Greater Manchester Spatial Framework

Historic Environment Assessment

Screening Exercise

Stockport District

Client:
Greater Manchester Combined Authority

Technical Report:
Norman Redhead

Report No:
2019/CfAA/9

Document Title:	Greater Manchester Spatial Framework: Historic Environment Assessment Screening Exercise (Stockport District)
Document Type:	Historic Environment Assessment
Prepared for:	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
Report No:	2019/CfAA/9
Version:	Version 1.1
Author:	Norman Redhead
Position:	Heritage Director (GMAAS)
Date**:**	June 2019

Checked By:	Ian Miller		
Position:	Project Manager		
Date:	26/06/19	Signed:	

Copyright: Copyright for this document remains with the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford.

Contact: Centre for Applied Archaeology, LG 19 – 25 Peel Building, University of Salford, the Crescent, Salford, M5 4WU.

Telephone: 0161 295 0145/0161 295 5522
Email: r.reader@salford.ac.uk/n.redhead@salford.ac.uk

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared by the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be used or relied upon for any other project without an independent check being undertaken to assess its suitability and the prior written consent and authority obtained from the Centre for Applied Archaeology. The University of Salford accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than those for which it was commissioned. Other persons/parties using or relying on this document for other such purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify the University of Salford for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. The University of Salford accepts no liability or responsibility for this document to any other party/persons than by whom it was commissioned.

Contents

i. Summary	1
ii. Introduction	2
iii. Methodology Statement	3
GMA34 Bredbury Park Industrial Estate Expansion	7
GMA35 Former Offerton High School	18
GMA36 Gravel Bank Road/Unity Mill	23
GMA37 Heald Green	33
GMA38 High Lane	43
GMA39 Hyde Bank Meadows/Oak Wood Hall	56
GMA40 Griffin Farm	66
GMA41 Woodford Aerodrome	77
Sources	87

i. Summary

In February 2019, GMAAS and the Centre for Applied Archaeology was commissioned by the Greater Manchester Combined Authority to undertake a screening exercise of the historic environment interest on the Sites allocated within the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework. This work is in the form of an assessment to understand the nature of the archaeology, built heritage, historic landscape, and setting for each land allocation. Each Site is placed within one of six categories, according to the nature of the heritage assets contained within and located further afield. These are colour coded according to whether sites have been screened in with archaeological and designated heritage asset considerations as well (red, categories 1 and 2), screened in but with archaeological or designated heritage asset considerations only (amber, categories 3-5) or screened out (green, category 6).

The table below summarises the Stockport screening exercise and is colour-coded according to whether sites have been screened in with archaeological and designated heritage asset considerations as well (red, categories 1 and 2), screened in but with archaeological or designated heritage asset considerations only (amber, categories 3-5) or screened out (green, category 6). See section iii.i for an explanation of the different categories.

Land Allocation Code	Name	Local Authority	Category
GMA34	Bredbury Park Industrial Estate Expansion	Stockport	Category 3
GMA35	Former Offerton High School	Stockport	Category 6
GMA36	Gravel Bank Road/Unity Mill	Stockport	Category 1
GMA37	Heald Green	Stockport	Category 5
GMA38	High Lane	Stockport	Category 3
GMA39	Hyde Bank Meadows/Oak Wood Hall	Stockport	Category 3
GMA40	Griffin Farm	Stockport	Category 3
GMA41	Woodford Aerodrome	Stockport	Category 2

Table 1 Screening Exercise summary table for the Stockport District

A number of recommendations have been made and the accompanying Summary Report provides further information regarding the next steps.

ii. Introduction

In preparing the revised Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) land allocations, the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) commissioned GMAAS (Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service), with the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the University of Salford to provide a screening exercise of the historic environment interest. This work is in the form of an assessment to understand the nature of the archaeology, built heritage, historic landscape, and setting for each land allocation. It provides specific recommendations for more detailed assessment to help meet the requirements of NPPF.

The National Planning Policy Framework (published 2018, revised February 2019) stipulates that:

- The allocations have been informed by a proper assessment of the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets in the area, including their settings where appropriate (NPPF paragraphs 184, 185, 189, 190 and 194);
- There has been a proper assessment to identify new sites of archaeological or historic interest (NPPF paragraph 187);
- There has been a proper assessment to identify land where development would be inappropriate because of its archaeological and/or historic significance (NPPF paragraphs 190, 193-197)

In 2018, a pilot exercise was undertaken for the Salford City Council area. This comprised separate archaeological and designated heritage asset (including local listings) analyses which were then combined to form the final, published reports on 4 Spatial Framework allocations. The methodology adopted for the remaining 47 allocation sites across the other 9 districts of Greater Manchester is based on the Salford study. However ,the following screening exercise is a more rapid assessment of the historic environment, therefore is less detailed than the Salford assessments but does combine designated, and non- designated heritage asset considerations.

iii. Method Statement

iii.i Introduction

A screening exercise was applied to the eight land allocation sites (referred to as 'Sites') across the Stockport District. This aimed to identify which of the Sites may impact directly, affect the setting or have a visual impact, on designated and non-designated heritage assets.

The site allocations were subject to further assessment and comprised:

- A review and enhancement of the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) to identify and map non-designated and designated heritage assets (this also included any other relevant databases, such as the National Heritage List);
- An historic map regression exercise to identify previously unrecognised heritage assets with archaeological and/or built heritage interest;
- A review of the findings of previous archaeological investigations carried out on or near the sites, along with any relevant published or secondary sources. This includes grey literature, local publications, thematic surveys and also incorporated the North West Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (NWRRF);
- Analysis of available historic and current aerial photography and LiDAR data;
- Collation of all non-designated and designated heritage assets, as identified by the above research within each Site, into a Gazetteer accompanied by a map showing their positions. A buffer zone of 250m was applied to each land allocation to identify heritage assets 'further afield' (i.e. not within the land allocation);
- site visits and walkover surveys to identify any further potential heritage assets, and assess the potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological remains as identified from the desk-based research. The Sites were visited over a period of 3 months between March and June 2019 and were limited to publicly accessibly land and footpaths. Designated heritage assets which were visible from the Site and located further afield (beyond 250m), were also flagged up in the assessments.

The above was applied to the land allocation and a 250m buffer zone. The accompanying archaeological and historical background is informed by the following period allocations:

Period		Date Range
Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	Pre-10000 BC
	Mesolithic	10000 – 3500 BC
	Neolithic	3500 – 2200 BC
	Bronze Age	2300 – 700 BC
	Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British		AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval		AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-Medieval		AD 1540 – AD 1750
Industrial Period		AD 1750 – 1914
Modern		Post - 1914

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

iii.ii Screening Categories

Following an assessment of the available sources as detailed above, the Sites were screened in or out, according to a 'traffic light' system and are listed below in descending order of priority for further work on assessing the significance of the heritage assets identified:

- **Red**: Sites recommended for screening in. This has been split into two different categories.
    - **Category 1** The Sites that both have concerns over the impact on designated heritage assets within the boundary and also non-designated heritage assets which have the potential to be of high significance. These should be dealt with pre-planning and treated as the highest priority.
    - **Category 2** The second category outline the Sites that have concerns over the impact on designated heritage assets within the boundary, however the non-designated heritage assets can be dealt with through the planning process.
- **Amber**: Site is recommended for screening in. Designated heritage assets identified further afield may be impacted upon visually or through their setting and/or non-designated heritage assets may be impacted on directly. It is suggested that much of this work can be carried out as part of the planning process, or with further assessment be screened out altogether. This has been split into three categories:
    - **Category 3** Sites where the development could affect the setting of, or have a visual impact on, designated heritage assets and there is the potential for a direct impact upon non-designated heritage assets. 18 sites have been identified within this category
    - **Category 4** Sites where the development could affect the setting of, or have a visual impact on, designated heritage assets. 5 sites have been identified within this category
    - **Category 5** Sites were only non-designated heritage assets are likely to be impacted. 7 sites have been identified within this category

- Green: **Category 6** (Chapter 8) Sites recommended for screening out. Sites where there is thought to be no impact on designated heritage assets and with no or very low archaeological potential.

iii.iii Structure of the Report

This document is concerned with providing an understanding of the historic environment, which is defined as consisting of the archaeology, built heritage, historic landscape, and setting of the individual land allocations within the GMSF.

A report has been produced for each district, as well as for each cross-boundary land allocation. Each report contains a separate chapter on the land allocations identified according to their district, within the GMSF. Although the cross-boundary land allocations have been allocated their own report, they are referred to within the individual district sections, if they fall within the relevant area.

At the start of each chapter, a statement (in italics) summarises the reasons for screening out or in. Each land allocation has a section on the site location, topography and land use, including information on the geology as well. This can be useful in locating favourable areas for past settlement, in the absence of data on the historic environment. The historical background sets out the relevant historical, as well as archaeological information derived from previous work done within or adjacent to the land allocation. This is enhanced by historic map regression as well as the relevant HER data. Based on this information, the potential for the survival of archaeological remains is then assessed. An outline of previous archaeological work that has taken place within, or near the Site, is also provided, as well as any relevant planning applications.

A gazetteer details the designated and non-designated heritage assets that have been identified through the assessment. Each gazetteer entry (abbreviated to **HA**) has a summary description and a map is provided for each land allocation showing the location of heritage assets. A historic map extract is also provided, taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey, published between 1848 and 1882.

The conclusion summarises the outcome of the screening exercise and whether the Site is screened in for a more detailed heritage impact assessment. It outlines whether there are designated and non-designated heritage assets and whether they may be impacted directly, have their setting affected or be impacted upon visually, and outlines the possible work which may be required in order to satisfy the requirements of NPPF. In the case of designated heritage assets, the need for further assessment, which could include significance statements and setting assessments is flagged up. For non-designated heritage assets, further archaeological mitigation is outlined, although this is Site dependent; some assets may require more detailed desk-based studies and there may be a need to consider a landscape as a whole, even if no heritage assets have been identified. Further investigation, in the form of non-intrusive (e.g. fieldwalking, walkover surveys and geophysics) and intrusive (e.g. evaluation and excavation) methods, is outlined. For those sites that are screened in, the more

detailed assessment will determine at which point in the planning process identified archaeological sites can be dealt with.

There is also an accompanying Summary Report, which outlines the key conclusions from the screening exercise as well as recommendations for further work.

GMA34 Bredbury Park Industrial Estate Expansion (ST) – Screened in

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are no designated sites within the land allocation, however several have been identified nearby which will require further assessment. There is good potential for archaeological remains, therefore further archaeological work is recommended.

34.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Bredbury Park Industrial Estate Expansion Land Allocation (centred at NGR 392655 392959) lies along the north-east border of the Stockport Local Authority area, separated by the river Tame from Tameside Local Authority. It is 28.47ha in size.

The site comprises a ridge of high ground overlooking the river Tame valley to the north-east. The site is predominantly pasture land, with South Bredbury industrial estate forming the south western boundary and housing to the south east.

The geology differs across the Site, with Middle Coal Measures on the west side, Lower Coal Measures to the east, and bands of sandstone running south to north in the form of Blenfire Rock along the eastern edge and Bardsley Rock through the centre. The superficial geology is dominated by till but with fluvio-glacial sands and gravels occurring in parts, especially the middle western area (British Geological Survey 2017).

34.2 Historical Background

34.2.1 Overview

There is no direct evidence for prehistory in terms of known archaeological sites or individual finds; however, the name 'Castle Hill' combined with the favourable topography makes this a site of good potential for late prehistoric or Romano-British settlement.

Bredbury is an Old English place name meaning "at the burh built of planks". The name "burh" is suggestive of a fortified site in Anglo-Saxon times and there is a possibility that Castle Hill, which is located just outside the western boundary of the allocation site, could be the location for the burh (Arrowsmith1997, 21).

Arden Hall (**HA3**) lies around 500 metres to the west of the allocation site. This was a medieval moated site built by the Ardernes who acquired the land in the 14th century. The original hall was replaced by a late 16th century (now ruined) hall. Much of the moat is still intact (Arrowsmith1997, 21).

In the post medieval period the land was used for farming, with trackways and field boundaries marked by hedgerows extant. Mill Hill Farm (**HA5**) is a relict of this old farming landscape and may date back to the early 18th century.

In the industrial period, the eastern part of the allocation site was dominated by Bredbury Colliery (**HA8**). This was opened in 1850-3 by J & J Jowett and closed in 1875 under the management of J & R Scott-Milne. The manager's house and weighing office collapsed into the pit in the 1880s (Oliver 1984, 22). A tramway ran south from the colliery to link with Bents Colliery, also owned by the Jowetts in the mid-19th century.

