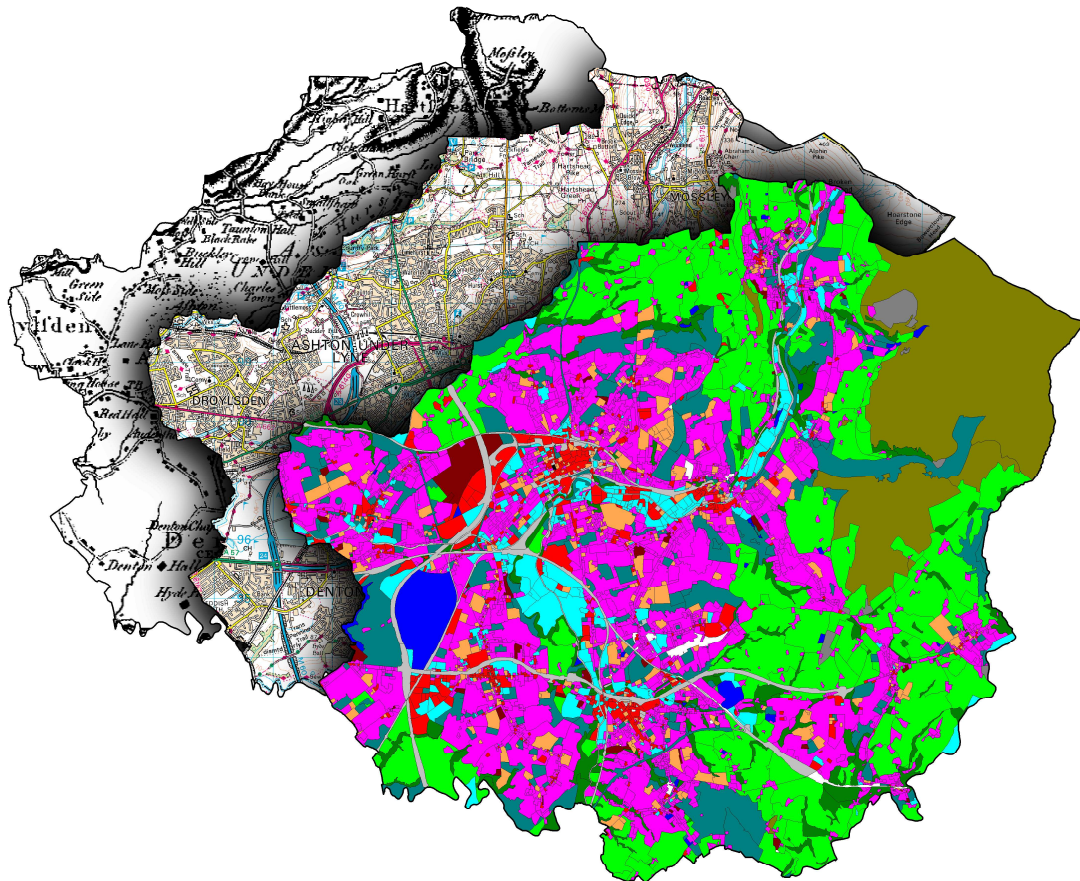


Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation

Tameside District Report



July 2011

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Landscape Characterisation

Tameside District Report

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1 Summary and Introduction

1.1 The project

The Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (GMUHLC) is being undertaken by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU), based at the University of Manchester. It is funded primarily by English Heritage, with contributions from each of the ten local authorities which make up the Greater Manchester area.

The project began in July 2007 and is currently scheduled to finish in September 2011. Work is being undertaken by two Project Officers, Karl Lunn and Liz Forster, with additional support for the characterisation phases from Carolanne King, Sam Rowe and Jo Hill. The project is managed by Norman Redhead (County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester) and supervised by Lesley Mitchell (Historic Environment Record Officer).

1.2 Context – the national HLC programme

The broad purpose of HLC

Since the early 1990s, there has been a growing awareness amongst those concerned with managing the historic environment that the scale of change within the landscape is a key factor affecting overall character. English Heritage have been developing characterisation as a way of understanding the processes that have created current landscapes, so that sustainable levels for change can be set which will allow character to be maintained.

County-wide Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) projects form part of a national programme supported and developed by English Heritage but carried out by local government, chiefly county council historic environment services. They aim, through a desk-based programme of GIS mapping and analysis, to achieve an archaeologist's understanding of the historical and cultural origins and development of the current landscape. They seek to identify material remains at landscape scale which demonstrate the human activities that formed the landscape as it is seen today.

HLC projects give broad-brush overviews of complex aspects of the historic environment. They provide a neutral and descriptive general understanding of the cultural and historical aspects of landscapes, and thus provide both a context in which other information can be considered and a framework for decision-making. Projects can be used to inform a variety of planning, conservation and management-led initiatives and strategies. Their objective is to promote better understanding and management of the historic landscape resource, to facilitate the management of continued change within it, and to establish an integrated approach to its sustainable management in partnership with relevant organisations.

Characterisation of urban areas

For the most part, Historic Landscape Characterisation has so far focused on patterns of rural land use. More recently, projects from the Extensive Urban Survey programme have been influenced by the characterisation methodology developed for rural areas. Both programmes have sought to understand the development of the historic environment and both seek to formulate strategies and frameworks for the future management of this resource.

Over the past twelve years the methodology of Historic Landscape Characterisation has developed, as new technologies utilising Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for the spatial analysis of historic environment data have emerged. Since

much of the landscape of the Greater Manchester area is of an industrial character, the traditional HLC approach of considering urban areas as separate from rural areas is inappropriate here. The Greater Manchester project will therefore form part of the development of the HLC application into more complex metropolitan areas, using a combined method that integrates the modelling approach of Historic Landscape Characterisation with that of Extensive Urban Survey. Projects dealing with similarly mixed areas are currently underway or have recently been completed in Merseyside, South Yorkshire and the Black Country.

1.3 Use of this report

Archaeological sites, findspots, historic buildings and landscape features are recorded on the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record held at the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, archaeological advisors to the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities. It is important to consult this office at an early stage when dealing with a planning application that may affect areas of historical or archaeological interest, and on any other management issues and opportunities arising from this report.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Overall aim

The overall aim of the project is to undertake a broad-brush characterisation of the landscape of Greater Manchester using GIS and a linked database which can be interrogated on a wide variety of data, and thus encourage the management and understanding of the landscape through the planning process and the formulation of research strategies.

2.2 Objectives for the Tameside study

There are four project objectives to be addressed individually for each district:

1. Characterisation of the visible historic environment of Tameside, involving the recording of character areas and their constituent attributes and components on the GIS database.
2. Analysis and interpretation of the characterisation data. This will involve:
 - Analysis and identification of landscape character types and historic character areas.
 - Assessment of the relationship between present character, past historical character and its context.
 - Identification of the potential for archaeological remains (both above and below ground), the historic importance and the current condition of the character areas and their key components.
 - Identification of the 'forces for change' acting on the character areas and their components.
3. Formulation of management and research strategies, including managing change within Tameside's historic environment. This will involve:
 - Advice on using the characterisation in planning to influence regeneration and other redevelopment proposals.
 - Informing the consideration of historic character within the Local Development Framework, including potential incorporation of the project results into Supplementary Planning Documents.
4. Outreach and dissemination throughout the life of the project. This will involve:
 - Dissemination of the project results and promotion of the resource to Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council, the University of Manchester, relevant regeneration agencies and the public.
 - Production of a CD-ROM.
 - A formal publication of the results as part of a final report at the end of the project.

Further objectives involving assessment of the character of Greater Manchester as a whole will be addressed in the final report once characterisation of all ten districts has been completed.

3 Methodology

An initial pilot phase for the project was carried out between July and October 2007. Following on from this are two phases of work for each district. Once work on all of the individual districts has been completed, there will be a final phase involving overall review, analysis and interpretation, the production of a report for Greater Manchester as a whole, and the archiving and dissemination of the results.

The two phases of work for each district comprise:

- Phase 1 Broad-brush characterisation: mapping and digitisation
- Phase 2 Report production, incorporating analysis and interpretation

3.1 Phase 1 – Characterisation

3.1.1 The character types

Before characterisation work could commence, it was necessary to define the landscape character types that would be encountered within the project area. HLC allows the creation of many different classifications of historic landscape types, each of distinct and recognisable common character. The distribution of landscape types can be mapped using GIS to define polygons; these are supported by written descriptions of the types and the historical processes that they represent.

Each polygon is assigned to one of the character types from the pre-defined set. There are two levels of character types, which allow mapping to be analysed at a broader or a more refined level of detail. For the GMUHLC, thirteen broad types of land use have been defined. These comprise:

- Unenclosed land
- Enclosed land
- Woodland
- Residential
- Ornamental, parkland and recreational
- Industrial
- Extractive
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Communications
- Water bodies
- Horticulture
- Military

Each of these 'broad' types encompasses a set of narrow HLC types with specific attributes. For example, the 'Residential' broad type includes 22 different narrow types, such as 'Social housing development', 'Terraced housing', 'Vernacular cottages' and 'Villas/detached housing'. For the full list of broad types and their definitions, together with their associated narrow types and attributes, see Appendices 1 and 2. The character types occurring within Tameside are discussed in further detail in Section 7.

3.1.2 HBSMR

The digital characterisation was undertaken utilising the HLC component of a system known as HBSMR. This is a database, GIS and photographic management system developed by exeGesIS Spatial Data Management Ltd specifically for local authority sites and monuments records (now more usually known as Historic Environment

Records, or HERs). HBSMR utilises SQL Server and/or Microsoft Access for the database, and either MapInfo or ArcGIS for the GIS component. The system installed at GMAU uses MapInfo. The HLC module comprises a set of tables and data entry forms, and allows the polygons created for character areas to be linked easily with the related data. Using HBSMR has the further advantage that the HLC data can readily be viewed alongside existing HER data relating to archaeological sites, events and statutory designations. Some types of data, including references to sources such as historic mapping, can be linked to the HLC records where appropriate.

3.1.3 Defining character areas

Polygonisation for the GMUHLC is carried out by first looking at the current landscape using OS 1:10,000 mapping to identify discrete blocks of character. These could include, for example, the grounds of a school or hospital, or the extent of a housing estate of a particular date, looking at the layout of the streets and the types of houses to judge the approximate date at which it was built. The available historic mapping is then consulted to ascertain the previous land uses of the site and to confirm the date of origin of the type.

Time-depth is added to the record for each individual character area by identifying from mapping the character of the area in the past, assigning it to one of the character types from the defined set. If a site has been redeveloped or its use substantially changed more than once, further previous character types can be entered into the database, going as far back in time as examination and interpretation of mapping allows. For example, a modern private housing estate could have been built on an area cleared of 19th century terraced housing which was in turn built on enclosed land, giving one current character type and two previous types. Where features have been present in the past that are worthy of note but not significant enough to warrant the assignment of a further previous type, such as a single coal pit within an area of enclosed land shown on mid-19th century mapping, this feature will be noted in the 'Summary' field of the record associated with the polygon.

Where the extent of an area of modern character covers different character types that were extant at the same time in history (for example a modern residential estate covering the former site of a 19th century cotton mill with contemporary terraced houses and a villa set in a large garden), the predominant previous character type is identified and entered into the 'Previous type' field, and the presence of the other types is mentioned in the 'Notes' directly associated with this field.

3.1.4 Creation of polygons

Polygons were generally drawn using the 1:10,000 mapping, with edges refined using MasterMap. The scale at which the mapping was set whilst drawing the polygons varied according to the size of the area being drawn. Care was taken to ensure that the edges of polygons were as neat as possible given the time constraints of the project, and that edges joined up without leaving gaps which could cause the 'leakage' of subsequent polygons into inappropriate areas. Where character areas of different types were separated from one another by roads, the edges of the polygons were brought out to meet in the centre of the road, except where the road was itself a significant landscape feature forming a character area in its own right, such as a motorway.

Once a polygon had been drawn, the previous types and the attributes of the character area were defined and any existing HER records with GIS points within the area of the polygon were linked to the HLC record. Any sources referred to in the

summary or notes were then linked to the HLC record, or new 'Source' records compiled where these did not already exist.

The characterisation of the Metropolitan Borough of Tameside commenced in January 2011, and was completed in May 2011.

3.2 Phase 2 – Report production, incorporating review, analysis and interpretation

During this phase, the character mapping has been used to analyse patterns of settlement and land use over time in the Tameside area, and maps showing key aspects of these patterns have been produced. Each 'broad' type has been considered in a dedicated section, with its defining characteristics outlined. The narrow types which occur in Tameside were then examined for each broad type in turn, and the role of the most significant types within the landscape was considered and discussed. See Section 7, below.

4 Documentary Sources

A wide range of resources were used during the course of the Greater Manchester Urban HLC project. To define the current character, reference was made to the OS MasterMap. As this map is constantly being updated, a copy of the map as it appeared in 2006 was used throughout to ensure consistency over the four years of the overall project. The internet was of significance in providing information on the current use of buildings.

Post-1999 development was indicated by a comparison between MasterMap and the Cities Revealed aerial photographic survey of 1997-99. Of principal importance for ascribing dates of origin to current character types and for defining previous character were the historic Ordnance Survey 6" and 25" maps and the 25" National Survey of mid-20th century date (details of the editions consulted can be found in the 'Bibliography' section at the rear of the report). Yates's 1786 map of Lancashire was generally the earliest map consulted. For the Ashton and Stalybridge town cores, the OS 6" Ashton and Stalybridge town survey of 1849-50 was consulted. Tithe maps for Cheshire, surveyed during the period 1836-51, were consulted on a website maintained by Cheshire East and Cheshire West & Chester councils.

References to specific information in the historical introduction and the Residential, Commercial, Institutional and Industrial broad types introductory texts were taken from the History and Archaeology of Tameside series published by Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council with GMAU in the 1990s.

The information stored on the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record provided additional detail and archaeological depth. The HER contains details of archaeological investigations, monuments and stray finds, statutory designations such as Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, and historic buildings of local interest. This project has benefited from being able to draw on a reliable and relatively up-to-date HER dataset, which resulted from an enhancement survey commissioned by Tameside MBC several years ago. This was part of the evidence base and heritage audit prepared to inform Tameside's Conservation and Heritage Strategy.

Further information on the Greater Manchester HER can be found at www.gmau.manchester.ac.uk

5 Introduction to Tameside

5.1 Location and administration

The district of Tameside is situated in the central eastern region of Greater Manchester. It is bordered to the north by the Borough of Oldham, to the south by the Borough of Stockport and to the west by the City of Manchester. The borough of High Peak in the county of Derbyshire borders the east of the area. The district covers an area of around 102km². The Metropolitan Borough of Tameside was formed in 1974 as part of the creation of the County of Greater Manchester, and is one of ten metropolitan boroughs. The new borough brought together the townships of Ashton, Audenshaw, Denton, Droylsden, Dukinfield, Hyde, Longdendale (or Longendale), Mossley and Stalybridge. The town of Ashton is historically the largest and most economically important settlement of the district.

5.2 Geology and topography

The topography of Tameside is varied, with a catchment that includes the Mersey Basin and the Pennine foothills. The highest elevation is around 490m AOD at Hoarstone Edge to the east of the region. The land drops in a general westerly direction to around 50m AOD in the Tame valley west of Denton. The larger valleys which cut the Pennines were formed by the rivers Medlock, Tame and Etherow. The highest elevations are formed by Carboniferous Grits and Coal Measures. These consist of alternating layers of shale and grit. Differing erosion rates between the two rock types have produced the plateau and escarpment landscape patterns common in the central Pennines. The Coal Measures predominantly run in a north–south band through the central part of the Tameside district (see Figure 1). These measures were economically important in Tameside's later history, influencing the location of collieries and industry. The later Permo-Triassic sandstone series form the western part of the district. These softer rocks now form the lowlands.

Covering the solid geology are drift sediments from the last twelve thousand years (since the last glacial retreat) (see Figure 2). Deposits occurring in the lowland areas are glacial clays, glacial sand/gravels and more recent riverine deposits. The glacial deposits formed a complex landscape of drainage channels and lakes formed at the end of the last ice age. Meandering rivers in the lowland drainage basins produced deposits of sands and gravels. Hollows were initially filled with lakes and mires in the immediate post-glacial period. These silted up over time to form lowland peat bogs. Denton Moor and Ashton Moss are examples of this. Sand and gravel banks were favoured by the region's early settlers. In other parts of Greater Manchester, these features have produced evidence of early prehistoric occupation. Waterlogged peat is very good at preserving ancient environmental and other organic deposits. Well-preserved wetlands are thus of great archaeological importance. The mosses of Tameside have been subject to peat extraction, drainage for horticulture and extensive development.

Land above 250m AOD in the district is generally covered with peat deposits. Upland peat also began to form a little later during the Mesolithic period, possibly as a result of human intervention (c5500 BC). Beneath the layers of peat, evidence of woodland can be found. In certain areas evidence of early human occupation occurs frequently and lies undisturbed. This generally consists of flint scatters and probable evidence of probable hunting camps. Upland peat is particularly vulnerable to erosion.

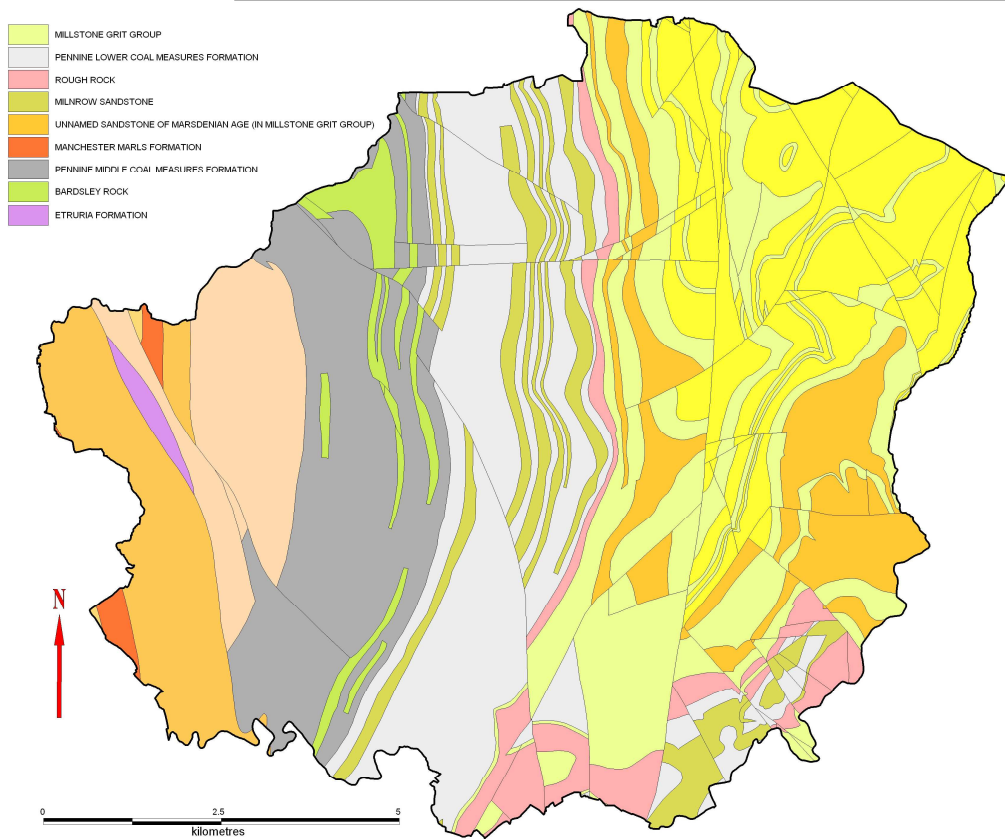


Figure 1 Tameside solid geology (British Geological Survey 1:250,000 scale data)

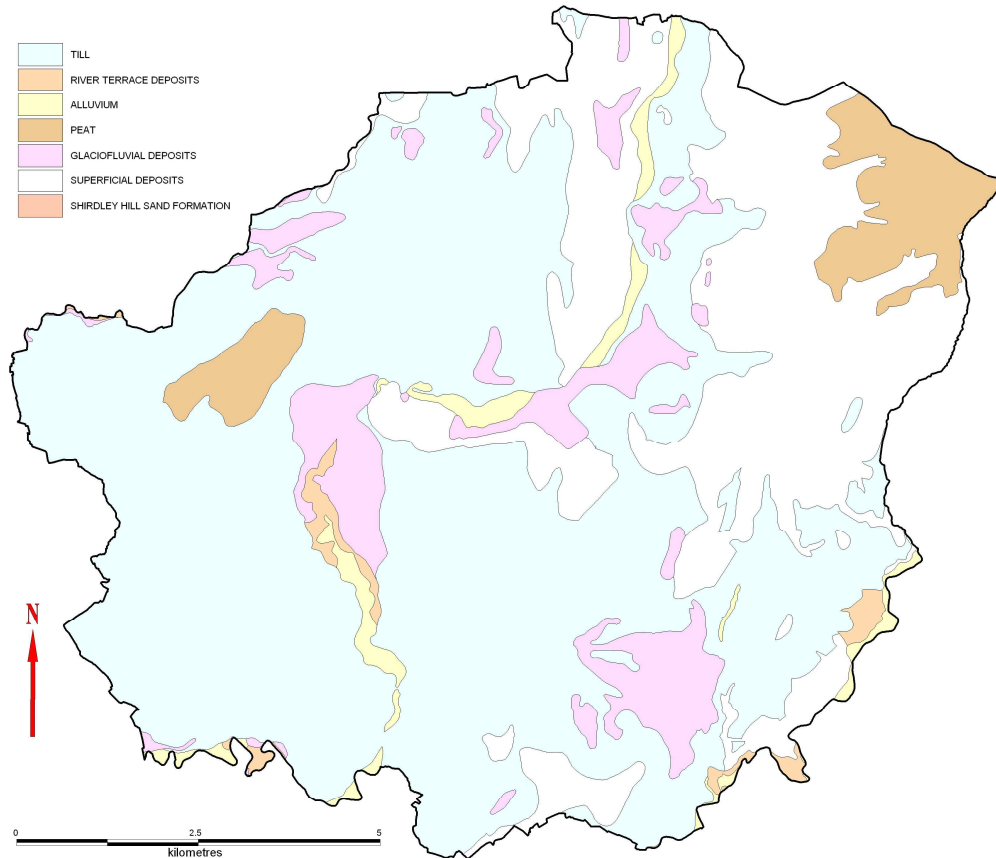


Figure 2 Tameside drift geology (British Geological Survey 1:250,000 scale data)

5.3 Archaeological and historical background

5.3.1 Early prehistoric Mesolithic

The earliest period of human occupation following the retreat of glacial ice after about 10,000 BC is known as the Mesolithic period. The region's landscape at this time would have been characterised by woodland which replaced the arctic-like tundra of the early post-glacial period. Although semi-permanent Mesolithic settlements have been recognised in the British Isles, evidence from the Greater Manchester region suggests hunting activity and a mobile lifestyle. This would have been based on the seasonal movements of animals and the availability of foraged food. Flint points known as microliths and the waste from flint tool production have been found in the Pennine uplands, particularly around Castle Shaw Moor in Rochdale, Saddleworth Moor, and around the Longdendale (or Longendale) Valley. Probable temporary camps have been identified on Marsden Moor at March Hill.

Several Mesolithic sites have been identified in Tameside. Most, consisting of flint scatters, lie in the upland areas. They occur in places such as Harridge Pike, Brown Edge, Slatepit Moor, Iron Tongue Hill and Hollingworth Moor. Where flint scatters are particularly dense and contain waste, they are often interpreted as camps. The distribution of known upland sites is probably a result of a bias created by collector activity and the chance factors associated with the preservation of such early sites. It is likely that the lowlands were also subject to exploitation during the Mesolithic period. A small collection of flints have been gathered from Ashton Moss. Other lowland mosses of Greater Manchester were also exploited during this time. For example, lithic scatters were identified on a sand and gravel island at Nook Farm, Chat Moss, in Salford.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

The Neolithic period is marked in the British Isles by the advent of arable cultivation, the introduction of foreign domesticated animal species (sheep and possibly domestic cattle), and the appearance of new technologies in the archaeological record. Arable and pastoral farming tied people to a particular location. This led to the appearance of longer-lived settlements and permanent ceremonial and funerary monuments. How much impact the Neolithic revolution had on the Tameside area is debatable. No confirmed Neolithic settlements or monuments have been identified in the district. Pollen evidence from other parts of Greater Manchester indicates short-lived woodland clearance on a small scale. The distribution of artefacts of the early and middle Neolithic period demonstrates little in the way of agricultural specialisation. The distribution of hafted implements is sporadic, but lithic tools associated with hunting are more commonly found. Evidence suggests a continuation of hunting practices with small-scale and temporary settlements engaged in horticulture and pasturage.

A prehistoric settlement site was discovered during runway construction work at Manchester Airport, near Oversley Farm. The site produced houses and evidence of farming. Occupation dated from the late Neolithic and had continued into the Bronze Age. The site was located on a bluff of land overlooking a traditional crossing point of the River Bollin. No settlement or burial sites of the Neolithic period have been found in the Tameside district. Instead, evidence from the Neolithic period comes in the form of recovered artefacts. A concentration of flints comes from the eastern fringes of Ashton Moss, indicating exploitation at this time. Although the assemblage is too vague to suggest a specific function for the site, the scatter is situated on a moss 'island' and occupation was probably temporary or sporadic.

The end of the Neolithic period is often described as the Beaker Period. Beakers were specifically designed pots which formed part of a new package of artefacts and cultural practices originating from Europe at around 2000 BC. The Beaker Period saw the introduction of metalwork into the British Isles. The distribution of large hafted implements changed from a scattered distribution in the Neolithic to one of concentrations on land with higher agricultural potential in the Bronze Age.

Until the end of the Neolithic period, funerary monuments frequently featured chambers containing multiple burials. In contrast, Beaker burials typically held a single primary inhumation burial accompanied by rich grave goods, which could include a beaker pot, weapons and hunting equipment. Burials were accompanied by food and drink offerings. The emphasis was on the high status of the interred individual. Common theory suggests this indicates the emergence of a warrior elite and the beginnings of organised state formation.

A change in settlement patterns appears to have occurred in the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age period in the Greater Manchester area. Britain was experiencing a climatic optimum during the Middle Bronze Age, which allowed for settlement at higher altitudes. Pollen evidence from various sites in the Greater Manchester area indicates permanent clearance of woodland and the appearance of cereals. Excavations at the Roman fort in the upper Castleshaw Valley in Oldham produced evidence of pre-Roman settlement in the form of a domestic Beaker assemblage. The site is situated in the centre of the valley with access to a wide range of environmental resources. It is ringed by prominent burial mounds which may mark the edges of a possible farming estate.

It was during this period that permanent monuments first appeared in the Tameside district. A small number of barrows and cairns have been identified, at Hobson Moor and Wild Bank Hill to the east of Stalybridge and at Harridge Pike, north east of Stalybridge. A group of barrows and a cairn have been documented at Werneth Low, but no trace of these has been found in the modern landscape. There are also several cropmarks and potential field systems which have been attributed to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. These are all sites which relate to settlement and ritual function. The location of these sites avoids the highest moors and valley bottoms in areas potentially of optimum agricultural exploitation. Many axe, hammer and mace heads have been found in the district. Some implements possibly come from a ritual context. Others were probably specialised tools associated with a sedentary lifestyle. The evidence indicates the introduction of farming into the district during this period. Marginal areas such as mossland fringes continued to be exploited, perhaps on a seasonal basis. Scrapers, blades and arrowheads occur in concentrated scatters at Quick Edge, Dukinfield Hall, and Moorgate in Stalybridge.

5.3.2 Iron Age and Roman transition

Settlement in Tameside probably continued into the Iron Age within the constraints of geography and fluctuating environmental conditions. New technologies such as iron smelting and wheels for turning pottery were introduced, along with new domestic animal breeds. Arable farming methods improved and intensified, increasing agricultural production. Settlements became larger and more organised, and population levels increased. This may have led to greater land pressures. The processes of social stratification established in the Bronze Age continued. Communities formed into confederacies which developed through chiefdomism into regional tribes. Large settlements grew up which acted as central places for agricultural redistribution and administrative control. They may also have been places of residence for the controlling elite. Such sites may have received tributes from smaller settlements and farmsteads in associated territory. These were high-

status sites, frequently with banks and palisades for defence and as prestige symbols. Small farmstead sites also became enclosed.

The hilltop promontory site at Mellor, Stockport is probably the best investigated Iron Age and Romano-British occupation site in the North West region. Evidence points to intense occupation during these periods. Excavations revealed a complex of ditches, post holes, pits and roundhouse gullies. Several features were radiocarbon dated. The site was densely occupied over a long period of time. Agriculture was practised, probably with pastoral farming as the basis of the economy. Metal was worked on site and cloth was woven. There is also evidence of regional trade.

Although the character of the site was native in tradition, a number of Roman artefacts were found. Numerous features and artefacts dated to the 1st to 4th centuries AD. It is suggested that the Roman influence was cultural rather than military, with the nature of the pottery and other finds suggesting a high-status site. The hill may have had strategic importance during the Roman period and was clearly sited on an important east–west trans-Pennine trade route. Small defended sites in the region occur on promontories overlooking the River Irwell at Rainsough, near Prestwich and The Burrs at Bury; and at Great Woolden Hall, on the River Glazebrook at the western edge of Chat Moss, Salford. These were enclosed or fortified settlements containing roundhouses, and all straddled the late Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

In Tameside cropmarks possibly relating to settlement have been identified at Werneth Low. In comparison to other sites, this may represent a larger farmstead. It is unclear how the territory of Tameside was divided during the Iron Age. Occupation, however sporadic, was likely during this time. Generally hillforts such as Mellor did not stand alone but instead formed part of a wider interconnecting territorial landscape. It can be anticipated that further Iron Age and Romano-British remains will be present in this district. One problem is that the principal building material in the uplands of this region is stone. Reuse of material for buildings and boundary walls is likely. The thousands of tons of rock which made up the banks of the Mellor site have apparently vanished. Topography is a good indicator of potential; promontory sites such as Woolden Hall would have made ideal sites for late prehistoric settlement.

The Iron Age lifestyle in Tameside probably involved a continuation of the practices of previous ages along with the piecemeal introduction of new technologies and cultural practices. When the Roman army arrived in the area during the 70s AD it probably came across a partially cultivated landscape dotted with farmsteads, particularly along the river valleys and defended hilltops. A good regional summary can be found in *Mellor: Living on the Edge – a regional study of an Iron Age and Romano-British Upland Settlement* (edited by Nevell and Redhead).

5.3.3 Roman

The Greater Manchester district was under Roman occupation from around AD 70 to the start of the 5th century. The area was probably a frontier region, with Roman forts and settlement at Manchester, Wigan, Castleshaw and Melandra, near Glossop. The impact of occupation on local society was probably not as great as in other parts of the country. It is likely that local rural lifestyles continued into the Romano-British period. None of the large villa estates common in the south of England have been found in the region.

Occupation of Melandra, the Roman fort close to Tameside, was short-lived – the fort was abandoned in the 2nd century AD. The fort at Manchester continued in use to

the end of the Roman period but its associated settlement died out in the early 3rd century. Melandra is sited close to the border of Tameside, indicating a strong local Roman presence. The hillfort at Mellor was occupied into the Romano-British period. Although trade is evident, other evidence of Roman influence is superficial.

Actual evidence of Roman or Romano-British occupation in Tameside is fragmentary. Of particular interest is a skull discovered in Ashton Moss. This is possibly a ritual object associated with a head cult and bog body cult which may have been practised in the North West region during the later prehistoric and Roman periods. A small metal working hearth of a potential Roman date was found at Brushes Moor. A number of pottery, coin and other small metalwork finds have been discovered throughout the district, some possibly associated with Roman roads. It was suggested by Nevell (1992) that a Roman road ran in a north–south direction along the Pennine fringes from Werneth Low to Castleshaw. Another road section may have connected Melandra to Manchester. If so, traces of this route have largely been obliterated by recent urban development. Traces may have appeared on Yates's map of 1786 or the first edition OS map of 1848.

There is palaeoenvironmental evidence in the Tameside district to suggest extensive mixed farming. Pollen evidence from Featherbed Moss indicates extensive woodland clearance around 400 BC. Cereal pollen appears in about 78 BC. Ditches and other features at Hanging Bank on Werneth Low produced a date from before the 2nd century AD when one of the ditches was backfilled. Roman pottery was also found at this location. The site was probably a farmstead. Cropmarks potentially of Romano -British date were located near Woolley Lane in the Hollingworth Area. Two square enclosures with circular internal features are present on the northern side of Ashton Moss near Hopefold Farm. Both of these sites warrant further investigation. Away from forts, it is likely that Tameside's rural settlements were on a small scale and were dispersed over a wide area. They demonstrated limited contact with Roman society through a small range of material artefacts. Arable and pastoral farming were practised depending on local environment. Industry was small scale and local.

5.3.4 Early medieval

The Roman period ended in the early 5th century AD and the medieval period formally began in the 11th century with the Norman Conquest. The intervening period is known as the Anglo-Saxon or early medieval period. In the Manchester region it is unclear whether Anglo-Saxon conquerors entered the area to fill a power vacuum left by the removal of Roman rule or whether the native Romano-British inhabitants adopted Anglo-Saxon languages and culture. Around the 7th century AD, the Tameside area came under the control of the two northern kingdoms of Mercia and Northumbria. The River Mersey and the River Tame may have acted as a boundary at this time. The Anglo-Saxon period was a time of great political change and social upheaval. Tameside society probably represented a fusion of native and incoming cultures.

Enough place names survive from the Anglo-Saxon period to provide some evidence of early settlement and topography. A number have been identified in the Tameside district. The names with the earliest origins demonstrate a mix of native British (relating to Welsh) and Anglo-Saxon. The name 'Tame' may have derived from the ancient British word *tamo*, meaning 'dark river'. Lyne possibly originated from *lemo*, meaning 'elm', or perhaps 'boundary'. The greatest concentration of ancient British words is found in the south of the district in the Longdendale (or Longendale) Valley. For example, Werneth may have originated as *verno*, the word for alder. This implies a late survival of ancient British communities in this area. The suffixes of *-tun* and

-leah, meaning 'farmstead' and 'clearing', can be found in the western lowlands of the district and in a north–south band on the upland fringes. Examples are Ashton, Denton, Haughton, Newton, Mossley and Shepley. The place name of Higham on the slopes of Werneth may represent an important Anglo-Saxon settlement – its meaning may be 'High Homestead'. *-Ham* suffixes occur in other parts of the north west in association with earlier settlement, suggesting settlement continuity. *Hlaw* is an early Anglo-Saxon word meaning 'hill'. It has influenced the names of Werneth Low and Barlow Wood.

