



# **WILMSLOW TO ALDERLEY EDGE, Cheshire**

## **Archaeological Desk- Based Assessment, Walkover and Topographic Surveys**



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## SUMMARY

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Following proposals by United Utilities for the construction of a new water main from Wilmslow High Lifting Pumping Station to Alderley Edge Service Reservoir, Cheshire (NGR SJ 84974 81534 to SJ 85792 77757), the Cheshire County Council Historic Environment Officer recommended the completion of an archaeological desk-based assessment relating to the application area. Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was subsequently commissioned by United Utilities to undertake this work.

Of the 141 sites examined, 108 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area during the desk-based assessment, of which 81 had been previously recorded in the Cheshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and three in the National Trust Sites and Monument Record (SMR). The remaining 24 sites were identified by inspection of aerial photographs (Sites **101-5**) and early mapping (Sites **03, 29, 34-5, 37, 45, 53, 58-60, 62-7, 77, 79** and **84**). Seventeen listed buildings were identified within the study area and two Scheduled Monuments. The scheduled monuments comprised Site **01**, a medieval boundary marker, and Site **02** a possible Bronze Age barrow beneath a medieval beacon. In addition, part of Wilmslow is designated as an Area of Archaeological Potential by Macclesfield Borough Council. This area falls partially within the study area and is crossed by the proposed pipeline route. Sites **06-8, 12, 15, 18, 20, 23, 26, 85-8, 94, 96** and **100** are within this area.

The 108 identified sites comprised six Mesolithic sites, three Neolithic Sites, 11 Bronze Age sites, two unspecified prehistoric sites, 17 medieval sites, 57 post-medieval sites, 42 industrial period sites, and three sites of uncertain date.

Following the desk-based assessment, recommendations were made for a walkover survey, in order to establish the existence of any currently unknown sites and visible features relating to sites that have been identified solely by the analysis of map regression or aerial photography. These specifically included features associated with a Mesolithic flint assemblage and a possible ditch and bank located in Castle Rock Field (Site **04**), a field named 'Barn Field' on the tithe (Site **60**), a township boundary (Site **63**), an area of ridge and furrow (Site **104**), a building noted on the 1970 Ordnance Survey map (Site **79**) and a possible house platform (Site **98**). The walkover survey was undertaken in April 2008. The survey identified 33 new sites, although many of these appear on historic and current maps. The new sites comprised two possible prehistoric burial mounds (Sites **119** and **120**), although most related to post-medieval agricultural features, such as field boundaries (Sites **114, 118, 121, 122, 127, 135, 136** and **138**), a field enclosure (Site **113**), ridge and furrow (Sites **115-117** and **137**), ponds (Sites **110, 126**, and **130**), and a drainage ditch (Site **125**). Other sites included industrial-type features, such as post-medieval quarries used for the extraction of marl and stone (Sites **109, 125**, and **131-134**). In addition, sites pertaining to post-medieval tree plantation were detected, such as banks (Sites **106, 108, 109** and **112**) and a circular mound possibly associated with tree clearance (Site **107**).

Following the walkover survey, six earthwork sites (Sites **104, 113, 115, 124, 127** and **138**) within the study area were then topographically surveyed.

Based on the results of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey, of the 141 sites identified within the study area nine sites (**62, 63, 79, 104, 113, 115, 123, 127, and 138**) will be directly impacted on by the proposed pipeline. Of these sites, five (Sites **104, 113, 115, 127, and 138**) formed the subject of the topographic survey. It is recommended that additional mitigation should take the form of a permanent presence watching brief during all topsoil stripping. However, the mitigation strategies should be reviewed following any significant findings made during the watching brief. In addition, sections should be excavated through the township boundaries (Sites **62** and **63**), field enclosure (Site **113**), and field boundary (Site **127**) where they are disturbed by the easement, and then archaeologically recorded.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Robert Edwards at Cheshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the staff at Cheshire County Record Office in Chester.

Kathryn Blythe undertook the desk-based assessment, Sean McPhillips undertook the walkover survey and Will Gardner undertook the topographic survey. Kathryn Blythe and Sean McPhillips wrote the report, and Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project and also edited the report.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 United Utilities propose the construction of a pipeline from Wilmslow to Alderley Edge in Cheshire. The proposed pipeline (Fig 1) is aligned in an approximate north to south direction, from Wilmslow High Lifting Station to Alderley Edge Service Reservoir. The total length of the proposed pipeline is approximately 5km. Following recommendations made by the Cheshire County Council Historic Environment Officer, United Utilities commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area. Following the results of the desk-based assessment, a walkover survey and topographic survey of selected sites was undertaken.
- 1.1.2 This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment, walkover and topographic surveys 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.

### 1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The proposed pipeline route is situated between Wilmslow and Alderley Edge (NGR SJ 84974 81534 to SJ 85792 77757), within the Cheshire Plain (Fig 1). The north end of the proposed pipeline route is located in Wilmslow to the north of the River Bollin at approximately 65m aOD. The route heads south across the river and then turns eastwards to cross the railway and the A538. The route then heads southwards, running parallel with, and on the east side of the A538. The A538 turns eastwards at a roundabout, and the route follows the road for approximately 400m before crossing it and turning southwards through open fields. This part of the route is located on land which lies at approximately 75m aOD rising up to approximately 95m aOD in the Hough area. The final part of the route rises steeply to Alderley Edge, reaching approximately 175m aOD (Ordnance Survey, 2005).
- 1.2.2 The solid geology consists principally of Permian and Triassic sandstones (Countryside Commission 1998; BGS 2007). The sandstone has regular outcrops, such as Alderley Edge, which have been exploited through mining and quarrying. The solid geology is overlain by glacial deposits of pelo-alluvial gley soils (Ordnance Survey 1978).



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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

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

### 2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 A study area that extended 0.25km to each side of the proposed pipeline, to form a corridor 0.5km wide, was examined in order to gain an understanding of the historical and archaeological background of the area, and to assess the potential impact of the development on sites of archaeological significance. The sites identified within this study area are presented in the site gazetteer (*Section 6*; Figs 2a and 2b). A general historical and archaeological background of the area was compiled and map regression analysis was undertaken.

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

- **Cheshire Historic Environment Record (HER), Backford:** the HER is a list of all known sites of archaeological interest within Cheshire, and also holds copies of aerial photographs dating from the 1940s through to the present day. The HER is the primary source of information for a study of this kind.
- **Cheshire County Record Office, Chester:** the record office holds cartographic and documentary sources relating to the study area.
- **OA North Library:** OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.

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

- Map of Cheshire by Swire and Hutchings of 1830;
- Tithe map of township of Bollin Fee of 1841;
- Tithe map of township of Pownall Fee of 1841;
- Tithe map of township of Fulshaw of 1841;
- Tithe map of township of Nether Alderley of 1842;
- Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1872 (25" : 1 mile);
- Ordnance Survey first edition map of c 1875 (6" : 1 mile);
- Ordnance Survey third edition map of 1909 (25" : 1 mile);

- Ordnance Survey third edition map of c 1910 (6" : 1 mile);
- Ordnance Survey maps of 1935-6 (25" : 1 mile); and
- Ordnance Survey maps of 1966-70 (25" : 1 mile).

## **2.3 WALKOVER SURVEY**

- 2.3.1 Following the desk-based assessment an enhanced Level 1-type survey was undertaken to relate the existing landscape to research findings. The study area comprised a one hundred metre wide corridor either side of the pipeline route, traversed in a systematic fashion. Archaeological features identified within the landscape were recorded using the relevant OA North *pro forma*, and the features plotted accurately using differential GPS survey, which can achieve an accuracy of  $\pm 0.25\text{m}$  with respect to the OS national grid. The sites identified during this phase of works are shown in Figures 2a and 2b.

## **2.4 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY**

- 2.4.1 Based on the findings of the walkover survey, an enhanced Level 2 topographic survey was conducted on site, using Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques. This was conducted with Leica differential GPS equipment, using real-time (RTK) corrections and equipped with mobile SmartNet technology to achieve an accuracy of  $\pm 0.01\text{m}$ . The digital survey data was transferred, via Leica Geo Office (V.3), as *dxf* drawing files into a CAD system (AutoCAD 2004), and was superimposed onto the embedded digital Ordnance Survey data. The descriptive records and sketch plans were hand annotated on-site on to *pro forma* recording sheets. A photographic record of the sites was maintained in digital colour photography. The results of the survey are presented as Figures 7 and 8.

## **2.5 ARCHIVE**

- 2.5.1 Copies of this report will be deposited with the Chester Record Office and the Chester Historic Environment Service.

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

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

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 – 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	cAD1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

#### 3.2 THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

- 3.2.1 *The Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods (c 12,800–4,000 BC)*: human occupation is known from the north of England from 200,000BC, but there is no evidence for the Cheshire area until 12,000BC (Crosby 1996). This evidence consists of a Cresswell point found at Carden Park, approximately 45km to the south-west of the study area, and represents activity during the final stages of the Devensian glaciation (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 25), at a time when the glacial climate of the region was becoming gradually more hospitable. Mesolithic material has also been found at Carden Park dating to around 6800–4300 cal BC (Matthews 2007).
- 3.2.2 A lowland site at Tatton Mere is located to the west of Alderley Edge, which is likely to have been positioned on the banks of a marshy stream. Lithics were found at the site and evidence for hearths dating to the sixth millennium was found approximately 1km to the north (Timberlake and Prag 2005, 7). In the nearby lowland mosses, such as Lindow Moss, Danes Moss and Walkers Heath, there is good radiocarbon and pollen dating evidence for an episode of woodland clearance through burning. This dates from 8420 to 8061 cal BC, with several other examples spanning the period until 6000BC. This indicates human activity in this area where the landscape was being gradually modified and utilised (*op cit* 8). In the Alderley Edge area there are several sites where Mesolithic lithics have been found, including potentially early material (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 28).
- 3.2.3 There are six Mesolithic sites from the south end of the study area in the vicinity of Alderley Edge. Sites **31**, **32** and **36** are the find spots of single flints; Site **04** is the find spot of flint assemblages from Castle Rock Field; and

**33** is the find spot of flint knives. Site **46** is described as a cliff overhang and possible rock shelter which could be a Mesolithic site, however the early floor levels have not been investigated.

- 3.2.4 ***The Neolithic and Bronze Age periods (c 4,000–700 BC)***: the Mesolithic was the latest cultural epoch in Britain during which people employed a subsistence strategy based wholly upon hunting, gathering, and fishing. Following the introduction of farming to the British Isles, from around 4000 BC, the Neolithic period saw a gradual increase in permanent settlement and the beginning of the widespread construction of monumental architecture, although few such structures are known from Cheshire (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 39). Approximately 17km to the south of the study area are the Bridestones, located east of Congleton. These are the remains of a chambered tomb - a typical Neolithic communal burial monument (Carrington 1994).
- 3.2.5 In the vicinity of the study area are several find spots of Neolithic tools. These include a probable stone axe from Sandlebridge in Great Warford to the west of Alderley Edge, a polished flint axe from Styal to the north of Wilmslow and an unpolished axe from Chelford located to the south-west of Alderley Edge (Timberlake and Prag 2005, 9). Other axes from Langley and Macclesfield to the south-west of the study area have also been found (*ibid*).
- 3.2.6 In 1998 excavations carried out at Oversley Farm near Wilmslow revealed many thousands of Neolithic stone implements, as well as a small Mesolithic assemblage. The Neolithic material appears to be associated with a Neolithic/Early Bronze Age site located on a gravel island in the Bollin valley (Timberlake and Prag 2005, 10).
- 3.2.7 Within the study area are three possible Neolithic sites within close proximity. Site **04**, the location of several Mesolithic flint assemblages from Castle Rock Field, has also been suggested as a possible seasonal Neolithic encampment, and geophysics has confirmed the presence of a probable bank and ditch in the field. Site **05** is a possible ring ditch and stone ring both roughly 30m in diameter and apparently intercutting. Site **13**, also in Castle Rock Field, is a possible double-ditched enclosure with associated banks. Both Site **05** and Site **13** have been identified from cropmarks and geophysics and have been interpreted as possibly Neolithic or Bronze Age in date, but have not yet been archaeologically investigated.
- 3.2.8 The beginning of the Bronze Age in Britain, defined mainly by the introduction of the use of copper alloy metals, developed gradually out of the preceding Neolithic during the mid third millennium BC (Parker Pearson 2000, 13). One of the best known prehistoric copper mines in the country is located at Alderley Edge, to the immediate south-east of the study area. A site at Bryndlow Levels was excavated in 1875 and over one hundred grooved stone hammers were found at the site. In 1878 further work was carried out at the site and more hammers were recovered, as well as an oak shovel. The shovel has recently been radiocarbon dated to 1980-1520 cal BC (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 48).

- 3.2.9 A high proportion of the Early Bronze Age burials, comprising barrows and inurned cremations, known from Cheshire come from the wider area around the Alderley and Macclesfield areas. It has been suggested that the occupation of this part of Cheshire, as evidenced by the number of burial sites and find spots, coincides with the start of mining activity in Alderley Edge (Timberlake and Prag 2005, 14).
- 3.2.10 In addition to Sites **05** and **13**, which have been interpreted as possibly Neolithic or Bronze Age in date, nine further sites from the Bronze Age within the study area can be identified. Site **30** is the findspot of a stone axe near Alderley Edge; Site **38** the findspot of two palstaves south of Wilmslow and Site **42** the findspot of a further palstave to the east of Nether Alderley. Sites **39**, **40** and **41** are the locations of cremations in urns found during the construction of the railway in the area south of Wilmslow in the nineteenth century. However, it should be noted that, due to the antiquity of these finds, the reporting of them is somewhat confused and Sites **40** and **41** may in fact refer to the same cremation. Site **27** is the possible site of Bronze Age copper mining in Windmill Wood. The site was reworked in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries for lead and copper. Two complete and four fragmentary stone hammers were found in the associated spoil heap. There was also evidence of smelting operations conducted close by in crude, open hearths. Site **81** is possible Bronze Age activity noted near to West Mine Open Cast. This was a large industrial period working exploiting low grade copper ore leading west into the underground working of West Mine. Some evidence of prehistoric activity was noted close to the surface, however this was not thought to have been associated with mining.
- 3.2.11 Site **02** is the probable remains of a bowl barrow, which was partially levelled for the construction of an Armada Beacon in the sixteenth century. These two monuments are together designated as a Scheduled Monument.
- 3.2.12 There are two further sites in the study area which have been interpreted as possibly prehistoric although no more specific dates can be given to them. Site **24** is a hollow way, the remains of a wide ditch, which can be traced through fields in the south-west part of the study area. Site **55** refers to Devil's Grave, where the remnants of small piles of enriched malachite-stained rock can be seen amongst the quarried rock exposures and possible stone foundations of a dressing floor. The site is poorly defined and the date of this activity is uncertain. It has been suggested that early, possible prehistoric, metal smelting occurred in this area (HER no. 1446/14/2).
- 3.2.13 **The Iron Age (c 700 BC – AD 43):** the most obvious traces of Iron Age activity in the region relate to the series of hillforts situated along the Cheshire Sandstone Ridge approximately 35km to the west and south-west of the study area. These start with Helsby in the north and continuing southwards are Eddisbury, Kelsborrow, Beeston and Maiden Castle (Crosby 1996, 19). Some of these hillforts, such as Beeston and Eddisbury, may have represented social and political centres from which the trade of salt was controlled (Leah *et al* 1997, 90-1).

- 3.2.14 Aside from these prominent defensive sites, the Iron Age was a time when farming increased, and, consequently, farmsteads were established across the landscape. A general lack of pottery and other surviving elements of material culture from both the Iron Age and Romano-British periods in the region has led to great difficulty in identifying settlement sites from these periods (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 51–2; Philpott 2006, 59). Aerial photography has, however, revealed numerous cropmark enclosures in Cheshire (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 52) and when similar examples have been excavated, Iron Age and Romano-British occupation has been demonstrated (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 53; Philpott 2006, 61). A great deal of continuity in rural settlement has been observed between the Iron Age and Romano-British periods in the region (Leah *et al* 1997, 153; Philpott 2006, 73).
- 3.2.15 At the Oversley Farm site, to the north-west of Wilmslow, Late Bronze Age - Iron Age pits with an agricultural/domestic function have been found overlying the Early Bronze Age deposits (Timberlake and Prag 2005, 15). There are no known Iron Age sites within the study area.

### 3.3 THE HISTORIC PERIOD

- 3.3.1 ***The Romano-British Period (c AD 43 – AD 410):*** the general character of the this region during the Romano-British period, as suggested by the nature of most of the known sites in the area, is one of military and industrial centres being interlinked by roads (Philpott 2006, 59–60; 69). Cheshire was an important area for Roman salt workings, with major sites at Northwich (*Condite*), Middlewich (*Salinae*) and Nantwich, as well as smaller sites close to salt springs (Crosby 1996, 24). The fort at Manchester (*Mamucium*) was located 18km to the north of the study area and known roads from the fort ran south-westwards to Northwich and south-eastwards to Buxton (*ibid*). More rural routes linking the major roads would have also existed. Close to the study area a Roman road is reputed to run between Stockport and Congleton, passing to the west of Alderley Edge (approximately along the route of the A34). This road was once known as Street Lane, however, its Roman origins are yet to be proven and it could in fact only date to the eighteenth century (Timberlake and Prag 2005, 17-8).
- 3.3.2 In this area, there is little evidence for the villa sites found further south in Britain, rather settlements would have taken the form of farmsteads, which, more often than not, would have continued on from the Iron Age settlements (Crosby 1996, 25). The pollen record indicates a growth in agricultural output for this time, both in land used for grazing and in cereal production (Timberlake and Prag 2005, 17).
- 3.3.3 There is some evidence for Roman mining at Alderley Edge, which comes from a fourth century coin hoard found in a pot which had been placed in an abandoned shaft on Engine Vein. Deposits beneath the hoard revealed evidence of mining dating to the first century (Philpott 2006, 85; Timberlake and Prag 2005, 79-97). Mining at this time appears to have been on a fairly small-scale and may have been limited to a small amount of prospection carried out on behalf of the military (Timberlake and Prag 2005, 18).

- 3.3.4 In 1984 the well-preserved body of a man and fragments of a second body were found in the peat on Lindow Moss, approximately 2.3km to the east of the study area. The bodies are thought to date from the first and second centuries AD respectively (Crosby 1996, 20).
- 3.3.5 There are no sites for this period within the study area.
- 3.3.6 ***The Early Medieval Period (c AD 410 – AD 1066):*** in similarity to the sites associated with rural activity in the preceding Romano-British and Iron Age periods, the investigation of early medieval sites in the region has been hampered by a lack of material remains (Newman 2006, 91–3). Although documentary sources attest to considerable activity throughout the region during this period, artefactual and general archaeological evidence relating to the period have proved difficult to identify (*ibid*). In the absence of abundant material traces, the use of place-name and documentary evidence can be cautiously used as a guide in order to attempt to identify areas of population density and activity, which can then be more closely observed in an attempt to recognise any contemporary sites. Some Romano-British farmsteads may have continued in use into this period (*op cit*, 97) and some Romano-British towns, such as Nantwich, may also have continued in use, or been reoccupied, during this period (Crosby 1996, 26). The subsequent continued use of such towns through to the present day may, therefore, have concealed or destroyed traces of early medieval activity.
- 3.3.7 In the early seventh century, the Northumbrian Anglo-Saxon kingdom gained control over Cheshire, which was then subsumed into the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia around AD 633. Mercian control of Cheshire was then succeeded by the kingdom of Wessex (Crosby 1996, 27–31). Despite Danish raids and a brief period of Danish control in the ninth century, Cheshire was part of one of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms from the seventh century until the Norman Conquest (*ibid*).
- 3.3.8 The study area was within the Hundred of Hamestan, which was controlled through two main estates at Macclesfield and Adlington. Hameston Hundred was one of poorer areas in the region and was extensively covered in woodland, which limited its agricultural use (Higham 1993, 171-2).
- 3.3.9 There are no known sites for the early medieval period within the study area.
- 3.3.10 ***The Medieval Period (c AD 1066 – AD 1540):*** the Anglo-Saxon period came to an end with the Norman Conquest of 1066. There was considerable opposition to Norman rule and Norman armies marched across the country suppressing uprisings in the years following 1066. A large part of Cheshire was devastated during the winter of 1069-70, lands were taken away from their owners and redistributed and the subsequent uprisings were crushed. The Domesday Survey of 1086 provides a record of this: for Cheshire many places are described as ‘*wasta*’ - abandoned land - indicating that they had been destroyed in 1069 and had not yet recovered. The Macclesfield area is particularly notable for the concentration of devastation in this area. The records of taxes from 1066 and 1086 also show a depletion in productivity of the area (Crosby 1996, 33). Wilmslow is not listed in the Domesday Survey

and was probably part of the estates belonging to the Royal Forest of Macclesfield in the early post-Conquest period (AAA Archaeological Advisors, 2005). Both Over and Nether Alderley are in the Domesday survey, the dividing line between the Massey and Ardene estates in this area is very precise and may have existed before 1066 (UMAU 2005a). The boundaries at Saddlebole (Site **01**) and in St Hilary's park also suggest the possible division of land before the Norman Conquest.

