

MILLBROOK BOREHOLES TO LAMALOAD RESERVOIR, PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

**Desk-Based
Assessment,
Walkover Survey and
Watching Brief**

Oxford Archaeology North



October 2005

United Utilities

Issue No: 2005-06/ 417
OAN Job No: L9539
NGR: SJ 94984 75783 –
97365 75295

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SUMMARY

Following a proposal to create a new water pipeline between Millbrook Boreholes (SJ 94984 75783) and Lamaload Reservoir (SJ 97365 75295) a programme of archaeological work was undertaken on behalf of United Utilities. The work consisted of a desk-based assessment and walkover survey.

A study area comprising a kilometre either side of the proposed pipeline route was examined. A variety of sources were consulted, principally early maps of the area and other primary documents, and a large number of secondary sources and unpublished reports were also used. The information was used to produce a gazetteer of archaeological sites within the study area, which enabled an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development. The results were analysed using the set of criteria used to assess the national importance of an ancient monument. The criteria included period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity and potential.

A total of 73 sites was identified during the desk-based assessment, only 13 of which were previously recorded in the Cheshire Historic Environment Record (HER) Sites **11, 22-3, 37-8, 48-50, 54-5, 60, 63** and **72**. Of these, three are Scheduled Monuments (Sites **37-38** and **48**). The vast majority of sites were post-medieval in date with only the following sites being earlier: a Neolithic quern (Site **50**); Bronze Age Barrows (Sites **23, 37-8**), a standing stone (Site **48**), Roman coins (Site **22**) and a Medieval field system (Site **31**).

An additional 12 sites were identified during the walkover survey. All 12 lie within or very close to the proposed pipeline, and may be directly affected by it. Of these, nine were post-medieval (Sites **75-77, 79, 81-85**) and included quarries, gateposts, field boundaries and trackways, and three were of an unknown date (Sites **74, 78** and **80**).

Much of the landscape was enclosed after the seventeenth century, and most of the proposed pipeline passes through what was originally commons. The area around Macclesfield is described as ancient enclosure, ie that it was enclosed prior to the seventeenth century, while the area around Lamaload Reservoir was probably pasture until the nineteenth century.

Several farms also date to the post-medieval period, but often with their origins in the medieval period; these comprise Sites **05-06, 20, 27, 35,** and **58**. A great deal of information is available regarding these buildings, principally from a number of surveys of the area of Macclesfield Forest, which revealed a series of wealthy farms, which kept cattle, sheep and pigs, as well as being engaged in button making, coal mining, quarrying, and spinning.

A watching brief was undertaken on five test pits along the course of the pipeline. These test pits were seen to lie in close proximity to several of the sites highlighted during the desk-based assessment and walkover survey. In all cases - with the exception of Test Pit 6 - the test pits did not impact on the archaeological sites and no archaeological remains were observed. Test pit 6 revealed modern demolition debris associated with the post-medieval farmstead at Lamaload (Site **27**).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to the Rob Edwards Cheshire Historic Environment Record Officer, and all the staff of the Cheshire County Record Office in Chester for their assistance with this project. Further thanks are due to the staff of the Derbyshire Record Office in Matlock, and to Sarah Whiteley, Senior Conservation Archaeologist for the Peak District National Park for their help.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Daniel Elsworth, the field walkover survey by Vix Hughes and the watching brief by Jeremy Bradley, and all three wrote the report. The drawings were produced by Mark Tidmarsh. Alison Plummer managed the project and edited the report, which was also edited by Alan Lupton.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Following a proposal by United Utilities, to create a new water pipeline between Millbrook Boreholes (SJ 94984 75783) and Lamaload Reservoir (SJ 97365 75295) the Senior Conservation Archaeologist for the Peak District National Park requested a programme of archaeological work be undertaken. This was to consist of a desk-based assessment and walkover survey in the first instance.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Cheshire Historic Record (HER) in Chester and the Cheshire County Record Office in Chester. In addition, the Derbyshire Record Office in Matlock and the Peak District National Park Authority were consulted, as well as the archives and library held at OA North. A systematic walkover survey was also undertaken of the entire route of the pipeline during August 2005. A watching brief on five test pits was undertaken in September 2005 in advance of the main pipeline groundworks.
- 1.1.3 This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment, walkover survey and watching brief 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 PPG 16 (DoE 1990) was employed during the assessment.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 2*) was submitted by OA North in response to a project brief issued by Sarah Whiteley, Senior Conservation Archaeologist at the Peak District National Park (*Appendix 1*). The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 A study area comprising a kilometre either side of the proposed pipeline route was examined. A variety of sources were consulted, principally early maps of the area and other primary documents, and a large number of secondary sources and unpublished reports were also used. This information was used to produce a gazetteer of archaeological sites within the study area, which would enable an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development. The results were analysed using the set of criteria used to assess the national importance of an ancient monument.

2.2.2 ***Historic Environment Record (HER)***: the HER is a list of all of the sites of archaeological interest recorded within the county, maintained by the County Council. This is the primary source of information for a study of this type and for each site of interest a description, location, and relevant sources are given. A number of secondary sources were also examined at the HER, as were aerial photographs of the study area.

2.2.3 ***County Record Office (CRO), Chester***: primary documents, principally comprising early maps of the study area, were examined in order to identify any sites of archaeological interest that might be affected by the proposed pipeline. Secondary sources ranging from histories of the local area to histories of specific aspects of the local landscape and periods were also examined.

2.2.4 ***Oxford Archaeology North***: 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.

2.2.5 ***Peak District National Park Authority***: information contained within the Peak District National Park Historic Landscape Character (Peak District National Park Authority Archaeology Service n.d.) was also examined.

2.3 WALKOVER SURVEY

2.3.1 **Visual Inspection:** following the desk-based assessment a Level 1 walkover survey was undertaken to relate the existing landscape to research findings. This encompassed a one-hundred metre corridor along either side of the pipeline, which was walked in a systematic fashion. Archaeological features identified within the landscape were recorded using the relevant OA North *pro forma* record sheet, and the features accurately positioned with the use of a hand held GPS, with respect to the OS national grid, and by manual survey techniques which tied in new features to existing cartographic reference points.

2.4 WATCHING BRIEF

2.4.1 The watching brief comprised the field observation of five test pits excavated along the pipeline corridor. The test pits, carried out by Soil Mechanics, had been positioned previously on the ground and their location plotted on to an OS compatible plan. However the final position of the test pits were, where possible, placed to avoid any of the threatened archaeological sites.

2.4.2 The programme of field observation accurately recorded the extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features. This work comprised observation during the excavation of the test pits, the examination of any horizons exposed, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features, horizons and any artefacts found during the excavations. The test pits were undertaken under the supervision of the Soil Mechanics operative using the back-actor of a mechanical excavator with a toothed bucket.

2.4.3 The recording comprised a full description and preliminary classification of features or structures revealed on OA North *pro-forma* sheets, and their accurate location in plan. In addition, a photographic record in colour slide and monochrome formats was compiled.

2.5 ARCHIVE

2.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the Cheshire Museum Service at the Salt Museum in Northwich on completion of the project. A copy of the report will also be deposited with the Cheshire HER and Peak District National Park Authority.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The proposed pipeline is situated approximately 4km to the north-east of Macclesfield, and extends eastwards from Rainow on an approximately east/west alignment (Fig 1). The landscape ranges from 200m to 300m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 1992), and the majority of the pipeline route follows the valley of the river Dean. The area falls within the South West Peak, ‘*an area of upland and associated foothills in the south-west part of the Pennines*’ (Countryside Character 1998, 116). The majority of this area is ‘*an elevated, open, wild and expansive landscape of broadly rolling terrain*’ while the foothills have ‘*an irregular topography with rounded whale-back hills falling to narrow valleys*’ (*op cit*, 118).
- 3.1.2 Much of the landscape was enclosed after the seventeenth century, and most of the proposed pipeline passes through what was originally commons (Peak District National Park Authority Archaeology Service n.d.). Some of the area is described as ancient enclosure, ie that it was enclosed prior to the seventeenth century, while the area around Lamaload Reservoir was probably pasture until the nineteenth century (*ibid*). The solid geology comprises successive layers of shales and gritstones, with occasional areas of coal and outcrops of limestone and shale (Countryside Character 1998, 118). Typical brown earths of the Bromgrove association overlie this (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983), and these have generally been affected by fluvial action (Countryside Character 1998, 118).

3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

- 3.2.1 Two archaeological projects have been undertaken within the study area, both large landscape and/or documentary surveys. The University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMAU) carried out a desk-based assessment of sites of archaeological interest within the catchment of the rivers Bollin and Mersey (UMAU 2000a; 2000b; 2001a. 2001b; 2001c). A number of sites identified as a result of this were included in the gazetteer (*Section 4*). A landscape survey of earthworks of archaeological interest was also undertaken by the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) for the area to the north of the Lamaload Reservoir. Again, a number of the sites identified were included in the gazetteer (*Section 4*).

3.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.3.1 ***Prehistoric Period:*** the earliest clear evidence for human activity in Cheshire dates to the Mesolithic period, although this often takes the form of lithic scatters, particularly on parts of the Pennines (UMAU 2000a, 10). Structural evidence in the form of shelters and cave sites have also been identified (Morgan and Morgan 2004, 19-21), but these are comparatively rare. More recently sites of this period have also been found in lower-lying areas (UMAU

2000a, 10), but there is nothing known from the study area or its immediate environs. Sites belonging to the Neolithic period, which saw the introduction of farming and monumental structures, are also quite rare, although there a number of burial and settlement sites known across the county (Morgan and Morgan 2004, 25). Stray finds continue to be the dominant type of evidence, however.

- 3.3.2 During the Bronze Age there is an increase in the number of presumed mortuary sites, in particular burial mounds or barrows. In general, the amount of evidence for settlement does not dramatically increase, although there have been a number of recent discoveries in the county (UMAU 2000a, 11). There is evidence for a wider variety of activities taking place during the Bronze Age, including mining and the working of fabric (Morgan and Morgan 2004, 56-9 and 65-8), although in general stray finds and the occasional burial mound are the most common type of evidence. Following the Bronze Age evidence for subsequent activity becomes extremely scarce.
- 3.3.3 There are a number of hillforts in Cheshire, one of the defining types of site of the period, the closest of which is at Eddisbury near Rainow (Crosby 1996, 20), and there is increasing evidence for smaller-scale farmsteads in many locations (UMAU 2000a, 11). More unusual remains from this period discovered in Cheshire include evidence for salt production (Morgan and Morgan 2004, 138-140), and the famous bog bodies, the latter of which may demonstrate aspects of the religious and ritual life at the time (*op cit*, 159-169).
- 3.3.4 No sites of Mesolithic or earlier date are known from the study area. A single find of possible Neolithic date, the remains of a saddle quern (Site **50**), is recorded, however, and may suggest further activity in the area. A larger number of sites of probable Bronze Age date are known within the study area, including three barrows (Sites **23**, **37** and **38**) and a standing stone (Site **48**). No sites of Iron Age date are known within the study area.
- 3.3.5 **Romano-British:** while there are no known Roman settlements or forts in close proximity to the study area, the road between the Manchester and Buxton, known for at least part of its route at Ewrin Lane (Sainter 1878, 16-17), runs east/west to the north of the study area. The presence of this road, which meets another from Chester, was considered enough by some to suggest that '*some minor station may have existed in the neighbourhood*' (Ormerod 1882, 771). Nothing has yet been discovered to substantiate this claim, however, and the study area is quite a distance from the major forts in the area such as Chester and Middlewich.
- 3.3.6 A single find of confirmed Roman date has been discovered within the study area: three Roman coins found during the construction of the Lamaload Reservoir in the 1960s (Rowley n.d., 39; Site **22**). Early excavations at Yearnslow Barrow (Site **38**) also apparently found remains including coins, glass beads and bones thought to date to the Roman period (Sainter 1878; Rowley n.d.), but this is uncertain.

- 3.3.7 **Early Medieval:** remains dating to the period following the collapse of Roman administration and the arrival of the Normans is rare, although evidence has come to light more recently (UMAU 2000a, 13). Cheshire came under control of a number of Anglo-Saxon rulers during this period and it is unclear who controlled the various parts of the county at this time (OA North 2003, 9). The remains of an Anglo-Saxon cross in Prestbury might suggest that the parish was of some importance in the Early Medieval period (*ibid*), although physical evidence elsewhere is extremely rare.
- 3.3.8 There are no recorded sites of Early Medieval date within the study area, although it is possible that they may exist.
- 3.3.9 **Late Medieval:** Cheshire did not come under the direct rule of the Normans until 1069-70, at which time it was put under the control of a number of different earls (UMAU 2000a, 13). It is likely that many of the political boundaries were established at this time, although some may have earlier origins, as do some of the associated settlements (OA North 2003, 9). Many of these are first mentioned in the medieval period however, and show a mix of Old English and Norse in their names (Dodgson 1970, 137-44). Much of the area fell within the forest and manor of Macclesfield (Earwaker 1880, 455-7), the earliest reference to which is from 1153 (Green 1979, 178). The forest was governed by a number of rules and privileges (*op cit*, 181), and there are 30 houses recorded within it in a rental of 1380 (Rainow Women's Institute n.d., 13). There is evidence that assarting and enclosure was taking place within it from at least the sixteenth century (Green 1979, 184), although land was probably also released prior to this as demand brought on by population growth increased (Rainow Women's Institute n.d., 10).
- 3.3.10 There are no confirmed sites of medieval date within the study area, although it is probably that some of the farms have medieval origins (*see Section 3.2.10-11*). A field system north of Lamaload reservoir may be medieval, based on the curving form of the field boundaries (Site **31**), and a number of other field systems, quarries and tracks could be of similarly early date (Sites **02, 12, 14, 17** and **56**).
- 3.3.11 **Post-Medieval:** at the beginning of the seventeenth century the study area was dominated by a number of large farms, which had their origins in the laws and privileges of the medieval forest. Previous to this the boundaries of the common land had been much more tightly controlled due to conflicts over ownership (Davies 1976, 86-8). Despite the rural nature of the area, coal is recorded as being worked here in small amounts during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Davies 1976, 90). However, the importance of the production of coarse woollen cloths and other fabrics, which had certainly begun by the seventeenth century (Crosby 1996, 72) soon came to be the dominant industry in the area. This continued into the eighteenth century with a number of fabrics including silk being produced in the area (Longden 1988). During the nineteenth century this continued to be an important feature of the local landscape, and many of the rivers around Rainow became important foci of a number of textile industries. Hough Hole Mill (Site **70**), built in 1803 by James Mellor, was subsequently converted into a workshop making precision lathes and steam hammers (*op cit*, 15). Hough Hole House near Rainow also

became famous during this period for its garden, built as an allegory of the Pilgrim's Progress by James Mellor Jnr (Anon 1983; Turner n.d.; 1985; 1989).