A significant landscape feature that may date from the late Saxon period is Nico Ditch. This was a large boundary which ran for seven kilometres between Ashton Moss and Hough Moss (Moss Side). The origin of the ditch is debatable. It was a firm landscape feature by the 12th century, when it was described as a land boundary. It is assumed that Nico Ditch predates the Norman Conquest and was possibly constructed as a boundary delimiting Saxon kingdoms.

Settlement and agricultural clearance was probably sporadic in the early medieval period with large areas of waste, such as moss and moor, not under cultivation. It is likely that the territory of the North West region was divided into large estates prior to the Norman Conquest. A tentative reconstruction of Anglo-Saxon estates was made by Nevell in *Tameside Before 1066* (1992). Nevell identified sixteen possible lordships, including Arnfield, Dukinfield, Hollingworth, Staley and Godley. These estates probably contained many interdependent hamlets and farms. Ashton was possibly established as a high-status settlement by this time. Anglo-Saxon land divisions formed the basis of later settlement pattern. At the time of the Norman Conquest all lands came under the ownership of King William. The large estates were probably subdivided into smaller administrative units to the benefit of the Norman overlords as the feudal manorial society was established.

5.3.5 Medieval

Although the Domesday survey is an important record of settlement in England at the time of the Norman Conquest, it does not provide a complete record of settlement in early medieval Tameside as it only recorded areas of administration – manors and estates. The area that is now Tameside was then divided between Cheshire and Lancashire. However, several entries in Domesday do relate to land now encompassed by the Tameside district. An estate was held by Gamel of Mottram, land was held by Ligulf at Longdendale and Thornsett, and land was held by St Michael's Church, probably at Ashton-under-Lyne. St Mary's Church at Manchester also held land. Tintwistle, Hollingworth and Werneth were lands directly held by the King under the control of Earl Hugh I. The parish church at Mottram is not mentioned in Domesday, but it has been suggested that it had a pre-Conquest foundation.

The period between the Norman Conquest and the middle of the 14th century (the time of the Black Death) was one of upheaval and change in the Tameside area. It marked the transition from Anglo-Saxon society to Norman feudalism. Although a few English landowners, such as Gamel, retained their land, in other cases Saxon estates were taken over by Norman overlords, and the manorial system was established. The lord of the manor was subject to the King. He had legal privileges and responsibilities to his estates and the wider township. His lands were tenanted by peasant farmers who paid rent in the form of agricultural tithes. Free holdings were rare until the late medieval period.

The manor house was at the centre of the estate and acted as a central place which managed its own lands and organised the gathering and redistribution of tithes. A manor would have included a large tithe barn, ovens and workshops. The five best

representative examples of medieval halls in Tameside were Taunton Hall, Newton Hall, Dukinfield Hall, Denton Hall and Ashton Old Hall. Only Taunton Hall and Newton Hall survive as standing remains. However, the district has many other examples of historic houses with medieval and early post medieval foundations. In some cases the manor house would have developed as a settlement attracting crofts and a church. Mottram and Ashton are examples of this, although the medieval street pattern at Ashton has been partly obliterated by late 20th century urban development. Manors frequently contained a manorial water mill. These were usually water powered in this region. Four corn mills were recorded in the district during the 13th century. Other medieval mills are likely to have existed. The lord retained rights over milling, quarrying and building timber.

A series of 11th to 13th century Charters described Tameside's subdivision of land into smaller manors. Many of the district's political boundaries established at this time have endured into the modern landscape. The locations of the medieval manors can be conjectured using 16th and 17th century mapping as a basis. They are likely to have been Quickmere, Micklehurst, Staley, Hollingworth, Mottram, Hattersley, Matley, Godley, Werneth, Dukinfield, Newton, Hyde, Droyslden, Denton and Ashton (including Hartshead, Knott Lane, Ashton Town and Audenshaw). Most, if not all, of these territories would have had an associated manor house.

The medieval administrative system endured into the early post medieval period. Tameside town and local manors in the district probably had dedicated local officers and justices of the peace concerned with law keeping, weights and measures, highways and other matters. Tameside probably had several dedicated houses for its court leet. A court house was built in Ashton in 1636. Social care in the medieval and early post medieval periods was provided for largely by charitable donation, often in the form of bequests, or by the church.

As the medieval period progressed population levels grew, existing settlements expanded and new settlements were founded. A number of assarts (areas of woodland clearance for farming) identified by the HLC project were probably created at this time. Waste land was brought under cultivation, mills were established and exploitation of the mosses was intensifying. The population of Dukinfield became large enough to justify the construction of a chapel of ease. Clayton and Droyslden had been established as townships by at least the 12th century.

Until the early post medieval period the economy of Tameside was largely based on agriculture. The type of agriculture was dependent on geographical conditions and climatic changes. Generally the land conditions in this district were not suited to cereal production, although it did occur on a limited scale. The presence of manorial mills such as the former Woolley Mill at Longdendale is testament to this. A mixed agrarian economy of pastoralism, limited cereal cultivation and infield farming was practised. Cattle rearing was prevalent; sheep farming did not dominate until the post medieval period. The mosses and moors provided common pasture and natural resources such as peat, a source of fuel. Land was brought under cultivation in a largely piecemeal fashion through woodland clearance and the enclosure of waste. 'Intake' and 'hey' field names provide evidence of this practice.

There is evidence that the open field system of farming was in use around some of the larger settlements such as Ashton and Mottram-in-Longdendale. This was a communal system of farming where land and resources were shared between tenants. Another type of rural enclosure was the deer park. These are large landscape features in the form of oval enclosures, often associated with a high-status manorial house. Documentary evidence suggests that there may have been several

deer parks in the Tameside area. It was common for higher status halls to have had associated parks. These could be either medieval deer parks or, later on, designed landscapes and formal gardens. There is documentary evidence to suggest the presence of such parks in Tameside (see section 7.4.1).

Ashton was granted a formal market charter during the medieval period, by 1414. The town was also granted the right to hold annual fairs. It is possible that Tintwistle (just to the east of the current Tameside boundary, in Derbyshire) may also have had burgages, fairs and a market charter. Mottram may have acted as a local market centre for Longdendale, with possible borough status. Market towns acted as central places for the district's rural produce, including livestock and corn. The borough charter allowed burgages to develop, and historic mapping suggests that this occurred in Ashton. Burgage tenancies were narrow plots of land which typically ran perpendicular to a high street or market place within a medieval town. Burgage plots in towns held houses, warehouses, shops and workshops. Annual fairs traded in cattle and other livestock. Long distance cattle and geese drives of the medieval period are well documented. This would have been important to the rural economies of settlements such as Tintwistle.

Climatic deterioration during the early 14th century and the impact of the plague on population levels led to the abandonment of marginal land. This had a massive impact on local rural economies. Farms and burgage plots became vacant. This could be the reason that settlements such as Tintwistle did not develop into successful towns. Ashton grew to be the district's most prominent town and commercial centre during the later medieval period.

The end of the medieval period saw the decline of the manorial system and the rise of the independent land owner and merchant class. Commerce systems were improved, which allowed for personal investment operating outside the manorial system. There is evidence in the district that many farms were converted to sheep pasture. Merchants dealing in wool and cloth became successful. Yeoman farmers and merchants became independently wealthy, and many new yeoman's halls were constructed at this time.

5.3.6 Early modern

The 16th to 18th century was a turbulent period during which society saw many changes. Although farming continued to form the basis of the economy, manufacture and trade grew in importance. This resulted in a rise in prosperity which enabled merchants and landowners to break free from manorial systems and invest in further trade. The wealthy became the new elite who took an active interest in government.

Textiles lay at the heart of economic growth, both within the Greater Manchester area and in the wider North West region. Ashton-under-Lyne was one of many local towns engaged in textile production and trade. In the Tameside district, woollens and linens were produced. During the early days of the textile industry weaving was accomplished on handlooms in domestic workshops. Spinning was similarly practised at home. Until the advent of the cotton industry in the 18th century, only a few materials were imported. Tameside's merchants organised trade, gathering the raw materials and employing local weavers to produce cloth for the open market. This was known as the 'putting-out' system. The trade proved lucrative for Tameside's merchants and a number of families rose to prominence. These families were proactive in improving the region through road building and canal construction. They also invested in social and charitable institutes. Separate industries associated with cloth finishing grew, including cloth cutting, fulling and dyeing. Small industries which supported textile production also benefited. Engineering became a prominent

industry in Tameside. A glass works was present at Haughton Green in the 17th century. Coal mining also grew in prominence as the textile industry made greater demands for fuel. Rich outcrops of coal occurred at Ashton, Denton, Newton, Dukinfield and Hyde. Coal mining and quarrying were initially the right of manorial lords who leased the privilege of extraction.

Agriculture was also economically important during the early post medieval period. A mixed farming regime continued to be practised. There is evidence for cattle, sheep and pig rearing in the district, although sheep farming eventually grew to prominence. Some cereal production was also still practised.

The populations of rural areas grew during this period. Hamlets developed into small urban centres. Piecemeal enclosure continued to occur, but population pressure intensified the enclosure of open town fields, commons and wastes. The 16th and 17th centuries saw significant changes in patterns of land ownership. The Dissolution freed land that had been owned by the Church. The manorial system was coming to an end, with much land being sold off to freeholders who had become wealthy from the successes of the textile trade. They aspired to be the new elite and built houses accordingly. Halls such as Denton Hall and Staley Hall were remodelled at this time. The 17th century Buckley Hill Farmhouse at Littlemoss is an example of a high-status house built for a wealthy yeoman farmer. Also of particular note are Mossley Manor House and Broadbottom Hall, both constructed in the 17th century.

Ashton took on a greater role as a district centre. The medieval heart of Ashton lay along Scotland Street (formerly Town Street). The town later expanded along Old Street and Cricket Lane. Its plan, an irregular row plan, was typical of many medieval villages. A village green which acted as a market place was situated at the northern end of Town Street. In the 15th century twenty village cottages, a smithy, kiln, bakehouse, hall and church were recorded. The presence of a market and bi-annual fairs is testament to the town's local economic importance. Textiles and mercantile trade contributed to the town's success.

Mottram was also a significant settlement around this time. The village had an irregular row plan between St Michael's Church and Parsonage Farm. St Michael's Church dates to the 15th century but is situated on the site of a 13th century church. By the 17th century the village had spread north beyond the church and along Church Brow; this area formed a commercial core. Some structures from this period still survive.

The parish churches of Tameside are St Michael's of Ashton-under-Lyne and St Michael's of Mottram-in-Longdendale. Both had foundations in the medieval period or earlier. St James' Chapel of Denton was constructed as a chapel of ease in the 16th century. Dukinfield Old Hall Chapel was founded as an oratory in the 14th century. These are the earliest religious houses recognised in Tameside. The Reformation caused some of Tameside's medieval religious buildings to be replaced. Many new churches and chapels were built, and the number significantly increased after an Act allowing freedom of worship (the Act of Toleration) was passed in 1689; this allowed for the creation of Nonconformist meeting houses and chapels. The late 18th and 19th centuries saw a peak in chapel and church building due to the introduction of many new Nonconformist religions, the re-acceptance of Catholicism, and the growth of new settlement. Many new Anglican churches were also built and earlier churches were replaced or improved. It became the duty of the church in each parish to provide schooling, and school houses are thus also found in association with post medieval religious establishments.

5.3.7 Industrial period

Textiles formed the principal industrial sector in Tameside from the late 18th to the mid 20th century. Over 274 mill sites have been identified in the borough. The early industry of the district was divided into two zones. Industry in the lowlands was based on linen and fustian production. The mills of the upland valleys of Longdendale and the Tame were predominantly dedicated to woollen spinning and weaving. Industry here was the culmination of a long tradition of woollen production. Initially the wool, linen and cotton industries were domestic in scale, frequently employing rural labour. The late 18th century was a period of rapid building in the Pennine region. It was in this period that the loom houses with long rows of multi-light windows typical of the central Pennine district were constructed. Larger settlements such as Ashton, Upper Mossley, Droylsden and Hyde became centres of handloom production. Droylsden was also a centre of bleaching. Proto-textile mills and other works were small to medium-scale buildings, and were often converted workshops or agricultural sheds. They were horse or water powered and employed only a few people. Two examples of this type of works were identified in Mottram.

Early mills explored technical innovations which provided automatic processes for scribbling, carding, slubbing and spinning. These mills supplied yarn for cottage weavers. Flourishing weavers became more organised and workshops became larger and more formal in design. Finished cloth was sent to separate mills for bleaching and dyeing. Further innovations allowed for the more rapid spinning of yarn and weaving of cloth, but new machinery required special buildings with a reliable water source and a dedicated trained workforce. With the introduction of the factory-based cotton industry, the lowland zone and particularly the Tame valley became the focus of intense industrial development.

During the 17th and 18th centuries population levels in rural areas were rising. Rural industries were becoming more diverse and of greater economic significance. Settlement nucleated around industrial sites. Dedicated industrial workers who were no longer engaged in food and craft production required an economic infrastructure. This encouraged the growth of new rural settlements with shops, warehouses, inns and social institutes.

Early cotton mill machinery was water powered. The need for water thus dictated the location of the mills at this time. The late 18th century saw the introduction of many innovations. The factory system itself was one of the greatest, impacting on society and urban development. Factories had specialised machinery housed in large purpose-built buildings. Mills required supplies of raw materials, supportive industries such as engineering works and a method of distributing goods. They demanded a dedicated workforce, which needed housing. They required a social and economic infrastructure. The mill was at the heart of the developing urban/industrial landscapes of the 18th and 19th centuries. The innovation of steam powered machinery allowed mills to be moved away from the original power source, water. However, some aspects of the textile industry such as bleaching and dyeing still required water supplies as part of the industrial process. The first steam engine to be used in the Tameside area was installed in the early 1790s at Old Soot Poke Mill in Stalybridge. The first purpose-built mill in the area that totally relied on steam power was probably Water Street Mill, also in Stalybridge, erected in 1797. By 1795 nearly one hundred cotton mills had been established in the Tame valley and along tributaries of the Tame. Development of the industrial landscape continued throughout the 19th century, reaching a peak in construction by the early 20th century.

Machinery and the practicalities of production influenced the design of mills. They became large multi-storey structures where different aspects of the textile

manufacturing process occurred on separate floors. Engines had special houses. Warehouses and offices were also built. Special large-scale weaving sheds were constructed with characteristic saw-tooth multi-light windowed roofs. Ashton became the leading centre of textile production in the district. Eighty textile sites were established in Ashton and Audenshaw before 1905. Other new industrial centres were Longdendale, Mossley, Stalybridge, Droylsden, Dukinfield, Hyde and Denton, which all developed as towns in their own right.

A notable industry of Tameside was hatting. Initially the hatting process was carried out in domestic or small-scale workshops. The felt required for hat-making (a mix of wool and fur) was processed on site. By the early 19th century, hat-making had become a specialist industry. Works became large scale and dedicated structures. Denton and Hyde became the centre of Tameside's hat-making industry.

A host of secondary industries developed in the district during the industrial period, mostly in support of the textile industry. Principal of these were ironworking and engineering. For example, Park Bridge Iron Works of Ashton was established in the late 18th century. Production at this plant increased in the first half of the 19th century. Products included engines, gas works, hydraulic lifts, bridges and locomotives. The most important works of Dukinfield was the Adamson & Hatchett (Acrow) boiler works. Hyde and Denton also developed as centres of industry. Firms in these towns tended to specialise in the production of hat-making machinery. Industrial workshops were present throughout Tameside's 19th century urban development.

Initially coal mines were small scale and shallow pits which supplied local fuel needs. Coal mining became a large-scale industry in the 18th century which flourished due to the requirements of the textile industry. The growth and peak of production matched that of the textile industry. Coal was transported by canal and rail during the 18th and 19th centuries. Geology dictated the location of coal mines at Ashton, Audenshaw, Denton, Haughton, Dukinfield, Newton, Hyde and Mottram. Often found in association with coal mines were brick works which utilised the clay by-products of coal extraction. Brick works were most prevalent in the late 19th to early 20th century due to the rapid growth of towns during this time. Many were identified on 19th century mapping, particularly around Ashton.

Farm produce was still important for rural economies. Oats were grown for domestic consumption, whilst wheat was a cash crop. The late 18th century was a time of large-scale land enclosure. This was accomplished initially by formal local landowner agreements and later by Parliamentary consent. The division of land was undertaken by appointed Parliamentary commissioners. New enclosure was on marginal land with limited agricultural potential such as moor and mossland fringes. Farms struggled to survive in such environments and farm names from the period reflect this. A farm on Hobson Moor in Hollingworth was named 'Hardtimes', for example. New breeds of sheep, improved drainage techniques and scientific improvements in agricultural techniques made farming in such areas possible. Commons were also enclosed, which led to a loss of commoners' rights.

All this new enclosure produced a dramatic change in the landscape. New fields of the period are characteristically straight-edged and large. They were planned on a map rather than developing organically over time. Earlier piecemeal enclosure was agglomerated and reorganised. The driving factors for new enclosure were both economic and social. Large sheep pasture ranges were lucrative. Some farms were rebuilt on the prescribed principles of model farms. Larger farms were modelled on the estates of the gentry. The inheritance system worked at a disadvantage to small farms as estates were divided between siblings. This led to smaller and

economically unviable farms. The solution was to increase the size of land holdings through the intake of new land. Many of these marginal intake farms now lie abandoned.

The 18th and 19th centuries were an important time for the opening up of communications routes and the construction of entirely new ones. Turnpike roads were designated by Acts of Parliament and managed by local investor trustees. The first turnpike trust in the district, in the early 18th century, was the Manchester to Salters Brook turnpike. Other turnpikes in the area included routes from Ashton to Standedge, Ashton to Oldham and Bredbury to Mottram. These were well managed roads which increased the efficiency of wheeled transport, allowing carts to supersede the pack horse as a method for transporting goods. Turnpikes encouraged new settlement along main routes, thus influencing urban development.

However, the impact of turnpikes was relatively slight when compared with the introduction of canals. Water transport was quicker and cheaper than road transport, as goods could be transported in much greater bulk on a canal boat than in a road-going vehicle. Canals had an important effect on local industrial development. Coal wharfs supplied local foundries and textile mills, creating industrial corridors. Finished goods were then transported out by way of the canal. Canal building boomed in the late 18th century. Three canals were constructed in Tameside at this time. These were the Ashton Canal, the Peak Forest Canal and the Huddersfield Canal, all built during the 1790s. A fourth section of canal at Beat Bank was never completed. They were constructed as a private enterprise by a committee of shareholders. The Portland Basin at Ashton, where the three canals met, was the basis of this enterprise.

A principal financial concern was the distribution of coal. An example of a 19th century coal wharf was identified at Dukinfield. Many collieries established branch canal links to the main canals. The Ashton basin became developed with wharfs and canal warehouses. Lime and general goods were also transported. Canal transportation was superseded by road and rail in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with canals falling out of commercial use in the post-war period. Most of Tameside's canals survive in the modern landscape. The 1834 Ashton Canal Warehouse has recently been restored. Other warehouses survive at Stalybridge and Hyde.

The arrival of the railway and the introduction of tram systems had a significant impact on the landscape of Tameside. These facilitated the more rapid transportation of goods and people, and allowed the development of out-of-town suburbs. Most of the railway systems in Tameside were built in the 1830s-40s. The district was connected to Yorkshire and Lancashire by the Woodhead line, built by the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne and Manchester Railway Company by 1845, and the Standedge line, constructed in 1844-49 by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company. The Standedge line linked Manchester to Leeds and the Woodhead line became a connection to Sheffield. These were successful railways carrying both freight and passengers. After the 1840s further local railways were added to the network. Links were made to Oldham and the Micklehurst loop was built.

The construction of railways made a massive impact on the landscape with deep cuttings, embankments and viaducts. Several farms were lost in Tameside and communities were severed. However, the railways transported goods which facilitated trade, benefitting both industry and agriculture. Many goods yards and railway warehouses were constructed at this time. Some works were constructed in association with railways, with dedicated sidings. The routes of railway lines

developed as industrial corridors. Associated settlement grew as a result. Links to large settlements such as Manchester opened up new land as residential suburbs. The railways continued to be intensively used by industry into the post-war period, when they were superseded by road transport.

Development in Ashton was controlled by a large landowner, the Stamford Estate. The town was built to a symmetrical gridiron plan with public squares and formal vistas from around 1787. Churches formed planned focal points. It was innovative development for the time with pavements, sewers and water supplies. Georgian shops, inns, loom shops and warehouses were constructed close to the town core. A mix of town houses and terraces were also represented. The town continued to expand to the same plan throughout the 19th century. Workshops, yards and small mills later formed part of the gridiron development. Many of the town houses were later converted to shops. Figure 3 shows the historic development of the Ashton town core.

Stalybridge, Mossley, Droylsden, Mottram and Hyde are examples of other towns which developed during the early industrial period. Some settlements such as Mottram, Mossley or Hyde typically had earlier hamlets at their centre. Late 18th to early 19th century urban cores contained a mix of vernacular cottages, inns, informal markets, shops, small-scale institutes and textile workshops situated along a principal high street. Remnants of earlier rural settlement such as halls and farms were likely to still be present at this time. However, it was typical for the towns to relocate away from traditional historic urban cores during the course of the 19th century. The Gee Cross area formed the historic centre of Hyde. The Georgian core of Mossley was situated in Upper Mossley. It later relocated to Mossley Brow, adjacent to the railway station, during the 19th century. Upper Mossley represents a good survival of an historic settlement core of this period.

The introduction of the canal in the early 1800s probably influenced the development of Droylsden into an industrial town. Of note in Droylsden was the Fairfield Moravian settlement. The Moravians were a Christian group who established their community here during the 18th century. The Fairfield Moravian settlement, a self-sufficient craft hamlet, was completed by 1785. The settlement was provided with a school, chapel, inn, gardens and a burial ground.

Mottram became developed with weavers' cottages, workers' housing, small workshops and commercial buildings in the late 18th to early 19th century. The town expanded northwards from the original medieval core. The cotton famine of the 1860s marked the end of Mottram's industrial growth. By the mid 19th century Mottram had become a market village and dormer town. The growth of Dukinfield began with the construction of Dukinfield circus, the earliest purpose built workers' community in Tameside, built before 1787. Prior to this the settlement was largely rural ribbon development along Crescent Road.

The population explosion in Tameside led to the construction of new settlements. Improved commerce and better communications during the late 18th to early 19th centuries impacted on the way society and settlement was organised. The factory system introduced new types of urban forms, such as the planned towns and gridiron terrace developments. Individual collieries, textile mills and other industrial works could employ several hundred people. Enterprising industrialists and property speculators bought large amounts of land for the construction of terraced housing. These were built close to the workplaces, and had to be built at a rapid pace to accommodate the influx of factory workers. Many tens of thousands of new houses were built. Large development formed concentric zones around industrial centres

1795 there were two churches and seven chapels in the Tameside area. By the end of the 19th century, however, there were 44 Anglican churches and 138 chapels of many denominations. Historic churches such as St Michael's parish church at Ashton were remodelled.

The Ashton-under-Lyne Improvement Act of 1827 gave Ashton its own self-governing board responsible for the lighting and cleansing of the town and the appointment of constables. The borough authority took on a greater role in improving education, public health and social welfare by enforcing housing regulations, providing services such as water and lighting and building hospitals, sanatoriums, schools, libraries and workhouses. The Old Road area became Ashton's civic centre. Ashton Town Hall was built in 1840.

The creation of the Ashton poor law union in 1837 led to the building of a town fever hospital. This had been replaced by the Ashton-under-Lyne and District Infirmary by 1861. Police and fire stations were constructed after the mid 19th century. Schools were built in the later 19th and early 20th centuries by the consent of a school board as a result of the Elementary Education Act of 1870. They were also founded by voluntary public subscription. The council provided public parks and cemeteries. Many of the district's parks originated as villa estates. One of the earliest public parks in the district, Stamford Park in Ashton, was formerly the grounds to a large house named Highfield, belonging to Abel Harrison. The property was purchased by public subscription after his death in 1865 and the park opened in 1873. Hyde Park was formerly the Newton Lodge estate. The site was donated to the public in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

A rise in consumerism encouraged trade during the late 18th and 19th centuries. Established town centres such as Ashton became redeveloped with shops, banks, offices and warehouses. Shop-based trade became an important part of Ashton's economy, with shops selling a mix of domestic consumables. Trade halls and retail warehouses were constructed. Small settlements such as Mossley and Mottram also had well established commercial cores. A market charter for Ashton was granted in 1414, but the market was not moved to its present site until 1830 when a small market hall was built and a market place created. Ashton's current market hall was constructed in 1867 on the same site. The other major urban centres were redeveloped and continued to expand. Hyde and Stalybridge, along with smaller settlements at Dukinfield, Mottram, Mossley and Denton, saw such new construction at this time. The 19th century also saw the introduction of the cooperative pioneers, who were responsible for the building of many shops and warehouses in the Tameside district. They also invested in the construction of houses and in other wholesale trades, such as coal.

5.3.8 20th century

The textile industry in Tameside flourished in the Edwardian period, with a boom in mill building. Hyde, Ashton and Stalybridge were the centres of the greatest activity. Mills by this time had become large scale. However, depression set in during the 1920s. China, Egypt and India had been prime export areas for the Lancashire textile industry. In the early 20th century, however, these countries developed their own textile industries. The decline in foreign markets had a devastating effect on the British textile industry. The situation was made worse by an international economic depression. In most places the cotton industry collapsed. Unemployment and bankruptcy affected many people in Tameside at this time. Mill building in the district had ceased by 1907. In the 1930s one hundred and thirty textile mills were in operation. By the end of the 1950s there were only seventy five working mills. In the 1990s there were only eleven textile mills, engaged in wool or synthetic fibre

production. The disaster was offset by firms switching to other trades. Some textile sites were taken over by electrical, chemical and light engineering firms. Others were completely abandoned by industry; some areas of traditional industry now lie derelict. Other sites were reused or redeveloped, and new estates of medium to large-scale sheds were developed at edge-of-town locations.

The engineering industry underwent a decline in the early 20th century as demand for textile machinery, boilers and steam railways fell and competition from abroad increased. Although a few engineering firms have survived from the 19th and early 20th centuries, many firms closed. Later there was a revival in production as a number of firms in the Denton district supplied components for the growing gas, motor and oil industries. Hyde Redfern's Rubber Works Ltd initially produced rubber heels and soles for shoes. Soon afterwards they began to produce tyres for bicycles, but production was diversified further after the First World War to include a range of rubber goods, including flooring. The Glyco Metal Co Ltd was founded in 1901 and produced bearings for the motor industry.

New technologies brought some salvation to the district's engineering and chemical industries. The chemical and pharmaceutical industry also emerged in Tameside during the early 20th century. The decline of Tameside's coal industry occurred from an earlier date. The last colliery established in the district opened in 1912 but was only in operation for thirteen years. The hatting industry suffered a decline in the mid-20th century, with the demand for hats falling after 1945 both at home and abroad. Most factories in Tameside are now owned by national or international corporations and industry is no longer the driving force behind the district's economy.

The creation of the Metropolitan Borough of Tameside in 1974 led to the centralisation of administration. As a result many of the municipal governance activities were transferred to Ashton. The Magistrates' Court was built on Henry Square at this time and a large block of council offices was built onto the 19th century Town Hall. Other new civic buildings of the later 20th century in the district included libraries and job centres.

Government Acts and social welfare reforms placed a requirement on local government to make provision for better education and healthcare. Schools and hospitals were built to serve the rapidly expanding populations. The 1902 Education Act put primary and secondary education and school building into the hands of local education authorities. This prompted a renewal of school building activity. The introduction of the comprehensive system in the 1960s led to the construction of new large-scale secondary schools accommodating a thousand or more pupils. Schools can represent dominant landscape features with medium to large-scale structures and playing fields.

The Housing of the Working Class Act of 1900 empowered local government to buy land and build houses for local populations. The construction of social housing in Tameside began en masse after the First World War. Most of this development occurred as large estates on low value agricultural land at the edges of towns. The trend at this time was to create garden suburbs. An example in Tameside is the Leech Avenue development in Higher Hurst. From the mid 20th century onwards areas of terraced houses, by then considered to be slums, were being cleared for new social housing development. The district absorbed some of the overspill population from Manchester.

Improved public and private transport systems increased the range of personal mobility, opening up new areas for construction. Estates were planned with local

facilities such as shop parades, pubs, churches, schools and recreation grounds. After 1960 developments of mixed housing types replaced the large uniform estates of short terraced rows and semi-detached houses. Some of Tameside's rural areas were transformed into large estates. For example, a large area of former agricultural land was developed at Hattersley, south of Mottram. Other affected areas were north and south Denton, Hazlehurst, Waterloo, Droylsden, Newton Moor and Hyde. Discrete estates were also built along the Tame valley. Most urban peripheries have been extended or modified in this way. Post-war social housing was often built cheaply, and many houses were prefabricated. This was also a peak time for the construction of high rise flats. The redevelopment of the centre of Ashton with high rise flats occurred at this time.

The last thirty years have been characterised by continued renewal and the improvement or replacement of obsolete social housing designs. For example, a number of blocks at the Hattersley estate were demolished at the end of the 20th century. Modern housing construction has made a return to the garden city ethos with semi-detached or terraced properties. This has occurred particularly in run-down estates in an effort to improve living conditions and address social problems. Most new development is by private venture. However, local authority involvement continues to the present day, with new homes being constructed by private developers in partnership with the civic authorities and housing associations.

The 20th century also saw significant changes to transport networks. The mainline railways established in the 19th century continued in use. However, many local railway lines and tramways went out of use in the early post-war period. A number of disused loop railways, industrial railways and branch lines were identified during the HLC project. The majority of these are still visible as landscape features, in use as greenways or urban green spaces or regenerated as scrub woodland. Extensive areas of railway sidings have been reused, largely for industrial or commercial development.

Provision for road transport in general was massively increased during the 20th century. The impact was perhaps as much social as physical, with roads allowing more people to live away from the workplace. Large-scale urban planning and design from the early 20th century onwards took traffic flow and road access into account. Road transportation also led to the development of large out-of-town trade parks, superstores, retail parks and industrial estates. Modern motorways, trunk roads and junctions had a massive impact on the rural and urban landscapes of Tameside. The three most significant 20th century developments were the M60 and M67 motorways and the Park Parade dual carriageway in Ashton. The cost of the M60 and later the construction of Lord Sheldon Way were largely to the rural environment. Large parts of Ashton Moss were landscaped along the route and in adjacent areas. The impact on the environment and the archaeological resource was massive. Park Parade and Scotland Street cut a swathe through the historic heart of Ashton-under-Lyne, including the earliest medieval core. Large areas of 19th and 20th century housing were lost during construction of the M67.

Several parks were created by the Tameside Corporation during the 20th century. Former elite residences and associated private parkland such as Ryecroft Hall, Newton Lodge, White Hall and Gorse Hall were acquired. Six country parks were created in the 20th century. Etherow Country Park was one of Britain's first purposely created country parks, established in the late 20th century from an area of historic semi-natural woodland which formed part of the Andrews estate at Compstall. Most of Tameside's country parks preserve earlier historic features such as mill ponds, industrial tramways and ancient boundary features. Some canals have been

restored and have been developed for leisure pursuits. Others have been filled in and are now used as green ways.

The late 20th and early 21st centuries have seen the implementation of a number of heritage projects in the district, including the restoration of the early 19th century Ashton Canal Warehouse as a museum and offices. The Park Bridge Iron works were developed as a visitor centre in the mid-1970s.

Unless stated, all references to specific information in this historical introduction were taken from the History and Archaeology of Tameside series published by Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council with GMAU in the 1990s.

6 An Overview of Tameside's Historic Character

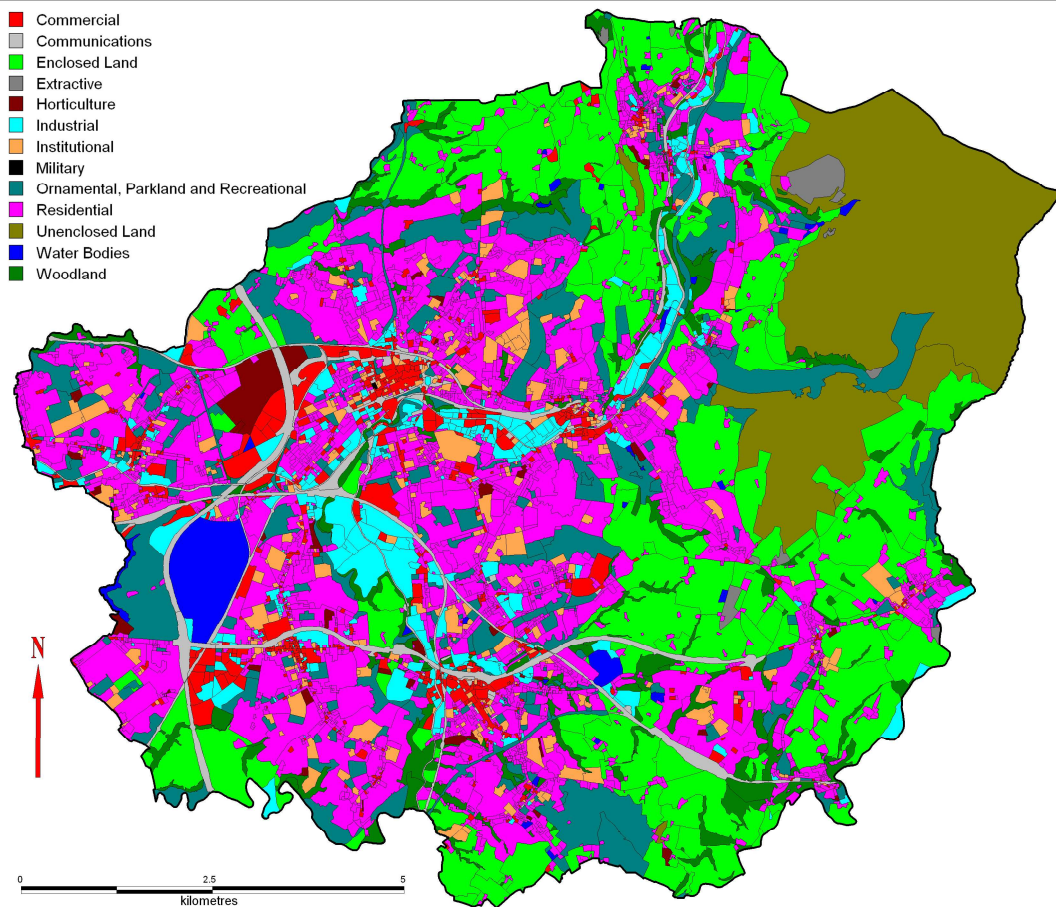


Figure 4 Map showing the borough of Tameside by broad character type

There is a clear east–west division in the borough of Tameside between urban and rural landscapes (Figure 4). The urban development in the western part of the district connects with the mass of the Manchester City conurbation. The rural eastern half is cut by development which runs along the Tame and Etherow valleys. As the borough lacks the 20th century arterial parkways associated with the Stockport and Manchester districts, Tameside did not develop the large suburbs associated with the southern part of the county.