- 3.3.11 Castles were built throughout Cheshire in the medieval period, including Macclesfield, Stockport, Dunham Massey, Shipbrook and Kinderton, all within 20km of the proposed pipeline route (*ibid*).
- 3.3.12 Clearance of woodland continued throughout this period to make way for increased farming: the 'open field' system of farming was widespread. In addition, the fourteenth century saw a general change in land use from arable to pasture across Cheshire, which might be related to climatic change and decreases in the population, which characterises this period. Marl extraction took place across the landscape from the thirteenth century onwards. Marl was used to fertilise the fields and numerous pits (some of which are now ponds) can be seen across the landscape as a result of this work.
- 3.3.13 Moated sites were quite common in Cheshire in this period, with most being constructed in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. These would have comprised a manor house on a rectangular platform of land, surrounded by a moat. They were partly built for defensive reasons, to guard against raiders or wild animals, but also were associated with status and demarcation of land (Crosby 1996, 46).
- 3.3.14 The primacy of Nantwich, Northwich, and Middlewich as centres of salt production continued into the medieval period (Rochester nd, 27). Nantwich appears to have been the dominant town, in terms of salt production, in Cheshire between the eleventh and seventeenth centuries (*ibid*), and this is likely to have had an impact on the local economy beyond the industrial centre. Salt was taken eastwards by saltways, which crossed the hills above Macclesfield and Congleton and headed across the Peak District (Crosby 1996, 57).
- 3.3.15 Sites **01** and **95** are both boundary markers, for estate boundaries, which are thought to date from at least the medieval period, although they could be pre-Conquest. Sites **62** and **63** are township boundaries: Site **62** lies towards the north end of the study area, between Fulshaw and Bollin Fee in Wilmslow Parish; and Site **63** at the south end of the study area lies between Bollin Fee in Wilmslow Parish and Nether Alderley in Alderley Parish. Site **02** is the Armada Beacon, located on Alderley Edge, which is thought to date from the medieval period and Site **86** is a roadside cross in Wilmslow, which is thought to date from at least the second half of the sixteenth century.
- 3.3.16 There are three medieval listed buildings within the study area: Site **09**, a late fifteenth century barn; Site **12**, St Bartholomew's Church in Wilmslow, which has fourteenth century origins; and Site **15**, a late medieval font from St Bartholomew's.



- 3.3.17 Site **87** is the site of Bollin Hall, a manor house belonging to the Booth family, which was demolished when the Manchester to Birmingham railway was constructed and Site **88** is Bollin Deer Park, which ran south-eastwards from St Bartholomew's Church taking in land on both sides of the river. Bollin Mill (Site **85**), a nineteenth century building, is thought to occupy the site of a thirteenth century mill and Wilmslow Corn Mill (Site **26**) could also have medieval origins.
- 3.3.18 Site **47** is Holy Well in Alderley Edge, a dripping well, which may date to the medieval period, and Site **24** is a hollow way, which may also be medieval in date.
- 3.3.19 Saddlebole, Site **50**, could be one of the most likely medieval mining sites within Alderley Edge. Mining at this time would have comprised shallow hand-picked workings (UMAU 2005a). A 'bole' is a smelting hearth, which used wind draft only. Site **51** is the site of mine workings at Saddlebole. Site **76** is a trial mine located at Stormy Point, which could be medieval in date, and Site **55** is a dressing floor located at Devil's Grave, which is uncertain in date, but could be medieval or earlier.
- 3.3.20 *The Post-medieval Period (c AD 1540 – 1750)*: enclosure of the open fields had begun in the fifteenth century and continued through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to provide pasture, which sometimes resulted in the loss of hamlets and manors. The enclosure of land was largely complete by the eighteenth century (Crosby 1996, 64).
- 3.3.21 Dairying was an important local industry in the post-medieval period (Tredwell 1982, 47) and allowed Cheshire to become a centre of cheese production, with the making of cheese surviving as a farmhouse-based industry until 1968, when the last of the cottage industries yielded to factory production (*op cit*, 46).
- 3.3.22 Cheshire became an important part of the textile industry during this period, with flax and hemp being grown and mills producing linen and canvas (Crosby 1996, 64).
- 3.3.23 By the end of the seventeenth century, metallic ore extraction was taking place again on Alderley Edge (Carlton 1979, 46). Copper was the staple product of the mines of the Alderley district, but lead, cobalt, nickel and vanadium minerals or concentrates were also produced (Warrington 1981). Alderley Edge was also an important source of building stone in the medieval and post-medieval periods. 'Great Quarry' is known from 1598 and other evidence for quarries can be seen in the area. In the eighteenth century much of Alderley Edge was leased out for mineral extraction by the Stanley Estate, and it was at this time that the plantations and the enclosures appeared (UMAU 2005a).
- 3.3.24 There are two 'earth circles' within the study area, Site **43** at Stormy Point and **44** in Windmill Wood, and others in the wider area in Alderley Edge. The origin of these monuments is not entirely clear as they have not been subject to modern day excavation. They have been suggested as possible Bronze Age monuments, although the lack of any associated finds and the difference in

dimensions between these and known barrows do not support this theory. Alternatively, the mounds may have been constructed in the eighteenth century when they were planted with firs. This is thought to have been carried out as landscaping, to heighten the drama and prominence of the natural high points on the edge (Timberlake and Prag, 2005, 14). The HER also suggests Site **44** as a possible copper working site.

- 3.3.25 There are several listed buildings for this period within the study area. Site **10** is a barn, Sites **19** and **22** are seventeenth century timber-framed buildings, Site **21** is a former mid-late eighteenth century rectory, and Site **23** is a sundial in St Bartholomew's Churchyard.
- 3.3.26 A number of sites were added to the gazetteer from the tithe maps, where field names indicate the possible remains of former structures or features within the fields: Sites **34**, **35**, **60** and **65** were all named 'Barn Field' or similar; Site **03** was named 'Flax Butts', indicating that flax for the production of linen was grown here; Site **59** was named 'Saw Pit Croft', indicating that a saw pit was used in this field and Site **66** was named 'Brick Kiln Field', indicating that brick production took place in the vicinity. This field is located next to Big Brick Kiln Farm, further evidence that this was a brick production site.
- 3.3.27 Site **97** is the location of an eighteenth century cottage in Hough, which is no longer extant and Site **98** is a possible house platform in Hough thought to date to the seventeenth century, a scatter of building stone is also present at this site. Site **28** is Beacon Lodge, a game keeper's lodge in the Stanley Estate in Alderley Edge. Site **04** is a possible Civil War encampment at Castle Rock Field; Site **45** is the remains of a structure on Castle Hill and Site **83** is a stone circle built during the eighteenth century as a folly.
- 3.3.28 Sites **37**, **48**, **49**, **53** and **54** are all wells, the dates of which are not always certain. Site **71** is 'Fallen Rock' the site of a local legend in which a rock is said to have fallen from an area below Holy Well in the mid-eighteenth century killing a woman and a cow. Site **73** is 'Fittern's Chair' a vantage point said to have been carved into the rock, there is also evidence of quarrying at this site. Site **74** is Outcrop Quarry, a quarry site above Fittern's Chair. Site **78** is an outcrop and boulder quarry at Stormy Point and Site **61** is surface quarrying located at Glaze Hill.
- 3.3.29 *The Industrial Period (c AD 1750 – 1901)*: the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were a time of consolidation and creation of communication routes. There are several sites related to the Manchester to Birmingham Railway, which opened in 1842, within the study area: Site **25** is the station at Wilmslow; Site **93** is a junction to the south of the station; Site **89** is an area of railway sidings; Site **91** is an embankment on the north side of the River Bollin; Site **92** is an embankment on the south side of the River Bollin; and Site **14** is a viaduct over the Bollin which is designated as a listed building.
- 3.3.30 There are several other listed buildings for this period within the study area. Site **06** is a former weaver's cottage, Sites **07** and **08** are former fustian cutters cottages, Site **11** is a bridge over the River Bollin, Site **18** is the George and

Dragon Public House, Wilmslow, dated to 1822, Site **16** is a Gate Lodge at Wilmslow Park and Site **17** is the Gate House.

- 3.3.31 Within the study area are Bollin Mill (Site **85**), a nineteenth-century building and Wilmslow Corn Mill (Site **26**), shown on the Bollin Fee Tithe. Bollin Mill is thought to occupy the site of a thirteenth century mill (HER no 1481/1) and Wilmslow Mill could also have medieval origins. Folly Holes Mill (Site **90**) and Mill Street Mill (Site **96**) are both textile mills and Bollin Walk (Site **94**) was a fustian cutting workshop.
- 3.3.32 There are numerous mining related sites in the HER for the Alderley Edge area, several of which are located within the study area. Site **52** is a line of nineteenth century shafts in Windmill Wood, which were probably for lead mining. Site **81** is West Mine Open Cast, which is probably eighteenth/nineteenth century in date and was worked for copper. Site **82** is the possible site of an ore crushing mill near West Mine, however there is no structural evidence of this. Site **56** is Beacon Lodge mine, which is likely to date to the eighteenth century. Site **57** is an eighteenth/nineteenth century mine adit below the Armada Beacon (Site **02**). Site **68** is an eighteenth/nineteenth century flooded mine adit and spoil heap at Reeking Mine, which possibly connects with Twin Shafts (Site **69**), two small shafts for copper and lead. Site **70** is Rock Shaft, probably nineteenth century in date and located near Devil's Grave. Site **72** is a nineteenth century trial mine adit near De Trafford's Well and Site **75** is nineteenth century mining trials near Armstrong Farm. Site **80** refers to several ponds or reservoirs marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1872) in Windmill Wood. These have been interpreted as the possible water supply for Wood and West Mines.
- 3.3.33 Site **29** is a house marked on the Bollin Fee Township Tithe, listed as 'homestead' in the tithe apportionment. A field named 'House Field' is located to the immediate south-west of the house (Site **77**), but it is unclear if this field name refers to Site **29**. Site **58** is a smithy in Wilmslow and Site **100** is a gas works; both sites are marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 3.3.34 **Modern Period (1901 – present):** Site **20** is a Lych Gate to St Bartholomew's Church (Site **12**) which is designated as a listed building. Site **99** is a sand quarry in Over Alderley, which was begun in the 1930s and Site **79** is a small building on the Ordnance Survey map of 1970 to the south of Saddlebole Farm.

### 3.4 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.4.1 **Swire and Hutchings map of 1830:** this map does not show any detail of the study area, but it is useful for gaining an overview of the area at this time. In Wilmslow the main roads are shown, as is the River Bollin and Bollin Hall (Site **87**). The area to the south-east of this, through which the proposed pipeline runs, is blank with only the settlements of Fulshaw to the west and Hough to the east depicted. The parish boundary between Wilmslow and Alderley (Site **63**) is shown on this map and to the south of this Alderley Edge is depicted and the Beacon (Site **02**) is marked within it.

- 3.4.2 **Township tithe maps 1841–42:** the route of the proposed pipeline crosses four tithe maps: Bollin Fee, Pownall Fee and Fulshaw in Wilmslow Parish and Nether Alderley in Alderley Parish. Townships often have well established and important boundaries that can date back to the Anglo-Saxon period or earlier. The boundaries can be marked by banks, ditches, streams or larger water ways, stones and species-rich hedgerows. Buried archaeological remains can sometimes be associated with them. The proposed pipeline crosses two township boundaries. At the north end of the route the boundary between Fulshaw and Bollin Fee is crossed twice (Site **62**). At the south end of the route the boundary between Bollin Fee and Nether Alderley (which is also the parish boundary between Wilmslow and Alderley) is crossed, this is shown as a field boundary on the current mapping (Site **63**).
- 3.4.3 Wilmslow was clearly a well established town by the time of the tithe mapping. On the tithe, the main part of the town is shown as bounded to the north by the River Bollin and to the east by an approximate north/south road (now the B5166 and A538). To the east of this road is Wilmslow Mill (Site **26**), which is located in the northern area of the proposed pipeline route. A leat running approximately parallel with the Bollin and to the south of it heads eastwards from the mill. The line of the Manchester to Birmingham railway is also shown on this mapping on an approximate north/south alignment, to the east of the town.
- 3.4.4 An ‘L’ shaped building is marked in this area and described in the tithe apportionment as being owned by the ‘Earl of Stafford’, this is named as ‘Bollin Hall’ on the First Edition mapping (Site **87**).
- 3.4.5 The route of the proposed pipeline runs from the area of the Wilmslow Mill south-westwards along a road, over the railway and then turns south through an area which, at this time, comprises fairly large irregular-shaped fields, and farmsteads which tend to be located along ‘Hough Lane’ a north/south road located to the east of Wilmslow and Alderley Edge and running through Hough Green. The majority of farmsteads shown on the current mapping were established by the time of the tithe maps, although many of the farm names are not given in the tithe apportionments or shown on the maps. Big Brick Hill Farm, Chonar Farm, Walmsley Farm, Hough Green Farm, Brook Farm, Hawthorn Farm and Saddlebole Farm are all marked on the tithe mapping.
- 3.4.6 Towards the south end of the proposed pipeline route there are three houses depicted along the road which heads eastwards from Alderley Edge village (Mottram Road), to the east of the chapel, two on its south side and one to the north. Further south of the road, a house (described as a homestead belonging to Thomas Joseph Trafford in the tithe apportionment) is shown on the tithe, but is no longer extant on the current mapping (Site **29**). The southernmost part of the pipeline route, which extends onto Alderley Edge is shown as rough ground on the tithe mapping, although the mound of the Beacon (Site **02**) is depicted.
- 3.4.7 Numerous pits and ponds are shown across the area both on the historic and current mapping. These have not been given gazetteer numbers due to the frequency with which they appear in the landscape. These pits are often the

result of marl extraction, which was used to fertilise fields. These have subsequently become ponds or have been filled in and are evident as shallow, round depressions.

- 3.4.8 A number of sites were added to the gazetteer from the tithe mapping. In addition to those discussed in the archaeological and historical background (*Section 3.3, Historic Period*), there were three sites of unknown date: Site **64** 'Black Field', Site **67** 'Moss Meadow' and Site **84** 'Black Croft'. These names could indicate the presence of peat in these fields. Buried archaeological deposits could be associated with peat layers. Several field boundaries were shown on the tithe mapping which are no longer extant, these have been shown on the gazetteer figure (Figs 2a and 2b), but not issued with individual numbers.
- 3.4.9 *Ordnance Survey First Edition maps of 1872 and 1875 (Figs 3 and 4):* further development is shown towards the north end of the proposed route by the time of this mapping. A water works is marked, as is Wilmslow Bridge (Site **11**), Wilmslow Mill (Site **26**) and a smithy (Site **58**). The leat which heads eastwards from the mill is named 'Mill Lade'. South of the mill are several new developments with well defined gardens, orchards etc. A building named 'Ladyfield' is marked in this area, whilst 'Bollin Hall' (Site **87**) is marked to the east of the railway. The hall comprises the main 'L' shaped building plus three buildings to the north-west of it and one building to the east.
- 3.4.10 The railway is more developed by the time of this mapping, with features such as signal boxes marked along its course. A station, the Railway Hotel and a coal depot are also marked to the west of the railway line. There is a small amount of further development in the area to the south of the station, a road named 'Swan Street' runs roughly east/west to the south of the station and several buildings are shown to the south of this road, which were not shown on the tithe. To the east of this is a road named 'Land Lane', which is aligned approximately north/south. To the east of Land Lane is a new property named 'Thorn Grove' set in a large square plot.
- 3.4.11 Three wells are shown on this mapping, towards the south end of the route (Sites **37**, **53** and **54**). A building is still located at Site **29** by the time of this mapping, but no name is given to it. Alderley Beacon (Site **02**) and a Holy Well (Site **47**) are marked at the southern extent of the route.
- 3.4.12 *Ordnance Survey Third Edition maps of 1909-10 (Fig 5):* the area around Ladyfield is more developed by this time, with several more properties having been developed, and a new street named 'Ladyfield Street' is shown. Two timber yards are shown in this area, as well as a goods yard for the railway, which is marked to the north of the coal depot.
- 3.4.13 The three buildings to the north-west of Bollin Hall are still extant, and three buildings are now shown to its east, however, these are depicted with a dashed line which perhaps suggests that they had gone out of use by this time.

- 3.4.14 To the south of the hall, just north of Station Road/Macclesfield Road (formerly Swan Street), several new buildings are depicted. A footbridge is marked across the railway in this area, possibly indicating that these buildings were also associated with the railway. The buildings to the south of Station Road/Macclesfield Road on the First Edition mapping appear to have gone and new buildings are shown in the south-eastern portion of this area. Thorngrove is still located within the same sized plot, however several small buildings are now shown around the main building.
- 3.4.15 Both Big Brick Hill Farm and a property to its east named 'Willow Cottage' are marked on this mapping. Walmsley Fold Farm is named as 'Little Brick Hill Farm' on this mapping. The farm named 'Pott's Farm' on the first edition is now named 'Brook Farm' as it is on the current mapping. A road shown heading west from Hough Green Farm on the tithe map and first edition ordnance survey mapping is shown as a path on this mapping.
- 3.4.16 At the south end of the route one new building is depicted on the north side of Mottram Road. The un-named building from the tithe mapping (Site 29) is no longer extant. Old copper mines and old quarries are now marked to the east of Alderley Beacon.
- 3.4.17 **Ordnance Survey maps of 1935-6:** maps from 1935-6 were only available for the north end of the route, approximately as far as Big Brick Hill Farm.
- 3.4.18 The area to the south of Bollin Hall is further developed by this time, as is the area to the south of Macclesfield Road alongside the railway. A goods shed is marked in this area, so at least one of these buildings was associated with the railway. Further development can also be seen heading eastwards along Macclesfield Road. To the south of Macclesfield Road 'Thorngrove' is now named Longmeade. To the south of this, the area remains open fields, although further development can be seen along Hough Lane to the north of Big Brick Hill Farm.
- 3.4.19 **Ordnance Survey maps of 1966-70 (Fig 6):** the building for Wilmslow Mill (Site 26) is larger on this mapping, suggesting that it had either been extended for re-use or replaced. The leat 'Mill Lade' is still shown, but is marked as 'disused'. A buildings yard is also marked in this area. Some further development has taken place in the Ladyfield area and Bollin Hall is no longer shown on this mapping.
- 3.4.20 There is some further development to the south of Longmeade including 'Wilmslow County Secondary School for Boys'. The field to the west of this school, on the east side of the railway is now marked as a playing field.
- 3.4.21 Willow Cottage, to the north of Brick Hill Farm on the west side of Hough Lane is not shown on this mapping. However, a new property named 'Thrushes Mead' is marked on the east side of Hough Lane. This is one of a number of new developments along North Lane, to the north of Big Brick Hill Farm. Little Brick Hill Farm has reverted to the name 'Walmsley Fold Farm' by the time of this mapping.

- 3.4.22 At the junction of Hough Lane with Moss Road, which heads west into Alderley Edge, a number of new properties are shown along the south side of Moss Road and on both the east and west sides of Hough lane. A small building (Site **79**) is shown to the north of Mottram Road, to the south-west of Saddlebole Farm.

### **3.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS**

- 3.5.1 Aerial photos (both prints and digitally-held collections) were examined at the HER. Five areas of ridge and furrow (Sites **101-105**) were added to the gazetteer from the 1940s and 1970s digitally-held aerial photos.

### **3.6 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION (HLC)**

- 3.6.1 The HLC provided by the Cheshire HER, showed the landscape within which the study area is located to be made up of several different types. In the area to the immediate south of Wilmslow (described as ‘settlement’) the landscape is described as ‘twentieth century fieldscape’, to a point immediately north of the road which heads south-west from Chonar Farm. The area to the immediate north of this road and the area to the south as far as Moss Road are described as ‘ancient fieldscape’. Ancient fieldscape refers to areas which are thought to have been enclosed before the c1600 AD (Cheshire County Council and English Heritage 2007). To the south of this, the landscape is described as ‘settlement’, ‘post-medieval fieldscape’ and ‘twentieth century fieldscape’. The proposed pipeline route crosses one further area of ‘ancient fieldscape’, to the south of Saddlebole Farm and south of Mottram Road. The most southerly part of the proposed route, on Alderley Edge is described as ‘woodland’.

### **3.7 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK**

- 3.7.1 A survey of Stormy Point and Pillar Mine, on Alderley Edge, was carried out in 2005 (UMAU 2005a). The spoil from these workings was found to date from multiple periods from the Bronze Age to the nineteenth/twentieth centuries. Bronze Age workings have recently been exposed, due to erosion, within the main fault at Pillar Mine. A buried land surface also survives intact at Pillar Mine, which is possibly Bronze Age in date (*ibid*).
- 3.7.2 A similar survey was carried out at Engine Vein (UMAU 2005b). There is evidence of activity from the Neolithic through to the twentieth century from Engine Vein, with the mine spoil dating from the Bronze Age to the nineteenth/twentieth centuries. Seven Firs Earthwork (an earth circle) was also investigated as part of this survey, but not excavated. This site appears to have been constructed from well developed soils rather than from eighteenth century spoil, as has been found with other landscape features on Alderley Edge. A worked flint was also found in association with the earthwork, which indicates a possible early date for this feature. However, further work would be required to confirm this.

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## 4. WALKOVER SURVEY

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The walkover survey assessed the survival of above ground remains relating to sites identified during the desk-based assessment, and also identified previously unrecorded sites along the proposed pipeline corridor. Most fields (numbered 1 to 35, Figs 2a and 2b) containing and adjacent to the pipeline were traversed systematically along the pipeline route, although three fields (25-27) occupied by Network Rail and Wilmslow High School at the northern end of the route, were inaccessible. In addition, two fields (28 and 29) were located east of the pipeline corridor, and therefore are not included in this report. Ground conditions were good for identifying sites throughout the walkover except for Field 9, which had recently been ploughed prior to the walkover. The majority of fields encountered were under pasture, with short-to medium-height grass coverage, and the remaining fields comprised either scrub or marshland. The land is predominantly pasture with only Field 9 under cultivation. The undulating nature of the landscape provided evidence of waterlogging across many of the low-lying parts of the corridor. This was compensated somewhat by numerous ponds and drains.
- 4.1.2 The proposed pipeline route incorporates thirty-three current fields and cuts through The National Trust woodland at the southern end of the route, and across four roads. The route walked measured approximately 3.5km long from Alderley Edge Service Reservoir and followed a vague north-westerly direction to the roundabout linking Wilmslow High School to the A34 and Handforth by-pass.
- 4.1.3 An area of topsoil stripping was undertaken across land directly south of the Saddlebole associated with clearance for a plant compound. This work was carried out prior to the walkover survey, although the results of the stripping are summarised below.

