



Dunham Tank to Knutsford Pipeline, Greater Manchester and Cheshire

Supplementary Report: Historic Research



Oxford Archaeology North

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SUMMARY

Following proposals by United Utilities for the construction of a new water main from Knutsford Waterworks (SJ 74995 79396) to Dunham Reservoir (SJ 75284 87414), the Cheshire Planning Archaeologist recommended the completion of an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey relating to the application area. Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was subsequently commissioned by United Utilities to undertake this work in August and September 2008. The resulting report ‘Knutsford to Dunham Pipeline, Cheshire and Greater Manchester: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey’ was produced in December 2008.

Following further consideration of the route, which involved moving large sections out of the public highway, as proposed initially, United Utilities submitted a final route in February 2009. As no detailed archaeological investigation had been undertaken of the proposed new route, OA North were asked by Jamie Lund (Archaeologist North-West Region) of The National Trust to review the historic data and conduct additional research for this final proposal as the route crosses National Trust land.

This short document summarises the results of the research, undertaken during April and May 2009, and is supplementary to the report ‘Knutsford to Dunham Pipeline, Cheshire and Greater Manchester: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey’ (OA North 2008), to which reference will be made.

In total, 54 sites were identified within the revised study area. Forty-five of these had been identified previously by OA North (2008) and a further nine were added as a result of the supplementary research. In total, 14 of the 54 sites are likely to be affected by the proposed pipeline route. The majority of these are agrarian features, including historic fields and boundaries (Sites **78, 79, 141, 143-48**). The Chester to Manchester Roman Road is also likely to be affected in three separate locations (Sites **126, 127** and **130**).

A permanent presence watching brief is recommended on those locations where the proposed pipeline crosses the Roman road to ensure no hitherto buried features or artefacts of significance are lost during groundworks. Particular attention should also be paid to the historic township boundaries. Cross-sections of such significant boundaries that are unavoidable should be recorded during the course of a watching brief, as this might lead to an understanding of land use, environment and construction methods. In order to establish the location and extent of possible remains, Brick Kiln Heath and Smithy Green (Sites **7** and **135**) should be subject to a strip and record investigation. A watching brief is recommended during all off-road ground disturbing activities due to the proximity of the pipeline to known prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval remains.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Robert Edwards and Moya Watson of the Historic Environment Record Office, Chester, and Jamie Lund of The National Trust for their assistance with this project.

Vicky Bullock undertook the supplementary research and Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project and also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 United Utilities proposed the construction of a pipeline from Knutsford Waterworks (SJ 74995 79396) in Cheshire to Dunham Reservoir (SJ 75284 87414) in Greater Manchester (Fig 1). The total length of the proposed pipeline is approximately 13km. Following recommendations made by Robert Edwards (Historic Environment Records Officer, Cheshire County Council), United Utilities commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the proposed development area, prior to any groundworks taking place. The resulting report 'Knutsford to Dunham Pipeline, Cheshire and Greater Manchester: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey' was issued by OA North in 2008.
- 1.1.2 United Utilities provided details of a revised route in February 2009. As a result, additional research was requested by Jamie Lund (Archaeologist North-West Region) of The National Trust. It was agreed that supplementary historic research should be undertaken as the proposed route crosses National Trust land. This report sets out the results of the additional research in the form of a short document, outlining the findings, followed by recommendations for archaeological mitigation.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The proposed pipeline route is situated to the north of Knutsford (NGR SJ 74995 79396 to SJ 75284 87414) (Fig 1). The south end of the proposed pipeline route heads north-west from the waterworks at Knutsford for almost 3km, then turns to the north-east for a further 1.75km. From here, it runs north-west again for 3.3km, until it reaches Millington, at which point the pipeline runs through Bollington. The final stretch of the route lies within Bowdon, Greater Manchester, and involves a short stretch heading north and east before terminating at Dunham Reservoir.
- 1.2.2 The Shropshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire Plain, in which the pipeline lies, is formed from Triassic sandstones and marls, overlain by glacial deposits of clay, silt, peat, sand and gravels (Countryside Commission 1998, 146). Much of the plain is rolling, with only gentle changes in elevation between 20m and 50m (*op cit*, 145).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT BRIEF

2.1.1 A verbal request for supplementary research was issued by Jamie Lund (Archaeologist North-West Region) of The National Trust in response to a proposal of a revised route for a pipeline from Knutsford, Cheshire to Dunham Tank Reservoir, Greater Manchester as the pipeline crosses areas of National Trust land. The verbal brief was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 SUPPLEMENTARY RESEARCH

2.2.1 A study area that extended 100m to each side of the proposed pipeline, to form a corridor 200m wide, was examined in order to gain an understanding of the historical and archaeological background of the area, and to assess the potential impact of the development on sites of archaeological significance. The sites identified within this study area are presented in the site gazetteer (*Appendix I*) and they were marked on Figures 2a-e.

2.2.2 Several sources of information were consulted as part of the supplementary research and included:

- ***Cheshire County Council Historic Environment Record (CCCHER), Backford:*** the HER is a list of all known sites of archaeological interest within Cheshire, and also holds copies of aerial photographs dating from the 1940s through to the present day. The HER is the primary source of information for a study of this kind and also provided data for the historic landscape characterisation of the study area and historic townships, which has been integrated into the report.
- ***Cheshire County Record Office, Chester:*** the record office holds cartographic and documentary sources relating to the study area.
- ***Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU):*** holds the Historic Environment Record for the county of Greater Manchester. This is a list of all known sites of archaeological interest within the Greater Manchester region. The unit also holds copies of aerial photographs dating from the 1940s through to the present day. The HER is the primary source of information for a study of this kind.
- ***Greater Manchester County Record Office, Manchester:*** the record office holds cartographic and documentary sources relating to the study area.
- ***The National Trust:*** The National Trust also holds an extensive record of sites for the study area, which includes some not covered by either CCCHER or GMAUHER.

- **OA North Library:** OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.

2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 The archive for this additional research will be included in the archive for the original report, 'Knutsford to Dunham Pipeline, Cheshire: Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey Report' (OA North 2008).

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The historical and archaeological background of the general area is to be found in the report ‘Knutsford to Dunham Pipeline, Cheshire: Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey Report’ (OA North 2008).

3.2 BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 Brief background details for the present study area have been extracted from the main report.
- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric period:** within the study area itself, a pair of unretouched flint flakes, one of which was burnt, were found at Rostherne Mere (Sites **99** and **107**) immediately to the north of Tatton Park (OA North 2008). These are ambiguous in terms of dating but could conceivably be as early as the Palaeolithic. From the present study area, a cropmark feature putatively dated to the Bronze Age although conceivably earlier (Site **103**; Fig 2c) would appear to be the only evidence of early prehistoric activity. Compelling evidence for Bronze Age activity within the study area is located in a cluster of ring ditches at the village of Rostherne, which lies on the route of the pipeline (Site **104, 105, 106**; Fig 2c).
- 3.2.3 **Romano-British period:** within the study area are three sites (Site **126**, Fig 2c and Sites **127** and Site **130**; Fig 2d), associated with the Chester to Manchester Roman Road, Route 7a according to Margery (1957) and known locally as Watling Street (HER 844/1/0; HER 844/1/29). In addition, a findspot of an amphora handle is recorded (Site **128**; Fig 2d).
- 3.2.4 **Early Medieval period:** in the early seventh century, the Northumbrian Anglo-Saxon kingdom gained control over Cheshire, which was then subsumed into the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia around AD 633. However, the fortunes and power of Mercia waxed and waned over the next two and half centuries, until it eventually became a possession (although still a distinct political entity) of the kingdom of Wessex (Crosby 1996, 27–31). Thus, despite Danish raids and a brief period of Danish control in the ninth century, Cheshire remained part of one of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms from the seventh century until the Norman Conquest (*ibid*), by which time, Christianity was long established, and the study area was then part of the Parish of Rostherne in the Bucklow Hundred (Higham 1993). Unfortunately, although there is sustained settlement within the ‘county’ during the early medieval period, there is no evidence of comparable activity within the study area itself.
- 3.2.5 **Medieval period:** following the Conquest, the area around Dunham (in the parish of Bowdon) was acquired by Hamo de Mascy and this became the nucleus of the barony of Dunham Mascy (Higham 1993, 164). In the late twelfth century, repeated civil unrest plagued the reign of Henry II, and the baronial revolt of 1173, of which Hamon de Mascy was a part, precipitated the hasty construction of the motte and bailey at Watch Hill (OA North 2008).

