Tatton Park
Pipeline,
Tatton Park
Cheshire

Supplementary
Report: Historic
Research

Oxford Archaeology North
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SUMMARY

Following proposals by United Utilities for the construction of a new water main within Tatton Park, Cheshire, (NGR SJ 7455 8158), the Cheshire Planning Archaeologist recommended the completion of an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey. The application area comprised several options for the proposed route. Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was subsequently commissioned by United Utilities to undertake this work. The resulting report ‘Tatton Park Pipeline, Tatton Park, Cheshire: Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey Report’ was produced in December 2008.

Following several revisions to the proposed route, United Utilities submitted a final route in February 2009. This would follow the line of the existing water main, and although this route had been considered previously, no detailed archaeological investigation had been undertaken. Subsequently, OA North were asked by Jamie Lund (Archaeologist North-West Region) of The National Trust, to review the historic data and conduct additional research for this final route.

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

The supplementary historic research undertaken for the revised study area incorporated data from both the Cheshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR).

In total, 69 sites were identified within the revised study area. Twenty-two of these had been identified previously by OA North (2008) and a further 47 were added as a result of the supplementary research. In total, 43 of the 69 sites are likely to be affected by the proposed pipeline route. The majority of these are agrarian features including historic fields and boundaries.

As the proposed new water main follows the footprint of the existing water main, it is likely that most of the historic features along the route will have been truncated previously. However, it is possible that the new service trench will not have the same dimensions as the existing main, and could therefore cause further disturbance. It is recommended that a permanent presence watching brief is maintained during all ground disturbance along the proposed route.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 United Utilities proposed the construction of a pipeline at Tatton Park, near Knutsford in Cheshire (Fig 1). Following recommendations made by Mark Lear (Planning Archaeologist, Cheshire County Council); United Utilities commissioned OA North to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the proposed development area, prior to any groundworks taking place. Originally, OA North was commissioned to undertake a desk-based assessment and walkover survey of a pipeline route from Moss Plantation to Rostherne Lodge. However, the programme of archaeological investigation was later revised following the submission of three optional routes and a request that the existing main be incorporated into the assessment. As such, the exact course of this route was to be fully determined, but each of the three proposed options (A/D, B/D and C/D) measured approximately 2km each, whilst the former proposed route and the existing main measured 2.3km and 2km respectively. The resulting report ‘Tatton Park Pipeline, Tatton Park, Cheshire: Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey Report’ was produced in December 2008, to which reference will be made.

1.1.2 United Utilities provided details of the final route in February 2009 which followed the existing main option (OA North 2008). As a result, additional research was requested by Jamie Lund (Archaeologist North-West Region) of The National Trust. It was agreed that supplementary historic research should be undertaken to include National Trust Sites and Monuments data for the final route which runs from Tatton Mere in the south (SJ 75279 80860) to Rostherne Lodge in the north (SJ 74918 82765). This supplementary report sets out the results of the additional research and summarises the results for this route option outlined in the ‘Tatton Park Pipeline, Tatton Park, Cheshire: Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey Report’ (OA North 2008), outlining the findings in the form of a short document followed by recommendations for archaeological mitigation.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

1.2.1 The proposed pipeline options lie within The National Trust estate of Tatton Park, which lies approximately 2.5 miles to the north of Knutsford, in north-east Cheshire (Fig 1). The existing main runs from Tatton Mere in the south (SJ 75279 80860) to Rostherne Lodge in the north (SJ 74918 82765).

1.2.2 The Shropshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire Plain, in which Tatton lies, is formed from Triassic sandstones and marls, overlain by glacial deposits of clay, silt, peat, sand and gravels (Countryside Commission 1998, 146). Much of the plain is rolling, with only gentle changes in elevation between 20m and 50m (op cit. 145).
2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT BRIEF

2.1.1 A written request for supplementary research was issued by the Jamie Lund of The National Trust in response to a final revision to the route of the proposed water main, which would follow the line of an existing water main through Tatton Park, Cheshire. The work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 SUPPLEMENTARY RESEARCH

2.2.1 A study area that extended 50m to each side of the proposed pipeline, to form a corridor 100m 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. A gazetteer of the sites was compiled (Appendix 1) and they are shown on Figures 2a and 2b.

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

- **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 and also provided data for the historic landscape characterisation of the study area and historic townships, which has been integrated into the report.

- **The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record**: The National Trust holds a database of all known sites of archaeological interest on National Trust land.

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

2.3 ARCHIVE

2.3.1 The archive for this additional research will be included in the archive for the original report, ‘Tatton Park Pipeline, Tatton Park, Cheshire: Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey Report’ (OA North 2008).
3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The historical and archaeological background of the general area is to be found in the report ‘Tatton Park Pipeline, Tatton Park, Cheshire: Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey Report’ (OA North 2008). The following section summarises those findings.

3.2 BACKGROUND

3.2.1 Details of the route of the existing main in which the proposed pipeline reroute is located have been extracted from the main report. The existing main runs from Tatton Mere in the south (SJ 75279 80860) to Rostherne Lodge in the north (SJ 74918 82765).