- 3.3.12 During the twentieth century the landscape was radically altered with the construction of the Lamaload Reservoir between 1960 and 1961. This was carried out by damming part of the River Dean (Brill 1984, 52), and led to the demolition of a number of farms in the area, not because they were flooded but to be used as stores and service buildings by the water board, and provide car parking (*ibid*). Whiteside Farm, however, was already described as derelict by 1921 (Smith 1921, 44). Within the area around Rainow the social changes of the twentieth century were also evident, particularly the buying up of old farms for use as private homes and the general 'smartening' of the area, leading to an increase in house prices (Scott 1970, 32-37).
- 3.3.13 The majority of sites within the study area are post-medieval in date, and these include troughs (Sites **01** and **36**), quarries (Sites **10, 13, 15, 18, 24, 32, 39-40, 42-44, 64, 66, 71, and 73**), various buildings (Sites **03, 07-08, and 53**), trackways (**04** and **28-30**), gateposts (Sites **09, 16, 19, and 34**), a memorial stone (Site **11**), field boundaries (Sites **21, 41, and 45-46**), a sheepfold (Site **33**), mills (Sites **49, 54-55, 60-61, 63, 65, and 70**), a bridge (Site **51**), a gasometer (Site **52**), a ford (Site **57**), a dye works (Site **59**), a reservoir (Site **68**), a weir (Site **69**) and a tower (Site **72**).
- 3.3.14 Several farms also dating to the post-medieval period, but often with their origins in the medieval period, are also recorded (Sites **05-06, 20, 27, 35, and 58**). A great deal of information is available regarding these buildings, principally coming from a thesis by Laughton (1986), which was subsequently published in a summarised form (Laughton 1990). This examines a number of surveys of the area of Macclesfield Forest, which reveal a series of wealthy farms, which kept cattle, sheep and pigs, as well as being engaged in button making, coal mining, quarrying, and spinning (Laughton 1990).
- 3.3.15 Lamaload Farm in particular (Site **27**) is mentioned in a series of documents from at least the end of the sixteenth century, when it is described as a 'mansion house' (*op cit*, 9). Lamaload is also mentioned in 1519, although in 1611 the house is described as '*of late years newly erected*' (Rainow Women's Institute n.d., 14), suggesting that the farm had been built or rebuilt at the end of the sixteenth century. In 1653 it is listed as including a '*barn, stable, cowhouse, one out-ile, oxen house and two gardens*' (Laughton 1990, 16). Lamaload's fortunes were, it seems, connected to its allegiance to the crown due to connections with the Earls of Derby who controlled Macclesfield Forest (*op cit*, 45). These were severely affected during the Civil War, especially after the execution of the Earl of Derby (*ibid*), and when Sir William Bellington took over the stewardship of Macclesfield Forest he opened it up to new development, destroying the privileged position of the occupiers of Lamaload Farm. It continued to be used as a farm by a succession of occupiers throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth (see Table 1 below), before being demolished prior to the construction of the Lamaload Reservoir (see Section 3.2.11).

<i>Date</i>	<i>Occupier</i>	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Source</i>
1850	Nathan Walker	Farmer	Bagshaw 1850, 254
1857	Nathan Walker	Farmer	Kelly and Co 1857, 194
1864	Nathan Walker	Farmer	Morris and Co 1864, 293
1874	Nathan Walker	Farmer and Turnpike Surveyor	Morris and Co 1874, 886
1902	Samuel Cotterill	Farmer	Kelly's Directories Limited 1902, 483
1914	Walter Hine	Farmer	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1914, 526
1939	Jn Arrowsmith	Farmer	Kelly's Directories Ltd 1939, 330

Table 1: Occupiers of Lamaload Farm

3.4 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.4.1 The earliest maps to show the study area in any detail are the Tithe Maps of 1849 and 1850. Prior to this there are a number of county maps, which show only the major settlements and buildings in the area. For example, Cary's maps of 1787 and 1814 show Rainow and Rainow Chapel, but little else in the study area, although Blue Boar Farm (to the north) is shown in 1787 (Cary 1787; 1814).
- 3.4.2 ***Rainow and Macclesfield Forest Tithe Maps (EDT 339/2 1850; EDT 225/2 1849)***: these show the study area much as it is today, only with less development around the major area of settlement, and depict a largely rural landscape dominated by scattered farmsteads, although there are also a number of textile mills present by this time. They also pre-date the construction of the Lamaload Reservoir and the consequent destruction of several farms in the area. A number of sites were identified through the examination of, or were evident on, these maps. These included buildings (Site **03**, **05-08**, **20**, **27** and **35**), and gateposts associated with field boundaries (Sites **09**, **16** and **19**).
- 3.4.3 ***Ordnance Survey c1872-1899***: the landscape is essentially the same as that depicted on the Tithe Maps, with perhaps a slightly greater element of industrialisation in the form of a few more mills (including Sites **60-1** and **70**). A large number of sites recorded either in the HER or as a result of previous archaeological studies of the area had been identified through examination of the early Ordnance Survey maps. Additional information enhancing records relating to sites recorded on earlier maps was also acquired. These include tracks (Sites **03**, **28-30**), farms (Sites **05-6**, **20**, **27** and **35**), field boundaries (Site **21**), a pond (Site **36**), a ford (Site **57**), a quarry (Sites **40**), a gasometer (Site **52**), a dye works (Site **59**), mills (Sites **60-1** and **70**), a reservoir (Site **68**), and other buildings (Site **53**).

- 3.4.4 **Ordnance Survey 1909:** although the landscape has still changed little since the Tithe Maps there is additional evidence for industrial activity in the form of quarrying (Site **47**).
- 3.4.5 **Ordnance Survey 1992:** while there are no sites of archaeological interest dating to the remainder of the twentieth century there is one significant event that completely alters the local landscape: the construction of the Lamaload Reservoir in 1960-1, which is shown on the map of 1992 (surveyed in 1963). This led to the destruction of four farms within the study area, Lower Hooleyhey Farm (Site **05**), Upper Hooleyhey Farm (Site **06**), Whiteside Farm (Site **20**) and Lamaload Farm (Site **27**). All of these are at least post-medieval in date and all apart from Whiteside Farm, probably have much earlier origins.

4. RESULTS

4.1 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 4.1.1 The walkover survey was undertaken along the proposed route of the pipeline, encompassing an area 100m each side of the projected easement. The main aim of the survey was to rapidly identify, and record the existence, location and extent of, any previously unrecorded sites. Along the route of the pipeline there are twenty-one fields that the pipeline will actually traverse and each one of these was carefully examined. An additional eight fields lay very close to the route and were also examined.
- 4.1.2 In total, 12 sites were identified in addition to the 73 sites determined by the desk-based assessment (Fig 2) This include mounds (Sites **74** and **78**), trackways (Sites **75** and **81**), a field boundary ditch (Site **76**), quarries (Sites **77** and **79**), a depression (Site **80**), gateposts (Sites **82** and **84-85**), and a wall (Site **83**). All 12 (Sites **74-85**) lie within or very close to the proposed pipeline, and may be directly affected by it.
- 4.1.3 The study area runs from Millbrook Water Treatment Works in the west, past Lamaload Treatment Works and on to Lamaload reservoir, in the east. The reservoir is at a greater altitude than the treatment works. The pipeline route partly follows the course of the River Dean, which is set in a narrow valley running east/west. The results of the survey are discussed in this order (from west to east), by field and include all the new sites identified by the desk-based assessment, in addition to any other features of note within the survey area.
- 4.1.4 The landscape of the study area is commonly used for pasture and mixed woodlands. The land tended to be sloping, varying from gentle to steep gradients. The majority of the fields within the study area are large in size and either recti-linear or irregular in shape. The more regular fields result from post-medieval agricultural development and the irregular fields are those located adjacent to the River Dean, its winding course forming natural boundaries to those fields.
- 4.1.5 **Field 1:** this is a small area of ground directly east of Millbrook Water Treatment Works in Rainow. The area was covered by shrubs and trees and showed signs of being managed. No archaeological features were visible in this area.
- 4.1.6 **Field 2:** this is situated to the south of field 1 and is a small field lying south-east of a bend in the River Dean. It is highly undulated with a steep slope on the eastern side covered by trees and to the west it was flatter and covered by long grass. No archaeological features were visible within this field. However, a five metre stretch of wall was visible on the opposite bank, Site **83** in Field 27 (Plate 16), but it could not be determined whether the wall related to the mill (Site **55**) or the more recent reservoir.

- 4.1.7 **Field 3:** this is situated to the south-east of Field 2, and is elongated in shape and located along the north-eastern side of the River Dean. At the western end, the boundary with Field 2 comprised the remains of a wall and a post-and-wire fence. There was also a small weir within the river itself at this point. Within the central part of this field was a long low mound, Site **74** (Plate 7), which was aligned north-west/south-east and was approximately 100m long, 15m wide and 0.5m high, with gentle breaks of slope. The site is probably natural and relates to riverine activity but since it is relatively regular it could be a manmade feature.
- 4.1.8 At the eastern end of the field, near the boundary with Field 4 was a timber footbridge (Site **57**) (Plate 6), which rested on a stone foundation of dry-stone construction, comprising irregular stone blocks, now covered in lichen and moss. To the south side of the bridge there was a continuation of stonework from the base towards an existing field wall, and it would appear that a section of the wall has been demolished, and that the bridge post-dates the wall. There were also notable depressions on either side of the River Dean, immediately north-west of the bridge. These depressions may be the remains of earlier, more informal crossing points. Just north of the ford was a stile leading into the field from Field 28.
- 4.1.9 **Field 4:** this is situated to the south-east of Field 3, has an elongated shape and is situated to the north of Berristal Farm and north-east of the River Dean, with trees along the river edge and short lush grass throughout. The field was essentially flat with a steep slope along the northern side. Close to the entrance to the field on the eastern side was a series of three iron covers for inspection hatches. This indicated that the area has almost certainly been previously excavated for the insertion of services, possibly gas. No other archaeological remains were evident within this field.
- 4.1.10 **Field 5:** this is situated to the east of Field 5, and is north of the River Dean and south of the track between Thornsett Farm and Danebent Farm. At the western end of the field were two old river terraces visible as low asymmetrical mounds. Near a pronounced bend in the river there was a small weir constructed of stones and plastic sheeting that demonstrated its recent date.
- 4.1.11 Towards the north-eastern corner of the field was a grassed-over trackway, Site **75** (Plate 8). No surfaces were visible and the site was essentially earthfast and fully vegetated. The trackway could be seen as a slight depression with a bank running along the southern side. It was approximately 2.5m wide and 70m in length, aligned north-east/south-west. It sloped south-west, towards the river. At the north-eastern end it appeared to coincide with a possible blocked section of the current field wall. The blocking was evident as a straight vertical edge of stones. Part way along the length of the trackway a medium-sized tree was growing. Around this was a significant degree of soil erosion and the combination of the two effectively obscures this area of the track. The trackway may represent an older route through of the field.
- 4.1.12 **Field 6:** this is situated to the north-east of Field 5, and is a small very regular shaped field, north of Danebent Farm. Within the field was a small brick

building which probably relates to the subterranean reservoir at this location. There was also a curvi-linear bank running around the building to the west, again related to the reservoir.

- 4.1.13 **Field 7:** this is situated to the east of Field 6, and is a large regular shaped field to the north-east of Danebent Farm. It was sloped downwards from the south-east to the north-west. The field boundaries were dry stone walls and the landuse was improved grassland. No visible archaeological features were evident within this field.
- 4.1.14 **Field 8:** this is situated to the south-east of Field 7, and is a narrow linear field to the north-east of Danebent Farm. The field boundaries were dry stone walls, several in a state of disrepair. There was the remains of a partial wall part way along the length of the field on the south-eastern side. Immediately north-east of the wall was a small roughly square mound that measured 8m by 6m. No stones were evident within the mound and the fact that there were two similar, although less regular mounds, to the north and south of this, suggested that they are probably a reflection of the underlying geology. The mounds were obvious by the difference in vegetation, the field was mostly rough grass and on the mounds the vegetation was considerably rougher. No manmade features were evident within this field.
- 4.1.15 **Field 9:** this is situated to the south-east of Field 8, and is large and regular shaped and to the east of Danebent Farm. It sloped downwards from the south-east to the north-west. The field boundaries were dry stone walls, some in a state of disrepair, and the landuse was improved grassland. No visible archaeological features were evident within this field.
- 4.1.16 **Field 10:** this is situated to the east of Field 9, and located north-west of Snipe House, and used for grazing. It sloped moderately steeply downwards from the south-east to the north-west and an unmarked footpath ran across the field in generally the same direction, (Plate 1). The desk-based assessment suggested that the field contained Site **45**, a possible field boundary, observed on aerial photographs as having a north-west/south-east alignment and curving to the south-east. A ditch was observed, Site **76** (Plate 9), although it remains unclear whether this is the same feature; it was located along the current north-western and south-western field boundaries. It measured approximately 2m in width and about 1m in depth and was eroded at the entrance points to the field.
- 4.1.17 Field 10 also had three observable low ridges aligned north-west/south-east in the south-western corner of the field, towards Berristal Road. These were quite wide but appeared to be natural undulations and did not extend across the entire width of the field. Sheep paths were also evident running between the various gates in the field.
- 4.1.18 **Field 11:** this is situated to the east of Field 10 and is a large field, to the north-east of Snipe House. The field boundary on the western side was a dry-stone wall and within the field was a fenced off area containing different vegetation. In addition, there was also an area that had been purposefully cleared, located just north of the Berristal Road, part way along the length of the field. The western dry-stone wall had a pair of stone gateposts. These were

relatively thin with rounded tops, and stood 1.5m high. No other archaeological features were visible within this field.

- 4.1.19 **Field 12:** a triangular shaped field, on the opposite side of Berristal Road to Field 11, and immediately east of Snipe House. The field sloped down gently from the south to the north and was covered in short grass, in use for grazing. On the south and east sides the field boundaries were of dry-stone construction, along the northern side the field was simply open to the road. The field contained three sites, **77**, **78** and **79** (see *Sections 3.6.16 to 3.6.18* below).
- 4.1.20 Site **77** was located towards the western side of Field 12, about 20m south of the road (Plate 10). It comprised two roughly circular depressions with associated annular mounds. Each of the features was approximately 5m in diameter and 1m in height. No stones were visible and the features were completely grassed over. The features were two small extraction pits/quarries with material being dug out and the resulting spoil deposited around the hole, hence the annular mounds.
- 4.1.21 Site **78** was towards the western side of the field and about ten metres south of the road (Plate 11). The site was a very slight, discontinuous, linear earthwork, aligned roughly east/west. The feature was 15-20m in length, approximately 2.5m wide and one obvious rounded stone was visible within it. Its interpretation is uncertain; it may be the result of wheel tracks or possibly a natural feature.
- 4.1.22 Site **79** was located towards the eastern side and immediately south of the road, next to a passing place, (Plate 12). It comprised two roughly circular depressions, cut into the slope of the field. There were slight, associated annular mounds. Each of the features was approximately 8-10m in diameter and 2-2.5m in height. Occasional stones were visible and the features were completely grassed over. These were the probable remains of two extraction pits / quarries, with material being excavated and the resulting spoil deposited around the hole.
- 4.1.23 **Field 13:** this is situated to the east of Field 12, and is regular shaped field of long rough grass. The north side was open to the road with no formal boundary. The remaining boundaries were all dry stone walls. It was probably joined to Field 23 prior to the insertion of the access road to Lamaload Treatment Works. The field sloped down slightly from south to north. No visible archaeological features were seen within this field; a section exposed by soil erosion showed there to be 0.1m of topsoil overlying 0.1m of subsoil, with drift geology deposits below.
- 4.1.24 **Field 14:** this is situated to the north-east of Field 13, and is roughly rectangular, with the very north-western corner bisected by the Lamaload Treatment Works access road. The field was covered in long rough grass and sloped downwards south to north on the eastern side but to the west it sloped down in an easterly direction. The dry stone walls were somewhat dilapidated.