- 3.2.6 **Post-medieval period:** enclosure of the open Medieval fields had begun in the fifteenth century and continued through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to provide pasture, which sometimes resulted in the loss of hamlets and manors. The enclosure of land was largely complete by the eighteenth century (Crosby 1996, 64). The volume of historic field names exemplifies this, alluding to farms and crofts that are present during the post-medieval period, but which have subsequently been lost by the Industrial period.
- 3.2.7 **Industrial/Modern period:** there are three sites from the Modern Period. These include a Second World War US Army Base that became a German PoW Camp towards the end of the war (Site **137**; Fig 2e), and has since been demolished to make way for a golf course. In addition, there is a Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post (Site **09**; Fig 2a) from the Cold War, whilst a water tower (Site **139**) was situated near the reservoir at the north terminus of the pipeline. This has since been removed during the second half of the twentieth century.

3.3 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

- 3.3.1 The Historic Landscape Characterisation provided by the Cheshire and Greater Manchester HERs, divides the study area into a variety of landscape types. These are dominated by late medieval to post-medieval fieldscapes, and their twentieth century counterparts, while some areas, such as at Three Oaks to the north-west of Rostherne, are referred to as ancient fieldscapes. In addition, there are several portions of post-medieval settlement, as at Rostherne and Knutsford, whilst the latter is also classed as twentieth century settlement. Unsurprisingly, the nucleus of Tatton is characterised as a post-medieval Ornamental Park, and parkland is also present to the north of Knutsford. Moreover, there are several areas of plantation, such as at Mereheath, as well as several twentieth century recreational facilities, including the three golf courses at Dunham, Tatton, and Knutsford.

3.4 HISTORIC TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES

- 3.4.1 In total, nine additional historic township sites were identified as a result of the supplementary research using data supplied by The National Trust (Sites **140-148**). These comprised Nether Knutsford (inferior), Tabley (superior), Tatton, Mere, Rostherne, Millington, Bollington, Dunham Massey and Bowden.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY RESEARCH

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The supplementary research aimed to determine the number and extent of sites within a 200m buffer zone of the final 13km pipeline route which runs from Knutsford Waterworks (SJ 74995 79396) to Dunham Reservoir (SJ 75284 87414). The majority of the sites identified within the 'Knutsford to Dunham Pipeline, Cheshire: Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey Report' (OA North 2008), no longer within the study area as a result of the revised re-route, have been removed. The sites that remain within the final route and the additional nine sites identified as a result of the supplementary research been added to the gazetteer (*Appendix 1*) and illustrated on Figures 2a-e.

4.2 RESULTS

4.2.1 In total, 54 sites are situated within the present study area. Nine sites (**140-148**) were identified from supplementary data provided by The National Trust and consisted of historic township boundaries. Details of these sites are provided in the gazetteer (*Appendix 1*). The remaining 45 sites within the present study area from the earlier study (OA North 2008) have also been included.

4.2.2 The site with the earliest origins potentially affected by the proposals is a series of cropmarks in Rostherne parish (Site **103**). Aerial photographs identified a number of cropmarks lying on sands and gravels, which may indicate a linear, buried feature, potentially of Neolithic date. Ring ditches of probable Bronze Age (Sites **104**, **105** and **106**) were also identified comprising seven or eight clusters of cropmarks.

4.2.3 Four Romano-British sites were identified within the study area. Three of these (Sites **126**, **127** and **130**) were associated with the Roman Road from Chester to Manchester (Margary 1957: Route 7a). The road ran east from Chester to Manchester and was known locally as Watling Street. The road was revealed during flooding in 1987 at the crossing point to the north-west of Dunham Road over Tipping's Bank. The stratigraphy of the road and the large road dimensions necessary to fend off the marsh and river floodings were clearly discernible (Site **127**). A Roman amphora handle (Site **128**; Fig 2e) was found in a field close to the line of the Roman road.

4.2.4 A sherd of medieval pottery (Site **98**) was found during the North West Wetlands Survey in 1997 (Leah *et al* 1997) in Rostherne parish, to the south of Rostherne village. The late medieval period is represented within the study area by a sherd of Midlands Purple Ware pottery (Site **101**) and a carved stone head from Rostherne church (Site **108**). The medieval and late medieval period is also represented by numerous Township boundaries which cross the pipeline in several locations (Sites **140-148**) and a medieval/late medieval strip field (Site **136**). Flash Field (**136**) was originally included in the neighbouring

‘loont’ meadow. The northern and western boundaries exist, but the eastern boundary has been partly removed forming an L-shaped field.

- 4.2.5 The post-medieval period is represented within the study area primarily by agrarian features, including farms, historic fields, boundaries, woodland and enclosures (Sites **14, 16, 17, 22, 26, 27, 28, 30, 36, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 77, 78, 79** and **134**). A former brick-making site also lies within the study area (Site **07**), together with building foundations of a possible L-shaped structure which lies within a clearing of woodland on the west side of Tatton Park (Site **23**).
- 4.2.6 The Industrial and Modern periods are represented within the study area by a number of diverse sites, the majority of which are within the boundaries of Tatton Park. These comprise gateways (Sites **18, 34** and **39**) buildings or former buildings (Sites **24, 25** and **47**), historic trees (Sites **45** and **48**) and a boundary (Sites **37**). A former Royal Observer Corps monitoring post (Site **09**), constructed in 1939 is located on an overgrown compound on the east side of a tennis court, to the west of Mere Heath Lane. All the surface features remain intact. Another military site is located within the study area. A World War II army/prisoner of war camp situated at the northern tip of the proposed route within Dunham New Park (Site **137**). The camp was initially a US Army Camp but was used as a prisoner of war camp towards the end of the war. The camp was divided into two parts (north and south), with each camp having identical facilities. Some buildings remained intact in the park until the 1960s when a new golf course was laid out, although a few traces remain within woodland off the golf course.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 In terms of the requirement for further archaeological investigation and mitigation, it is necessary to consider only those sites that will be affected by the proposed development. Current legislation draws a distinction between archaeological remains of national importance and other remains considered to be of lesser significance. Those perceived to be of national importance may require preservation *in situ*, whilst those of lesser significance may undergo preservation by record, where high local or regional significance can be demonstrated.
- 5.1.2 The report ‘Knutsford to Dunham Pipeline, Cheshire: Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey Report’ (OA North 2008) concluded that recommendations will depend significantly on the finalised position of the route, which may run within the highways themselves or run parallel to them, within the adjacent fields. The pipeline route had followed the course of the main roads, and would have had little effect on any archaeological deposits, as these will have already been disturbed by the road schemes themselves. However, as the pipeline route has been revised and sections are to be laid in the fields adjacent to these roads, then the potential for damage to identified, or hitherto unknown sites, is increased significantly. This is particularly important at the north end of the route, where the pipeline runs adjacent to the old Roman road, through Bowdon.
- 5.1.3 Although some archaeological material is likely to have been already damaged or destroyed by medieval and post-medieval ploughing, the potential for further remains in a well-preserved state should not be discounted.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1 It is recommended that a permanent presence watching brief be maintained on the line of Sites **126**, **127** and **130**, where the pipeline crosses the former Roman road (the modern Chester Road). This would ensure no hitherto buried features or artefacts of significance are lost during groundworks. The historic township boundaries to be affected (Sites **141** and **143-148**) should also be recorded during the course of a watching brief, as this might lead to an understanding of land use, environment and construction methods. Archaeologically significant layers, such as old land surfaces sealed beneath banks, may require sampling. Earthworks, such as banks and ditches, should be sensitively reinstated. Particular attention should be shown to the township boundaries, some of which have medieval origins.
- 5.2.2 Site **135** Smithy Green and Site **07** a former brick making site will require a strip and record investigation as the sites are within the pipeline easement, in order to establish the location and extent of possible remains.

5.2.3 Due to the proximity of the pipeline route to known prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval remains it is recommended that a watching brief be maintained during all ground disturbing activities for the all off-road sections of the route.