3.2.2 The modern placename Tatton, derives from the Anglo-Saxon ‘Tata’s tun’, referring to Tata’s Farm (Mills 1998). During the Early Medieval Period, Tatton lay within the Parish of Rostherne in the Bucklow Hundred (Higham 1993).

3.2.3 Following the Norman Conquest of 1066, many Domesday vills (portions of land, rather than focussed settlement in the village sense) incorporated two or more manors, such as at Tatton, which has a pair of manors, recorded under separate ownership in 1086 (Williams and Martin 1992). The larger manor, that of William FitzNigel, Baron of Halton, had seven recorded households consisting of three villans (higher economic status villagers) and four borders (cottagers), with land for three and half ploughs (ibid). The smaller manor was Norshaw in the vill of Tatton, which had land for half a plough and contained nine recorded households, including a radman (riding servant), two slaves, two villans and two borders (ibid). Indeed, in both cases, the new holders of the Tatton manors were Norman, whilst their former owners were Anglo-Saxon (Erchenbrand and Leofwine), indicating that the manors had been confiscated and reallocated as part of the Norman takeover of the region.

3.2.4 During the early thirteenth century, the new priory at Mobberley acquired several parcels of land either side of the Knutsford road to the east of the Great Mere (Tatton Mere), and permission was given for fishing rights and the enclosure of this area. This land, which was named Hazelhurst, was passed to Richard de Massey, who made it a park and obtained a royal licence in 1290 to divert the Knutsford Road from the east side of this new parkland to the west side. Through acquiring further land from William de Tatton and Nicholas de Aldtheley, de Massey held all or most of Tatton by the reign of Edward I (Higham 1999).

3.2.5 It is unclear whether or not de Massey resided in Tatton, but it appears to have been occupied nonetheless, with two generations of fullers, a tailor, a sawyer, a shepherd, a carver, a grachere, and a chaplain all dwelling within the estate (Higham 1999). The recorded names of fields and furlongs suggests that the
estate had an extensive open field system, which would mean widespread clearance of woodland, in keeping with the rest of the county (Higham 1999).

3.2.6 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).

3.2.7 During the 1580s, the Brereton family expanded the Old Manor to its present size, but by 1598, the estate was the property of the Egerton family (Cheshire County Council 2005). Although, the Egertons continued to hold Tatton for the next century they did not use it, leasing it instead to tenants. It was not until John Egerton (1679-1724) moved to Tatton, and built a new hall on the site of the modern one (HER 1298/2; Cheshire County Council 2005), that the Egerton family became permanent residents, whilst the old hall, to the east of the present study area, would eventually became the home of estate workers (ibid).

3.2.8 In this period, the fortunes of the Egerton family flourished and, subsequently, the hall, which had only been completed in 1716, was extensively rebuilt by a succession of architects, including Samuel and Lewis William Wyatt (HER 1298/2; Cheshire County Council 2005. The estate was also comprehensively landscaped by several designers of repute, including Humphry Repton, William Eames and John Webb (Cheshire County Council 2005). This extensive landscaping included the erection of all of the buildings in the immediate grounds of the extant hall.

3.3 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

3.3.1 The data supplied by Cheshire HER indicated that the majority of the study area falls within Post-medieval Ornamental Parkland. The exceptions to this are the north-east and north-west tip of the study area which fall within an area defined as Late Post-medieval fieldscapes, comprising improved agricultural land.

3.4 HISTORIC TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES

3.4.1 Historic Township data was also provided by Cheshire HER. The majority of the area falls within Tatton Township, in the parish of Rostherne in the historic county of Cheshire. The historic Tatton Township boundary runs across the northern section of the study area, just to the north of Rostherne Lodge (HER 58457) marking the boundary between the Tatton and Rostherne townships.
4. SUPPLEMENTARY RESEARCH

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The supplementary research aimed to determine the number and extent of sites within a 100m buffer zone of the final 2km pipeline route which will follow an existing water main from Tatton Mere to Rostherne Lodge. The sites identified within the existing water main route in the ‘Tatton Park Pipeline, Tatton Park, Cheshire: Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey Report’ (OA North 2008) have been included in the gazetteer (Appendix I), along with the results of the supplementary research. This provides a complete gazetteer of known sites potentially affected by the proposed route.

4.2 RESULTS

4.2.1 In total, 69 sites were identified within the present study area. A total of 22 sites had been identified previously. A further 47 sites were identified from the data provided by the Sites and Monuments data supplied by The National Trust during the supplementary historic research. Of these 69 sites, the majority were agrarian features, such as historic boundaries, enclosures and historic fields. All 69 sites are discussed in the report given that they are potentially affected by the final pipeline route, and had only previously been summarised as part of a series of optional routes (OA North 2008).

4.2.2 The site with the earliest origins potentially affected by the proposals is Tatton Township boundary (Site 255). The Saxon Township was divided unequally into the two manors of Tatton and Norshaw. The proposed pipeline crosses the township boundary just to the south of Rostherne Lodge. The line of the boundary extends across the northern section of the pipeline route in a south-west/north-easterly direction.

