



Turf Lea Waste Water Pipeline, Stockport, Greater Manchester

Rapid Desk-based Research



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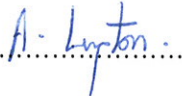
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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 Circumstances of the Project	4
1.2 Location, Topography and Geology.....	4
2. METHODOLOGY	5
2.1 Introduction.....	5
2.2 Rapid Desk-based Research.....	5
2.3 Archive	6
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	7
3.1 Introduction.....	7
3.2 The Prehistoric Period	7
3.3 The Historic Period	8
3.4 Map Regression.....	13
4. GAZETTEER OF SITES	17
5. CONCLUSION.....	23
5.1 Synthesis	23
6. BIBLIOGRAPHY	24
6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources.....	24
6.2 Secondary Sources	24
6.3 Websites.....	25
6.4 Newspapers	25
7. ILLUSTRATIONS	26
7.1 List of Figures	26
7.2 List of Plates	26
APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF	27

SUMMARY

United Utilities proposed the construction of a waste water pipeline running from Turf Lea (NGR SJ 9693 8607) to Stockport, Greater Manchester. The Assistant County Archaeologist, Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, recommended that rapid archaeological desk-based research for a section of the proposed route be undertaken and a watching brief maintained during groundworks (Fig 1). This section of the proposed route runs along a track passing underneath a Grade II Listed aqueduct (Site **02**) carrying the Peak Forest Canal (Site **01**) and in close proximity to a former coal wharf (Site **03**). The canal and aqueduct were designed and constructed by engineers Benjamin Outram and Thomas Brown between 1794 and 1805 to carry limestone and coal. The canal links Ashton-under-Lyne with the large limestone quarries near Dove Holes in Derbyshire. Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was subsequently commissioned by United Utilities to undertake this work.

In total, 22 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area as a result of the desk-based research, thirteen of which (Sites **01-13**) had been previously recorded by the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record. The identified sites included the Peak Forest Canal (Site **01**), two Grade II Listed Buildings (Sites **02** and **04**), farm buildings (Sites **05**, **06**, **16** and **19**), a coal wharf (Site **03**), a mill complex (Site **11** and **12**), a series of undated earthworks (Sites **08-09**) and medieval ridge and furrow. Seven sites were identified as a result of consultation of the historic maps, including a field name (Site **07**), a boat house (Site **13**), a swing bridge (Site **14**), two structures (Sites **16** and **19**), a field boundary (Site **17**) and a collection of ponds (Site **18**).

The research has identified the potential for archaeological remains in the vicinity of the coal wharf (Site **03**). Consultation of the historic maps revealed changes to the layout and buildings of the wharf from the early nineteenth to twentieth centuries. A building is shown in the position of the coal wharf on the Marple Tithe map of 1850, and although it is listed in the apportionment as a 'House', the owner/occupier is listed as 'Charles Robinson and Co.' which suggests some form of trade or industrial activity taking place. Industrial activity within the wider area certainly increased following the construction of the Peak Forest Canal (1794-1805). It is likely the coal wharf was constructed at around the same time and was utilised by Springwater Mill (Sites **11-12**), as the track passing through the coal wharf also led directly to the mill complex. The mill was built as a bone and madder grinding mill serving Strines Printworks, 0.5km to the east, and was conceivably contemporary, dating from around 1790.

Fieldname evidence within the study area is possibly indicative of previous activities. Brick Kiln Field (Site **07**), Sawpit Knoll (Site **21**), and Pott Lane (Site **22**) may suggest as yet unknown below-ground remains existing in the study area.

The settlement of Turf Lea may have medieval origins, and ridge and furrow earthworks (Site **10**) within the study area could date to this period. Another series of earthworks within the study area (Sites **08** and **09**), as yet undated, could indicate activity at a much earlier date.

The watching brief will subject to a separate report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning the project. Thanks are due to Andy Myers, Assistant County Archaeologist, Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit. Thanks are also due to Lesley Mitchell at Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER), the staff at Stockport Archives and Local Studies in Stockport and Cheshire Record Office. Thanks are also extended to Tameside Local Studies and Archives centre who kindly granted permission to reproduce historic images pertinent to the study area.

Vicky Bullock undertook the rapid desk-based research and Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project and also edited the report.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 United Utilities proposed the construction of a waste water pipeline from Turf Lea (NGR SJ 9693 8607; Fig 1) to Stockport, Greater Manchester. Following recommendations made by the Assistant County Archaeologist, Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, United Utilities commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake rapid archaeological desk-based research and a watching brief of a section of the proposed route adjacent to a coal wharf and Grade II Listed aqueduct on the Peak Forest Canal at Turf Lea, Stockport. The primary heritage concerns were to avoid damage to the listed building and any remains of the former coal wharf. The watching brief will be subject to a separate report.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

1.2.1 Turf Lea is situated in the historic township of Marple, in Stockport parish. The study area is also part of the Peak Forest Canal Conservation Area. The study area lies approximately 1.5km to the north of Disley, Cheshire and approximately 2.3km to the south of Marple, within the Manchester Pennine Fringe which occupies the transitional zone between the open moorlands of the Dark Peak and southern Pennines and the densely populated conurbation of Manchester (www.naturalengland.org.uk). The study area lies to the south of the settlement of Turf Lea and Slack Hall Farm, on the western bank of The Peak Forest Canal. The site location lies along a track passing under the aqueduct carrying the canal to the west of Peers Cottages and to the north of Stanleyhall Wood.

1.2.2 The Manchester Pennine Fringe area has a different character from the plain which it surrounds. The broadly similar elevational range between 100-300m OD helps to unify the character of the fringe area and within this range there are both ridges and valleys. Its character is formed by a combination of these topographic features, with historical mineral extraction, industrial heritage and existing land-use. The Manchester Pennine Fringe runs along the edge of the Millstone Grit uplands of the Southern Pennines and the Dark Peak (Countryside Commission 1998, 121).

1.2.3 The fringe area has been partly carved by several rivers from Millstone Grit and partly from the overlying coal measures. The solid geology comprises Pennine lower coal measures and Pennine upper coal measures; a formation of mudstones, siltstones, sandstone, coal, ironstone and ferric. The superficial deposits are dominated by glacial till. Glacial drift cover is extensive only on the lower ground (www.bgs.ac.uk).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 A project brief (*Appendix 1*) was issued by the Assistant County Archaeologist, Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit. The rapid desk-based research was carried out in accordance with the relevant IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001, *Standard and guidance for archaeological Desk-based Assessments*; English Heritage 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE)).

2.2 RAPID DESK-BASED RESEARCH

2.2.1 A study area with a radius of 100m centred on the proposed section of pipeline route targeted for the watching brief was examined. All known archaeological sites identified have been integrated into the Historical and Archaeological Background (*Sections 3.2 and 3.3*) and a site gazetteer compiled (Fig 2; *Section 4*), in order to place the study area in a wider archaeological and historical context. The location of these sites is shown on Figure 2.

2.2.2 Several sources of information were consulted as part of the research, which have provided a good understanding of the developmental history of the study area. Archive sources that were consulted include:

- ***Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER)***: the Historic Environment Record, held in Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit, was consulted to establish the presence of sites of cultural heritage interest already known within the study area.
- ***Stockport Local Studies and Archives Library, Central Library, Stockport***: cartographic, photographic archive and secondary sources relating to the study area were consulted at the local studies library.
- ***Tameside Local Studies and Archives, Ashton-under-Lyne, Tameside***: the local studies and archives library was consulted using an online enquiry system to request any historical information relating to the study area. The image archive available online was also consulted to identify historical images of the sites identified as a result of the research.
- ***Cheshire County Record Office, Chester***: the record office holds cartographic and documentary sources relating to the study area. The relevant website was accessed in order to consult the relevant tithe map and apportionment available online (www.maps.cheshire.gov.uk).
- ***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 A full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (2006) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). Upon completion of the watching brief a full report will be produced and copies submitted to the Local Planning Authority, the Assistant County Archaeologist and the HER.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the general area. This is presented by historical period, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 – 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 – 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 – c1750
Industrial Period	cAD1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

3.2 THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

- 3.2.1 **Prehistoric:** the earliest clear evidence for human activity in the area dates to the Mesolithic period, although this often takes the form of lithic scatters, particularly on the Pennine uplands (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 27). Structural evidence in the form of shelters and cave sites have also been identified, but these are comparatively rare. More recently sites of this period have also been found in lower-lying areas (Morgan and Morgan 2004, 19-21), but there is nothing known from the study area or its immediate environs. Sites belonging to the Neolithic period, which saw the introduction of farming and monumental structures, are also quite rare. Although there a number of burial and settlement sites known across the county (*op cit*), stray finds continue to be the dominant type of evidence for this period. No sites of this date were within the study area.
- 3.2.2 During the Bronze Age there is an increase in the number of presumed mortuary sites, in particular burial mounds or barrows. Settlement sites have recently been identified at Manchester Airport, Mellor and Tatton (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 4), although stray finds and the occasional burial mound represent the most common type of evidence for the period. A number of putative Bronze Age barrows have previously been reported within nearby Lyme Park, but the recent archaeological survey of the park interpreted these as seventeenth century landscape features (OA North 2007). No sites of Bronze Age date are known in the immediate vicinity of the study area.
- 3.2.3 Subsequent to the Bronze Age archaeological evidence becomes relatively scarce across the north-west Britain. One of the defining types of site of the Iron Age is the hillfort, the closest of which is Mellor, approximately 3km to

the north-east of Turf Lea (Crosby 1996, 20). No sites of conclusively Iron Age date are known within the study area.