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Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1872 (6" to 1 mile)

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Ordnance Survey Third Edition map of 1911 (6" to 1 mile)

Tithe map of Bollington 1839 (viewed online at <http://maps.cheshire.gov.uk/tithemaps/>)

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7. ILLUSTRATIONS

7.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location Map

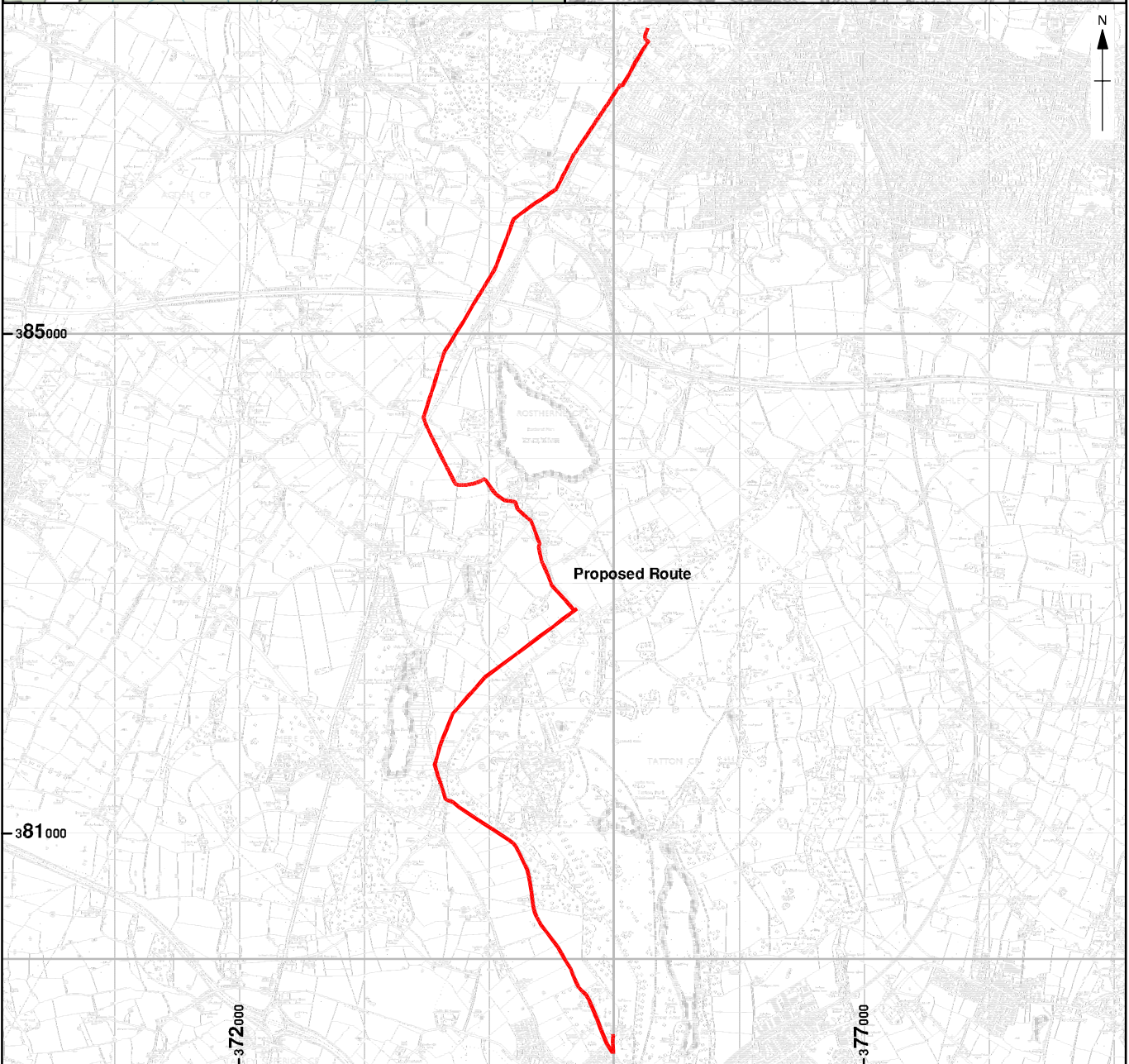
Figure 2a: Gazetteer Sites Plan

Figure 2b: Gazetteer Sites Plan

Figure 2c: Gazetteer Sites Plan

Figure 2d: Gazetteer Sites Plan

Figure 2e: Gazetteer Sites Plan



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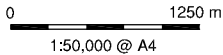