4.2.3 A further eight sites were identified which have origins in the medieval period. Site 140 is the old line of Ashley Road, which the proposed pipeline also crosses around the same area as the township boundary (Site 255). The Western Open Field (Site 204) has medieval origins and parts of this area are denoted by certain field names, such as ‘Acres’ and ‘Loons’ (Higham 1999). The proposed pipeline route crosses a section of this boundary. A possible medieval strip lynchet or field boundary (Site 221) was identified just to the south of Saddle Back Plantation. A narrow area of medieval ridge and furrow (Site 223) was identified running in a north/south direction also just south of Saddle Back Plantations. A possible medieval scarp (Site 226) was identified immediately south of the ridge and furrow (Site 233). Tatton Manor itself has medieval origins (Site 234). A boundary dividing the two manors of Tatton and Norshaw probably lay along a deeply indented stream that runs from a spring near a series of post-emparkment fishponds to the Tatton Brook. It continues westwards to the old Tatton to Rostherne road (Site 234). Tatton manor was the larger of the two manors in Tatton Township in which lay both Tatton Hall and the Old Hall. A former mill pond/dam (Site 235) marked the site of Tatton medieval mill. The site lies on the perimeter of the study area...
immediately to the north of Tatton Mere. This is also the location of ‘Crow Wood’ which may have medieval origins, and is located to the west of Tatton Old Hall. Two communication routes are believed to have medieval origins Beam Lane (Site 258) and the Rostherne to Knutsford Road (Site 259). Site 259 is a sunken road is visible in the village area and was the most important line of communication for the township, running to the north of Rostherne church and on to the centre of local justice and government at Bucklow Hill. To the south, the road was known as Portstrete, after Port, meaning a market. It crossed the stream in the village, then probably passed through fields and pastures, before running through the Tatton woodland to arrive at the newly developing market centre at Knutsford. A narrow track or road is shown running northwards past Tatton Old Hall and on towards Rostherne. This is probably a survival of the medieval communications route.

4.2.4 The majority of sites identified within the present study area were post-medieval sites. These included enclosures (Sites 116, 219-20, 225 and 227), ridge and furrow (Sites 117, 119, 121, 124, 128, 130, 215, 222 and 249), boundaries and ditches (Sites 120, 122, 129, 131, 133, 216-8, 224, 237 and 245-6), historic fields (Sites 132, 137-8, 213-4, 228-30, 239, 244, 247, 250, 253-4 and 256), strip lynches (Site 221), quarries (Sites 238 and 241), a wood (Site 242), and a road or causeway (Site 257).

4.2.5 The park pale (Site 237) forms part of the boundary of Tatton Park. The whole of the boundary was ditch and wooden fencing until the early nineteenth century when two thirds of it was replaced by a more durable boundary. The rest of the park’s boundaries have hedges. Little Copy Nook (Site 253) forms part of a group of fields containing the name element ‘coppy’. The area was probably oak woodland pasture in the medieval period. Norshaw Open Field (Site 256) was, as the name suggests, an open field, which was enclosed during the post-medieval period. A reverse ‘S’ is apparent in the field boundaries between the hamlet and the Rostherne Gate, implying that this area was also enclosed from medieval furlongs.

4.2.6 The remaining sites date from the Industrial and Modern periods and include agrarian features (Sites 103, 119 and 231-3) and a plantation (Site 208). Figure 2b suggests that Site 232 may be a continuation of Site 231, both are scarp that follow the same alignment. During the original walkover survey (OA North 2008) a Cenotaph (Site 211) was identified comprising a large earth-fast boulder with affixed memorial plaque enclosed within cast iron railings. Also identified was a grit box (Site 212) comprising a wooden box (c.2m long by 0.5m high) with cast iron fixings adjacent to the road and to the north-east of Crow Wood, presumably used for the maintenance of communication routes. Four sites relate to communication routes through the park. Knutsford Drive (Site 252) formed the main exit from Tatton down the west side of Tatton Mere in the later twentieth century. The remains of a World War II causeway (Site 240) were identified immediately to the north of Tatton Mere. A meandering track running from the Old Hall westwards along the north end of Tatton Mere does appear roughly to follow that of Beam Lane (Site 258) shown on a 1733 survey, although it is not shown on a 1787 map. It perhaps
represents a service road, or perhaps part of a scenic parkland drive. Site 257 is a former driveway still visible as an earthwork.
5. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 In terms of further archaeological investigation and mitigation, it is necessary to consider only those sites that will be affected by the proposed development. Current legislation draws a distinction between archaeological remains of national importance and other remains considered to be of lesser significance. Those perceived to be of national importance may require preservation in situ, whilst those of lesser significance may undergo preservation by record, where high local or regional significance can be demonstrated.

5.1.2 The report ‘Tatton Park Pipeline, Tatton Park, Cheshire: Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey Report’ (OA North 2008) concluded that due to the archaeologically-sensitive nature of the pipeline routes (within a National Trust Park), a permanent presence watching brief should be maintained during all ground disturbing activities. This would ensure that no hitherto buried features or artefacts of significance were lost during groundworks for the pipelines. Although archaeological material is likely to have been already damaged or destroyed by medieval and post-medieval ploughing, the potential for further remains in a well-preserved state could not be discounted. Moreover, any earthworks would require a topographic survey. The programme should aim to minimise the disturbance of existing ‘historic’ boundaries (township, parish, shire and estate or park). Cross-sections of significant boundaries that are unavoidable should be recorded during the course of a watching brief, as this might lead to an understanding of land use, environment and construction methods.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.2.1 As a result of the provision of details of the final route by United Utilities in February 2009, firm recommendations based on the results of the supplementary research are provided for the existing main route. The new water main follows the footprint of the existing main. It is likely that most of the historic features will have been truncated previously, however, it is possible that the new trench will deviate slightly from the present line and therefore cause further disturbance.

