

An Archaeological Evaluation at London Road, Hazel Grove Stockport.



ARS Ltd Report 2008/36

Compiled By:
Jessika Shakarian
Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House,
Portland Square,
Bakewell,
Derbyshire,
DE45 1HB

admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Checked By:
Dr. Richard Chatterton
Tel: 01629 814540
Fax: 01629 814657

An Archaeological Evaluation at Hazel Grove, Stockport .

ARS Ltd Report 200

January/February 2009-02-23

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Contents

	List of figures.....	
	Executive Summary.....	
1.	Aims and objectives.....	1
2.	Trenching evaluation.....	1
2.1	Methodology.....	1
2.2	Trench 1.....	1
2.3	Trench 2.....	3
2.4	Trench 3.....	6
2.5	Trench 4.....	9
2.6	Trench 5.....	14
3.	Discussion.....	15
4.	Conclusion.....	16
5.	Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright.....	16
6.	Statement of Indemnity.....	17
7.	Acknowledgements.....	17
	Appendix I - Context register	18
	Appendix II -Illustrations	21
	Appendix III - Specialists Report	30
	Appendix IV - Brief	33

List of Figures

1.	Plan of site showing the location of trenches.....	2
2.	View of Trench 1.....	3
3.	View of Trench 2.....	3
4.	Building 1: View of brick wall (004).....	4
5.	Building 1: View of brick wall (003).....	5
6.	Building 1: View of cobbled area (015).....	6
7.	View of Trench 3.....	7
8.	Building 2: Brick floor (010).....	8
9.	Building 2: Brick wall (018).....	8
10.	View of Trench 4.....	9
11.	Building 3: Sandstone foundation wall (018).....	10
12.	Building 3: Sandstone wall (018 and (019) abut.....	10
13.	Building 3: Brick wall (024).....	11
14.	Building 3: Red brick floor (020).....	11
15.	Building 3: Cobbled area (021).....	12
16.	Building 3: Large cobbled area.....	13
17.	Building 3: Brick wall (025).....	14
18.	Building 3: Brick wall (029).....	14
19.	View of Trench 5.....	15
20.	Plan and section of Trench 2.....	22
21.	Sections from Trench 2.....	23
22.	Plans of Trench 3 and Trench 5.....	24
23.	Sections from Trench 3.....	25
24.	Plan of Trench 4.....	26
25.	Section of walls (018) and (019).....	27
26.	Sections from Trench 4.....	28
27.	Plan showing possible location of Building 3 from historical maps.....	29

1. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.1 The main objective of this evaluation was to clarify the identity of the structures, as highlighted through map regression in the previously outlined desk based assessment, and where possible determine their age and function.
- 1.2 The evaluation also aimed to ascertain the extent and state of preservation of all archaeological deposits across the site including the possibility of deposits of an earlier date surviving beneath or outside the imprint of the currently known structures.

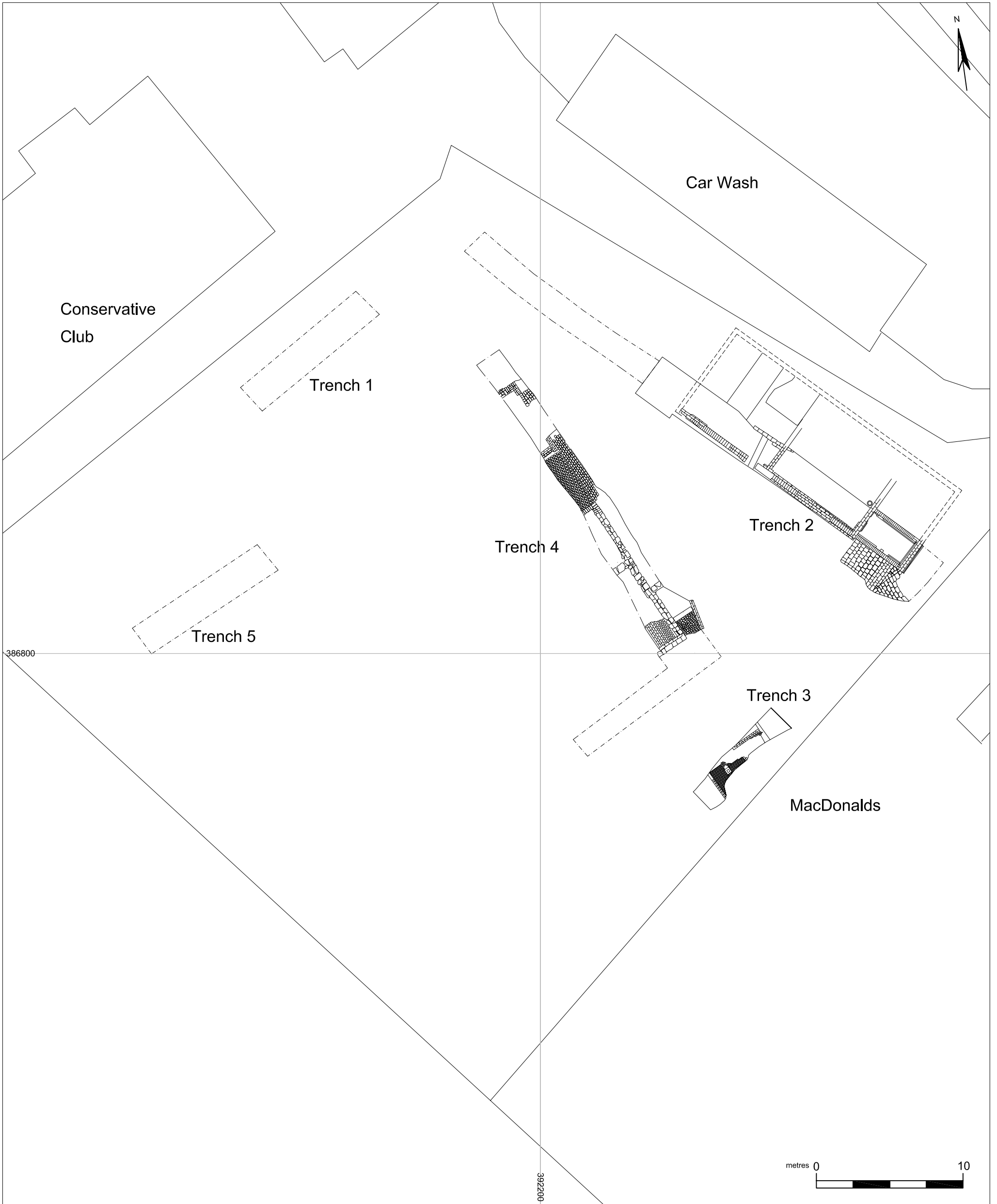
2. TRENCHING EVALUATION

2.1 Methodology

- 2.1.1 Based on the results of the desk-based assessment and site visit, a programme of evaluation trenching was undertaken to establish the subsurface contingent of known structures within the boundaries of the development site.
- 2.1.2 A total of five evaluation trenches measuring approximately 130m² in total were excavated in locations agreed with the Assistant County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester. The trenches were positioned to target known structures identified on historic maps (Fig. 1).
- 2.1.3 The initial surface strip was undertaken by machine using a toothless bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist from Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd). The topsoil was removed in level spits down to any *in situ* archaeological horizons and thereafter cleaning/excavation by hand was employed.
- 2.1.4 A sufficient proportion of any deposits or features identified was excavated in order to obtain evidence of their date, condition and function.

