

# **A57 Link Roads**

## **6.5 Environmental Assessment**

### **Appendix 6.1 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment**

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008 Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed  
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

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## Executive Summary

This document comprises a cultural heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) prepared to establish baseline conditions for the historic environment potentially affected by the construction and operation of the A57 Link Roads (previously known as Trans Pennine Upgrade) (herein referred to as 'the Scheme') . This DBA presents the baseline of the project as at November 2020. Any updates to the Scheme Boundary since November 2020 along with the Scheme's impacts to heritage assets, are reported in the cultural heritage chapter (chapter 6) of the Environmental Statement (ES).

The DBA has sought to identify and contextualise the historical and archaeological baseline of the Scheme and the surrounding environ in order to inform the cultural heritage chapter (chapter 6) of the Environmental Statement (ES).

The DBA has identified that there is one scheduled monument; two conservation areas; two grade II\* listed buildings; and 45 grade II listed buildings located within a 1 km study area around the Scheme. Of these assets, only one, Mottram-in-Longdendale Conservation Area is partly located within the DCO boundary. Tintwistle Conservation Area, which is situated c. 1.7 km from the DCO boundary, has also been included following consultation with Peak District National Park. No World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields or registered parks and gardens are situated within the 1 km study area.

In addition to the designated heritage assets identified, 105 non-designated heritage assets and a total of seventeen find spots have been identified within a 500 m study area around the Scheme.

Assessment of the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present within the DCO boundary has identified:

- High potential for remains of Mesolithic and Neolithic date
- Moderate potential for remains of Romano-British date
- Low to moderate potential for remains dating to the Bronze Age, Early Medieval and Medieval periods
- Low potential for the presence of remains dating to the Palaeolithic
- Unknown potential for the presence of remains dating to the Iron Age

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 This document comprises a cultural heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) to establish baseline conditions for the historic environment potentially affected by the construction and operation of the A57 Link Roads (previously known as Trans Pennine Upgrade), hereafter referred to as 'the Scheme' (please refer to Figures 6.1 and 6.2 in the ES (TR010034/APP/6.3)).
- 1.1.2 An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been undertaken and an Environmental Statement (ES) (application document TR010034/APP/6.3) prepared to support the application for the Development Consent Order (DCO). This DBA forms an appendix to the Cultural heritage chapter (Chapter 6) of the ES (TR010034/APP/6.3).
- 1.1.3 This DBA presents the baseline of the project as at November 2020. Any updates to the DCO Boundary since November 2020 along with the Scheme's impacts to heritage assets, are reported in the cultural heritage chapter (Chapter 6) of the ES.

## 1.2 Scheme background

- 1.2.1 A full description of the Scheme can be found in Chapter 2 of the ES (TR010034/APP/6.3).
- 1.2.2 The Scheme includes the following components:
- A new offline bypass of 1.12 miles (1.8 km) of dual carriageway road connecting the M67 Junction 4 to A57(T) Mottram Moor Junction
  - A new offline bypass of 0.81 miles (1.3 km) of single carriageway connecting the A57(T) Mottram Moor to the A57 Woolley Bridge
  - Creation of two new junctions, Mottram Moor Junction and Woolley Bridge Junction and improvement works to the existing M67 Junction 4
  - Creation of five new structures (Old Hall Farm Underpass, Roe Cross Road Overbridge, Mottram Underpass, Carrhouse Lane Underpass and River Etherow Bridge)
  - One main temporary construction compound area, located on agricultural land to the east of the M67 Junction 4
  - Detrunking, including safety measures from the M67 Junction 4 to Mottram Back Moor Junction, to be agreed with Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council (Tameside MBC)
  - Safety measures and improvements to the A57 from Mottram Moor Junction to Gun Inn Junction and from Gun Inn Junction to Woolley Bridge Junction, to be agreed with Tameside MBC.
- 1.2.3 In addition to the components listed above, a number of buildings will require demolition in order to construct the Scheme. These are detailed within The Scheme chapter (Chapter 2) the ES and comprise a range of domestic and industrial structures.

## 1.3 Aims and objectives

1.3.1 The principal aim of this DBA is to provide a supporting baseline for the cultural heritage chapter (chapter 6) of the ES, with sufficient information to enable informed decision making on the impacts and effects of the proposed Scheme on the historic environment.

1.3.2 In order to achieve this, the specific objectives of this assessment are to:

- Identify and contextualise the historical and archaeological baseline of the Scheme and the surrounding environs
- Assess the heritage value and setting of the known historic environment resource through a programme of desk-based research and a site walkover survey
- Identify known designated and non-designated heritage assets within the DCO boundary and associated study areas which may be impacted by the Scheme
- Assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains.

## 1.4 Scheme description

1.4.1 The Scheme will include the following components:

- A new offline bypass of 1.12 miles (1.8 km) of dual carriageway road connecting the junction of the M67, A57(T) and A560 to Mottram Moor Junction
- A new offline bypass of 0.81 miles (1.3 km) of single carriageway connecting the A57(T) Mottram Moor to the A57 Woolley Bridge
- Creation of two new junctions, Mottram Moor Junction and Woolley Bridge
- Junction and improvement works to the existing M67 Junction 4
- De-trunking, including safety measures from the M67 Junction 4 to Mottram Back Moor Junction
- Safety measures and improvements to the A57 from Mottram Moor Junction to Gun Inn Junction and from Gun Inn Junction to Woolley Lane Junction
- Creation of five new structures (Old Hall Farm underpass, Mottram Underpass, Carrhouse Lane underpass, River Etherow Bridge and Roe Cross Road Bridge)
- One main temporary construction compound area located close to the M67/A57(T)/A560 Junction.
- Associated works for temporary access, temporary lay-down, work areas and ancillary works will also be required.

1.4.2 The following changes are also proposed:

- Local advanced signage would be revised to direct all non-local traffic along the new route of the A57, bypassing Mottram
- The existing speed limit would be reduced to 20 mph along the now de-trunked section, running from M67 Junction 4 to the proposed Mottram Back Moor Junction. The remaining sections of the A57(T) would remain at 30 mph

- Traffic calming measures would be employed along the de-trunked route and existing A57, such as speed cushions and priority give way systems, slowing local traffic and discouraging through traffic from using the route. Details of the proposed safety measures would be agreed with Tameside MBC and Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM) at Detailed Design stage
- Non-Motorised User facilities, such as footways and cycleways, would be added or improved. A combined footway and cycleway would be installed on the proposed new link road between Mottram Moor and Woolley Bridge, which would create a connection route with the existing Sustrans National Route 62 Trans Pennine Trail
- Update to parking restrictions and creation of extra parking spaces along the de-trunked route and existing A57 up to the Gunn Inn Junction.

1.4.3 In addition to the components listed above, a number of buildings would require demolition in order to construct the Scheme. These are detailed within the Scheme chapter (Chapter 2) the ES and comprise a range of domestic and industrial structures.

## 1.5 Scheme alignment, geology and topography

### Scheme alignment

- 1.5.1 The Scheme is situated on the Manchester Pennine fringe, and is predominately located within the administrative boundaries of Tameside MBC, with the eastern end of the Scheme located within the boundary of High Peak Borough Council.
- 1.5.2 The Scheme commences with a new connection to the existing roundabout at the western end of the M67, at its junction with the A57(T) and the A560, known as M67 Junction 4.
- 1.5.3 From the M67 Junction 4 roundabout the Scheme extends north east across farmland towards Mottram Moor.
- 1.5.4 At Roe Cross Road, the Scheme would pass under a new overbridge and would enter the proposed Mottram Underpass at Old Road. Mottram Underpass is proposed to be constructed using the cut and cover method to carry the new road beneath Old Road, Old Hall Lane and Mottram.
- 1.5.5 After exiting the Mottram Underpass, the Scheme would be in cutting of approximately 12 m depth and would turn southwards through farmland, as it continues towards a new junction, Mottram Moor Junction, immediately south of the existing Mottram Moor. This would take the form of signalised junction connecting Mottram Moor with the new Mottram Moor Link Road.
- 1.5.6 The de-trunked sections of the A57 at Mottram Moor Junction would be connected to the proposed junction in the form of uncontrolled junctions to retain access to the existing properties in this area.
- 1.5.7 The Scheme would then continue as an all-purpose single carriageway, across existing farmland, heading toward the River Etherow. A new structure would be constructed to carry the Scheme over the River Etherow.
- 1.5.8 The Scheme would then terminate at a new signal controlled 'T' junction on the A57 at Woolley Bridge, known as Woolley Bridge Junction.

## *Geology*

- 1.5.9 The bedrock geology of the Scheme comprises lithologies of the Millstone Grit Group and varies along the route and across the study areas comprising:
- Hebden Formation (Mudstone and Siltstone)
  - Lower Kinderscout Grit (Sandstone)
  - Fletcher Bank Grit (Sandstone)
  - Marsden Formation (Mudstone and Siltstone)
  - Huddersfield White Rock (Sandstone)
  - Rossendale Formation (Mudstone and Siltstone)
  - Marsden Formation (Mudstone and Siltstone)
  - Huddersfield White Rock (Sandstone).
- 1.5.10 The superficial geology of the Scheme and surrounding landscape predominantly comprises Devensian Till (gravel, sand and clay), with the eastern extent of the Scheme overlain by Head (clay) deposits and Alluvium (clay, silt, sand, peat and basal gravel), with a discrete band of River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel) associated with the River Etherow (BGS 2020).

## *Topography*

- 1.5.11 The topography of the Scheme comprises a hilly and undulating landscape, ranging from 120 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its lowest elevation to 210 m aOD at its highest.
- 1.5.12 From the Scheme's western extent at the M67 Junction 4 the land rises from approximately 195 m aOD north-eastwards, towards Spout Green, crossing agrarian land and following the line of Hurstclough Brook.
- 1.5.13 From Spout Green, situated at c. 210 m aOD, the Scheme slopes southwards again from Mottram Old Hall towards the A57 at 175 m aOD. To the immediate south of the A57 the topography continues to decrease in elevation towards the River Etherow, with the eastern extent comprising the lowest point within the Scheme at 120 m aOD.



## 2. Policy, legislation and guidance

### 2.1 Planning policy and legislation

- 2.1.1 All relevant legislation, as well as national and local planning policies will be detailed in full in the cultural heritage chapter (chapter 6) of the ES.
- 2.1.2 Table 2.1. below provides a summary of legislation and planning policies the Scheme will be subject to.

**Table 2-1: Legislation, national and local planning policy**

Legislation	
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	
National Heritage Act 1983	
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	
Hedgerow Regulations 2002 (As Amended)	
National Planning Policy	
National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPS NN) 2014	Paragraphs 5.120 to 5.142
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019	Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment
Local Planning Policy	
High Peak Local Plan (adopted 2016)	Policies EQ 2 Landscape Character
	Policy EQ 7 Built and Historic Environment
Tameside Unitary Development Plan (adopted 2004) *	Policy 1.11 – Conserving Built Heritage and Retaining Local Identity
	Policy C1 – Townscape and Urban Form
	Policy C2 – Conservation Areas
	Policy C3 – Demolition of Unlisted Buildings in Conservation Areas
	Policy C4- Control of Development in or adjoining Conservation Areas
	Policy C6 – Setting of Listed Buildings
	Policy C10 – Development Affecting Archaeological Sites

\*The Tameside Local Plan is currently under development and until adoption the Tameside Unitary Development Plan stands.

## 2.2 Guidance

2.2.1 This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with current best practice and in line with, but not limited to, the following Standards and Guidance:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020) Standard and Guidance for Desk-based Assessment
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020) Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment
- English Heritage (2008) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment
- Historic England (2016) Advice note 1: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management
- Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment
- Historic England (revised 2017) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets
- Historic England (2016) Preserving Archaeological Remains Decision-taking for Sites under Development
- NPPF DCLG Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (2014: updated 2019) ([http:// planning guidance planningportal.gov.uk](http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk)).

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Study area

- 3.1.1 Two study areas have been considered as part of the preliminary assessment, comprising:
- A 1 km study area for designated heritage assets (please refer to Figure 6.1 in the ES (TR010034/APP/6.3)); and
  - A 500 m study area for non-designated heritage assets (please refer to Figure 6.2 in the ES (TR010034/APP/6.3)).
- 3.1.2 Designated heritage assets comprise World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and conservation areas.
- 3.1.3 Non-designated assets comprise monuments, archaeological sites, buildings, places and landscapes which do not meet the criteria for a designated asset but require consideration under planning policy due to their heritage significance.
- 3.1.4 The extents of the study areas are based on professional judgement and in line with DMRB LA 106 Cultural Heritage Assessment<sup>1</sup>, which has been designed to account for the sensitivity of the historic environment and the potential impacts of the Scheme. These therefore account for:
- The historical and archaeological context of the Scheme
  - The settings of heritage assets within the Scheme and surrounding landscape
  - The potential for heritage assets to survive within the Scheme footprint.

### 3.2 Baseline data collection

- 3.2.1 The assessment included a comprehensive desk-based review of data from:
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE)<sup>2</sup> maintained by Historic England, for listed buildings, scheduled monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Historic Battlefields
  - Local authority Historic Environment Records (HER) and other third-party data sets for non-designated heritage assets:
    - Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) HER
    - Derbyshire County Council (DCC) HER
    - Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)<sup>3</sup>
    - Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for heritage data including grey literature reports, archaeological journals, and the Excavation Index for England<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/prod/attachments/8c51c51b-579b-405b-b583-9b584e996c80?inline=true> (last accessed February 2021)

<sup>2</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/data-downloads/> (last accessed February 2021)

<sup>3</sup> <https://finds.org.uk/> (last accessed February 2021)

<sup>4</sup> <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/> (last accessed February 2021)

- Historic England Research Records, accessed through Heritage Gateway<sup>5</sup>

- Mottram-in-Longdendale Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals<sup>6</sup>
- Tintwistle Conservation Area Character Appraisal<sup>7</sup>

3.2.2 Readily available secondary sources were also consulted, and are referenced within the baseline, including:

- Regional and national research framework assessments and strategies<sup>8 9</sup>
- Published and grey literature archaeological journals and monographs for relevant previous archaeological investigations, including those assessments previously undertaken for earlier iterations of the Scheme
- Ordnance Survey maps of Tameside and Derbyshire<sup>10</sup>
- Online cartographic and aerial photographic sources available at Cheshire Archives and Local Studies<sup>11</sup>.

### 3.3 Walkover survey

1.1.1 A walkover survey was undertaken between 5<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> October 2020. The objectives of the survey were to:

- Assess the setting of both designated and non-designated assets within the 1 km and 500 m study areas
- Assess the impact the scheme may have on the value and setting of designated heritage assets within the 1 km study area for the environmental statement
- Identify the presence of previously unrecorded heritage assets
- Identify unforeseen factors which may result in impacts to the historic environment as a result of the Scheme.

### 3.4 Limitations and Assumptions

3.4.1 This assessment comprises a desk-based review of information taken from the NHLE, data from the HERs of Greater Manchester and Derbyshire, as well as a variety of secondary sources. Whilst this information is assumed to be accurate, it is not a complete record of the historic environment and does not preclude the potential for previously unidentified archaeological remains or deposits to be encountered. The value of any such assets cannot be determined at this time.

3.4.2 The assessment of the setting of listed buildings, scheduled monuments, and conservation areas identified within the Scheme and study areas, is mostly

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> (last accessed February 2021)

<sup>6</sup> [mottram.pdf \(tameside.gov.uk\)](https://www.tameside.gov.uk/mottram.pdf) (last accessed February 2021)

<sup>7</sup> [https://www.highpeak.gov.uk/media/233/Tintwistle-character-appraisal-adopted-February2015/pdf/Tintwistle\\_Appraisal\\_web\\_240215\\_final.pdf?m=1484758814160](https://www.highpeak.gov.uk/media/233/Tintwistle-character-appraisal-adopted-February2015/pdf/Tintwistle_Appraisal_web_240215_final.pdf?m=1484758814160) (last accessed February 2021)

<sup>8</sup> [North West Regional Research Framework – The Research Framework for the North West. \(researchframeworks.org\)](https://www.researchframeworks.org/) (last accessed February 2021)

<sup>9</sup> <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/> (last accessed February 2021)

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.groundsure.com/> (last accessed November 2021)

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.cheshirearchives.org.uk/home.aspx> (last accessed December 2020)

based on the inspection of these assets from publicly accessible areas only, with no access to the private curtilage or interior of any buildings granted.

3.4.3 Due to the timing of these walkovers, setting has been assessed taking into account summer foliage with regard to views and screening.

3.4.4 Due to the closure of services during the Covid-19 pandemic, access to archival sources was limited. As such baseline data collected to inform the Cultural heritage chapter (Chapter 6) of the ES has been primarily restricted to readily available digital sources only, including those availability digitally from the local archives.

## 3.5 Consultation

3.5.1 Consultation with the following parties was undertaken by the Applicant as part of the Planning Inspectorate's Scoping Opinion (December 2017)<sup>12</sup> :

- Historic England North West Region
- Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS)
- High Peak District Council's Conservation Officer
- Derbyshire County Council
- Peak District National Park Authority.

3.5.2 Further consultation with those named above will be undertaken as part of the Statutory Consultation on the Scheme (February 2018 – March 2018 and November 2020 – December 2020). The full details are provided in the Consultation Report (application document TR010034/APP/5.1). A copy of the DBA will be provided to relevant parties as part of the on-going post-Statutory Consultation to inform Environmental Impact Assessment process.

3.5.3 Additional non-statutory consultees identified during the course of assessment who may have information pertinent to the assessment may also be contacted following agreement from the Applicant.

## 3.6 Assessment criteria

3.6.1 Annex 2 of the NPPF defines cultural heritage significance as 'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest'. The NPPF identifies that 'heritage interest' may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. The NPPF also identifies that heritage significance can be derived from the asset itself, and an asset's heritage significance can be contributed to by the asset's setting.

3.6.2 Throughout this assessment, the term 'value' has been used in place of 'significance' when describing a heritage asset. This is intended to avoid potential confusion with the terminology used for impact assessment and 'significance of effect' as commonly used in EIAs.

3.6.3 By understanding the value of a heritage asset and which features, fabric, setting or intangible characteristics contribute to or detract from its value, one can identify whether a specific change to the asset or its environment will alter the asset's value.

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<sup>12</sup> TR010034-000006-TR010034 - Scoping Opinion.pdf ([planninginspectorate.gov.uk](http://planninginspectorate.gov.uk))

## 3.7 Design Manual for Roads and Bridges

- 3.7.1 The first step in environmental assessment is in understanding the value or sensitivity of environmental receptors. For cultural heritage, the receptors are defined as heritage assets. Within the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring provides guidance on the assessment of the value (sensitivity) of receptors, as well as the assessment of the magnitude of impact and the determination of significance of effect.
- 3.7.2 DMRB LA 106 further outlines the methodology specific to cultural heritage assessment. In contrast to the previous guidance in HA208/07, DMRB LA 106 no longer separates the cultural heritage resource into archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscape, nor does it provide any prescriptive determination of value (sensitivity). The applicability of the guidance provided in HA208/07 has long made it a standard for assessing value and significance in the historic environment, including outside the realm of highways schemes. As such, some of the detail of the methodologies in HA208/07 have been used to provide examples to assist in the understanding of how the DMRB LA 104 guidance has been applied to the assessment of cultural heritage.
- 3.7.3 The guidance provided by DMRB LA 104 lays out the requirements for assessment, as noted in the descriptions of values as shown in Table 3-1 below.

**Table 3-1: Value (sensitivity) of receptors**

Value (sensitivity)	Description: LA 104	Example: based on HA208/07
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution.	Internationally significant heritage assets such as World Heritage Sites, or buildings recognised as being of international importance.
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution.	Nationally important heritage assets generally recognised through designation as being of exceptional interest and value. grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, scheduled monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Historic Battlefields, conservation areas with notable concentrations of heritage assets and non-designated assets of national or international importance.
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution.	Regionally important heritage assets recognised as being of special interest, generally designated. grade II listed buildings, grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, conservation areas and non-designated assets of regional or national importance, including archaeological remains, which relate to regional research objectives or can provide important information relating to particular historic events or trends that are of importance to the region.

Value (sensitivity)	Description: LA 104	Example: based on HA208/07
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale.	Assets that are of interest at a local level primarily for the contribution to the local historic environment. Non-designated heritage assets such as locally listed buildings, non-designated archaeological sites, non-designated historic parks and gardens etc. Can also include degraded designated assets that no longer warrant designation.
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale.	Non-designated features with very limited or no historic interest. Can also include highly degraded designated assets that no longer warrant designation.
Unknown	The importance of an asset has not been ascertained.	

3.7.4 Following the establishment of asset value, the significance of effect on the cultural heritage resource is determined by consideration of a combination of the magnitude of the impact and the value of each asset, with professional judgement included in the determination.

3.7.5 The methodology and associated matrices for magnitude of impact and the determination of significance of effect, will be considered in the Cultural heritage chapter (Chapter 6) of the ES and do not form part of the DBA.

### 3.8 Setting

3.8.1 The setting of each designated asset will be assessed in accordance with Historic England’s ‘The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3’ (2<sup>nd</sup>, edition 2017).

