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Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport: An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment & Building Assessment.

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Summary

The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) was commissioned by Louise Dowd of Dowd Town Planning, to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed redevelopment of the Hempshaw Brook Brewery on Hempshaw Lane, Stockport, SK1 4LG.

Historical research has revealed that during the late 18th century much of the study area was open farmland. The first known structures to appear within the study area date to the early 19th century and were Hempshaw Brook Brewery (**Site 1 to 5**) which occupied the western half of the site and several small cottages and crofts (**Sites 19 & 20**), which occupied the north-east corner of the study area (**Figures 2 & 8**). By the end of the 19th century the brewery had expanded eastwards (**Sites 6 to 9 & 26**) and several new dwellings (**Sites 21 to 24**) appeared within the eastern half of the study area (**Figures 3, 4 & 8**). During the same period a second brewery known as ‘Brookfield Distillery’ (**Sites 17 & 18**) was constructed to the immediate west of the Hempshaw Brook Brewery, however the majority of this site fell outside of the study area (**Figure 4 & 8**). By 1934 the early dwellings (**Sites 19 to 22**) had been demolished and a row of seventeen terraced houses (**Site 27**) appeared along the eastern border of the study area (**Figures 5 & 9**). During the same period Hempshaw Brook Brewery expanded eastwards (**Sites 10 to 14**) to cover the entire northern half of the study area (**Figures 5 & 9**) and Brookfield Distillery (**Sites 17 & 18**) was abandoned and later used as the Hempshaw Lane Annex for Stockport College. The study area remained unchanged until the early 1980’s when Brookfield Distillery (**Sites 17 & 18**) had been demolished and Hempshaw Brook Brewery was taken over by European Colour Pigments who redeveloped the site with the addition of a rear yard and out buildings (**Sites 14, 15 & 16**) along with the demolition of the terraced houses (**Site 27**) to create car parking space (**Figures 6, 7 & 9**). The study area remains unchanged from this period to the present day other than the addition of a small two storey office block (**Site 28**) at the western end of the site on the land formerly occupied by (**Sites 17 & 18**).

The proposed development will involve the loss of and disturbance of all standing remains and some of the below-ground archaeological remains within the application area. Where appropriate because of their significance, mitigation will be undertaken through an archaeological record (PS5 HE12.3). Following consultation with the archaeological planning advisory body for the City (the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit) it is recommended that this archaeological mitigation should take the form of an archaeological building survey and an evaluation phase, which needs to be scheduled and completed prior to the redevelopment of the site.



1. Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) was commissioned by Louise Dowd of Dowd Town Planning, to carry out an archaeological building and desk-based assessment of the proposed redevelopment of the Hempshaw Brook Brewery on Hempshaw Lane, Stockport, SK1 4LG.

The aim of the archaeological desk-based assessment was to identify as far as possible the nature and significance of the archaeological resource so as to enable informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains. The significance of the archaeological resource has been assessed using PPS5 (*Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*, English Heritage, March 2010).



2. Methodology Statement

The assessment comprised an archaeological desk-based study, a building assessment and a site inspection. It followed the IfA standard and guidance for undertaking archaeological desk-based assessments (*Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*, 1994, revised 2010).

2.1 Research

The desk-based assessment made use of the following sources:

- The Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER), formerly the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit at the University of Manchester.
- Published and unpublished cartographic, documentary and photographic sources.

The following archives consulted were:

- Stockport Central Heritage Library
- National Census Returns
- Historical Trade Directories

2.2 Site Inspection

The aim of the site inspection was to assess the significance of the surviving brewery structures and to relate the findings of the Desk-Based study to the existing land use of the study area. This was done in order to identify any evidence of the structures which formally stood on the site along with the sites potential for surviving below ground remains.

3. The Setting

3.1 Location, Topography and Land use

The study area lies within the southern half of the Metropolitan Borough of Stockport, approximately 0.35km east of Higher Hillgate and 1.30km south-west of the River Goyt. The study area is centred at NGR SJ 90249 89487 and is bounded to the north by Hempshaw Lane, to the east by Christie Street, to the south by the car park of Business Computer Projects, Charles Street, and the west by Magnet Trade Centre, Hempshaw Lane (**Figure 1**). The study area is approximately 0.7 ha in size and sits on a gentle slope which measures 72.6m AOD at the southern boundary and 68.3m AOD at its northern boundary.

Historical research has revealed that during the late 18th century much of the study area was open farmland. The first known structures to appear within the study area date to the early 19th century and were Hempshaw Brook Brewery (**Site 1 to 5**) which occupied the western half of the site and several small cottages and crofts (**Sites 19 & 20**), which occupied the north-east corner of the study area (**Figures 2 & 8**). By the end of the 19th century the brewery had expanded eastwards (**Sites 6 to 9 & 26**) and several new dwellings (**Sites 21 to 24**) appeared within the eastern half of the study area (**Figures 3, 4 & 8**). During the same period a second brewery known as ‘Brookfield Distillery’ (**Sites 17 & 18**) was constructed to the immediate west of the Hempshaw Brook Brewery, however the majority of this site fell outside of the study area (**Figure 4 & 8**). By 1934 the early dwellings (**Sites 19 to 22**) had been demolished and a row of seventeen terraced houses (**Site 27**) appeared along the eastern border of the study area (**Figures 5 & 9**). During the same period Hempshaw Brook Brewery expanded eastwards (**Sites 10 to 14**) to cover the entire northern half of the study area (**Figures 5 & 9**) and Brookfield Distillery (**Sites 17 & 18**) was abandoned and later used as the Hempshaw Lane Annex for Stockport College. The study area remained unchanged until the early 1980’s when Brookfield Distillery (**Sites 17 & 18**) had been demolished and Hempshaw Brook Brewery was taken over by European Colour Pigments who redeveloped the site with the addition of a rear yard and out buildings (**Sites 14, 15 & 16**) along with the demolition of the terraced houses (**Site 27**) to create car parking space (**Figures 6, 7 & 9**). The study area remains unchanged from this period to the present day other than the addition of a small two storey office block (**Site 28**) at the western end of the site on the land formerly occupied by (**Sites 17 & 18**).

3.2 Geology

The overlying drift geology, as mapped by the OS Geological Survey, comprised Glacio-Fluvial Sand and Gravel. The underlying solid geology comprised of late Permian, interbedded sandstone and conglomerate. (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

3.3 Designations

Although there are no designations within the study area itself, the site does lie to the immediate east of the Hillgate Conservation Area.



4. *Archaeological and Historical Background*

4.1 Prehistoric to Medieval Period

Documentary and cartographic research has confirmed that there are no known sites of Prehistoric or Roman date to be found within the study area or located within its immediate surroundings. However, given the study area's geology and proximity to the River Goyt there is potential for Prehistoric activity to have taken place. Similarly, there may be potential for Roman activity within the study area, given the number of Roman finds to have been reported from Stockport town centre, particularly concentrated around Castle Hill on the north-west corner of Market Place (Arrowsmith: 2010: 4). Stockport is also believed to have been situated at the junction of two Roman roads. The first ran between Manchester and Buxton and is believed to have crossed the River Mersey at a ford below Castle Hill and the strategic value of this road suggests that a Roman military station may have existed in or around Castle Hill, however the archaeological evidence for this is inconclusive (Arrowsmith, 2010: 4 & Tindall, 1985: 69). The second is believed to have run between the fort at Melandra, Glossop, through Stockport and Cheadle before joining the with the road which ran from Manchester to Chester (Arrowsmith, 2010: 4). However, the intensity of the development which has occurred within the study area over the last 150 years means that the potential for any Prehistoric or Roman remains to survive within the study area is slight.

Although not named in the Domesday Survey of 1086, the name 'Stockport' is Anglo-Saxon in origin, meaning 'market place (port) at the hamlet (stoc), which suggests that some form of earlier settlement existed (Arrowsmith, 2010: 4 & Tindal 1985: 69). By the late 13th century, Stockport had been made into a free borough and was also the site of a castle, which was first referenced in a chronical of the reign of King Henry II (Arrowsmith, 1997: 31 & Tindal, 1985: 70). By 1260 Stockport had acquired a market charter and the parish church of St Mary had been founded and stood within the Market Place (Tindall, 1985: 70). The Market Place occupied a promontory of land which overlooked the Rivers Mersey and Goyt to the north and west, and to the south the valley of the Hemphshaw Brook also known as Carr Brook and Tin Brook, which was a tributary of the River Mersey (Arrowsmith, 2010: 5). The medieval town of Stockport was centred in and around the Market Place and its four main thoroughfares (Millgate, Churchgate, Underbanks and Hillgate), all of which are known to have been the sites of burgages during the 15th century (Arrowsmith, 2010: 4) All of these route ways may have been in existence prior to the town becoming a borough and Hillgate, which runs to the immediate west of the study area was the main route from the south into Stockport prior to the construction of the Wellington Road in the early 19th century (Arrowsmith, 2010: 4).

4.2 Post Medieval to Industrial Period.

The development of the town in the post-medieval period is best illustrated by the 1680 map of Stockport town, which shows that the town had expanded rapidly along its main thoroughfares (Millgate, Churchgate, Underbanks and Hillgate), as well as expanding northwards beyond the River Mersey across into the neighbouring township of Heaton Norris (Tindall, 1985: 72). This expansion was accelerated by the onset of the Industrial Revolution, which caused many of the

towns existing cottage industries, such as cotton, silk, dyeing and hat making to become more mechanised and factory based. (Tindall, 1985: 72). The town's abundant water supply encouraged the growth of the brewing industry and the construction of the Wellington Road and the advent of the railways encouraged new industries to the town such as iron working and engineering (Tindall, 1985: 72). New industrial centres such as Stockport experienced a massive population explosion during this period, which was accompanied by the construction of housing and the increased urbanisation of the towns surrounding rural areas. It is during this period that we see the initial development of the study area and its surroundings and both documentary and cartographic sources suggest that the area around Hempshaw Lane was the focus of three particular kinds of industry; brewing, dyeing and hat making.

4.3 The Study Area in the Early 19th Century

William Stopford's map of Stockport dated 1800 indicates that up until the beginning of the 19th century the study area and its surroundings remained relatively undeveloped, lying just beyond the southern edge of the developing town of Stockport. The only area of development to come close to the study area at this time was Hempshaw Lane which abutted the northern end of the study area and ran north-west to Higher Hillgate, which formed the main thoroughfare into Stockport. By the tithe map of 1836/51 the study area had been divided and subjected to some small scale development however its immediate surroundings remained unchanged (**Figure 2 & 8**). During this period three square structures (**Sites 19 & 20**) and a larger rectangular structure (**Site 22**) had been constructed on the eastern half of the study area and the tithe schedule confirms these buildings were cottages with a garden and crofts, owned by Lord Vernon and leased by John Carrington. Census returns from the period establish that (**Site 19**) consisted of three dwellings (100 to 102 Hempshaw Lane & 1 Hadfield Court), whilst (**Site 22**) consisted of four dwellings (112 to 114 Hempshaw Lane & 2 to 3 Fiddlers Court). By the OS survey of 1851 a further cottage (**Site 24**) had been constructed to the south of (**Site 22**) and this was confirmed by census records as Brookfield Cottage.

During this period the tithe map shows that an 'L' shaped structure (**Site 1a**) with two rear out buildings (**Site 2 & 3**) and a reservoir (**Sites 5**) had been constructed on the western half of the study area and the schedule confirmed that the structures were a brewery, dwelling houses, offices and yard which were owned by Sir Ralph Pendlebury. Documentary sources confirm that the brewery was constructed in 1835 by Avery Fletcher a brush maker of 44 Great Underbank. By 1836 stables were added and the brewery began trading as Hempshaw Brook Brewery, selling ale and porter in casks of 9, 12, 18, 27 and 36 gallons (Ogden, 1987: 3). In 1837 the brewery was extended at its northern end (**Site 1b**) and the OS survey of 1851 shows this extension was cellared. Documentary sources confirm that the finished building cost around £4000 to build and was one of the largest of its kind outside of Manchester (Ogden, 1987: 3). Trade directories confirm that Avery Fletcher traded at Hempshaw Brook Brewery until the early 1844 when the brewery was put in the hands of his trustees John Fletcher and James Cartwright of Staveley. Several years later the brewery was disposed of via a lottery draw, which was held at the Music Room, Sheffield in March 1850. Exactly who won the draw is unknown but towards the end of 1850 Messrs Joseph Smith and Henry Bell assumed control of the Hempshaw Brook Brewery (Ogden, 1987: 3)

4.4 Mid to Late 19th Century

By the OS survey of 1872 the study area had been substantially redeveloped (**Figure 3 & 8**). Within the north east corner of the site, to the immediate west of (**Site 22**) a further two dwellings, with a rear yard and out buildings (**Site 21**) had been constructed. Census returns have established that the dwellings were constructed between 1851 and 1861 and were 108 and 110 Hempshaw Lane. Census returns also show that the dwellings were tenanted during the mid to late 19th century by hat factory workers. By the OS survey of 1895 the internal layout of 112 and 114 Hempshaw Lane (**Site 22**) appears to have been altered so that the latter was divided into two with its rear half now forming part of 112 (**Figure 4**). The survey of 1895 also depicts the construction of a square structure (**Site 26**) to the immediate north of Brookfield Cottage (**Site 24**). The structure does not appear on any census returns suggesting that it may have been an outbuilding connected to Brookfield Cottage? Cartographic sources also establish that the south-east corner of the study area remained relatively undeveloped and was still being used as gardens.

