In contrast the west wing of the Hall was only single storey in height and contained the Staff Quarters (**Site 19b**), which comprised of the Servants Hall, Kitchen, Larders, Bake House, Dairy, Brew House, Laundry, Store Rooms, Butler’s Room, Housekeeper’s Room, Maids Room, Stewards Room and Cooks Room. In 1857 the 1st Earl of Ellesmere died and the Estate passed to his son George Granville Francis Egerton (Thorp, 2009: 14). Shortly after his succession the 2nd Earl of Ellesmere died and in 1862 the Worsley Estate passed to his eldest son Francis Charles Granville Egerton, 3rd Earl of Ellesmere (Thorp, 2009: 15). Documents held within the Bridgewater Estate Archive confirm that electricity was installed into the Hall in 1908 (Thorp, 2009: 16). The 3rd Earl died in 1914 and the estate passed to his eldest son Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis Granville Scrope Egerton, 4th Earl of Ellesmere. Between 1914 and 1919 the Hall was lent to the British Red Cross as a hospital for soldiers wounded during the Great War (Thorp, 2009: 17). After the war the family was unable to cover the cost of repairing the hall after its hospital use or maintain the formal gardens, so in 1920 the 4th Earl began dismantling the Hall (Thorp, 2009: 17). In the spring of 1921, CW Provis and Sons (Auctioneers and Valuers) were instructed to sell the Halls library and surplus furniture at auction (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 823). In 1922 the Halls remaining furniture was moved to Bridgewater House, St James and by 1923 the Ellesmere family severed their connections with the Estate, which passed into the control of the Bridgewater Estates Ltd (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 823 & Thorp, 2009: 17). During the interwar years no buyers could be found for the Hall and so the Bridgewater Estates hired a caretaker by the name of Richard Edge to look after the property (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 828). Between March 1939 and October 1940 the Hall and its grounds were occupied by the Lancashire Fusiliers as a training ground. During this period extensive damage was done to the Halls interior with reports of its interior fittings being used for fuel (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 836). As a result of the damage the War Department were fined nearly £400 to cover the cost of the repairs. During the summer of 1942 the Halls basement, ground floor and grounds were occupied by the 45th County of Lancaster Battalion Home Guard as a training camp (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 836). By 1943 the Hall was in a bad state of structural repair due to being undermined by Manchester Collieries who removed the Halls supporting pillar in 1920. In the September of the same year the upper floors of the Hall were badly damaged due to a fire and as a result the Bridgewater Estates Ltd put tenders out for the demolition of the Hall (Thorp, 2009: 17). In 1945 the Hall was sold to Mr. Sydney Littler Esq, a scrap merchant from Ashton in Makerfield for £2,500. The Hall was demolished by 1949 and it was reported that 800 tons of the Halls stonework was used in the construction of council houses in Southfield, Heptonstall, Yorkshire (Hebden Bridge Times, 1948: 3).

Site Number: 20**Site Name: Carriage Way, Worsley New Hall, Worsley.****NGR: SD 74180 00742****Site Type: Road.**

The OS survey of 1896 depicts a Carriageway (**Site 20a**) aligned east/west, running to the immediate north of the New Hall (**Site 19**) between the West and East Lodges (**Fig 3 & 10**). At its western end the Carriageway branched off into a second, curved roadway which led into the courtyard to the rear of the New Halls servant quarters (**Site 19b**) and at its eastern end the Carriageway branched off into a third roadway (**Site 20c**) which led southwards to Bridgewater Canal before turning westward towards the Walled Kitchen Garden (**Site 2**), (**Figs 3 & 10**). Site visits have established that (**Site 20b**) was a sunken road which had been supported by stone retainer walls at its eastern end (**Fig 18**). The carriageway appeared unaltered on all subsequent OS surveys up to 1975 by which time the western end of the Carriageway had been truncated through the construction of the Concrete Bunker (**Site 32**) and at its western end and by the newly constructed M60 at its eastern end, (**Figs 4 to 9**). Historical research confirms that the New Halls Carriage way was laid out during the early 1850's and by 1895 it was lined by an avenue of Lime trees which were planted by the Halls Head Gardner, Mr William Upjohn (Thorp, 2009: 15). In 1903 Lamp Pillars were designed to light the Carriageway and by 1908 electricity had been installed at the Hall (Thorp, 2009: 15). The route of the Carriageway (**Site 20a**) is still clearly visible within Middle Wood today although its original surface has been covered with a substantial layer of leaf mould.

Site Number: 21**Site Name: 'T' shaped Structure, Worsley New Hall, Worsley.****NGR: SD 74205 00771****Site Type: Building.**

The OS survey of 1849 depicts a small 'T' shaped structure to the immediate north-east of the New Hall (**Site 19**), (**Figs 2 & 10**). By the OS survey of 1896 the structure had been demolished and the New Hall's Carriageway (**Site 20**) ran over the site (**Fig 3**). Historical research was unable to glean any further information on the structure and no remains are visible within the study area today (**Figs 3 to 9**).

Site Number: 22**Site Name: 'L' shaped Structure, Worsley New Hall, Worsley.****NGR: SD 74170 00663****Site Type: Building**

The OS survey of 1849 depicts an 'L' shaped structure to the immediate south of the New Hall (**Site 19**) within Middle Wood (**Figs 2 & 10**). By the OS survey of 1896 the structure had been demolished and the New Halls formal Garden occupied the site (**Fig 3**). Historical research was unable to glean any further information on the structure and no remains are visible within the study area today (**Figs 3 to 9**).

Site Number: 23

Site Name: Entrance Gates & Quadrant Walls, Worsley New Hall, Worsley.

NGR: SD 74324 00753

Site Type: Gate. (HER: 1854.2.0 & EHB: 211996)

The exact location of the Entrance Gates & Quadrant Walls is uncertain owing to conflicting historical accounts. The OS survey of 1896 suggests that the Gates were positioned at the eastern end of the New Hall Carriageway (**Site 20**) adjacent to the East Lodge (**Fig 4, 10 & 21**). However the OS survey of 1929 suggests that the Gates could have been located at the eastern end of the Carriageways southern branch, opposite the Courthouse on Worsley Road. Documentary research confirms that the gates were constructed around 1850 by Cottam and Hallen of London, who won award when the gates were displayed at the Great Exhibition of 1851 (Thorp, 2009: 12). The gates were constructed to a Blore design, and consisted of a set of double carriage gates, flanked by smaller pedestrian gates, which were supported by intermediate square piers constructed from iron bars (English Heritage, 1987: EHB211996). The gates were constructed in wrought iron, with decorative cast iron Baroque style scroll work above the carriage gates. At either side of the gates were two ashlar piers with recessed panels and moulded caps, which were flanked by pierced quadrant walls (English Heritage, 1987: EHB211996). Documents held within the Bridgewater Estate Archive confirm that in the summer of 1940 a Manchester Corporation bus crashed into the gates, which caused substantial damage resulting in the rebuilding of one of the ashlar piers, repair of the carriageway gates fitting and the rewiring of the lamps which sat on top of the piers (BEA/IV.C20/Vol: 837). During the mid 20th century the Entrance Gates and Quadrant Walls were relocated to their current position on Leigh Road, owing to the construction of the M60 motorway and in 1987 they were awarded a Grade II listing by English Heritage (Thorp, 2009: 12 & English Heritage, 1987: EHB211996).

Site Number: 24

Site Name: Square Structure, Worsley New Hall, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73968 00728

Site Type: Building

The OS survey of 1896 depicts a small square structure within Middle Wood, to the south of the Carriageways western branch (**Site 20b**), (**Figs 3 & 10**). The structure appears on the OS survey of 1909 and is shown to be linked by a footpath to New Halls Kitchen Garden (**Site 2**), (**Figs 4 & 11**). By the OS survey of 1929 the structure appeared to have been demolished (**Fig 5**). Historical research was unable to glean any further information on the structure and no remains are visible within the study area today (**Figs 6 to 9**).

Site Number: 25

Site Name: Rectangular Structure, Worsley New Hall, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73822 00745

Site Type: Building

The OS survey of 1896 depicts a rectangular structure (**Site 25a**) to the south of the West Lodge (**Fig 3 & 10**). Abutting the north-east end of (**Site 25a**) was an oval shaped, grass clearing and footpath (**Site 25b**) which led to the eastern end of the New Halls Carriageway (**Site 20a**). By the OS survey of 1909 the structure appears to be enclosed by a wall which had a single entrance to the north of the structure which led out into the oval enclosure (**Fig 4**). The structure and enclosure appear unaltered on all subsequent OS mapping up until 1956, when a small rectangular structure (**Site 25c**) is depicted to have been constructed within the enclosure (**Fig 5 to 7 & 11**). By the OS survey of 1975 (**Sites 25a, 25b & 25c**) had disappeared from OS mapping and historical research was unable to glean any further information on the site (**Fig 8**).

Site Number: 26

Site Name: Ice House, Worsley New Hall, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73991 00749

Site Type: Ice House. (HER: 1692.1.0 & EHB: 211998)

The OS plan of 1908 depicts an oval feature abutting the south side of the Carriage Way (**Site 20**), to the west of the New Hall (**Site 19**). The feature does not appear on all subsequent mapping but does survive and is still visible within Middle Wood to this date (**Figs 4, 10 & 23**). Recent archaeological survey work has confirmed this structure to be the New Halls Ice House, which was built during the 1840s and which is now a Grade II listed building (Thorpe, 2009: 7 & Nevell & Nash, pers. comm.). Externally all that is visible of the Ice House is a large earthen mound, which has a segmental section of hammer dressed stone on its northern face, which contains a rectangular doorway. Internally the Ice House conforms to the Cup and Dome design, and according to English Heritage Listed Building description it contains a barrel vaulted stone, entrance chamber, which leads into a large, brown brick, domed ice chamber, which has a diameter of approximately 15 feet (EHB: 211998). The structure no longer functions as an ice house and owing to vandalism its entrance way has now been blocked.

Site Number: 27

Site Name: Pump House Buildings, Worsley New Hall, Worsley.

NGR: SD 74143 00756

Site Type: Out Building.

The OS survey of 1896 depicts an 'L' shaped structure on the north side of the New Halls Carriageway (**Site 20a**), opposite the Halls Servant Quarters (**Site 19b**), (**Figs 3, 10 & 22**). By the OS survey of 1929 the structure appeared to have been extended westwards to appear 'T' shaped in plan however by the OS survey of 1956 the building had been demolished (**Figs 4 to**

7). Recent visits to the study area have noted that much of the structure still survives today and can be seen recessed into the embankment on the north side of the Carriageway (**Site 20**). The surviving elements consist of the partial remains of the structures northern, western and eastern exterior walls all of which appear to be constructed in stone, with the exception of the eastern wall which appears to have some brick additions (**Fig 22**). Along the eastern wall of the structure are the remains of a series of water pipes and documentary research has suggested that the structure was the New Hall's Pump House and Fire Station which pumped water from the Blackleach Reservoir to the Hall and its Terrace Fountains (**Site 35**), (Thorp, 2009: 19 & BEA/IV.C20/Vol: 841).