- 4.1.25 Site **26**, a former field boundary seen in aerial photographs, was located in this field. The boundary was also evident at ground level, although more difficult to see at the site than from a distance (Plate 4). The ditch, and associated slight bank, were aligned roughly north/south, within both Fields 14 and 15 and have been truncated by the modern access road to Lamaload Reservoir. The boundary was approximately 6m wide and had a maximum height difference of 1.5m.
- 4.1.26 **Field 15**: this is situated to the north of Field 14, and is a small, irregular field, north of Berristal Road and west of Lamaload Treatment Works. It sloped steeply downwards from south to north, towards the River Dean. It was covered in shrubs and long grass. Within it was a continuation of Site **26**, the ditched field boundary, and the boundary pre-dates the road (see *Section 3.6.21*).
- 4.1.27 **Field 16**: this is situated to the east of Field 15, and is an area of land containing the Lamaload Treatment Works itself. The land has been subject to construction and no features prior to this period were evident. The treatment works consists of four main buildings and other outlying structures.
- 4.1.28 **Field 17**: this is situated to the east of Field 16, and is a very large and slightly irregularly shaped field, situated between Lamaload Treatment Works and Lamaload reservoir. The field sloped very steeply downwards from east to west and was in use for grazing. There were several tracks crossing it, including a modern gravel track and a footpath, which led to Field 18. The field contained three sites identified during the desk-based assessment: **21**, **27**, and **28**.
- 4.1.29 Site **21** was easily located on the ground. The site comprised two field boundaries one running roughly north/south and a second that runs east/west. The north/south boundary connected to the east/west boundary but recent wheel ruts were gradually obscuring this. The boundary was essentially a bank that ran along the contour of the steeply sloping field. It was roughly 3m wide at the base and about 1.5m high. Despite the site being earthfast, numerous stones were visible in the ground, particularly downslope to the west. This may indicate that there had been a wall on top of the bank. The east/west field boundary runs down the sloping field to where it joins the north/south boundary. The boundary was about 2m wide with very gentle breaks of slope and a maximum height of 0.5m. Occasional stones were observed throughout. There was no evident return to the boundary at the western end. The boundaries represent an earlier system of smaller fields, which had been superseded by larger fields and could be a direct result of the construction of Lamaload Reservoir.
- 4.1.30 There were no obvious remains of Site **27**, the demolished Lamaload Farm. None of the buildings nearby seemed to indicate that any remnants had survived within them. Site **28**, a trackway to Yearnslow Farm, was found to be narrow, grassed over, and in use as a footpath. The most notable feature was the stone ford over the River Dean, although this had obviously had some recent amendments to its construction.

- 4.1.31 **Field 18:** this is situated to the east of Field 17, and is located north of Lamaload Reservoir. The field was undulating and covered in long rough grass. Along the southern side of the field, next to the present fence line, was a linear depression with a probable earthfast wall or bank to the north. This was a continuation of Site **81**, which was the trackway/hollow-way running between Yearnslow Farm and Lower Hooleyhey Farm (*Section 3.3.29*). Near the junction with Field 29 was a slight depression, Site **80**, (Plate 13), just east of the trackway. The depression measured approximately 10m by 12m and there was a maximum height difference of 1.5m. The depression was semi-oval in shape and appeared to respect the worn trackway through the field. The origin and function of the feature are unclear.
- 4.1.32 A third site, **84**, was also noted at the junction of Fields 17, 18 and 29, comprising a trio of gateposts. Two appeared to be paired at the eastern entrance to Field 17 while one was at the south-western end of the field wall between Field 18 and 29. All three gateposts were made of stone, with the pair being thinner and having rounded tops. The single gatepost had a squared top and distinctive tooling marks on at least two of the visible faces, (Plate 17).
- 4.1.33 **Field 19:** this is situated to the east of Field 18, and lay immediately north of the trackway and sloped steeply down from north to south. The vegetation cover was evergreen plantation. The trackway, Site **81**, was a linear, sloped trackway, aligned roughly east/west (Plate 14). It was 3m wide and composed for the most part of fine, rounded cobbles. There appeared to be some *in-situ* wear on the cobble surface. Walls were positioned either side of the trackway. The walls were no more than 1m high and were constructed of irregular dry stone blocks, of varying sizes. The date of the trackway is uncertain but it is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of c1872, and therefore its construction must pre-date this.
- 4.1.34 Located between Fields 19 and 22 was a pair of stone gateposts, Site **82** (Plate 15). The northern gatepost has an existing bench mark symbol carved onto it (the height of which is 322.36m). The gateposts were approximately 1.3m high and have rounded tops, with two large holes through them, presumably for the attachment of gates.
- 4.1.35 **Field 20:** this is situated to the east of Field 19, and is a small irregular field near an inlet of Lamaload reservoir. A small stream runs through the field into the reservoir and the area around it was moist. The trackway, Site **81**, continued along a route through this field, although modern management was evident. At the point where a stile crosses over into Field 21 a gatepost was observed, Site **85**, comprising a single gatepost, no longer erect. It lay just north of the present stile, to the east. It was of well-dressed stone and becoming earthfast. There was no evidence of a second, matching gatepost. It probably held a gate prior to the current arrangement.
- 4.1.36 **Field 21:** this is situated to the south of Field 20, and is an irregular shaped field at the north-eastern corner of Lamaload Reservoir and occupying the site of lower Hooleyhey Farm, Site **5** (Plate 2), which has been greatly altered to accommodate a car park and picnic site, although both are now out of use. The lower part of the field nearest the reservoir is flat and covered in short lush

grass and used for grazing. No archaeological features were visible within this area.

- 4.1.37 Set back from the edge of the reservoir were the remains of the farm itself. These comprised various wall remains and two extant structures. The two farm outbuildings that remain and were used as a toilet block and store for Lamaload Car Park are now shut due to vandalism. These outbuildings were built of coursed sandstone blocks with stone-slate roofs. The two-storey L-shaped outbuilding to the west had three doors in the east wall, all at different heights. In the same wall were three windows at first floor level. A ground floor window was present in the south wall and in the southern wall of the western part of the building was a ground-floor doorway. A ground-floor window was also observed in the western wall. In the southern wall of the smaller (one and a half storey) building to the east was a cart-door. In the eastern wall was a pitching hole at loft level and traces of the roofline of a low, single-storey outshut that has now been removed.
- 4.1.38 **Field 22:** this is situated to the west of Field 21, and is south of the trackway between Yearnslow Farm and Lower Hooleyhey Farm. The gateposts (Site 82) lay to the north at the junction with Field 19. The field was covered in evergreen plantation and no visible archaeological features were seen in this field.
- 4.1.39 **Field 23:** this large field is to the north of Berristal Road and on the opposite side to Field 13. The field had long rough grass, and the south side was open to the road with no formal boundary. The remaining boundaries were all dry stone walls. The field was probably joined to Field 13 prior to the insertion of the access road to Lamaload Treatment Works. The field sloped moderately downwards from south to north. No visible archaeological features were identified within this field.
- 4.1.40 **Field 24:** this is a moderately sized field to the east of Berristal Farm and south of both Field 5 and the River Dean. The field was gently undulating with short grass and shrubs. No visible archaeological features were identified within this field.
- 4.1.41 **Field 25:** this field is situated to the north-west of Field 24, in the bottom of the river Dean valley. It was gently undulating and covered in short lush grass. There was a small modern structure within the field and it was probably an inspection hut or monitoring station and was less than 5m by 5m.
- 4.1.42 **Field 26:** this field is located opposite Field 3 and south-west of the River Dean. It slopes steeply down to the river but flattens out towards the south-west where it was higher. The vegetation consisted of short grass and trees and the field boundaries were of dry-stone construction. The field contained the south-eastern portion of Site 57 (*Section 3.6.3*).
- 4.1.43 **Field 27:** this field is situated to the south-west of the River Dean and opposite Field 2. It sloped steeply downwards in a north-easterly direction and was covered by trees on the sloped portion and by very long rough grass in the flatter area. The overgrown nature of the field precluded any identification of

remains that may have been associated with the demolished mill at the site, Site **55**. On this side of the river, and visible only from Field 2 was a short stretch of wall, Site **83**, (*Section 3.6.2*).

4.1.44 **Field 28**: this field is situated to the south-west of Thornsett Farm, north of the River Dean and north-east of Field 3. Within it was Site **56**, suggested to be ridge and furrow. The field walkover survey did identify earthworks within Field 28, however none could be conclusively described as ridge and furrow (Plate 5). There were narrow linear mounds running concurrent with the slope contours and these were consistent with soil creep. Further down the slope were four wider mounds that were ambiguous in nature and measured only 10m in length and spaced 2m apart. There was also a series of very gentle curvilinear mounds running tangentially across the field but these were almost certainly a reflection of the underlying geology. The only certain manmade feature in the field was the linear depression of a trackway that runs north-west/south-east across the field along the route of a footpath. The footpath continued into Field 3.

4.1.45 **Field 29**: this field is situated north of Lamaload Reservoir and north of Field 18. It was regular in shape and sloped gently downwards from north-east to south-west. The field contained Site **20**, the remains of Whiteside Farm. The Whiteside farmhouse and outbuildings were demolished to make way for Lamaload Reservoir in 1960. The surviving walls of the farmhouse and outbuilding range were up to 1m in height. The building was divided into six almost equal sized rooms. The sites of the walls of the ruined building to the west were defined by banks of rubble up to 0.5m high. The site of a building, now gone, to the north-west of the farm was visible as an area of flattened ground. Modern demolition rubble has been dumped at the site of the building. The hollow-way/trackway leading south, to link to Lower Hooleyhey Farm, was up to 0.6m deep and approximately 3m wide (Plate 3). It was bounded on the eastern side by a low wall of irregular stone blocks reaching a maximum height of 0.75m.

4.1.46 Aside from the 29 fields examined, other sites were observed including Sites **6**, **25**, **29**, **41** and **47**, identified in the desk-based assessment. These were all found to be outside the area of any potential impact, although they were partially within the 100m radius of the pipeline route. In addition, Sites **51** and **53** were visually checked but again were not likely to be affected by any potential work. Sites **52** and **54** could not be located.

4.2 WATCHING BRIEF

4.2.1 The watching brief was conducted on five test pits (Test Pits **3**, **5-8**) and was undertaken to examine the underlying geology of the proposed route of the pipeline. The locations of the test pits was deemed to be in close proximity to a number of archaeological sites along the course of the pipeline and therefore a watching brief was recommended. Test Pits **1**, **2** and **4** did not threaten any archaeological sites and were not included in this investigation work.

- 4.2.2 Test Pit **3** was located in a field north of Snipe House and lay in close proximity to Site **45**, a Post-medieval field boundary. In the event the test pit did not impact on the site. The north-west/south-east aligned test pit was 3m long, 0.70m wide and 1.30m deep. The dark brown silt topsoil was 0.20m thick and sealed a deposit of brownish orange silt with abundant, weathered, fractured and angular rocks measuring 250mm x 70mm x 30mm. The rocks within the natural substrate when it was excavated down a depth of 1.30m were much larger and measured upwards of 500mm x 450mm x 70mm. No archaeological deposits were observed
- 4.2.3 Test Pit **5** was located immediately south of the Berristall Road, approximately 150m from the Lamaload water treatment works. The test pit lay in close proximity to Site **26** a ditch of unknown date but did not impact upon it. The north-west/south-east aligned test pit was 2.90m long, 0.70m wide and 1.30m deep. The upper 0.30m of the pit was composed of grey silt, which sealed 0.20m of russet coloured silty-clay. Below this was 0.30m of grey silty-clay, with a moderate amount of angular stones. At 0.80m below the present ground surface weathered gritstone bedrock was exposed down to 1.30m. No archaeological deposits were observed.
- 4.2.4 Test pit **6** was located in a steeply sloping field east of the Lamaload water treatment works and lay in close proximity to Site **26**, Post-medieval field boundaries and Site **27**, the site of a Post-medieval farmstead. The east/west aligned test pit was 3m long, 0.70m wide and 3m deep. The dark brown silt topsoil was 0.20m thick and sealed a deposit of dark grey made-ground comprising gravel and silt with occasional machine made brick fragments and large chunks of concrete within it. This deposit was also contaminated with hydrocarbons. Below this was 1.60m of dark bluish-grey sandy-silt, turning more organic and blue near the base of the unit. The lower 0.40m of the pit revealed brown humified peat, with good organic preservation, including twigs. The made-ground was believed to have been the results of the demolition and levelling of the Post-medieval Lamaload farmstead to make way for the water treatment works. The test pit did not impact on Site **26**.
- 4.2.5 Test Pit **7** was located adjacent and north of a track, which was located north of Lamaload Reservoir. The test pit lay in close proximity to Site **21**, Post-medieval field boundaries but did not impact upon them. The north/south aligned test pit was 2.50m long, 0.70m wide and 2.50m deep. The upper stratigraphic unit comprised 0.10m fine, friable yellowish, grey brown silt. This then sealed 0.20m of brownish yellow silt and gravel in equal proportions. Beneath this was brownish silty gravel down to 1.70m, where the stones were seen to increase in size. The weathered and fractured bedrock was encountered below this level down to a depth of 2.50m when the excavation was terminated. The material above the bedrock was believed to be colluvium since the test pit was situated on a particularly steep slope. No archaeological deposits were observed.
- 4.2.6 The eighth and final test pit (Test Pit **8**) was located on a spur of the Lamaload Reservoir at its north-east corner, near to Lower Hooleyhey. The test pit lay in close proximity to Site **81** a cobbled Post-medieval track and Site **83**, a wall possibly associated with the reservoir. In the event the test pit did not impact

on the sites. The east/west aligned test pit was 3m long, 0.70m wide and 3m deep. The dark very dark brown, organic, sticky silt topsoil was 0.20m thick and sealed 0.40m of granular, blue grey, silty-clay. Below this was a 0.15m thick layer of shale that was heavily iron stained. The remaining depth exposed within the test pit was composed of friable, mudstone shale, grey in colour with a purplish-blue hue. No archaeological deposits were observed.

- 4.2.7 In only one of the five test pits observed were any deposits of an archaeological nature encountered. Test Pits **3**, **5**, **7**, and **8** were all located in positions that avoided the threatened sites. In the case of Test Pit **6**, although the made ground was likely to be the remains of part of Lamaload Farm (Site **27**), the deposits encountered were the result of the demolition and levelling of that site and were modern in date, that is *c*1960.

5. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number	01
Site name	Hooleyhey Lane
NGR	397570 374749
Site type	Trough
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ullathorne 2003-4
Description	A medium-sized square section sandstone trough set at the base of a field boundary wall. To the west is a sandstone slab, presumably used as hard standing.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	02
Site name	Hooleyhey Lane
NGR	397599 374832
Site type	Quarry
Period	Medieval – post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	HSL UK 1971, Run 47, Frames 3891-2
Description	A small area of quarrying visible in aerial photographs.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	03
Site name	Hooleyhey Lane
NGR	397601 374997
Site type	Buildings
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ullathorne 2003-4; Tithe Map (EDT 255/1 and EDT 255/2); Ordnance Survey 1881; 1899; 1909
Description	Site of three buildings, now gone documented as existing in the nineteenth century. To the south-east were a medium-sized L-shaped building and small rectangular building in a yard (site boundaries are marked by lynchets). To the north-west was a medium-sized rectangular building, whose sides are marked by the current field boundary wall. Leading from the road towards Hooleyhey Lane to the north is a terraced trackway of cart-width. A lynchet up to 0.3m high marks the site of boundaries that defined the northern and western sides of the yard around the two buildings to the south-east. The medium-sized L-shaped building is shown on the Tithe map of 1849. The north-western building was constructed some time between that date and 1880. It went out of use some time between 1881 and 1899. The small rectangular building to the south-east was constructed some time between 1899 and 1909. The south-eastern buildings were demolished sometime after 1909.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	04
Site name	Near Lower Hooleyhey Farm
NGR	397505 375206 – 397476 375139
Site type	Trackway
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ullathorne 2003-4
Description	A slight terrace, that is probably a trackway, of cart-width, leading from the direction of Lower Hooleyhey Farm towards the River Dean. Alternatively it could be natural. The feature is not marked on any available map, suggesting it went out of use before 1880.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	05
Site name	Lower Hooleyhey Farm
NGR	397499 375303
Site type	Farm
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ullathorne 2003-4; Dodgson 1970; Tithe Map (EDT 339/1 and EDT 339/2); Ordnance Survey 1881; 1899; 1909
Description	The site of a post-medieval and possibly earlier farmstead, demolished in preparation for the creation of the Lamaload reservoir following the granting of planning permission in 1960. The farmstead comprises a large L-shaped building to the south and a small square building and a medium-sized rectangular building to the north-west. The buildings were situated in yards, some of the boundaries of which are still marked by wall footings and a low retaining wall, although these are not easily visible. All of the buildings are documented as existing in the nineteenth century. To the north, two of the farm outbuildings remain and were in use as a toilet block and store for Lamaload Car Park (now shut due to vandalism). To the east of the buildings is the site of a small square building documented as existing in the nineteenth century. The outbuildings to the north are built from coursed sandstone blocks with stone-slate roofs. The two-storey L-shaped outbuilding to the west has three first-floor doors in the east wall, all at different heights. In the same wall are three first-floor windows. In the southern wall is a ground-floor window. In the southern wall of the western part of the building is a ground-floor door. In the western wall is a ground-floor window. In the southern wall of the smaller (one and a half storey) building to the east is a cart-door. In the eastern wall is a pitching hole at loft level and traces of the roofline of a low, single-storey outshut that has now been removed. The name Hooleyhey dates from at least the thirteenth century, although it is unclear whether this name referred to the general area, to Hooleyhey Lane to the east or Upper Hooleyhey Farm to the north-east. The farmhouse, a small square building to the north-west and the standing buildings to the north are shown on the Tithe Map of 1850. The Ordnance Survey map of 1881 shows all of the buildings and yards, with the exception of that to the east of the standing buildings to the north, which was constructed some time between 1880 and 1899. The demolition of some of the buildings occurred some time after 1909.
Assessment	The site lies outside close to the proposed development area part of it may be affected.