3.3 THE HISTORIC PERIOD

- 3.3.1 ***The Romano-British Period:*** the study area is south-west of the heavily-fortified upland zone of the Peaks, but is not close to any known Roman site (Frere 1967, 128). The most likely context for Roman activity in the area would be the use of a trans-Pennine road. Evidence for this is inconclusive, but it has been argued that the original course of the A6 may follow the route of a Roman road between Buxton and Manchester (Sylvester and Nulty 1958, 13). As such, this would have passed very close to the northern end of the study area.
- 3.3.2 The Roman Road (71b) (Margary 1973, 365) from Buxton to Manchester is believed to follow the course of the alignment of High Lane before it is engulfed in the urban area of Stockport. While there are no Roman remains in the immediate vicinity of the study area the fort of Melandra (*Ardotalia*), near Glossop, was not far away and several transport routes are believed to have passed nearby (Marple Local History Society 1993, 7–12). No finds or sites of Roman date have been discovered within the study area.
- 3.3.3 ***Early Medieval (AD 410 - 1066):*** it may be considered that during the first millennium AD, the Disley area was occupied primarily by ancient woodland and that settlement was sparse. Certainly, this was the situation that seemed to exist at the end of the millennium as recorded in the Domesday Book (OA North 2007). The Domesday survey hints that agriculture was then comparatively poorly developed and indicates a marked contrast between the developed west of Cheshire and the more thinly-settled east (Crosby 1996, 44). Towards the end of the Anglo-Saxon period the study area was part of the hundred of Hamestan. The neighbouring Derbyshire hundred had the same name, and these two hundreds, together with the adjoining Staffordshire hundred of Totmonslow, are considered to form a discrete territorial unit. This is likely to have been the territory of a peoples known as the *Pecsaete*, who were recorded in the putative seventh century dated document known as the *Tribal Hidage* (Higham 1993, 176).
- 3.3.4 The topography of Cheshire caused a concentration of population in areas of good agricultural soils, such as the Wirral and the valleys of the Dee and Weaver. Settlement of the English peoples was late and thinly-spread, with political domination not being achieved until after AD 600 (Higham 1993, 68-79). The lack of pagan burials suggests that Anglo-Saxon domination did not generally occur until after their adoption of Christian-style burial practices. In East Cheshire there was some Danish settlement in the late pre-Conquest period, but there is only limited physical evidence for their occupation. It is unknown what the origins of the place-name ‘Danebank’ (to the south-east of the study area) are, but it is possible that this name refers to a local tradition of Scandinavian settlement; similar versions of this are found in other areas, such as Danes Hill on Skipwith Common in North Yorkshire (OA North 2008).

- 3.3.5 Sandstone cross-shafts were found at Disley Church, to the north of the study area, and subsequently moved to the Bowstones, to the south of the study area, some time between 1465 and 1793, possibly to rescue them from destruction by Protestant iconoclasts (Marshall 1975, 72). They are of an Anglo-Scandinavian type of cross-shaft peculiar to Mercia, with round shafts and cross-heads of square section (Sylvester and Nulty 1958, 14, 18). Two cross-heads were also found at nearby Black Farm in Higher Disley, to the north-east of the study area (CHER 1630) and moved to Lyme Hall (NTSMR 52741). These were made of sandstone, with interlaced bands and knots, cut on high relief (Earwaker 1880, 213); the smaller of the two had a cylindrical shaft. These cross-heads do not belong to the shafts from Disley church as the dimensions of the shafts are not compatible with those of the heads (CHER 1631). However, a socketed base (Grade II Listed; SM 25631; CHER 1636) for two crosses was found during the digging of a drain behind Disley Church in 1958 (Marshall 1975, 68-9). The sockets are circular and are 0.51m and 0.62 in diameter, which is not inconsistent with the shafts presently at Bowstones.
- 3.3.6 **Medieval (AD 1066 - 1540):** the hamlet of Turf Lea was historically part of the township of Marple, the parish of Stockport and Macclesfield Hundred. At the time of the Domesday survey, in 1086, this area lay within the Cheshire hundred of Hamestan. This appears to have been the most remote and poorest hundred in Cheshire and contained the most references to extensive woodland (Higham 1993, 171). It was this area that was to become the Forest of Macclesfield. However, much of Hamestan Hundred is recorded differently in Domesday Book to the other manors of Cheshire (Higham 1993, 171), and it is possible that the area was never visited by the Domesday surveyors, the information on its manors being taken from existing geld lists. If the region was as remote and peripheral as it seems to have been, the lack of details recorded for its eastern parts in Domesday Book may simply result from a lack of available information rather than from a total lack of settlement activity in the area (OA North 2007).
- 3.3.7 Wybersely Hall, approximately 0.8km to the south of the study area is believed to have been originally constructed in the early sixteenth century, a single surviving cruck forming the basis for this assessment. There is also some evidence of ridge and furrow potentially dating to the medieval period to the west of the hall, as well as more definite medieval ridge-and-furrow to the north-east of Dove House Farm (Site 10) to the south-west of the study area. "Wibbersley" is believed to be a corruption of *Wigbeort's leah*. Historically, the area was included in the manor of Marple, located in the northern part of Macclesfield Forest, which was a hunting reserve established by the Earls of Chester around 1160 AD (Arrowsmith 1997). The suffix *-leah* refers to a clearing within a wood (Dodgson 1970, 282). The township of Disley to the south (*Destleg* in c 1251; OA North 2007), derives its name from the Old English suffix of *leah*, and an uncertain prefix of possibly *dystels* meaning a mound or heap (Mills 1991, 106). Turf Lea derives from the Old English for turf clearing and Marple is believed to derive from two Old English sources meaning boundary on the hill or boundary by the river (Dodgson 1970).

- 3.3.8 ***Post-medieval to Industrial Period:*** expansion and industrialisation during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries necessitated improved transport systems. The Buxton to Manchester road became a turnpike road early in 1725 (Marple Local History Society 1993, 53) and ran past Jackson's Quarry to the south of the study area to Disley (partly along the present A6). The road from Macclesfield to Stockport was turnpiked in 1762 (Calladine and Fricker 1993). The Peak Forest Canal Act was passed in 1794 (Hadfield and Biddle 1970, 306). It was originally intended that the canal (Site **01**) would terminate at Peak Forest where there was an extensive complex of limestone quarries (Scheduled Monument No. 35608; NGR SK 02347 82045). The Buxworth to Peak Forest section, however, was not built but instead was replaced by a tramway to avoid the construction of a significant number of locks.
- 3.3.9 The Upper Peak Forest Canal opened in 1797 and a year later, the lower level of the canal, from the Marple Aqueduct to Dunkinfield and the Portland Basin, was also opened (Nevell and Walker 2001, 49). The consulting engineers were Benjamin Outram and Thomas Brown. Besides transporting limestone from Derbyshire and lime from Oldknow's limekilns at Marple (NMR 78346; NGR 96285 88440), the Peak Forest Canal was also used to carry coal, cotton, building materials and factory-produced goods (Hadfield and Biddle 1970, 306-316). The chief promoter of the canal was Samuel Oldknow, who started his muslin factory at Stockport in 1785 and his cotton mill at Marple in 1790 (Pevsner 1971, 276). Although facing increased competition from the railways, it had a major influence on the location of industry and the accompanying urban growth. By the 1830s the canal was enjoying a period of sustained prosperity with rising traffic tonnage, as well as annual dividends being paid to shareholders (Nevell and Walker 2001, 51). In 1846 the canal was sold to the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne and Manchester Railway. The Peak Forest Canal was at first the most successful of the canals under railway ownership, the limestone business of the Doveholes quarries remaining profitable until the end of the nineteenth century (*op cit*, 52).
- 3.3.10 By 1883 the canal was under the ownership of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railway. Increasing industrialisation transformed the landscape from one of marginal agricultural subsistence to one of industrial prosperity. Within the study area and the aqueduct carries The Peak Forest Canal (Site **02**) to the south-west of Peers Cottage (Site **04**) and a swing bridge (Site **14**) to the east of the buildings of Turf Lea.



Plate 1: Grade II Listed aqueduct to the south-west of Peers Cottage

3.3.11 The Stanley Hall Aqueduct Site **02**) is a Grade II listed building constructed between 1794 and 1801, with alterations during the nineteenth century. The date of construction of the swing bridge (Site **14**) is not known but it does appear on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map, 1872. Peers Cottage (Site **04**) is also a Grade II listed building and has a datestone inscribed "1694". One of the bays of the house has a moulded stone lintel which is inscribed "*Peers swindels purchest this land and built this house in the yeare 1694*".



Plate 2: Peers Swindells Cottage, Turf Lea

3.3.12 From the mid-eighteenth to the mid-twentieth century industry in east Cheshire was dominated by textiles, in particular silk, although cotton spinning was established as an alternative during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Calladine and Fricker 1993). Coal was extracted in the area predominantly from shallow workings, bell pits and drift mines (Marple Local History Society 1993, 52) and stone was quarried in vast quantities for the construction of mills, houses and churches. A small number of quarries were owned by the townships for example Marple Bridge Quarry. Bricks were also produced locally, for example at the Klondike Brick Works, Rosehill, Marple. A coal wharf (Site **03**) was constructed, possibly during the early nineteenth century,

adjacent to the aqueduct (Site **02**). A building is shown in this location on the Marple tithe map of 1850 and a ‘crane’ is marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25” map, 1872, annotated as a ‘Coal Wharf’ on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps.

