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**Salford**  
MANCHESTER

**Greater Manchester  
Spatial Framework and  
Salford Local Plan**

**Archaeological  
Assessment:**

**H3/1 East Boothstown**

**Client:** Salford City Council

**Desk based Assessment:**

Steve Tamburello





**Site Location:** The Site is located on the south-east edge of the Boothstown area of Salford. It is bordered by Leigh Road to the north, the grounds of RHS Worsley Hall Nurseries to the west, the Bridgewater Canal to the south and south-west and the course of Shaw Brook to the west of Booths Bank Farm

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## Summary

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The East Boothstown Site Allocation does not contain any known archaeological remains of national importance that would merit preservation *in-situ*, although there is considerable potential for buried remains of at least high local importance. The area to the north of Alder Wood has been identified as having the greatest potential for the survival of prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains due to the prior identification of earthwork features on the higher ground on the fringe of the moss.

The potential for archaeological remains to exist across the site could be further identified via geophysical survey and a programme of trial trenching, which should be undertaken in advance of submitting any future planning application in line with the guidance provided by the National Planning Policy Framework. Physical evidence of Roman activity within the site should not be discounted due to its location to the south of the projected line of the Roman road and previous discoveries of two Roman coin hoards in Boothstown.

Similarly, dependant on depth and quality, the deposits of peat may retain important palaeo-environmental evidence in the form of pollen and macro-fossils. Further investigation to inform any future planning application could be achieved appropriately via specialist sampling of the peat, and archaeological trenching on the fringe of the mosses. This should be carried out prior to the submission of a planning application and, for immediate purposes, it would be appropriate to reference the archaeological potential of the site in the emerging Local Plan Policy documentation.

A historic building survey to evaluate the importance of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century Booth's Banks Farm may also have merit to inform a planning application, were it to be demolished or significantly redeveloped as part of the proposed development of the Site.

# 1. Introduction

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In preparing land allocations Greater Manchester Spatial Framework and Salford Local Plan, Salford City Council commissioned Salford Archaeology to provide an understanding of the Historic Environment, specifically the potential for each site to contain buried remains of archaeological interest, to comply with the National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018). The National Planning Policy Framework stipulates:

- That the allocations have been informed by the proper assessment of the significance of the designated and non-designated heritage asset in the area including their setting where appropriate (NPPF paragraphs 189, 193-96, 199);
- There has been a proper assessment to identify the potential for finding new site of archaeological or historic interest (NPPF paragraph 189);
- There has been a proper assessment to identify land where development would be inappropriate because of historic significance (NPPF paragraphs 189).

Following an initial screening exercise, 12 of the site allocations were subject to further archaeological assessment. The following provides an interim report on the assessment carried out at Site Allocation H3/1 East Boothstown (Fig 1), referred to herein as ‘the Site’.

## 2. *Methodology*

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A screening exercise was applied to the 21 potential land allocation sites throughout Salford to identify which of the sites had potential archaeological significance that might be impacted on by the development proposals. As a result, nine of these sites were assessed to have no or very low archaeological interest, and have therefore been screened out from further assessment.

The remaining 12 site allocations were subject to further assessment, which incorporated and built on the previous screening exercise. Further assessment comprised:

- a review of the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) and local archives to identify and map non-designated and designated heritage assets;
- an historic map regression exercise to identify previously unrecognised heritage assets with archaeological interest;
- a review of the findings of previous archaeological investigations carried out on or near the sites along with any relevant published and secondary sources;
- analysis of historic and current aerial photography and available lidar data;
- collation of all non-designated and designated heritage assets as identified by the above research within each Site into a Gazetteer accompanied by a map showing their positions;
- site visits and walkover surveys to identify any further potential heritage assets, and assess the potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological remains as identified from the desk-based research. The sites were visited in January 2018, following a period of notification to the relevant tenants and landowners by Salford City Council.

## 3. The Setting

### 3.1 Location and Setting

The Site designated H3/1 East Boothstown occupies land between the towns of Boothstown to the east and Worsley to the west (Fig 1). The Site is bordered by Leigh Road to the north, the grounds of RHS Worsley Hall Nurseries to the west, the Bridgewater Canal to the south and south-west and the course of Shaw Brook to the west of Booths Bank Farm. The north end of the Site sits on a low ridge which extends across the Boothstown area overlooking the northern edges of the Chat Moss complex, sloping to the south towards the line of the Bridgewater Canal. Alder Wood is located at the north end of the Site with Shaw Brook flowing from it to the south. The Site is crossed by two pipelines; The Thirlmere Aqueduct runs parallel to the Bridgewater Canal within south-west boundary of the Site, whilst the West-East Link Main Pipeline crosses the Site from north to south, as can be seen on recent satellite imagery (Plate 1).



*Plate 1: Recent satellite imagery of the Site*

## 4. Historical Background

The following section provides a framework to the present study, working chronologically through the periods listed below. Key sites are summarised in the Gazetteer of Sites and are mapped on Figure 7 (*Appendix 1*).

Period		Date Range
Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	Pre-10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	10,000 – 3500 BC
	Neolithic	3500 – 2200 BC
	Bronze Age	2300 BC – 700 BC
	Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British		AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval		AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval		AD 1540 – c 1750
Industrial Period		c AD1750 – 1914
Modern		Post-1914

*Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges*

### 4.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British Period

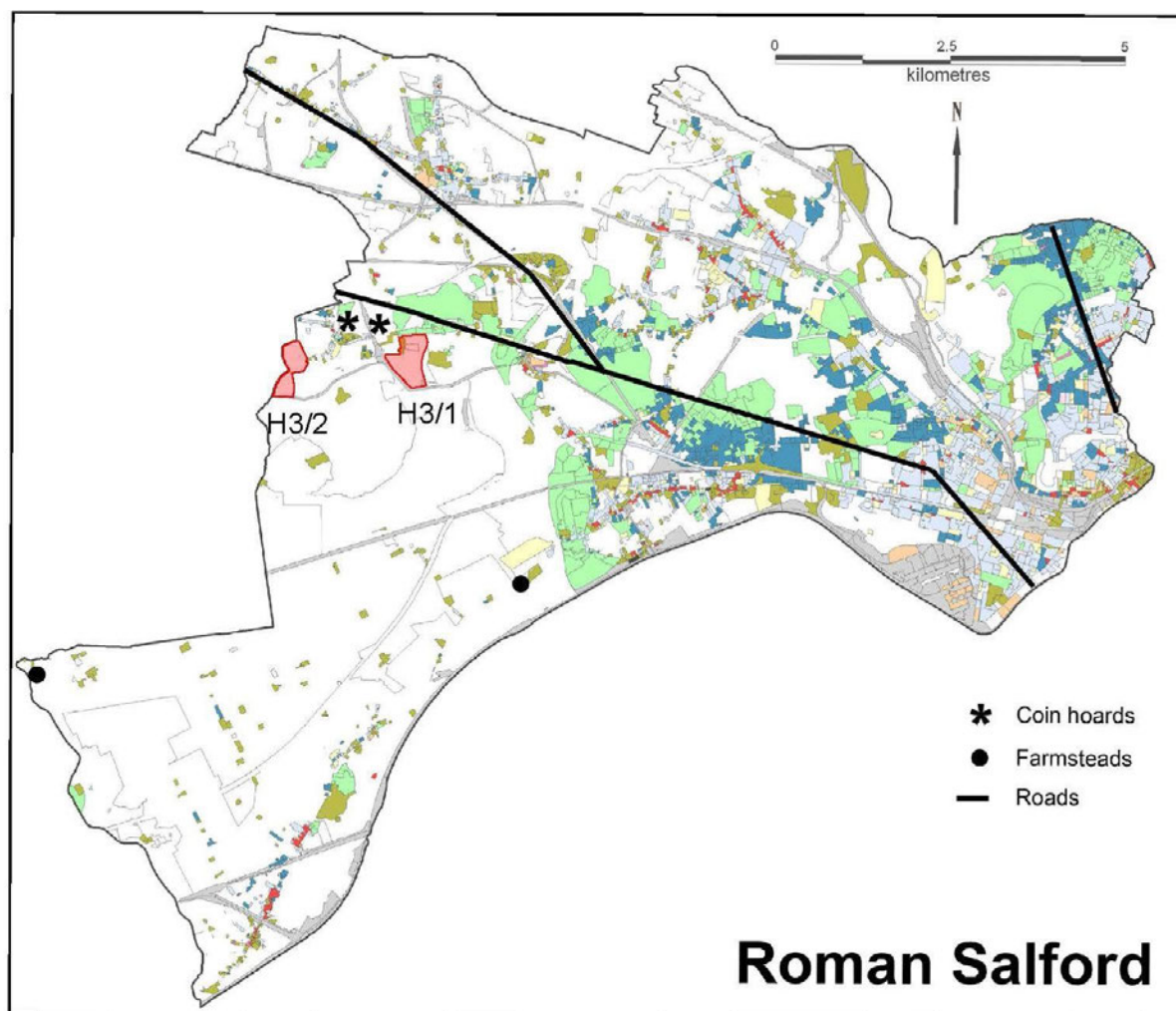
#### 4.1.1 Archaeological Evidence

Although there is no firm evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the Site, analysis of historic aerial photography has previously identified a number of earthworks including a possible ring-ditch (GMHER1659.1.0) located to the east of Alder Wood. Evidence for prehistoric activity in the North-west is rare and often sporadic with regional evidence indicating a concentration of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and other activity close to wetlands and watercourses, particularly on ridges of raised sands and gravels. Boothstown lies on one such area of higher ground overlooking the wetlands of Chat Moss to the south. This is apparent also within the area of the Site with higher ground at the northern end, sloping to the south. Recent analysis of the ground to the east of the Site, around the RHS Worsley Hall Nurseries, has indicated that a significant depth of peat may survive to the north of Bridgewater Canal, suggesting a closer proximity to the wetlands than previously thought and a therefore a higher potential for the physical survival of evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity.

Recent aerial photographs (Plate 1) show the route of the United Utilities West-East Link Main Pipeline orientated north/south through the Site. Geoarchaeological investigations prior to its construction in 2010 included transect and paleoecological coring to the south-east of the Site, across the north of Chat Moss. Subsequent analysis of pollen and macrofossils revealed the particular accumulation of peat in this area between the Mesolithic and Bronze Age (Druce, 2013).



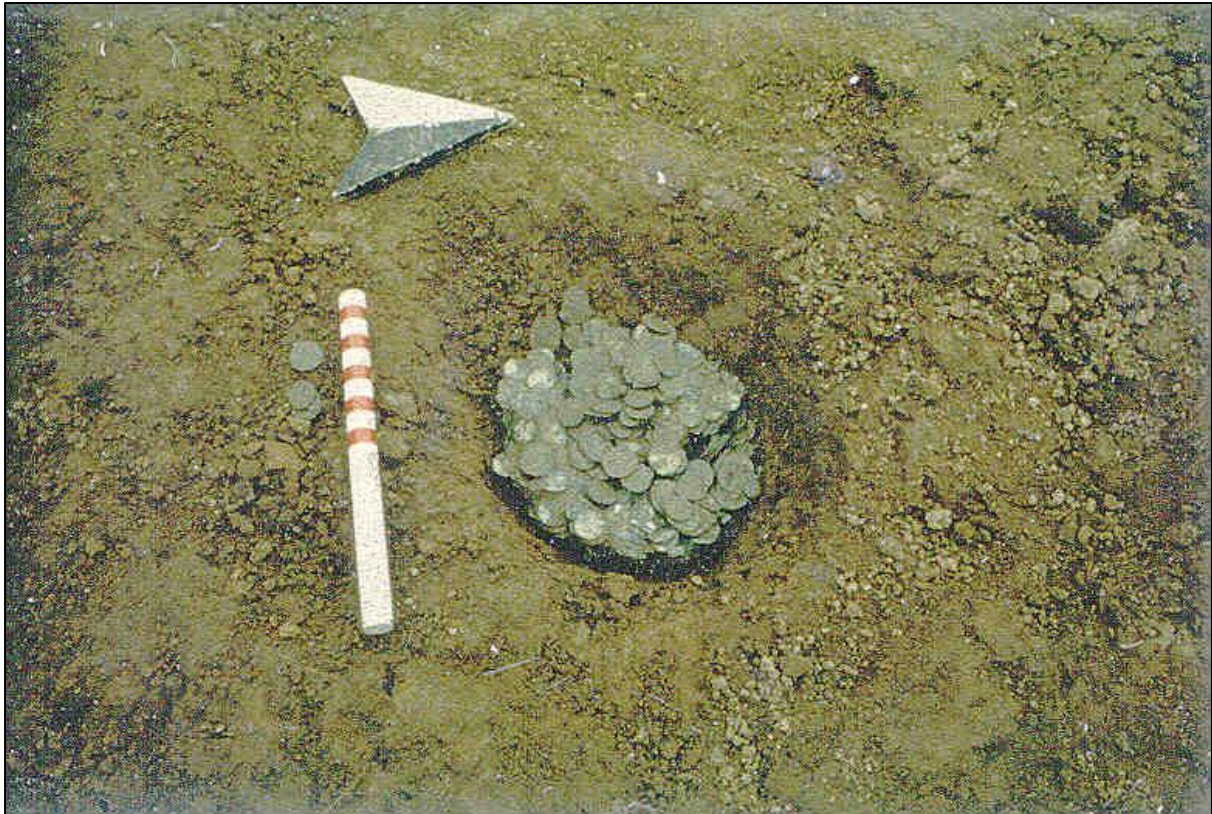
Boothstown is significant in the Roman history of Salford as two Roman coin hoards have been found in the vicinity. The area lies in close proximity to the projected line of Roman road from Manchester to Wigan which is thought to have passed through Worsley Park to the north of the Site, although its exact course is not easily traced. The two coin hoards were found within 1500m of each other, first in Boothstown to the east of the Site and subsequently much closer to the site at Booth's Bank Farm in 1989.



*Plate 2: Location of Roman coin hoard findspots south of the projected line of the Roman roads superimposed on a modern map of Salford Borough, with Site boundaries indicated*

The 1940s Boothstown hoard (FGM367) was uncovered by workmen, who discovered two pots containing 540 coins, minted during the reigns of the father and son emperors Tetricus I and Tetricus II of the breakaway Gallic Empire, which spanned the years AD 259 to AD 278. The second hoard was discovered much closer to the Site, in fields associated with Booth's Bank Farm, immediately to the west of Shaw Brook. The Booth's Bank hoard (GMHER 476.1.0) was discovered prior to the construction of houses along Falconwood Chase in 1989 and subject to a full archaeological excavation. The hoard comprised a much larger assemblage of around 1070 bronze radiate coins in a shallow pit which was lined with straw or rush (Plate 3).

The coins at Booth's Bank looked to have been deposited around AD 290 and included coins from the reign the emperor Trebonianus Gallus (c.AD 238) to the reign of Aurelian (c.AD 274-82). The coins in both of these hoards would have been the equivalent of many months of average wages to the people who deposited them, who no doubt would have planned to have returned for them at a later date (Walker, 1988).



*Plate 3: The Booth's Bank coin hoard as found in situ in 1989*

The 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD saw periods of increased economic uncertainty and inflation across the Empire as a result of increased Barbarian incursions and political instability. This climate of uncertainty may have encouraged the owners of the coins to seek a safe refuge place for their fortunes, slightly off the main thoroughfare of the main Manchester-Wigan road, or possibly near to an as yet undiscovered Roman settlement in the vicinity.

#### *4.1.2 Archaeological Potential*

The topographical position of the Site and its proximity to the wetlands of Chat Moss to the south suggest that the potential for physical evidence of prehistoric activity within the Site should not be discounted, particularly considering the presence of a previously identified earthwork feature. Regional evidence points to a concentration of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and other activities on well drained higher ground, particularly close to water courses or moss lands. This has been proven on the southern fringe of Chat Moss when excavations at the Port Salford/Salford City Reds Stadium site in 2012 revealed prehistoric and Romano-British settlement activity on a previously identified promontory (Thompson 2012).



Likewise, the proximity of the Site to the projected course of the Roman road and the previous discovery of two Roman coins hoards in the vicinity should also be noted. There is therefore some potential for buried archaeological remains deriving from this period within the Site, with the potential considered to be low/medium.

## 4.2 *Medieval Period*

### 4.2.1 *Archaeological and Historical Evidence*

There is no evidence to suggest any human activity in the vicinity of the Site following the collapse of the Roman administration in the 4<sup>th</sup> century until the Norman Conquest in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. One of the first documented references to a settlement in the vicinity of the Site is included in the affairs of the de Worsleys who were granted the manors of Worsley and Hulton in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. In 1323 Robert de Worsley inherited a share of the estate known as ‘The Booths’ which encompassed a settlement at the confluence of Shaw Brook and Whitehead Brook. Robert de Worsley is thought to have ordered the construction of Booths Old Hall (GMHER1613.1.0), the location of which lies to the west of the Site off Booth’s Hall Road. The name ‘The Booths’ is said to translate as ‘the place of the little huts’, and may allude to an earlier less permanent settlement for herdsman or craftsmen working near the water courses (Mills, 1976). Consequently the vicinity of the Site known as ‘Booths Bank’ may simply refer to its direct proximity to the watercourse of Shaw Brook. Worsley Old Hall was built by the Massey family in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, and is located to the east of the Site.