Site Number: 28

Site Name: Stables, Worsley New Hall, Worsley.

NGR: SD 74087 00782

Site Type:

The OS survey of 1909 depicts a substantial linear clearing, running east-west from the West Lodge, along the centre of the New Halls northern embankment to the current location of the Entrance Gates (**Site 23**). Within the clearing to the north of the Pump House (**Site 27**) were a small square structure (**Site 28a**) and a small rectangular structure with an enclosed yard (**Site 28b**), (**Fig 4 & 10**). Both structures appear on all subsequent OS mapping until 1956, by which time they had been demolished. There are no visible remains of either the clearing or structures on the site today however historical research has suggested that the structures were The Hall's underground Stables (Thorp, 2009: 19).

Site Number: 29

Site Name: Leigh Road Footbridge, Worsley New Hall, Worsley.

NGR: SD 74074 00810

Site Type: Footbridge.

The OS survey of 1849 depicts a footbridge aligned north/south running across Leigh Road from the New Hall towards the Old Hall (**Fig 2 & 10**). The footbridge appears unaltered on all subsequent OS mapping until 1956 by which time the structure had been demolished. Although the bridge no longer survives onsite today, its stone footings are still clearly visible on both sides of Leigh Road. Documents held within the Bridgewater Estate Archive confirm that the taking down of the footbridge, commenced at midnight on the 14th September 1946 and was completed by the 21st September 1946. The dismantling of the footbridge was undertaken by a Mr Littler who was also responsible for the demolition works at the New Hall, and the works cost £561.00 to complete (BEA/IV.C20/Vol: 841).

Site Number: 30

Site Name: Stepped Pathways, Worsley New Hall, Worsley.

NGR: SD 74102 00746

Site Type: Footpath.

The OS survey of 1893 depicts a wide, stepped pathway (**Site 30a**), aligned roughly north/south to the immediate east of the Pump House (**Site 27**). The pathway ran northwards from the New Hall Carriageway (**Site 20a**), up the embankment to the Leigh Road Footbridge (**Site 29**), (**Fig 3, 10 & 24**). By the OS survey of 1909, two further, stepped pathways (**Sites 30b & 30c**) are depicted either side of (**Site 30a**), both of which led to the Footbridge (**Fig 4 & 11**). All three pathways appear on OS mapping, until 1956 by which time the Footbridge had been demolished and the paths had gone out of use. Although the routes of the pathways are no longer visible on site today, the stone steps at the southern end of each path are still visible within the embankment on the north side of the Carriageway (**Fig 23**).

Site Number: 31

Site Name: Retaining Wall, Worsley New Hall, Worsley.

NGR: SD 74088 00764

Site Type: Wall

The OS survey of 1896 depicts a retaining wall running along the northern side of the Carriageway (**Site 20a**) between the Ice House (**Site 26**) and the Pump House (**Site 27**), (**Figs 3 & 10**). The wall appears on all subsequent OS mapping and is still visible on site today. Site visits have established that the wall supported the embankment to the north of the New Hall and was constructed from stone blocks with coping (**Fig 18**).

Site Number: 32

Site Name: Concrete Bunker, Worsley New Hall, Worsley.

NGR: SD 74085 00726

Site Type: Military Structure.

By the OS survey of 1956, Worsley New Hall had been demolished and a large square structure appeared on the site of the former servants quarters (**Figs 7, 11 & 25**). The structure appears on all subsequent mapping and is still visible within Middle Wood today (**Figs 8 & 9**). Correspondence held within the Bridgewater Estate Archive, which date to June 1951, refer to the construction of a 'reinforced concrete building' by the War Office on the site of the former New Hall (BEA/IV/C20: Vol 844). Although the purpose of the building is not stated within this correspondence, further documentary research has established that the building was an Anti Aircraft Operations Room, which was opened in 1952 and which served the Manchester Gun Defended Area (Catford, 2002: 1). By 1958 the building had become redundant and was reused as Royal Navy food store until 1961 when it was purchased by Salford Corporation and used as an joint area control with Lancashire County Council (Catford, 2002: 1). After the disbanding of

the Civil Defence Corps in 1968 the building was handed over to the Greater Manchester Fire Service and in the early 1990's it was sold to a local gun club and used as a shooting range until 1998 (Catford, 2002: 1). The building now remains empty and due to extensive vandalism both entrances have now been blocked up.

Site Number: 33**Site Name: Formal Gardens, Worsley New Hall, Worsley.****NGR: SD 74115 00668 (centred)****Site Type: Garden**

By the OS survey of 1896 the New Halls formal gardens had been laid out and the map shows that they comprised of six terraces (**Fig 3, 10, 13 & 14**). The terraces appear on all subsequent OS mapping up until the present day (**Figs 4 to 9**). Historical research has confirmed that the laying out of the New Halls Formal Gardens commenced during the early 1840's and over subsequent years they were developed and enhanced reaching their peak during the 1890's (Thorp, 2009: 7). In 1846 the 1st Earl of Ellesmere retained William Andrew Nesfield one of the most sought after landscape gardeners in England to advise in the development of the Halls Formal Gardens and it is believed that he was responsible for the elaborate planting designs on the Main Terrace (**Site 33b**), (Thorp, 2009: 10). However after the demolition of the Hall in the mid 20th century the gardens were neglected which resulted in them gradually becoming wooded, and following an ecological survey in the early 1980's the formal gardens were designated as the Middle Wood Site of Biological Interest (grade B), by the Greater Manchester Council (Thorp, 2009: 18).

Historic documents and photographs have established that the Upper Terrace (**Site 33a**), abutted the southern, eastern and western elevations of the New Halls Family Quarters and could be accessed via three steps leading down from the Halls southern entrance. The Terrace had a gravel surface and a number of large flower beds planted with begonias, lobelias, pelargoniums, pansies and violas (Curtis, 1895: 536). The terrace was surrounded with a low stone border which contained three sets of stone steps which led down into the Main Terrace. The Main Terrace (**Site 33b**) was roughly 'U' shaped in plan and was surrounded by a pierced stone balustrade wall, which contained two sets of steps at its southern end which led down on to the Third Terrace (**Site 33c**), (**Figs 30 & 31**), (Appleby, 1859: 400). Within the eastern and western sections of the Main Terrace were two large rectangular flower gardens (Parterres) designed by Nesfield, which contained elaborate symmetrical beds of scrollwork design with box edging which were bounded by gravel pathways and herbaceous borders (Douglas, 1875: 239). At the southern end of the Main Terrace were two rectangular flower beds and two sets of stone steps which flanked a roughly octagonal projection which contained a central fountain, designed in bronze by Valdouse which is reported to have been exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851 (Douglas, 1875: 239). It is reported that Nesfield original garden had contained less flowers with the brightness of the beds being produced by various coloured gravels, spar and chips of granite (Curtis, 1895: 536). By 1875 Nesfield's planting designs had been modified by the head gardener Mr. William Upjohn, due to the expense involved in maintaining them. These modifications included the conversion of the east flower garden into a croquet lawn, whilst the west garden had been modernised with large flower beds of bold symmetrical design, a plan of which can be seen in the *Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener*, (**Fig 12**), (Douglas, 1876: 238).

To the immediate south of the Main Terrace was the Third Terrace (**Site 33c**), which appeared to contain a single gravel footpath aligned east/west which was flanked by herbaceous borders and steep grassy slopes. At the eastern and western end of the terrace were two sets of stone steps which led down on to the Noble Terrace. Noble Terrace (**Site 33d**) consisted of a wide footpath aligned east/west which ran from Middle Wood towards the Boat House footpath (**Site 37b**) and at the centre of the footpath were a set of wide stone steps, which led down on to the Lower Fountain Terrace. Along the southern side of the footpath Irish Yew trees had been planted at intervals which reached up to eight feet in height (Baines, 1875: 70). The Lower Fountain Terrace (**Site 33e**) consisted of a central gravel footpath aligned north/south, which was flanked by two rectangular flower gardens, each with a surrounding footpath, a central fountain and several decorative urns which sat on stone pedestals along its southern edge. A plan and species list drawn up by the Halls Head Gardener (Mr Davidson) in 1859 shows that the flower gardens were symmetrical in design and were divided into intricate pattern of beds comprised of turf, box and flowers all separated by red gravel paths, (**Fig 13**), (Appleby, 1859: 400). At the southern end of the terraces central footpath was a set of steps which lead down on to the Lakeside Terrace. The Lakeside Terrace (**Site 33f**) consisted of gravel footpath, which ran from Middle Wood, along the north bank of the Lake (**Site 35**) towards the Boat House (**Site 37**) and at the centre of the footpath was a set of stone steps which led down into the Lake. An article in the Journal of Horticulture, dated 30th April, 1914 reports that the Lakeside Terrace footpath was flanked by broad borders of miscellaneous plants including roses (Oldham, 1914: 402).

Site Number: 34

Site Name: Rose Garden, Worsley New Hall, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73978 00723

Site Type: Garden

The OS survey of 1896 depicts a semi circular, walled enclosure within Middle Wood to the west of the New Hall Servant Quarters (**Site 19b**), (**Figs 3 & 10**). By the OS plan of 1909, the enclosure is depicted as containing a circular garden with a small square structure at its northern end a pathway at its eastern end which led to the Halls Formal Gardens (**Site 33**), (**Figs 4 & 11**). The site appears unaltered on all subsequent OS mapping until 1956 by which time it had disappeared (**Figs 5 to 7**). There are no surviving remains of the site within Middle Wood today however and article in the Gardeners Magazine dated August 24th 1895 confirms that the site was a rose garden planted with chiefly light coloured varieties which were sheltered by a high yew hedge (Curtis, 1895: 536).

Site Number: 35

Site Name: Boating Lake, Worsley New Hall, Worsley.