5.2.2 In total 43 of the 69 sites are affected by the proposed pipeline route. The majority of these are agrarian features including historic fields and boundaries. Due to the proximity of the pipeline route to known medieval and post-medieval remains a permanent presence watching brief is recommended during all ground disturbing activities for the entire route and any linear features or boundaries should be recorded in section if exposed. Other features associated with the historic landscape, such as ponds, quarries, pits and tracks should be recorded as appropriate by the watching brief archaeologist.
6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

6.1 PRIMARY AND CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

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6.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

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Mills AD, 1998 Dictionary of English Place Names

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7. ILLUSTRATIONS

7.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location Map

Figure 2a: Plan of Gazetteer Sites (North)

Figure 2b: Plan of Gazetteer Sites (South)
Figure 2a: Gazetteer sites plan
APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES

INTRODUCTION

The gazetteer site numbers from the ‘Tatton Park Pipeline, Tatton Park, Cheshire: Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey Report’ (OA North 2008) have been retained for ease of cross-reference and the 47 additional sites identified during the supplementary historic research added on sequentially.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Ploughed Land, Tatton Park</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7494 8182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>58706</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Cultivation Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Industrial Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>CCCHER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>An area of enclosed and cultivated land to the east of Lady Mary's Walk. Shown on the John Hussey map of 1773 as cultivation marks aligned north-east/south-west, and annotated &quot;ploughed land&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The pipeline route crosses the boundaries of the site and it is likely to be affected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Enclosure, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Site number</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7512 8203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>53972</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>CCCHER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Site of historic field from 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) and names from Higham’s list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The pipeline route crosses the boundaries of the site and it is likely to be affected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Narrow Ridge and Furrow, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Site number</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7510 8206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>58417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Cultivation Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>CCCHER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Description**  
North/south aligned ridge and furrow  

**Assessment**  
The site lies partially within the pipeline route and it is likely to be affected.

---

**Site Name**  
Narrow Ridge and Furrow, Tatton Park  

**Site number**  
119  

**NGR**  
SJ 7513 8214  

**HER no**  
58407  

**Site Type**  
Cultivation Marks  

**Period**  
Industrial Period  

**Source**  
CCCHER

**Description**  
East/west aligned ridge and furrow  

**Assessment**  
The site lies partially within the pipeline route and it is likely to be affected.

---

**Site Name**  
Boundary Ditch, Tatton Park  

**Site number**  
120  

**NGR**  
SJ 7512 8215  

**HER no**  
58401  

**Site Type**  
Boundary  

**Period**  
Post-medieval  

**Source**  
CCCHER

**Description**  
A north/south aligned ditch.  

**Assessment**  
The site lies within the pipeline route and it is likely to be affected.

---

**Site Name**  
Narrow Ridge and Furrow, Tatton Park  

**Site number**  
121  

**NGR**  
SJ 7509 8215  

**HER no**  
58416  

**Site Type**  
Cultivation Marks  

**Period**  
Post-medieval  

**Source**  
CCCHER

**Description**  
East/west aligned ridge and furrow  

**Assessment**  
The site lies within the pipeline route and it is likely to be affected.

---

**Site Name**  
Ditch, Tatton Park  

**Site number**  
122  

**NGR**  
SJ 7508 8217  

**HER no**  
58402  

**Site Type**  
Boundary  

**Period**  
Post-medieval  

**Source**  
CCCHER
**Description**  
A vague north/south aligned ditch, which doglegs to the north-west.

**Assessment**  
The site lies outside the pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site Name**  
Newton's Field, Tatton Park

**Site number**  
123

**NGR**  
SJ 7509 8220

**HER no**  
53771

**Site Type**  
Field

**Period**  
Early Post-medieval to AD 18th Century

**Source**  
CCCHER

**Description**  
Part of a field system taken from John Hussey’s map, 1733

**Assessment**  
The pipeline crosses the former boundary of the site and it is likely to be affected.

---

**Site Name**  
Narrow Ridge and Furrow, Tatton Park

**Site number**  
124

**NGR**  
SJ 7501 8217

**HER no**  
58415

**Site Type**  
Cultivation Marks

**Period**  
Post-medieval

**Source**  
CCCHER

**Description**  
North/south aligned ridge and furrow.

**Assessment**  
The site lies outside the pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

---

**Site Name**  
Narrow Ridge and Furrow, Tatton Park

**Site number**  
128

**NGR**  
SJ 7507 8221

**HER no**  
58408

**Site Type**  
Cultivation Marks

**Period**  
Post-medieval

**Source**  
CCCHER

**Description**  
North/south aligned ridge and furrow

**Assessment**  
The site lies within the pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

---

**Site Name**  
Boundary Ditch, Tatton Park

**Site number**  
129

**NGR**  
SJ 7512 8223

**HER no**  
58398

**Period**  
Post-medieval

**Source**  
CCCHER
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**Site Name**  | Narrow Ridge and Furrow, Tatton Park  
**Site number** | 130  
**NGR** | SJ 7502 8226  
**HER no** | 58411  
**Site Type** | Cultivation Marks  
**Period** | Post-medieval  
**Source** | CCCHER  
**Description**  
East/west aligned ridge and furrow measuring 2m wide.  
**Assessment**  
The site lies outside the pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

