



Dunham Tank to Knutsford Pipeline, Cheshire

Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey Report



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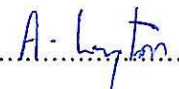
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SUMMARY

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), Cheshire Historic Environment Record 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 total, 139 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area during the desk-based assessment, and all had been previously recorded in either the Cheshire or Greater Manchester HER. One site, (Site **129**), a motte and bailey fortification, was designated a Scheduled Monument, whilst forty-two listed buildings were also identified within the study area, though these were not included within the gazetteer.

The 139 identified sites included both potential Palaeolithic and Neolithic site (Sites **99, 103**), as well as eight confirmed Bronze Age sites, comprising six ring ditches (Sites **104, 105, 106, 109, 110, 111**), a findspot (Site **119**) and a cremation burial (Site **124**). In addition, there were five Roman sites, of which four were associated with the route of the Chester to Manchester Road (Sites **112, 126, 127, 130**), whilst the fifth (Site **128**) was the findspot of an amphora handle. The medieval period was well represented with 13 sites, the most significant being the Scheduled Monument at Watch Hill (Greater Manchester HER 1.1.0); a motte and bailey fortification reputedly dating to the baronial rebellion against Henry II in 1173.

The post-medieval period had 68 sites, which were predominantly former historic fields or cottages and farms, whilst the industrial period was more varied, featuring 35 sites, including boundaries (Sites **08, 13, 33, 37**), woodland management (Sites **41, 45, 53, 70**), and a Wesleyan Chapel and attached graveyard (Sites **117** and **118** respectively). In addition, three modern sites were encountered comprising a Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post (Site **09**), a Second World War US Army base which later became a German PoW Camp (Site **137**), and a water tower (Site **139**). A further five sites (Sites **100, 102, 121, 122, 133**) have not been ascribed a period due to insufficient data in their respective HER entries.

A walkover survey was also commissioned to compliment the desk-based assessment, in order to establish the existence of any currently unknown sites and visible features relating to sites that had been identified solely by the analysis of the map regression. The walkover survey was undertaken by OA North in September 2008, but no additional sites were identified

If the pipeline remains within the confines of the proposed route, then thirty-four of the sites in the study area have the potential to be affected by the groundworks. All of these sites have been included in the Historic Environment Records of either Cheshire or Greater Manchester (Sites **09, 16, 17, 18, 22, 27, 58, 35, 44, 46, 47, 48, 52, 53, 55, 60, 61, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, 89, 101, 105, 106, 113, 116, 117, 120, 130, 132, 134** and **137**), which gives them a regional or county-level significance.

While the pipeline follows the course of the main roads in the area, it is unlikely to have any significant effect on any archaeological deposits, as these will have already been disturbed by the road scheme itself. However, if the pipeline is to be laid in the fields adjacent to the road, then the potential for damage to the identified sites highlighted above or hitherto unknown sites, is increased significantly.

Therefore, it is recommended that a permanent-presence watching brief should be maintained during all ground disturbing activities on the line of Site **130**, the Roman road (the modern Chester Road). This would ensure that no hitherto buried features or artefacts of significance are lost during groundworks. In addition, Site **44**, a historic field and former farmhouse will require a trial trench. No other sites require archaeological investigation, whilst the pipeline remains within the highway. Needless to say, the laying of pipeline within adjacent fields would then require a significant revision of these recommendations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Robert Edwards at Cheshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), the staff at Cheshire County Record Office in Chester, Elizabeth Chantler at Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU), the staff at Greater Manchester County Record Office, and Jamie Lund at the National Trust.

Chris Ridings undertook the desk-based assessment and William Gardner undertook the walkover survey. The report was written by Chris Ridings and William Gardner, 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 13.5km. Following recommendations made by the Cheshire County Council Historic Environment Officer, United Utilities commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Historic Environment Records (HER) in both Cheshire and Greater Manchester, the County Record Offices in Chester and Manchester, and the archives and library held at OA North. This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment in the form of a short document, outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and significance, and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development. The significance criteria detailed in PPG16 (DoE 1990) was employed during the assessment.

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 3.3 km, until it reaches Millington, at which point the pipeline snakes north and east, through Little Bollington for a further 3.3km. The final stretch of the route lies within Bowdon, Greater Manchester, and involves a short stretch heading north and east before terminating at the 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 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 The desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the relevant IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999, *Standard and guidance for archaeological Desk-based Assessments*; English Heritage 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE)).

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 A study area that extended 0.25km to each side of the proposed pipeline, to form a corridor 0.5km 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 (*Section 5*; Figs 2a-2d). A general historical and archaeological background of the area was compiled and map regression analysis was undertaken.

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

- ***Cheshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), Backford:*** the CHER 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.
- ***Cheshire County Record Office, Chester:*** the record office holds cartographic and documentary sources relating to the study area.
- ***Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU):*** GMAU holds the HER for the county of Greater Manchester. This is a list of all known sites of archaeological interest within 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 CHER or GMAU.
- ***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.

2.2.3 Several historic cartographic sources were consulted in order to trace the physical development of the study area:

- Cary's Map of Cheshire, 1789
- Archer's Map of Cheshire, 1840
- Tithe Map 1848
- Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1872 to 1875 (6" to 1 mile)
- Ordnance Survey Second Edition map of 1899 (6" to 1 mile)
- Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1909 (25" to 1 mile)
- Ordnance Survey Third Edition map of 1911 (6" to 1 mile)

2.3 WALKOVER SURVEY

2.3.1 Following the desk-based assessment an enhanced Level-1-type survey (*Appendix 1*) was undertaken to relate the existing landscape to research findings. The study area comprised a one hundred metre wide corridor either side of the pipeline route, traversed in a systematic fashion. No further sites of archaeological interest were identified during this phase of work.

2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 Copies of this report will be deposited with the Cheshire Record Office and the Cheshire Historic Environment Service, Greater Manchester County Record Office, Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, and the National Trust.

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 – 3,500 BC
Neolithic	3,500 – 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 ***The Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods (c 12,800–3500 BC)***: human occupation in the north of England is known to date from at least 200,000BC, but there is no evidence for the Cheshire area until 12,000BC (Crosby 1996). A Cresswell point found at Carden Park, approximately 24km to the south-west of the study area, represents activity during the final stages of the Devensian glaciation (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 23), during a period when the glacial climate of the region was becoming gradually more hospitable. Mesolithic material has also been found at Carden Park dating to around 6800–4300 cal BC (Matthews 2007), whilst evidence of Mesolithic activity at Tatton Park includes a ‘chipping camp’ (Crosby 1996, 16; Higham and Cane 1999) and, possibly, a perforated stone hammer (HER 2061/1/1), although this could conceivably be of later provenance. 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 (Leah *et al* 1997, 101). These are ambiguous in terms of dating but could conceivably be as early as the Palaeolithic.

3.2.2 ***The Neolithic and Bronze Age periods (c 3500–700 BC)***: the Mesolithic was the latest cultural epoch in Britain during which people employed a subsistence strategy based wholly upon hunting, gathering, and fishing. Following the introduction of farming to the British Isles, from around 3,500 BC, the Neolithic period saw a gradual increase in permanent settlement and the beginning of the widespread construction of monumental architecture, although few such structures are known from Cheshire (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 39). Approximately 20km to the south-east of the study area are the Bridestones (Scheduled Monument (SM) 13500), which comprise the

remains of a chambered tomb, a typical Neolithic communal burial monument (Carrington 1994), whilst a putative long barrow (SM 13499) is located near Somerford Bridge, approximately 25km to the south of the study area.

- 3.2.3 There is a similar paucity of evidence for the immediate area. Flint tools and a post-hole from part of a small building have been uncovered at Tatton Mere, and these have been carbon dated to 3,500–2,945 cal BC (Higham 1993, 17). Similarly, a rubbish pit yielded hulled six-row barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), which has been carbon dated to 3,370–2,945 cal BC (*ibid*), but no ceramic material was uncovered in either feature, which is, in itself, worthy of some note (Leah *et al* 1997, 101–102). From the study area itself, a ring ditch putatively dated to the Neolithic (Site **103**) would appear to be the only evidence of activity.
- 3.2.4 The beginning of the Bronze Age in Britain, defined mainly by the introduction of the use of copper-alloy metals, developed only gradually out of the preceding Neolithic during the mid third millennium BC (Parker Pearson 2000, 13; Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 29–30). The Bronze Age saw a warming of the climate, which allowed further arable farming at higher altitudes in the upland areas in the east of Cheshire. Approximately 90 burial sites are known in Cheshire, mostly from the sandier soils and well-drained slopes (Crosby 1996, 18), but there is one known Bronze Age barrow relatively near to the study area; a bowl barrow near Swettenham, which lies 16km to the south of Tatton Park. In addition, evidence of Bronze Age activity exists nearer the study area, in the form of a sub-rectangular enclosure, bounding four roundhouses and two further rectangular structures. Associated finds included only carbonised seeds, waste flint flakes and a possible mortarium sherd (HER 2061/1/0), but the site appears to have been occupied in to the Late Iron Age at the very least (*Section 3.3.3*). Compelling evidence for Bronze Age activity within the study area itself 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**, **109**, **110**, **111**). A pair of further features at the village comprise a find spot (Site **119**) and a cremation burial (Site **124**).
- 3.2.5 **The Iron Age (c 700 BC – AD 43)**: the most obvious traces of Iron Age activity in the region relate to the series of hillforts situated along the Cheshire Sandstone Ridge approximately 25km to the west and south-west of the study area. These run from Helsby in the north and continue southwards to Eddisbury, Kelsborrow, Beeston and Maiden Castle (Crosby 1996, 19). Some of these hillforts, such as Beeston and Eddisbury, may have represented social and political centres from which the trade of salt was controlled (Leah *et al* 1997, 90–1).
- 3.2.6 Aside from these prominent defensive sites, the Iron Age was a time when farming increased and, consequently, farmsteads would have been established across the landscape. The pollen record suggests this to be the case, from the evidence of widespread clearance (Leah *et al* 1997), although specific evidence of subsistence strategies is poor with only a few sites such as Beeston and Mill Hill Road, Irby showing any evidence of cereal waste (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 55). A general lack of pottery and other

surviving elements of material culture from both the Iron Age and early Romano-British periods in the region has led to great difficulty in identifying settlement sites (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 51–2; Philpott 2006, 59). Aerial photography has, however, revealed numerous cropmark enclosures in Cheshire (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 52) and when similar examples have been excavated, Iron Age and Romano-British occupation has been demonstrated (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 53; Philpott 2006, 61). A great deal of continuity in rural settlement has been suspected between the Iron Age and Romano-British periods in the region (Leah *et al* 1997, 153; Philpott 2006, 73), although little definitive evidence for this has been collated.

3.3 THE HISTORIC PERIOD

- 3.3.1 ***The Romano-British Period (c AD 43 – AD 410)***: the general character of this region during the Romano-British period, as suggested by the nature of most of the known sites in the area, is one of military and industrial centres being interlinked by roads (Philpott 2006, 59–60; 69). Cheshire was an important area for Roman salt workings, with major sites at Northwich (*Condite*), Middlewich (*Salinae*) and Nantwich (Crosby 1996, 24–5).
- 3.3.2 There is little evidence for the villa sites that are commonly found further south in Britain. Instead, settlements would have taken the form of farmsteads, which were, in many instances, a continuation of earlier Iron Age settlement patterns (*op cit* 25). In addition, the pollen record does indicate a growth in agricultural output for this time, both in terms of land used for grazing, and in cereal production (Timberlake and Prag 2005, 17).
- 3.3.3 The evidence for Roman activity from the wider area is based solely upon the presence of a pottery sherd, which was found during the excavation of the enclosed Bronze Age settlement (*Section 3.2.4*). This would suggest an extended period of settlement (though not necessarily continuous) from the early Bronze Age to the end of the Iron Age, at the very least. Within the study area are four sites (Sites **112**, **126**, **127**, **130**), 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, an amphora handle has also been found (Site **128**).
- 3.3.4 ***The early medieval period (c AD 410 – AD 1066)***: the study area remained essentially Anglo-Saxon throughout the early medieval period until the Conquest. 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 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.

- 3.3.5 ***The medieval period (c AD 1066 – AD 1540):*** the Anglo-Saxon period came to an end with the Norman Conquest of 1066, and the introduction of the feudal system, which saw significant changes to the way land was owned and managed. However, there was considerable opposition to this system and Norman armies marched across the country suppressing uprisings in the ensuing years, in order to cement King William’s control. This suppression is particularly evident within the records of Domesday (Crosby 1996).
- 3.3.6 The placenames within the study area are a mixture of Anglo-Saxon and Scandanavian, though this is not always a fair indication of when a settlement was established. Certainly Knutsford, meaning ‘ford of a man named Knútr’, is derived from the Scandanavian personal name and the Anglo-Saxon ‘ford’ (Mills 1998), but no meaningful settlement is believed to have existed until the thirteenth century (Crosby 1996, 50). To the north, the modern placename Tatton is derived from the Anglo-Saxon ‘Tata’s tun’, referring to Tata’s Farm (Mills, 1998). Rostherne, like Knutsford, is a combination of a Scandanavian personal name and the Anglo-Saxon for thorn: literally, the ‘thorn tree of Rauthr’, whilst Millington means ‘farmstead with a mill’ (*ibid*). Dunham is derived from the Anglo-Saxon for ‘village on the hill’ (*ibid*), suggesting a settlement was in place long before it was recorded in Domesday in 1086.
- 3.3.7 All of these were manors and have entries in Domesday (Williams and Martin 1992). Knutsford was owned by William FitzNigel, Baron of Halton, and consisted of half a hide paying geld and land for two ploughs (*ibid*). Many Domesday vills (portions of land, rather than focussed settlement in the village sense) incorporated two or more manors, such as at Tatton, which had a pair of manors, recorded under separate ownership in 1086 (Williams and Martin 1992). The larger manor, that of William FitzNigel, had seven recorded households consisting of three villans (higher economic status villagers) and four borders (cottagers), with land for three and half ploughs (*ibid*). The smaller manor was Norshaw in the vill of Tatton, which was held by Ranulph, and had land for half a plough and contained nine recorded households, including a radman (riding servant), two slaves, two villans and two borders (*ibid*). Rostherne was held by Gilbert de Venables, and consisted of one virgate of land paying geld, with land for one plough, whilst William also held Millington, which comprised half a hide paying geld, and room for one plough. Hamo de Mascy held Dunham, comprising one hide paying geld, and land for three ploughs. In the demesne of de Mascy, there was also one plough, two oxmen, two villans, one bordar, an acre of woodland, and in the city (Chester), a house. In the case of some of these, there is a reference to ‘waste’ land, which Crosby (1996, 33) notes, is endemic for the entries relating to the area around Macclesfield, and would suggest that this part of Cheshire bore the brunt of William the Conqueror’s savage oppression during his campaign of 1069-70 (the ‘harrying of the north’). Indeed, in nearly all the cases, the new holders of the Tatton manors were Norman, having supplanted their former Anglo-Saxon owners.

- 3.3.8 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 (Site 129).
- 3.3.9 During the same period, there were few towns within Cheshire as a whole, save Chester, and the three wiches (Crosby 1996, 50). However, during the thirteenth and early half of the fourteenth centuries, there was a burgeoning urbanism and Cheshire was no different to other parts of the country (*ibid*). This drive towards urbanism took one of either two forms. There were villages, which slowly grew in extent and population till they were granted 'borough status' (*ibid*), or there were those that were planted as new towns. Knutsford appears to fall into the latter category, and like Altrincham was a success, whilst others of similar standing at the time failed (*ibid*). However, there was no church built at Knutsford, as the putative fourteenth century Church of St Mary at Rostherne (HER 58462) seems to have served as the parish church for much of the study area during the medieval period (Crosby 1996, 50; Higham 1993, 164).
- 3.3.10 The influence of the de Mascy family (a name of which there are several permutations) extended further south during the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. At the beginning of the thirteenth century, the new priory at Mobberley acquired several parcels of land either side of the Knutsford road to the east of the Great Mere (Tatton Mere), and permission was given for fishing rights and the enclosure of this area (CHER 53697). This land, which was named Hazelhurst, was passed to Richard de Massey, who made it a park and obtained a royal licence in 1290 to divert the Knutsford Road from the east side of this new parkland to the west side (*ibid*). Through acquiring further land from William de Tatton and Nicholas de Alditheley, de Massey held all or most of Tatton by the reign of Edward I.
- 3.3.11 It is unclear whether or not de Massey resided in Tatton, but it appears to have been overcrowded nonetheless, with two generations of fullers, a tailor, a sawyer, a shepherd, a carver, a grachere, and a chaplain all dwelling within the estate (CHER 53697). The recorded names of fields and furlongs suggests that the estate had an extensive open field system, which would mean widespread clearance of woodland, in keeping with the rest of the county (Crosby 1996, 47-48). In addition, the fourteenth century saw a general change in land use from arable to pasture across Cheshire, and as such, some of the ridge and furrow evident in the landscape may have been created for drainage rather than arable farming (Carrington, 1994).
- 3.3.12 This transition from arable to pasture was accelerated, in no small part, by the Black Death: a notable decline in operating farms occurred by the beginning of the fifteenth century, although the field boundaries remained intact, which would appear to correspond with wider trends (Crosby 1996, 45). The Black Death spread throughout Cheshire after 1349, rendering large swathes of arable land redundant. With such a catastrophic mortality rate, there was

neither the manpower to produce the crops, nor the demand for the crops themselves, and subsequently, much of the arable land of Cheshire was converted to pasture (*ibid*).