NGR: SD 74098 00519

Site Type: Lake

John Foulkes plan of the Worsley Estate, dated 1799 depicts a circular pond within Middle Wood (**Fig 10**). By the OS survey of 1849 a larger pond with a central crossing had been created to the immediate east of the older pond, however by the OS survey of 1896 both ponds had been merged together and extended to create a large, roughly triangular lake (**Site 35a**) which

contained a central island (**Site 35b**) which could be accessed by two footbridges positioned to the north (**Site 35c**) and south (**Site 35d**) of the island (**Fig 3, 10 & 26**). The Lake appears unaltered on the OS surveys of 1909, 1929, 1949 and 1956, however by 1975 the northern footbridge (**Site 35c**) had been removed. The Lake is still visible within Middle Wood today, however the southern footbridge (**Site 35d**) has been dismantled and neglect over the last decade has caused its eastern half of the Lake to become swamped with vegetation (**Fig 26**). Historic photographs of Worsley New Hall have confirmed that the larger bridge (**Site 35c**) was convex in profile with ornamental iron mouldings in a rustic style, whilst the smaller bridge (**Site 35d**) on the southern side of the Lake was flat with square wooden support posts and decorative wooden side panels. Documentary research has confirmed that after the Ellesmere family vacated the Hall in the early 20th century the Lake was abandoned. In 1956 the Scouting Association leased the woodland core of Middle Wood and although this did not include the Lake they were given the right to use the water for boating. In 1980 the Broughton Angling Club leased the Lake for fishing and they continue to use the site today (Thorp, 2009: 18).

Site Number: 36

Site Name: Island Folly, Worsley New Hall, Worsley.

NGR: SD 74172 00503

Site Type: Folly (HER: 1972.1.0)

OS survey of 1896 depicts an irregular shaped structure on the western side of the Lakes central island (**Site 35b**), (**Figs 3, 10 & 27**). By the OS survey of 1909 the structure is depicted as having a small circular clearing to its east, which contained a central pathway which connected the two footbridges (**Sites 35c & 35d**), (**Fig 4**). The structure appears unaltered on all subsequent OS mapping, however by the OS survey of 1956 the structure had disappeared and only the clearing appeared on mapping from this point onwards (**Figs 5 to 9**). Recent archaeological survey works have established that although not depicted on modern OS mapping the structure still survives on the Lakes island and is hidden by dense shrubbery (Nevell & Nash, pers. comm.). The Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record describes the structure as a Victorian Folly or Grotto and site visits have confirmed that the structure consisted of three stone built circular chambers, which were connected by several internal and external passageways. The larger central chamber had a brick vaulted roof and stone entrance way on its eastern side. The two smaller chambers contained double arched entrance ways on their western sides which had a central stone support (**Fig 27**).

Site Number: 37

Site Name: Boat House, Worsley New Hall, Worsley.

NGR: SD 74246 00514

Site Type: SD 74235 00522

The OS survey of 1896 depicts a small square structure labelled 'Boat House' (**Site 37a**) and pathway (**Site 37b**) on the north side of the Lake (**Site 35**), (**Figs 3 & 10**). The structure is depicted on all subsequent OS mapping up until 1956, when it appears to have been demolished

(Figs 4 to 7). Historical research was unable to glean any further information on the structure and no remains are visible within the study area today.

Site Number: 38

Site Name: Scout Huts, Middle Wood, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73729 00505

Site Type:

The OS survey of 1975 depicts a large rectangular enclosure (**Site 38a**), abutting the north-east corner of the Frame Yard (**Site 4b**), (**Fig 8 & 11**). Within the enclosure were two rectangular structures (**Sites 38b & 38c**) and a smaller square structure to their south (**Site 38d**). By the OS survey of 1991 a fourth rectangular structure (**Site 38e**) had appeared at the northern end of the enclosure (**Fig 9**). All aforementioned structures survive on site today and form part of the Middle Wood Scout Camp. Visits to the study area have established that all of the huts were constructed in timber with gabled roofs and the large square enclosure served as a car park. Historical research confirms that the Scouting Association were paying the Bridgewater Estates Ltd a nominal sum of money to use Middle Wood as a scout camp from the second quarter of the 20th century. By the middle of the 20th century the Worsley Estate had been purchased by Richard Cunliffe, who being the chief warden of the Boy Scouts allowed the scouting association to lease the woodland core of Middle Wood for a cost of £50 per annum. The Scouts still lease the woodland today and act as caretakers responsible for the maintenance of woodland, its pathways and enclosures. Visits to the study area show that that the larger of the scout huts (**Site 38b**), has two small clearings to its immediate north and south which are currently in use as gardens (**Sites 38f & 38g**). Within these gardens are large amounts of miscellaneous stone work, which appear to belong to the former New Hall. Amongst the collection are several facing stones and baluster posts from the Upper Terrace walls (**Site 33a**), an urn base from the Lower Fountain Terrace (**Site 33e**) and stone coping from the Lower Terrace Fountains (**Site 33e**).

Site Number: 39

Site Name: Scout Chapel, Middle Wood, Worsley.

NGR: SD 73938 00484

Site Type: Stone Feature

Although not depicted on any mapping, site visits have confirmed the presence of a Scout Chapel on the north side of the Middle Wood Footpath (**Site 17**), halfway between the Scout Huts (**Site 38**) and the Lake (**Site 35**). The chapel is not a structure, but rather a roughly rectangular enclosure, bounded by large decorative pieces of stone (**Fig 28**). Closer inspection of the site has established that the Chapel boundary stones are in fact the coping stones of one of the Lower Terrace Fountains (**Site 33e**). Historical research has confirmed that in the July of 1958 the Scouting Association requested permission to remove the coping stones and infill the Lower Terrace Fountains for safety purposes and it could be suggested that the stones were then moved elsewhere and used to create the Chapel (BEA/IV/C20/Vol: 364).

Site Number: 40

Site Name: Camp Fire Circle, Middle Wood, Worsley.

NGR: SD 74036 00692

Site Type: Stone Feature

Although not depicted on any mapping, site visits have confirmed the presence of a Camp Fire Circle, within Middle Wood to the south-west of the Concrete Bunker (**Site 32**), (**Fig 29**). The circle comprised of a low stone enclosure wall, which has two stone posts at its northern end representing the entrance (**Fig 30**). Within the enclosure are two more circular stone walls, which have been stepped down from the exterior wall and in their centre is a stone hearth for the camp fire. In between the circular walls are several concrete boxes which serve as seats giving the enclosure the look of a small amphitheatre. Closer inspection of the site has confirmed that the walls are constructed from the facing stones of the New Halls Main Terrace Wall (**Site 33b**).



6. Significance of the Remains

6.1 Policy Context

The archaeological resource of an area can encompass a range of remains, including below-ground remains, earthworks, and standing buildings and other structures. Some of these remains may have statutory protection, as *Scheduled Ancient Monuments* or *Listed Buildings*. Others do not but may nevertheless be of archaeological significance. Under both national and local planning policy, as outlined below, both statutory and non-statutory remains are to be considered within the planning process. There are no remains within the current application site with statutory protection.

PPS 5 (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, March 2010) sets out the Secretary of State's policy on the conservation of the historic environment (including historic, archaeological, architectural and artistic heritage assets), and its wider economic, environmental and social benefits. PPS 5 emphasises the significance of an individual heritage asset within the historic environment and the value that it holds for this and future generations in order to minimise or avoid conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the planning proposals. PPS 5 draws a distinction between designated heritage assets of national importance and heritage assets that are not designated but which are of heritage interest and are thus of a material planning consideration. In the case of the former, the presumption should be in favour of conservation; in the case of the latter, where this is warranted by its significance, the developer is required to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, in a way that is proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance, by the use of survey, photography, excavation or other methods.

PPS 5 states that all non-designated assets are to be treated in the same manner as designated sites and that those sites with archaeological interest may have equal significance to the designated ones as stated in Policy HE9.3. Regarding this policy a lack of formal designation does not itself indicate a lower level of significance; in this instance the lack of designation reflects that the site was previously unknown and therefore never considered for formal designation.

Wherever possible, development should be located and designed so as to avoid damage to archaeological remains, ensuring that they are preserved in situ. Where this is not possible, or appropriate, the developer will be required to make suitable provision to ensure that the archaeological information is not lost, and in many cases to secure the preservation of the remains.

The Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU) act as archaeological curator for the Greater Manchester Region and provide archaeological advice to Manchester City Council and have been consulted for the present assessment.

6.2 Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

The most commonly accepted methodology for assessing archaeological significance is the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annex 1 of *Scheduled Monuments: identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (DCMS March 2010). These criteria have all been utilised in this assessment and are listed below:

- *Period*
- *Rarity*
- *Documentation*
- *Group Value*
- *Survival/Condition*
- *Fragility/Vulnerability*
- *Diversity*
- *Potential*

6.3 Baseline Significance Conditions for Worsley New Hall Estate.

Period

The site contains known archaeological remains from the mid-19th to late 20th centuries. These belong to nine main types of activity: Gardeners' Housing (**Sites 1 & 8**, mid-19th to early 20th centuries), Kitchen Gardens (**Sites 2 to 7 & 9 to 17**), mid- to late 19th century), Worsley New Hall (**Sites 19, 20 & 23**, mid- to late 19th century), New Hall Out Buildings (**Sites 21,22 & 24 to 31**, mid- to late 19th century), New Hall Formal Gardens (**Sites 33 & 34**, mid- to late 19th century), Boating Lake (**Sites 35 to 37**, mid- to late 19th century), Concrete Bunker (**Site 32**, mid-20th century), Middle Wood Scout Camp (**Sites 38 to 40**, late 20th century) and Worsley Hall Nurseries and Garden Centre (**Site 18**, late 20th century). There are no records to indicate the presence of archaeological remains on the site before the mid-19th century.

Rarity

Elements of the estate landscape, such as the ice-house and kitchen garden (**Sites 2 to 7 & 9 to 17**) are common 19th century monument types. The new hall (**Sites 21,22 & 24 to 31**) is a rare example from the region of a 19th century great house built on a new site, whilst the formal garden with its terraces and parterres was noted in the mid-19th century for being one the most outstanding formal gardens of its period in England. The bunker (**Site 32**) is also an unusual landscape feature in a North West context and survives with its plan form intact.

Documentation

The landscape history of the site has been recovered from the historic map base, the use of archival material such as the Bridgewater Estate Archive, census returns, trade directories, and

from old photographs and local histories. More detail could undoubtedly be learned about the development and use of the site through the examination of further documentary sources, but these are unlikely to alter significantly the archaeological and historical importance of the sites identified in this report.

Group Value

The sites identified at Worsley New Hall form the centre of a 19th century managed estate landscape overlain by 20th century activity. The estate was established in the 1840s and fell into decline around 1914. Large parts of the estate landscape, such as the ice-house and kitchen garden (Sites 2 to 7 & 9 to 17) survive intact. Although the new hall (Sites 21, 22 & 24 to 31) was demolished in the 1940s the platform survives. Likewise although the formal gardens were removed in the 1940s, the terracing and outline of the gardens also survive. The 19th century estate monuments together form a regionally important grouping reflecting the wealth of status of a small group of landowners in the region whose income was derived from the wealth of industrialisation, in this case coal mining.