### 4.2.2 *Archaeological Potential*

The potential for buried remains from this period are based on the location of Site as part of the de Worsley estate between Booths Old Hall to the west and Worsley Old Hall to the east. There is no known evidence of specific medieval activity or obvious landscape use, therefore the potential for buried remains from this period is considered to be low.

## 4.3 *Post Medieval, Industrial and Modern Period*

### 4.3.1 *Archaeological and Historical Evidence*

The first detailed depiction of the Site appears on William Yates’ map of ‘The County Palatine of Lancaster’ of 1786 (Plate 4). The likely location of Booths Bank Farm can be seen to be depicted on Yates map of 1786 to the right of Shaw Brook. By this date the land was held by the Duke of Bridgewater, whose canal can be seen on the map in its initial stages, running to the south of Worsley and along the southern boundary of the Site. The line of Shaw Brook can be seen to run north to south between Worsley Hall and Booth Hall with a several buildings depicted alongside the main road between them. Outside the larger nuclei of Salford centre and Eccles, this type of ribbon development of settlements along the principal routes, interspersed with farms and halls, is typical of the character of settlement in the medieval and post-medieval periods (GMAU, 2010).

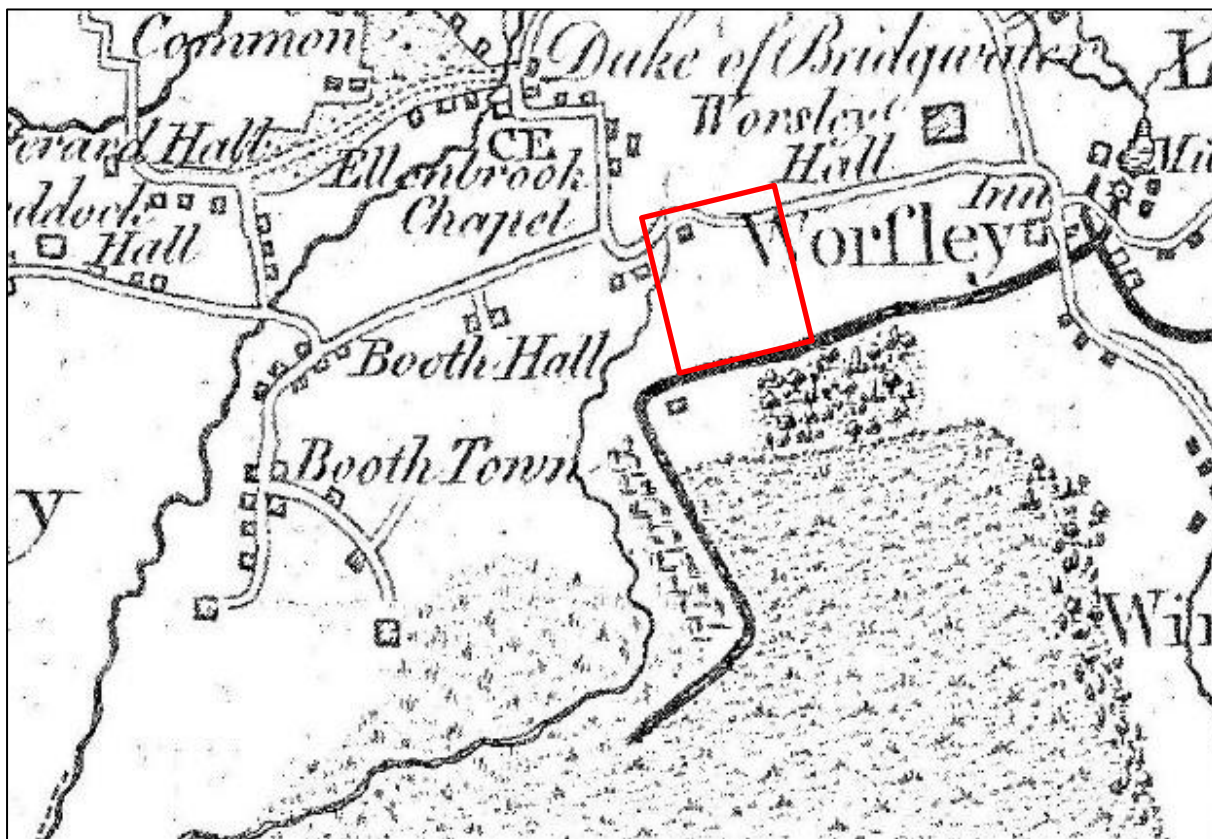


Plate 4: An extract from Yates map of 1786 with the approximate location of the Site indicated

The main farmhouse at Booth Bank Farm (GMHER7210.1.0) is thought to have been constructed in the mid-18th century, comprising a rendered brick structure with a thin slate roof and two chimneys. Although the remainder of the current buildings are thought to be fairly modern in construction it is clear from the sequence of historic maps that the farm expanded steadily from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Greenwood's map of Lancashire of 1818 (Plate 5) charts this growth into the early 19<sup>th</sup> century with two more buildings associated with Booths Bank Farm depicted on the east side of Shaw Brook at the north end of the Site .

Despite the lack of structures depicted on Hennet's map of Lancashire of 1829 (Plate 6) around Booths Bank, this survey depicts the Site as being within the park associated with Worsley Hall. It is likely that Alder Wood to the east of Booth's Bank Farm represents the remnants of the larger park area along with Middle Wood, which surrounded the former Worsley Hall Nurseries (now owned by the Royal Horticultural Society) to the east.



Plate 5: An extract from Greenwood's map of 1818 with the approximate location of the Site indicated



Plate 5: An extract from Hennet's map of 1829 with the approximate location of the Site indicated

The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848 (Fig 2) provides the first accurate historic plan of the Site. The land to the west of the Middle Wood is characterised by the division of the land into numerous small field plots, in contrast to open parklands around Worsley Hall. Although the area to the north of Alder Wood around Booth's Bank Farm is similarly open, the lower two thirds to the south of Alder Woods is shown to be divided into multiple, irregular plots, divided by paths, water courses and hedge lines with the occasional pond marked. The plan suggest that at this point in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century some of the land along the eastern side of the Site remain directly within the area of the Worsley Hall Nursery grounds and indeed the far south-east corner bordering the Bridgewater Canal is labelled as a 'Nursery' plot, continuing to the east.

As on Greenwood's map of 1818 (Plate 5) there are three buildings depicted at the northern extent of the Site, these are shown to be associated with Booth's Bank Farm on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848. The most northerly building located on the west side of the access road leading from the main Leigh Road, corresponds with the position of the main farmhouse (GMHER7210.1.0). A smaller square building is depicted to the south of the farmhouse, labelled on later mapping as Booth's Bank Cottage (H3/1SA1) with a final rectangular building (H3/1SA2) opposite likely to be a barn. This arrangement the three buildings of Booth's Bank Farm can continued to be seen on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893 (Fig 3) with the only difference across the remainder of the Site being the gradual consolidation of the field plots into larger areas.

Throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century a variety of buildings can be seen to have been added to the farm complex, including a pheasantry (H3/1SA3) adjacent to the west side of Alder Wood on the Ordnance Survey map of 1908 (Fig 4) and a new range of buildings on the west side of the main access track on the Ordnance Survey map of 1928 (Fig 5) along with a relocation of the pheasantry further to the south.

The Ordnance Survey map of 1928 (Fig 5) depicts the course of the Thirlmere Aqueduct running parallel to the Bridgewater Canal, within the south-western boundary of the Site. The Thirlmere Aqueduct is a gravity-fed system of around 170km of tunnels and open aqueducts, which transports approximately 228 million litres of water daily from the Lake District to Manchester. The pioneering water supply system was constructed by the Manchester Corporation Water Works between 1890 and 1925 following the acquisition of Thirlmere and its fellside catchments in the Lake District under the Manchester Waterworks Act of 1879. (Winchester, 2006). The aqueduct crosses below the Bridgewater canal to the south of the Site and continues east.

By the 1960's the farm appears to have reached its current extent in terms of expansion, although there undoubtedly have been continued alterations and additions through the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Ordnance Survey map of 1951 (Fig 6) demonstrates that by this date the Site was one large plot, with the continuation of Shaw Brook and an access track running to the south from the main farm area.

### *4.3.2 Archaeological Potential*

The potential for archaeological remains from this period derive from the establishment of Booth Bank Farm in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, of which original elements of the main farmhouse building appear to survive. Below ground remains relating to other 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings within the Site such as Booth's Bank Cottage and the original barn have potential to survive however these would be considered of low local importance.