34.2.2 Archaeological Potential

The land allocation has some potential for prehistoric evidence due to the presence of favourable topographical conditions for settlement together with the place name "Castle Hill" nearby which indicates an ancient fortified site, which could also reflect an early medieval defended site. Post medieval buildings have archaeological interest in terms of the surviving historic fabric at (**HA5**) and potential below-ground remains at the demolished farm house site together with a former dwelling at (**HA6**). There is considerable industrial archaeological interest for the colliery site (**HA8**) where there will be remains relating to engine and boiler houses and pit head structures.

34.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the land allocation, however there are three that are located close to the western boundary.

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
Castle Hill Farmhouse	1258.1.0	Grade II	1242536
Arden Hall	419.1.0	Grade II	1259976
Barn, Arden Hall	419.2.0	Grade II	1242524

Table 34.2.1 Designated Heritage Assets identified outside the land allocation boundary

Castle Hill Farm (**HA1**) is of particular relevance for impact on setting, as it lies close up against and is overlooked by the west side of the allocation site.

34.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

Stockport has a reliable and relatively up-to-date HER data set, resulting from an enhancement survey commissioned by Stockport MBC in 2005 and undertaken by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit. This was part of the evidence base and heritage audit prepared to inform Stockport's Conservation and Heritage Strategy. This borough has the highest quality HER in Greater Manchester.

Other than this, there has been no previous archaeological work within the land allocation.

34.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1
Site Name: Castle Hill Farmhouse
Designation: Grade II (1242536)
HER No: 1258.1.0
Site Type: Agricultural/Residential
Period: 17th Century
NGR: 392380, 393206
Sources: National Heritage List; Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: 17th timber box framed farmhouse, L shape in plan. Stone plinth. Carved beams inside. Modern porches. Located just outside boundary.

HA Number: 2
Site Name: Arden Hall
Designation: Grade II (1259976)
HER No: 419.1.0
Site Type: Residential
Period: 16th Century
NGR: 391889, 393310
Sources: National Heritage List; Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Great house with 1597 datestone, for the Ardern family. Dressed stone and stone slate roof. Great hall entered through a tower feature. In ruinous state. Watchtower at rear. Towers are of three stories with mullion windows now blocked up with brick. The site is moated and looks over Tame Valley. It is an unusual and distinctive building which is c 500 metres north west of the allocation site.

HA Number: 3
Site Name: Barn, Arden Hall

Designation: Grade II (1242524)
HER No: 419.2.0
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: 18th Century
NGR: 392003, 393206
Sources: National Heritage List; Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Barn with "AAA 1716" datestone. Dressed red sandstone with stone slate roof and stone quoins. Central opposed cart entries to rectangular building with hay lofts. In ruinous condition. Located 350 metres to north west of the allocation.

HA Number: 4
Site Name: Castle Hill Farm Barn
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 1258.1.1
Site Type: Agricultural/Residential
Period: 17th Century
NGR: 392399, 393200
Sources: Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Former barn built of sandstone, lying immediately south west of the Grade II listed Castle Hill Farmhouse. Converted to residential use. Occupies prominent position on high ground overlooking the allocation site and included for group value and setting assessment purposes.

HA Number: 5
Site Name: Millhill Farm (or Mill Hill Farm)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 14275.1.0
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: 18th Century
NGR: 392628, 393257
Sources: Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Stone built small 2-bay farmhouse, recently demolished, with doglegged range of outbuildings to north, plus modern buildings.

HA Number: 6
Site Name: Building, Turner Lane (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 14277.1.0
Site Type: Cropmark
Period: 19th century
NGR: 392860, 392937
Sources: Swire & Hutchings Map 1830; Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Building shown on 1830 map, now demolished.

HA Number: 7
Site Name: Pit Mound, Turner Lane (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 14317.1.0
Site Type: Industrial
Period: Post medieval
NGR: 392954, 392903
Sources: Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Triangular area shown on the 1841 tithe map. May indicate coal pit.

HA Number: 8
Site Name: Bredbury Colliery/Old Colliery (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 14279.1.0
Site Type: Industrial
Period: 19th century
NGR: 392805, 392771
Sources: OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005, Oliver 1984
Description: Also known as Demesne Pit. Opened 1850-3 and closed in 1875. Spoil mounds have been levelled out and site of the pit head is heavily overgrown. Associated reservoir still extant.

HA Number: 9
Site Name: Tramway (line of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 14291.1.0
Site Type: Industrial
Period: 19th century
NGR: 392756, 392605
Sources: OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005, Oliver 1984
Description: Tramway leading from Bents Pit to Bredbury Colliery.

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
14315.1.0	Monument	Pit Mounds, off Mill Lane (site of)	19th century	SJ 9286 9238
14262.1.0	Monument	Miner Farm (site of)	19th Century	SJ 9299 9243
14254.1.0	Monument	Bredbury Coal Pit (site of)	19th century	SJ 9307 9238
2618.2.0	Monument	Arden Weir & Leat, Arden Mill	Post Medieval	SJ 9307 9295
14494.1.0	Monument	Structures, west of Arden Bridge (site of)	19th century	SJ 9311 9293

14492.1.0	Monument	Arden Bridge	19th century	SJ 9314 9294
2618.1.0	Building	Arden Mill	Post Medieval	SJ 9266 9336
2618.2.1	Monument	Weir east of Arden Mill	Post Medieval	SJ 9273 9336
2618.2.2	Monument	Leat, Arden Mill	Post-Medieval	SJ 9268 9343
13513.1.0	Monument	Possible Circular Mound at Beight Bridge, Arden Road	Unknown	SJ 9241 9339
14493.1.0	Monument	Beight Bridge, across river Tame	17th century	SJ 9231 9339
1256.1.0	Building	Arden Arms	20th century	SJ 9238 9330
1257.1.0	Building	Horseshoe Farm	19th century	SJ 9234 9329
13582.1.0	Monument	Earthwork Features in field near Castle Hill, Bredbury	Unknown	SJ 9229 9314
2348.1.0	Place	Castle Hill Settlement	19th century	SJ 9223 9317
14318.1.0	Monument	Castle Hill (possible defended settlement)	Prehistoric?	SJ 9222 9311
14276.1.0	Monument	Rope Walk, Castle Hill (site of)	19th century	SJ 9212 9319

Table 34.3.1: Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

34.4 Site Visit

The Site visit was undertaken on 10th May 2019 and focused on archaeological concerns and also any potential visual impact and/or effect on the setting of designated heritage assets. The land allocation is dominated by a hill which is under pasture, as is most of the Site. This hill has long-reaching views across the River Tame valley and has high potential for early settlement evidence. When looking north-west Arden Hall and Barn are screened by trees and not visible, whilst Castle Hill Farmhouse is just visible in a dip beyond the north-west corner of the Site. The site is bounded by an industrial estate on the western side, with factories being mostly screened by a mature hedge and tree line. The colliery site is covered by scrubby wasteland. There are several mature hedgerows along with some hawthorn dominated hedgerows.

Plate 34.4.1 Looking north-west across GMA34 towards Castle Hill settlement

Plate 34.4.2 Looking north-west from within the Site to the dominating hill

Plate 34.4.3 Looking east from within the Site towards Woodley, with the Tame Valley on the left

34.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA34: Bredbury Industrial Estate Expansion is screened in and is placed within Amber, Category 3. There are no designated heritage assets contained within the Site, however there are three Grade 2 listed buildings located to the west (Castle Hill Farmhouse, Arden Hall and Arden Hall Barn), with Castle Hill Farmhouse lying very close to the west boundary of the Site. There are several hedgerows which appear to be on old field boundaries and which hold a variety of species. In accordance with the Hedgerows Regulations 1997, these should be subjected to a more detailed assessment. There is good potential for archaeological remains relating to late prehistoric/Romano-British and early medieval settlement/fortification, post medieval farms/settlement, and a colliery site with tramway.

Further work is recommended, including:

- A further assessment of the designated heritage asset **HA1** identified just outside the land allocations.
- A historic hedgerow survey.
- A more detailed archaeological assessment for the farm complex (**HA5**), building site (**HA6**) and coal mining industry remains (**HA7**, **HA8**, **HA9**).
- A programme of evaluation through geophysical survey and trial trenching is also recommended, targeting known heritage sites and topographically

favourable locations for prehistoric/Romano-British and early medieval settlement.

This work has the potential to answer a number of questions from the updated regional research framework, relating to all periods.

34.6 Figures

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

Figure 34.6.1

The Centre for Applied Archaeology
University of Salford MANCHESTER

0 500m

GMA34: Bredbury Park Industrial Estate Expansion

Site Boundary, superimposed on first edition Ordnance Survey (published 1882)

N

Key:
Site Boundary
District Boundary

Centre for Applied Archaeology, Peel Building, The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

Figure 34.6.2

GMA35 Former Offerton High School (ST)

It is suggested that this Site can be screened out from further investigation. There are no designated heritage assets or identified sites of archaeological interest within the land allocation or further afield that will be affected.

35.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Former Offerton High School Land Allocation (centred at NGR 392132 389500) lies about 2 km south-east of Stockport town centre and is 16.93 ha in area.

The site comprises a terrace of high ground overlooking the river Goyt valley which is hidden by a screen of woodland on the north and east boundaries of the Site. The Site comprises educational buildings and playing fields. Housing estates lie immediately to the west.

The geology consists mainly of Collyhurst sandstone with a band of Manchester Marls Formation Mudstone running along the western edge of the Site. Devensian tills cover the bedrock.

35.2 Historical Background

35.2.1 Overview

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity in the Site, or within the wider area, although the favourable topography above the river valley could be considered to provide good potential. The line of the Roman road from Manchester to Buxton runs c 300 metres to the south-west and a Sasanian Coin of 3rd century AD date was found about a kilometre to the west at Whalley Road.

The land lies within the historic township of Offerton, the name of which comes from 'Offa's Ford' and is of Saxon origin. Offerton Hall, 400 metres to the south, was established possibly in the pre-Norman Conquest period and was the home of the de Offertons until the 15th century. Thereafter it expanded and was encased in brick in the 18th century. Further to the east is another ancient building, Halliday Hill Farm, a 17th century listed building, but this is well away from the Site and its setting is not affected.

Burdett's map shows that Woodlands (HER 12700), bordering the northern part of the site on the west side, was in existence in the late 18th century. However, it has been demolished and replaced with modern buildings. Several water-powered mills were established in the river valley to the east of the Site, the closest being William Lavender's cotton mill built in 1812 and the late 18th century Fogg Brook mill. However, 19th century mapping shows that the Site itself consisted of fields and boundaries, with no settlement evidence. The field boundaries were removed in the second half of the 20th century when the land was given over to colleges, schools and associated playing fields.

35.2.2 Archaeological Potential

The extensive redevelopment of the site for educational buildings and large-scale ground works for sports pitches will have removed or severely truncated any below-ground archaeological interest.

35.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no heritage assets identified within the land allocation boundary, and there are no designated heritage assets within 250 metres of the Site.

35.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

Stockport has a reliable and relatively up-to-date HER data set, resulting from an enhancement survey commissioned by Stockport MBC in 2005 and undertaken by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit. This was part of the evidence base and heritage audit prepared to inform Stockport's Conservation and Heritage Strategy. This borough has the highest quality HER in Greater Manchester. This survey identified no sites within the land allocation.

There has been no previous archaeological work within the land allocation, however there has been an archaeological survey of Foggbrook Mill to the east.

35.3 Gazetteer

There are no heritage assets within the Site boundary. The table below outlines non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are outside the land allocation within the 250 metre buffer zone.

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
12700.1.0	Monument	Woodlands (site of)	19th century	SJ 9195 8967
12701.1.0	Monument	Buildings, Woodlands Drive (site of)	19th Century	SJ 9172 8968
12686.1.0	Monument	Brown House (later Woodlands Farm) (site of)	19th century	SJ 9154 8962
12707.1.0	Monument	Weir, Marple Road (site of)	18th century	SJ 9259 8912
12708.1.0	Monument	Cotton Mill, Offerton (site of)	19th century	SJ 9255 8936
7505.1.0	Monument	Old Barn, north of River Goyt (site of)	19th century	SJ 9271 8966

Table 35.3.1: Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary Site Visit

35.4 Site Visit

The site was not visited.

35.5 Conclusion

It is suggested therefore that GMA35: Offerton High School can be screened out from further investigation and is placed within Green, Category 6. The Site does not contain any designated heritage assets, nor are there any further afield where the visual impact and/or the effect on setting is a concern. There are similarly no apparent surviving historic field boundaries or hedgerows on the Site which would be considered important under the Historic Hedgerows Regulations 1997. The landscape setting is conducive to Prehistoric activity, however previous development for educations buildings and landscaping for the playing fields will have affected the survival of archaeological remains. The Site does border Offerton Wood to the north and east, which has been identified as ancient/semi-natural woodland, which may require further assessment.