There are eight distinct urban cores in Tameside. These are Ashton, Dukinfield, Stalybridge, Mossley, Denton, Hyde, Droylsden and Mottram. Each forms a semi-autonomous area with concentric development zones. Although at least three of the towns can trace their origins to the medieval period, most urban centres were relocated or were established during the industrial period. Tameside's settlements could largely be considered former industrial towns. The historic industrial character has undergone serious erosion, however, particularly during the last sixty years.

It is likely that during the medieval and early post medieval periods Ashton and Mottram were the largest settlements in the area. Other settlements probably remained as hamlets until the early industrial period. Ashton developed as the district's largest and most economically significant settlement. The medieval street pattern and later Georgian and Victorian development have partly been obliterated by redevelopment of the Scotland Street area as part of the ring road. Any medieval or early post medieval historic character has been firmly altered or obliterated in the 19th

and 20th centuries, although there remains a slight potential for medieval and early post medieval material to be discovered as hidden building fabric or below-ground remains. The parish church is still present in its original position, but the 15th century structure was virtually rebuilt in the 19th century. The site of the medieval Ashton Hall is now occupied by modern offices. The medieval layout of Mottram, with its more rural location, demonstrates more complete survival. Some historic building fabric survives in situ here.

As the woollen, cotton, textile finishing, engineering, mining and later hatting industries made an impact on the landscape, Tameside became developed with new mills, works, yards and terraced houses. Early works were small-scale cottage industries. Surviving examples of weaving cottages and small industrial works from the late 18th to early 19th centuries are prevalent in the Tameside landscape. These are integral to rural historic landscape character, and also survive as part of Georgian historic cores such as Mossley, Mottram and Gee Cross. Domestic workshops have also been identified in Ashton's historic town core.

Early and later industrial sites form clear zones along Tameside's rivers. Areas with a fast and ready supply of water attracted early industry, with fulling mills, finishing works, water-powered forges and early water-powered textile mills. The eastern part of the district contains many relict industrial landscapes. Later industrial settlement nucleated around rural industrial sites. The Carrbrook and Millbrook settlements between Mossley and Stalybridge are good examples of this.

Historically, large zones of mixed industry have been present in the borough since at least the mid-18th century. The majority of these areas, though, are mid to late 20th century in date. New industrial development is frequently located in historical industrial areas that were formerly made up of textile mills, general industrial works and engineering works. There is thus a significant continuity of use of traditional industrial areas. The Tame valley forms a clear zone. This has been an area of local industry since before the early industrial period. Although the surviving historic industrial areas in the borough are mainly of the 19th to early 20th century, their historic character is nonetheless significant. However, this character is being eroded through the modernisation or replacement of historic mill buildings and sites, even though these remain in industrial use. Industrial redevelopment was prevalent in these zones in the mid to late 20th century. More recently, there has been a tendency for industrial sites to be redeveloped with housing.

There are no active coal mines in Tameside and many former mining sites, particularly close to urban centres such as Dukinfield, have been redeveloped. There are thus few archaeological remains relating to mining in the district. Exceptions are remains at Park Bridge and Rocher Vale.

The commercial development of Tameside's town cores continued into the early 20th century. The Pavilion cinema building in Ashton dates from this period (c1912). In the late 20th century, large areas of Ashton's historic urban core were redeveloped as the town's shopping centre. Around five hectares of pre-1851 gridiron development were replaced. Further piecemeal commercial redevelopment of Ashton's 18th and 19th century gridiron development occurred throughout the 20th century (see Figure 5). This occurred both on a small scale and on a block by block basis, and represents a significant erosion of Ashton's historic character. Further erosion of character has occurred through the abandonment of older buildings to dereliction and the systematic modernisation of Victorian and Edwardian shop fronts. In any row of commercial buildings originating in the late 19th century it is likely that some will have been physically altered at street level and others may have been replaced altogether.

Many of Tameside's commercial cores were redeveloped in the late 20th century. This often occurred in a piecemeal fashion, but some cores underwent planned commercial development. The Droylsden Centre replaced a former industrial works, terraced housing and a school. The Hyde Market area replaced terraced housing and a small part of the earlier market area. Mossley and Stalybridge demonstrate better survival of late 18th to early 20th century historic character. However, many of the shops forming the district's commercial ribbon developments have suffered from abandonment, insensitive modernisation or inappropriate conversion. Again, the erosion of historic character in these areas tends to be more unregulated and piecemeal.

There has been a tendency in the late 20th century for large-scale commercial and industrial estates to develop on the edges of Tameside's conurbations. The largest development has occurred to the west of Ashton. Here, the Snipe Retail Park and Lord Sheldon Way represent typical late 20th century development with large-scale commercial sheds and areas of hardstanding. Parts of the historic Ashton Moss were affected. A site to the north of the M67 at Denton was also developed as a retail park. It was observed that other large-scale sites such as superstores, retail parks and entertainment complexes replaced early low value urban development including industrial works, railway sidings and run-down housing.

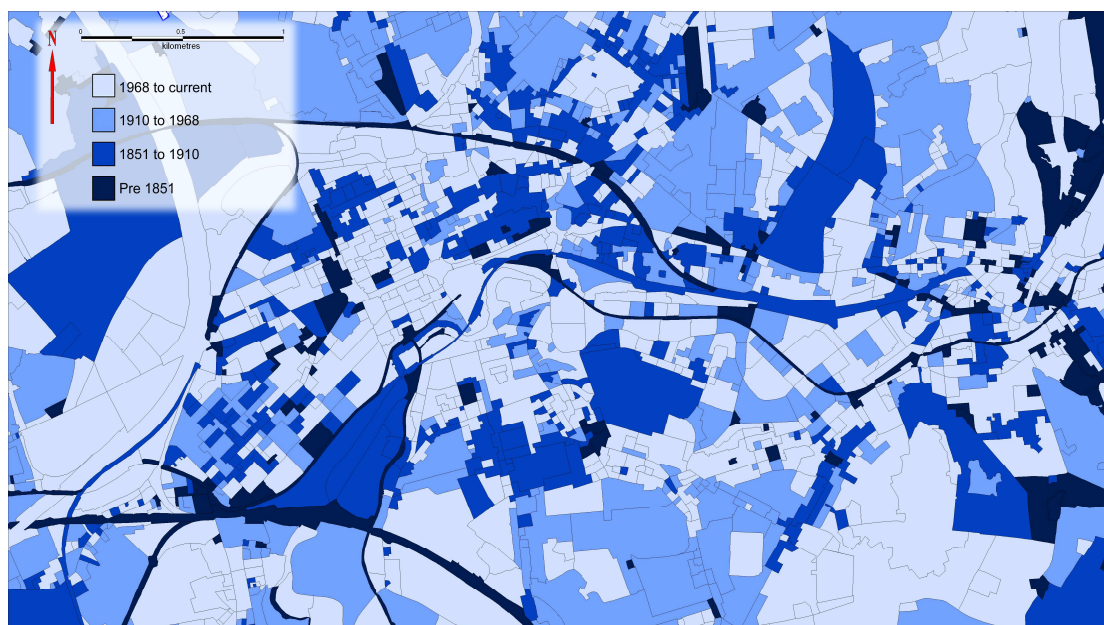


Figure 5 Detail of Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge town centres by period of origin

The development of large housing estates around the established town cores continued throughout the late 20th century. New houses in the later 20th and early 21st centuries have also been constructed in a more piecemeal fashion, occurring as infill development or replacing former works and earlier housing within an established street pattern. Around 2.77 km² (approximately 46%) of the terraced houses in the borough of Tameside have been lost due to redevelopment, particularly as a result of planned late 20th century urban renewal in the area immediately around Ashton town centre. Other significantly affected areas were found in Denton, Hyde, Droylsden and Stalybridge. The survival of Tameside's 19th century suburbs is quite low. Many larger houses have been converted to flats or reused as offices.

The more rural eastern part of the area has seen the encroachment of new housing estates in recent years, particularly along the Tame valley. Former industrial sites in areas such as Millbrook and Carrbrook in the eastern part of the district have been redeveloped with modern private housing. Mossley, Mottram, Hattersley and Haughton Green have seen intensive mid to late 20th century development. The last thirty years have been characterised by continued renewal and the improvement or replacement of obsolete social housing. Much early 21st century housing development is on a smaller scale than the extensive estates of the 20th century, often reusing previously developed industrial or residential sites.

Nearly half of Tameside consists of non-built landscapes. This is either enclosed agricultural land, moorland, woodland or open space used for recreational activity. Of these categories, enclosed land covers the largest area. The non-urban land in Tameside generally falls on the eastern side of a roughly north–south divide across the district. A large area of upland moorland survives in the north-eastern part of the area. On the moorland fringes, historically late intakes of large straight-sided fields are evident. The district's historic mossland area (Ashton Moss) was largely enclosed in the early 19th century. In other areas, surviving agricultural land tends to be piecemeal and ancient with dispersed well-preserved farms, halls and folds. Historic field patterns have undergone some degradation through abandonment, mechanisation, changes of land use and the preference for wire fences over traditional walls and hedges. Where undeveloped land extends into urban cores, along river cuts, it tends to have been utilised for recreational purposes.

With regard to pre-urban residential character types, it was observed that historic settlement frequently formed ribbon development along the district's principal roads. Survival of historic buildings was more apparent in these areas; modern redevelopment along such routes has been piecemeal. The eastern half of Tameside remains extensively rural in character with good survival of historic settlement cores, historic farms, folds and halls. Very often farms are no longer working but have been converted into private residences. Some isolated examples of formerly rural buildings were identified, scattered amongst areas of modern urban development. Compared with other districts, Tameside exhibits a high level of survival of historic rural domestic buildings.

The information stored within the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record provided the HLC project with additional detail and archaeological depth. The HER contains details of archaeological investigations, monuments and stray finds, statutory designations such as Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, and historic buildings of local interest. However, the database is not comprehensive. Although 20 years' worth of archaeological survey have been undertaken in the borough, there have not been dedicated resources to place the research results fully onto the database. Furthermore, the HLC has drawn our attention to potentially significant heritage sites that were not picked up during the archaeological survey, which was thematically based. The HLC project has shown that an enhancement survey of the Tameside Historic Environment Record would be timely and would provide an up-to-date audit of the borough's heritage resource. Further information on the Greater Manchester HER can be found at www.gmau.manchester.ac.uk

The percentage of each broad character type making up the modern landscape of Tameside is shown in Table 1 and Figure 6, below.

Broad type	Area covered (km ²)	% of borough represented
Residential	28.95	28
Ornamental, parkland and recreational	12.5	12
Horticulture	1.07	1
Industrial	4.79	5
Institutional	4.34	4
Commercial	4.18	4
Communications	3.31	3
Extractive	0.54	1
Enclosed land	24.15	23
Woodland	5.17	5
Water bodies	1.63	2
Unenclosed land	12.21	12
Military	0.01	<1
Totals for borough	102.85	100

Table 1 Area covered by each broad character type in Tameside

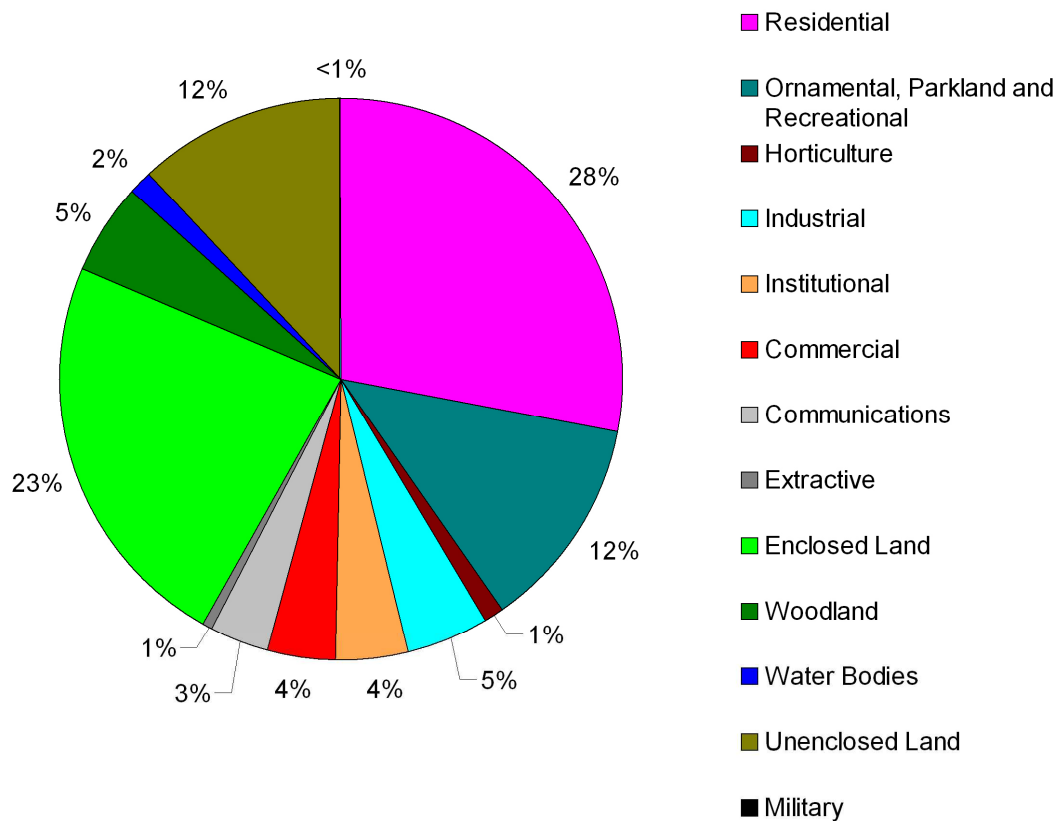


Figure 6 Pie chart showing the percentage area covered by each broad character type in Tameside

7 Tameside's Historic Character – Analysis and Recommendations

The following sections provide brief overviews of the key characteristics of each broad character type. Accompanying these are tables summarising the archaeological interest, examining threats and opportunities, and suggesting guidelines for sympathetic and best practice management of the resource. GMAU act as archaeological advisers to Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council. Our advice is based on our archaeological knowledge and we recognise that the advice represented in the following tables is only one of a range of factors that the Local Planning Authority takes into consideration when making its planning decisions. However, the recently published Planning Policy Statement 5 – Planning for the Historic Environment (March 2010) and its accompanying Good Practice Guide are key documents for understanding intelligent management of change to the historic environment.

The Government has recently acknowledged the importance of the historic environment; its intentions are 'that the value of the historic environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that the Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation' (The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010). In PPS5, the Government sets out its objectives as follows:

'To deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment:

- recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource
- take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and
- recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.

'To conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that:

- decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance, investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset
- wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation
- the positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued; and
- consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place-shaping.

'To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.'

The Government is committed to implementing the European Landscape Convention and wishes to embed its requirements further within UK policy and practice. A fundamental principle of the ELC is that an understanding of landscapes everywhere should help guide and frame spatial planning and land management. PPS5 policy HE3 is relevant to this:

'Regional spatial strategies and local government frameworks should set out a positive, proactive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their areas, taking into account...

- (i) its influence on the character of the environment and an area's sense of place
- (ii) its potential to be a catalyst for regeneration in an area, in particular through leisure, tourism and economic development
- (iii) the stimulus it can provide to inspire new development of imaginative and high quality design
- (iv) the re-use of existing fabric, minimising waste; and
- (v) its mixed and flexible patterns of land use that are likely to be, and remain, sustainable.

'At a local level plans should consider the local distinctiveness of the historic environment and how it can contribute to the development of the spatial vision in the local development framework core strategy. Heritage assets can be used to ensure continued sustainability of an area and promote a sense of place.'

The descriptions of Tameside's historic character and the guidance offered within the following pages aim to facilitate the consideration of the historic environment as an invaluable resource in the shaping of Tameside for the future.

7.1 Unenclosed land broad type

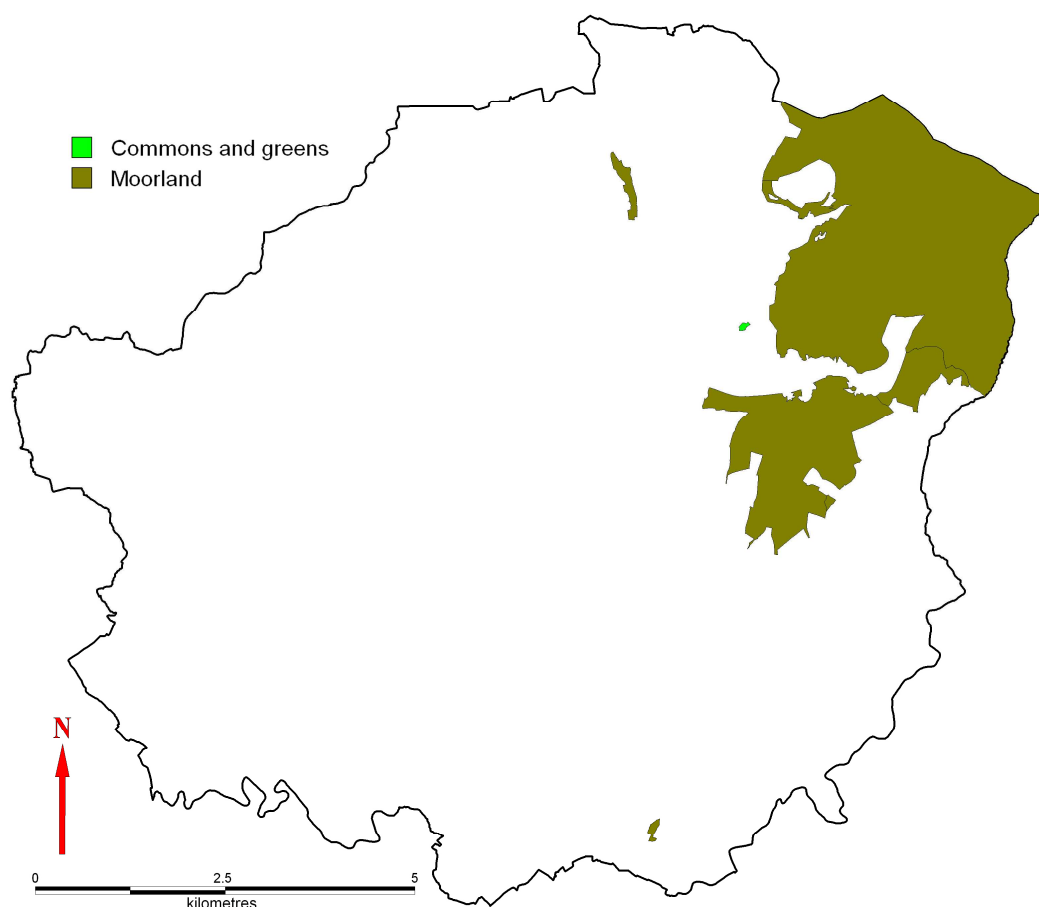


Figure 7 Map showing the distribution of Unenclosed land as current HLC types

Definition of the broad character type

This character type comprises areas that are currently of low economic value and where there is little or no settlement. It includes marginal land such as open moorland and marsh, and other unimproved land which may nonetheless be exploited, such as common land, pasture and moorland.

The majority of Unenclosed land in the borough of Tameside falls into the Moorland HLC type, with a small area of Commons and greens. In addition to this the presence of a large area of former Mossland has been noted as a previous character type within a number of records with different character types in the modern landscape.

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)
Moorland	12.20
Commons and greens	0.01
Totals	12.21

Table 2 Area covered by the different Unenclosed land HLC types

7.1.1 Open moorland

In the current Tameside landscape, Unenclosed land is found in the eastern part of the borough, particularly to the north east (see Figure 7). The majority forms part of a continuous area of moorland which extends northwards into the borough of Oldham and eastwards into Derbyshire. The height of the land here is generally above 240m AOD. Two further areas of moorland have been identified, at Quick Edge in the north of the district and at Idle Hill in the south of the district, where an area of moorland has regenerated. Moorland covers an area of 12.20km², approximately 12% of the current Tameside landscape (see Plates 1 & 2).

Hollingworthall Moor is an area of historic moorland which was used as pasture in medieval and post medieval times. It includes a linear bank feature which has been interpreted as the potential pre-1066 park pale or boundary bank of a deer park associated with Hollingworth Hall. Farm names in the surrounding area include Lower Bank, Middle Bank and Higher Bank, all perhaps alluding to the bank feature.

Although the area today lies at the fringes of agricultural potential, there is evidence to suggest that humans have exploited the upland region since the prehistoric period. Harridge Pike was the location of a Mesolithic complex and significant concentrations of flint artefacts have been recorded across the moorland. When considered alongside the presence of flint artefact scatters above 300m AOD in the adjacent districts of Stockport and Oldham, this suggests that there is a high potential for similar finds to be present within other areas of Tameside.

More recently the moorland areas have not generally been settled, but evidence of their exploitation for walling materials and fuel can still be seen in the landscape. Mineral extraction rights probably date back to at least the early post medieval period. Uses of the moorland today include rough sheep pasture, grouse moor and recreational pastimes.

Key management issues relating to areas of Open moorland

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palaeoenvironmental evidence relating to past climates, flora and fauna is likely to be preserved in wet areas • Undisturbed wetland environments can provide internationally significant evidence of prehistoric upland exploitation from at least the Mesolithic onwards • Scatters of prehistoric flints in upland areas provide evidence of tool production and use • Remains of mines, quarries and perhaps hushings will be present • Potential for evidence of prehistoric upland settlement • Potential for evidence of medieval enclosures or field systems • High potential for extensive remains relating to post medieval upland settlement
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for prehistoric monuments, including cairns and burial mounds • Remains of structures relating to mining, quarrying and hushings • Remains of dwellings and other structures relating to post medieval upland settlement • Remains of structures relating to industrial activity, such as kilns

Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of modern development and exploitation in upland areas can lead to relatively high legibility of past landscapes
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moorland areas may be affected by proposals for infrastructure developments such as windfarms and pipelines, which could have a significant impact on any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains present
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of disturbance in areas not affected by post medieval settlement and mining can lead to good preservation of palaeoenvironmental and other prehistoric deposits • Lack of modern development can lead to good preservation of post medieval mining and settlement sites • Areas where the geology suggests a high potential for evidence of human activity, such as former sand and gravel islands where prehistoric camps or shelters may have been erected, can be targeted for archaeological evaluation • Environmental assessment of specific sites can identify survival of palaeoenvironmental deposits, informing research and allowing the mitigation of development impacts
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate and protection through the planning process • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of Unenclosed land, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic upland areas should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection to sites that are significant for their archaeological remains or for their ecology:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Protection Areas
- Ramsar Sites

7.1.2 Commons and greens

An historic green is still present at Sun Green, Millbrook. This was probably an area of common land as it contains evidence of quarrying. The settlement appears on Burdetts map of 1777 as The Green and is named as Lower Green in the tithe survey of 1850.

Commons and greens occurred as a previous type in three places within Tameside:

- Godley Green, Godley was an area of common land or green associated with several farms.
- Land to the south of Cross Farm, Mossley, is thought to have been an area of common land before being enclosed by early surveyed enclosure by consent.
- A possible green has been identified at Ashton.

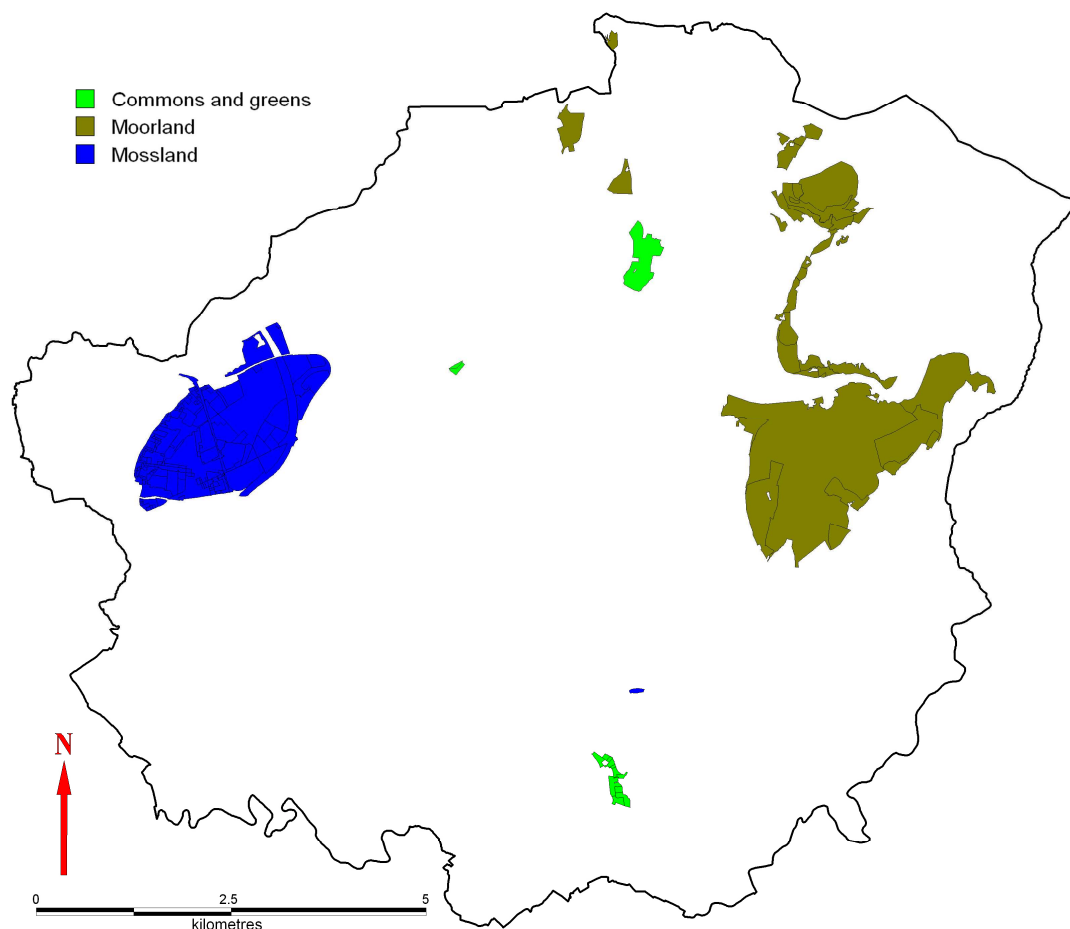


Figure 8 Map showing the distribution of Unenclosed land as previous HLC types

7.1.3 Mossland

Although there is no surviving untouched mossland in Tameside, a large area of former mossland was identified at Ashton Moss, a lowland basin mire (see Figure 8). Like the upland moors, much of this area was not enclosed until a relatively late date. Prior to formal drainage and enclosure, the area was probably used for pasturage and turbarry (peat extraction). Some piecemeal enclosure of Ashton Moss took place from the beginning of the 15th century, but most of the area was not drained and reclaimed for cultivation until the 1830s. Large areas of market gardens and nurseries are evident on mapping of the later 19th and 20th centuries.

Modern uses of the former mossland at Ashton Moss include examples from almost all of the broad HLC types, but the most significant of these are Residential, Horticultural, Ornamental, parkland & recreational, and Commercial. Important archaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence may have been preserved within areas such as horticultural nurseries, playing fields and parks, where disturbance from later development will have been minimal. However, some deterioration of deposits will have occurred within these areas as the land has dried out following the creation of drains.

A small area of former mossland was also recorded in the south-eastern part of the district, east of Hyde. The HER records that the peat here covered an area of about 30m², as indicated by a palaeoenvironmental assessment. The site was developed for housing in the early 21st century.

There is a general lack of early settlement evidence for this region, but mosses are nonetheless archaeologically significant in relation to the preservation of organic material and palaeoenvironmental indicators. Archaeological evidence found in the Ashton Moss area has included a small number of stone tools relating to prehistoric exploitation, and a skull that may date to the Roman period. There is always the potential for the discovery of early settlement on the fringes of former wetlands.

Key management issues relating to areas of Mossland and former Mossland

Below-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for surviving archaeological remains, likely to be well-preserved where present due to waterlogged conditions. Remains may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehistoric artefacts, settlement evidence and human remains • Peat deposits, which can preserve palaeoenvironmental evidence relating to past climates, flora and fauna
Above-ground archaeological potential	<p>Some potential for remains associated with the post medieval exploitation of mosses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moss-side settlements may include examples of vernacular buildings • Boundary features relating to early enclosure at the edges of mosses, particularly drainage ditches, may survive
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surviving areas of unexploited mossland can provide a glimpse of how the prehistoric landscape may have looked • Areas of former mossland may retain distinctive 18th or 19th century enclosure patterns
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits by industry and utilities, including waste disposal • Peat extraction • Agriculture and drainage • Large-scale development, particularly of industrial or commercial parks

Opportunities	<p>Even where some exploitation has taken place, areas of former mossland can still contain important palaeoenvironmental and archaeological evidence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas where the geology suggests a high potential for evidence of human activity, such as former sand and gravel islands where prehistoric camps or shelters may have been erected, can be targeted for archaeological evaluation <p>Environmental assessments of specific sites can identify survival of palaeoenvironmental deposits, informing research and allowing the mitigation of development impact</p>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate and protection through the planning process • There can be a strong link between archaeological and historical issues and Greenbelt policy • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of mossland or former mossland, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic mossland should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection to sites that are significant for their archaeological remains or for their ecology:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Protection Areas
- Ramsar Sites

7.2 Enclosed land broad type

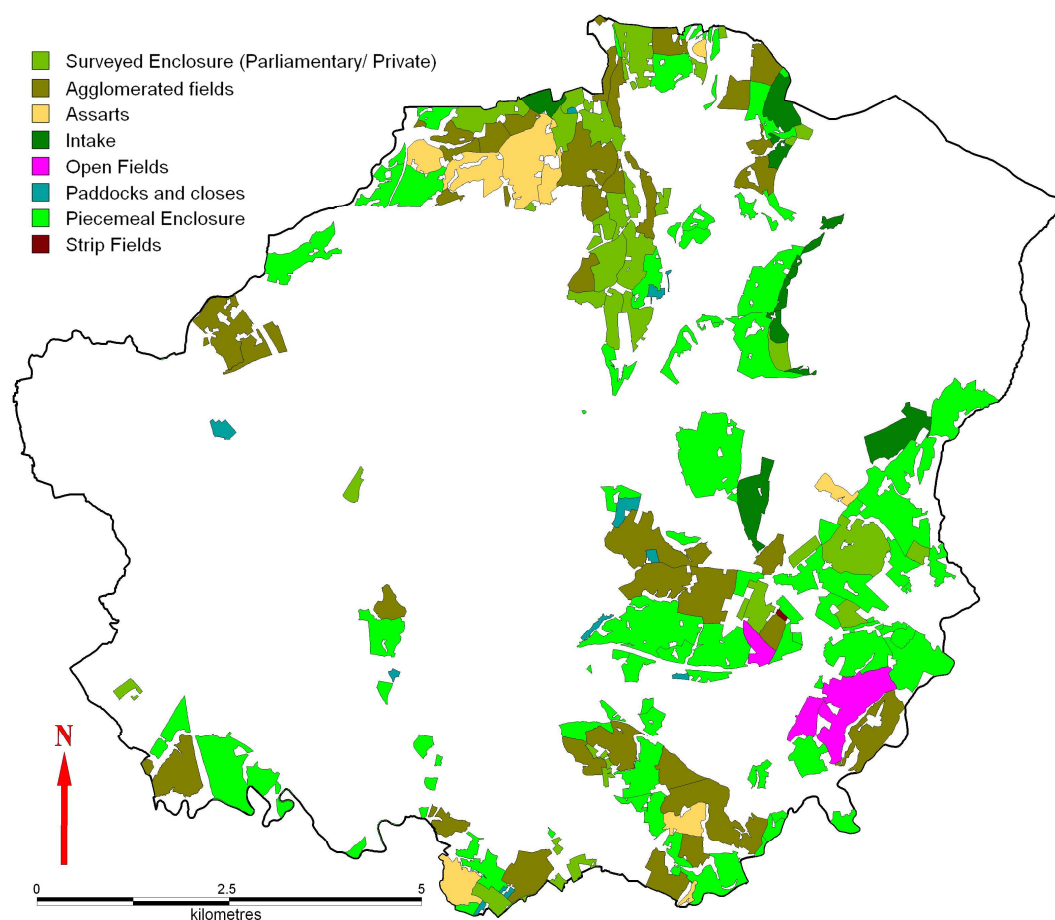


Figure 9 Map showing the distribution of Enclosed land HLC types in Tameside

Definition of the broad character type

This type comprises land that has been demarcated and enclosed, particularly cultivated fields. Much of this land will not have been developed in the past, but the type does include some former sites of buildings and complexes, often relating to industry, extraction or farmsteads that are no longer extant. These sites have reverted to once more form part of the landscape of fields. Areas with a 20th century 'enclosure' date identified by the project, therefore, may represent sites currently in use as fields that were in a different use in the 19th or early 20th century.