## 5. Gazetteer of Sites

The following gazetteer entries summarise sites of potential archaeological interest within the Site. These include previously identified heritage assets gathered from the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record and non-designated heritage assets drawn from the map regression analysis, aerial photography and a site visit. The locations of these entries are shown in *Figure 7 (Appendix 1)*.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>GMHER7210.1.0</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Booth's Bank Farm
<b>Designation</b>	Non-designated heritage asset
<b>Site Type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> Century- present
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7306 0069
<b>Source</b>	GMHER, Yates 1786, Greenwood 1818, Ordnance Survey 1850 - present
<b>Description</b>	Mid-18th century farmhouse, built of rendered brick with thin, slate roof – stone flagged to rear. It has two large chimneys, a central porch, four flushed half-hung casements to the ground floor, and four casements with altered bars to the upper floor. To the rear is a late 18 <sup>th</sup> century lean-to with stone flagged roof and three altered casements. Two flushed casements are on the upper floor. A late 18th century wing is adjacent, featuring a casement to the front, and on the side a half-hung flushed casement and a glazed casement. The whole complex is rendered, approached by an attractive cobbled lane and farmyard.

**Assessment** The farmhouse at Booth's Bank Farm appears to retain elements of the original mid-18<sup>th</sup>-century structure and although not formally listed, is a significant surviving example of its style which is considered to be of at least local significance.



*Plate 7: 18<sup>th</sup>-century farmhouse at Booth's Bank Farm*





<b>Site Number</b>	<b>GMHER1656.1.0</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Linear Feature
<b>Designation</b>	Non-designated heritage asset
<b>Site Type</b>	Linear Feature, Field system
<b>Period</b>	Undated
<b>NGR</b>	Centred SD 7320 0030
<b>Source</b>	GMHER, Aerial Photograph: 1961 AP Run No 358
<b>Description</b>	A complex series of backfilled ditches formed part of an area of old field boundaries shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848. Within this system are, however, some linear features which form a part of a splayed rectangle, and a linear which runs to SD 734 001. These do not appear to relate to any features depicted on historic mapping.
<b>Assessment</b>	The majority of the earthworks appear to relate to the alignment of field boundaries which would be of low local significance. The nature and date of the possible rectangular feature also at this location is undefined and may have potential for the survival of below- ground remains which may warrant some further investigation.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>GMHER1659.1.0</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Ring ditch
<b>Designation</b>	Non-designated heritage asset
<b>Site Type</b>	Ring ditch
<b>Period</b>	Undated
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7340 0060
<b>Source</b>	GMHER, Aerial Photograph, 1979 AP Run No 8972
<b>Description</b>	Possible ring ditch identified from aerial photography in 1979. Noted to be similar to a feature to the west at SD 737 002, which was a tree pound in 1848. The earthworks are located in the north-east of the Site, between Alder Wood and Middle Wood.
<b>Assessment</b>	The possible ring ditch earthworks were identified primarily from historic aerial photography; analysis of more recent satellite imagery was inconclusive. A slight mound was identified at the location during a site visit in January 2018 (Plate 8), however there was no noticeable definition to the feature. As such, the nature and date of the earthwork is unknown but has potential for below-ground archaeological remains.



*Plate 8: The approximate location of previously identified earthwork ring ditch GMHER1659.1.0 indicated to the east of Alder Wood, looking north*

**Site Number** GMHER1658.1.0

**Site Name** Linear Track

**Designation** Non-designated heritage asset

**Site Type** Linear track or ditch

**Period** Undated

**NGR** SD 7340 0060

**Source** GMHER, Aerial Photograph 1979 AP Run No 8972

**Description** 150m long track or ditch (SD 734 006). Possibly a woodland trackway if the area between the woods has been clear felled.

**Assessment** The track or ditch feature had been previously identified from aerial photography taken in the late 1970's. The feature was not obviously apparent during the Site visit carried out in January 2018, nor can it be discerned on recent satellite imagery. The features may have been disturbed a recent pipe trench that was excavated north-south through the Site to the east of Alder Wood (Plate 1). Despite this there is still some potential for below-ground survival of the earthwork features.



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>H3/ISA1</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Booth's Bank Farm Cottage
<b>Designation</b>	Non-designated heritage asset
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Possible 18 <sup>th</sup> - Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7306 0065
<b>Source</b>	Greenwood 1818, Ordnance Survey mapping 1848-1975
<b>Description</b>	A rectangular building, approximately 15m by 8m depicted on 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century mapping on the west side of the access track leading through Booth Bank Farm. Mapping from the mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century labels the building 'Booth's Bank Farm Cottage'. The cottage is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893 (Fig 3) to have been divided internally into three rooms with a small lean-to at the rear of the north end. The building is one of three approximately depicted on Greenwood's map of 1818 (Plate 5) within the Booth's Bank Farm complex along with the main farmhouse (GMHER7210.1.0) and a long building on the opposite side of the track (H3/ISA02). All three are clearly visible on Ordnance Survey mapping in 1848 (Fig 2), 1893 (Fig 3) and throughout the 20 <sup>th</sup> century until around 1975, after which the cottage appears to have been demolished.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site of Booth's Bank Cottage currently lies within a patch of waste ground situated between a modern garage and a long wooden chicken coop. As such, there is potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological remains of the potentially 18 <sup>th</sup> -century cottage which would be considered of low local importance.

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>H3/ISA2</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Booth Bank Barn
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Designation</b>	Non-designated heritage asset
<b>Period</b>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7306 0065
<b>Source</b>	Greenwood 1818, Ordnance Survey mapping 1848-1975
<b>Description</b>	A rectangular building, approximately 25m by 10m, depicted on 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century mapping on the east side of the access track leading through Booth's Bank Farm. The building is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893 (Fig 3) to have been divided internally into at least four areas and may represent a barn for animals and hay storage. The building is one of three approximately depicted on Greenwood's map of 1818 (Plate 5).
<b>Assessment</b>	The site is currently occupied by a large barn which looks to be of later construction, although it may include elements of the original structure. There is some potential for the survival of below-ground remains relating to the original although these may have been impacted by the later barn.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>H3/1SA3</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Pheasantry
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Designation</b>	Non-designated heritage asset
<b>Period</b>	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7311 0058
<b>Source</b>	Ordnance Survey 1909
<b>Description</b>	A rectangular building depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1909 (Fig 4) immediately to the west of Alder Wood. Internally is shown to be divided into two rows of at least six small cells and is labelled as a ‘Pheasantry’. The building is not present on the next available Ordnance Survey mapping of 1928 (Fig 5).
<b>Assessment</b>	There are unlikely to be any below-ground remain relating to the pheasantly structure due to fairly temporary nature and probably construction from wood.



## 6. Conclusion

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The Site H3/1 East Boothstown does not contain any known archaeological remains of national importance that would merit preservation *in-situ*, although there is considerable potential for buried remains of at least local importance to survive.

The study has identified the northern portion of the Site (Fig 8), to the north of the line of Alder Wood, as having the greatest potential for the survival of prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains. This is suggested by the presence of earthworks identified from aerial photography and indicated by a site visit, located on the higher ground at the north of the Site. The area is located on a ridge of higher ground running through Boothstown, overlooking the wetlands complex of Chat Moss to the south. Recent analysis of soils to the east of the Site have found evidence of a significant depth of peat continuing to the north of the Bridgewater Canal. This may indicate a higher potential for evidence of prehistoric activity to survive on the fringe of the moss, particularly along the higher ground at the north of the Site.

The Site is located to the south of the projected line of the Roman road from Manchester to Wigan. Previous evidence of Roman activity has been recorded in the vicinity in the form of the discovery of two Roman coin hoards in Boothstown, the second of which was found in an adjacent field, to the immediate west of Booth's Bank Farm prior to the construction of housing.

Post-medieval and Industrial remains and standing buildings related to the establishment of Booth's Bank Farm in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century are also of archaeological significance at a local level. There is the potential for the survival of buried remain of the original 18<sup>th</sup> century Booth's Bank Farm Cottage building along with original elements surviving in the current standing buildings.