No further archaeological work is anticipated.

35.6 Figures

Figure 35.6.1

Woodlands
Brown House
Five Houses
The Hollies
Sundial
Offerton T.P.
O F F E R T O N
The Centre for Applied Archaeology
University of Salford MANCHESTER
0
250m
GMA35: Former Offerton High School
Site Boundary, superimposed on first edition Ordnance Survey (published 1882)
N
Key:
Site Boundary
Centre for Applied Archaeology, Peel Building, The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

Figure 35.6.2

GMA36 Gravel Bank Road/Unity Mill (ST)

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are no designated sites within the land allocation, however the Peak Forest Canal Conservation Area lies just to the south and will require further assessment. There is a locally listed mill which requires more detailed survey. Archaeological remains can be anticipated at the former colliery site but require definition through further archaeological investigation.

36.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Gravel Bank Road/Unity Mill Land Allocation lies near the north-west corner of Stockport Local Authority area, near Woodley. It is separated into two land parcels by a deep clough, the western allocation is centred on NGR 393687 392784 and the eastern on NGR 393923 392964. It is 6.14 in size. The Peak Forest Canal lies just to the west and borders much of the Site on this side, and the river Tame valley lies just beyond the canal.

The canal is terraced into the hillside, with a steep drop down to the river Tame to the west. To the east of the canal, and within the Site, the land climbs gradually to the railway and Poleacre Lane in the eastern land parcel which is dominated by Unity Mill. The western land parcel has a gentler slope from the canal to the housing estate straddling Gravel Bank Road.

The geology comprises Pennine Lower Coal Measures overlain by Devensian Till (British Geological Survey 2017).

36.2 Historical Background

36.2.1 Overview

There is no direct evidence for prehistory in terms of known archaeological sites or individual finds; there is potential for late prehistoric or Romano-British settlement on higher ground to the west, as described for the adjacent allocation site GMA 37. The medieval background is also set out in GMA 37.

It is not until the industrial period that the Site sees significant development. The 1841 Bredbury tithe map shows several buildings belonging to Hall Lane Colliery (**HA4**). This was established before 1829 and by 1841 was owned by Samuel Ashton and leased to William Hartley. It seems to have gone out of use by the mid-19th century as it not mentioned in rate books at that time. By 1872 some of the buildings have been demolished. Some housing built possibly for mine workers has survived but the colliery buildings have gone. LiDAR shows an area of spoil just to the west of the houses together with a possible tramway running 40 metres to the old shaft which is still visible today.

Gravel Bank Farm (HA6) appears on the 1830 map (Swire & Hutchings 1830) and other early maps show it as a complex of structures. There has been some modernization and demolition but many buildings seem to occupy the same 19th century footprint.

The eastern land allocation is dominated by Unity Mills (HA2). Prior to the mill being built, the tithe map shows that the land was owned by Samuel Ashton with several fields named as 'Coal Pit Field' indicating that early coal mining was taking place here. It is possible that the canal basin next to the mill originated for transporting coal from these local pits. The mill was known as Trianon Mill when erected in the 1860s as a cotton spinning mill. Its subsequent uses reflected changing economic circumstances so that it became a rubber works in the late 19th century then reverted to cotton spinning before turning to chemicals manufacturing from 1952. The key location factor was the Peak Forest Canal which was completed in 1801. A small basin and landing stage allowed loading of goods from the mill on to barges, and bringing in coal fuel for the steam power plant. The mill has been empty since 2006 but its historical and architectural interest has been recognised by putting it on the Stockport Local List. A recent Heritage Statement details the functions and phases of the various buildings within the mill complex which reflect its changing uses over time (Architectural History Practice 2015).

36.2.2 Archaeological Potential

The western land allocation has below-ground potential relating to the former buildings of Hall Lane Colliery. These might include the steam powered winding and pumping houses, boiler houses, flues and chimneys, coal processing and loading areas, as well as the tramway.

Of archaeological interest in the eastern land allocation is the need to record and interpret the historic fabric of the mill and the character, extent and date of the canal

basin and associated features. This might combine building survey and below-ground investigations.

36.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

The Site lies within a Conservation Area, and Unity Mill is locally listed (Stockport Local List No. 759).

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
Peak Forest Canal	14263.1.0	Conservation Area	CA24

Table 36.2.1 Designated Heritage Assets identified within the land allocation boundary

36.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

Stockport has a reliable and relatively up-to-date HER data set, resulting from an enhancement survey commissioned by Stockport MBC in 2005 and undertaken by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit. This was part of the evidence base and heritage audit prepared to inform Stockport's Conservation and Heritage Strategy. This borough has the highest quality HER in Greater Manchester.

Other than this, there has been no previous archaeological work within the land allocations however a Heritage Statement was prepared for Unity Mills in 2015 (AHP 2015).

36.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1
Site Name: Peak Forest Canal
Designation: Conservation Area (HAR/CA24)
HER No: 14263.1.0
Site Type: Communications
Period: Late 18th Century
NGR: 393650, 392840
Sources: OS Mapping, Stockport MBC,
Description: Construction commenced in 1794 and completed in 1801. Original focus was on transporting limestone from quarries in the Peak district, but later in 19th century it was used to carry coal, cotton, building materials and factory produced goods. This influenced the location of industry including textile mills such as Unity Mill. The canal forms the eastern boundary of the allocation site.

HA Number: 2
Site Name: Unity Mills
Designation: Stockport Local List (759)

HER No: 2522.1.0
Site Type: Industrial
Period: 19th Century
NGR: 393900, 392960
Sources: OS Mapping, GM Textile Mill Survey 1986 and 2017, Stockport Local List 2013, AHP 2015
Description: Built in 1860s for cotton spinning as Trianon Mill. Used as rubber works in late 19th century then cotton spinning again from early 20th century, before turning to chemicals from 1952. Brick built of 4 storeys, 17 x 4 bays. Engine house to rear with octagonal chimney and boiler house. Coal delivered by canal and evidence of landing stage and possible basin. Large north light shed added in 1915. Vacant since 2006 and ongoing vandalism has left the mill in very poor condition.

HA Number: 3
Site Name: Canal Basin, Peak Forest Canal
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 14326.1.0
Site Type: Industrial
Period: 19th century
NGR: 393854, 393028
Sources: OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Established pre-1829 possibly for Hall Lane Colliery, and later served Trianon (Unity) Mill. Still extant but very overgrown. Just outside allocation site but included because of close association with Unity Mill.

HA Number: 4
Site Name: Hall Lane Colliery (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 14263.1.0
Site Type: Industrial
Period: 19th Century
NGR: 393707, 392833
Sources: Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005, Oliver 1984
Description: Site of Hall Lane Colliery established pre-1829 next to Peak Forest Canal. A row of three cottages shown on 1872 OS map and these are extant. The map also shows 'Old Coal Pit' c 40 metres to the east of the cottages, now fenced off. Earthworks in surrounding fields.

HA Number: 5
Site Name: Coal Pit Fields, Polecre Lane (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 14327.1.0
Site Type: Industrial
Period: 19th century
NGR: 393931, 392900

Sources: OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005, Oliver 1984
Description: Associated with Hall Lane Colliery and established pre-1829. Old shaft is shown on 1872 OS map just to south west of Trianon (Unity) Mill. Just outside allocation site but included because of close association with Unity Mill.

HA Number: 6
Site Name: Gravelbank (Gravel Bank Farm)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 14257.1.0
Site Type: Building
Period: 19th Century
NGR: 393714, 392717
Sources: Swire & Hutchings Map 1830; Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Building named "Gravelbank" on early maps. Complex of structures including house, cottages and outbuildings. Current buildings on same footprint as 19th century mapping, with some new buildings added. House rendered, outbuildings in brick and all modernized. One possible row of cottages on north side of complex has been recently demolished and replaced with horse riding arena.

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
14355.1.0	Monument	Canal Bridge over Peak Forest Canal	19th century	SJ 9388 9312
2520.1.0	Building	Botany Mill (aka Wellington Works)	19th Century	SJ 9330 9265
2519.1.0	Building	Thorn Works	19th century	SJ 9338 9252
2518.1.0	Monument	Top Mill (site of)	19th century	SJ 9352 9249
11996.1.0	Monument	Bridge No. 12, Peak Forest Canal (Grade 2 Listed)	1794-1801	SJ 9363 9240
2623.1.0	Building	Woodley Mill (Grade 2 Listed)	1828	SJ 9379 9242
776.1.0	Building	1, 3 & 5, Hall Lane (Manor Farm Cottages)	17th century	SJ 9381 9254
1263.1.1	Building	Former outbuilding to Woodley Manor House	19th Century	SJ 9385 9257
1263.1.0	Monument	Woodley Manor House (site of)	18th century	SJ 9389 9256
14325.1.0	Monument	Kiln Croft, Gravel Bank Road (site of)	Post Medieval	SJ 9372 9266
14363.1.0	Monument	Colliers Row	19th century	SJ 9400 9265

14349.1.0	Building	Woodhey Cottage	19th century	SJ 9414 9288
14261.1.0	Monument	Poleacre Farm (site of)	19th century	SJ 9417 9287
13518.1.0	Building	Geometric Cropmarks at Apethorne Junction	Unknown	SJ 9421 9300

Table 36.3.1: Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

36.4 Site Visit

Views are afforded across most of the Site from the canal towpath. The access road to Gravel Bank Farm (**HA7**) and the colliery cottages (**HA6**) is private, but they can be seen from the canal, with Unity Mill chimney forming a strong backdrop. The field with remains of the colliery was not accessible but aerial photographs show amorphous earthworks from colliery spoil. The gently rising land comprises mostly pasture.

The mill is approached from the east by a narrow, partly setted lane, via a bridge over the railway line, and is separated from the adjacent housing estate by a pasture field. Entrance to the mill was not possible as it is protected by fencing and a locked gate. Past vandalism has led to the mill buildings being in a poor condition with most windows broken/missing. The canal widens out to show the site of the canal basin (**HA3**) but its full extent and detail is obscured by vegetation.

Plate 36.4.1 Looking across the site from the south-west edge

Plate 36.4.2 The site of the canal basin with north-west elevation of the mill behind.

Plate 36.4.3 Below: the main, north-east facing mill elevation.

36.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA36: Gravel Bank Road/Unity Mill is screened in and is placed within Red, Category 1. The eastern part of the Site falls within the Peak Forest Canal Conservation Area. There is potential for industrial archaeological remains relating to former colliery workings and buildings, the canal basin, and the mill is locally listed.

Further work is recommended, including:

- Further assessment of the Peak Forest Canal Conservation Area (**HA1**).
- An archaeological survey of the canal basin (**HA3**).
- A Historic Building Survey for Unity Mill (**HA2**).
- A more detailed archaeological desk based assessment for the cottages and colliery (**HA4**) and associated coal pits (**HA5**), and farm complex (**HA6**).
- Informed by the above, a programme of evaluation through targeted trial trenching.

This work has the potential to answer a number of questions from the updated regional research framework, particularly relating to the Industrial period.

36.6 Figures

Figure 36.6.1

Arden Bridge
Foot Bridge
Wood Mill
(Wool)
Wood Cottages
Botany Mill
(Wool)
Chimney
Foot Bridge
Swing Bridge
Hall Lane
Gravelbank
L.S. ASHTON JUNCTION
Signal Post
Signal Box
Apethorn Junction
Trenon Mill
(Cotton)
Roleacre
Foot Bridge
Springbank
Manor House
Springbank House
Signal Box
Woodley Junction
Charltonfold
Weir
The Centre for Applied Archaeology
University of Salford MANCHESTER
0
250m
GMA36: Gravel Bank Road/Unity Mill
Site Boundary, superimposed on first edition Ordnance Survey (published 1882)
N
Key:
Site Boundary
District Boundary
Centre for Applied Archaeology, Peel Building, The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

Figure 36.6.2

GMA37 Heald Green (ST)

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are no designated sites within the land allocation, and none nearby that are visible from the Site. There is high potential for archaeological remains though this differs at the two sites, therefore further archaeological work is recommended

37.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Heald Green Land Allocation (centred at NGR 384374 385397), which is 27.28 ha in size, lies to the south of Heald Green railway station, being bounded on the west by the Manchester to Crewe railway line. On the east, the Site takes in two playing fields off Outwood Lane and runs up against housing estates, whilst the southern boundary is demarcated by Outwood (Nixon's) Farm and associated fields. Apart from the playing fields, the Site is used as pasture land with several mature field boundaries and a few footpaths.