- 3.3.13 The presence of the canal resulted in the growth of the textile industry in the area and, in addition to several other mills in the township of Marple, Springwater Mill (Sites **11** and **12**) was established at Turf Lea, possibly constructed *c* 1790 around the same time as Strines Print Works, 0.5km to the east (Ashmore 1982).



Plate 3: Strines Printworks (no date)

- 3.3.14 Springwater Mill was situated at the upper end of a small wooded valley which descended into the Goyt Valley, near Strines Print Works. Stanleyhall Wood lies to the south, and the buildings of Turf Lea (Site **06**) to the north. The mill originated as a bone and madder grinding mill, probably linked to Strines Print Works as suppliers of red-madder dye (Ashmore 1989, 47). The dye was extracted from the roots of the madder plant and ground to a powder. The mill building was offered for letting on July 12, 1833 in the *Stockport Advertiser* and comprised a ‘bone and madder grinding mill, with steam engine, boiler, shafting, reservoir and a spring of water, one or two cottages adjoining thereto’. The building was two-storeys high, fourteenth yards long and twelve yards wide and housed a 10hp engine. Water was provided by a rock spring at forty gallons per minute. The property was listed as being near good roads and within a short distance from the Peak Forest Canal, and the premises declared to be well adapted for printing silks or bleaching purposes (Ashmore 1989, 47).
- 3.3.15 A Mr Thomas Bruce Jnr, of Marple, took the building and converted it into a calico printworks but business was short-lived and did not prosper. A sale notice of 15 April 1836 appeared in the *Stockport Advertiser* which read that Springwater Printworks was to be sold by auction and included “*all stock in trade, machinery and utensils and materials for the printing of calicoes*” from the machine room, dye house, print shop, drug room, edging room and colour shop. Another firm took the premises for printing but their occupation was also brief. On the 10 September 1836, also in the *Stockport Advertiser*, the “*Sale by Auction of Turf Lee Mill*” was offered that included the mill (Site **11**), buildings, reservoir and water privilege (Site **12**), which was used as a print works and was in the occupation of Messrs. Briar and Dutton. The sale also

included the steam apparatus and a variety of printing utensils and was described as in excellent condition and long established.

- 3.3.16 In 1849 another sale notice appeared in the Stockport Advertiser which stated that the premises was being used as a bleach works with a Mr James Cooper as tenant. In the 1851 Census records for Marple, James Cooper is listed as ‘Master Bleacher’ occupying one of three properties adjoining the mill under the heading ‘Bone Mill’. The two men listed as occupying the other two properties are also listed as ‘bleachers’ (Ashmore 1989, 48). In 1904 the property was offered for sale, again in the Stockport Advertiser, but the premises is referred to as ‘formerly used as a bleach works and known as Springwater Mill, now in a ruinous condition’.
- 3.3.17 In addition to the industrial activity within the study area is the small settlement of Turf Lea (Site **06**). This comprised Turf Lea Fold, Turf Lea Farm and, to the east, Slack Hall Farm (Site **05**).



Plate 4: Settlement at Turf Lea, Strines (c 1900)

3.4 MAP REGRESSION

- 3.4.1 *Burdett’s Map of Cheshire, 1770*: this mapping is small scale, and therefore shows little detail of the study area and has not been reproduced. The settlement of ‘*Turf Lee*’ is shown (Site **06**) comprising three buildings, along with the principal roads between Disley and Marple, although the road to Turf Lea terminates at the settlement. There is a building to the south, annotated as ‘*Standley*’, possible Stanley Hall as on subsequent maps.
- 3.4.2 *Swire and Hutching’s Map of the County Palatine of Chester, 1830*: this map is similar in detail to Burdett’s map. The settlement of ‘*Turf Lees*’ (Site **06**) has expanded since 1770 and comprises several additional structures. ‘*Slack*’ is also marked (Site **05**). The road shown on Burdett’s map that terminates at Turf Lee by this time runs from Marple to Stanley Hall, where a wooded area is depicted. The most obvious change to the study area is the construction of the Peak Forest Canal (Site **01**). Strines Printing Works is also shown to the east of the study area and has at least two waterwheels. Wibbersley Hall, not shown on the earlier map, is marked to the south of the study area.



Plate 5: Extract from Swire and Hutchings's Map of Cheshire, 1830

3.4.2 **Marple Tithe map, 1850:** the settlement of 'Turf Leys' (Site **06**) is depicted much as it is on the current mapping as a small settlement of approximately four structures, with two additional buildings to the north. Plot 1142 on the map is listed in the tithe apportionment as being a 'House, Outbuilding, Yard and Garden' and Plot 1140 as a 'House and Two Gardens'. Plot 1137 is listed as 'House and Garden'. 'Slack' (Site **05**) is also shown to the east comprising two structures on the north side of the road. The accompanying tithe apportionment lists the buildings as 'House, Barn, Shippon and Higher Meadow and road to Canal'. The section of canal running past Turf Leys and Slack is listed in the apportionment as Plot 1151 of 27 perches. The owner is the Peak Forest Canal Company and the occupier is listed as the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company. Across the canal, a long narrow stretch of water is depicted as Peeres Cottages (Site **04**), although no details are listed in the apportionment of the purpose of the feature. Sites **17** and **18**, an historic field boundary and two ponds are also depicted on the tithe map.

3.4.3 To the north of the main complex at 'Turf Leys' two buildings are shown as Plots 1140 and 1142. The apportionment lists these buildings as owned by Peter Pownall and occupied by John Beaumont. Both are listed as houses with gardens and outbuildings. Within the main complex of buildings at Turf Lea, two occupiers are listed in the apportionment, again with two main buildings

and gardens and the building in Field 1131 is listed as a shippon.



Plate 6: Extract from Marple Tithe map, 1850

- 3.4.4 A building is also marked along the road to the south of Turf Lea, listed in the tithe apportionment as Plot 1130; *'Cottages and Yard'*. A small square building is shown adjacent to the canal, which is possibly the coal wharf (Site **03**). The tithe apportionment lists the property as a *'House'* with the occupier as *'Charles Robinson and Co.'*, which suggests some form of trade or industry taking place. To the south-west of Slack Farm, Plot 1156 (Site **21**) is listed as *'Sawpit Knoll and Road'* perhaps suggestive of former activity in the area. To the west of this site, across the road, Plot 1129 (Site **07**) is listed as *'Brick Kiln Field'*, again, perhaps indicative of former activity in the area.
- 3.4.5 The road from Turf Lea leads south to the site of Springwater Mill. In the tithe apportionment the site comprises *'Two Houses and Gardens'* to the north of the mill and a *'Mill and Pond'* (Sites **11** and **12**) situated on the northern boundary of Stanleyhall Wood. The owner and occupier of the site are listed as *'James Cooper'*. Immediately to the east of the mill complex is a plot of land (Plot 1164) listed as under the ownership of the *'Surveyors of the Highways'* and is named *'Pott Lane and Waste'*. Peers Cottage is also shown (Site **04**) with a narrow stretch of water to the north of the buildings.
- 3.4.6 **Ordnance Survey first edition 25" to 1 mile map, 1872 (Fig 3):** this mapping is similar to the tithe map, but does provide additional details of features within the study area. *'Turflee'* (Site **06**) is shown but the layout of the buildings is unchanged, excluding two additional features. The first is a square feature at the entrance to the fold to the east of the farm (Site **19**), the second is a rectangular building aligned north-east/south-west, again on the eastern side of the farm (Site **16**). The *'Swing Bridge'* is marked (Site **14**) and a *'Boat House'* on the western bank of the canal is also shown (Site **13**). *'Peer-res'* cottages (Site **04**) are marked but the long, narrow stretch of water shown on the tithe is no longer present.

- 3.4.7 The coal wharf (Site **03**) is shown with the addition of a ‘Crane’. The building shown on the tithe has been expanded and an additional small building constructed at the western end. The track that leads past Peers Cottage also crosses under the canal aqueduct (Site **02**) and passes the coal wharf to join Turf Lea Road to the west, which provided access to both the settlement at Turf Lea and Springwater mill to the south.
- 3.4.8 Springwater Mill (Sites **11** and **12**) is marked as ‘Disused’. However, during the time between publication of the tithe map and the Ordnance Survey First Edition, a period of twenty-two years, the mill had been extended with additional structures, a chimney and tanks. Immediately to the south, the parish boundary is shown (Site **15**), following the perimeter of Stanleyhall Wood.
- 3.4.9 **Ordnance Survey 25”to 1 mile map, 1898 (Fig 4):** some changes are evident within the settlement of Turf Lea (*Turflee*). The rectangular structure aligned north/south on the western side of the road to the north of the main complex has been demolished. The rectangular structure on the eastern side of the road has been extended to form an L-shaped building and a small structure constructed to the south of this building. Site **19** is no longer present at the entrance to the fold. The ‘Coal Wharf’ is marked but without the ‘Crane’ and with the addition of a small square structure to the west of the main building. The lane that leads past Peers Cottages is now clearly marked running west to Turf Lea Road.
- 3.4.10 A number changes are evident at the Springwater Mill complex (Sites **11** and **12**). The main building has either been demolished or at least was no longer roofed and the cottages have been demolished, although the chimney is still marked
- 3.4.11 **Ordnance Survey 25”to 1 mile map, 1909 (Fig 5):** there have been several changes in the study area since publication of the previous map. None of the buildings within the Springwater mill complex (Sites **11** and **12**) are extant, except for the chimney. The coal wharf (Site **03**) is unchanged. An additional building has been constructed at ‘Slack Hall’ (Site **05**) although there had been no major changes to the settlement of ‘*Turflee*’. Between 1850 and 1909 there had been very few changes to the field pattern within the study area. Only a single historic field boundary had been changed (Site **17**), shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition of 1872 but removed by the 1898 edition.
- 3.4.12 **Current Mapping:** the modern Ordnance Survey mapping shows relatively little change within the study area. Buildings have been erected on the former site of Springwater Mill (Sites **11** and **12**) and the coal wharf (Site **03**) is no longer shown. The layout of the buildings at Turf Lea Fold (Site **06**) has been altered and there is an additional building at Slack Hall Farm (Site **05**). The buildings on Turf Lea Road are marked as Richmond Terrace. Peers Cottages (Site **04**) are still shown, as is the swing bridge (Site **14**), and the parish boundary (Site **15**) is unchanged.