2.2 TRENCH 1

- 2.2.1 Trench 1 was located along the north wall bounding of the site close to the Conservative club and measured 10.23m x 2m (Fig. 2). The stratigraphy of the trench consisted of a made ground/topsoil (001), identified across the site, existing to a depth of up to 0.7m in places. The topsoil (001) was predominately made up of a dark brown soil with brick, stone and gravel inclusions together with some modern waste. The deposit directly overlay a natural orange sand substratum (002), found across the site at varying depths.



<p>Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB</p>	<p>Figure 2 Site plan showing the trench locations</p>	<p>Key:</p>	<p>Copyright/Licensing: This drawing © A.R.S. Ltd</p> <p>Ordnance Survey data if applicable © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved reproduced with permission. Licence No. 100045420</p>
<p>Site Code: HAZ 09 Drawing Ref: Date: 26-02-09 Drawn: JS Scale: 1:250 at A3</p>	<p>Notes:</p>		



Fig. 2 Trench 1, facing west. (Scale: 2m)

2.3 TRENCH 2

- 2.3.1 Trench 2 was located along the north east wall close to the car wash and London Road. The trench was placed with the aim of targeting the building shown on the 1813 enclosure map (Fig. 3). The building would have originally fronted on to 'Shady Lane' which now lies below the northern site boundary.



Fig. 3 Trench 2, facing north east. (Scale: 2m)

- 2.3.2 The trench contained the remains of a red brick building (Building 1) that is shown on the 1813 map. The building as a whole was not excavated during the evaluation but its foundations were visible in places on the surface and were marked on a plan (Fig. 20), along with a cobbled exterior. The surviving portion of the building measured 5.4m by 14.64m. While no remains of the building were found in the west end of Trench 2, there was a large amount of building rubble in the made ground above the natural sand which may indicate the presence of a now demolished building. This tallies with the historic mapping which shows that this building extended further west than the surviving sub-surface remains indicated (Fig. 27)
- 2.3.3 The first phase of the building was a substantial brick wall (004) in the south east end of the trench (Fig. 4). The wall ran on a roughly north-west south-east alignment with two returns running to the north east towards Shady Lane. The wall comprised of a single skin and at least three courses above a stepped foundation layer of two courses with a double skin (004). The wall at its maximum measured 0.5m across, while the bricks were largely uniform in size, measuring 0.22m x 0.11m x 0.08m, and were bonded with a loose, sandy mortar.
- 2.3.4 The bricks were laid in a header bond along the long section of wall that formed the back edge of the trench with the exception of a 2m section where a stretcher bond was used with the foundation layers bedded on their side (Fig. 20, Appendix II). This may represent an original entranceway, as it was too low in the wall to represent a separate phase of building such as a later infilling (Fig. 4).



Fig. 4 Building 1: View of brick wall (004), facing west. (Scale: 1m)

- 2.3.5 A second phase to the building was represented by a short section of wall (003) that abutted (004) the most southerly end of the trench and returned to the north east towards Shady Lane (Fig. 5). A short section of wall (005) which was

a three course, single skinned stepped foundation wall abutted both (003) and (004) to create a small end room measuring 2.75m by 1.42m on the interior. A similar internal wall (014) was found to abut (004) which served to divide the rest of the building into two rooms measuring 5.3m by 1.25m on the interior. All of the walls were bedded on a natural yellow sandy clay layer (009).



Fig. 5 Building 1: View of brick wall (003), facing north east. (Scale: 1m)

- 2.3.6 Outside the area of the trench there was a cobbled area (015) at the south end of the trench abutting Building 1 (Fig. 6). The cobbled area measured 2.7m x 2.1m. The stones were all roughly uniform in size and shape (0.2m x 0.15m x 0.15m) and were bedded on a sandy levelling layer (009) which was the same foundation layer as below wall (004) from which a number of sherds of Post-Medieval pottery and a Post-Medieval clay pipe stem were recovered from (Appendix III - specialists report).



Fig. 6 Building 1: View of cobbled area (015), facing north. (Scale: 1m)

2.3.7 Another area of cobbles was identified to the north east of the trench, which adjoined an area of brick floor (Fig. 20 Appendix II). The cobbles measured 3.3m x 2.3m and the floor was 3.2m x 1.36m and probably represents a track or path that ran adjacent to the building. The floor levels were noted during the evaluation.

2.4 TRENCH 3

2.4.1 Trench 3 was located along the south east wall close to the MacDonald's car park (Fig. 7). The trench measured 8m x 2m and revealed the presence of a red brick building (Building 2) below the made ground topsoil (001).



Fig. 7 Trench 3, facing west. (Scale: 2m)

- 2.4.2 A red brick wall (006) that ran on a roughly north south alignment was located to the north east end of the trench. The wall measured 2.15m x 0.25m, had six courses and was double skinned with a single course stepped foundation level. The wall was most probably an exterior wall. The bricks were laid in a 1 in 5 English Garden Wall Bond where the remaining row of headers indicates where the bricked floor tied into the wall. The bricks were roughly uniform in size measuring 0.23m x 0.09m x 0.12m and were bonded with a loose, sandy mortar.
- 2.4.3 A brick floor (010) was located at ground level running south west from the wall (006) (Fig. 8). The bricks were mostly uniform in size measuring 0.24m x 0.09m and red/grey in colour. They were laid on side, in a stretcher bond. The bricks generally ran on an east west alignment apart from where they were interrupted by a sunken stone drain that was flanked by bricks also running on a north south alignment. A modern service trench had destroyed a large portion of the floor and walls through the centre of the trench. The floor continued on the other side of the gap next to the wall (016). At the south west corner of the trench there appeared to be an internal wall which consisted of double skinned, six course wall seen in section where the floor fell away (Fig. 23 Appendix II).



Fig. 8 Building 2: Brick floor (010), facing west. (Scale: 1m)

- 2.4.4 Another external structural wall (016) relating to building 2 was identified in the south west end of the trench. The wall was a double skinned, seven course wall with a stepped foundation level very similar to (006). Remains of the brick floor level (010) could be seen abutting the wall. It was difficult to give any dimensions for this building as its full extent could not be established during the evaluation, but it could have been up to 6m across.



Fig. 9 Building 2: Brick wall (018), facing south. (Scale: 1m)

2.5 TRENCH 4

2.5.1 Trench 4 was located on a north south alignment *c.* 7m south west from Trench 3 in order to target the building shown there on historical maps (Building 3) (Figs. 10 and 27). The trench measured 25.85m x 2.5m and was 'L'-shaped in order to pick up the return wall of the building.



Fig. 10 Trench 4, facing north west. (Scale: 2m)

- 2.5.2 The trench was found to contain a substantial sandstone foundation wall that ran for almost the length of the trench with the return wall being picked up in the area of trench running south west (Fig. 11). The wall measured 11.5m by up to 0.6m in places and was constructed from two skins of roughly hewn sandstone blocks up to five courses deep. Flat stones had been used to level the wall and the skins had a core of small stones in places.
- 2.5.3 The wall appeared to have had two distinct phases of build creating two adjacent square shaped rooms (Fig. 12). The first phase (018) ran for approximately 7m from the south west end before returning wall into the west baulk of the trench. The second phase (019) abutted this wall and ran for another 4.5m on the same alignment before its return wall turned and also ran into the west baulk of the trench. The wall was obviously the foundation layer of a substantial building. A brick wall would have been built on top of this layer, as seen at the end corner of (019) where a course of bricks (024) directly overlies the sandstone foundation (Fig. 13).