Figure 1: Site location

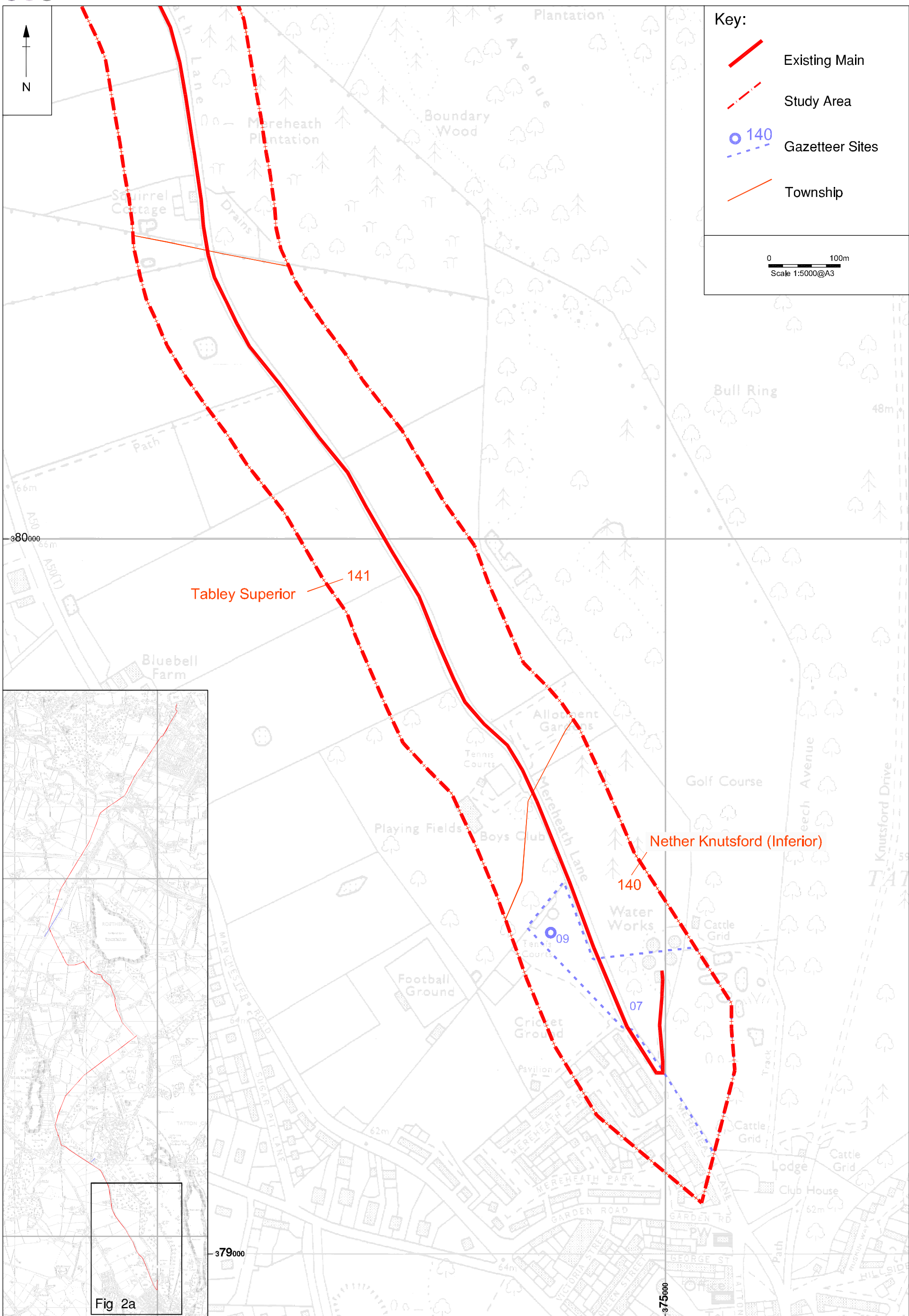
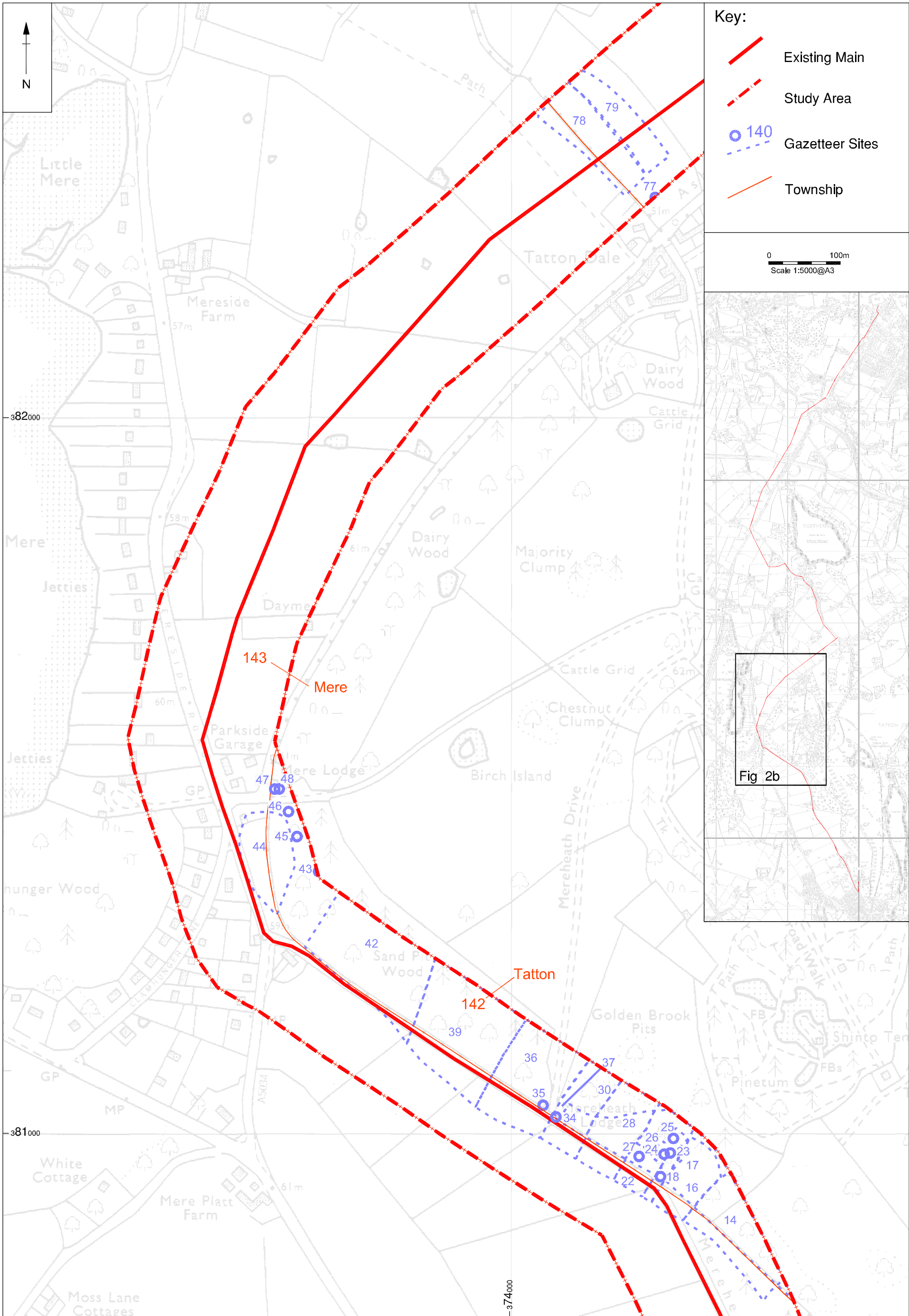


Figure 2a: Gazetteer sites plan



Key:

- Existing Main
- Study Area
- Gazetteer Sites
- Township

0 100m
Scale 1:5000@A3

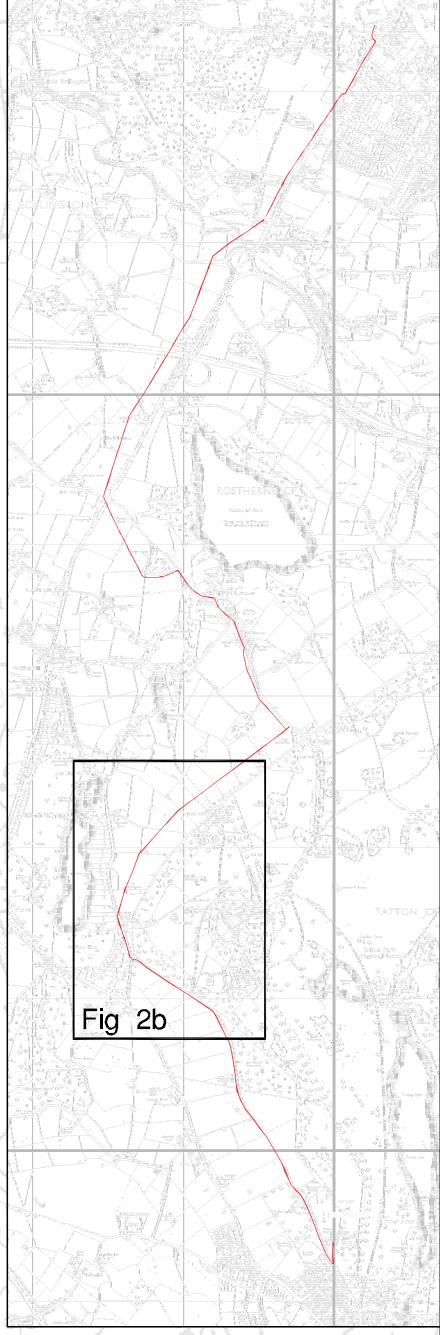
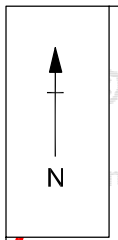