Cartographic sources from this period suggest that the most extensive redevelopment to take place during this period was focused on the western half of the study area. The OS survey of 1872 shows that Hempshaw Brook Brewery had been significantly enlarged with extensions to its western, eastern and southern elevations (**Site 1c**), (**Figure 3 & 8**). Additionally two rectangular structures were added along the eastern (**Site 6**) and southern (**Site 7**) boundaries of the brewery. Although the purpose of these buildings is unknown, documentary sources suggest that the eastern range may have been used for cask washing and storage whilst the southern range was used for stabling. Documentary sources confirm that under Smith and Bell the Hempshaw Brook Brewery thrived and in addition to the expansion within the study area, the brewery acquired Barnsley's Tannery on the northern side of Hempshaw Lane, which was converted into an additional brewery (Ogden, 1987: 3), (**Figure 3**). During this phase of expansion, Joseph Smith retired and the company became Bell & Co (Ogden 1987: 3). By the OS survey of 1895 the brewery had been extended once again with the addition of two small, rectangular structures (**Site 1d**) at the southern end of the buildings eastern elevation (**Figures 4 & 8**). At the southern end of the study area (**Sites 6 & 7**) had also been extended and now formed one large 'L' structure which marked the southern and eastern boundaries of the brewery (**Figures 4 & 8**). Documentary sources confirm that Henry Bell died in 1891 and the brewery was taken over by his son, Henry Bell Junior who increased the profits of the brewery and in 1897 the brewery became a limited company (Ogden, 1987: 4 & Ashmore, 1975: 34).

During the mid to late 19th century a second brewery, labelled Brookfield Brewery (**Site 17 & 18**) appeared to the immediate west of the Hempshaw Brook Brewery (**Site 1**), (**Figures 3 & 8**). The majority of the Brookfield Brewery fell outside of the study area however the western end of the study area did contain part of an 'L' shaped structure (**Site 17a**) which fronted Hempshaw Lane and behind it a large rectangular structure (**Site 17b**). Documentary sources confirm that the Brookfield Brewery was constructed in 1866 by Charles Marsland of Brookfield House and at this time the site was known as 'Star Brewery' (Ogden, 1987: 7). The brewery was reported to have cost £7000 to build and in 1877 Charles Marsland died leaving control of the brewery to his wife Sarah Marsland. Marsland's continued as a prominent Stockport brewery until 1889 when the Brewers Investment Corporation of Birmingham bought Sarah Marsland out and Messrs Walter Showell & Co took over the running of the brewery (Ogden, 1987: 8). By the OS survey of 1895 the rear brewery building (**Site 17b**) had been extended along its northern and southern elevations and the small square workshop (**Site 18**) within the breweries central yard had been demolished (**Figure 4**). Documentary sources confirm that there was a fire at the

brewery in March 1890 and whilst no major damage was caused to the brewery itself the workshop had to be demolished due to fire damage (Ogden, 1987: 8).

4.5 Early to Mid 20th Century

By the OS survey of 1910 the houses contained within the north-eastern corner of the study area had been extensively redeveloped. Numbers 112 to 114 Hempshaw Lane and 2 and 3 Fidlers Court (**Site 22**) had been demolished and numbers 100 to 102 Hempshaw Lane (**Site 19**) and Hadfield's Court (Site 20) had been pulled down and replaced by the eastern extension of (**Site 6**), (**Figures 5 & 9**). Along the eastern edge of the study area, Christie Street appears and along its western side a row of seventeen terraced houses (**Site 27**), known as 2 to 34 Christie Street, appear, each with a rear yard and exterior privy (**Figure 5 & 9**). Census returns from the period show that these houses were occupied by dye workers and felt hat makers. By the OS survey of 1922 the dwellings at 108 and 110 Hempshaw Lane (**Site 21**) had been demolished and replaced by a large square structure (**Site 8**) which belonged to Hempshaw Brook Brewery.

As in the early to mid 19th century it was the western side of the study area which was subject to the most extensive redevelopment. By the time of the OS survey of 1922 Hempshaw Brook Brewery had been extended once again, with the construction of a bottling plant (**Site 8**) which was constructed on the land formerly occupied by (**Sites 21 & 22**). Documentary sources confirm that in 1900 Henry Bell Junior announced the intention of building a new brewery, which would prove more economical than using the two breweries which were at that time in operation (Ogden, 1987: 4). However this plan was not put into action until 1926 by which time parts of the old brewery (**Site 1**) were unsafe and beyond repair (Ogden, 1987: 5). Documentary sources confirm that the new brewery (**Site 10**) was constructed on the site of the old brewery (**Site 1**) and this work was completed in 1930 (Ogden, 1987: 5), (**Figure 9**). The OS survey of 1934 shows that the new brewery occupied the whole of the northern half of the study area. On the site of the old brewery, almost exactly the same in plan was the new Brewery building (**Site 10a**). Documentary sources confirm that (**Site 10a**) contained a malt store, crushing room, cooler room, fermenting room, laboratory, offices, sugar and hop stores and a flat for the head brewer (Ogden, 1987: 6). On the eastern side of the brewery on the area formerly occupied by sites (**19 to 23**) a large rectangular structure (**Site 12**) had been constructed and documentary sources confirm that this structure was the bottling plant and dispatch warehouse for the brewery (Ogden, 1987: 5), (**Figure 6 & 9**). Between the two brewery structures (**Site 10a & 12**) was a large 'L' shaped, glass covered brewery yard (**Site 9**) which was bounded along its northern edge by a brick façade, approximately two storeys in height, which covered the front entrance into the brewery yard (**Site 9**). The façade contained a large roller shuttered entrance way at its centre and the words 'Bell & Co Limited Hempshaw Brook Brewery' had been incorporated into the brickwork above the entrance. At the southern end of the yard was a small square pumping station (**Site 13**) which contained the smaller of the breweries two wells and within the south-western corner of the yard was circular stack chimney, enclosed by a wall (**Site 11**), (**Figure 9**). Although not depicted on the mapping, documentary sources have confirmed that the yard also contained a time and weigh offices and a petrol pump at its northern end and to the east of the pumping station (**Site 13**) a boiler house consisting of two 30ft x 9ft Messrs Tinker Shenton boiler (Ogden, 1987: 5). It is also suggested that below the yard was a subway and cask elevator which moved the casks from the racking cellar (**Site 12**), (Ogden, 1987: 5). By 1932 the Hempshaw Brook Brewery had felt the effects of the Depression and the company's profits were reported to have fallen. In 1942 the breweries owner Henry Bell Junior died and owing to wartime restrictions talks were opened to amalgamate the brewery with Clarkes Brewery in Reddish (Ogden, 1987: 6). However the amalgamation did not happen and the brewery

continued to trade as Bells & Co until 1949 when the brewery was purchased by Frederic Robinson Ltd of Unicorn Brewery, Stockport (Ogden, 1987: 6).

During the same period the Brookfield period (**Site 17**) went into decline. By the OS survey of 1934 the southern end of (**Site 17a**) appeared to have been demolished and three circular tanks (**Site 17c**) appeared along the northern elevation of (**Site 17b**). The map also establishes that the site was disused by this period. Documentary sources confirm that by 1907 the brewery's profits had fallen and by 1910, Messrs Walker and Homfrey of the Woodside brewery in Salford had taken over the management of the brewery which remained in business until the late 1920's when it was abandoned (Ogden, 1987: 9)

4.6 Late 20th Century

The OS survey of 1959 shows very little had changed within the study area, other than the reuse of the Brookfield Brewery (**Site 17**) by Stockport College of further education (**Figures 6 & 9**). However by 1995 (**Site 17**) had been demolished and the western end of the study area remained clear until the OS survey of 1999 at which time a rectangular office block (**Site 28**) occupied the site and this office block still stands today (**Figures 7 & 9**).

By the time of the OS survey of 1984 to 1995 all brewery structures remained intact, however, the terraced houses on Christie Street (**Site 27**) had been partially demolished and by 1999 the remaining houses had gone and the land turned into a car park (**Figure 1, 7 & 9**). Documentary sources confirm that Robinsons continued to use the Hempshaw Brook Brewery for some years, until the site was taken over by European Colour Pigments Ltd in 1978, who were able to benefit from the use of the well and the multi storey brewery structure (**Site 10a**), which allowed their manufacturing processes to be arranged from top down, thus propelling the work in progress (Ashmore, 1975: 34). During the reoccupation of the brewery the external layout of the site was unaltered other than the addition of a rear yard (Site 15), accessed from Christie Street and the addition of a tank store (**Site 16**) and a workshop (**Site 14b**). European Colour Pigment occupied the site until the early 21st century and since relocating the Hempshaw Brook Brewery buildings have remained unused. All buildings relating to the early 20th century brewery (Sites 9 to 14) still stand within the study area however vandalism and fire damage have caused the structures to be unsafe and beyond repair.



5. *Building Assessment*

5.1 *Introduction*

The standing buildings at Hemphshaw Brook Brewery represent two production processes; brewing and dying, although most of the current buildings pre-date the purchase of the site by European Colour (Pigments) Ltd in 1978. Documentary evidence indicates that the first brewery on this site was established in 1836 by Avery Fletcher. This was taken over by Joseph Smith and Henry Bell by 1851 and in 1897 became a limited company trading as Bell & Co Limited Hemphshaw Brook Brewery. The brewery was extensively rebuilt in 1930 and most of the current buildings belong to this phase of rebuilding. Robinson's took over the brewery in 1949 but do not appear to have made many significant additions to the site (**Figures 11 to 20**).

5.2 *Form*

The current structures comprise three ranges. Firstly, an eastern two storey range with a north-light roof fronting Christie Street (**Figure 13 & 20**). Secondly, a western multi-storey range of three, four and five storeys also with a north-light roof fronting Hemphshaw Lane to the north (**Figures 11, 12 & 20**). In between is a central covered courtyard with road access to the north on to Hemphshaw Lane. Until 2001 a circular section brick chimney stood in the south-western corner of the site.

The eastern range was built from machine brick laid in English Garden Wall bond. It was two bays wide eight bays long, and one and two storeys high. It had a north-light roof with corrugated sheeting to the southern ridge. The façade along Hemphshaw Lane was one and two storeys high. The western two storey section had a parapet with an inscription in white brick that read 'Bell & Co Limited Hemphshaw Brook Brewery' (**Figure 20**). There were two rows of six tall windows in the western half of the northern elevation, but the eastern elevation was blank, a single storey, and built from small, brown, machine bricks in stretcher bond. The western, covered courtyard, elevation had two window openings per bay. Internally, the eastern range was divided into two long rooms, each with concrete floors to the ground and first floors. That fronting Christie Street was one storey, whilst that fronting the covered yard was two storeys high. In the two storey section the first floor was supported by concrete beams whilst the roof structure was supported by steel I-section stanchions and I-section beams. In both halves of the structure individual roof trusses were formed by smaller steel struts. The roof of the eastern single storey room had pairs of louvers on each ridge. At the southern end of the Eastern Range was a brick-built, flat-roofed, two storey office building and east of this an earlier single-storey structure built in machine brick in English Garden Wall bond, with a pitched roof, lay in the south-eastern corner of the eastern wing.

The multi-storeyed western wing was ten bays long and six bays wide. The northern seven bays were four storeys high and six bays wide with a north-light roof structure. The main façade, fronting Hemphshaw Lane, had four rows of six square windows (each with 12 lights). This elevation was topped by a brick parapet that had stone coping. The northern seven bays western elevation had four rows of square windows in a similar style, as did the eastern elevation fronting the covered courtyard. The seventh bay fronting the covered court yard had a projecting wooden lucam to the upper two stories. Immediately north of this was an external steel staircase

rising the full height of the sixth bay, with only the upper fourth storey covered in corrugated sheeting. The eight bay of the western wing was six stories high. This had a pair of round-headed windows at fourth floor height on the court yard elevation with an oculus above. There was a ground floor loading bay with a concrete lintel also in the courtyard elevation. The western elevation of this bay had a line of loading bay doors that had been blocked by brick. This suggested that this narrow bay may have been a warehouse structure. The southern two bays (nine and ten) were each five storeys and on the courtyard side each bay had 12 windows with nine lights, and a loading on the ground floor. The southern elevation of bay ten had eight nine-light windows on each floor, whilst the western elevation of bays nine and ten projected to the western of the rest of the range by a single window bay. Each bay had a north-light roof with six louvers along each ridge. Internal access was restricted but the ground floor of each bay comprised a single room space with a concrete floor and the upper floor supported by steel I-beams. The upper floors formed a single room across each bay supported by concrete beams. Tanks and vats associated with the final use of the building remained in place at the time of the current survey restricting access into this part of the western range. The fourth floor was partially open to allow the insertion of two storey tanks whilst the roof structure was formed by steel stanchions and beams.