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site Name	Peak Forest Canal
Site number	01
NGR	SJ 9431 9525 (point)
HER no	6371.1.0
Site Type	Canal
Period	Industrial
Statutory Designation	-
Source	GMHER
Description	The canal was constructed between 1794 and 1805. Although originally planned as a branch of the Ashton Canal, this canal soon became independent. The cost of construction was 177,000 pounds, and it was built to carry limestone and coal. The canal was also built to link with the limestone quarries near Doveholes, Derbyshire. It was sold in 1848 to the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne and Manchester Railway Company.
Assessment	The site lies within the route of the proposed pipeline route but will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Aqueduct south-west of Peers Cottages
Site number	02
NGR	SJ 9695 8608
HER no	11984.1.0
Site Type	Aqueduct
Period	Industrial
Statutory Designation	Grade II Listed building (441851)
Source	GMHER
Description	The aqueduct was built between 1794 and 1801 with alterations in the nineteenth century. The engineers were Benjamin Outram and Thomas Brown. The aqueduct is constructed of dressed stone with a skew segmental arch and rock-faced voussoirs. It has concave retaining walls with a parapet to one side only and two rock-faced bands, rounded copings and rock-faced square terminating piers.
Assessment	The site lies within the route of the proposed pipeline may be affected by the works.

Site Name	Coal Wharf, Peak Forest Canal
Site number	03
NGR	SJ 96944 86073 (point)
HER no	13325.1.0
Site Type	Canal Wharf
Period	Industrial
Statutory Designation	-
Source	GMHER
Description	The remains of a coal wharf enclosed by a ruinous stone wall which stands to a height of 2m. Beam holes, possibly associated with this structure, are visible in the west elevation of the canal aqueduct. Structures on Swire and Hutching's map of 1830 are not clear. Buildings are also shown on the Marple Tithe map of 1850 and on subsequent historic Ordnance Survey maps.
Assessment	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected by the works.

Site Name	Peers Cottage
Site number	04
NGR	SJ 9706 8614 (point)

HER no	7417.1.0
Site Type	Plaque/House
Period	Post-medieval
Statutory Designation	Grade II Listed building (441866)
Source	GMHER
Description	An extant house with a datestone of “1694”. Constructed of coursed rubble with a graduated stone roof. The house is single-depth with five bays, two storeys and a baffle entry. A door in bay three has a moulded stone lintel and an inscribed stone reading “Peers swindels purchest this land and built this house in the yeare 1694”.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Slack Hall Farm
Site number	05
NGR	SJ 96779 86245
HER no	13324.1.0
Site Type	Farmhouse, Farm, and Farm Building
Period	Industrial
Statutory Designation	-
Source	GMHER
Description	The Swire and Hutching’s map of 1830 shows buildings at this location with the name “Slack”. By the Ordnance Survey 6” First Edition of 1871-72 it is named “Slack Hall”. The house is low and of two-storeys with a symmetrical façade, rendered with a central door and porch.
Assessment	The site lies to the north-west of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Turf Lee Settlement
Site number	06
NGR	SJ 9670 8620 (point)
HER no	2821.1.0
Site Type	Settlement
Period	Post-medieval
Statutory Designation	-
Source	GMHER
Description	Turf Lee is Old English for “turf clearing”. Turf Lea Fold has a long low two-storey range on the south-west of the site with a rendered façade. The southern half has mullioned windows and has a datestone that is not clearly legible but appears to read ‘S/R S/1753 (or 1759)’. A modern bungalow has replaced a former building to the east. To the north, Turf Lea farmhouse is stone-built of two-storeys with a symmetrical façade and is dated to the late nineteenth century. To the rear is a single-storey, L-shaped outbuilding shown on the Marple tithe map of 1850.
Assessment	The site lies to the north-west of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Brick Kiln Field (site of)
Site number	07
NGR	SJ 96700 86061 (point)
HER no	6371.1.0
Site Type	Brick Kiln/Brick Field (documentary evidence)
Period	Industrial?
Statutory Designation	-
Source	GMHER

Description 'Brick Kiln Field' is named on the 1850 Marple tithe award.
Assessment The site lies to the west of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name **Oval earthwork North of Stanleyhall Wood**
Site number **08**
NGR SJ 96950 85937
HER no 13446.1.0
Site Type Hollow
Period Unknown
Statutory Designation -
Source GMHER
Description An oval-shaped earthwork consisting of a wide depression (c 40m wide) with a possible bank to the east. It lies in the newly planted woodland to the north of Stanleyhall wood.
Assessment The site lies to the south of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name **Sub-rectangular and Linear Cropmarks in Field South of Turf Lea Fold**
Site number **09**
NGR SJ 96729 85937
HER no 13445.1.0
Site Type Linear system/sub-rectangular enclosure
Period Unknown
Statutory Designation -
Source GMHER
Description Various cropmarks including linear and sub-rectangular features (6m by 7m) in a field to the south-east of Turf Lea.
Assessment The site lies to the west of the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected by the works.

Site Name **Wide Ridge and Furrow with Field Boundary in Fields East of Dove House Farm**
Site number **10**
NGR SJ 96616 85758
HER no 13444.1.0
Site Type Boundary/Ridge and Furrow
Period Medieval
Statutory Designation -
Source GMHER
Description Wide ridge and furrow (5m plus) aligned south-west/north-east of Dove House Farm. A field boundary or headland runs north-west to south-east across the western edge of the site.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed route and should not be affected by the works.

Site Name **Springwater Mill**
Site number **11**
NGR SJ 96781 85832
HER no 2832.1.0
Site Type Bone Mill/Colour mill/house/millstone/steam engine/chimney/calico printing works/bleach works
Period Industrial
Statutory Designation -

Source	GMHER
Description	The mill was probably built as a bone mill and madder grinding mill serving Strines Print Works, and perhaps contemporary dating from around 1790. The mill was advertised in 1833 as a two-storey building of fourteen by twelve yards with a 10hp steam engine. The mill was spring-fed and had one or two associated cottages. The mill was used for calico printing and later converted to bleaching. By 1851 there were three cottages associated with the site and by 1904 the mill was described as being in a ruinous condition. In 1978 visible remains comprised a mill dam, a swampy area which was the mil pond, a square stone chimney up the slope, and various ruined buildings and walls. Some buildings have been adopted for farming purposes in recent times, and additional rough buildings have been built on the site. Two millstones lay by a path near the canal. The detached chimney was still standing on the site in 2005 and appeared as described by Ashmore (1989, 47-8).
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Springwater Mill Pond
Site number	12
NGR	SJ 96744 85821 (point)
HER no	2832.1.1
Site Type	Mill Dam/Mill Pond
Period	Industrial
Statutory Designation	-
Source	GMHER
Description	The mill pond and dam serving Springwater Mill (Site 11) which was probably built as a bone and madder grinding mil serving Strines Print Works. In 1978 the visible remains of water management comprised the mill dam and swampy area which was the site of the former mill pond. Modern mapping shows marshland in the area of the former mill pond.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Boat House
Site number	13
NGR	SJ 9690 8614
HER no	-
Site Type	Boat House
Period	Industrial
Statutory Designation	-
Source	Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map, 1872
Description	A boathouse, which is shown on the 1872 Ordnance Survey map but is not marked on either the 1898 or 1909 25" Ordnance Survey maps.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Swing Bridge
Site number	14
NGR	SJ 9691 8628
HER no	-
Site Type	Bridge
Period	Industrial
Statutory Designation	-
Source	Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map, 1872
Description	A swing bridge annotated as 'wooden' on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map, 1872 and present on the subsequent second and third editions.

Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

Site Name **Boundary (Parish)**
Site number **15**
NGR SJ 9695 8582 (point)
HER no
Site Type Boundary
Period Unknown
Statutory Designation -
Source First Edition Ordnance Survey 25" map, 1872
Description The parish boundary between Stockport parish Disley parish.
Assessment The site lies outside the route and should not be affected by the works

Site Name **Building Turf Lea Farm**
Site number **16**
NGR SJ 9663 8621
HER no -
Site Type Structure
Period Industrial
Statutory Designation -
Source Ordnance Survey 25" map, 1872, 1898 and 1909 Editions
Description A rectangular building aligned north-west/south-east, in field immediately to the east of 'Turflee', present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.
Assessment The site lies outside the route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name **Field boundary**
Site number **17**
NGR SJ 9659 8617
HER no -
Site Type Boundary
Period Unknown
Statutory Designation -
Source Ordnance Survey 25" map, 1872, 1898 and 1909 Editions
Description A field shown on the First Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1872 to the west of 'Turflee' no longer marked on the 1898 edition.
Assessment The site lies outside the route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name **Ponds (site of)**
Site number **18**
NGR SJ 9655 8614
HER no
Site Type Pond
Period Unknown
Statutory Designation -
Source Marple Tithe map, 1850; Ordnance Survey 25" map, 1872, 1898 and 1909 Editions
Description The site of two ponds shown on the First Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1872, to the west of 'Turflee' not shown on later maps.
Assessment The site lies outside the route and may not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Building
Site number	19
NGR	SJ 9670 8616
HER no	
Site Type	Structure
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	-
Source	Ordnance Survey 25" map, 1872, 1898 and 1909 Editions
Description	A building shown on the First Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1872, to the east of 'Turflee' adjacent to the entrance to the fold but no longer shown on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map.
Assessment	The site lies outside the route and will not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Peak Forest Canal
Site number	20
NGR	Centred SJ 9611 8872
HER no	DGM1324
Site Type	Conservation Area
Period	Industrial
Statutory Designation	
Source	GMHER
Description	Canal constructed 1794-1805 (see Site 01).
Assessment	A section of the canal lies within the proposed pipeline route but should not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Sawpit Knoll
Site number	21
NGR	SJ 9677 8613
HER no	-
Site Type	Placename
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	-
Source	Maple Tithe plan and Apportionment, 1850
Description	A fieldname listed in the tithe apportionment perhaps indicative of former activity within the field.
Assessment	The site lies outside the route and should not be affected by the works.

Site Name	Pott Lane, Turf Lea
Site number	22
NGR	SJ 9691 8584
HER no	-
Site Type	Placename
Period	Unknown
Statutory Designation	-
Source	Maple Tithe plan and Apportionment, 1850
Description	The name of a lane adjacent to Springwater Mill.
Assessment	The site lies outside the route and should not be affected by the works.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 SYNTHESIS

- 5.1.1 In total 22 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area as a result of the desk-based research, thirteen of which (Sites **01-13**) had been previously recorded by the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record. The identified sites included the Peak Forest Canal (Site **01**), two Grade II Listed Buildings (Sites **02** and **04**), farm buildings (Sites **05**, **06**, **16** and **19**), a coal wharf (Site **03**), a mill complex (Site **11** and **12**), a series of undated earthworks (Sites **08-09**) and medieval ridge and furrow. Seven sites were identified as a result of consultation of the historic maps, including a field name (Site **07**), a boat house (Site **13**), a swing bridge (Site **14**), two structures (Sites **16** and **19**), a field boundary (Site **17**) and a collection of ponds (Site **18**).
- 5.1.2 The research has identified the potential for archaeological remains in the vicinity of the coal wharf (Site **03**). Consultation of the historic maps revealed changes to the layout and buildings of the wharf from the early nineteenth to twentieth centuries. It is possible that any existing above ground remains associated with the coal wharf (Site **03**) or as yet unknown below ground 5.1.3
- 5.1.3 The section of the proposed pipeline subject to archaeological monitoring follows the course of a track under the Peak Forest Canal and excluding the coal wharf (Site **03**), it is unlikely that any of the remaining sites will be affected by the scheme.

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Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25" map Cheshire Sheet XX.10, 1909

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7. ILLUSTRATIONS

7.1 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Gazetteer Sites Plan

Figure 3: First Edition Ordnance Survey 25” to one mile map, Sheet XX.10, 1872

Figure 4: First Edition Ordnance Survey 25” to one mile map, Sheet XX.10, 1898

Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey 25” to one mile map, SheetXX.10, 1909

7.2 LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Grade II Listed aqueduct to the south-west of Peers Cottage

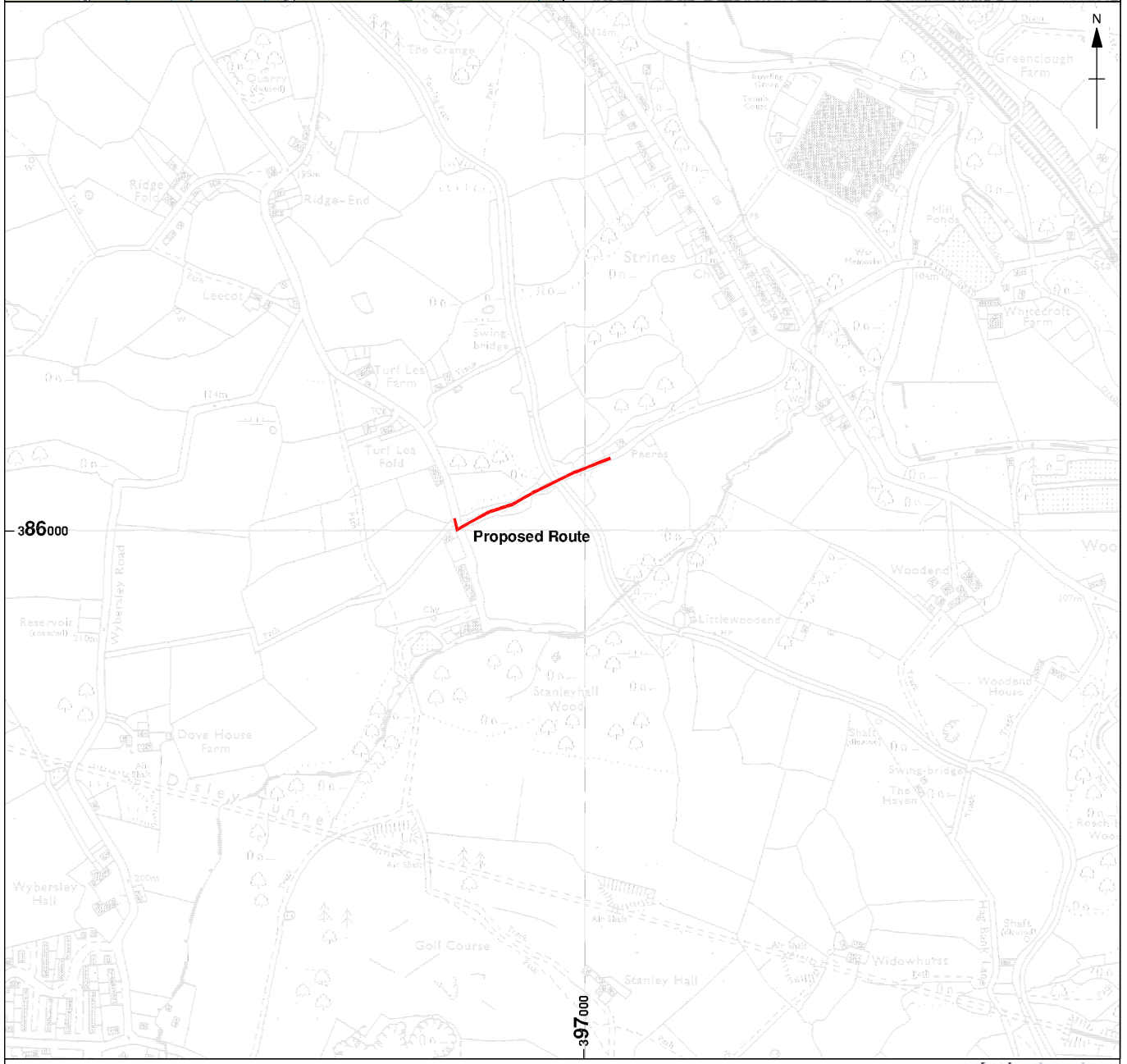
Plate 2: Peers Cottages, Turf Lea

Plate 3: Strines Printworks (no date)

Plate 4: Settlement at Turf Lea, Strines (c 1900)

Plate 5: Extract from Swire and Hutching’s Map of Cheshire, 1830

Plate 6: Extract from Marple Tithe map, 1850



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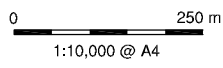