3.8.2 The assessment of setting will be undertaken to identify the level to which the existing setting contributes to each asset’s value. The assessment will involve the following steps:

- Identifying the asset and understanding its heritage value
- Examining the existing setting and historic setting of the asset, to understand how its setting has changed over time
- Assessing whether, how and to what degree the existing setting makes a contribution to the value of the heritage asset.

3.8.3 Heritage assets subject to setting assessments will be identified and presented within the Cultural heritage chapter (Chapter 6) of the ES and do not form part of the DBA.

## 4. Cultural heritage baseline

### 4.1 Baseline context

- 4.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the known historical and archaeological baseline, with both designated and non-designated assets identified by a unique reference number (HA) (please refer to Figures 6.2 and 6.3 in the ES (TR010034/APP/6.3)). A full summary of these assets, and associated HER and NHLE numbers, descriptions, period and value are presented in gazetteer A.1 and A.2 in Appendix A.
- 4.1.2 For the purposes of the DBA findspots have been separately identified in Gazetteer A4 and are also uniquely referenced (FS). Findspots are not considered to be assets within their own right, but rather an indication of archaeological potential, and therefore will not be included within the ES impact assessment.
- 4.1.3 Where possible assets have been assigned to time periods as defined by the Forum on Information Standards in Heritage (FISH)<sup>13</sup> Table 4.1 below.
- 4.1.4 Where the study area is referenced in the background section, this refers to the 500 m study area, unless stated otherwise.

**Table 4-1 Period Definition**

Period		Date Range
Prehistory	Palaeolithic	500,000 -10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	10,000 - 4,000 BC
	Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
	Bronze Age	2,600 - 800 BC
	Iron Age	800 BC - AD 70
Romano-British		70 - 410 AD
Medieval	Early Medieval	410 - 1066 AD
	Later Medieval	1066 - 1540 AD
Post-Medieval		1540 - 1900 AD
Modern		1900 - present AD

### 4.2 Designated assets

- 4.2.1 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens situated within the 1 km study area.
- 4.2.2 Designated heritage assets within the 1 km study area (please refer to Figure 6.1 in the ES (TR010034/APP/6.3)) comprise:
- One scheduled monument (HA1)
  - Two conservation areas (HA2, HA3)

<sup>13</sup> <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf> (last accessed 23/12/2020)



- Two grade II\* listed buildings (HA4, HA5)
- 45 grade II listed buildings (HA6-HA50).

4.2.3 Of these assets, only one, Mottram-in-Longdendale Conservation Area (HA2) is partly located within the DCO boundary.

4.2.4 Tintwistle Conservation Area (HA155) is situated c. 700 m north-east of the 1 km study area. Although it is outside of the study area, following consultation with Peak District National Park, it was agreed that this should be scoped into the Assessment of Value (see section 5) due to its location on the possible Affected Road Network (ARN).

### 4.3 Non-Designated assets

4.3.1 In addition to the designated heritage assets identified, the Greater Manchester and Derbyshire Historic Environment Records (HERs) list 104 (HA51- HA154) non-designated heritage assets and a total of seventeen find spots (FS1-FS17) within the 500 m study area (please refer to Figure 6.2 in the ES (TR010034/APP/6.3)).

4.3.2 Of these non-designated heritage assets seven are located within the DCO boundary. These comprise:

- HA54 Pottery and Hearths
- HA78 Cottages on North Side of Old Hall Lane
- HA100 Steel (site of)
- HA111 Mottram Old Mill (site of)
- HA112 Ridge and Furrow, Mottram
- HA139 Waterside branch of the Great Central Railway, Dinting
- HA143 Structure, Mottram (site of)

### 4.4 Previous Investigations

4.4.1 The Greater Manchester and Derbyshire HERs record a total of 21 previous archaeological investigations (events) within the 500 m study area (please refer to Figure 6.5 in the ES (TR010034/APP/6.3)). These works are summarised in Table A.3 of Appendix A, with key intrusive or geophysical survey works associated with the A57 Link Roads Trans-Pennine Upgrade reviewed below. These works do not constitute heritage assets but where archaeological remains, or potential archaeological remains, have been identified these results have been considered within the DBA baseline. The works comprise:

- EV 4 - Stratascan. 2000. Geophysical Survey carried out at Mottram-Tintwistle Bypass, Greater Manchester/Derbyshire
- EV 5 - RPS Group. 2001. Archaeological Trial Trenching: Stage 3 studies for the Mottram, Hollingworth, Tintwistle Bypass
- EV8 - Test pit evaluation, Glossop Spur UMAU, 2005. Glossop Spur Environmental Statement Volume 2 Part 2: Cultural Heritage.

- EV12 - Tameside Archaeological Society Limited. 2017. Grange Farm, Mottram In Longdendale, Projected Bypass Test Pitting Report
- EV13: Tameside Archaeological Society. 2017. Report of Community Archaeology works to date at Grange Farm, Mottram in Longdendale.
- EV15: Oxford Archaeology 2018. A57 Geoarchaeological Assessment
- EV 16: Headland Archaeology. 2018. Trans-Pennine Upgrade, Geophysical survey (6.7.2 Appendix 7.2: Geophysical Survey)
- EV21 - University of Manchester Archaeological Unit. 2005. Mottram-Tintwistle Bypass Trial Trenching

### Geophysical surveys 2000 and 2018

- 4.4.2 In 2000, geophysical (magnetometry) survey was undertaken at two locations within the Mottram, Hollingworth, Tintwistle Bypass development boundary (EV4). The results were reported in the June 2000 Environment Statement for the proposed scheme. The sites were selected for survey based on cropmark and earthwork evidence which had the potential for archaeological significance.
- 4.4.3 Geophysical survey (magnetometry) was undertaken in 2018 at two further locations within the Mottram, Hollingworth, Tintwistle Bypass development boundary (EV16). The sites were selected for survey based on suitability and the wider archaeological potential, and associated significance, of the surrounding landscape. The survey successfully evaluated the site, identifying a number of anomalies associated with recent agricultural activity. Evidence for small-scale mineral extraction and 19<sup>th</sup> century engineering (the Mottram Tunnel) was also been confirmed. A single anomaly indicative of a possible structure of an unknown date or function was the only feature of possible archaeological interest.
- 4.4.4 These surveys also revealed evidence for the Mottram Showground, and a number of faint positive linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin at the south-eastern extent of the Scheme. A single anomaly, again indicative of a structure of an unknown date or function, was the only feature of possible archaeological interest and is situated to the south of the Scheme adjacent to Mottram.

### Trial trenching 2001 and 2005

- 4.4.5 Four sites were evaluated as part of the Stage 3 studies for the Mottram, Hollingworth, Tintwistle Bypass in 2001, based on baseline assessments and the previous geophysical surveys outlined above (EV5). The results of the trenching are described below:
- Site 1: southeast of Mainsgrass Farm, targeted due to a postulated Roman road and cropmarks.
  - Site 2: west of Hurstclough Brook and south of Edge Lane, at the site of Mottram Old Mill
  - Site 3: north of Mottram Moor Road, targeted due to a postulated Roman road which followed the line of Mottram Moor Road

- Site 4: south of Mottram Old Hall within the former gardens, targeted due to potential sites identified by geophysical survey and possible ridge and furrow cropmarks

4.4.6 Eleven trenches were excavated, with the only archaeological remains of interest encountered being in Site 2, where a demolition spread relating to Mottram Old Mill was recorded. No deposits or colluvium which might have masked earlier archaeological features were found in any of the sites; and it was assumed that in most areas, agricultural activity (e.g. ploughing) may have removed or damaged any archaeological remains.

4.4.7 Additional trenching (EV21) was undertaken at those sites previously targeted as part of the works associated with EV8. No significant archaeological remains were identified, nor were any lithics recovered during the sieving of topsoil and subsoil. Where archaeology was present this appeared to have dated to the post-medieval period and related to either agricultural activity or water management (e.g. field drains). As with the 2001 investigations, it was assumed that in most areas agricultural activity may have removed or damaged any archaeological remains.

#### Test pitting 2005

4.4.8 The test pitting evaluation (EV8) was undertaken to investigate geophysical anomalies and cropmarks, that were identified by investigations undertaken to inform the Glossop Spur ES<sup>14</sup>. The evaluation comprised 21 hand dug test pits, the results of which revealed several deposits of archaeological and geoarchaeological interest that might have been associated either with settlement, industry or the glaciofluvial history of the Longendale Valley. A possible pond, that might have been a medieval fishpond was recorded; as well as an undated pit and gully, with fragments of 17th/19th century clay pipe, and a yellow clay layer that was thought to be a metalworking floor.

#### Test pitting 2015 and 2019

4.4.9 Test pitting and excavations in 2015 and 2019 undertaken at Grange Farm (EV12 & EV13) at the western end of the Scheme revealed evidence for historic natural marsh within the area of the A57 roundabout, and extensive modern waterlogging. In addition, evidence for late Mesolithic occupation, including pits, postholes and charcoal have also been identified. This date is further supported by the radiocarbon dating of a hazelnut shell recovered during excavations which returned a date of 7508 BP<sup>15</sup> (Before 1950 AD).

4.4.10 This activity suggests a high archaeological potential for the Scheme for early prehistoric archaeological evidence.

#### Geoarchaeological model

4.4.11 An assessment of geoarchaeological potential and deposit modelling along the route of the proposed Trans-Pennine Upgrade Scheme (EV15) was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North in 2018. Conducted for the purposes of providing preliminary baseline data on sub-surface sediment sequences and their geoarchaeological and paleoenvironmental potential, the assessment covered

<sup>14</sup> Mouchel Parkman, 2005. Glossop Spur Environmental Statement Volume 2 Part 2: Cultural Heritage.

<sup>15</sup> BP = 'Before present', with present being 1950 a date range used in radiocarbon dating.

circa 90 hectares of land and took records from 179 historic geotechnical interventions.

- 4.4.12 The model shows that no Holocene sediments were found over large areas of the scheme. Probable areas of peat and alluvial sediment were recorded at the western and eastern ends of the site, coinciding with the floodplains associated with Hurstclough Brook and the River Etherow. The report concluded that these peat deposits have high potential for successful radiocarbon dating and paleoenvironmental works.

## 4.5 Historical and archaeological background

### Prehistory (500,000 BC – AD 70)

- 4.5.1 Situated at the western end of the Longdendale valley, the distinct geomorphological and topographic divisions and boundaries created by the valley's formation as well as the River Etherow and associated tributary water courses, would have defined early prehistoric movement across the study area.

#### *Early prehistoric*

- 4.5.2 No Palaeolithic heritage assets or findspots have been identified within the DCO boundary or associated study area, representative of a wider paucity of Palaeolithic evidence within the North-West of England, particularly of the Lower or Middle Palaeolithic periods<sup>16</sup>. This scarcity is thought to be reflective of the landscape's periglacial conditions, with evidence of occupation during the Upper Palaeolithic increasing in line with early Holocene climatic amelioration and glacial retreat<sup>17</sup>. Following this increase in temperature, the landscape of the study areas would have been subject to significant floral and faunal changes, with evidence of forestation on the lower hillslopes, predominately by alder, lime and beech, present within the pollen record of the region<sup>18</sup>. Oak, elm and hazel are thought to have grown on sandbars and gravel terraces, evidence for which may be seen at Grange Farm (EV12).
- 4.5.3 This ecological change resulted in an increasing variety of natural resources for exploitation, and as a result an increase in cultural/social, technological and economic complexity, with the clear emergence of an itinerant hunter-gather society. This is demonstrated within the archaeological record in the appearance of temporary occupation camps, as well as the increase in typological variations in early Mesolithic tools, such as microliths, scrapers and burins, followed by an increase in the geometric complexity of lithics over the Mesolithic period.
- 4.5.4 Evidence of this itinerant hunter-gather society is currently represented by two Mesolithic sites at the eastern and western extents of the 500 m study area respectively. Situated on an elevated plateau, above the River Etherow c. 480 m south of the Scheme, a Mesolithic flint and chert microlithic scatter (HA51), including associated waste, demonstrates utilisation of the landscape from the Mesolithic period onwards. The presence of the Roman fortification and

<sup>16</sup> Nevell, M. 2021. Later Prehistory, North West Regional Research Framework. <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/resource-assessments/late-prehistory/> (last accessed 12/03/21)

<sup>17</sup> Oxford Archaeology, 2018. Trans Pennine Upgrade TR010034 6.7.3 Appendix 7.3. Geoarchaeological Assessment and Deposit Model Report. Unpublished client document. Ref TR010034/APP/6.7.3. pg. 4.

<sup>18</sup> Oxford Archaeology. op. cit.

settlement of Melandra (HA1) may have removed further evidence for activity (see section below on the Romano-British period).

- 4.5.5 Multiple phases of investigations, by Tameside Archaeological Society, at Grange Farm, situated at the western extent of the Scheme, have recovered extensive evidence for probable early prehistoric occupation. The phasing of the investigations is summarised above in section 4.4.
- 4.5.6 The cumulative efforts of these works have identified a possible occupation site, situated on a glacial sand bar adjacent to Hurstclough Brook, at what Tameside Archaeology Society (TAS) have suggested to be the ‘edge of a glacial front retreating towards the Irish Sea’<sup>19</sup>. A wide spread of topsoil and subsoil lithics, ranging from a late Mesolithic microlith to a Neolithic arrowhead were recovered, as well as a series of intercutting pits, postholes and a hearth, with *in situ* hazelnut shells from these features radiocarbon dating the hearth to the Neolithic period. Undated features and finds associated with the site include a linear embankment, and multiple hammerstones.
- 4.5.7 Whilst the interpretations of these collective investigations, as well as a detailed analysis of the lithics assemblages, are still underway, the current evidence suggests that the landscape at the western end of the Scheme was suitable for extensive early prehistoric occupation, with the Hurstclough Brook (Insert 4-1) a potential focus for activity<sup>20</sup>.



**Insert 4-1 view facing south-east across the Scheme with Hurstclough Brook in the centre ground.**

<sup>19</sup> Tameside Archaeological Society. 2017. Report of Community Archaeology works to date at Grange Farm, Mottram in Longdendale. Unpublished report. p.g. 2

<sup>20</sup> Myers, A. & Stallibrass, S. 2021. The Early Prehistoric Resource (Late Upper Palaeolithic to Middle Bronze Age 14,000 – 1,200BC). North West Regional Research Framework. <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/resource-assessments/early-prehistory/early-prehistory/> (last accessed 12/03/2021)

### *Later prehistoric*

- 4.5.8 By the later prehistoric period, changes in the paleoenvironmental record suggest that there was an increasing degree of woodland disturbance and depletion, correlating with an intensification in agricultural activity within the valleys of the South Pennines and Pennine fringe<sup>21</sup>. Evidence for this clearance and agrarianism within the study area is represented by a Bronze Age field system (HA52), situated c. 416 m to the north-west of the Scheme at Harrop Edge. The field system comprises a series of banks and ditches with possible associated clearance cairns, though no evidence for an accompanying settlement has been identified to date.
- 4.5.9 Beyond the study area, Bronze Age activity within the landscape appears to have an observable bias towards upland contexts, with the presence of multiple burial cairns and a cup & ring marked rock within the High Peak, to the south of the Scheme, and Hollingworth Hall Moor, to the north-east. Occupying visually prominent locations, funerary monuments such as cairns dominate the archaeological record for the north-west of England, with a limited number of settlement sites identified within the region e.g. New Cowper Quarry and High Park<sup>22</sup>.
- 4.5.10 Identification of the patterns of Iron Age occupation (primarily settlement evidence), within the wider environs of Tameside and Greater Manchester has largely been dictated by the expansion of the urban fringe as well as the scale and extent of associated archaeological investigation<sup>23</sup>. Within the study area, the Iron Age is solely represented by isolated finds of carved stone heads (FS1 - FS4). Carved stone heads from the Iron Age serve an unknown purpose but were common across the British Isles and Europe at this time. Those identified within the study area were recovered exclusively from the town of Mottram, focused between Back Lane, Broadbottom Road and Ashworth Lane, perhaps representing the earliest occupation of the settlement and now masked by Post-medieval development. The closest of these carvings was recovered (FS4) c. 155 m south of the Scheme.
- 4.5.11 As these finds were recovered from residential garden contexts during the mid-20th century, and are currently in private possession or their whereabouts unknown, it is unclear whether these stone heads represent a focus of Iron Age occupation given the absence of associated evidence within the immediate landscape. No other finds or features from this period have been identified.
- 4.5.12 In addition to those assets detailed above, the deposit model undertaken by Oxford Archaeology (2018) of historic boreholes between the M67/A57 roundabout and the A57 Brookfield Road (along the route of the former DCO boundary), identified evidence for probable peat and alluvial sediments at the eastern and western extents of the Scheme. These deposits may contain geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence and may therefore be able to help inform our understanding and narrative of prehistoric occupation of the local landscape.

<sup>21</sup> Oxford Archaeology, 2018. Trans Pennine Upgrade TR010034 6.7.3 Appendix 7.3. Geoarchaeological Assessment and Deposit Model Report. Unpublished client document. Ref TR010034/APP/6.7.3. pg. 4.

<sup>22</sup> Myers, A. & Stallibrass, S. 2021. Op.cit.

<sup>23</sup> Myers, A. & Stallibrass, S. 2021. op.cit.

4.5.13 Given the general paucity of evidence within the Scheme and study area, it is not yet possible to identify the value of any hitherto unidentified prehistoric archaeological remains which may be recovered through intrusive works within the DCO boundary. However, based on the current body of evidence, it could be judged that overall there is a moderate potential for prehistoric activity. This potential is higher for the western extent of the Scheme adjacent to the upland landscape of Harrop Edge along the Hurstclough Brook, and at the eastern extent, on land associated with the River Etherow.

4.5.14 This potential could be classed as follows:

- low for the Palaeolithic period
- high for the Mesolithic and Neolithic period
- medium for the Bronze Age
- unknown for the Iron Age.

#### Romano-British Period (AD 70 - AD 410)

4.5.15 By the late first / second century AD, the Scheme, study area and surrounding landscape demonstrates evidence for Romano-British occupation. A number of known and potential Roman sites, as well as finds, comprising a total of seven assets (HA1, HA53-57 and HA155) and seven finds spots (FS5-FS11), have been found within the eastern extent of the study area, feeding into the emerging evidence of occupation.

4.5.16 The most significant of these assets is Melandra Castle Roman fort (HA1) (also known as *Ardotalia*). This is a scheduled monument situated c. 188 m south of the Scheme on a promontory overlooking the River Etherow and was constructed in approximately AD 75. Originally a timber structure and later rebuilt in stone, the fort was erected by *Cohors Primae Frisiavonum* — 'The First Cohort of Frisiavones', in a typical playing card-shaped formation, with the fort's headquarters situated in the centre surrounded by barracks.

4.5.17 Outside the fortifications, but within the scheduled monument boundary, archaeological excavations have identified an associated *vicus* (settlement), as well as a large rectangular structure interpreted as a *mansio* (a post-station) or bath house. To the immediate south of the study area, evidence for a cremation cemetery has also been identified<sup>24</sup>.

4.5.18 Positioned to be visually prominent, and controlling travel along the River Etherow, the fort was also a focal point for an extensive road network (HA56, HA57 and HA153), which would have facilitated movement and communication between military establishments in north-western England<sup>25</sup>. Typically, in the midlands and south of England these networks would be set against a landscape containing numerous dispersed sites from large, multiphase settlements, to villas, as well as small 'native' type farms and farmsteads with 'Roman-style' buildings.

<sup>24</sup> Webster, P V. 1971. 'Melandra Castle Roman Fort, excavations in the civil settlement 1966-1969', Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. Volume 91, pp 58-118.

<sup>25</sup> Nevell, M. 1991. Tameside 1066-1700. Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council; 1st Edition

- 4.5.19 However, within the north-west of England, evidence for this style of occupation is limited, with comparable examples to those in southern Britain predominantly identified within Chester and the Cheshire Plain, e.g. at Poulton. Conversely, within the study area examples of possible enclosures and settlements may have been identified (HA53 and HA 55), though none have been subject to archaeological excavation to establish secure dating<sup>26</sup>.



**Insert 4-2 View north-east across Melandra Roman Fort (HA1), from north-west corner of surviving earthwork embankment**

- 4.5.20 Situated in the eastern extent of the Scheme and reported by antiquarian sources<sup>27</sup>, a collection of hearths and coarse ware pottery finds were identified adjacent to the western bank of the River Etherow near Woolley. These have later been interpreted as a possible roadside settlement (HA54) due to their association with a projected stretch of the Melandra to Manchester Roman Road or an associated branch road (HA56). Approximately 30 m south of the Scheme, and c.200 m west of HA54, two parallel linear ditches identified through aerial photography, traversing south-east to north west from Brookfield towards Hollingworth, are thought to represent elements of this routeway. Additional roads within the study area are situated to the immediate south of Melandra (HA1) and extend southwards towards High Peak.

<sup>26</sup> Philpott, R. 2021. Roman. North West Regional Research Framework. <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/resource-assessments/roman/> (last accessed 12/03/21)

<sup>27</sup> Aikin, J. 1795. A Description of the Country from Thirty to Forty Miles Round Manchester.