Fig. 11 Building 3: Sandstone foundation wall (018), facing west. (Scale: 1m)



Fig. 12 Building 3: Sandstone wall (018 and (019)abut, facing west. (Scale: 1m)



Fig. 13 Building 3: Brick wall (024), facing west. (Scale 1m)

- 2.5.4 The end wall corner abutted an area of brick floor (020) measuring 1.8m x 1.4m (Fig. 14). The floor was a single course deep with some of the bricks in a poor state of repair. The bricks measured 0.23m x 0.09m, and were laid on edge in a stretcher bond. On the other side of the wall (018), to the east, there was another area of cobbled floor (021) measuring 1.7m x 1.8m (Fig. 15). Both of these floor levels represent exterior areas, possibly courtyards, relating to building 3.



Fig. 14 Building 3: Red brick floor (020), facing north. (Scale: 1m)



Fig. 15 Building 3: Cobbled area (021), facing south-east. (Scale: 1m)

- 2.5.5 A large area of cobbles (026), directly abutting the north west end of the foundation wall (019), extended for 5m (Fig. 16). The cobbles were mainly uniform in size and were laid on a north-south alignment for approximately half of the floor providing an edging to the cobbles. This area probably represented a yard either at the end of Building 3 or between two contemporary buildings. The remains of two brick walls (025 and 029), probably contemporary with the cobbled floor, lie 4.6m apart from each other at the north-west end of the trench. Modern disturbance between the walls has meant that it is impossible to state accurately if these walls are part of the same building though it seems likely due to their positions. The cobbled floor level appears to be contemporary with both of them.



Fig. 16 Building 3: Large cobbled area, facing north. (Scale: 1m)

- 2.5.6 The brick wall (025) survived only as a small 'L'-shaped corner that measured 1.2m x 1m (Fig. 17). The north south wall was three skins wide by four courses deep and was laid in a stretcher bond with the return being the same number of courses but only two skins wide. The wall (029) was three skins wide by six courses deep and appeared to be an English Garden Wall Bond 1 in 5 though there was not enough wall remaining to confirm this (Fig. 18). The return wall was only a single skin wide and six courses deep.



Fig. 17 Building 3: Brick wall (025), facing west. (Scale: 1m)



Fig. 18 Building 3: Brick wall (029), facing south. (Scale: 1m)

2.6 TRENCH 5

2.6.1 Trench 5 was located in the south west area of the site that appeared free of previous development on the historical maps (Fig. 19). The trench measured 10.3m x 2m and consisted of a thin layer, approximately 0.2m thick, of made ground (011) directly below the topsoil (001). The deposit was a coarse, dark brown, clay with small rounded stones and gravel and brick inclusions which measured approximately 0.2m in thickness, the top of which was located approximately 0.3m below the modern ground level.

- 2.6.2 Below (011) at the base of the trench a dark greyish brown sandy clay was encountered (012). The layer was firm and clean from any building rubble. In consultation with the consultation with Assistant County Archaeologist, Trench 5 was not taken any deeper than deposit (012) as the proposed development will not impact tot his depth, and any further excavation would have required shoring or other safety measures.



Fig. 19 Trench 5, scale: 2m

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation trenches were positioned with the aim of exposing the remains of the buildings identified in the desk-based assessment. The partial foundations for some of these buildings were visible on the ground prior to the evaluation being undertaken (3.5 DBA, 12) and would have been accessed by means of Shady Lane, a short narrow lane running at an angle away from the Red Lion towards the (now) Conservative Club. There are no visible remains of Shady Lane today but the building (Building 1) that fronted on to it can be identified on maps from as early as 1826. The DBA states that Trowsdale, writing in 1975, argues that the remains are of a possible post-house and stables which were built alongside the establishment of the mail coach service in 1784 (Section 3.4 DBA, 9). Burlace, writing in 1982, states that the Red Lion Hotel actually became the post-house. It is not clear if this actually happened as

the building has always been marked as a hotel on historical maps (Section 3.4 DBA, 9). Instead, Burlace argues that the buildings revealed during the evaluation are the remains of the old coach house, stables and an early barn that served to assist the mail coach service (Section 3.4 DBA, 9).

- 3.2 It was not possible to clearly identify the function of the three buildings uncovered during the evaluation, as only the foundation layer of each building remained. A lack of diagnostic finds within the foundation and ground level deposits meant that further interpretations regarding date and function of each building could not be made. Despite this, accurate historical mapping of the site meant that the evaluation succeeded in locating the buildings and adequately recording the remains that survived.
- 3.3 A speculative argument for the use of the buildings use would be that Building 1, located in Trench 2, was likely to have been the earliest structure on site, as it is shown on the 1826 map fronting onto Shady Lane. Although the building differs slightly in shape and size from the building on later maps, it is likely to be the same building. Building 1, given its early date and location close to the road, may be what is referred to by Burlace as the 'old coach house'. The building is positioned close to the post-house (if the Red Lion Hotel was being used as such) and therefore ideally situated to be a delivery and collection point for the mail service.
- 3.3 By 1860 Building 3, located in Trench 4, was built and may have acted as stables to the rear of the old coach house. This building appears to have been extended around 1910, which explains the existence of the red brick walls (025 and 029) that appear to the north east of the building. By 1872 a smaller, third building has appeared on site, identified in Trench 3 as Building 2. This small square structure maybe what is referred to by Burlace (Section 3.4 DBA, 9) as the old barn. These arguments remain speculative as no definite evidence to the purpose of each building was recovered from the evaluation.

4. CONCLUSION

- 4.1 The evaluation aimed to identify known historical buildings at the site off London Road, Hazel grove, Stockport. The buildings were effectively uncovered and recorded during the evaluation but a lack of diagnostic finds relating to each building has meant that conclusive identification of the use of each building has not been possible.

5. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

- 5.1. Any publicity will be handled by the client.
- 5.2. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

6. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

- 6.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1. Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved in this project, in particular Owen Raybould from RSK Environment Ltd, Andy Myers County Archaeologist for Manchester and all the team from Harrison's.