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of Enclosed land represented
Piecemeal enclosure	10.30	44
Intake	1.22	5
Surveyed enclosure (Parliamentary/ private)	3.40	14
Agglomerated fields	6.55	27
Assarts	1.56	6
Paddocks and closes	0.27	1
Strip fields	0.01	<1
Open fields	0.83	3
Totals	24.14	100%

Table 3 Area covered by the different Enclosed land HLC types

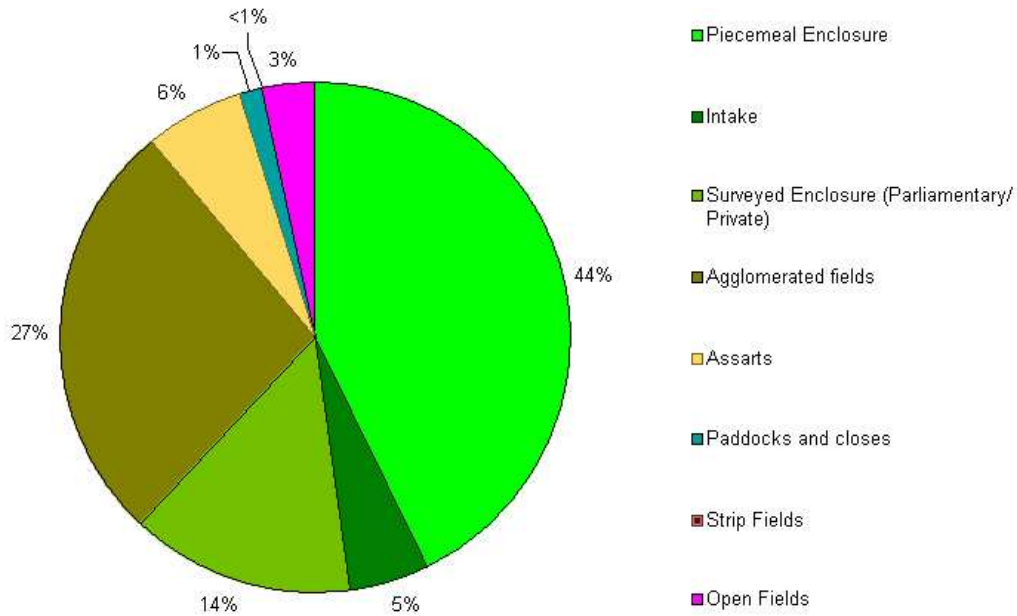


Figure 10 Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Enclosed land broad type in Tameside

Enclosed land in Tameside

Tameside was extensively rural until the early to mid-20th century, before the construction of large housing estates such as those at Hattersley, Droylsden and Carrbrook. About 23% of the area of Tameside (24.14km²) has been classified as Enclosed land. Much of this is concentrated in the eastern and southern parts of the borough. Whilst there are other areas of land within the borough that are not built up, these are mainly used for leisure rather than agriculture, and include golf courses, parks and country parks. Much of the early piecemeal enclosure was on drier ground and was therefore later to become valuable for the building of residential estates and industrial sites.

The most prominent Enclosed land HLC types in Tameside are Piecemeal enclosure, accounting for 44% of the Enclosed land (10.30km²) and Agglomerated fields (27%; 6.55km²). Surveyed enclosure accounts for 14% (3.40km²). Other types, comprising Intakes, Assarts, Paddocks & closes, Strip fields and Open fields, each represent 5% or less of the area of Enclosed land (see Figures 9 &10 and Table 3).

No evidence of prehistoric enclosure was recognised during the HLC; the earliest enclosure identified in Tameside district is thought to have originated in the medieval period. However, it must be noted that periods of origin assigned to areas of fields during the course of the HLC are based on the interpretation of enclosure patterns shown on 19th century and later mapping and do not constitute a detailed or definitive study. The current agricultural landscape is a product of an often complex evolution. In the 19th century in particular large areas of the landscape were remodelled, fields were enlarged and boundaries straightened.

Some evidence of pre-enclosure field systems survives in the landscape in the form of ridge and furrow and lynchets. The earliest fields identified were medieval open fields which were later enclosed as strip fields, some examples of which were still apparent on 1850s mapping. The enclosure landscape of Tameside borough is one

of generally small to medium-sized fields with dispersed farmsteads. This is coming under threat as many farms are converted to purely residential use; the associated fields are left uncultivated and ungrazed and are consequently reverting to moorland or woodland.

7.2.1 Piecemeal enclosure

Piecemeal enclosure represents about 44% (10.30km²) of the total area of Enclosed land in the current Tameside landscape. It is recognisable by its often erratic boundaries, usually small to medium field size, and irregular or semi-regular field patterns. The boundaries often respect topography or natural features such as gullies. Generally a default post medieval origin date of AD 1540 was ascribed to this HLC type during the project. The exact period of origin of these fields is difficult to determine within the scope of the present study, however. The fields were formed by an agricultural system which may have been prevalent in the pre-medieval and medieval periods. Other field types, such as open fields, assarts or early surveyed enclosure, are easy to confuse with piecemeal enclosure, especially when boundaries have been altered in recent times.

Often the farming settlements associated with piecemeal enclosure were isolated in the landscape, or were dispersed along historic routes or the spring line. Most farms that lie within this landscape type in Tameside had been established by the time of the OS 6" first edition map of c.1851-1882. Some of the farms may have a medieval inception date.

Early farms often lie within a large curvilinear enclosure subdivided into fields, a pattern characteristic of woodland clearance or waste enclosure. As new farms were built, more land became enclosed. 17th and 18th century tithe maps frequently refer to individual tenants possessing fields in a loose block adjacent to their farms. A farmer may also have worked fields scattered through the wider landscape. Communal pasture was also present. Post medieval divisions of the larger estates occurred as the pattern of land ownership changed through the successive subdivision of farms between descendants, leading to an increase in smaller scale holdings, and also through the rise of new gentry from the textile weavers.

Much piecemeal enclosure has been lost beneath 19th and 20th century residential development. Piecemeal enclosure was recorded as a previous character type for 46.18km² of land in Tameside that is now under a different use. Thus, about 82% of the piecemeal enclosed land in the borough has been lost since 1851.

It is reasonable to assume that piecemeal enclosure and the associated pattern of dispersed farmsteads was prominent throughout Tameside in the medieval and post medieval periods. Where land was more favourable for agricultural exploitation it can be assumed that settlement and enclosure were earlier than elsewhere.

Key management issues relating to areas of Piecemeal enclosure

Below-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for surviving archaeological remains beneath ancient and modern ploughsoils. Remains may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehistoric artefacts and settlement evidence • Deposits and features relating to post medieval, medieval or earlier historic settlement associated with the field systems
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Above-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for remains associated with farming and historic land division, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm buildings • Field boundaries, including hedges, drystone walls and ditches • Earthworks, including boundary banks • Historic political boundaries such as parish boundaries
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although it can be difficult to ascribe a date to an area of piecemeal enclosure, surviving examples can be of considerable antiquity
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agglomeration of fields in response to the demands of modern agricultural methods, leading to a loss of boundaries and other features • Continued ploughing, which can damage and destroy archaeological remains • Development of greenfield sites due to urban and suburban expansion, resulting in the destruction of archaeological remains and the loss of historic landscapes
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained • Relict field boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of historic landscapes • The layouts of new developments such as residential estates can be designed so that the lines of key field boundaries are retained within the landscape, either as routeways or as modern property boundaries • Where farm buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses, residential or otherwise, to provide a historic context for the site • Farm buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Protection of historic landscapes can be promoted through appropriate agricultural methods and management regimes
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest. This could include historic boundaries of locally distinct types, for example flagstone walls • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management,

	<p>including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection can also be encouraged through conditions attached to grants to agricultural businesses • Links should be developed between HLC and green infrastructure strategies and management plans, with trees, hedges and wildlife value also considered • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Continuity of historic enclosure boundaries in a modern street scene should be respected to retain distinctiveness • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of piecemeal enclosure, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic enclosed land should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environment Plans and land stewardship agreements

7.2.2 Assarts

Several areas of Assarts have been identified during the Tameside HLC project. These are irregular fields enclosed from woodland or waste. Assarts often take the form of a ring fenced area surrounding a central farm, and tend to be fairly large areas subdivided into smaller fields with internal divisions. The external field boundaries are usually erratic or curvilinear hedgerows which remain largely unchanged over time, although the internal boundaries may be rearranged or lost. Fields often still border areas of the woodland they were enclosed from. Assarts are similar to Intakes in that they were created on areas of marginal land, woodland or waste in response to an increase in pressure on land resources. Many were taken illegally from land belonging to the Royal Forest. (See Plate 3).

The largest areas of Assarts within Tameside occur in the north of the district at Alt Hill and Hartshead Green. Assarts are also present at Lowend Farm, Apple Street; near Tor Wood, Lumn; south of Midge Hall Bridge, Mossley; and near Lord Derby Road, Woodley.

An area of assarts from moorland has been identified at Moorside Farm, Hollingworthall Moor (HLC Ref HGM41585). This comprises a group of small fields separated from the moor by a moor edge lane.

Former Assarts were identified in several areas, with the main current land use being Agglomerated fields, where the character of the assarts has been eroded by the removal of historic field boundaries. It is likely that further assarts were also present in the district but have been agglomerated into other field systems over time. Assarts were also recorded as a former land use at a small number of Residential sites, an area of Urban green space and an area of Regenerated Scrub/ woodland.

Key management issues relating to areas of Assarts

Below-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for surviving archaeological remains beneath ancient and modern ploughsoils. Remains may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehistoric artefacts and settlement evidence • Deposits and features relating to post medieval, medieval or earlier historic settlement associated with the field systems
Above-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for remains associated with farming and historic land division, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm buildings • Field boundaries, including hedges, drystone walls and ditches • Earthworks, including boundary banks • Historic political boundaries such as parish boundaries
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although it can be difficult to ascribe a date to an area of assarts, surviving examples can be of considerable antiquity
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agglomeration of fields in response to the demands of modern agricultural methods, leading to a loss of boundaries and other features • Continued ploughing, which can damage and destroy archaeological remains • Development of greenfield sites due to urban and suburban expansion, resulting in the destruction of archaeological remains and the loss of historic landscapes
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained • Relict field boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of historic landscapes • The layouts of new developments such as residential estates can be designed so that the lines of key field boundaries are retained within the landscape, either as routeways or as modern property boundaries • Where farm buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and

	<p>converted for modern uses, residential or otherwise, to provide a historic context for the site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Protection of historic landscapes can be promoted through appropriate agricultural methods and management regimes
<p>Management recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest. This could include historic boundaries of locally distinct types, for example flagstone walls • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Protection can also be encouraged through conditions attached to grants to agricultural businesses • Links should be developed between HLC and green infrastructure strategies and management plans, with trees, hedges and wildlife value also considered • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Continuity of historic enclosure boundaries in a modern street scene should be respected to retain distinctiveness • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of assarts, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic enclosed land should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations

- Tree preservation orders
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environment Plans and land stewardship agreements

7.2.3 Agglomerated fields

Agglomerated fields represent 27% of the Enclosed land broad HLC type in the borough of Tameside, covering 6.55km². These fields were generally created in the late 19th and 20th centuries in response to mechanisation and other changes in agricultural practices. The pattern is generally of medium or large fields (over eight hectares) with regular or semi-regular boundaries. These were created by removing the internal enclosure divisions of earlier field systems.

Despite widespread damage to earlier enclosure patterns, previous features may be retained within areas of agglomerated fields. External boundaries can be preserved, whilst interior boundaries that are no longer in use may be retained as fossilised features such as short lengths of tree lines, drainage ditches or earthworks. Farm sites and agricultural buildings may also be retained. Areas of agglomerated fields, through an identification of earlier features, may have the potential for their previous landscapes to be sensitively restored. Other archaeological features may also be preserved beneath ploughsoils.

Key management issues relating to areas of Agglomerated fields

Below-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for surviving archaeological remains beneath ancient and modern ploughsoils. Remains may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehistoric artefacts and settlement evidence • Deposits and features relating to rural settlement in historic times
Above-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for remains associated with earlier farming activity and historic land division, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm buildings • Relict field boundaries, including hedges, drystone walls and ditches • Earthworks, including boundary banks • Historic political boundaries such as parish boundaries
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of agglomerated fields are generally formed by the removal of a proportion of the existing boundaries rather than a wholesale reorganisation of the landscape. They are therefore likely to retain some historic boundaries, and the lines of relict boundaries may still be visible in places, perhaps as earthworks or lines of trees
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued ploughing, which can damage and destroy archaeological remains • Development of greenfield sites due to urban and suburban expansion, resulting in the destruction of archaeological remains and features relating to earlier enclosed landscapes

<p>Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained • Relict field boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of earlier historic landscapes • The layouts of new developments such as residential estates can be designed so that the lines of key field boundaries are retained within the landscape, either as routeways or as modern property boundaries • Protection of historic landscapes can be promoted through appropriate agricultural methods and management regimes • Where farm buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses, residential or otherwise, to provide a historic context for the site • Farm buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works
<p>Management recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest. This could include historic boundaries of locally distinct types, for example flagstone walls • Where good legibility of previous historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Protection can also be encouraged through conditions attached to grants to agricultural businesses • Links should be developed between HLC and green infrastructure strategies and management plans, with trees, hedges and wildlife value also considered • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Continuity of historic enclosure boundaries in a modern street scene should be respected to retain distinctiveness • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of historic farmland, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic

	enclosed land should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environment Plans and land stewardship agreements

7.2.4 Surveyed enclosure

Surveyed enclosure represents about 14% of the total area of Enclosed land in Tameside (3.40km²). It reflects a change in the agricultural system which occurred after about 1750 with the introduction of the Enclosure Acts, which meant that land that had previously been open or common could be enclosed by Parliamentary consent. Such enclosure was carried out through commissioned surveys, principally with the aid of maps, a ruler and surveying equipment. As a result boundaries are straight and patterns are regular. Occurring alongside the process of land allotment, more scientific farming methods were being introduced. Earlier field patterns were swept away and larger and more regular fields were plotted. Changes in land and farm ownership may also have had a visible effect on the landscape, with a move away from small farm holdings resulting in agglomeration and the reorganisation of boundaries (see Plate 3).

This process of agglomeration and reorganisation persisted throughout the 19th century. The system favoured the wealthy and more influential landowners and resulted in a loss of the common lands which were of economic importance to many smaller farms and crofts. Some farming communities were dispersed at this time, despite the existence of poor laws and compensation. New model farms were commonly constructed in the 18th and 19th centuries, and utilised the latest innovations and techniques being developed in agriculture. These usually consisted of a large house and agricultural sheds arranged around a yard.

Around 60% (5.14km²) of the surveyed enclosure in Tameside has been lost since the 18th and 19th centuries. Some of this has become other forms of enclosure, particularly agglomerated fields, while other areas have been lost to a variety of uses, predominantly Residential or Commercial development, Ornamental, parkland and recreational land, and Industrial or Institutional uses.

Key management issues relating to areas of Surveyed enclosure

Below-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for surviving archaeological remains beneath ancient and modern plough soils. Remains may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehistoric artefacts and settlement evidence • Deposits and features relating to post medieval settlement associated with the field systems, or relating to earlier agricultural activity
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Above-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for remains associated with farming and historic land division, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm buildings • Field boundaries, including hedges and ditches • Earthworks, including boundary banks • Historic political boundaries such as parish boundaries
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction of surveyed enclosures brought a significant change to the 18th and 19th century landscape. Where they survive, such areas illustrate a key point in social history
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agglomeration of fields in response to the demands of modern agricultural methods, leading to a loss of boundaries and other features • Continued ploughing, which can damage and destroy archaeological remains • Development of greenfield sites due to urban and suburban expansion, resulting in the destruction of archaeological remains and the loss of historic landscapes
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained • Relict field boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of historic landscapes • The layouts of new developments such as residential estates can be designed so that the lines of key field boundaries are retained within the landscape, either as routeways or as modern property boundaries • Where farm buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses, residential or otherwise, to provide a historic context for the site • Farm buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Protection of historic landscapes can be promoted through appropriate agricultural methods and management regimes
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest. This could include historic boundaries of locally distinct types, for example flagstone walls • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management,

	<p>including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection can also be encouraged through conditions attached to grants to agricultural businesses • Links should be developed between HLC and green infrastructure strategies and management plans, with trees, hedges and wildlife value also considered • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Continuity of historic enclosure boundaries in a modern street scene should be respected to retain distinctiveness • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of surveyed enclosure, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic enclosed land should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environment Plans and land stewardship agreements

7.2.5 Intakes

Intakes represent 5% of the Enclosed land broad HLC type in Tameside, covering 1.22km². Intakes were enclosed from moorland and tend to comprise large regular or semi-regular fields situated on moorland edges. Historically the fields surrounding farms on the periphery of the moorland would have initially been enclosed as intakes before later subdivision. More recent intakes resemble surveyed enclosure. For the purpose of this HLC project, 'intake' is being used to describe large, regular surveyed enclosures occurring along the moorland edge.

The majority of intakes date from the mid-18th century onwards, and were created in response to an increase in pressure on land resources, necessitating the utilisation of less productive land. Intakes represent enclosed marginal land, so many of these areas had been abandoned by the late 20th century (see Plate 3). They may preserve features relating to the earlier moorland, such as peat soil, flint scatters or spoil heaps; quarries within intakes may relate to the extraction of walling stone used to create the fields. Intakes may also include the remains of abandoned farm

buildings such as laithe houses and field barns, or industrial buildings; these remains often survive as earthworks. Generally intakes were enclosed for rough grazing, so they have rarely been ploughed.

The largest single area of intakes in the borough of Tameside is at Hollingworth Hall Moor, Hobson Moor Road, Hollingworth. These intakes were named on the tithe map and formed part of the medieval parkland associated with Hollingworth Hall (now demolished).

Key management issues relating to areas of Intakes

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palaeoenvironmental evidence relating to past climates, flora and fauna is likely to be preserved in wet areas • Undisturbed wetland environments can provide internationally significant evidence of prehistoric upland exploitation from at least the Mesolithic onwards • Scatters of prehistoric flints in upland areas provide evidence of tool production and use • Remains of mines, quarries and perhaps hushings will be present • Potential for evidence of prehistoric upland settlement • High potential for extensive remains relating to post medieval upland settlement • Potential for deposits and features relating to earlier agricultural activity
Above-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for remains associated with farming and historic land division, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm buildings • Field boundaries, including hedges and ditches • Earthworks, including boundary banks • Historic political boundaries such as parish boundaries • Potential for prehistoric monuments, including cairns and burial mounds • Remains of structures relating to mining, quarrying and hushings • Remains of dwellings and other structures relating to post medieval upland settlement • Remains of structures relating to industrial activity, such as kilns
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of modern development and exploitation in upland areas can lead to relatively high legibility of past landscapes • The introduction of Intake enclosures brought a significant change to the 18th and 19th century landscape. Where they survive, such areas illustrate a key point in social history
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agglomeration of fields in response to the demands of modern agricultural methods, leading to a loss of

	<p>boundaries and other features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued ploughing, which can damage and destroy archaeological remains • Development of greenfield sites due to urban and suburban expansion, resulting in the destruction of archaeological remains and the loss of historic landscapes • Intakes may be affected by proposals for infrastructure developments such as windfarms and pipelines, which could have a significant impact on any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains present
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained • Relict field boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of historic landscapes • The layouts of new developments such as residential estates can be designed so that the lines of key field boundaries are retained within the landscape, either as routeways or as modern property boundaries • Where farm buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses, residential or otherwise, to provide a historic context for the site • Farm buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Lack of disturbance in areas not affected by post medieval settlement and mining can lead to good preservation of palaeoenvironmental and other prehistoric deposits • Lack of modern development can lead to good preservation of post medieval mining and settlement sites • Areas where the geology suggests a high potential for evidence of human activity, such as former sand and gravel islands where prehistoric camps or shelters may have been erected, can be targeted for archaeological evaluation • Environmental assessment of specific sites can identify survival of palaeoenvironmental deposits, informing research and allowing the mitigation of development impacts • Protection of historic landscapes can be promoted through appropriate agricultural methods and management regimes
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest. This could include historic boundaries of locally distinct types, for example flagstone walls

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate and protection through the planning process • Protection can also be encouraged through conditions attached to grants to agricultural businesses • Links should be developed between HLC and green infrastructure strategies and management plans, with trees, hedges and wildlife value also considered • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Continuity of historic enclosure boundaries in a modern street scene should be respected to retain distinctiveness • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of intakes, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic upland areas should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environment Plans and land stewardship agreements

7.2.6 Other Enclosed land types

Several possible areas of Open field system and an area of Strip fields have been identified around Mottram and Broadbottom, comprising 3% of the enclosed land in Tameside. These formed part of an extensive open field system associated with the medieval settlements of Mottram and Broadbottom. While still identifiable as open fields and strip fields the remaining fields are partly degraded through agglomeration, reorganisation or development (Figure 11).

It is likely that strip fields were more widespread as a previous type but have not been identified during the project due to the relatively late dates of the available mapping sequences in parts of the district.

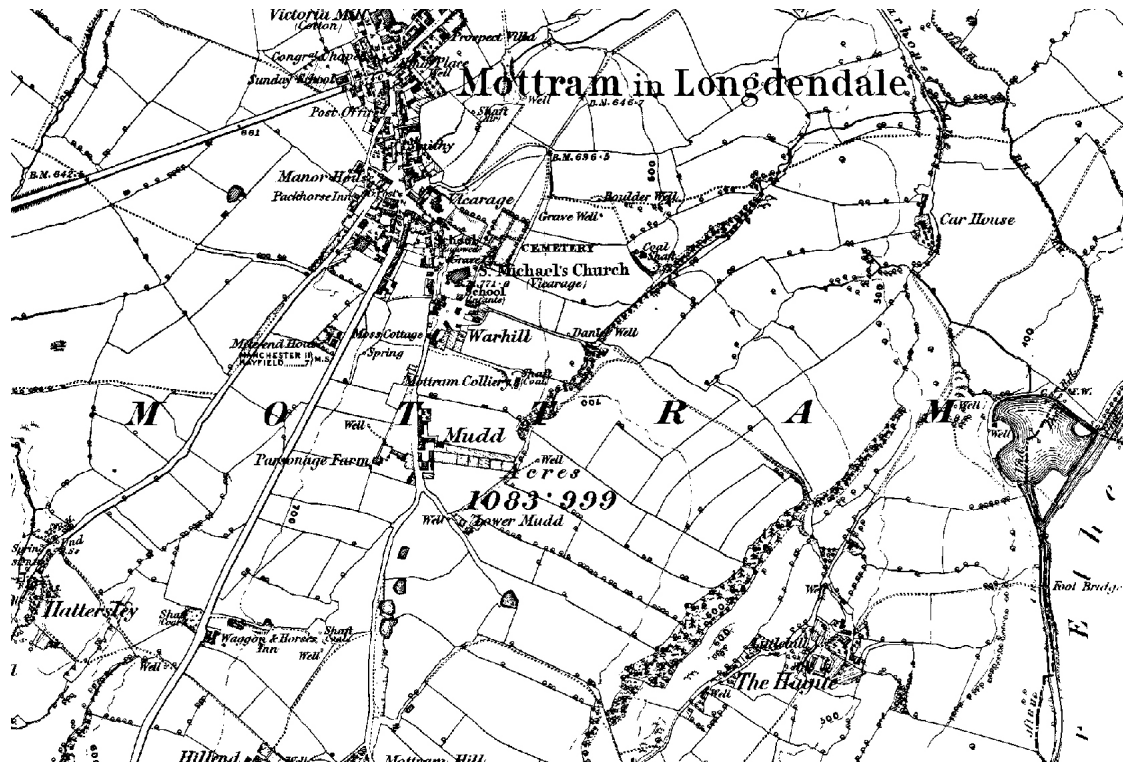


Figure 11 Strip fields forming part of the open field system around Mottram c.1882 (Derbyshire 6" 1st edition OS map)

1% (0.27km²) of the Enclosed land within Tameside falls within the Paddocks and closes HLC type. Areas vary in date from pre-1851 to the late 20th and early 21st centuries, but the majority are of the mid to late 20th century.

No Drained wetland or Valley floor meadows were identified within Tameside district during the HLC study. However, former Drained wetland was recorded in the Ashton Moss area and Valley floor meadows were recorded as a previous type near Dukinfield and Stalybridge. About 80% of the former Valley floor meadows area recorded is now under Industrial use, alongside the River Tame at Stalybridge, with Regenerated scrub/ woodland and Urban green space along the Tame to the west of Dukinfield accounting for most of the remaining area.

7.3 Woodland broad type

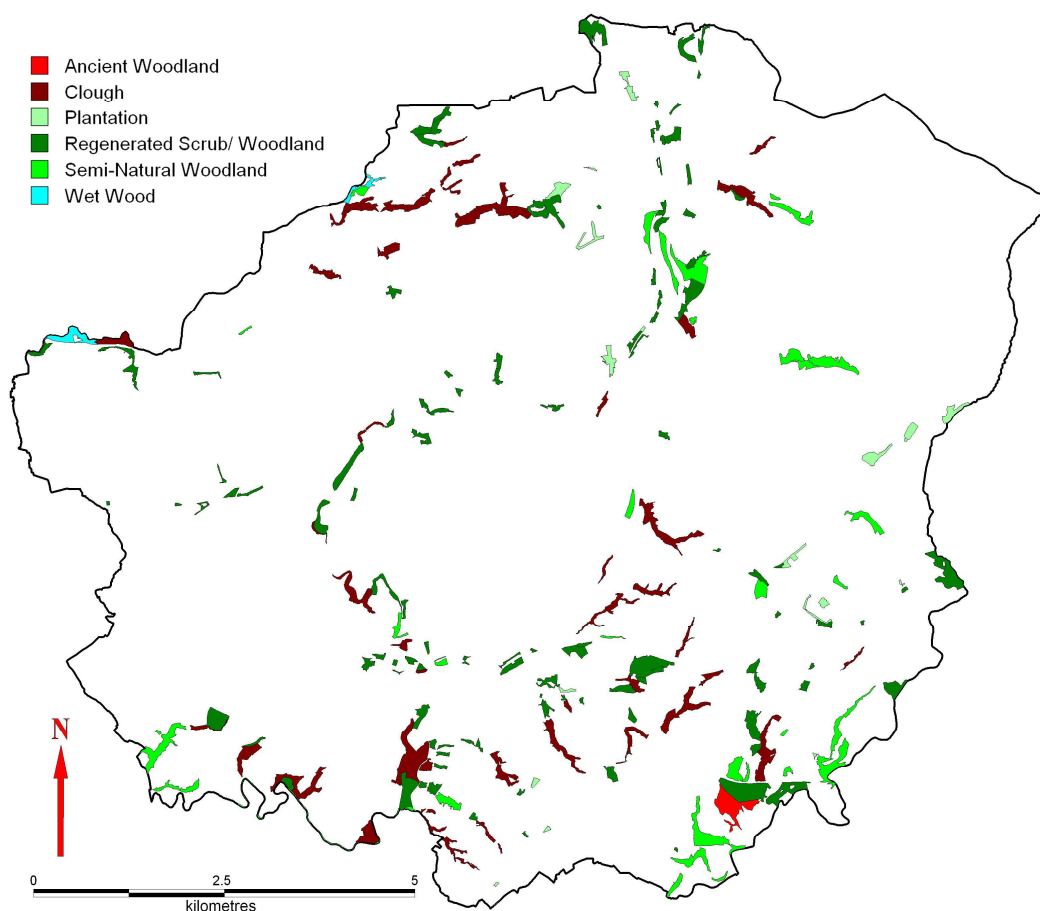


Figure 12 Map showing the distribution of Woodland HLC types in Tameside

Woodland in Tameside

5% of the landscape of Tameside (5.17km²) has been assigned the Woodland HLC type (Figures 12 & 13 and Table 4). The three main HLC types represented are Semi-natural woodland, Clough and Regenerated woodland. Areas of Plantation woodland, Ancient woodland and Wet woodland are also present.

The areas of historic woodland surviving today owe their shapes to a process of gradual erosion of the natural woodland through clearance, enclosure and development from the prehistoric period onwards. Historic woodland areas thus have parallels with piecemeal enclosure, with its mixed boundary morphology. The edges of individual areas are often defined by natural boundaries, particularly in the case of cloughs. Woodland perimeters can also be delimited by the boundaries of the surrounding HLC types.

Many woodlands were managed as important economic resources until the late post medieval period. They provided the owners with a supply of valuable timber and were a source of pasturage and fuel for commoners. The boundaries of woodland areas often fluctuate on map surveys of different dates. It is possible that as boundaries have expanded and contracted, other historical features such as boundary walls or ornamental garden features may have become incorporated within woodland areas. Woodland can thus offer a form of protection for some types of archaeological features (but see 'Threats' section in the management tables below).

Much of the woodland in Tameside is concentrated along the Tame valley as clough and regenerated scrub woodland on the steep valley sides above the river. The woodland around Broadbottom in the southwest of the borough includes remnants of the ancient royal hunting park of Longdendale Forest, alongside more recent areas of regenerated scrub on marginal land or reclaimed extraction sites.

Woodland comprising an integral part of a current parkland or other recreational landscape has not been polygonised separately during the project but is instead considered to be a feature of that landscape.

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of Woodland represented
Regenerated scrub/ woodland	1.98	38
Semi-natural woodland	1.04	20
Clough	1.69	33
Plantation	0.27	5
Ancient woodland	0.11	2
Wet wood	0.08	2
Totals	5.17	100%

Table 4 Area covered by the different Woodland HLC types

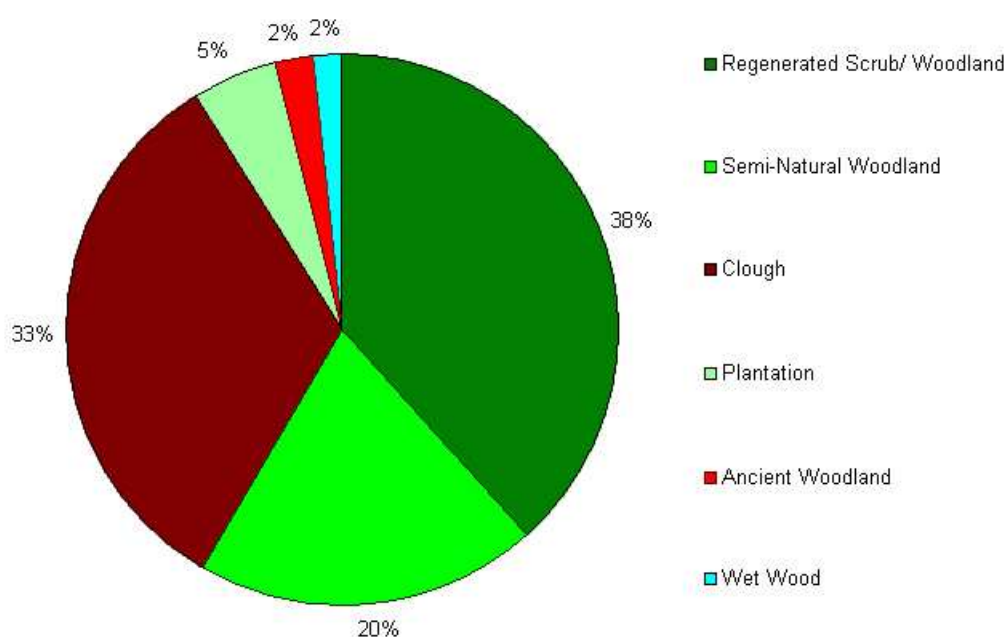


Figure 13 Pie chart showing the percentage by area of different Woodland HLC types in Tameside

7.3.1 Semi-natural woodland, Cloughs and Plantations

Together, Semi-natural woodland, Cloughs and Plantations make up 58% of the woodland in Tameside (3km²). These three woodland types have been grouped together here as they have many similar attributes.

Land classified as 'Semi-natural' woodland covers an area of 1.04km². This occurs generally on land of low economic value. In the case of Tameside, the terms Clough

and Semi-natural woodland were to a certain degree interchangeable during the project, as many woodlands that were defined as cloughs could also have been interpreted as semi-natural woodland. Cloughs are defined as steep wooded valleys with a central stream, and often include the word 'clough' as part of their name on mapping. Small unnamed woods along streams may be defined by the HLC as 'semi-natural' rather than cloughs. 1.69km² of land in Tameside was identified as clough woodland.

The period of origin of cloughs and semi-natural woodland that were present by the mid-19th century was generally defaulted to the post medieval period or, where applicable, the date of surrounding enclosure. In reality, the boundaries of areas traditionally named 'wood' or 'clough' on modern or historic mapping will have fluctuated over time. An area defined as Semi-natural woodland in the modern landscape may well contain remnants of early woods, regenerated woodland and wet wood.

Plantation represents 0.27km² of Tameside's woodland, of which the majority, 56% (0.15km²) was present by the mid 19th century. This includes the largest plantation in the district, Intake Plantation on Hollingworthall Moor. 5% (0.01k m²) of the plantation woodland dates from the early to mid 20th century with the remaining 39% (0.10 km²) dating to the second half of the 20th century (see Plate 3).

Key management issues relating to areas of Semi-natural woodland and Cloughs

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited potential for below-ground archaeological remains in areas of historic woodland, where past settlement may be unlikely • Where archaeological remains are present, wet conditions in cloughs could lead to the preservation of organic materials. However, archaeological deposits in any wooded area are likely to have been damaged by tree roots and the action of burrowing animals
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving historic boundary banks • Features such as ancient coppice stools provide evidence of past woodland management • Areas covered by woodland fluctuate over time, leading to the potential incorporation of other historic features such as boundaries, or ornamental garden features where woodland forms part of an area of parkland
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland is relatively rare in Greater Manchester. Surviving areas of woodland semi-natural woodland constitute evidence within the landscape of a resource that was an important element of the rural economy until relatively recently
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland can be vulnerable to piecemeal or wholesale clearance for development or agriculture, particularly where it is not currently managed for economic gain • Tree roots and burrowing animals within woodland can cause severe damage to below-ground archaeology

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plants growing within the walls of standing structures or ruins can be destructive
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained Relict woodland boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of earlier historic landscapes
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process Where development of an area of existing woodland is proposed, or where new woodland planting is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic woodland should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

Key management issues relating to Plantations

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited potential for below-ground archaeological remains relating to settlement or agriculture predating the creation of plantations
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for surviving historic boundary banks Features such as ancient coppice stools provide evidence of past woodland management Areas covered by woodland fluctuate over time, leading to the potential incorporation of other historic features such as boundaries, or ornamental garden features where woodland forms part of an area of parkland
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodland is relatively rare in Greater Manchester. Surviving areas of plantation woodland constitute evidence within the landscape of a resource that was an important element of the rural economy until relatively recently The boundaries of plantations are often straight and geometric, reflecting the fact that they were created deliberately In some areas these straight boundaries may indicate associations with areas of post medieval surveyed enclosure Plantation woodland could have historic and artistic value through its association with 18th and 19th century landscape schemes, particularly historic parkland

Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland can be vulnerable to piecemeal or wholesale clearance for development or agriculture, particularly where it is not currently managed for economic gain • Tree roots and burrowing animals within woodland can cause severe damage to below-ground archaeology • Plants growing within the walls of standing structures or ruins can be destructive
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained • Relict woodland boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of earlier historic landscapes
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where development of an area of existing woodland is proposed, or where new woodland planting is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic woodland should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Areas of Conservation
- Tree Preservation Orders

7.3.2 Regenerated scrub/woodland

Regenerated scrub/woodland covers an area of 1.98 km², accounting for 38% of the woodland within Tameside borough. The majority of sites date from the mid- to late 20th and early 21st centuries and occur on abandoned areas of enclosed land or former extractive sites. Woodland can also regenerate on disused ornamental, residential or industrial sites where these have not been redeveloped, or can grow up on pockets of land, perhaps isolated remnants of mossland or former fields, that have remained vacant when adjacent land was developed and have not been maintained as open space.