### 4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 A large number of sites identified in the desk-based assessment were outside the 200m corridor for the walkover survey, and therefore not inspected. These sites are described fully in the gazetteer of this document and therefore they will not be discussed further in this report. The walkover survey identified an additional thirty-three sites of archaeological interest within the study area (Sites **106-138**). Of these, all were either partially or entirely within the 200m research corridor. The following results summarise the sites by type and further descriptions can be found in the gazetteer (*Section 6*).
- 4.2.2 **Settlement:** the possible Neolithic camp formed by a ditched enclosure (Site **04**) within Field 2, was not detected, although slight depressions were observed across the northern part of the field (Plate 1).



- 4.2.3 **Burial:** two possible burial mounds (Sites **119** and **120**) thought to date to the Bronze Age were identified close to Hough Green Farm. Although both of the features (Plates 2 and 3) had been subjected to the effects of ploughing, each retained traces of a ring ditch.
- 4.2.4 **Industrial features:** the majority of the features identified pertained to post-medieval stone and marl quarries (Sites **109** (Plate 4), and **131-134** (Plate 5)). An additional pond (Site **125**) and two hollows (Sites **128** (Plate 6) and **129**) of unknown function, cannot be dated with any degree of certainty. A series of three reservoirs (Site **80**) located in Windmill Wood, used to service Wood and West lead mines, may have originated as early post-medieval period marl pits.
- 4.2.5 **Agricultural features:** most of the agrarian-related features identified during the walkover survey were post-medieval in date, although it is possible that a number of boundaries may have had medieval origins. The sites included ridge and furrow (Sites **102-105** (Plate 7), **115-117**, and **137**), ponds (Sites **110**, **126** and **130**), a drainage ditch (**123**), a field enclosure (Site **113**), and relict field boundaries (Sites **111**, **114**, **118**, **121**, **122**, **124**, **127**, **135** (Plate 8), **136** and **138**). A large number of these features are shown on the 1841-1842 tithe map, as well as the nineteenth and twentieth century Ordnance Survey maps.
- 4.2.6 **Town boundary:** this comprised a possible medieval parish boundary (Site **63**) which was partially detected as a meandering bank field boundary located amongst the tree plantation along the northern part of The National Trust woodland at the southern end of the route (Plate 9).
- 4.2.7 **Forest features:** these included tree-lined banks associated with post-medieval plantations (Sites **106** and **108**) and a circular earthen mound (Site **107**) possibly associated with eighteenth century fir tree landscaping. All these sites were located in The National Trust woodlands within Windmill Wood south of Macclesfield Road. An additional tree-lined earthen bank (Site **112**) was located along the eastern side of the pipeline corridor, which may represent a relict forest boundary dating to the early post-medieval period.
- 4.2.8 **Buildings:** no upstanding structures were encountered during the walkover. No surviving remains associated with buildings south of Saddlebole Farm (Site **79**) or the platform within Hough Settlement (Site **98**) were detected.

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## 5. TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

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### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The initial programme of desk-based work identified a total of 108 sites, with a further 33 sites added by the walkover survey. Of these, six earthwork sites were recommended for topographic survey (Sites **104**, **113**, **115**, **124**, **127** and **138**). These sites comprised three ridge and furrow sites (Site **104**, **115** and **138**), and three field systems (**113**, **124** and **127**). Full descriptions of the above sites are presented in the walkover results (*Section 4.2.5*) and gazetteer (*Section 6*).

### 5.2 RESULTS

- 5.2.1 In total, six sites were topographically surveyed (Figs 7 and 8). These were as described in the gazetteer, and no further detail was added as a result of the topographic survey, however, ridge and furrow Site **104** extends beyond Site **127** as illustrated in Figure 7.
- 5.2.2 The site of a former building (Site **79**) was visited to confirm that no above ground remains were visible and to investigate the possibility of evaluation trenching. The most likely location of this former structure as seen on Figure 2b is situated on the drive of Saddlebole farm, which also acts as a public right of way, and is therefore deemed unsuitable for evaluation.

## 6. GAZETTEER OF SITES

<b>Site Name</b>	Medieval boundary marker at Saddlebole, 180m west of Findlow Farm.
<b>Site number</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>NGR</b>	386023 378088
<b>HER no</b>	2854/0/3
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary Marker
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Scheduled Monument 33861
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	The monument includes a late medieval, stone boundary marker at Saddlebole on Alderley Edge. Locally these boundary markers are referred to as 'merestones'. It is located close to the crest of a bank, which forms the boundary between the former medieval parishes of Chorley and Over Alderley, and was also the boundary between the estates of the Stanley family and the De Traffords. The merestone has fallen from its original position and a small archaeological excavation by the Manchester Museum and The National Trust survey team in 1997 has located its original position on the crest of the bank about 0.70m to the west. The stone is a rectangular block of Engine Vein conglomerate and measures 1.20m by 0.75m and is 0.55m high above ground level. There is a deep cut cross in the top of the stone, about 0.30m across the arms. The excavation also established that the bank was built of earth or turf with large stones and was revetted with timber for about 5m on either side of the merestone with the socket for the stone in the middle of the revetted section. The base of the bank is about 4m across and there was a shallow ditch to provide material for the bank on either side. The bank stands 0.70m high at this point. This revetted section is included in the scheduling, forming an area of protection of 10m by 8m. The medieval boundary bank, together with the stone boundary marker, form an important association which has been recorded in a late medieval perambulation document dating to 1598 and constitutes a rare addition to our knowledge of parish and estate boundaries of this period
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works.

<b>Site Name</b>	The Armada Beacon, Alderley Edge
<b>Site number</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385846 377731
<b>HER no</b>	1228; 2849
<b>Site Type</b>	Bronze Age Bowl Barrow; Medieval Beacon
<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age; Medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Scheduled Monument 33858
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	The monument includes the earthwork and buried remains of a stone-built beacon platform on the summit of Beacon Hill, Alderley Edge. The earthen mound on which it has been constructed is considered to have been a bowl barrow of Bronze Age date. This barrow mound is large and may have been augmented when the beacon was constructed on the summit. The mound is of earth with some stone incorporated in the structure. It stands approximately 3m above ground level and is 25m wide at the base. The top of the mound was levelled for the foundations of a stone building to support the beacon with its fire basket and to store material such as pitch for the fire itself. This building was constructed in the 16th century and restored in 1799 on the foundations of the original building. The beacon building was blown down in 1931 and today only the foundations survive. These foundations are now visible as ashlar sandstone blocks, some bonded, at the apex of the mound and scattered around the base of the mound in the undergrowth. On the summit a memorial of stone has been erected. This is in the form of an altar-shaped table measuring 1.10m by 0.40m and standing 0.8m high. This has been built of ashlar blocks almost certainly reused from

	<p>the original 1779 restored building on the site. Set into the top is a metal plaque which reads 'SITE OF ARMADA BEACON THIS RECORD IS THE GIFT OF A FRIEND OF ALDERLEY EDGE NOW IN CALIFORNIA 1961'. Beacons were extensively used during the medieval period. Their use was formalised by 1325 and although some were used later, for example at the time of Monmouth's Rebellion in 1685 or during the Napoleonic wars, the system was in decay by the mid-17th century.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works</p>

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<b>Site Name</b>	'Flax Butts' Field
<b>Site number</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>NGR</b>	384998 381318
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Place name
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression
<b>Description</b>	<p>Bollin Fee Township Tithe, field 1675 is named 'Flax Butts'. Flax was grown for the production of linen and yarn.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works</p>

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<b>Site Name</b>	Castle Rock Field
<b>Site number</b>	<b>04</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385600 377900
<b>HER no</b>	1440/0/1
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Mesolithic and Neolithic; Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER; map regression
<b>Description</b>	<p>Ditched Enclosure. Mesolithic Flint assemblages found here and it has also been suggested that the site was a Neolithic encampment. The type of artefacts recovered may indicate the presence of seasonal or permanent rather than temporary hunting camps on Alderley Edge.</p> <p>The remains of an irregular stone bank or wall with an outer ditch are reported to have been found here during ploughing in 1805. They were recorded in a report of 1811 when the bank, ditch and its' entrance were drawn in Bakewell's Report of February 7th, 1811. Geophysical survey of the area in 1997 proved inconclusive but did indicate possible sections of ditch and bank.</p> <p>It appears that the original monument has been greatly disturbed and in part removed by stone quarrying. Legend has it that Castle Rock was the site chosen by Ranulph de Blundeville 6th Earl of Chester for the construction of a castle in approximately 1225 but the plans later changed and the castle was built at Beeston instead. It is also claimed that Castle Rock was used as a civil war encampment, with several parcels of gunflints found whilst digging a ditch near 'Castle Stone Field' in 1769.</p> <p>Nether Alderley Township Tithe, field 601 is named 'Castle Stone Field' and Bollin Fee Township Tithe, field 2018 is named 'Castle Field'</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>The site was not detected during the walkover survey.</p> <p>The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works</p>

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<b>Site Name</b>	Ring ditch feature and cropmark
<b>Site number</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385530 377930

<b>HER no</b>	1440/0/16
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A geophysical survey in 1997 revealed evidence for a 30 m diameter ring ditch feature partly superimposed upon and cutting a similar-sized stone ring enclosure. Diffuse cropmarks had previously suggested their presence. Possibly a Neolithic or Bronze Age feature, but cannot be determined without further investigation.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	No. 31 Manchester Road
<b>Site number</b>	<b>06</b>
<b>NGR</b>	384875 381345
<b>HER no</b>	414944
<b>Site Type</b>	Cottage
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Formerly a weaver's cottage, now a shop. Dated to the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Nos. 19, 21 and 23 Manchester Road
<b>Site number</b>	<b>07</b>
<b>NGR</b>	384865 381310
<b>HER no</b>	414943
<b>Site Type</b>	Cottages
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Formerly a terrace of three fustian cutters cottages, now three houses. Dated to 1792.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Nos. 9, 11, 15 and 17
<b>Site number</b>	<b>08</b>
<b>NGR</b>	384852 381299
<b>HER no</b>	414942; 2616/1/2
<b>Site Type</b>	Four houses
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Terrace of four houses dated to 1792, associated with fustian cutters. One of the terraces was the managers house. Fustian is a mixed fibre cloth of linen, cotton and sometimes silk. It is woven in such a way that the surface can be cut to produce a nap. Cutting was originally done by hand and the cutter needed to walk up and down the room all day. The rooms used for this process needed a long floor space and substantial flooring.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Barn, 30m from Chonar Farmhouse
<b>Site number</b>	<b>09</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385690 379571
<b>HER no</b>	414668; 1415/1
<b>Site Type</b>	Barn
<b>Period</b>	Late Medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>Source</b>	HER, walkover survey (Field 18)
<b>Description</b>	A barn dated to the late fifteenth century.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Barn opposite Rockery Cottage
<b>Site number</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>NGR</b>	386045 378362
<b>HER no</b>	58229; 1453
<b>Site Type</b>	Formerly a cottage
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Seventeenth century timber-framed building, dated 1708 but with seventeenth century origins
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Bridge over River Bollin
<b>Site number</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>NGR</b>	384902 381500
<b>HER no</b>	414945
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Road bridge dated to 1834.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and may be affected by the proposed works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Church of St Bartholomew
<b>Site number</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>NGR</b>	384811 381489
<b>HER no</b>	414637; 1483/1/1
<b>Site Type</b>	Church
<b>Period</b>	Medieval; Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade I
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Post-medieval church with medieval origins. Under the chancel is a crypt chapel of c 1300.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Double-ditched causeway and ridges
<b>Site number</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385590 377900
<b>HER no</b>	1440/0/17
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A geophysical survey in 1997 revealed evidence for a double-ditched feature, possibly a narrow causeway (less than 5 m wide) crossing the south-west half of Castle Stone Field. This appears to stop at the ring ditch (Site <b>05</b> ) and link up but it also carries on for approximately 100 m to the east of it. There is no surface expression of this feature. It was interpreted as ridge and furrow from the geophysics.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Eastern Railway viaduct over the River Bollin
<b>Site number</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385078 381372
<b>HER no</b>	415324
<b>Site Type</b>	Railway viaduct
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Dated to 1842
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Former font in St Bartholomew's Churchyard
<b>Site number</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>NGR</b>	384793 381482
<b>HER no</b>	414641
<b>Site Type</b>	Font
<b>Period</b>	Late Medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A late medieval font, set in its current position in the 19th century
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Gate lodge to Wilmslow Park
<b>Site number</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385157 381021
<b>HER no</b>	487961
<b>Site Type</b>	Lodge and attached boundary wall
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Late nineteenth century
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Gatehouse at Wilmslow Park
<b>Site number</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385175 381013
<b>HER no</b>	487960
<b>Site Type</b>	Gatehouse
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Late nineteenth century
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	George and Dragon Public House
<b>Site number</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>NGR</b>	384782 381440
<b>HER no</b>	414634
<b>Site Type</b>	Public House
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Dated 1822
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Holly Trees
<b>Site number</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385603 378286
<b>HER no</b>	58221; 1451
<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	17th century timber-framed building
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Lych Gate to Church of St Bartholomew
<b>Site number</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>NGR</b>	384801 381458
<b>HER no</b>	414635
<b>Site Type</b>	Gate
<b>Period</b>	Industrial/Modern
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Lych Gate dated 1904
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	National Westminster Bank Area Office
<b>Site number</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>NGR</b>	384869 381100
<b>HER no</b>	414958



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<b>Site Type</b>	Originally a rectory
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Mid-late eighteenth century rectory, now offices.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Saddlebole Farmhouse
<b>Site number</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385893 378439
<b>HER no</b>	58228; 1452/1
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmhouse
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Seventeenth century timber-framed building
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Sundial in St Bartholomew's Churchyard
<b>Site number</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>NGR</b>	384801 381474
<b>HER no</b>	414638; 1483/1/2
<b>Site Type</b>	Sundial
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	Listed Building Grade II
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Late seventeenth century
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Traces of Hollow way near Armstrong Farm
<b>Site number</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385560 377700
<b>HER no</b>	1440/0/20
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	?Prehistoric; ?Medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	There are traces of a Hollow Way near Armstrong Farm. The course of a prominent wide (5-8 m) ditch can be traced over a grassy field until it is lost at a field bank, with a ditch and brook at the lowest point. This appears to be on the course of the hollow way followed through woodland from Thieves Hole to Beacon Lodge. This may be an early feature, possibly even medieval or prehistoric; another small section was identified in Windmill Wood opposite Beacon Lodge.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Wilmslow Park Railway Station, Manchester to Birmingham Railway
<b>Site number</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385000 381100

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<b>HER no</b>	2528/1/8
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Nineteenth century Railway Station
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected by the works.

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<b>Site Name</b>	Wilmslow Corn Mill
<b>Site number</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>NGR</b>	384920 381440
<b>HER no</b>	4371
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A corn mill marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile maps. It is also marked on the First, Second and Third editions of the ordnance survey 6 inch to 1 mile maps
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Windmill Wood
<b>Site number</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385550 377630
<b>HER no</b>	1440/3
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	?Bronze Age
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	<p>Site of possible prehistoric copper mine. On the west side of the Edge near the Hagg there is an old mine which has been reworked in the 18th and 19th centuries for lead and copper. From the rubbish heap two complete and four fragmentary stone hammers have been found along with evidence of smelting operations conducted close by in crude, open hearths.</p> <p>Roeder and Graves (1905) reported to have found stone hammers in the general vicinity plus a fragment of crucible with slag attached, however, the whereabouts of the object and its archive drawing is unknown (Timberlake and Prag 2005). It seems likely that there were Bronze Age workings in this area, exposed or removed by later working.</p> <p>The site was infilled during the 1950s and 60s, today being marked with a patch of nettles and a lot of ash, coal and brick in the soil.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Beacon Lodge
<b>Site number</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385820 377560
<b>HER no</b>	2934
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None

<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Beacon Lodge, formerly the Game keeper's Lodge. The Stanley Estate pheasant shoots were managed from here at least until the 1920 - 30s. A typical estate house with a date plaque on the gable end. An area of cobbling within the grounds may indicate the end of the quarry road which heads to the north through the woods
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	House shown on Bollin Fee Township Tithe
<b>Site number</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385695 378150
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression
<b>Description</b>	Bollin Fee Township Tithe, field 2020. A house is shown on the tithe map in this field and is listed as 'homestead' in the tithe apportionment. A field named 'House Field' is located to the immediate south (Site <b>77</b> ), but it is unclear if this field name refers to the house in field 2020.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Bronze Age Stone Axe
<b>Site number</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>NGR</b>	386000 378000
<b>HER no</b>	1440/0/12
<b>Site Type</b>	Find Spot
<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Perforated stone axe hammer from Alderley Edge. It is made of brownish-grey fine-grained rock and has an hour-glass perforation, flattened butt and slightly squared edges.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Possible Mesolithic Site
<b>Site number</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>NGR</b>	386030 378070
<b>HER no</b>	1440/0/15
<b>Site Type</b>	Find spot
<b>Period</b>	Mesolithic
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A single Mesolithic flint was found here in 1998 close to Saddlebole mine entrance.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Flint artefacts found just south of Stormy Point
<b>Site number</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>NGR</b>	386060 378400
<b>HER no</b>	1440/0/2

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<b>Site Type</b>	Find spot
<b>Period</b>	Mesolithic
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Mesolithic flint artefacts found just south of Stormy Point at the turn of the twentieth century.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Flints from near Hanoverian Stone Circle (Site <b>83</b> )
<b>Site number</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>NGR</b>	3860 3777
<b>HER no</b>	1440/0/3
<b>Site Type</b>	Find spot
<b>Period</b>	Mesolithic
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Mesolithic flint knives found near the Hanoverian Stone Circle (Site <b>83</b> ).
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	'Barn Field'
<b>Site number</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385763 379539
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Place name
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression, walkover survey (Field 18)
<b>Description</b>	Bollin Fee Township Tithe, field 1897 is named 'Barn Field'. This could indicate that a barn was located in this field
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	'Barn Field'
<b>Site number</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385104 381151
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Place name
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression
<b>Description</b>	Bollin Fee Township Tithe, field 1678 is named 'Barn Field'. This could indicate that a barn was located in this field.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Prehistoric find spot in Nether Alderley
<b>Site number</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385920 377600
<b>HER no</b>	1440/0/6
<b>Site Type</b>	Find spot

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<b>Period</b>	Mesolithic
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Flint flake
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Well at Saddlebole Farm
<b>Site number</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385924 378424
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression
<b>Description</b>	A well is marked on the First Edition mapping to the south-east of Saddlebole Farm.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Bronze Age Palstaves
<b>Site number</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385040 380720
<b>HER no</b>	1470
<b>Site Type</b>	Find spot
<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Two Bronze Age looped palstaves, found in 1912 by workmen repairing a hedge bank near the railway at Stannylands, between Wilmslow and Styal. The two are almost identical. A palstave is a type of Bronze Age axe cast in a two piece mould. It has flanges to allow a wooden or bone handle to be hafted to the axe and a ridge in the centre to stop the handle being forced forwards during use. These two examples have a loop to aid the hafting.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Bronze Age urn found at Wilmslow
<b>Site number</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385040 380990
<b>HER no</b>	1493/0/1
<b>Site Type</b>	Find spot
<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A Bronze Age urn is reported to have been found about 1839 while cutting the railway through Wilmslow. The urn contained cremated bones and a fragment of a small bronze dagger.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Bronze Age urn found at Wilmslow
<b>Site number</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385050 380990
<b>HER no</b>	1493/0/2
<b>Site Type</b>	Find spot
<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A Bronze Age urn was found in 1859. The urn was found about 100 yds from Wilmslow station, in a ridge of gravel between the old and new roads leading to the village of Prestbury. The urn was inverted and badly damaged by workmen. It had a rim decorated with irregular zig-zag lines. It was apparently sunbaked and very coarse and friable. It contained charred bones, mixed with a dark earthy matter. Some teeth found were almost perfect and were apparently those of a person c14 years old. A small perforated bone stud was also found in the urn. This find may be the same as Site <b>41</b> .
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Bronze Age urn found at Wilmslow
<b>Site number</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385240 380750
<b>HER no</b>	1493/0/3
<b>Site Type</b>	Find spot
<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Record of a Bronze Age urn found at Wilmslow in 1857. It was found on the east side of the railway about a quarter of a mile from the station. It was inverted and covered with a coarse cloth that fell to powder when touched. It was nearly full of small calcined bones. The urn is damaged and the top half is decorated with zig-zag lines. The urn was of whitish grey, sun-dried clay and was very friable. This find may be the same as Site <b>40</b> .
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Bronze Age Palstave
<b>Site number</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385600 378300
<b>HER no</b>	2313
<b>Site Type</b>	Find spot
<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Bronze Age palstave found while digging a garden pond in Alderley Edge. The palstave has faint shield pattern.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Small earthwork circle at Stormy Point
<b>Site number</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>NGR</b>	386060 377840
<b>HER no</b>	1442/0/1
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument

<b>Period</b>	? Romano-British; ?Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	<p>Small earthen circle at Stormy Point, discovered in 1904. It has been suggested that it is a dwelling of Romano-British miners. Ordnance Survey describes this circle as a raised platform of earth c17m diameter and 0.7m high.</p> <p>It may well be prehistoric but may also have been used for the purpose of planting pines in the late 18th century. Located amongst a group of Scots pine upon a small grassy plateau on the east side of the main track between the Pillar Mine area and Stormy Point. Hummocky ground in centre is probably due to disturbance caused by old tree boles below ground level.</p> <p>There is also one possible shaft depression within the interior. The circle appears to lie on the early east/west ridge route, connecting it to several other circular earthworks at Alderley.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Earthen Circle in Windmill Wood
<b>Site number</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385610 377630
<b>HER no</b>	1442/0/2
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	<p>Earthen Circle in Windmill Wood, suggested as a dwelling of Romano-British miners or, more recently, a post-medieval copper working site. Ordnance Survey describes this circle as a circular depression 11 m in diameter and 0.6 m deep.</p> <p>There is burnt brick and coal incorporated in the bank although this may be a later contamination of the site.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Castle Rock/Hill
<b>Site number</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385560 377990
<b>HER no</b>	1443/0/1
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER; map regression
<b>Description</b>	<p>On Castle Hill there are the walls of an old destroyed structure with a paved boulder road leading away from it. Castle Rock is a level platform of bare rock c15 m by 30 m above a cliff face, c10 m high. There is no trace of a building, although the track leading to this viewpoint is roughly paved with stones. This extensively graffitied rock face section consists of conglomerate lying on Wilmslow sandstone. Two carved heads can be seen, one stylistically earlier and partly weathered in relief. Possibly 18th - 19th century in date. The signature of William Garner also appears.</p> <p>Nether Alderley Township Tithe, field 601 is named 'Castle Stone Field' and Bollin Fee Township Tithe, field 2018 is named 'Castle Field'.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Cliff overhang and possible rock shelter
<b>Site number</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385550 378000
<b>HER no</b>	1443/0/2
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	?Mesolithic
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A natural overhang, apparently not quarried. Possible Mesolithic site though early floor levels are covered by gravel.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Holy Well
<b>Site number</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385900 377860
<b>HER no</b>	1445/0/2
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER; map regression
<b>Description</b>	At the base of the cliff of conglomerate there is a dripping well. A square, stone-lined basin lies between the path and the rock with a satellite basin attached. Five metres to the left of the well is a slow trickling source of spring water which has been produced by a small pick cut boring into the cliff. Above the main basin there has been a crude arch carved into the rock face within which there has been two, possibly three, heads in bas relief also carved. Although they may be of great antiquity, these heads were crudely done and have been severely weathered so the possibility of them being of pre-Christian carved origin is hard to define. There are local traditions of this being a healing well, both Roeder and Graves (1905) have recorded finding bent pins and coins in this and the Wizard Well. A Holy tree once stood by the well on which strips of cloth were hung, but has since gone. Now two yew trees stand above the well. This well and the one adjoining it on the south-west consist of water percolating through sandstone into a modern stone trough. A field to the north-east of the well is named 'Holy Well Slack' on the tithe map for Bollin Fee township (field 2013).
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Hough Well
<b>Site number</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385660 378260
<b>HER no</b>	1445/0/3
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	An old well is visible by the roadside beneath a hedge which is fed by the Holy Well slack. A field to the north-east of the well is named 'Holy Well Slack' on the tithe map for Bollin Fee township (field 2013).
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	De Trafford's Well
<b>Site number</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385930 377850
<b>HER no</b>	1445/0/7
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A constant spring issues from a small pick-cut hole on an exposed fault on the east side of Well Rocks. Below the outlet, approximately 1.5 - 2 m above ground level the rock is stained from iron precipitation. The water issues into a round stone basin at the base of the rock. Most probably created as a folly lying just on De Trafford's land in the 19th century as it does not appear on the 1775 or 1787 maps.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Saddlebole
<b>Site number</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>NGR</b>	386040 378100
<b>HER no</b>	1446/1/1
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Medieval/Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	<p>The first documentary reference to mining at Alderley Edge is in 1693, but earlier activity is shown by the identification at Saddlebole of a 'bole'; a smelting hearth with wind draught only. In Derbyshire these date to the 16th and 17th century.</p> <p>During 1693-1856 mines were worked at Alderley Edge, at first by a partnership involved in opencast mining and c1706 by Mr Abbadine. From 1758-1768 the mines were leased by the Macclesfield Copper Company. From 1857-1878 mining was carried out at Alderley Edge and Mottram St Andrew and between 1911 and 1919 intermittent operations were carried out at Alderley Edge.</p> <p>The supposed site of the bole smelting could not be found by survey and the location appears differently on the 1901 and 1905 maps produced by Roeder and Graves (1905). Roeder claimed to have found 'calcined ore in abundance' at the site even though no samples or descriptions appear to exist.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Saddlebole Mine Workings
<b>Site number</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>NGR</b>	386030 378070
<b>HER no</b>	1446/1/2
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Saddlebole Mine Workings are shown by an area of hummocky ground with numerous small adit entrances and spoil tips. All are located downslope on the east side of the boundary bank. Some are open (towards the top) and appear to form extremely shallow interconnected workings, some little more than 5 - 10 m long. All appear to be crudely pick-cut with at least one entrance conforming to the earlier triangular profile. No lead or copper mineralisation visible. These workings are one of the most likely sites of medieval mining on the Edge.

<b>Assessment</b>	Recent archaeological investigation by The National Trust suggest that the cobalt fault which runs from Saddlebole to Finlow was also worked here during the nineteenth century. The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works
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<b>Site Name</b>	Line of shafts in Windmill Wood
<b>Site number</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385690 377560
<b>HER no</b>	1446/11/2
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A line of shafts can be traced following a north-west/south-east. It is most likely to date to the early 19th century and was probably for lead.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Well north of Oak House
<b>Site number</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385681 378357
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression
<b>Description</b>	A well is marked on the First Edition mapping to the north of Oak House.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Well south of Rose Cottage
<b>Site number</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385750 378243
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression
<b>Description</b>	A well is marked on the First Edition mapping to the south of Rose Cottage.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Dressing Floor at Devil's Grave
<b>Site number</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>NGR</b>	386040 377870
<b>HER no</b>	1446/14/2
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Early Neolithic to post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER

<b>Description</b>	Recent visitor erosion and storm damage gulleying masks a thin layer of old mine spoil on the rock terrace below Devil's Grave. In places the remnants of small piles of enriched malachite-stained rock can be seen amongst the quarried rock exposures and possible stone foundations of a dressing floor. The area is poorly defined and it is uncertain which date it can be associated with. It would seem likely that the most recent dressing relates to Rock Mine but Devil's Grave cannot be totally eliminated. Evidence suggests that early metal smelting occurred in this area.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Beacon Lodge Mine
<b>Site number</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385880 377570
<b>HER no</b>	1446/15/1
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Beacon Lodge Mine. The adit entrance intersects with the cutting of a quarry road, therefore it probably post dates this (1775 or earlier), although a continuation of these workings can be seen on the north-west side of the road. The Beacon Lodge shaft is on the south side of the road by the partly concealed adit portal.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Mine Adit below Beacon
<b>Site number</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385870 377760
<b>HER no</b>	1446/15/2
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	?Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Mine Adit below Armada Beacon. This is possibly a collapsed level just beneath the footpath to Castle Rock. It is marked on the 1872 map as a mine entrance. It may connect with the site of a small ground depression just below the Beacon, possibly that of an infilled shaft. A possible date is 18th - 19th century
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Smithy
<b>Site number</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>NGR</b>	384883 381421
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval/Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression
<b>Description</b>	A smithy shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping in Wilmslow
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	'Saw Pit Croft'
<b>Site number</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385916 378877
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Place name
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression
<b>Description</b>	Bollin Fee Township Tithe, field 1973 is named 'Saw Pit Croft'. This name could indicate that a saw pit was located in this field.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	'Barn Field'
<b>Site number</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385874 378762
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Place name
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression
<b>Description</b>	Bollin Fee Township Tithe, field 1976 is named 'Barn Field'. This could indicate that a barn was located in this field.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Surface quarrying at Glaze Hill
<b>Site number</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385980 377980
<b>HER no</b>	1446/18/3
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Over an area of 150 m <sup>2</sup> , there is evidence of small-scale quarrying of surface boulders and detached outcrop slabs of conglomerate. There is little evidence of quarried faces or tool markings but the ground is very hummocky. These workings are undated but are presumably pre-18th century.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Township boundary between Fulshaw and Bollin Fee
<b>Site number</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385191 380649
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary
<b>Period</b>	?Medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression
<b>Description</b>	Township boundary between Fulshaw and Bollin Fee in Wilmslow Parish. The portion of the boundary which is crossed by the proposed pipeline is in an area which has been heavily developed.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site is crossed by the proposed pipeline route and may be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Township boundary between Bollin Fee and Nether Alderley
<b>Site number</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385696 377845
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary
<b>Period</b>	?Medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression
<b>Description</b>	Township boundary between Bollin Fee in Wilmslow Parish and Nether Alderley in Alderley Parish. This boundary is marked on the current Ordnance Survey mapping by a series of field boundaries.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site is crossed by the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	'Black Field'
<b>Site number</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385792 379445
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Place name
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression
<b>Description</b>	Bollin Fee Township Tithe, field 1898 is named 'Black Field'. This name could indicate the presence of peat deposits in the vicinity.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	'Barn Meadow'
<b>Site number</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385595 379907
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Place name
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression
<b>Description</b>	Bollin Fee Township Tithe, field 2199 is named 'Barn Meadow'. This could indicate that a barn was located in this field.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	'Brick Kiln Field'
<b>Site number</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385489 379793
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Place name
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression
<b>Description</b>	Bollin Fee Township Tithe, field 2176 is named 'Brick Kiln Field'. This could indicate that brick production took place in this field. The field is located to the immediate west of 'Big Brick Hill Farm'.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	'Moss Meadow'
<b>Site number</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385950 380291
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Place name
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression
<b>Description</b>	Bollin Fee Township Tithe, field 2193 is named 'Moss Meadow'. This name could indicate the presence of peat deposits in the vicinity.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Reeking Mine
<b>Site number</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385920 377950
<b>HER no</b>	1446/25/1
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER, walkover survey (field 22)
<b>Description</b>	Flooded mine adit and spoil heap. A comparatively short and partly flooded open mine adit and flat spoil heap, of most probably 18th to 19th century date. This connects with a shaft collapse 30-50 m up the steep slope above it. These workings possibly connect with Twin Shafts.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Twin shafts
<b>Site number</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385950 377940
<b>HER no</b>	1446/25/2
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	These two small adits/open works can be seen on a mineralised fault whilst adjacent to these are two possible shafts. The westernmost of these is one of the most interesting of its type on the Edge. A large semi-circular niche has been cut at the shaft head with pivot and stemple holes visible which suggests the cuttings housed a vertical winding drum or gin. Spoil has been tipped downslope for some 20 m. Both copper and lead mineral are visible. The works here may connect with Reeking Mine and are most likely date to the same period of 18th - 19th century.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Rock Shaft
<b>Site number</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385980 377910
<b>HER no</b>	1446/25/3
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None

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<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Rock Shaft is a capped, sunk shaft on a prominent vein, some 10-20 m from Devil's Grave. Spoil has been tipped here downslope of the Edge and extends for some 20-30 m. Towards the base of the slope a level area of ground marks the site of the collapsed adit driven to intersect with the vein. Works were carried out here during the 19th century although the origins of this site may be slightly earlier. A number of other possible shafts have been located.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Fallen Rock
<b>Site number</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385910 377880
<b>HER no</b>	1446/30/1
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A number of very large blocks of conglomerate lie in the woodland below Holy Well. Local legend has it that a large lump of rock fell from the 'Well Rocks' about 1740, causing houses on the Hough to shake and burying a woman and cow beneath it. The rock itself can not be identified with any certainty. A trickle of water issues from beneath one of the large rocks out of a pick-cut hollow here.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Trial Mine Adit
<b>Site number</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385880 377860
<b>HER no</b>	1446/30/2
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A short trial some 2 m long can be seen immediately to the left of the De Trafford Well, presumably driven to sample the mineralised fault. This may date from the same period as the well (19th century).
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Fittern's Chair, Well Rocks
<b>Site number</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385930 377850
<b>HER no</b>	1446/30/3
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	On the summit of the rock outcrop immediately above Holy Well is a flat rock pavement and vantage point. According to documentary evidence, a local man, 'Fittern' had a chair carved out of the rock at this point. The rock surface now bears heavy graffiti of an occult nature. The top surface of this rock has been heavily quarried also and there seems to be two phases of quarrying.

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<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works
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<b>Site Name</b>	Outcrop Quarry
<b>Site number</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385940 377800
<b>HER no</b>	1446/30/4
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	The rock outcrop along the ridge between Fittern's Chair and the Beacon footpath to the south has been extensively quarried at the surface. A more defined quarry area shows good examples of herring-bone pickwork. Access to the quarries would have been along the footpath/ track which leads to Stormy Point and Castle Rock.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Mining Trials near Armstrong Farm
<b>Site number</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385450 377840
<b>HER no</b>	1446/31
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	An abortive trial consisting of a very shallow trench, an abandoned trial shaft and a small spoil heap spread amongst grassland covering a rocky knoll in field between the Macclesfield road, The National Trust Footpath and Armstrong Farm. It is probably a brief 19th century trial on a strong barite vein exposed at this point.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Old Mine Trial at Stormy Point
<b>Site number</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>NGR</b>	386080 377870
<b>HER no</b>	1446/4/1
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Medieval to Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	This is a short pick-cut level (approximately 2 m plus long) following a poorly mineralised fault. There is a triangular cross-section with an arched wall opposite the fault and the exposed rock has since been graffitied and carved. The date is possibly medieval, maybe 17th century.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	'House Field'
<b>Site number</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385681 378019
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Place name

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<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression
<b>Description</b>	Bollin Fee Township Tithe, field 2019 is named 'House Field'. A house is shown on the tithe map to the immediate north-east (Site 29), but it is unclear if this is the house to which the field name refers.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Outcrop and boulder quarry at Stormy Point
<b>Site number</b>	78
<b>NGR</b>	386030 377880
<b>HER no</b>	1446/4/3
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	This is an area of extensive small quarrying of the outcropping baritic sandstone beds on an exposed rock pavement which seem to be quite early. Some detached quarried stone blocks are visible down the slope with crude pick marks in abundance. Some herringbone pick work is visible on a few detached surfaces. It is possibly medieval or early post-medieval in date but that is unproven.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Building to the south of Saddlebole Farm
<b>Site number</b>	79
<b>NGR</b>	385867 378369
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression, walkover survey (Field 6)
<b>Description</b>	A small building is shown to the south of Saddlebole Farm on the 1970 Ordnance Survey map. Not detected during the walkover
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies on the proposed pipeline route and any remains of it are likely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Ponds/Reservoirs in Windmill Wood
<b>Site number</b>	80
<b>NGR</b>	385630 377670
<b>HER no</b>	1446/6/2
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A system of three or four ponds, several still partly filled with water, which have sub-rectangular to square outlines. They are of different depths with causeway banks, ramps and possible sluice gate connections between them. It has not been established whether they were dug as reservoirs or whether they were initially dug as marl pits. They have been used for water management for some time, being marked on the 1872 Ordnance survey map as 'reservoirs'. There was a possible leat system in existence to the south of the treatment works leading to Wood Mine but this is now undetectable.

<b>Assessment</b>	It is suggested that they were used with other reservoirs as a water supply for Wood and West Mines, particularly the lead crushing, washing and buddling floors. The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works
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<b>Site Name</b>	West Mine open cast
<b>Site number</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385630 377590
<b>HER no</b>	1446/7/2
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Early Bronze Age to Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	West Mine Open Cast was a large open cast working exploiting low grade copper ore leading west into the underground working of West Mine. The open cast was infilled in the 1950s. There is some evidence of prehistoric activity close to the surface near that of the 18th and 19th centuries, although this is unlikely to be mining.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	West Mine ore crushing mill
<b>Site number</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385630 377590
<b>HER no</b>	1446/7/5
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	There is a possible site mentioned for the ore-crushing mill, a slightly raised bracken-covered area of ground at the highest point of the northern end of Windmill Wood. Nothing is known of the ore-crushing machinery that the mill housed but there is a large area directly in front of the site that consists of crushed mine spoil. There is no structural evidence on this site.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Hanoverian Stone Circle
<b>Site number</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>NGR</b>	386030 377750
<b>HER no</b>	1447
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Stone circle described as a 'Druidical Circle' and is a modern structure, probably built in the Hanoverian period. In 1810 it was described as being made of possibly 22 stones, placed side by side in a circle. There were three spaces in the circle, possibly original gaps and of the 22 stones, only 13 stones stood upright. On the east side one stone was raised higher than the others and on the opposite side of the circle was the 'altar or place of oration', formed by three stones with a capstone. In 1977 the circle was reported to be formed of 12 or possibly 14 stones. The stone circle in 1998 comprised of eight-nine stones of varying sizes, most of them recumbent and not inset into the ground. At least one of the stones has been moved, now lying by the footpath running below the western edge of the circle. All

	<p>the boulders seem to be of local conglomerate, two of which seem to have been quarried, transported and re-used at the circle.</p> <p>Most of the stones are covered in carved graffiti, including some cabbalic signs that are associated with the circles use particularly since the 1960s. The circle appears to be a folly built in the earlier half of the 19th century possibly as a picnicing site for Henry Stanley and his wife Fabia.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	'Black Croft'
<b>Site number</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385837 379277
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Place name
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Map regression
<b>Description</b>	Bollin Fee Township Tithe, field 1952 is named 'Black Croft'. This name could indicate the presence of peat deposits in the vicinity.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Bollin Mill
<b>Site number</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>NGR</b>	384850 381400
<b>HER no</b>	1481/1
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Medieval/Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Possible site of a watermill first mentioned in 1246. The site is now occupied by Gibbons Builders Yard. A 19th century mill building now forms part of a builder's yard. The leat, now dry, can be traced from the weir with its wood sluice frame and paddle and under the road to Wilmslow Park and then into the builder's yard. The wheel was overshot and had a triple row of wooden spokes mounted on an iron shaft with iron rims and wooden buckets.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Wilmslow Cross
<b>Site number</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>NGR</b>	384730 381340
<b>HER no</b>	1482
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	<p>The roadside cross at Lacy Green, Wilmslow is a block of stone recessed to receive a shaft with three steps. It was probably erected during the latter half of the 16th century, and the base can still be seen at the top of 'the cliff', Wilmslow.</p> <p>Standing Crosses are usually of stone and date from the early medieval period to the mid 16th century. They served a variety of purposes from places of prayer and pilgrimage to places of public proclamation. At one time, there were over 12,000 of</p>

<b>Assessment</b>	these crosses throughout Britain but many were destroyed during the reformation. There are now less than 2000 crosses remaining, many incomplete. The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works
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<b>Site Name</b>	Bollin Hall
<b>Site number</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385060 381290
<b>HER no</b>	1494/1
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Bollin Hall was the manor house of the Booth family. In the early 13th century Sir Richard Fitton granted the manor of Fulshaw to the Knights of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, but retained that part of the lordship of Fulshaw, which became the manor of Bolyn. The first mention of the 'lordship of Bolyn' appears in the 13th century. In 1421, Bolyn lordship was again divided. Styal, Dean Row and the mills on the river Bollin became the portion of the Booth family, who retained the manor house of Bollin Hall as an occasional place of residence. The Hall stood east of Wilmslow Church. It was a large, square brick building, which probably occupied the site of the old hall of the Fittons and the Venables. There were remains of extensive gardens around it. It was pulled down when the Manchester to Birmingham railway was built and part of the site is now occupied by the railway viaduct.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Bollin Park
<b>Site number</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385060 381290
<b>HER no</b>	1494/2
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A park at Bollin or Bolyn Hall is referred to in several early documents. Ormerod claims it certainly existed around 1330. It is shown on Saxton's map of Cheshire, 1577 running south-east from the church enclosing land on both sides of the river. There is no trace of park pale (boundary) today. Medieval Deer Parks were used to house deer, which were an important source of fresh meat. A royal licence was required to create a park and only the very wealthiest could afford to create one. The deer were kept in a fenced and ditched enclosure and could be released to allow hunting. Some parks had a system of ditches and banks known as deer leaps which allowed wild deer (the monarch's property) to enter the park but not escape, so increasing the herd. Deer Parks were expensive to maintain and many were disparked from the 15th to the 17th centuries. Those that were retained reinforced the high status of their owners. The widespread park landscaping of the 18th century often incorporated surviving deer parks. These new gardens were a contrast to the formal gardens of previous centuries with their carefully designed "natural" appearance.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Railway sidings east of junction on the Manchester to Birmingham Railway
<b>Site number</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385100 380900

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<b>HER no</b>	2528/1/10
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Nineteenth century railway sidings
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Folly Holes Mill
<b>Site number</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>NGR</b>	384700 381500
<b>HER no</b>	2892/3
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Site of a Textile Mill. Listed in the Gazetteer of the East Cheshire Textile Mills Survey.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Embankment, north of the River Bollin on the Manchester to Birmingham Railway
<b>Site number</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385100 381400
<b>HER no</b>	2528/1/4
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Nineteenth century railway embankment north of the River Bolin, presumably built for the Manchester to Birmingham Railway.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Embankment, south of the River Bollin on the Manchester to Birmingham Railway
<b>Site number</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385000 381200
<b>HER no</b>	2528/1/7
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Nineteenth century railway embankment south of the River Bollin.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Junction south of Wilmslow Station on the Manchester to Birmingham Railway
<b>Site number</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385000 380900
<b>HER no</b>	2528/1/9
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument

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<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Nineteenth century railway junction, south of Wilmslow Station
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Bollin Walk Fustian Cutting Workshop
<b>Site number</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385020 381310
<b>HER no</b>	2616/1/1
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Bollin Walk Mill. This was a fustian cutting workshop used by a Mr Clare. It is two storeys, brick-built, with loading openings in the east end wall. Fustian is a mixed fibre cloth of linen, cotton and sometimes silk. It is woven in such a way that the surface can be cut to produce a nap. Cutting was originally done by hand, and the cutter needed to walk up and down the room all day. The rooms used for this process needed a long floor space and substantial flooring.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Merestone
<b>Site number</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>NGR</b>	386090 378170
<b>HER no</b>	2854/0/4
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	?Medieval/post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A large conglomerate boulder incorporated into the boundary bank located immediately east of the footpath above the Alderley Red Moulding Sand Quarry. The size of the boulder suggests it will have been included in the Alderley boundaries perambulation of 1598.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Mill Street Mill
<b>Site number</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>NGR</b>	384840 381430
<b>HER no</b>	2898/1
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Site of a Textile Mill. Listed in the Gazetteer of the East Cheshire Textile Mills Survey
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Cottage Site, Hough Settlement
<b>Site number</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385690 378510
<b>HER no</b>	2931/0/1
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	A small building is marked here on the 1900 Ordnance Survey map, and it is also referred to as an 'old cottage site'. There are no indications of foundations now however.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	House Platform, Hough Settlement
<b>Site number</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385730 377940
<b>HER no</b>	2931/0/2
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Medieval/post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER, walkover survey (Field 32)
<b>Description</b>	A house platform in bent field, the Hough Settlement. Against the top south-west corner of the field boundary is a possible house platform and course scatter of building stone. According to local tradition, there had been a cottage on the site in the 17th century of which all the inhabitants died of the plague. The lintel stone is believed to be under the gate at the top of the field. Not detected during the walkover.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and may be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Sand quarry in Over Alderley
<b>Site number</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>NGR</b>	386100 378300
<b>HER no</b>	2935
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Alderley Red Moulding Sand Quarry is comparatively late in date but one of the largest quarry workings on the Edge. Large-scale quarrying on the site seems to have begun in earnest from the 1930s (presumably mechanically extracted) as only a 'gravel pit' is marked on the site on the 1872 Ordnance Survey Map. The end of operations at the quarry is not exactly known but was at some time during the 1950 - 60s. The soft aeolian Wilmslow sandstone produced ideal sand for specialised metal casting (for example, bell foundries).
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Gas Works, Church Street
<b>Site number</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>NGR</b>	384730 381330
<b>HER no</b>	4369
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory</b>	

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<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	HER
<b>Description</b>	Gas Works and a gas holder or gasometer marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile maps. It is also marked on the First and Second Editions of the Ordnance Survey, 6 inch to 1 mile maps
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	South of Wilmslow, ridge and furrow
<b>Site number</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385381 380186
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Aerial photographs
<b>Description</b>	An area of ridge and furrow noted on aerial photography examined at the Cheshire HER.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	North west of Big Brick Hill Farm, ridge and furrow
<b>Site number</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385481 379867
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Aerial photographs, walkover survey (Field 22)
<b>Description</b>	An area of ridge and furrow noted on aerial photography examined at the Cheshire HER. Not detected during the walkover survey.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	West of Big Brick Hill Farm, ridge and furrow
<b>Site number</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385545 379754
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Aerial photographs
<b>Description</b>	An area of ridge and furrow noted on aerial photography examined at the Cheshire HER.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	West of Walmsley Fold Farm, ridge and furrow
<b>Site number</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385729 379354
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval

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<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Aerial photographs, walkover survey (Field 17)
<b>Description</b>	An area of ridge and furrow noted on aerial photography examined at the Cheshire HER. Detected during the walkover survey, aligned north/south along the eastern side of the field, and bordered by Site <b>127</b> in the west. Crowns were measured at a distance of 2.5m apart
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and may be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	South east of Brook Farm, ridge and furrow
<b>Site number</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385931 378876
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Aerial photographs
<b>Description</b>	An area of ridge and furrow noted on aerial photography examined at the Cheshire HER.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Windmill Wood, tree bank
<b>Site number</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385656 377699
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	Tree line comprising corner return of a narrow bank measuring 0.5m wide and <0.3m high, aligned north-east/south-west for a total length of 20m. The bank returns sharply to the east heading west at the southern end, for a further distance of 4m.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Windmill Wood, clearance mound
<b>Site number</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385676 377708
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	Mound measuring 8m in diameter and <0.5m high, located 13m east of Site <b>106</b> . May represent clearance associated with a former plantation.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	Windmill Wood, tree bank
<b>Site number</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385691 377695
<b>HER no</b>	-

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<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	Earthen bank measuring 6m long aligned north-east/south-west, with a north/south return at its eastern end extending 6m to the current road fence line. The bank is located 10m east of Site <b>107</b> . Possibly follows the same line as Site <b>106</b> .
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Castle Rock, quarry
<b>Site number</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385648 377881
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	Quarry, possibly same position as Site <b>46</b> . Horseshoe-shaped cutting into the top of the cliff edge measuring 10m long by 5m wide and 1.5m deep. Located 30m north-east along the western boundary of Field 2.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	South-west of Rockery Cottage, pond
<b>Site number</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>NGR</b>	386099 472826
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 30)
<b>Description</b>	Pond measuring 23m long by 12m wide.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	South-west of Rockery Cottage, boundary
<b>Site number</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>NGR</b>	386144 477973 (north-west) 386179 477928 (south-east)
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 30)
<b>Description</b>	North-west/south-east aligned bank and ditch measuring 40m long by 1m wide and 1m high.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Alderley Edge, forest boundary
<b>Site number</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>NGR</b>	386269 477630 (north-east) 386115 477652 (south-west)

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<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey
<b>Description</b>	North-east/south-west aligned earthen bank, possibly representing a forest boundary. Extant for a distance of 100m in length by 1.5m wide and up to 1m in height. Lined with mature and semi-mature trees.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	South-east of Hawthorne Farm, field enclosure
<b>Site number</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385877 478685 (east) 385782 478677 (west) 385877 478714 (north)
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 8)
<b>Description</b>	Old field enclosure shown as an east/west aligned bank along the northern side of the field for an approximate length of 110m, with a north/south return attached to the eastern end of the bank. This return measured approximately 50m long and survived to a height of <0.3m.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	South-east of Hawthorne Farm, track
<b>Site number</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385738 478650 (west) 385911 478640 (east)
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 8)
<b>Description</b>	East/west aligned track across the central area of the field comprising a raised bank and ditch bordering an even 5m flattened area. The track curves to the north at the eastern end of the field up to the current field boundary.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	East of Hawthorne Farm, ridge and furrow
<b>Site number</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385825 478781 (west) 385882 478776 (east)
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 10)
<b>Description</b>	Ridge and furrow aligned east/west across the southern part of the field, and measuring no more than 2m from crown to crown.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	South-east of Brook Farm, ridge and furrow
<b>Site number</b>	<b>116</b> (same as <b>105</b> )
<b>NGR</b>	385960 4788791 (east) 385888 478909 (west)
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 11)
<b>Description</b>	Ridge and furrow aligned east/west, and measuring no more than 1.5m from crown to crown.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	South of Hough Green Farm, ridge and furrow
<b>Site number</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385945 78999 (centre)
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 13)
<b>Description</b>	Ridge and furrow aligned north/south, and measuring no more than 2m from crown to crown, covers most of the field.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	South of Hough Green Farm, field boundary
<b>Site number</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>NGR</b>	386011 479018 (north) 385987 478339 (south)
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 13)
<b>Description</b>	Old field boundary aligned north/south comprising a 2m wide ditch and bank lined with mature trees. Not shown on old historic Ordnance Survey maps.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	South of Hough Green Farm, earthwork
<b>Site number</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385942 479005
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 13)
<b>Description</b>	Possible round barrow; circular earthwork measuring 19m in diameter comprising a <0.3m high bank surrounded by a 0.8m wide ditch. The central area of the feature was fairly flat suggesting it has been ploughed.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	South of Hough Green Farm, earthwork
<b>Site number</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385933 479027
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 13)
<b>Description</b>	Possible round barrow located some 3m north-west of Site <b>119</b> although less pronounced; circular earthwork measuring 15m in diameter with traces of a bank along its northern and southern sides. Possible double ditch separated by a 1m wide bank visible on the northern side.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	North of Brook Farm Cottage, field boundary
<b>Site number</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385715 479199 (south)
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 15)
<b>Description</b>	North/south aligned line of three mature trees, possibly a former field boundary, extant for a distance of 80m in length.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	North of Brook Farm Cottage, field boundary
<b>Site number</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385729 479174 (west)
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 15)
<b>Description</b>	Original southern field boundary as shown on the 1872 Ordnance Survey map, although seemingly replaced with the present boundary as shown on the current Ordnance Survey map. The boundary survived for a distance of 11m formed by a 0.5m high bank lined with eight mature trees, aligned east/west.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	South-west of Chomar Farm, bank/ditch
<b>Site number</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385732 479332 (north-east) 385702 479311 (south-west)
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 17)
<b>Description</b>	North-east/south-west aligned bank and ditch crossing the southern part of the field for a distance of 40m, and measuring 1m wide.

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**Assessment** The site lies to the west of the proposed pipeline route, although within the corridor and may be affected by the works

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**Site Name** South-west of Chomar Farm, field boundary  
**Site number** **124**  
**NGR** 385639 479393 (north) 385639 479336 (south)  
**HER no** -  
**Site Type** Monument  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Statutory Designation** None  
**Source** Walkover survey (Field 17)  
**Description** North/south aligned ditch extending for a length of 60m and <0.25m deep at the southern end of the field. Possibly associated with a field boundary.  
**Assessment** The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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**Site Name** South-west of Chomar Farm, pond  
**Site number** **125**  
**NGR** 485639 479411  
**HER no** -  
**Site Type**  
**Period** Unknown  
**Statutory Designation** None  
**Source** Walkover survey (Field 17)  
**Description** North/south aligned pond or former quarry. It measured 15m long by 8m wide defined by a bank along its northern and western sides, and measuring <0.5m high.  
**Assessment** The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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**Site Name** South-west of Chomar Farm, pond  
**Site number** **126**  
**NGR** 385640 479452  
**HER no** -  
**Site Type** Monument  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**Statutory Designation** None  
**Source** Walkover survey (Field 17)  
**Description** Shown on current Ordnance Survey map.  
**Assessment** The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected by the works

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**Site Name** South-west of Chomar Farm, field boundary  
**Site number** **127**  
**NGR** 385679 4489 (south) 385594 479524 (north)  
**HER no** -  
**Site Type** Monument  
**Period** ?Post-medieval  
**Statutory Designation** None  
**Source** Walkover survey (Field 17)  
**Description** North-west/south-east aligned ditch and raised bank measuring 60m long and 1m wide. Cut by Site **125** at its southern end and the lane at the northern end of the field.

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<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected by the works
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<b>Site Name</b>	South-west of Chomar Farm, hollow/quarry
<b>Site number</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385543 479464
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 17)
<b>Description</b>	Large hollow measuring 25m long by 15m wide and 1m deep, located at the northern end of the field. The hollow maybe a result of extraction of material required for the levelling of the adjacent road.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	South-west of Big Brick Hill Farm, hollow
<b>Site number</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>NGR</b>	3854473 479595 (east) 385417 479551 (west)
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 21), Ordnance Survey map, 1872
<b>Description</b>	Linear-shaped hollow aligned east/west across the southern part of the field. Extending for a distance of 50m long by 15m wide at the west end, and <5m at the eastern end. A rectangular-shaped hollow is shown on the 1872 Ordnance Survey map.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	South-west of Big Brick Hill Farm, pond
<b>Site number</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385416 479680
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 20)
<b>Description</b>	Pond marked on current Ordnance Survey map.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	North-west of Big Brick Hill Farm, hollow/quarry
<b>Site number</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385286 479909
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None

<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 23), Ordnance Survey map 1872, current Ordnance Survey map
<b>Description</b>	Double hollow each measuring between 15-20 m in diameter, separated by a 4m wide bank. The features are shown on historic maps as hollows, suggesting they could have been marl quarry pits.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	North-west of Big Brick Hill Farm, quarry
<b>Site number</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385222 479843
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover (Field 23) Ordnance Survey map 1872, current Ordnance Survey map
<b>Description</b>	Horseshoe-shaped hollow comprising a semi-circular shaped bank lined with trees, with a probable entrance along the southern side. It measured 20m long by 15m wide and 2m deep. Hollow is shown on 1872 Ordnance Survey map.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	North-west of Big Brick Hill Farm, pond
<b>Site number</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385173 479841
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 23)
<b>Description</b>	Pond marked on current Ordnance Survey map, measuring 30m long by 25m wide.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies to the west of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	South-west of Big Brick Hill Farm, pond
<b>Site number</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385465 479867 (taken 10m west from the western fence line)
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 20)
<b>Description</b>	Pond/quarry measuring approximately 10m.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies to the east of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

<b>Site Name</b>	North of Walmsley Fold Farm, field boundary
<b>Site number</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385750 479521 (west) 385778 479516 (east)
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory</b>	



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<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 18), Ordnance Survey map, 1872
<b>Description</b>	East/west aligned boundary extending for a length of 80m, comprising a slight bank and ditch, lined with mature trees.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies to the east of the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	South of Walmsley Fold Farm, field boundary
<b>Site number</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385785 479293 (taken 2m from the western end)
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Unknown
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 16)
<b>Description</b>	Curvi-linear ditch lined along its southern edge by trees. The ditch is aligned east/west for 30m and north/east for 15m.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	South of Saddlebole, field boundary
<b>Site number</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385752 478009 (west) 385819 479900 (east) 385810 477933 (south)
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 32), Ordnance Survey map, 1872
<b>Description</b>	Old field boundary aligned east/west for 40m in length curving to the south at the eastern end for a distance of 60m. Formed by a 1.5m high bank and ditch, lined with mature trees. Boundary shown on 1872 Ordnance Survey map and on Ordnance Survey current map.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	South of Saddlebole, ridge and furrow
<b>Site number</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385810 477942
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Monument
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	Walkover survey (Field 32)
<b>Description</b>	Visible at the southern end of the field over a distance of <10m. Crowns measured 1m in distance apart.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	West of Macclesfield Road, Site of Building
<b>Site number</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385720 377967
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Building and Enclosure

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<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	National Trust SMR
<b>Description</b>	The boundary banks of a small enclosure and possible platform for a building in the wood margin on the west of Macclesfield road, poorly defined. The site appears on an 1807 estate map.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Castle Rock, Graffiti
<b>Site number</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>NGR</b>	38560 377980
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Graffiti-covered rock face
<b>Period</b>	Industrial
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	National Trust SMR
<b>Description</b>	Extensively graffiti-covered rock-face section consisting of conglomerates (Engine Vein) overlying Wilmslow sandstone. Two carved heads, possibly representations of a Wizard, can be seen, one stylistically earlier and partly weathered in relief, perhaps late 18th to early 19th Century in date, a 19th Century signature of William Garner (information provided by A.Garner).
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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<b>Site Name</b>	Nr Armada Beacon, Reservoir
<b>Site number</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>NGR</b>	385800 377700
<b>HER no</b>	-
<b>Site Type</b>	Reservoir
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Statutory Designation</b>	None
<b>Source</b>	National Trust SMR
<b>Description</b>	Circular underground cistern 30-50m diameter quarried into sandstone and presently covered with a concrete lid and overlying soil, vegetation and trees. A section was produced of the interior at the time of its excavation c 1910.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected by the works

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## 7. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

- 7.1.1 In total, 141 sites were identified as being within the study area. Of these, 108 were recorded during the desk-based research and the remaining 33 were as a result of the walkover survey.
- 7.1.2 There were two Scheduled Monuments within the study area (Sites **01** and **02**) and 17 listed buildings (Sites **06-12** and **14-23**). In addition, part of Wilmslow is designated as an Area of Archaeological Potential by Macclesfield Borough Council. This area falls partially within the study area and is crossed by the proposed pipeline route. Sites **06-8, 12, 15, 18, 20, 23, 26, 85-8, 94, 96** and **100** are within this area.
- 7.1.3 All sites are presented in the following table below (Table 2). The sites in parenthesis in the 'number of sites' column, are those sites with more than one entry. For instance, Site **04** appears within three of the periods, but is only counted within its first entry for the Mesolithic.

Period	No of Sites	Site Type
Mesolithic	6	Findspots ( <b>04, 31, 32, 33, 36</b> ) and possible rock shelter ( <b>46</b> ).
Neolithic	2 (and Site <b>04</b> )	Possible encampment ( <b>04</b> ), Neolithic/Bronze age ring ditch ( <b>05</b> ), Neolithic/Bronze age double-ditched causeway ( <b>13</b> ).
Bronze Age	11 (and Sites <b>05, 13</b> )	Neolithic/Bronze age ring ditch ( <b>05</b> ), Neolithic/Bronze age double-ditched causeway ( <b>13</b> ), bowl barrow ( <b>02</b> ), copper mine site ( <b>27</b> ), activity noted at West Mine ( <b>81</b> ), findspots ( <b>30, 38, 42</b> ), cremations ( <b>39, 40, 41</b> ), pair of Bronze Age burials ( <b>119, 120</b> ).
Iron Age	None	
Unspecified Prehistoric	2	A hollow way, possibly prehistoric or later ( <b>24</b> ) and a dressing floor at Devil's Grave, possibly prehistoric or later ( <b>55</b> ).
Romano-British	None	
Early Medieval	None	
Late Medieval	14 (and Sites <b>02, 24</b> and <b>55</b> )	Boundary markers ( <b>01, 95</b> ), township boundaries ( <b>62, 63</b> ), beacon ( <b>02</b> ), roadside cross ( <b>86</b> ), barn ( <b>09</b> ), church ( <b>12</b> ), font ( <b>15</b> ), hollow way (possibly medieval or earlier) ( <b>24</b> ), well ( <b>47</b> ), a smelting hearth ( <b>50</b> ), mine workings ( <b>51</b> ), dressing floor at Devil's Grave (possibly medieval or earlier) ( <b>55</b> ), a mine trial ( <b>76</b> ), site of hall ( <b>87</b> ) site of a deer park ( <b>88</b> ).
Post-medieval	57 (and Site <b>04</b> )	Site of a building ( <b>79</b> ), Quarries ( <b>61, 78, 74, 73</b> ), a field named 'flax butt field' ( <b>03</b> ), field named 'saw pit croft' ( <b>59</b> ), field named 'brick kiln field' ( <b>66</b> ), fields named 'barn field' ( <b>34, 35, 60, 65</b> ), ridge and furrow ( <b>101-105, 115-117</b> , and <b>137</b> ), relict field boundaries ( <b>111, 114, 118, 121, 122, 124, 127, 135, 136</b> and <b>138</b> ), house platform ( <b>98</b> ), several quarries and marl pits ( <b>109, 131-134</b> ), wells ( <b>37, 48, 53, 54</b> ), drainage ditch ( <b>123</b> ), several ponds ( <b>110, 126</b> and

		<b>130</b> ), enclosure ( <b>113</b> ), 'Fallen rock' (the site of a local legend) ( <b>71</b> ), earthen circle ( <b>44</b> ), civil war encampment ( <b>04</b> ), 17th century timber-framed buildings ( <b>22</b> , <b>19</b> , <b>139</b> ), barn ( <b>10</b> ), sundial ( <b>23</b> ), site of cottage ( <b>97</b> ), plantation ( <b>106</b> and <b>108</b> ), tree-lined earthen bank ( <b>107</b> ), reservoir ( <b>141</b> )
Industrial Period	33	Sites connected with the Manchester to Birmingham Railway ( <b>14</b> , <b>25</b> , <b>89</b> , <b>91</b> , <b>92</b> , <b>93</b> ), lodge ( <b>28</b> ), mills ( <b>26</b> , <b>85</b> , <b>90</b> , <b>96</b> , <b>94</b> ), smithy ( <b>58</b> ), gas works ( <b>100</b> ), ponds/ reservoirs ( <b>80</b> ), site of house ( <b>29</b> ), field named 'house field' ( <b>77</b> ), earthen circle ( <b>43</b> ), rectory ( <b>21</b> ), weavers cottage ( <b>06</b> ), well ( <b>49</b> ), stone circle (folly) ( <b>83</b> ), structure on Castle Hill ( <b>45</b> ), fustian cutters cottages ( <b>07</b> , <b>08</b> ), bridge ( <b>11</b> ), public house ( <b>18</b> ), gate lodge ( <b>16</b> ), gate house ( <b>17</b> ), sites related to mining on Alderley Edge ( <b>52</b> , <b>81</b> , <b>82</b> , <b>56</b> , <b>57</b> , <b>68</b> , <b>69</b> , <b>70</b> , <b>72</b> , <b>75</b> ), lych gate ( <b>20</b> ), sand quarry ( <b>99</b> ), and rock graffiti ( <b>140</b> ).
Modern	None	-
Unknown	6	Black Field ( <b>64</b> ), Moss Meadow ( <b>67</b> ), Black Croft ( <b>84</b> ), three hollows ( <b>125</b> , <b>128</b> , <b>129</b> )

Table 2: Number of sites by period

## 7.2 CRITERIA

- 7.2.1 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 listed in Table 2 were each considered using the criteria, with the results below.
- 7.2.2 **Period:** the Mesolithic sites (**34**, **31**, **32**, **33**, **36** and **46**) from Alderley Edge, represent one of only a few known areas of Mesolithic activity within Cheshire and, therefore, are of great significance to their period.
- 7.2.3 The possible prehistoric copper mine in Windmill Wood (Site **27**) is significant for its period as this would make it a rare and important example of prehistoric mining.
- 7.2.4 The boundary markers (Sites **01** and **95**) and the township boundaries (Sites **62** and **63**) are all important as they preserve early boundaries. Although it is not possible to say what period these boundaries originate from, they still have a connection to preserving the medieval or post-medieval landscape. The Armada Beacon, Site **02**, is also significant to the early post-medieval period, as it is representative of the wider system of beacons in use in this time.
- 7.2.5 Sites **50** and **51** represent possible evidence for medieval mining at Alderley Edge. There are few confirmed medieval mining sites at present and therefore any site, which could contribute to the understanding of how and where the medieval mining of Alderley Edge took place, is significant.
- 7.2.6 The Hanoverian stone circle (Site **83**) represents a different use of Alderley Edge, where the enjoyment of the natural environment was enhanced with follies in the eighteenth century.