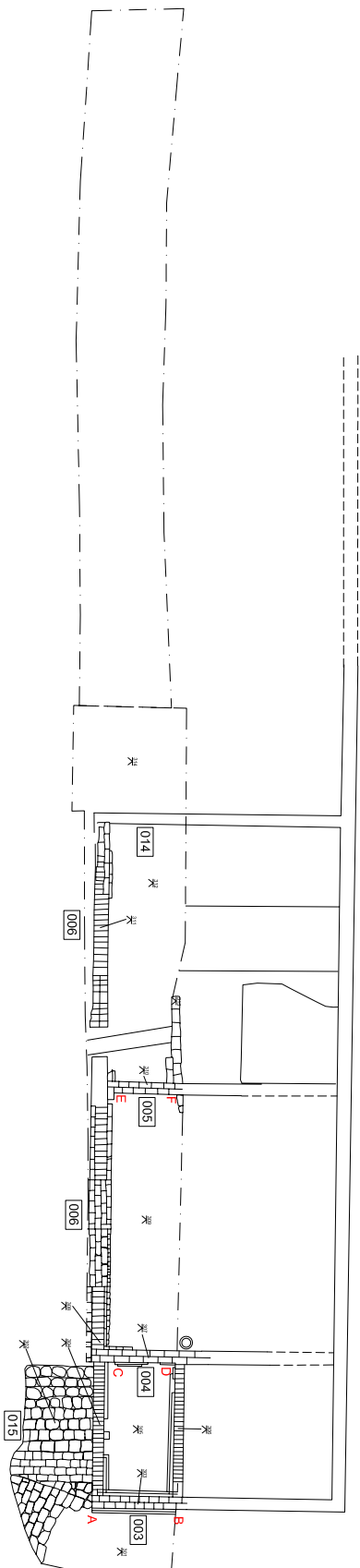
APPENDIX I: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Location	Description
001	Across site	Made ground covering entire site consisting of a coarse silty dark brown soil with inclusions of red brick, sandstone, gravel, plastic and other modern items.
002	Across site	Natural yellow/orange sand across found across the site.
003	Trench 3	Red brick wall – L-shaped wall found in T3 constructed of bricks measuring 0.1 x 0.19 x 0.08m (largest) to 0.1 x 0.12 x 0.06m (smallest).
004	Trench 2	Red brick wall shown on historic map regression – substantial brick wall forming first phase and principle rear wall (in trench) of large building fronting on to the former Shady Lane. Wall exists to a maximum of 3 courses high above 2 foundation courses which steps out at each layer. Midway between walls there is a 2m wide section in which bond switches from header to stretcher with the foundation layer bedded in on their side. May represent an entrance way, as it is too low in the wall to represent a separate phase of infilling. Bricks largely uniform 0.22 x 0.11 x 0.08m. At its maximum width the wall is 0.5m suggesting a reasonably substantial footing for a building. The wall is built on sandy clay layer (009).
005	Trench 2	Section of exterior wall – short straight section of red brick wall constructed of 3 courses of bricks in a header bond with slight step. Bricks measured 0.24 x 0.12 x 0.08m to 0.06 x 0.12m but mostly are uniform in size and shape.
006	Trench 3	Section of wall – short section of red brick wall 6 courses with mostly stretcher bond although the second course down is a header bond. Wall has a stepped course at the foundation level. Overlays (009) in the east facing section.
007		Bedding layer below cobbles (015) – fine sandy orange bedding layer beneath cobbles. 0.08m in depth.
008		Foundation layer – medium, dark layer of sandy silt with gravel inclusions. Maximum depth 0.15m. Beneath (007) and above (009) which appears to be a foundation layer.
009	Trench 2	Bedding layer for walls – dark grey/brown (sandy silt) with small rounded pebble inclusions. Deposit found below all walls and had a maximum depth 0.4m. Most likely represents the basal fill of the construction trenches of the walls or a bedding layer prior to construction. Context also fills an old drain trench beneath the wall suggesting that it is part of the construction process. A number of sherds of post-mediaeval pottery and a small clay pipe stem found within the context.
010	Trench 3	Brick flooring – bricks mostly uniform in size (0.23 x 0.09m). Red /grey in colour in a stretcher bond facing upwards. Bricks run E-W apart from at the western end where a square-shaped stone drain has the surrounding bricks aligned N-S. The bricks return to running E-W until they fall away having been removed for modern groundworks. Further along the wall the bricks remain running alongside the wall.
011	Trench 5	Leveling layer - Thin layer of made ground found below (001) approximately 0.2m in depth and dark brown/black in colour with small stones and gravel inclusions. Found above (012).

012	Trench 5	Leveling layer – Layer of unknown depth found below (011) at the base of the trench. Although not a natural layer the deposit is very clean of rubble and could represent an imported layer of redeposited natural in order to raise the ground level. Dark grey/brown sandy clay with little small pebble inclusions.
013	Trench 5	Crushed rubble – small pocket of modern/Post-Medieval rubble found within (012). Measured 0.75m x 1.5m. Confirms that (012) is not a natural layer.
014	Trench 2	Brick wall – short section of red brick wall constructed with bricks measuring 0.15 x 0.06 x 0.11m mostly uniform in dimension. 2 courses remaining the upper course has a header bond and the lower has a stretcher (suggesting English bond). Some bricks from both course missing with some degree of root penetration making the wall unstable.
015	Trench 2	Cobbled surface – adjacent to walls in T2. Consists of 2 courses with an obvious joint between them. 1 course has stones which lie long ways from north east to south west and abut (003) on the ground level. The other course has stones which run north to south and join the other course at their northern end. The stones are all roughly uniform in shape (0.2 x 0.15m). Cobbles lay on top of the sandy bedding layer (007).
016	Trench 3	Brick wall – NW facing section of wall with 6 course remaining with stepped foundation course. Top course has a mostly header bond although there are some stretcher bond. All the courses below are a variation of the stretcher and header bonds except the stepped foundation layer which runs from E-W with the bricks stretcher side up with a header bond with the header facing sideways. All bricks measure on average 0.07 x 0.1 x 0.22m. Remnants of flooring (010) can be seen running adjacent to the wall at the western end.
017	Trench 3	Orange/brown layer found across trench above (009) and below (008). Measured 0.05m x 0.1m on average and was a medium to fine sandy silt.
018	Trench 4	Sandstone wall – L-shaped section of sandstone wall which abuts (019) at its northern end. Constructed from both large and small roughly hewn stone blocks mostly rectangular shaped but varying in size. Mostly stretcher bond. Number of courses varies but there are usually 2 courses of larger blocks with the smaller stones in-between.
019	Trench 4	Sandstone wall – L-shaped section of sandstone wall which abuts (018) at its northern end.
020	Trench 4	Brick floor – area of brick floor at ground level alongside the highest remaining course of (018) in the southern end of the trench. Floor constructed with bricks measuring 0.15m x 0.07m laid stretcher side up.
021	Trench 4	Cobbled floor -
022	Trench 4	Light brown/yellow sandy mortar between stones of wall (018).
023	Trench 4	Light brown/yellow sandy mortar between stones of wall (018).
024	Trench 4	Brick wall
025	Trench 4	Brick wall
026	Trench 4	Cobbled floor – extension of floor described as (021).
027	Trench 4	Demolition rubble in NW end of Trench 4.
028	Trench 4	Tarmac above cobbles in NW end of Trench 4

**APPENDIX II: PLAN DRAWINGS FROM EVALUATION TRENCHES
WITH LEVELS TABLE**

Level number	Level height in meters OD
Bench Mark	83.21
301	82.897
302	83.39
303	83.346
304	83.359
305	82.756
306	83.358
307	83.295
308	82.999
309	82.958
310	83.222
311	83.285
312	83.044
313	83.669
314	82.662
315	82.629
316	83.088
317	83.254
318	83.135
319	83.126
320	83.104
321	82.829
322	82.903
323	83.147
324	83.342
325	82.385
326	83.281
327	83.336
328	82.801
329	83.365
330	83.461
331	82.835
332	82.524
333	83.199
334	83.169
335	83.001
336	82.332
337	83.142
338	83.085
339	82.391
340	83.089



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbysire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: HAZ 09
Drawing Ref:
Date: 25-02-09
Drawn: JB
Scale: 1:150 at A3

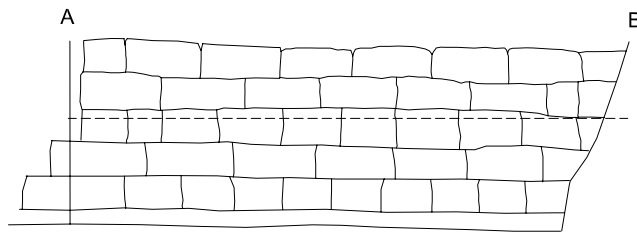
Figure 20
Plan and section of
Trench 2

Key:

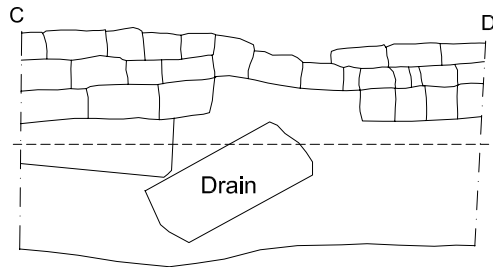
Notes:

Copyright/licencing:

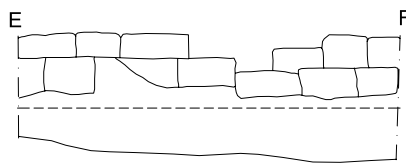
The drawing
© A.R.S. Ltd
Ordnance Survey data if applicable
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
reproduced with permission, Licence
No. 100045420



N facing section of brick wall (003)



N facing section of brick wall (004)



N facing section of brick wall (014)

(See Trench plan (Fig.) for section locations)



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB

Figure 21
 Sections from Trench 2

Key:

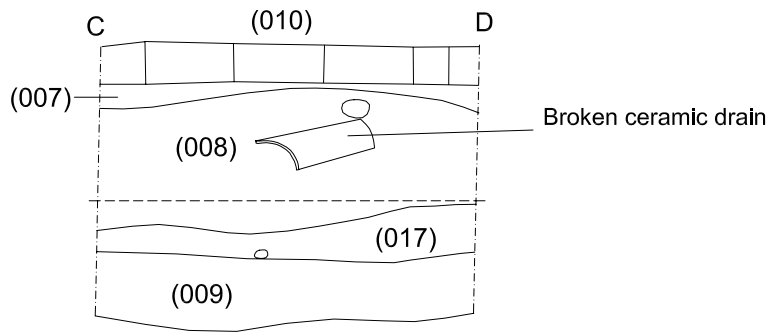
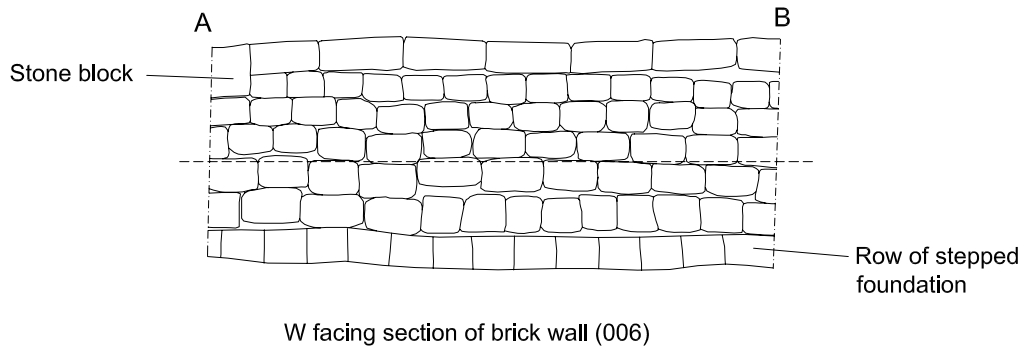
Site Code: HAZ 09
 Drawing Ref:
 Date: 23-02-09
 Drawn: JB and JS
 Scale: 1:20 at A4

Notes:

Copyright/Licencing:

This drawing
 © A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable
 © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
 reproduced with permission. Licence
 No. 100045420



N facing section of brick floor (010) and deposits below

(See Trench plan (Fig.) for section locations)



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB

Figure 23
 Sections from Trench 3

Key:

Site Code: HAZ 09
 Drawing Ref:
 Date: 25-02-09
 Drawn: JS and JB
 Scale: 1:20 at A4

Notes:

Copyright/Licencing:

This drawing
 © A.R.S. Ltd

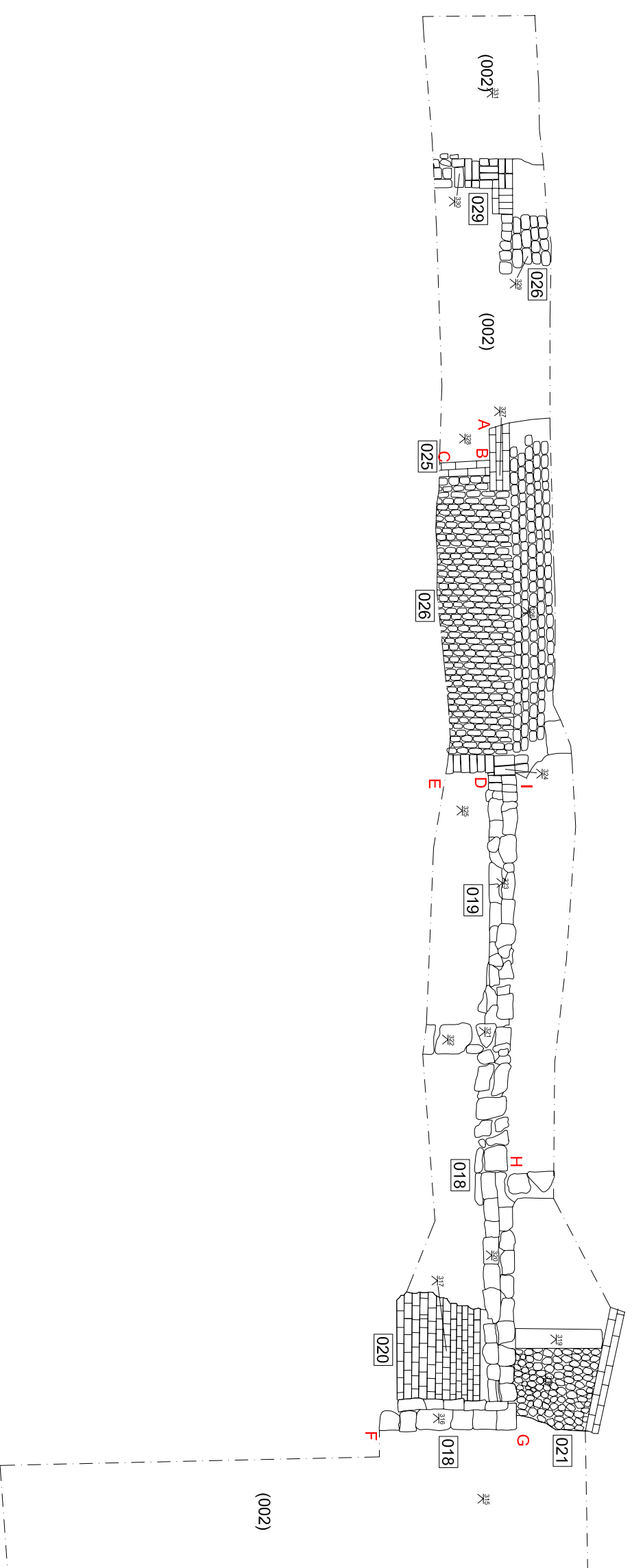
Ordnance Survey data if applicable
 © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
 reproduced with permission. Licence
 No. 100045420



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: HAZ 09
Drawing Ref:
Date: 25-02-09
Drawn: JB and JS
Scale: 1:75 at A3

Figure 24
Plan of Trench 4



Key:

Notes:

Copyright/Licensing:

This drawing
© A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
reproduced with permission. Licence
No. 100045420



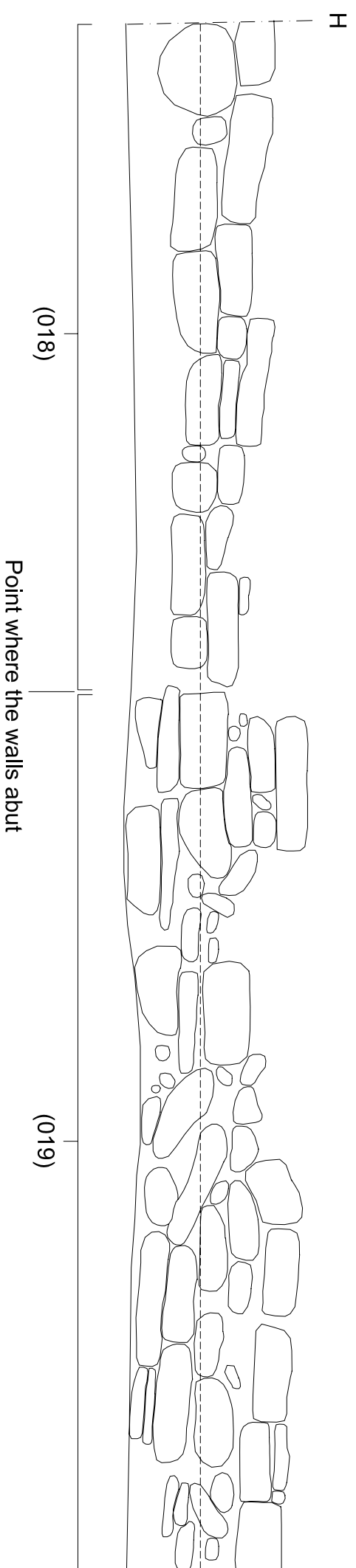


Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: HAZ 09
Drawing Ref:
Date: 24-02-09
Drawn: PC and JS
Scale: 1:20 at A3

Figure 25
Section of walls (018) and (019)

Key:



West facing section of sandstone walls (018) and (019) in Trench 4 (Building 3)

Notes:

Copyright/Licencing:

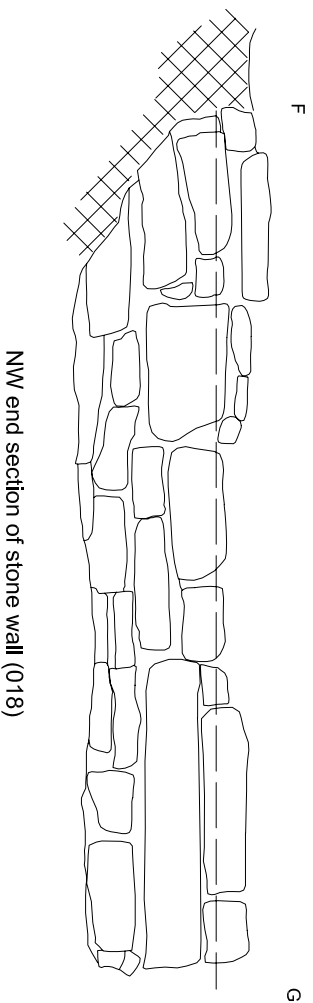
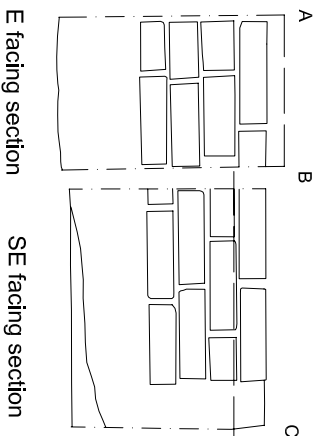
This drawing
© A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
reproduced with permission. Licence
No. 100045420

(See Trench plan (Fig.) for section locations)



Corner of brick wall 025



(See Trench plan (Fig.) for section locations)



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB

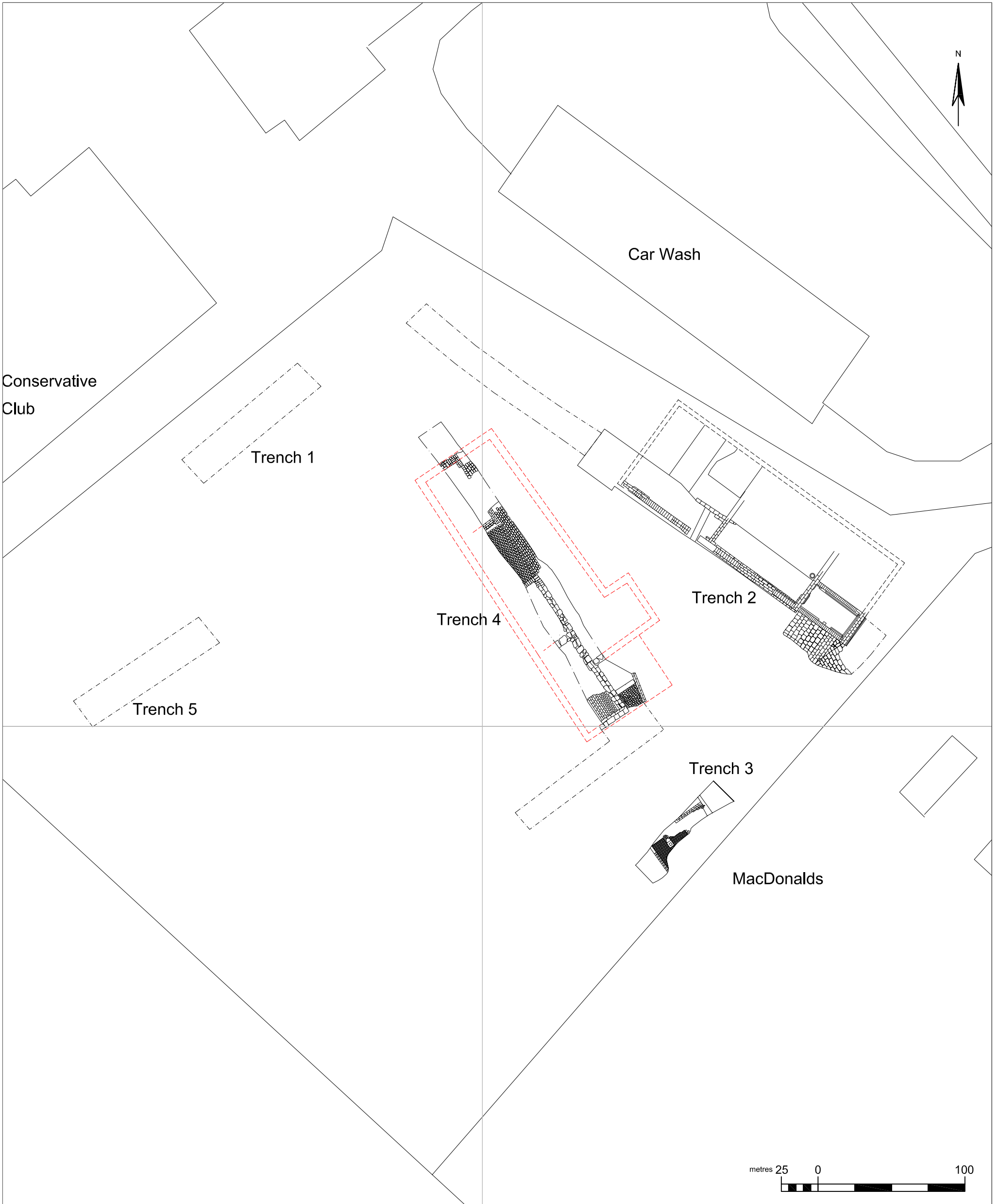
Site Code: HAZ 09
 Drawing Ref:
 Date: 25-02-09
 Drawn: JS
 Scale: 1:20 at A4