- 3.3.13 ***The post-medieval period (c AD 1540 – 1750):*** during the post-medieval period Cheshire became an important part of the textile industry, with flax and hemp growing, and mills producing linen and canvas (*op cit*, 64). The silk industry took off in the mid-seventeenth century when it was being hand thrown (twisted to make a weavable thread) in several areas in east Cheshire (*op cit*, 73).
- 3.3.14 The salt industry continued to grow in this period and coal was now used as a fuel in the evaporation process, with the nearest coal pits being located in the Macclesfield area and north of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The intensive salt mining of some areas resulted in subsidence, sometimes on such a large scale that flashes (saltwater lakes) appeared in the landscape and some of these continue to grow from underground watercourses (Cheshire County Council, 2005).
- 3.3.15 Enclosure of the open 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). This is exemplified by the volume of historic field names and farms and crofts that are present during the post-medieval period, but which have subsequently been lost by the Industrial Period (Sites **12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 36, 39, 42, 43, 44, 51, 52, 54, 55, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 120, 134**).
- 3.3.16 During the early sixteenth century, the Brereton family acquired part of the Tatton estate, and by the 1580s, they had expanded the Old Manor at Tatton to its present size. However, by 1598 the estate was the property of the Egerton family (Cheshire County Council 2005). Although, the Egertons continued to hold Tatton for the next century, it was never used by them, being leased to tenants instead. It was not until John Egerton (1679-1724) moved to Tatton, and built a new hall on the site of the modern one (HER 1298/2; Cheshire County Council 2005), that the Egerton family became permanent residents, whilst the old hall would eventually become the home of estate workers (*ibid*).
- 3.3.17 ***The Industrial Period (c AD 1750 – 1901):*** during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the county of Cheshire underwent momentous changes. The economy, like the population, had always been rurally based, with a few small towns acting as urban focal points. However, during this period the population shifted to a predominantly urbanised society, precipitating the growth of new towns and the expansion of existing ones. As both a catalyst for, and as a by-product of this new urbanised society, the economy became predominantly focussed on industry, and the rural economy became marginalised (Crosby 1996, 86).
- 3.3.18 In this period, the fortunes of the Egerton family at Tatton Hall flourished and, subsequently, the hall, which had only been completed in 1716, was

extensively rebuilt by a succession of architects including Samuel and Lewis William Wyatt (HER 1298/2; Cheshire County Council 2005). The estate, which at the time, was ten times larger (25,000 acres), was also comprehensively landscaped by several designers of repute, including Humphry Repton, William Eames and John Webb (Cheshire County Council 2005). This extensive landscaping included the erection of all of the buildings in the immediate grounds of the hall: the Orangery (HER 58476), Palm House (58478), Stables (58468) and Kitchen Gardens (HER 58467, 58481, 58482), as well the vases (HER 58472, 58473), terracing (HER 58469, 58470), terrace walls (HER 58469, 58474), and fountains (HER 58471, 58477) all date from the early to mid nineteenth century. As the estate became emparked during this landscaping process, many of the small farms that were notable in the post-medieval period disappeared, leaving only a handful of residual farm and field names, and various boundaries. In order to counteract this, the Home Farm at Tatton Dale (HER 58539 (Dale Cottage)) was expanded to become the administrative centre of the estate, with the workshops of the farm (possibly Sites **71**, **74** and **75**) (*ibid*) being situated there.

- 3.3.19 **Modern Period (1901 – present):** there are only 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**), and has since been demolished to make way for a golf course. In addition, there is a Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post (Site **09**) 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.

3.4 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.4.1 **Cary's Map of Cheshire, 1789:** the map is at too small a scale to furnish any significant detail. However, the main places within the study area are depicted, namely, Dunham, Bowden, Rostherne and Knutsford, whilst the parkland at Dunham and Tatton are both clearly portrayed, as is the Chester to Manchester Roman Road.
- 3.4.2 **Archer's Map of Cheshire, 1840:** this mapping is slightly more detailed than the previous mapping, but is still at an insufficient scale to furnish any great detail. In addition to the previous detail, Millington is also marked on this map.
- 3.4.3 **Tithe Map 1848:** Knutsford at the south end of the pipeline is somewhat smaller in size, with an orthogonal arrangement of streets and buildings, flanked by rectangular fields, with two main roads heading north along the route of the pipeline (Manchester Road and Mereheath Lane). The pipeline follows the more easterly of the routes (Mereheath Lane) north, past Squirrel Cottage, Mereheath Lodge and Mereheath Plantation towards the modern Clamhunger Lane, where several unnamed buildings are depicted. In addition, in the Tattondale area to the west of Tatton Hall, there are several buildings associated with Home Farm including what appear to be the stable block and pigeon loft (HER 58488 and 58487).

- 3.4.4 To the north lie both Rostherne Lodge, and the eponymous village, which appears to be comparable with its present dimensions, whilst further to the north, there are a pair of small buildings or features corresponding with the site of the modern Hunters [*sic*] Moon. In addition, at the junction of Millington Lane and Chester Road, there are several unnamed buildings, which appear to include Newhall Farm and Three Oaks, whilst both Keldan and the suite of buildings comprising Millington Hall are also shown.
- 3.4.5 Further north, within the Boothbank area, several buildings are depicted, and these appear to be comparable with Boothbank House and Boothbank Farm, though it should be stressed that this is Boothbank Farm to the east of the eponymous lane, and does not include the modern extension that lies to the west. From this area, an ill-defined Reddy Lane leads north through irregular-shaped fields to Arhill, which appears to include the Paddock, Old Chapel House, Reedy Lane Cottages, and both Arhill Heath Farm and Arhill Farm, though these farms are more modest in size than their present dimensions.
- 3.4.6 At the junction between Lymm Road and Reddy Lane, in Little Bollington, the three historic farms, Stamford Farm, Yewtree Farm and Model Farm are all depicted, as are the New Cottages, the Paddocks and Paddock Covert to the east. Most strikingly, there appears to be no evidence for the motte and bailey on Watch Hill, or as it was referred to at the time, Yarwood Castle (GMAU SMR 1.1.0). Indeed most of this section of the proposed pipeline appears to be devoid of features on the historic mapping. Although there are a few houses on the junction between Dunham Road and Bow Green Lane, the remainder of the area to the north comprises the southern woodland fringes of the historic deer-park associated with the Dunham Estate, which would later become the New Park (GMAU SMR 15525.2.0)
- 3.4.7 ***Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1872 (6" to 1 mile):*** the mapping (Figure 3a and b) appears to offer little further in the way of detail, although it serves to clarify several of the buildings on the earlier Tithe map through annotation. Knutsford appears to have expanded and that northern area within the pipeline route includes a wide range of buildings, including a gas works, a tannery, a pair of schools, a bowling green, a market place and St Vincent's RC Chapel. To the north, the area around the modern Clamhunger Lane features several buildings, one of which, is Claymonger's Lodge, which may be a cartographic error or signify that the name has evolved over the last century and a quarter. Rostherne Lodge is annotated, and the nearby village now clearly includes St Mary's Church and vicarage, a pair of schools, and a post office, whilst further north, lies Rostherne Manor. Millington Hall is also now annotated, as are Ramshead Cottage and New Farm, which lie near the junction of Millington Lane and Chester Road. Further north, at Boothbank, the recently built Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is shown, whilst the Old Chapel House at Arhill is now referred to as a Baptist Chapel.
- 3.4.8 At the northern extent of the pipeline, the motte and bailey is now depicted and annotated as the familiar Watch Hill, the houses on the Dunham Road are named as Hollyville and Street Houses, and the area near the parkland has been developed. At the time of the survey, the modern Charcoal Road was

still named as an extension of Park Road only, and three properties including the vicarage, Ecclesfield and Belmont are depicted on the south side of this road.

- 3.4.9 **Ordnance Survey Second Edition map of 1899 (6" to 1 mile):** this new mapping (Figs 4a and 4b) offers little in the way of additional detail. The girl's school on the northern outskirts of Knutsford appears to have been converted into a convalescent hospital, whilst at the other end of the pipeline, the park has been renamed as Dunham New Park, and Park Lane House and Parklands have been built along its southern fringe (later Dunham House and Levenot respectively)
- 3.4.10 **Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1909 (25" to 1 mile):** the first of the 25" series (Figs 5a and 5b) does not offer much additional detail than that shown on the earlier mapping. However, the convalescent hospital is now referred to as Lady Mary's and the tannery, marked on the First Edition (1872), is now being used as a laundry. Additionally, a nursery, cricket ground and school are also depicted in the northern fringes of Knutsford. In addition, Clamhunger Wood and Clamhunger Lodge are both annotated to the west of Tatton Park, and it would appear that the 'Claymonger's' that appeared on the first edition is obviously a cartographic error. At the north end of the pipeline, there appears to be little change from the previous mapping.
- 3.4.11 **Ordnance Survey Third Edition map of 1911 (6" to 1 mile):** this mapping (Figs 6a and b) is very similar and furnishes little additional detail.

3.5 AERIAL PHOTOS

- 3.5.1 Aerial photos (both prints and digitally held collections) were examined at the Cheshire and Greater Manchester HER. However, the photographs have provided no extra detail and, subsequently, no further sites were identified and included in the gazetteer from them.

3.6 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

- 3.6.1 The Historic Landscape Characterisation, provided by Cheshire and Greater Manchester HER, 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 a 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.

4. WALKOVER SURVEY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The walkover survey carried out in September 2008 aimed to determine both the survival of above-ground remains of the sites identified during the desk-based research, and also any previously unrecorded sites. The visit also considered the impact of the proposed pipeline and the presence of any immediately visible constraints to the undertaking of intrusive investigation works.

4.1.2 The majority of the proposed route is located within the public highway, but there are two areas at the northern extent of the route, where the pipeline deviates through short pasture farmland.

4.2 RESULTS

4.2.1 The walkover survey concluded that none of the sites identified during the desk-based research will be impacted upon by the proposed route. In addition no further above ground remains of archaeological potential were recorded.

5. GAZETTEER OF SITES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 There are forty-two Listed Buildings located within the study area, of which sixteen have the potential to be affected by the proposed pipeline route (HER 58462, 58463, 470510, 58461, 58456, 58459, 58487, 58457, 58539, 58492, 58488, 58543, 58408, 58409, 7362.1.0, 15525.2.0). None of the listed buildings have been added to the gazetteer, but Table 2 below gives a brief description and location for each.

HER ref.	Description	Grade	NGR
58403	Stamford Farm	II	SJ 72832 86572
58462	Church of St Mary	II	SJ 74272 83692
58463	Sundial in St Mary's Churchyard	II	SJ 74253 83676
470510	Simpson' Tomb in St Mary's Churchyard	II	SJ 74282 83655
58461	Hill Farm House.	II	SJ 75186 78900
58456	Ivy Cottages	II	SJ 74372 83432
58459	DCH4733	II	SJ 74435 83337
58457	Rostherne Lodge	II	SJ 74852 82720
58487	Stable Block, Home Farm	II	SJ 74239 82193
58539	Dale Cottage	II	SJ 74174 82242
58488	Pigeon Loft	II	SJ 74202 82193
58543	Thatched Cottage	II	SJ 73626 81440
476398	Knutsford Lodge Gateway	II	SJ 75189 79143
476388	DCH5461	II	SJ 75152 78931
476397	DCH5468	II	SJ 75184 78931
476396	Park House	II	SJ 75180 78918
476340	Ruskin Rooms	II	SJ 75214 78932
476366	DCH5418	II	SJ 75219 78942
476341	The Mews House and Drury Cottage	II	SJ 75256 78938
476337	Tower House	II	SJ 75272 78934
476338	DCH5420	II	SJ 75287 78932

476339	DCH5421	II	SJ 75298 78931
476394	Former Barclays Bank	II	SJ75186 78900
476399	Telephone Kiosks outside Post Office	II	SJ 75174 78871
476393	DCH5465	II	SJ 75182 78860
476387	DCH5460	II	SJ 75158 78849
476392	DCH5464	II	SJ 75182 78832
476391	DCH5463	II	SJ 75182 78827
476389	DCH5462	II	SJ 75184 78809
476385	The Angel Hotel	II	SJ 75162 78817
476423	DCH5490	II	SJ 75143 78808
476422	DCH5489	II	SJ75117 78805
476443	The Lord Eldon Public House	II	SJ 75086 78793
58408	Holly Cottage	II	SJ 73359 84368
58407	Millington Hall	II	SJ 72788 84450
58492	The Chapel House	II	SJ 72557 85494
58409	Boothbank Farmhouse	II	SJ 72506 85099
3788.1.0	Charcoal Lodge	II	SJ 74560 87380
7358.1.0	Hilston House	II	SJ 75340 87240
7361.1.0	Denzell Hospital	II	SJ 35360 87370
7362.1.0	Mile Post	II	SJ 75270 87330
15525.2.0	Deer Park	II	SJ 57105 87413

Table 2: Summary of listed buildings within the study area

Site Name Gas Works, Windsor Way
Site number 01
NGR SJ 7500 7889
HER no 1241/6/0
Site Type Industrial Site
Period Industrial Period
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Gas Works and three gas holders or gasometers marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile maps. It is also marked on the First, Second and Third editions of the Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile maps

Assessment

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

Site Name Tannery, King Street
Site number 02
NGR SJ 7523 7893
HER no 1241/10/0
Site Type Industrial Site
Period Industrial Period
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A tannery marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile Cheshire Maps. It is also marked on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile Cheshire Maps.

Assessment

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

Site Name Feature (Probable Gate Lodge) at the Knutsford entrance to Tatton Park
Site number 03
NGR SJ 7522 7918
HER no 58736
Site Type Building Foundations
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Possible small feature immediately to the east of the gates at the southern Knutsford entrance of the parkland. Its function is uncertain, but if a building, it may represent a small gate lodge at the entrance (Earl 1787). It is unclear whether the structure at the south end of The Beech Avenue is the same as that shown in 1787, but its location appears almost identical, being on the south-east side of the avenue alignment (Broad 1800-1816). The entrance to the parkland has however by this time been moved from the bottom of The Beech Avenue to a point slightly further south-east on the other side of the 'lodge'. Additionally, the building is surrounded by a small garden enclosure.

Assessment

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

Site Name Gate at the Knutsford entrance to Tatton Park
Site number 04
NGR SJ 7520 7919
HER no 58735
Site Type Former Gateway
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

An indistinct but probable set of gates at the southern entrance into the parkland from Knutsford in the late eighteenth century (Earl 1787).

Assessment

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

Site Name Garden (Knutsford Gate Lodge), Tatton Park
Site number 05
NGR SJ 7521 7919
HER no 58752
Site Type Garden
Period Industrial Period
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

In the early nineteenth century the possible gate lodge at the Knutsford entrance appears to stand in a small enclosed garden (Broad 1800-1816).