| Site Name | Boundary Ditch, Tatton Park  
| Site number | 131  
| NGR | SJ 7501 8226  
| HER no | 58409  
| Site Type | Ditch  
| Period | Post-medieval  
| Source | CCCHER  
**Description**  
A curved ditch aligned north/south with slight banks on either side.  
**Assessment**  
The site lies outside the pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected.

| Site Name | Field, Tatton Park  
| Site number | 132  
| NGR | SJ 7515 8241  
| HER no | 53772  
| Site Type | Field  
| Period | Post-medieval  
| Source | CCCHER  
**Description**  
Site of historic field from 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) and names from Higham’s list.  
**Assessment**  
The site lies within the pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

| Site Name | Boundary Ditch, Tatton Park  
| Site number | 133  
| NGR | SJ 7505 8235  
| HER no | 58410  
| Site Type | Ditch  
| Period | Post-medieval  

---

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Hob Field, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7513 8259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>53781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>CCCHER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Site of historic field from 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) and names from Higham’s list.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Hunt’s Flatt Field, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7492 8259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>53767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>CCCHER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Site of historic field from 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) and names from Higham’s list.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Ashley Road (old line of), Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7569 8338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>53816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Former Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval to Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>CCCHER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Site of historic field from 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) and names from Higham’s list.

**Assessment**

The site lies within the pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Western Open Field, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 75234 82102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Lodge Plantations, Tatton Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7475 8272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Industrial Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey First Edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Plantation that appears on the Ordnance Survey First Edition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The proposed pipeline route follows the road through this section and the site will not be affected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Cenotaph, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Cenotaph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Walkover Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A cenotaph comprising a large earth-fast boulder with affixed commemorative plaque enclosed within cast iron railings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site lies within the proposed pipeline route but is not likely to be affected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Grit Box, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Grit Box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Industrial Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Walkover Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A wooden box c 2m long and 0.5m high with cast iron fixings adjacent to the road and to the north east of Crow Wood. This presumably contained gravel or grit for the maintenance of communication routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>French Wheat Croft, Tatton Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7499 8277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>53778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Croft?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>CCCHER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>An early post-medieval croft identified from map by John Hussey (1733) and names from N.Higham's list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site lies within the pipeline route and is likely to be affected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Hob Field, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7508 8273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>53779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>CCCHER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site lies within the pipeline route and is likely to be affected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Ridge and furrow, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7518 8219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>58406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Ridge and furrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>National Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>East/West running ridge and furrow of 2m gauge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and is not likely to be affected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Boundary ditch, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7520 8219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>58399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Boundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>National Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A shallow north/south running boundary ditch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site Name: Boundary ditch, Tatton Park
Site number: 217
NGR: SJ 7517 8214
HER no: 58400
Site Type: Boundary
Period: Post-medieval
Source: National Trust
Description: A shallow, narrow, north/south running gully.
Assessment: The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name: Boundary bank, Tatton Park
Site number: 218
NGR: SJ 7519 8201
HER no: 58538
Site Type: Boundary
Period: Post-medieval
Source: National Trust
Description: A north-south bank which bank appears to be a remnant of the boundary between some of the un-named, elongated curving enclosures, shown on the 1733 survey, but which were probably based on the strip cultivation of the open field to the west of the Tatton to Rostherne Roads.
Assessment: The site outside the proposed pipeline route and will not be affected.

Site Name: Enclosure, Tatton Park
Site number: 219
NGR: SJ 75180 81975
HER no: 53973
Site Type: Enclosure
Period: Post-medieval
Source: National Trust
Description: A post-medieval enclosure identified from 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) and names from N. Higham's list.
Assessment: The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

Site Name: Enclosure, Tatton Park
Site number: 220
NGR: SJ 75170 81968
HER no: 53976
Site Type: Enclosure
Period: Post-medieval
Source: National Trust
Description
A post-medieval enclosure identified from 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) and names from Higham's list.

Assessment
The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Possible Strip Lynchet, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7509 8189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>58537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Strip lynchet/field boundary/scarp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval/post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>National Trust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
Possible medieval/post-medieval strip lynchet/field boundary or scarp.

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

Site Name                        | Ridge and furrow, Tatton Park
Site number                      | 222
NGR                              | SJ 7525 8191
HER no                           | 58543
Site Type                        | Ridge and furrow
Period                           | Post-medieval
Source                           | National Trust

Description
A north/south bank which appears to be a remnant of the boundary between some of the un-named, elongated curving enclosures, shown on the 1733 survey, but which were probably based on the strip cultivation of the open field to the west of the Tatton to Rostherne Road.