Site number	06
Site name	Upper Hooleyhey Farm
NGR	397564 375389
Site type	Farm
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ullathorne 2003-4; Dodgson 1970; Tithe Map (EDT 339/1 and 339/2); Ordnance Survey 1899; 1909
Description	The site of a post-medieval and possibly earlier farmstead, demolished in preparation for the creation of the Lamaload Reservoir following the granting of planning permission in 1960. The farmstead comprised five buildings including (from south to north) a large L-shaped building, a medium-sized rectangular building (with two small early twentieth century buildings to the south), a small L-shaped building, a medium-sized rectangular building and a medium-sized square building with a small square addition to the north. All of the buildings are documented as existing in the nineteenth century. The name Hooleyhey is recorded from at least the thirteenth century, although it is unclear whether this name referred to the general area, to Hooleyhey Lane or Lower Hooleyhey Farm to the south-west. The Tithe Map of 1850 shows the southern L-shaped building and the two medium-sized rectangular buildings and the northern building. The 1899 Ordnance Survey map shows all of the buildings, with the exception of the two small buildings, which were built some time between 1899 and 1909. The buildings were demolished some time after 1909.
Assessment	The site lies close to the proposed development area and part of it may be affected.

Site number	07
Site name	Near Lower Hooleyhey Farm
NGR	397718 375380
Site type	Building
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Tithe Map (EDT 339/1 and 339/2)
Description	A building is shown on the Tithe Map of 1850 at the end of a track. It is described as owned by the Earl of Courtown and occupied by Ashton Latham.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	08
Site name	Near Lower Hooleyhey Farm
NGR	397680 375457
Site type	Building
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Tithe Map (EDT 339/1 and 339/2)
Description	A T-shaped building is shown on the Tithe Map of 1850.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	09
Site name	Near Lower Hooleyhey Farm
NGR	397696 375524
Site type	Gatepost
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ullathorne 2003-4; Tithe Map (EDT 339/1 and 339/2)
Description	The western gatepost of the gateway is of a distinctive type of some antiquity. It has two holes cut into it that were used to close the gateway with timber bars rather than a gate. The boundary these gates are contained within were built before 1850 as they are shown on the Tithe Map
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	10
Site name	Off Hooleyhey Lane
NGR	397909 3756798
Site type	Quarries
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	HSL UK 1971, Run 47 3944-6
Description	Three short, narrow linear trenches, probably quarries, are shown on an aerial photograph of 1971. There are possibly two more to the south-west.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	11
Site name	Upper Hooleyhey Farm
NGR	397750 375930
Site type	Memorial stone
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	2474
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	SMR; Howath 1977
Description	Memorial stone. Inscribed ' <i>here John Turner was cast away in a snowstorm in the night in or about the year 1753</i> ' and on the reverse ' <i>the print of a woman's shoe was found by his side in the snow were (sic) he lay dead</i> '. On Ewrin Lane. Carved stone is modern (probably replacing an earlier one), which has been carved in error and should read '1735' (Howath 1977).
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	12
Site name	Nab End
NGR	397707 375920
Site type	Hollow ways
Period	Medieval - post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Geonex 1992, Line 92/040-1

Description A group of short hollow ways showing as curved ditches running approximately east/west is visible in an aerial photograph from 1992.

Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 13

Site name Near Buxter Stoops Farm

NGR 397557 376005

Site type Quarry

Period Post-medieval

SMR No -

Statutory Designation -

Sources HSL UK 1971, Run 47 Frame 3944-6

Description A large linear area of quarrying is visible in aerial photographs from 1971.

Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 14

Site name Ewrin Lane

NGR 397567 376142 – 397678 376040

Site type Lane

Period Medieval – post-medieval

SMR No -

Statutory Designation -

Sources Ullathorne 2003-4

Description The present lane is within a hollow way, suggesting that it has medieval origins or that it has been heavily used within the post-medieval period. The lane is sunk up to 2.5m below the farmland of this holding.

Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 15

Site name Buxter Stoops Farm

NGR 397622 376161

Site type Quarry

Period Post-medieval

SMR No -

Statutory Designation -

Sources Ullathorne 2003-4

Description Four small quarry pits on a sandstone ridge, these were presumably dug for building or road stone. The quarry pits are up to 1m deep and are not marked on any available map.

Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 16

Site name Near Buxter Stoops Farm

NGR 397478 376083

Site type Gate post

Period Post-medieval

SMR No -

Statutory Designation -

Sources	Ullathorne 2003-4; Tithe Map (EDT 339/1 and 339/2)
Description	The gateposts of the gateway are of a distinctive type of some antiquity. The gate posts have a hole cut into them that were used to close the gateway with timber bars rather than a gate. The boundaries these gates are contained within were built before 1850 as they are shown on the Tithe Map.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	17
Site name	Near Waggonshaw Farm
NGR	397414 375947
Site type	Field boundaries
Period	Medieval – post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ullathorne 2003-4
Description	Three ditches marking the sites of removed field boundaries. It is possible that the south-westerly ditch is a field drain, as it does not appear to fit with the field layout. The ditches are up to 0.4m deep. The boundaries they mark are not shown on any available map of the area.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	18
Site name	Near Lamaload Reservoir
NGR	397469 375605
Site type	Quarry
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	HSL UK 1971, Run 47 Frames 3944-6
Description	A small quarry is visible in aerial photographs from 1971.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	19
Site name	Near Lamaload Reservoir
NGR	397332 375586
Site type	Gateposts
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ullathorne 2003-4; Tithe Map (EDT 339/1 and 339/2)
Description	The gateposts of the gateway are of a distinctive type of some antiquity. The gateposts have a hole cut into them that were used to close the gateway with timber bars rather than a gate. The boundaries these gates are contained within were built before 1850 as they are shown on the Tithe Map.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	20
Site name	Whiteside Farm
NGR	397133 375530

Site type	Farm
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ullathorne 2003-4; Tithe Map (EDT 339/1 and 339/2); Ordnance Survey 1881; 1909
Description	Whiteside Farm is first shown on the Tithe Map of 1850. It currently consists of a ruined farmhouse and outbuilding range, with a small ruined shed to the west. The site comprises a small square building to the north-west and a yard to the south. A hollow-way / trackway leads to the farm from Upper and Lower Hooleyhey Farms to the south-east (see Site 81). The Whiteside farmhouse and outbuildings were demolished in preparation for the creation of Lamaload Reservoir following the granting of planning permission in 1960. The surviving walls of the farmhouse and outbuilding range are up to 1m high. The building is divided into six almost equal rooms. The sites of the walls of the ruined building to the west are defined by banks of rubble up to 0.5m high. The site of a building (now gone) to the north-west of the farm is an area of flattened ground. Modern demolition rubble has been dumped at the site of the building. The hollow-way / trackway leading to the south is up to 0.6m deep and is approximately 3m wide. It is bounded on the eastern side by a low wall of irregular stone blocks reaching a maximum height of 0.75m. The farmstead is shown on the Tithe Map of 1850, and on the Ordnance Survey map of 1881 all the buildings, the yard and trackway leading towards the farm are shown. The building to the north-west of the farmhouse was removed sometime after 1909.
Assessment	The site lies close to the proposed development area and part of it will be affected. That part will be the trackway leading to it from the south

Site number	21
Site name	Lamaload Farm
NGR	396893 375409 – 397146 375438
Site type	Field boundaries
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ordnance Survey 1881
Description	A group of field boundaries are shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of the area, which appear to have been removed in the early twentieth century. The field walkover survey was easily able to locate the features on the ground, in Field 17. The site consists of two field boundaries one which runs roughly north/south and a second that runs east/west. The north/south boundary connects to the east/west boundary but recent wheel ruts are gradually obscuring this. The boundary is essentially a bank that runs along the contour of the steeply sloping field. It is roughly 3m wide at the base and about 1.5m high. Despite the site being earthfast numerous stones are visible in the ground, particularly downslope to the west. This may indicate that there was a wall on top the bank. The east/west field boundary runs down the sloped field and extends east and west from the point where it joins the north/south boundary. The boundary is about 2m wide with very gentle breaks of slope and a maximum height of 0.5m. Occasional stones were observed throughout. There was no evident return to the boundary at the western end.
Assessment	The site lies close to the proposed development area and part of it will be directly affected.

Site number	22
Site name	Lamaload Reservoir
NGR	396970 37260
Site type	Find spot
Period	Roman
SMR No	1616
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	SMR; Rowley n.d., 39
Description	Roman <i>sesterces</i> were found in May 1961 by Mr Lees, Assistant Resident Engineer of the Lamaload Reservoir. They were found on a turf bank while some steps were being cut to make a vantage point, and all date to the second or third centuries AD. The Macclesfield Water Board holds the coins at their offices in Ivy Lane.
Assessment	The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	23
Site name	Brock Low
NGR	397060 374930
Site type	Barrow
Period	Prehistoric
SMR No	1569
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	SMR; Sainter 1878; Longley 1987; Rowley n.d.
Description	Possible round barrow. In 1878 it was 465ft in circumference and 24ft high. It is variously described as a natural mound or a barrow, although it has evidently been partially quarried away.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	24
Site name	Lower Ballgreave Farm
NGR	397011 374584
Site type	Quarry
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Geonex 1992, Line 37 Frame 92/042-3
Description	A quarry is visible in an aerial photograph from 1992.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	25
Site name	Near Lamaload Farm
NGR	396720 375353
Site type	Enclosure?
Period	Unknown
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Aerial Imagery 1999-2001
Description	A possible ditched enclosure is shown in aerial photographs from 1999-2001. It has a rounded west end, while the east end is sub-square, and there are opposing gaps in the north and south sides.
Assessment	The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	26
Site name	Lamaload Farm
NGR	396625 375448 – 396609 375572
Site type	Ditch
Period	Unknown
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Aerial Imagery 1999-2001
Description	A ditched field boundary or hollow way is shown on an aerial photograph from 1999-2001. The field walkover survey demonstrated that the feature is evident at ground level, although more difficult to see at the site than from a distance. The ditch and associated slight bank, are aligned roughly north / south, within Fields 14 and 15 and it has been truncated by the modern access road to Lamaload Reservoir. The boundary is approximately 6m wide and has a maximum height difference of 1.5m.
Assessment	The site is crossed by the proposed development area and will be affected.

Site number	27
Site name	Lamaload Farm
NGR	396838 375519
Site type	Farm
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Tithe Map (EDT 339/1 and 339/2); Ordnance Survey 1881; 1899; 1909; Laughton 1986; 1990
Description	The site of Lamaload Farm. It is shown on the Tithe Map of 1850 and on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1881 as a large farmstead comprising several buildings. There are direct references to the farm as early as the late sixteenth century, at which point it was evidently of some local importance in the are. It was demolished in 1960 during the construction of the reservoir, although the buildings to the west probably formed part of it.
Assessment	The site is crossed by the proposed development area and will be affected.

Site number	28
Site name	Lamaload Farm
NGR	396843 375543 – 396863 375553
Site type	Track
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ullathorne 2003-4; Ordnance Survey 1881
Description	A short section of terraced trackway leading from a bend in the Yearnslow Farm access road towards a tributary of the River Dean. It is not marked on any available maps, suggesting that it went out of use some time before 1881. A trackway to Yearnslow Farm was found to be a narrow, grassed over, access in use as a footpath. The most notable feature was the stone ford over the River Dean, although this had obviously had some recent amendments to the construction
Assessment	The site lies close to the proposed development area and may be affected.

Site number	29
Site name	Near Lamaload Farm
NGR	396838 375593
Site type	Track
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ullathorne 2003-4; Ordnance Survey 1881
Description	A terraced trackway of cart-width. This is a re-routed (from here) section of an access road leading from Yearslow Farm past Lamaload Farm to Rainow. This feature is not marked on any available map suggesting it went out of use before 1881.
Assessment	The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	30
Site name	Near Lamaload Farm
NGR	396924 375698
Site type	Track
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ullathorne 2003-4; Ordnance Survey 1881
Description	A terraced trackway of cart-width leading down a steep slope from west to east through a modern plantation. This feature is not marked on any available map suggesting that it went out of use some time before 1881.
Assessment	The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	31
Site name	Near Yearslow Farm
NGR	396905 375771 (centre)
Site type	Field system
Period	Medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	HSL UK 1971, Run 47 Frames 1944-6
Description	A group of three fields with noticeably curved field boundaries suggestive of medieval ploughing are visible in aerial photographs from 1971.
Assessment	The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	32
Site name	Near Yearslow Farm
NGR	397013 375807
Site type	Quarry
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	HSL UK 1971, Run 47 Frames 3944-6
Description	A small quarry is visible in aerial photographs from 1971.
Assessment	The site is outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	33
Site name	Near Yearnslow Farm
NGR	396932 375895
Site type	Sheepfold
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ullathorne 2003-4; Ordnance Survey 1881; 1899; 1909
Description	A small square enclosure defined to the south and west by field boundary walls, to the east by wall footings and to the north by a bank marking the site of a boundary. It seems most likely that this enclosure was built as a post-medieval sheepfold. The bank that marks the site of the boundary of the northern side of the enclosure is up to 0.2m high. The enclosure was created between 1881 and 1899 and went out of use by 1909.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	34
Site name	Near Yearnslow Farm
NGR	396853 375884
Site type	Gatepost
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ullathorne 2003-4; Ordnance Survey 1881
Description	The gateposts of the gateway are of a distinctive type of some antiquity. The gateposts have a hole cut into them that were used to close the gateway with timber bars rather than a gate. The boundary these gates are contained within was built before 1881.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	35
Site name	Common Barn Farm
NGR	396858 376040
Site type	Farm
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ullathorne 2003-4; Tithe Map (EDT 339/1 and 339/2); Ordnance Survey 1881; 1909
Description	The farm comprises a farmhouse (to the south) with attached outbuildings and a free-standing outbuilding to the north. To the east of the farmhouse is the site of a small rectangular building (now gone). To the north-east of the farmhouse is a line of three medium-sized sandstone troughs. The farmhouse is built from coursed sandstone blocks with a stone slate roof. It has two ridge chimney stacks built from sandstone blocks on either gable end. All of the windows of the house have modern surrounds. In the south wall are two first-floor windows, a ground-floor window and modern French windows. In the northern wall are two ground-floor and three first-floor windows. Built against this wall is a porch, it has a door in the west wall and a window in the north wall. Attached to the north wall is a low single-pitched outbuilding range. It is stone-built to the east. To the west it is concreted over, obscuring its build. The range has an asbestos sheet roof. In the eastern wall are a door and a window. Attached to the north of low outbuilding range is a two-storey outbuilding. The farmhouse and this outbuilding were

probably once free-standing and have been joined by the low outbuilding ranges between. The two-storey outbuilding is built from coursed sandstone blocks and has a stone slate roof. In the eastern wall is a first-floor door without access steps. In the western wall are two ground-floor windows. In the northern wall are a ground-floor and window and a ground-floor door situated within an alcove within the wall. Against the northern and southern walls of the outbuilding are single-storey stone-built outshuts. In the northern wall of the northern outshut is a door. In the eastern wall are two windows. In the southern wall of the southern outshut are three ground floor windows. In the eastern wall is a blocked door. The free-standing two-storey outbuilding to the north is built from coursed sandstone blocks with a stone slate roof. In the southern wall are two ground-floor windows, a ground-floor door and a first-floor door without access steps. In the northern wall are two first-floor windows and a ground-floor door. Against the eastern and northern walls are modern farm buildings. The farmstead is marked on the Tithe Map of 1850, and the Ordnance Survey map of 1881 shows all of the standing buildings and buildings that stood to the east of the farmhouse. The later building was removed some time after 1909.

Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 36
Site name Near Common Barn Farm
NGR 396894 376119
Site type Trough and pond
Period Post-medieval
SMR No -
Statutory -
Designation -
Sources Ullathorne 2003-4; Ordnance Survey 1881
Description A medium-sized square sandstone trough fed by a spring from the east. To the west is a sandstone slab, presumably used as hard standing. To the west the spring feeds a pond, it is unclear whether this is artificial or natural. The pond is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1881.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 37
Site name Near Blue Boar Farm
NGR 397080 376380
Site type Round Barrow
Period Prehistoric
SMR No 1601
Statutory -
Designation SM No. 22569
Sources SMR; Sainter 1878; Longley 1987
Description A possible Bronze Age Barrow. Described as a conical tumulus in a field opposite Blue Boar Farm, which has been 'more or less disturbed'. It is oval, approximately 38m by 27m and 2.3m tall and may be part of a feature to the south. Some disturbance to the centre, may be a natural knoll.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	38
Site name	Yeans Low Bowl Barrow
NGR	396430 375960
Site type	Bowl Barrow
Period	Prehistoric - Romano-British
SMR No	1607
Statutory Designation	SM No. 22567
Sources	SMR; Sainter 1878; Longley 1987; Rowley n.d.
Description	It is located on a slight coll on a ridge, with higher ground to the east and west, and includes a mound of earth and stones 19m in diameter and up to 1.5m high. Nineteenth century investigation of the barrow's centre has left a hollow 0.8m deep; to the north of this is a trench 0.5m deep resulting from a small excavation undertaken during the 1970s. The antiquarian investigation located Roman coins, glass beads and some bones. No finds are recorded from the more recent excavation, which was abandoned shortly after it began due to a change in the monument's ownership. Two dry stone walls, which cross the barrow and meet south-east of its summit, are excluded from this scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	39
Site name	Yeans Low
NGR	396220 376065
Site type	Quarry
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	HSL UK 1971, Run 46 Frames 4003-5
Description	An area of quarrying is shown on aerial photographs from 1971.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	40
Site name	Yeanslow Farm
NGR	396671 375860
Site type	Quarry
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ullathorne 2003-4; Ordnance Survey 1881
Description	A mound overlain by the current holding boundary wall. The mound is a spoil heap from a quarry situated on the adjacent holding to the west, it is up to 1m high. The quarry is on the holding is marked on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	41
Site name	Lamaload Farm
NGR	396685 375682 – 396743 375632
Site type	Field boundary
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory	

Designation -
Sources Ullathorne 2003-4
Description A lynchet marking the edge of a removed field boundary. The lynchet is up to 0.5m high and is not marked on any map.
Assessment The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 42
Site name Ely Brow
NGR 396474 375307
Site type Quarry
Period Post-medieval
SMR No -
Statutory Designation -
Sources HSL UK 1971, Run 47 Frames 3944-6
Description A quarry, bisected by field boundaries is shown in an aerial photograph from 1971.
Assessment The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 43
Site name Ely Brow
NGR 396308 374917
Site type Quarry
Period Post-medieval
SMR No -
Statutory Designation -
Sources HSL UK 1971, Run 47 Frames 3944-6
Description A small area of quarrying is visible in an aerial photograph from 1971.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 44
Site name Near Snipe House
NGR 396082 375493
Site type Quarry
Period Post-medieval
SMR No -
Statutory Designation -
Sources HSL UK 1971, Run 46 Frames 4003-5
Description A small area of quarrying comprising various small scoops and possible spoil heaps forming linear features orientated north-west/south-east.
Assessment The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 45 (See also Site 76)
Site name Snipe House
NGR 395809 375272 – 396006 375391
Site type Field boundary
Period Post-medieval
SMR No -
Statutory Designation -
Sources HSL UK 1971, Run 46 Frames 4003-5
Description A possible field boundary running north-west/south-east, with an additional section curving to the south-east formed by what appears to be a ditch. The mapping appeared to show this feature as being within the central part of the field,

there was no visible remains of the feature at ground level, although the weather was not favourable during the walkover. A field boundary ditch is present around the current field wall circuit (Site 76).

Assessment The site is crossed by the proposed development area and will be affected.

Site number 46
Site name Danebent Farm
NGR 395571 375202 – 395611 375329
Site type Field Boundary
Period Post-medieval
SMR No -
Statutory Designation -
Sources HSL UK 1971, Run 46 Frames 4003-5
Description A probable field boundary is visible in aerial photographs from 1971.
Assessment The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 47
Site name Near Thornsett Farm
NGR 395341 375467
Site type Quarry
Period Post-medieval
SMR No -
Statutory Designation -
Sources Ordnance Survey 1909
Description A quarry is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1910.
Assessment The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 48
Site name Ginclough
NGR 395530 376350
Site type Standing stone
Period Prehistoric
SMR No 1606
Statutory Designation SM No. 25702
Sources SMR
Description A large stone or glacial erratic by a track to Cutlers Farm, Rainow Road. The stone is cut away on two sides to create a square face on the east side. It is 0.86m high and 0.72m wide on the east face and 0.9m deep at the base where it is widest. It stands 2.5m from the B5470 on the south side of the road.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 49
Site name Lowerhouse Mill
NGR 395380 376560
Site type Mill
Period Post-medieval
SMR No 2612/1/4
Statutory Designation -
Sources SMR; Calladine and Fricker 1993; Longden 1988

Description	A water powered cotton mill, with additional steam engine. It was built in 1792, closed in 1825 and was demolished in 1899. It was three storeys and stone built. Only the reservoir survives and filtration beds cover the site of the mill.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	50
Site name	Rainow
NGR	39527 7627
Site type	Find spot
Period	Prehistoric
SMR No	1598
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	SMR; Shone 1911
Description	Part of a saddle quern measuring 19.75” by 14”, found in the side of the road near Rainow and given to the British Museum.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	51
Site name	Rainow Bridge
NGR	394970 375820
Site type	Bridge
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	UMAU 2000a
Description	A late eighteenth century bridge, probably built <i>c</i> 1770 by the Macclesfield to Whalley Turnpike Trust. It is built of sandstone rubble with a segmental arch.
Assessment	The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	52
Site name	Rainow
NGR	394992 375791
Site type	Gasometer
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ordnance Survey <i>c</i> 1872
Description	A small structure labelled ‘gasometer’ is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of <i>c</i> 1872. It remains in place until the early twentieth century. No sign of it was found during the walkover survey.
Assessment	The site lies close to the proposed development area and may be affected.

Site number	53
Site name	Brook Cottages
NGR	394983 375784
Site type	Building
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Ordnance Survey <i>c</i> 1872

Description A small building, possibly part of Brook Cottages is first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of c1872 and remains until the beginning of the twentieth century.
Assessment The site lies at the end of the proposed development area and will be affected.

Site number 54
Site name Millbrook Mill
NGR 394890 375750
Site type Mill
Period Post-medieval
SMR No -
Statutory Designation -
Sources SMR; Longden 1988; Calladine and Fricker 1993
Description Built in 1784 by J. Gaskell as a water powered cotton mill, powered by two 6m diameter waterwheels, and supplementary steam engine. The mill was extended in 1805 and a second mill pool built. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1868 and demolished in 1922. Only the pool survives.
Assessment The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 55
Site name Rainow Mill
NGR 395000 375700
Site type Mill
Period Post-medieval
SMR No 1613/1
Statutory Designation -
Sources SMR
Description The site of a mill at Rainow, first mentioned in the sixteenth century. The pool remains. The water board now uses the site. A visual inspection of the site showed that it is currently very overgrown and no visible sign of the pond could be detected. A wall visible along the side of the River Dean, near this location may be connected, see Site 83.
Assessment The site lies close to the proposed development area and may be affected.

Site number 56
Site name Near Thornsett Farm
NGR 395137 375618
Site type Ridge and furrow
Period Medieval – post-medieval
SMR No -
Statutory Designation -
Sources HSLU UK 1971, Run 46 Frames 4003-5
Description A small area of ridge and furrow is visible in aerial photographs from 1971. It is orientated north-west/south-east and north/south and is slightly curved. The field walkover survey identified earthworks within Field 28, however none could be conclusively described as ridge and furrow. There were narrow linear mounds running concurrent with the slope contours and these are consistent with soil creep. Further down the slope were four wider mounds, which were ambiguous in nature and measured only 10m in length and were 2m apart. There was also a series of very gentle curvi-linear mounds running tangentially across the field but these are almost certainly a reflection of the underlying geology. The only certain manmade feature in this field in the linear depression of a trackway that runs north-west/south-east across the field along the route of a footpath.
Assessment The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	57
Site name	Berristal Farm
NGR	395150 375470
Site type	Ford
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	UMAU 2000a; Ordnance Survey 1881
Description	A ford is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1881 north of Berristal Road. The field walkover survey showed that the ford is presently a narrow wooden footbridge that rests on a stone foundation. The foundations are dry-stone constructions, made of irregular stone blocks that are now covered in lichen and moss. To the south side of the footbridge there is a continuation of stonework from the base towards an existing field wall and it would appear that a section of the wall has been demolished and that the footbridge post-dates the wall. There are also notable depressions on either side of the River Dean, immediately north-west of the footbridge. These depressions may be the remains of earlier, more informal crossing points.
Assessment	The site lies close to the proposed development area and may be affected.

Site number	58
Site name	Horde Farm
NGR	395412 374458
Site type	Farm
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	HSL UK 1971, Run 46 Frames 4003-5
Description	A small area of quarrying is visible in an aerial photograph from 1971.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	59
Site name	Garsey Brow Dye Works
NGR	394870 374930
Site type	Dye works
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	UMAU 2000a; Ordnance Survey c1872
Description	The Ordnance Survey shows an elongated reservoir in Brookhouse Clough with two small buildings at the north end, one with a small circular reservoir on the west.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	60
Site name	Brookhouseclough Silk Mill and Dye Works
NGR	394799 375052
Site type	Mill and dye works
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	4321
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	SMR; Ordnance Survey c1872

Description A silk mill and dye works marked on the Ordnance Survey maps of c1872.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 61
Site name Brookhouseclough Silk Mill
NGR 394765 375128
Site type Mill
Period Post-medieval
SMR No -
Statutory Designation -
Sources Ordnance Survey c1872
Description A building labelled 'Brookhouse Mill (Silk)' is shown in this position. This forms part of Site 63.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 62
Site name Calrofold
NGR 394392 374781
Site type Mounds
Period Unknown
SMR No -
Statutory Designation -
Sources HSL UK 1971, Run 46 Frames 4003-5
Description A ground of what appears to be six mounds of unknown function is visible in an aerial photograph from 1971.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 63
Site name Brookhouse Mill
NGR 394940 375260
Site type Mill
Period Post-medieval
SMR No 2612/1/8
Statutory Designation -
Sources SMR; Calladine and Fricker 1993
Description A water powered cotton mill built before 1806 with a supplementary steam engine. It was later used as a silk mill (see Site 61).
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 64
Site name Marksend Quarries
NGR 394465 375654 – 394403 375727
Site type Quarry?
Period Post-medieval
SMR No -
Statutory Designation -
Sources Geonex 1992, Line 92/015-8

Description A track orientated north-west/south-east with what is possibly an associated spoil mound at the north-west end is visible in an aerial photograph from 1992.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 65
Site name Cow Lane Mill
NGR 394570 375800
Site type Mill
Period Post-medieval
SMR No 2612/1/6
Statutory Designation -
Sources SMR; Calladine and Fricker 1993
Description A cotton mill built in the late 1780s, probably water powered.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 66
Site name Rainow
NGR 394820 375970
Site type Quarries?
Period Post-medieval
SMR No -
Statutory Designation -
Sources UMAU 2001b
Description Three adjacent depression each c6-8m across. The southernmost has exposed stone lying inside it. Possible extractive site. Lies on the west bank of the River Dean.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 67
Site name Near Rainow
NGR 394497 376132
Site type Mounds
Period Unknown
SMR No -
Statutory Designation -
Sources HSL UK 1971, Run 46 Frames 4003-5
Description Two small mounds with a possible ditch to the south-east orientated north-east/south-west are visible in aerial photographs from 1971.
Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 68
Site name Hough Hole Farm
NGR 394430 376360
Site type Reservoir
Period Post-medieval
SMR No -
Statutory Designation -
Sources UMAU 2000a; Ordnance Survey 1881

Description An elongated reservoir, formed by the widening of the river, is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1881. It is associated with Hough Hole Mill.

Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 69

Site name Hough Hole Farm

NGR 394420 376430

Site type Weir

Period Post-medieval

SMR No -

Statutory Designation -

Sources UMAU 2000a

Description A weir, built c1800, comprising 14 steps, flanked by revetment walls that curve round at the top towards the mill reservoir. At the foot of the weir these are joined to a bridge of two arches. At the south-west corner of the bridge parapet is a stone trough.

Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 70

Site name Hough Hole Farm

NGR 394400 376480

Site type Mill

Period Post-medieval

SMR No -

Statutory Designation -

Sources UMAU 2000a; Ordnance Survey 1881

Description Hough Hole Mill, built in 1803 and converted in 1860 to engineering works named the 'White Shop'. These were used to manufacture precision lathes and steam hammers. Shown on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1881 as a rectangular building straddling the river.

Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 71

Site name Marksend Quarries

NGR 394446 376058 – 394320 376120

Site type Quarry?

Period Post-medieval

SMR No -

Statutory Designation -

Sources Geonex 1992, Line 92/015-8

Description A track orientated north-west/south-east with what is possibly an associated spoil mound at the north-west end is visible in an aerial photograph from 1992.

Assessment The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 72

Site name Turton's Tower

NGR 394250 375900

Site type Tower

Period Post-medieval

SMR No	2206
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	SMR
Description	On a large scale early seventeenth century map of the Bollington area in the Public Record Office, a building called Turton's Tower stands on the south end of Kerridge Hill. The function of the building is not clear but its situation suggests a folly.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	73
Site name	Marksend Quarries
NGR	394469 375815 – 394345 375906
Site type	Quarry?
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Geonex 1992, Line 92/015-8
Description	A track orientated north-west/south-east with what is possibly an associated spoil mound at the north-west end is visible in an aerial photograph from 1992.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number	74
Site name	Millbrook
NGR	395110 375576
Site type	Earthwork/Mound
Period	Unknown
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Field Walkover
Description	A low mound, aligned north-west/south-east to the north of the River Dean in Field 3. The mound was approximately 100m long, 15m wide and 0.5m high with gentle breaks of slope. The site is probably natural and relates to riverine activity but since it is relatively regular it could be artificial.
Assessment	The site lies within the area to be directly affected by the proposed pipeline.

Site number	75
Site name	Danebent Farm
NGR	395522 375429
Site type	Earthwork/Trackway
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Field Walkover
Description	The site was located towards the eastern end of Field 5, north of the River Dean. The site was a defined linear, sloped trackway. No surfaces were visible and the site was essentially earthfast and fully vegetated. The trackway could be seen as a slight depression with a bank running along the southern side. It was approximately 2.5m wide and 70m in length, aligned north-east/south-west. It sloped downwards south-west, towards the river. At the north-eastern end it appear to coincide with a possible blocked section of the current field wall. The blocking was evident by a straight vertical edge of stones. Part way along the length of the

trackway a medium sized tree was growing. Around this was a significant degree of soil erosion and the combination of the two effectively obscures this area of the track. The trackway may represent an older route out of the field.