Assessment

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

Site Name Tree Mound, Tatton Park
Site number 06
NGR SJ 7522 7931
HER no 58240
Site Type Tree Mound
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record
Description
A mound measuring 3m in diameter by 0.5m high (Addison and Conlon 2002-2003).
Assessment
The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record.
Description
The site of a former brick-making industry (Broad 1800-1816).
Assessment
The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Railings, Tatton Park
Site number 08
NGR SJ 7516 7945
HER no 58235
Site Type Boundary
Period Industrial Period
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record
Description
Hexagonal-section cast-iron post with decorated finial top, standing at approximately 1.4m high (Addison and Conlon 2002-2003).
Assessment
The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not 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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record
Description
This was a site occupied by the Royal Observer Corps. The Corps originally monitored aircraft during World War 2, but they were 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. 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 nuclear 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 (CBA 2002).

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 to 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 (Dobinson 2000; Subterranea Britannica 2002, Cocroft and Thomas 2003).

Assessment

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

Site Name Stable Field, Tatton Park
Site number 10
NGR SJ 7448 8069
HER no 58016
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

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

Assessment

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

Site Name Boundary Bank, Tatton Park
Site number 11
NGR SJ 7455 8072
HER no 58256
Site Type Earthwork
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A broad bank running north/south for over 40m. A probable boundary/trackway (Addison and Conlon 2002-2003).

Assessment

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

Site Name Barn Croft, Tatton Park
Site number 12
NGR SJ 7447 8082
HER no 53717
Site Type Former Farmhouse
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Bank, Tatton Park
Site number 13
NGR SJ 7440 8083
HER no 58257
Site Type Boundary
Period Industrial Period

Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Slight north/south running bank traced for over 200m (Addison and Conlon 2002-2003).

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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 (Higham, Aylett and Smith 2001).

Assessment

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

Site Name Pownell's Moss Field, Tatton Park

Site number 15

NGR SJ 7449 8094

HER no 53718

Site Type Field

Period Post-medieval

Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 French Wheat Croft, Tatton Park

Site number 16

NGR SJ 7429 8098

HER no 53714

Site Type Former Farmhouse

Period Post-medieval

Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Tract of woodland along the west boundary of Tatton Park, possibly marked 'G' on map (Earl 1787). 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 lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Name Gateway, New Tatton
Site number 18
NGR SJ 7425 8099
HER no 58693
Site Type Gateway
Period Industrial Period
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Small gate provides access to possible structure marked 'F' from the Knutsford road, at the point where the road kinks away from the west boundary of the parkland (Earl 1787). The entrance to New Tatton is still shown on the early nineteenth century survey (Broad 1800-1816)

Assessment

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

Site Name Baxter's Moss Pond, Tatton Park
Site number 19
NGR SJ 7443 8106
HER no 53719
Site Type Former Pond
Period Late to Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 (Old) Knutsford Drive, Tatton Park
Site number 20
NGR SJ 7433 8107
HER no 58689
Site Type Carriageway
Period Late to Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

The drive curves north-west from the north side of Tatton Hall, then curves southwards around the outside of the pleasure gardens to the west of the hall, and finally heads in a southerly direction through the parkland towards Knutsford (Earl 1787). It appears to have been gated at NGR c SJ742811 and the drive continues southwards gradually converging with the Broad Walk at NGR c SJ749804. Only elements of the earlier drive appear to survive in the early nineteenth century (Broad 1800-1816). The curving track north of the house has been retained, although largely replaced by roads servicing the new ancillary buildings. Its importance has diminished and it is now a pleasant drive round to the north front of the house rather than as a major service road. Similarly, the southern part of the drive also appears to survive, and probably superseded the road down The Beech Avenue, which had disappeared by the early nineteenth century. The drive crosses The Beech Avenue and runs down the east side of it rather than converging with the avenue. The northern part of this survival has also been

diverted to join what appears to be a new road close to Mereheath Lodge. The north-west section of the curving drive had been replaced by this time. The approaches to the House of Tatton are from three lodges in the directions of Knutsford, Mere, and Rosthorne.

Assessment

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

Site Name The Intack Field, Tatton Park
Site number 21
NGR SJ 7436 8102
HER no 53713
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 New Tatton Toft, Tatton Park
Site number 22
NGR SJ 7422 8100
HER no 53710
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Building, New Tatton, Tatton Park
Site number 23
NGR SJ 7425 8102
HER no 58692
Site Type Building Foundations
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A possible L-shaped structure lies in an enclosure in a clearing of woodland on the west side of the park. The complex, which also includes a building, is marked 'F' on the map (Earl 1787). The L-shaped building is clearly marked on the early nineteenth century survey by Broad (1800-1816).

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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A fenced enclosure within woodland on the western boundary of the park, which contains a probable L-shaped structure. The complex is marked 'F' on the map (Earl 1787). The buildings of New Tatton are clearly shown within a subdivided enclosure on Broad's survey (1800-1816).

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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

According to Earl (1787), 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. The structure is marked 'F' on the map. 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 of Broad (1800-1816). New Tatton itself, is conveniently close to the house, garden and Dale Farm, and contained seven dwellings in 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 Historic Field/former farmhouse
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Historic field and former farmhouse 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 (Higham, Aylett and Smith 2001).

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 27
NGR SJ 7422 8101
HER no 58313
Site Type Historic Field/former farmhouse
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Historic field and former farmhouse 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 Rye Field, Tatton Park
Site number 28
NGR SJ 7420 8106
HER no 53709
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Hurlbott's Moss, Tatton Park
Site number 29
NGR SJ 7436 8112
HER no 53715
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Heath Field, Tatton Park
Site number 31
NGR SJ 7425 8116
HER no 53712
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 c 150m to the north-east of Mereheath Lodge
Site number 32
NGR SJ 7422 8116
HER no 58690
Site Type Historic Trees
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A circular clump of trees depicted to the north of the structure marked 'F' on the map, and to the immediate west of the drive running down the west side of the park (Earl 1787). The clump appears to have been enclosed, and Ordnance Survey from the 1960s may indicate the survival of a similar clump to the north-east of Mereheath Lodge. According to Broad (1800-1816), the clump survives in the early nineteenth century, but may not have been enclosed at this time.

Assessment

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

Site Name Fence to the west of pleasure gardens, Tatton Park
Site number 33
NGR SJ 7434 8120
HER no 58686
Site Type Boundary
Period Industrial Period
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A fenceline runs from the western edge of the pleasure gardens, along the northern edge of the water marked 'E' and heads south-westwards towards the woodland on the western boundary of the park marked 'G' (Earl 1787). The boundary is gated where it crosses the park drive to Knutsford.

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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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' (Earl 1787). By the early nineteenth century, the gate has been upgraded to provide an alternative approach route to Tatton Hall from Knutsford Lane (Broad 1800-1816).

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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Mereheath Lodge is an early or mid- nineteenth century brick and stucco building with an angled façade towards the drive (Stamper 1997). According to Broad (1800-1816), 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. The 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 lies within the proposed pipeline route and will 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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Quarry, Tatton Park
Site number 38
NGR SJ 7400 8128
HER no 58258
Site Type Industrial Site
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A large, shallow quarry pit measuring approximately 0.50m in diameter by 2-3m deep with evidence of modern dumping (Addison and Conlon 2002-2003). Within the increasingly enclosed and marginalised landscape, there were widespread attempts to improve yields. References to marling are commonplace in the leases and the practice seems to have been seen as essential to improvement. Pits were dug, the subsoil was extracted and then spread on the surface in an attempt to lower the acidity of the soil. The ration agreed in 1739 was five roods to the acre, and the area between Norshaw and the walkmill is pockmarked with pits, which were presumably dug for this purpose. Elsewhere they were dug into the edges of the valley of the stream or on the hedgelines: such were commonplace among the 'cobby' group of fields south of the Old Hall. Marling was largely confined to the clayland, mossland and heathland, and pits are scarce or absent from the arable areas, which predominantly overlie sands and gravels (Higham, Aylett and Smith 2001).

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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Tree clump c300m to south of Birch Island
Site number 40
NGR SJ 7398 8135
HER no 58569
Site Type Historic Trees
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A circular clump of trees shown between Birch Island and the north-western park boundary (Earl 1787). The clump appears to be contained within a circular enclosure, but the form of this enclosure is uncertain.

Assessment

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

Site Name Tree Mound, Tatton Park
Site number 41
NGR SJ 7387 8134
HER no 58262
Site Type Tree Mound
Period Industrial Period
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A circular mound measuring 4m diameter by 0.5m high, which may be a former mound for tree-planting (Addison and Conlon 2002-2003).

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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Historic Field/Formal Farmhouse
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Historic field and former farmhouse 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 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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 (Earl 1787). It is not clear whether the clump is enclosed. The clump of trees is shown unchanged in the early nineteenth century, according to Broad (1800-1816).

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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

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

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will 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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 lies within the proposed pipeline route and will 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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Name Gully, Tatton Park
Site number 49
NGR SJ 7389 8150
HER no 58267
Site Type Gully
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A gully running north/south (Addison and Conlon 2002-2003).

Assessment

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

Site Name Tree clump to west of Birch Island
Site number 50
NGR SJ 7387 8156
HER no 58568
Site Type Historic Trees
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A circular clump of trees depicted between Birch Island and the north-western park boundary (Earl 1787). The clump appears to be contained within a circular enclosure, but the form of this enclosure is uncertain. The clump is still shown in the early nineteenth century survey of Broad (1800-1816), but certainly does not appear to be enclosed by this time.

Assessment

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

Site Name Brow Field, Tatton Park
Site number 51
NGR SJ 7384 8157
HER no 53703
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Long Field, Tatton Park
Site number 52
NGR SJ 7376 8161
HER no 53702
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Planting on north-west boundary of park.
Site number 53
NGR SJ 7379 8170
HER no 58703
Site Type Historic Planting
Period Industrial Period
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A short section of tree-belt is shown as having been planted uniformly within the north-western boundary of the park sometime between 1787 and 1816 (Earl 1787; Broad 1800-1816). The belt of trees largely replaces, or may have 'absorbed' the smaller clump of trees at the Mere Lodge entrance.

Assessment

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

Site Name Lowe's Field, Tatton Park
Site number 54
NGR SJ 7393 8171
HER no 53704
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Kirfoot's Croft, Tatton Park
Site number 55
NGR SJ 7383 7383
HER no 53730
Site Type Historic Field /Former farmhouse
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Historic field and former farmhouse 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 Pond to the immediate south-east of the crescent-shaped pond, Tatton Park
Site number 56
NGR SJ 7402 8177
HER no 58687
Site Type Pond
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A small rectangular pond shown to the south-east of the crescent-shaped pond (Earl 1787), which lies in the north-west area of Tatton Park. Its function is uncertain and it had disappeared by time of survey in early nineteenth century.

Assessment

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

Site Name Pond 250m to north of Birch Island, Tatton Park
Site number 57
NGR SJ 7396 8181
HER no 58683
Site Type Pond
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

The crescent-shaped pond, which is shown to the north of Birch Island on Earl's map of 1787, appears to be artificially formed. The pond is not depicted on the early Nineteenth century survey by Broad (1800-1816), although a pond, albeit degraded, appears to still survive in a similar location on 1960s OS mapping.

Assessment

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

Site Name Pond, Tatton Park
Site number 58
NGR SJ 7401 8174
HER no 58268
Site Type Pond
Period Industrial Period
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A shallow but pronounced L-shaped scarp (max. 0.5m high) facing north and east, which may have defined the south and west banks of an old rectangular pond (Addison and Conlon 2002-2003). It has since been put to grass

Assessment

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

Site Name Gully, Tatton Park
Site number 59
NGR SJ 7413 8192
HER no 58422
Site Type Gully
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Several gullies/furrows running parallel to the east side of the broad bank (aligned north/south) may be cultivation marks, but they lie within an area previously known as Furnivall Park (Addison and Conlon 2002-2003). As these gullies run parallel to the 'park' boundary as shown on Hussey's (1733) map, they could be the remnants of this earlier boundary, (although this is unlikely).

Assessment

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

Site Name Pond on north-west boundary of park, Tatton Park
Site number 60
NGR SJ 7393 8187
HER no 58702
Site Type Pond
Period Industrial Period
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A small, sub-rectangular pond close to the north-western boundary of the parkland, which is not shown on earlier mapping.

Assessment

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

Site Name Pond 350m to north of Birch Island, Tatton Park
Site number 61
NGR SJ 7395 8190
HER no 58682
Site Type Pond
Period Post-medieval/Industrial Period
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A rectangular pond, which is depicted *c* 350m to north of Birch Island in 1787, appears to be artificial. 1960s OS mapping suggests the pond still survives in much degraded form. The pond is clearly depicted on the early nineteenth century survey by Broad, with a new pond just beyond its western end.

Assessment

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

Site Name Linear feature, Tatton Park
Site number 62
NGR SJ 7402 8184
HER no 58269
Site Type Earthwork
Period Medieval/post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A slight bank running north-east/south-west across a modern field, approximately 25m from and parallel to the north-west field boundary. A series of gullies/furrows lie either side of bank, whilst a possible further bank is situated only 6m from the field boundary (Addison and Conlon 2002-2003).

Assessment

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

Site Name Boundary, Tatton Park
Site number 63
NGR SJ 7414 8184
HER no 58270
Site Type Boundary
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A pair of scarps, facing north-west and south-east, which form the east and west extents of sub-rectangular levelled area of indeterminate purpose (Addison and Conlon 2002-2003).

Assessment

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

Site Name Furnivall Park, Tatton Park
Site number 64
NGR SJ 7418 8203
HER no 53731
Site Type Historic Park
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Tatton Dale Road, Tatton Park
Site number 65
NGR SJ 7431 8202
HER no 58774
Site Type Access Road
Period Industrial Period
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

At some time between 1787 and 1816 a new system of access roads was constructed around Tatton Hall, including one which directly linked the hall to Home Farm to the north. The route was still in use up to the 1960s OS mapping, and appears to be comparable with the modern road linking the hall to its farm.

Assessment

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

Site Name Dam, Tatton Park
Site number 66
NGR SJ 7419 8199
HER no 58274
Site Type Dam
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A short north-west/south-east bank, which creates a dam in the bottom of quarried area, and hence a sub-circular pond within the quarry's south-west extent (Addison and Conlon 2002-2003).

Assessment

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

Site Name Extractive Pit, Tatton Park
Site number 67
NGR SJ 7419 8200
HER no 58272
Site Type Industrial Site
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A large, sub-oval quarried area, of which, the south-west part section is occupied by a pond, whilst the north-east part extends into woodland belt (Addison and Conlon 2002-2003).

Assessment

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

Site Name Extractive Pit 2, Tatton Park
Site number 68
NGR SJ 7419 8200
HER no 58272
Site Type Industrial Site
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A large, sub-oval quarried area, of which, the south-west part section is occupied by a pond, whilst the north-east part extends into woodland belt (Addison and Conlon 2002-2003).

Assessment

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

Site Name Boundary Bank, Tatton Park
Site number 69
NGR SJ 7422 8203
HER no 58273
Site Type Boundary
Period Industrial Period
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

An east/west aligned bank on the south edge of woodland where it crosses the depression created by quarries 68 and 69 (Addison and Conlon 2002-2003).

Assessment

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

Site Name Planting on the north-west boundary of the park (near Home Farm)
Site number 70
NGR SJ 7421 8213
HER no 58704
Site Type Plantation
Period Industrial Period
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A new belt of uniform planting depicted in early nineteenth century mapping by Broad (1800-1816). The planting effectively screens the Home Farm complex (called Dale on map?) from the rest of the parkland.

Assessment

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

Site Name Building, Home Farm, Tatton Park
Site number 71
NGR SJ 7426 8224
HER no 58711
Site Type Former Building
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

One of two probable structures depicted within a small enclosure in 1787. The easternmost may represent the stable block, but it is unclear what this westernmost structure is, since its orientation bears little resemblance to current structures.

Assessment

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

Site Name Coney Greave Field, Tatton Park
Site number 72
NGR SJ 7442 8220
HER no- 53758
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list. Footnote 12: This eighteenth century field name may imply warrening, perhaps as early as the Massy tenure of the estate. In a lease dated 1731, the ten-acre Coney Greave is described as lately divided into three, and by 1756 the 'Conecre' was in four parcels.

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Middle Field, Tatton Park
Site number 73
NGR SJ 7435 8227
HER no- 53810
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

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

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name Building, Tatton Park
Site number 74
NGR SJ 7424 8227
HER no- 53812
Site Type Former Building
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list. One of two buildings on the northern edge of the estate appears to survive on the c1760 map, sitting within the semi-circular recess also depicted in 1733. In 1739 a new dwelling house was constructed consisting of two ground rooms with chambers over, and up to three bays of outbuildings. This may mean that the building depicted c1760 is not the same as that shown in 1733.