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

Site Name                        | Ridge and furrow, Tatton Park
Site number                      | 223
NGR                              | SJ 7516 8187
HER no                           | 58555
Site Type                        | Ridge and furrow
Period                           | Medieval/Post-medieval
Source                           | National Trust

Description
Narrow ridge and furrow running north/south.

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

Site Name                        | Field boundary/scarp, Tatton Park
Site number                      | 224
NGR                              | SJ 7526 8188
HER no 58202
Site Type Boundary
Period Post-medieval
Source National Trust
Description
An east/west running bank c 35m long (or north-facing scarp) with a ditch on the north side. The bank/scarp is 1m high and with two oak trees on its alignment.
Assessment
The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route but may be affected if the boundary extends westwards across the route.

Site Name Lambs Acre Enclosure? Tatton Park
Site number 225
NGR SJ 75217 81843
HER no 53977
Site Type Enclosure/field?
Period Post-medieval
Source National Trust
Description
A post-medieval enclosure identified from 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) and names from Higham's list.
Assessment
The boundary of the site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

Site Name Tatton Park
Site number 226
NGR SJ 7517 8182
HER no 58862
Site Type Scarp
Period Medieval/post-medieval
Source National Trust
Description
A medieval/post-medieval scarp.
Assessment
The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and is not likely to be affected.

Site Name Enclosure, Tatton Park
Site number 227
NGR SJ 75266 81757
HER no 53989
Site Type Enclosure
Period Post-medieval
Source National Trust
Description
A post-medieval enclosure identified from 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) and names from Higham's list.

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

Site Name       Field?, Tatton Park
Site number     228
NGR             SJ 75245 81730
HER no          53988
Site Type       Field?
Period          Post-mediteval
Source          National Trust

Description
A post-medieval enclosure identified from 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) and names from Higham's list.

Assessment
The boundaries of the site lie within the proposed pipeline route and are likely to be affected.

Site Name       Possible site of Nearer Wain Loons Field, Tatton Park
Site number     229
NGR             SJ 75317 81609
HER no          53987
Site Type       Field
Period          Post-mediteval
Source          National Trust

Description
A post-medieval field identified from 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) and names from Higham's list.

Assessment
The site lies within the pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

Site Name       Nearer Sheper Longs, Shefurlong, Tatton Park
Site number     230
NGR             SJ 75186 81526
HER no          53984
Site Type       Field
Period          Post-mediteval
Source          National Trust

Description
A post-medieval field identified from 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) and names from Higham's list.

Assessment
The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and may be affected.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Scarp, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7523 8134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>58556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Scarp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>National Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A north-east/south-west running, north-west-facing scarp; c 75m long x a maximum 0.8m high. The scarp defines a levelled area to the south-east and area of rough pasture and woodland to the north-west.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site lies within the pipeline route and is likely to be affected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Scarp, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7540 8135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>58557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Scarp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>National Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Scarp running in a north-east/south-west direction. Possibly a continuation of Site 231?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route but may be affected if it is a continuation of Site 231.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Scarp, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7540 8135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>58200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Scarp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>National Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A north-east/south-west running, north-west-facing scarp; c 65m long x a maximum 1.3m high. The scarp defines a levelled area to the north-west and area of disturbed amorphous earthworks to the south-east.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Tatton Manor, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7540 8123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>53697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Manor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Medieval/post-medieval</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Source: CCCHER

Description:
A field believed to be part of medieval manor of Tatton. Tatton had two manors; ‘Tatton and ‘Norshaw, in the vill of Tatton’. Throughout the period these were geographically distinct blocks of land. The boundary probably lay along a deeply indented stream that runs from a spring near a series of post-emparkment fishponds to the Tatton Brook. It continues westwards to the old Tatton Rostherne road. The manor was the larger of the two, in which lay both Tatton Hall and the Old Hall.

Assessment:
The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

Site Name: Mill pond/Dam (site of Tatton Medieval Mill), Tatton Park
Site number: 235
NGR: SJ 7540 8123
HER no: 1299/0/1
Site Type: Mill/Dam
Period: Medieval
Source: CCCHER

Description:
Site of mill pond/dam associated with site of Tatton medieval mill.

Assessment:
The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected.

Site Name: Track, Tatton Park
Site number: 236
NGR: SJ 754 812
HER no: 58710
Site Type: Routeway, track, drive
Period: Industrial
Source: National Trust

Description:
A meandering track shown running from the Old Hall westwards along the north end of Tatton Mere. The track is not evident on the 1787 mapping, but the route does appear to roughly follow that of Beam Lane, shown on the 1733 survey. It is not clear whether it represents a service road, or perhaps part of a scenic parkland drive.