Figure 26
 Sections from Trench 4

Key:

Notes:

Copyright/licencing:
 The drawing
 © A.R.S. Ltd
 Ordnance Survey data if applicable
 © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
 reproduced with permission, Licence
 No. 100045420



<p>Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB</p>	<p>Figure 27 Site plan showing location of Building 3 as shown on historical maps.</p>	<p>Key: Probable location of building 3 taken from historical maps.</p>	<p>Copyright/Licencing: This drawing © A.R.S. Ltd</p>
<p>Site Code: HAZ 09 Drawing Ref: Date: 26-02-09 Drawn: JS Scale: 1:250 at A3</p>	<p>Notes:</p>		<p>Ordnance Survey data if applicable © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved reproduced with permission. Licence No. 100045420</p>

Pottery from excavations at Hazel Grove, Stockport

C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD

Freelance Archaeologist

Introduction

The mixed assemblage of material from Hazel Grove, Stockport (HAZ09) was examined by the author on 22nd February 2009. It consisted of fifteen sherds of pottery weighing 123 grams and representing a maximum of fifteen vessels, one piece of green bottle glass and two small fragments of mollusc shell weighing less than a gram. No comments are offered on either of the two latter objects (both unstratified) which lie outside the author's area of competence. The details of the assemblage are summarised in Table 1.

Discussion

Unstratified pottery

The unstratified pottery included both 18th and 19th century wares with the former represented by sherds of Creamware and the latter by sherds of Whiteware, including plain, transfer printed and sponge printed types as set out in Table 1.

Trench 2 Foundation deposit

The foundation deposit in Trench 2 (no context number) produced only three sherds of pottery which included Creamware, transfer printed Whiteware and Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware (BSGSW). Although this group is too small to allow definite conclusions to be drawn from it, such mixed deposits are common in Sheffield where it seems that domestic and industrial refuse was regularly used as a building material and may have been treated as commercial resource. How far this was also true in other towns and cities is unclear and with such a small group chance factors could also have been responsible for such a co-occurrence of material.

Context 518 (Lower part of 518 at end of T4)

Context 518 produced a small group of 18th and early 19th century pottery which included examples of all three of the principal early formal tablewares (White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Creamware and Pearlware) alongside sherds of utilitarian wares (Brown Glazed Coarseware and Brown Glazed Fineware). While most probably a context incorporating material of mixed date, this would seem to be earlier than the foundation deposit in Trench 2 and may represent an earlier phase of activity on the site. It should be noted however that small assemblages such as those discussed here can be misleading in that chance factors may play a significant part in their formation and can this can lead to erroneous conclusions being drawn from the data.

Conclusion

The pottery assemblage from Hazel Grove is diverse in character and date range but is perhaps too small to allow any definite conclusions to be drawn from it regarding the origins of the material.

**APPENDIX IV: BRIEF FOR THE EVALUATION SUPPLIED BY
DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

Brief for a Conditioned Programme of Archaeological Work

Site Name: Land at London Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport

Grid Reference: SJ 92208 86810

Issued by: A. Myers (Assistant County Archaeologist)

Issued to: David Highton (Higham & Co)/ Helena Kelly (RSK)

Date: 14th January 2009

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Planning application DC/030854 has been submitted Stockport MBC by Kentucky Fried Chicken (GB) Ltd for the 'Construction of Drive-Through Restaurant with Associated Car Parking and Servicing Facilities and Landscaping'.

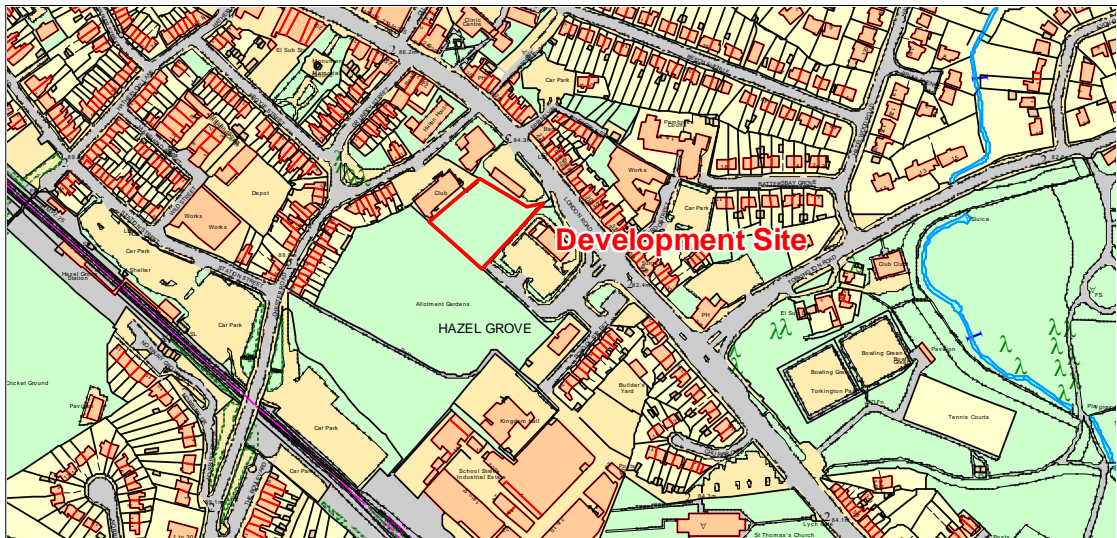


Fig. 1: The proposed development site location

1.2 Using this brief the appointed archaeological consultant will prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a programme of archaeological investigation to be undertaken. The overall objectives of the programme of archaeological work are 1) to allow the archaeological potential of the site and the impact of the proposed development upon any buried archaeology to be assessed, and 2) to provide for the *preservation by record* (*sensu* PPG16 1990) of archaeological remains that will be damaged by the impending development.

1.3 The programme of archaeological work will commence with the preparation of an archaeological desk-based (DBA). The objective of the DBA is to provide sufficient information on the known and potential archaeological interest, and on the likely impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological interest, for an informed strategy to be developed for a programme of field investigation to be undertaken. This will commence with a phase of archaeological evaluation of the site. Subject to the results of the evaluation there may then be a need, prior to the commencement of development, for a phase of area excavation and/ or the maintenance of a watching-brief during development groundwork.

1.4 The WSI is to be submitted for agreement prior to the preparation of the DBA.

1.5 If having completed the DBA the archaeological consultant wishes to make specific recommendations regarding the programme of field investigation then these should be clearly stated in the DBA's conclusions. The Assistant County Archaeologist may be consulted regarding such recommendations before submission of the final report.

2.0 Background

2.1 The site is positioned on the south-west side of London Road, and lies behind the London Road frontage which is currently occupied by a car wash facility (formerly a petrol station). To the rear is a large block of allotments. The site covers an area of 0.26ha and is currently vacant being overgrown with regenerated scrub vegetation.