Survival / Condition

The extent of survival and condition of the below-ground remains within the study area is at present unknown. Cartographic and documentary research has established since the demolition of the New Hall (**Site 19**) and associated out buildings (**Sites 21, 22, 24, 25 & 27 to 29**) the site had not be subjected to any development and as such has the potential to contain intact archaeological remains relating to the aforementioned structures.

Fragility/Vulnerability

See below section 7.1 Identification and the Evaluation of Key Impacts'

Diversity

The diversity of the below-ground remains with the study area is presently unknown. However cartographic and documentary research suggests that any intact remains would relate to the mid 19th century New Hall (Site 19), the Halls associated out buildings (**Sites 21,22 & 24 to 31**) and Formal Gardens (**Sites 33 & 34**). The surviving standing structures within the study area mainly relate to the New Halls Kitchen Gardens (**Sites 2 to 7 & 9 to 17**) and Gardeners Housing (**Sites 1 & 8**), which date to the mid to late 19th century.

Potential

It is not anticipated that the study area will contain remains other than those identified or suggested in this report.



7. Impact of the Development

7.1 The Identification and Evaluation of the Key Impacts on the Archaeology

There are no nationally recognised standard criteria for assessing the significance of the impact of development on archaeological remains. However, the following criteria have been adopted from *the Highways Agency's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, Annex 5, August 2007*. Although designed for use in transport schemes, these criteria are appropriate for use in other environmental impact assessments.

The value of known and potential archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development has been ranked using the following scale: Very High, High, Medium, Low, and Negligible:

Very High includes World Heritage Sites and archaeological remains of international importance.

High includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments and undesignated archaeological remains of national importance.

Medium includes undesignated archaeological remains of regional importance.

Low includes undesignated archaeological remains of local importance.

Negligible includes archaeological remains of little or no significance.

Unknown applies to archaeological remains whose importance has not been ascertained. The

The Worsley New Hall study area contains archaeological remains of high (national), medium (regional) and low (local) significance on the above criteria.

Impacts on archaeological remains can be adverse or beneficial, direct or indirect, temporary or permanent. The magnitude of sensitivity for the study area has been assessed using the following scale:

Major involves change to archaeological remains or their setting such that the resource is totally altered.

Moderate involves change to archaeological remains or their setting such that the resource is significantly modified.

Minor involves change to archaeological remains or their setting such that the resource is slightly altered.

Negligible involves very minor change to archaeological remains or their setting such that the resource is hardly affected.

No Change involves no change to archaeological remains or their setting.

Assessment of the magnitude of the impacts has been ranked using the following scale:

Very Large

Large

Moderate

Slight and

Neutral

This assessment combines the value of the archaeological resource and the magnitude of impact, as shown in the table below:

Table 7.1: Significance of Impact Matrix

Value of Remains	Magnitude of Change				
	No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large	Very Large
High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
Low	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate/ Slight
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight

At present the redevelopment plan for the site is undecided, however it can be suggested that any future development would most likely focus on the eastern half of the study area and may involve excavation for foundations, service works and landscaping all of which could result in the removal and destruction of the below ground and intact surface remains, belonging to **(Sites 19 to 37)**.

The magnitude of impact to these sites is from minor to major, the latter affecting the archaeological remains directly either through damage or removal – the development fundamentally altering their present character. The significance of the impact is shown in Table 7.2 below

Table 7.2: Impact Matrix for the Archaeological Remains at Worsley New Hall Estate.

Archaeological Remains	Value	Magnitude of Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change
Sites 1: Garden Cottage, mid 19 th century. Intact standing remains.	Medium	Minor	Slight
Sites 2 to 6 & 8: Kitchen Gardens and Bothy, mid 19 th to early 20 th century. Intact standing remains.	Medium	Minor	Slight
Sites 7, 9 & 10: Glasshouses , Sheds and Stables, mid to late 19 th century. Intact standing remains.	Low	Minor	Neutral/ Slight
Sites 13 & 14: Well and Pump, mid to late 19 th century. Below ground archaeological remains.	Negligible	Negligible	Neutral
Sites 15 to 17: Footpaths, mid to late 19 th century. Intact surface remains.	Negligible	Negligible	Neutral
Site 18: Worsley Hall Nurseries & Garden Centre, late 20 th century. Intact standing remains.	Negligible	Negligible	Neutral
Site 19: Worsley New Hall, mid to late 19 th century. Below ground archaeological remains.	Medium	Major	Moderate/ Large
Sites 20, 23 & 31: Carriageway and Entrance Gates. Mid to late 19 th century. Intact standing and surface remains.	Medium	Major	Moderate/ Large

Sites 21, 22, 24, 25, 27 & 28: New Hall Out Buildings, mid to late 19 th century. Below ground archaeological remains and some ruinous surface remains.	Low	Moderate	Slight
Site 26: New Hall Ice House, mid 19 th century. Intact standing remains.	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
Sites 29 & 30: Leigh Road Footbridge and Stepped Path, mid to late 10 th century. Intact surface remains.	Low	Moderate	Slight
Site 32: Concrete Bunker, mid 20 th century. Intact standing remains.	High	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
Sites 33 & 34: New Hall Formal Gardens, mid to late 19 th century. Below ground archaeological remains.	Medium	Major	Moderate/ Large
Sites 35 & 37: New Hall Boating Lake, and Boat House, mid to late 19 th century. Below ground archaeological remains.	Low	Minor	Neutral/ Slight
Site 36: New Hall Grotto, mid to late 19 th century. Intact standing remains.	Low	Minor	Neutral/ Slight
Sites 38 to 40: Middle Wood Scout Camp, late 20 th century. Intact standing remains.	Low	Major	Moderate/ Slight



8. Recommendation for Mitigation

8.1 Mitigation Measures

The impact development would have on the study area can be seen to be neutral on (**Sites 13 to 18**) and slight on (**Sites 1 to 10, 21, 22, 24 to 30 & 35 to 37**), (see Table 7.2). However, the impact of development on (**Sites 19, 20, 23, 26, 31, 33 & 34**) which are of medium value and (**Site 32**), which is of high value (see Table 7.2) will have a moderate to large effect. Thus, any redevelopment to occur within the study area would involve the loss and disturbance of a large proportion of the surface and below-ground archaeological remains identified within this report.

Although there are no fixed redevelopment plans for the study area at this time, the significance of the remains means that mitigation should be undertaken through an archaeological record (PS5 HE12.3). Following consultation with Peel Investments (North) Ltd it has been proposed that the study area will be subject to a five phase programme of archaeological works, to include; (Phase 1) the Desk-Based Assessment contained within this report, along with an archaeological building survey of all standing structures which relate to the Hall and its Gardens (**Sites 1, 2, 8, 10, 26 and 32**), (Phase 2) an archaeological evaluation to assess the survival of the New Halls (**Site 19**) below ground remains, (Phase 3) a community based archaeological excavation of the New Hall remains, (Phase 4) a community publication documenting the project and its findings and finally (Phase 5) the production of information boards and interactive website, documenting the history of the Hall and the findings of the archaeological works. All archaeological works will require a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to be produced in consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit and should be concluded at the earliest possible opportunity.

8.2 Residual Effects

As a consequence of the proposed mitigation measures, following development, there will be no significant residual impact on the archaeological resource.



9. Sources

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Maps

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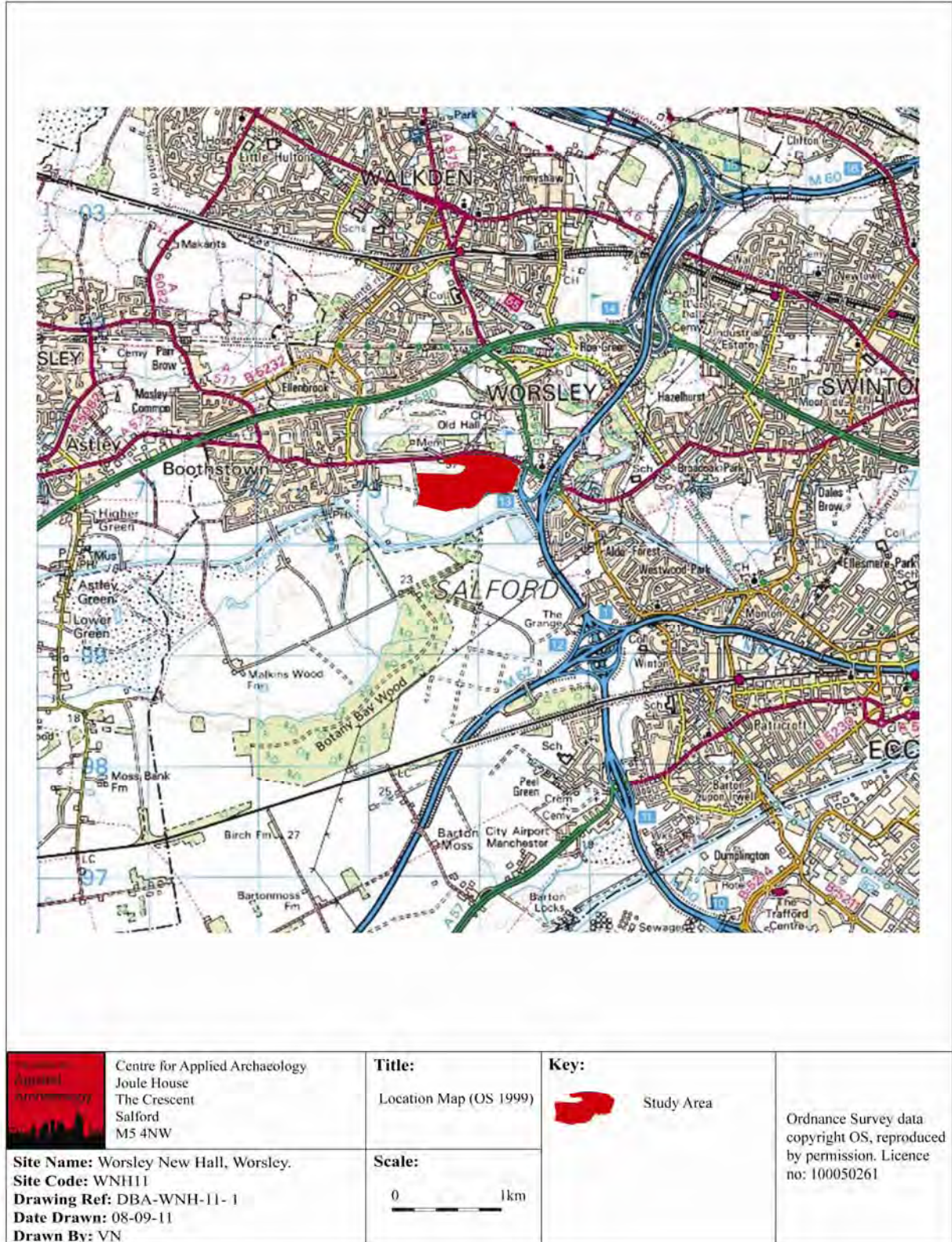
10. Archive