The topography is gently undulating with the two playing field areas having been terraced. A small stream runs through the site north to south.

The geology comprises Helsby Sandstone Formation rocks running in a north to south band on the west side of the Site with Wilmslow Sandstone Formation rocks to the east. The superficial geology on is dominated by Devensian till (British Geological Survey 2017).

37.2 Historical Background

37.2.1 Overview

A prehistoric waste flint was found in a pit during archaeological investigations in 2018 as part of the Manchester Airport Relief Road project (Wessex Archaeology 2018, 29-30). This came from around 200 metres south of the Site boundary. In 1975 a large wedge-shaped grey flint axe, polished only at the distal end, was found in the market garden off Bolshaw Road (GMHER 12550. This is probably a Neolithic axe but its provenance is not certain as it may have been imported with soil from elsewhere. The former wetland of Shadow Moss (GMHER 2027) lay only 300 metres to the west of the Site. This may have provided a natural food resource in prehistoric times. The presence of a Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement at Oversley Farm (the Manchester Airport Second Runway site) just 3 kilometres to the south-west (Gifford & Partners 2007), combined with the recent flint find, suggests the presence of prehistoric communities in this area.

No Roman find spots or known sites occur in the immediate area but the potential for native Roman settlement is similar to that for Prehistory. At Oversley Farm, a circular building and 120 sherds of Roman pottery were found and interpreted as part of an unenclosed Romano-British farmstead. It lay next to a Roman road interpreted as linking Middlewich to Manchester (Gifford & Partners 2007, 112-119).

The Site lies in the ancient townships of Northern (Northenden) Etchells and Stockport Etchells with a stream that runs north to south through the Site forming the boundary. To the south Northern Etchells borders Pownall Fee and this was also the old county boundary, but now separates Cheshire from Greater Manchester (Stockport). The Manchester Airport Relief Road excavations in 2018 exposed a section of the ditch forming the boundary. This was probably medieval origin although its fills contained post medieval pottery. Outwood Farm, just to the south of the Site, may have originated in the late medieval period. LiDAR and aerial photographs show evidence of old ploughing in the form of relict ridge and furrow. Some of this may originate in the medieval period, although most is close spaced and is likely to be of later date.

By the late 16th century Moss Nook, a hamlet a little to the west of the Site, had 18 tenants suggesting greater settlement and exploitation of the landscape. In 1670 Shadow Moss was one of the main areas of settlement in the township (Shercliff 1974, 36, 97). Wood Farm (**HA1**), demolished in recent times, was a box framed structure of possible 16th century origin. The 1840 tithe map shows several field boundaries crossing and within the Site. These would have enclosed pasture fields which have been enlarged for the purposes of modern farming by removal of several former boundaries. The tithe awards reference several field names of interest, which indicate industrial activity associated with local farms. These include: Kiln Field (**HA2**) near Wood Farm, Kiln Field (HA3) under the playing fields near Heald Green Village Hall, and Smithy Croft (HA4) near the northern end of the Site.

37.2.2 Archaeological Potential

The land allocation has potential for prehistoric and Romano-British settlement activity, based on topography (close to Shadow Moss and with some raised areas) and recent archaeological investigations at Manchester Airport and Manchester Airport Relief

Road. The former Wood Farm (HA1) has potential below-ground remains relating to the 16th century and possibly earlier. It is interesting to note that LiDAR shows a large rectangular feature just to the west of the Wood Farm site. This coincides with the tithe award field name of Barn Meadow and indicates that there was a larger farm complex here will which need further archaeological investigation. LiDAR and old maps show several old field boundaries and mature trees. Ancient cultivation evidence in the form of ridge and furrow appears to be present across most of the fields, except for the playing fields. Further survey is needed to determine its form and origin.

37.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no heritage assets identified within the land allocation boundary, and there are no designated heritage assets within 250 metres of the Site.

37.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

Stockport has a reliable and relatively up-to-date HER data set, resulting from an enhancement survey commissioned by Stockport MBC in 2005 and undertaken by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit. This was part of the evidence base and heritage audit prepared to inform Stockport's Conservation and Heritage Strategy. This borough has the highest quality HER in Greater Manchester.

Other than this, there has been no previous archaeological work within the land allocation, however archaeological investigations were undertaken c 200 metres to the south of the Site as part of the recent Manchester Airport Relief Road construction. This revealed two converging ditches, the east-west one of which was a historic township ditch and contained post medieval finds. Cultivation furrows were also recorded, these being 3-4 metres apart and c 1 metre wide. A number of isolated pits/postholes and linear features were identified, including two gullies. Two of the pits had worked flint of prehistoric origin, whilst two other features contained concentrations of charcoal and heat-affected stones (Wessex Archaeology 2018, 28-9, Fig 25). Clearly there is potential for prehistoric activity within the Site.

37.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1
Site Name: The Wood (Wood Farm – site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 2830.1.0
Site Type: Residential
Period: 16th century
NGR: 384480, 385130
Sources: Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005

Description: Former farmhouse with timber box framing and wattle & daub and brick panels, and oak beams. Became derelict and in recent years was demolished and concrete raft laid down for storage compound for the adjacent farm. Potential below-ground archaeological interest.

HA Number: 2
Site Name: Kiln Field (Wood Farm) (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 2205.1.0
Site Type: Industrial
Period: 19th Century
NGR: 384290, 385100
Sources: Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005, GMAC 2004
Description: Field name on 1840 tithe award for Northern Etchells suggesting a brick kiln site in near vicinity. Under pasture.

HA Number: 3
Site Name: Kiln Field, Outwood Road
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 13053.1.0
Site Type: Industrial
Period: 19th century
NGR: 384520, 385539
Sources: Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: A small field named as 'Kiln Field' on 1839 tithe map. Indicative of former kiln site. This area used as playing fields in recent times.

HA Number: 4
Site Name: Smithy Croft (Site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 15234.1.0
Site Type: Industrial
Period: 19th Century
NGR: 384344, 385639
Sources: Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Smithy Croft named on 1840 tithe map. Indicative of a historic smithy site. Under pasture.

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
13047.1.0	Building	Heald Green Station	20th century	SJ 8434 8586
13072.1.0	Building	Daisy Bank Farm	18th Century	SJ 8431 8598

13073.1.0	Building	2 & 4, Daisy Bank Lane (cottages)	18th century	SJ 8424 8603
13024.1.0	Place	Heald Green Settlement	Post medieval	SJ 8422 8609
2206.1.0	Monument	Field Boundaries (Wood Farm)	Post medieval	SJ 8427 8494
2204.1.0	Monument	Field Boundary	Post medieval	SJ 8436 8480
2202.1.0	Monument	Cropmarks, Outwood Farm	Post medieval	SJ 8439 8480
2200.1.0	Monument	Field/Township Boundary, nr Poplar Farm	Post medieval	SJ 8449 8480
2201.1.0	Monument	Field/Township Boundary, nr Poplar Farm	Post medieval	SJ 8454 8485
36.1.0	Building	Outwood Farm	18th century	SJ 8463 8499
15235.1.0	Monument	Poplar Farm (site of)	19th century	SJ 8472 8489
15238.1.0	Monument	Building, Bolshaw Road (site of)	19th century	SJ 8476 8483
15237.1.0	Building	Building, Davies Avenue [Yew Tree Farm, off Bolshaw Road]	19th century	SJ 8483 8478
15239.1.0	Building	Building, Davies Avenue	19th century	SJ 8485 8485
12957.1.0	Monument	Rose Villa (site of)	19th century	SJ 8490 8492
15236.1.0	Monument	Building, Bolshaw Road (site of)	19th century	SJ 8513 8487
13043.1.0	Monument	Brookfield (site of)	19th century	SJ 8500 8530
13045.1.0	Monument	Building, Outwood Road (site of)	19th century	SJ 8491 8537
13044.1.0	Monument	Building, Outwood Road (site of)	19th century	SJ 8485 8542
13046.1.0	Building	Houses and Orchard (site of)	19th century	SJ 8480 8550

Table 37.3.1: HER Entries within 250m of GMA37: Heald Green

37.4 Site Visit

The Site visit was undertaken on 17th May 2019 and focused on archaeological concerns as there are no designated heritage assets within, near to or visible from the Site. The site is bounded by railway line on the western side which is screened by trees. There are several mature hedgerows along with some hawthorn dominated hedgerows. There are agglomerated fields, and it is noteworthy that several cleared old field boundaries have relict mature trees marking their location. The land is given over to pasture and is gently undulating with a former stream line along the east of the Site visible as a depression. Some of the raised areas could have archaeological potential. Wood Farm has been demolished but is located on a slight rise and has

good archaeological potential. The playing fields have been landscaped to create flat surfaces and are less likely to have surviving archaeological interest.

Plate 37.4.1 Looking south-west from the eastern edge of the Site towards the site of Wood Farm (HA1). The linear depression in the foreground marks the old stream line

Plate 37.4.2 Looking north towards Heald Green Station with the footpath on the right marking the eastern boundary of the Site. Mature trees in the distance mark former field boundaries.

Table 37.4.1 Playing fields next to Heald Green Village Hall

37.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA37: Heald Green is screened in and is placed within Amber, Category 5. The Site does not contain any designated heritage assets, nor are there any further afield where the visual impact and/or effect on the setting is a concern. There is potential for historic hedgerows, Prehistoric archaeological remains due to the presence of excavated evidence nearby, and the site of Wood Farm (HA1) and adjacent features identified on LiDAR.

Further work is recommended, including:

- A more detailed archaeological assessment including historical research for the farm site (**HA1**) followed by evaluation through geophysical survey and trial trenching.
- A historic hedgerow survey.
- A programme of evaluation through geophysical survey and trial trenching is also recommended for the known heritage sites **HA2, HA3 and HA4** together with topographically favourable locations for prehistoric, medieval and post medieval settlement activity.

This work has the potential to answer a number of questions from the updated regional research framework, particularly relating to the Prehistoric, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods.

37.6 Figures

Figure 37.6.1

GMA37: Heald Green

Site Boundary, superimposed on first edition Ordnance Survey (published 1882)

N

Key:

Site Boundary

District Boundary

0 500m

The Centre for Applied Archaeology

University of Salford MANCHESTER

Centre for Applied Archaeology, Peel Building, The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

Figure 37.6.2

GMA38 High Lane (ST)

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are no designated sites within the land allocation, however several have been identified nearby which will require further assessment. There is potential for archaeological remains to survive and further archaeological work is recommended.

38.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The High Lane land allocation straddles the A6 Stockport to Buxton road, with the northern section being centred on 394663 385695 and the southern on 394681 385366. It is 19.89 ha in size. The Site lies between Middlewood Way (a former railway line) on the west and the Macclesfield Canal to the east. Two large covered reservoirs and a cistern bound the north part of the site, whilst a wooded area alongside the west boundary marks an old colliery. Woodland also forms the southern border.

The topography comprises a gently undulating landscape. A small brook runs through the northern part of the Site.

The geology consists of Pennine Lower Coal Measures overlain with Devensian Till (British Geological Survey 2017).

38.2 Historical Background

38.2.1 Overview

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity in the Site and the only find in the wider area is an early Bronze Age stone hammer or hoe recovered in 1958 750 metres to the east.

It is likely that there was a Roman road linking the settlement at Buxton to the fort and settlement at Manchester. Traditionally this has been assumed to be the course of the A6 (High Lane), however a more recent interpretation postulates a route running north-west from Disley towards Broadoak at Torkington north of Hazel Grove. This 'newer' alignment lies to the north of the Site. There is no other indication of Roman activity in the area (Arrowsmith 1997, 14-16).

The village of High Lane takes its name from the ancient routeway (the A6). It is shown on Burdett's map of the 1770s as a dispersed settlement along Buxton Road. Just to the west of the Site, in 2004 ten 16th century coins and a dress hook were found beside the A6. There are two early houses near the Site, both Grade 2 listed, one being Wybersley Hall about 1 kilometre to the east, the other is Marsden House which lies just outside the southern boundary of the site. Wybersley Hall originated as a cruck framed building of possible 16th century date but appears to have been substantially re-built as timber framed building in the early 17th century when Henry Bradshaw acquired it. This in turn was rebuilt in local sandstone in the late 17th century before Georgian gentrification added two castellated wings and outbuildings. Marsden House represents a suite of buildings spanning 300 years. It started as a small late 17th century stone cottage in pink sandstone and with dressed stone mullions. In the late 18th century a large Georgian house was added to the north of the cottage. There were various additions and enlargements in the 19th century so that the two buildings were joined together. The construction of the large house in the fashionable style of the time in front of the much humbler original cottage represents a considerable rise in wealth and status for the owner (GMCA 1994).