The potential for archaeological remains to survive merits further investigation. In the first, instance this could be achieved via a geophysical survey of the higher ground at the north of the site followed by a programme of trial trenching, which would aim to establish the presence or absence of any buried archaeological remains and, if present, assess their extent, condition and date. A programme of coring may be appropriate to determine the presence of peat on the Site at significant depths based on recent evidence from adjacent sites. If this is found to be the case areas of deeper peat are likely to retain important palaeo-environmental evidence in the form of pollen and macro-fossils that can yield significant information on prehistoric environments. In addition, if the 18<sup>th</sup> century Booth's Bank Farm building were to be demolished or redeveloped a building survey would be able to evaluate the extent of the survival of original elements and of their historical importance. This further investigation of archaeological remains and the historic building should be carried out prior to the submission of any future planning application, in line with the guidance provided by the National Planning Policy Framework. For immediate purposes, however, it would be appropriate to reference the archaeological potential of the Site in the emerging Local Plan Policy documentation to enable a developer's brief to be drawn up in advance of development.



## 7. Sources

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### *Cartographic Sources*

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## *Appendix 1: Figures*

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- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Site boundary superimposed on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey of 1848
- Figure 3: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893
- Figure 4: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1909
- Figure 5: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1928
- Figure 6: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1951
- Figure 7: Identified heritage assets within the Site boundary and significant assets nearby
- Figure 8: Site boundary superimposed on modern mapping, showing areas of archaeological potential



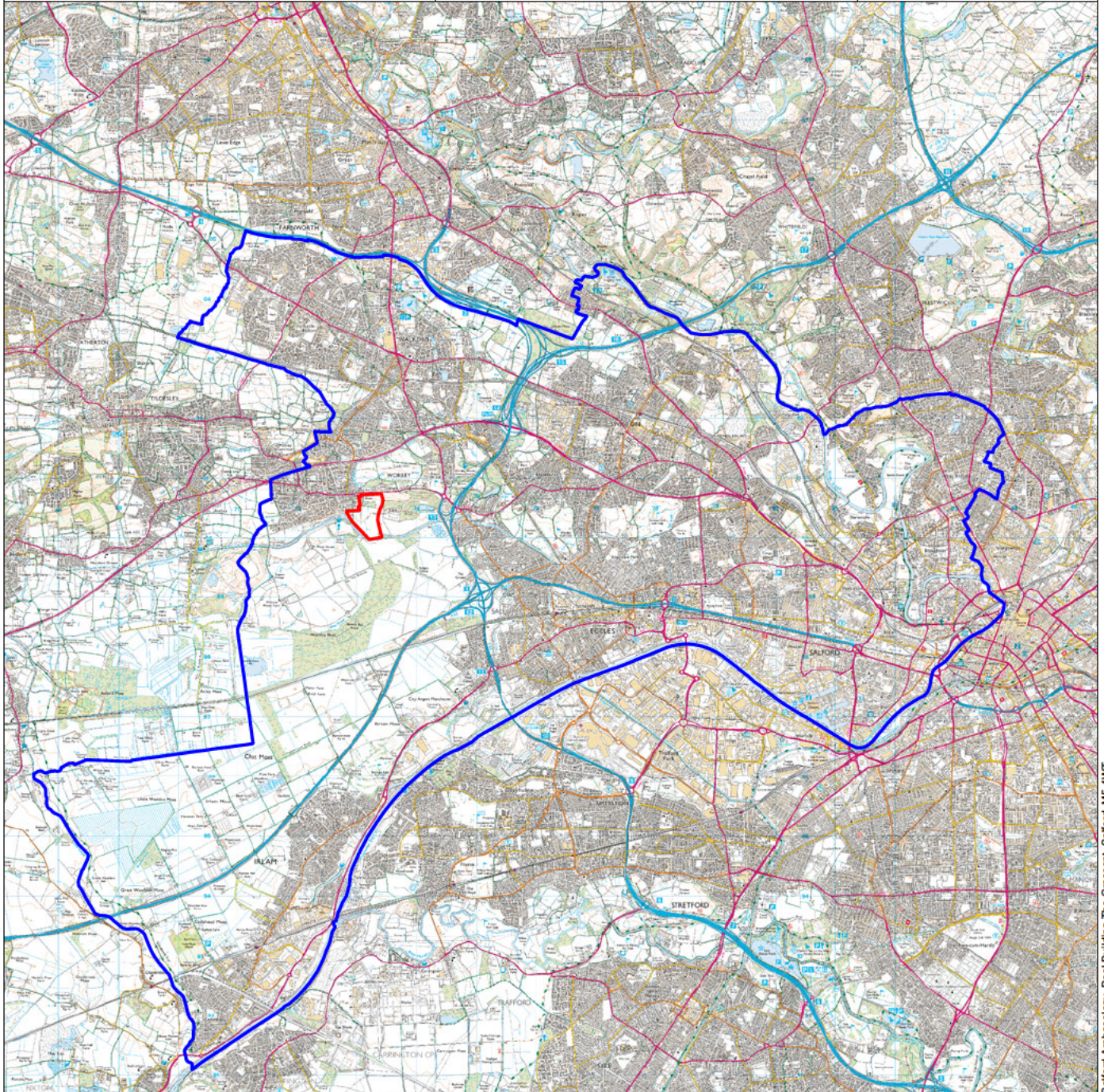


Figure 1: H3/1 East Boothstown

Site location



**SA**  
SALFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY



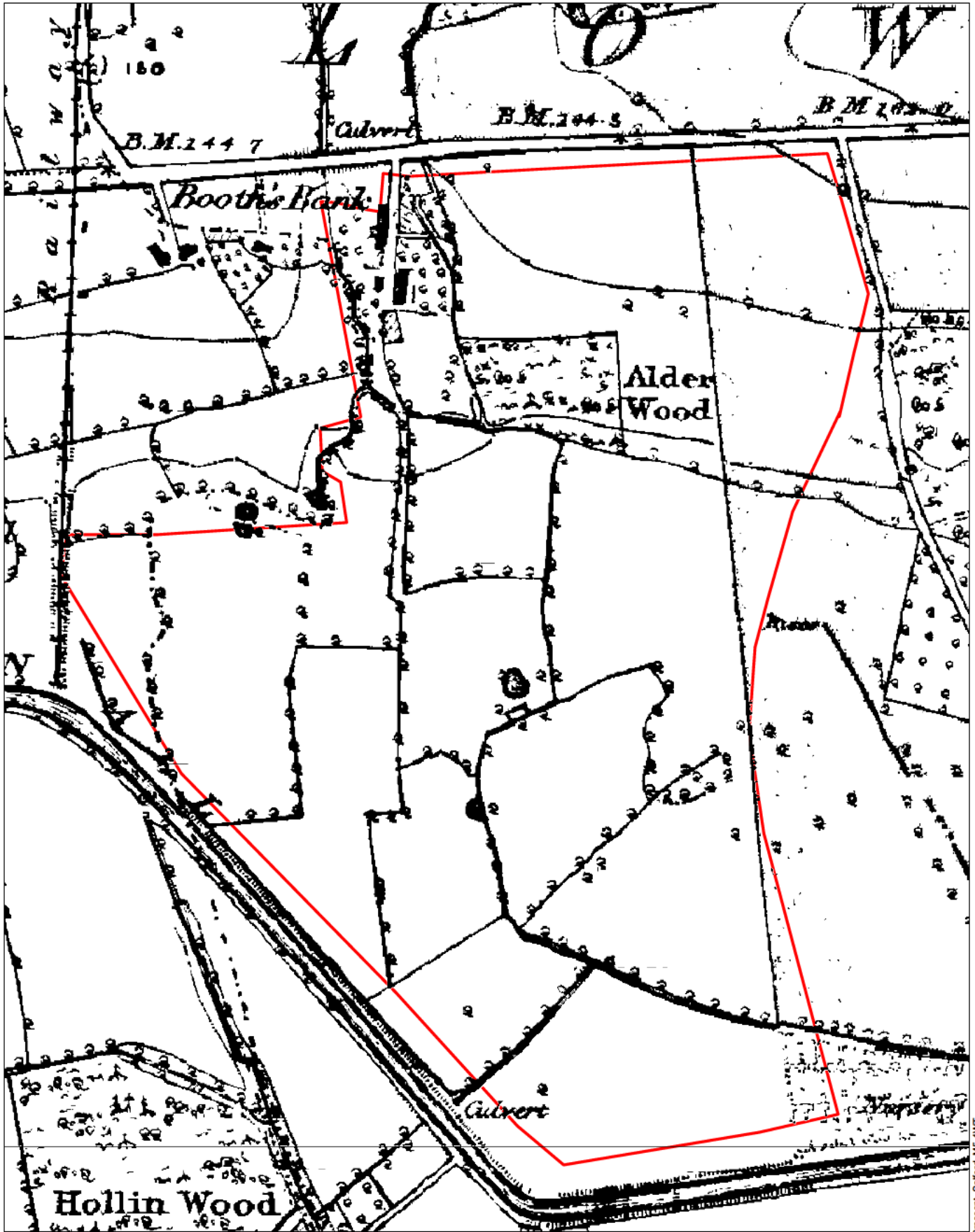


Figure 2: H3/1 East Boothstown

The Site boundary superimposed on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848.