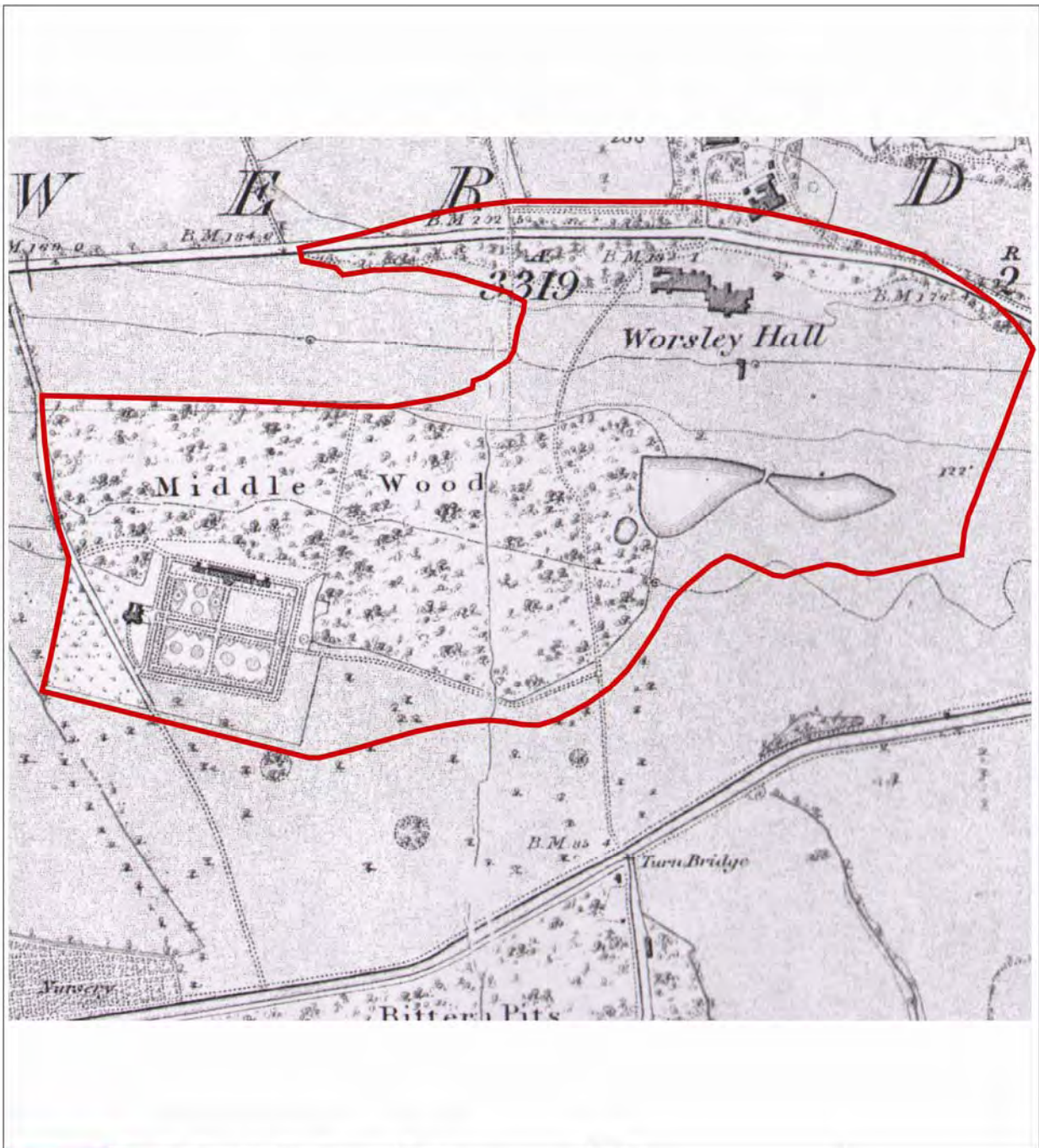
The archive is currently held by the Centre for Applied Archaeology and a copy of this report will be forwarded to the client, Salford University Library and Salford Local History Library following the publication of the site report.


The archive consists of architectural drawings, photographs, historic and modern mapping, census and trade directory entries along with photocopies of supporting historical documentary material.

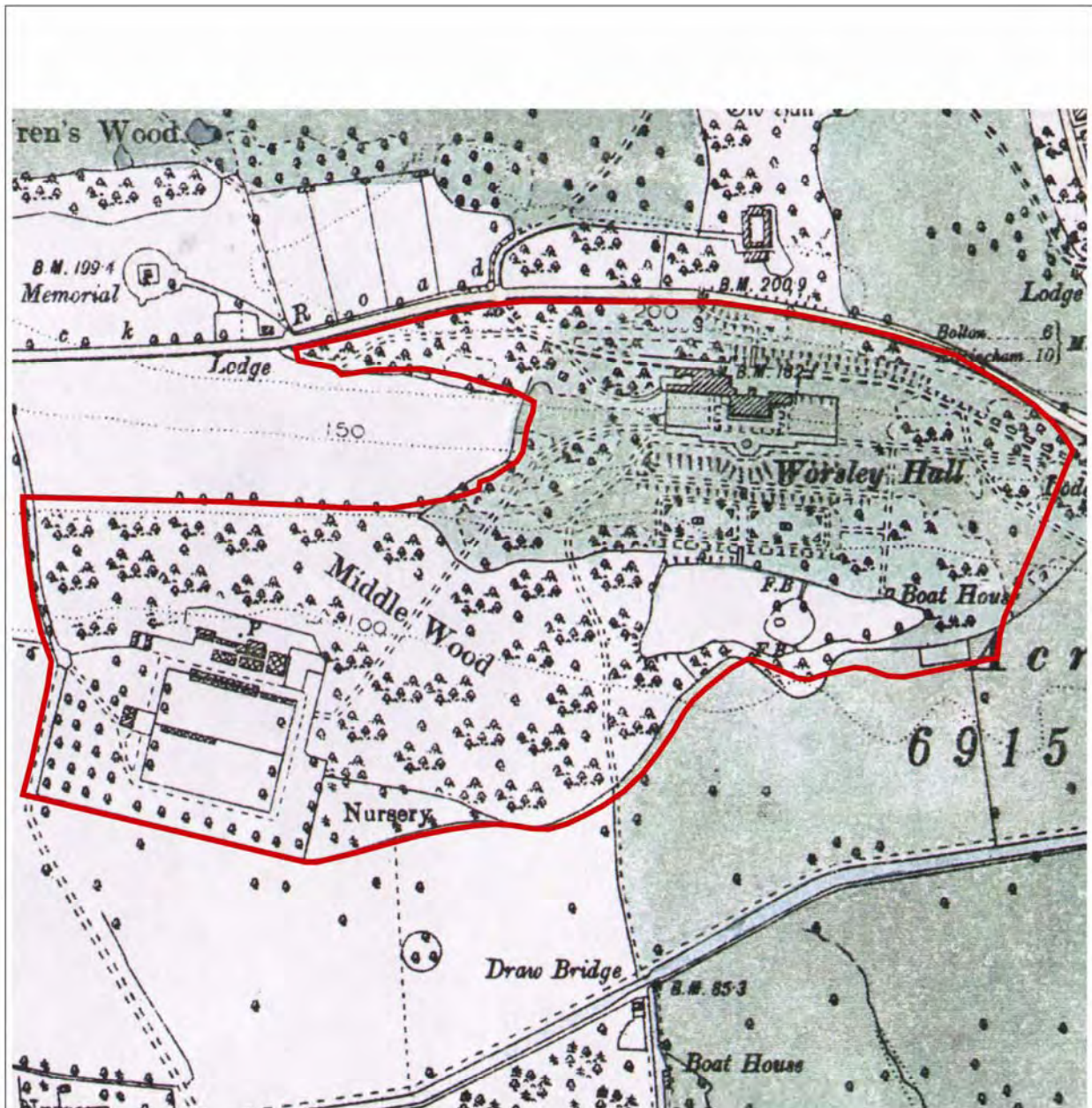
A copy of this report will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit.