Figure 1: Site location

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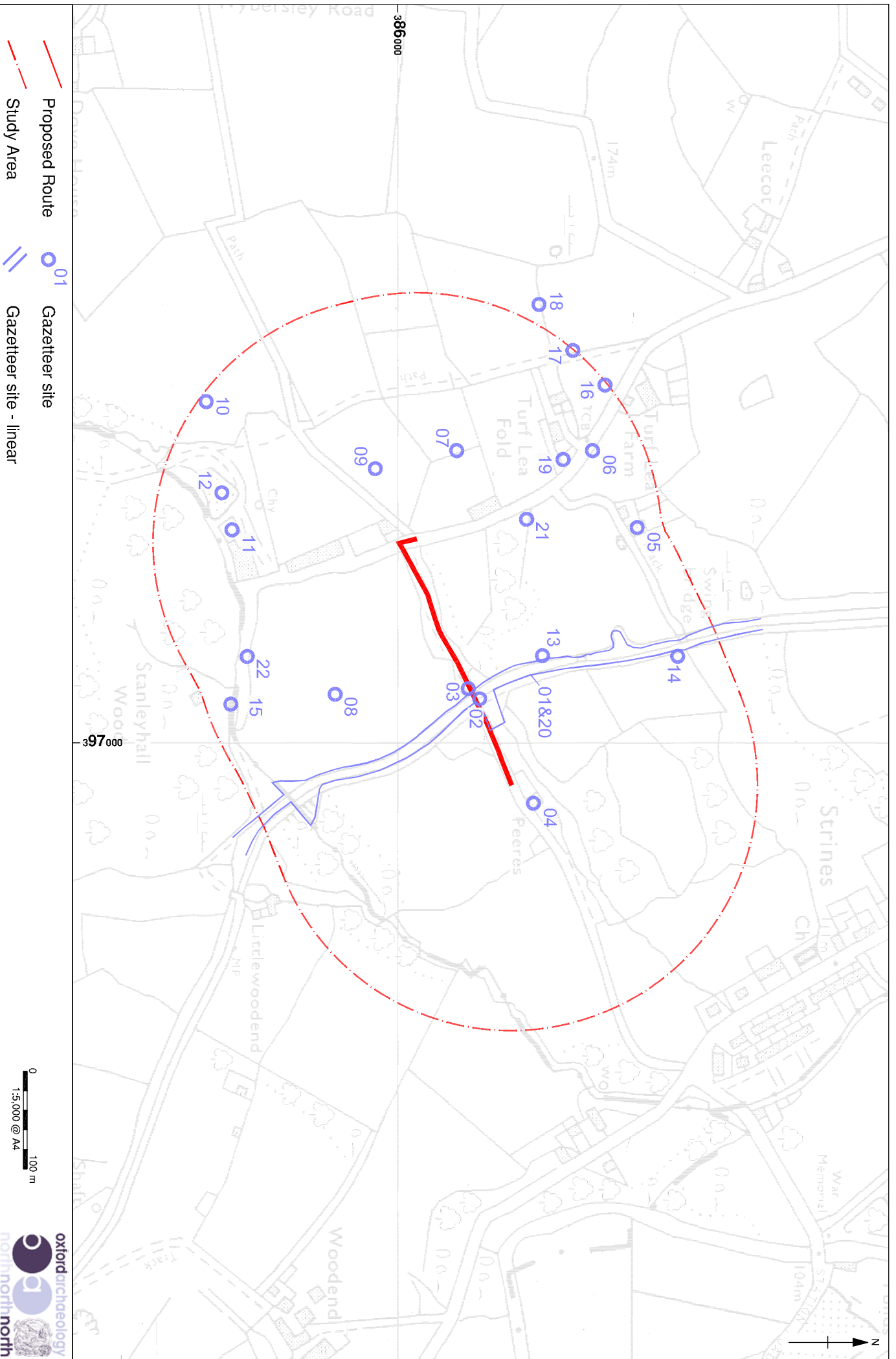


Figure 2: Gazetteer sites plan

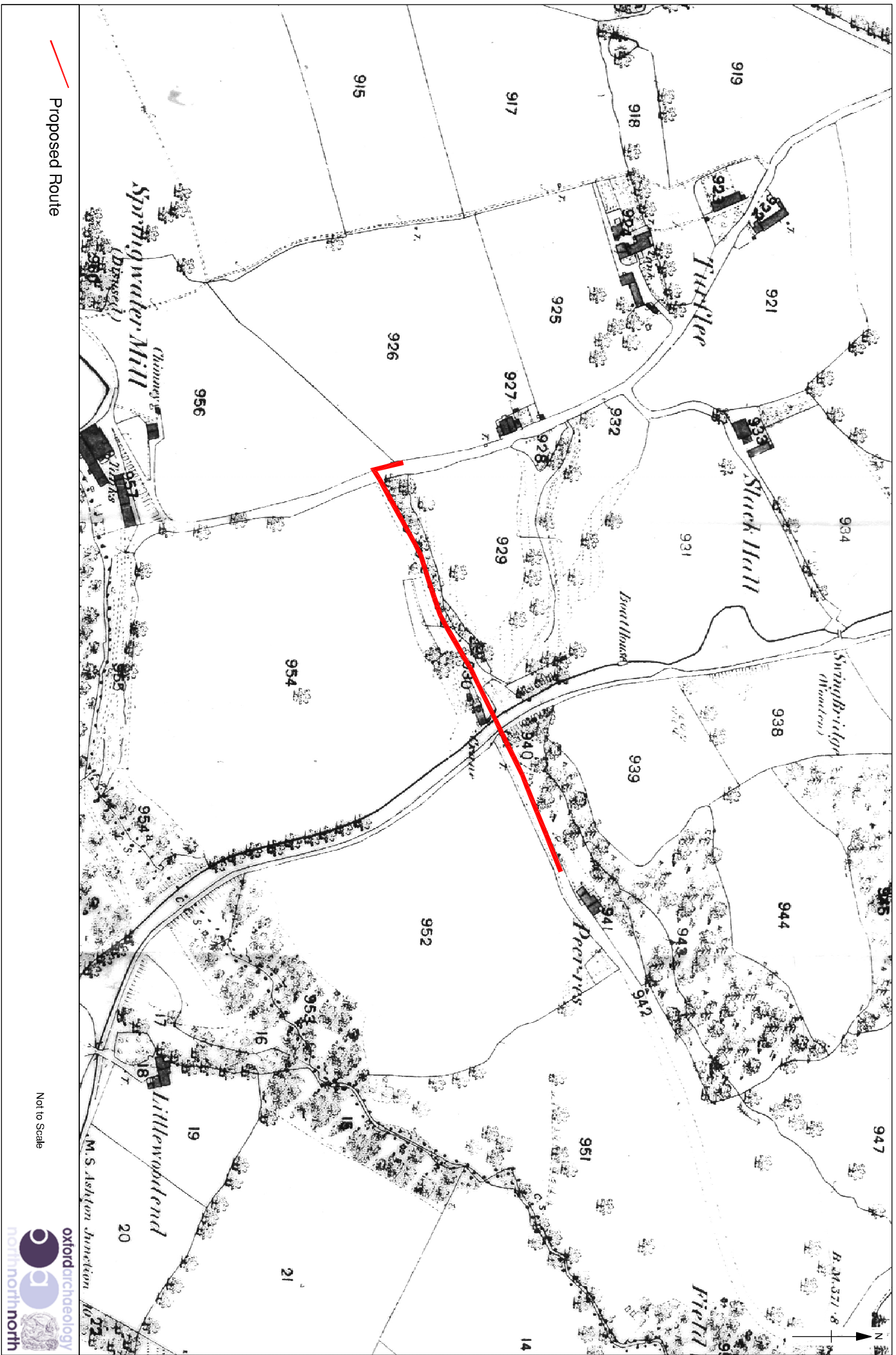


Figure 3: First Edition Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map, 1872