Although earlier boundaries may be preserved in current site perimeters, the main archaeological potential of this HLC type lies in what remains from previous land uses.

Key management issues relating to areas of Regenerated scrub/woodland

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for below-ground archaeological remains relating to previous uses of sites, particularly industrial uses • Regenerated woodland on areas of former mossland may preserve pockets of environmentally sensitive deposits
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving structures relating to previous uses of sites, including buildings, boundary walls and gateposts
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regenerated woodland can provide valuable green areas within the landscape where it is on unused 'leftover' land
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regenerated woodland is often found on disused sites within urban areas, and is thus at risk of destruction in advance of redevelopment • Tree roots and burrowing animals within woodland can cause severe damage to below-ground archaeology • Plants growing within the walls of standing structures or ruins can be destructive
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing historic boundaries and associated features relating to previous uses of regenerated woodland sites should be retained and actively maintained • Damage to archaeological remains caused by woodland plants may be less intensive in areas of recently regenerated woodland than in areas of historic woodland
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where good legibility of previous historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where development of an area of existing woodland is proposed, or where new woodland planting is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic industrial sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Areas of Conservation
- Tree Preservation Orders

7.3.3 Other Woodland HLC types

An area of Ancient woodland was identified at Great Wood, Hodgefold. This is a remnant of the ancient royal hunting park of Longdendale Forest.

Two areas of Wet wood have been identified on the border of Tameside with Oldham, at Park Bridge Road and at Gartside Farm. Both of these comprise scrubby woodland with occasional ponds alongside the River Medlock.

No areas of Spring wood or Wood pasture were identified in Tameside during the project.

Around 0.97km² of woodland in Tameside has been lost in total since 1851, primarily through the creation of ornamental, residential and commercial areas. Several areas have been replaced by different woodland types, often following a period in another use. For example, part of Great Wood (an ancient woodland) was cut down and the site was used as a colliery before being allowed to regenerate as scrub in the later 20th century.

7.4 Residential broad type

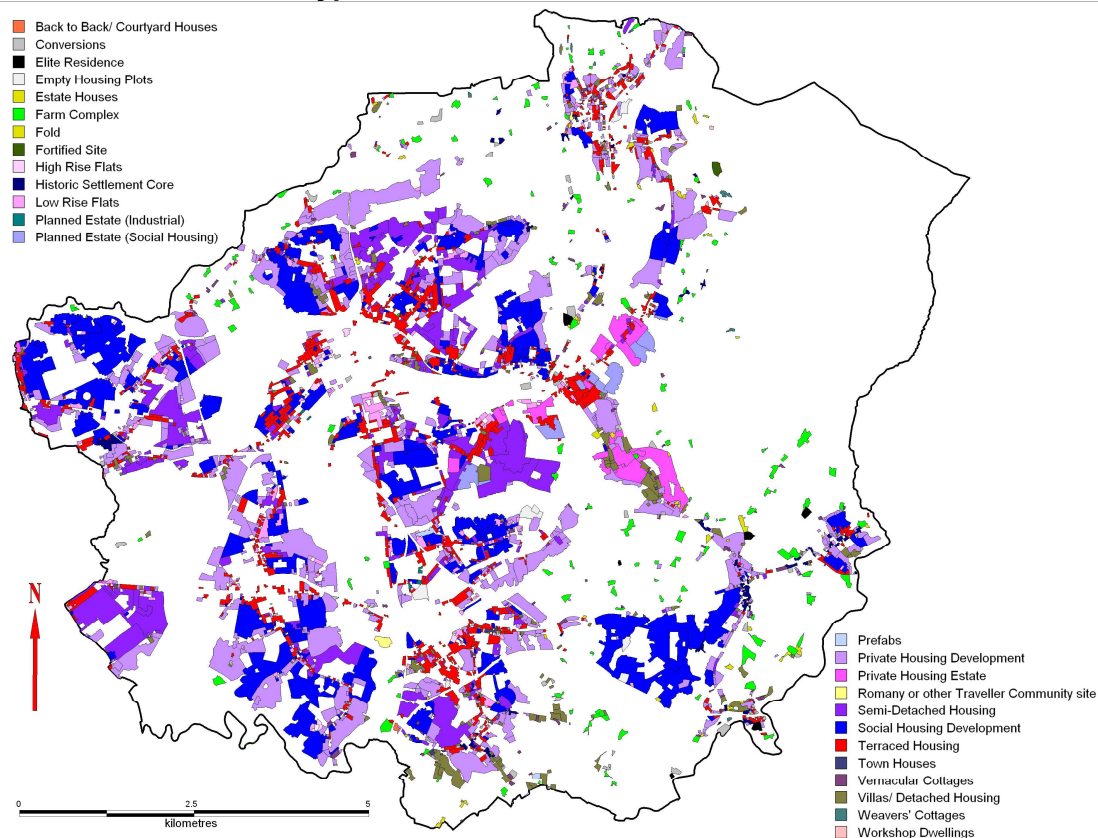


Figure 14 Map showing the distribution of Residential HLC types in Tameside

Residential areas in Tameside

The main Residential character types within Tameside's landscape can be grouped as follows:

- Farm complexes, Folds, Weavers' cottages, Elite residences and Vernacular cottages
- Historic settlement cores
- Terraced housing and Back to back/ Courtyard houses
- Villas/ detached housing
- Interwar and post-war Social housing (including high and low rise flats)
- Semi-detached houses
- Private housing development
- Conversions
- Prefabs

The percentage of each character type within the Residential broad type is detailed in Table 5 and Figure 16, below.

The Residential broad type is the principal character type for the borough of Tameside, covering 28% of the total area (around 28.95km²; see Figures 14 & 16). Ashton-under-Lyne and Mottram were probably developed as urban cores in the medieval period; otherwise the pattern of historic settlement in the area was one of dispersed halls, farms and hamlets. Extensive urban development began in the early industrial period. A number of existing nucleated settlements developed into mill towns after this time.

Like other Greater Manchester boroughs, Tameside was developed with workers' housing during the industrial period. Late 18th to early 19th century development was probably induced by the growth of the textile industry. This mainly occurred in the Ashton-under-Lyne town core and other larger settlement cores like Hyde, Droylsden, Stalybridge, Mossley and Denton. Ribbon development of terraced housing also occurred along arterial routes such as Huddersfield Road and Stockport Road. Such settlement can demonstrate examples of early industrial workshops, weavers' cottages and other contemporary vernacular architecture (Plates 6 & 20).

Ashton-under-Lyne is of special interest from a regional development perspective. The southern part of the town was developed in a formal gridiron plan from the late 18th century. This formed part of a new core of town houses, shops, institutes, and industrial sheds and workers' houses (Plates 7 & 8). The town continued to develop on the same plan throughout the 19th century. By the mid-19th century Stalybridge, Hurst Brook, Charlestown and Guide Bridge demonstrated similar planned development. Noteworthy planned settlements in the district include the Moravian settlement at Fairfield (Plate 9), The Hooley Hill workers' community, and the planned settlement associated with Oxford Mills at Guide Bridge, Ashton. By the height of the industrial period, formal industrial towns had developed. Stalybridge and Ashton continued to grow and Hyde, Denton and Dukinfield rose to prominence. Post-war redevelopment has greatly damaged the historic character of such settlements, particularly around the larger town cores.

Tameside had developed small suburbs before 1851. These occurred as town houses towards the edges of Ashton and as ribbon development of villa housing along some of the main roads. Private villas were also set in large areas of park estate in the rural hinterlands (see Plate 12). Most of the suburban areas have now been subsumed by later urban development (Plate 13). Some estates were acquired by the council and have been reused as public parks. Most of the early industrial towns had higher status housing forming an outer zone around the settlement. By the end of the 19th century this housing type had become more common and designs and layouts more formal. Survival of this kind of housing is piecemeal. 19th century development around Ashton has been badly eroded. However, the Norbury Street suburb of Hyde demonstrates good integral survival (Plate 11).

Large-scale private and social housing development occurred in the early and mid 20th century; examples in Tameside include estates at Ridge Hill and Newton. Examples are also found around some of the smaller settlement cores such as Mossley (Plate 14). The post-war period saw a boom in housing construction in Tameside. Large estates were built on low value agricultural land at the edges of towns. Some examples, such as estates around Droylsden, probably housed overspill populations from the Manchester conurbation. New settlement formed outer zones around the district's established towns, constructed on a medium to large scale on former agricultural land (Figures 14 & 17). From the mid 20th century onwards, areas of terraced housing that had become slums were being cleared for new social housing development. The Ashton town core particularly has been radically altered by modern housing development (Figure 15 and Plate 16). Large areas of Dukinfield, Stalybridge and Hurst Brook have similarly lost most of their 19th and early 20th century historic character.

New houses of the early 21st century tend to be constructed in a more piecemeal fashion, occurring as infill development or replacing former works and earlier housing types within an established street pattern. The more rural eastern part of the district has seen the encroachment of new housing estates in recent years, particularly along the Tame valley. Former industrial sites in areas such as Millbrook and

Carrbrook have been redeveloped with modern private housing. Mossley, Mottram, Hattersley and Haughton Green have seen intense mid to late 20th century development (Plates 17 & 18). The last thirty years have been characterised by continued renewal and the improvement or replacement of obsolete social housing. This has occurred particularly in run-down estates in an effort to improve living conditions and address social problems. Local authority involvement in housing continues to the present day. New homes are being constructed by private developers in partnership with the civic authorities and housing associations.

With regard to pre-urban residential character types, it was observed that historic settlement frequently formed ribbon development along the district's principal roads. Survival of historic buildings was more apparent in these areas; modern redevelopment along such routes has been piecemeal. The eastern half of Tameside remains extensively rural in character with good survival of historic settlement cores, historic farms, folds and halls. Very often farms are no longer working but have been converted into private residences. Some isolated examples of formerly rural buildings were identified, scattered amongst areas of modern urban development. Compared with other districts, Tameside exhibits a high level of survival of historic rural domestic buildings.

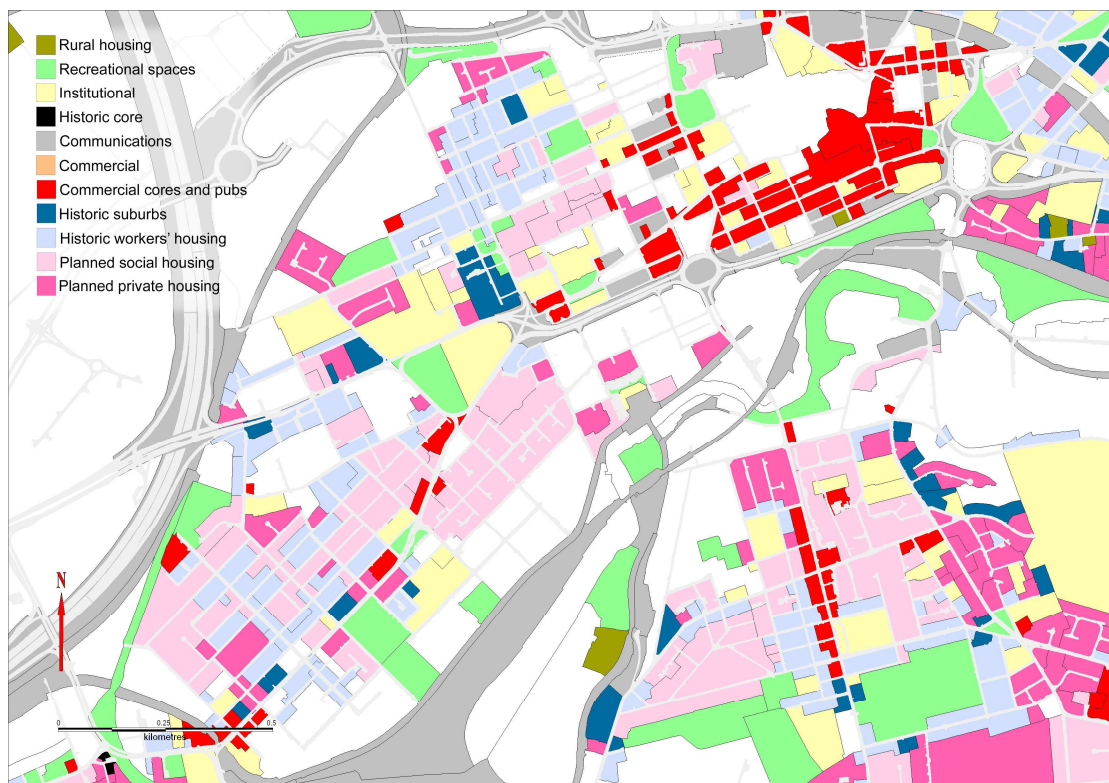


Figure 15 Map depicting the Residential broad type in the Ashton, Fairfield and Dukinfield areas of Tameside zoned into five basic residential groups. This illustrates the piecemeal redevelopment of established townscapes. The gridiron layout to the west of Ashton's commercial core development survives in the modern landscape.

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of Residential area represented
Farm complex	0.8	3
Fold	0.14	<1
Villas/ detached housing	1.03	4
Private housing estate	0.85	3
Semi-detached housing	4.42	15
High rise flats	0.06	<1
Social housing development	0.37	1
Terraced housing	3.21	11
Low rise flats	0.61	2
Estate houses	0.02	<1
Private housing development	8.34	29
Conversions	0.32	1
Prefabs	0.03	<1
Vernacular cottages	0.24	1
Social housing development	7.9	27
Empty housing plots	0.17	1
Fortified site	0.02	<1
Historic settlement core	0.23	1
Workshop dwellings	0.01	<1
Back to back/ courtyard houses	0.02	1
Weavers' cottages	0.04	<1
Planned estate (industrial)	0.02	<1
Romany or other traveller community site	0.03	<1
Elite residence	0.07	<1
Town houses	0.02	<1
Totals	29.87	100%

Table 5 Area covered by the different Residential HLC types

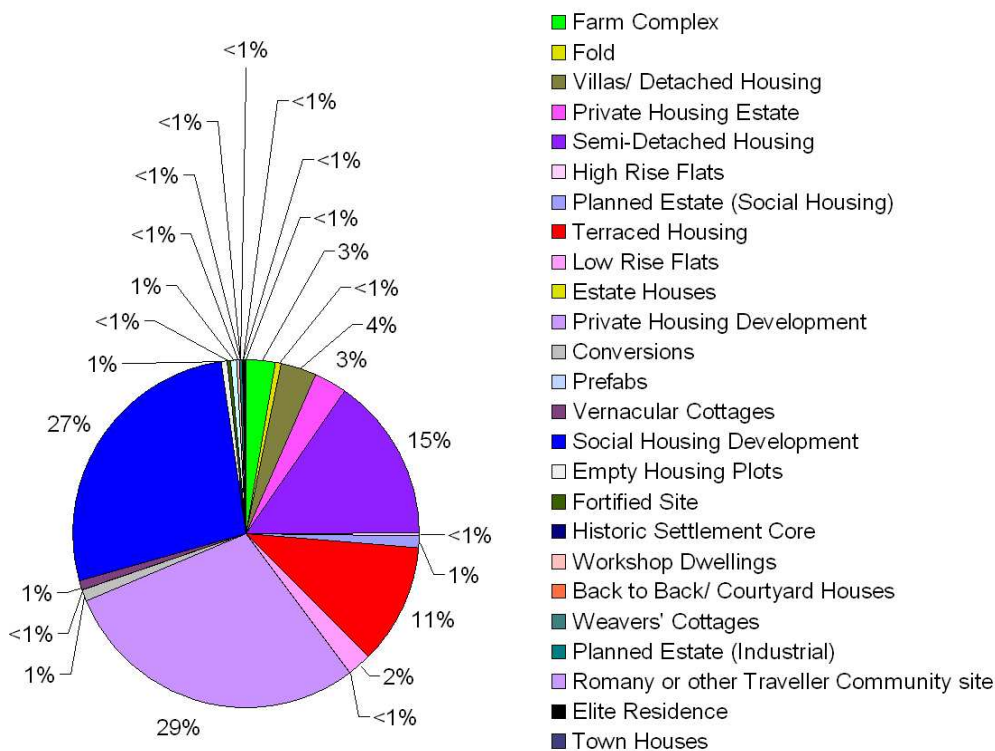


Figure 16 Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Residential broad type in Tameside

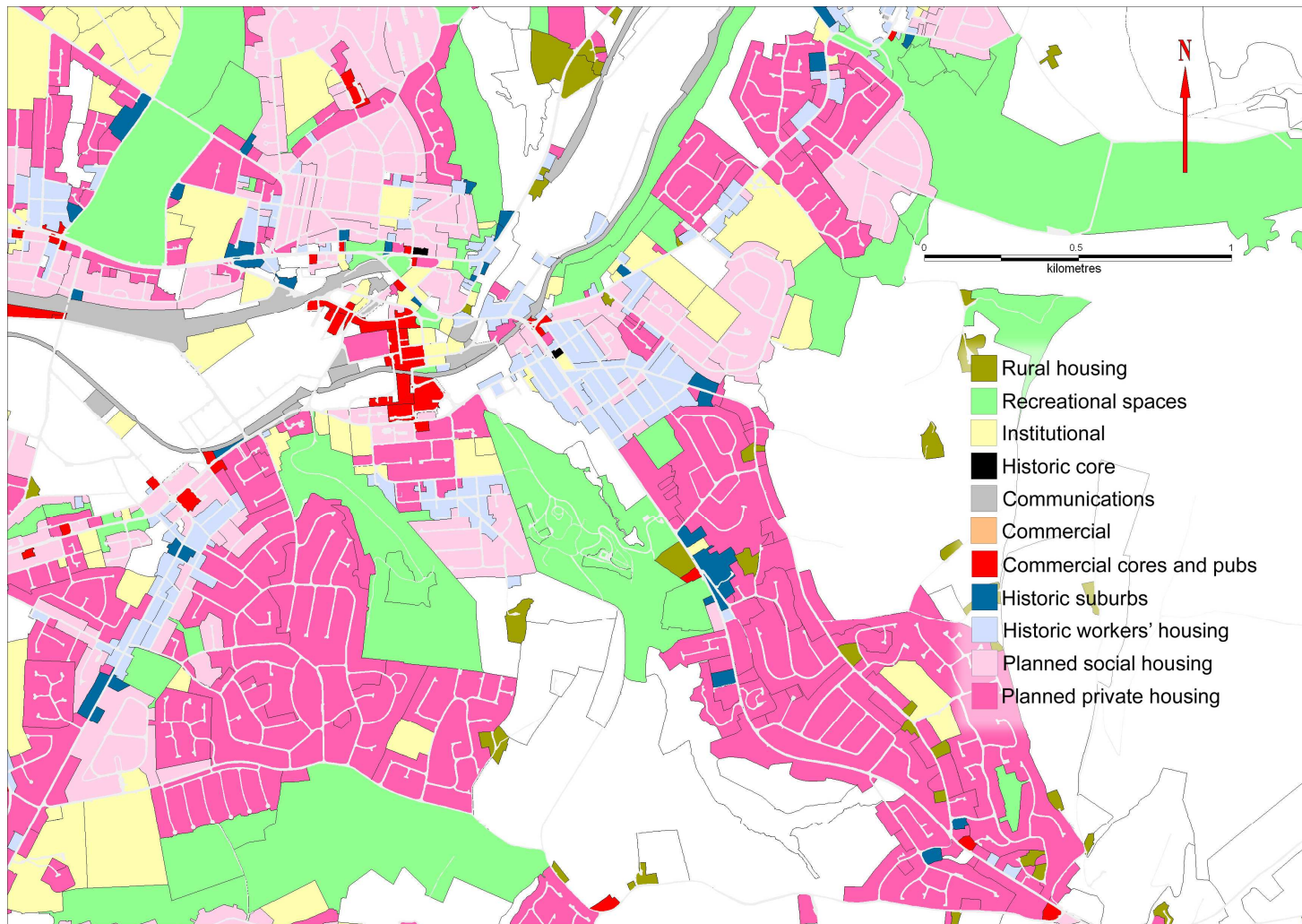


Figure 17 Map showing landscape character zones in the Stalybridge area (zoned into five basic residential groups, with some related character types)

7.4.1 Farm complexes, Folds, Weavers' cottages, Elite residences and Vernacular cottages

Farms, folds and cottages represent around 4% of the total residential area in Tameside district (approximately 1.22m²; Figures 13 & 14). This group of types also includes elite residences established before 1850.

The earliest farms are associated with assarts and piecemeal enclosure, with the better drained and more agriculturally productive land probably being settled first. Farms established after the mid-18th century tended to be on more marginal agricultural land within regular fields. Rural settlement occurred either as isolated farms and other dwellings or as small nucleated groups of buildings.

Many farms probably had an element of domestic textile production from at least the post medieval period. The development of domestic textile industries led to an increase in the population of the area and as a consequence more cottages were built and folds expanded (Plate 5). Some surviving rural residences feature the characteristic weavers' cottage windows common in the central Pennines in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It can be assumed that many of the vernacular rural residences constructed during this period had a domestic workshop element. Notable examples are present at Millbrow in Mossley. Prior to the industrial period most of Tameside had a rural character. The larger Pennine fringe settlements were probably no more than minor villages, hamlets or enlarged folds prior to the 18th century. Ashton-under-Lyne, with its developed townscape and market, formed the commercial centre of the district.

Farms can be identified on mapping by their association with agricultural sheds and yards. Very often farms are named, and if not can be identified by interpreting the plans of the main buildings. During the 19th century farm layouts became more formal, often with a detached double pile house and a courtyard surrounded by agricultural sheds. Vernacular cottages were identified by the project as domestic buildings depicted on mapping with historic origins but without a confirmed agricultural function. Such dwellings often appear in isolation, but are also found in short rows or as semi-detached pairs. They usually have gardens. Historic buildings such as these, particularly where they are found surviving within later residential areas, tend to be converted or altered for modern use and original boundaries may be lost (Plate 6). Many farms have also been converted into higher status private residences.

There are several examples of surviving halls dating to the medieval or early post medieval periods in the borough of Tameside. These range in scale from the high-status Staley Hall or Dukinfield Hall, both founded in the medieval period, to the many smaller manor houses and early post medieval yeomen's great houses. Some, like Denton Hall, were moated. *The Country Houses of Greater Manchester* (Walker & Tindall 1985) lists 28 great houses in the Tameside district. Many more are likely to have existed.

The individual scale and status of large houses varied. Many extant farms and hamlets have smaller halls at their core or incorporated into the later building fabric. Other halls were no more than farms with architecture representing elitist aspirations. In the early post medieval period, local independent landowners (yeomen) accumulated considerable wealth from wool and textile production. Their houses were modelled on the houses of the contemporary land-owning elite. Scale and architectural features make these houses stand out from other vernacular buildings of the time as being of higher status. However, these were essentially functional rural estate buildings and many contain features associated with agriculture or

domestic industry. Many houses of this type survive in Tameside. The great house at Tetlow Fold, Hyde, built in the 17th century, is an example (Walker and Tindall 1985). Houses often display evidence of 18th or 19th century workshop conversion. Some survive only as architectural fragments built into later structures.

The rise in the fortunes of merchants and industrialists in the 18th and 19th centuries caused an increase in the number of high-status houses in the Tameside area. They drew inspiration from the large country houses and semi-formal parkland of the earlier elite. Several examples of these high-status houses are present in the district, with concentrations along the Tame valley. Elevated positions above the owner's industrial establishment were favoured locations. An example is Dean House, built on the slopes of Mill Brow at Park Bridge near the northern edge of the district (north of Ashton). This was constructed by the Lees family, owners of the Park Bridge Iron Works.

It was common for higher status halls to have had associated parks. These could be either medieval deer parks or, later on, designed landscapes and formal gardens. There is documentary evidence to suggest the presence of such parks in Tameside. For example, in 1335 John de Assheton was given rights to hunt game in his land in Ashton by royal grant. It is possible, however, that this park lay outside the current district boundary in Oldham, south of Chadderton. A smaller park may have been present to the west of Ashton. In Longdendale medieval documents describe the obligation of tenants to provide hay for deer. Features which appear to indicate a park were identified at Hobson Moor at Hollingworth. This may have been associated with Mottram Old Hall. A park was documented at nearby Hattersley to the south in the 17th century.

Examples of rural settlement survive throughout the Tameside district. Many historic houses, farms, folds and cottages exist in their original rural context. Elsewhere in Tameside, examples exist in isolation amongst later urban development. Historic buildings in such areas tend to be converted for modern use and original boundaries may be lost. Many farms have also been converted into private residences. The historic farms and houses of Tameside district are generally exceptional in displaying only light modernisation with a high degree of preservation of historic features.

Key management issues relating to Farm complexes, Folds, Weavers' Cottages and Vernacular cottages

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 19th and early 20th century or earlier occupation
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for standing buildings of historic interest, including vernacular dwellings, farm buildings and former weavers' cottages
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic farm buildings and cottages may be associated with remnants of earlier enclosure patterns, forming an integral part of rural landscapes • Where old farm buildings and cottages have survived within urbanised areas, they serve as a reminder of historic origins and context, helping locations to preserve an individual identity and 'sense of place'

Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radical alteration of the settings of rural historic farm buildings and cottages as a result of urbanisation • Farms on urban fringes can be vulnerable to change as a result of the loss of farmland and the loss of markets • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, leading to the erosion of historic character • Agglomeration of farming estates, leading to complexes of farm buildings becoming redundant • Changes in the use of the surrounding land, such as the creation of golf courses, leading to complexes of farm buildings becoming redundant • Modernisation of farming practices, leading to historic buildings being rendered obsolete and suffering from neglect
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm buildings and cottages that are of historic significance but are not listed could be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Where redundant historic buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses • In green belt areas, redundant farm buildings can provide some of the few opportunities for new development or rebuild • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations, and can ensure continuity of craft skills such as drystone walling • Historic plot outlines and the fabric of surviving early boundaries should be retained
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for a site that

	<p>contains historic farm buildings or vernacular cottages, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic farms and cottages should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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Key management issues relating to Elite residences

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to post medieval and earlier occupation, including earlier elite residences that may have existed within the grounds of 18th or 19th century houses
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites are likely to contain standing buildings of historic interest, including historic halls, post medieval clothiers' houses and the homes of wealthy 19th century industrialists • Estates may include ancillary buildings such as stables, coach-houses, lodges or cottages • Garden or parkland features may also be present, including boundaries and paths
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extant elite residences and their grounds form attractive landscapes and provide important areas of green space • Where elite residences are no longer in private use, the associated parkland or grounds can survive within the current landscape as public parks • Where elite residences themselves or associated lodges or cottages have survived as isolated buildings within developed areas, they serve as a reminder of historic origins and context, helping locations to preserve an individual identity and 'sense of place'
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radical alteration of the settings of elite residences and associated buildings as a result of urbanisation • Development of the large open spaces represented by the grounds to elite residences, especially where they are situated at the edges of expanding urban areas • Elite residences themselves are by their very nature large and expensive to maintain, and are thus vulnerable to neglect and eventual demolition
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elite residences that are of historic, social or architectural significance but are not listed and not in a Conservation Area could be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained

	<p>original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elite residences can be particularly suitable for conversion into institutions such as schools or colleges, or residential apartments • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations and avoid large areas of hardstanding for car parking • The continuity of historic plot boundaries in a modern street scene should be respected to retain distinctiveness • Historic boundary features can be retained within new developments
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for a site that contains a historic elite residence or associated buildings, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic elite residences should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.4.2 Historic settlement cores

The term 'Historic settlement core' was used to describe complex clusters of residential, commercial and institutional buildings originating before 1851 (indicated

by their presence on the earliest OS or tithe maps). There are only a small number of surviving areas described as historic settlement cores in Tameside. Surviving examples occur in the less developed urban areas with concentrations at Hollingworth, Mottram, Droylsden, Hartshead, Mossley and Gee Cross. Many cores were established as hamlets and commercial cores in the Georgian period (c.1714 to 1820). Development frequently occurred at the junctions of important roads, around canal basins or as ribbon development along arterial routes. A typical surviving historic settlement core contains a number of building types which can include shops, houses, former workshops, chapels, public halls and public houses. Cores may also contain the remains of farms and small halls founded at earlier dates than the other buildings.

The Historic settlement core category also includes hamlets and larger folds. These characteristically consist of a group of workshops, cottages (some historically used for weaving) and agricultural buildings dating predominantly to the 18th and 19th centuries. Some contain historic chapels or schools. Gee Cross is an example which was later subsumed by 19th and 20th century urban development.

Historic settlement cores occur more frequently as a previous type than within the current landscape. 66 records were made with Historic settlement core as the current type, whilst there were over 300 examples where it was recorded as a previous type. This does not imply that over 300 historic settlements in the district have been lost, however. Where a historic settlement has been redeveloped in a piecemeal way the modern character of the area usually necessitates the creation of a number of different records to reflect different residential and commercial uses, for example.

Ashton-under-Lyne requires a special mention as the district's most significant historic settlement. It was established as a market town during the medieval period, with the market place and Scotland Street forming the heart of the medieval town. Faint traces of probable medieval burgage plots can be identified on modern town plans in the Old Street area. Evidence around Scotland Street has been largely obliterated by the late 20th century Ashton bypass development. No medieval or early post medieval building fabric has been identified in the centre of Ashton. However, it is likely that Ashton had a developed townscape by the early post medieval period and there is some slight potential for the survival of medieval and early post medieval material as hidden building fabric or below-ground remains.

Of the other early settlements in the district, Mottram may have acted as a local market centre for Longdendale, with possible borough status (Plate 4). Other areas with Historic settlement core as a previous type may have developed as towns in the early industrial period as the textile industry began to dominate local economies. Examples include Mossley Brow, Denton, Droylsden, Audenshaw, Hooley Hill, Hurst Nook and Haughton Green. Early arterial routes were also the focus of historic development. Market Street in Droylsden is one example. It was originally part of a route which skirted the western and northern edges of Ashton Moss, and was a focus of rural ribbon development. This is a common settlement pattern in this region. Where historic settlement cores have existed in an earlier landscape, historic buildings may survive out of context in the present day.

Population levels probably dramatically increased during the 17th century. Ashton flourished as a market and commercial core. The town expanded significantly at this time to the north of Old Street around Cow Hill Lane and Turner Lane and along Crickets Lane. During the 18th century (from about 1787) Ashton was developed as a planned town, to the designs of the local landowners, the Stamford Estate. The

town was built to a symmetrical gridiron plan with public squares and formal vistas. Churches formed planned focal points. It was an innovative development for the time with pavements, sewers and water supplies. Georgian houses, shops, inns, loom shops and warehouses were constructed close to the town centre. The town continued to expand to the same plan throughout the 19th century. Workshops, yards and small mills later formed part of the gridiron development. Many of the town houses were later converted to shops as the town developed a more commercial aspect in the 19th century. The gridiron pattern influenced Ashton's later urban design, and can still be seen in the modern town plan. Some structures from the late 18th to early 19th century survive.

All the historic cores mentioned above originally had a greater extent than is depicted in the HLC records for the current landscape. Areas of historic core are most likely to be lost through modernisation and/or redevelopment. Some settlement areas acquired a more commercial element in the late 19th to early 20th century. Once established, this commercial character generally evolved throughout the 20th century. Historic character has often been eroded through the alteration of individual shop fronts and piecemeal later additions in different styles. Although historic settlement cores influenced the later development of towns in the Tameside area, physical survival in the more densely developed urban areas becomes fragmentary. Some historic fabric does survive amongst modern development, however. The identification of surviving historic buildings within the more developed parts of Tameside borough is an area which would benefit from further study.

Key management issues relating to Historic settlement cores

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for complex surviving archaeological remains relating to medieval and post medieval settlement
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for standing buildings of historic interest, including vernacular cottages, farm buildings, churches, schools, workshops and commercial buildings • Potential for building frontages of 20th, 19th or even 18th century date to hide earlier structures
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the preservation of early street layouts, and the outlines of historic building plots
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piecemeal redevelopment, leading to a gradual erosion of historic character • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including the removal of fixtures and decorative elements, leading to the erosion of historic character • Highway works can impact on the character of traditional streets • Alteration of historic settings by the inappropriate redevelopment of sites in the surrounding area
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of surviving sites with historic significance could be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic field survey • Individual buildings that are of particular historic significance but are not listed could be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Where redundant historic buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Historic street patterns and pedestrian routes should be retained • The continuity of building enclosure in a historic street scene should be respected to retain the distinctiveness of historic cores, and the fabric of surviving early boundaries should be retained • The historic urban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
<p>Management recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic settlement cores should be seen as primary areas for conservation-led regeneration • Well-preserved historic settlement cores are often designated as Conservation Areas. Where this is not the case, these areas should be considered for designation • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • This might include maintaining the historic urban structure within new development, e.g. road networks, boundaries, respecting urban grain, form and legibility, and maintaining identity of street frontages • Careful consideration should be given to the siting and extent of car parks and other areas of hardstanding, particularly where the historic urban grain would be sensitive to the unprecedented opening up of large open 'grey' areas • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of historic settlement, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological

	<p>potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic settlements should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.4.3 Terraced housing and Back to back/ courtyard houses

Terraced housing represents around 11% of the total residential area in Tameside borough (3.23km²). The term was used to describe rows of houses with a unified frontage, constructed predominantly in the late 18th to early 20th centuries. These were largely built to accommodate industrial workers. The scale of development ranged from individual rows to extensive gridiron estates.