Assessment

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

Site Name Building 2, Tatton Park
Site number 75
NGR SJ 7426 8228
HER no- 53811
Site Type Former Building
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list. One of two buildings on the northern edge of the estate appears to survive on the c1760 map, sitting within the semi-circular recess also depicted in 1733. In 1739 a new dwelling house was constructed consisting of two ground rooms with chambers over, and up to three bays of outbuildings. This may mean that the building depicted c1760 is not the same as that shown in 1733.

Assessment

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

Site Name Barn Field, Tatton Park
Site number 76
NGR SJ 7433 8231
HER no- 53756
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Well Croft, Tatton Park
Site number 77
NGR SJ 7424 8236
HER no 53753
Site Type Former Farmhouse
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Historic field and former farmhouse 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 Slack's Meadow, Tatton Park
Site number 78
NGR SJ 7416 8244
HER no 53754
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Brow Slack, Tatton Park
Site number **79**
NGR SJ 7419 8246
HER no 53755
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Coney Greave Rabbit Warren, Tatton Park
Site number **80**
NGR SJ 7454 8230
HER no 53790
Site Type Rabbit Warren
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Fieldname suggests former land use as warren. This eighteenth century field name may imply warrening, perhaps as early as the Massy tenure of the estate. In a lease dated 1731 the ten-acre Coney Greave is described as lately divided into three, and by 1756 the 'Conecre' was in four parcels.

Assessment

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

Site Name Further Coney Greave Field, Tatton Park
Site number **81**
NGR SJ 7456 8232
HER no 53760
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Fieldname suggests former land use as warren (Hussey 1733). This eighteenth century field name may imply warrening, perhaps as early as the Massy tenure of the estate. In a lease dated 1731 the ten-acre Coney Greave is described as lately divided into three, and by 1756 the 'Conecre' was in four parcels.

Assessment

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

Site Name Cultivation Marks, Tatton Park
Site number **82**
NGR SJ 7454 8236
HER no 58705
Site Type Cultivation Marks
Period Industrial Period
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Area of land to the east of Lady Mary's Walk, and by the northern boundary of the park, which has possibly been enclosed and cultivated (Broad 1800-1816). The map appears to depict north/south ploughing, and is marked "ploughed land".

Assessment

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

Site Name Further Lane Field, Tatton Park
Site number 83
NGR SJ 7447 8241
HER no 53759
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Pond c 200m north of Shading Pond, Tatton Park
Site number 84
NGR SJ 7456 8233
HER no 58794
Site Type Pond
Period Industrial period to modern
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A small pond to the east of the north end of Lady Mary's Walk, which is shown on Earl's (1787) map. It is still visible on the 1960s Ordnance Survey mapping.

Assessment

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

Site Name Coney Greave Field, Tatton Park
Site number 85
NGR SJ 7469 8241
HER no 53763
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Fieldname from 1733 Map by John Hussey suggests former land use as warren. This eighteenth century field name may imply warrening, perhaps as early as the Massy tenure of the estate. In a lease dated 1731 the ten-acre Coney Greave is described as lately divided into three, and by 1756 the 'Conecre' was in four parcels.

Assessment

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

Site Name Nearer Lane Field, Tatton Park
Site number 86
NGR SJ 7461 8250
HER no 53762
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval

Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Gorsty Field, Tatton Park

Site number 87

NGR SJ 7478 8250

HER no 53769

Site Type Field

Period Post-medieval

Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 House Field Farm, Tatton Park

Site number 88

NGR SJ 7468 8256

HER no 53764

Site Type Farmhouse

Period Post-medieval

Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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.

Assessment

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

Site Name House Croft, Tatton Park

Site number 89

NGR SJ 7474 8264

HER no 53765

Site Type Farmhouse

Period Post-medieval

Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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.

Assessment

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

Site Name Hunt's Flatt Field, Tatton Park
Site number 90
NGR SJ 7492 8259
HER no 53767
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Glebe Land, Tatton Park
Site number 91
NGR SJ 7484 8268
HER no 53766
Site Type Enclosure
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

Historic field identified on 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version), with names from Higham's list. Several field names in 1733 reflect the establishment of an ecclesiastical holding.

Assessment

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

Site Name Hob Field, Tatton Park
Site number 92
NGR SJ 7508 8273
HER no 53779
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 French Wheat Croft, Tatton Park
Site number 93
NGR SJ 7499 8277
HER no 53778
Site Type Farmhouse
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Little Marl Field, Tatton Park
Site number 94
NGR SJ 7510 8283
HER no 53780
Site Type Field
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Ashley Road (old line of), Tatton Park
Site number 95
NGR SJ 7569 8338
HER no 53816
Site Type Former Road
Period Medieval to post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Post-medieval pottery from Rostherne Parish
Site number 96
NGR SJ 7485 8288
HER no 2688/0/1
Site Type Findspot
Period Post-medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A dish sherd, with trailed slip decoration. Possibly from Buckley, Staffordshire. 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 97
NGR SJ 7480 8295
HER no 2688/0/2
Site Type Findspot
Period Medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A single body sherd in a hard, pink/white fabric. It may be under-fired Midlands Purple Ware or a highly-fired late-medieval sherd. Found during the 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 98
NGR SJ 7445 8304
HER no 2687/0/6
Site Type Findspot
Period Medieval
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Prehistoric findspot in Rostherne
Site number 99
NGR SJ 7434 8300
HER no 2684
Site Type Findspot
Period Palaeolithic to Iron Age
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A single unretouched flake 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 Unnamed findspot in Rostherne
Site number 100
NGR SJ 7425 8310
HER no 2687/0/4
Site Type Findspot
Period Undated
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A single body sherd in a pink/white fabric, with traces of a decayed or poorly applied clear lead glaze. 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 Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Name Unnamed findspot in Rostherne
Site number 102
NGR SJ 7418 8326
HER no 2687/0/3

Site Type Findspot 2
Period Undated
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

Description

A single rim sherd, in an orange fabric, 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 Neolithic to Iron Age
Source Cheshire Historic Environment Record

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 Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

A ring ditch, comprising 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 Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

A ring ditch, comprising a cluster of seven or eight cropmarks lying on sands and gravels.

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will 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 Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record
Description
A ring ditch, comprising a cluster of seven or eight cropmarks lying on sands and gravels.
Assessment
The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Name Prehistoric findspot in Rostherne
Site number 107
NGR SJ 7459 8350
HER no 2686
Site Type Findspot
Period Palaeolithic to Iron Age
Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record
Description
A single burnt flint 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 Carved Stone Head from Rostherne Church
Site number 108
NGR SJ 7425 8370
HER no 2976
Site Type Stone Head
Period Late Medieval
Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record
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 Cropmark in Rostherne Parish
Site number 109
NGR SJ 7429 8384
HER no 2914/0/1
Site Type Ring Ditch
Period Bronze Age
Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record
Description
A ring ditch, comprising 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 110
NGR SJ 7431 8386
HER no 2914/03
Site Type Ring Ditch
Period Bronze Age
Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

A ring ditch, comprising 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 111
NGR SJ 7431 8387
HER no 2914/02
Site Type Ring Ditch
Period Bronze Age
Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

A ring ditch, comprising 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 Roman Road- Chester – Manchester.
Site number 112
NGR SJ 7400 8400
HER no 844/1/29
Site Type Roman Road
Period Romano-British
Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

Street Hey field appears on the 1839 Tithe Map. If the crossing point on the River Bollin is aligned on Chester Road, south of the M56 interchange, where the road has been slightly diverted, the line of the Roman road runs through this field.

Assessment

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

Site Name Site of a 19th Century Windmill
Site number 113
NGR SJ 7300 8460
HER no 2712
Site Type Industrial Site
Period Industrial Period
Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

Field name 'Windmill Acre' appears in 1842 Tithe Award. Precise location not known.

Assessment

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

Site Name Possible Mill Dam
Site number 114
NGR SJ 7256 8480
HER no 2993
Site type Industrial
Period Late medieval to post-medieval
Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

A possible mill dam recorded at Millington by planimetric survey. The main feature is most likely to be a dam measuring approximately 5m high and 10m wide. The opposite side of the valley to the dam could not be surveyed through this technique due to the dense tree cover. Two features were noted during the survey. The first being two curved features about 0.10m high by 20m long which were

recognised more by their colour and marks than for their height, whilst the second was a small, L-shaped feature over 10m long. Additionally, two sets of sluices were also recorded by the survey, and these comprised grooved concrete blocks (which may have been slots for sheets to stop the flow of the stream). Documentary evidence for the mill can be found in several sources such as Ormerod (1882). He states that the family of Millington's name derived from this area but there is no evidence to support this.

Assessment

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

Site Name Possible building and enclosure
Site number 115
NGR SJ 7250 8495
HER no 2994
Site Type Former Farmhouse
Period Late medieval to post-medieval
Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

According to the results of a resistivity survey carried out in December 1996, the feature, which lies in a field in Millington, is perhaps a small building surrounded by an equally small enclosure. In total, the survey revealed a total of five features on the site, which could include ditches, one with a single high bank, a pit, several possible post holes (which could feasibly be rabbit holes) and a possible stone wall.

Assessment

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

Site Name Site of cottage
Site number 116
NGR SJ 7248 8509
HER no 2713
Site Type Former Cottage
Period Industrial Period
Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

Boothbank Lane. Cottage and garden marked on the site in 1821, but demolished by 1882

Assessment

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

Site Name Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Booth Bank
Site number 117
NGR SJ 7248 8532
HER no 4428/0/0
Site Type Former Chapel
Period Industrial Period
Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel now demolished. A tablet from the 1834 chapel records John Wesley's preaching at Booth Bank Farm (HER Ref 1304/1) in 1747. This is now set below Booth Bank Bridge.

Assessment

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

Site Name Graveyard at the Chapel, Arthill
Site number 118
NGR SJ 7255 8549
HER no 2291/1/1
Site Type Cemetery
Period Post-medieval to Industrial Period

Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

Graveyard to the south of the former chapel. Monuments include:

[1] Ann, wife of Joseph Blease of Bollington, 1760, 'she being the first corps interr'd in this Yard'

[2] Isaac Cheetham, 34 years minister, 1800, table-tomb

[3] William Hazeldine, 1823, sandstone slab (6ft 4in by 8ft 8in by 4in)

[4] Joseph Forest, 1826, and Ann his widow, 1830 (6ft 5in by 8ft 8in)

and other table-tombs and ledger stones of exceptional size .

Assessment

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

Site Name Arthill Heath Farm

Site number 119

NGR SJ 7279 8586

HER no 2061/1/0

Site Type Findspot

Period Bronze Age

Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

The site first appeared as a cropmark in 1969, and is composed of a series of sub-rectangular enclosures and/or field boundaries, sited on sand and lying on the third terrace above the River Mersey. The discovery of a perforated macehead (2061/1/1) prompted excavations. Site located by resistivity survey. Excavations by South Trafford Archaeological Group 1986-87 (The Manchester archaeology bulletin 2/1987/27-34; The Manchester archaeology bulletin 3/1988/4-20) revealed the enclosure ditch of a large sub-rectangular enclosure measuring 100m to 150m long, 6m wide and 1.5m deep. Immediately behind this was a timber-revetted bank, based on two post trenches, 1m apart, containing rectangular postholes, some of which showed signs of renewal. Examination of the internal area on the west side revealed four circular and two rectangular structures. The circular structures were probably round houses, which measured 6-10m diameter and which were based on penannular ditches containing a circle of postholes. The two rectangular structures measured 10m by 5m and 8 by 5m, and both had clay floors. Finds include carbonised seeds from the two round houses, waste flint flakes and a possible mortarium sherd and fragments of very friable ware. Two samples of charcoal taken from the fill of sealed contexts were C14 dated at Groningen. These have produced dates 3730 - 35 BP and 4120 - 35 BP indicating a Bronze Age date for the earliest phase of this site.

Assessment

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

Site Name Unnamed site in Millington Parish

Site number 120

NGR SJ 7265 8575

HER no 2715

Site Type Former Cottage

Period Post-medieval

Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

A small roadside cottage is shown on Reddy Lane on the 1842 Millington Tithe map. The site is now an arable field.

Assessment

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

Site Name Unnamed findspot in Millington Parish

Site number 121

NGR SJ 7280 8570

HER no 2061/1/1

Site Type Findspot

Period Prehistoric

Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

A perforated stone pebble hammer or macehead, found whilst ploughing in the field which contains enclosure C of Arthill Heath Farm. No exact findspot was recorded. The find is circular with hourglass perforation and may date from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age. Size: 0.10m by 0.11m by 0.33-0.43m thick with damage and wear marks. It was possibly used as a net sinker, gate weight or horse tether weight.

Assessment

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

Site Name Unnamed Site in Little Bollington Parish

Site number 122

NGR SJ 7293 8608

HER no 2716

Site Type Linear

Period Unknown

Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

A slightly irregular linear mark, measuring approximately 140m long with adjacent circular features measuring approximately 30m in diameter. Identified on vertical aerial photographs.

Assessment

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

Site Name Poorhouse, off Reddy Lane

Site number 123

NGR SJ 7373 8150

HER no 2717

Site Type Building

Period Post-medieval

Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

A poorhouse off Reddy Lane, which is shown on the 1839 Tithe map. The site is now used as arable land.

Assessment

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

Site Name Cremation, Fairy Brow

Site number 124

NGR SJ 7307 8650

HER no 1307

Site Type Burial

Period Bronze Age

Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

Bronze Age cremation burial with a single-riveted tanged dagger. Excavated in 1983 by the South Trafford Archaeological Group in a field called Fairy Brow on Stamford Farm. Fairy Brow field is locally associated with a haunted graveyard. An aerial photograph revealed a square feature and minor excavations by South Trafford Archaeological Group followed metal detecting activities. In Area A, two features 0.70m below the surface were revealed. In Area B, in the vicinity of the square enclosure on the air photo, was the cremation burial with the dagger. Three radiocarbon dates have been derived from the site, one of which is 3435, +/- 35 bp (GrN-13172). The dagger has been dated to 2,000-1,500 BC and analysis shows it to be made of a copper alloy, with a significant proportion of tin and lead, as well as seven other trace elements.

Assessment

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

Site Name Black Earth, Little Bollington
Site number 125
NGR SJ 7395 8563
HER no 2714
Site Type Field
Period Industrial Period
Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

The field name 'Black Earth' is recorded on the Bollington in Bowden Tithe award in 1839. The name may represent the remnants of a former settlement, which is recognised as dark earth in a field. However, it may also refer to a dump of post-medieval manuring debris or a small patch of peaty soil.

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 Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

The Chester to Manchester Roman road. The road ran east to Manchester and then turned north to Carlisle. Margary 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 (582701), whilst the course becomes less distinct from the junction with Cockpit Lane (607706). 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 2km 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 does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Type 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 Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

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).

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not 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 Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.

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 Watch Hill Motte and Bailey, Bowden
Site number 129
NGR SJ 7474 8600
HER no 1.1.0/1.1.1
SAM no 25727
Site Type Fortification
Period Medieval
Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

The site is a roughly triangular area of gently sloping land with a large circular mound at its apex. Sited defensively with the River Bollin on its south side and a marshy valley to the north. The hill formed part of the extensive barony of the de Masseys, who, it seems, were responsible for its construction. Excavation evidence includes post-holes and possible hearths, and traces of the outer ditch remain. Additionally, the deep inner ditch still encircles the mound. Its size suggests a speedy construction, perhaps by Hamon de Massey during the rebellion against Henry II in 1173, though no documentary evidence exists. A Henry II silver penny was recovered from the motte by Mr W.T. Pownall in the (early?) nineteenth century, when the site was known locally as Yarwood Castle.

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 Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

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

Assessment

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

Site Name Home Farm (Dunham Massey)
Site number 131
NGR SJ 7443 8631
HER no 7708.1.0
Site Type Farm
Period Industrial Period
Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

On the 1838 Tithe Map, the site is named as a "farm" with two large irregular buildings, one of which is presumably a four-sided stable. In addition, there is an L-shaped building, three rectangular buildings and a pond. The Ordnance Survey (1848) site is shown but not named, whilst the Ordnance Survey (1876) is: named "Dunham Farm" and consists of an L-shaped building, the presumed four-sided stable block and six other buildings including a saw mill and pond. The Ordnance Survey 1899: site remains unchanged, whilst the Ordnance Survey (1983) depicts minor departures from the original

plan. Some of the small buildings have gone, and the site is now referred to as "Home Farm". The irregular shaped building and the rectangular outhouse to the west are now named as "Dunham Massey Lodge".