The covered courtyard lay between the eastern and western wings and was two bays wide with a covered wing to the rear, south, of the western wing (**Figures 12 to 14**). At the time of the current survey only northern-most and southern-most bays retained their wire steel trusses. There may originally have been ten such trusses but these had been removed exposing the rest of the area to the elements. The roof was originally glazed (apart from the northern and southern ends which were covered in thin slates) and was aligned north to south with louvered ventilated along both ridges. The floor was concrete-covered, whilst a large loading door, with a concrete lintel and roller door, lay in the north-western corner of the yard and provided road access to Hemphaw Lane. This was mirrored by a second loading door at the opposite end of the covered yard in the southern wall of the complex. Towards the southern end of the covered yard lay a square single storey structure that represented the pump house (**Figure 14**). It was built in machine brick in English Garden Wall bond and had a flat roof but was too unsafe to enter. This provided access to Hemphaw Brook which ran underneath the site.

5.3 Fabric

Most of the complex is built from machine brick laid in English Garden Wall bond with lime mortar. Both the eastern and western ranges used re-enforced concrete pillars to the support the upper floors and steel beams for the roof structure. The similarity of the two structural forms suggests that they were built at the same time in the early 20th century, and probably formed part of the 1930 rebuild of the brewery. The concrete covering of all of the ground floor spaces is probably a later feature of the site, although the four storey section of the western range and the two storey section of the eastern range both appear to have had concrete floors as well.

Original fixtures and fittings did not survive within the structure, apart from a series of vats and tanks on the second and third floors of the western range. These appear to have been associated with the dyeing process (**Figures 15 & 16**). No other machinery was noted within the complex.

5.4 Function and Context

The Hemphshaw Brook Brewery contains evidence for two distinct manufacturing processes. Its final use as a dye works, after 1978, is shown by the presence of tanks in the western range. Alterations to the building which might also belong to this post-brewery phase include the brown brick rebuild of the north-eastern corner of the eastern range may, the removal of the chimney on the south-western corner of the site, the blocking of windows and doorways in the western range, and the construction of a breeze-block single storey office at the southern end of the courtyard.

Somewhat surprisingly, given the site's final use, most of the standing structures observed at the time of the current study appear to belong to the final phases of the brewery activity on this site. Nearly all of these buildings appear on the mid-20th century mapping, suggesting that most belonged to the c. 1930 rebuild of the site. The covered yard area appears to have been a later development of the site, perhaps during the 1950s. The earliest structure on the site appears to be a small single storey pitched roofed building in the south-eastern corner of the brewery, at the rear of the eastern range. This structure may be shown on the late 19th century mapping and appears to pre-date the c. 1930 rebuilding work.

Since so many of the brewery buildings survive it is possible to recover the layout of the works. Industrial-scale breweries such as Hemphshaw, were developed in the mid-19th century. Firstly, malt was crushed in mills to form a 'grist'. This was then mixed with hot water in a mash tun, converting the starch to malt sugars. This liquid or 'wort' was then drained from the grist before being boiled with hops in a copper. After cooling, yeast was added and the liquor poured into vessels where the process of fermentation could take place. It was later bottled or run into barrels.

On an industrial scale each of these stages required its own equipment and buildings and some of these specialist areas and structures can still be identified at the Hemphshaw Brewery (Pearson 1999; Putman 2004). Firstly, the plan form, an enclosed site with buildings grouped around a yard, is typical of the larger scale brewery sites of the great period of brewery building (1865-1906). Secondly, the use of ventilation and chimneys usually suggests where the hot section for mashing and boiling was located, and also where the cool area for fermentation, conditioning, racking was positioned. Medium or large-size breweries often had a multi-storey tower to maximise use of gravity. At Hemphshaw the ninth and tenth bays of the western range looks as if they formed the tower part of the brewery, which would have contained the boiling and fermentation vats. This may explain why this part of the site was later re-used by the dye company for holding their vats. The northern section of the western range may well have acted as a storage and warehouse area whilst the eastern range may well have housed areas for cask washing, cooperages, stables and dray sheds, workshops, storage areas and cask yards. The courtyard probably acted as the main despatch area. There is no evidence that the Hemphshaw brewery contained a malting (Putman 2004), at least not after the rebuilding work of c. 1930.

Finally, architecturally designed breweries became very common during the late 19th century and the imposing c. 1930 façade along Hemphshaw Lane, with the brewery's name, is typical of larger-scale brewery sites from the late 19th and early 20th century period (Pearson 1999).



6. Gazetteer of Sites

The following gazetteer provides a summary of the sites identified within the study area. For their location please see **Figures 8 & 9**.

Site Number: 1

Site Name: Old Hempshaw Brook Brewery (1836 – 1929), Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.

NGR: SJ 90222 89493

Site Type: Brewery

The Tithe map of 1836 depicts a roughly ‘L’ shaped building (**Site 1a**), with a rectangular front yard that faced onto the south side of Hempshaw Lane (**Figures 2 & 8**). The tithe schedule confirms that the building contained a brewery and offices and documentary sources establish that the building was constructed in 1835 (Ogden, 1987: 3). Trade directories (1837) and census returns (1841) from this period confirm that the site was owned and worked by Avery Fletcher an Ale and Porter brewer. A sketch drawing from 1851, establishes that the north wing of the building was a two storey brewery, which had large slatted windows on the first floor and a set of double doors in the north gable end which allowed access to the brewery from the front yard (Ogden, 1987:3). To the rear of the brewery, the west wing of the building contained a two storey office building, with gable end, which could be accessed via a doorway in its northern elevation. Situated between the southern end of the brewery and the eastern end of the office block the sketch depicts a large circular stack chimney. However this feature does not appear on any of the mapping from the period. By the OS survey of 1851 the brewery was named ‘Hempshaw Brook Brewery’ and mapping shows that the building had been extended northwards (**Site 1b**), to occupy the former yard which faced Hempshaw Lane (**Figure 8**). Cartographic sources show that the extension was cellared and documentary sources confirm that the extension was completed in 1837 and the finished building was one of the largest buildings of its kind, outside of Manchester and cost around £4000 to build (Ogden, 1987:3). By the OS survey of 1872 the brewery had been substantially developed with extensions to the eastern, western and southern elevations of the building, to form a large rectangular structure (**Site 1c**), (**Figures 3 & 8**). Historic research confirms that in 1851 the brewery was taken over by Joseph Smith and Henry Bell, who traded as Smith & Bell until 1872, when Smith retired and the firm became known as Bell & Co. (Ogden, 1987:3). By the OS survey of 1895 the building had been extended once again with the addition of two small, rectangular structures (**Site 1d**) at the southern end of the buildings eastern elevation (**Figures 4 & 8**). The brewery remains unaltered on all subsequent OS mapping up until 1934, by which time it had been replaced (**Figure 5**). Documentary sources confirm that by 1926 the brewery was becoming unsafe and out of date and so the decision was made to build a new brewery on the site of the old one (Ogden, 1987:5). The new brewery was completed in 1930 (**Sites 10 to 15**), (**Figure 8**).

Site Number: 2**Site Name: House, Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90246 89478****Site Type: Housing**

The tithe map of 1836/51 depicts a small rectangular structure to the immediate south-east of the brewery (**Site 1**), (**Figures 2 & 8**). The tithe schedule confirms that the building was a dwelling and census returns from the period confirm that the house was occupied by Avery Fletcher a Brewer. The property appears unaltered by the OS survey of 1851 and census records show that the building was occupied by Thomas Fearn the brewery manager. By the OS survey of 1872 the building had been demolished and replaced by the southern extension of the brewery building (**Site 1c**), (**Figures 3 & 8**).

Site Number: 3**Site Name: Stables, Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90217 89471****Site Type: Stables**

The tithe map of 1836/51 depicts a rectangular structure to the south-west of the brewery (**Site 1**), (**Figures 2 & 8**). The tithe schedule confirms that the building was a stable block and documentary sources confirm that the stables were constructed in 1836 (Ogden, 1987: 3). The stables appear unaltered on all subsequent mapping until the OS survey of 1872, by which time they had been either incorporated into or replaced by (**Site 7**), (**Figures 3 & 8**).

Site Number: 4**Site Name: Hempshaw Brook, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90246 89503****Site Type: Brook**

Tithe map of 1836/51 depicts Hempshaw Brook running through the centre of the study area, below Hempshaw lane, before continuing northwards towards Stockport Town Centre (**Figure 2 & 9**). By the OS survey of 1872 the section of brook running through the study area appears to have been culverted and covered by the brewery extension (**Site 1c**), (**Figures 3 to 7**). Documentary sources confirm that Hempshaw Brook was a tributary of the River Mersey which cut a deep valley now known as 'Little Under Bank to the south of Stockport Market Place. Lower down its short course the brook is known as Carr Brook and Tin Brook (Arrowsmith, 1997: 6 & Tindall, 1985: 69). Documentary research also confirms that up until the 1840's Hempshaw Brook was main water supply for the southern end of the town of Stockport (Arrowsmith, 1997: 195).

Site Number: 5**Site Name: Reservoir, Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90253 89477****Site Type: Reservoir**

The tithe map of 1836/51 and OS survey of 1851 depict a large, roughly rectangular reservoir within the breweries eastern yard (**Sites 1a & 1b**), (**Figure 2 & 8**). The Hempshaw Brook (**Site 4**) is shown as running northwards through the centre of the reservoir and the tithe schedule confirms that the reservoir formed part of the brewery. By the OS survey of 1872 the reservoir had gone out of use and the brewery extension (**Sites 1c & d**) had been constructed in its place (**Figure 3**).

Site Number: 6**Site Name: Structure, Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90253 89520****Site Type: Brewery Building**

The OS survey of 1872 depicts a large rectangular structure, aligned north-south within the yard of Hempshaw Brook Brewery (**Site 1**) to the immediate east of (**Site 18**), (**Figures 3 & 8 & 9**). By the OS survey of 1895 the structure had had been extended southwards, to abut the eastern extension of (**Site 7**), creating a large 'L' shaped structure which spanned the entire eastern and southern boundaries of the brewery (**Figure 4**). By the OS survey of 1910, the northern end of the structure, facing Hempshaw Lane had been extended eastwards onto the land formerly occupied by 100 and 102 Hempshaw Lane (**Site 19**) and Hadfield Court (**Site 20**). The structure appeared on all subsequent mapping until the OS survey of 1934 by which time it had been demolished and replaced by (**Site 12**). Cartographic sources confirm that the structure formed part of Hempshaw Brook Brewery, however its exact purpose cannot be established.

Site Number: 7**Site Name: Structure, Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90229 89468****Site Type: Brewery Building**

The OS survey of 1872 depicts a large rectangular structure, aligned east-west within the yard of Hempshaw Brook Brewery (**Site 1**) on the site formerly occupied by the stables (**Site 3**), (**Figures 3 & 8**). By the OS survey of 1895 the structure had been extended eastwards, to abut the southern extension of (**Site 6**), creating a large 'L' shaped structure which spanned the entire eastern and southern boundaries of the brewery (**Figure 4**). By the OS survey of 1934 the structure had been demolished and the land incorporated into the brewery yard (**Site 9**) and the yards boundary wall (**Site 14**). Cartographic sources confirm that the structure formed part of Hempshaw Brook Brewery, and given that the structure replaced the former stables it could be suggested that it was used as a stables and storage unit for the drays? Historical photographs have established that the brewery had at least 2 drays and 4 horses by 1908.

Site Number: 8**Site Name: Structure, Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90277 89527****Site Type: Brewery Building**

The OS survey of 1922 depicts a large square structure in the north-east corner of the study area, formerly occupied by 112 & 114 Hempshaw Lane and Fiddlers Court (**Sites 23 & 24**), (**Figure 8**). By the OS survey of 1934 the structure had been demolished and replaced by (**Site 12**). Cartographic sources confirm that the structure formed part of Hempshaw Brook Brewery, however its purpose could not be established (**Figure 9**).

Site Number: 9**Site Name: Yard, Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90246 89495****Site Type: Brewery Yard**

The OS survey of 1851 depicts a 'U' shaped yard, which abutted the eastern, southern and western sides of the brewery (**Site 1a & 1b**), (**Figure 2 & 8**). By the OS survey of 1872 the brewery had been extended westwards to create an 'L' shaped yard which abutted the eastern and southern sides of the brewery (**Site 1c & 1d**), (**Figure 3**). The yard remained unaltered on all subsequent mapping until the OS survey of 1934 by which time it had been extended eastwards and was covered by a glass roof, possible as part of the development of the new brewery (**Site 10**), (**Figure 6 & 9**). The yard is still visible today, however the glass roof has collapsed and most of the metal supports have been removed.