- 7.2.7 The listed buildings (Sites **06-12** and **14-23**) are all significant to their period. Of these, the late fifteenth century barn (Site **09**), the two seventeenth century timber-framed buildings (Sites **19** and **22**), the late eighteenth/early nineteenth weavers cottage (Site **06**) and the fustian cutters cottages dated to 1792 (Sites **07** and **08**) stand out as being significant to their periods.
- 7.2.8 **Rarity:** the Mesolithic sites (**34, 31, 32, 33, 36** and **46**) are relatively rare and must be considered to be of regional importance due to this.
- 7.2.9 Site **05**, the cropmark of a ring ditch and Site **13**, the cropmark of a possible double ditched causeway, have both been investigated by geophysics and interpreted as Neolithic or Bronze Age. If these sites were confirmed through archaeological investigation they would both be of regional significance for their rarity.
- 7.2.10 Site **27** is possible evidence for Bronze Age copper mining. Alderley Edge is a nationally important site due to evidence for early copper mining from Engine Vein. There are few known prehistoric mining areas in Britain.
- 7.2.11 Site **02** is the possible remains of a bowl barrow beneath the Armada Beacon, whilst sites **119** and **120** are putative round barrows. Bronze Age burial sites are relatively rare in Cheshire, although there are a number of known sites in the wider area around Alderley Edge (Timberlake and Prag 2005, 14). These sites are, therefore, of regional importance.
- 7.2.12 Sites **50** and **51** represent possible evidence for medieval mining at Alderley Edge. Whilst there are a number of sites which date to the post-medieval period, there are few confirmed medieval mining sites at present, these sites are therefore regionally rare.
- 7.2.13 The HER states that whilst there was once over 12,000 roadside crosses in Britain there are now only 2000 remaining. The roadside cross in Wilmslow (Site **86**) is, therefore, fairly rare and must be considered to be of regional importance.
- 7.2.14 Of the listed buildings, Site **09** the fifteenth century barn and Sites **19** and **22**, the seventeenth century timber-framed buildings are locally, and possibly also regionally, rare.
- 7.2.15 Some of the post-medieval sites can be considered to be commonplace, for instance the sites added to the gazetteer from the map regression which have barn 'field' (or similar) as their name, indicating the location of a barn in the field (Site **34, 35, 60, 65**). The wells are also commonplace (Sites **37, 53, 54, 48, 49**), as is the ridge and furrow (Sites **101-5, 115-117** and **137**).
- 7.2.16 **Documentation:** the boundary markers (Sites **01** and **95**) and the township boundaries (Sites **62** and **63**) may be enhanced by documentation, for instance through examination of early estate maps from the Alderley Edge area.
- 7.2.17 Understanding of the date and location of the suspected sites of houses (Sites **29, 97** and **98**) could come from further cartographic analysis. Further

documentary research may also add to the sites of the smithy (79) and gas works (100) in Wilmslow.

- 7.2.18 The mills in Wilmslow (Sites 26, 85, 90, 94 and 96) could also be researched. The HER states that Sites 90 and 96 are listed in the Gazetteer of the East Cheshire Textile Mills Survey, and some of the mills appear on maps of Wilmslow.
- 7.2.19 The majority of listed buildings (Sites 06-12 and 14-23) have the potential to be enhanced by documentary and cartographic research. Although this has not been carried out in this assessment, research could be undertaken with regard to discovering former owners and occupiers of these buildings; understanding the functions of the buildings within their wider social history; and analysis of early mapping to discover when these buildings were constructed.
- 7.2.20 The sites of Bollin Hall (87) and Bollin Park (88) could be enhanced by documentary research. As these sites are no longer extant, this is of particular importance as further documentary research may be able to uncover maps of the sites and information as to their importance within Wilmslow.
- 7.2.21 The industrial period mining sites from Alderley Edge (Sites 52, 56, 57, 68, 69, 70, 72, 75, 80, 81 and 82) may also be enhanced by documentation to gain a wider and more comprehensive understanding of the mining activities on the Edge.
- 7.2.22 Nineteen sites were added to the gazetteer as a result of the map regression (Sites 03, 29, 34-5, 37, 45, 53, 58, 58-60, 62-7, 77, 79 and 84). These, then, are already known to be marked on early mapping, and in some cases further research could add to the understanding of these sites.
- 7.2.23 **Group Value:** the Mesolithic sites (34, 31, 32, 33, 36 and 46), all located on Alderley Edge, have a group value as together they strongly indicate Mesolithic activity in this area. As a group these sites become regionally important as there are not many Mesolithic areas of activity known for Cheshire.
- 7.2.24 The Bronze Age sites found to the south of Wilmslow in the vicinity of the railway, Sites 38, 39, 40 and 41, have a group value. The fact that more than one discovery has been made here raises the potential of the area to yield more Bronze Age finds, cremations or associated sites.
- 7.2.25 There are four possible Neolithic and Bronze Age sites in the Alderley Edge part of the study area, which are not well understood: crop marks (Sites 05 and 13), which have been interpreted as Neolithic or Bronze Age; the suspected site of a Bronze Age bowl barrow (Site 02); and the possible site of a Neolithic encampment (Site 04). Also in this part of the study area, are two Bronze Age find spots (30 and 42) and two areas of possible mining activity (Sites 27 and 81). Whilst the potential for Neolithic activity in the study area is, so far, without material evidence, there are Bronze Age finds in the area which add weight to the suggestion that sites such as 05, 13 and 02 are Bronze Age. Further work on these suspected sites would help to sub-divide this group, but at present it represents the high potential for prehistoric archaeology from Alderley Edge.

- 7.2.26 The boundary markers (Sites **01** and **95**) and township boundary, Sites **63**, can be grouped as they are all located in Alderley Edge and therefore help to define the former estate, township and parish boundaries in this area. The possible medieval mining sites in Alderley Edge (Sites **50** and **51**) can also be grouped.
- 7.2.27 In Wilmslow, an Area of Archaeological Potential has been designated by Macclesfield Borough Council. This is partially in response to recognising an area containing a high number cultural heritage sites, so these sites have effectively already been grouped. The whole area then becomes important as the potential for further sites is raised by the presence of those that are already known. The area in Wilmslow is at the north end of the town, surrounding St Bartholomew's Church, and contains Sites **26, 12, 15, 23, 20, 18, 96, 85, 07, 08, 86, 100, 06, 94, 87** and **88**. Within this group it is also possible to form a sub-group which relates to St Bartholomew's Church (Sites **12, 15** and **23**).
- 7.2.28 The mills in Wilmslow can be grouped (Sites **26, 85, 90, 94** and **96**). All but Site **90**, which is located on the north side of the River Bollin, are located within the Area of Archaeological Potential.
- 7.2.29 The sites associated with Wilmslow Park (**16** and **17**) can be grouped, as can the seventeenth century timber-framed buildings (Sites **19** and **22**).
- 7.2.30 The medieval-industrial period mining sites from Alderley Edge (Sites **50-52, 55-57, 68-70, 72, 76, 75** and **79-82**) have a group value, as together they help to build up an understanding as to the extent that Alderley Edge has been mined throughout this period. The quarry sites (**61, 73, 74** and **78**) can also be grouped.
- 7.2.31 The earth circles on Alderley Edge (Sites **43** and **44**) have a group value. Although not yet well understood, these sites appear to be particular to Alderley Edge and are likely to be associated with each other both in their function and date.
- 7.2.32 The sites of Bollin Hall and Bollin Park (**87** and **88**) have a group value, as together they define an area of Wilmslow that was occupied by this house and park.
- 7.2.33 The sites relating to the Manchester to Birmingham railway can be grouped (Sites **25, 89, 91, 93, 14** and **92**).
- 7.2.34 **Survival/Condition:** Site **46** is a possible Mesolithic rock shelter. However, its early floor levels have not been investigated and are protected by a layer of gravel; therefore, it is not known if any Mesolithic layers survive at the site.
- 7.2.35 Cropmark Sites **05** and **13** have been defined through geophysics, but have not been excavated. Their survival and condition are therefore unknown. Similarly, a ditched enclosure has been picked up through geophysics at Castle Rock Field and interpreted as a possible Neolithic encampment or a Civil War encampment (Site **04**). The condition of this ditch and whether it could yield any dating evidence is not known.
- 7.2.36 The area in which Bronze Age Sites **38-41** were uncovered to the south of Wilmslow is now heavily developed. Development has grown in this area to the east of the railway where the discoveries were made. It is possible that any

associated sites have been damaged or lost by these developments over the last 150 years.

- 7.2.37 The township boundary between Bollin Fee and Fulshaw, Site **62**, has been incorporated into Wilmslow, and this area is now developed with housing. It is not known if any below ground remains of the boundary, for instance a ditch, survive.
- 7.2.38 Bollin Hall, Site **87**, was demolished when the Manchester to Birmingham railway was built in Wilmslow in the 1840s. The survival of any below ground remains of the hall is therefore unknown. To an extent this is also true for Site **88**, although as a former park, this area has a lot less potential for buried remains than the hall.
- 7.2.39 The sites of the mills in Wilmslow (**26, 85, 90, 94** and **96**) are in heavily developed areas, and some of them have been demolished, or incorporated into later buildings. Site **85**, Bollin Mill, is now occupied by a builder's yard. The nineteenth century mill is said to have been built on the site of a medieval mill, whose survival is unknown.
- 7.2.40 The survival of buried remains associated with the possible house platform, Site **98** and the site of a cottage (**97**) is unknown. The survival of any below ground remains of the house identified on the tithe (Site **29**) is not known. This may be the same site as the house implied by 'House Field', Site **77**. As this site is derived from place name evidence only, the survival of any remains linked to this name is unknown. There are a number of further sites added to the gazetteer from the map regression which have an unknown state of survival: the fields named 'Barn Field' (Site **34, 35, 60, 65**); 'Brick Kiln Field' (Site **66**); the building to the south of Saddlebole Farm (Site **79**); 'Saw Pit Croft' (Site **59**); and the smithy in Wilmslow (Site **58**).
- 7.2.41 The ridge and furrow (Sites **101-5**) was evident on aerial photos from the 1940s and 1970s. One of these areas of ridge and furrow (Site **104**) was detected during the walkover survey.
- 7.2.42 Sites **64, 67** and **84** were added to the gazetteer due to their potential to yield buried remains associated with peat deposits, implied by field names such as 'black' and 'moss'. The survival of any archaeological remains at these sites is unknown.
- 7.2.43 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** the cropmarks and earthworks within the study area (Sites **04, 05, 13** and **24**) are at risk from ploughing or other farming activity, as it is not known at what depths these archaeological features survive. Similarly, those sites identified through field name evidence as part of the map regression and aerial photo interpretation could also be at risk from ploughing: barn fields (Sites **34, 35, 60** and **65**), Saw Pit Croft (Site **59**), 'black' fields (Sites **64, 67** and **84**), Brick Kiln Field (Site **66**), House Field (Site **77**) and the areas of ridge and furrow (Sites **101-105**). A house marked on the tithe (Site **29**), the possible site of a cottage (Site **97**) and a possible house platform (Site **98**) are also within fields and, therefore, could be disturbed by farming. Of these sites an area of ridge and furrow (Site **104**), three field system (Sites **113, 124** and **127**) and two township boundaries (Sites **62** and **63**) are all on the line of the proposed pipeline route and, therefore, could be impacted on by it.



- 7.2.44 Wilmslow Bridge, Site **11**, a listed building, is close to the northern extent of the proposed pipeline. It is unlikely that the pipeline will directly impact on the bridge, but indirect impacts, such as vibration, should also be mitigated.
- 7.2.45 **Diversity:** Site **04**, Castle Rock Field, is a diverse site as it has been the findspot for Mesolithic flints, the suggested site of a Neolithic encampment and the possible site of a civil war encampment.
- 7.2.46 Site **81**, West Mine open cast can be considered to be diverse, as it has yielded evidence for activity from the Bronze Age to the industrial period. To an extent all of the mining sites from Alderley Edge (Sites **27, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 68, 69, 79, 70, 72, 76, 75, 80, 81** and **82**) can be considered to be diverse, as together they represent a long history of activity at the site.
- 7.2.47 **Potential:** the number of Mesolithic findspots in the Alderley Edge area, means that there is potential for further finds to be made.
- 7.2.48 Cropmark and earthwork Sites **04, 05** and **13** have not been excavated, at present they are interpreted as possible Neolithic or Bronze Age features, but further archaeological investigations could change this. There is some potential for Neolithic sites from Alderley Edge based on these un-dated features. There is a higher potential for Bronze Age sites as finds from this period have been made and there are mine workings from this period.
- 7.2.49 There is some potential for further Bronze Age sites to be found in the area of Sites **38-41**. However, this area has been heavily developed since these sites were discovered, which means that further sites may have been lost to this development and also the opportunity for making discoveries is low.
- 7.2.50 The hollow way, Site **24**, is not well understood. In particular, the period to which this feature relates is unknown and, therefore, the potential of the site is also unknown.
- 7.2.51 There is potential for a previously unknown brick kiln site to be uncovered at Brick Kiln Field (Site **66**). There is also the potential for the discovery of the other sites implied by the map regression e.g. the remains of barns and houses.
- 7.2.52 There is potential for further mining and quarrying sites to be discovered at Alderley Edge, from the Bronze Age through to the industrial period.
- 7.2.53 There is potential for buried peat deposits and possible associated archaeological remains at Sites **64, 67** and **84**. These sites were added to the gazetteer due to their names such as 'black' and 'moss' field.

### 7.3 SIGNIFICANCE

7.3.1 Table 3 shows the sensitivity of the site scaled in accordance with its relative importance using the following terms for the cultural heritage and archaeology issues, with guideline recommendations for a mitigation strategy.

Importance	Examples of Site Type	Negative Impact
National	Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings	To be avoided
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutory Designated Sites)  Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record	Avoidance recommended
Local/Borough	Sites with a local or borough value or interest for cultural appreciation  Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Low Local	Sites with a low local value or interest for cultural appreciation  Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Negligible	Sites or features with no significant value or interest	Avoidance unnecessary

Table 3: Criteria used to determine Importance of Sites

7.3.2 One of the sites in the study area, Site **11**, the bridge over the River Bollin as a grade II listed building, is nationally important and is close to the route of the proposed pipeline. Two sites in the study area that are likely to be affected by the proposed pipeline have been included in the Historic Environment Record of Cheshire (Sites **62** and **63**, township boundaries), which suggest a regional or county-level significance. Three sites likely to be affected by the proposed pipeline have been assessed as of local/borough significance (Sites **113**, **123** and **127**) and another four (Sites **79**, **104**, **115** and **138**) as of low local significance. This is based on the current state of knowledge and the subsequent discovery of additional features or evidence relating to these sites could alter their assessed levels of significance.

## 8. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 8.1 IMPACT

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

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

8.1.2 The impact is assessed in terms of the sensitivity or importance of the site to the magnitude of change or potential scale of impact during the future redevelopment scheme. The magnitude, or scale, of an impact is often difficult to define, but will be termed as substantial, moderate slight, or negligible, as shown in Table 4, below.

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

Table 4: Criteria used to determine Scale of Impact

- 8.1.3 The interaction of the scale of impact (Table 4) and the importance of the archaeological site (Table 3) produce the impact significance. This may be calculated by using the matrix shown in Table 5, below.

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

Table 5: Impact Significance Matrix

- 8.1.4 The extent of any previous disturbance to buried archaeological levels is an important factor in assessing the potential impact of the development scheme. In the northern part of the study area sites are likely to have been impacted on by the development of Wilmslow and it is not known if any below ground remains would survive.
- 8.1.5 To the south of this the landscape becomes much more rural, and sites are most likely to have been impacted on by farming activities, such as deep ploughing. This area includes three ridge and furrow sites (Sites **104**, **115** and **138**), and field system banks and ditches (Sites **113**, **123** and **127**). The impact of plough damage will depend upon the nature of the site and the scale and duration of ploughing in the particular area. Sites comprising deeply cut ditches or pits, for example, will be more likely to survive as residual features than shallow negative features.
- 8.1.6 The possible building remains (Site **79**) are located beneath a tarmac drive, the construction of which may have resulted in either significant disturbance or complete removal of the site.

## 8.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 8.2.1 Following on from the above considerations, the significance of effects has been determined based on an assumption that there will be earth-moving works associated with the development, and the present condition of the archaeological assets/sites. The results are summarised in Table 6, below, in the absence of mitigation. *The following may require review once detailed design proposals are known.*

Site Number	Nature of Impact	Importance	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
11	Possible indirect impact	National	Negligible	Neutral
62	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
63	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Regional or county	Slight	Minor
79	Disturbance of related artefacts or features by groundworks	Low Local	Moderate	Minor
104	Disturbance of features by groundworks	Low Local	Slight	Minor/Neutral
113	Disturbance of features by groundwork	Low Local	Slight	Minor/Neutral
115	Disturbance of features by groundworks	Low Local	Slight	Minor/Neutral
123	Disturbance of features by groundworks	Low Local	Slight	Minor/Neutral
127	Disturbance of features by groundworks	Low Local	Slight	Minor/Neutral
138	Disturbance of features by groundworks	Low Local	Slight	Minor/Neutral

Table 6: Assessment of the impact significance on each site during development

### 8.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.3.1 A permanent presence watching brief is recommended throughout all topsoil stripping. However, the mitigation strategies should be reviewed following any significant findings made during the watching brief.

8.3.2 In addition to this watching brief, site-specific recommendations were created following the walkover survey, these are summarised in Table 7 below.

Site	Description	Date	Recommendations
62	Boundary	Medieval	Watching brief and recording of section during topsoil strip

<b>63</b>	Boundary	Medieval	Watching brief and recording of section during topsoil strip
<b>113</b>	Field enclosure	Post-medieval	Watching brief, recording of section during topsoil strip
<b>127</b>	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Watching brief and recording of section during topsoil strip

Table 7: Summary of site-specific recommendations for further archaeological investigation and provisional mitigation

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## 9. DISCUSSION

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### 9.1 INTRODUCTION

- 9.1.1 In total, 141 sites were identified through the desk-based assessment and subsequent walkover survey. Of the 33 sites identified during the walkover survey, many can be tied into historic maps and aerial photos examined during the desk-based assessment. Although many sites identified in the desk-based assessment were outside the pipeline corridor it is important to mention some of these in order to place the walkover sites within an historical context. The desk-based assessment established that sites within the study area chiefly involved prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval agricultural, forest clearance and industrial features. Two features of possible prehistoric origin (**119** and **120**) were detected during the walkover, and three sites of unknown date and function were also identified (**125**, **128**, and **129**).

### 9.2 PREHISTORIC PERIOD

- 9.2.1 Alderley Edge and its environs formed a significant area during the prehistoric period. This is reflected within the study area by the possible burial mounds (**119** and **120**), and a similar-sized ring-ditch feature identified to the south-west of the pipeline corridor (Site **05**). It is assumed that the Neolithic enclosure (Site **04**) at Castle Rock Field was latterly used as a Civil War encampment, demonstrating the importance of Alderley Edge as a vantage point during the seventeenth century. The earthen mound (Site **107**) within Windmill Wood has been tentatively interpreted as post-medieval in origin, although the understanding of the occurrences of ‘earth circles’ across the study area as a whole is still unclear. However, recent excavations undertaken by the University Manchester Archaeological Unit (2005b) in 2005 at the Seven Firs Earthwork suggested that these features may have prehistoric origin.

### 9.3 MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 9.3.1 Few identified remains pertaining to the middle ages survived across the study area, although medieval quarrying activity of various materials has been noted near Saddlebole (Sites **50** and **51**) and a possible medieval mine at Stormy Point (Site **76**) has been recorded across the southern part of the study area. It is possible that a putative stone quarry (Site **109**) located along the western part of the corridor may be medieval in origin. The predominance of agricultural features across the northern part of the route is to be expected from an open farming landscape, and the general abundance of ridge and furrow across the pipeline corridor (Sites **102-105**, **115-117** and **137**) demonstrated that arable farming was formerly widespread. Aerial photographs revealed five of the nine ridge and furrow identified sites.. Other agricultural evidence included the survival of ponds (Sites **110**, **126** and **130**), and marl quarries (Sites **131-134**).

## 9.4 POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 9.4.1 Some of the sites located during the desk-based assessment are shown on the Township tithe map of 1841-2, such as the parish boundary between Wilmslow and Alderley (Site **63**), and on successive Ordnance Surveys maps (1872 and 1909). Many of the sites identified by the walkover survey, such as field boundaries (Sites **114**, **121**, **122**, **127**, and **136**), may pertain to an earlier date, but are not shown on historic mapping. The tree-lined boundaries detected within Windmill Wood (Sites **106** and **108**) probably represent part of a programme of plantation, although dating of such is difficult. Woodland is shown on successive historic maps dating to at least the mid-nineteenth century, suggesting trees were possibly planted prior to this date.

## 9.5 INDUSTRIAL PERIOD

- 9.5.1 The majority of the industrial period sites within the study area relate to the Manchester to Birmingham Railway opened in 1842 (**14**, **25**, **89**, **91-93**), mills (**26**, **85**, **90**, **96** and **94**) and mining on Alderley Edge (**52**, **81**, **82**, **56**, **57**, **68-70**, **72**, **75**). The railway would have vital for distribution of the mined minerals, and goods in and out of the mills.