Assessment The site lies within the area of the proposed development and there is a possibility of direct impact upon the site.

Site number 76
Site name Snipe House
NGR 395809 375272 – 396006 375391
Site type Earthwork/Field boundary ditch
Period Post-medieval?
SMR No -
Statutory Designation -
Sources Field Walkover
Description The site lies within Field 10 and may be a component of Site 45. This was a long linear field ditch located along the current north-western and south-western field boundaries. The ditch was approximately 2m wide and about 1m deep. The ditch was grassed over and it was unclear whether it functioned. The ditch was worn away at the entrance points to the field. It did not appear to coincide with Site 45.

Assessment The site lies within the area to be directly affected by the proposed pipeline.

Site number 77
Site name Snipe House
NGR 396054 375318
Site type Earthwork / Quarry
Period Post-medieval (possibly)
SMR No -
Statutory Designation -
Sources Field Walkover
Description The site is located in Field 12, towards the western side and about 20m south of the road. It consists of two roughly circular depressions with associated annular mounds. Each of the features is approximately 5m in diameter and 1m in height. No stones were visible and the features are completely grassed over. The features are two small extraction pits/quarries with material being dug out and the resulting spoil deposited around the hole, hence the annular mounds.

Assessment The site lies close to the proposed route of the pipeline and may be directly affected by either below ground works or heavy machinery.

Site number 78
Site name Snipe House
NGR 396121 375346
Site type Earthwork / Mound or Bank
Period Unknown
SMR No -
Statutory Designation -
Sources Field Walkover
Description The site is located in Field 12, towards the western side and about 10m south of the road. The site was a very slight, discontinuous, linear earthwork, aligned roughly east/west. The feature was 15-20m in length, approximately 2.5m wide and one obvious rounded stone was visible in the feature. The interpretation is uncertain for this feature, it may be the result of wheel tracks or possibly a natural feature.

Assessment The site lies in close proximity to the proposed development area and may be directly affected.

Site number	79
Site name	Snipe House
NGR	396189 375344
Site type	Earthwork / Quarry
Period	Post-medieval (possibly)
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Field Walkover
Description	The site is located in Field 12, towards the eastern side and immediately south of the road. It consists of two roughly circular depressions, cut into the slope of the field at this point. There are slight associated annular mounds. Each of the features is approximately 8-10m in diameter and 2-2.5m in height. Occasional stones were visible and the features are completely grassed over. The features are the probable remains of two extraction pits/quarries with material being excavated and the resulting spoil deposited around the hole.
Assessment	The site lies in close proximity to the proposed development area and may be directly affected.

Site number	80
Site name	Whiteside Farm (demolished)
NGR	397165 375388
Site type	Earthwork / Depression
Period	Unknown
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Field Walkover
Description	Located in Field 18, this site is a slight depression, towards the western side, near the junction with Field 29. The depression measured approximately 10m by 12m and there was a maximum height difference of 1.5m. The depression was semi-oval in shape and appeared to respect the worn trackway through the field. The origin and function of the feature are unclear.
Assessment	The site lies in close proximity to the proposed development area and may be directly affected.

Site number	81
Site name	Lamaload Reservoir
NGR	396189 375344
Site type	Earthwork / Trackway
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Field Walkover
Description	Located in Fields 19 and 20, this site is a linear, sloped trackway, aligned roughly east/west. It was 3m wide and composed for the most part of fine, rounded cobbles, which had been deliberately laid. There appeared to be some <i>in situ</i> wear on the cobble surface. Walls were positioned either side of the trackway. The walls were no more than 1m high and were constructed of irregular square stone blocks, of varying sizes, in a dry bond. The date of the trackway is uncertain but it is shown on the 1871 mapping and therefore must be earlier than 1871.
Assessment	The site lies in close proximity to the proposed development area and is likely to be directly affected.

Site number	82
Site name	Lamaload Reservoir
NGR	397367 375411
Site type	Structure / Gatepost
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Field Walkover
Description	Located between Fields 19 and 22 was a pair of stone gateposts. The northern gatepost has an existing bench mark symbol carved onto it (the height of which is 322.36m). The gateposts are approximately 1.3m high and have rounded tops, with two large holes through them, presumably for the attachment of gates.
Assessment	The site lies in close proximity to the proposed development area and may be directly affected.

Site number	83
Site name	Millbrook
NGR	397509 375409
Site type	Structure / Wall
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Field Walkover
Description	This site was located in Field 27, but visible from Field 2. It consisted of a stretch of approximately 5m of wall along the southern side of the River Dean. It appeared to be dry-stone in construction but was covered in moss and lichen. The wall was 2m high and the stonework was roughly squared and of varying sizes with random coursing. Directly above this section of wall was the sign for the Millbrook Reservoir. It is unclear whether the wall is earlier and relates to the mill that existed in the vicinity and could therefore represent a culvert of the river, or whether the wall is more recent in date and relates to the reservoir construction.
Assessment	The site lies in close proximity to the proposed development area and may be directly affected.

Site number	84
Site name	Whiteside Farm (demolished)
NGR	397154 375459
Site type	Structure / Gatepost
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Field Walkover
Description	Located in Field 18, this is a trio of gateposts. Two appeared to be paired at the eastern entrance to field 17 while one was at the south-western end of the field wall between Field 18 and 29. All three gateposts were made of stone, with the pair being thinner and having rounded tops. The single gatepost has a squared top and distinctive tooling marks on at least two of the visible faces.
Assessment	The site lies in close proximity to the proposed development area and may be directly affected.

Site number	85
Site name	Lamaload Reservoir
NGR	
Site type	Structure / Gatepost
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	-
Sources	Field Walkover
Description	Located in Field 20, this is a single gatepost, no longer erect. It lies just north of the present stile, to the east. It is of well-dressed stone and becoming earthfast. There was no evidence of a second, matching gatepost. It probably held a gate prior to the current arrangement.
Assessment	The site lies in close proximity to the proposed development area and may be directly affected.

6. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 Of the 85 sites identified during the course of the archaeological programme of works 73 sites were identified during the desk-based assessment and 12 by the walkover survey. Only 13 were previously recorded in the Cheshire HER (Sites **11, 22-3, 37-8, 48-50, 54-5, 60, 63** and **72**. Of these three are Scheduled Monuments (Sites **37-8** and **48**).

6.1.2 The types of sites identified are summarised by period in Table 2 below.

Period	No of sites	Sites
Neolithic	1	Find spot: quern (50)
Bronze Age	4	Barrow (23, 37-8), standing stone (48)
Iron Age/ Romano-British	0	-
Roman	1	Coins (22)
Medieval	1	Field system (31)
Medieval – post-medieval	5	Quarry (02), trackway (12, 14), field boundary (17), ridge and furrow (56)
Post-medieval	67	Trough (01, 36), quarry (10, 13, 15, 18, 24, 32, 39-40, 42-4, 47, 64, 66, 71, 73), building (03, 07-08, 53), trackway (04, 28-30), farm (05-06, 20, 27, 35, 58), gatepost (09, 16, 19, 34), memorial stone (11), field boundary (21, 41, 45-6), sheepfold (33), mill (49, 54-5, 60-1, 63, 65, 70), bridge (51), gasometer (52), ford (57), dye works (59), reservoir (68), weir (69), tower (72), trackways (75 and 81), quarries, (77 and 79), field ditch (76), gateposts, (82, 84 and 85), wall (83)
Unknown	7	Enclosure? (25), ditch (26), mounds (62, 67), mounds (74 and 78), depression (80)

Table 2: 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 (*Section 4*, above) were each considered using the criteria, with the results below.

- 6.2.2 Only those sites which are considered likely to be affected (see Table 4 below) are discussed in terms of their significance, in order to assess the necessity for further work.
- 6.2.3 **Period:** perhaps the most significant sites for their period that are likely to be affected are the four farms (Sites **05-06, 20, and 27**). These each potentially represent two periods, the medieval and post-medieval, and are likely to show a good deal of continuation from one to the other. The majority of the other sites are perhaps not as significant for their period, although the possible cottages (Site **53**) and the gasometer (Site **52**) might represent interesting examples of post-medieval buildings. The site of the mill (Site **55**), may also be of some importance, should any remains be identified.
- 6.2.4 **Rarity:** none of the sites are particularly rare, although the gasometer (Site **52**) might be considered slightly unusual. The farms (Sites **05-06, 20, and 27**) might only be considered rare when their potential to be multi-phased is taken into account. Similarly, the mill (Site **55**) is of unknown date, survival and extent and therefore its rarity is uncertain.
- 6.2.5 **Documentation:** the farms (Sites **05-06, 20, and 27**) all potentially have a large amount of significance based on the value of their documentary history (see *Section 3.2.13*). Similarly, the possible cottages (Site **53**), the mill (Site **55**) and the gasometer (Site **52**) may also have the potential for additional documentary information.
- 6.2.6 **Group Value:** none of the sites display any particularly significant group value. The field boundaries (Sites **21 and 45**), trackway (Site **28**) and ditch (Site **26**) represent part of the general agricultural landscape, but are not necessarily particularly representative of it.
- 6.2.7 **Survival/Condition:** the survival and condition of the farms is unknown (Sites **05-06, 20, and 27**), although there is likely to be significant below ground remains present. Similarly, the possible cottages (Site **53**) and gasometer (Site **52**) also survive to an unknown degree. Many of the other sites (Sites **21, 26, 28 and 45**) probably survive as earthworks and are therefore potentially more significant and worth recording prior to any ground work.
- 6.2.8 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** none of the sites are particularly fragile or vulnerable. This is, however, difficult to assess for those that comprise below-ground remains only. Those that survive as earthworks (Sites **21, 26, 28, 45, and 57**) may be more fragile or vulnerable and therefore more significant.
- 6.2.9 **Diversity:** none of the sites are particularly diverse, although the farms (Sites **05-06, 20, and 27**) are probably the most diverse, despite only covering a relatively small area. The field boundaries (Sites **21, 26, and 45**) and trackway (Site **28**) cover a larger area but are only a small part of a more complex, and therefore more diverse, landscape.
- 6.2.10 **Potential:** the farms (Sites **05-06, 20, and 27**) have an extremely high potential to provide information from the medieval to the post-medieval periods. These are also likely to provide important information on lifestyles, artefacts and activities in the general area and can be tied into extensive existing historic records. Sites **77 and 79** may provide evidence of what was being quarried or extracted and why. The possible cottages (Site **53**) and gasometer (Site **52**)

may also have the potential to provide a considerable amount of information regarding post-medieval activity in Rainow.

6.3 SIGNIFICANCE

- 6.3.1 Within the sites likely to be affected is an important group of farms, many of which were potentially occupied from the medieval into the post-medieval period. These not only have the potential to provide a great deal of information on these periods, but they may also show areas of continuity of settlement, which can be connected to some detailed historical research. The other sites have the potential to provide information about the enclosure of the landscape as well as post-medieval settlement in Rainow. While none of the sites might be considered of national importance, further work could reveal them to be of regional or at least local significance.
- 6.3.2 The three Scheduled Monuments (Sites **37, 38 and 48**), although of national significance, hence their Scheduled status, are not likely to be threatened by the development. They have therefore not been included in the discussion of criteria.

6.4 LISTED BUILDINGS, REGISTERED GARDENS AND CONSERVATION AREAS

- 6.4.1 Information about designated sites of these types was collected from the Cheshire HER. As these are unlikely to be physically affected by the proposed pipeline they are considered in more general terms.
- 6.4.2 A total of 34 Listed Buildings are present within the study area, as summarised in Table 3 below.

Listed Building No.	Name	Grade
2/32	Kerridge Road boundary stone	II
2/119	Hough-Hole House	II
2/120	Private chapel at Hough-Hole House	II
2/121	Sundial at Hough-Hole House	II
2/122	Pedestal tomb of Rachel and James Mellor at Hough-Hole House	II
2/123	Pedestal tomb of Sarah Mellor at Hough-Hole House	II
2/124	Pedestal tomb of James Walker at Hough-Hole House	II
2/125	Barn attached to Chapel at Hough-Hole Farm	II
2/126	Weir and bridge by Wayside Cottage	II

2/135	Cesterbridge House	II
2/136	Kerridge End House	II
2/137	Stables at Kerridge End House	II
2/138	Cesterbridge Cottage and Folds Cottage	II
2/139	Kerridge End Milestone	II
2/140	Brookhouse Farmhouse	II
2/154	The Old Hall	II
2/155	Tower Hill House and Holly Tree Cottage	II
2/156	No 2 Tower Hill Farm and attached farm building	II
2/157	Tower Hill farm and attached farm buildings	II
2/158	Tower Hill Cottage	II
2/159	Millbrook Cottage	II
2/160	Rainow Bridge	II
3/112	Church of the Holy Trinity	II
3/113	Rainow Stocks	II
3/114	The Mill House, Ginchlough	II
3/115	Gin Clough Mill	II
3/116	Ginchlough Farm Cottage	II
3/141	Corn Barn, Shippon and Pigcote at Lower House Farm, Mount Pleasant	II
3/142	Carthouse and stables at Lower House Farm	II
3/143	The Old Vicarage	II
3/144	Pedley Fold Farmhouse	II
3/145	Milestone on Macclesfield-Whalley Bridge	II
3/152	Lowerbrook farmhouse	II
3/153	Corn Barn at Lowerbrook farmhouse	II

Table 3: Summary of Listed Buildings within the study area

- 6.4.3 There is a single registered garden within the study area, Mellor's Garden at Hough-Hole House (HER No. 2181/1), which is listed grade II. The proposed pipeline passes through a single Conservation Area, for Rainow, and is largely within the Peak District National Park Authority area. It is considered unlikely that any of these features will be particularly adversely affected by the development in the long or short-term.

7. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 IMPACT

7.1.1 The proposed pipeline route is likely to have an impact on a number of known sites of archaeological interest. The level of additional work recommended depends on the degree to which it is considered the individual site will be affected, and the importance of the site. The sites that are considered likely to be affected are shown in Figure 2, and the recommended further work is outlined below. As yet unknown sites of archaeological interest may exist within the pipeline corridor, but the evidence from the surrounding area is not considered strong enough to recommend further work along other parts of the route.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.2.1 In total, 12 sites identified during the desk-based assessment are likely to be affected by the proposed development. A further 12 identified in the walkover survey may also suffer direct impact. A variety of types of further work are therefore recommended in order to record these in more detail, as summarised in Table 4 below.