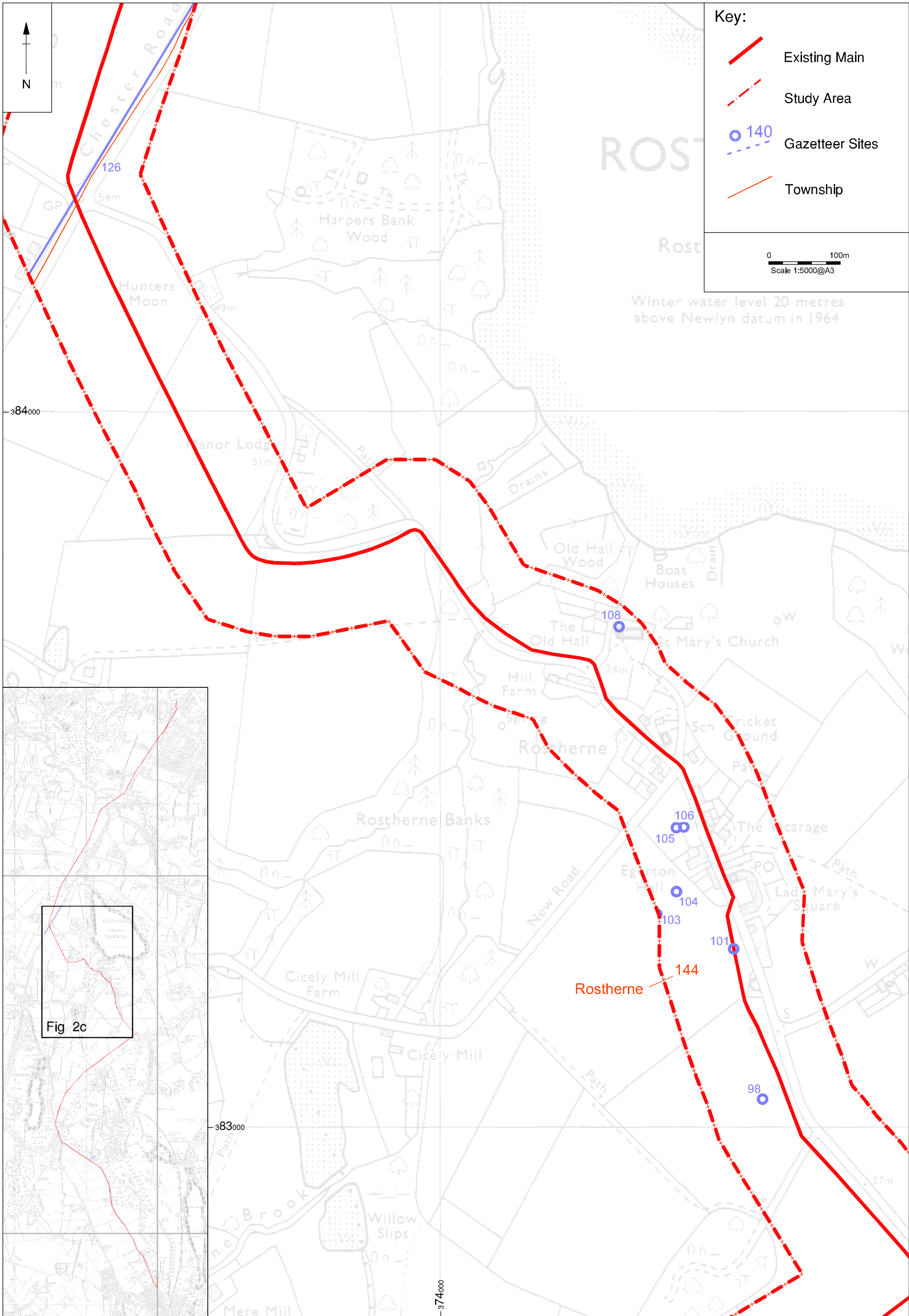
Figure 2b: Gazetteer sites plan



Key:

-  Existing Main
-  Study Area
-  140 Gazetteer Sites
-  Township

0 100m
Scale 1:5000@A3



Winter water level 20 metres above Newlyn datum in 1964

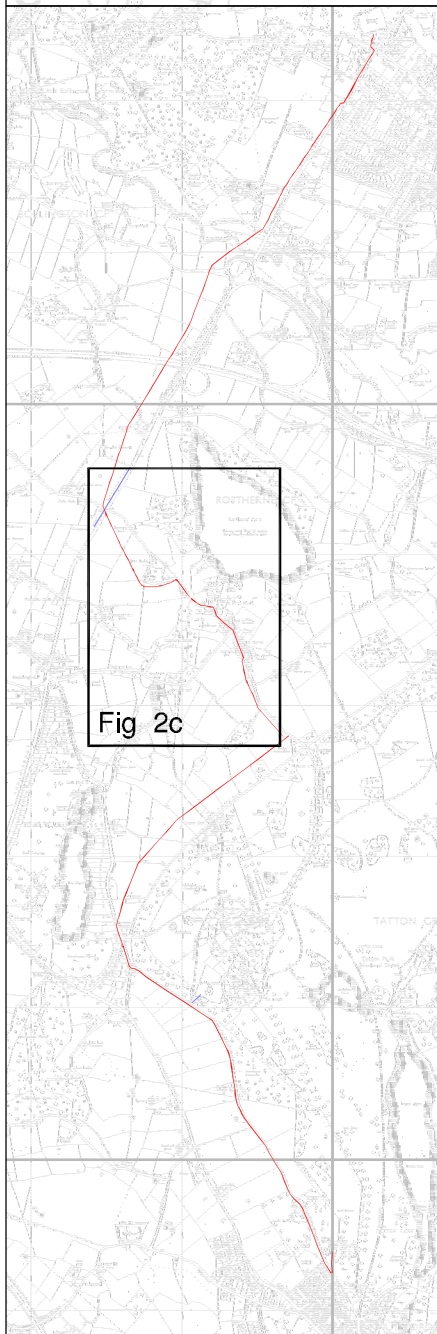
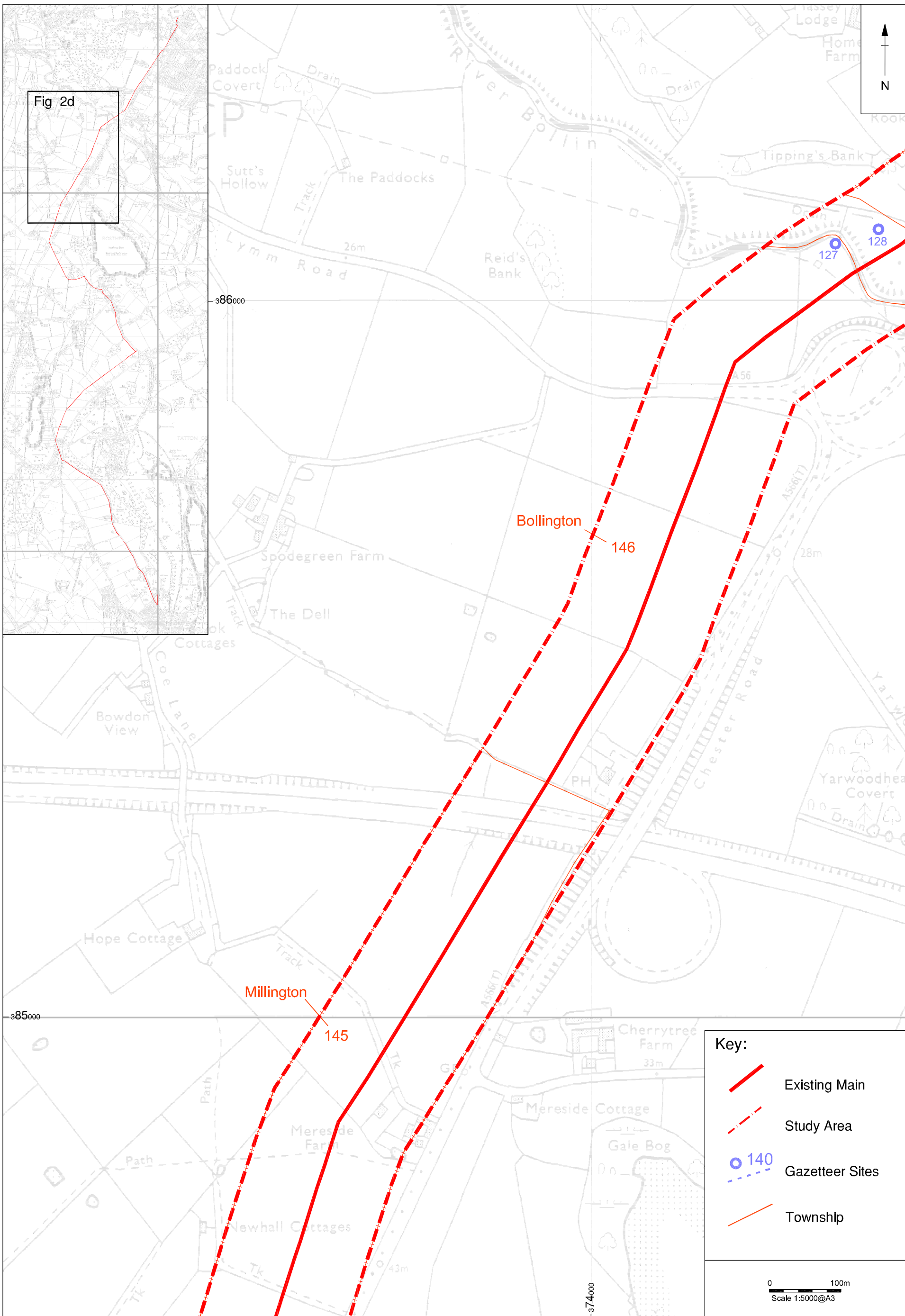






Figure 2c: Gazetteer sites plan



Key:

-  Existing Main
-  Study Area
-  Gazetteer Sites
-  Township

0 100m
Scale 1:5000@A3

Figure 2d: Gazetteer sites plan

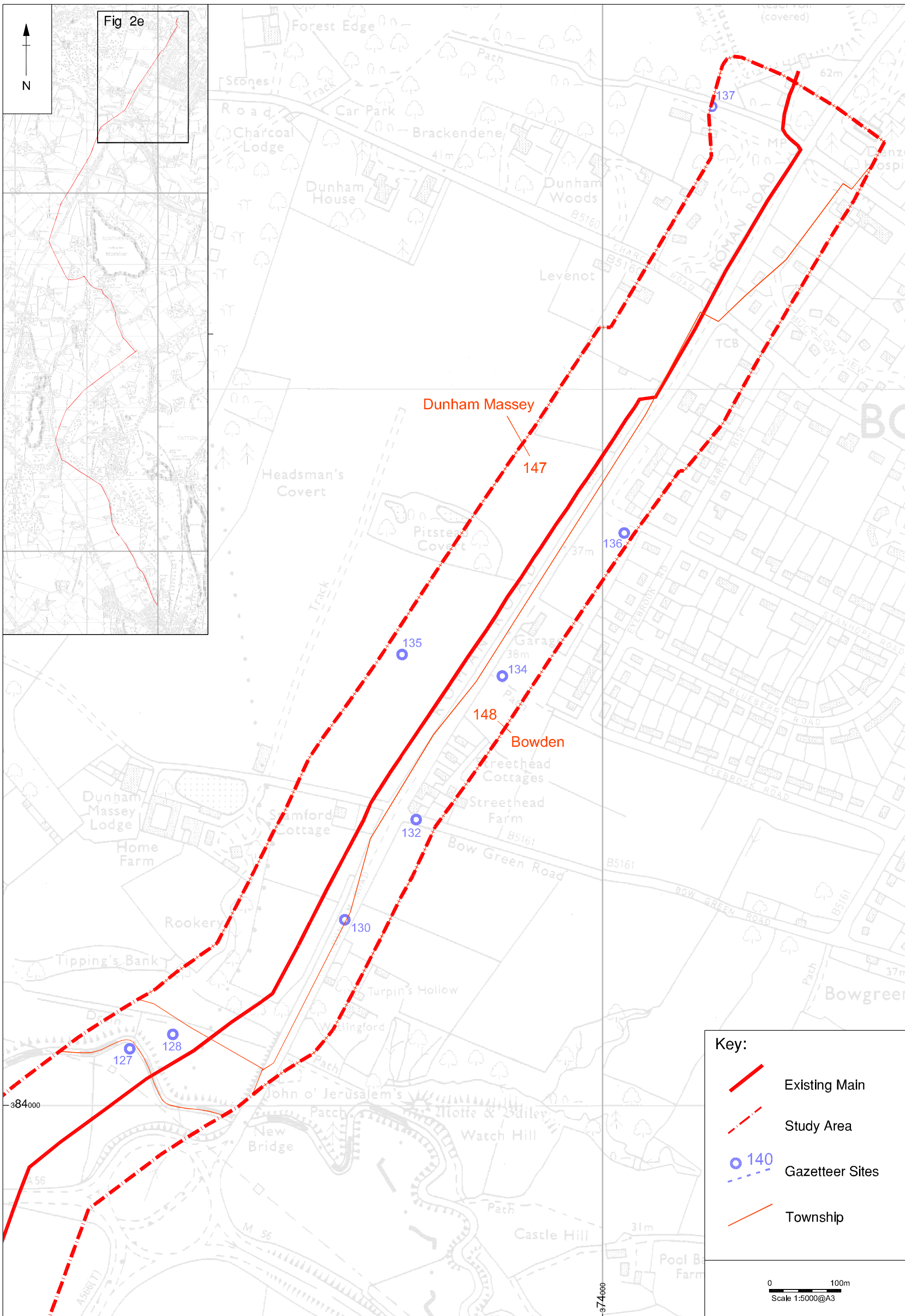


Figure 2e: Gazetteer sites plan

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER SITES

Site Name Brick Kiln Heath, Tatton Park

Site number 07

NGR SJ 7503 7936

HER no 58753

Site Type Industrial Site

Period Post-medieval

Source CCCHER

Description

The site of a former brick-making industry.

Assessment

The former boundary of the site crosses the proposed pipeline route and may be affected.

Site Name Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post at Knutsford

Site number 09

NGR SJ 7484 7945

HER no 4127

Site Type Military Site

Period Modern

Source CCCHER

Description

This was a site occupied by the Royal Observer Corps. The Corps originally monitored aircraft during World War 2, but became obsolete and disbanded at the end of the war. In 1947 they were reformed and initially monitored aircraft, with raised 'Orlit posts' being the most characteristic structure of this site. Structures of this period are normally little more than re-enforced huts and could be semi-sunken, at ground level or raised. However, as aircraft got faster and Radar got more advanced this side of their job was phased out. Instead they were assigned to detect fallout in the event of a nuclear war, to warn the population of the fallout and to monitor the fallout. It was for this purpose that the later underground monitoring posts were constructed. On the surface there would be an entrance hatch, ventilator and fixings for survey probes. Underground there were usually two chambers, one with a chemical toilet and another with the monitoring equipment and bunks. Many of these sites survive as small fenced off enclosures in semi-rural areas.

The site is located in an overgrown compound on the east side of a tennis court, approximately 100 yards west of Mere Heath Lane. All its surface features remain intact. The hatch is locked. It was probably built in 1937, and was Post 3 in cluster 'D' of Group 7. It was made 'Permanent' by December 1952 and it changed to Post 3 in cluster 'K' of Group 19. In November 1959 the post was moved underground. In October 1965 it changed to Post 3 in cluster 'F' in Group 16, and finally in October 1968 it was changed to Post 3 in cluster 'B' of Group 16.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name House Field, Tatton Park
Site number 14
NGR SJ 7439 8091
HER no 53716
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source CCCHER

Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list. Alongside the more or less nucleated groups of tenements, early eighteenth century Tatton was also characterised by dispersed farms. Not all of the individual farms are easily identified on Hussey's map, but field names such as 'House Field', 'House Croft' and 'Well Field', small groups of hemp crofts and similar indications supplement the portrayal of buildings. It is possible to locate the sites of about 17 tenements, including the flour mill (this field lay to the south-east of the settlement later known as New Tatton, which may account for the field name).

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name French Wheat Croft, Tatton Park
Site number 16
NGR SJ 7429 8098
HER no 53714
Site Type Former Farmhouse
Period Post-medieval
Source CCCHER

Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list.

Assessment

The site lies to the south-east of the proposed development and will not be affected.

Site Name Woodland on western boundary of parkland at New Tatton
Site number 17
NGR SJ 7433 8095
HER no 58694
Site Type Woodland
Period Post-medieval
Source CCCHER

Description

Tract of woodland along the west boundary of Tatton Park. The wood appears to be enclosed, but this is not clear from the mapping. It is uncertain whether the original woodland survives from 1960s OS mapping, as most of the western boundary of the park is occupied by less well-defined woodland.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Gateway, New Tatton
Site number 18
NGR SJ 7425 8099
HER no 58693
Site Type Gateway
Period Industrial Period
Source CCCHER

Small gate provides access to possible structure from the Knutsford road, at the point where the road kinks away from the west boundary of the parkland. The entrance to New Tatton is still shown on the early nineteenth century survey.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name New Tatton Toft, Tatton Park
Site number 22
NGR SJ 7422 8100
HER no 53710
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source CCCHER

Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Building, New Tatton, Tatton Park
Site number 23
NGR SJ 7425 8102
HER no 58692
Site Type Building Foundations
Period Post-medieval
Source CCCHER

Description

A possible L-shaped structure lies in an enclosure in a clearing of woodland on the west side of the park. The complex also includes a building. The L-shaped building is clearly marked on the early nineteenth century survey by Broad.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Enclosure and Building, New Tatton, Tatton Park
Site number 24
NGR SJ 7427 8102
HER no 58728
Site Type Historic Building
Period Industrial Period
Source CCCHER

Description

A fenced enclosure within woodland located on the western boundary of the park, which contains a probable L-shaped structure. The buildings of New Tatton are clearly shown within a subdivided enclosure on Broad's survey.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Building, New Tatton, Tatton Park