- 4.5.21 In addition to HA54, two additional possible settlements have been identified c. 50 m north of the Scheme with the cropmark of a square ditched enclosure (HA55), and the earthworks of a rectilinear enclosure (HA53) located nearby comprising a small group of banks, ditches and mounds. Whilst neither have been subject to archaeological investigation, other examples within the wider landscape are often associated with settlement and livestock enclosure and can date from the second millennium BC to the first century AD<sup>28</sup>. Their later dates appear to have been assumed by their proximity to the possible Roman road (HA56).
- 4.5.22 Romano-British activity within the study area is also represented by a range of findspots, comprising:
- FS5 - Samian Bowl
  - FS6 - Stone Kneeling Figurine
  - FS7 - Stone Head from Melandra Roman Fort
  - FS8 - Stone Coffin and Roman coin
  - FS9 - Roman Sepulchral Urns
  - FS10 - Stone springhead
  - FS11 - Lead Weight.
- 4.5.23 Broadly distributed across the eastern half of the study area and associated with development in south Mottram, Woolley Bridge and Brookfield, the finds recovered point towards an established Romano-British presence within the landscape. The known settlement at Melandra (HA1), and probable settlements in the valley below (HA53-55), as well as the extent of funerary remains both south of the fort and in the River Etherow Flood plain (FS8 and FS9), suggest that occupation was long-lasting and expanded beyond the fort.
- 4.5.24 Based on the evidence within the DCO boundary and associated study areas there is an overall moderate potential for Romano-British activity within the Scheme. However, this potential appears to be limited to land east of Mottram only, and highest adjacent to the River Etherow, and could produce evidence ranging from low to high value. Intrusive works associated with the Scheme construction offer the potential to inform regional narratives of Roman occupation.
- Early Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1066) and Late Medieval (1066-1520) Periods
- 4.5.25 In comparison to the Romano-British period, archaeological evidence for settlement from the early medieval period (AD 410 – 1066) is poorly represented, both within the wider study area and at a regional, as well as a national, scale<sup>29</sup>. A single findspot, comprising a Saxon Rotary Quern Stone (FS12) recovered around 455 m south of the Scheme, is the only example dating from the early medieval period to have been found within the study area, with no other physical finds or archaeological evidence identified to date.

<sup>28</sup> Philpott, R. 2021. Roman. North West Regional Research Framework. <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/resource-assessments/roman/> (last accessed 12/03/21)

<sup>29</sup> Newman, R. 2021. Early medieval, North West Regional Research Framework. Early Medieval – North West Regional Research Framework ([researchframeworks.org](https://researchframeworks.org)) (last accessed 12/03/21)

- 4.5.26 The paucity of remains may in part be explained by early medieval cultural material having a poor preservation rate within the archaeological record, when compared to preceding periods. However, placename evidence indicates that there may have been an established early medieval population, although such evidence should be used with caution.
- 4.5.27 Place names of early medieval origin within the study area commonly contain the following elements:
- *Lēah*: Old English for forest, wood or clearing; later evolving to mean a pasture or meadow, e.g. Hattersley, Woolley and Matley.
  - *Word*: Old English for enclosure, e.g. Hollingworth.
- 4.5.28 In addition, Mottram is Old English for 'at the meeting tree' or 'at the speaker's place', and Wedneshough Green, at the eastern extent of the study area within Hollingworth, meaning 'weedy' or 'willow place'. Hollingworth itself derives from *holegn word*, or Holly-tree enclosure<sup>30</sup>.
- 4.5.29 These placenames are predominantly associated with woodland, and do not contain Old English elements such as '*tun*' or '*ham*', typically associated with farmsteads, villages or estates of an early medieval date. However, the presence of a quern stone (FS12) within the study area could suggest a degree of arable activity, with quern stones typically used to process cereals.
- 4.5.30 Evidence for later medieval occupation within the study area primarily derives from documentary sources, including the Domesday Book, the legal and administrative records of Chester (with the study area predominately located within the earldom and later county palatine of Cheshire), as well as the 1360 Longendale survey<sup>31</sup>.
- 4.5.31 Whilst the entries do not contain information on households/population numbers, the Domesday records of 1066 record the following as containing ploughlands:
- Tintwistle – *Tengestvisie*
  - Hollingworth – *Holisurde*
  - Mottram - *Morte*
- 4.5.32 . In 1066 the Longendale Valley was held by the following individuals, Brun, Leofnoth, Leofing, Godric, Aelmer, Swein and Ligulf, and held an annual value of 2 pounds. By 1086 however, the lord and Tenant in Chief was held by King William, and records that for the wider landscape of the Scheme 'All Longendale is waste; woodland, unpastured, fit for hunt'<sup>32</sup>, suggesting that either larger settlements were not yet well established or that the area had been subject to the Harrying of the North, and settlements had been destroyed. No evidence to support either suggestion has been identified.

<sup>30</sup> University of Nottingham (Accessed 23/10/2020) Key to English Place-Names. <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/>

<sup>31</sup> Nevell, M. 1991. Tameside 1066-1700. Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council; 1st Edition

<sup>32</sup> Nevell, M. 1991. Op.cit. pg 7

- 4.5.33 By the 13<sup>th</sup> century various charters detail extensive assarting (woodland clearance) and the construction of a mill within Longendale, suggesting a growth in agriculture with sufficient yields to warrant a mill<sup>33</sup> (see section 5). This pattern of agrarian expansion can be seen across Cheshire and surrounding regions. The medieval economy would have been based on open field farming, cereal agriculture, although changes in climate and soil quality may have led to a later shift into animal husbandry<sup>34</sup>.
- 4.5.34 The Longendale Survey of 1360, the tax accounts for the manor following possession by the crown from the Lords of Longendale, further demonstrates the extent of medieval occupation and expansion, detailing the following established settlements within the study area: Matley, Great and Little Hollingworth, Hattersley, Mottram, and Woolley.
- 4.5.35 In spite of the extensive written record, evidence of later medieval occupation within the study area is represented by four heritage assets (HA4, HA5, HA58 and HA59), with no known find spots from the period recorded.
- 4.5.36 Evidence for medieval agrarian practices can be seen to the south-west of Mottram-In-Longendale with a series of possible strip lynchets (HA58), situated c. 455 m south of the Scheme, and adjacent to the probable medieval core of Mottram, where one or more possible medieval house platforms (HA59) are present along Littlemoor Road between Parsonage Farm and Warhill. The construction of The Church of St Michael and All Angels (HA4) (discussed in 5.2.8) in the 15th century would indicate the presence of a substantial and well-established population. This is further supported by the presence of Mottram and Hollingworth on Christopher Saxton's 1577 Plan of Cheshire (Cestriae Comitatus) (Insert 4-3) which indicates that by the late medieval period, the study area contained and was adjacent to, at least two sizable nucleated settlements. This plan would further suggest that Woolley and Hattersley (situated at the eastern and western ends of the study area respectively) were not as large as Mottram and Hollingworth during this period.
- 4.5.37 A medieval stone cross is also present within the centre of Mottram (HA5), although this was much altered during the post-medieval period, it is possible that this cross represents the central point in the medieval market in which transactions would have taken place<sup>35</sup>.
- 4.5.38 Based on the evidence within the DCO boundary and associated study areas there is overall a low potential for both early and later medieval archaeological remains, with the legibility for both periods overlain by the establishment and expansion of post-medieval settlements associated with this earlier phase occupation. Archaeological remains from these periods are likely to survive in greenfield areas outside of urban development and comprise agricultural remains of low value.

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<sup>33</sup> Nevell, M. 1991. Op.cit. pg 11

<sup>34</sup> Nevell, M. 1991. Op.cit. pg 49

<sup>35</sup> Green, E. 2019. Stone Crosses. <https://www.buildingconservation.com/articles/stone-crosses/stone-crosses.htm> (last accessed 12/03/21)



**Insert 4-3 Christopher Saxton's 1577 Plan of Cheshire (*Cestriae Comitatus*) (reproduced with the permission of Cheshire Archives & Local Studies and the owner/depositor to whom copyright is reserved)**

Post Medieval (1520 – c.1900) and Modern (Post 1901)

4.5.39 The post-medieval period saw rapid changes to the regional and national socio-economic climate, leading to extensive physical changes within the landscape of the study area and wider environs. Due to the extent of these changes, the wider study area contains a large number of both designated and non-designated assets dating to the post-medieval period, associated with a range of agricultural and industrial activities as well as rapid settlement growth. As a result of the number of assets associated with this period, few specific assets are discussed below, with significant assets reviewed in section 5 (the assessment of value), and the remaining listed with detailed descriptions in the gazetteers in Appendix 1. Key assets reviewed in section 5 include:

- Woolley Former Settlement (HA36)
- Mottram Old Mill (HA111)
- Waterside Branch of the Great Central Rail line (HA139); and
- Mottram Aqueduct (HA154)

4.5.40 The post-medieval period saw the population of settlements within the Scheme and study area grow exponentially. At the start of the post-medieval periods the wider study area was predominately characterised by rural dispersed settlements as seen in Christopher Saxton's 1577 Plan of Cheshire (*Cestriae Comitatus*) (Insert 4-3), demonstrating a probable continuation of earlier medieval occupation.

- 4.5.41 Contrary to elsewhere within Tameside, e.g. Ashton-under-Lyme, which saw dramatic increases from the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards, population growth within Mottram parish did not begin to increase exponentially until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although it had gradually increased from the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century onwards<sup>36</sup>. The causes for this growth could be attributed to changes in agricultural practices, the increase in extractive industries e.g. coal mining, and the introduction of textile milling to the area.
- 4.5.42 Situated within the centre of the study area, Mottram-in-Longdendale saw some of the earliest phases of expansion. Prominently sited on the top of Warhill, focussed on the parish Church of St Michael and All Angels (HA4), the core of the village was located at the base of Church Brow, in the area of Market Place and Market Street. Now designated as a conservation area (HA2), the historic core of the settlement includes a number of non-ecclesiastical listed buildings from the early post-medieval period, the earliest of which comprises Old Post Office Farm (HA47), with a datestone detailing 'NWM 1694'. The settlement expanded beyond the Market Street northwards towards Mottram Moor Road in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and merged with the settlement of Lanes End towards the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, as seen on Burdett's 1777 Map of Cheshire (Insert 4-4).



Insert 4-4 Burdett's 1777 Map of Cheshire

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- 4.5.43 Elsewhere within the study area settlements such as Hattersely and Wednesough Green (HA134) (described as *Wednesdhan Green* on Burdett's plan) appear to have expanded along the current extent of Ashworth Lane and Mottram Moor respectively.

<sup>36</sup> Nevell, M. 1993. Tameside 1700-1930. Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council; 1st Edition. Pg. 9.

- 4.5.44 In addition to nucleated settlement expansion, the number of farmhouses of post-medieval date form a distinguishing feature of the surrounding landscape. Many of these were originally laithe houses, a form of vernacular architecture particular to upland areas of northern England where the agricultural and residential elements form a single structure<sup>37</sup>. Laithe houses characteristically comprise stone-built vernacular buildings of two to three storeys, with mullion windows, and a stone or slate roof. The earliest of these are 17th century in date, although most within the study area are predominately 18th century in origin and were expanded into multi-structure farm complexes during later periods. This is exemplified by Meadow Bank Farm (HA18), a farmhouse dating to the 17th – 18th centuries situated around 670 m north-east of the Scheme, which is associated with cottages (HA26) and a separate barn and byre range (HA18).
- 4.5.45 A more idiosyncratic example of a laithe house is the building of Miniature Castle, which overlooks the existing A57 dual carriageway situated around 110 m north-west to the north-west of the Scheme. This is a farmhouse and cottage of late 18th and mid-19th century date, which includes a three-storey embattled tower adjacent to the embattled farmhouse (HA21). Due to the marginal nature of these farmsteads often the tenants would maintain an additional income though the production of domestic textiles (known as farmer-craftsmen). However, with advancements in agricultural practices from around 1750, as well as milling technologies in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the gradual industrialisation of the landscape led to a shift towards the division of labour<sup>38</sup>. Further discussion of Laithe Houses is provided at 5.3.15-5.3.20.
- 4.5.46 This industrialisation led to the increasing economic prosperity of the region and this is reflected in the construction of a number of high-status residences which are present within the 1 km study area. These assets comprise: Higher Matley Hall (HA20) the oldest of these dwellings, comprising a 17th century stone structure enclosing an earlier timber-framed building, located on high ground to the west of the 1 km study area. Other halls include Mottram Old Hall (HA19) as well as Thorncliffe Hall (HA39) which dates to 1702 and was extensively remodelled in c.1830 to comprise a substantial stone house designed in the Jacobean style. Located around 190 m to the northeast of Thorncliffe Hall, is Thorncliffe Barn (HA25), a tithe barn of 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century date, a substantial five-bay stone structure with central opposing cart entries which was associated with the hall. Situated around 860 m north-east of the Scheme, Millbrook House (HA34) was constructed in several phases between the late 18th and early 20th centuries. A sprawling stone-built structure of irregular plan, the inclusion of a clocktower to the south of the house forms a striking feature in views of the complex from the adjacent Manchester Road.
- 4.5.47 The Tollemache and Hollingworth families were major estate and landowners within Cheshire, owning the majority of the land associated with the Scheme, and therefore the agricultural rents at this time. Much of the wealth required for the construction of these high-status residences was derived exclusively from industrial activities such as milling. In stark contrast to elsewhere within Tameside, industrial scale mining does not appear to have been a major contributing factor towards the post-medieval economy within the study area.

<sup>37</sup> Westwood, C.1986. The laithe house of Upland West Yorkshire: Its social and economic significance, Loughborough University

<sup>38</sup> Nevell, M. 1993. Tameside 1700-1930. Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council; 1st Edition.

- 4.5.48 Predominantly extracted from surface seams for heating and domestic use, it wasn't until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century that coal mining began to form part of the landscape as seen in Burdett's 1777 extract (Plate 4.4) to the south of Woolley Bridge. It is probable that coal shafts shown on the plan related to the Hague Carr Colliery (HA123), although there were a total of three collieries within the Mottram parish during this period. The largest of these collieries was Mottram Colliery situated at Mudd in Mottram village itself, within the eastern and southern extents of the conservation area (HA2), with a third to the immediate south of the study area at Hillhead. However, even with the technological advancements of the post-medieval period, which allowed for coal extraction at a greater depth than the historic surface extraction, due to the poor quality of the coal seams within the study area the colliery was unsuccessful. The shafts were gradually closed from the 1830s onwards with Mottram Colliery abandoned 1874<sup>39</sup>. Though some shafts are still visible on the second edition of the Ordnance Survey Plan (not reproduced).
- 4.5.49 Following on from the tradition of domestic weaving, textile milling on an industrial scale was established in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, with a total of ten known mills known to have existed within the study area. These comprise:
- HA89: Albion Mill
  - HA111: Mottram Old Mill
  - HA116: Arrowscroft Mill (Cardwell's Factory)
  - HA121: Bents Mill
  - HA122: Victoria/Albert/Roughdale Mill
  - HA125: Dog Kennel Mill
  - HA126: Spout Green Mill
  - HA138: Mersey Mill
  - HA140: Woolley Bridge Mill
  - HA141 Brookfield / Shepley's Mill
- 4.5.50 Predominately water powered, the mills situated within the study area are primarily located adjacent to the River Etherow and its associated tributaries at Hadfield and Hollingworth, though the water powered Mottram Old Mill (HA111) and several 'dry' mills (those powered by hand or horse) were situated within the centre of the study area. The construction of the mills and their need for workers, resulted in successive population and associated settlement growth, with expansion along the Market Streets of both Mottram and of Hollingworth, as well as Woolley Bridge. Evidence for this expansion can be seen on the 1846 Hollingworth and 1846 Mottram-in-Longendale tithe plans (please refer to Figure 6.4 in the ES (TR010034/APP/6.3)), and again on the 1897-1899 Ordnance Survey Maps (please refer to Figure 6.6 in the ES (TR010034/APP/6.3)).

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<sup>39</sup> Nevell, M. 1993. Tameside 1700-1930. Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council; 1st Edition. Pg. 9.

- 4.5.51 However, the growth of industrial development was not linear, with the 'dry' mills of Mottram short lived and unprofitable by early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and those elsewhere within the study area affected during the Cotton Famine of 1861–65, when prices were depressed initially by overproduction, and imports of cotton from America were interrupted by the American Civil War leading to overcapacity. Resulting in mass unemployment within the Cheshire, Lancashire and Derbyshire mills, the industry declined, with closures in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Elsewhere in the study area the end of the industry came in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, between 1910-1930 when the mills were gradually closed or repurposed, cut off from their traditional markets due to the outbreak of World War One and subsequent economic depressions<sup>40</sup>.
- 4.5.52 As a result of this decline the study area has retained large elements of its earlier rural character, with 20<sup>th</sup> century development primarily focused towards the west of the study area at Hattersley and its associated transportation links of the M67 and the Manchester to Glossop Rail Line (c.1.2 km south of the Scheme), as well as to the east of the study area at Brookfield and Hollingworth. Developments within these areas were primarily residential or small scale industrial, and of negligible value (please refer to Figure 6.7 in the ES (TR010034/APP/6.3)).
- 4.5.53 Based on the evidence within the DCO boundary and associated study areas there is a potential for both post-medieval and modern archaeological remains. Archaeological remains from these periods are likely to survive in greenfield areas outside of urban development.
- 4.5.54 In the event that hitherto unidentified post-medieval or modern remains are encountered within the DCO application boundary, they would likely be of low value and may represent the remains of post-medieval agrarian or 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial activity.

## 4.6 Historic landscape

### Designated landscapes

- 4.6.1 Becoming the United Kingdom's first national park in 1951, the Peak District National Park lies north east, east and south east and south of the Scheme, situated at c. 1.7 km at its closest point.
- 4.6.2 Characterised by the differing underlying geology, distinguished as Dark Peak and White Peak, the national park contains an assortment of landscape typologies, including uninhabited broad open moorland, woodland valleys and enclosed farmlands, with settlements predominately situated at the periphery south and east of the parkland.
- 4.6.3 The parkland fringe visible from the from the Scheme and surrounding study area predominately comprises enclosed gritstone uplands and open moorland characteristic of the Dark Peak, in which it forms the most common landscape form.

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<sup>40</sup> Nevell, M. 1993. Tameside 1700-1930. Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council; 1st Edition. Pg. 9.



## Lidar and aerial photography

- 4.6.4 A lidar and aerial photography assessment undertaken in 2018 by the Applicant for an earlier phase of the Scheme<sup>41</sup> identified areas of modern disturbance and potential archaeological features along the route. This data was reviewed for this assessment, and those assets most legible or relevant to the Scheme have been incorporated into the non-designated gazetteer. The lidar and aerial photography information has not been reproduced as part of this assessment.

## Zone of Theoretical Visibility

- 4.6.5 A Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has been reproduced for this Scheme (please refer to Figures 6.8 and 6.9 in the ES (TR010034/APP/6.3)) in order to review the potential visual impact of the Scheme.
- 4.6.6 The ZTV's are based on a 5 metre Digital Terrain Model (DTM). The DTM does not consider the surface detail of buildings or vegetation, therefore 8 m building heights and 15 m woodland heights have been added to simulate their screening. A height of 1.6 m has been added to the surface to simulate assumed eye level, and a height of 4.5 m has been added to the proposed road alignment to simulate the average height of HGV traffic.
- 4.6.7 For the purpose of the assessment two ZTV areas were generated digitally. These cover an area of 1 km (please refer to Figure 6.8 in the ES (TR010034/APP/6.3)) and an area of 5 km (please refer to Figure 6.9 in the ES (TR010034/APP/6.3)). The ZTV area boundaries were set by offsetting the DCO boundary by the relevant distance. Verification of the accuracy of the ZTV was undertaken during the walkover survey undertaken in October 2021 and through collaboration with the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LIVA) team.
- 4.6.8 The potential for impacts on designated heritage assets beyond the 1 km study area was assessed using the Zone of Theoretical Visibility for the Scheme. Desk-top sources including streetside photography, aerial photography and the National Heritage List for England were reviewed for designated assets located within 2 km of the Scheme and within the ZTV to assess the potential for impacts on the value of these assets. It is considered that beyond the 2 km study area the Scheme would not be readily perceptible. No potential for impact on additional designated heritage assets was identified as a result of this review, and no further assessment was undertaken for assets beyond the 1km study area.

## Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.6.9 Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) is a tool to provide a description of the current landscape whilst making reference to its past usage. HLC allows the description and assessment of the role that landscape plays within the historic environment but is not a heritage asset itself. The Scheme sits across the boundaries of Tameside and Derbyshire, as such the Scheme draws HLC information from both local authorities (please refer to Figure 6.3 in the ES (TR010034/APP/6.3))

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<sup>41</sup> Arcadis Consulting (UK) Ltd. 2018. TR010034, 6.7.1, Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment (Draft). Unpublished technical report

- 4.6.10 The landscape is broadly divided by settlement, residential, commercial, industrial, extractive, ornamental, parkland, woodland and recreational, as well as fields and enclosed land.
- 4.6.11 Across the study area the character predominantly comprises enclosed land, characterised by a mixture of early piecemeal enclosure, open fields, and surviving units of strip fields. Later enclosure types date from the 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century and include surveyed Parliamentary enclosure land, and agglomerated fields. The enclosed land broad type is predominately seen across the study area and covers a large parcels of enclosed land north of the M67 motorway, and to the east and north east of Mottram.
- 4.6.12 To the south of the A57, enclosed land extends across the study area from east to west, interspersed with residential units representing former farm complexes. These complexes are predominately represented by farms dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century dispersed across the study area. To the south east of the study area, the enclosed land prevalent across the study area is accompanied by working farms, a cemetery, and a sewage works which are respectively characterised as institutional and industrial land use.
- 4.6.13 To the east of the River Etherow the landscape is predominately characterised as being predominantly post-1880s settlement which covers the settlements of Woolley Bridge and Brookfield extending to the south of the study area. Abutting Brookfield the landscape comprises ornamental, parkland and recreational which contains Melandra Roman Fort Scheduled Monument (HA1), and urban green space.
- 4.6.14 Within the centre of the study area the historic settlement core of Mottram village is focused upon the marketplace, Manor House and Court House extending north to Rushycroft. The historic core of Mottram is characterised as buildings and residential dwellings, predominantly stone built, with some with commercial elements. The majority of buildings in the historic core of Mottram date to the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century, however there are some earlier structures surviving.
- 4.6.15 There is some limited infilling of the historic core with later residential homes with development in Mottram characterised by a variety of property typologies, including vernacular cottages, villas/detached houses, modern private housing development, terraced housing, semi-detached housing, social housing, and former farm complexes. Much of the development beyond the historic core of Mottram comprises private housing dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century This is particularly evident along the west side of Stalybridge Road and the east side of Roe Cross Road to where a small industrial estate is also present. To the eastern side of Back Moor there is further private housing development dated to the 20<sup>th</sup> century which replaces an area of earlier enclosed farmland.
- 4.6.16 To the east of Mottram along the north side of the A57 the land is characterised by a mix of residential properties and farms, enclosed fields and the public open space Wedneshough Green on the edge of Hollingworth. To the south of the A57 the land is predominantly enclosed land characterised as piecemeal enclosure and agglomerated fields. Inset into this character is a cemetery of 19<sup>th</sup> century date and a patch of woodland of post-medieval to 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

- 4.6.17 The settlement of Hollingworth extends to the north and south of the A57. The historic settlement core of Hollingworth is set along the A57, extending to Hadfields Avenue and is characterised by buildings of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date, predominantly built in stone and of two storeys. To the north of the A57 the land comprises mixed civic properties and residential housing characterised by three multiperiod farm complexes, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century mixed properties types as well private and social housing developments dated to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. To the north of these properties the land use comprises a cemetery, a cricket ground and enclosed farmland. To the south of the A57 the HLC units comprise enclosed land, residential properties characterised as terraced housing of 19<sup>th</sup> century date and private housing of 20<sup>th</sup> century date, industrial premises and landfill.
- 4.6.18 The historic core of Hattersley is characterised by several vernacular cottages set along Chain Bar Lane, dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century. The remainder of Hattersley is characterised by former enclosed land subsequently purchased and developed into 20<sup>th</sup> century social housing as well as industrial and commercial properties interspersed with ornamental, parkland and recreational open space.

## 5. Assessment of value

### 5.1 Assessment context

5.1.1 The following sections detail the assessment of value for those heritage assets relevant to the assessment of the Scheme's impact on the historic environment. Details of the value assessment for all assets within the study areas is provided in the gazetteer presented at Appendix A.

### 5.2 Designated assets

#### Scheduled Monuments

##### *Melandra Castle Roman fort.*

- 5.2.1 Melandra Castle Roman fort (HA1) is situated c. 188 m south of the Scheme, on a promontory above the River Etherow. The fort formed part of a defensive military network (others include Navio Roman Fort at Brough-on-Noe) controlling the east-west crossing of this region of the Pennines and access into the north-west region of Cheshire and Lancashire from this route (see section 4.5.16). Views to and from the fortification would have been key in its defensive function, with its location on the promontory allowing for clear sight lines down and across the Longdendale Valley.
- 5.2.2 Today, the fort is visible as a series of earthwork embankments. It survives above ground as a 100 m x 95 m rectangular enclosure, bounded by low turf ramparts up to 2 m high. The survival of the associated vicus and associated outer defences are no longer legible, surviving underground only.
- 5.2.3 The landscape surrounding to the south of the fort is heavily urbanized by the development of Gamesley. As a result, the fort's relationships with its former maniso, road system and wider landscape views are no longer legible.
- 5.2.4 Despite the extensive modern development within Brookfield, Dinting and Hadfield below the monument, and vegetation growth along the promontory edge, the fort retains its key views north-east down the Longdendale Valley (Insert 4-2), south-east towards Glossop, and its northerly long views over the valley to the landscape north of the study area (insert 4.5). These views would have been a key aspect of the fort's location and reinforce its defensive nature.
- 5.2.5 Views to the north-west, the northern foreground and down to the River Etherow are present though obscured by vegetation during summer though are still partially legible
- 5.2.6 Perhaps in part due to the extent of vegetation or elevation above the landscape, there is limited noise intrusion from modern development and traffic on the setting of the asset. The existing noise environment does not contribute to the value of this asset.
- 5.2.7 The fort derives value from its historic and evidential interest as a part of the Roman military network within Britain and its position on a key strategic route across the Pennines. The asset also has aesthetic value through its surviving earthworks which define the monument and the views across the surrounding landscape. This asset has been assessed to be of high value.



**Insert 5-1 View north from Melandra Castle Roman fort across eastern extent of the Scheme (foreground) and to the landscape beyond**



**Insert 5-2 View west from Melandra Castle Roman fort towards Mottram-in-Longdendale (tower of Church of St Michael and All Angels - HA4) visible on hilltop, vegetation in foreground obscuring view of River Etherow in valley below**

## Listed Buildings

### *Mottram-in-Longdendale*

- 5.2.8 The Church of St Michael and All Angels (HA4, grade II\* listed building) is the Parish Church of Mottram. Originating in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the current building dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century, and was extensively restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Designed in the perpendicular style, the church comprises a west tower, clerestoried nave, with lower aisles and short low chancel with a perpendicular five-light window to the east end. The church is constructed in hammer-dressed stone, stained black in places. It retains much of its medieval character externally<sup>42</sup>.
- 5.2.9 Located in the historic core of Mottram-in-Longdendale, the church is set within in a sub-rectangular churchyard on the top of Warhill. The Church forms a group with the associated Gatepiers, Railings, Steps and Walls to Graveyard (HA10), Sundial (HA29), Old School (HA49) and Old Mortuary (HA11) within the churchyard, all of which are designated as grade II listed buildings in their own right. The Grade II\* listed medieval cross is located at the entrance to the churchyard (HA5). Sited prominently on top of Warhill, the church forms an important local landmark, dominating the skyline in views both from within Mottram and the surrounding countryside. The presence of open agricultural land within the conservation area boundaries to the north of the church forms a valuable element of its setting, preserving views towards the building from the north and northwest. The landmark role of the church is reflected in its inclusion in paintings by Lowry including Agricultural Fair.



**Insert 5-3 View north towards The Church of St Michael and All Angels (HA4), with Gatepiers and Walls to Graveyard (HA10) in foreground and partial view of the Old School (HA49) to righthand side of image**

<sup>42</sup> National Heritage List for England, reference 1356436

- 5.2.10 The Church of St Michael and All Angels derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as a medieval parish church which shaped the history and development of Mottram from the medieval period onwards. The church also derives notable value its role as a landmark within Mottram and across the surrounding countryside. The Church of St Michael and All Angels has therefore been assessed to be of High value.
- 5.2.11 The historic core of Mottram is designated as a conservation area (Asset HA2, see 5.2.39) and includes a collection of listed buildings which illustrate its history and development. These buildings are focussed particularly around the Market Place and Church Brow. Assets flanking the Market Place include:
- The Manor House (HA14, grade II listed building), a building of mid-19th century date
  - The Court House (HA32, grade II listed building), also dating to the mid-19th century
  - The Village Stocks (HA15, grade II listed building)
  - The Crown Pole (HA48, grade II listed building), which was originally erected to commemorate the coronation of George III in 1760
- 5.2.12 Located on Church Brow are the 19<sup>th</sup> century Gothic Revival buildings of
- The former Sunday School (now Mottram Community Centre, HA13, grade II listed building)
  - School House (HA46, grade II listed building)
- 5.2.13 Listed buildings within Mottram include a variety of residential buildings. These include:
- The high-status vernacular farmhouse of Post Office Farm (HA47, grade II listed building) which dates from the late 17th century
  - The modest 18th century two-storey stone-built cottage of 4 Back Lane (HA23, grade II listed building)
  - The early 19th century vernacular house of 21 Church Brow (HA37, grade II listed building)
  - The historic weaver's cottages at numbers 19-23 Ashworth Lane (HA22 and HA50, grade II listed buildings).
- 5.2.14 The value of these buildings derives from their historic and architectural interest as domestic buildings of the post-medieval period, their setting within the historic core of Mottram, and the resulting understanding of their history and development within the context of the historic settlement. These assets are of Medium value.
- 5.2.15 Mottram Congregational Church (HA9, grade II listed building) is located on Stalybridge Road to the north of the A57 and is designated as a grade II listed building. Dating from 1791, and altered in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, this is a modest classically styled chapel. The street elevation is rendered with three large round-headed windows with small key stones. A panel above the windows identifies the building as inscribed with it *Mottram Congregational Church 1751* in relief. The chapel is set back from the busy streetscape of Stalybridge Road and flanked by a disjointed group of buildings dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Setting makes limited contribution to its value. The Church is of historic interest as a Methodist meeting house later adopted for Congregational worship, which remains in active use, and as evidence of the development of non-conformism in the Greater Manchester area during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. This asset has been assessed to be of Medium value.

- 5.2.16 Located further to the north along Stalybridge Road, the Elms (HA44, grade II listed building) is a detached mid-19<sup>th</sup> century house, constructed in ashlar with a slate roof. The house is of simple classical design with rusticated quoins, plain window architraves, a pilastered doorcase and a plain eaves course with a moulded eaves cornice above. The building was the home of the nationally important painter L. S. Lowry from 1948 until his death in 1976, with the dining room being employed as his studio. His residence of the property is commemorated by a blue plaque. The local landscape provided inspiration to Lowry, informing a change in genre away from the industrial scenes he is best known for. During his time at the Elms, Lowry painted works such as *Agricultural Fair*, which includes the Church of St Michael and All Angels on the hilltop above the fair, *The House on the Moor*, and works such as the portrait *Father and Two Sons*. The value of the Elms derives principally from its historic association with Lowry, however it also derives some value from its architectural interest as a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century villa, set on one of the main thoroughfares through Mottram. This asset has been assessed to be of Medium value.

#### *Mottram Old Hall and Estate*

- 5.2.17 Mottram Old Hall (HA19, grade II listed building) is a substantial classical villa, which incorporates an earlier structure of 17<sup>th</sup> century date. This previous hall was constructed for a junior branch of the Hollingworth family (the main branch being based at Hollingworth Hall, now demolished) and was formed by a central hall with projecting wings to either end. This structure remains preserved within the main north-south range of the building, visible externally as the advanced bays in the centre of the elevation<sup>43</sup>. In his book, *40 miles around Manchester*, published in 1795, Aikin says the following of Mottram Old Hall:

*Hollingworth-hall, or as it is now generally called, the Old Hall, is a very ancient, strong stone building, situated by the side of the moors about half a mile from Mottram. It is surrounded with gardens and excellent meadow land, and enjoys a pleasant prospect. It still belongs to the family of that name, but is now in the occupation of Henry Cardwell Esq. a very useful and active member of society.*<sup>44</sup>

- 5.2.18 The hall was rebuilt in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century under George Hadfield, owner and occupant of Mottram Old Hall at this time<sup>45</sup>. Hadfield was responsible for the building's current form and appearance, reorientating the building with the addition of a polite classical villa frontage to the south elevation, which now forms the principal elevation of the building. The Hall and associated lands were sold in 1890. The sales particulars describe the Hall as a 'stone-built mansion' including a wide stone staircase, drawing room, morning room with adjoining conservatory, library, nine bedrooms, servant's hall, two stables, gasometer and apparatus. Of the Hall's setting, the particulars state:

<sup>43</sup> Burke and Nevell, 1996, p.25

<sup>44</sup> Consulted at: <http://tamesidefamilyhistory.co.uk/mottram.htm>

<sup>45</sup> Burke and Nevell, 1996, p.25



*The Old Hall, with its gardens and wooded ground, commands a magnificent view of the scenery of a picturesque country and, with its approaches, is secluded from the neighbouring manufacturing districts and unaffected by their smoke or turmoil<sup>46</sup>.*

- 5.2.19 The principal elevation of the Old Hall looks to the south and is of two-storeys over a rusticated basement, constructed in ashlar (Insert 5-4). Five bays in width, the central three bays break forward below a pediment, and contain a central porch supported on Tuscan columns. The listed building description notes that the building retains its historic interiors, including a vaulted plaster entrance hall and a grand staircase. To the rear of the Old Hall are outbuildings including a stable which preserves evidence of cruck construction<sup>47</sup>. Views from the principal elevation of the Hall, look southwards towards the DCO boundary, however, are filtered by the presence of mature trees defining the gardens around the Hall.



**Insert 5-4 Mottram Old Hall (HA19) seen from the DCO boundary looking north**

- 5.2.20 Mottram Old Hall's grounds (HA129, non-designated heritage asset) are depicted on Bryant's 1831 map of Cheshire and are shown to extend south from the Old Coach Road to the plantation along the parish boundary c.300 m south of the Old Hall. By the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6" Ordnance Survey map, published in 1882, the park associated with Old Hall are shown to comprise pleasure gardens immediately surrounding the house, and an outer park with copse of trees to the southeast. These grounds are not shown to extend as far south as the parish boundary. The pleasure gardens remain discernible in aerial photographs today, with a band of mature trees surrounding the Hall to the south, east and west, and formal D-shaped lawn in front of the long east elevation.

<sup>46</sup> Cheshire Record Office document reference D8393

<sup>47</sup> Tameside Image Archive reference: t07971, consulted at: <https://public.tameside.gov.uk/imagearchive/Default.asp>

The outer park included on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map remains legible, with the copse and wooded eastern boundary still extant. Beyond the establishment of the plantation, no evidence of formal landscape design of the outer park has been identified during preparation of this assessment.

- 5.2.21 Access to the Old Hall was provided along a driveway from the west which survives today as Hall Drive. Now flanked by large suburban housing of later 20<sup>th</sup> century date, the retention of mature tree planting and a much-altered gate lodge at its western end preserves the legibility of this route to a limited extent. A mausoleum (HA115) erected for a racehorse was located within a thick band of trees to the north of the drive, however much of this structure was demolished for 20<sup>th</sup> century housing and it is unclear if there is any survival of subsurface remains.
- 5.2.22 A small number of buildings associated with Mottram Old Hall are present along Old Hall Lane (see assets HA6, HA28 and HA78). These assets formed part of the estate sold in 1890. Old Hall Lane itself retains a distinct character, with a cobbled surface and a bank covered by mature trees lining its eastern side. Historic photographs of Old Hall Lane held by the Tameside Image Archive (not reproduced) show a gated entrance to the south of the lane, adjacent to 15 Old Hall Lane, defining the boundary to the Old Hall estate<sup>48</sup>.
- 5.2.23 The value of Old Hall derives principally from its architectural and historic interest as a high-status Classical villa dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, which preserves good interiors and evidence of earlier development. This asset has been assessed to be of Medium value. The setting of Old Hall within its surrounding garden and the now degraded former estate, contributes to this value. In consideration of their survival, the former grounds associated with Old Hall (HA129), have been assessed to be of Low value.
- 5.2.24 Located c.150 m to the southwest of Mottram Old Hall on Old Hall Lane, are the grade II listed buildings of Dial House (HA6) and Dial Cottage (HA28). Dial House comprises a two-storey polite house, the principal elevation of which is of two bays, orientated south-southeast, with modern bay windows to the ground floor, and plain stone architraves to the first-floor windows (Insert 5-5). Construction is in dressed stone with ashlar dressings and a graduated stone slate roof. Two date stamps on the building indicate that the house was built by “JG” (John Gee) in 1738 and 1747.
- 5.2.25 Located directly to the east of Dial House is Dial Cottage that was also built by “JG” in 1742. The original cottage comprises a small building, with single room to ground and first floors, with a small wing of 19<sup>th</sup> century date added to the east. The cottage is also constructed of dressed stone with ashlar dressings, with a graduated stone slate roof, and oeil-de-boeuf window<sup>49</sup> to the first floor. The cottages are situated on Old Hall Lane which retains its historic character as an estate lane, despite modern suburban development along its western side.
- 5.2.26 Sited on Old Hall Lane, the principal elevations of Dial House and Dial Cottage are oriented south-southeast, looking towards the mature trees defining the east side of Old Hall Lane. This planting limits views from the principal elevations, particularly in the summer months. The sunken route of Old Hall Lane, enclosed by the planting along its eastern edge, provides an oblique view of the principal elevation of Dial House on passage north along the lane.

<sup>48</sup> <https://public.tameside.gov.uk/imagearchive/Default.asp> reference t00904 Consulted 19/11/20

<sup>49</sup> A bull's eye or elliptical window, often with four key stones.

Now flanked by modern suburban housing to the west, the legible relationship of Dial House and Dial Cottage with Mottram Old Hall, and their position on Old Hall Lane contribute to their value.

- 5.2.27 The value of Dial House and Dial Cottage derives from their historic and architectural interest as polite buildings of mid-18th century date and has been assessed to be Medium.



**Insert 5-5 Dial House (HA6) seen from Old Hall Lane (looking northwest)**

- 5.2.28 Located further to the south on Old Hall Lane is a pair of cottages on the north side of Old Hall Lane (HA78, non-designated heritage asset; insert 5-6). Although this is a non-designated asset, it formed part of the estate associated with Mottram Old Hall and is discussed here so it may be considered within its proper context.
- 5.2.29 The sales particulars for the Hall from 1890 identify six cottages to have been present at this location, with the accompanying plan showing a long rectangular building extending along the north side of Old Hall Lane. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1898, however, shows a building of smaller footprint on this site. This is divided between two properties with a free-standing structure to the rear serving both properties which is likely to have housed an outhouse and possibly a coal shed. Comparison of these two maps suggests that the current structure results from rebuilding in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, which either involved the complete demolition of the earlier buildings or their substantial demolition, with vestiges incorporated into the southern part of the building.
- 5.2.30 The asset is formed by a pair of two-storey stone-built cottages, with stone slate roof and blue brick stacks. The south elevation is gabled, ornamented with barge boards and kingpost detailing in the head of the gable. A pair of three-light windows with stone lintels and sills, and hood moulds are present at first-floor level, now containing modern UPVC windows. A date stone is present between the windows, inscribed *HHS 1725*. This is likely to have been reset from the previous structure on site.

A doorway is present to the left of the elevation at ground-floor level, set within a chamfered opening with a hood mould above. To the right is a projecting bay window. To the west of the elevation is a single-storey block, which appears to be a modern extension, constructed in stone with modern bay window, ornamented with barge boards similar to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages.

- 5.2.31 A long elevation is presented to Old Hall Lane, the northmost end of which is a modern addition, designed and constructed in sympathetic style and materials. Towards the centre of the east elevation are three-light window openings on the ground- and first-floor of each cottage. These are set below a small gablet to each cottage, ornamented with barge boards and kingpost decoration. All now contain modern UPVC windows. With the exception of the northernmost end of the front elevation, no evidence of blocked openings or alterations is visible within the external fabric, supporting the cartographic evidence for the replacement of the cottages shown on the 1890 map with the current structure. The north elevation, also gabled, is of recent construction. Designed in keeping with the late 19<sup>th</sup> century structure, this fabric is of no historic or architectural interest. Available cartographic and structural evidence suggests that the current building results from rebuilding in the 1890s. If any evidence for an earlier structure survives within the current building, any such evidence is likely to have been radically altered.
- 5.2.32 Resulting from construction in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the value of the Cottages to the north of Old Hall derives from their architectural interest as altered modest gothic style estate cottages and their historic association with Mottram Old Hall. The setting of the building on the historic route of Old Hall Lane contributes to this value. The value of this asset has therefore been assessed to be low.



**Insert 5-6 The Cottages north of Old Hall Lane (HA78) looking northeast**

## *Farm buildings*

5.2.33 Tara Brook Farm (listed as Woolley Farmhouse; HA36) is a grade II listed building, located at the east end of the Scheme, c.120 m west of the River Etherow. This is a large farmhouse, with an inscribed lintel reading “MB 1736” over the main door and is constructed of squared rubble with a slate roof. Three- and four-light stone mullioned windows are present across the principal (south) elevation, with a catslide roof to the rear. Historic mapping reveals Tara Brook Farm to have formed part of a small settlement (HA145). This is shown in detail on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897 which depicts several other buildings located to the south of the farmhouse, none of which survive today (Insert 5-7). The setting of Tara Brook Farm now comprises well-maintained grounds, with modern outbuildings, reached by a straight drive from the busy Woolley Lane (A57). Following the removal of the associated buildings of Woolley settlement (HA145), the asset now enjoys long open views to the south towards the High Peak from its principal elevation and is surrounded by an agricultural landscape of piecemeal enclosure fields. Road noise from the existing A57 is noticeable from the asset, however it does not dominate its setting.