The industrial period witnessed significant transport development in High Lane. The Macclesfield Canal was originally proposed in 1795 but was not authorised by Parliament until 1826, finally opening in 1831 making it one of the last to be built before the arrival of the railway. It connected the Peak Forest Canal at Marple to the Trent & Mersey Canal at Kidsgrove. A canal wharf was built at High Lane to link the main canal to the Stockport to Buxton Road. This transport combination was ideal for companies like Pickfords who used the wharf. A canal arm gave access to the south to Norbury Colliery and a lime kiln. The warehouse at the wharf survives and is now the HQ of the North Cheshire Cruising Club. It is a two storey stone-built structure with a single, central loading bay. Cottages abut the north elevation (Nevell & Walker 2001, 70). The wharf forms part of the Macclesfield Canal Conservation Area. Three grade 2 listed structures reference the important transport heritage of this area: a late 18th century mile post at the junction of Buxton Road and Middlewood Road, refurbished in 1898 and on the edge of the Site, the 1830 canal bridge no.12 over High Lane, and the 1831 canal bridge no. 11 providing pedestrian access over the wharf canal arm where it joins the main canal. Both bridges are outside and just to the east of the Site.

A railway station was built at High Lane in 1869 for the Macclesfield, Bollington and Marple Railway. It closed in 1970 along with the rail line which was then converted to the Middlewood Way footpath and bridleway in the 1980s. The station was located just to the east of the land allocation site. Between the station and the Site was King Pit colliery which formed part of the Norbury Colliery. This was closed in 1892 and the site is now covered with woodland and borders the land allocation area (Shercliff et al, 1990, 14-16, 19). The 1872 OS map shows the shaft and colliery buildings, a tramway and large spoil area. These features are clearly visible on LiDAR.

38.2.2 Archaeological Potential

The land allocation has some potential for prehistoric evidence due to the presence of favourable topographical conditions for settlement. There may also be an opportunity to test for evidence of the Roman road and roadside activity along both sides of the A6 (**HA11**). The extant farm buildings have archaeological interest in terms of the surviving historic fabric at (**HA11**) and potential below-ground remains at the sites of former dwellings at (**HA7 and HA8**). There are also old field boundaries and tracks.

38.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the land allocation, however there are four listed structures and a Conservation Area that are located close to the Site boundary.

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
Marsden House	2508.1.0	Grade II	1319483
Mile Post	11382.1.0	Grade II	1260308
Canal Bridge No.12	11988.1.0	Grade II	1117079
Canal Bridge No.11	11797.1.0	Grade II	1242157
Macclesfield Canal	2831.1.0	Conservation Area	CA18

Table 38.2.1 Designated Heritage Assets identified outside the land allocation boundary

High Lane Wharf and Canal Warehouse are on the Stockport Local List (No. 371) and form part of the Conservation Area.

38.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

Stockport has a reliable and relatively up-to-date HER data set, resulting from an enhancement survey commissioned by Stockport MBC in 2005 and undertaken by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit. This was part of the evidence base and heritage audit prepared to inform Stockport's Conservation and Heritage Strategy. This borough has the highest quality HER in Greater Manchester.

38.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1
Site Name: Marsden House
Designation: Grade II (1319483)
HER No: 2508.1.0
Site Type: Residential
Period: 17th to 19th century
NGR: 394615, 385290
Sources: National Heritage List, OS Mapping, Stockport MBC, Arrowsmith 1994
Description: Built in 17th century as stone cottage in coursed pink/red sandstone and stone quoins and dressed stone mullions. Extended to north as Georgian house in late 18th century using roughcast brickwork. Further extensions in 19th century and merged into one house. Renovated. Lies just outside south west boundary of allocation site.

HA Number: 2
Site Name: Mile Post at Junction with Middlewood Road
Designation: Grade 2 **(**1260308)
HER No: 11382.1.0
Site Type: Communications
Period: 19th century
NGR: 394806, 385434
Sources: National Heritage List, OS Mapping, Stockport MBC
Description: Cast iron triangular mile post 'Cheshire County Council 1898' but adjoining and obscuring earlier stone one (probably early 19th century). Lies just outside eastern edge of allocation site on Buxton Road.

HA Number: 3
Site Name: Bridge No 12 over High Lane Arm
Designation: Grade 2 **(**1117079)
HER No: 11988.1.0
Site Type: Communications
Period: Late 18th century
NGR: 395021, 385205
Sources: National Heritage List, OS Mapping, Stockport MBC
Description: Canal bridge over arm of canal, dating to c 1830 with some 20th century repairs. By William Crossley for Macclesfield Canal Company. Coursed dressed sandstone with ashlar dressings. Semi circular arch ending in square piers. Lies 210 metres east of allocation site boundary.

HA Number: 4
Site Name: Bridge No 11
Designation: Grade 2 **(**1242157)
HER No: 11979.1.0
Site Type: Communications
Period: 19th century
NGR: 395055, 385345
Sources: National Heritage List, OS Mapping, Stockport MBC

Description: Road bridge completed by 1831. William Crossley engineer. Dressed stone and elliptical keystone arch terminated by square piers. Lies 210 metres east of allocation site boundary.

HA Number: 5
Site Name: Macclesfield Canal
Designation: Conservation Area (CA18)
HER No: 2831.1.0
Site Type: Communications
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 394863, 384535
Sources: OS Mapping, Stockport MBC
Description: Construction authorised in 1826 and completed in 1831 – one of last to be built before arrival of railways. Chief engineer was William Crossley. The High Lane canal basin which links to the Macclesfield Canal and forms part of the designated Conservation Area is only 25 metres east of site allocation boundary.

HA Number: 6
Site Name: Highlane Wharf & Canal Warehouse
Designation: Locally Listed heritage asset (371)
HER No: 12809.1.0
Site Type: Communications
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 394863, 384535
Sources: OS Mapping, Stockport MBC, Shercliff 1985, Nevell & Walker 2001
Description: The wharf provided a link from the main canal to Buxton Road. The warehouse survives and is the HQ of Cheshire Cruising Club. It is of two storeys, stone built, 3 x 4 bay. Single central loading bay on canal side. Upper storey may be later addition. Brick built cottages abut the north elevation. Lies within Conservation Area HAR/CA18)

HA Number: 7
Site Name: Houses, High Lane (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 12813.1.0
Site Type: Residential
Period: 19th century
NGR: 394750, 385727
Sources: Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Two structures shown on 1850 tithe map. Site appears to lie adjacent to routeway of some antiquity. Site overgrown but with below-ground archaeological potential.

HA Number: 8
Site Name: Houses, Buxton Road (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 12810.1.0
Site Type: Residential
Period: Late 19th Century
NGR: 394774, 385559
Sources: Swire & Hutchings Map 1830, Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Small cluster of buildings shown on tithe map but present by 1830. Demolished around 1900. There have been earth moving activities in this area in recent years.

HA Number: 9
Site Name: Royal Oak Inn
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 12808.1.0
Site Type: Building
Period: 19th Century
NGR: 394750, 385476
Sources: Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport, HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Two buildings shown on 1850 tithe map. Current building has 2 bays and 6 sash windows with decorative shutters, with rendered exterior.

HA Number: 10
Site Name: Farm (now Station Farm)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 12811.1.0
Site Type: Building
Period: 18th Century
NGR: 394628, 385535
Sources: Swire & Hutchings Map 1830, Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Buildings shown on 1830 map, with farmhouse on east. Farmhouse of 2 storeys with possible 18th century stonework, facing main road. Behind is a hand-made brick-built extension. Earlier outbuilding replaced by modern one.

HA Number: 11
Site Name: Possible Manchester to Buxton Roman Road
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 28.1.0
Site Type: Road
Period: Roman

NGR: 394638 385501
Sources: Margary 1957, Arrowsmith 1997
Description: The A6 may follow the Roman road line. There is a 13th century reference to a 'great highway' in the vicinity of the present High Lane, however there is little other evidence to indicate the presence of a Roman road from which the later road may have deviated.

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
12802.1.0	Monument	Norbury Colliery/King Coal Pit (site of)	19th century	SJ 9451 8564
12805.1.0	Monument	Highlane Station (site of)	Roman	SJ 9443 8565
12828.1.0	Monument	Wall Field	19th century	SJ 9440 8561
12804.1.0	Monument	House, Buxton Road (site of)	19th century	SJ 9435 8557
12803.1.0	Building	Shores	19th century	SJ 9430 8562
1335.1.0	Monument	Shores Farm	19th century	SJ 9426 8564
MGM17799	Find spot	Silver-gilt dress hook (findspot)	16th century	SJ 9440 8554
15672.1.0	Find spot	Coin Hoard, Hazel Grove	16th century	SJ 9440 8551
11987.1.0	Building	Barn, Coach house and Stable, S of Marsden House	19th century	SJ 9460 8527
13352.1.0	Monument	Middlewood Pit (site of)	19th century	SJ 9474 8510
12827.1.0	Monument	Lime Kiln Bank	19th century	SJ 9486 8521
13339.1.0	Building	School, Buxton Road	19th century	SJ 9493 8538
13341.1.0	Monument	Post Office, Buxton Rd (site of)	16th century	SJ 9506 8532
13340.1.0	Building	Bull's Head Public House	19th century	SJ 9502 8534
16270.1.0	Monument	Boundary Stone (Outside North Cheshire Cruising Club), Buxton Road, High Lane	19th century	SJ 9492 8540
12807.1.0	Place	High Lane (West) Settlement	18th century	SJ 9490 8540
17187.1.0	Monument	Wood Dene, and 3 Buxton Road, High Lane (site of)	19th century	SJ 9490 8543
13383.1.0	Building	Horse Shoe Public House	19th century	SJ 9492 8542
13384.1.0	Building	13 Buxton Road	19th century	SJ 9495 8541
12812.1.0	Buildings	Cottages, Windlehurst Road	16th century	SJ 9488 8555

2865.1.0	Monument	Cropmark and Soilmark sites (probably extractive)	Post medieval	SJ 9479 8613
12814.1.0	Monument	Threaphurst Cottage (site of)	19th century	SJ 9467 8600
12815.1.0	Monument	House, Norbury (site of)	19th century	SJ 9461 8597
12806.1.0	Monument	Filter Beds (disused)	19th century	SJ 9457 8588
13524.1.0	Monument	Cropmark/Earthworks, possible Buildings and wide Ridge & Furrow, Disley Tunnel	Unknown	SJ 9455 8596
13526.1.0	Monument	Sub-circular Enclosure, NW of Disley Tunnel	Unknown	SJ 9452 8615

Table 38.3.1: Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

38.4 Site Visit

The northern part of the Site (north of Buxton Road) comprises gently undulating pasture meadows. A sinuous, slightly sunken lane is evident between HA7 and Oak Farm. This is shown on the 1850 tithe map. A line of mature trees follows the stream in the northern part of the Site and trees also mask houses beyond the eastern site boundary. Scrubby grassland in the field to the east of Station Farm (HA10) is suggestive of former landfill operations and/or earth moving (some of this is shown on Google Earth).

The southern section of the Site south of Buxton Road has large pasture fields with one of the 1872 field boundaries preserved as predominantly hawthorn hedge and footpath. There are mature trees partly obscuring Marsden House but it is visible from various points within the Site. The ground is fairly level alongside Buxton Road but then slopes down towards Middle Wood at the southern edge of the Site.

Plate 38.4.1 Looking from north-west corner of the Site towards Oak Farm

Plate 38.4.2 High Lane canal warehouse and cottages form part of the Macclesfield Canal Conservation Area and lie just outside the Site

Plate 38.4.3 Looking from Middlewood Road across the southern part of the Site, with Lower Fold Cottages on the right and in the distant left is Marsden House

Plate 38.4.4 Station Farm from Buxton Road

38.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA38: High Lane is screened in and is placed within Amber, Category 3. There are no designated heritage assets contained within the Site, however there are four listed structures and a Conservation Area that are located close to the Site boundary: (**HA1**-**HA5**). In particular Marsden House, near the south-west boundary of the Site is visible. There is potential for archaeological remains relating to late prehistoric/Romano-British and post medieval house sites, trackways and field boundaries. Two historic buildings, an 18th century farm and 19th century pub (**HA9** and **HA10**) lie within the Site boundary and require historic building assessments to determine their significance. There also appears to be potential for historic hedgerows

Further work is recommended, including:

- Further assessment of the designated heritage assets identified just outside the land allocations including setting.
- A historic hedgerow survey.
- A historic building assessment for **HA9** and **HA10**.
- A more detailed archaeological assessment for former house sites **HA7** and **HA8**.
- A programme of evaluation through geophysical survey and trial trenching is also recommended, targeting known heritage sites and topographically favourable locations for prehistoric/Romano-British activity.