Site Number: 10**Site Name: New Hempshaw Brook Brewery(1930 to present), Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90222 89493****Site Type: Brewery**

Documentary sources confirm that in 1926 the decision was made to build a new brewery (**Site 10a**) on the site of the old (**Site 1**), and by 1930 the construction of the new brewery was complete (Ogden, 1987: 5). The OS survey of 1934 shows that the main brewery building was almost identical in plan to its predecessor, however the new building was four storeys in height. The survey of 1934 also depicts a substantial wall (**Site 10b**), running between (**Site 10a**) and (**Site 12**), along the south side of Hempshaw Lane. The building assessment established that (**Site 10b**) was a brick façade, approximately two storeys in height, which covered the front entrance into the brewery yard (**Site 9**). The façade contained a large roller shuttered entrance way at its centre and the words 'Bell & Co Limited Hempshaw Brook Brewery' had been incorporated into the brickwork above the entrance. The brewery appears unaltered on all subsequent OS mapping and still stands today, although in a bad state of repair (**Chapter 5**), (**Figures 6, 7 & 9**). Documentary research establishes that in 1942 the breweries owner Henry Bell Junior died and owing to wartime restrictions talks were opened to amalgamate the brewery with Clarkes Brewery in Reddish (Ogden, 1987: 6). However, the amalgamation did not happen

and the brewery continued to trade as Bells & Co until 1949 when the brewery was purchased by Frederic Robinson Ltd of Unicorn Brewery, Stockport (Ogden, 1987: 6). Robinsons continued to use the brewery for some years, until the site was taken over by European Colour Pigments Ltd in 1978, who were able to benefit from the use of the well and the multi storey brewery structure (**Site 10a**), which allowed their manufacturing processes to be arranged from top down, thus propelling the work in progress (Ashmore, 1975: 34). The building assessment confirms that much of the machinery relating to this occupation of the site is still intact within (**Site 10a**), (**Chapter 5**).

Site Number: 11

Site Name: Chimney, Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.

NGR: SJ 90216 89465

Site Type: Brewery Building

The OS survey of 1934 and 1959 depict a large circular stack chimney, which abutted the south-west corner of the new brewery (**Site 10**), (**Figures 6 & 9**). The chimney appears on all subsequent mapping until 1999 and documentary research has established that the chimney was not demolished until 2001. Historical photographs confirm that the chimney was brick built and most likely dates to the late 1920's when the new brewery (**Site 10**) was constructed.

Site Number: 12

Site Name: Bottling Stores, Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.

NGR: SJ 90270 89505

Site Type: Brewery Building.

The OS survey of 1934 depicts a large, roughly rectangular structure, aligned north-south to the east of the brewery yard (**Site 9**), (**Figure 9**). The structure appears to have been constructed on the land formerly occupied (**Sites 6 & 19 -23**), and its southern elevation appears to abut (**Site 25**). The building appears on all subsequent mapping and is still stands within the study area today (**Figures 6 & 7**). Cartographic sources confirm that the structure formed part of Hempshaw Brook Brewery, and documentary sources have established that the structure contained a bottling store, cask washing plant and a cask cellar. The building assessment confirms that the building was brick built and consists of 2 bays, the most western being two storeys in height, whilst the eastern is only single storey. The assessment also suggests that the building formed part of the redevelopment of the brewery during the late 1920's (**Chapter 5**). Documentary research suggests that this structure was the bottling stores for the brewery (Ogden, 1987: 5).

Site Number: 13**Site Name: Pumping Station, Hemphshaw Brook Brewery, Hemphshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90250 89482****Site Type: Brewery Building**

The building assessment confirmed the presence of a small, brick built, single storey pumping station within the southern end of the brewery yard (**Site 9**). The pumping station appears to be situated over the course of the Hemphshaw Brook (**Site 4**) and the building assessment suggests that this building formed part of new brewery development of the late 1920's (**Chapter 5**). Documentary sources confirm this structure as a well house, which contained the smaller of the breweries two wells (200ft deep) which supplied the brewery with water for brewing, washing and swilling (Ogden, 1987: 5).

Site Number: 14**Site Name: Boundary Wall, Hemphshaw Brook Brewery, Hemphshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90232 89466****Site Type: Brewery Structure.**

The OS survey of 1934 established that the southern end of the yard, formerly occupied by (**Site 7**), was occupied by a boundary wall (**Site 14a**) aligned east-west (**Figure 8**). The wall formed part of the redevelopment of the brewery during the late 1920's and the building assessment established that it was brick built and contained a large roller shuttered, loading door at its western end, which lead northwards into the brewery yard (**Site 9**), (**Chapter 5**). The wall appears on all subsequent OS mapping and by the OS survey of 1984 to 1995 a rectangular workshop structure (**Site 14b**) had been constructed at its western end (**Figure 7 & 9**). The building assessment establishes that the workshop could be accessed via a large roller shuttered doorway in its eastern elevation which led to a second doorway in its northern elevation which provided access to the brewery yard (**Site 9**), (**Chapter 5**).

Site Number: 15**Site Name: Rear Yard, Hemphshaw Brook Brewery, Hemphshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90249 89457****Site Type: Brewery Yard.**

Up until the OS survey of 1984 to 1995 the southern half of the study remained largely undeveloped with the exception of a small cottage and well (**Sites 23 & 24**) within the south-east corner (**Figures 2 to 6**). However when the brewery was taken over by European Colour Pigments in the early 1980s it appears that this area was developed into a rear yard which could be accessed from Christie Street (**Figures 7 & 9**). The building assessment establishes that the yard served as a loading bay, indicated by the presence of a large roller shutter door at the western end of the breweries southern boundary wall (**Site 10**).

Site Number: 16**Site Name: Tank, Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90231 89449****Site Type: Industrial Building**

The OS survey of 1984 to 1995 depicts a small square structure, labelled ‘tanks’ within the south-west corner of the rear yard (**Site 15**), (**Figures 7 & 9**). The structure no longer stands today but the building platform for the structure is still clearly visible (**Chapter 5**).

Site Number: 17**Site Name: Brookfield Brewery, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90186 89476****Site Type: Brewery**

The OS survey of 1872 depicts a large ‘L’ shaped structure (**Site 17a**) and a second rectangular structure (**Site 17b**) within the north-west corner of the study area, to the immediate west of Hempshaw Brook Brewery (**Site 1**), (**Figures 3, 8 & 9**). Cartographic sources label the structures as ‘Brookfield Brewery’ and by the OS survey of 1895 (**Site 17b**) appears to have been extended to the south and north (**Figure 4**). By the OS survey of 1934 the southern end of (**Site 17a**) appears to have been demolished and three circular tanks (**Site 17c**) appear along the northern elevation of (**Site 17b**). The map also establishes that the site was disused by this period. By the OS survey of 1959 a third rectangular building (**Site 17d**), aligned east west appears to the south of (**Site 17b**), and the site is now labelled ‘Stockport College for Further Education, Hempshaw Lane Annex (**Figure 6**). The site appears unaltered on all subsequent mapping but has been demolished by the OS survey of 1984 to 1995 (**Figure 7**). Documentary research has established that brewery; originally named ‘Star Brewery’ was constructed in 1865 for Charles Marsland of Brookfield House at a cost of £7000 (Ogden, 1987: 7). The brewery continued to be managed by the Marsland family until 1889 when it was bought by Walter Showell & Co and the brewery was renamed ‘Showell & Sons’. By 1907 the breweries profits had fallen and by 1910 Messrs Walker and Homfrey of the Woodside brewery in Salford had taken over the management of the brewery which remained in business until the late 1920’s when it was abandoned and later reused by Stockport College (Ogden, 1987: 9).

Site Number: 18**Site Name: Out Building, Brookfield Brewery, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90185 89468****Site Type: Brewery Building.**

The OS survey of 1872 depicts a small square structure between (**Sites 17a & 17b**), (**Figure 3 & 8**). By the OS survey of 1895 the structure has disappeared from mapping and documentary research confirms this structure was a workshop which was demolished in 1890 due to fire damage.

Site Number: 19**Site Name: Cottages, 100 & 102 Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90252 89531****Site Type: Dwelling**

The tithe map of 1836/51 depicts a square structure on the south side of Hempshaw Lane, to the east of Hempshaw Brook Brewery (**Site 1**), (**Figures 2 & 8**). The tithe schedule records the site as cottages, garden and croft and states that the land was owned by Lord Vernon and leased to a John Carrington. The cottages do not appear on the OS survey of 1851 but reappears on the OS survey of 1872 (**Figure 3**). By the time of the OS survey of 1895, number 100 is depicted as two back to back dwellings and by the OS survey of 1910, the cottages had been replaced by a large 'L' shaped brewery building (**Site 6**), (**Figures 4 & 5**). Census returns from 1851 to 1871 confirm that the cottages were numbered 100, rear of 100 and 102 Hempshaw Lane. Numbers 100 and 102 appear have been occupied by brewery staff, whilst the rear of 100 was occupied by Francis Hadfield a farmer. By the census return of 1881, numbers 100 and 102 appear to be leased to a series of local mill and factory workers and the rear of 100 is renamed as 1 Hadfield Court and tenanted by Arthur Perkins a general labourer.

Site Number: 20**Site Name: Hadfield Court, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90259 89510****Site Type: Garden and Out Buildings**

The tithe map of 1836/51 depicts a garden containing two small square structures to the rear of 100 and 102 Hempshaw Lane (**Site 6**), (**Figures 2 & 8**). The tithe schedule records the site as a garden and states that the land was owned by Lord Vernon and leased to John Carrington. The structures do not appear on the OS survey of 1851 but reappears on the OS survey of 1872, by which time the site had been named Hadfield Court (**Figure 3**). By the OS survey of 1895 a third larger structure had been constructed between the original outbuildings, however by 1910 Hadfield Court and its outbuildings had been demolished and the site occupied by the Hempshaw Brook Brewery (**Site 6**), (**Figures 4 & 5**).

Site Number: 21**Site Name: 108 & 110 Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90262 89530****Site Type: Dwelling**

The OS survey of 1872 depicts two rectangular structures, with a rear yard and four small outbuildings, on the south side of Hempshaw Lane to the east of (**Site 19**), (**Figures 3 & 8**). The structures appear unaltered on the OS surveys of 1895 and 1910, however by the survey of 1922 the structures and yard have been demolished and a large square brewery building (**Site 8**) occupied the site (**Figures 4, 5 & 8**). Census returns from the late 19th century establish that the structures were dwellings and were tenanted by a series of hat factory workers.

Site Number: 22**Site Name: 112 & 114 Hempshaw Lane & 2 & 3 Fidlers Court, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90280 89518****Site Type: Dwelling**

The tithe map of 1836/51 depicts a roughly rectangular structure on the south side of Hempshaw Lane, to the east of (Site 19), (Figures 2 & 8). The tithe schedule records the site as cottages, garden and states that the land was owned by Lord Vernon and leased to a John Carrington. The OS survey of 1851 shows that the structure consisted of four dwellings (112 and 114 Hempshaw Lane and 2 and 3 Fiddlers Court), which had a rectangular courtyard to the east and a well to the south (Site 23). By the OS survey of 1872 the courtyard abutting the eastern elevation of the structure had been named as 'Fidlers Court' and the internal layout of 112 and 114 Hempshaw lane appears to have been altered to make 112 larger (Figure 3). By the OS survey of 1910 the dwellings have been demolished and by 1922 (Site 8) occupied the site. Census returns from the mid to late 19th establish that the dwellings were occupied by a series of brewery clerks, dye works and hat works employees.

Site Number: 23**Site Name: Well, Fidlers Court, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90280 89501****Site Type: Well**

The OS survey of 1851 depicts a well at the southern end of Fidlers Court (Figure 8). The well appears on the OS surveys of 1872 and 1895 but disappears from mapping by 1910 (Figures 3 to 5). By the OS survey of 1922 the site was occupied by Hempshaw Brook Brewery (Site 8).

Site Number: 24**Site Name: Brookfield Cottage, Christie Street, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90286 89474****Site Type: Dwelling**

The OS survey of 1851 depicts a rectangular structure to the south of Fidlers Court (Sites 22 & 23), which had extensive gardens and a well (Site 25) to its west (Figure 8). By the OS survey of 1872 the structure had acquired several small out buildings and a gate had been added to the western boundary wall of the gardens which provided access over the Hempshaw Brook into a large open field (Figure 3). The OS survey of 1895 establishes that two of the out buildings identified on earlier mapping had glass roofs, however by the OS survey of 1934 all of the outbuildings had been demolished and by the OS survey of 1959 the structure had completely disappeared from mapping (Figures 4 & 5). Documentary research has established that the structure was named 'Brookfield Cottage' and was tenanted by a series of local factory workers, specifically hat makers.