Site No	Type	Period	Impact	Recommendations
05	Farm	Post-medieval	Minimal	Watching brief
06	Farm	Post-medieval	Minimal	Watching brief
20	Farm	Post-medieval	Minimal	Watching brief
21	Field boundaries	Post-medieval	Severe	Topographic survey/watching brief
26	Ditch	Unknown	Severe	Topographic survey/evaluation
27	Farm	Post-medieval	Severe	Evaluation
28	Trackway	Post-medieval	Minimal	Topographic survey
45	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Severe	Topographic survey/watching brief
52	Gasometer	Post-medieval	Minor	Watching brief
53	Cottages?	Post-medieval	Severe	Evaluation
55	Mill	Post-medieval	Minimal	Watching brief
57	Ford	Post-medieval	Minimal	Watching brief
74	Mound	Unknown	Minor	Watching brief

75	Trackway	Post-medieval	Minimal	Watching brief
76	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Minor	Topographic survey/Watching brief
77	Quarry	Post-medieval	Severe	Topographic survey
78	Mound	Unknown	Severe	Topographic survey
79	Quarry	Post-medieval	Severe	Topographic survey
80	Depression	Unknown	Minor	Watching brief
81	Trackway	Post-medieval	Severe	Topographic survey
82	Gatepost	Post-medieval	Minimal	Avoid
83	Wall	Post-medieval	Minor	Watching brief
84	Gatepost	Post-medieval	Minimal	Watching brief

Table 4: Recommended further work

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8.3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Aerial Imagery, 1999-2001 www.getmapping.com

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HSL UK, 1971 71 109, Run 46, Frames 4003-5

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9. ILLUSTRATIONS

9.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Gazetteer sites plan

Figure 3: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of c1872 showing the position of the proposed pipeline at Rainow and Sites **52** and **53**

Figure 4: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of c1872 showing the position of the proposed pipeline at Lamaload Farm (Site **27**) and Hooleyhey Farms (Site **5** and **6**)

Figure 5: Location of Test Pits

9.2 PLATES

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Plate 2: Site **5** Lower Hooleyhey Farm, looking north-west

Plate 3: Site **20**, Field 29, looking north

Plate 4: Site **26**, Fields 14 and 15 in the distance, looking west

Plate 5: Site **56**, Field 28, general view, looking east

Plate 6: Site **57**, Field 3, footbridge, looking east

Plate 7: Site **74**, Field 3, mound, looking west

Plate 8: Site **75**, Field 5, trackway, looking north

Plate 9: Site **76**, Field 10, field ditch, looking south-west

Plate 10: Site **77**, Field 12, quarries, looking west

Plate 11: Site **78**, Field 12, mound, looking west

Plate 12: Site **79**, Field 12, quarries, looking south-west

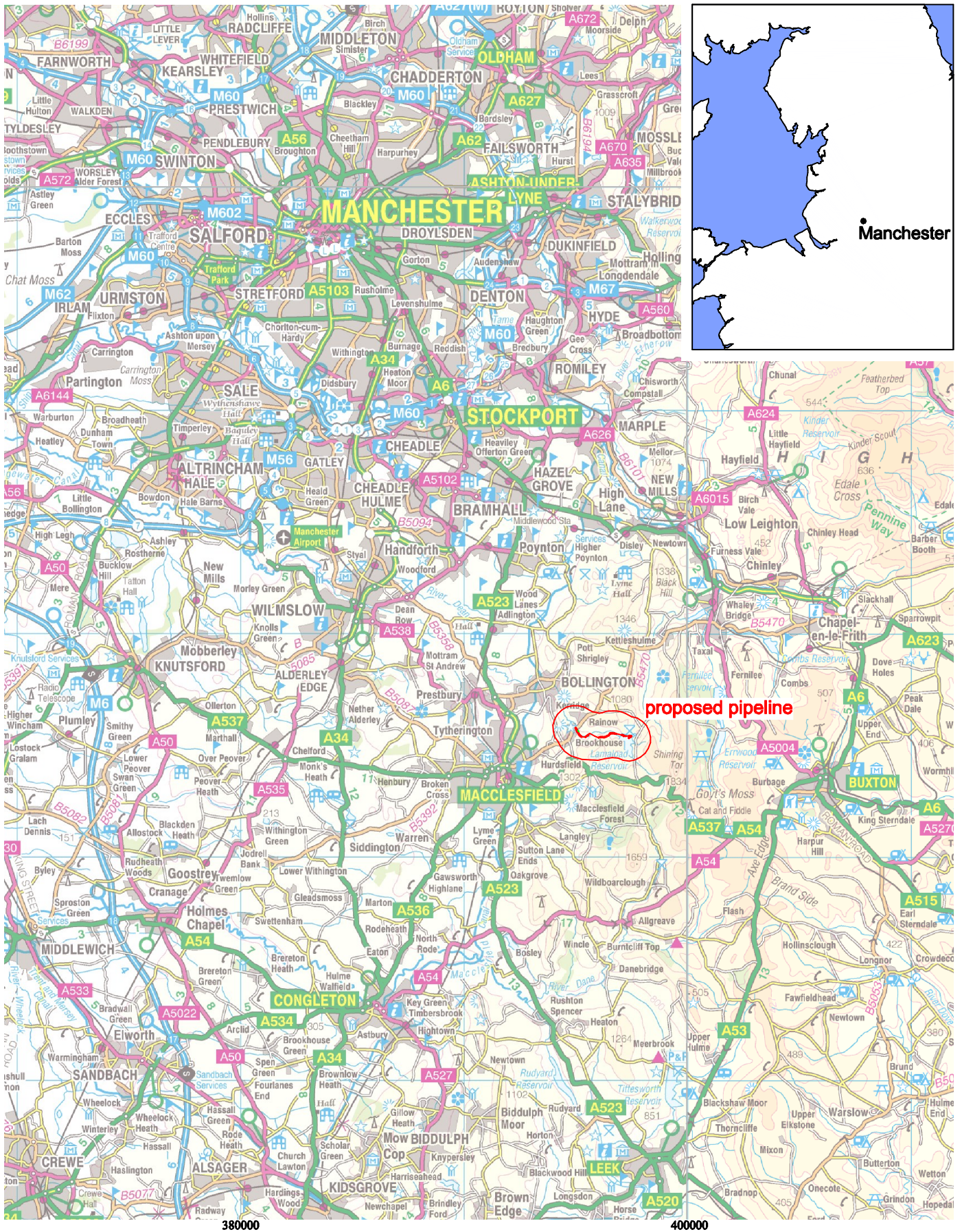
Plate 13: Site **80**, Field 18, depression, looking south-east

Plate 14: Site **81**, Field 19, trackway, looking west

Plate 15: Site **82**, Field 19, gatepost and bench mark, looking west

Plate 16: Site **83**, Field 27, wall seen from Field 2, looking south-west

Plate 17: Site **84**, Field 18, gatepost, looking north-east



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0 1000 2000 metres

Figure 1: Location Map

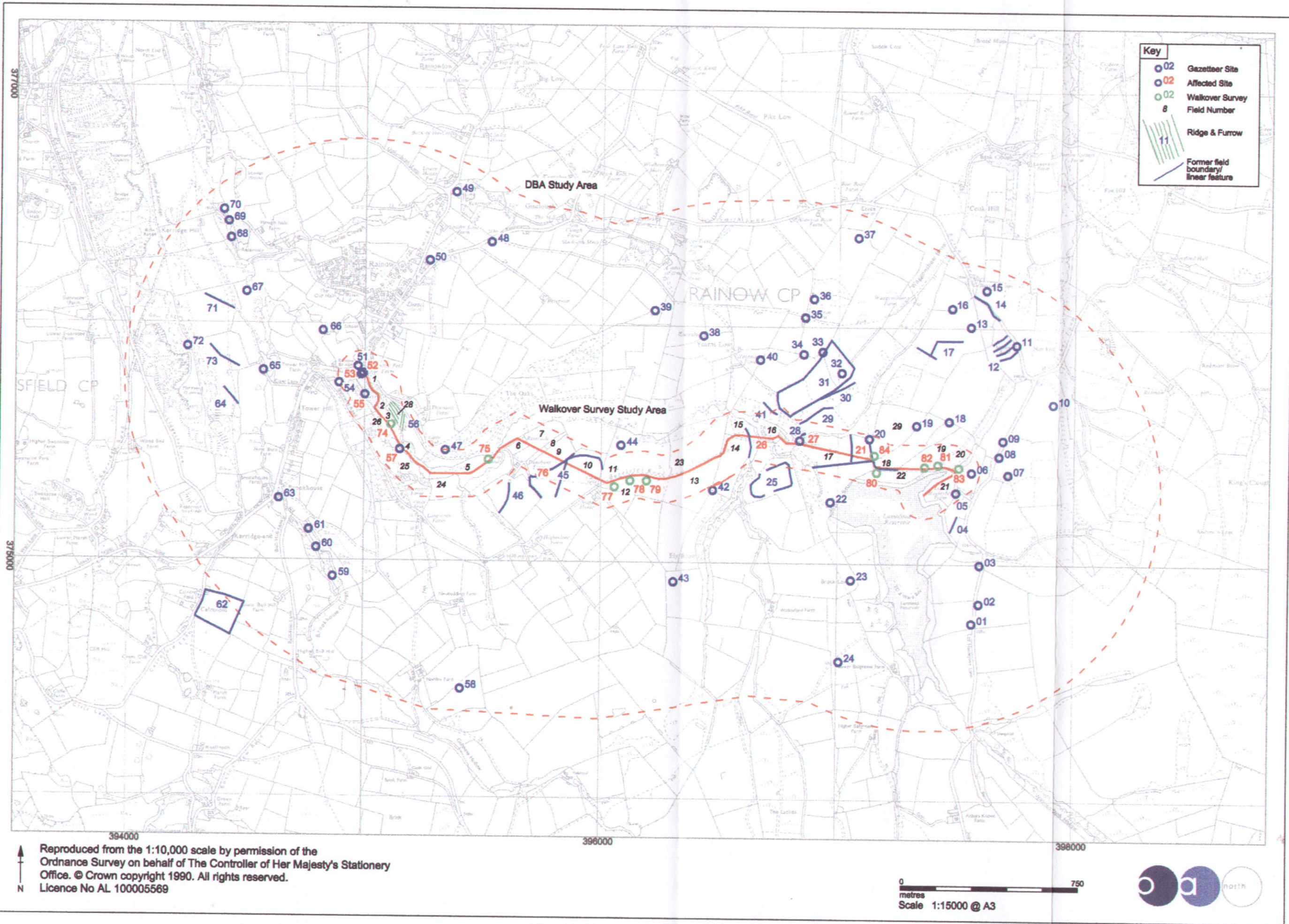


Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan (including allocated field numbers)

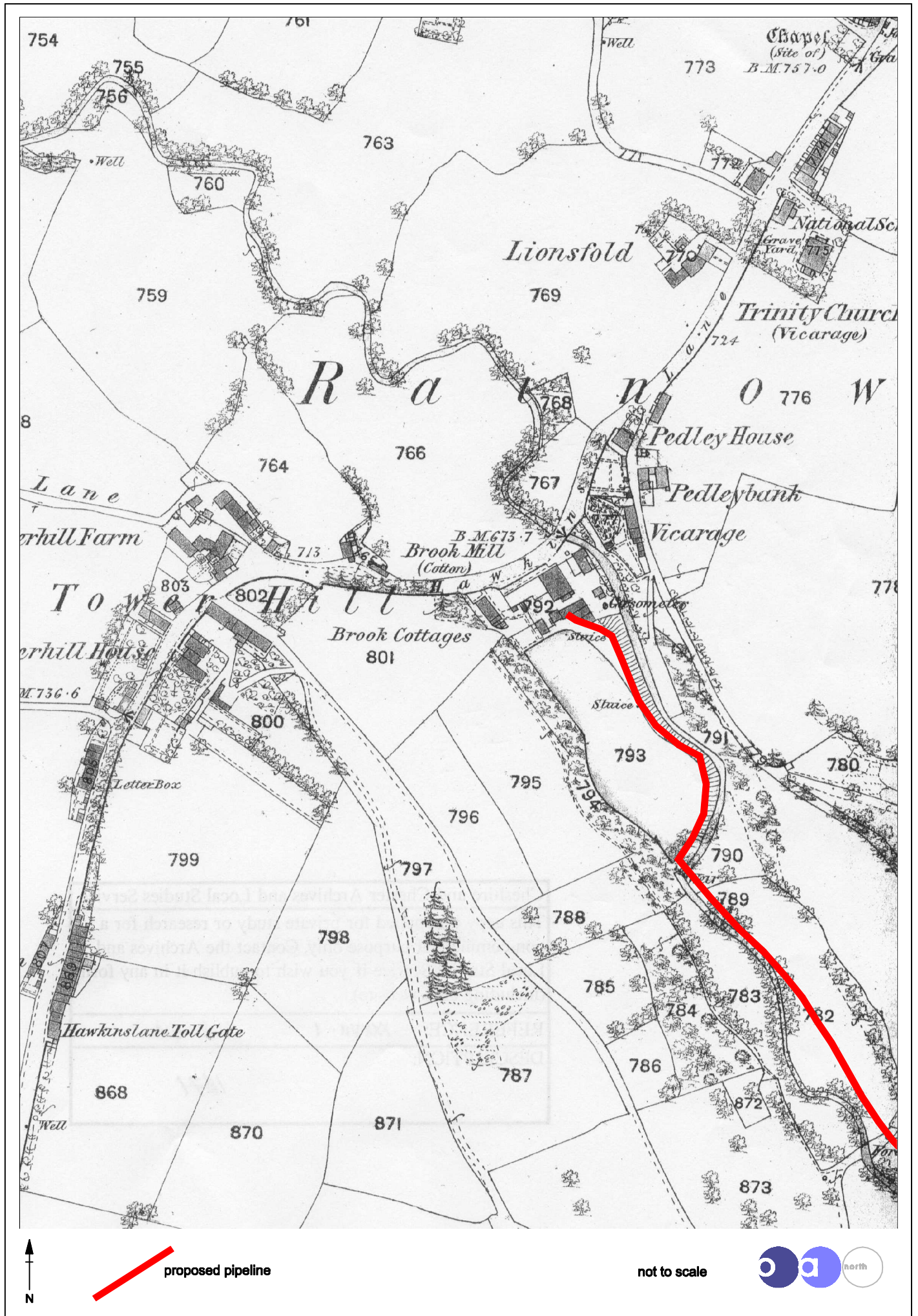


Figure 3: Part of the Ordnance Survey map of 1872 showing the position of the proposed pipeline at Rainow and Sites 52 and 53