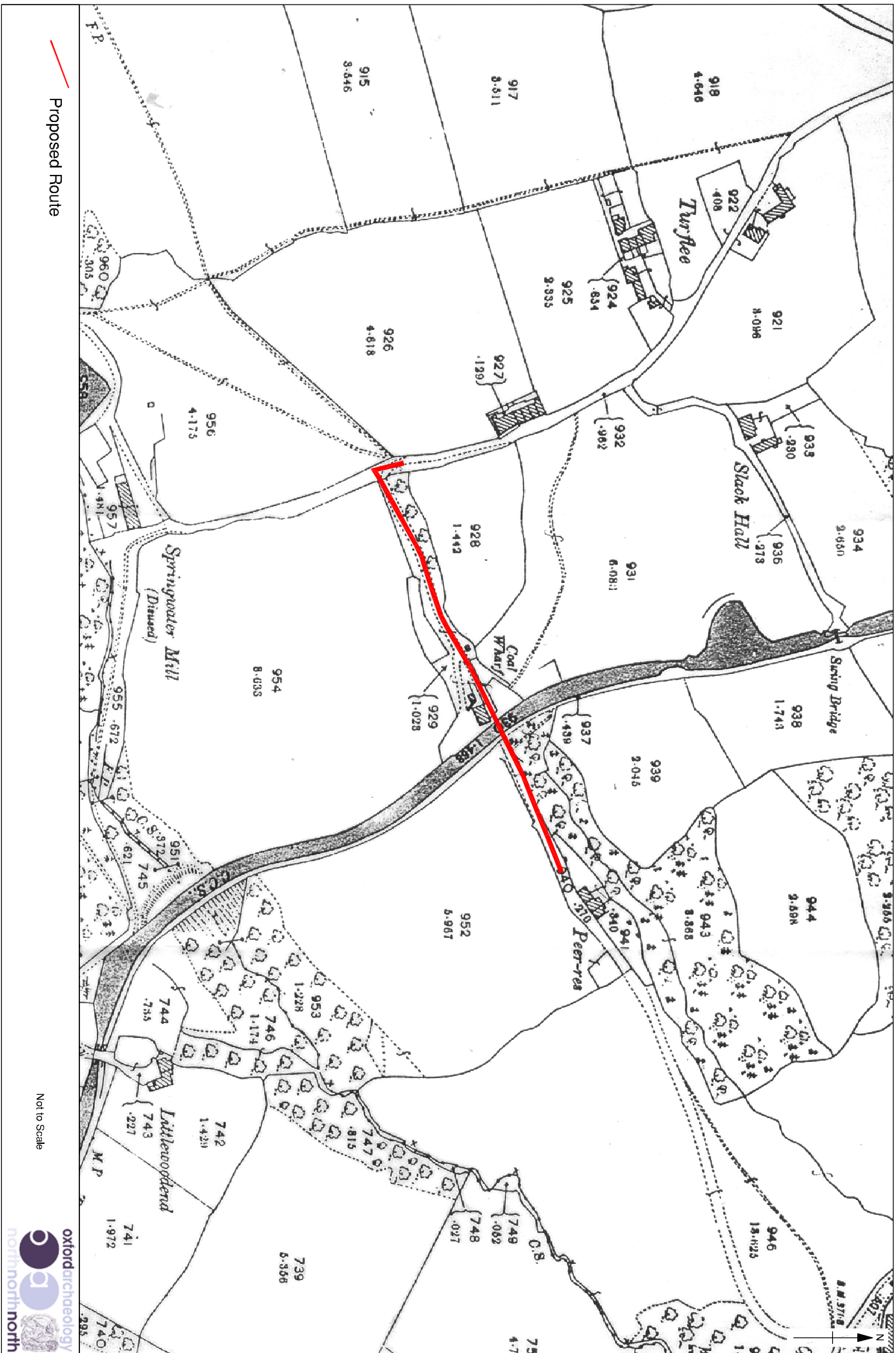


Figure 4: Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map, 1898

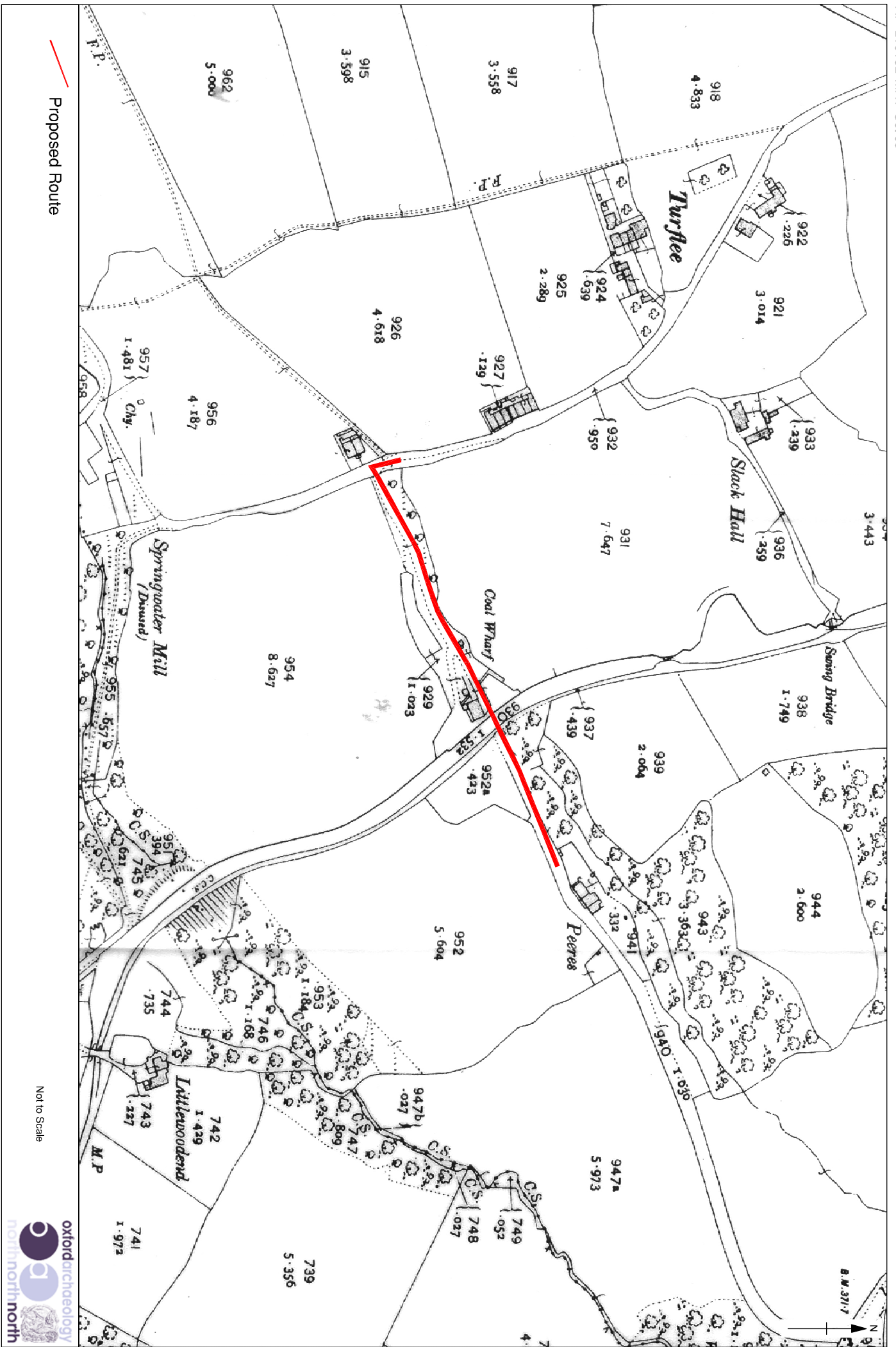


Figure 5: Third Edition Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map, 1909

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

LOCATION: Turf Lea, Stockport

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT: WASTE WATER PIPELINE

NGR: SJ969860

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: Stockport MBC

ISSUED BY: A. M. MYERS (Assistant County Archaeologist)

ISSUED TO: Lee Dymond (United Utilities)

DATE: 21ST JULY 2009

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document is a brief for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken in connection with the groundworks for the proposed waste water pipeline.

1.2 From this brief a written scheme of investigation or specification for the watching brief will be prepared by the appointed archaeological contractor.

1.3 The scheme of investigation will be submitted for approval in advance of the commencement of work.

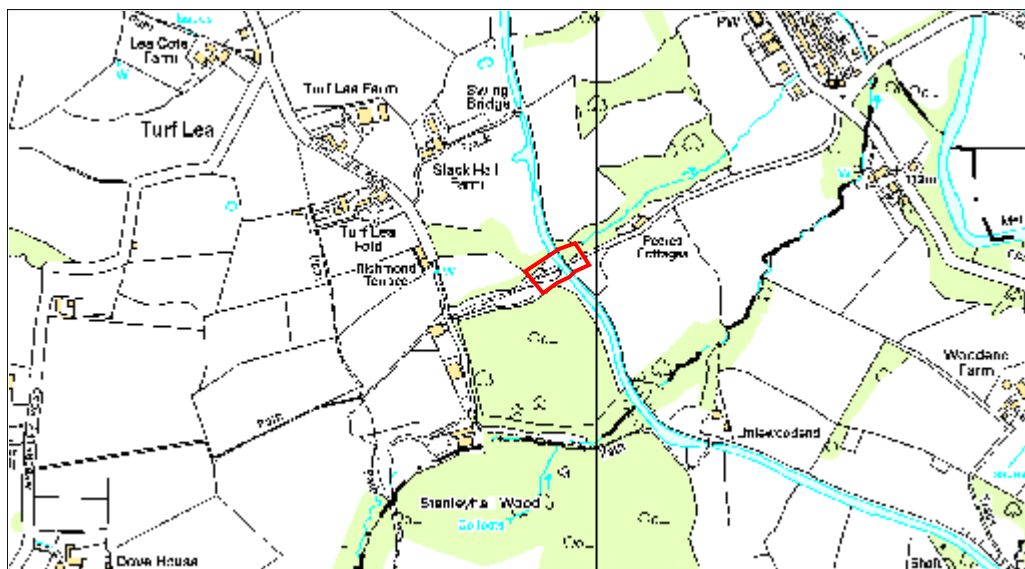


Fig.1: Site Location (red boundary)

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 No desk-based assessment is available for this site.

2.2 United Utilities require the excavation of a trench for the installation of a waste water pipe running from Turf Lea to Stockport. A section of this route requires that an archaeological watching brief be maintained (fig.1).

2.3 In the vicinity of the watching brief (fig. 2) the route of the pipeline runs along the line of the track under a grade II listed aqueduct (HER11984.1.0: LB Ref 441851) “Aqueduct SW of Peers Cottages, Peak Forest Canal, Marple” which carries the Peak Forest Canal (HER6371.1.0). The canal and aqueduct were designed and constructed by Benjamin Outram and Thomas Brown engineers between 1794 and 1805 to carry limestone and coal. The canal links with the large limestone quarries near Dove Holes in Derbyshire. The aqueduct is constructed in dressed stone with a skew segmental arch and rock-faced voussoirs. It has concave retaining walls with a parapet to one side only. There are 2 rock-faced bands, rounded copings and rock-faced square terminating piers. The canal is a designated conservation area.

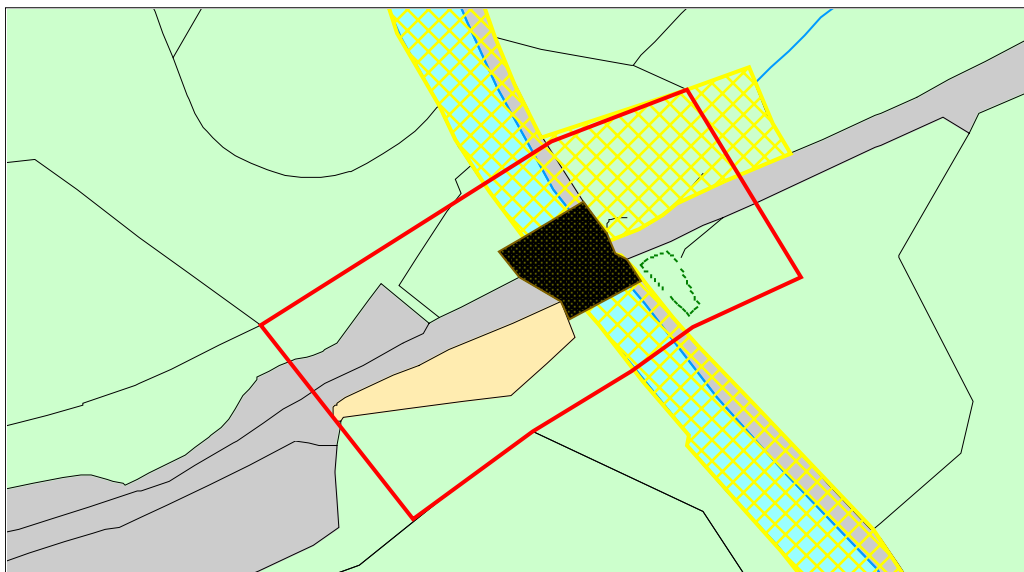


Fig. 2: Location of the conservation area (yellow) and listed building (red)

2.4 On the west side of the aqueduct a coal wharf was established either side of the track that runs under the canal. The 25” Ordnance survey map of 1872 clearly shows a building and a crane (fig.3).