Site Number: 25**Site Name: Well, Brookfield Cottage, Christie Street, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90269 89466****Site Type: Well**

The OS survey of 1872 depicts a well at the south-east of (**Site 24**), (**Figure 3 & 8**). The well appears on the OS surveys of 1895 but disappears from mapping by 1910 (**Figures 4 & 5**).

Site Number: 26**Site Name: Structure, Christie Street, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90282 89477****Site Type: Brewery Building**

The OS survey of 1895 depicts a square structure to the immediate north of (**Site 24**), (**Figures 4 & 8**). The structure appears on all subsequent OS mapping, and by 1934 it appears to have been incorporated in the south-east corner of (**Site 12**) to form part of the Hempshaw Brook Brewery (**Figures 5 to 7**). Documentary research could not establish the purpose of this structure, however the building assessment confirmed that the structure still stands today and is a brick built, single storey, gabled building with a slate roof (**Chapter 5**).

Site Number: 27**Site Name: 2 to 34 Christie Street, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90291 89495****Site Type: Dwellings**

The OS survey of 1910 a new road was depicted running southwards from Hempshaw Lane to the immediate east of (**Sites 22 to 26**). The road was named Christie Street and along its western edge was a row of 17 terraced houses, all with a rear yard and privy (**Figure 5 & 8**). The houses appear on all subsequent OS mapping until the OS survey of 1984 to 1995 which showed that southern end of the terrace had been demolished (**Figure 7**). The building assessment has confirmed that none of the terrace survives today and the site is now occupied by a tarmac car park (**Chapter 5**).

Site Number: 28**Site Name: Office Block, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport.****NGR: SJ 90182 89473****Site Type: Offices**

To the immediate west of Hempshaw Brook Brewery (**Site 10**), along the western edge of the study area is a two storey, brick built office block (**Figure 9**). The building does not appear on any OS mapping prior to the survey of 1999 (**Figure 1**).



7. Significance of the Remains

7.1 Policy Context

The archaeological resource of an area can encompass a range of remains, including below-ground remains, earthworks, and standing buildings and other structures. Some of these remains may have statutory protection, as *Scheduled Ancient Monuments* or *Listed Buildings*. Others do not but may nevertheless be of archaeological significance. Under both national and local planning policy, as outlined below, both statutory and non-statutory remains are to be considered within the planning process. There are no remains within the current application site with statutory protection.

PPS 5 (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, March 2010) sets out the Secretary of State's policy on the conservation of the historic environment (including historic, archaeological, architectural and artistic heritage assets), and its wider economic, environmental and social benefits. PPS 5 emphasises the significance of an individual heritage asset within the historic environment and the value that it holds for this and future generations in order to minimise or avoid conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the planning proposals. PPS 5 draws a distinction between designated heritage assets of national importance and heritage assets that are not designated but which are of heritage interest and are thus of a material planning consideration. In the case of the former, the presumption should be in favour of conservation; in the case of the latter, where this is warranted by its significance, the developer is required to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, in a way that is proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance, by the use of survey, photography, excavation or other methods.

PPS 5 states that all non-designated assets are to be treated in the same manner as designated sites and that those sites with archaeological interest may have equal significance to the designated ones as stated in Policy HE9.3. Regarding this policy a lack of formal designation does not itself indicate a lower level of significance; in this instance the lack of designation reflects that the site was previously unknown and therefore never considered for formal designation.

Wherever possible, development should be located and designed so as to avoid damage to archaeological remains, ensuring that they are preserved in situ. Where this is not possible, or appropriate, the developer will be required to make suitable provision to ensure that the archaeological information is not lost, and in many cases to secure the preservation of the remains.

The Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU) act as archaeological curator for the Greater Manchester Region and provide archaeological advice to Manchester City Council and have been consulted for the present assessment.

7.2 Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

The most commonly accepted methodology for assessing archaeological significance is the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annex 1 of *Scheduled Monuments: identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (DCMS March 2010). These criteria have all been utilised in this assessment and are listed below:

- *Period*
- *Rarity*
- *Documentation*
- *Group Value*
- *Survival/Condition*
- *Fragility/Vulnerability*
- *Diversity*
- *Potential*

7.3 Baseline Significance Conditions for Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Stockport.

Period

The site contains known archaeological remains from the early 19th to the late 20th centuries. These belong to four main types of activity: Brewing (**Sites 1 to 14, 17 & 18**, early 19th to mid 20th century), Workers Housing (**Sites 19 to 27**, early 19th to early 20th century), Dye Production (**Sites 14b to 16**, late 20th century) and Commercial Office space (**Site 28**, late 20th century). There are no records to indicate the presence of archaeological remains on the site before the early 19th century.

Rarity

Large architectural designed, 'tower' brewery complex's came to the end of their peak in the early 20th century and not many survive today within an urban setting. Therefore the study area provides an opportunity to increase our understanding of this industrial process (**Sites 1 to 14**) and provide both locally and regionally significant archaeological and historic information. The other sites are common urban building types that have been studied within the region.

Documentation

The landscape history of the site has been recovered from the historic map base, the use of archival material such as the census returns and trade directories, and from old photographs and local histories. More detail could undoubtedly be learned about the development and use of the site through the examination of further documentary sources, but these are unlikely to alter significantly the archaeological and historical importance of the sites identified in this report.

Group Value

The remains of the late 19th and 20th century brewery complex (**Sites 1 to 18**) identified on this site would add to a growing body of evidence for the development of large scale breweries in the industrial towns of the region and Stockport in particular. The mid 19th to early 20th century housing (**Sites 19 to 27**) add to the sites history, demonstrating the industrialisation of this part of Stockport particularly relating to the hat making industry.

Survival/Condition

The extent of survival and condition of below-ground remains within the study area is at present unknown. Cartographic and documentary sources have confirmed that the early 20th century redevelopment of Hempshaw Brook Brewery within the northern half of the study area may have impacted on the potential of the site to yield intact archaeological remains relating to the early brewery (**Sites 1 to 5**) and workers housing (**19 to 23**). However cartographic research has established that the south-eastern corner of the study area which contained a mid 19th century cottage and early 20th century terraced housing (Sites 24 & 27), had not be subjected to any development after the demolition of the dwellings and as such has the potential to contain intact archaeological remains relating to the aforementioned dwellings.

Fragility/Vulnerability

See below section 8.1 Identification and the Evaluation of Key Impacts'

Diversity

The diversity of the below-ground remains with the study area is presently unknown. However the surviving standing structures within the study area mainly relate to the redevelopment of the Hempshaw Brook Brewery during the late 1920's (**Sites 1 to 14**). The only exception to this is (**Site 26**), a late 19th century brick structure, which appears to be the only surviving component of the earlier brewery.

Potential

It is not anticipated that the study area will contain remains other than those identified or suggested in this report.



8. *Impact of the Development*

8.1 The Identification and Evaluation of the Key Impacts on the Archaeology

There are no nationally recognised standard criteria for assessing the significance of the impact of development on archaeological remains. However, the following criteria have been adopted from *the Highways Agency's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, Annex 5, August 2007*. Although designed for use in transport schemes, these criteria are appropriate for use in other environmental impact assessments.

The value of known and potential archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development has been ranked using the following scale: Very High, High, Medium, Low, and Negligible:

Very High includes World Heritage Sites and archaeological remains of international importance.

High includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments and undesignated archaeological remains of national importance.

Medium includes undesignated archaeological remains of regional importance.

Low includes undesignated archaeological remains of local importance.

Negligible includes archaeological remains of little or no significance.

Unknown applies to archaeological remains whose importance has not been ascertained.

The Hemphshaw Brook Brewery study area contains archaeological remains of medium, low and negligible significance on the above criteria.

Impacts on archaeological remains can be adverse or beneficial, direct or indirect, temporary or permanent. The magnitude of sensitivity for the study area has been assessed using the following scale:

Major involves change to archaeological remains or their setting such that the resource is totally altered.

Moderate involves change to archaeological remains or their setting such that the resource is significantly modified.

Minor involves change to archaeological remains or their setting such that the resource is slightly altered.

Negligible involves very minor change to archaeological remains or their setting such that the resource is hardly affected.

No Change involves no change to archaeological remains or their setting.

Assessment of the magnitude of the impacts has been ranked using the following scale:

Very Large

Large

Moderate

Slight and

Neutral

This assessment combines the value of the archaeological resource and the magnitude of impact, as shown in the table below.

Table 8.1: Significance of Impact Matrix

Value of Remains	Magnitude of Change				
	No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large	Very Large
High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
Low	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate/ Slight
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight

The proposed development involves the demolition of all standing structures within the study area (**Sites 10 to 15 & 26**) and the redevelopment of the site for residential use. At present the redevelopment plan for the site is unknown, however it can be suggested that the reuse of the site for residential purposes would involve excavating foundations to a significant depth, along with associated service works and landscaping all of which could result in the removal and destruction of below ground archaeological remains, not already disturbed by the early 20th century building foundations, belonging to (**Sites 10 to 15**).

The magnitude of impact to these sites is from slight to major, the latter affecting the archaeological remains directly either through damage or removal – the development fundamentally altering their present character. The significance of the impact is shown in Table 8.2 below.

Table 8.2: Impact Matrix for the Archaeological Remains at Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Stockport.

Archaeological Remains	Value	Magnitude of Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change
Site 1 to 9: Old Hempshaw Brook Brewery. Early to mid 19 th century. Below ground archaeological remains	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
Sites 10 to 14 & 26: New Hempshaw Brook Brewery. Early 20 th century. Standing Structures.	Medium	Major	Moderate / Large
Site: 17 & 18: Brookfield Brewery. Late 19 th century. Below ground archaeological remains.	Low	Moderate	Slight
Sites: 19 to 25: Cottages. Early to mid 19 th century. Below ground archaeological remains.	Low	Moderate	Slight
Site 27: Terraced Housing. Early 20 th century. Below ground archaeological remains	Low	Moderate	Slight
Sites 15 & 16: European Colour Pigments. Late 20 th century. Standing structures.	Negligible	Moderate	Neutral



9. Recommendations for Mitigation

9.1 Mitigation Measures

The impact of the development can be seen to be slight on (**Sites 15 to 25 & 27**) (see Table 8.2), However, the impact of the development on (**Sites 1 to 14 and 26**), which are of medium value (that is of potentially regional significance; see Table 8.2) will have a moderate to large effect.

Thus, the proposed development will involve the loss of and disturbance of all standing remains and some of the below-ground archaeological remains within the application area. Where appropriate because of their significance, mitigation will be undertaken through an archaeological record (PS5 HE12.3). Following consultation with the archaeological planning advisory body for the City (the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit) it is recommended that this archaeological mitigation should take the form of an archaeological building survey of (Sites 10 to 14 & 26) and an evaluation phase, which needs to be scheduled and completed prior to the redevelopment of the site.

All archaeological works will require a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to be produced in consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit and should be concluded at the earliest possible opportunity.

9.2 Residual Effects

As a consequence of the proposed mitigation measures, following development, there will be no significant residual impact on the archaeological resource.



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Maps

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- OS 1:1250 Edition, 1959, Plan SJ 9089 NW
- OS 1:1250 Edition, 1984 - 1994, Sheet SJ 9089 SW
- OS 1:25,000 Edition 1999, Cheshire Sheet

Trade Directories

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- Worrall, 1872, Stockport Directory
- Slater, 1883, Cheshire Directory



Slater, 1893, Stockport Directory
Slater, 1902, Stockport Directory
Slater, 1910, Stockport Directory
Slater, 1924, Stockport Directory
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Lewis, S. (eds). 1848, 'Stockport - Stockwood', *A Topographical Dictionary of England* , pp. 209-215. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=51305&strquery=stockport>
Date accessed: 19 July 2011.



11. Archive

The archive is currently held by the Centre for Applied Archaeology and a copy of this report will be forwarded to the client and Stockport Heritage Library following the publication of the site report.

A copy of this report will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit.