Appendix 1: Figures







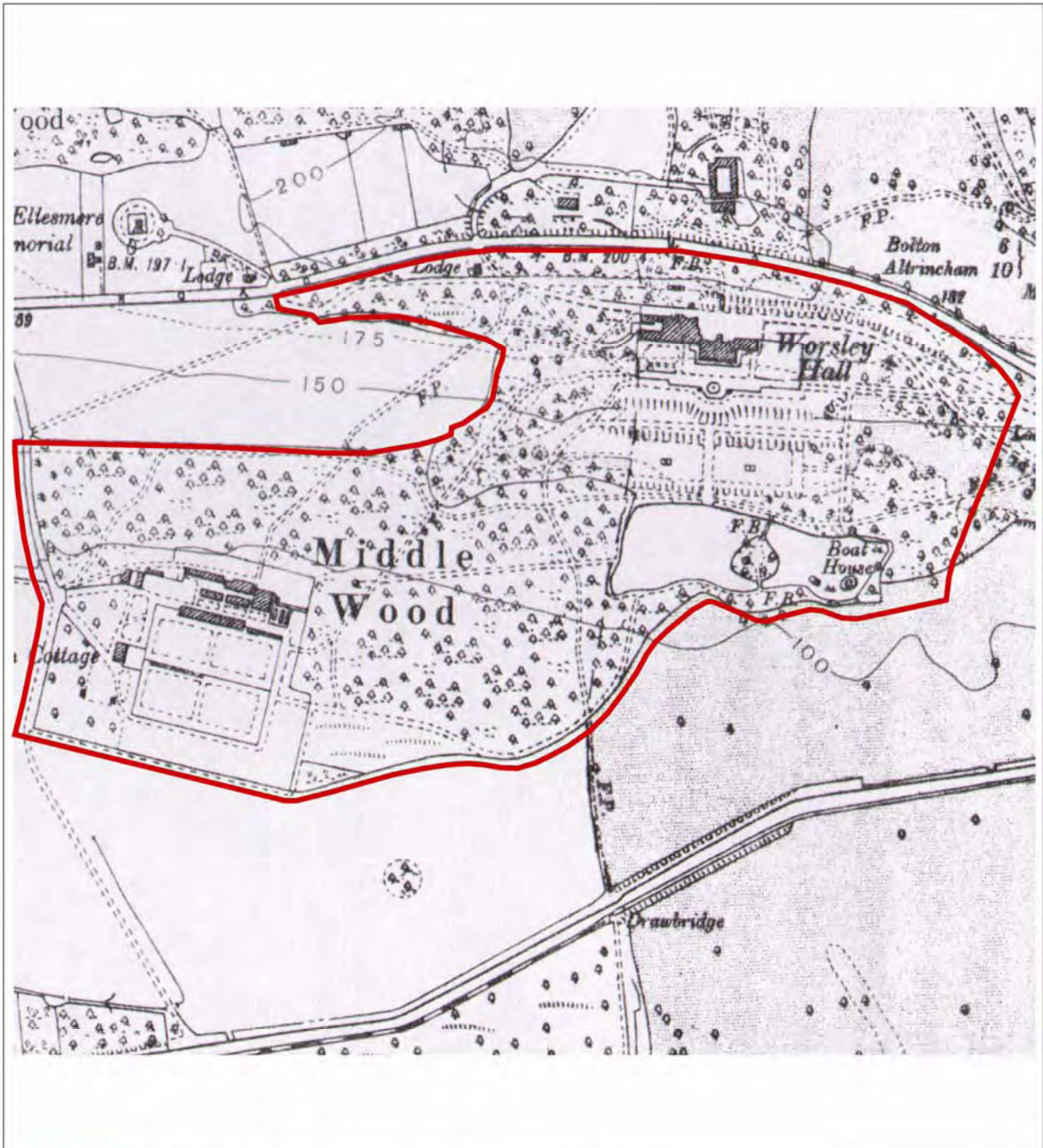
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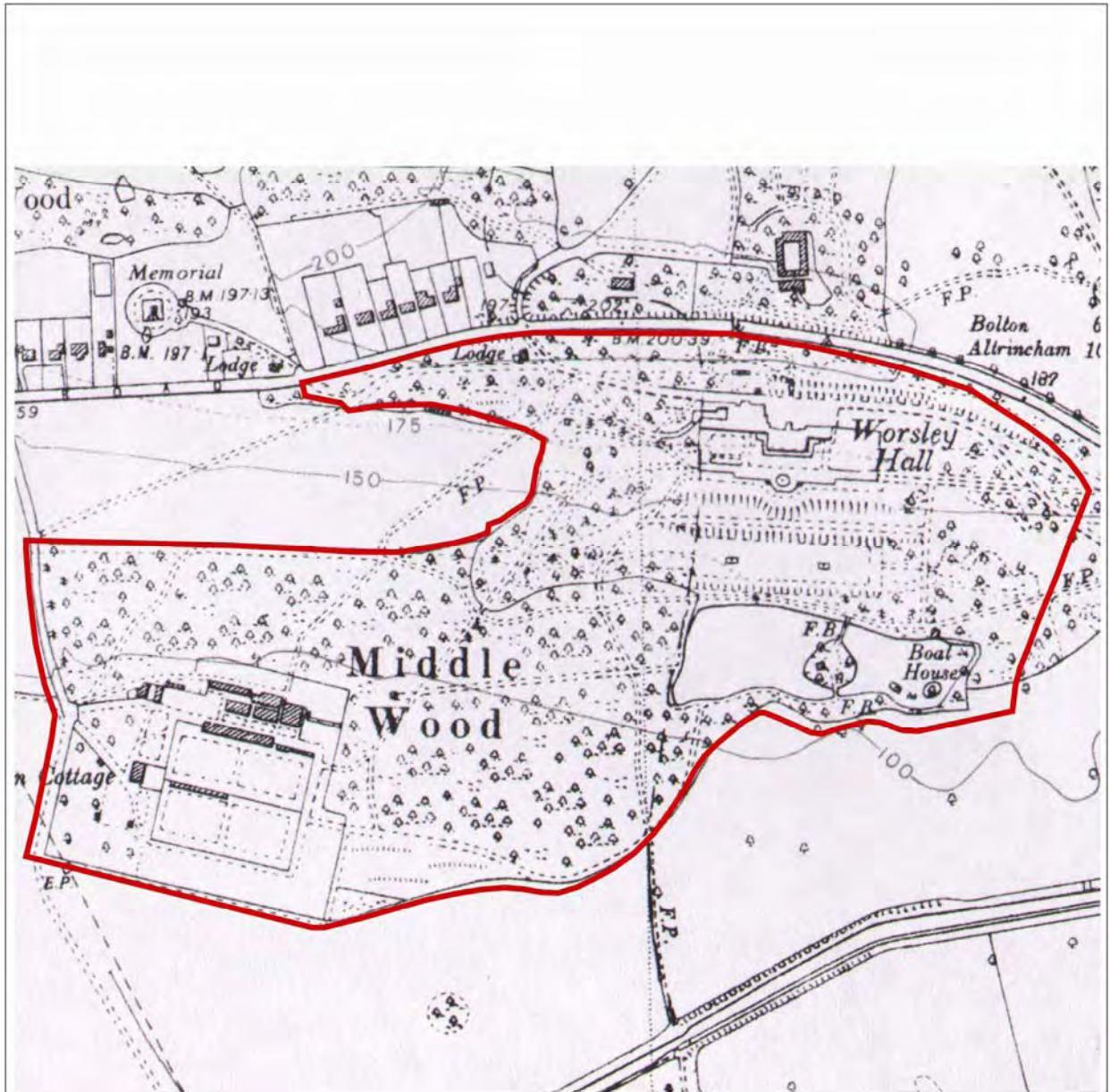
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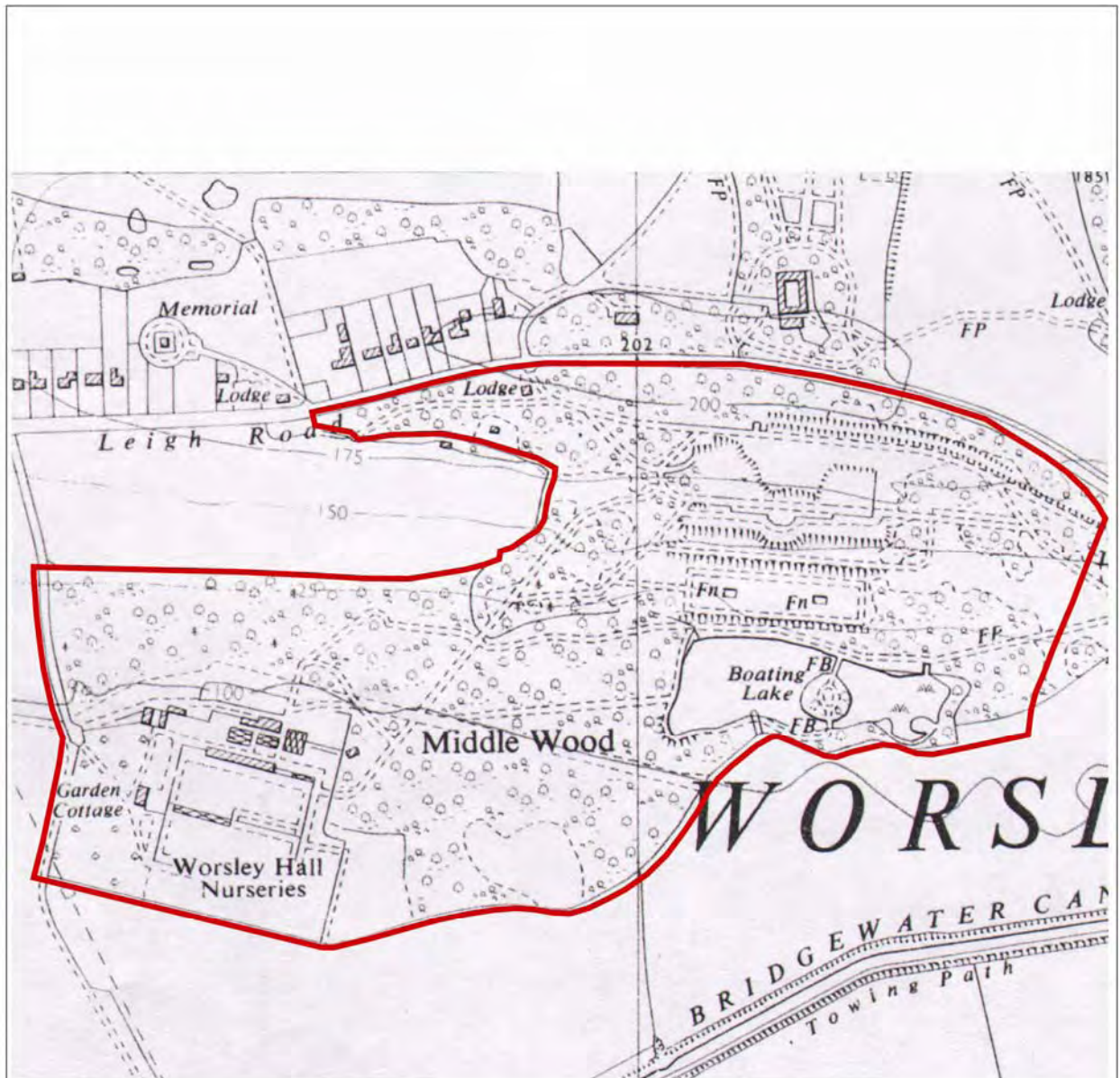
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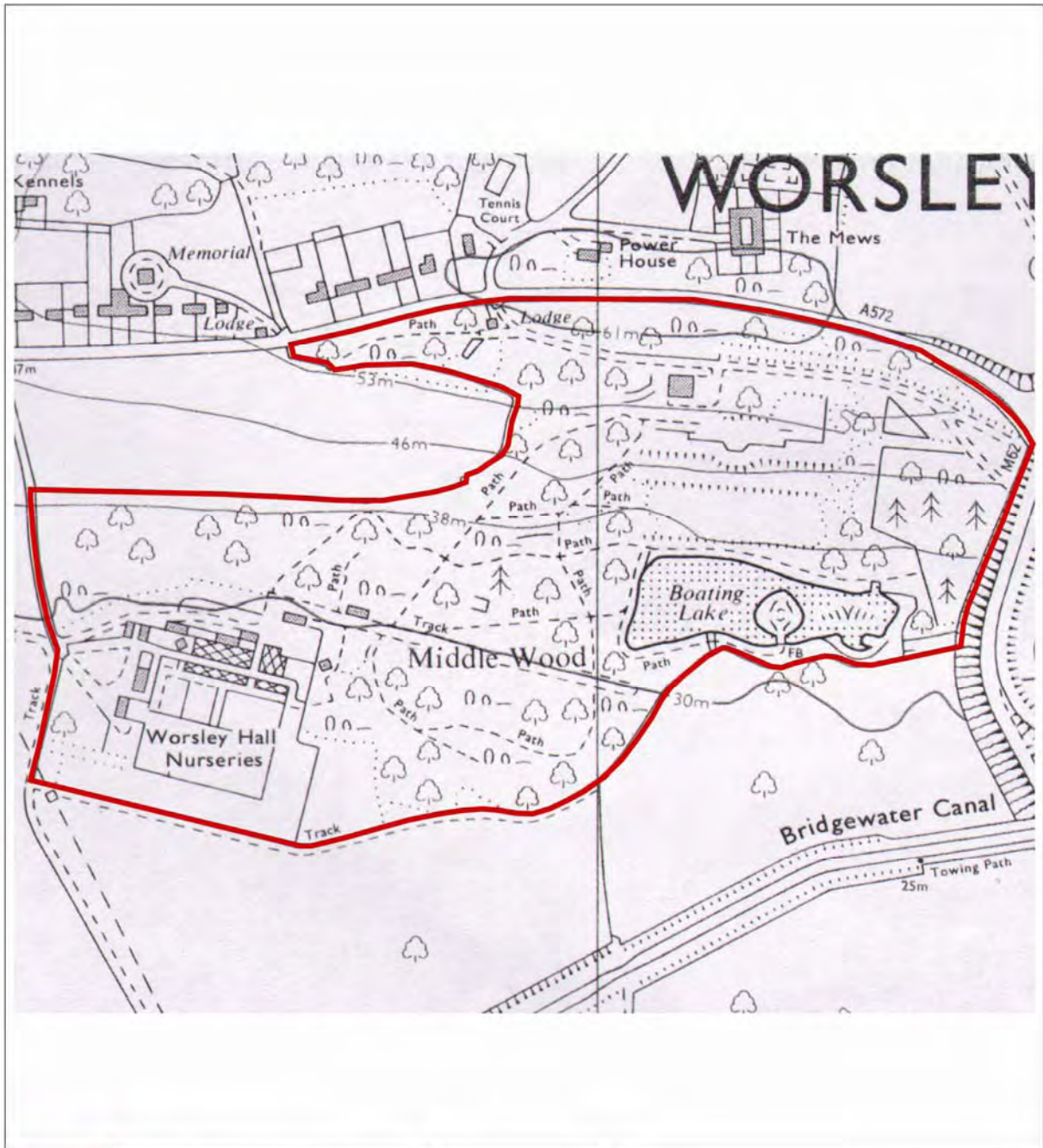
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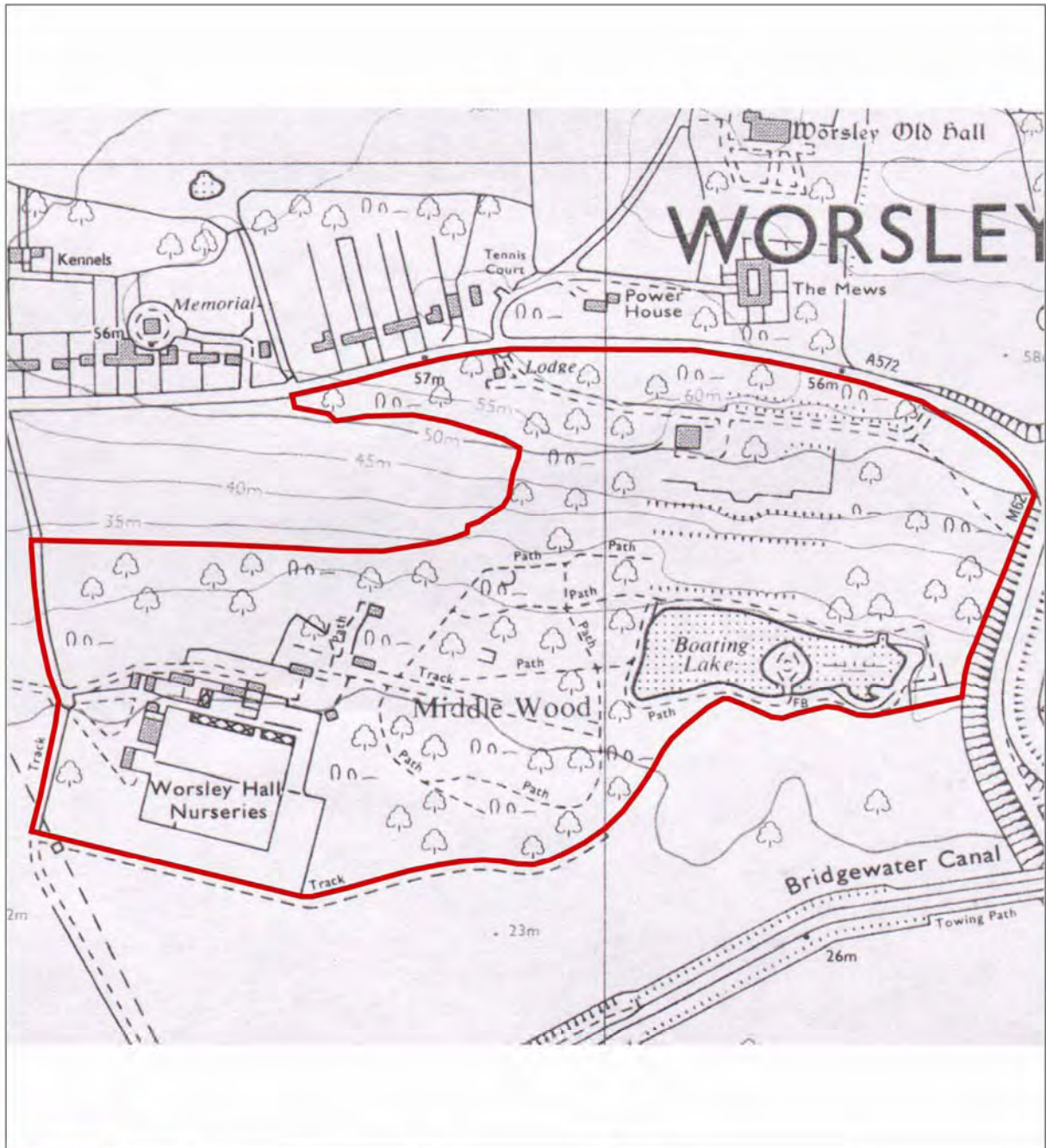
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<p>Site Name: Worsley New Hall, Worsley. Site Code: WNH11 Drawing Ref: DBA-WNH-11- 7 Date Drawn: 08-09-11 Drawn By: VN</p>	<p>Scale: Based on OS 1:10,560 Rescaled to 1: 5000</p>		