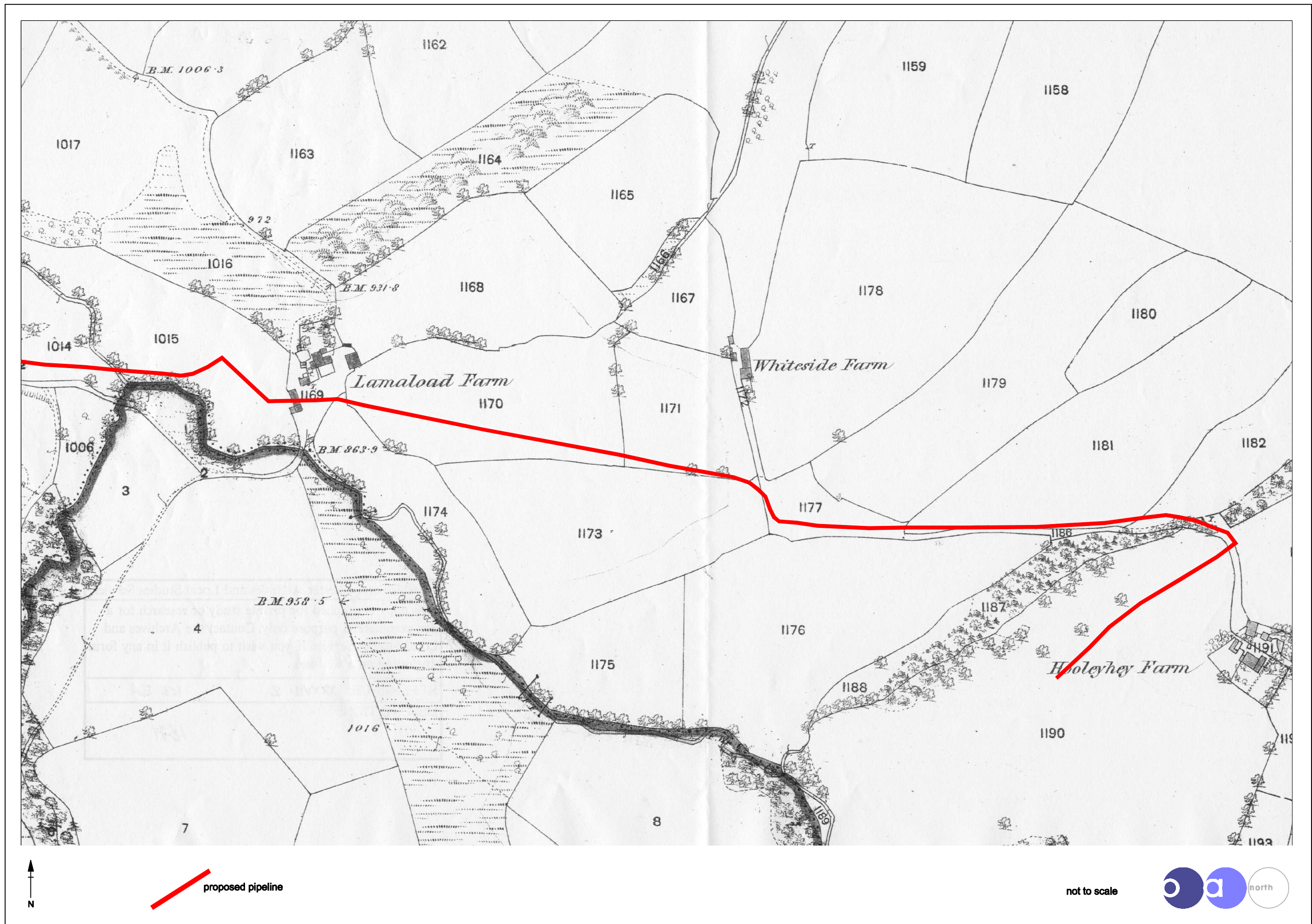
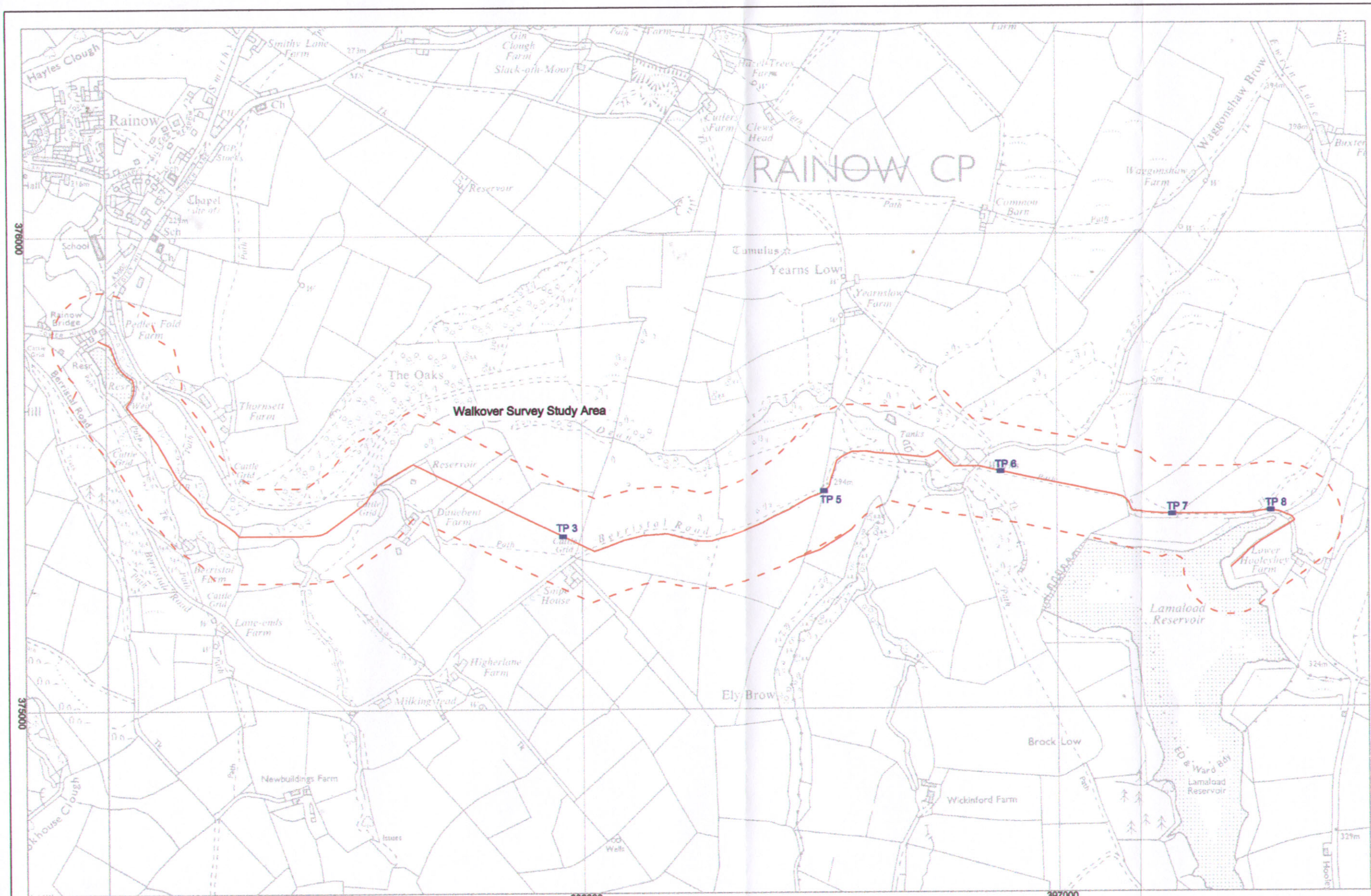


Figure 4: Part of the Ordnance Survey plan of 1872 showing the position of the proposed pipeline at Lamaload Farm (Site 27) and the Hooleyhey Farms (Sites 5 and 6)



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TP 3 Test Pit

0 400 metres Scale 1:8000 @ A3



Figure 5: Location of Test Pits



Plate 1: General View of Fields 7-10, near Snipe House, looking north-east



Plate 2: Site 5, Lower Hooleyhey Farm, looking north-west



Plate 3: Site **20**, Field 29, looking north



Plate 4: Site **26**, Fields 14 and 15 in the distance, looking west



Plate 5: Site **56**, Field 28, general view looking east

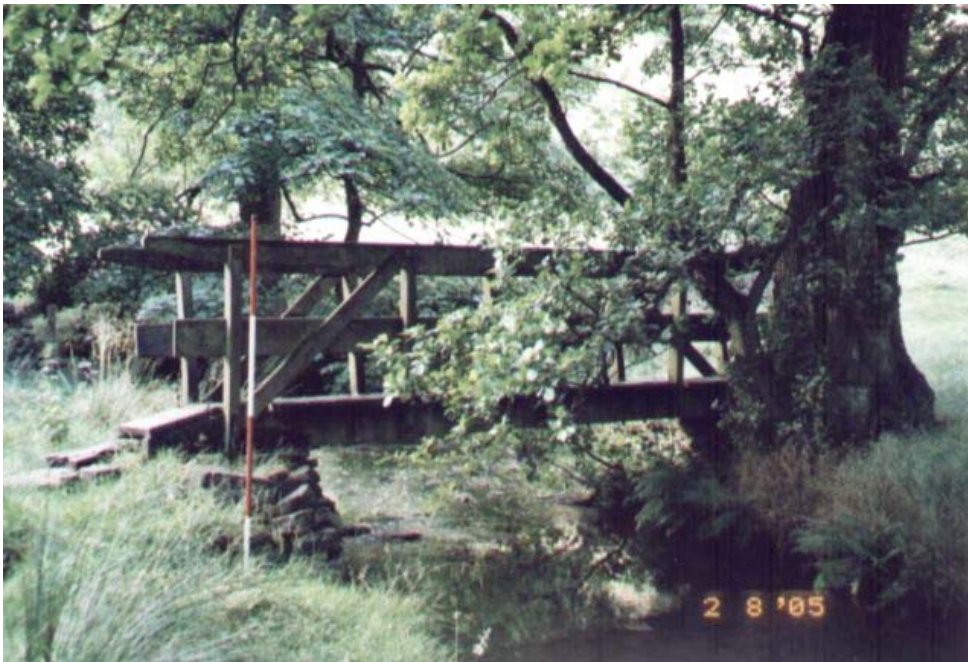


Plate 6: Site **57**, Field 3, footbridge, looking east



Plate 7: Site **74**, Field 3, mound, looking west



Plate 8: Site **75**, Field 5, trackway, looking north



Plate 9: Site **76**, Field 10, field ditch, looking south-west



Plate 10: Site **77**, Field 12, quarries, looking west



Plate 11: Site **78**, Field 12, mound, looking west



Plate 12: Site **79**, Field 12, quarries, looking south-west



Plate 13: Site **80**, Field 18, depression, looking south-east



Plate 14: Site **81**, Field 19, trackway, looking west



Plate 15: Site **82**, Field 19, gatepost and bench mark, looking west



Plate 16: Site **83**, Field 27, wall seen from Field 2, looking south-west



Plate 17: Site **84**, Field 18, gatepost, looking north-east

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This project design has been compiled for United Utilities (hereafter the client). It presents proposals for the assessment of a proposed new pipeline from Millbrook Boreholes to Lamaload Reservoir, in the Peak District National Park. Section 2 of this document states the objectives of the project, Section 3 deals with OA North's methodology. Section 4 addresses other pertinent issues including details of staff to be involved, and project costs are presented in Section 5.
- 1.2 The Senior Conservation Archaeologist has recommended that a desk-based assessment and walkover survey are undertaken of the proposed pipeline route in order to fully assess the impact of the pipeline on the historic environment. This programme of work will allow a decision to be made as to whether any areas of identified archaeological significance need to be avoided or a programme of mitigation works undertaken.
- 1.3 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an **Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to provide for accurate recording of any archaeological deposits that are disturbed by topsoil stripping activities and trench cutting associated with the pipeline. A desk-based assessment will precede a walkover survey to place any findings that are made into the context of known archaeological sites and/or artefact discovery sites in the immediate area.
- 2.2 A written report will assess the significance of the data generated by the desk-based assessment and subsequent fieldwork, within a local and regional context.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 3.1.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material, and will incorporate an area 1km in radius surrounding the proposed development:
- 3.1.2 **Documentary and Cartographic Material:** this work will comprise an assessment and investigation of the existing resource. It will include an appraisal of appropriate sections of County histories, early maps, and such

primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available. Particular emphasis will be upon the early cartographic evidence, which has the potential to inform the post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area. Published documentary sources will also be examined and assessed. The study will examine place and field name evidence for the site and its environs.

3.1.3 This work will involve visits and or correspondence searches of the following repositories:

- (i) Cheshire County Council HER;
- (ii) Historic Landscape Character information held by the PDNPA;
- (iii) Local museums, study libraries and archives.

3.1.4 **Map Regression Analysis:** available cartographic sources will be consulted in an attempt to trace the development of the landscape back to the earliest available cartographic source. This will provide information on additional sites not included in the HER, as well as ascertaining potentially any areas of more recent development.

3.1.5 **Aerial Photography:** a brief survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. The HER will be consulted for aerial photography.

3.1.6 **Physical Environment:** a rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken. It will be based on published geological mapping and any local geological surveys in the possession of the County Council or the Client. This will not only set the archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field inspection.

3.2 WALKOVER SURVEY

3.2.1 **Visual Inspection:** following the desk-based assessment a level I walkover survey (*Appendix 1*) will be undertaken to relate the existing landscape to research findings. This will encompass one-hundred metre corridor along either side of the pipeline, walked in a systematic fashion. Archaeological features identified within the landscape will be recorded using the relevant OA North pro forma, and the features accurately positioned with the use of either a GPS, which can achieve an accuracy of $\pm 0.1\text{m}$ with respect to the OS national grid, or by manual survey techniques which will tie in new features to features already shown on the relevant OS map.

3.2.2 **Contingency plan:** in the event of significant archaeological features being identified during the desk-based assessment and walkover survey discussions will take place with the Senior Conservation Archaeologist, as to the extent of further works to be carried out, and in agreement with the Client. All further works would be subject to a variation to this project design. Further stages of work are likely to include a watching brief during topsoil stripping and trench opening activities.

3.3 REPORT/ ARCHIVE

- 3.3.1 **Interim Statement:** in the event that further work is recommended an interim statement will be issued. In this instance, or in the event that the client specifically requests an interim statement, it should be noted that all illustrations will be copies of field drawings and not completed CAD drawings.
- 3.3.2 **Final Report:** two copies of the final report will be submitted to the client and a further two to the PDNPA. Additional copies will be sent to the Cheshire HER. Both paper and digital copies will be provided on CD-ROM in pdf format. The report will present the following information:
- (i) **Summary:** a summary statement of the findings;
 - (ii) **Introduction:** the background to the project including location details;
 - (iii) **Methodology:** an outline of the methodology of all elements of the programme of work;
 - (iv) **Historical Background:** an historical background to the site;
 - (v) **Results:** an account of the past and present land use of the study area;
An account of known sites identified through the study of documentary sources;
Any evidence for the remains of archaeological sites identified by the walkover;
An account of archaeological features identified during the course of the walkover survey;
 - (vi) **Discussion:** a discussion of the relative significance of sites within the study area;
A description of the significance of the study area in its local and regional context;
 - (vii) **Impact/Recommendations:** the identification of areas where the pipeline will impact upon the archaeological resource;
 - (viii) **Illustrations:** maps, plans, sections and copies of the site photographic archive;
 - (ix) **Appendices:** a copy of the brief and this project design;
- 3.3.3 Provision will be made for a summary report to be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within one year of completion of fieldwork, if relevant results are obtained.
- 3.3.4 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the Client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.
- 3.3.5 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English

Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the HER (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). Arrangements for deposition of the full site archive will be made with the PDNPA.

4 OTHER MATTERS

- 4.1.1 **Project Monitoring:** whilst the work is undertaken for the Client, the PDNPA Senior Conservation Archaeologist will be kept fully informed of the work. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with the Senior Conservation Officer and the Client.
- 4.1.2 **Access:** OA North will consult with the Client regarding access to the site.
- 4.1.3 **Health and Safety:** OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.
- 4.1.4 **Work Timetable:** the desk-based element is expected to take approximately six days to complete and the walkover in the region of three day. The report will be completed within approximately eight weeks following completion of the fieldwork.
- 4.1.5 **Staffing:** the project will be under the direct management of **Alison Plummer BSc (Hons)** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 4.1.6 **Daniel Elsworth MA (Hons), AIFA** (OA North Project Supervisor) will undertake the desk-based assessment. Daniel has a great deal of experience in documentary research and in particular for the North West. Present timetabling constraints preclude who will be undertaking the walkover survey, although it is likely that this will be undertaken by an OA North supervisor suitably experienced in this field.
- 4.1.7 **Insurance:** OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £15,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.

Normal OA North working hours are between 9.00am and 5.00pm, Monday to Friday, though adjustments hours maybe made to maximise daylight working time in winter and to meet travel requirements. It is not normal practice for OA North staff to be asked to work weekends or bank holidays and should the client

require such time to be worked during the course of a project a contract variation to cover additional costs will be necessary.

APPENDIX 1: LEVEL 1 SURVEY

The survey outlined is based on survey levels defined by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) and are in accordance with stages of evaluation defined by the Association of County Archaeological Curators (ACAO 1993).

Level 1 Survey (Assessment)

This is a rapid level of survey (Site Inspection in project design) typically undertaken alongside a desk-based assessment as part of the site assessment (ACAO 1993, 14). It is an initial site inspection, which helps the local planning authority to consider fully the archaeological implications of a planning proposal and also serves as the basis for undertaking and planning further archaeological work on the site.

The Level 1 survey represents the minimum standard of record and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. Its aim is to record the existence, location and extent of an archaeological site. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description, which should record type and period and would not normally exceed *c.* 50 words.

The location and extent of the sites is typically shown on 1:2,500 or 1:10,000 OS maps as requested by the client. The extent of a site is only defined for sites greater than 50m in size and smaller sites are shown with a cross.

There are two alternative techniques (Levels 1a and 1b), which provide different accuracy levels and have different applications:

Level 1a

The sites are located by manual distance measurement techniques (e.g. pacing) with respect to field boundaries and provide an accuracy of $\pm 10\text{m}$ (8-figure grid ref.). The loss of accuracy is offset by the slightly reduced costs; however, it is only appropriate for enclosed land, because of the paucity of usable topographic detail.

Level 1b

The sites are located using Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques, which uses electronic distance measurements along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a fix in Latitude and Longitude, which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. As long as differential GPS techniques are employed then it is possible to achieve an accuracy of better than $\pm 1\text{m}$. There is a slightly increased cost implication by comparison with Level 1a survey, but it can be undertaken in most terrain, even some woodland.