Appendix 1: Figures

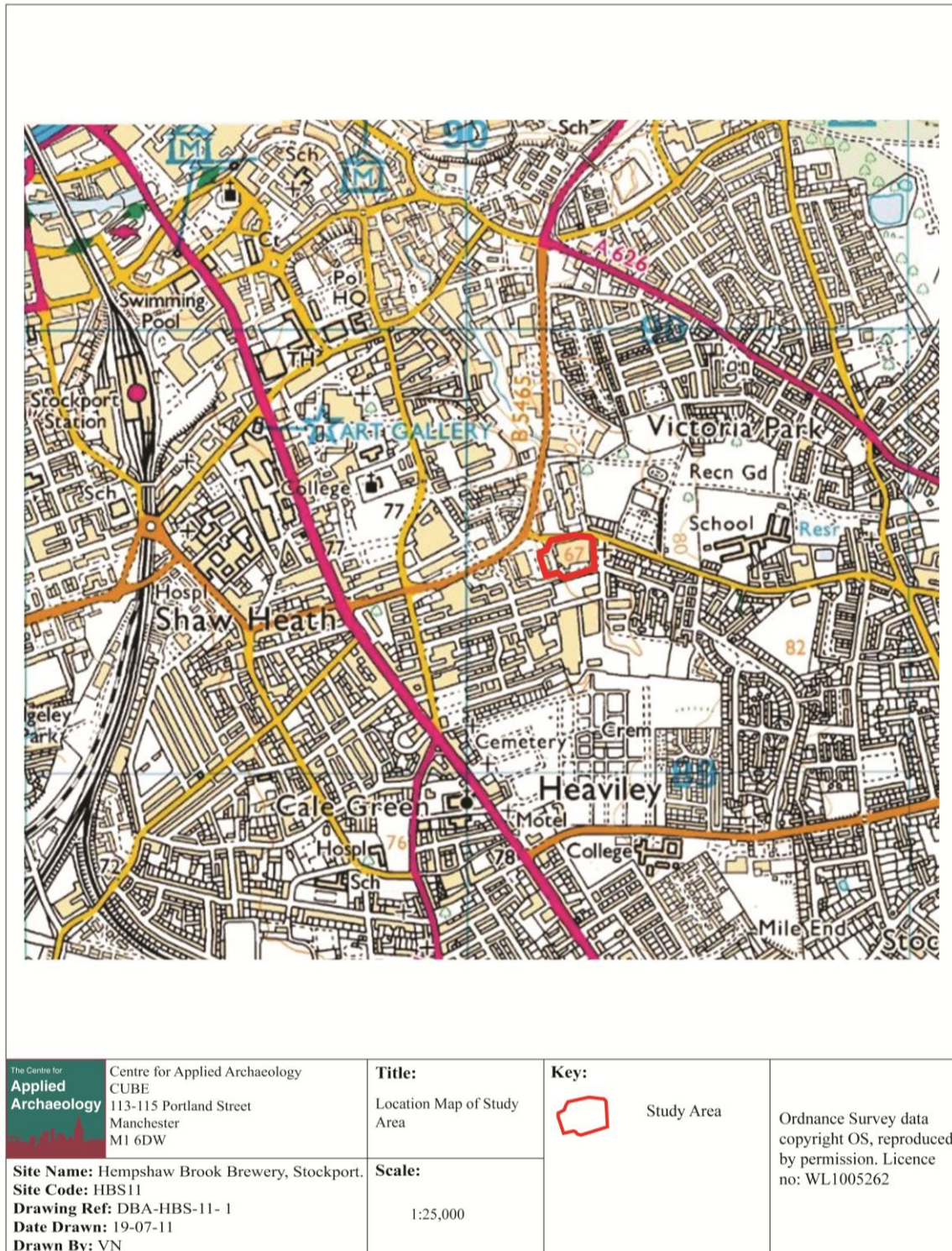


Fig 1: Location map of Hemphshaw Brook Brewery, Stockport. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright (1999). All rights reserved. License Number 100050261.





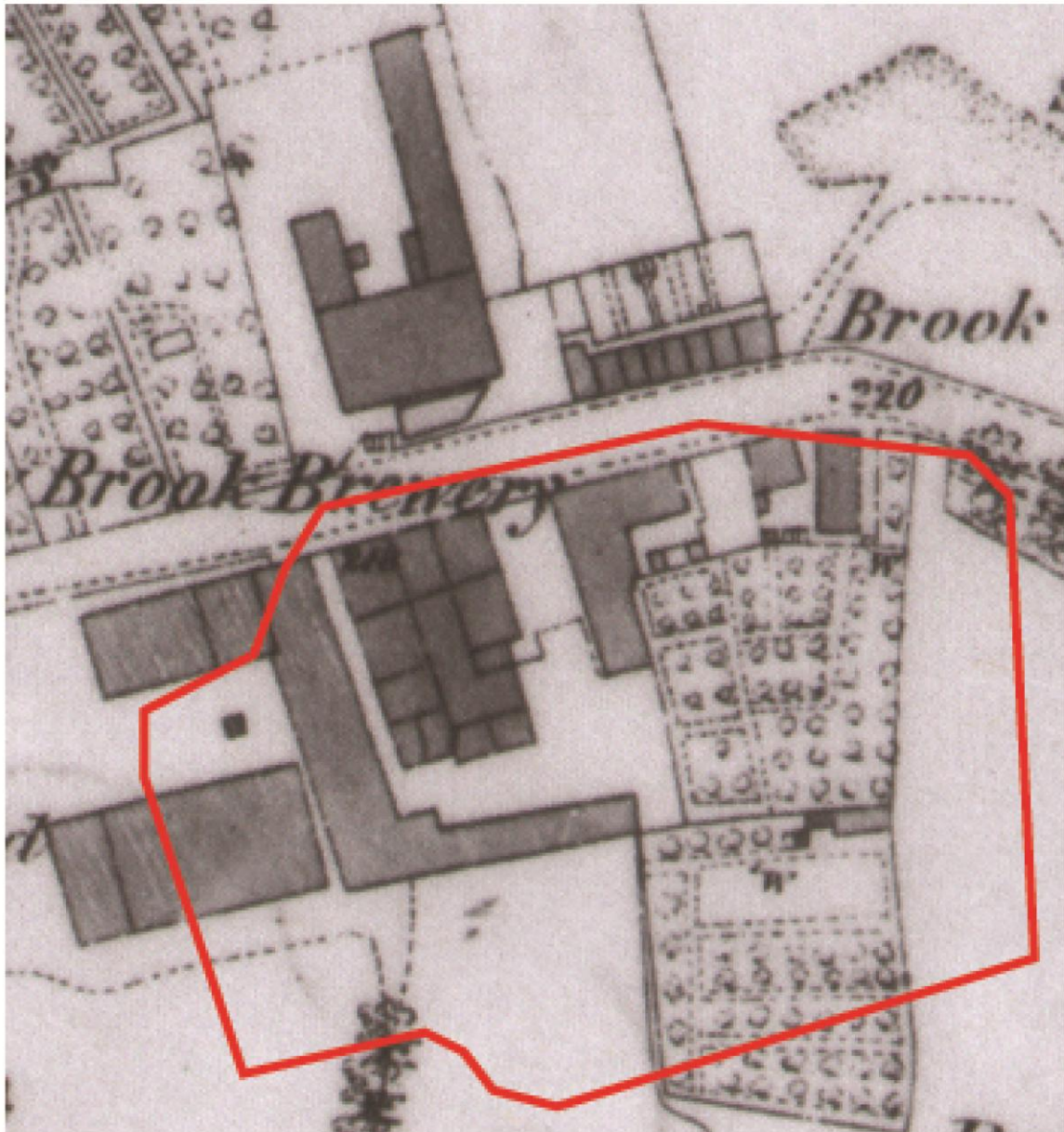
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Fig 2: The location of Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Stockport. Tithe Map of Stockport 1836/51.





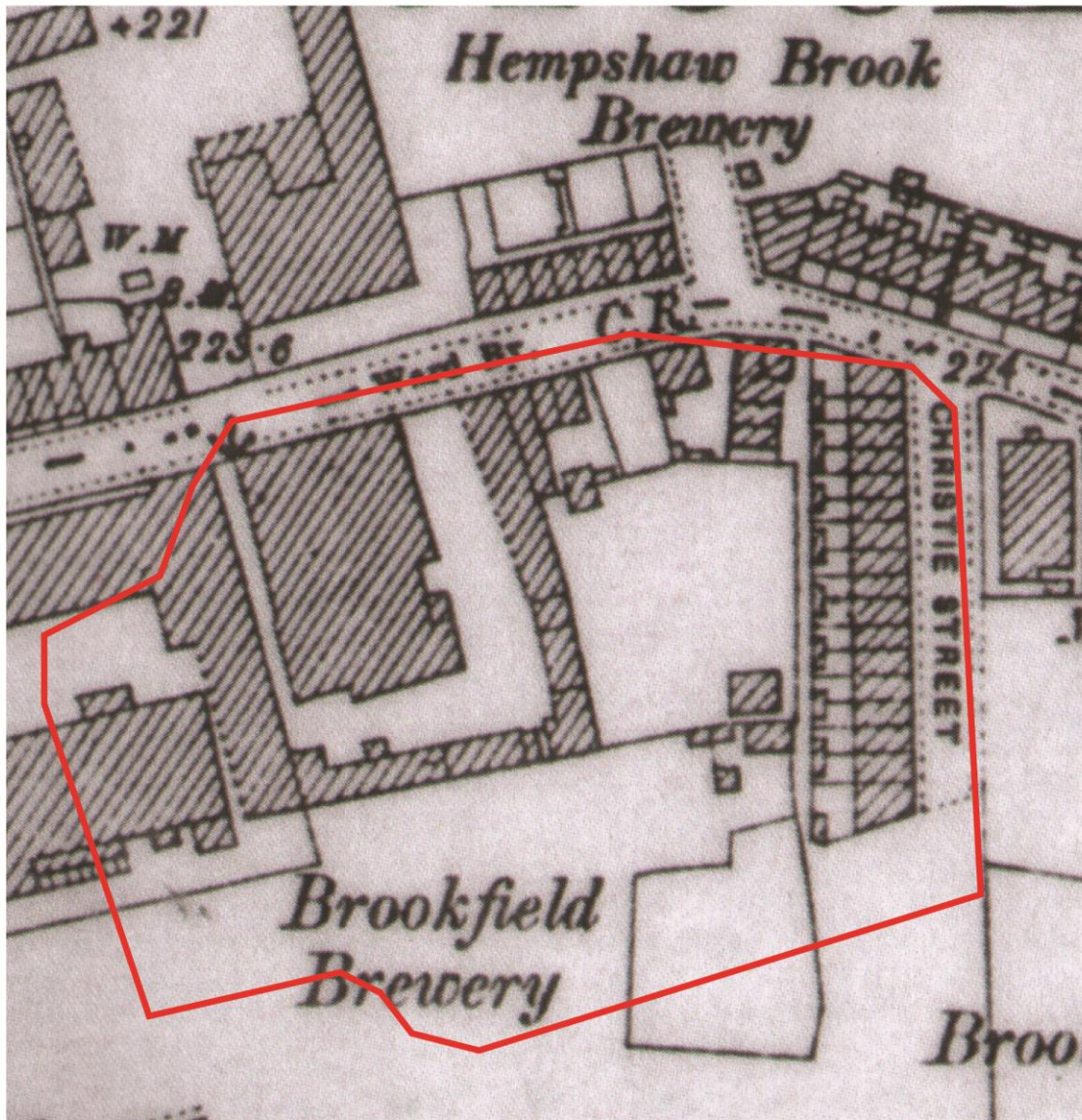
 The Centre for Applied Archaeology	Centre for Applied Archaeology CUBE 113-115 Portland Street Manchester M1 6DW	Title: OS survey of 1872	Key:  Study Area	
	Site Name: Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Stockport. Site Code: HBS11 Drawing Ref: DBA-HBS-11-3 Date Drawn: 19-07-11 Drawn By: VN	Scale: Based on OS 1:2500 Rescaled to 1:2000		

Fig 3: The location of Hempshaw Brook Brewery Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map, Cheshire Sheet XIX.3, 1872. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright (1872). All rights reserved. License Number 100050261