Site number 25

NGR SJ 7428 8104

HER no 58727

Site Type Former Building Foundations

Period Industrial Period

Source CCCHER

Description

According to Earl (1878), a possible structure shown within an enclosure set in woodland on the western edge of the park, and close to the kink in the road to Knutsford. It is unclear whether this is the same building also shown in 1733. It does not appear to correspond with the siting of Mereheath Lodge, which would have been at the northern end of the woodland, and is clearly not present in 1787, although a small access gate appears to be indicated at this location. A small gate appears to give access to the structure from the Knutsford road. There is no evidence of survival of structures or enclosures at this location on 1960s OS mapping. Structures are still depicted in the early nineteenth century survey by Broad. New Tatton itself, is conveniently close to the house, garden and Dale Farm, and contained seven dwellings during the mid-nineteenth century. It was originally built in the 1730s, and was the park's most important centre of population at this time.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name House Croft Farm, Tatton Park

Site number 26

NGR SJ 7426 8102

HER no 53711

Site Type Former Farmhouse

Period Post-medieval

Source CCCHER

Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list. Alongside the more or less nucleated groups of tenements, early eighteenth century Tatton was also characterised by dispersed farms. Not all individual farms are easily identified on Hussey's map, but field names such as 'House Field', 'House Croft' and 'Well Field', small groups of hemp crofts and similar indications supplement the portrayal of buildings. It is possible to locate the sites of about 17 tenements, including the flour mill. This enclosure is part of the land which later becomes New Tatton.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name New Tatton, Tatton Park
Site number 27
NGR SJ 7422 8101
HER no 58313
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source CCCHER

Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Rye Field, Tatton Park
Site number 28
NGR SJ 7420 8106
HER no 53709
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source CCCHER

Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Birch Field, Tatton Park
Site number 30
NGR SJ 7415 8109
HER no 53708
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source CCCHER

Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Late eighteenth century gate at Mereheath Lodge, Tatton Park
Site number 34
NGR SJ 7411 8107
HER no 58691
Site Type Former Gateway
Period Industrial Period
Source CCCHER

Description

A possible small gate depicted on the western boundary of the parkland, by the Knutsford road, and north of the woodland containing the structure marked 'F'. By the early nineteenth century, the gate has been upgraded to provide an alternative approach route to Tatton Hall from Knutsford Lane.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Mereheath Lodge, Tatton Park

Site number 35

NGR SJ 7405 8104

HER no 58785

Site Type Standing Building

Period Post-medieval

Source CCCHER

Description

Mereheath Lodge, lying approximately 500m to the south on Mereheath Lane, is an early- or mid-nineteenth century brick and stucco building with an angled façade towards the drive. According to Broad, a possible small structure is shown to the north side of the Mereheath Lodge entrance within what must also be a newly planted piece of woodland. Mereheath Lodge, situated on Mereheath Lane on the south-western boundary of Tatton Park was built c 1813. The brick lodge is two storeys high and has been rendered. It is rectangular with an angled façade towards the drive. The park boundary wall is of brick at this point. The lodge entrance is no longer in public use.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Nearest Marl'd Field, Tatton Park

Site number 36

NGR SJ 7419 8124

HER no 53707

Site Type Field

Period Post-medieval

Source CCCHER.

Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Boundary to west of pleasure gardens, Tatton Park
Site number 37
NGR SJ 7420 8116
HER no 58707
Site Type Boundary
Period Industrial Period
Source CCCHER

Description

A new boundary alignment replaced the probable fenceline shown in the late eighteenth century (Earl 1787). This new boundary extends from the western side of the pleasure gardens directly westwards to the western park entrance at what has since become Mereheath Lodge (Broad 1800-1816).

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Middle Marl'd Field, Tatton Park
Site number 39
NGR SJ 7411 8132
HER no 53706
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Map: Hussey 1733

Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Further Marl'd Field, Tatton Park
Site number 42
NGR SJ 7390 8140
HER no 53705
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source CCCHER

Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Lime Croft, Tatton Park
Site number 43
NGR SJ 7378 8141
HER no 53701
Site Type Former Farmhouse

Period Post-medieval

Source CCCHER

Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Harrison's Croft, Tatton Park

Site number 44

NGR SJ 7370 8142

HER no 53700

Site Type Former Farmhouse

Period Post-medieval

Source CCCCHER

Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Clump of trees to South side of Mere Lodge entrance

Site number 45

NGR SJ 7375 8146

HER no 58714

Site Type Historic Trees

Period Industrial Period

Source CCCHER

Description

A small semi-circular clump of trees, which stands to the south of the Mere Lodge entrance, at the north-west boundary of the parkland. It is not clear whether the clump is enclosed. The clump of trees is shown unchanged in the early nineteenth, according to Broad.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Gate at Mere Lodge Entrance, Tatton Park

Site number 46

NGR SJ 7373 8150

HER no 58715

Site Type Gateway

Period Post-medieval

Source CCCHER

Description

Labelled 'H' on the survey (Earl 1787). The form of the park entrance at this date is not clear on this map, but there does appear to be a barrier or gate of some description

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Former structure at Mere Lodge, Tatton Park
Site number 47
NGR SJ 7372 8153
HER no 58737
Site Type Former Building
Period Industrial Period
Source CCCHER
Description

A small circular or octagonal structure is shown on the north-east side of the Mere Lodge entrance to the parkland. The evidence would tend to suggest that this is the lodge built in 1822, but this does not fit with the early nineteenth century dating of the map (Broad 1800-16).

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Clump of trees to the North side of Mere Lodge entrance
Site number 48
NGR SJ 7375 8153
HER no 58713
Site Type Historic Trees
Period Post-medieval
Source CCHER
Description

A small, semi-circular clump of trees stands to the north of the Mere Lodge entrance at the north-west boundary of the parkland (Earl 1783). It is not clear whether the clump is enclosed. By the time of the early nineteenth century survey by Broad (1800-1816), the clump had been replaced by a longer belt of trees along the north-western boundary.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Well Croft, Tatton Park
Site number 77
NGR SJ 7424 8236
HER no 53753
Site Type Former Farmhouse
Period Post-medieval
Source CCCHER
Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Slack's Meadow, Tatton Park

Site number 78

NGR SJ 7416 8244

HER no 53754

Site Type Field

Period Post-medieval

Source CCCHER

Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list.

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Name Brow Slack, Tatton Park

Site number 79

NGR SJ 7419 8246

HER no 53755

Site Type Field

Period Post-medieval

Source CCCHER

Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list.

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Name Medieval Pottery from Rostherne Parish

Site number 98

NGR SJ 7445 8304

HER no 2687/0/6

Site Type Findspot

Period Medieval

Source CCCHER

Description

A single body sherd of Midlands Purple Ware found during North West Wetlands Survey fieldwork.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Medieval pottery from Rostherne Parish

Site number 101

NGR SJ 7441 8325

HER no 2687/0/1

Site Type Findspot

Period Late to Post-medieval

Source CCCHER

Description

A highly-fired base sherd in a sandy fabric, with a kiln stacking scar on the lower surface. A waster or possibly a sherd of Midlands Purple Ware, found during North West Wetlands Survey fieldwork.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Cropmarks in Rostherne Parish

Site number 103

NGR SJ 7430 8330

HER no 2165/0/1

Site Type Ring ditch

Period Prehistoric

Source CCCHER

Description

Aerial photographs have identified a number of cropmarks lying on sands and gravels. These are visible changes in the growth of vegetation that may indicate a buried feature, which in this instance, could be a linear and ring ditches. The ring ditches may represent the remains of round barrows or houses, whilst the round barrow was a type of burial mound, particularly associated with the Bronze Age. In these round barrows, mounds of earth and stone were placed over a burial or cremation and a single barrow could be re-used for several later burials.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Cropmark in Rostherne Parish

Site number 104

NGR SJ 7433 8333

HER no 2165/0/3

Site Type Ring Ditch

Period Bronze Age

Source CCHER

Description

Probable ring ditch. A cluster of seven or eight cropmarks lying on sands and gravels.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Cropmark in Rostherne Parish

Site number 105

NGR SJ 7433 8342

HER no 2165/0/2

Site Type Ring Ditch

Period Bronze Age

Source CCCHER

Description

Probable ring ditch. A cluster of seven or eight cropmarks lying on sands and gravels.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Cropmark in Rostherne Parish