Assessment

The site does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not 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 Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

The 1838 Tithe Map shows that the site consists of a single rectangular building at the road junction. By the OS mapping of 1876 the site had become a field, whilst recent mapping (Ordnance Survey 1983) shows modern buildings on site 'Streethead Farm'

Assessment

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

Site Name Features, Bow Green
Site number 133
NGR SJ 7486 8647
HER no 1484.1.0
Site Type Unknown
Period Undated
Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

A site first revealed by aerial photographs showing a number of linear and circular crop marks. On excavation it was revealed that all these features were predominantly natural, but may have been influenced by human management.

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 Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

A square field, possibly part of an earlier strip field, which is shown as Loont Meadow on the Tithe Map of 1838. The field boundaries exist in 1876, although the northernmost boundary is now a track.

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and will 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 Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

The Tithe Map 1838 shows a large sub rectangular field in the hamlet of Dunham Town. The Ordnance Survey 1876 shows former boundaries, as 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 does not lie within the proposed pipeline route and will not 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 Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

A strip field, which possibly originally included the neighbouring Loont Meadow. Now under arable land (Tithe Map 1838). The northern and western boundaries exist, but the eastern boundary has been partly removed, forming an L-shaped field. "Flash Field"- swampy or waterlogged land. Vacant land.

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 Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

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 non-commissioned 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. The Ordnance Survey (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 lies within the proposed pipeline route and will be affected.

Site Name Denzell Gardens
Site number 138
NGR SJ 7550 8750
HER no 7361.2.0
Site Type Parkland
Period Industrial Period
Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

Public park developed on a site formerly occupied by two small detached houses with wooded grounds. The site contains the Hardman Arboretum named after the Council's Arboricultural Officer (d.1980). There are specimen trees and a sunken garden, pond and tennis courts.

Assessment

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

Site Name Water Tower

Site number 139

NGR SJ 7529 8712

HER no 7725.1.0

Site Type Water Tower

Period Modern

Source Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Description

Ordnance Survey 1911 shows a water tower owned by the "North Cheshire Water Co" off Elcho Road. On the mapping of 1938, the water tower is again shown, but the tower has disappeared by the mapping of 1980.

Assessment

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

6. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 In total, 139 sites were identified within the study area during the desk-based assessment and all of these sites were recorded within either the Cheshire or Greater Manchester HERs.

6.1.2 There was a single Scheduled Monument within the study area (Site 129), which has been added to the gazetteer, but the listed buildings (Table 2), of which there were forty-two, were not included. In addition, three Conservation Areas lie at both the north end of the pipeline (Bowdon, and Dunham on the Hill), and the South (Knutsford), but only a few of the sites fall within the confines of these. These are Sites 01-05, which are all situated within the most northerly extent of Knutsford Conservation Area, to the south of the pipeline route.

Period	No of Sites	Site Type
Prehistoric	11	A pair of Palaeolithic findspots (99, 107), a Neolithic Ring Ditch (103), six Bronze Age Ring Ditches (104, 105, 106, 109, 110, 111), a Bronze Age findspot (119), and a Bronze Age Cremation Burial (124).
Romano-British	5	A Roman findspot (128), and four sites associated with the Roman Road (112, 126, 127, 130)
Early Medieval	0	
Late Medieval	13	A motte and bailey castle (129), a stone head (108), a mill dam (114), a former farmhouse (115), a historic field (136), a linear feature (62), a pair of historic roads (20, 95), a pond (19), and four findspots (97, 98, 99, 101).
Post-medieval	68	Mereheath Lodge (25), historic fields (14, 15, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31, 36, 39, 42, 51, 52, 54, 72, 73, 76, 78, 79, 81, 83, 85, 86, 87, 90, 92, 94, 134), including an ecclesiastical holding (91), several farmhouses and crofts (12, 16, 26, 43, 44, 55, 77, 88, 89, 93, 120), several unidentified historic buildings (03, 23, 27, 71, 74, 75), a pair of boundaries (11, 63), woodland and woodland management (06, 17, 32, 40, 48, 50), water and water management (49, 56, 57, 59, 61, 66), a landscaped garden (64), a rabbit warren (80), a poorhouse (123), a stables (10), a pair of gateways (04, 46), and a findspot (96).
Industrial Period	35	Boundary banks, fences and ditches (08, 13, 33, 37, 69), woodland and woodland management (41, 45, 53, 70), several ponds (58, 60, 84), a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (117) and graveyard (118), several industrial sites (02, 07, 38, 67, 68), gardens and parkland (05, 138), a pair of gateways (18, 34), a windmill (113), a road (65), several unidentified buildings (24, 25, 47), fields and ploughed land (82, 125, 135), a former cottage (116), a house (132), a model farm (131), and a gas works (01).
Modern	3	A Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post (09), a Second World War US army base and German PoW

		camp (137) and a water tower (139).
Undated	5	Three undated findspots (100, 102, 121), and a pair of unidentified features (122, 133).

Table 3: Number of sites by period

6.2 CRITERIA

- 6.2.1 There are a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological significance of sites; that to be used here is the ‘Secretary of State’s criteria for scheduling ancient monuments’ which is included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990). The sites previously listed (Table 3) were each considered using the criteria, with the results below.
- 6.2.2 **Period:** the eleven prehistoric sites (Sites **99, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 119, 124**) are all period significant, particularly Sites **99** and **107**, which are potentially Palaeolithic in origin, and may indicate that there was some form of occupation in the area as early as at least 10,000 BC. In addition, the Roman sites (Sites **112, 126, 127, 128, 130**) demonstrate activity in the area during the early historic period.
- 6.2.3 The motte and bailey (**129**) is an important feature as it was reputedly built during the baronial rebellion of 1173 against Henry II, and as such, is a visual testament of the unrest that plagued his reign.
- 6.2.4 Site **137** is a Second World War US Army Base and also a German PoW Camp, and was purpose-built, giving it period significance. Similarly, Site **09** is an underground monitoring post occupied by the Royal Observer Corps. After the Second World War the corps was assigned to detect nuclear fallout in the event of a nuclear war. This monitoring post is therefore very period specific and is significant as an example of this type of feature.
- 6.2.5 **Rarity:** the Palaeolithic findspots (Site **99, 107**), the Bronze Age sites (Sites **104, 105, 106, 109, 110, 111, 119, 124**), and the Neolithic ring ditch (Site **103**) should be treated as rare. Similar comments may be made about the motte and bailey (Site **129**), US Army Base and PoW Camp (Site **137**), as well as the Royal Observer Corps monitoring post (Site **09**).
- 6.2.6 **Group Value:** the sites pertaining to the Bronze Age (**104, 105, 106, 109, 110, 111, 119, 124**) can be grouped together, and to this can be added, if a little tentatively, the ‘Palaeolithic’ findspots and the ‘Neolithic’ Ring Ditch (Sites **99, 107** and **103**). These sites have rather substantial date ranges, and the use of Palaeolithic and Neolithic serves to indicate their earliest potential origin only. In all probability given their proximity to the other prehistoric sites, they are likely to be at least either Late Neolithic or early Bronze Age. The sites relating to the Chester to Manchester Roman Road can also be grouped (Sites **112, 126, 127, 128, 130**).
- 6.2.7 The sites pertaining to medieval and post-medieval farming have group value as they demonstrate the former intensive agricultural use of the area.

- 6.2.8 **Survival/Condition:** a substantial proportion of sites pertaining to farming (field boundaries and farms and crofts) in the medieval and post-medieval periods have been lost and only cartographic and toponomic evidence now provides any proof of their existence. In addition, Sites **71**, **74** and **75** are now buried beneath the later buildings at Home Farm, Tatton Dale, whilst the Wesleyan Chapel (Site **117**) has also been demolished. The US Army Base and German PoW Camp (**137**) was removed on a piecemeal basis between the end of the war and the 1960s, before a golf course was landscaped. Similarly, the water tower Site **139** was also removed during the 1960s.
- 6.2.9 **Fragility/Vulnerability** none of the sites is considered to be fragile or vulnerable
- 6.2.10 **Diversity:** none of the sites is considered to be significant due to it's diversity.
- 6.2.11 **Potential:** in light of the presence of several Bronze Age features (**104**, **105**, **106**, **109**, **110**, **111**, **119**, **124**), as well as the putative Palaeolithic (**99**, **107**) and Neolithic sites (**103**), there is high potential for prehistoric features and/or artefacts in the vicinity of Rostherne. At present the pipeline runs through the centre of the village, so there is likely to be limited survival of below ground remains, given that it is built-up area with roads. However, the land to the immediate north and south of the village should be considered as having a high potential for prehistoric deposits. In addition, a great deal of the remainder of the route is rural, and therefore has the potential to contain well-preserved and undisturbed archaeological features.

6.3 SIGNIFICANCE

- 6.3.1 Table 4 shows the sensitivity of the site scaled in accordance with its relative importance using the following terms for the cultural heritage and archaeology issues, with guideline recommendations for a mitigation strategy.

Importance	Examples of Site Type	Negative Impact
National	Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings	To be avoided
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutory Designated Sites) Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record	Avoidance recommended
Local/Borough	Sites with a local or borough value or interest for cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Low Local	Sites with a low local value or interest for cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged

Importance	Examples of Site Type	Negative Impact
Negligible	Sites or features with no significant value or interest	Avoidance unnecessary

Table 4: Criteria used to determine Importance of Sites

6.3.2 Thirty-four of the sites in the study area are likely to be affected by the proposed pipeline works. All of these have been included in the Historic Environment Records of Cheshire or Greater Manchester (Sites **09, 16, 17, 18, 22, 27, 28, 35, 44, 46, 47, 48, 52, 53, 55, 60, 61, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, 89, 101, 105, 106, 113, 116, 117, 120, 130, 132, 134** and **137**), which suggests that these have a regional or county-level significance.

7. IMPACT

7.1 IMPACT

7.1.1 In its Planning Policy Guidance *Note 16*, the Department of the Environment (DoE 1990) advises that archaeological remains are a continually diminishing resource and ‘*should be seen as finite, and non-renewable resource, in many cases, highly fragile and vulnerable to destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed*’. It has been the intention of this study to identify the archaeological potential of the study area, and assess the impact of redevelopment, thus allowing the advice of the DoE to be enacted upon. Assessment of impact has been achieved by the following method:

- assessing any potential impact and the significance of the effects arising from redevelopment;
- reviewing the evidence for past impacts that may have affected the archaeological sites; and
- outlining suitable mitigation measures, where possible at this stage, to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse archaeological impacts.

7.1.2 The impact is assessed in terms of the sensitivity or importance of the site to the magnitude of change or potential scale of impact during the future redevelopment scheme. The magnitude, or scale, of an impact is often difficult to define, but will be termed as substantial, moderate slight, or negligible, as shown in Table 5, below.

Scale of Impact	Description
Substantial	Significant change in environmental factors; Complete destruction of the site or feature; Change to the site or feature resulting in a fundamental change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Moderate	Significant change in environmental factors; Change to the site or feature resulting in an appreciable change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Slight	Change to the site or feature resulting in a small change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Negligible	Negligible change or no material changes to the site or feature. No real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.

Table 5: Criteria used to determine Scale of Impact

7.1.3 The interaction of the scale of impact (Table 5) and the importance of the archaeological site (Table 4) produce the impact significance. This may be calculated by using the matrix shown in Table 6, below.

Resource Value (Importance)	Scale of Impact Upon Archaeological Site			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible
National	Major	Major	Intermediate/Minor	Neutral
Regional/County	Major	Major/Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Local/Borough	Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Local (low)	Intermediate / Minor	Minor	Minor/Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 6: Impact Significance Matrix

7.1.4 The proposed pipeline at present follows the route of several main roads in the area including Mereheath Lane, Ashley Road and the Chester Road (A556m), with only a few minor deviations from these. In light of this, there is little chance of any archaeological deposits surviving, since the previous road schemes will have severely damaged or obliterated any features that may have been present. However, as the pipeline may not remain within these highways, and indeed could conceivably be moved to the adjacent fields, there is risk that some sites, identified or hitherto undiscovered, may be impacted upon.

7.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.2.1 Following on from the above considerations, the significance of effects has been determined based on an assumption that there will be earth-moving works associated with the development, and the present condition of the archaeological assets/sites. The results are summarised in Table 7, below, in the absence of mitigation. *The following may require review once detailed design proposals are known.*

Site Number	Nature of Impact	Importance	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
09	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
16	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor

Site Number	Nature of Impact	Importance	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
17	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
18	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
22	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
27	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
28	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
35	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
44	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
46	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
47	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
48	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
52	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
53	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor

Site Number	Nature of Impact	Importance	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
55	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
60	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
61	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
71	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
74	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
75	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
76	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
77	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
89	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
101	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
105	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
106	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor

Site Number	Nature of Impact	Importance	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
113	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
116	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
117	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
120	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
130	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
132	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
134	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
137	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor

Table 7: Assessment of the impact significance on each site during development

8. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 INTRODUCTION

8.1.1 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.

8.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.2.1 A number of identified sites have the *potential* to be disturbed by the proposed pipeline (Table 8), but this 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. At present the pipeline follows the course of the main roads, and subsequently, will have little effect on any archaeological deposits, as these will have already been disturbed by the road schemes themselves. However, if the pipeline is 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.

8.1.2 Therefore, it is recommended that a permanent-presence watching brief should be maintained during all ground disturbing activities on the line of Site **130**, the Roman road (the modern Chester Road). This would ensure that no hitherto buried features or artefacts of significance are lost during groundworks. In addition, Site **44**, a historic field and former farmhouse will require a trial trench. No other sites require archaeological investigation, whilst the pipeline remains within the highway. Needless to say, the laying of pipeline within adjacent fields would then require a significant revision of these recommendations.