**Insert 5-7 Extract from the 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1897 showing the settlement at Woolley, now Tara Brook Farm.**

5.2.34 The value of Tara Brook Farmhouse is derived from its historic and architectural interest as a vernacular farmstead and has been assessed to be Medium. The setting of the asset makes some limited contribution to its value due to the fortuitous aesthetic associated with open views across the agricultural landscape to the south.

- 5.2.35 Lower Roe Cross Farmhouse (HA24) is a grade II Listed two-storey farmhouse dating to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The building is built of squared rubble with a stone slate roof, with a projecting wing to the rear (west) and later bay added to the south. A date stone in the gable is moulded with: 'GCS 1719'. The principal elevation includes a series of four-light mullioned windows and looks to the east towards a later farmhouse. The setting of this asset is informed by its position within a hamlet of farm buildings on Edge Lane, flanked by enclosed fields to the north, with views across the Etherow valley towards the Church of St Michael and All Angels (HA4).
- 5.2.36 Located further to the west on Edge Lane is the building of Edge Lane House (HA38), a grade II listed building. Of 18<sup>th</sup> century date, the house is built of squared rubble with a stone slate roof and a key stone above the porch reads "ITE 1746". The house lies within the hamlet of Lower Roe Cross on Edge Lane which runs around the upper slopes of the southern side of Harrop Edge. The principal elevation looks southeast, however views to and from the asset are screened by the presence of farm buildings to the south of Edge Lane and mature vegetation within the asset's garden.
- 5.2.37 Lower Roe Cross Farm and Edge Lane House are both of Medium value as vernacular farm buildings of post-medieval date which illustrate the agricultural and residential development of the area. The wider setting beyond the garden boundaries make some limited contribution to the value of both assets.

### *The Gun Inn*

- 5.2.38 The Gun Inn (HA17, grade II listed building) located at the junction of Mottram Moor (A57) and Market Street in Hollingworth, is formed by a terrace of three three-storey vernacular cottages with multi-light mullion windows. The height and fenestration of the cottages are characteristic of weaver's cottages, with the upper floors housing well-lit workshops for handloom weavers, and domestic accommodation provided below. The value of the cottages derives principally from their historic fabric, as evidence of the early textile industry and lower status post-medieval domestic and industrial buildings. Their value has therefore been assessed to be Medium. The setting of the cottages on the edge of Hollingworth makes little contribution to their value.

### *Conservation Areas*

- 5.2.39 Mottram-in-Longdendale Conservation Area (HA2) is characterised by a diverse mixture of buildings, surrounded by open agricultural areas<sup>50</sup>. The historic core of the settlement is focussed on the Church of St Michael and All Angels (HA4), sited on top of the exposed Warhill, extending down the narrow streetscape of Church Brow to the important open space of Market Place, and the enclosed historic streetscape of Back Lane. These streets evidence the organic development of Mottram, with a varied collection of historic buildings dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries which are significant to the settlement's history and development.

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<sup>50</sup> Tameside Metropolitan Borough 2013, *Mottram-in-Longdendale Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals*, page 16

- 5.2.40 Further north along Market Street and Mottram Moor (the current A57), the conservation area is characterised by development dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, predominantly comprising terraced houses with steeply pitched roofs, usually located to rear of pavements. This creates a strong sense of enclosure along Market Street, channelling views along the streetscape with views to the hills to the north. Along Stalybridge Road, the architectural character is more varied with an assorted selection of buildings dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, including three-storey houses, Mottram Congregational Church (HA9) and later Victorian terraced housing. The characteristic building material within the conservation area is locally quarried stone, with dressed stone employed for lintels and door surrounds, and stone or Welsh slates employed for roofs.
- 5.2.41 The conservation area boundary includes a large area of open land to the east of the village and north-east of the Church of St Michael and All Angels (HA4). Formed by a series of enclosed pasture fields, this area is important to the setting of the conservation area and in views towards church from the north and east. The character and setting of the conservation area are closely interlinked. Views from the key streetscapes of Market Street and Mottram Moor and the area around the Church of St Michael and All Angels (HA4) to the surrounding Pennines are an important aspect of its character, and grounds the settlement in the local landscape. The conservation area appraisal<sup>51</sup> identifies a number of views which are important to the character of the conservation area. Of particular relevance to this assessment are:
- Views to the Church of St Michael and All Angels (HA4) from Mottram Moor
  - Views to the north, east and west from the churchyard of St. Michael and All Angels (HA4) across the Longdendale Valley
  - View north towards the Pennine hills from Market Street
  - View west up Hyde Road
- 5.2.42 High traffic levels along the existing A57 on Hyde Road and Mottram Moor adversely affect the character of the conservation area (Insert 5-8), with noise and visual intrusion from queueing traffic, dirt and dust affecting buildings flanking the road, poor amenity for buildings, businesses and residents along the roadside, and a cluttered streetscape due to the presence of signage, stationary vehicles and associated street furniture. Noise and visual intrusion associated with traffic also adversely affects Market Street and Stalybridge Road, resulting from traffic queuing at the junction with the existing A57.

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<sup>51</sup> (=Tameside Metropolitan Borough, 2013. 15)



**Insert 5-8 Stationary traffic on Mottram Moor within Mottram in Longdendale Conservation Area (HA2), looking southeast**

- 5.2.43 In its morphology, buildings and townscape, Mottram-in-Longdendale Conservation Area preserves evidence of the settlement's historic development, from a medieval hilltop settlement, through 17<sup>th</sup> century growth associated with trade and early industrialisation, to planned growth of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. In consideration of its historic and architectural interest, the conservation area has been assessed to be of Medium value. The conservation area derives value from its close relationship with the surrounding landscape, and views to and from the designated area.
- 5.2.44 Hadfield Conservation Area (HA3) is located on the eastern edge of the 1km study area and covers the historic core of the village. Now surrounded by 20<sup>th</sup> century suburban development, the conservation area is characterised by the presence of buildings dating from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century with some modern additions. The conservation area has a village character with many of the buildings clustered around a small village green area where the pub is located. In the north of the conservation area, on Old Hall Square, the character is more rural with views to the Peak District in the north and the hills to the south clearly afforded. The conservation area is of Medium value and offers historic, aesthetic, and communal interest as a historic settlement core within the larger urban form of the area. The 20<sup>th</sup> century suburban fringes mean that the conservation area, means that it derives little value from its setting.
- 5.2.45 Tintwistle Conservation Area (HA155) is located c. 1.7 km east of the Scheme and covers the historic core of the village. Situated in an upland location, the village comprises a linear settlement aligned to the natural topographic landforms, with the focus of the settlement around a 20<sup>th</sup> century village green. The conservation area is characterised by the presence of long, consistent terraces constructed in millstone grit, dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



The built form of the conservation area evidences the piecemeal development Tintwistle from a rural to more urban settlement throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>52</sup>.

- 5.2.46 The conservation area appraisal identifies a number of panoramic views which are important to the character of the conservation area. These views look predominantly to the south across the Longendale Valley. The conservation area derives value from its setting in the Longendale Valley; the moorland landscape to the north and impressive engineering of the surrounding reservoirs forming notable characteristics of its setting. The landscape between the study area and Tintwistle Conservation Area, however, makes little contribution to this value, being characterised by suburban development interspersed with agricultural land.
- 5.2.47 The conservation area has been assessed to be of Medium value in consideration of its and historic and architectural interest.

### 5.3 Non-designated assets

#### Possible Roman Road (HA56)

- 5.3.1 A cropmark (HA56) formed by two parallel ditches c. 10 m apart has been identified from aerial photographs running northwest from the River Etherow Flood plain. This has been interpreted as a routeway of possible Roman origin which, if projected westwards, would run along the old coach road to the north of Mottram Old Hall. In the absence of archaeological testing of this asset, it is not possible to determine its value, and has been assessed to be Unknown.

#### Mottram Old Mill

- 5.3.2 The site of a mill is present on Hurstclough Brook to the west of Roe Cross Road (HA111). A possible medieval origin for this site has been suggested, due to documentary references to the presence of a mill in Mottram in the Longendale Charter of 1211-25AD, and the use of the placename "*le Oldemulneton*" recorded in 1313. No mill is recorded in the Longendale Survey of 1360, suggesting it had fallen out of use by this time<sup>53</sup>.
- 5.3.3 The mill and mill pond are depicted on Burdett's 1831 map of Cheshire, when it is labelled as Roe Cross Mill, and shown as being fed by the Hurstclough Brook, running south from Roe Cross Road. Greater detail of the mill and mill pond is provided on the Tithe Map of 1846. The millpond is shown to be sub-square in plan, with the mill building located directly to its southwest. The mill building is depicted as rectangular structure orientated northwest-southeast, divided into two parts with a small outshut<sup>54</sup> against the northwest elevation. The tithe apportionment records the mill to have been owned by the Earl of Stamford & Warrington, and the occupant of the mill is recorded as Luke Bramhall. A newspaper advert for sale of Roe Cross Mill from 1859 indicates the site to have been in use for textile processing, describing the sale to include:

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<sup>52</sup> High Peak Borough Council, 2015. *Tintwistle Conservation Area Character Appraisal*

<sup>53</sup> Nevell, M. 1991. *Tameside 1066-1700*. Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council; 1st Edition

<sup>54</sup> Part of a building which projects beyond the main line of the building, often applied to later additions to a building.

*“the undermentioned BLEACHING PLANT, consisting of two large dash wheels, patent hydro-extractor, shafting, bevil and spur wheels, and mill gearing, four large stone cisterns, three steaming kiers, patent platform weighing machine (up to 15 cwt.)...”<sup>55</sup>*

- 5.3.4 By the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 25” Ordnance Survey map of 1898, the mill building is shown to have been demolished, with the mill pond remaining extant.
- 5.3.5 Remains of the mill building comprising squared rubble walls surviving up to 1.5 m in height in places, stone debris and traces of wall orientations, are recorded to survive by the Greater Manchester HER (GMHER), whilst the mill pond remains legible in local field boundaries and differences in vegetation cover. Trial trenching undertaken for this Scheme in 2001 (EV5) identified evidence associated with the mill including earthworks for the dam, a stone structure, and stone mounting blocks for machinery which survived on the west bank of Hurstclough Brook. No evidence for activity predating the post-medieval period was identified.
- 5.3.6 The value of Mottram Old Mill is associated with its historic interest as a post-medieval, and possibly earlier mill site, serving the local community of Mottram, and its archaeological potential to preserve evidence for the development of the textile industry in the post-medieval period, and to contribute to regional research objectives relating to the evolution and development of industries associated with the north-west of England during this period. The setting of the asset makes a limited contribution to the value of the asset, and where it does it principally associated with evidence for water management of Hurstclough Brook. This asset is of Low value.
- 5.3.7 Located slightly to the north of the mill pond, evidence of stone debris and earthworks has been identified on the north side of Hurstclough Brook. Whilst the interpretation of these is uncertain, these may represent the walls of a former structure and also some form of water control, possibly indicating another mill at this location. The relationship between this asset and Mottram Old Mill is currently uncertain. The value of the asset has been assessed to be Low due to its potential to preserve limited subsurface evidence for the development of industry and economic activity within the study area only.

#### Ridge and Furrow (HA112)

- 5.3.8 An area of ridge and furrow (HA112) is recorded by the GMHER within the DCO boundary to the west of Roe Cross Road. It is noted as being formed by narrow ridges, suggesting it to be of later medieval or post-medieval date. This asset has been assessed to be of Low value, due to its historic interest as evidence of past land use and agricultural technology.

<sup>55</sup> The Ashton Weekly Reporter, and Stalybridge and Dukin Chronicle, Saturday 13 August 1859, page 1. Accessed at <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/>

## Woolley Former Settlement (HA36)

- 5.3.9 The former settlement of Woolley is located within the DCO boundary (HA145), close to the current site of Woolley Farmhouse / Tara Brook Farm (HA36). The name Woolley probably means “wolves clearing” and as highlighted in section 4.5.27 demonstrates the potential early origins of the settlement. This settlement may have survived from the early medieval or Roman period but has now become much reduced on both sides of the river<sup>56</sup>. Burdett’s 1777 map of Cheshire depicts the settlement close to the crossing of the River Etherow, flanked by coal pits to the south. Bryant’s map of 1831 labels Woolley as the cluster of buildings at Tara Brook Farm.
- 5.3.10 By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1872, Wooley is depicted as a small hamlet of which Tara Brook Farm (HA36) formed part. Tara Brook Farm now comprises the only extant building surviving from this settlement, however archaeological evaluation undertaken in the early 2000s for a previous phase of the Scheme identified evidence of features relating to the settlement comprising a silted pond and a metalled track to the southwest of Tara Brook Farm, indicating further potential for archaeological survival. This asset has been assessed to be of Low value due to its historic interest and potential to contribute to understanding of the development of local small scale rural settlement and local industry from at least the medieval period onwards, and the understanding of development of the immediate agrarian landscape. Due to the poor condition of this asset, setting contributes little to its value.

## Farmhouses and cottages

- 5.3.11 Located on a hill around 140 m to the south of the DCO boundary, Carr House (HA87) dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and is the oldest non-designated farm in the 500 m study area. The farmhouse is constructed of hammer-dressed stone, with stone sills and lintels to windows, and a square-cut stone surround to the door. A brick-built barn with graduated stone slate roof is located to the north. Whilst the historic relationship of the farm to the surrounding agricultural landscape continues to be understandable, the immediate setting of the asset is now formed by a working modern farm, including several large agricultural sheds, and makes a limited contribution to the asset’s value.
- 5.3.12 Middle O’ Th’ Hill on Mottram Moor (HA80) is a two-storey cottage of 17<sup>th</sup> century date. Fronting onto the existing A57, the cottage is rendered with slate roof, modern timber casement windows and a datestone inscribed “1640”. The setting of the asset is dominated by noise and visual intrusion associated with high traffic levels on the existing A57. Despite the impact of high traffic levels, to the rear of the cottage to the east, a more open, green setting is retained which makes some contribution to its value.
- 5.3.13 In consideration of their architecture and history and their potential to contribute to understanding of early settlement activity within Mottram-in-Longendale and of Carr House to contribute to our understanding of the development of the agrarian landscape, Carr House and Middle O’Th’ Hill have been assessed to be of Medium value.

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<sup>56</sup> Nevell, M. 1991. Tameside 1066-1700. Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council; 1st Edition

- 5.3.14 Paddock Farm (HA66) is located in an elevated position on Harrop Edge approximately 400 m to the northwest of the Scheme. Depicted as a single rectangular structure on the 1846 Tithe map, this is a three-storey building constructed of roughly squared coursed rubble with a graduated slate roof, and a two-storey extension to the south. The presence of a single stone mullion to the second-floor windows, suggests that the building was formerly fenestrated with mullion windows, rather than the current recessed stone surrounds. The form of the building as a three-storey structure with multi-light windows suggests that this asset may have originated as a pair of weaver's cottages, similar to the Gun Inn (HA17). Archaeological excavation (EV9) at the site identified a series of small shallow postholes that have been interpreted as possible holes for the posts of tenterhook frames, also suggesting an association with the local textile industry. Evidence for ridge and furrow has also been identified at the site. The value of Paddock Farm derives from its historic interest as evidence of rural settlement and the potential of the site to contain further evidence relating to the early development of textile industry in Tameside and following archaeological excavation (EV9) has been assessed to be Low. The setting of the asset on the upper slopes of Harrop Edge, surrounded by a patchwork of enclosed fields preserving open fields, piecemeal enclosure and parliamentary enclosure, contributes to an understanding of its historic function and evolution.
- 5.3.15 The remaining non-designated rural settlement assets within the 500 m study area are laithe houses. This building type is a characteristic feature of Pennine areas, being formed by a house and 'laithe': a combined barn and shippon<sup>57</sup>, arranged in a linear plan under a single roof. Laithe houses are typically found on the Pennine uplands, often on small farms where dual income from agriculture and hand-manufacture of textiles was generated<sup>58</sup>. Whilst some can be of an earlier date, those within the study area were primarily built in the period from 1780 to 1840<sup>59</sup>.
- 5.3.16 Dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Jobs/Grange Farm (HA68) comprises a two-storey farmhouse with barn attached to the north gable. Construction is in hammer-dressed watershot stone with graduated stone roof, with differences in construction suggesting the barn and house to have been constructed in separate phases. Located in fields to the north of the M67 roundabout, the principal elevation of the farmhouse looks towards the junction, although these views are now screened to some extent by fencing and planting. Despite the noise and visual intrusion resulting from the presence of the dual carriageway and junction, the relationship of the farm to the surrounding agricultural landscape remains legible and contributes to the asset's value.
- 5.3.17 A T-shaped structure is illustrated on the site of Old Mill Farm (HA76) on the Tithe map of 1846. The current structure is formed by a laithe house, with the farmhouse located adjacent to Edge Lane to the north, and the farm building to the south, at the lower end. The building results from development in three phases, the earliest of which is represented by the farmhouse which retains a two-light flat faced stone mullion in the ground floor of the north gable. Quoins visible in centre of the eastern elevation reveal the extension of the barn to the south.

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<sup>57</sup> A cattle house

<sup>58</sup> Burke and Nevell, 1996, p.42

<sup>59</sup> Historic England, 2006, p.47

Located on within the small hamlet of farms on Edge Lane and flanked by enclosed fields to the south, setting contributes to the understanding and value of the asset as a historic farmstead.

- 5.3.18 Nettle Hall (HA81) is a laithe house of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, constructed in hammer-dressed stone with a graduated slate roof which was formerly part of the holdings of Mottram Old Hall and the Thorncliffe Estate. The barn is now converted to residential use and comprises a double-height stone structure with catslide roof to the rear. The principal elevation of the barn includes a tall, centrally placed basket arched cart door, flanked by a pair of circular pitching eyes under the eaves, lending the structure a polite architectural character. The principal elevation of the barn and farmhouse look to the south, to the rear of properties on the existing A57. Surrounded by fields resulting from varied phases of enclosure, the relationship of the asset to the agricultural landscape remains legible, although diminished by the buildings' conversion to wholly domestic use.
- 5.3.19 Paddock Farm (HA66), Jobs/Grange Farm (HA68), Old Mill Farm (HA76) and Nettle Hall (HA81) have been assessed to be of Low value due to their historic interest as evidence of rural settlement and their potential to contribute to the understanding of development of the agrarian landscape.
- 5.3.20 Mainsgrass Farm (HA67) is located approximately 130 m to the west of the Scheme. The farm is depicted on the 1846 tithe map as a T-plan structure. The current building comprises a long, two-storey rectangular structure constructed of hammer-dressed stone with a slate roof and modern mullion windows. Chimney stacks are present in the north gable and on the ridge approximately two-thirds of the way along the building's length, suggesting this may have formerly been a laithe house, however this character has been substantially eroded by the building's modernisation. Due to the impact of modernisation on the historic and architectural character of the farm, the value of this asset has therefore been assessed to be Negligible.

#### Urban development: Mottram-in-Longdendale

- 5.3.21 Located between Back Lane and Market Street in the centre of Mottram, Dry Mill (HA90) was constructed as a small textile factory in the mid-1790s by John Wagstaff, resident of the adjacent Post Office Farm (HA44). The building was converted into two cottages in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and remains in domestic use today. Of stone construction with a slate roof, the asset's elevation to Back Lane retains some original features including a door with a small single light window to its right on the ground floor, and an additional four-light mullion window, in which only the central mullion survives. Dry Mill is the earliest purpose-built textile manufacturing building in Tameside and together with Wagstaffe's Factory (HA124; now demolished) formed a pair of horse- or hand-powered spinning jenny mills. In consideration of its historic interest as evidence of the early development of the textile industry in Tameside, this asset has been assessed to be of Low value.

- 5.3.22 Victoria Place (HA82) is a terrace of three houses sited on Stalybridge Road, adjacent to the Elms (HA44). Constructed in ashlar, the terrace is symmetrically arranged, with a double-fronted house in centre, flanked by single-fronted houses to either side, with simple classical detailing and the words *Victoria Place 1852* raised in relief over the centre of the front elevation. The value of this asset derives from its historic interest as evidence of urban growth within Mottram in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and the emergence of a new higher status class of urban housing within the settlement. The terrace forms a notable feature on the Stalybridge Road streetscape and its setting within the historic settlement of Mottram contributes to its value. This asset has been assessed to be of Low value.
- 5.3.23 Also present within Mottram is the Pack Horse Inn (HA74), formerly a farmhouse, the building was remodelled in 1927 in a Tudor-style for use as a public house. Currently disused, the building forms a notable element on the streetscape of Ashworth Lane within the Mottram-in-Longdendale Conservation Area, terminating views from the Market Place to the west. Although currently flanked by a carpark and surrounded by intrusive modern railings, setting contributes to the value of the asset. The Packhorse Inn has been assessed to be of Low value.
- 5.3.24 Mottram Unitarian Church (HA60) was constructed in 1846 to house the local Barkerite congregation. This is a two-storey stone structure with hipped slate roof, with plain elevation of six bays in length to Mottram Road, with a single-storey porch at the east end ornamented with gothic detailing comprising hood moulds and shaped window and door heads. Now extended and converted for use as housing, the asset is of historic interest as evidence of dissenting religious building of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date and been assessed to be of Negligible value in consideration of high levels of alteration to the historic structure. The asset's setting on the busy streetscape of Mottram Road, the current A57, makes limited contribution to its value.