Key:

Site Boundary



**SA**  
SALFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY

0 200 m



Scale at A4 1:4000

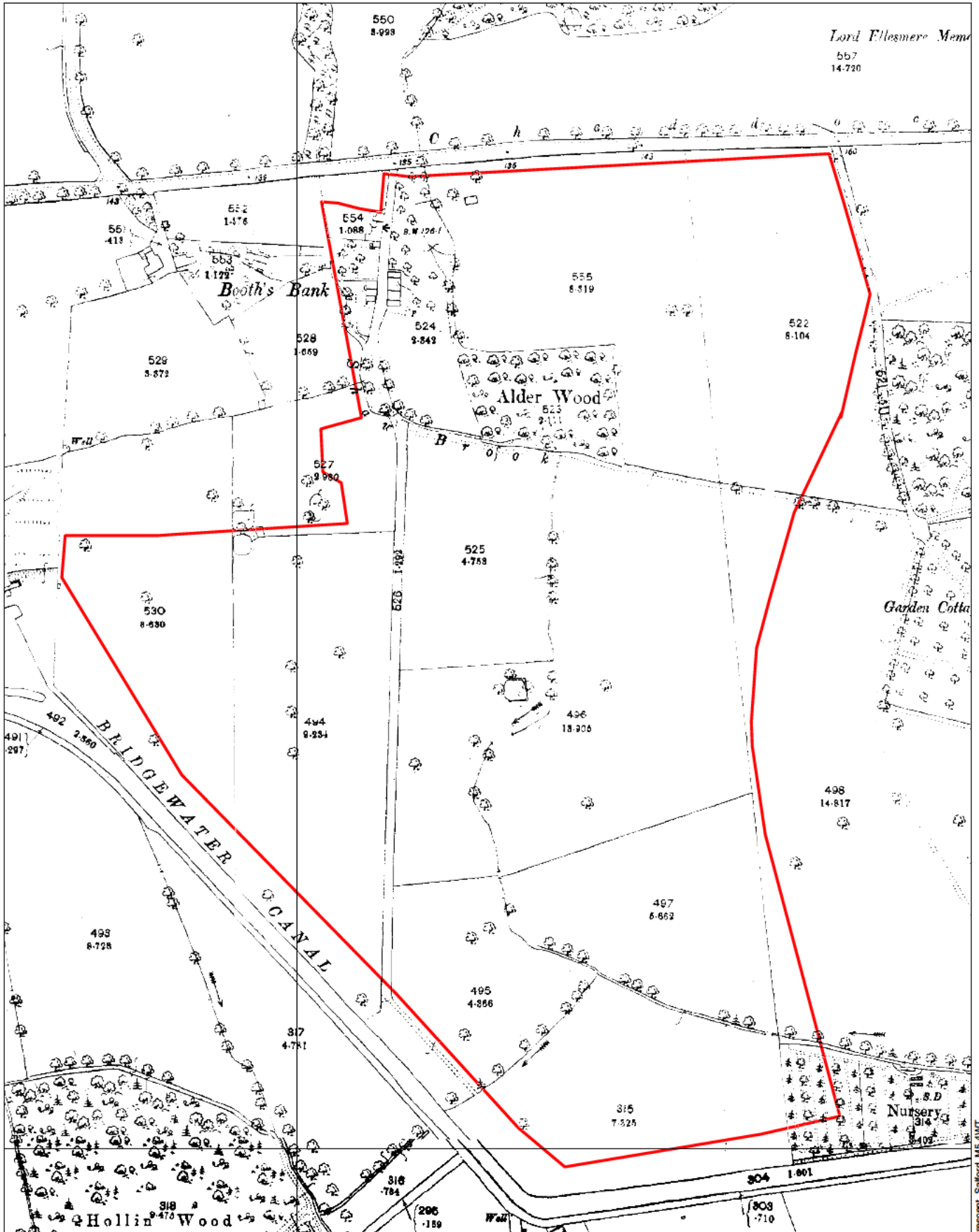


Figure 3: H3/1 East Boothstown

The Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893.



Key:

□ Site Boundary



**SA**  
SALFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY

0 200 m



Scale at A4 1:4000

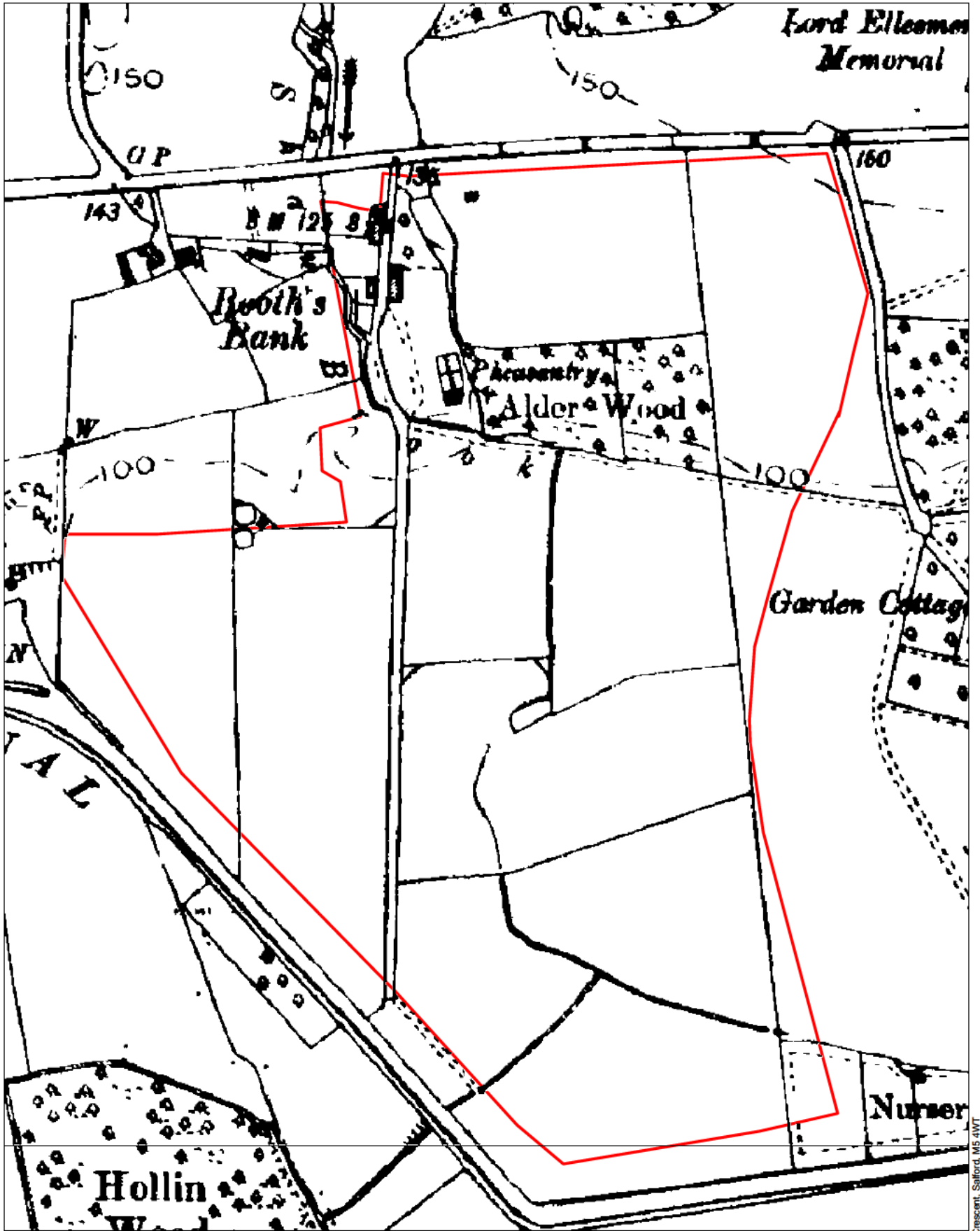


Figure 4: H3/1 East Boothstown

The Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1909.