Site Number	Significance	Impact Significance	Recommendations
09	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
16	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
17	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
18	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway

Site Number	Significance	Impact Significance	Recommendations
22	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
27	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
28	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
35	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
44	Regional or county	Slight	Trial Trench
46	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
47	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
48	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
52	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
53	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
55	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
60	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
61	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
71	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
74	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
75	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
76	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
77	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
89	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
101	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
105	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
106	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway

Site Number	Significance	Impact Significance	Recommendations
113	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
116	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
117	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
120	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
130	Regional or county	Slight	Watching Brief
132	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
134	Regional or county	Slight	None – pipeline in highway
137	Regional or county	Slight	None- pipeline runs along dirt track in area of made ground

Table 8: Site-specific Recommendations

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Ordnance Survey Second Edition map of 1899 (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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Tithe map of Tatton 1838 (viewed online at <http://maps.cheshire.gov.uk/tithemaps/>)

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10. ILLUSTRATIONS

10.1 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2a: Gazetteer sites plan

Figure 2b: Gazetteer sites plan

Figure 2c: Gazetteer sites plan

Figure 2d: Gazetteer sites plan

Figure 3a: North section of proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map, 1872

Figure 3b: South section of proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map, 1872

Figure 4a: North section of proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey Second Edition 6" map, 1899

Figure 4b: South section of proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey Second Edition 6" map, 1899

Figure 5a: North section of proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map, 1909

Figure 5b: South section of proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map, 1909

Figure 6a: North section of proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey Third Edition 6" map, 1911

Figure 6b: South section of proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey Third Edition 6" map, 1911