Site number 106

NGR SJ 7434 8342

HER no 2165/0/4

Site Type Ring Ditch

Period Bronze Age

Source CCCHER

Description

Probable ring ditch. A cluster of seven or eight cropmarks lying on sands and gravels.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Carved Stone Head from Rostherne Church

Site number 108

NGR SJ 7425 8370

HER no 2976

Site Type Stone Head

Period Late Medieval

Source CCCHER

Description

A Stone Head Slab from the northern end of Rostherne Churchyard. This seems most likely to be Medieval in date. This is because of the appearance of the hair, which is interpreted as the 'Ram's Horns' style. This is a relief carving on a flat slab fairly crudely executed. The torso is shown but no limbs and only simple facial features. It measures 2 feet high and 1 foot wide. It belongs to a large group of stone heads from Britain, which on stylistic grounds are termed 'Celtic', but which show continuity into the post-medieval period.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Roman Road, Chester to Manchester (Route 7a)

Site number 126

NGR SJ 7375 8153

HER no 844/1/0

Site Type Road

Period Roman

Source Margary 1957

Description

The Chester to Manchester Roman road. The road ran east to Manchester and then turned north to Carlisle. Margary (1957) No 7a. Antonine Inter II, known locally as Watling St. Road led from the fortress at Chester to the forts at Northwich and Manchester and then over the Pennines to York. From the east gate of the fortress, the road is followed by modern roads to Vicars Cross. It crosses the River Gowy at Stamford Bridge, then proceeds north of Kelsall, south of Eddisbury hillfort and through Oakmere. Thereafter, the modern and Roman lines merge at Crabtree Cottages, whilst the course becomes less distinct from the junction with Cockpit Lane. In all likelihood, it follows the present road through Hartford to Northwich, before

crossing the Weaver, and then the present Manchester road takes up the alignment again. About 2kms east of the river crossing is the junction with King St (now obscured), and then the route turns north through Nether Tabley (A556). From there, the route continues through Mere and Bucklow Hill into Manchester.

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Name Roman Road - Chester to Manchester (Route 7a)

Site number 127

NGR SJ 7434 8608

HER no 844/1/20, 26.1.4

Site Type Road

Period Roman

Source CCCHER

Description

Possible crossing point to the north west of Dunham Road over Tipping's Bank, which was revealed in 1987 by the flooding of the Bollin. The stratigraphy of the road was clearly discernible, the large road dimensions were needed to fend off the marsh and river floodings, whilst the post-holes cannot be suitably explained with any certainty. These may relate to a bridge support pre-road structure or crossing control point. A Roman amphora handle was found close by in 1982 (SMR 1481-1-0), whilst references date to antiquaries of the seventeenth century.

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Name Amphora Handle, Home Farm

Site number 128

NGR SJ 7440 8610

HER no 1481.1.0

Site Type Roman

Period Findspot

Source CCCHER

Description

Amphora handle found in field during field walking by the South Trafford Archaeological Group. Found near line of Roman road.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Roman Road - Chester to Manchester (Route 7a)

Site number 130

NGR SJ 7464 8626

HER no 26.1.6

Site Type Road

Period Roman

Source CCCHER

Description

Part of the Roman Road from Chester to Manchester, which passes through Dunham Park.

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Name House and Garden, Bow Green Road

Site number 132

NGR SJ 7474 8640

HER no 759.0.1

Site Type House

Period Industrial Period

Source CCCHER

Description

The Bollington Tithe Map of 1839 shows that the site consists of a single rectangular building at the road junction. Issue no. 223. By the Ordnance Survey mapping of 1872 the site had become a field, whilst recent mapping (Ordnance Survey 1983) shows modern buildings on site named as 'Streethed Farm'.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Loont Meadow, east of Dunham Road

Site number 134

NGR SJ 7486 8660

HER no 7585.1.1

Site Type Field

Period Post-medieval

Source CCCHER

Description

A square field, possibly part of an earlier strip field. Issue No. 108. "Loont" as shown on the Bollington Tithe (1839). Enclosures incorporating the ridges of the open field. The field boundary exists in 1876, although the northernmost boundary is a track.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Smithy Green

Site number 135

NGR SJ 7472 8663

HER no 7669.1.0

Site Type **Industrial**

Period Industrial Period

Source CCHER

Description

The Bollington Tithe Map of 1839 shows a large sub-rectangular field in the hamlet of Dunham Town. Issue number 754. The Ordnance Survey of 1872 shows former field boundaries, and the field is now part of a larger field adjacent to Dunham Farm and saw mill. "Smithy Green" means land containing or adjoining a forge".

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Name Flash Field
Site number 136
NGR SJ 7503 8680
HER no 7585.1.0
Site Type Field
Period Medieval to Late-medieval
Source CCCHER

Description

A strip field, which possibly originally included the neighbouring loont meadow, now under arable land. The northern and western boundaries exist, but the eastern boundary has been partly removed, forming an L-shaped field.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name WWII US Army/PoW Camp (south), Dunham New Park
Site number 137
NGR SJ 75105 87413
HER no 15525.2.0
Site Type Military Site
Period Modern
Source CCCHER

Description

During Second World War the New Park was used for military purposes. Initially, plans held in the Stamford Estate Office would indicate that the park was to be used as a US Army Camp. The plan divides the park into two camps, north (SMR 15525.1.0) and south (SMR 15525.2.0), with each camp having identical facilities, mostly barrack blocks for enlisted men and noncommissioned officers, ablution blocks, water storage and regimental institutions. Towards the end of the war the camp was turned over to German prisoners of war. It was here that prisoners were interrogated by skilled linguists and where the process of de-Nazification began, before they could be repatriated after the war. Watched over by guards from the Free Polish Army, those trusted enough were allowed to work on the estate to replace those men who had gone off to war. An Ordnance Survey map of 1947 shows the camp as laid out at the end of the war. Although the camp layout largely corresponds with that on the 1942 US Army Camp plan, some buildings have been added and others demolished, or simply never built. Some buildings remained intact in the Park until the 1960s when a new golf course was laid out here, obliterating what survived. A few remnants of the camp buildings can be traced in the woodland off the golf course, consisting of a few concrete bases, brick rubble and broken damage.

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Nether Knutsford (inferior)
Site number 140
NGR SJ 74927 79519
HER no
Site Type Township
Period Medieval

Source National Trust HER
Description Historic Township Boundary
Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Tabley (superior)
Site number 141
NGR SJ 74657 80000
HER no
Site Type Township
Period Medieval
Source National Trust HER
Description Historic Township Boundary

Assessment

The site's northern and southern boundaries cross the proposed pipeline route and may be affected.

Site Name Tatton
Site number 142
NGR SJ 73941 81179
HER no
Site Type Township
Period Medieval
Source National Trust HER
Description Historic Township Boundary

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Mere
Site number 143
NGR SJ 73650 81668
HER no
Site Type Township
Period Medieval
Source National Trust HER
Description Historic Township Boundary

Assessment

The site's boundary is crossed by the proposed pipeline route in several places and may be affected.

Site Name Rostherene
Site number 144
NGR SJ 74156 83605
HER no
Site Type Township
Period Medieval

Source National Trust HER
Description Historic Township Boundary

Assessment

The site's northern and southern boundaries cross the proposed pipeline route and may be affected.

Site Name Millington
Site number 145
NGR SJ 73650 84968

HER no

Site Type Township
Period Medieval
Source National Trust HER
Description Historic Township Boundary

Assessment

The site's northern and southern boundaries cross the proposed pipeline route and may be affected.

Site Name Bollington
Site number 146
NGR SJ 74052 85697

HER no

Site Type Township
Period Medieval
Source National Trust HER
Description Historic Township Boundary

Assessment

The site's northern and southern boundaries cross the proposed pipeline route and may be affected.

Site Name Dunham Massey
Site number 147
NGR SJ 74914 86885

HER no

Site Type Township
Period Medieval
Source National Trust HER
Description Historic Township Boundary

Assessment

The site's southern boundary crosses the proposed pipeline route and may be affected.

Site Name Bowden
Site number 148
NGR SJ 74845 86545

HER no

Site Type Township

Period Medieval
Source National Trust HER
Description Historic Township Boundary
Assessment

The site's western boundary crosses the proposed pipeline route and may be affected.