This work has the potential to answer a number of questions from the updated regional research framework, particularly relating to the Prehistoric, Roman and Post-Medieval periods.

38.6 Figures

Figure 38.6.1

GMA38: High Lane
Site Boundary, superimposed on first edition Ordnance Survey (published 1882)
N
Key:
Site Boundary
District Boundary
0
250m
The Centre for Applied Archaeology
University of Salford MANCHESTER
Centre for Applied Archaeology, Peel Building, The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

Figure 38.6.2

GMA39 Hyde Bank Meadows/Oak Wood Hall (ST)

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are no designated sites within the land allocation, however several have been identified nearby which will require further assessment. There is limited potential for archaeological remains though for one area of interest further archaeological work is recommended.

39.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Hyde Bank Meadows/Oak Wood Hall Allocation (centred at NGR 394993 390609), which is 10.23 ha in size, lies to the south-west of Romiley and borders the western edge of Cherry Tree. The south-east boundary is formed by the Manchester to Marple railway line. Housing estates border the east side of the Site whilst the north-west edge is screened by mature trees along a stream which flows south-west towards to join the River Goyt.

The topography contrasts across the site, with the north-eastern section comprising a large terraced, level recreation field. The rest is formed of gently undulating pasture land, but there is higher ground in the west corner of the Site, overlooking the wooded stream valley.

The geology is predominantly Pennine Lower Coal Measures overlain by Devensian Till. However, there is a small area of Old Lawrence Rock Sandstone underlying the Till in the southern part of the Site (British Geological Survey 2017).

39.2 Historical Background

39.2.1 Overview

No prehistoric finds have come from the Site or immediate surrounding area. Known prehistoric settlement sites occur at Werneth Low and Mellor to the east. A Roman coin of Augustus was found at Sandy Lane in Romiley but may have been redeposited. (Arrowsmith 1997, 18). More recently, a Roman plaque was found by a metal detectorist near the River Goyt in the Oakwood Mill area just to the west of the Site. This is recorded through the Portable Antiquities Scheme but there is minimal information available.

Historically the study area lay within the township of Romiley. This is documented in the Domesday survey and has an Old English place-name meaning 'roomy clearing' (Dodgson 1970, 292). Compstall Road, just to the north of the Site, is a historic routeway of possible medieval origin.

During the post medieval period the area developed into a farming landscape dotted with farmsteads and a few larger clusters of buildings in the form of folds. Some of these are indicated on Burdett's map surveyed in the 1770s, such as Red Brow Fold to the east of the Site. Just to the north-east of the site was Cherry Tree Farm, recorded in 1701 but probably of 17th century origin. This was replaced by a hotel in the mid-20th century Hydebank Farm and Barn, which lie just to the south of the Site, were built in the mid-17th century for Robert and Anne Hyde. These grade 2 listed buildings are of rough dressed stone with sandstone quoins and a slate roof. Nearby is Hydebank House, also listed, and also probably of 17th century origin. However, it was rebuilt by Samuel Oldknow the wealthy local industrialist and a key figure in the

construction of the Peak Forest Canal which is close by. The house consists of square rubble stone with some ashlar and slate roof. It saw major changes in the late 19th century which made it into a separate house.

The Hydebank Canal Tunnel takes the canal under the garden of Hydebank House. This tunnel has fine dressed stone semi-circular arched portals which are listed grade 2. Near the western portal is another fine listed, historic transport structure, this being a Gothic style decorative road bridge of 1845. This gave access to Oakwood Hall via the Lodge, these being designed by the architect Edward Walters for Ormerod Heyworth, owner of the Oakwood cotton mill nearby. There were also extensive Italian style gardens.

The canal must have had a considerable impact on the local economy after it opened in the 1790s and this seems to have been a period of settlement growth along key routes such as Compstall Road to the west which became the focal point for Romiley. This was reinforced by the railway station which opened in the 1860s. The construction of the railway required the diversion of an old trackway running east from Hyde Bank Farm. Throughout these periods, the Site remained mainly under pasture except for the eastern section which was converted to recreational use in the 20th century to serve the adjacent housing estate.

39.2.2 Archaeological Potential

The site has limited archaeological potential as there are no sites of farms, houses or industrial sites. In the south-western corner, alongside the stream, is an area of raised ground which has potential for prehistoric/Romano-British settlement and should be evaluated for this.

39.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the land allocation, however there are a number that have been identified further afield.

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
No 15, East Entrance to Hydebank Tunnel	11361.2.0	Grade II	1117377
No 15, West Entrance to Hydebank Tunnel	11361.1.0	Grade II	1117376
Hydebank House	11994.1.0	Grade II	1117356
Hydebank Farmhouse	11994.2.0	Grade II	1319488
Barn NW of Hydebank Farmhouse	11994.3.0	Grade II	1242588
Road Bridge, Oakwood Hall Lodge	11346.1.0	Grade II	1242589
Peak Forest Canal	6371.2.0	Conservation Area	-

Table 39.2.1 Designated Heritage Assets identified outside the land allocation boundary

39.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

Stockport has a reliable and relatively up-to-date HER data set, resulting from an enhancement survey commissioned by Stockport MBC in 2005 and undertaken by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit. This was part of the evidence base and

heritage audit prepared to inform Stockport's Conservation and Heritage Strategy. This borough has the highest quality HER in Greater Manchester.

There has been no previous archaeological work within the land allocation however in 2012 a programme of archaeological investigations was carried out at the former Cherry Tree Hotel site just 100 metres north-east of the allocation, ahead of re-development. This work comprised an archaeological desk-based assessment followed by targeted evaluation trenching. A 17th farm and a cottage where replaced by the hotel which was built in the 1950s. The trenches found no survival of archaeological remains which had been removed by the construction of the hotel (Centre for Applied Archaeology 2012).

39.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1
Site Name: No 15, East Entrance to Hydebank Tunnel
Designation: Grade II **(**1117377), Conservation Area (HAR/CA23)
HER No: 11361.2.0
Site Type: Communications
Period: Late 18th century
NGR: 394892, 390269
Sources: OS Mapping, Stockport MBC
Description: Tunnel entrance built between 1794 and 1801. Benjamin Outram and Thomas Brown engineers. Semi-circular arch of dressed stone with two projecting stone bands. Parapet wall of large stones with rounded head ending in square pier at one side and a set of stone steps at the other. 150 metres south of allocation site boundary.

HA Number: 2
Site Name: No 15, West Entrance to Hydebank Tunnel
Designation: Grade II **(**1117376), Conservation Area (HAR/CA23)
HER No: 11361.1.0
Site Type: Communications
Period: Late 18th century
NGR: 394645, 390406
Sources: OS Mapping, Stockport MBC
Description: Tunnel entrance built between 1794 and 1801. Benjamin Outram and Thomas Brown engineers. Semi-circular arch of dressed stone with two projecting stone bands. Parapet wall of large stones with rounded head ending in square pier at one side and a set of stone steps at the other. 150 metres south west of western corner of allocation site boundary.

HA Number: 3

Site Name: Hydebank House
Designation: Grade II **(**1117356)
HER No: 11994.1.0
Site Type: Residential
Period: 17th and 19th centuries
NGR: 394781, 390351
Sources: National Heritage List; Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport MBC
Description: Possible 17th century house largely rebuilt in 1806 for Samuel Oldknow and further remodelled in 1897. Coursed square rubble with some ashlar and slate roofs. Close association with Oldknow and the Peak Forest Canal and Hydebank Tunnel (which runs under the garden). Good group value with the older Hydebank Farmhouse. Located 120 metres south of southern boundary of the allocation site.

HA Number: 4
Site Name: Hydebank Farmhouse
Designation: Grade II **(**1319488)
HER No: 11994.2.0
Site Type: Residential
Period: 17th century
NGR: 394786, 390360
Sources: National Heritage List; Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport MBC
Description: 17th century farmhouse for Robert and Anne Hyde. Roughly dressed coursed stone with red sandstone quoins, brick stacks and slate roofs. Later wing at left. Located 120 metres south of southern boundary of the allocation site.

HA Number: 5
Site Name: Barn NW of Hydebank Farmhouse
Designation: Grade II **(**1242588)
HER No: 11994.3.0
Site Type: Agricultural/residential
Period: 19th century
NGR: 394771, 390374
Sources: National Heritage List; Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport MBC
Description: “RHA” 1655 on datestone in gable (Richard and Anne Hyde). Rough dressed stone with red sandstone quoins and stone slate roof. 3 bays with opposed cart entries. Converted to residential. Located 100 metres south of southern boundary of the allocation site.

HA Number: 6
Site Name: Road Bridge, Oakwood Hall Lodge
Designation: Grade II **(**1242589)
HER No: 11346.1.0
Site Type: Communications
Period: 19th century
NGR: 394672, 390422

Sources: National Heritage List, OS Mapping, Stockport MBC
Description: Dated 1845, by Edward Walters. Dressed stone with ashlar dressings in Gothic style. Single Tudor arch span flanked by square piers changing to semi-hexagonal at upper level. 120 metres south west of western corner of allocation site boundary.

HA Number: 7
Site Name: Peak Forest Canal
Designation: Conservation Area (HAR/CA23)
HER No: 6371.2.0
Site Type: Communications
Period: Late 18th century
NGR: 394941, 390242
Sources: OS Mapping, Stockport MBC
Description: Construction commenced in 1794 and completed in 1801. Original focus was on transporting limestone from quarries in the Peak district, but later in 19th century it was used to carry coal, cotton, building materials and factory produced goods. The canal runs parallel with and 150 metres outside the southern boundary of the allocation site.

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
2620.1.0	Building	Oakwood Mill	19th century	SJ 9447 9048
MGM17735	Find spot	Roman plaque (metal detector find)	Roman	SJ 9450 9050
9196.2.0	Building	Lodge, Oakwood Hall	19th century	SJ 9468 9040
11994.4.0	Building	Outbuildings, Hydebank Farm	19th century	SJ 9479 9038
14431.1.0	Monument	Old Shaft (coal)	19th century	SJ 9512 9018
14415.1.1	Monument	Cherry Tree Cottage (site of)	19th century	SJ 9520 9090
14415.1.0	Monument	Cherrytree, Compstall Rd (site of)	18th century	SJ 9522 9091
14415.1.3	Building	Well (site of)	19th century	SJ 9522 9091
14415.1.2	Monument	Farm Buildings (site of)	19th century	SJ 9523 9092
14416.1.0	Monument	Dinglehollow	19th century	SJ 9510 9091
14390.1.0	Monument	Tangshuts (site of)	19th century	SJ 9471 9081

Table 39.3.1: Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

39.4 Site Visit

The site visit took place on 4th May. The recreation ground is still in use as a football field and children's play equipment area. A hedgerow with some mature trees marks the western side of the playing fields. Beyond this are open pasture fields with uninterrupted views towards the railway and Hydebank Farm. There is a slight rise towards the south-west corner of the Site.

Looking from the centre of the Site south-west towards Hyde Bank Farm

39.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA39: Hyde Bank Meadows/Oak Wood Hall is screened in and is placed within Amber, Category 3. There are no designated heritage assets contained within the Site, however there are several listed structures that are located close to the Site boundary. Whilst the listed canal portals and road bridge are not visible from the Site, Hydebank Farm, Barn and House and these require further assessment of significance. Potential for archaeological remains is limited but the higher ground in the south-west corner of the Site should be evaluated for prehistoric/Romano-British activity. The extant hedgerow should be subject to a more detailed assessment in accordance with the Hedgerows Regulations 1997.

Further work is recommended, including:

- An assessment of significance of the designated heritage assets identified just outside the land allocations including setting.
- A historic hedgerow survey.

- Evaluation through geophysical survey and trial trenching at the topographically favourable location for prehistoric/Romano-British activity.

This work has the potential to answer a number of questions from the updated regional research framework, particularly relating to the Prehistoric and Roman periods.

39.6 Figures

Figure 39.6.1

The Centre for Applied Archaeology

University of Salford MANCHESTER

0 250m

GMA39: Hyde Bank Meadows/Oak Wood Hall

Site Boundary, superimposed on first edition Ordnance Survey (published 1882)

N

Key: Site Boundary

Centre for Applied Archaeology, Peel Building, The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

Figure 39.6.2

GMA40 Griffin Farm (ST) – Screened In

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are no designated sites within the land allocation, however two have been identified nearby which will require assessments of significance. There is potential for archaeological remains to survive and further archaeological work is recommended.