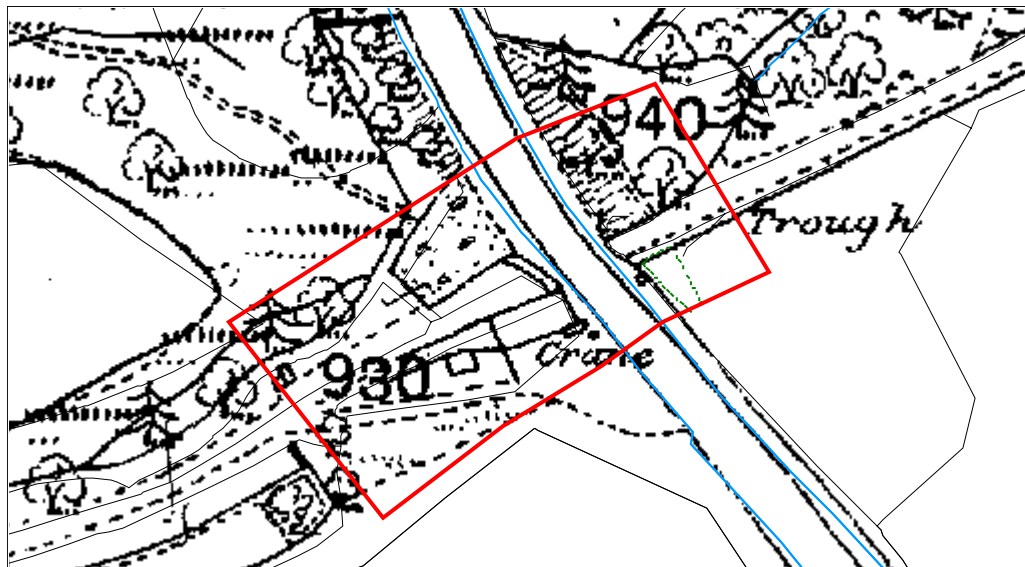


Fig. 3: Ordnance Survey 25" 1872

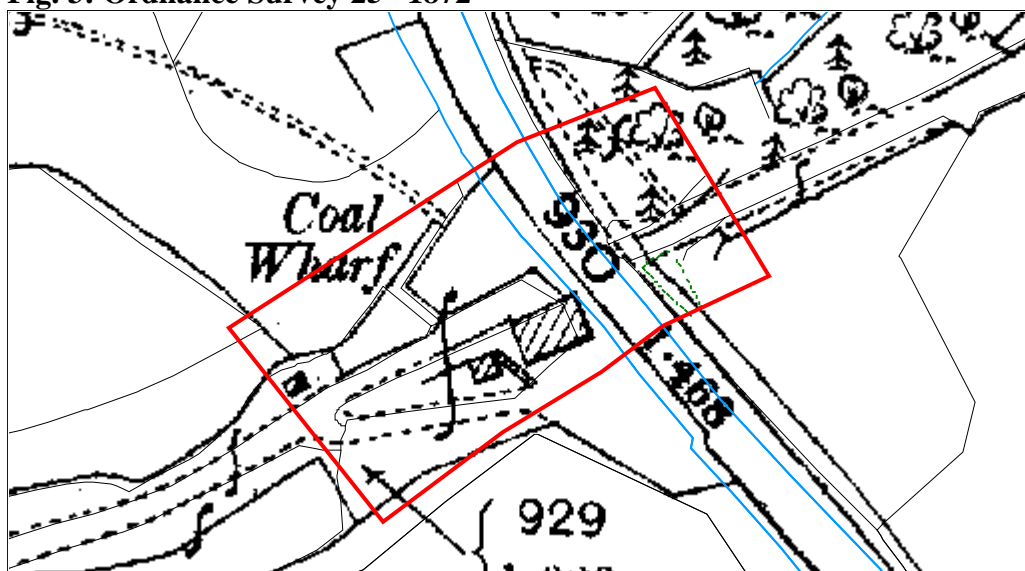


Fig.4 Ordnance Survey 25" 1897

2.5 The 25" Ordnance Survey mapping of 1897 shows how a larger building had been constructed on the south-side of the track, adjacent to the aqueduct, while a smaller building or structure appears for the first time at the west end of the site on the north side of the track. By then the whole site is labelled "Coal Wharf". The wharf remained as such well into the twentieth century.

3. WATCHING BRIEF: APPROACH

3.1 Discussions with United Utilities have established the main heritage concerns as being,

- i) avoiding damage to the listed aqueduct
- ii) avoiding unnecessary damage to any physical remains (buried or surface) of the coal wharf.

3.2 It has been agreed that during the excavation of the trench (fig. 5):

- i) the trench will be hand-dug between chainage 480 – 510 (under the aqueduct and through the majority of the coal wharf
- ii) the trench beneath the aqueduct will be kept to a depth of 600mm with a width of 450mm and will avoid the foundations and supporting tunnel walls of the aqueduct.
- iii) heavy machinery or plant will not be used between chainage 480 and 510
- iv) vehicle turning and/ or small materials storage may take place at chainage 522, but only if ground churning or rutting can be avoided.
- v) a watching brief is maintained between chainage 480 and 550

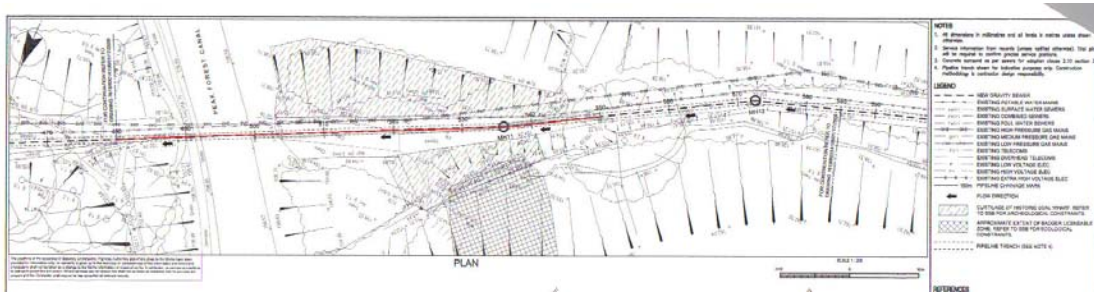


Fig. 5 Watching brief chainage 480 – 550 (red)

3.3 Should any historic features or layers be exposed the archaeological contractor should be afforded sufficient time to clean, excavate, sample and record the archaeology.

3.4 The watching brief will not include excavations beyond the lines of the trench unless this is done by prior agreement with United Utilities and the Assistant County Archaeologist.

3.5 All investigation and recording of archaeological features and deposits should be carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. The contractor will be expected to abide by the Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

3.6 The watching brief will include monitoring of the listed aqueduct, to ensure that no damage is done, and of the ground surface in and around chainage 522 to ensure that ground disturbance caused by vehicles turning and/ or materials storage is kept to a minimum.

3.7 If any damage or threat of damage to the aqueduct is identified the appointed archaeological contractor should immediately inform United Utilities and the Assistant County Archaeologist. All excavation work in the vicinity of the aqueduct should, in these circumstances, be stopped until the problem has been addressed and resolved with the agreement of all parties.

3.8 If excessive ground surface disturbance is being caused by vehicles turning at or around chainage 522 then the appointed archaeological contractor should immediately inform United Utilities and the Assistant County Archaeologist.

4. MONITORING

4.1 During the course of the watching brief it is anticipated the Assistant County Archaeologist may wish to undertake monitoring visits.

4.2 The appointed archaeological contractor will need to provide at least one week's advanced warning of when the watching brief will commence. A contact name and number for staff on-site will be required.

4.3 In particular, should significant archaeological deposits be encountered they should immediately inform the Assistant County Archaeologist and arrange for a site visit.

5. Finds

5.1 Artefact collection policy should be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. Discarded artefactual materials should be described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field.

5.2 Analysis of finds will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists.

5.3 Retained finds should be cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials, as appropriate, for long term storage.

6. Human Remains

6.1 In the unlikely event of human remains being encountered site works will cease and the Coroner's office notified. Such remains will remain *in situ* until authorised to continue by the Coroner and a licence obtained from the Home Office.

6.2 The relevant coroner's contact details are:

John S Pollard
South Manchester Coroner
10 Greek Street
Stockport
SK3 8AB

Telephone: 0161 476 0971

6.3 Analysis of any human remains will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists.

7. Watching Brief: Outputs

7.1 The preparation of the watching brief report should follow the guidelines published by the Institute of Field Archaeology.

7.2 Upon completion of the watching brief a full report will be produced and copies submitted to the Local Planning Authority, the Assistant County Archaeologist and the HER.

7.3 The report should include as a minimum,

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the watching brief
- Methodology
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusion, including a confidence statement
- Supporting illustrations at appropriate scales
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts, ecofacts and structural data.
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- A copy of this brief

7.4 Arrangements should be made from the outset of the project for the archive, consisting of original drawings, drawn plans, photographs, notes, copies of the final watching brief report along with the finds and an index to the archive to be deposited in the relevant museum.

8. Health and Safety

8.1 The archaeologists operating on site will naturally operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

8.2 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms..All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).