## 9.6 CONCLUSION

- 9.6.1 Settlement and activity within the study area has remained largely agricultural and mineral extraction-related from the prehistoric period through to the industrial period. The development and changes in practices of these processes, and the expansion of settlements, particularly Wilmslow, are the only significant changes to the landscape.
- 9.6.2 Of the 141 sites identified within the study area nine sites (**62**, **63**, **79**, **104**, **113**, **115**, **123**, **127**, and **138**) may be directly impacted on, and one (Site **11**) may be indirectly affected. Of these sites, five (Sites **104**, **113**, **115**, **127**, and **138**) formed the subject of the topographic survey. It is recommended that additional mitigation should take the form of a permanent presence watching brief during all topsoil stripping. However, the mitigation strategies should be reviewed following any significant findings made during the watching brief. In addition, sections should be excavated through the township boundaries (Sites **62** and **63**), field enclosure (Site **113**), and field boundary (Site **127**), where they are disturbed by the easement, and then recorded.



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Ordnance Survey, 1935 25" to 1 mile *Sheet 28.5*

Ordnance Survey, 1936 25" to 1 mile *Sheet 28.6*

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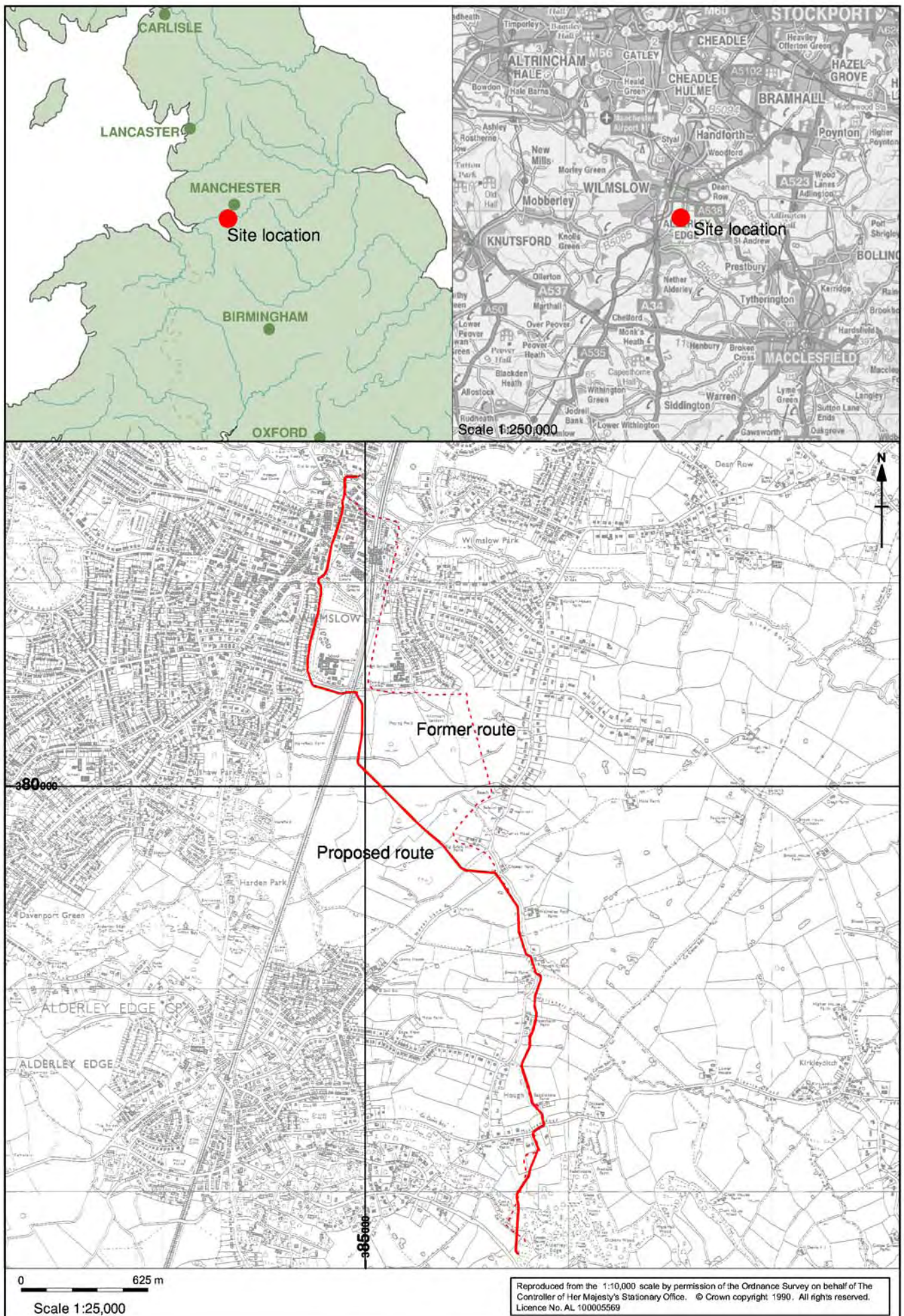


Figure 1: Site Location



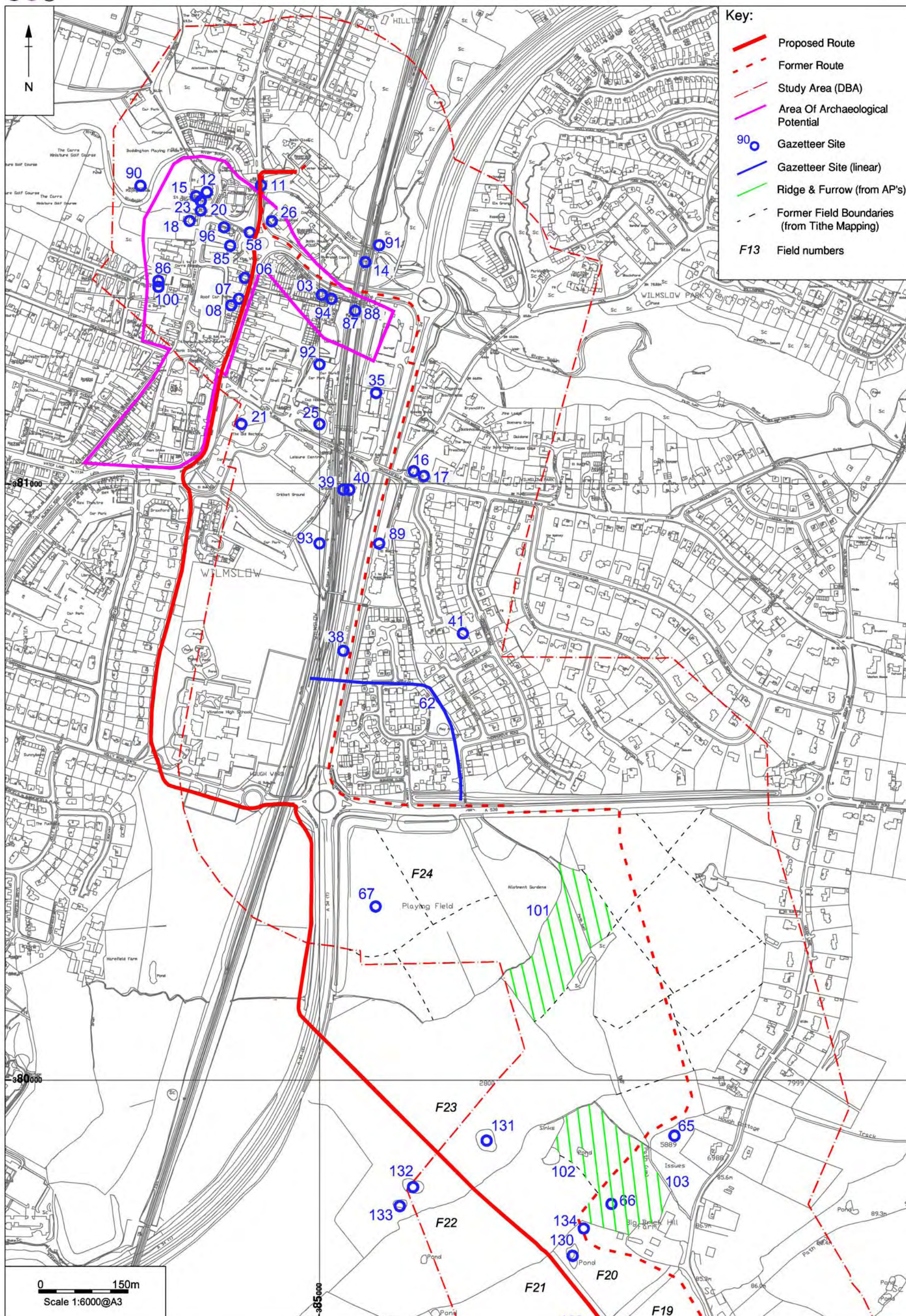


Figure 2a: Gazeteer sites plan (north)



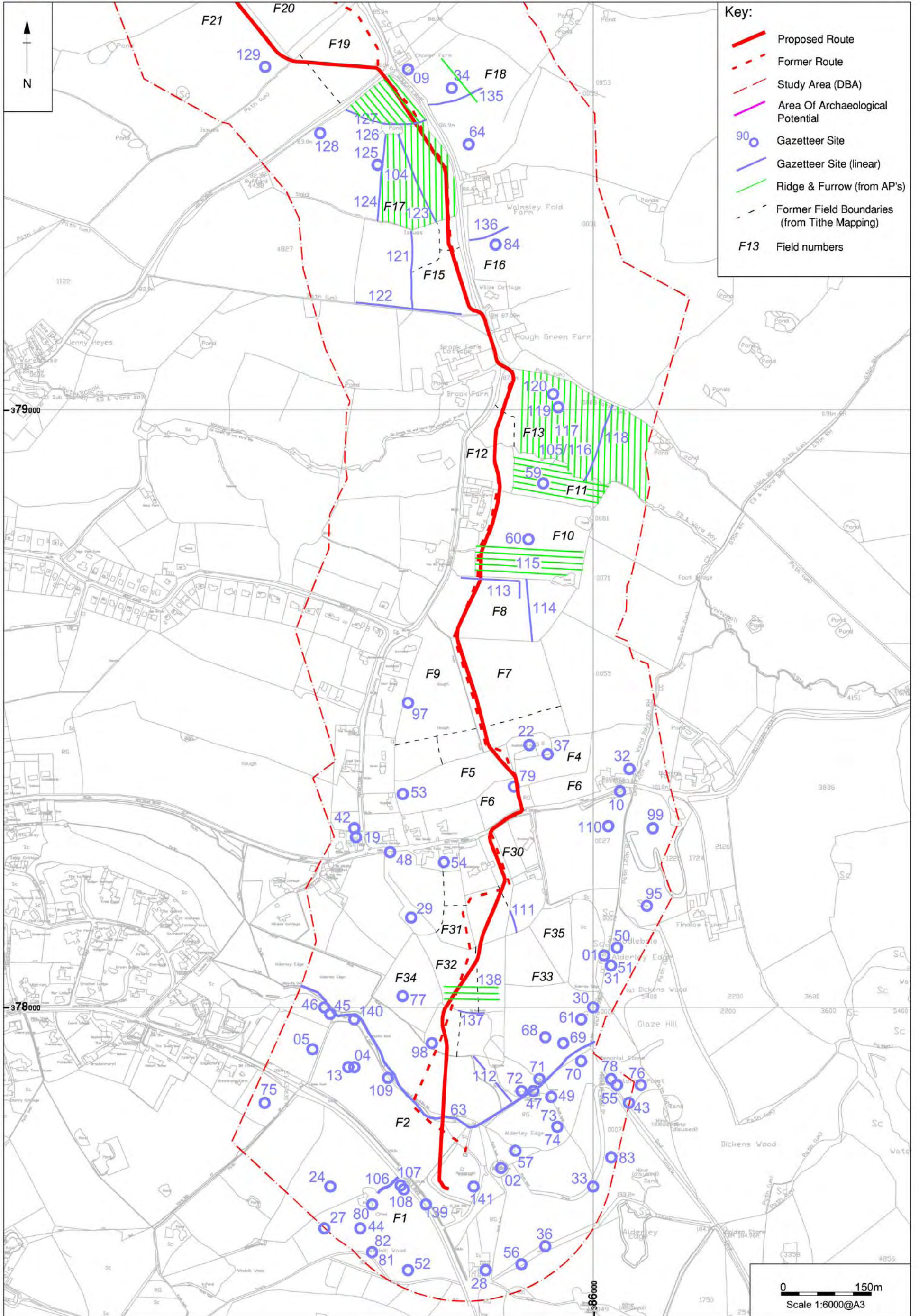


Figure 2b: Gazetteer sites plan (south)



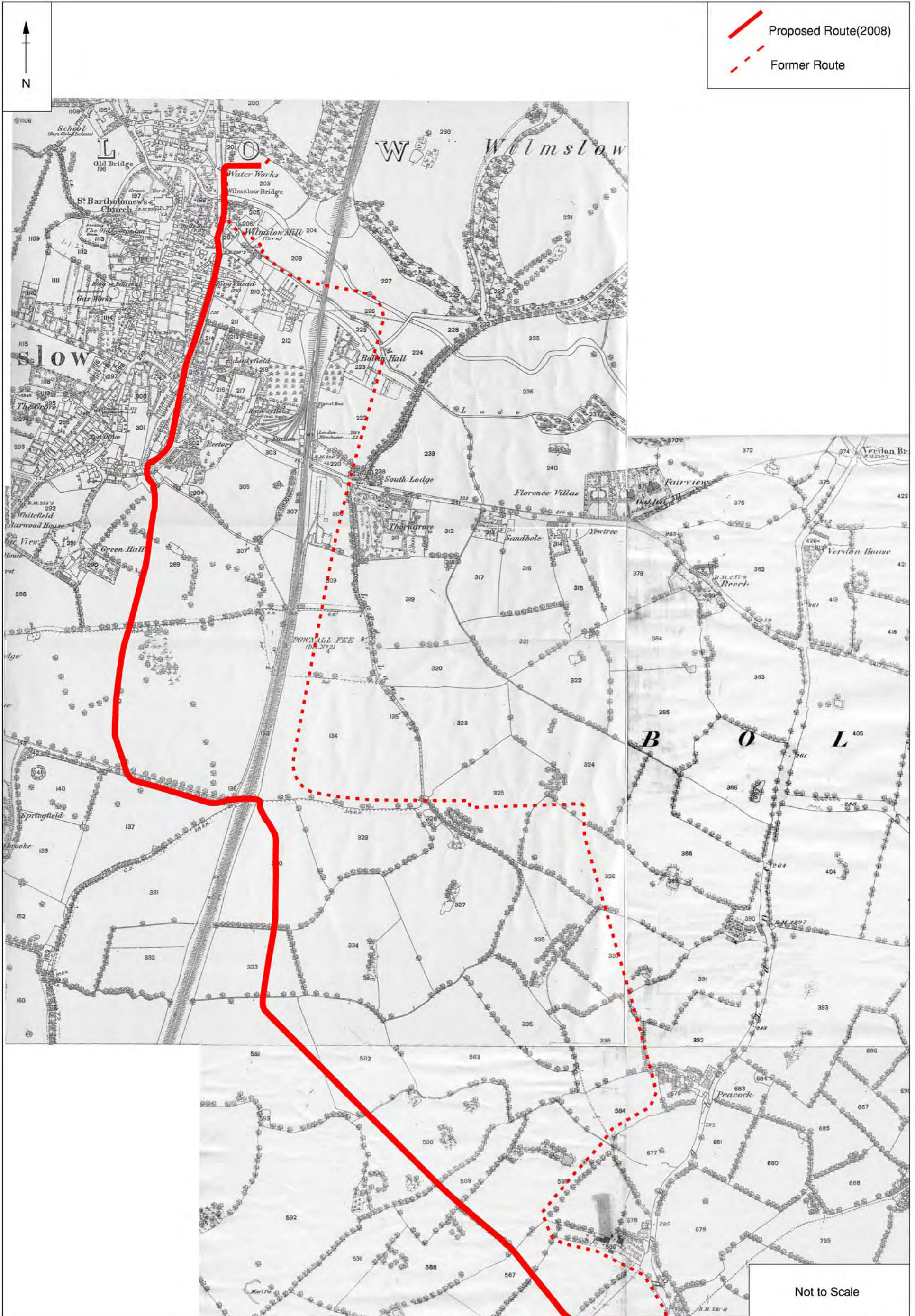


Figure 3a: Proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, 1872 (north)



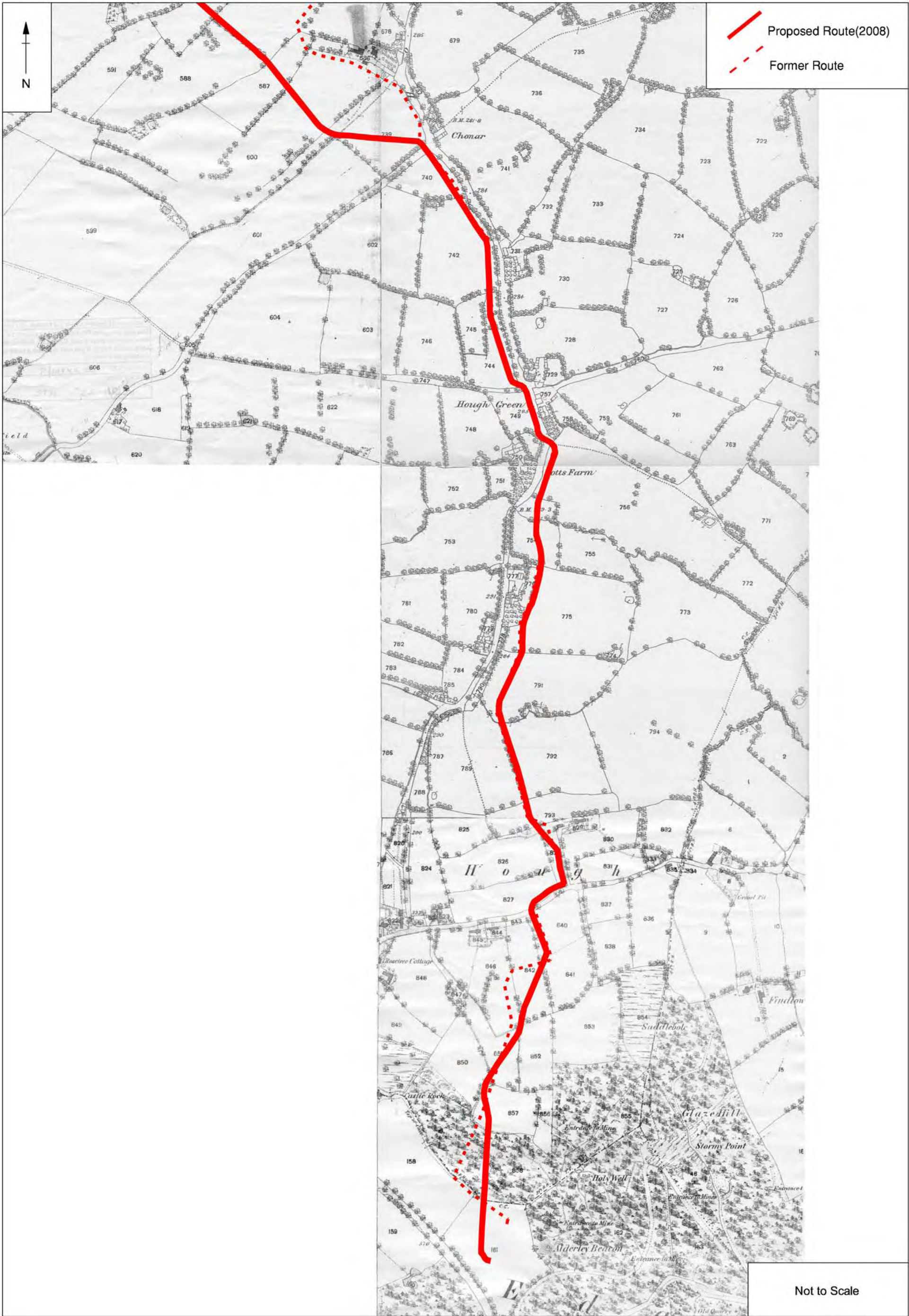


Figure 3b: Proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, 1872 (south)