40.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Griffin Farm land allocation is in Cheadle Hulme (centred at NGR 386117 385091) and lies between the settlements of Heald Green in Stockport Borough and Handforth in Cheshire East. It is 64.70 ha in size. It is close to the south-west boundary of Stockport MBC. The western boundary is formed by the B6538 (Wilmslow Road), whilst to the east is the A34 dual carriageway and to the south Stanley Road, with the Stanley Green Industrial Estate beyond the south-east corner.

The topography is fairly flat, with a slight north facing slope. There is a stream running north to south in the northern part of the Site. Most of the Site is given over to pasture land with many hedgerow field boundaries present. The south-western part of the site is substantially built over by buildings belonging to the Seashell Trust. The Manchester to Crewe railway line embankment slices through the eastern part of the Site.

The solid geology of the site is formed of Wilmslow Sandstone Formation, with overlying drift geology being till (British Geological Survey 2017).

40.2 Historical Background

40.2.1 Overview

There are no known finds from the Prehistoric or Roman periods within or close to the Site, other than a Roman coin of Constans dated to the mid-4th century AD which was found 100 metres to the west of the site opposite Griffin Farm (Arrowsmith 1997, 17). There is a growing body of archaeological evidence for activity within the wider area. For example, construction of the recently completed Manchester Airport Relief Road revealed a Bronze Age ring ditch around 4 kilometres to the east near Bramhall Oil Terminal and possible prehistoric linear features and pits were found only 1 kilometre west. Excavations ahead of the Manchester Airport Second Runway, 4 kilometres to the west, produced evidence of a long-lived and extensive early farming settlement spanning the Bronze Age to Roman periods (Gifford and Partners 2007). Early settlement would have been on favourable topographical sites such as higher, better drained ground with access to water and with good views across the landscape.

Rotary quern finds from Bramhall Green to the north-east suggest that a Romano-British Farm may have existed there, close to the Lady Brook. A Roman road ran through Cheadle Hulme roughly along what is now Station Road, located about 1.5 kilometres to the north-east. A Roman coin of Postumus (dated 260-9) was found at Millington Hall by Station Road and Roman jewellery is recorded by the antiquarian Fletcher Moss near Hulme Hall in Cheadle Hulme (Arrowsmith 1997, 17-20).

Cheadle is recorded in the Domesday survey so was in existence at least as early as the 11th century. In the 1326 this manor was subdivided into Cheadle Moseley and Cheadle Bulkeley. These become the townships on which the tithe maps of 1846 and 1845 are based, with the Site being split between these, whilst a third township (Southern Etchells area comes partly in the Site along the north-western boundary.

There were several 16th century halls near to the Site. Bradshaw Hall, now destroyed, lay 350 metres to the north, and the timber framed grade 2 Hulme Hall is 1.1 kilometres to the north-west. To the east of the allocation area, a lane ran from Bradshaw Hall to join up with Stanley Road. This was later cut by the railway, but a section survives just north of the railway and this now disused section formed part of the township boundary. To the south of the railway, the lane is still in use. Just to the south of the site is Stanley Hall, a timber framed grade 2 listed building dating to 1662. This was a yeoman famer's house and had 18th and 19th century additions before being restored in the 20th century. A large barn lay to the north of the Hall but has been demolished. Just outside the western boundary is a 1.5 storey thatched cottage on Henbury Lane which is likely to be of 16th or 17th century origin.

In the post medieval period the area was dotted with brick farm houses reflecting a wealthy agricultural economy. A good example of a mid-18th century brick farmhouse is Griffin Farm, which is grade 2 listed and lies just outside the western boundary on Wilmslow Road. The farm and its various outbuildings were refurbished several years ago as a residential development. Gill Bent farm house is another good example, lying just outside the southern boundary on Stanley Road. This farm complex dates to the early 19th century and formed part of a small settlement called Stanley Green.

Historically, the study area was farmland subdivided by field boundaries which are shown on the tithe maps and many have survived to the present day. The main changes to the landscape came with the Manchester to Crewe railway in 1844 cutting through the eastern part of the Site (which is shown on the tithe map), the establishment of the Royal Residential School for the Deaf in the mid-20th century in the south-western quarter of the Site (later becoming the Seashell Trust), and a World War 2 camp part of which came into the north-east edge of the Site.

40.2.2 Archaeological Potential

Stockport has a reliable and relatively up-to-date HER data set, resulting from an enhancement survey commissioned by Stockport MBC in 2005 and undertaken by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit. This was part of the evidence base and heritage audit prepared to inform Stockport's Conservation and Heritage Strategy. This borough has the highest quality HER in Greater Manchester.

The site has potential for early settlement remains which might have existed on the higher areas. Otherwise the interest lies with the site of house (HA4) which is of at least early 19th century origin, the WW2 camp, medieval township boundaries, and post medieval field systems and trackways. Lidar suggests former ploughing in the form of ridge and furrow, particularly in the fields north and to the west of Griffin Farm. Several rectangular features are indicated opposite the west approach to the bridge over the railway. These are of unknown date and function as historic maps show no features here.

40.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the land allocation, however a number have been identified close to the boundary as well as further afield with setting issues to consider.

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
Griffin Farm	11392.1.0	Grade II	1260320
Stanley Hall	35.1.0	Grade II	1241805

Table 40.2.1 Designated Heritage Assets identified outside the land allocation boundary

40.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

Wardell Armstrong undertook an archaeological desk based assessment in 2016 in support of large-scale application by Seashell Trust which included 325 houses in the northern part of the allocation site. Planning permission was refused. However, the report is a useful study of the potential archaeological interest. It also assesses the listed Griffin Farm and concludes that potential harm to the setting can be mitigated by sensitive screening (Wardell Armstrong 2016). Architectural History Practice undertook a historic building appraisal for Stanley Hall in 2009 ahead of refurbishment and an extension (AHP 2009) and Matrix Archaeology followed this up with an archaeological watching brief during ground works for the rear extension. A number of features were recorded, probably of 19th or 20th century origin, including cobbled surfaces and postholes. Finds included construction materials and pottery of 18th to 20th century date (Matrix Archaeology 2011).

40.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1
Site Name: Griffin Farm
Designation: Grade II (1260320)
HER No: 11392.1.0
Site Type: Residential
Period: Late 18th century
NGR: 385747, 385151
Sources: National Heritage List; Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Late 18th century farmhouse. Brick with rendered front and 20th century tiled roof. 3 bay central staircase plan. Brick built outbuildings on north converted to residential. Located just outside boundary.

HA Number: 2
Site Name: Stanley Hall Farm (Stanley Hall)
Designation: Grade II (1241805)
HER No: 35.1.0
Site Type: Residential
Period: Late 17th century
NGR: 386144, 384596
Sources: National Heritage List; Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: 17th century timber box frame on stone plinth. 1662 date with late 18th/early 19th century additions. Much altered as part of 1974-5 restoration, which included demolishing a range of barns to the north. Located just outside boundary.

HA Number: 3
Site Name: WWII Military Camp (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 17035.1.0
Site Type: Military
Period: Mid-20th century
NGR: 386149, 385261
Sources: OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Probable WW2 camp. Remains partly removed by Handforth Bypass.

HA Number: 4
Site Name: House, Stanley Road (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 12961.1.0
Site Type: Residential
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 386542, 384742
Sources: Swire & Hutchings Map 1830, Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Buildings shown in 1830. Several buildings on 1844 tithe map. Demolished and overgrown.

HA Number: 5
Site Name: Stanley Green Settlement
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 224.1.0
Site Type: Place
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 386168, 384661 (centred)
Sources: Burdett 1770, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Burdett names settlement as 'Holbert Green, showing buildings either side of Stanley Road in late 18th century. Later named Stanley Green.

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
14112.1.0	Monument	Further Fish Pool & Nearer Fish Pool (site of)	19th century?	SJ 8585 8538
17036.1.0	Monument	Post Medieval Extractive Pits (site of)	18th Century?	SJ 8606 8516
13054.1.0	Monument	Kiln Field (site of)	Post Medieval	SJ 8588 8562
14111.1.0	Monument	Kiln Field (site of)	Post Medieval	SJ 8582 8570
13007.1.0	Monument	Long Lane Chapel (site of)	Post-Medieval	SJ 8569 8564
13025.1.0	Monument	Cottage (site of)	Post-Medieval	SJ 8572 8548
13040.1.0	Monument	Building (site of)	Post Medieval	SJ 8571 8519
12960.1.0	Building	Outwood House	Post Medieval	SJ 8573 8507
13067.1.0	Monument	Outwood Farm (site of)	Post-Medieval	SJ 8552 8509
12959.1.0	Monument	Cottages (site of)	Post-Medieval	SJ 8560 8500
12958.1.0	Monument	House (site of)	Post Medieval	SJ 8553 8490

38.1.0	Building	Terrace, 361-363 Wilmslow Road	18th or early 19th century	SJ 8549 8483
12956.1.0	Monument	Outwood Hall (site of)	18th or early 19th century	SJ 8532 8487
14129.1.0	Building	Gill Bent Farm	Early 19th Century	SJ 8616 8468
1289.1.0	Monument	Rose Cottage	18th century	SJ 8664 8474
14140.1.0	Monument	The Thatched Cottage, Henbury Lane	17th century?	SJ 8668 8484
52.1.0	Monument	Henbury Cottage	Post-Medieval	SJ 8666 8486

Table 40.3.1: Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

40.4 Site Visit

This took place on 28th April 2019. Seashell Trust was not accessed but roads and footpaths allowed good access and visibility across the bulk of the Site. Apart from the Seashell Trust campus, the Site comprises pasture and field boundaries several of which have mature hedgerows. The northern half of the Site has larger fields with field boundaries mostly formed of hawthorn hedges, but the southern half has smaller fields as shown on the mid-19th century tithe map. The south-west corner has woody scrubland. There are physical remains of the WW2 camp but the ground has been levelled in this area.

Plate 40.4.1 View east across the Site, from Wilmslow Road near Griffin Farm

Plate 40.4.2 Griffin Farm looking west from within the Site

Plate 40.4.3 View into Site from southern boundary on Stanley Road, showing mature hedgerows

Plate 40.4.4 Façade of the Grade II listed Griffin Farm

Plate 40.4.5 Façade of the Grade II listed Stanley Hall

Plate 40.4.6 Gill Bent Farm on Stanley Road adjacent to the south boundary of the Site

40.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA40: Griffin Farm is screened in and is placed within Amber, Category 3. There are no designated heritage assets contained within the Site, however there are two Grade II listed buildings located close to the Site boundary (**HA1** and **HA2**). There are a number of mature hedgerows. In accordance with the Hedgerows Regulations 1997, these should be subjected to a more detailed assessment. There is some potential for archaeological remains relating to late prehistoric and Romano-British periods, together with the site of an early dwelling (**HA4**), township and old field boundaries and an ancient lane.

Further work is recommended, including:

- An assessment of significance of the designated heritage asset **HA1** and **HA2** identified just outside the land allocations including setting.
- A historic hedgerow survey.
- A programme of evaluation through geophysical survey and trial trenching targeting known heritage sites and topographically favourable locations for prehistoric/Romano-British settlement

This work has the potential to answer a number of questions from the updated regional research framework, particularly relating to the Prehistoric/Roman and post-medieval periods.

40.6 Figures

Figure 40.6.1

GMA40: Griffin Farm, Stanley Green

Site Boundary, superimposed on first edition Ordnance Survey (published 1882)

N

Key:

Site Boundary

District Boundary

0 500m

The Centre for Applied Archaeology

University of Salford MANCHESTER

Centre for Applied Archaeology, Peel Building, The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

Figure 40.6.2

GMA41 Woodford Aerodrome (ST) – Screened In

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; within the south-western part there several designated sites within the land allocation and two nearby which will require an assessment of significance. There is potential for archaeological remains, particularly from the Prehistoric and post medieval, periods, therefore further archaeological work is recommended. NOTE: this relates only to land south of the Harrow Estates development of the former Woodford Aerodrome, where historic environment interests have already been addressed.

41.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Woodford Aerodrome land allocation (centred at NGR 389626 382104) is south of the village of Woodford and within Stockport Borough close to its border with Cheshire East. The Site is 120.01 ha in size and is mainly comprised of the former Woodford Aerodrome off the A5102 Chester Road.