Key:

Site Boundary



**SA**  
SALFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY

0 200 m



Scale at A4 1:4000

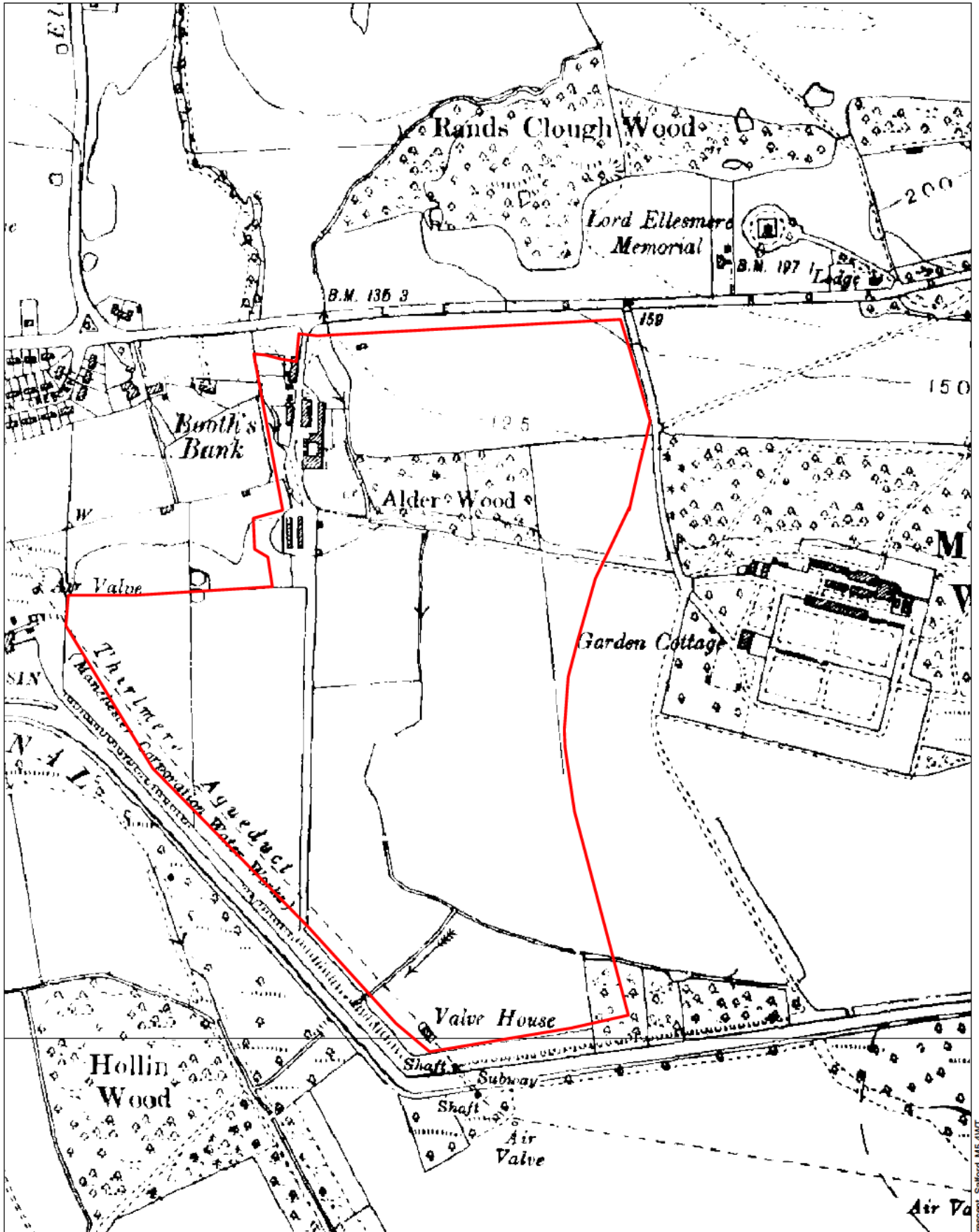


Figure 5: H3/1 East Boothstown

the Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1928



Key:

Site boundary



**University of**  
**Salford**  
MANCHESTER

**Salford**  
Archaeology

0

200 m



Scale at A4 1:4000

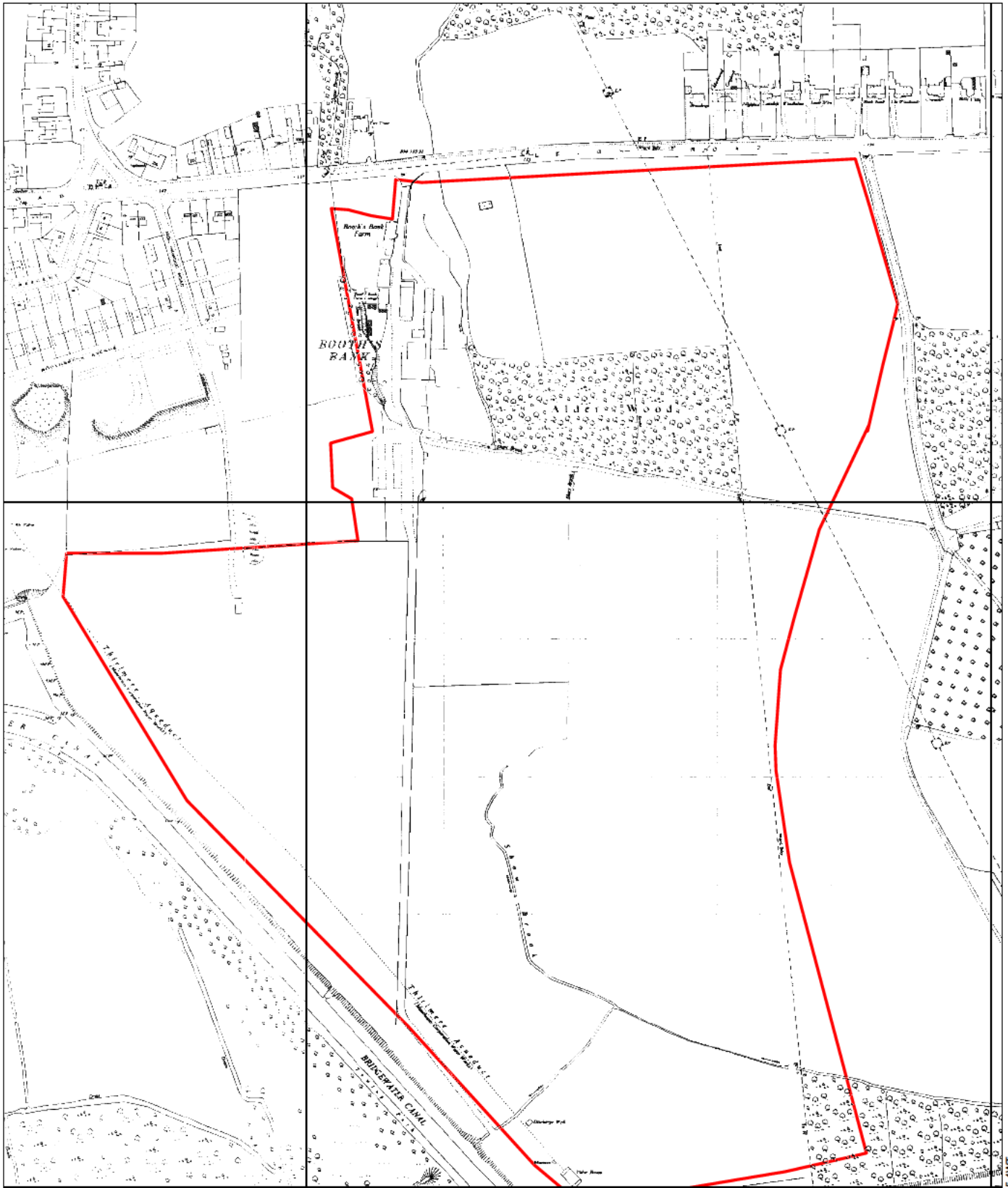


Figure 6: H3/1 East Boothstown

The Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1951.