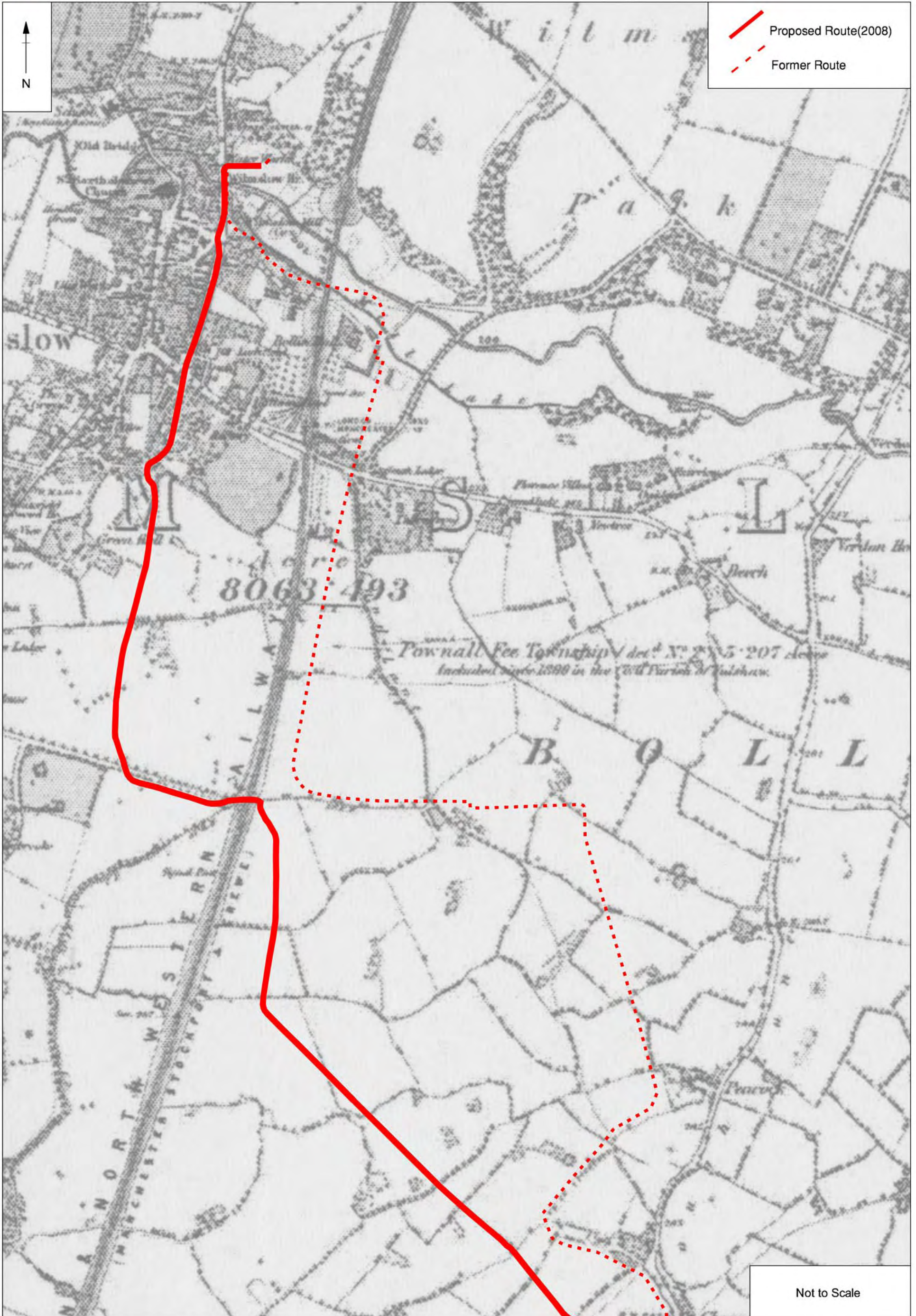


Figure 4a: Proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, 1873-74 (north)



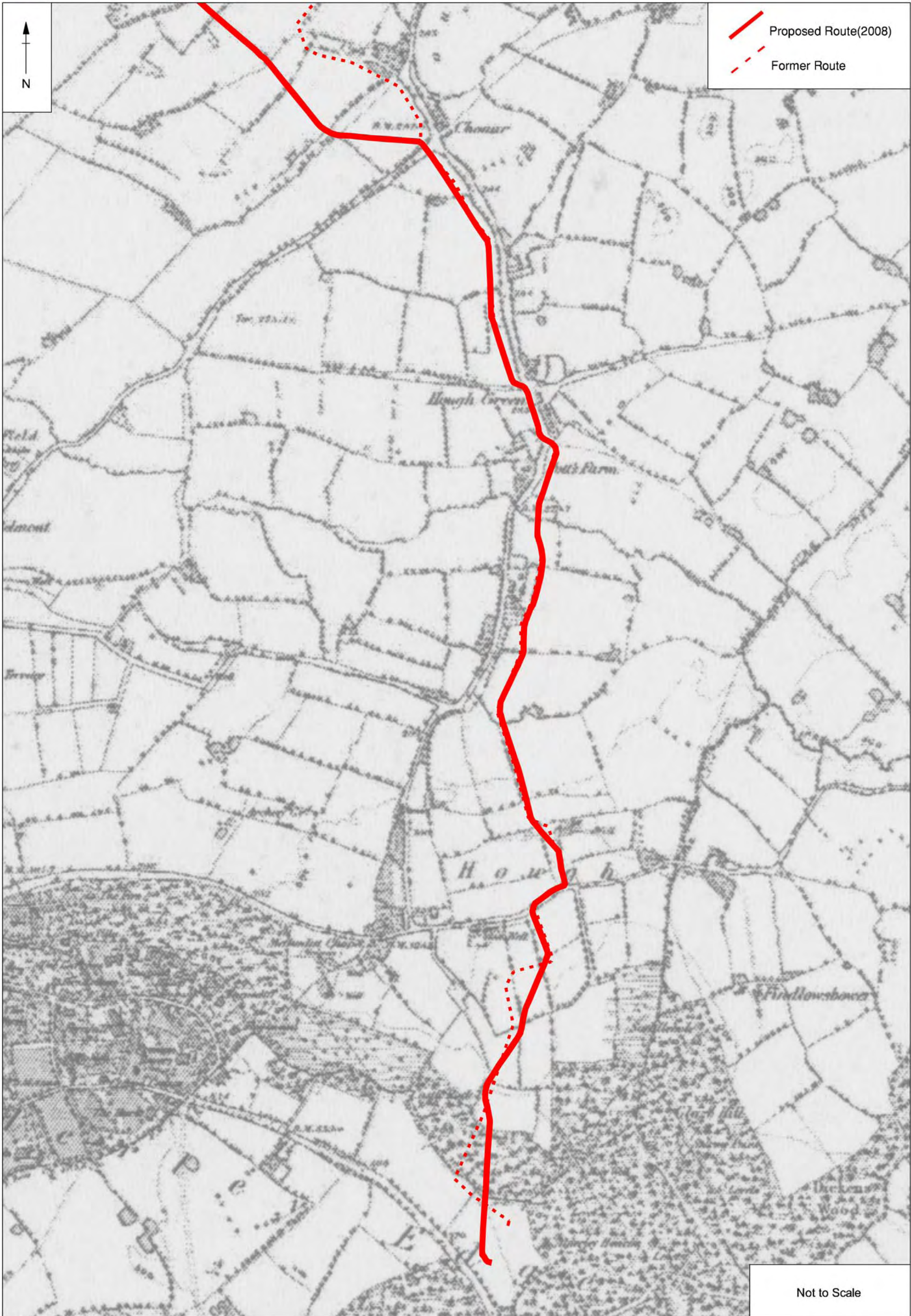


Figure 4b: Proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, 1873-74 (south)



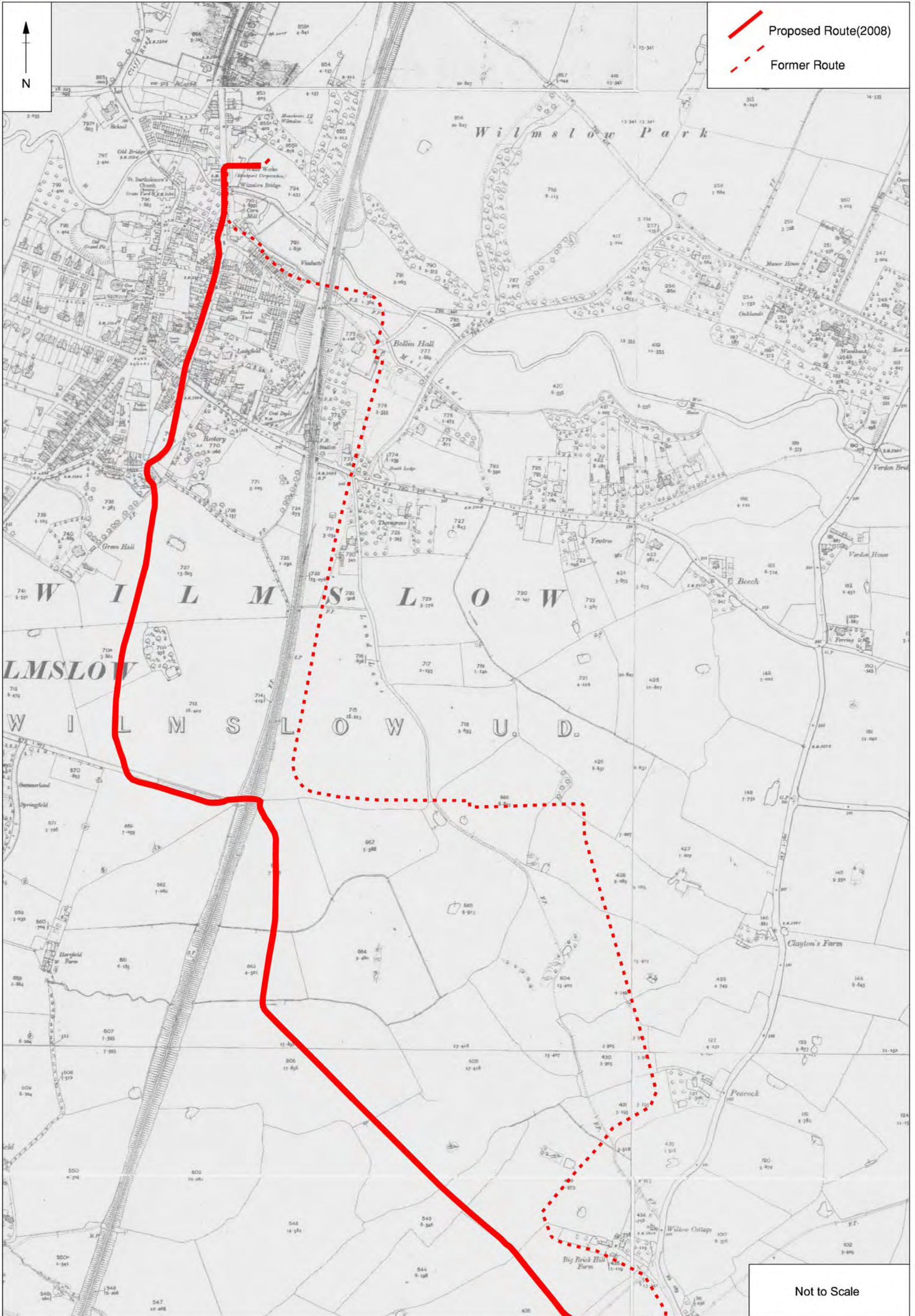


Figure 5a: Proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, 1909 (north)



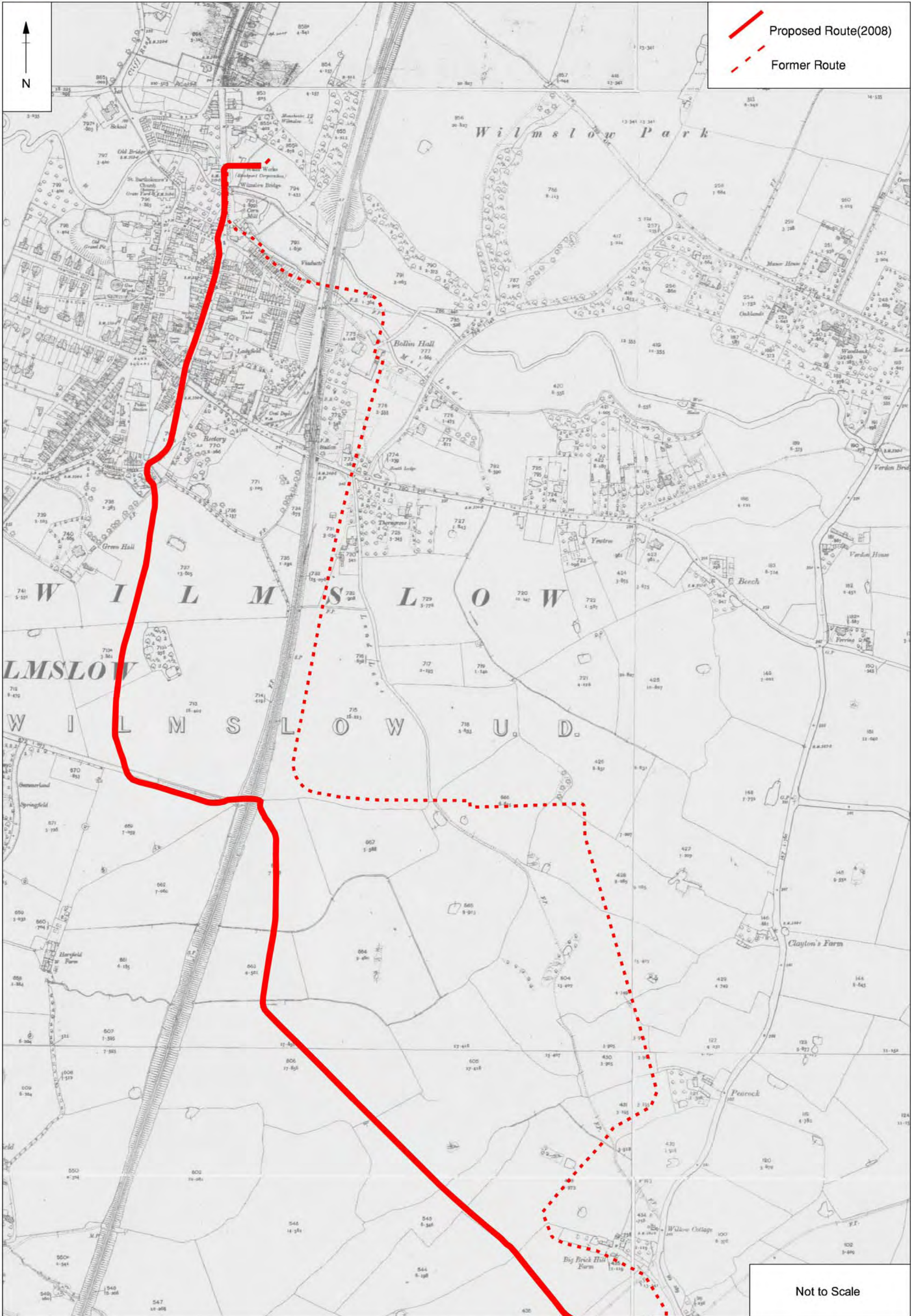


Figure 5b: Proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, 1909 (south)





Figure 6a: Proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, 1966-70 (north)



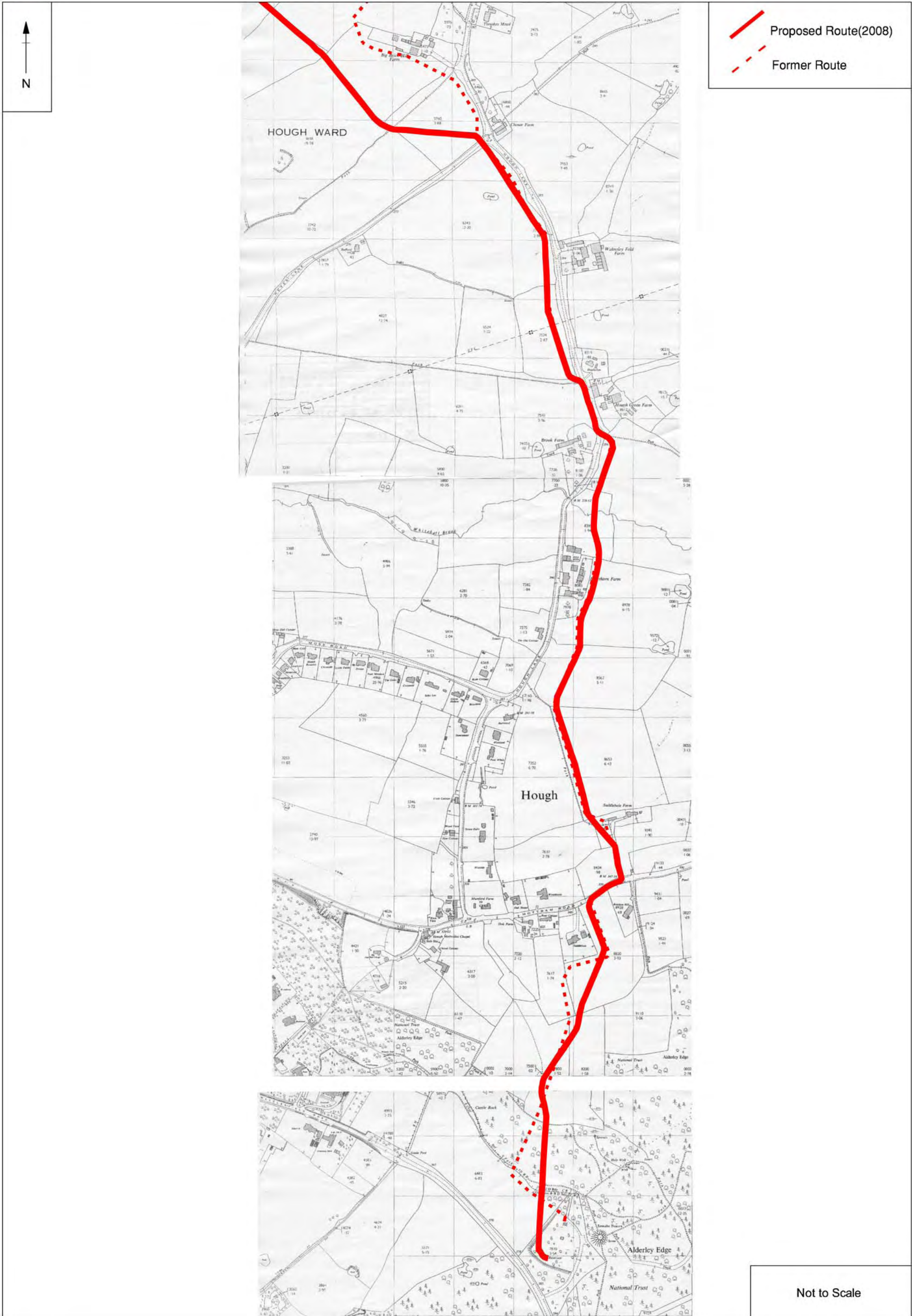


Figure 6b: Proposed route superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, 1966-70 (south)



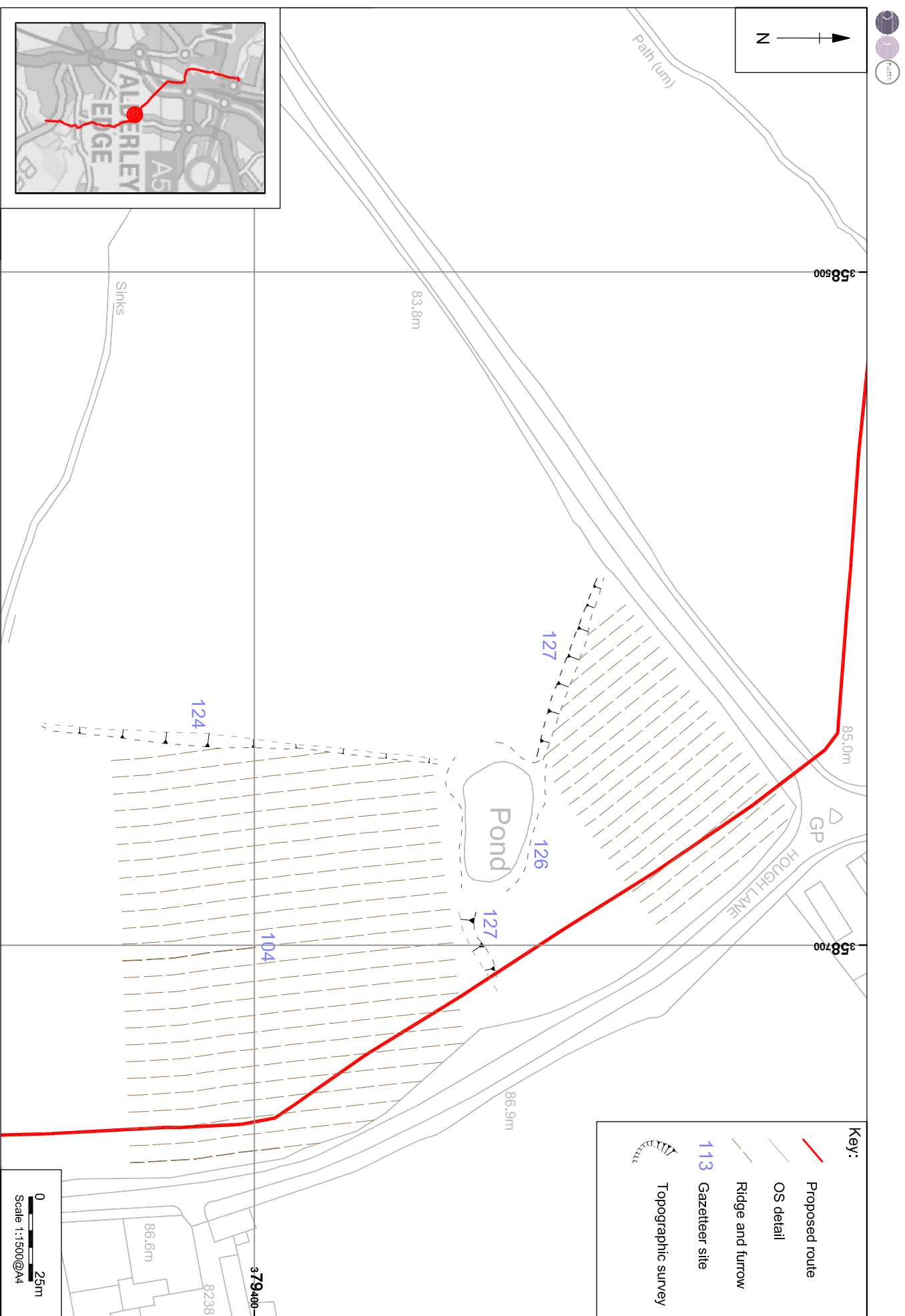




Figure 08: Topographic detail of site 113



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