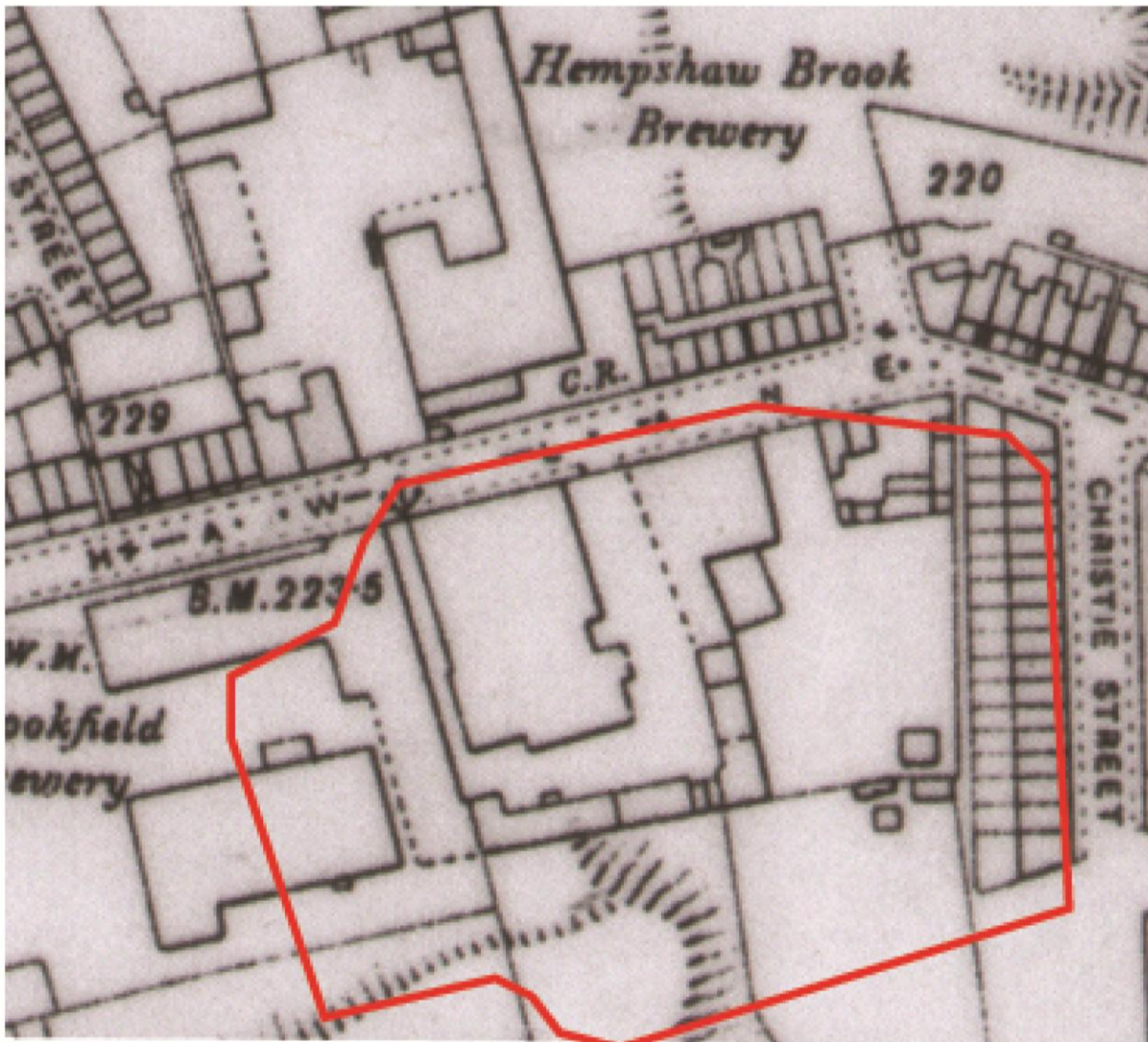
<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology CUBE 113-115 Portland Street Manchester M1 6DW</p>	<p>Title: OS Survey of 1892 - 1898</p>	<p>Key:  Study Area</p>	
<p>Site Name: Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Stockport. Site Code: HBS11 Drawing Ref: DBA-HBS-11- 4 Date Drawn: 19-07-11 Drawn By: VN</p>		<p>Scale: Based on OS 1:2500 Rescaled to 1:2000</p>		

Fig 4: The location of Hempshaw Brook Brewery Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map, Cheshire Sheet XIX.3, 1895. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright (1895). All rights reserved. License Number 100050261




<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology CUBE 113-115 Portland Street Manchester M1 6DW</p>	<p>Title: OS survey of 1910</p>	<p>Key:  Study Area</p>	
<p>Site Name: Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Stockport. Site Code: HBS11 Drawing Ref: DBA-HBS-11- 5 Date Drawn: 19-07-11 Drawn By: VN</p>		<p>Scale: Based on OS 1:2500 Rescaled to 1:2000</p>		

Fig 5: The location of Hempshaw Brook Brewery Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map, Cheshire Sheet XIX.3, 1910. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright (1910). All rights reserved. License Number 100050261

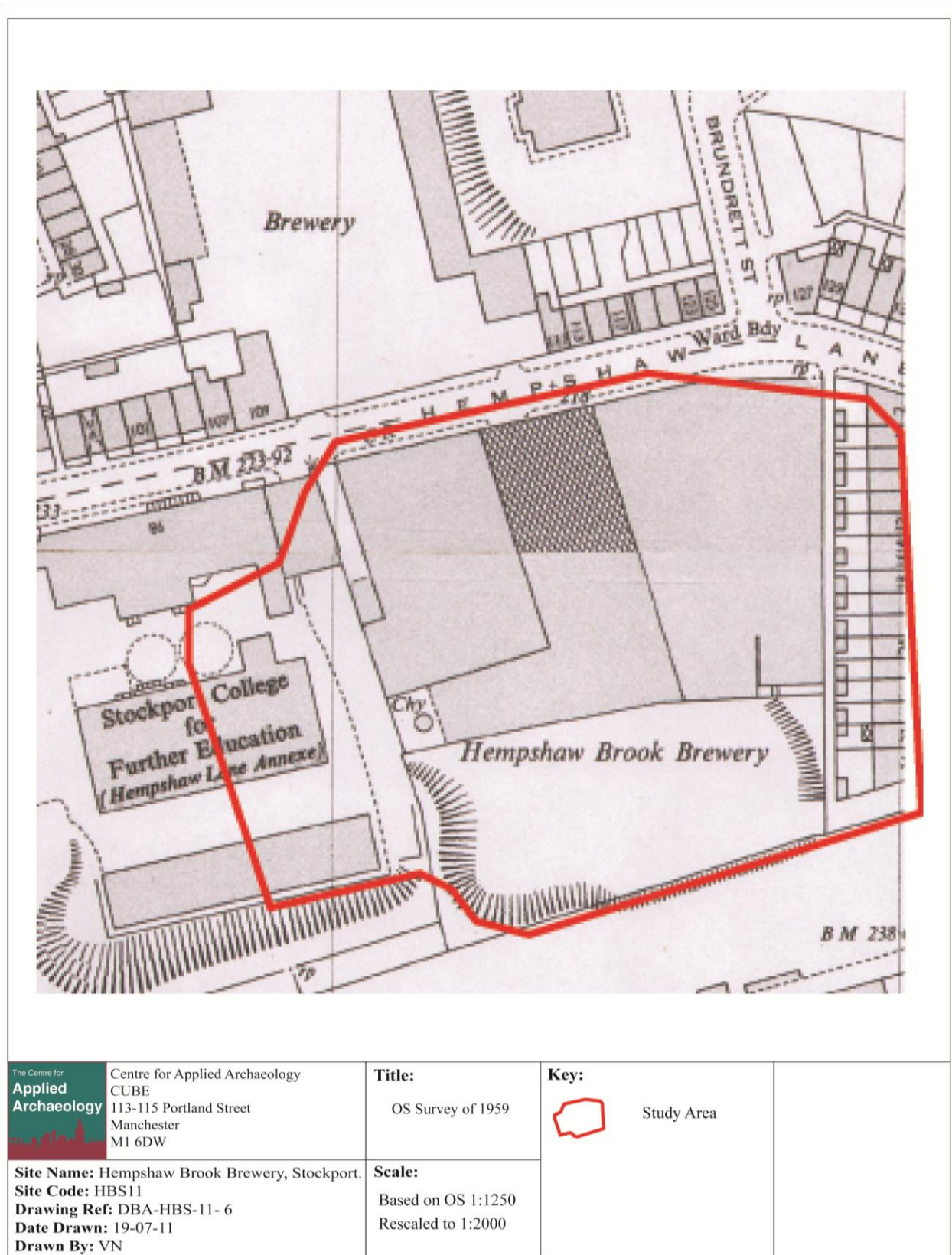
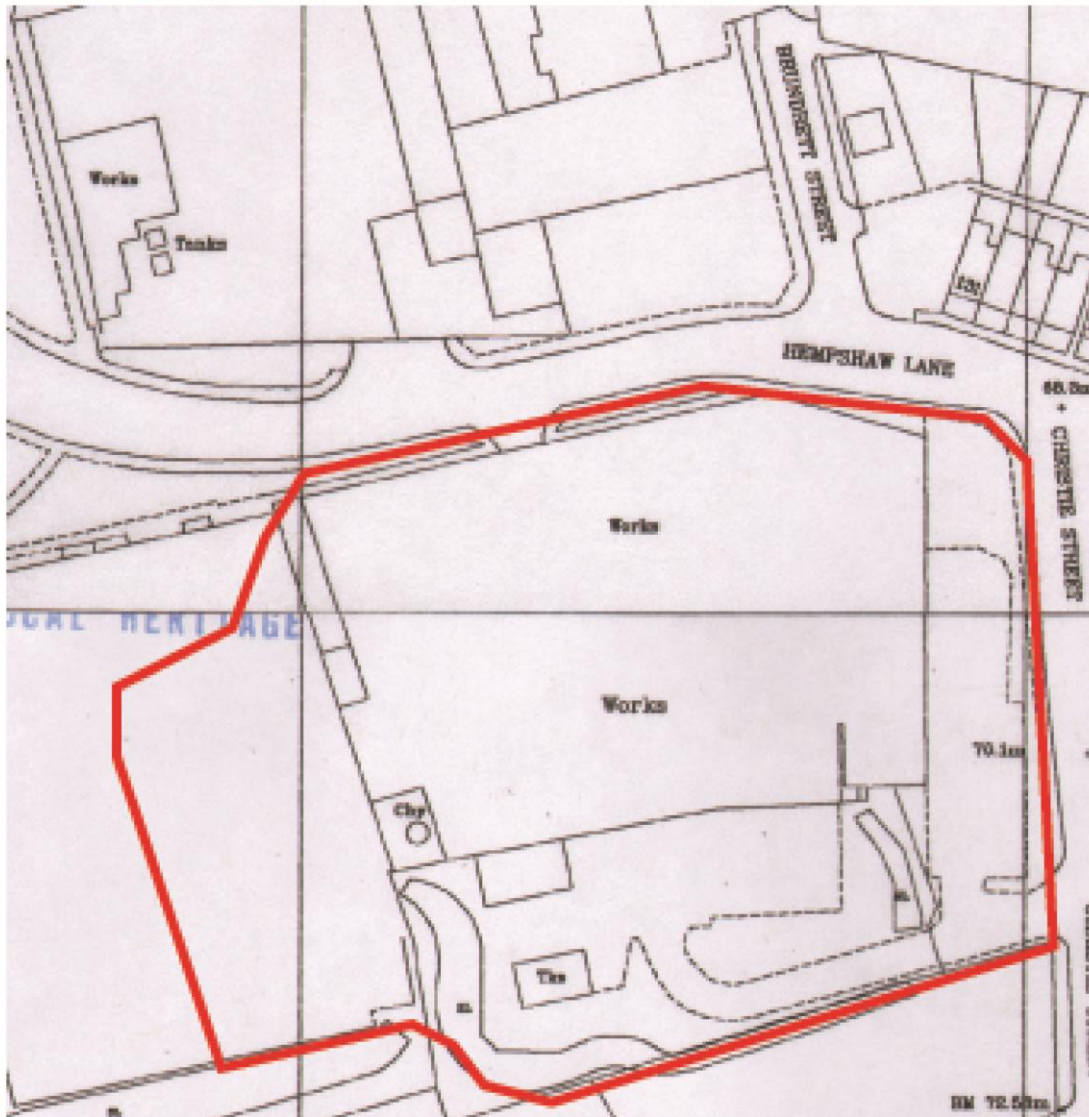


Fig 6: The location of Hempshaw Brook Brewery Ordnance Survey 1:1250 scale map, Stockport Plan SJ9089 NW 1959. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright (1959). All rights reserved. License Number 100050261




<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology CUBE 113-115 Portland Street Manchester M1 6DW</p>	<p>Title: OS Survey of 1994</p>	<p>Key:  Study Area</p>	<p>Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission. Licence no: WL1005262</p>
<p>Site Name: Hems haw Brook Brewery, Stockport. Site Code: HBS11 Drawing Ref: DBA-HBS-11- 7 Date Drawn: 19-07-11 Drawn By: VN</p>	<p>Scale: Based on OS 1:1250 Rescaled to 1:2000</p>			

Fig 7: The location of Hems haw Brook Brewery Ordnance Survey 1:250 scale map, Stockport Plan SJ 9089 SW. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright (1872). All rights reserved. License Number 100050261