2.2 A preliminary examination of available evidence suggests the proposed development affects a site of some potential archaeological interest. Historic mapping indicates that the site lies within the historic core of Hazel Grove, close to the junction of London Road and Torkington Road where the Smithy which gave the settlement its initial name of 'Bullock's Smithy' originally stood. On the 1850 Tithing Map for Norbury there are several buildings shown within the plot under consideration, including buildings associated with an orchard. These buildings are mostly shown on the OS mapping until c.1972. After these were demolished the site has not been redeveloped, therefore the sub-surface remains of these buildings may survive and could be affected by the current proposals.

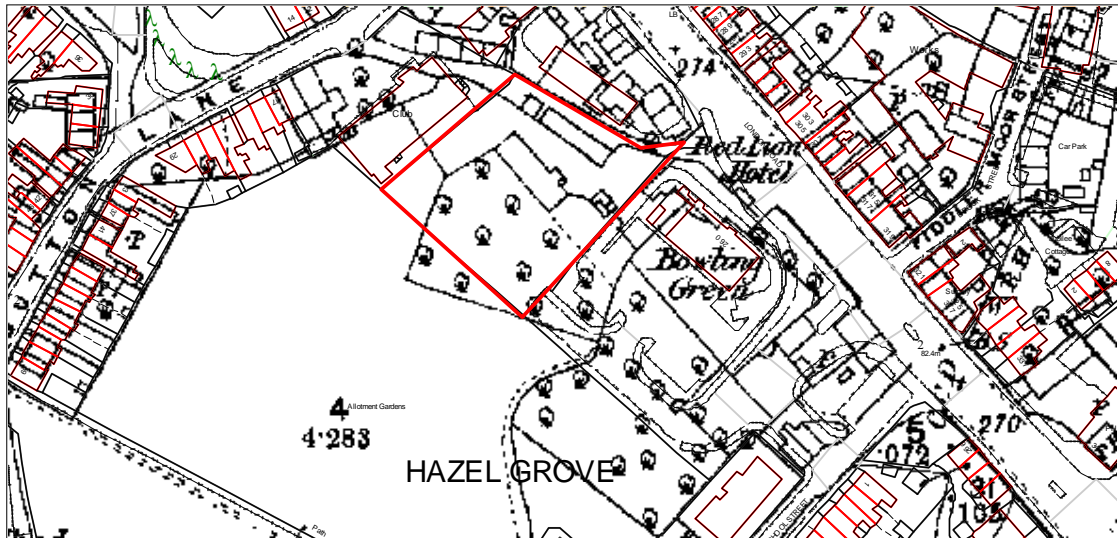


Fig. 2: Location plan showing the development site against the OS 25" 1872

2.3 As far as the Assistant County Archaeologist is aware there has been no previous archaeological investigation within the proposed development site.

3.0 Method – Desk Based Assessment

3.1 The DBA will consider all available cartographic, photographic, historical documentary and index records that relate to the site.

3.2 Stockport Local Studies library should certainly be consulted for potential sources of information.

3.3 Where available, geotechnical data for the site should be consulted.

3.4 The analysis of the cartographic evidence should include a mapped chronological regression of the development of the site.

3.5 The assessment should include the results of a walkover survey. A representative series of photographs should be included and the reference number, position and direction of all photographs should be clearly located on a plan or plans in the report.

3.6 The assessment should explicitly consider the site's position in the landscape (topography, geology, geomorphology) in discussing the available evidence for past land-use.

3.7 The DBA provides an opportunity for known, identifiable areas of deep disturbance to be identified and mapped.

3.8 Where information obtained through oral accounts or discussions is to be used to interpret the development of site, transcripts of such accounts or discussions should be included in the report.

3.9 All archaeological fieldwork should be carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. The contractor will be expected to abide by the Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

4.0 Health and Safety

4.1 Archaeologists visiting the site will naturally operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

4.2 Before any fieldwork commences a risk assessment should be completed by the appointed archaeological contractor.

5.0 DBA Report

5.1 Bound copies of the report should be provided for the interested parties including GMAU

5.2 A digital copy of the report including illustrations and photographs (PDF Format) should be submitted to GMAU on CD (with the project title, date and author noted on the CD) for inclusion in the HER.

5.3 The DBA report should include as a minimum

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the assessment

- Methodology
- An objective account of available information
- Formal assessment of importance
- Assessment of impact of the proposals upon the below-ground archaeological potential
- Conclusion and, if appropriate, recommendations
- Supporting illustrations, photographs and plans at appropriate scales
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices including site gazetteer
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References and sources
- A copy of this brief

5.4 The report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map and a site plan at appropriate scales; copies of all historic map extracts consulted with the boundary of the site clearly depicted; a plan or plans indicating position, direction and reference of photographs

5.5 All illustrations need to be suitably referenced and captioned.

6.0 Method – Evaluation

6.1 The programme of archaeological fieldwork should commence with a phase of evaluation trenching. Without benefit of the DBA it is suggested that initially a provision be made for a maximum of 130m of machine trenching (c. 5% sample). Subject to the location of services and other existing ground disturbances/ surface considerations the trenching strategy should be designed to provide coverage of the site whilst targeting structures identified on the map regression, historical analysis and other features identified through surface evidence.

6.2 Subject to the results of the work outlined in 6.1 there may be a need for a second phase of archaeological investigation. This could involve a phase of area excavation to investigate and record remains located during the evaluation trenching. Alternatively, it may be decided that an archaeological watching brief maintained during the development groundworks would provide a suitable level of mitigation.

6.3 Once the fieldwork has been completed a written report should be prepared and a copy submitted for discharge of any associated planning condition.

6.4 Where the results are thought to merit wider dissemination a report should be prepared for publication in an appropriate journal.

6.5 All archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation analysis should be carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. The contractor will be expected to abide by the Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

7.0 Monitoring

7.1 During the course of the fieldwork it is anticipated the Assistant County Archaeologist (ACA) may wish to undertake monitoring visits.

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

7.3 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered this should be communicated immediately to the ACA and arrangements made for a site visit. Contact details for the ACA are as follows:

Andrew Myers
Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit
The University of Manchester
Oxford Road
Manchester
M13 9PL

Tel: 0161 306 1708
Mob: 07521 851 647

7.4 The work should be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff and their relevant experience should be supplied in the WSI to the Assistant County Archaeologist and agreed prior to the commencement of the project.

8.0 Finds

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

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

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

9.0 Human Remains

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

9.2 The relevant Coroner's contact details are:

John S Pollard
10 Greek Street
Stockport
SK3 8AB

Telephone: 0161 476 0971

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

10.0 Evaluation Report

10.1 The preparation of the evaluation report should follow the guidelines published by the Institute of Field Archaeology.

10.2 Upon completion of the evaluation a full report may (see 7.5) be produced and copies submitted to the Local Planning Authority, the ACA and the HER.

10.3 The report should include as a minimum,

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

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

10.5 In the event that remains are discovered during the evaluation that merit further excavation and wider investigation a decision may be taken, following discussion with the client and the ACA, to simply continue with the fieldwork and develop the evaluation into an area excavation without delay. In such a case the evaluation could be reported as part of the final excavation report.

11.0 Publicity

11.1 At the end of the project GMAU may require that the results of the project are published in an appropriate journal. If the results are modest this may simply involve publishing the project summary. However, where the project yields significant evidence this may require a more substantial report. Establishing some provision for such an eventuality should be considered at an early stage in the project.