### Other

- 5.3.25 The route of Waterside Branch of the Great Central Rail line (HA139) passes through the Scheme at its eastern end, where the former railway line is crossed by Brookfield Road. The branch line was opened in 1879 to serve the industrial sites on the River Etherow between Tintwistle and Woolley Bridge. The line is currently used as a public footpath and exists as earthworks for parts of its length, retaining its legibility as a linear feature in the landscape. The earthwork remains of the railway are of historic interest, contributing to the understanding of the development of communications in the study area during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and its impact on local industry and settlement. This asset has therefore been assessed to be of Low value.
- 5.3.26 The site of an infectious diseases hospital (HA93) lies to the north of Carrhouse c.8 m north of the Scheme. The hospital was constructed between the 1897 Ordnance Survey plans (please refer to Figure 6.6 in the ES (TR010034/APP/6.3)) and the 1919 Ordnance Survey (not reproduced) but was abandoned by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. No above ground remains of the asset now survive, and any below-ground archaeological remains are likely to have been truncated by ploughing for tree planting across the site in the mid-2000s. This asset is of historic interest as part of the late 19th and early-20th century health care, prior to the establishment of the National Health Service.

Any potential surviving sub-surface remains of the hospital are likely to be of limited archaeological interest providing evidence of form and construction of the hospital. This asset has therefore been assessed to be of Low value.

5.3.27 Mottram Tunnel (HA154) was constructed between 1848 and 1850 to bring drinking water from the reservoirs of the Etherow Valley to Manchester. Constructed under lead engineer John Fredrick Bateman, the aqueduct was built in 1848 using the cut and cover technique, extending for six miles from the east side of Mottram towards the Godley Reservoir in Hyde to the southwest. The line of the tunnel can be understood from the presence of airshafts along its route, two of which are located within the DCO boundary to the west of Roe Cross Road. The airshafts are of circular plan and constructed in rock-faced stone with a deep curved ashlar cornice below a domed metal grill over the top of the airshaft. A further airshaft is located within a modern housing development within Mottram, at the junction of Lowry Croft and Rushycroft. The value of Mottram Tunnel derives from its importance in the urban history and development of Manchester, as evidence of the development urban infrastructure and water engineering, and for its historic association with the notable engineer John Fredrick Bateman. As an integral part of the reservoir infrastructure which provided fresh drinking water to the expanding city of Manchester, this asset has potential to contribute to better understanding of water treatment and management structures and their relative significance for urban drinking water, and has been assessed to be of Low value. The setting of Mottram Tunnel in relation to the reservoirs of the Etherow Valley and Greater Manchester contributes to its value.

## 5.4 Archaeological potential

5.4.1 This assessment has established that there is known and potential archaeological interest within the Scheme and within the wider landscape.

5.4.2 The archaeology within the Scheme represents a range of periods as well as being geographically dispersed. There is therefore assessed to be an overall potential for both known and unknown buried archaeological remains within the Scheme boundary. This potential can be summarised by period as follows:

- Palaeolithic – Low potential for encountering evidence for Palaeolithic artefacts, if encountered they are likely to be in association within alluvial or peat contexts. Due to the scarcity of these remains within the region these remains could be of low to moderate value, and if set within the context of in situ evidence for occupation could be of moderate or high value. This potential is considered to be highest at the western extent of DCO application boundary, adjacent to the M67/A57 junction at Grange Farm.
- Mesolithic & Neolithic - High potential for encountering evidence for Mesolithic artefacts in association within alluvial contexts and unknown for Neolithic. Grange Farm has extensive evidence at the western extent of the Scheme where the potential is considered highest adjacent to Hurstclough Brook. Neolithic findspots found in association with this area, though elsewhere unknown. Therefore, potential also considered highest for Neolithic remains at the western extent of the Scheme. Due to the scarcity of these remains within the region these remains could be of low to moderate value, and if set within the context of in situ evidence for occupation could be of moderate or high value.

- Bronze Age - Low to Moderate potential for encountering evidence for Bronze Age occupation. Reviewing regional trends, any remains are likely to comprise isolated findspots in the first instance, however evidence for a field system within the study area has been identified and monuments from the period encountered within the wider landscape. This potential is considered to be highest at the western extent of the Scheme, adjacent to the Harrop Edge. Should additional remains be identified within the Scheme these remains could be of low to moderate value.
- Iron Age and Romano-British – Unknown potential for Iron Age, though the possible Romano-British remains may relate to this period. Moderate potential for encountering evidence for Romano-British settlement sites, enclosure and associated roads and river crossings. In the event that these remains were identified, they could be of low to moderate to high value. This potential is considered to be highest at the eastern extent of the Scheme, adjacent to the River Etherow.
- Early Medieval and Medieval – Low potential to encounter evidence for early medieval occupation given the extent of current information, however, low-medium potential for later medieval occupation primarily medieval agricultural activity or land division, which would likely be of low value. This potential could be considered Scheme-wide in those areas under current agricultural land use.
- Post-Medieval – High potential to encounter evidence for post-medieval occupation, agricultural activity and industrial activity associated with milling and mining in the study area. This potential is high Scheme-wide.



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# APPENDICES

# Appendix A. Gazetteers

## A.1 Designated Table

ID	List Entry	Name	Description	Period	Type	Grade	Value	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme
HA1	1004595	Melandra Castle Roman fort	Melandra Castle Roman Fort, also known as Ardotalia, was constructed by Cohors Prima Frisiavonum—The First Cohort of Frisiavones. The fort occupies a promontory overlooking the River Etherow and was constructed c. AD 75, originally in timber and later rebuilt in stone. The fort is configured in a 'playing card' formation, with the fort's headquarters situated in the centre surrounded by barracks. The scheduled area also includes an area outside of the fortifications where excavations in the 1960s identified a large rectangular structure interpreted as a mansion or bath house.	Roman	Scheduled monument	N/A	High	400935	395048	188 m

ID	List Entry	Name	Description	Period	Type	Grade	Value	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme
HA2	N/A	Mottram-in-Longdendale Conservation Area	Conservation area situated within Tameside Metropolitan Borough	N/A	Conservation area	N/A	Medium	399427	395375	0 m
HA3	N/A	Hadfield Conservation Area	Conservation area situated within the High Peak Borough	N/A	Conservation area	N/A	Medium	402090	396109	948 m
HA4	1356436	Church of St Michael and All Angels	Late 15th century church retaining 15th century tower. Interior, vestry and clerestory 19th in date, however, interior also includes early C15 recumbent stone effigies in Staveleigh chapel (south), Reginald Bretland (1703) a semi-reclining figure on supporting plinth with Latin text, as well as an inscribed slab to John Pycton, rector (1517) - defaced and no longer visible. Church demonstrates a complex architectural history with prominent location within landscape.	Medieval	Listed building	II*	High	399431	395293	308 m
HA5	1068028	Cross	Cross. Medieval in origin but heavily restored in 1760 and 1897. Ashlar. Stepped circular ashlar	Medieval	Listed building	II*	High	399409	395236	357 m

ID	List Entry	Name	Description	Period	Type	Grade	Value	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme
			plinth inscribed "Restored in commemoration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria 1897". Octagonal shaft on moulded base has foliated capital and supports a cubical sundial with 3 copper faces. The front face is inscribed "hora pars vitae", the rear "and watch and pray time hastes away when time is done eternity comes on".							
HA6	1068024	Dial House	Two storey hammer-dressed stone property with graduated stone slate roof, and a single- storey extension to rear. 20th century bow windows on ground floor and 2 casement windows to first floor with square-cut surrounds, though transom stair window does retain the original leaded panes. "JG 1747" (John Gee) visible on lead rainwater head, "JG 1738" visible on door lintel. Interior retains some	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399276	396224	34 m

ID	List Entry	Name	Description	Period	Type	Grade	Value	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme
			timber-framed partition walls.							
HA7	1068025	Number 49 and Adjoining Building	House and adjoining cottage and barn. Mid-18th century with later additions. Squared rubble (the barn is watershot stone) with slate and graduated stone slate roof.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	398692	396510	469 m
HA8	1068026	1, Roe Cross Farm	Three late 18th century cottages. Late 18th century with later addition. Dressed stone with graduated stone slate roof.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	398697	396528	480 m
HA9	1068027	Mottram Congregational Church	Chapel built in 1791, altered 1836 and 1852. Stone plinth, rendered walls, slate roof and hammer-dressed stone wing of 1852. Interior much altered. Principal interest is historical as it was built as a Methodist meeting house, changed to the New Connexion in 1803 and to a Congregational church in c.1850. It is said to be the oldest surviving Methodist	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399276	395674.3608	12 m

ID	List Entry	Name	Description	Period	Type	Grade	Value	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme
			chapel in the Manchester area which is still in use as a place of worship.							
HA10	1068029	Gatepiers, Railings, Steps and Walls to Graveyard Of St Michael And All Angels	Gatepiers, railings, steps and graveyard walls. Multiple phases of construction from the 18th and 19th centuries.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399422	395257	340 m
HA11	1068030	The Old Mortuary	Mortuary. "1775 James Ridgeway Aaron Heaward Church Wardens, Rebuilt 1895 Joseph Schofield Edward Thompson Church Wardens". Squared rubble and hammer-dressed stone with ashlar dressings and graduated stone slate roof. One room on 2 floors with access at 2 levels.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399404	395304	290 m
HA12	1068050	Crown Pole House Crowning Glory Hair Dressers	Late 18th century two storey house, now incorporating a shop with 19th century alterations.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399323	395421	162 m
HA13	1068053	Mottram Community Centre	A 19th century Sunday school, now community centre. Two storey Hammer-dressed watershot stone building,	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399381	395351	239 m



ID	List Entry	Name	Description	Period	Type	Grade	Value	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme
			with a graduated stone slate roof, and 1832 listed on gable.							
HA14	1068059	Manor House	A 19th century house. c.1855. Two storey dressed stone with graduated stone slate roof and rendered rear and stacks.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399298	395449	134 m
HA15	1068060	Village Stocks	Stocks. Probably 18th century. Pair of plain stone posts with grooves for timber foot restraints which have iron fasteners. Formerly located in the village of Hattersley.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399328	395448	135 m
HA16	1068061	Minorca House	Early/mid-18th century house. Two storey squared rubble with graduated stone slate roof and a 20th porch and lean-to extension.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	400949	396423	561 m
HA17	1068062	Gun Inn	Three cottages and public house, now public house and restaurant. "JMA 1781" on datestone of public house, with the cottages of a similar date. Interior much altered.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	400342	396032	9 m

ID	List Entry	Name	Description	Period	Type	Grade	Value	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme
HA18	1068063	Meadowbank Farmhouse	Farmhouse. c.1700. Two storey stone (rendered) with a lean-to against right gable. Central ridge chimney stack.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	400714	396744	671 m
HA19	1068065	Ivydene, Mottram Old Hall	House. c.1825 although the rear wing (Ivydene) is of 1727. Ashlar with slate roof. Regency style, two storeys and a large rear wing. The interior of the Old Hall is largely intact and has a vaulted plaster entrance hall and a grand staircase.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399358	396367	78 m
HA20	1068085	Higher Matley Hall	House of 17th century date. T-shaped 2-storey plan with 2-storey porch, porch dated MB 1733. Building has multiple 20th century alterations to its fabric.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	397521	395934	862 m
HA21	1162440	Miniature Castle Miniature Castle Cottage	Farmhouse and cottage. Late 18th century but with additions, including a mid-19th century facade and 20th century roofing. A higher parapet has an engraved stone reading "Longdendale Miniature Castle".	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	398110	395454	114 m

ID	List Entry	Name	Description	Period	Type	Grade	Value	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme
HA22	1162494	19 and 21, Ashworth Lane	Two houses dated 1790-1800, built for Samuel Cook. Three storeys hammer-dressed watershot stone with graduated stone slate roof, and a large central ridge chimney stack in brick.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399272	395387	200 m
HA23	1162544	4, Back Lane	Former 18th century house now converted to a shop. Two storeys, squared rubble, graduated stone slate roof and brick stack. Included for group value.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399305	395571	15 m
HA24	1162570	Lower Roe Cross Farmhouse	A 18th century farmhouse. Two storey squared rubble (largely rendered), graduated stone slate roof and small extension in hammer-dressed stone. "GCS 1719" on datestone in gable.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	398782	396314	266 m
HA25	1162603	Thornclyff Barn	Late 17th or early 18th century Tithe barn with some 19th century alterations to the fabric. Squared rubble with hammer-dressed stone	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	400226	396830	754 m

ID	List Entry	Name	Description	Period	Type	Grade	Value	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme
			dressings and corrugated plastic roof. A 20th century lean-to stabling at rear is not of special interest.							
HA26	1162687	3 And 5, Meadow Bank	Two cottages, both two storey with ashlar dressings and graduated stone slate roof. Cottage number 3 has a shaped lintel reading "1698 IH AH" and cottage number 5 has "1679 TH IH" on door lintel.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	400730	396740	674 m
HA27	1162691	Barn and byre at Meadowbank Farm	Barn and byre. "IH 1700" on door lintel with 18th, 19th and 20th century additions and alterations. Included for group value.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	400704	396725	650 m
HA28	1162700	Dial Cottage	Two storey 18th century house with 19th century extension. Dressed stone, ashlar dressings, graduated stone slate roof and brick stacks. "John Gee 1742" listed on stone tablet.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399297	396233	19 m
HA29	1162742	Sundial in Graveyard to south of Church of St	Sundial dated 1811. Situated in graveyard to	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399420	395270	327 m

ID	List Entry	Name	Description	Period	Type	Grade	Value	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme
		Michael and All Angels	south of church of St. Michael and All Angels.							
HA30	1162753	Arrowscroft House	Two storey house. c.1820. Flemish bond brick with ashlar dressings and slate roof.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	400763	396126	280 m
HA31	1309517	Manor Cottages	Two houses, of late 18th century date. Both structures are hammer-dressed stone with graduated stone slate roof and brick stacks. No. 190 (left) has a door to left with heavy timber frame, with no. 192 having a central door and a lower roofline.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	400970	396459	599 m
HA32	1309545	Mottram Court House	A 19th century courthouse, now Longendale Information and Advice Office. Hammer-dressed stone with hipped slate roof. A drinking fountain on the front commemorates the installation of a piped water supply in 1888.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399310	395459	123 m
HA33	1309587	Old Hillend Farmhouse at Home Farm	Farmhouse, now barn and stable. 1604 on door lintel although successively altered in later centuries.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399082	394478	812 m

ID	List Entry	Name	Description	Period	Type	Grade	Value	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme
			Two storeys coursed rubble, watershot stone and brick with slate and graduated stone slate roof. An I-bay cottage added as a wing to the left in 18th century, 19th and 20th century. The internal walls and floors and the original roof construction have all been removed.							
HA34	1334809	Millbrook House	Late 18th century mill owner's house. Multiphase, with c 1870s, c 1880 and 1924 extensions and modifications. History: the original cotton mill was built by John Sidebottom in the late C18. After a fire, the mill was demolished in 1882. The gardens were laid out by Edward Milner.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	401059	396760	869 m
HA35	1356421	Bardsley Gate Cottage Bardsley Gate Farmhouse Mead Cottage	Three cottages, with "RWE1736" on lintel. Two storeys squared rubble, hammer-dressed stone and graduated stone slate roof. Late 19th century extensions.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	398127	396653	978 m

ID	List Entry	Name	Description	Period	Type	Grade	Value	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme
HA36	1356438	Woolley Farmhouse	Farmhouse. "MB 1736" on door lintel. Two storeys, squared rubble with slate roof.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	400776	395680	37 m
HA37	1356448	21, Church Brow	Early 19th century house. Squared rubble with 20th century tile roof and brick chimney stacks, and a 20th century extension. Included for group value.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399400	395385	211 m
HA38	1356449	Edge Lane House	A mid-18th century house. "ITE 1746" on keystone above porch. Two Story, squared-rubble with graduated stone slate roof, and a 20th century lean-to against right gable.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	398736	396180	228 m
HA39	1356451	Thornclyff Hall	House constructed 1702 (date over doorway) in Jacobean style. Dressed stone (watershot at rear) with graduated stone slate roof, and heavily rebuilt and modified c.1830.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	400164	396649	611 m
HA40	1356452	The Old Parsonage	Late 17th century house. Two storey, squared rubble with graduated stone slate roof and brick stacks. The former	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399287	394982	601 m

ID	List Entry	Name	Description	Period	Type	Grade	Value	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme
			building on the site was sold in 1547 by Henry VIII to the Bishop of Chester who became rector of Mottram.							
HA41	1356471	Stamford Cottage	Late 18th century house. three story, hammer-dressed stone with graduated stone slate roof.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	398718	396477	427 m
HA42	1356472	1 and 3, Pingot Lane	Two adjoining cottages. Deeds said to date from 1742. Two storeys hammer-dressed stone with graduated stone slate roof.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399888	394625	9367 m
HA43	1384309	Roman Catholic Church of St Charles Borromeo and attached Presbytery	Roman Catholic church and attached presbytery. Constructed 1858, by JG Weightman, ME Hadfield and George Goldie. Lady chapel added 1888, alterations 1918-22 and north chancel chapel added 1940. Gothic Revival coursed rock-faced millstone grit with ashlar dressings and Welsh slate roofs with coped gables, kneelers and cross finials	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	401612	396195	720 m



ID	List Entry	Name	Description	Period	Type	Grade	Value	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme
HA44	1410735	The Elms and Forecourt Wall	The Elms and forecourt wall, 23 Stalybridge Road, Mottram-in-Longdendale, of c.1850. Architectural interest: as a mid-19th century, ashlar-fronted detached house which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape of Mottram-in-Longdendale and reflects the landscape that Lowry so distinctively recorded in his famous paintings. Historical interest: as the home and working environment for 28 years of the nationally important artist, L S Lowry, who used the dining room as his studio.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399241	395774	92 m
HA45	1449368	Hollingworth War Memorial	Hollingworth War Memorial commemorating the First World War, with Second World War and Iraq War additions, is listed at grade II for the following principal reasons: Architectural interest: A well-designed granite Latin Cross on a high octagonal pedestal	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	400311	396017	2 m

ID	List Entry	Name	Description	Period	Type	Grade	Value	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme
			standing on a semi-circular platform partially bounded by a low wall providing a dignified and fitting tribute to the lives lost. Historic interest: As an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on the local community, and the sacrifice it has made in the conflicts of the 20th century and 21st century.							
HA46	1162561	School House	Schoolmaster's house. Dated 1862. Two storey, rock-faced stone with ashlar dressings and graduated stone slate roof. Tudor style door in bay 3 with "manners maketh man" inscribed above in Gothic script. A plaque in bay 3 also reads "Come ye Children: Harken unto me: I will teach you the fear of the Lord: The fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Wisdom: Bring them: In the nurture and admonition of the Lord:	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399370	395389	199 m

ID	List Entry	Name	Description	Period	Type	Grade	Value	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme
			Anno Domini MDCCCLXII".							
HA47	1068051	Old Post Office Farm	Listing includes left hand bay only of No. 50 MARKET STREET (west side) which was formerly part of the same house. House, "NWM 1694" (Nicholas and Martha Wagstaffe) on door lintel. Two storey squared coursed rubble with graduated stone slate roof and brick stack.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399306	395582	8 m
HA48	1068058	Crown Pole	Pole bearing light pendants, weather-vane and sign posts. Originally erected 1760 for the coronation of George III but replaced in 1902 and again in 1926.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399325	395441	142 m
HA49	1356437	The Old School	A 19th century Jacobean style. school, with 1858 on datestone. Rock-faced stone with ashlar dressings and graduated stone slate roof. T-shaped with one storey plus basement. A cusped panel in the gable reads "Scholam Grammatican,	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399432	395258	342 m

ID	List Entry	Name	Description	Period	Type	Grade	Value	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme
			A.S. MDCXX Benivolentian Roberti Garsett Armig et Ricardi Willbraham Equit Fundatam. Metustate et Incuria Dilapsam Instaurarit Reposuit Restituit Geogius Woodhead Armig A.S. MDCCCLVIII". Included for group value.							
HA50	1356447	23, Ashworth Lane	House. "ITE 1746" on keystone above porch. Two storey, squared-rubble with graduated stone slate roof, with a 20th century lean-to against right gable.	Post-Medieval	Listed building	II	Medium	399267	395380	208 m
HA155	N/A	Tintwistle Conservation Area	Conservation area situated within High Peak Borough Council and the Peak District National Park	N/A	Conservation area	N/A	Medium	402475	397412	0 m