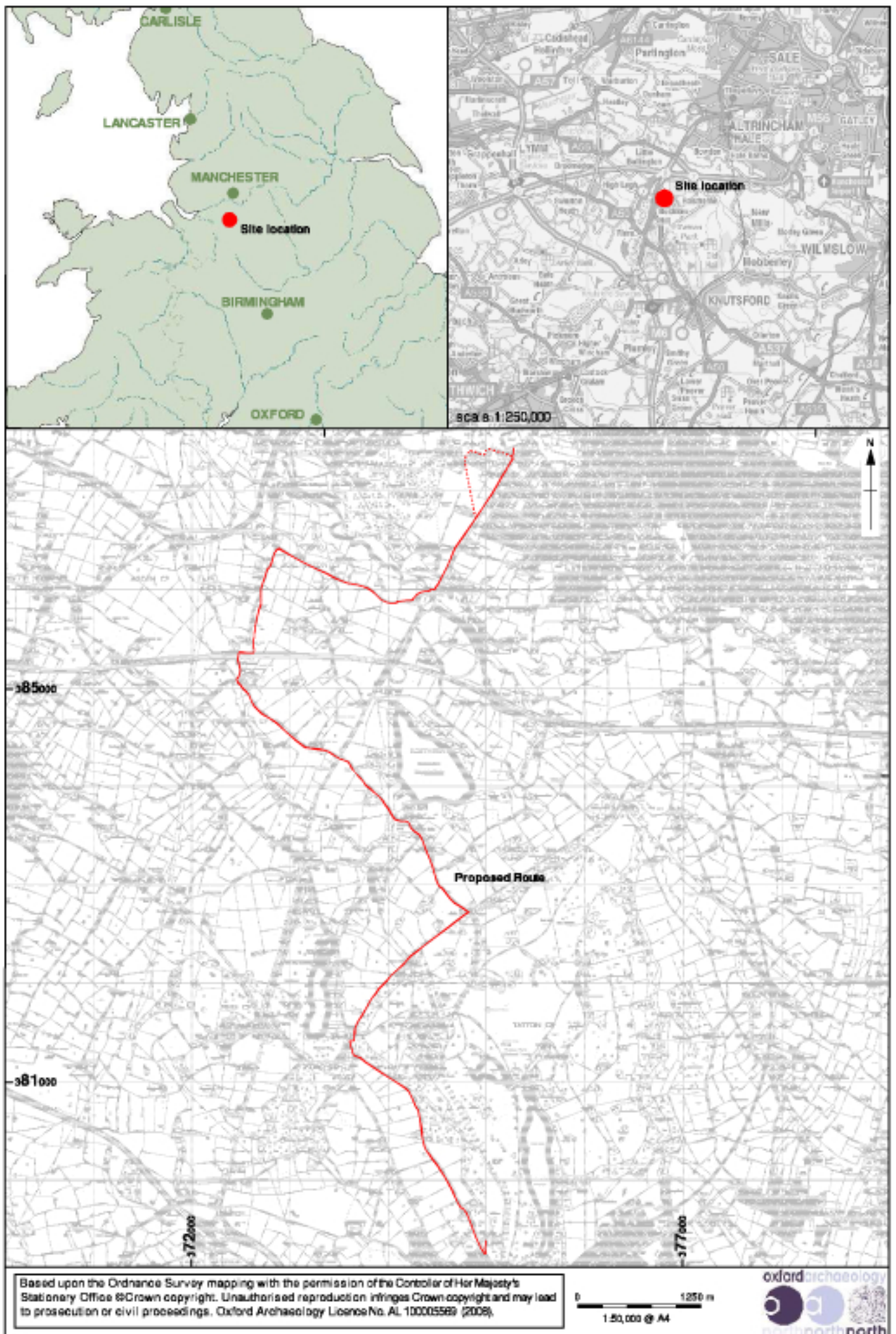


Figure 1: Site location

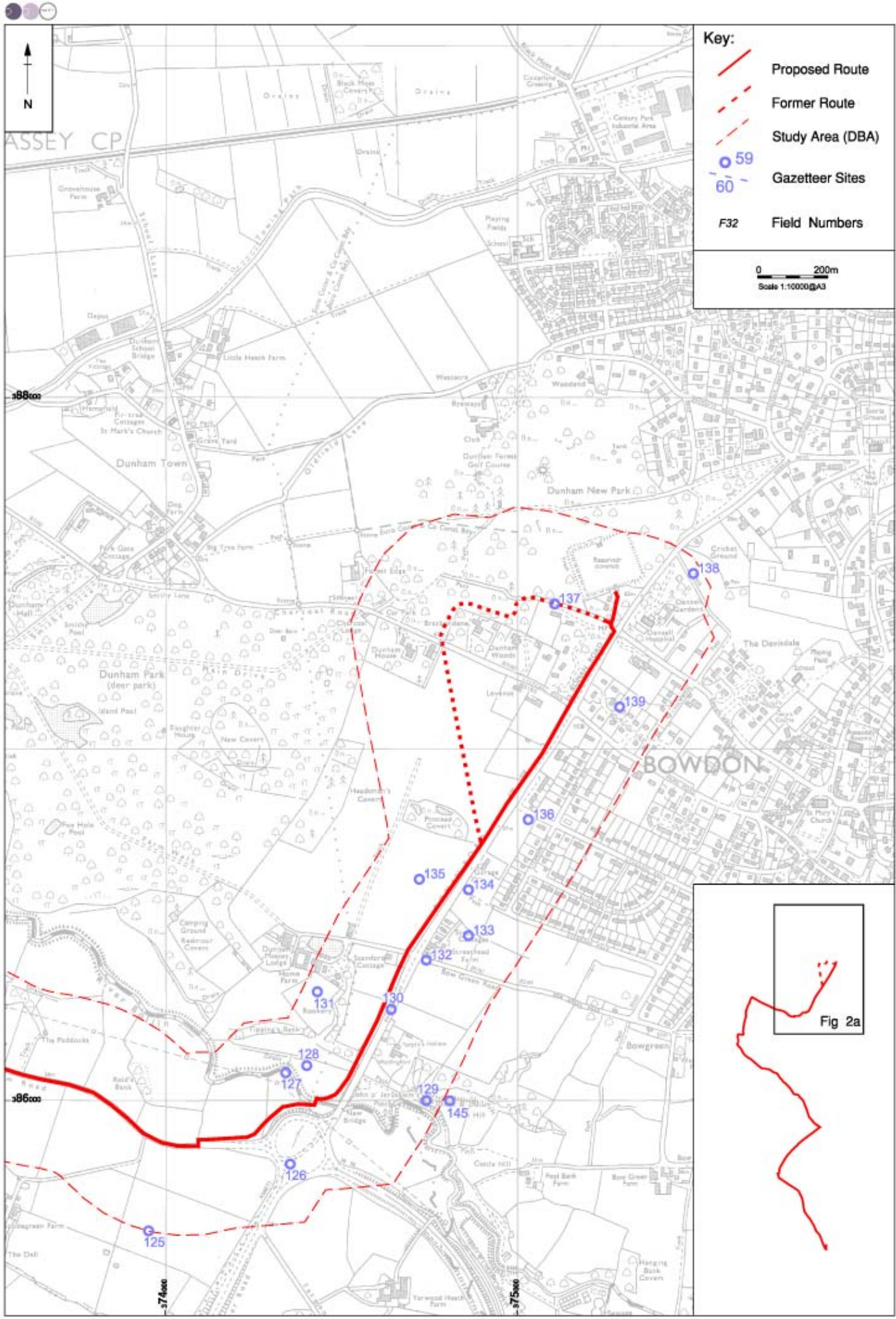


Figure 2a: Gazetteer sites plan

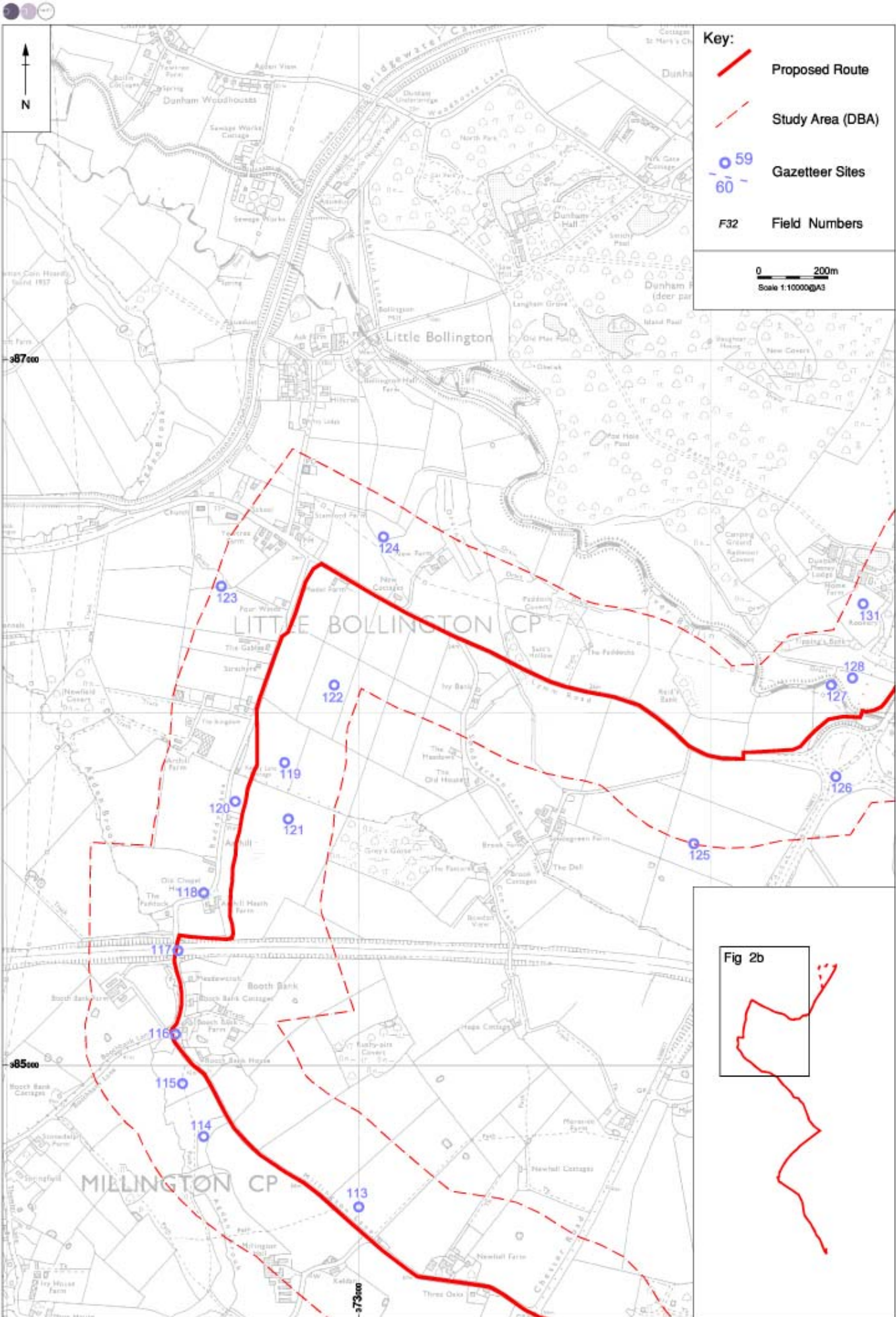


Figure 2b: Gazetteer sites plan

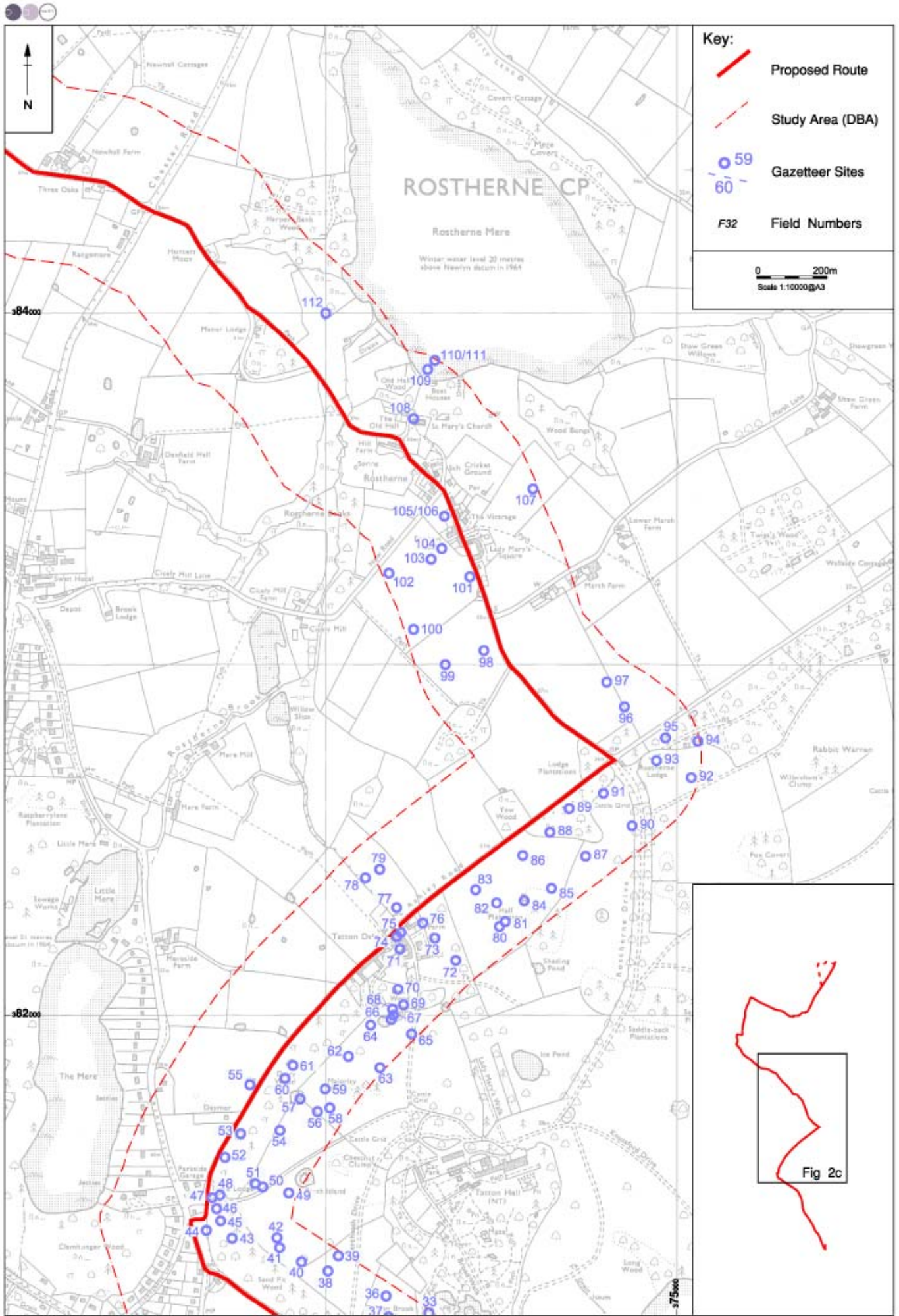


Figure 2c: Gazetteer sites plan

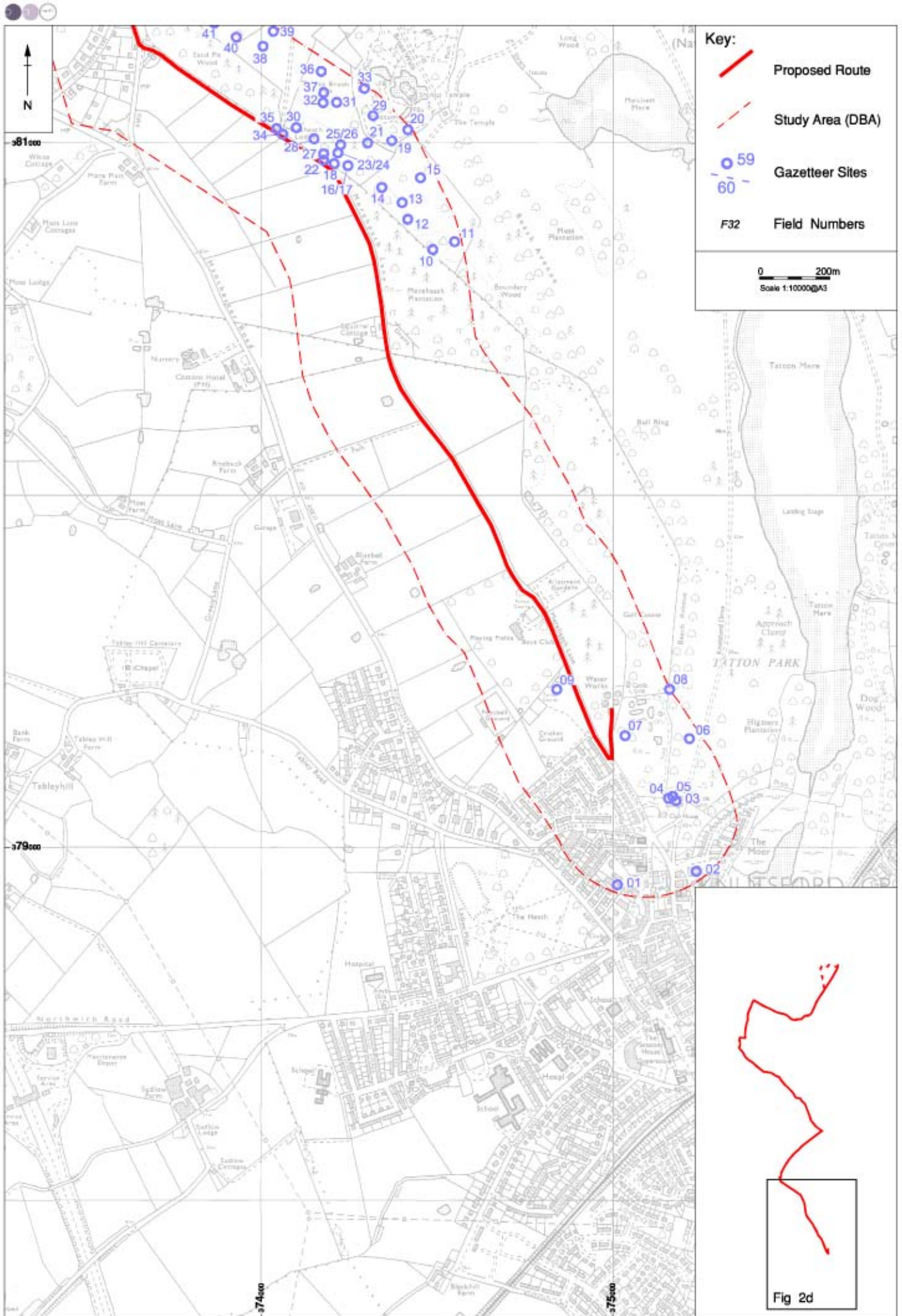


Figure 2d: Gazetteer sites plan

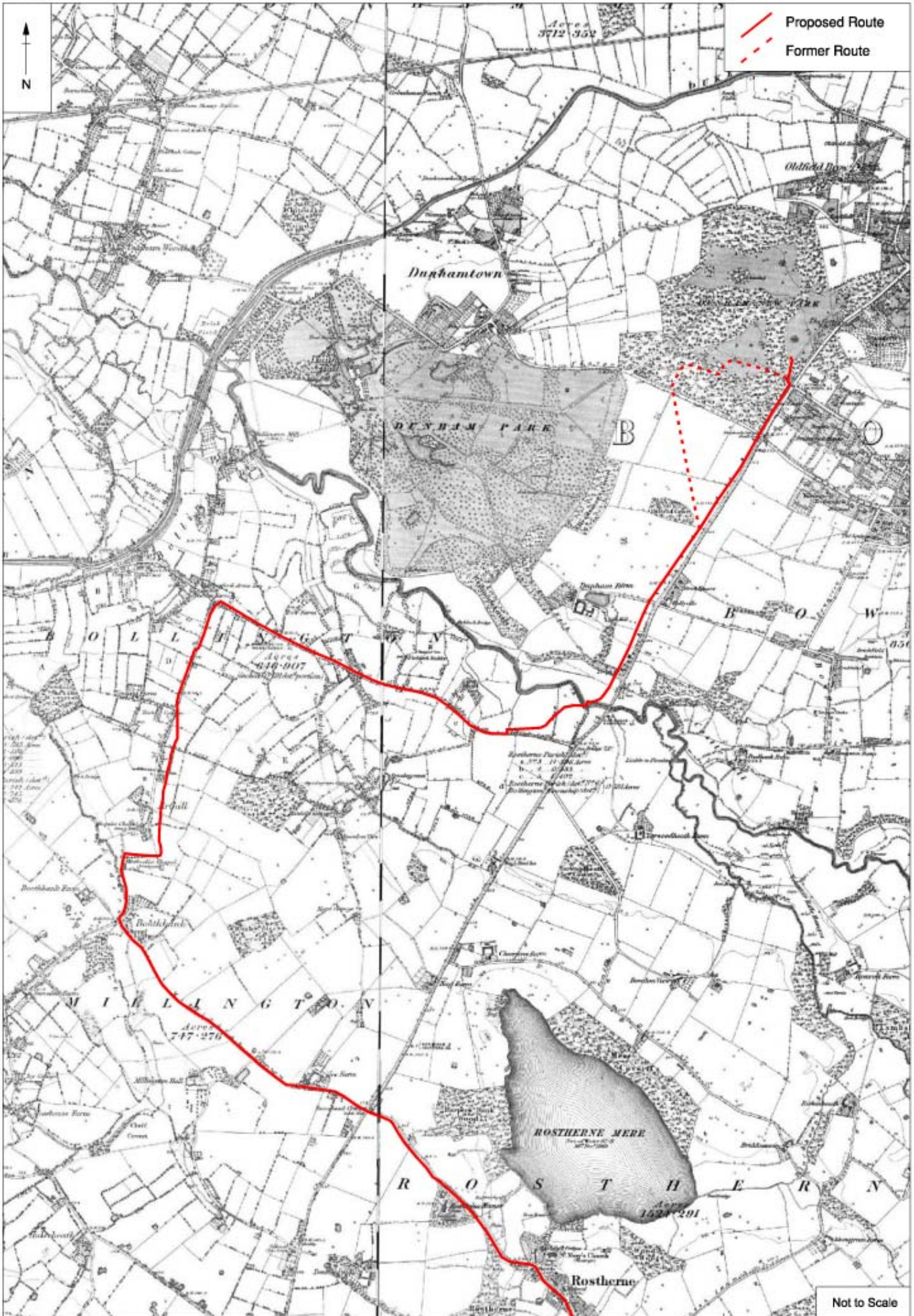


Figure 3a: North section of proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map, 1872

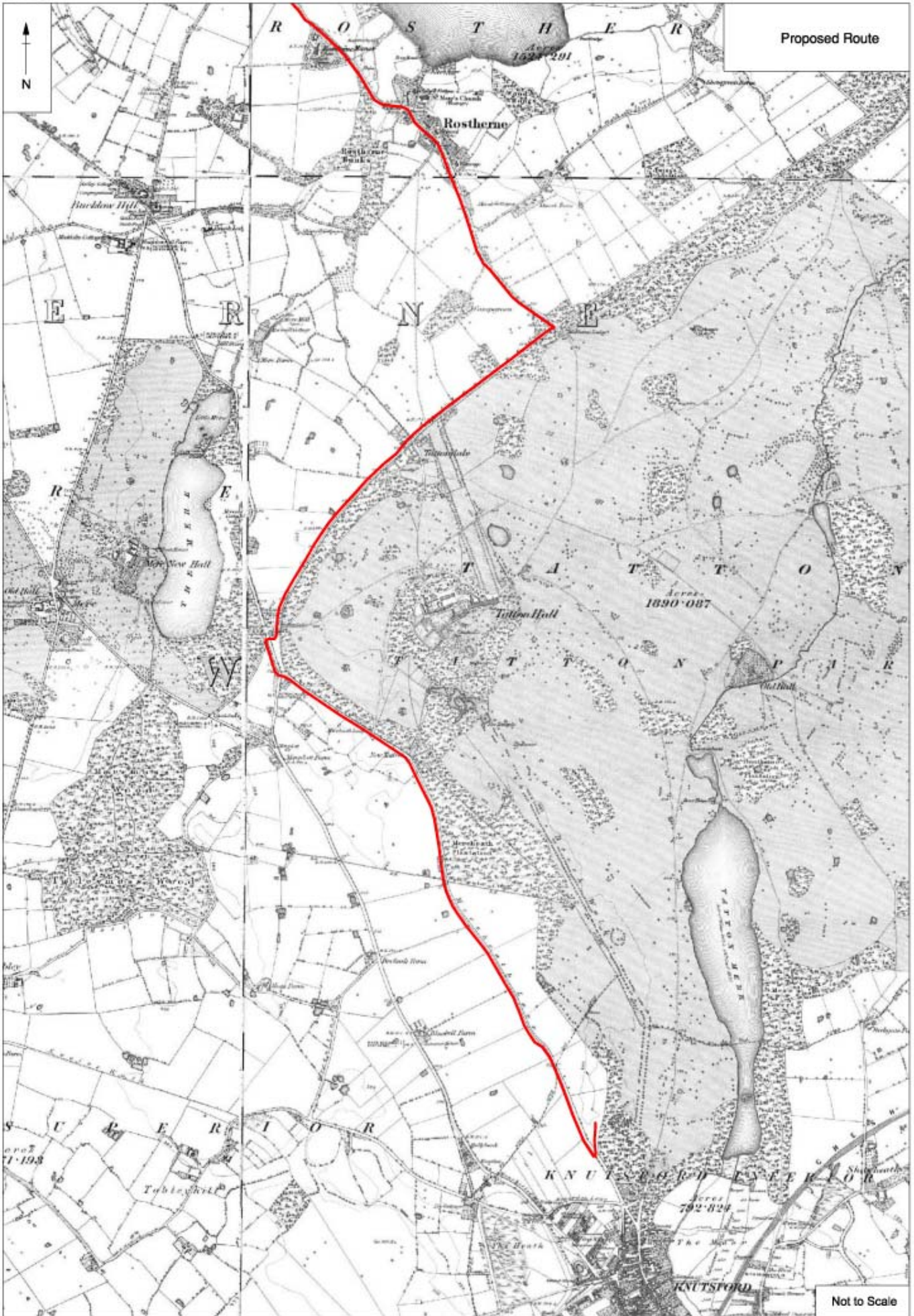


Figure 3b: South section of proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map, 1872

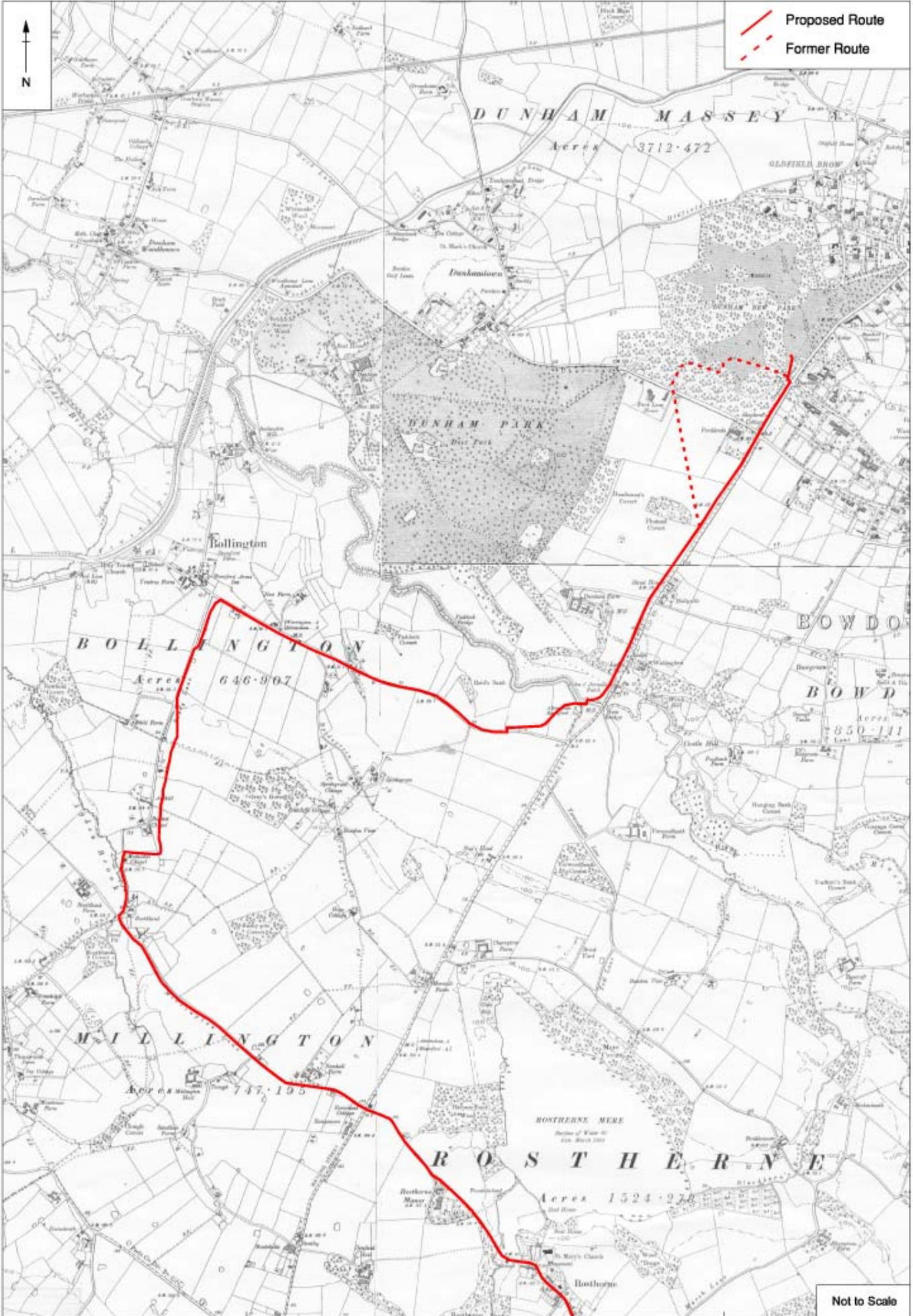


Figure 4a: North section of proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey Second Edition 6" map, 1899

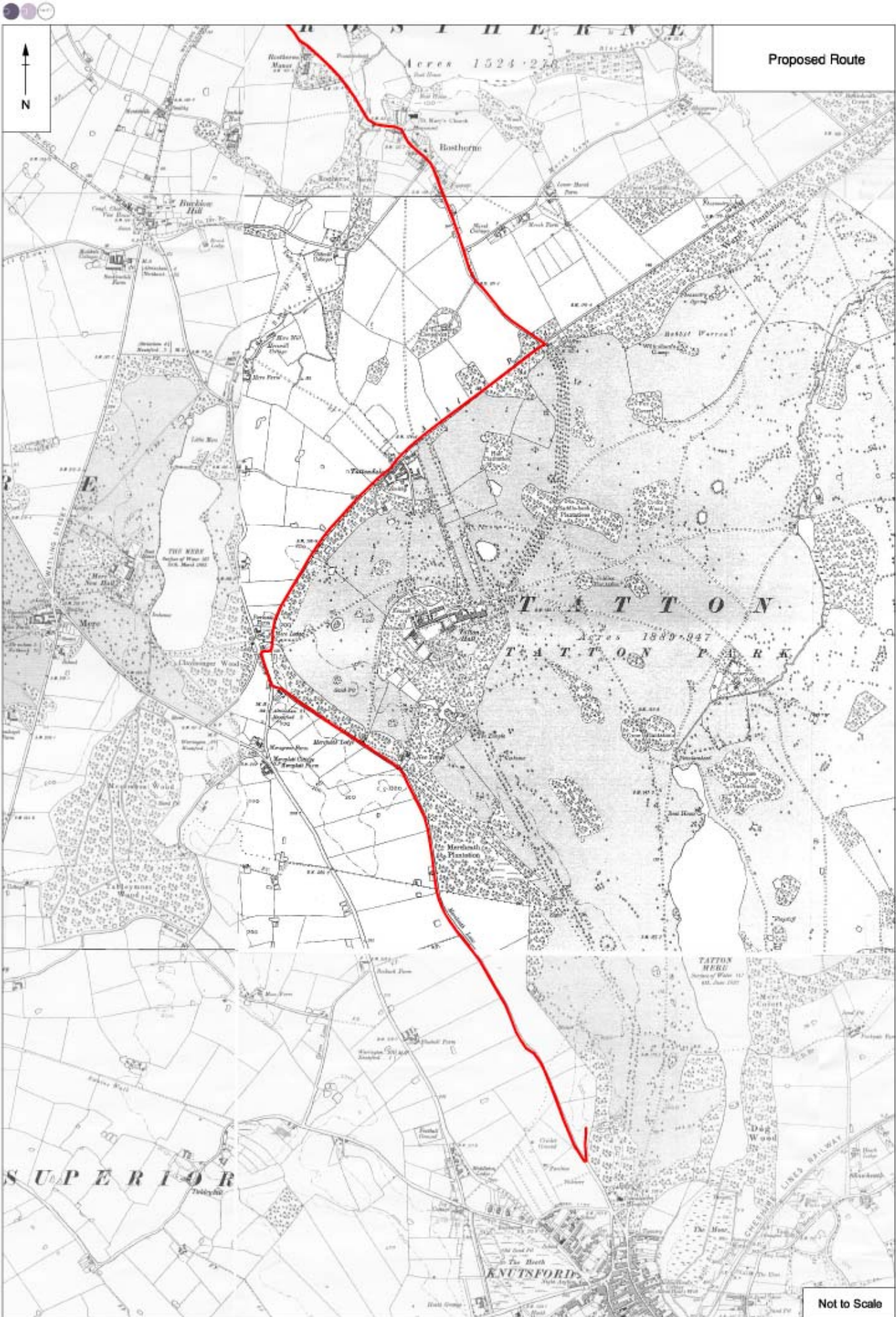


Figure 4b: South section of proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey Second Edition 6" map, 1899