 <p>Centre for Applied Archaeology Joule House The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p>Title: OS Plan of 1975</p>	<p>Key:</p>  Study Area	<p>Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission. Licence no: 100050261</p>
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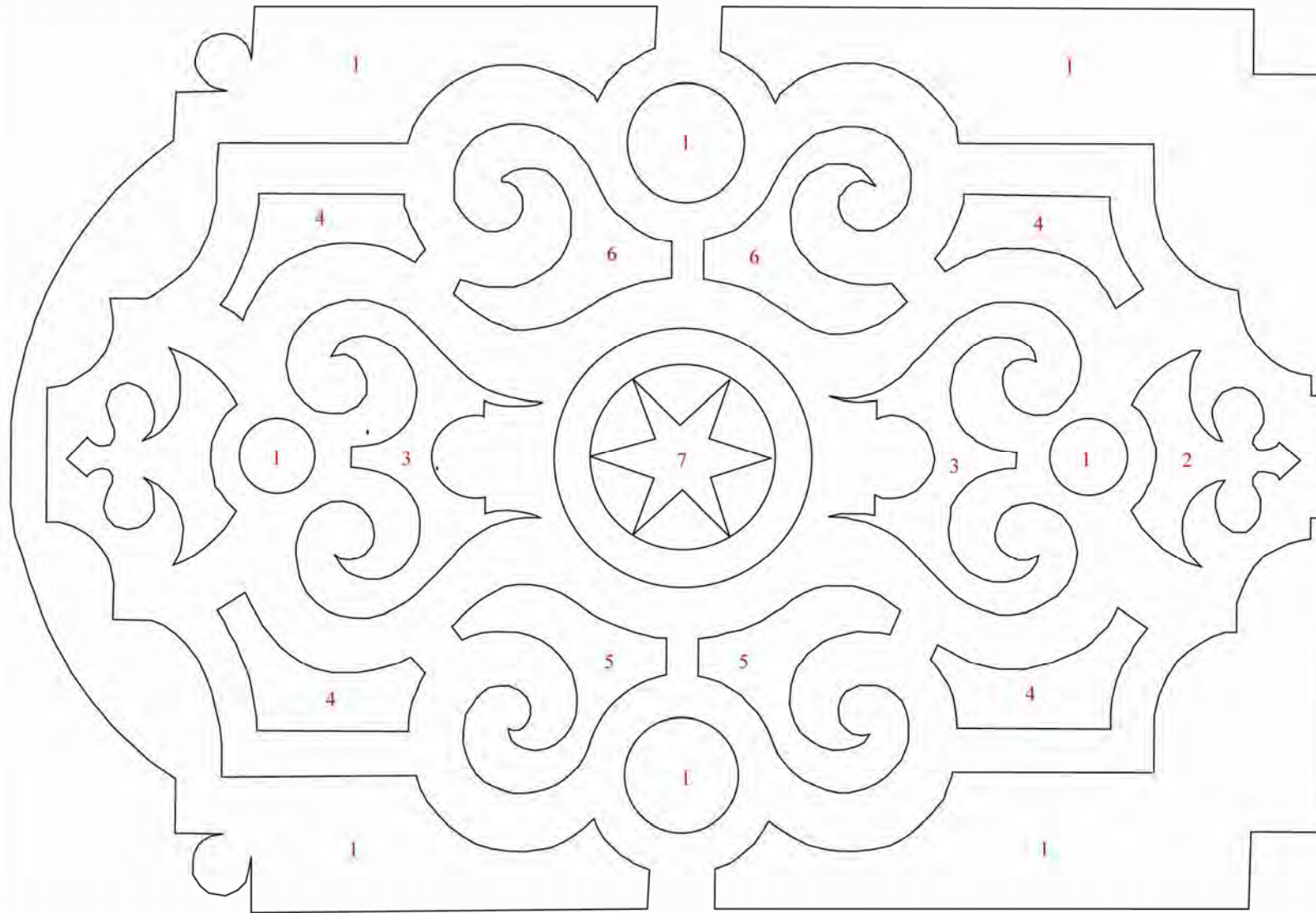