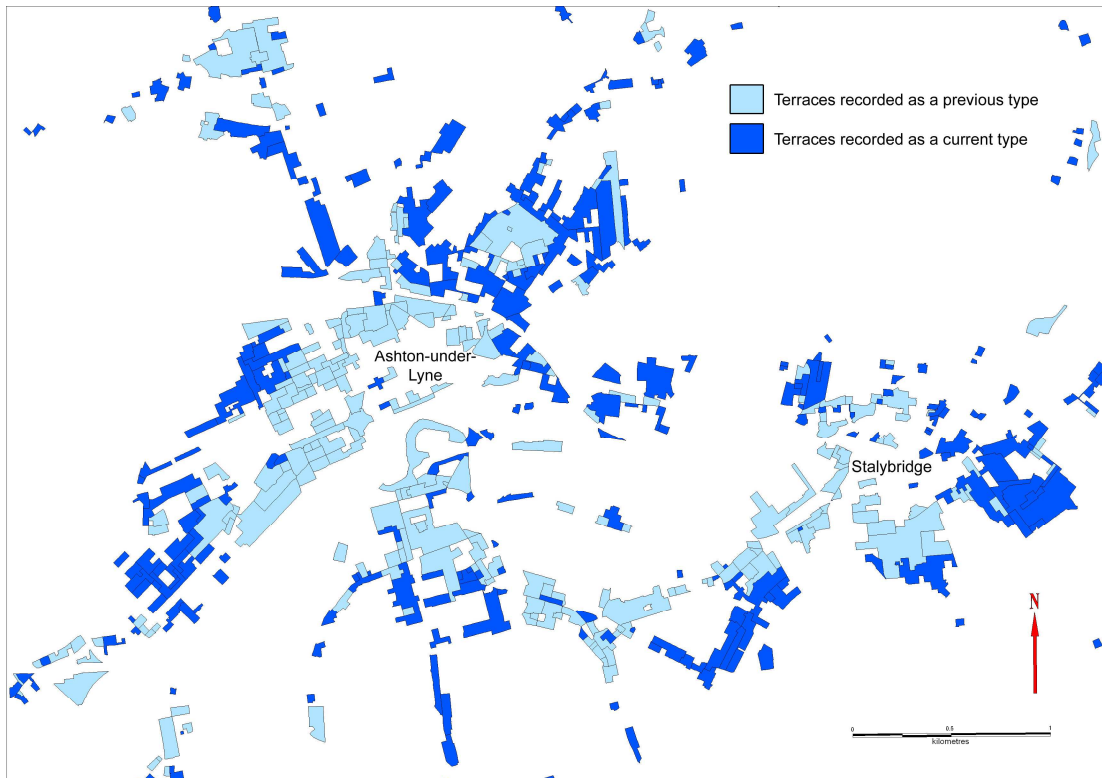


Figure 18 Map showing terraced housing (pre-1961) as current and previous types in the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield districts

The earliest workers' housing in Tameside occurred as back to back and courtyard houses in developments located particularly around the principal historic town cores, in the late 18th to early 19th century. Areas of such housing gained a reputation as undesirable slums and are now rare as they have largely been cleared and redeveloped.

Around the Ashton town core, terraces occurred as a large formal planned gridiron development which originated in the late 18th century and had expanded as far as Fairfield by the mid 19th century. Stalybridge demonstrated similar planned development. Terraces also occurred as out-of-town developments associated with the growing textile industry, mining, or communication nodes. The housing type evolved further in the late 19th century, with layouts becoming more formal and developments larger; updated house designs conformed to new health and planning regulations. Large gridiron estates of through terraced houses with back passages were built in association with industrial sites (Plate 10).

Subsequent improvements in public and private transport allowed more people to live in areas away from their place of work, thus removing the need for housing local to industrial works or inner urban areas. Large planned estates of social and private housing began to fulfil the role of terraced workers' housing from the interwar period onwards. Terraced housing came to be seen as undesirable or even accorded slum status. After the post-war period many areas of terraces were cleared wholesale and replaced by more modern housing. Where estates have been destroyed, it is not unusual for buildings such as public houses or shops to have been retained, to stand in isolation amongst more recent development.

Around 2.77 km² (approximately 46%) of the terraced houses in the borough of Tameside have been lost due to subsequent redevelopment, particularly as a result of planned late 20th century urban renewal in the area immediately around Ashton town centre (Figure 18). Other significantly affected areas occur in the redeveloped cores of Denton, Hyde, Droylsden and Stalybridge. Survival of the large gridiron developments of the 19th and early 20th centuries is fragmentary. However, good survival can still be seen at the peripheries of the urban areas mentioned above. Mossley also demonstrates good survival.

Key management issues relating to areas of Terraced housing

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 18th, 19th and 20th century settlement
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing buildings of historic interest, including terraced houses ranging from back-to-back cottages to middle-class residences • Within larger areas of terraced housing, there is potential for the survival of contemporary institutional buildings such as chapels and schools
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terraced housing once formed a significant element of the urban landscape in the north west. Surviving remnants are an important reminder of the industrial-era heritage of the region
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many terraced houses are of relatively low value and, as old building stock, are vulnerable to disuse, neglect and demolition • Wholesale clearance and redevelopment of areas of terraced housing leads to the loss of historic street patterns as well as built fabric • Piecemeal clearance of smaller areas, including individual terraces, leads to an erosion of historic character

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including insensitive modernisation, lead to the erosion of historic character • Associated institutional buildings such as schools and chapels are in danger of becoming redundant and being replaced or are reused, for example as garages or warehousing, which can result in the loss of historic fabric and erosion of historic character
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of surviving sites with historic significance could be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic field survey • Historic street patterns, including the characteristic 'gridiron' layout of some areas of terraced housing, should be retained • Individual buildings or terraces identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • The continuity of historic boundaries predating the construction of terraced housing should be respected to retain distinctiveness • New development within areas of terraced housing should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Where redundant historic buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses • The historic urban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of historic terraced housing that form significant remnants of 19th or early 20th century landscapes, retaining associated buildings such as schools, chapels and corner shops, should be considered for the creation of new Conservation Areas • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • This might include maintaining the historic urban structure within new development, e.g. road networks, boundaries, respecting urban grain, form and legibility, maintaining identity of street frontages and carefully siting parking/loading areas • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street

	<p>naming, public art etc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of terraced housing, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic terraced housing should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.4.4 Villas/detached housing, including Town houses

Villas/detached housing and Town houses represent around 4% of the total residential area in Tameside borough (1.03km²). Such houses represent the dwellings of the middle classes. They are typically large, higher status detached houses set in large gardens. Some housing of this type also occurs as short terraced rows of large houses with front and rear gardens, or substantial semi-detached houses. The type can include squire's residences, lodges and vicarages.

Tameside was extensively rural in the 18th and early 19th centuries with detached higher status villas dispersed throughout the landscape. With the Industrial Revolution came wealthy industrialists' houses. Examples of large mill owner's houses can be found along the Tame and Etherow valleys in the western and northern parts of the district. By the mid 19th century parts of Tameside district had become extensively developed with concentrations of low density high-status housing. They formed zones on the outer peripheries of the larger established settlements. Around Ashton and Stalybridge concentrations occurred at Ryecroft, Currier Lane, Stamford Park and the Oxford Road/Gorse Hall area. A group of villas also lay close to Fairfield Station at Fairfield, south of Droylsden. These may have represented a small villa suburb, connected by rail to Manchester.

Efforts were made in the late 19th century to formalise the development of villas, higher status terraces and semi-detached houses into planned estates. The Ryecroft development was built in the early 19th century, extending the existing Georgian gridiron street pattern of Ashton-under-Lyne. Dukinfield and Stalybridge suburbs also continued to develop. The number of higher status houses being constructed rose in the mid to late 19th century as industrial towns prospered and grew. Around the industrial towns of Denton and Hyde near Gee Cross and Godley, villas are prevalent. Development around the Norbury Street area of Hyde is a good surviving example of housing from this period (Plate 11). It is a gridiron development of the mid to late 19th century containing a mix of housing types, ranging from higher status

terraced rows to large detached houses, in some cases complete with surviving carriage houses and other estate buildings. Later 19th and early 20th century estates of villas and higher status semi-detached houses developed a character that had more in common with planned private developments.

Privately constructed villa status houses continue to be built to the present day. These predominantly occur on suburban fringes or as infill development. There are particular concentrations of high-status 20th century housing around the Woodlands area south of Stalybridge and around Bowlacre Road and West Park to the south west of Gee Cross. These are planned developments of higher status detached houses.

Similar to the trends demonstrated by terraced housing, the survival of historic villas in Tameside is quite low, with all areas demonstrating significant losses. An area of villas and villa gardens covering around 0.91km² has had a change of use or been demolished. The size of these buildings makes them suitable for reuse as institutes such as schools or for residential conversion into more than one dwelling. 20th century infill development of garden plots has also had a high impact on the settings of villas and detached houses (Plate 13).

Key management issues relating to areas of Villas/detached housing

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 18th, 19th and 20th century settlement, including garden features
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing buildings of historic interest, including architect-designed residences of local, regional or national importance
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villas and detached houses represent an early element of suburbanisation, serving as a reminder within the landscape of some of the changes in society that took place in the 19th century
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villas and high-status detached houses are usually of a substantial size and can be too large or expensive to maintain as family homes. They are thus vulnerable to subdivision, conversion and redevelopment • Large plot sizes make sites attractive for redevelopment; several modern houses or one or more new apartment blocks can be built in the grounds of a single villa. Even where the original house is retained within a redevelopment, the insertion of new buildings alters its setting and can result in a significant increase in hardstanding and parking areas • Such infill and piecemeal redevelopment alters the grain of suburban and urban areas, greatly increasing the characteristically low density of dwellings and reducing the area of green space • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including insensitive modernisation and conversion, lead to the erosion of historic character

<p>Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villas and detached houses that are of historic, social or architectural significance but are not listed could be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Historic property boundaries and plot outlines are often retained due to the piecemeal nature of redevelopment in areas of villa housing. This retention should be encouraged • Sensitive conversion of villas for institutional or multi-occupancy residential use can give them a new lease of life and ensure their continued survival • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • The historic urban and suburban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
<p>Management recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of new Conservation Areas should be considered for areas of well-preserved villa housing that have retained original features and settings • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • This might include maintaining the historic urban or suburban structure within new development, e.g. road networks, boundaries, respecting urban grain, form and legibility, maintaining identity of street frontages and carefully siting parking/loading areas • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • High-density new build that results in the loss of historic plots as visible landscape features should be discouraged. The building of apartment blocks on a similar scale to the villas that are being replaced, and set in landscaped grounds, can help to ensure some continuity of the grain and character of areas. Care should be taken to ensure that car parks and other areas of hardstanding do not harm landscape setting • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for the site of an

	<p>existing villa or high-status detached house, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic villa housing should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.4.5 Social housing development, High rise flats and Low rise flats

Social housing developments represent the largest residential class in the borough of Tameside. Around 7.9km² of housing of this type was identified during the study, representing 27% of all the housing in the borough. Discrete areas of high and low rise flats represent 0.66 km² (approximately 2%). However, other low rise flats will also be present within the district, interspersed amongst other housing types within larger social or private estates.

The distinction between planned private and planned social housing developments was often difficult to discern on the basis of map study alone. Councils often subsidised private development. It is likely that some residential areas have been misrepresented in the project database. Generally, a predominance of short terraced rows and the presence of low rise flats were taken to indicate planned social housing. Some developments of semi-detached houses were also identified as social housing. Estates were generally built on a large scale, and were designed to include facilities for the newly created communities. Road layouts, churches, parades of shops, public open spaces, parks and schools were an integral part of these designs. Estate plan morphology and individual plot size varied. Some pubs, small-scale schools and chapels were recorded as attributes of residential areas rather than treated as separate character areas.

The building of social housing on a significant scale began in Tameside after the First World War. The 1919 Housing Act required local councils to provide homes in areas of housing shortage. Several developments from about this period were identified. The Ridge Hill estate is an example of interwar planned development. Another example is found around Freeman Road in Dukinfield. Another example is the estate around Livingston Avenue, Mossley Brow (Plate 14).

The national policy on house-building continued into the mid to late 20th century, with the requirement for social housing increasing during this period. Tameside witnessed a boom in social housing. Victorian 'slums' were cleared and new-build estates were constructed on a large scale on low value agricultural land at the edges of towns (Plate 16). Figure 19 illustrates the replacement of 19th century workers'

housing with modern social housing in the Dukinfield, Guide Bridge and Ashton areas.

Some of Tameside's rural areas were transformed into large estates, including one was built on former agricultural land at Hattersley south of Mottram. Other affected areas are Hazlehurst, Waterloo, Droylsden, Newton Moor, Hyde, and north and south Denton (Plate 15). Discrete estates were also built along the Tame valley. Most urban peripheries have been extended or modified in this way.

Many council houses were sold at a subsidised price to their occupiers in the 1980s and 1990s. However, local authority involvement in housing provision continues to the present day. The last thirty years have been characterised by continued renewal and the improvement or replacement of obsolete social housing. This has occurred particularly in run-down estates in an effort to improve living conditions and address social problems. New houses are also being constructed by private developers in partnership with the civic authorities and housing associations. Recently there has been a tendency along the Tame valley for former mill sites to be redeveloped with housing (Plates 17 & 18).



Figure 19 Map showing a comparison of housing types between the mid and late 20th century in the Ashton, Guide Bridge and Dukinfield areas

Key management issues relating to Social housing developments

<p>Below-ground archaeological potential</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation predating 20th century development • Increased potential for survival of archaeological remains, where present, within areas of undeveloped open space such as allotment gardens and playgrounds
<p>Above-ground archaeological</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive areas of mid- to late 20th century houses, often with associated features characteristic of local authority

potential	<p>estates, such as particular styles of fencing and porches, and fixtures such as windows, doors and door furniture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-residential contemporary buildings built as integral elements of estates often survive, including pubs, parades of shops, and institutions such as schools, churches and libraries
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned estates have a significant visual impact at a landscape scale, particularly where they have been designed and laid out with a geometric or other characteristic plan form
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right for people to buy their council houses has led to different patterns of ownership so that estates are no longer maintained in a uniform fashion. Householders make individual improvements, leading to an erosion of the uniform character of estates • Older and less well-maintained housing stock can be vulnerable to clearance and redevelopment as part of wider regeneration projects • Green open spaces within local authority estates can be vulnerable to infill development, introducing different styles of housing that do not always blend in, and altering the grain of estates
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authority estates that are of historic, social or architectural significance could be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Estates identified as being of historic, social or architectural significance should be retained. Where this is not possible, detailed recording of a representative sample of houses and associated buildings should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Individual buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • The designed layouts of local authority estates should be retained, including both street patterns and open spaces integral to the original design (where the layout contributes to good design) • The continuity of historic boundaries predating the construction of social housing estates should be respected to retain distinctiveness • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • The historic suburban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects

Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of new Conservation Areas should be considered for examples of well-designed, distinctive local authority estates where a significant number of dwellings have retained original fixtures and other features • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • This might include maintaining the historic urban or suburban structure within new development, e.g. road networks, boundaries, respecting urban grain, form and legibility, maintaining identity of street frontages and carefully siting parking/loading areas • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of social housing, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic social housing should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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Key management issues relating to Low rise and High rise flats

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation predating 20th century development • New flats can be built on 'brownfield' sites, including former industrial and residential areas. By their very nature, such sites have the potential to contain archaeological remains relating to these previous uses
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites may include standing buildings of historic interest, particularly subdivided former villas that have been retained within wider redevelopment schemes
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rise flats have a strong impact on the landscape, often being visible from great distances • Low rise flats can also dominate the local landscape, as they are often built on a larger scale or in denser concentrations than earlier housing in the vicinity

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-designed blocks of flats of any date may themselves represent landmark features of architectural significance
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New-build flats can have a significant impact on the landscape, erasing whole areas of previous character types, including historic street layouts as well as built fabric. Special consideration should be given to the impact that large new structures may have on existing historic landscape character The larger plot sizes of former detached villas can make sites attractive for redevelopment; several modern houses or one or more new apartment blocks can be built in the grounds of a single villa, altering the grain of suburban and urban areas, and affecting the garden settings of villas where the original house is retained within a redevelopment Other infill and piecemeal redevelopment with new-build flats alters the grain and density of suburban and urban areas Blocks of 20th century flats, particularly high rise blocks or local authority flats, can have a limited life-span due to the construction techniques used and also to social perceptions of such flats as undesirable places to live. They are thus vulnerable to demolition and redevelopment
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blocks of flats that are of historic, social or architectural significance could be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works The continuity of historic plot boundaries in a modern street scene should be respected to retain distinctiveness
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation of new Conservation Areas should be considered for areas of well-designed, distinctive blocks of flats that are of historic interest Individual buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest Where good legibility of previous historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process This might include maintaining the historic urban structure within new development, e.g. road networks, boundaries, respecting urban grain, form and legibility, maintaining identity of street frontages and carefully

	<p>siting parking/loading areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for the construction of low or high rise flats, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic and iconic flats should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies • Special consideration should be given to the impact that large new buildings may have on historic character
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.4.6 Semi-detached housing

This character type largely comprises areas of privately built estates made up overwhelmingly of semi-detached houses. Such estates may include small amounts of housing of different types, such as detached houses or occasionally short terraced rows. Significant numbers of semi-detached houses can also be found within other HLC types, particularly Social housing developments, Villas/detached housing (which can include substantial high-status later 19th century semis), and Private housing estates. The latter, particularly those built in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, very often comprise a mix of different types of housing. It should therefore be borne in mind that the area covered by this HLC type does not represent all of the actual semi-detached housing in the borough.

The area characterised during the project as semi-detached housing covers 4.42km², or 15% of the Residential broad type. The majority were built in the mid to late 20th century, although some predate 1851 and there are also examples of development on a significant scale from the interwar period. The house design, providing quality living spaces with gardens in a low density setting, typifies the aspirations of the interwar and post-war housing booms. The distribution pattern is similar to that of planned and private estates, which form an integral part of modern suburbs.

In Tameside, the 1960s witnessed a boom in the construction of this housing type. Large areas of previously enclosed agricultural land became developed. Large-scale estates are present on the outer urban fringes of Ashton, particularly around the Stamford Park, Hurst and Higher Hurst areas. South Dukinfield, Gee Cross, South Denton and the Lees Park area of Audenshaw also have discrete estates of semi-

detached houses dating from the mid to late 20th century. Closer to the urban cores development is on a smaller scale, occasionally replacing earlier housing types or occurring as infill development.

It is not unusual for examples of earlier residential HLC types, such as farm complexes or elite residences, to be subsumed by semi-detached housing development. Such sites may survive within the later estates as 'islands' of earlier character. There is thus a potential for archaeological remains relating to these sites to be present, and some potential for surviving pre-20th century buildings.

Key management issues relating to areas of Semi-detached housing

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation predating 20th century development • Increased potential for survival of archaeological remains, where present, within areas of undeveloped open space such as allotment gardens and playgrounds • Modern semi-detached housing can be built on 'brownfield' sites, including former industrial and residential areas. By their very nature, such sites have the potential to contain archaeological remains relating to these previous uses
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of semi-detached houses dating from the later 19th century up to the present day, exhibiting a wide variety of styles, often with design features characteristic of the decades in which they were built • Earlier buildings such as farmhouses or vernacular cottages can survive as 'islands' of historic character within areas of later 19th to 21st century housing
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large areas of semi-detached housing have a significant visual impact at a landscape scale, and represent the physical embodiment of suburbanisation, an important aspect of 20th century social history • Where residential development has taken place on areas of former enclosed land, the outlines of estates and internal roads and property divisions may follow the lines of former field boundaries, leading to the fossilisation of elements of earlier landscapes
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older and less well-maintained housing stock can be vulnerable to clearance and redevelopment as part of wider regeneration projects • Green open spaces within housing estates can be vulnerable to infill development, introducing different styles of housing that do not always blend in, and altering the grain of estates
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estates of semi-detached houses that are of historic, social or architectural significance could be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estates or groups of houses identified as being of historic, social or architectural significance should be retained. Where this is not possible, detailed recording of a representative sample of houses should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Individual buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • The continuity of historic boundaries predating the construction of housing estates should be respected to retain distinctiveness • New development of semi-detached housing should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Where redundant historic buildings are affected by proposals for semi-detached housing development, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses, to provide a historic context for the site • The historic suburban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of new Conservation Areas should be considered for areas of well-designed, distinctive houses characteristic of particular eras of house-building • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of previous historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • This might include maintaining the historic urban or suburban structure within new development, e.g. road networks, boundaries, respecting urban grain, form and legibility, maintaining identity of street frontages and carefully siting parking/loading areas • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of semi-detached housing, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic

	semi-detached housing should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.4.7 Private housing development

Private housing accounts for the largest proportion (32% or 9.29km²) of the total area of the Residential broad type in Tameside. The type appears within the database as both 'Private housing estate' and 'Private housing development'. The former was used during the pilot phase of the project, when the area around Stalybridge was characterised, but by the time the remainder of the district was covered three years later, the name of the character type had been amended to 'Private housing development'.

Developments of all scales are represented throughout the district. Many developments were large in scale, forming suburban estates. Construction was overwhelmingly 20th century with examples from the interwar and post-war periods and the second half of the 20th century, and the first few years of the current century. Larger estates tended to be built on previously undeveloped land (overwhelmingly agricultural land, but including horticultural plots and former recreational land). Widespread use of the motor car allows people to live further from their place of work. This has encouraged the development of large out-of-town estates on relatively low value agricultural land in rural areas.

Several estates were constructed on the sites of earlier housing or on former industrial works as part of post-war redevelopment. Smaller scale private developments were also built, often as infill or replacing earlier buildings. The character type can be defined as any estate or area of housing which was speculatively funded by private developers. It is thus varied, with character areas ranging from extensive estates with facilities such as shops and schools, to individual cul-de-sacs.

There is a clear pattern in Tameside of estates situated closer to established urban centres, such as Ashton, Droylsden, Hyde and Mossley, being on a small scale and often with a residential or industrial previous historic landscape character type. Estates built on former agricultural land are generally built on a larger scale. The growth of Droylsden may well have been stimulated by the presence of Chester and Ashton New Road (now named in sections as Manchester Road, Ashton Road and Droylsden Road), which provided a direct route into Manchester. Development in this area is probably local and piecemeal compared to other parts of the district. The town lacks the planned early 20th century parkways present in Manchester and Stockport. More recently the Acres Brook area and the Tame and Etherow valleys have been foci of new development. Some developments have occurred on former agricultural land. Others transformed derelict or run-down mill sites. The historic rural character of large parts of the Tame valley has been altered by such development (Plates 17 & 18).

The observable distinction between privately and publicly funded housing developments in the borough is frequently blurred with regard to lower status housing. Government house-building policies, particularly in the interwar period, encouraged private speculation through state-aided funding. Uniformity in the design and plan of houses on large estates means that it can be difficult to distinguish between public and private developments, particularly when working purely from mapping. Identification can be tentatively made through an analysis of housing types and street layouts. Semi-detached houses are a very common form of housing in suburban working-class Tameside on both council and private estates. However, the presence of areas of detached housing and an absence of the low rise flats and short terraced rows often seen on council estates is generally diagnostic of a private housing development.

It is not unusual for examples of earlier residential HLC types, such as the sites of farm complexes or elite residences, to be subsumed by suburban development. Such sites may survive as 'islands' of earlier character within later estates. There is thus a potential for archaeological remains relating to these sites to be present, and some potential for surviving pre-20th century buildings.

Key management issues relating to Private housing development

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation predating 20th century development • Increased potential for survival of archaeological remains, where present, within areas of undeveloped open space such as allotment gardens and playgrounds • Modern housing developments in urban areas are often built on 'brownfield' sites, including former industrial and residential areas. By their very nature, such sites have the potential to contain archaeological remains relating to these previous uses
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive areas of mid-to-late 20th century houses built to a uniform design or a limited number of designs, often with associated features common to groups of houses within the estate, such as particular styles of porches, and fixtures such as windows, doors and door furniture • Non-residential contemporary buildings built as integral elements of estates often survive, including pubs, parades of shops, and institutions such as schools, churches and libraries • Houses within smaller areas of private development can be built to a distinctive design characteristic of the decade in which they were built • Earlier buildings such as farmhouses or vernacular cottages can survive as 'islands' of historic character within areas of 20th century housing
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large areas of private housing have a significant visual impact at a landscape scale, and represent the physical embodiment of suburbanisation, an important aspect of 20th century social history

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estates and smaller developments can often be dated by their layouts, which followed the fashions and ideas of planning at the time when they were built. Distinctive patterns include the long avenues of the 1930s-1950s, and the irregular winding culs-de-sac of the 1980s and 1990s • Where residential development has taken place on areas of former enclosed land, the outlines of estates and internal roads and property divisions may follow the lines of former field boundaries, leading to the fossilisation of elements of earlier landscapes
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older and less well-maintained housing stock can be vulnerable to clearance and redevelopment as part of wider regeneration projects • Green open spaces within housing estates can be vulnerable to infill development, introducing different styles of housing that do not always blend in, and altering the grain of estates
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private housing estates that are of historic, social or architectural significance contribute to good urban design and could be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Estates identified as being of historic, social or architectural significance should be retained. Where this is not possible, detailed recording of a representative sample of houses and associated buildings should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Individual buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • The continuity of historic boundaries predating the construction of housing estates should be respected to retain distinctiveness • New development of private housing estates should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Where redundant historic buildings are affected by proposals for private housing development, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses, to provide a historic context for the site • The historic suburban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of new Conservation Areas should be considered for examples of well-designed, distinctive estates where a significant number of dwellings have retained original fixtures and other features • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in

	<p>a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where good legibility of previous historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • This might include maintaining the historic urban or suburban structure within new development, e.g. road networks, boundaries, respecting urban grain, form and legibility, maintaining identity of street frontages and carefully siting parking/loading areas • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of private housing, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic private housing should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.4.8 Conversions

There are 128 records for the Tameside district with the HLC type 'Conversions', dispersed throughout the area. The majority are former farms or agricultural buildings (frequently barns), converted into private residences in the mid to late 20th century. The category also includes conversions of mills, historic villa residences, police stations, public houses, schools and chapels into houses or apartments (Plate 19). Conversion ensures the survival of historic buildings that might otherwise be lost, having become redundant for their original purpose. Generally much of the historic character of converted buildings is maintained, particularly on the exterior, with a 'significant' legibility as defined by the project. Many important historic farms, houses and industrial buildings in the borough have been preserved in this way.

Key management issues relating to residential Conversions

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to post medieval settlement and industry
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentially a range of standing buildings of historic interest, including former industrial buildings, farm buildings, chapels, schools and large historic houses
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where earlier buildings have survived within urbanised areas, they serve as a reminder of historic origins and context, helping locations to preserve an individual identity and 'sense of place' • Former villas represent an early element of suburbanisation, serving as a reminder within the landscape of some of the changes in society that took place in the 19th century • Former industrial buildings can serve as reminders of an important aspect of an area's history
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings undertaken as part of the conversion process can lead to the erosion of historic character
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitive conversion of redundant buildings for residential use can give them a new lease of life and ensure their continued survival • Converted buildings that are of historic, social or architectural significance but are not listed could be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • The continuity of historic plot boundaries in a modern street scene should be respected to retain distinctiveness
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • This might include maintaining the historic urban structure within new development, e.g. road networks, boundaries, respecting urban grain, form and legibility, and maintaining identity of street frontages

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful consideration should be given to the siting and extent of parking areas, particularly where the historic urban grain would be sensitive to the unprecedented opening up of large open 'grey' areas • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for the conversion of a historic building, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic industrial and domestic buildings should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.4.9 Prefabs

Prefabs were recorded at a small number of sites in the district. Three records related to early 20th century houses apparently used as holiday homes or cabins. Three further records related to prefabs originating during the Second World War or the immediate post-war period. Two of the latter sites were separate groups of bungalows at Boundary Close north of Stalybridge. The third, in Newton, was a larger area of two-storey prefabs (covering 1.8 hectares).

All of these are potentially of some historic interest, but the wartime or post-war examples are of particular social interest. These houses represent a rare survival; by their very nature, prefabs were not intended as permanent structures and most of those in Greater Manchester were replaced in the later 20th century.

Wartime or post-war prefabs were recorded as a previous type within six records, including two adjacent sites with different current types. These were part of the group in the Busheyfield Close area of Newton, where some two-storey houses have survived.

7.5 Ornamental, parkland and recreational broad type

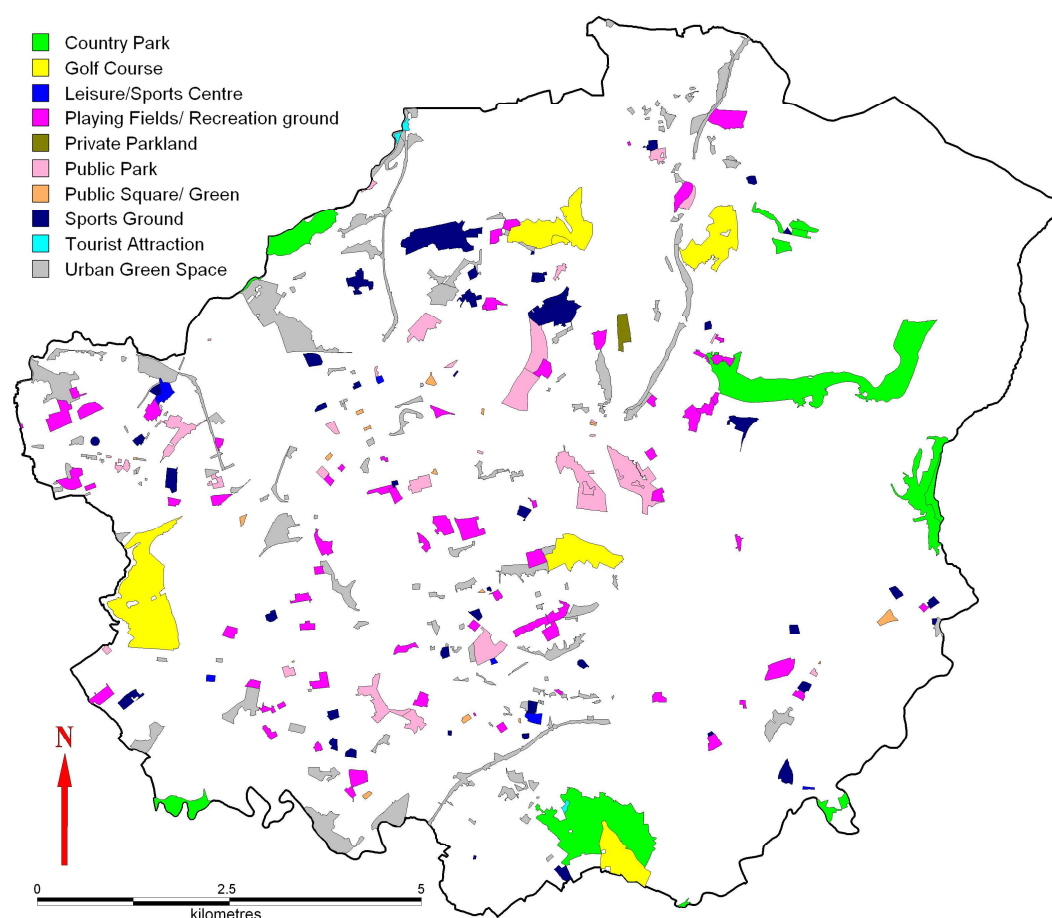


Figure 20 Map showing the distribution of Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types in Tameside

Definition of the broad character type

These areas comprise designed ornamental landscapes, areas set aside for sporting activities, and other areas used for recreational purposes, including those that have not been developed and are used by local people for dog walking and other informal everyday activities.

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of Ornamental, parkland & recreational land represented
Playing fields/ recreation ground	1.68	13
Public park	1.35	11
Sports ground	1.11	9
Urban green space	3.43	27
Public square/ green	0.08	1
Leisure/sports centre	0.09	1
Country park	2.6	21
Private parkland	0.06	<1
Golf course	2.07	17
Tourist attraction	0.03	<1
Totals	12.50	100%

Table 6 Area covered by the different Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types

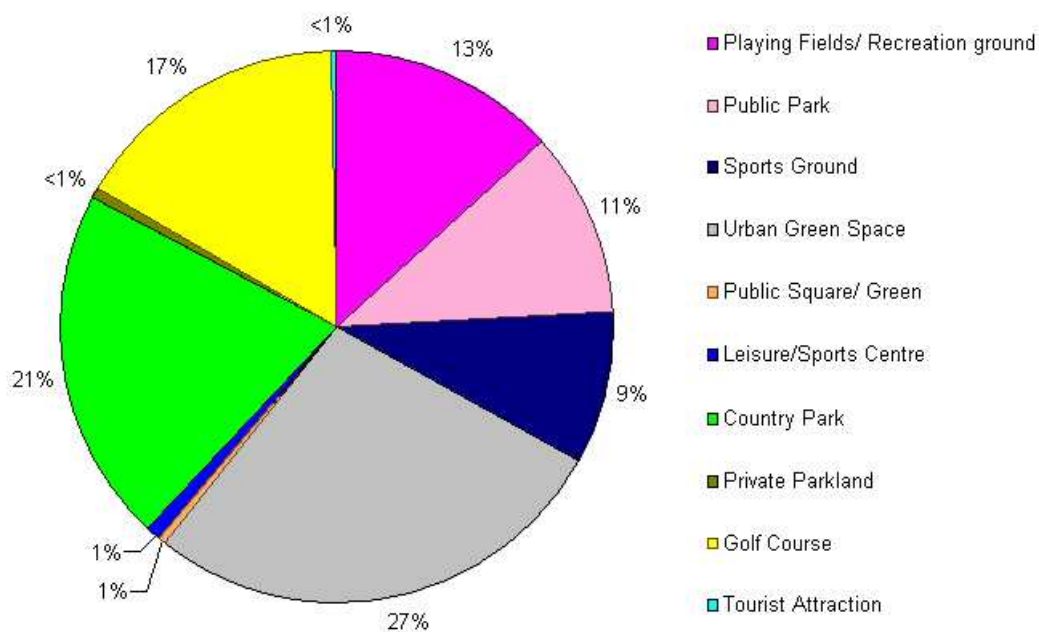


Figure 21 Pie chart showing the percentage by area of Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types in Tameside

Ornamental, parkland and recreational areas in Tameside

Within the borough of Tameside the Ornamental, parkland and recreational broad type covers 12.50 km², representing about 12% of the district. Ornamental, parkland and recreational sites are distributed fairly evenly across the main settlement areas, with a lower concentration in the eastern part of the district. Details are shown in Table 6 and Figures 20 & 21. The HLC types within this broad type overlap considerably, as it includes areas of mixed facilities that could be categorised in different ways.

The most significant of the Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types in Tameside are Urban green spaces at 27% (3.43 km²), Country parks at 21% (2.60km²) and Golf courses at 17% (2.07km²). Playing fields/recreation grounds and Sports grounds together represent a further 24% of the area (3.86km²). These and the other Ornamental HLC types occurring in Tameside are discussed in the following sections:

- Playing fields/recreation grounds and Sports grounds
- Public parks
- Urban green spaces
- Golf courses
- Country Park
- Private parkland
- Other Ornamental, parkland and recreational types

7.5.1 Playing fields/ recreation grounds and Sports grounds

Playing fields/ recreation grounds and Sports grounds have been considered together because of their similar character and the overlap in their definitions, with recreation grounds often including areas laid out as sports grounds.