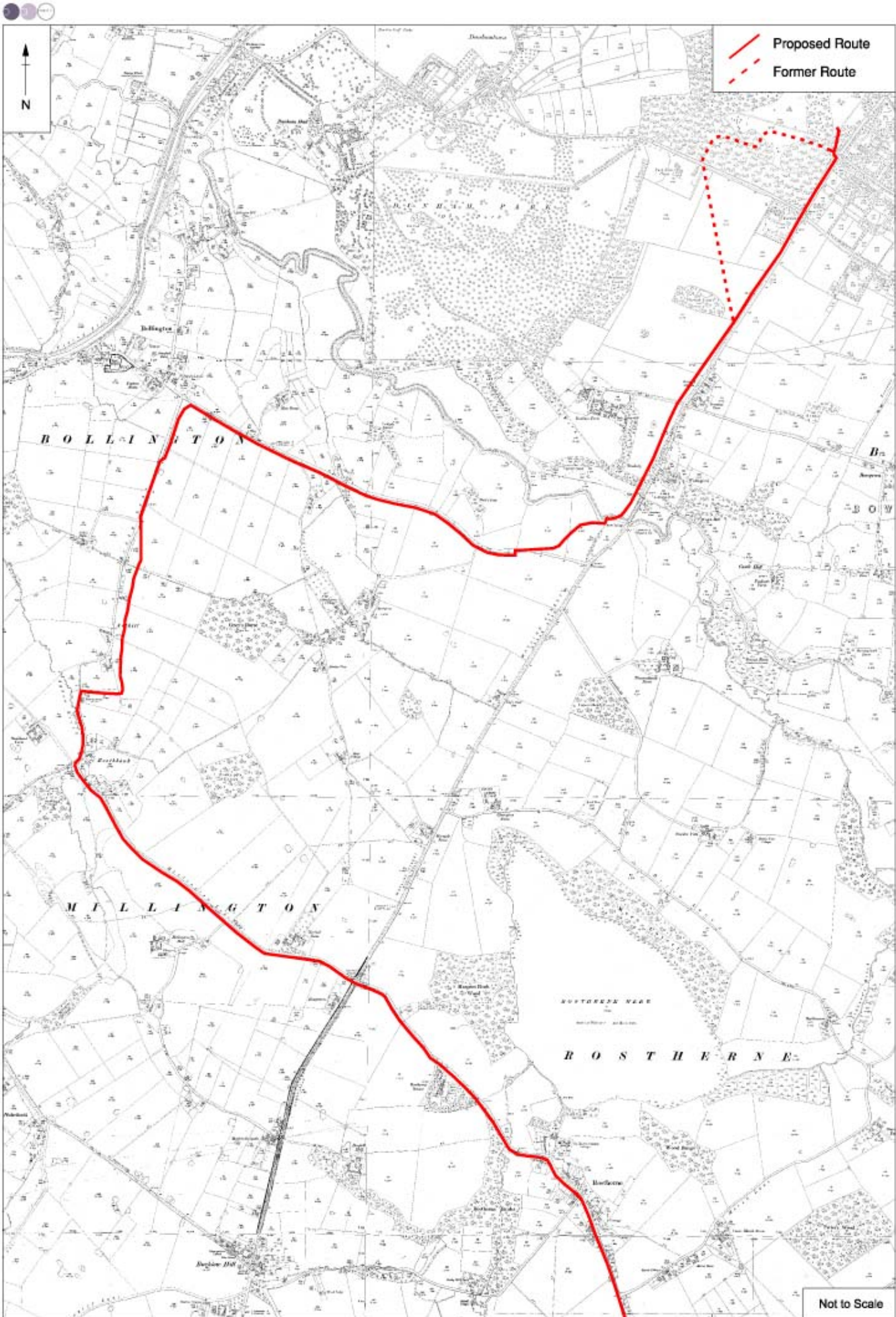


Figure 5a: North section of proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map, 1909

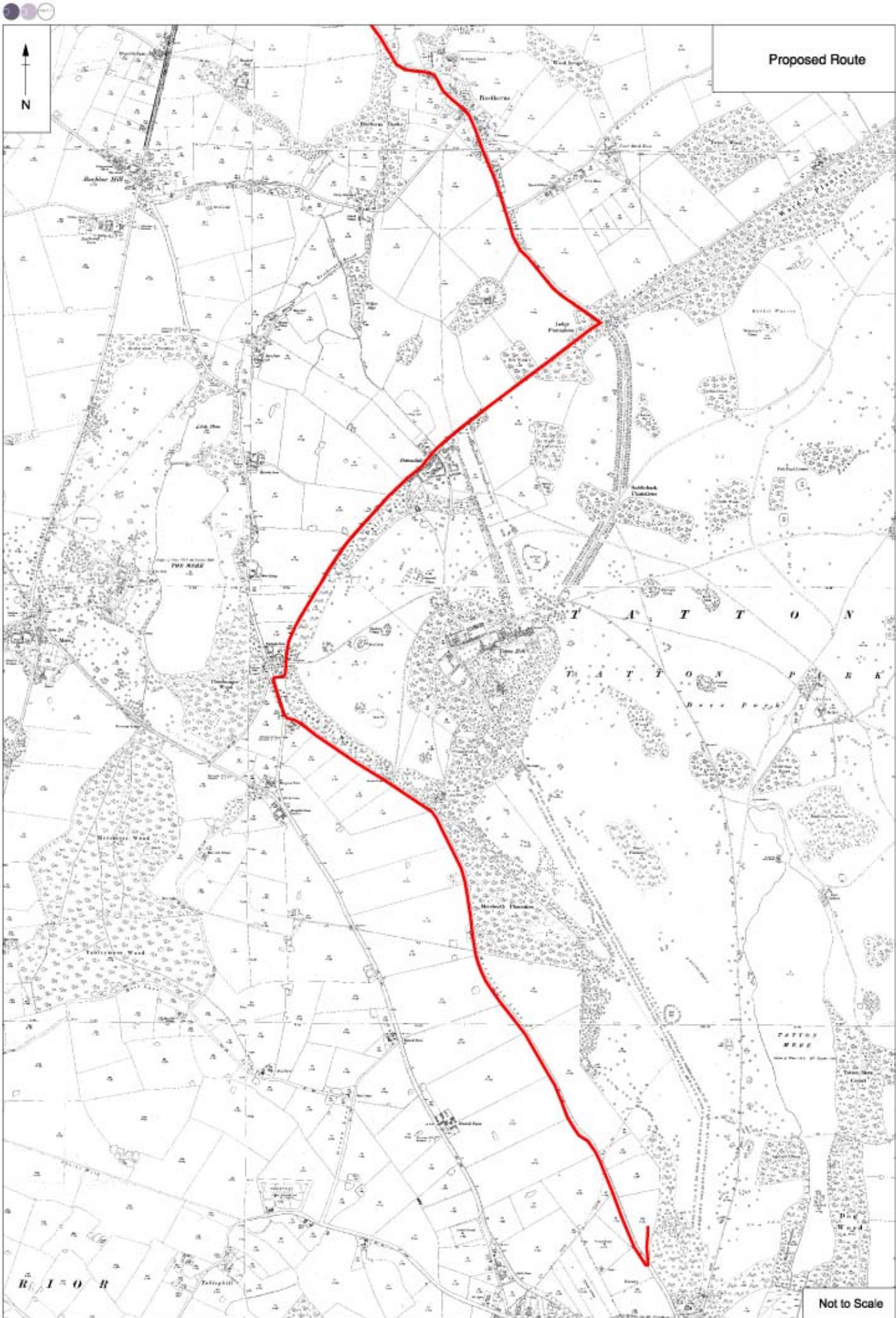


Figure 5b: South section of proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map, 1909

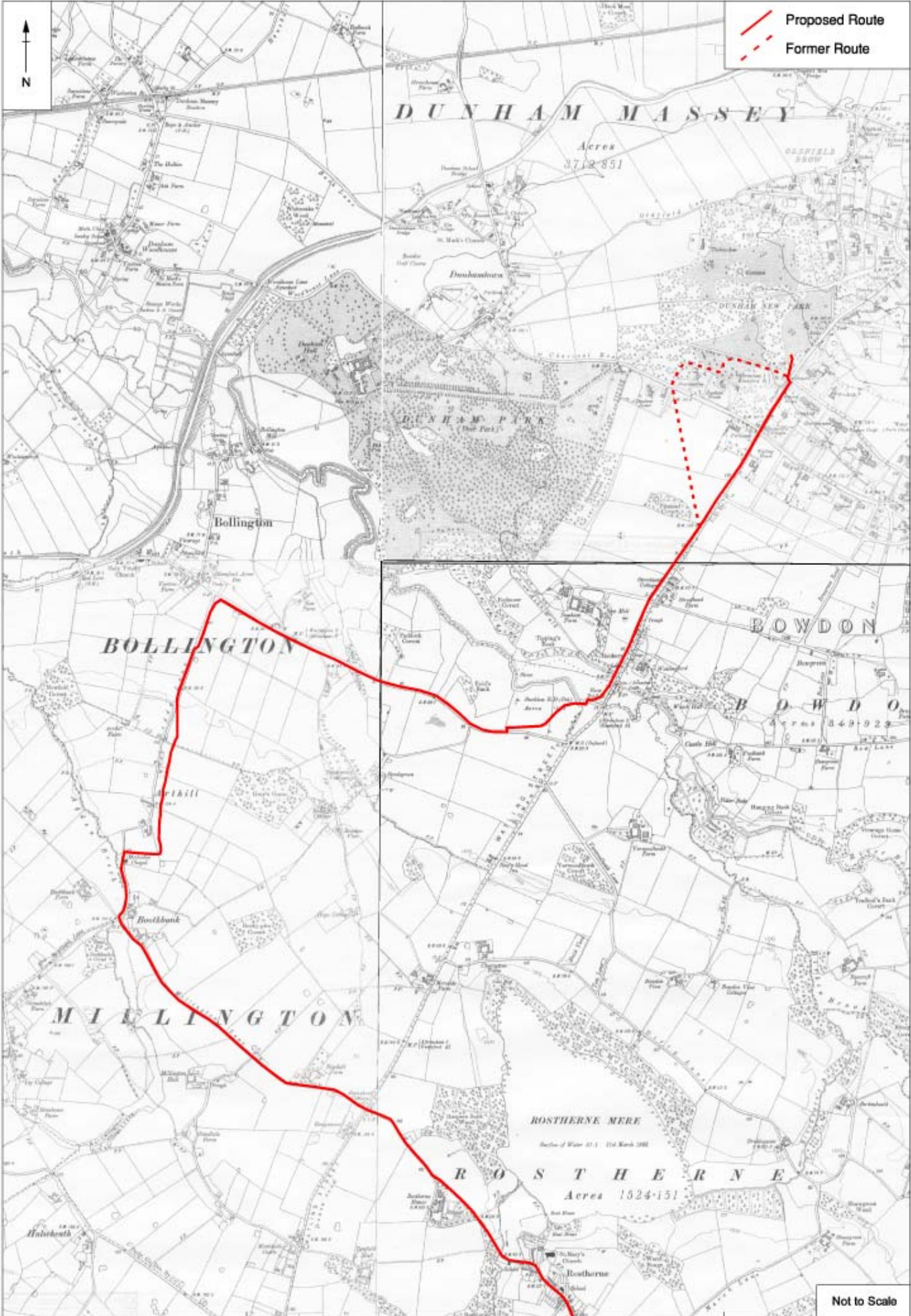


Figure 6a: North section of proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey Third Edition 6" map, 1911

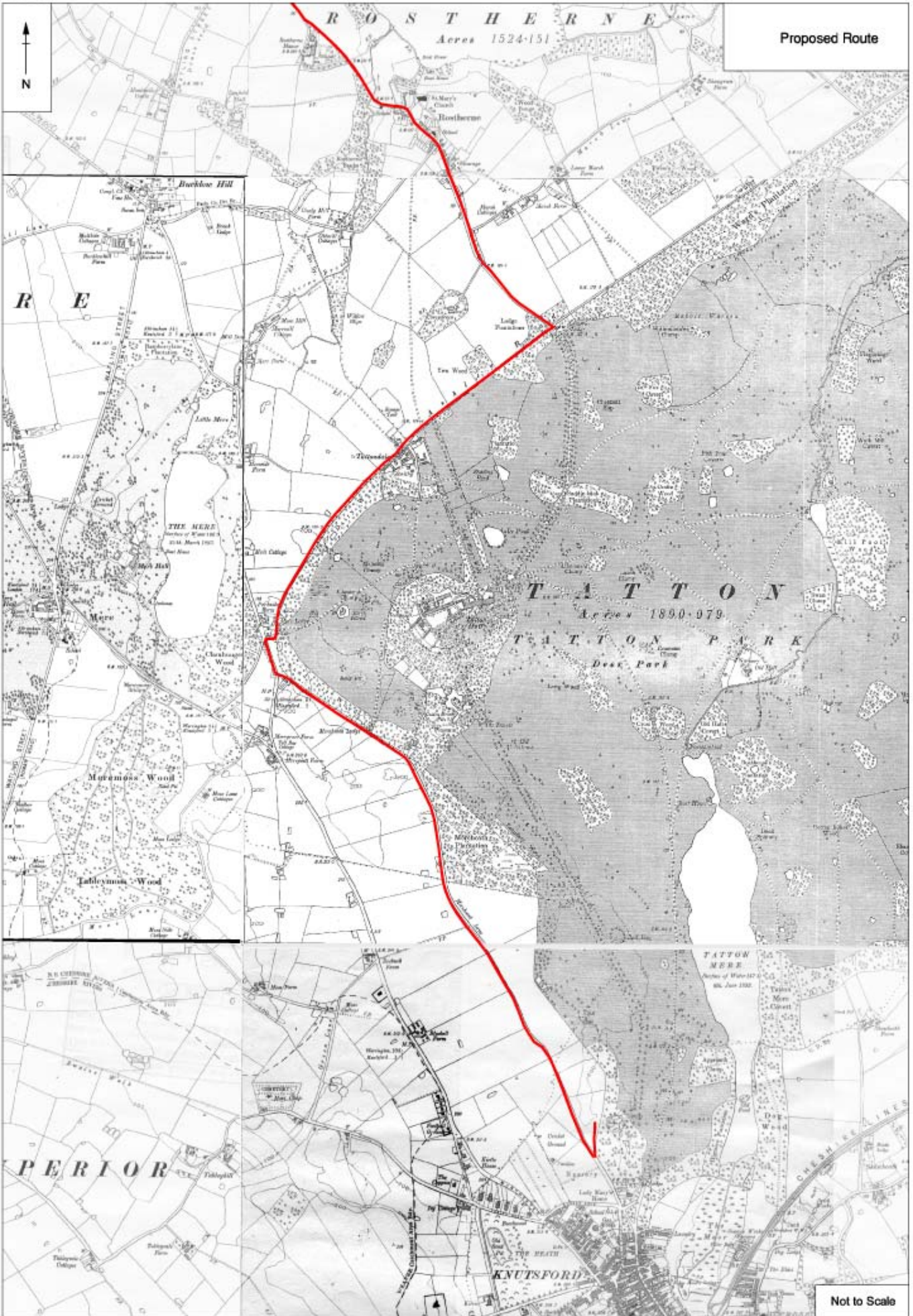


Figure 6b: South section of proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey Third Edition 6" map, 1911