Assessment:
The site lies within the pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

Site Name: Boundary, Tatton Park
Site number: 237
NGR: SJ 753 811
HER no: 58904
Site Type: Boundary/Park Pale/Hedge
Period: Post-medieval
Source: National Trust

Description:
The whole of the boundary of Tatton Park was ditch and wooden fencing until the early 19th century when a more durable boundary was erected between 1820 and 1834 around two thirds of the boundary. This consisted of three types of walling -
brick walling with stone coping, rusticated stone walling, and iron railings set in low brickwork. Work commenced at the Knutsford entrance on the southern boundary of the estate in 1820. Here the boundary is brick walling, built in English Garden Wall bond of twenty one courses and is six feet high with a stone coping. The builder was John Hope. A short section of the wall to the west of the Knutsford entrance is only five feet high and now has openings for the golf club. The wall continues for a section eastwards of the Knutsford Gate and in a westerly direction it forms one boundary of the golf course, which is no longer part of the Tatton Park estate. The brick walled boundary follows the line of Mereheath Road and at the point just before it joins Manchester Road from Knutsford, the walling changes from brick to rusticated ashlar. The wall appears to be sandstone and continues on either side of Mere Lodge until just before Tatton Dale Farm where it changes to a brick wall part of which is now incorporated in the long range of farm buildings along the Ashley Road. The section from Tatton Dale runs along the realigned road that was made from 1828 onwards along a straighter course. The first section of the boundary on the Ashley Road is of iron railings set in low brickwork either side of Lady Mary’s Walk. This allows views of the mansion from the road, and conversely gives views from the mansion down the tree-lined walk and across to Rostherne. The boundary then continues as brick walls to a point just beyond the Keeper’s Cottage on the other side of the road, when it turns at an angle away from the road and across Ward’s plantation for a section. The rest of the park’s boundaries are hedges

**Assessment**
The site lies within the pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

---

**Site Name**  Quarry, Tatton Park  
**Site number**  238  
**NGR**  SJ 7531 8108  
**HER no**  58206  
**Site Type**  Quarry/Extractive pit  
**Period**  Post-medieval  
**Source**  National Trust

**Description**
An area of interconnected amorphous depressions within woodland. The deepest pit is c. 3m deep.

**Assessment**
The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected.

---

**Site Name**  Possible site of Further Coe Field, Tatton Park  
**Site number**  239  
**NGR**  SJ 75397 81084  
**HER no**  58005  
**Site Type**  Field  
**Period**  Post-medieval  
**Source**  National Trust

**Description**
A post-medieval field identified from 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) and names from Higham's list.

**Assessment**
The site lies within the pipeline route and is likely to be affected.
Site Name: Causeway, Tatton Park  
Site number: 240  
NGR: SJ 7537 8100  
HER no: 58596  
Site Type: Causeway  
Period: Modern  
Source: National Trust  
Description: The remains of a World War II causeway.  
Assessment: The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

Site Name: Quarry, Tatton Park  
Site number: 241  
NGR: SJ 7540 8101  
HER no: 58565  
Site Type: Quarry/extractive pit  
Period: Post-medieval  
Source: National Trust  
Description: A sub-circular pit c. 10m diameter and a hollow to the north with evidence of spoil surrounding the feature.  
Assessment: The site may lie partially within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

Site Name: Wood, Tatton Park  
Site number: 242  
NGR: SJ 755 810  
HER no: 58614  
Site Type: Wood  
Period: Post-medieval  
Source: National Trust  
Description: A wood to the south-west of Tatton Old Hall (Old Hall Covert?).  
Assessment: The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected.

Site Name: Fountain wall, Tatton Park  
Site number: 243  
NGR: SJ 7539 8096  
HER no: 58207  
Site Type: Wall  
Period: Industrial  
Source: National Trust  
Description: A shallow arc of fountain wall.  
Assessment: The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Possible site of Little Croft, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 75343 80874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>58131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Croft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>National Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A post-medieval field identified from 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) and names from Higham's list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site lies partially within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Boundary Ditch, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7534 8086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>58220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Boundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>National Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Shallow north/south running ditch traced over c 80m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Boundary Ditch, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7535 8085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>58221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Boundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>National Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>East/west running bank c 60m long max 4m wide x 0.3m high. Close to Tatton Mere visible as cropmark only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>The Beams field (site of), Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 75237 80790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>58129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>National Trust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Description**  
A post-medieval field identified from 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) and names from N. Higham's list.

**Assessment**  
The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

---

**Site Name**  
Pond, Tatton Park  
**Site number**  
248  
**NGR**  
SJ 753 808  
**HER no**  
58615  
**Site Type**  
Pond  
**Period**  
Industrial  
**Source**  
National Trust  

**Description**  
A small pond to the north of Tatton Mere.

**Assessment**  
The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected.

---

**Site Name**  
Ridge and furrow, Tatton Park  
**Site number**  
249  
**NGR**  
SJ 7535 8080  
**HER no**  
58224  
**Site Type**  
Ridge and furrow  
**Period**  
Post-medieval  
**Source**  
National Trust  

**Description**  
East/west running cultivation ridges at c 2.5-3m gauge. The northern limit appears to be marked by bank NTSMR58221.