Sports grounds, playing fields and recreation grounds in Tameside are distributed quite evenly through the urban and suburban areas, tending to be situated within or

adjacent to residential areas where they are easily accessible to the population. The majority of such areas comprise cricket grounds, tennis courts, bowling greens, football or rugby pitches, and areas named on mapping as recreation grounds or playing fields. Many of the more formal sports grounds have pavilions or club houses. The 'playing fields' type does not include school fields, which have been characterised along with their associated schools as institutional areas. Some individual playground sites were identified, although many playgrounds form elements of larger recreational areas, or are too small to be characterised in their own right.

Five large football grounds were identified within Tameside. The earliest of these is a late 19th century ground at Rowley Street, Smallshaw. A football ground in Hyde was established in the early 20th century but was used for allotment gardens in the interwar period, before reverting to use as a football ground by the 1950s. Of the others, two date to the late 20th century and one to the later 20th century. Dedicated football grounds tended to have terraces or stands added in the mid-20th century.

Sixteen cricket grounds were recorded, dispersed quite evenly across the borough. Nine bowling greens were identified, although there are likely to be further examples associated with public houses and social clubs which have been characterised as part of the complex rather than as individual sites, as at the Grapes Inn at Gee Cross. Bowling greens tend to date from the late 19th or early 20th century and to be located in suburban areas. There seems to have been a trend for residential developments on former bowling greens in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. In contrast to this decline one early 21st century bowling green has been identified at Fields Farm Walk in Hattersley, created on the site of a former British Legion club building.

The more unusual sites identified within the Playing fields/ recreation ground and Sports grounds HLC types included a riding stables at Denton, and the mid to late 19th century Brushes Rifle Range. Although disused by the mid 20th century, this is still present as a landscape feature slowly being reclaimed by the moorland. The earliest sports grounds in the district date to around the mid-19th century. Brushes Rifle Range was present by 1865, and Richmond Hill Cricket Ground by 1892. Surviving sites may still include some of their early or original features, such as club houses or pavilions, but may also have been reorganised over the years.

The majority of the recreation grounds and playing fields in Tameside date from the mid to late 20th century, often in association with suburban housing developments. These tend to contain features such as playgrounds, football pitches and games courts.

Key management issues relating to Playing fields/ recreation grounds and Sports grounds

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains of any age within undeveloped open areas
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing structures of historic interest, including 19th and 20th century pavilions and clubhouses • Some sports grounds Greater Manchester, such as the Lancashire County Cricket Ground in Trafford, may contain buildings of regional or national importance • Associated boundary features such as railings and gateposts; although some iron railings are likely to have

	<p>been removed during the Second World War, evidence may still survive</p>
<p>Historic landscape interest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playing fields, sports grounds and recreation grounds often represent significant expanses of open green space within otherwise built-up areas • The perimeters of playing fields, sports grounds and recreation grounds may respect or incorporate earlier boundaries relating to field systems or settlement • Some types of 19th and early 20th century sporting facilities such as bowling greens and tennis clubs formed part of a wider urban social landscape, being integrated into street layouts in association with residential developments or public houses • Mid- and later 20th century playing fields and sports grounds are often associated with contemporary housing developments, particularly large planned estates • Another type originating in the 19th century was the public pleasure ground, incorporating various sporting facilities with gardens and tea rooms
<p>Threats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large open areas such as playing fields can be vulnerable to piecemeal development at the edges, where the taking of small amounts of land for housing or other development gradually encroaches upon the open green space • Smaller sports facilities such as bowling greens may become disused where a particular activity becomes less popular, and may be vulnerable to the development pressures of urban and suburban areas • Construction of modern housing or other buildings on the sites of former urban open spaces alters the historic grain of settlements and erodes historic character
<p>Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good or rare examples of historic pavilions or other recreational buildings that are not currently listed could be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Historic layouts, including paths and landscaping, form integral aspects of the historic character of recreation grounds. Where the original layout of a historic recreation ground survives, this should be maintained wherever possible • Any new development that does take place within former open recreational areas should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports grounds and recreation areas were created for public enjoyment and to serve local communities. These aims should be respected and promoted alongside the historic context of individual areas
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for development of the site of an open recreational area or part of such an area, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic recreation areas should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Tree preservation orders
- Sites of Special Scientific interest
- Hedgerow Regulations
- English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest

7.5.2 Public parks

The creation of public parks arose in response to the need for open recreational green space within the rapidly expanding urban areas from the later 19th century onwards. It was not uncommon in the early 20th century for land to be donated by estate owners to local corporations. Five of the public parks in Tameside were created from the former grounds of halls or other large houses in this way. These are:

- Ryecroft Hall Park, Audenshaw, which was formed from the grounds to the mid 19th century Ryecroft Hall, given to the people of Audenshaw in 1922.

The house is still present and has been converted into a community centre. Historically the site was part of Ashton Moss.

- Hyde Park in Flowery Field, which opened in 1904. This was created from the parkland associated with Newton Lodge, a house of about 1820. The house was replaced by Bayley Hall, an art gallery, in 1939. Recreational features of the park include a Grade II listed bandstand, tennis courts, bowling greens and a paddling pool.
- Mossley Park, situated within the former grounds to a late 19th century mill owner's residence named White Hall (now Mossley Hall), given to the town of Mossley in the early 20th century. Prior to 1851 the area comprised fields and a quarry.
- Cheetham Park in Stalybridge was created in the 1930s from the former Eastwood and Priory estates.
- Gorse Hall Park in Stalybridge. This was the site of a pre-1692 house which was replaced by an early 19th century house, demolished in the early 20th century when the site became a public park.

Once donated, sites such as these were quickly opened to the public, usually with additional recreational facilities provided by the council. Ornamental landscapes and planting, water features, greens, formal pathways, bandstands and pagodas all formed elements of 19th and early 20th century park design. Some of the earlier historic features associated with private parkland may have been retained or preserved after their transfer into public ownership. These can include the house and other estate buildings, as well as garden layouts and ornamental features.

Other public parks were created on undeveloped farmland, existing ornamental land, former extractive sites or former industrial sites. Oxford Park at Guide Bridge was created on the site of a pre-1851 farm. A mid to late 20th century parkland area off Mill Lane and Heather Lea in Denton was created from an area of enclosed land. Situated partly on the bank of the river Tame, it features playing fields and an associated pavilion.

Stamford Park is the earliest public park in Tameside, established in the late 19th century on the site of Park Hall Mill and Throstle Nest Mill. It has retained some original features, including a bowling green, landscaping and ponds. The park was extended to the north in the late 20th century to include an area of pre-1851 reservoirs which are now used as boating and fishing lakes.

Heritage Lottery Fund grants are available for the restoration of public parks. Within Greater Manchester, community archaeology projects have been successfully undertaken which have enabled communities to engage with their local park and its heritage.

Key management issues relating to Public parks

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains of any age within undeveloped open areas • Where a park was formed from the grounds of an elite residence, there will be potential for remains relating to post medieval or earlier gardens or domestic activity • Potential for the below-ground remains of elite residences themselves and ancillary buildings
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Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing structures of historic interest, including 19th and 20th century pavilions, pagodas and bandstands • Standing buildings may include former elite residences and ancillary buildings such as stables, coach-houses, glasshouses, icehouses, lodges and gatehouses • Landscaping features relating to previous use of parks as private grounds, such as paths and flowerbeds, may be present • Associated boundary features such as railings and gateposts; although some iron railings are likely to have been removed during the Second World War, evidence may still survive • Many public parks included provision for sports, evidence of which may remain
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public parks represent significant expanses of open green space within otherwise built-up areas • Municipal parks often feature formal layouts and landscaping, with a range of leisure facilities and features such as fountains, bowling greens and ornamental planting that form integral parts of the designed landscape • The perimeters of public parks may respect or incorporate earlier boundaries relating to private parks, field systems or settlement • Some public parks were constructed in conjunction with the creation of house-building plots around the periphery and thus form an integral part of a particular type of suburban development • Where a park was formed from the grounds of an elite residence or incorporated features relating to industry, such as reservoirs, the earlier landscaping may have been incorporated and preserved
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any alteration or removal of original features, including the redesign of path layouts, unsympathetic building maintenance or the removal of mature trees, together with the unsympathetic addition of buildings or features, causes the erosion of historic character • 19th or 20th century landscaping associated with public parks may have had an impact on earlier landscaping where a park was formed from the grounds of an elite residence
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic designed landscapes not currently on the Register of Parks and Gardens could be identified through a programme of systematic research, evaluation and survey in order to establish their significance • Good or rare examples of historic bandstands, pavilions or other recreational buildings that are not currently listed could be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey • Good or rare examples of historic elite residences and associated ancillary structures that are not currently

	<p>listed could be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Historic layouts, including paths and landscaping, form integral aspects of the historic character of public parks. Where the original layout of a historic park survives, this should be maintained wherever possible • Detailed archaeological desk-based study of historic parks to identify the original design and layout would be of benefit for the maintenance of their historic character, informing new planting or the restoration of lost or degraded landscape features • Features relating to the original layout of a park should be retained wherever possible • Municipal parks were created for public enjoyment and to serve local communities. These aims should be respected and promoted alongside the historic context of individual areas
<p>Management recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A park's designed or historic landscape and its associated features should be understood and protected through a Conservation Management Plan (see <i>The management and maintenance of Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes</i>, by English Heritage 2008) • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor set within a Registered Park or Garden but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where sufficient evidence remains, historic designed landscapes of local interest can be placed on a similar local list • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for works within a public park, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic

	public parks should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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A range of statutory protection is available for areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation areas
- Tree preservation orders
- Sites of Special Scientific interest
- Hedgerow Regulations
- English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest

7.5.3 Urban green spaces

Urban green space represents about 27% (3.43km²) of the total area of the Ornamental, parkland and recreational broad type in Tameside. The category was created to cover open land in urban or suburban areas which did not fall within either the Enclosed land broad type or any of the more formal Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types. Typically such sites are delimited by surrounding development and yet remain undeveloped, comprising fragments of former agricultural land that have not been built on in historic times, sites of marginal land such as steep slopes that are unsuitable for development or cultivation, or sites that have been developed at some point in the past but have fallen into disuse and been cleared and not redeveloped. On aerial photographs the land can be seen as rough ground, often crossed by irregular footpaths. This suggests an informal recreational use for the land, such as dog walking or bike scrambling.

In Tameside borough the areas of urban green space recorded during the project have diverse origins. The majority have previous character types of Enclosed land, Residential, Communications or Horticultural use. Land that was formerly in use as Industrial, Extractive or Woodland was also recorded, as well as some previously more formal Recreational purposes (including football pitches and a former recreation ground).

There is a high potential for the survival of archaeological evidence relating to the earlier character types of urban green spaces which have previously been built upon, as there has been no recent development to damage any below-ground remains. Urban green spaces created through the clearance of residential areas often contain internal footpaths which preserve the lines of earlier roads through the area.

In Tameside, several urban green spaces which were previously railways are being used as formal or informal footpath routes, fossilising these earlier communications features within the landscape. Railway lines represented by these trackways include:

- Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne and Guide Bridge Junction Railway
- Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway (Ashton and Stalybridge Branch)
- London and North Western Railway (Manchester and Huddersfield Branch)
- Great Northern, Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Joint Stock Railway (Godley and Woodley Branch)
- The Stalybridge Diggle Loop Line.

A further urban green space preserves a disused and backfilled section of the Hollinwood Branch of the Manchester & Ashton under Lyne Canal (Plate 46).

Areas may contain remains of features such as platforms, locks or other structures associated with their previous use.

Key management issues relating to Urban green spaces

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains of any age within undeveloped open areas • Potential for remains relating to 19th and 20th century usage of sites
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary features and structures relating to previous use of sites, including agricultural or industrial activity, may survive
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban green spaces often represent remnants of agricultural land, and can thus be a physical reminder of pre-urban land uses within urban and suburban areas
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The locations of urban green spaces may render them vulnerable to development pressures
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any new development that takes place within areas of urban green space should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • This might include maintaining the historic urban structure within new development, e.g. road networks, boundaries, respecting urban grain, form and legibility, maintaining identity of street frontages and carefully siting parking/loading areas • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for development of an area of urban green space, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered

7.5.4 Golf courses

Five areas of golf courses are present within Tameside borough. These are Denton Golf Club and Fairfield Golf and Sailing Club; Dukinfield Golf Course; Stamford (Stalybridge) Golf Course; Ashton Golf Course, and Werneth Low Golf Course. All of these were established in the early 20th century, first appearing on the 1922-29 25" Lancashire map edition. All appear to have been extended since their original creation. There may also be miniature golf courses within some of the public parks.

All of the golf courses were created on areas that were formerly farmland. Werneth Low Golf Course is situated on the edge of Werneth Low Country Park, on the district boundary, with a small part falling within the borough of Stockport to the south. The remaining sites lie on the outskirts of suburban areas.

Most of the courses have purpose-built club houses of the mid-20th century or later. However, the club house at Stamford (Stalybridge) Golf Course probably originated in the 18th century as a house or cottage, whilst the club house at Fairfield Golf and Sailing Club is a former house, Boothdale Villa, built in the second half of the 19th century on the site of an earlier house of the same name. The original club house at Dukinfield was built on the site of an earlier farm, but this was demolished after 2006 and a new club house built at a different location.

The golf courses of Tameside have the potential to preserve early features relating to their former use as farmland, including boundary features and farm buildings.

Key management issues relating to Golf courses

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains of any age, including evidence of industry, extraction, communications routes, agriculture and early settlement • Where a golf course was formed from the grounds of an elite residence, there will be potential for remains relating to post medieval or earlier gardens or domestic activity and wider historic designed landscape features • Potential for the below-ground remains of elite residences themselves and associated ancillary buildings, and for the remains of industrial structures
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing buildings may include former elite residences and ancillary buildings such as stables, coach-houses and glasshouses; former farm buildings such as farmhouses and barns; former industrial structures; historic communications structures • Boundaries such as hedges and walls relating to relict field systems or to historic designed approaches may be present • Earthworks relating to the former agricultural or economic use of golf course sites may be present, including boundary banks and medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow, fish ponds, warrens or leats • Earthworks may also be the product of several phases of design over several centuries
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golf courses often cover extensive areas and have a significant visual impact on the landscape

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some golf courses have now been present in the landscape for over a century and are in themselves becoming historic landscape features • The perimeters of golf courses may respect or incorporate earlier boundaries relating to field systems
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The removal of field boundaries during the creation of golf courses can result in the wholesale loss of historic enclosure patterns • Grass management regimes on golf courses are non-traditional and can be destructive • Historic farm buildings within golf courses can fall out of use and become neglected, potentially leading to demolition • Intensive drainage works associated with golf course construction can damage buried archaeological remains and can create misleading earthworks
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where intensive landscaping is not carried out, golf courses can aid the preservation of buried archaeological features and deposits, protecting them from damage by modern ploughing • Good or rare examples of farm buildings, historic elite residences and associated ancillary structures that are not currently listed could be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Where historic buildings within golf courses are suffering from neglect, it is desirable to take steps to ensure their preservation. Historic standing buildings can be retained and reused to provide facilities such as clubhouses, serving as a reminder of historic origins and context and helping locations to preserve an individual identity and 'sense of place' • The extent of any surviving historic field boundaries and other above-ground archaeological features such as earthworks should be established and any threats to them assessed through a programme of systematic evaluation • Where present, such features should be retained and protected from potentially damaging landscaping works • Relict hedges and walls can be restored in order to reinstate earlier boundary features • Remnants of historic tree planting such as belts or avenues should where appropriate be augmented by new, appropriate planting
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local

	<p>interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where good legibility or clear evidence of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for works within a golf course, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic enclosed land should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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A range of statutory protection is available for areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environmental Plan Schemes and land stewardship agreements

7.5.5 Country parks

Six country parks have been identified within Tameside, all dating from the mid to late 20th century. Hollingworth Nature Reserve was also recorded under the Country parks HLC type. All of the parks except for Stalybridge are located at or near the edges of Tameside, to the north, south and east, with four sites crossing the district boundary into adjacent areas. Country parks often preserve elements of the previous use of an area such as woodlands, field systems, private parkland or relict industrial sites, which are often promoted as features of the parks.

- Stalybridge Country Park is located on the edge of the moorland around Harridge, Slatepit Moor and Buckton Moor (Plate 2). As well as being the largest country park in the district, it is unusual as it is based at several sites. The largest is the Brushes valley and reservoirs area near Millbrook and Brushes; the other areas making up the park are around Carrbrook to the north.
- Werneth Low Country Park was created from the lands of Lower Higham Farm and has preserved some of the features of this landscape, such as areas of fields. It also features a war memorial, and an area of cropmarks and earthworks on Hangingbank that are thought to relate to an Iron Age farmstead.

- Broad Mills Heritage Site is an area of country park on the site of a former cotton mill. It preserves remains of many of the industrial features of the mills, such as the leats and wheel pits associated with power generation.
- Daisy Nook Country Park, which falls on the boundary between Tameside and Oldham, includes ponds and water features that reuse elements of the Hollinwood Branch of the Manchester to Ashton under Lyne Canal and former parkland associated with Riversvale Hall (Plate 46).
- A tiny part of Etherow Country Park falls within Tameside, although most of the park is in Stockport district. It was one of Britain's first purposely created country parks, established in 1968 from an area of historic semi-natural woodland which formed part of the Andrews estate at Compstall. Industrial features such as the lines of tramways, leats and weirs still survive in the park.
- A small part of Reddish Vale Country Park is present in the south-western part of the district, with the majority of the site lying in the borough of Stockport.
- Hollingworth Nature Reserve was originally part of the private parkland associated with the medieval Hollingworth Hall, with the addition of 19th century woodland. The hall was demolished in the mid 20th century.

Country parks tend to include facilities such as visitor centres, metalled paths and car parks.

Key management issues relating to Country parks

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains of any age, including evidence of industry, extraction, communications routes, agriculture and early settlement • Where a country park includes the former site of an elite residence or its grounds, there will be potential for remains relating to post medieval or earlier gardens or domestic activity and wider historic designed landscape features • Potential for the below-ground remains of elite residences themselves and associated ancillary buildings, and for the remains of industrial structures
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing buildings may include former elite residences and ancillary buildings such as stables, coach-houses and glasshouses; former farm buildings such as farmhouses and barns; former industrial structures; historic communications structures • Boundaries such as hedges and walls relating to relict field systems or to historic designed approaches may be present • Earthworks relating to the former agricultural and economic use of country parks may be present, including boundary banks and medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow, fish ponds, warrens or leats

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthworks may also be the product of several phases of design over several centuries
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country parks are usually of a very large extent and may preserve remnants of entire earlier landscapes, particularly industrial, extractive, agricultural or designed parkland landscapes of one particular phase or several phases of development • The perimeters of country parks may respect or incorporate earlier boundaries relating to field systems, medieval deer parks, enclosures or chases
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological deposits within country parks can be damaged by vegetation, the actions of burrowing animals, compaction, ploughing, digging and other movement of soil
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of country parks can aid the preservation of buried archaeological features and deposits, protecting them from damage by modern ploughing or redevelopment • Historic designed landscapes not currently on the Register of Parks and Gardens could be identified through a programme of systematic research, evaluation and survey in order to establish their significance • Good or rare examples of farm buildings, industrial buildings or historic elite residences and associated ancillary structures that are not currently listed could be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Historic standing buildings within country parks can be retained and reused to provide facilities such as education and information centres, serving as a reminder of historic origins and context and helping locations to preserve an individual identity and 'sense of place' • Ruined buildings and structures can be consolidated and displayed with information boards to inform users of the park and enrich the visitor experience • The extent of any surviving historic field boundaries and other above-ground archaeological features such as earthworks should be established and any threats to them assessed through a programme of systematic evaluation • Where present, such features should be retained and protected • Relict hedges and walls can be restored in order to reinstate earlier boundary features

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remnants of historic tree planting such as belts or avenues should where appropriate be augmented by new, appropriate planting
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A park's designed or other historic landscape and its associated features should be understood and protected through a Conservation Management Plan (see <i>The management and maintenance of Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes</i>, by English Heritage 2008) • English Heritage provide advice on sensitive management for parkland in <i>Farming the historic landscape: caring for Historic Parkland</i>, EH 2005 • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where sufficient evidence remains, historic designed landscapes of local interest can be placed on a similar local list • Where good legibility or clear evidence of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for works within a country park, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic landscapes should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

There are a range of designations which offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environmental Plan Schemes and land stewardship agreements

7.5.6 Private parkland

One area of private parkland has been identified within Tameside. This dates from the mid to late 20th century and comprises a landscaped garden with farm buildings, woodland and enclosed fields, associated with two large houses at Heyrod, north of Stalybridge. The site was created on an area of disused quarries and irregular fields.

Private parkland was much more prevalent in the district in the past, with about 2.82km² identified as a previous HLC type in addition to the former parkland areas discussed under Public parkland and Country Parks above. Most of this land was associated with high-status private residences (see section 7.4.1). The earliest private parks are likely to have had medieval origins and may have originally been deer parks; the majority had been created by the mid-19th century. In the late 19th century private parkland formed an important aspect of the landscape as large villas and villa suburbs were emerging, surrounded by large grounds or parks.

The private parkland associated with Hollingworth Hall originally took the form of a medieval deer park which included much of the area that is now Hollingworthall Moor. The site had become a more formal landscape park by the 19th century. The majority of the area is now farmland and a nature reserve.

Most of the former private parkland that is not now in other Ornamental, recreational and parkland uses is in use as Enclosed land or Woodland or has been developed for housing. Some Industrial, Institutional, Horticultural, Commercial, Water bodies and Communications uses were also identified.

Key management issues relating to Private parks and Deer parks

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to settlement or agriculture predating the creation of parks • Potential for remains relating to post medieval or earlier gardens or domestic activity • Potential for the below-ground remains of elite residences and ancillary buildings
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing buildings may include elite residences and ancillary buildings such as stable blocks, coach-houses, glasshouses, icehouses, lodges and gatehouses • Landscaping features such as paths and flowerbeds • Boundary features such as park pales, ha has, and boundaries relating to earlier enclosure patterns or to agricultural activity within parkland • Deer parks and other private parks can demonstrate boundaries and features of significant antiquity
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private parks and deer parks represent a significant and highly visible aspect of medieval and post medieval social history • Private parks associated with elite residences often feature areas of formal landscaped gardens
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large areas of land are expensive to maintain as private estates in the modern age. Throughout the 20th century they have been vulnerable to redevelopment for residential estates, golf courses or other uses, and are

	<p>therefore more likely to be found as previous rather than current historic character types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where estates are no longer maintained, associated buildings are vulnerable to demolition • Where former private parks are donated to or purchased by local authorities for use as public parks, re-landscaping can lead to the loss of historic parkland features – any alteration or removal of original features, including the redesign of path layouts, unsympathetic building maintenance, demolition of buildings or the removal of mature trees, together with the unsympathetic addition of buildings or features, causes the erosion of historic character • Landscaping works can cause damage to below-ground archaeological remains
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of former private parkland that can no longer be maintained as private estates can become immensely valuable public amenities such as municipal parks or country parks, or can be taken over for public benefit by national bodies such as English Heritage or the National Trust • The typically limited ground disturbance within parkland can ensure the good preservation of earlier archaeological features • Good or rare examples of historic elite residences and associated ancillary structures that are not currently listed could be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Historic layouts, including paths and landscaping, form integral aspects of the historic character of private parks. Where the original layout of a historic park survives, this should be maintained wherever possible • Remnants of historic tree planting such as belts or avenues should where appropriate be augmented by new, appropriate planting • Detailed desk-based study of historic parks to identify the original design and layout would be of benefit for the maintenance of their historic character, informing new planting or the restoration of lost or degraded landscape features • Where areas of historic parkland are redeveloped, existing historic buildings, including lodges, stable blocks and elite residences, can be retained and reused within the development, serving as a reminder of historic origins and context and helping locations to preserve an individual identity and ‘sense of place’

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surviving evidence of activity predating a park, such as early agriculture, adds further historic depth and should also be preserved
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor set within a Registered Park or Garden but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where sufficient evidence remains, historic designed landscapes of local interest can be placed on a similar local list • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for works within a former private park or deer park, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic parks should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation areas
- Tree preservation orders
- Sites of Special Scientific interest
- Hedgerow Regulations
- English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest

7.5.7 Other Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types

A number of sites were recorded as the Leisure/ sports centre HLC type in Tameside. Sports centres tend to have both indoor and outdoor facilities, although smaller sites without associated playing fields may also be named as sports centres. These may have more in common with 'leisure centres'. Three specific sports or leisure centres were recorded in Tameside:

- Medlock leisure centre, Droylsden, built in the mid 20th century. The site includes all weather sports pitches and a running track

- Hyde Clarendon Centre, an early 21st century sports hall that is probably associated with Hyde Clarendon Sixth Form Centre
- Denton Health and Sports Club, an early 21st century sports centre.

Other sites recorded within the Leisure/ sports centre HLC type included two swimming pools and the Etherow Centre and Riding Arena. One of the pools is at Katherine Street in Ashton-under-Lyne and one at Tameside Leisure Park in Hyde, which also includes a sports ground. The Etherow Centre and Riding Arena reuses a mid 19th century goods shed. One other riding facility, Denton Riding Stables, was also identified in the district. This was characterised within the Sports ground HLC type, as it includes two outdoor schools and does not have a covered arena. Smaller stables that are likely to be livery yards rather than riding stables have not been included within the Ornamental HLC broad type but are instead characterised as businesses.

Several Public squares/ greens were also recorded, of which the earliest are Wednesough Green in Hollingworth and Haughton Green, south of Denton. Wednesough Green is shown as an area of common land on the mid-19th century tithe map, with the earliest buildings in Hollingworth located around its northern edge. Haughton Green was associated with the pre-1700 settlement of the same name. Mottram Market Place is located in the medieval heart of Mottram but appears to have gone out of use as a market by the late 20th century and so has been characterised as a public square.

A small number of squares were created as part of the planned gridiron layout of Ashton in the early 19th century. These include Henry Square and Portland Place. The latter is an early 19th century square that may have acted as a loading area for the Ashton Canal Warehouse immediately to the south.

The majority of the other public squares in Tameside date from the early to mid 20th century, with several including war memorials. The most recently created square or green in the borough is the Croft Millennium Green at Hyde which dates to the turn of the 21st century and replaced an area of gridiron terraced housing.

Two Tourist attractions have been identified within Tameside. These are Lower Higham Visitors Centre, associated with Werneth Low Country Park at Gee Cross, which reuses some of the buildings of Lower Higham Farm, and Park Bridge Heritage Centre at the site of Park Bridge Iron Works.

7.6 Industrial broad type

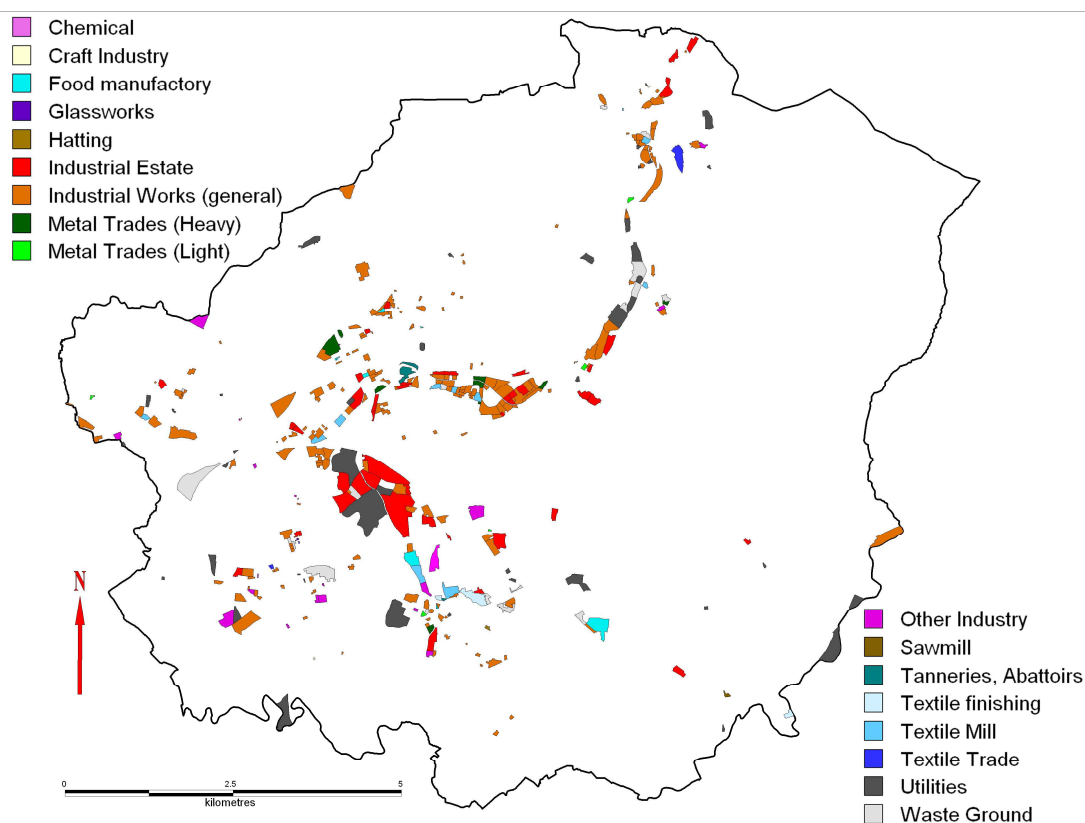


Figure 22 Map showing the distribution of Industrial HLC types in Tameside

Industrial areas in Tameside

The Industrial broad type represents 5% of the total area of Tameside (around 4.79km²; see Figure 22).

Textiles lay at the heart of economic growth in the post medieval period, both in the Greater Manchester area and within the wider North West region. Over 274 textile mill sites have been identified in the Tameside area. Woollens and linens were being produced in the district by the late medieval period (15th-16th centuries). During the early days of the textile industry weaving was accomplished on handlooms in domestic workshops. Spinning was similarly practised at home. Until the advent of the cotton industry in the 18th century, only a few materials were imported.

Tameside's merchants organised trade, gathering the raw materials and employing local weavers to produce cloth for the open market. This was known as the 'putting-out' system. The trade proved lucrative for Tameside's merchants and a number of families rose to prominence. These families were proactive in improving the region through road building and canal construction. They also invested in social and charitable institutes. Separate industries associated with cloth finishing grew, including cloth cutting, fulling and dyeing. Other early local industries were also identified; several medieval corn mill sites have been identified through the historic record, and a glass works was present at Haughton Green in the 17th century.

The early industry of the Tameside area was divided into two zones. Development in the lowlands was based on linen and fustian production. The mills of the upland valleys of Longdendale and the Tame were predominantly dedicated to woollen

spinning and weaving. Industry here was the culmination of a long tradition of woollen production. The late 18th century was a period of rapid building in the Pennine region. It was in this period that the loom houses with long rows of multi-light windows typical of the central Pennine district were constructed (Plate 20). Larger settlements such as Ashton, Upper Mossley, Droylsden and Hyde became centres of handloom production. Proto-textile mills and other works were small to medium-scale buildings, and were often converted workshops or agricultural sheds. They were horse or water powered and employed only a few people. Two examples of this type of works were identified in Mottram.

Early mills explored technical innovations which provided automatic processes for scribbling, carding, slubbing and spinning. Weavers became more organised and workshops became larger and more formal in design. Finished cloth was sent to separate mills for bleaching and dyeing. Further innovations allowed for the more rapid spinning of yarn and weaving of cloth, but new machinery required special buildings with a reliable water source and a dedicated trained workforce. With the introduction of the factory based cotton industry, the lowland zone and particularly the Tame valley became the focus of industrial development (Plate 21).

Early cotton mill machinery was water powered. The need for water thus dictated the location of the mills at this time. The late 18th century saw the introduction of many innovations. The factory system itself was one of the greatest, impacting on society and urban development. Factories had specialised machinery housed in large purpose-built buildings. Mills required supplies of raw materials, supportive industries such as engineering works and a method of distributing goods. The mill was at the heart of the developing urban/industrial landscapes of the 18th and 19th centuries. The innovation of steam powered machinery allowed mills to be moved away from the original power source, water. The first steam engine to be used in the Tameside area was installed in the early 1790s at Old Soot Poke Mill in Stalybridge. The first purpose-built mill in the area that totally relied on steam power was probably Water Street Mill, also in Stalybridge, erected in 1797. By 1795 nearly one hundred cotton mills had been established in the Tame valley and along tributaries of the Tame. Development of the industrial landscape continued throughout the 19th century, reaching a peak in construction by the early 20th century.

Machinery and the practicalities of production influenced the design of mills. They became large multi-storey structures where different aspects of the textile manufacturing process occurred on separate floors (Plate 22). Engines had special houses. Warehouses and offices were also built. Special large-scale weaving sheds were constructed with characteristic saw-tooth multi-light windowed roofs. Freed from the constraints of water power, mills were often constructed in association with communication routes such as canals which brought in fuel and transported away produce (Plate 23). Ashton became the leading centre of textile production in the district. Eighty textile sites were established in Ashton and Audenshaw before 1905. Other new industrial centres were Longdendale, Mossley, Stalybridge, Droylsden, Dukinfield, Hyde and Denton, which all developed as towns in their own right.

A notable industry of Tameside was hatting. Initially the hatting process was carried out in domestic or small-scale workshops. By the early 19th century, hat-making had become a specialist industry. Works became large scale and dedicated structures. Denton and Hyde became the centre of Tameside's hat-making industry.

A host of secondary industries developed in the district during the industrial period, mostly in support of the textile industry. Principal of these were ironworking and engineering. For example, Park Bridge Iron Works of Ashton was established in the

late 18th century. Production at this plant increased in the first half of the 19th century. Products included engines, gas works, hydraulic lifts, bridges and locomotives. The most important works of Dukinfield was the Adamson & Hatchett (Acrow) boiler works. Firms in Denton and Hyde tended to specialise in the production of hat-making machinery. Industrial workshops were present throughout Tameside's 19th century urban development.

The textile industry in Tameside flourished in the Edwardian period, with a boom in mill building. Hyde, Ashton and Stalybridge were the centres of the greatest activity. Mills by this time had become large scale. However, depression set in during the 1920s. China, Egypt and India had been prime export areas for the Lancashire textile industry. In the early 20th century, however, these countries developed their own textile industries. The decline in foreign markets had a devastating effect on the British textile industry. The situation was made worse by an international economic depression. In most places the cotton industry collapsed. Unemployment and bankruptcy affected many people in Tameside at this time. Mill building in the district had ceased by 1907. In the 1930s one hundred and thirty textile mills were in operation. By the end of the 1950s there were only seventy five working mills. In the 1990s there were only eleven textile mills, engaged in wool or synthetic fibre production. The disaster was offset by firms switching to other trades. Some textile sites were taken over by electrical, chemical and light engineering firms. Others were completely abandoned by industry; some areas of traditional industry now lie derelict. Other sites were reused or redeveloped, and new estates of medium to large-scale sheds were developed at edge-of-town locations.