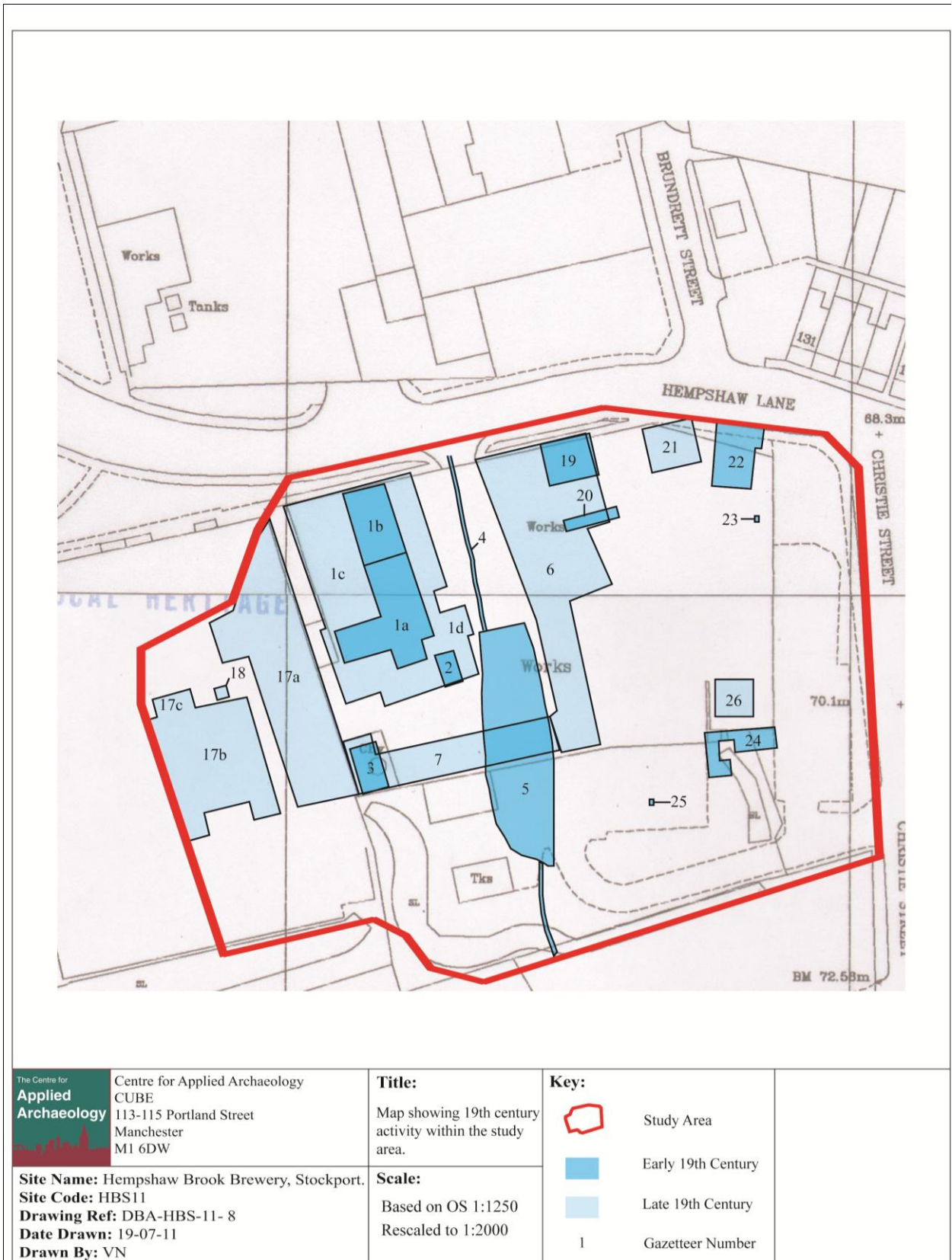


Fig 8: Hazard plan showing location of 19th century activity within the study area.

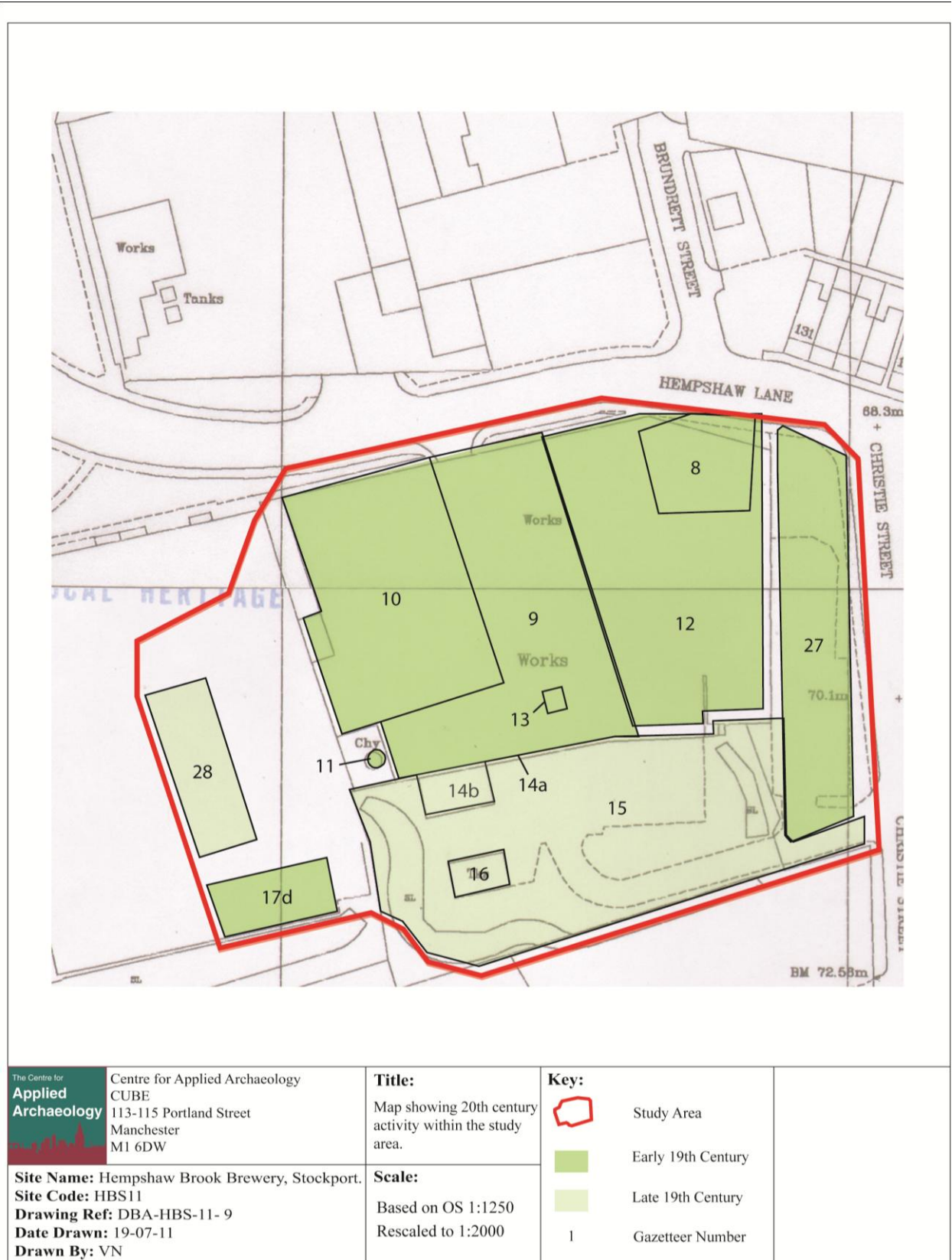


Fig 9: Hazard plan showing location of 20th century activity within the study area.

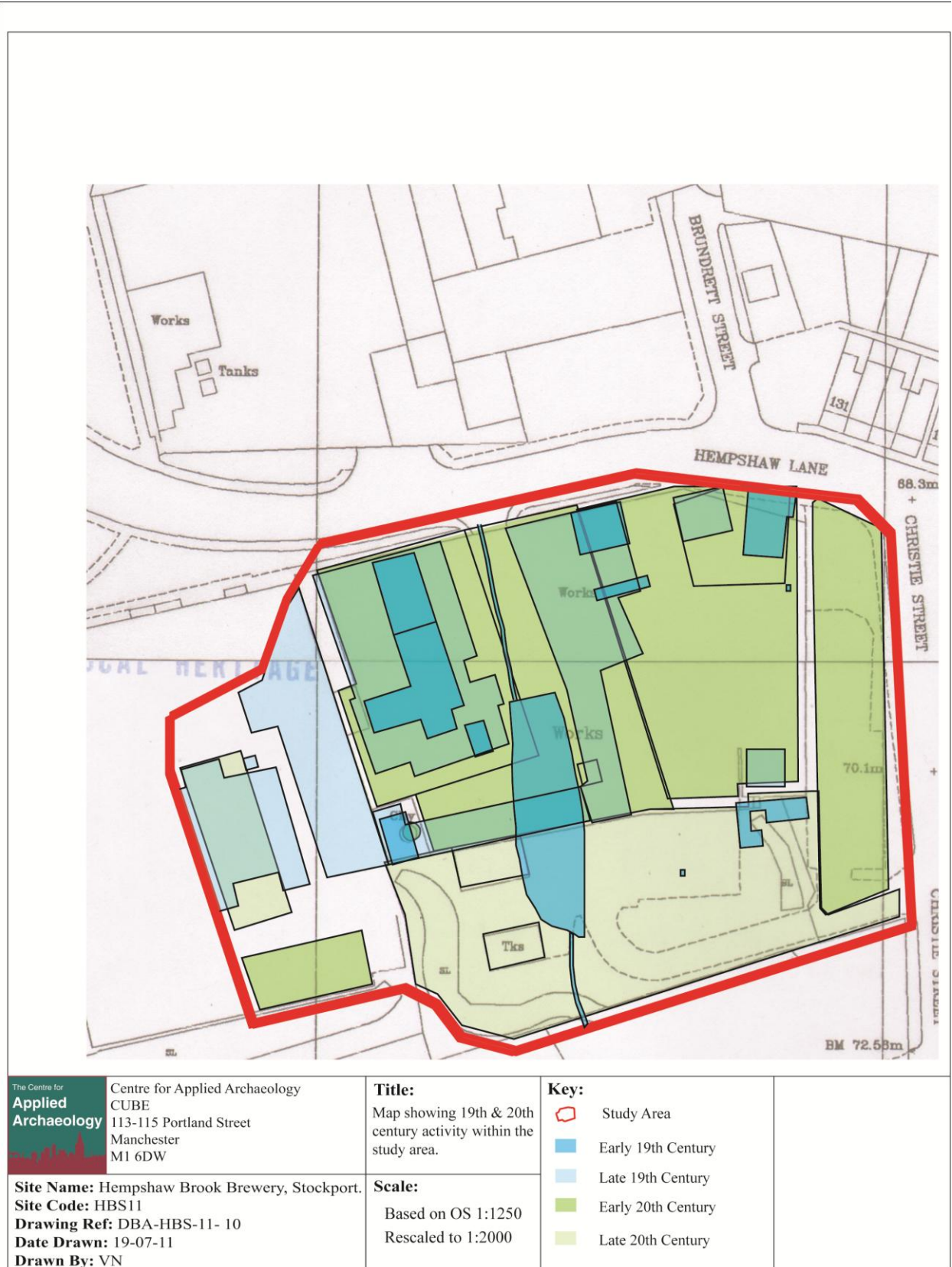


Fig 10: Hazard plan showing location of historical activity within the study area.



Fig 11: Western Elevation of Hempshaw Brook Brewery (Site 10a), looking SE.



Fig 12: Eastern Elevation of Hempshaw Brook Brewery (Site 10a) and Western end of Brewery Yard (Site 9), looking N.



Fig 13: Western Elevation of Bottling Store (Site 12) and Eastern end of Brewery Yard (Site 9), looking NE.



Fig 14: View of the Pumping Station (Site 13) within the Brewery Yard (Site 9). Looking NE.



Fig 15: Interior view of (Site 10a) showing the top of the tanks used by European Colour Pigments, looking SW.



Fig 16: Interior view of (Site 10a) showing the base of the tanks used by European Colour Pigments, looking NW.



Fig 17: View of late 19th century Brewery Structure (Site 26), looking N.



Fig 18: View of Rear Yard (Site 15) and Tank Building Platform (Site 16), looking W.



Fig 19: View of Brewery Yards Southern Wall (Site 14a) and Late 20th Century Workshop (Site 14b), looking NW.



Fig 20: Northern Elevation of (Sites 10a, 10b & 12), looking



Appendix 2: Trade Directories

Hempshaw Brook Brewery:

Date	Owner/Occupier	Source
1837	Fletcher Avery, brewer, Hempshaw Lane	Stockport Directory
1872	Bell & Co. Ale & Porter brewers, Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Hempshaw Lane.	Worralls Directory
1883	Bell & Co. Ale & Porter brewers, Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Hempshaw Lane.	Slater's Directory
1893	Bell & Co Ltd. Ale & Porter brewers, Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Hempshaw Lane.	Slater's Directory
1902	Bell & Co Ltd. Ale & Porter brewers, Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Hempshaw Lane.	Slater's Directory
1910	Bell & Co Ltd. Ale & Porter brewers, Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Hempshaw Lane.	Slater's Directory
1924	Bell & Co Ltd. Ale & Porter brewers, Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Hempshaw Lane.	Kelly's Directory
1939	Bell & Co Ltd. Ale & Porter brewers, Hempshaw Brook Brewery, Hempshaw Lane.	Kelly's Directory

Brookfield Distillery:

Date	Owner/Occupier	Source
1872	Marsland Charles, brewer, 96 Hempshaw Lane.	Worrall's Directory
1883	Marsland Sarah, Brookfield Brewery, Hempshaw Lane.	Slater's Directory
1893	Showell Walter & Sons Ltd, Brookfield Brewery, Hempshaw Lane.	Slater's Directory
1902	96 Hempshaw Lane, Mary Pearson, Showells Brewery Company.	Slater's Directory
1910	Showells Ltd, Brookfield Brewery, Hempshaw Lane	Slater's Directory