## A.2 Non-designated Table

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
HA51	MDR573	Mesolithic flint and chert scatter, Melandra, Glossop	A Mesolithic assemblage, including flint and chert microliths and waste, has been found on the hill later occupied by the Roman fort of Melandra	Mesolithic	400900	395000	283 m	Low
HA52	MGM94 39	Field System, Mottram	An early field system, of possible Bronze Age date. Defined by a series of banks and ditches, with what appear to be clearance cairns.	Bronze Age	398445	396155	416 m	Medium
HA53	MGM42 58	Rectilinear Enclosure	Comprises a small group of banks, ditches and mounds, on the south-eastern side of Harrop Edge. Such earthworks occur over wide areas of the Pennines, the closest concentration to Tameside being in the Derbyshire Peaks. They are very difficult to date, unless accompanied by settlement evidence, since such small field systems seem to have been common from the second millennium BC to the first millennium AD.	Roman	400550	395770	68 m	Unknown
HA54	MGM94 54	Pottery and Hearths	Hearths and coarseware pottery reported from the western bank of the river Etherow near Woolley, opposite Melandra Castle Roman fort. Possibly related to activity by the Manchester–Melandra road	Roman	400905	395505	49 m	Low

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
HA55	MGM9455	Cropmark Enclosure, Hollingworth	Single-ditched square enclosure. Apparently attached to the possible Melandra–Gallow Clough Roman road by a short trackway.	Roman	400500	395750	54 m	Unknown
HA56	MGM9459	Cropmark (possible Roman Road)	Two parallel ditches, running NW from the top of the Etherow river plain. These appear to be a routeway, which if projected westwards would run along the old coach road to the north of Mottram Old Hall, meeting with the Werneth Low–Castleshaw road at Gallows Clough	Roman	400705	395505	35 m	Unknown
HA57	MDR11569	Roman Road (conjectural route of), Brough to Melandra, High Peak	A large proportion of this road is lost, either by erosion or burial under peat. The road was completely rebuilt once and, judging from some of the sections, the first road was overgrown and therefore disused. This could perhaps imply a reoccupation of one or both of the forts. There is also a third period when the second road was in commission but suffering from wear and tear. The line of the Roman road between the fort at Brough and Melandra Castle has been investigated in some detail, with some sections being dug across it in places. The course of the road cannot be identified with certainty along its whole length. In some places it has probably been	Roman	400900	395000	348 m	Low

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
			destroyed by erosion, landslips, forestry work and peat accumulation.					
HA58	MGM41 81	Strip Lynchets (possible)	A series of lynchets running north to south across the side of the hill. May be medieval in origin.	Medieval	399305	395105	483 m	Low
HA59	MGM41 78	Medieval house platforms (possible) (site of) (medieval Mottram?)	One or more house platforms may be present along Littlemoor Road between Parsonage Farm and Warhill. This area may be the medieval core of Mottram	Medieval	399375	395155	436 m	Medium
HA60	MGM11 96	Mottram Unitarian Church (former)	The "Barkerite" congregation from the Christian Brethren moved to a new building 150 yards south-west of their former chapel, opened November 1846. The chapel is stone-built. Building extant but divided into four dwellings	Post-Medieval	399245	395635	10 m	Low
HA61	MGM16 750	Post Office, Hollingworth (former)	Post Office present on 1882 map.	Post-Medieval	400479	396132	16 m	Low
HA62	MGM16 754	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (now Hollingworth Methodist Church)	Chapel present on 1882 map	Post-Medieval	400690	396253	251 m	Low

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
HA63	MGM2859	Mottram Old Hall, Entrance Lodge	This building, guarding the approach to Mottram Old Hall, was designed in a style suggestive of a classical temple, with a pediment supported on a portico of Ionic columns. It dates from the 1820s, when the hall itself was remodelled in a classical style.	Post-Medieval	399067	396279	142 m	Low
HA64	MGM4104	Cheetham's (house)	A rectangular structure is shown on the 1846 tithe map. A two-storey structure in a laithe house arrangement.	Post-Medieval	398055	395695	356 m	Medium
HA65	MGM4106	Silverspring (Silver Springs Farm)	Three rectangular structures are shown on this site on the 1846 map. On the western side of the site is a shippon constructed of squared rubble with a graduated stone slate roof. Building extant although no longer a farm.	Post-Medieval	398315	395925	409 m	Negligible
HA66	MGM4110	Paddock Farm	Single rectangular structure shown on 1846 map. 3 storeys squared coursed rubble, graduated stone slate roof and gable chimney. 2-storey extension to S. Modern windows set in recessed stone frames which may originally have held stone mullions. Second-floor windows retain a single flat-faced stone mullion. A trench was put between two possibly man-made mounds on the site and confirmed human activity with a series of small shallow postholes that could have been associated with the woollen	Post-Medieval	398328	396002	434 m	Low



ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
			trade, possibly tenterhooks. The whole field shows evidence of ridge and furrow section.					
HA67	MGM41 14	Mainsgrass (Mainsgras Farm)	A T-shaped structure is shown on the east side of the lane on the 1846 map (2). Present structure is rectangular in plan; it has an outshut to rear	Post-Medieval	398411	395595	125 m	Negligible
HA68	MGM41 21	Jobs/ Grange Farm (structure)	A rectangular structure shown at the fork of two lanes on the 1840 map. This now forms part of Grange Farm.	Post-Medieval	398367	395414	12 m	Low
HA69	MGM41 45	Brookside Cottage and The Old Manor House	An L-shaped structure is shown on this site on the 1840 map on the east side of the road. There are in fact two structures on this site, namely the Old Manor House and Brookside Cottage. Both have been heavily modernized.	Post-Medieval	398689	394770	336 m	Low
HA70	MGM41 77	Mile-end House	Two structures are shown on the west side of the lane on the 1882 map. The larger building is a 2-storey Georgian-style house.	Post-Medieval	399216	395182	394 m	Low
HA71	MGM41 83	High View (2 houses)	Two houses. Circa 19th century. Two-storey building of rock-faced stone.	Post-Medieval	399365	395175	415 m	Low
HA72	MGM41 87	Warhill Farm	Farmstead, pre-1700. Three structures are shown on the 1846 map	Post-Medieval	399435	395215	388 m	Low
HA73	MGM41 88	Barn at Warhill Farm	On the eastern side of the site is a barn which has two recognizable phases.	Post-Medieval	399415	395185	412 m	Low

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
HA74	MGM41 92	Pack Horse Inn	Farmstead pre-1700, now a public house. The present east-facing façade of the 2-storey building was rebuilt in 1927 in mock Tudor style. However, the core of the building would appear to be early 17th century. The building is no longer in use as a public house and appears to have been unoccupied by 2016.	Post-Medieval	399275	395435	159 m	Low
HA75	MGM41 95	Victoria Place	Group of three, now 5 houses. "Victoria Place 1852" inscribed in eastern elevation.	Post-Medieval	399230	395797	113 m	Low
HA76	MGM41 99	Old Mill Farm	A T-shaped structure is shown on the east side of the road on the 1846 map. The site is now occupied by a similarly shaped structure called Old Mill Farm:	Post-Medieval	398785	396165	187 m	Low
HA77	MGM42 07	Roe Cross Inn (the Roe Cross PH)	Two storey inn. The inn has sustained many alterations and extensive rebuilds but the shell is extant	Post-Medieval	398800	396380	300 m	Low
HA78	MGM42 14	Cottages on North Side of Old Hall Lane	A single rectangular structure is shown on the north side of Old Hall Lane on the 1885 tithe map (2). This building is in fact 2 cottages.	Post-Medieval	399235	396105	19 m	Low
HA79	MGM42 19	Cottage on Rabbit Lane	A small square-shaped structure is situated on the eastern side of the lane on the 1845 map. A 2-storey cottage with a rendered exterior.	Post-Medieval	399304	396469	173 m	Low

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
HA80	MGM42 21	Middle O' Th' Hill, Mottram Moor	A small square-shaped structure is situated on the eastern side of the lane on the 1845 map. A 2-storey cottage with a rendered exterior.	Post-Medieval	399957	395896	7 m	Low
HA81	MGM42 25	Nettle Hall	A rectangular structure is shown on this site on the 1845 tithe map. A laithe house arrangement.	Post-Medieval	399945	396035	139 m	Low
HA82	MGM42 38	St Mary's Church	This building appears for the first time on the 1882 map. Rock-faced stone with ashlar dressing.	Post-Medieval	400471	396070	19 m	Low
HA83	MGM42 40	Holly Grove (Grove House)	A small structure is shown on this site on the 1845 map. By 1882 the site is called Holly Grove. The present structure is called Grove House. Inaccessible	Post-Medieval	401370	396620	300 m	Low
HA84	MGM42 46	Moorfield House	"A rectangular structure is shown on this site on the 1845 map. The present structure appears to be a modern building. A 2-storey house of hammer-dressed watershot stone with a graduated stone slate roof and ridge and gable chimneys. A coped gable and stone gutter brackets. Stone sills and lintels to modern windows	Post-Medieval	400630	396370	297 m	Low
HA85	MGM42 47	12–18, Wood Street (Thornecliffewood)	A group of 5 buildings on this site on the 1845 map. A small quarry is to the east of the buildings on the 1882 and 1910 maps.	Post-Medieval	400501	396350	234 m	Low

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
HA86	MGM4252	Thornecliffeval e	Two L-shaped structures are shown on this site on the 1845 map. The present structures may be the same	Post-Medieval	400406	396586	474 m	Low
HA87	MGM4259	Carr House, Mottram	"2 structures are shown on this site on the 1882 map. The house is of hammer-dressed stone. Stone sills and lintels to windows, the door has a square-cut stone surround. To north a brick-built barn with graduated stone slate roof, built on a stone plinth (1). Farmstead pre-1700 DE 1615. Burdett's map of Cheshire shows ""The Carr"" but it is impossible to tell if it is referring to a building or locality. The 1983 map shows 2 oblong buildings. "	Post-Medieval	400740	395920	147 m	Medium
HA88	MGM4317	River Etherow Bleach Works	Four buildings appear to survive relating to this complex, all early 20th century in date, constructed on the site of what was known as Hollingworth Print Works. There is a single-storey stone building, one bay wide, a possible engine house with large arched windows, attached to a single-storey shed. There has been some demolition recently, between the engine house and one-bay wide building. Fair condition, partly occupied.	Post-Medieval	401070	396150	322 m	Medium
HA89	MGM4322	Albion Mill (former), Hollingworth	Rectangular structure on the north side of the lane appears on the 1882 map, where it is described as a cotton mill. A	Post-Medieval	400166	396091	111 m	Low

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
			structure is also shown on this site on the 1845 map (3).					
HA90	MGM73 57	Dry Mill	Dry Mill was built in the mid-1790s as a small textile factory by John Wagstaffe of Post Office Farm, a local yeoman farmer. Wagstaffe already had one textile factory in the village, in a former barn on Back Lane, which he had converted in 1786. The machinery in these buildings was either horse- or hand-powered, but no evidence survives at Dry Mill as to the power source	Post-Medieval	399314	395556	27 m	Low
HA91	MGM12 200	Black Bull Inn (site of)	The site was excavated, revealing a four-roomed property with a second storey accessed by a staircase in the north-eastern corner. This detail was supported by a set of architect's plans from 1910. Furthermore, it became clear that the southern wall of the site, which contained the only access point, was the remains of the southern gable of the property. It still stood to a height of over 3 m and contained the original doorway, a blocked window and a fireplace. Likewise, the south-western boundary wall of the site was also part of the property and contained a blocked window. Further excavations on the site are proposed with the aim of establishing the phasing of the site and to recover an artefactual	Post-Medieval	399415	395325	274 m	Low

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
			assemblage covering the 18th to 20th centuries					
HA92	MGM16 527	Aircraft Crash Site, Mottram	Around 3.30pm on Sunday 19th July 1942 a Miles Master Mark III piloted by Jozef Gawkowski (a Polish Air Officer) crashed in a gully behind the cemetery off Church Brow, Mottram. Little remains of the aircraft on the crash site apart from a few fragments of metal, and the precise crash location is unknown. Jozef Gawkowski's body was recovered and is buried in the Polish War Cemetery at Newark	Post-Medieval	399868	395360	224 m	Medium
HA93	MGM16 649	Isolation Hospital (site of), Carrhouse Lane	No visible remains, possibly built on parts of Hospital Farm. Reports by local farmer suggest that building foundations are below the fields. An 'Isolation Hospital' is marked at this location on the c.1909 Cheshire OS map. The site is vacant by the time of the c.1969 OS map.	Post-Medieval	400213	395690	8 m	Low
HA94	MGM16 751	School, Wedneshough Road (site of)	School marked on the 1882 map. One of the two schools on Wedneshough Green mentioned by Butterworth. The earliest dated from 1794. There is a building at this site (now a house) that is named on modern mapping as 'The Old Schoolhouse'. It is not clear whether this includes part or all of the building that was present in the 19th century.	Post-Medieval	400299	396093	40 m	Low

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
HA95	MGM16752	School, Cannon Street (site of)	School present on 1882 map. One of the two schools on Wednesough Green mentioned by Butterworth. The earliest dated from 1794 and had an inscription: This school was built by public contributions, 1794 Possibly still extant: a building ('Hall') on a similar footprint to that shown on C19 mapping is still shown on the 2006 map	Post-Medieval	400328	396126	77 m	Low
HA96	MGM16753	Congregational Chapel (site of)	Decorated Gothic with large gabled front divided by buttresses and twin-arched outer porch with date of 1861. By Poulton and Woodman. Replaced 1835 chapel. Built between 1859-62. Demolished in the late 1990s or early 21st century, seemingly following a fire.	Post-Medieval	400688	395865	67 m	Negligible
HA97	MGM4103	Structure (site of) East of Westwood Clough	A rectangular structure on the north side of the lane. Unnamed. This site is now vacant	Post-Medieval	397765	395465	410 m	Medium
HA98	MGM4105	Bates (two structures) (site of)	Two structures are shown on the south side of the lane opposite Harropedge Quarry on the 1882 map; these may be the structures later described as Bates. This site is now demolished. There appears to be a mixture of stone and some brick debris.	Post-Medieval	398175	395815	436 m	Negligible

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
HA99	MGM41 22	Intake (site of structure)	A T-shaped structure on the east side of the lane on the 1840 map. This site has been built over.	Post-Medieval	398505	395237	6 m	Negligible
HA100	MGM41 23	Steel (site of)	An irregular-shaped structure on the east side of the lane on the 1840 map. This structure has been built over.	Post-Medieval	398484	395099	9 m	Negligible
HA101	MGM41 24	Arandale (site of)	An irregularly shaped structure on the east side of the lane on the 1840 map. This structure would appear to underlie Ashworth Lane.	Post-Medieval	398519	394929	123 m	Negligible
HA102	MGM41 29	Miles (site of)	Two irregularly shaped structures shown on the west side of the lane on the 1840 map. The structures have been built over.	Post-Medieval	398539	394789	264 m	Negligible
HA103	MGM41 31	Structure, Hattersley (site of)	An elongated structure in the fork of the lane is shown on the 1840 map. This unnamed structure has been built over.	Post-Medieval	398549	394743	312 m	Negligible
HA104	MGM41 43	Structures, Hattersley (site of)	A group of 4 unnamed structures about a fork in the lane on the 1882 map, 2 of which also appear on the 1840 map. These structures have been built over.	Post-Medieval	398485	394535	520 m	Negligible
HA105	MGM41 44	Structure (site of), S of Chain Bar Lane	An L-shaped structure is shown on this site on the 1882 map.	Post-Medieval	398715	394665	441 m	Negligible
HA106	MGM41 46	Millhill House (site of)	Two structures are shown on the 1840 map on this site. These sites have	Post-Medieval	398652	394818	275 m	Negligible



ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
			been built over. Present in 1882; demolished by 1977.					
HA107	MGM41 84	Mottram Colliery (site of)	A single coal shaft is shown on this site on the 1882 map Coal shaft flooded and used by anglers (TAS 99).	Post-Medieval	399521	395123	499 m	Low
HA108	MGM41 89	Kiln Field, Mottram (site of)	This field name appears in the 1846 tithe apportionment. The kiln element suggests "land on which bricks are made".	Post-Medieval	399345	395295	294 m	Negligible
HA109	MGM41 90	Kiln Field, Mottram (site of)	This field name appears in the 1846 tithe apportionment together with a reference to a kiln field pit in the same field (2). There is nothing visible in the field.	Post-Medieval	399255	395315	280 m	Negligible
HA110	MGM41 91	Sundial in Garden of 29, Ashworth Lane	Stone column with entasis on square base on circular plinth. The square capital is inscribed and the dial and gnomon are missing. Formerly Listed. The listing was revoked in February 2004	Post-Medieval	399197	395291	285 m	Low
HA111	MGM41 98	Mottram Old Mill (site of)	The earliest reference to a mill in Longdendale is a charter dated 1211–25. The Longdendale Survey shows the manorial mill is located on a tributary of the Etherow, the site of the later Woolley mill.	Post-Medieval	398895	395965	39 m	Medium
HA112	MGM42 00	Ridge and Furrow, Mottram	Not accessible. However, the ridges did not appear to be very wide.	Post-Medieval	398900	395900	95 m	Low

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
			Therefore, probably a late date can be ascribed to this feature.					
HA113	MGM4202	Kiln Green (field name)	This field name appears in the 1846 tithe apportionment. Heavily overgrown, nothing visible. There is a reference from 1684 to "the great kill field" in Mottram.	Post-Medieval	398770	396350	299 m	Negligible
HA114	MGM4213	Structures at Spoutgreen (site of)	Eight structures are located in the area between the lanes on the 1840s tithe map. All of these structures appear to have been built over.	Post-Medieval	399095	396135	14 m	Negligible
HA115	MGM4218	Mausoleum, West of Mottram Old Hall (site of)	A square-shaped structure on the 1845 map. No longer standing. Present on the 1882 map; building on this site on the 1983 map; not known if it is the same building. The mausoleum was for a racehorse. The site is now demolished for redevelopment.	Post-Medieval	399190	396360	137 m	Negligible
HA116	MGM4239	Arrowscroft Mill (Cardwell's Factory) (site of)	A large structure is shown on this site on the 1845 map. By 1882 the mill is described as disused. The 1910 map shows a larger structure on the site and describes it as a cotton mill. The mill has since been demolished.	Post-Medieval	401100	396620	117 m	Negligible
HA117	MGM4243	Rose Bank (site of)	Two structures are shown on this site on the 1845 map. Inaccessible. Site cleared and area shown as under development for housing on 2006 map.	Post-Medieval	400980	396352	511 m	Negligible

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
HA118	MGM42 48	Methodist Chapel (site of)	This structure appears on the 1845 map and was opened in 1830. The chapel is now disused. 2-storey hammer-dressed stone with an ashlar façade. Chapel destroyed by fire c.1994. sections of the outer wall survive. Cemetery still in use. In 2001 Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council approved the erection of dwelling houses to be built on the site of the chapel (but not on the graveyard).	Post-Medieval	400392	396301	200 m	Negligible
HA119	MGM42 60	Carr Farm (former coal workings at)	Site of the earliest coal seams to be exploited by deep mine technology in Tameside. Details of the pits are shown on Burdett's map, and Stockwell's map. A steam engine is mentioned in relation to mines in the Mottram estate rentals of the 1770s. Evidence of coal workings between Hague and Carr Farms survived but because of ploughing has subsequently been obscured.	Post-Medieval	400205	395405	162 m	Medium
HA120	MGM42 61	Flax Lands (field name)	This field name appears in the 1846 tithe apportionment and suggests "land on which flax was grown".	Post-Medieval	400690	395840	221 m	Negligible
HA121	MGM43 23	Bents Mill (site of)	This mill appears on the 1882 map, where it is described as a die cutting mill. The site has been built over.	Post-Medieval	400680	396610	534 m	Negligible

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
HA122	MGM68 65	Victoria/Albert/ Roughdale Mill (site of)	Mentioned as a cotton spinning mill from 1852 until c.1869. Site now built upon by council houses and a large rest home	Post-Medieval	399320	395767	73 m	Negligible
HA123	MGM73 40	Hague/Hague Carr Colliery (site of)	Now lying under a derelict water reservoir, Hague Carr was one of the earliest sections to be exploited by deep mine technology in Tameside. The six pits here may have been worked by Messrs Garlick & Company. It was sold by William Thornley in 1837, but was first sunk c.1767. Evidence had survived in the form of earthworks, but has been obscured by ploughing	Post-Medieval	400305	395105	473 m	Medium
HA124	MGM73 60	Wagstaffe's Factory (site of)	Mentioned as a cotton spinning mill from c.1786 until c.1813. Building comprises two cottages at present, previously used as a Liberal Club. John Wagstaffe of Post Office Farm, a local yeoman farmer, converted a barn on Back Lane into a textile factory in 1786	Post-Medieval	399295	395565	33 m	Low
HA125	MGM73 87	Dog Kennel Mill (site of)	Mentioned as a cotton spinning mill from c.1786 until 1823	Post-Medieval	400910	397080	468 m	Negligible
HA126	MGM73 88	Spout Green Mill (site of)	Mentioned as a cotton spinning mill from c.1887 until 1907–14. The mill was last used as a tannery, possibly in the 1920s. Derelict for many years until	Post-Medieval	399005	396205	45 m	Negligible