Key:

Site Boundary



**SA**  
SALFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY

0

200 m



Scale at A4 1:4000

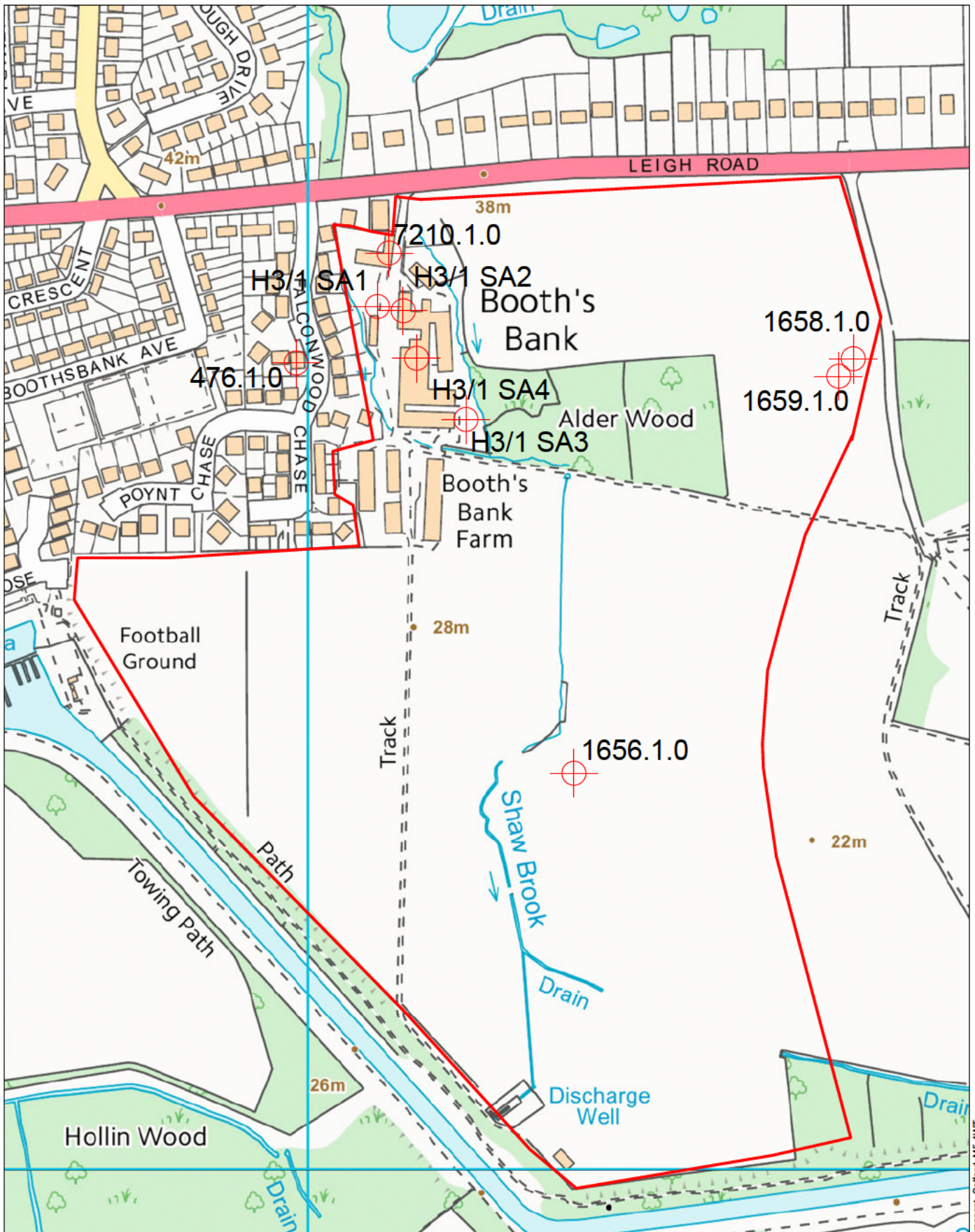


Figure 7: H3/1 East Boothstown

Identified heritage assets within the Site boundary



Key:

Site boundary



**University of**  
**Salford**  
**MANCHESTER**

**Salford**  
Archaeology

0 200 m



Scale at A4 1:4000

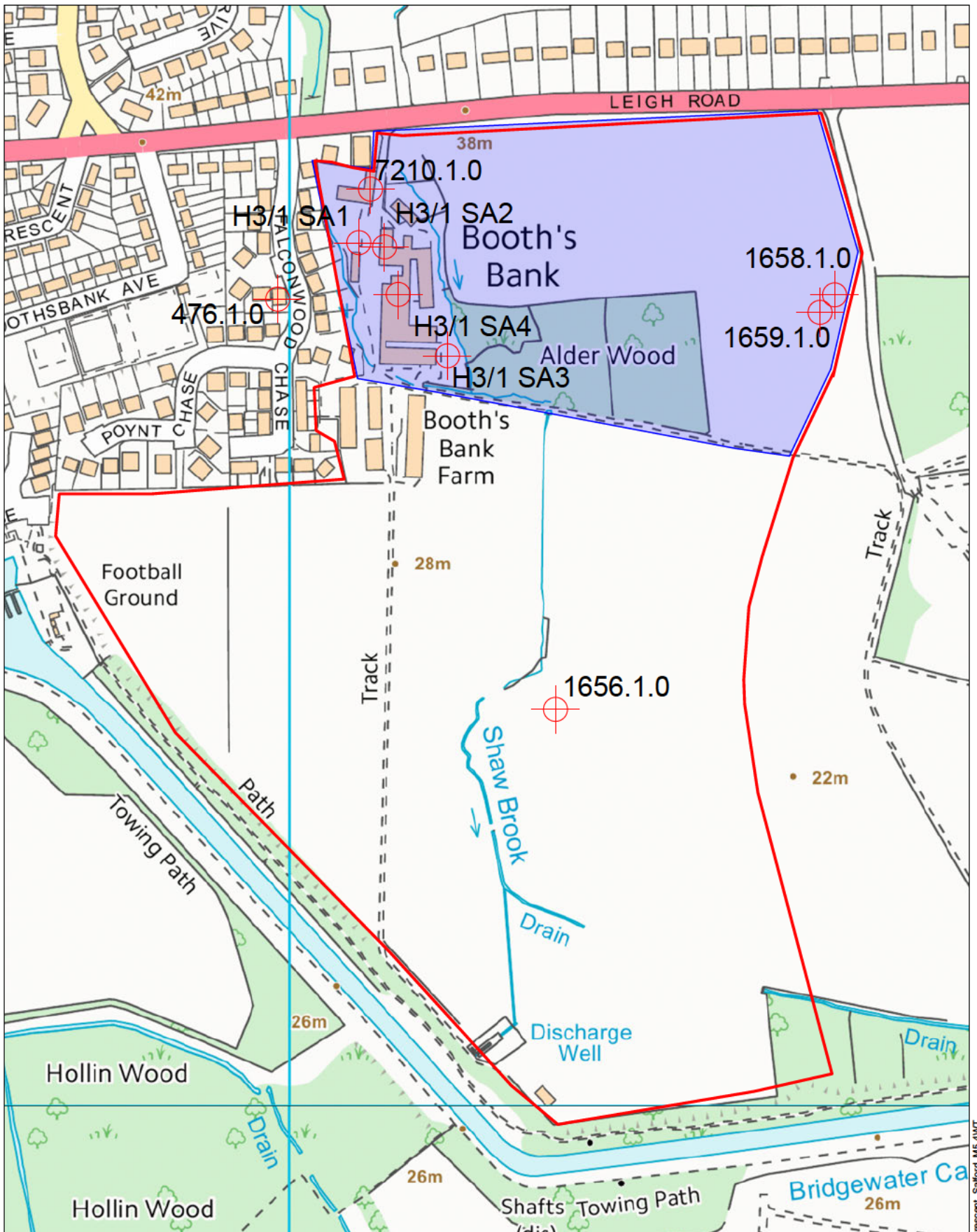


Figure 8: H3/1 East Boothstown

Site boundary superimposed on modern mapping, showing areas of archaeological potential



- Key:
- Site boundary
  - Area of archaeological potential



**University of Salford**  
MANCHESTER

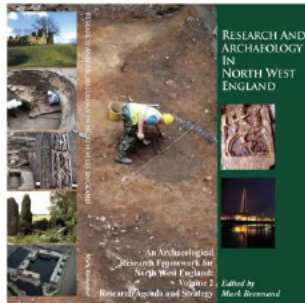
**Salford**  
Archaeology

0  200 m

Scale at A4 1:4000



**CONSULTANCY**



**DESK BASED ASSESMENTS**



**WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION**



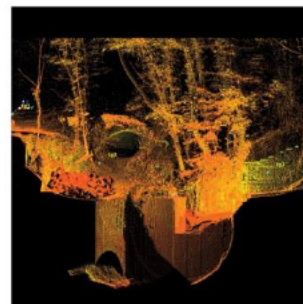
**EXCAVATION**



**BUILDING SURVEY**



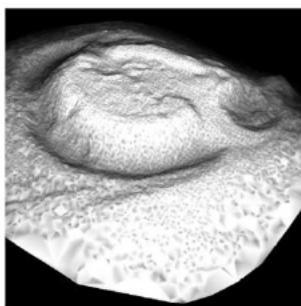
**3D LASER SCANNING**



**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**



**LANDSCAPE SURVEYS**



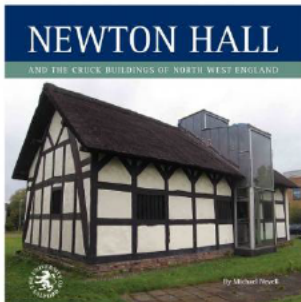
**GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS**



**WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING**



**RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS**



**SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS  
CPD EVENTS**