**Assessment**  
The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and should not be affected.

---

**Site Name**  
‘The Brickills’, Tatton Park  
**Site number**  
250  
**NGR**  
SJ 7523 8123  
**HER no**  
53985  
**Site Type**  
Field  
**Period**  
Post-medieval  
**Source**  
National Trust  

**Description**  
1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) names from Higham's list

**Assessment**  
The site lies within the proposed pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

---

**Site Name**  
‘Crow Wood’, Tatton Park  
**Site number**  
251  
**NGR**  
SJ 7532 8115  
**HER no**  
58612  
**Site Type**  
Woodland
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Medieval – Late Eighteenth Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>National Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Wood to the west of Tatton Old Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route but is likely to be affected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Site Name        | Knutsford Drive, Tatton Park       |
| Site number      | 252                               |
| NGR              | SJ 7536 8046                      |
| HER no           | 58786                             |
| Site Type        | Drive                             |
| Period           | Industrial                        |
| Source           | National Trust                    |
| Description      | The main exit from Tatton in the later twentieth century is south through the park via the 3km long Knutsford Drive, down the west side of Tatton Mere. The Knutsford Drive replaced that which ran up the Broad Walk. |
| Assessment       | The site lies within the pipeline route and is likely to be affected. |

| Site Name        | Little Copy and Nook, Tatton Park |
| Site number      | 253                               |
| NGR              | SJ 7549 8109                      |
| HER no           | 58132                             |
| Site Type        | Field                             |
| Period           | Post-medieval                     |
| Source           | National Trust                    |
| Description      | 1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) names from Higham's list. A group of eight fields containing the name element 'coppy' dominates the area between the then line of Portstrete and the mere and brook, relieved only by a 'gorse' field name and the 'Six Acre', adjacent to the scatter of farms occupying the same general area as medieval Hazelhurst - by then a lost woodland place name. The area was probably oak woodland pasture in the medieval period, both inside and outside the park. The groups of field names in 'Coppy' and 'Shrogs' probably indicate recent subdivision of old woodland and there is plentiful evidence that this process continued beyond 1733. |
| Assessment       | The site lies outside the proposed pipeline route and is unlikely to be affected. |

| Site Name        | Coppy, Tatton Park               |
| Site number      | 254                               |
| NGR              | SJ 7582 8052                     |
| HER no           | 58811                             |
| Site Type        | Field                             |
| Period           | Post-medieval                     |
| Source           | National Trust                    |
Description
1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) names from Higham's list. A group of eight fields containing the name element 'coppy' dominates the area between the then line of Portstrete and the mere and brook, relieved only by a 'gorse' field name and the 'Six Acre', adjacent to the scatter of farms occupying the same general area as medieval Hazelhurst - by then a lost woodland place name. The area was probably oak woodland pasture in the medieval period, both inside and outside the park. The groups of field names in 'Coppy' and 'Shrogs' probably indicate recent subdivision of old woodland and there is plentiful evidence that this process continued beyond 1733.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Tatton Township, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7539 8123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>58778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Township boundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Early-Middle Saxon to Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>National Trust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
Saxon township; At Tatton the division of the Saxontownship into two manors was a most unequal one: The lion’s share of the better agricultural land was in the manor held by Egbrand probably the same man as held Knutsford valued for tax purposes at 1 hide. The lesser manor, eventually to become ‘Norshaw in the vill of Tatton’ and occupying roughly the area embracing the deer enclosure in the north-west of the park, was held as 1/6th hide by Leofwin with land for only ½ plough but extensive woodland. This northern and lesser manor was perhaps being developed by Leofwin. For the early farmers, the light, sandy soils between the mansion house, Norshaw hamlet and The Old Hall offered cultivatable land which was of exceptional quality by local standards.

Assessment
The site lies within the pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Norshaw Open Field, Tatton Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site number</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>SJ 7555 8269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER no</td>
<td>58817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>National Trust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
In Norshaw the four 'High Fields' and the two 'Gorsty Fields' probably comprise the last areas on the 'field of Norshaw' to be enclosed from the open field. A reverse S is apparent in the field boundaries between the hamlet and the Rostherne Gate, implying that this area was also enclosed form the medieval furlongs which were probably coterminous in this area with the open field of the larger manor.

Assessment
The site lies within the pipeline route and is likely to be affected.
At some time between 1787 and 1816 a new system of access roads was constructed around Tatton Hall. This included a road which ran from a junction north of the stables and cut east-west through Lady Mary's walk. From here the road ran more or less directly eastwards, crossing what became the Rosterne Drive, heading towards the park entrance at Ashley, although this latter extent is not visible on the map copy held. For most of its eastern extent the road appears to have retraced the earlier Norshaw route shown on Hussey's survey of 1733, now preserved as a distinct earthwork. The road does not survive on 1960s OS mapping. In 1733 access to Norshaw was via a single ditched and banked track, still today clearly visible in the parkland, providing a way from Birken Heath and the Salters Way which ran close to the township boundary between Rostherns and Tatton.

Assessment
The site lies within the pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

1733 Map by John Hussey (redrawn version) names from Higham's list. A medieval or post-medieval road.

Assessment
The site lies within the pipeline route and is likely to be affected.

The sunken road, visible in the village area, was the most important line of communication for the township, running to the north through the fields to Rosterne church and on to the centre of local justice and government at Bucklow Hill. To the south the road was known as Portstrete, after Port, meaning a market. It crossed the stream in the village then probably passed through fields and pastures before running...
through the Tatton woodland to arrive at the newly developing market centre at Knutsford.

**Assessment**
The site lies within the pipeline route and is likely to be affected.