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
			its demolition. The site is now covered by a private housing estate					
HA127	MGM9374	Hattersley Mill (Mill Hill) (possible site of)	Mill, pre-1700. Site unknown but may have been on the Hurstclough Brook at Mill Hill. Robert Garsyde of Hattersley Mill buried at Mottram in February 1685	Post-Medieval	398695	394815	304 m	Negligible
HA128	MGM1199	Arrowscroft House Park	House of two storeys c.1820 set in grounds to south west of Market Street backing on to and possibly associated with Arrowscroft Mill (disused 1882). House with buildings surrounded by trees occupying approximately a quarter of the site, productive garden to the south east and small pleasure ground to south west. Pond on southern tip of the site. Extant. Surrounded by housing development with mill on site of the original mill which had occupied nearby site was destroyed by fire c.1990.	Post-Medieval	400786	396081	292 m	Low
HA129	MGM1209	Mottram Old Hall (grounds)	The house is set in a triangular-shaped park with Coach Road forming the north east boundary and Old Hall Lane the south east. The house is set at the apex of the triangle. There is a possible coach house and a possible pleasure garden with a treebelt separating the house area from the main park, which has two small	Post-Medieval	399467	396230	37 m	Low

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
			woodland areas. The house still sits in the small park whilst the larger park is still shown as open space.					
HA130	MGM42 37	Market Street Structures including Organ Inn & former Co-op, Hollingworth	A number of buildings front Market Street. Organ Inn built 1824. Co-op larger than neighbouring houses but unadorned. No longer a Co-op but still exists	Post-Medieval	400930	396590	10 m	Low
HA131	MGM42 41	Holly Grove and grounds (now Grove House)	House with garden and grounds to the south of Market Street. The site is extant. Now known as Grove House, and part of the grounds are in use as a football ground	Post-Medieval	400918	396090	257 m	Low
HA132	MGM42 44	Rose Bank (former grounds to)	House off Market Street, bounded by Etherow House to the east, the river Etherow to the south, and field divisions to the west. There is a small productive garden, a pleasure garden, and small park with a possibly implied larger park with clumps and single trees perhaps delineating field boundaries. No longer survives.	Post-Medieval	401005	396294	454 m	Negligible
HA133	MGM19 279	Organ Inn, Hollingworth	It has local interest as a historic vernacular building dating from the earlier 19th century which positively adds to the distinctiveness of the character of Hollingworth.	Post-Medieval	400719	396289	284 m	Low

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
HA134	MGM4236	Wedneshough Green (settlement)	A number of structures surround this green on its N side on 1777 map. In the NE corner of the green are 3 2-storey houses of hammer-dressed stone with modern roofs and ridge & gable chimneys. Datestone "WKG 1770". Modern windows set in a stone surround. Quoins. No.11 Wedneshough is 3-storey, hammer-dressed stone with graduated stone slate roof and gable chimney. Modern windows set in recessed stone frames. Gable end now cement rendered (TAS 1998). Map depicts settlement with the addition of Alban Cotton Mill and development along the main Mottram Moor Road, said to be a Roman road at this point. Wedneshough Green is the core of Hollingworth settlement. First documented in the 18th century, probably meaning "weedy place" or "willow place".	Post-Medieval	400900	395000	61 m	Low
HA135	MDR12266	Former Congregational Chapel, A57, Brookfield	A former Congregational Chapel that was built in 1883-4. It was sold in 1971 and is now used as a retail DIY premise.	Post-Medieval	401100	395200	149 m	Low
HA136	MDR12267	Former school, A57, Brookfield	This school was built in 1852 in association with the Congregational Chapel at Brookfield (see SMR 6199). Part of it was converted into a Chapel in 1972, but it was closed in 1981 due	Post-Medieval	401100	395200	168 m	Low

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
			to a decreasing congregation. Now in use as an Antiques Centre.					
HA137	MDR12272	St Andrew's Mission and worker's cottages (site of), Lees Street, Wooley Bridge, Hadfield	When Hadfield became a separate parish in 1872 the Mission became associated with St. Andrew's Church. The Woolley Bridge Mission had been in existence for over 100 years when it closed in October 1964. The area has since been redeveloped for industrial and retail use. The terrace of cottages on Lees Street has since been demolished and a warehouse is now situated here."	Post-Medieval	401000	395700	11 m	Negligible
HA138	MDR13242	Mersey Mill (site of), Woolley Bridge Road, Hollingworth	"Mersey Mill was a large cotton mill on the south side of the River Etherow. It lay in Cheshire in the 19th century but is now in Derbyshire. Late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps show that it was linked to the Waterside branch of the Great Central Railway by a short stretch of railway line. In 1902 the mill was occupied by Thomas Rhodes & Co., cotton spinners and manufacturers. Constructed in 1846 on the south bank of the river Etherow for cotton spinning and weaving, and owned by Thomas Rhodes & Sons Ltd. from 1846 to 1928. The old building was 2 and a half acres in area and the spinning mill was four storeys high, plus the basement. Site subject to redevelopment in the 20th century, and	Post-Medieval	401100	396000	139 m	Low



ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
			retains some northlight sheds to the northeast of the site today.					
HA139	MDR686	Waterside branch of the Great Central Railway, Dinting	The line of the former Great Central Railway, Waterside Branch, which served Dinting Vale Printworks and other industrial establishments in the vicinity. The branch diverged from the GCR main line at Dinting Goods Station. Crossing gates on the A625 survive. Former alignment of railway line remains legible to the east of the study area.	Post-Medieval	401000	395100	0 m	Low
HA140	MDR137 61	Woolley Bridge Mill (site of), A57, Woolley Bridge	Woolley Bridge Mill, or Lees Mill was situated on the east bank of the river Etherow. It was built and owned in 1825 by Henry Lees for cotton spinning. The mill's name was changed to Henry Lees & Son when the son came into partnership with his father and 6 years later Robert Lees was the recorded mill owner. The mill had become mostly demolished in 1953, with only the chimney and one part of the mill remaining.	Post-Medieval	400900	395700	0 m	Negligible
HA141	MDR137 62	Brookfield / Shepley's Mill (site of), A57, Glossop	Samuel Shepley built Brookfield Mill in 1818 for cotton spinning and weaving. The mill was bounded by the Hollingworth to Glossop Road, a fairly large mill of 1 acre, situated in the easterly angle of the confluence of the Glossop Brook and the river Etherow.	Post-Medieval	401100	395200	105 m	Negligible

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
			When the mill goit channel was being reconstructed a stone coffin, in which a Roman Soldier was buried, one of a garrison at the adjoining Roman fort, was found. A large part of the mill was destroyed by fire during the winter of 1911-12. A Belgium firm refurbished the mill, but production did not materialise. By 1940 Brookfield Mill had been demolished.					
HA142	MGM41 12	Field System, Harrop Edge	Ditches forming an irregular field system. These earthworks can be clearly seen on the ground and suggest former field boundaries.	Undated	398335	396155	503 m	Unknown
HA143	MGM41 97	Structure, Mottram (site of)	Stone debris and earthworks on the north side of the brook may represent the walls of a former structure and also some form of water control, possibly a dam	Undated	398865	395875	81 m	Negligible
HA144	MGM42 01	Sub-rectangular Enclosure off Roe Cross Road	Cropmark of sub-rectangular enclosure, c.40 mx50 m. Some earthworks are visible although they may be associated with drainage.	Undated	398810	396250	205 m	Negligible
HA145	MGM42 70	Woolley Settlement (former Site of)	Tara Brook farm forms part of this but not whole asset. Medieval to postmedieval settlement though could be of earlier date based of Old English placename.	Undated	401300	396150	24 m	Low

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
HA146	3014 - (former Arcadis ref)	Cropmark (structural)	Possible building platforms or other feature associated with the former settlement at Woolley Farm	Undated	400837	395637	1.5 m	Unknown
HA147	3015 - (former Arcadis ref)	Cropmark (structural)	Possible building platforms or other feature associated with the former settlement at Woolley Farm, situated partially within the DCO boundary.	Undated	400768	395622	0 m	Unknown
HA148	3013 - (former Arcadis ref)	Cropmark (structural)	Small rectangular feature to the west of Carrhouse Lane which does not match with any features on historic mapping	Undated	400123	395629	0 m	Unknown
HA149	196 - (former Arcadis ref)	Cropmark (trackway)	Possible Trackway as identified through aerial photograph analysis	Undated	399935	395691	0 m	Unknown
HA150	198 - (former Arcadis ref)	Cropmark (linear)	Possible archaeological linear as identified through aerial photograph analysis	Undated	400718	395497	0 m	Unknown
HA151	200 - (former Arcadis ref)	Cropmark (linear)	Possible archaeological linear as identified through aerial photograph analysis	Undated	398738	395914	0 m	Unknown
HA152	3024 - (former Arcadis ref)	Possible extractive activity	Possible extractive activity	Undated	400021	395628	0 m	Low

ID	MonUID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Distance from Scheme	Value
HA153	MDR11199	Possible Roman Road	Crop mark of possible Roman Road	Roman	404920	384725	349 m	Unknown
HA154	203 - (former Arcadis ref)	Mottram Aqueduct	Air shafts, valve house and line of Mottram Tunnel	Post-Medieval	404920	384725	0 m	Low

## A.3 Events

ID	Events ID	Event Name	Event Description	Easting	Northing
EV1	EGM3155	Test Pitting, 1997	Test-pitting undertaken by UMAU in Tameside District, Greater Manchester between 01/03/1997 and 01/09/1997. No further description of the event is recorded.	399400	395300
EV2	EGM4305	Dendrochronological Analyses of Some Cruck Frame Buildings in Tameside, 1997	Dendrochronological analyses of some cruck frame buildings in Tameside undertaken by Palaeoecological Research Unit between 22/07/1997 and 12/09/1997. The monuments associated with this record are: Woodfield Farmhouse, Barn -Woodfield Farm, Apethorn Fold Farmhouse, Cruck Barn at Currier Lane, Newton Hall, Hollingworth Hall Farm, Mottram Old Hall and Ivydean, Outbuildings at Hollingworth Hall Farm, Taunton Hall.	395260	396930
EV3	EGM3157	Excavation, 1999	Excavation undertaken by UMAU in Tameside District, Greater Manchester between 01/07/1999 and 31/07/1999. There is no further description recorded.	399400	395300
EV4		Geophysical survey at Mottram-Tintwistle Bypass, StataScan, 2000	Geophysical Survey carried out over two sites along the proposed bypass route, located at Tintwistle and Mottram in Longendale. The survey was undertaken by Stratascan in 2000 and used magnetometry and resistivity. The survey at Tintwistle mostly identified modern disturbance, as well as some positive linear anomalies that were thought to be of natural origin. The Mottram in Longendale site had several anomalies, mostly identified as of modern origin but some clusters of linear anomalies may be of an archaeological origin, though these were difficult to interpret.	402900; 399400	397600; 396200
EV5	EGM4238	A57/A628 Mottram-Tintwistle Bypass, 2001	Trial trenching carried out by RPS Consultants between 01/08/2001 and 30/11/2001 at four sites along the line of the preferred route for the proposed bypass to assess the archaeological potential of features identified in previous baseline surveys. The trial trenching uncovered the remains of Mottram Old Mill to include earthworks relating to the dam, stone blocks for mounting machinery, and a stone structure. The trial trenching did not find any evidence that pre-dated the post-medieval period.	399110	395860

ID	Events ID	Event Name	Event Description	Easting	Northing
EV6	EDR1656	Watching brief, Glossop Caravans, Glossop, by UMAU in 2003	A watching brief was conducted in 2003 at Glossop Caravans. No archaeological features were found other than fragments of 20th century ceramic drainpipe. The grey literature relating to this event indicates that the lower deposits which were excavated for the service trenches were not inspected for any archaeological features which may have been cut into any underlying deposits.	401179	395081
EV7	EDR1884	Desk-based assessment, Glossop Spur, by UMAU, in 2005	"This DBA was conducted for the Glossop Spur and covers the eastern end of the spur from Mottram Old Hall to Brookfield Road. The ES that accompanied this DBA identified two potential sites which are rare in the North West. These sites comprise a potential silted medieval fishpond located at Woolley Farmhouse/ Tara Brook Farm, and, a potential iron-working site.  The DBA also identified the Mottram boundaries which comprise a hedge atop an earthwork. The DBA highlighted that archaeological features are present in some locations underneath the current landform.	400182	395886
EV8	EDR1885	Test pit evaluation, Glossop Spur, by UMAU, in 2005	Following the DBA (EDR1884) test pitting was undertaken between the River Etherow and Brookfield Road, this comprised three test pits. There is an unpublished document associated with this event: Arrowsmith, P, Higgins, M, & Nevell, M (UMAU). 2005. Glossop Spur Environmental Statement Volume 2 Part 2: Cultural Heritage."	400978	395605
EV9	EGM3743	Paddock Farm, Harrop Edge Road, 2005	Archaeological evaluation conducted at Paddock Farm, Harrop Edge Road, Mottram in Longdendale by Tameside Archaeological Society between 01/06/2005 and 30/06/2005. The evaluation recorded the extant structures present on the site and put a trench between two potentially manmade mounds on the site. Human activity was confirmed with a series of small, shallow post holes that may have been associated with the woollen trade, possibly for tenterhooks. Ridge and furrow sections are present across the whole field.	398379	396048
EV10	EDR3369	Desk-based assessment, Woolley Bridge, by ArcHeritage, in 2012	Desk based assessment conducted ahead of proposed residential development. The assessment showed no activity within the site prior to the 19th century when housing was present on the site. This was destroyed in the 20th century during the construction of a petrol station. The DBA notes that circa 53 m to the west of the location of	401070	395650

ID	Events ID	Event Name	Event Description	Easting	Northing
			the planning application, a Roman urn was found, indicating the general Roman potential of the area close to the fort and Roman Roads.		
EV11		Geophysical Survey at Grange Farm, Tameside Archaeological Society, 2016	Geophysical Survey undertaken at Grange Farm, Site D. The survey used magnetometry and resistivity and identified rectangular features, a diagonal linear feature and numerous small magnetometer anomalies across the site.	398274	395635
EV12		Test pitting at Grange Farm, Mottram in Longendale, Tameside Archaeological Society, 2017	Eighteen test pits were undertaken to test geophysical anomalies. These produced a widespread area of a small number of lithics including a late Mesolithic microlith. Sub soil Intercutting pits and a hearth were amongst some of the notable features. Numerous hammer stones and fire cracked stones were also present.	398266	395554
EV13		Evaluation trench at Grange Farm, Mottram in Longendale, Tameside Archaeological Society, 2017	66 m <sup>2</sup> evaluation trench, undertaken by Tameside Archaeological Society. The evaluation identified top and subsoils indicating modern cultivation activity, potential finds from the Romano-British period, a rectilinear arrangement of stones (possible boundary feature), a linear series of postholes, stone tools, ditch features and a large pit with charcoal inside. Reports generated from this work are listed below. Radiocarbon dating report; Radiocarbon dating on a sample of Hazel charcoal from Grange Farm, Mottram. Radiocarbon age BP 7717 +/- 33. Report dated 14th September 2017  Radiocarbon dating report; Radiocarbon dating on a sample of willow/poplar charcoal from Grange Farm, Mottram. Sample is dated to a radiocarbon age BP 4501 +/- 30. Report is dated 14th March 2018	398266	395554
EV14		Desk-based Assessment, Mottram Moor Link Road and A57 Link Road, 2018	Desk-based assessment undertaken in 2018 on behalf of the Applicant for the Mottram Moor Link Road and A57 Link Road schemes. Within the study area, this assessment identified 48 listed buildings, three scheduled monuments, 35 non-designated built heritage assets, 114 other non-designated assets and 61 assets from other sources. The most notable of these were two cottages on Old Hall Lane, within the site boundary, as well as the Church of St Michael and All Angels, Melandra Castle Roman fort and Tara Brook Farm. The DBA recommended further assessment of potential impact within the Environmental Statement.	399635	395767

ID	Events ID	Event Name	Event Description	Easting	Northing
EV15		A57 Geoarchaeological Assessment, 2018	The assessment covered circa 90 hectares of land and took records from 179 geotechnical interventions. The model shows that no Holocene sediments were found over large areas of the scheme. Probable areas of peat and alluvial sediment were recorded at the western and eastern ends of the site, coinciding with the floodplains for Hurstclough Brook and the River Etherow. These peat deposits have high potential for radiocarbon dating and paleoenvironmental work.	399635	395767
EV16		A57 Geophysical survey, Headland Archaeology, 2018	Geophysical Survey undertaken by Headland Archaeology covering an area of 12.5ha around Mottram in Longendale in support of the A57 Trans-Pennine Upgrade Scheme. The survey identified anomalies relating to recent agricultural activity, evidence for small scale mineral extraction and 19th century engineering (Mottram Tunnel). There was a single anomaly indicative of a structure, of unknown date or function. This is the only feature of potential archaeological interest. The potential was assessed as low.	400000	395700
EV17		Test Pitting at Grange Farm, Mottram in Longendale, Tameside Archaeological Society, 2019	Three archaeological test pits (23, 25 and 26) were excavated at Grange Farm in 2019. 25 and 26 were similar in their stratigraphy. They each contained a probable manmade surface of pebbles, though in 26 this was truncated by the straight edge of a feature, probably a ditch, gully or wheel rut aligned north south, which extended beyond the edge of the test pit and was not further investigated. This cobble layer may represent a metalled track or yard surface with a possible ditch/gully forming a drain/boundary along its east side. Test Pit 23 did not contain such a metalled surface suggesting the track alignment lay to the west of this location.	398567	395397
EV18	EDR3601	Geophysical Survey at Melandra, Melandra Castle Road, Glossop, 2019	"Resistivity and magnetometry survey undertaken at two areas near the site of the Roman fort. This was carried out in advance of test pitting. The survey identified potential features to include a possible rectangular structure. A later evaluation established these were post-medieval or modern gateposts and kerbstones which had been redeposited. There is an unpublished document associated with this event: Unpublished document: Noble, P and S Maill. 2019. Archaeological Test Pitting West of Melandra Castle Road,	400950	394890



ID	Events ID	Event Name	Event Description	Easting	Northing
			Gamesley, Glossop, Derbyshire: a Report by the Glossopdale and Longdendale Archaeological Society.		
EV19	EDR4354	Test Pitting at Melandra, Melandra Castle Road, Glossop, 2019	An evaluation comprising 18 1 m by 1 m test pits grouped in threes. Six pits were situated south-west of the fort with the focus on potential features identified in an earlier geophysical survey. Another group of seven pits was located to the south of the first group. Four additional pits were placed to the east of the fort. All three sets of pits revealed there had been material dumping on the site in the mid-20th century and potentially in earlier periods also. The pits also uncovered a pre-17th century trackway which runs south-west of the fort and suggests that significant remains may lie beneath the overburden.	400950	394840
EV20		Building recording of a barn structure at Grange Farm, Mottram in Longdendale, Tameside Archaeological Society, 2020	Buildings recording report of a barn structure located at Grange Farm, Mottram undertaken by Tameside Archaeological Society in June 2020. The report identifies the barn is a combination building known locally as a 'Laithe House' comprising a house and barn structure. The barn was used for threshing and has 2 floors, the upper floor as storage for hay and the lower floor divided into 2 parts and used for retail sales and storage.	398367	395433
EV21		Trial trenching associated with ES, Glossop Spur, by UMAU, in 2005	Glossop Spur Environmental Statement Volume 2 Part 2: Cultural Heritage.	400182	395886

## A.4 Findspots

Findspot ID	Ref	Description	Period
FS1	MGM10133	Mottram in Longdendale (Stone Head)	Iron Age
FS2	MGM10146	Mottram (Stone Head)	Iron Age
FS3	MGM10147	Mottram (Stone Head)	Iron Age
FS4	MGM10148	Norbury Cottage (Stone "King's Head" Head)	Iron Age
FS5	MGM1151	Samian Bowl (Roman)	Roman
FS6	MGM1152	Stone Kneeling Figurine	Roman
FS7	MDR601	Stone Head from Melandra Roman Fort	Roman
FS8	MDR576	Stone Coffin and Roman coin, Brookfield, Dinting	Roman
FS9	MDR575	Roman Sepulchral Urns, Woolley Bridge area, Glossop	Roman
FS10	MDR587	Stone springhead, Melandra, Glossop	Roman
FS11	MGM9452	Lead Weight, Mottram	Roman
FS12	MGM16756	Rotary Quern Stone	Saxon
FS13	MGM17737	Post-medieval Spanish coin (Findspot)	Post-medieval
FS14	MGM17836	Handle of post-medieval pewter spoon (findspot)	Post-medieval
FS15	MGM1153	Stone Figurine	Undated
FS16	MGM1154	Woodhead (Stone Head)	Undated
FS17	MGM1155	Stone Head, Hollingworth	Undated

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