The Site occupies level ground overlooking the River Dean and its tributary Red Brook to the south. In the 20th century construction of the aerodrome required extensive earthwork to create a level site. The south-western part of the Site has a golf course which is at different levels, rising steeply from the river to a high ground at 92 metres aOD on Old Hall Lane.

The geology of the site is predominantly Wilmslow Sandstone, with alluvial silt, clay and sand alongside the River Bollin, a narrow band of sand and gravel where the golf course is, and Devensian till across the former aerodrome site (British Geological Survey 2017).

41.2 Historical Background

41.2.1 Overview

The history of the landscape prior to Woodford Aerodrome is set out in the recently published Greater Manchester Past Revealed booklet (Gregory 2018).

Several Bronze Age finds from the surrounding area indicate settlement in the 2nd millennium BC. A fragment from a copper-alloy axe head came from Woodford village. Copper was mined from this period at Alderley Edge which is close to the aerodrome site. It is likely that prehistoric settlement existing in the area and, based on archaeological excavations elsewhere in Greater Manchester, the high ground overlooking the River Dean would have been eminently suitable for this. A Roman road from Cheadle to Buxton runs on the eastern edge of the Site.

In 1355 Woodford was acquired by John Davenport and it became the seat of this branch of the family until 1922. Recent archaeological investigations at Woodford Old Hall have demonstrate that there was a timber framed open hall here in the 13th to 14th century. Two other medieval halls existed near to the allocation site: Adlington Hall a kilometre to the south-east and Lostock Hall just beyond the eastern edge of the Site. Over the centuries these halls saw repairs and additions that reflected changing fortunes of the families. At Woodford a wing was added in the late 16th century. In 1630 Woodford New Hall was constructed for William Davenport and his wife Elizabeth. He was the eldest son of John Davenport who still resided at the Old Hall. The New Hall, which is grade 2*, was built of brick and moves away from timber-framing. It is the

earliest brick-built building in Stockport. A range of outbuildings are associated with this hall, with the complex being enclosed by a brick wall.

The farming landscape was transformed in the 1920s when A. V. Roe established the aerodrome and assembly buildings. However, the south-western part of the site allocation, which is the subject of this assessment, was unaffected by the aerodrome development accept for dumping of discarded aircraft components. After 87 years of operation, the aerodrome closed in 2011. Planning consent was obtained by Harrow Estates to demolish the buildings and create the Woodford Garden Village housing scheme. The aerodrome was associated with the production and assembly of famous aircraft such as the Lancaster and Vulcan Bombers. The adjacent Avro Golf Club is named after the aircraft manufacturer based at the aerodrome. A new heritage centre on the east side of the former aerodrome celebrates its history and plane designs (Gregory 2018).

41.2.2 Archaeological Potential

There is potential for Prehistoric remains due to the favourable topographic location of the study area, which is on well-drained soils on high ground overlooking the River Dean. However, construction of the golf course will have had an adverse impact on the potential for well-preserved remains. A dump of discarded aircraft parts is reported to lie under the golf course and this could have potential for recovering significant components relating to the historic development of aircraft design.

41.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are several designated heritage assets within the southern part of the land allocation and two just outside to the east.

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
New Hall Farm House and Cottage	7412.1.0	Grade II*	1260441
Garden Wall to the N and E of New Hall Farm and Cottage	7412.3.0	Grade II	1241578
Barn to SE of New Hall Farm	7412.2.0	Grade II	1260442
Old Hall Farmhouse (Woodford Old Hall)	84.1.0	Grade II	1241579
Barn to NE of Old Hall Farm	84.1.1	Grade II	1241580

41.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

The Harrow Estates large-scale development of the former Woodford Aerodrome was preceded by an extensive programme of archaeology secured through the planning process. This included an archaeological desk based assessment, historic building surveys of the various aerodrome structures, geophysical survey, and evaluation trenching of potential features. This work is summarised in the Greater Manchester Past Revealed publication (Gregory 2018), however there are several technical reports as well.

In 1997 Woodford New Hall was subject to an archaeological survey prior to refurbishment (GMAU 1997). Woodford Old Hall has recently been the subject of an

archaeological building survey, watching brief and dendrochronological analysis (Matrix Archaeology 2019)

41.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. Note that the heritage assets within the Harrow Estates housing development part of the allocation are not included. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1
Site Name: New Hall Farm House and New Hall Cottage
Designation: Grade II* (1260441)
HER No: 7412.1.0
Site Type: Residential
Period: 17th century
NGR: 389503, 381336
Sources: National Heritage List; Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005, GMAU 1997
Description: Farmhouse and adjoining cottage with 1630 datestone. Stone plinth, with brick and stone dressings and stone slate roof. T-shaped baffle entry plan, 2 storeys and 2 bays. Has 6-light double chamfered mullion and transom window with hood mould. WDED and Davenport shield on door. Decorative timber beams and inserted panels. Lower later cottage extension to north end of 19th century date.

HA Number: 2
Site Name: Garden Wall to North and East of New Hall Farm & New Hall Cottage
Designation: Grade II (1241578)
HER No: 7412.3.0
Site Type: Residential
Period: 16th and 17th centuries
NGR: 389557, 381411
Sources: National Heritage List; Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Brick wall of 1630 and stone with datestone “ID 1701” (Davenport). Walls run around two sides of the hall and cottage. Decorative gate. Included for group value.

HA Number: 3
Site Name: Barn to SE of New Hall Farmhouse
Designation: Grade II (1260442)
HER No: 7412.2.0
Site Type: Agriculture/residential

Period: Mid-17th century
NGR: 386149, 385261
Sources: National Heritage List; Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: English garden wall bond with stone slate roof. 3 bays with outshut to rear and later bay to left gable. Stone quoins and central cart entry with vents to left. Recently converted to private dwelling.

HA Number: 4
Site Name: Woodford Old Hall
Designation: Grade II (1241579)
HER No: 84.1.0
Site Type: Residential
Period: Medieval and 16th century
NGR: 388850, 381720
Sources: National Heritage List; Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005, Matrix Archaeology 2019
Description: Ancient seat of the Davenports. Box frame on a stone plinth with wattle and daub infill. There are 6-light transom windows and a coved jetty. Currently being refurbished as private dwelling. Archaeological survey and dendro dating have found evidence for a 13th century open hall. To the north of the hall is an elongated outbuilding range of two storeys and late 19th century date but with some earlier elements. Located just outside the south-west edge of the land allocation.

HA Number: 5
Site Name: Barn
Designation: Grade II (1241580)
HER No: 84.1.1
Site Type: Agriculture/residential
Period: 17th century
NGR: 388908, 381807
Sources: National Heritage List; Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005
Description: Barn erected in in 1660 for the Davenports. English garden wall bond brick on stone plinth, with slate roof. Opposed cart entries, with shippon and haylofts and later stables to the rear. Converted to residential use. Located just outside the south-west edge of the land allocation.

HA Number: 6
Site Name: Woodford Glider Club Clubhouse
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 16028.1.0
Site Type: Residential
Period: Early 19th Century

NGR: 389604, 381388
Sources: Tithe Map, OS Mapping, Stockport HER Enhancement Survey 2005. GMAU 1997, Wessex Archaeology 2015.
Description: Clubhouse for former glider club, converted from existing shippon. First floor observation gallery facing airfield. Forms part of Woodford Aerodrome development and studied as part of that.

HA Number: 7
Site Name: Site of Tip for Avro Works
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 16030.1.0
Site Type: Industrial
Period: 20th century
NGR: 389459, 381397
Sources: CgMs 2013
Description: Area used for to dump early aircraft components. Has been landscaped over by golf course but Woodford Heritage Centre staff report that the area still has multiple anomalies detected by metal detector.

41.4 Site Visit

This was undertaken on the 4th May 2019 and focused on the part of the site allocation to the south of Woodford Old Hall Lane. This land is on a terrace, with a steep slop down to the meandering River Dean. Land use is either golf course fairways, greens, club house and car parking, together with the cluster of historic buildings with gardens at Woodford New Hall. The latter has been subject to refurbishment in recent times, with the outbuildings converted to residential and with new garages. There are extensive earthwork operations for the aerodrome development site. There are far reaching views across the Dean valley landscape. There appear to be two mature hedgerows which will need further assessment.

Plate 41.4.1 Woodford New Hall with barn behind, seen from the drive entrance

Plate 41.4.2 **Looking south-east within the allocation area showing a fairway on the higher terrace on the left and the land dropping down to the River Dean in the distance on the right**

Plate 41.4.3 View north-east into the former Woodford Aerodrome site showing large-scale earth moving for the housing development

41.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA41: Woodford Aerodrome is screened in and is placed within Red, Category 2. There are several designated heritage assets contained within the Site and two nearby. The land south of Woodford Old Hall lane has potential for archaeological remains of the prehistoric period and buried aircraft components from the early decades of the aerodrome.

Further work is recommended, including:

- Further assessment of the designated heritage assets identified within and just outside the land allocation
- A historic hedgerow survey.
- A programme of evaluation through geophysical survey and trial trenching targeting areas of prehistoric potential and the former Avro tip site (**HA7**)

This work has the potential to answer a number of questions from the updated regional research framework, particularly relating to the Prehistoric, Post-Medieval and industrial.

41.6 Figures

Figure 41.6.1

Birch Cottage
Upper Swineseye
Yewtree Farm
Flora Cott.
Whitrose Cott.
Pump Farm
Lower Swineseye
School
Brick Works
Swineseye
Oldhall Farm
New Hall
Lumb Farm
Mill Wood
GMA41: Woodford Aerodrome
Site Boundary, superimposed on first edition Ordnance Survey (published 1882)
N
Key:
Site Boundary
District Boundary
0
500m
The Centre for Applied Archaeology
University of Salford MANCHESTER
Centre for Applied Archaeology, Peel Building, The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

Figure 41.6.2

Sources

AHP (Architectural History Practice) 2009 *Stanley Hall Farm, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire: Historic Building Appraisal* (unpublished report)

AHP 2015 *Heritage Statement: Unity Mill, Woodley, Stockport*

ARS 2013 *Cherry Tree Hospital, Stockport: Historic Building Survey*

ARS 2013 *Cherry Tree Hospital, Stockport: Inventory of Items of Architectural Interest*

CgMs 2013 *Heritage Assessment: Woodford Aerodrome, Stockport,*

Centre for Applied Archaeology 2012 *Cherry Tree Hotel, Compstall Road, Romiley, Stockport: Archaeological Evaluation*

Centre for Applied Archaeology. 2017 *Greater Manchester's Historic Textile Mills: Borough of Stockport Buildings at Risk Assessment Report*

GMAC 1994 *Marsden House, High Lane, Stockport: an Archaeological Survey Stockport*

GMAC 1994 A6(M) to M56 (Manchester Airport) Link Western Section. Cultural Heritage: Stage 2 Assessment, 4,9,12

GMAU 1990 *Goyt-Audenshaw Pipeline (Fernilee Reservoir to Audenshaw): An Archaeological Assessment*

GMAU 1993 *A6(M) Stockport North-South Bypass: An Archaeological Assessment of the Visibility Envelope*

GMAU 2011 *Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation: Stockport District Report*

Gregory, R. 2018 *Woodford: The Archaeology of a Landscape and Aerodrome* Greater Manchester Past Revealed 20

KM Heritage 2011 *Cherry Hospital: Heritage Appraisal*

Matrix Archaeology 2011 *Stanley Hall Farm, Stanley Road, Cheadle Hulme, Stockport: Archaeological Watching Brief*

Matrix Archaeology 2012 *Cherry Tree Hotel, Compstall Road, Romiley, Stockport: Archaeological Assessment*

Nevell,M & Walker,J 2001, *Portland Basin & the Archaeology of the Canal Warehouse, 70*

OA North 2015 *Woodford Aerodrome, Stockport, Greater Manchester: Archaeological Trial Trenching Report*

Oliver,J.S., Shercliff, W.H 1985 Trans Lancs & Chesh Antiq Soc, 83, 113-115 (Serial)

Shercliff,W. & Ryan,J. & Kitching,D 1990 *Poynton A Coal Mining Village, 14-16,19*

Stockport MBC 2013 *Stockport Local List*

Trippier, J.M. 2012 *Cherry Tree Hospital, Cherry Tree Lane, Stockport: Heritage Asset Statement, Assessment of Significance*

Wardell Armstrong 2016 *The Seashell Trust Transformation Project: Historic Environment Assessment*

Wessex Archaeology 2014 *Woodford Aerodrome, Stockport, Greater Manchester: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*

Wessex Archaeology 2015 *Woodford Aerodrome, Stockport, Greater Manchester: Historic Building Record*

Wessex Archaeology 2018, A6 Manchester Airport Relief Road Archaeological Investigations