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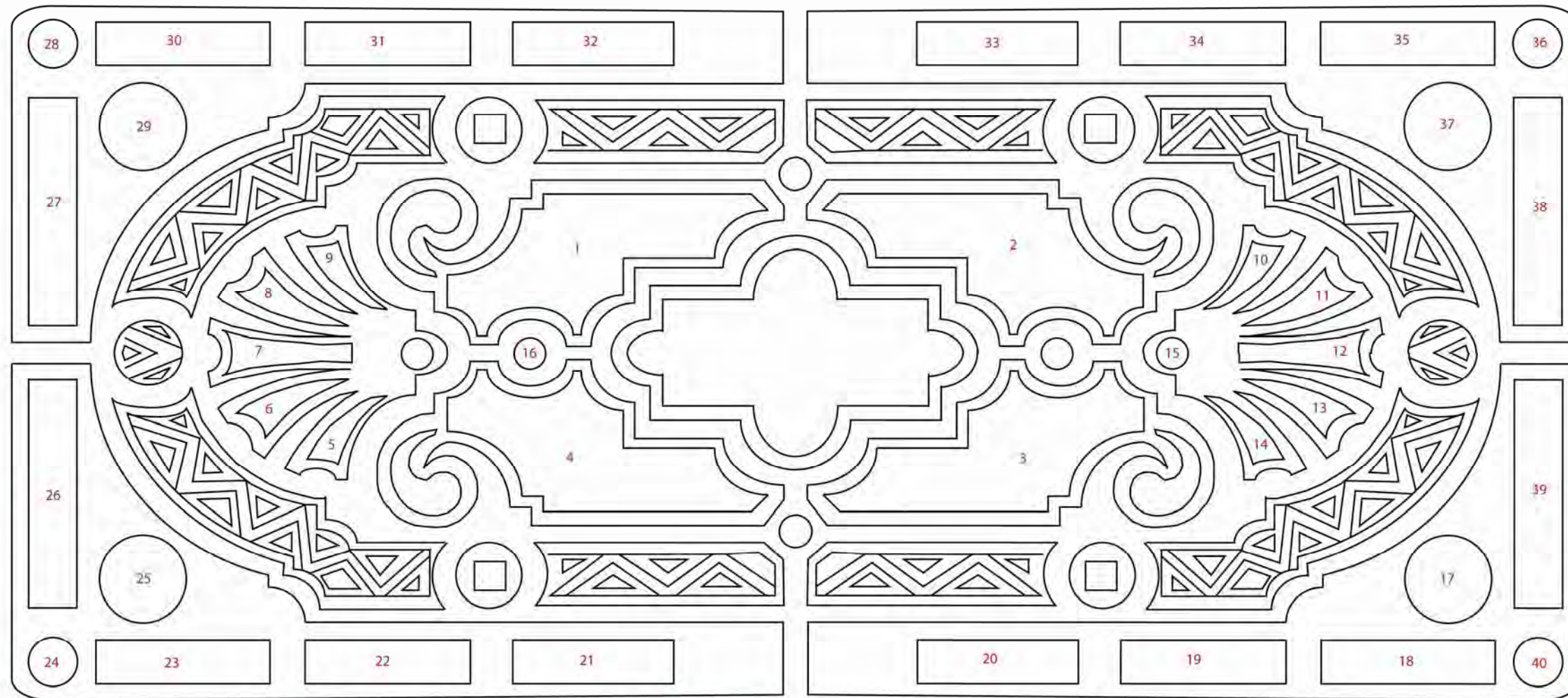
Ground Floor Plan

	Centre for Applied Archaeology Joule House The Crescent Salford M5 4NW	Title: Ground Floor of Worsley New Hall.	Key: 	Plan reproduced by Peel Investments (North) Ltd, from original drawing prepared by Edward Blore.
	Site Name: Worsley New Hall, Salford. Site Code: WN11 Drawing Ref: BS-WN11-11-12 Date Drawn: 30-11-2011 Drawn By: VN	Scale: 1:250		



- 1. Grass**
- 2. Geranium Mrs Pollack, edged with Lobelia Pumila Graniflora**
- 3. Geranium Glorious**
- 4. Geranium Christine, edged with Geranium Bijou**
- 5. Geranium Madame Vaucher and Blue Pansy**
- 6. Geranium Madame Rudersdorff and Blue Pansy**
- 7. Star, Crystal Place Gem Geranium.**

Applied Archaeology	Centre for Applied Archaeology School of the Built Environment The Crescent Salford M5 4NW	Title: Sketch Plan of Eastern Parterre Flower Garden, Late 19th Century.	Key: 1 Planted Species	Based on sketch drawn for the Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener, September 1876.
	Site Name: Worsley New Hall, Salford. Site Code: WNH11 Drawing Ref: BS-WNH-11-13 Date Drawn: 15-12-2011 Drawn By: CEV	Scale:		



- | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Scarlet Geranium | 11. Scarlet Verbena | 21. White Petunia | 31. White Petunia |
| 2. Yellow Calceolaria | 12. Oenothera Prostrata | 22. Yellow Calceolaria | 32. Yellow Calceolaria |
| 3. Scarlet Geranium | 13. Scarlet Verbena | 23. Scarlet Geranium | 33. White Petunia |
| 4. Yellow Calceolaria | 14. White Verbena | 24. Yellow Calceolaria | 34. Scarlet Geranium |
| 5. Light Verbena | 15. Delphinium Grandiflorum edged with Verbena | 25. Geranium Brilliant | 35. Yellow Calceolaria |
| 6. Scarlet Verbena | 16. Delphinium Grandiflorum edged with Verbena | 26. Centre Blue Larkspur, one side Scarlet Geranium the other Yellow Calceolaria | 36. White Verbena |
| 7. Oenothera Prostrata | 17. Scarlet Geranium | 27. Centre Blue Larkspur, one side Scarlet Geranium the other Yellow Calceolaria | 37. Scarlet Geranium |
| 8. Scarlet Verbena | 18. Yellow Calceolaria | 28. Dark Orange Calceolaria | 38. Countess of Ellesmere Petunia |
| 9. Light Verbena | 19. White Petunia | 29. Flower of the Day Geranium | 39. Shrubland Rose Petunia |
| 10. White Verbena | 20. Yellow Calceolaria | 30. Scarlet Geranium | 40. Light Verbena |



Centre for Applied Archaeology
School of the Built Environment
The Crescent
Salford
M5 4NW

Site Name: Worsley New Hall
Site Code: WNH-11
Drawing Ref: BS-WNH-11-14
Date Drawn: 15/12/11
Drawn By: MB

Title:
Sketch Plan of the Lower Fountain
Terrace Flower Garden, Mid 19th
Century.

Scale:

Key:

1 Planted Species

Based on sketch drawn
by Mr Davidson for the
Journal of Horticulture
and Cottage Gardener,
September 1859.



Fig 15: View of the Garden Cottage south elevation (**Site 1**), looking North.



Fig 16: Aerial view of Kitchen Gardens (**Site 2**), reproduced by permission of the Peel Investments (North) Ltd..



Fig 17: View of Potting Sheds (Site 6), looking East.



Fig 18: View of the Bothy's north elevation (Site 8), looking South.



Fig 19: View of the Bothy Chimney (Site 8b) and Glasshouses (Site 7), looking North.



Fig 20: View of the Stables (Site 10a), looking South-West.



Fig 21: View of New Hall Entrance Gates (**Site 23**), looking North.



Fig 22: Remains of New Hall Pump House / Fire Station (**Site 27**), looking North.



Fig 23: View of the New Hall Ice House (Site 26), looking South-East.



Fig 24: View of Steps (Site 30) leading to the Leigh Road Footbridge (Site 29), looking North.



Fig 25: View of Concrete Bunkers southern elevation (**Site 32**), looking North-East.



Fig 26: View of the New Hall Boating Lake (**Site 35**), looking North-West.



Fig 27: View of the Grotto (Site 36) on the New Hall Boating Lake (Site 35), looking East.



Fig 28: View of Scouts Chapel (Site 39) within Middle Wood, looking North.



Fig 29: View of Scouts Camp Fire Circle (Site 40) within Middle Wood, looking South.



Fig 30: Remains of Steps leading down from the New Hall Gardens Main Terrace (Site 33b), looking North-East.



Fig 31: Remains of New Halls Formal Gardens Main Terrace Wall (**Site 33b**), looking North.



Appendix 2: Census Returns

Garden Cottage:

Year	Name	Age	Relation	Profession
1841	Peter Clare	68	Head	Gardener
	Alice Clare	67	Wife	
1851	John Mitchell	50	Head	Gardener
	Margaret Mitchell	53	Wife	
	Margaret Mitchell	19	Daughter	
	Jane Mitchell	15	Daughter	
	James Wise	25	Servant	Gardener
	Andrew Clarke	26	Servant	Gardener
	Peter Finley	23	Servant	Gardener
	George Thompson	17	Servant	Gardener
1861	James Davidson	45	Head	Gardener
	Helen Davidson	50	Wife	
	Mary Ann Davidson	24	Daughter	
	Margaret Davidson	50	Sis in Law	
	John Davidson	20	Nephew	Carpenter
	James Davidson	15	Nephew	Gardener
	Frederick Scott	28	Servant	Gardener
	Thomas Hulme	20	Servant	Gardener
	Alfred Idse	20	Servant	Gardener
	William Heywood	17	Servant	Gardener
1871	William B Upjohn	29	Head	Head Gardner
	Mary M Upjohn	23	Wife	
	Susannah Upjohn	55	Mother	
1881	William B Upjohn	38	Head	Head Gardener
	Mary M Upjohn	33	Wife	
	Thomas D Upjohn	9	Son	Scholar
	Ruth M Upjohn	8	Daughter	Scholar
	William Upjohn	6	Son	
	Frank Upjohn	1	Son	
1891	William B Upjohn	47	Head	Head Gardener
	Mary M Upjohn	43	Wife	
	Thomas D Upjohn	19	Son	Engineer (fitter)
	Ruth M Upjohn	18	Daughter	
	William Upjohn	16	Son	Telegraphist
	Marjorie Upjohn	9	Daughter	
	Walter E Upjohn	6	Son	
	Percy G Upjohn	5	Son	
	Marion I Upjohn	3	Daughter	

	Unamed	1 day		
	Ann Morton	53	Nurse	Midwife
	Sarah A L Robertson	41	Sis in Law	
1901	William B Upjohn	57	Head	Head Gardener
	Mary M Upjohn	53	Wife	
	William Upjohn	26	Son	Clerk
	Frank Upjohn	21	Son	Carpenter
	Marjorie Upjohn	19	Daughter	School Teacher (assistant)
	Arthur Upjohn	17	Son	Apprentice Gardener
	Walter E Upjohn	16	Son	Telegraphist
	Percy G Upjohn	15	Son	
	Marion I Upjohn	13	Daughter	
	Florence Upjohn	9	Daughter	
	Constance Upjohn	8	Daughter	
	Edward Upjohn	80	Father	Retired Farmer
	Arthur E Upjohn	59	Brother	Retired Butcher
	Eliza Beswick	57	Servant	Housemaid