The engineering industry underwent a decline in the early 20th century as demand for textile machinery, boilers and steam railways fell and competition from abroad increased. Although a few engineering firms have survived from the 19th and early 20th centuries, many firms closed. Later there was a revival in production as a number of firms in the Denton district supplied components for the growing gas, motor and oil industries. Hyde Redfern's Rubber Works Ltd initially produced rubber heels and soles for shoes. Soon afterwards they began to produce tyres for bicycles, but production was diversified further after the First World War to include a range of rubber goods, including flooring. The Glyco Metal Co Ltd was founded in 1901 and produced bearings for the motor industry.

New technologies brought some salvation to the district's engineering and chemical industries. The chemical and pharmaceutical industry also emerged in Tameside during the early 20th century. The decline of Tameside's coal industry occurred from an earlier date. The last colliery established in the district opened in 1912 but was only in operation for thirteen years. The hatting industry suffered a decline in the mid-20th century, with the demand for hats falling after 1945 both at home and abroad. Most factories in Tameside are now owned by national or international corporations and industry is no longer the driving force behind the district's economy.

The main industrial elements of Tameside's landscape can be grouped as follows:

- Industrial estates and Industrial works (general)
- Industrial waste ground
- HLC types relating to the textile industry, including Hatting
- Utilities
- Metal trades (heavy) and Metal trades (light)
- Other Industrial HLC types

The percentage of each character type within the Industrial broad type is detailed in Table 7 and Figure 23, below.

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of area represented
Industrial works (general)	1.70	35
Industrial estate	0.99	21
Utilities	1.00	21
Other industry	0.18	4
Waste ground	0.36	8
Textile mill	0.14	3
Food manufactory	0.11	2
Metal trades (heavy)	0.11	2
Metal trades (light)	0.02	<1
Craft industry	<0.01	<1
Textile trade	0.04	1
Tanneries, abattoirs	0.04	1
Sawmill	<0.01	<1
Textile finishing	0.06	1
Glassworks	<0.01	<1
Hatting	<0.01	<1
Chemical	0.03	1
Totals	4.79	100

Table 7 Area covered by the different Industrial HLC types

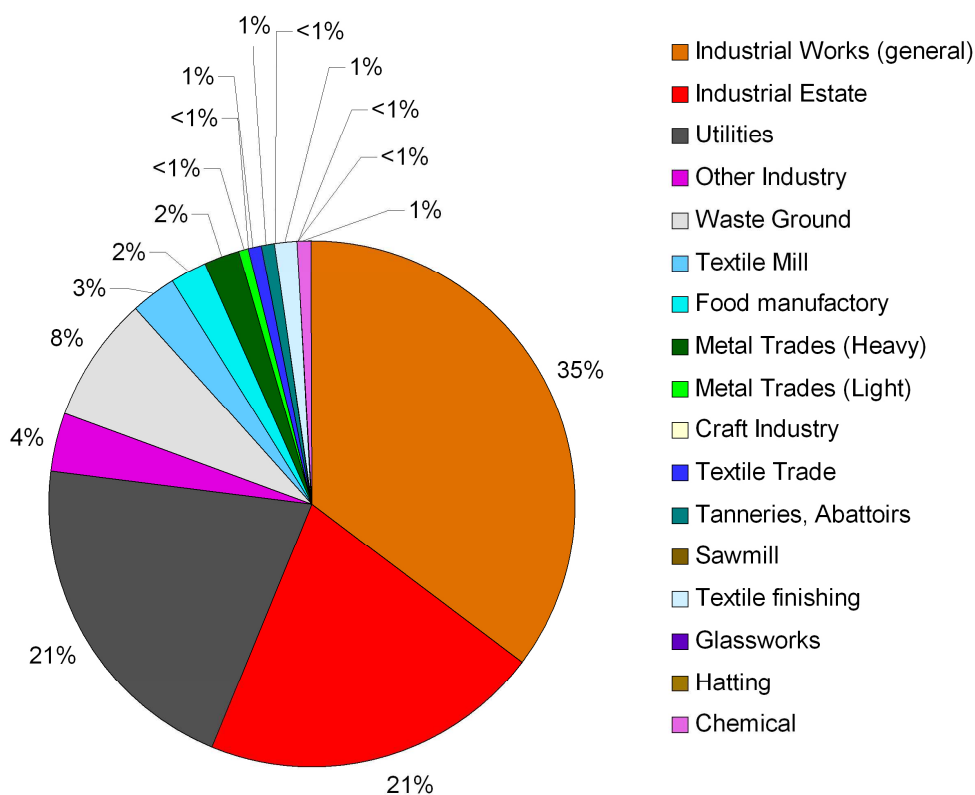


Figure 23 Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Industrial broad type in Tameside

7.6.1 Other industry, Industrial estates and Industrial works (general)

Together, Other industry, Industrial estates and Industrial works (general) represent 60% of the Industrial broad type in Tameside, covering 2.87km². The two types encompass a number of different kinds of sites, including those that are labelled as industrial estates or works on current mapping. Sites were also characterised as these types where they could be recognised as industrial but where the key industry was not recorded on the map or the overall character was mixed. This accounts for the high occurrence of Industrial works (general) and Industrial estates in the HLC record. There is an association between the locations of modern industrial works, commercial business parks and distribution centres. A modern industrial works is depicted in Plate 25.

Historically, zones of mixed industry have been present in the borough since at least the mid-19th century. The majority of these areas, though, are mid to late 20th century in date. Many examples are located in historical industrial areas that were formerly made up of textile mills, general industrial works and engineering works. A high proportion of records in this category have industry as a previous type (predominantly textile or general). There is thus a significant continuity of use of traditional industrial areas (see Figure 24). The Tame valley forms a clear zone. This has been an area of local industry since before the early industrial period. Although the surviving historic industrial areas in the borough are mainly of the 19th to early 20th century, their historic character is nonetheless significant. However, this character is being eroded through the modernisation or replacement of historic mill buildings and sites, even though these remain in industrial use. Where earlier industrial sites have been reused for modern industrial or commercial purposes, earlier buildings may survive or retain historic building fabric.

Tameside also contains large areas of mid to late 20th century industrial and commercial estates. Notable examples include the group of estates around Dukinfield, incorporating the Globe Lane, Broadway and Shepley South industrial estates. There are numerous examples, with further concentrations at Stalybridge, Audenshaw and Mossley. Smaller scale sites are dispersed around most of Tameside's urban fringes. Many large industrial parks have accompanying warehouses, depots and other sheds with a commercial function. For further information on Business parks, see **section 7.9.2**.

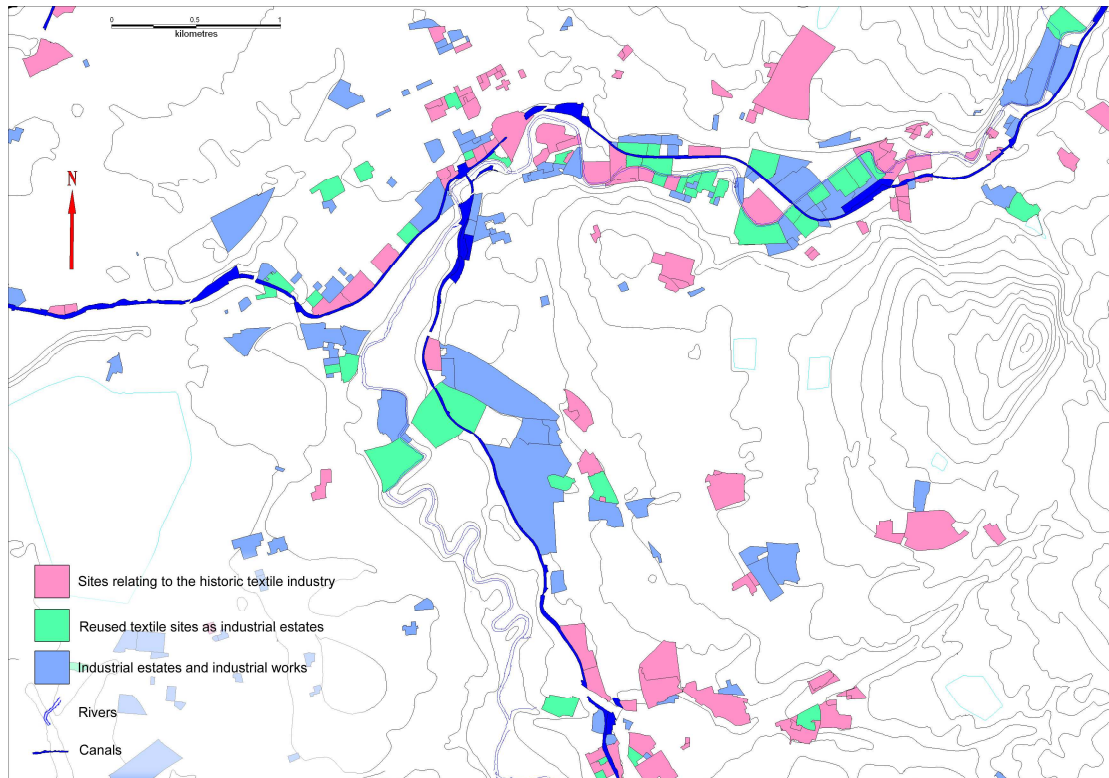


Figure 24 Map illustrating the relationship between modern industrial estates and industrial works and sites of historic textile industries in the Ashton, Stalybridge and Dukinfield area

Key management issues relating to Industrial estates and Industrial works

<p>Below-ground archaeological potential</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 19th and 20th century industry • Limited potential for remains relating to earlier post medieval industry • Limited potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to earlier occupation within undeveloped areas of industrial sites such as yards/hardstanding
<p>Above-ground archaeological potential</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for standing buildings and structures of historic interest relating to various industries and including historic docks and wharfs • Potential for evidence of earlier transport infrastructure, such as railway lines and tramways • 19th century and earlier industrial sites may include water supply and management features such as ponds, reservoirs and leats
<p>Historic landscape interest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant impact on the landscape owing to the large scale of sites and individual buildings • Historic industrial sites may form part of a wider contemporary landscape of associated workers' housing, with facilities such as shops, churches and schools

Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholesale site clearance and redevelopment, resulting in total loss of historic character • Piecemeal redevelopment, leading to a gradual erosion of historic character • Modernisation of industry necessitating the alteration or replacement of older buildings not suitable for modern uses • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, leading to the erosion of historic character • Alteration of historic settings by the inappropriate redevelopment of sites in the surrounding area
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of surviving industrial sites with historic significance could be identified through a programme of assessment and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Historic industrial buildings that have become redundant may be suitable for conversion into apartments, offices or other uses • The retention of buildings associated with distinctive local industries should be particularly encouraged • Any redevelopment of industrial sites that does take place should take into account the wider social fabric of the surrounding area – new development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Historic plot outlines and the fabric of surviving early boundaries should be retained • The historic industrial heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage. The potential impact of large proposed developments on the wider historic environment should be identified and assessed • Where planning permission is granted for development

	<p>affecting a historic industrial site, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic industrial sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.6.2 Industrial waste ground

This character type represents about 8% (0.36km²) of the Industrial broad type in Tameside. The term was applied to any former site of industrial activity which was in an advanced state of dereliction or had been completely levelled but had not been redeveloped. This lack of subsequent redevelopment means that there is a high chance of survival of below-ground archaeology relating to the former industrial uses as well as the possibility of standing remains. Plate 26 illustrates the former site of Spring Grove Mill, Mill Brook. Now waste ground, industrial sheds were present at the time of the HLC survey in 2006.

Industrial waste ground was recorded at 18 sites in Tameside. Over half of these covered less than a hectare. By far the largest site was an area that was formerly part of Audenshaw Reservoir No. 3, covering nearly 12 hectares. Although this is not technically an 'industrial' site, the Waste ground category was used for other types of derelict sites that had effectively become waste ground.

There are several notable sites in Tameside with an industrial history dating back to the late 18th century. A good example is the former Hartshead Printworks, which was established as a textile mill in about 1786. Several industrial waste ground sites had textile mills or hatting works as previous types.

Key management issues relating to Industrial waste ground

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 19th and 20th century industry • Some potential for remains relating to earlier post medieval industry • Limited potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to earlier occupation within undeveloped areas of industrial sites such as yards/hardstanding
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the remains of standing buildings and structures of historic interest, as well as features such as historic boundary walls, gateposts and inscriptions • Potential for evidence relating to transport infrastructure, such as railway lines and tramways • 19th century and earlier industrial sites may include water

	supply and management features such as ponds, reservoirs and leats
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic industrial sites may form part of a wider contemporary landscape of associated workers' housing, with facilities such as shops, churches and schools
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former industrial sites often lie in urban areas or on industrial estates where development pressure is high, and are thus at risk of clearance and redevelopment, resulting in damage to or destruction of historic structures and archaeological remains and deposits • Derelict sites are at risk from vandalism and theft of materials
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surviving industrial sites with historic significance or with significant surviving archaeological remains could be identified through a programme of assessment and building survey • Any redevelopment of industrial sites that does take place should take into account the wider social fabric of the surrounding area – new development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Structures that reflect the history of a site, including gateposts and other boundary features, can be retained within new development as a historic reference, helping to preserve an individual identity and 'sense of place' • The continuity of historic plot boundaries should be respected to retain distinctiveness • The historic industrial heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a historic industrial site, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic industrial sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

7.6.3 HLC types relating to the textile industry, including Hatting

This category includes textile mills, textile finishing works (such as bleach works) and textile trade sites, as well as buildings associated with the hatting industry. The textile industry was more significant as an HLC type in the past than in the present day. Previous uses related to the textile industry were noted within 285 records, with a further 50 relating directly to hatting. This represents a total area of 3.98 km² (although as the HLC polygons are based on modern landuse, these figures do not indicate the actual number of mills but simply give an indication of the scale).

For details of the historic background to the textile industry see the introduction to this section, above.

Textiles lay at the heart of economic growth, both within Greater Manchester and in the wider North West region. The textile industry generated a need for related industries such as coal mining and engineering. Industrialists were proactive in improving the region through road building and canal construction. The trade proved lucrative for Tameside's industrialists and merchants and a number of families rose to prominence. Some industrialists were philanthropists who invested in social and charitable institutes and laid the foundations of our social care systems. Some became politicians (the new ruling elite), who were influential within the emerging municipal governance and all its concerns.

The factory system introduced new types of urban forms, such as planned towns and gridiron terrace developments. Individual collieries, textile mills and other industrial works could employ several hundred people. Enterprising industrialists and property speculators bought large amounts of land for the construction of terraced housing, which were built close to the workplace. New settlements required social and commercial infrastructures such as the many hundred shops, warehouses, churches, halls and other institutes. The wealth generated led to a rise in consumerism which encouraged trade and further growth. The paternalistic motives of contemporary industrial leaders such as Hugh Mason, who constructed the exemplary Oxford Mills workers' community and the prestigious Ashton public baths, are seen by some as a form of social control in securing their workforce's dedication to the industry.

The factory system is now the backbone of industrial capitalism. The legacy of the textile industry in Tameside is physical, social and political. It dominated the growth of urban landscapes and social systems in the 19th and early 20th centuries. It is behind the systems which govern our lives today. Mills should be seen within the context of the wider urban and social landscape (both past and present) with all its associations.

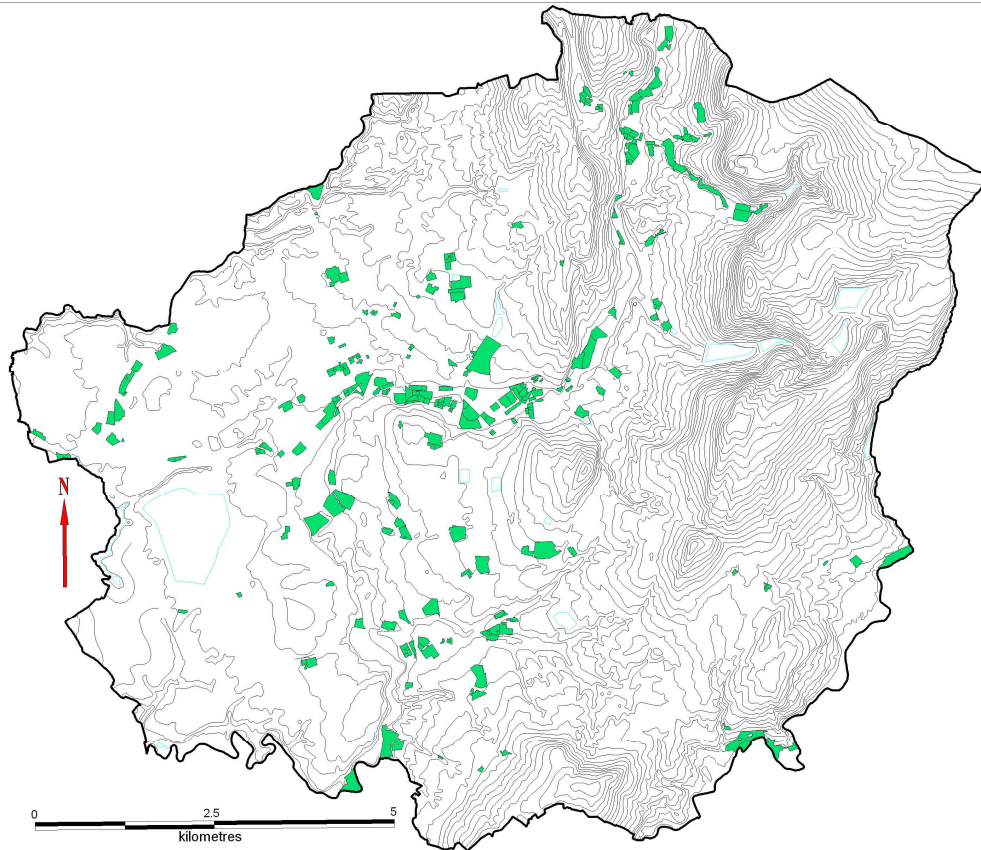


Figure 25 Sites relating to the textile industry occurring as previous types

Surviving examples of weaving cottages and small industrial works from the late 18th to early 19th century are prevalent in the Tameside landscape. They are integral to rural historic landscape character and survive as part of Georgian historic cores such as Mossley, Mottram and Gee Cross. Domestic workshops have also been identified in Ashton's historic town core. Early and later industry formed clear zones along Tameside's rivers. Areas with a fast and ready supply of water attracted early industry, with sites including fulling mills and finishing works. Industrial settlement nucleated around rural industrial sites. The Carrbrook and Millbrook settlements to the north-east of Stalybridge are good examples. For details on workers' housing see section 7.4.3 above.

Historically, large zones of mixed industry have been present in the borough since at least the mid-18th century (Figure 25). The majority of these areas today, though, date to the mid to late 20th century. New industrial development is frequently located in historical industrial areas that were formerly made up of textile mills, general industrial works and engineering works. There is thus a significant continuity of use of traditional industrial areas. The Tame valley forms a clear zone. This has been an area of local industrial activity since before the early industrial period. Although there is a strong 19th to early 20th century historic industrial character, this character is being eroded through the modernisation or replacement of historic mill buildings and sites. Industrial redevelopment was prevalent in these zones in the mid to late 20th century. More recently there has been a tendency for industrial sites to be redeveloped with housing.

Key management issues relating to Textile mills and related industrial sites

For information relating to the management of historic textile-related industrial sites, see table within 7.6.1, above.

7.6.4 Utilities

Industrial utilities formed an integral part of historic urban landscapes. Historically the first industrial utilities were the gas, sewage and water works (the latter often in association with reservoirs) developed in the 19th century by the corporation and by private firms. Late 19th century gas holder stations are characteristic features of well-preserved Victorian urban and industrial landscapes. Sewage works were contributing factors in the health and sanitation reforms of the late 19th century. Well-preserved and rare examples of water treatment works have achieved listed building status in the region. By the early 20th century the first electricity transformer stations and telephone exchanges were present. Many water treatment plants, gas works and telephone exchanges incorporate building design elements which are exemplary of the period.

Within the borough of Tameside, Utilities sites represent almost 21% (1km²) of the Industrial broad type. Sewage works and water works are the most extensive types of site, covering a total of 79 hectares (0.71km²). The largest is the sewage works established near Gate Street in Dukinfield in the early 20th century, which covers around 23 hectares (Plate 24). Sewage and water works have a largely rural distribution, generally being situated in valley bottoms. Other Utilities features include mid to late 20th century electricity sub stations (13.66 hectares) and telephone exchanges (1.78 hectares), with urban associations. The district will also feature numerous suburban electricity sub stations that are too small to have been characterised in their own right; these often occur within large housing estates. Refuse processing and gas works were also represented in the district.

Key management issues relating to Utilities

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 19th and 20th century utilities • Potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to earlier occupation within undeveloped areas of utilities sites such as yards/hardstanding
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for standing buildings and structures of historic interest relating to various utilities, including features such as gas holders and water towers
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes medium and large-scale sites with a significant impact on the landscape • Historic utilities sites may form part of wider contemporary urban and industrial landscapes with associated industrial buildings, housing and institutions
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernisation can necessitate the alteration or replacement of older buildings not suitable for modern uses • Disuse and neglect can lead to deterioration and ultimately demolition • Utilities sites are often located in dense urban areas where there is high development pressure, and can therefore be at risk of redevelopment when they become disused • Unsympathetic redevelopment of the area around a historic utilities site can have an impact on the integrity of any surrounding historic landscape that provides a setting for the site

<p>Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of surviving utilities sites with historic significance could be identified through a programme of assessment and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Any redevelopment of utilities sites that does take place should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • The continuity of historic plot boundaries in a modern street scene should be respected to retain distinctiveness • The historic industrial heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
<p>Management recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • This might include maintaining the historic urban structure within new development, e.g. road networks, boundaries, respecting urban grain, form and legibility, and maintaining identity of street frontages • Careful consideration should be given to the siting and extent of car parks and other areas of hardstanding, particularly where the historic urban grain would be sensitive to the unprecedented opening up of large open 'grey' areas • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a historic utilities site, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic utilities sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.6.5 Metal trades (heavy) and Metal trades (light)

Combined, the two Metal trades HLC types represent around 2% of the Industrial broad type recognised in Tameside district during the course of the survey (0.11km²). Sites such as engineering works, foundries and forges are represented. However, it is likely that there are more metal trades and engineering firms currently active in Tameside that have not been recorded by the HLC. These may not have been specifically named on current mapping, or may form part of wider industrial complexes or estates.

After the textile industry, iron working and engineering was the principal industry in Tameside in the 19th and early 20th centuries. At this time Manchester became one of the world's leaders in metal trades. Many firms in the region grew successful through producing components, structural elements, engines and other machinery for the textile industry. The main centres of this industry in Tameside were Ashton, Hyde and Dukinfield. One of the earliest firms was Hannah Lees & Sons at Park Bridge at the northern edge of the district. This specialised in the production of rollers and spindles for cotton mills. Samuel Lee, a local blacksmith, probably founded the works around 1784 on the site of a water powered corn mill. The works evolved throughout the 19th century into a substantial complex, and a workers' community developed around the plant. A similar process was occurring in other parts of Tameside.

Early works were located close to water sources and canal routes. Many later works had associated railway sidings. As a result a zone of engineering works formed along the Tame valley in association with mills around Dukinfield and Stalybridge. The Alma Iron Works was built in the 1790s and was linked to the Peak Forest canal by a short canal arm. One of the most important firms in Dukinfield was Adamson & Hatchett (Acrow). By 1869 this company was producing boilers, engines, gas works, hoists, hydraulic lifts, iron bridges and locomotives. Many firms in Denton specialised in the production of hat-making machinery. The Castle Iron Works in Ashton was established in the mid-19th century and produced machines for the textile trade, including cotton waste cleaners, scutchers and mule spindles. These were typical concerns of Tameside's many engineering firms. Small-scale, back street industrial workshops were also present throughout Tameside's 19th century urban development.

Metal trade sites in the current landscape were generally found in areas associated with other industry, with concentrations around Tameside's urban centres, particularly Ashton-under-Lyne. They also occur along the Tame valley. Historically there would have been numerous small and domestic scale metal workshops and smithies forming part of the wider urban and rural landscape. Where noted, such sites were generally included within character areas based on settlements or commercial cores. A notable example of an early small to medium-scale works is the former Britannia Foundry on Whiteland Road, Ashton-under-Lyne, founded in the mid-19th century. The Wellington Works, off Kenyon Street, Ashton-under-Lyne was established in the 1860s for the manufacture of gas engines. 95 records for Metal

trades (heavy) and Metal trades (light) were recorded as a previous type, representing 0.94km². Metal trade sites recorded in the current Tameside landscape are generally of 20th century date.

The engineering industry underwent a decline in the early 20th century as demand for textile machinery, boilers and steam railways fell and competition from abroad increased. Although a few engineering firms have survived from the 19th and early 20th century, many firms closed. Others adapted to changing technologies. There was a revival in production as a number of firms in the Denton district supplied components for the growing gas, motor and oil industry. The Glyco Metal Co Ltd was founded in 1901 and produced bearings for the motor industry. The Wellington Works, founded in the 1860s, went on to produce diesel engines. It became one of the largest producers of gas and oil engines in the world.

Engineering works should be seen in the context of the wider historic industrial urban landscape. Their importance is equal to that of textile mills as an aspect of the industrial age. However, redundant sites may become derelict or undergo redevelopment, and sites that are still in use may be modernised. Several historic metal trade sites survive in Tameside, but it is a dwindling resource.

For **key management issues relating to Metal trade sites** see the table within 7.6.1 above.

7.6.6 Other industrial HLC types

The collapse of the textile industry in Tameside was accompanied by a general economic depression during the early 20th century. However, changing technology brought new opportunities. For example, Hyde Redfern's Rubber Works Ltd initially produced rubber heels and soles for shoes. Soon afterwards they began to produce tyres for bicycles, but production was diversified further after the First World War to include a range of rubber goods, including flooring. The chemical and pharmaceutical industry also emerged in Tameside during the early 20th century.

Other specific Industrial HLC types identified in the Tameside district include food manufactories, corn mills, glass works, chemical works, abattoirs, sawmills and craft industry sites. Combined, these represent around 4% of the industrial area of Tameside (0.21km²). The most significant by scale are food manufactories. Seven sites were recorded, most dating to the mid to late 20th century. Individual sites included several bakeries and an ice cream factory. A complex of slaughter houses off Bow Street and Conduit Street in Ashton was established in the mid to late 20th century. It is on a significant scale, covering a total of 3.32 hectares on the north and south banks of the river Tame.

Brickworks were recorded as a previous type in Tameside but no active sites were recorded in the current landscape. 46 examples covering a total of 0.67km² were observed on historic mapping. As the records are based on modern mapping this figure is not representative of the actual number of brickworks. There was a clear concentration around the conurbation of Ashton, Dukinfield and Stalybridge. Many were probably short-lived works established during the 19th century to supply bricks for local use. John Hall & Son (Dukinfield) were producing tiles and bricks from 1792. Some works were probably associated with collieries, which provided a source of clay. Clay extraction sites were also recorded as a previous type, under the Extractive broad type (see section 7.7).

Due to the constraints of time and available mapping it was not possible to identify the function of many industrial sites. Where this was the case they were categorised as Industrial works (general) or Other industry.

Not recorded by the HLC project were the many small-scale industrial works established as Tameside developed in the 18th and 19th centuries. Although integral parts of the historic urban landscape, these were often not identified on contemporary mapping, and were generally too small to warrant individual records in the HLC database. However, where buildings of a likely industrial character were observed on 19th century mapping, this was noted in the summary sections of records for those areas.

7.7 Extractive broad type

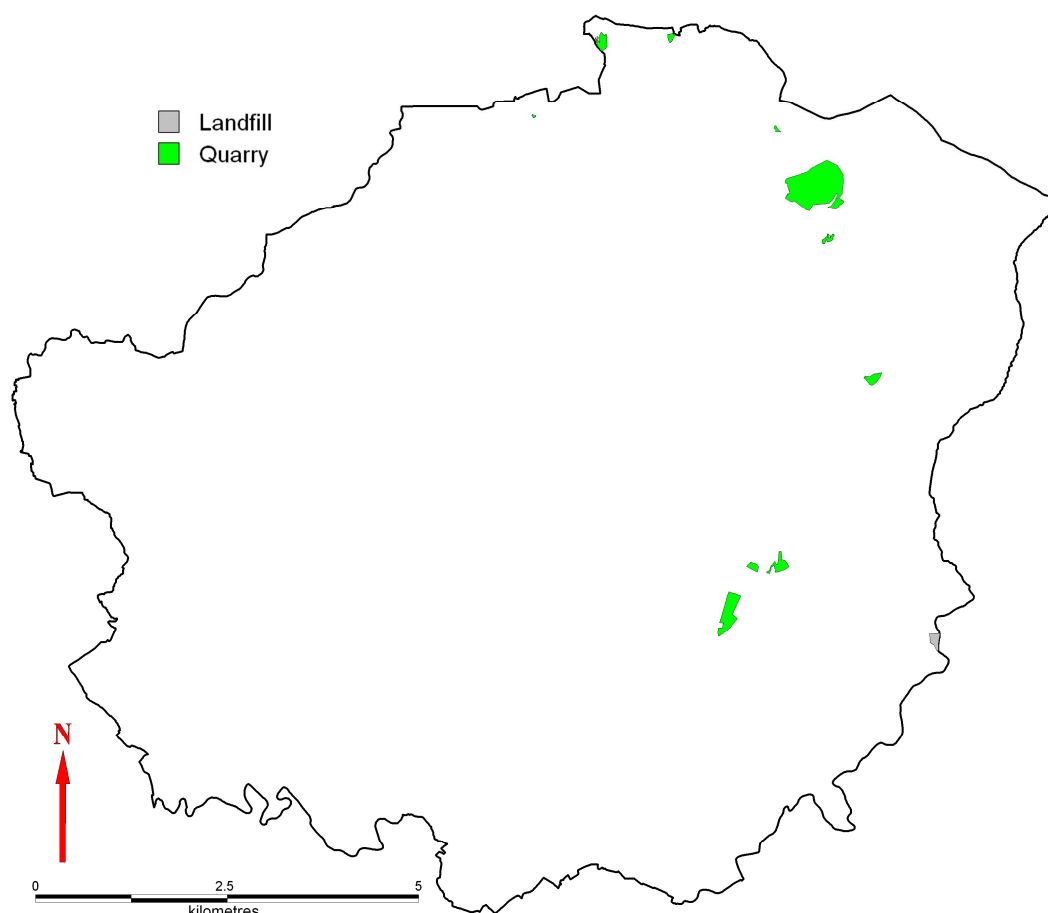


Figure 26 Map showing the distribution of Extractive HLC types in Tameside

Definition of the broad character type

This broad type covers areas involved with the extraction of commodities and minerals such as fuel or building materials, including coal, stone, peat, and clay for brick, tile and pipe production.

Figure 26 shows the distribution of Extractive types in the current landscape, and the percentage of the area covered by each is detailed in Table 8 and Figure 28. Figure 27 shows the distribution of Extractive areas as a previous type.

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of Extractive area represented
Quarry	0.52	96
Landfill	0.02	4
Totals	0.54	100%

Table 8 Area covered by the different Extractive HLC types

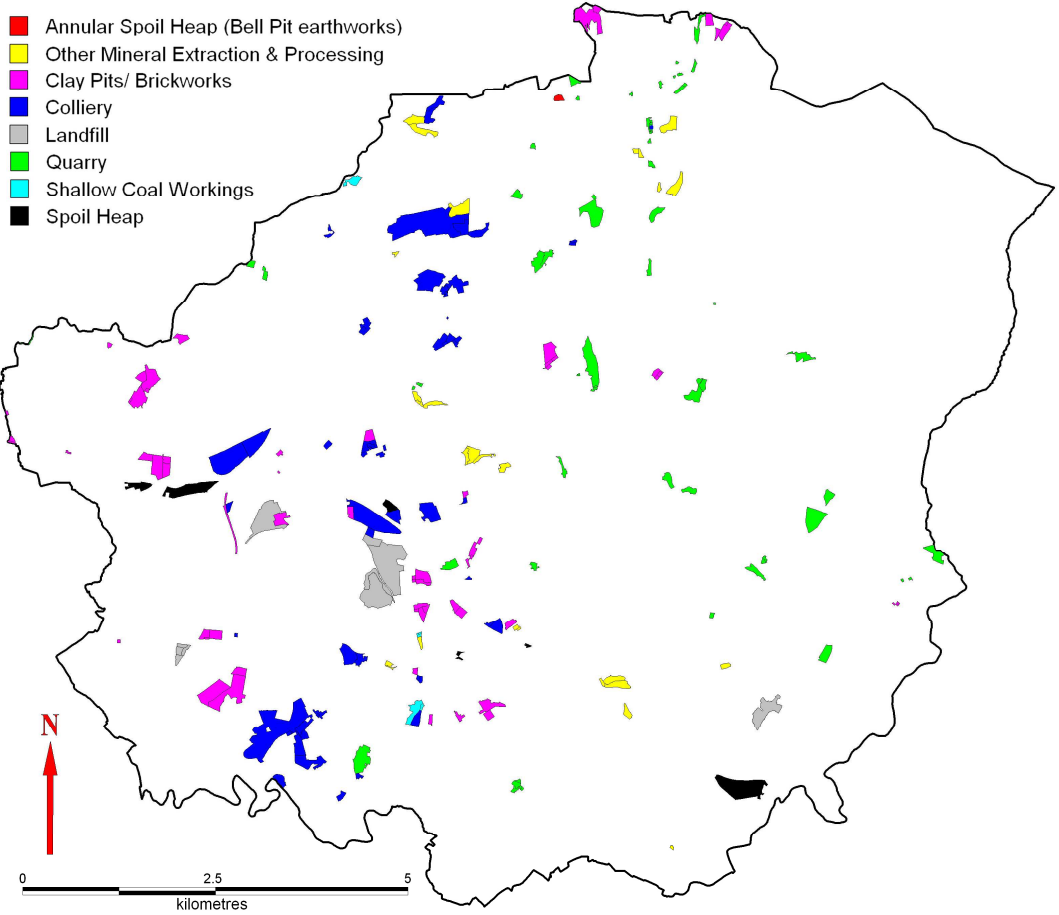


Figure 27 Map showing the distribution of Extractive areas as previous HLC types in Tameside

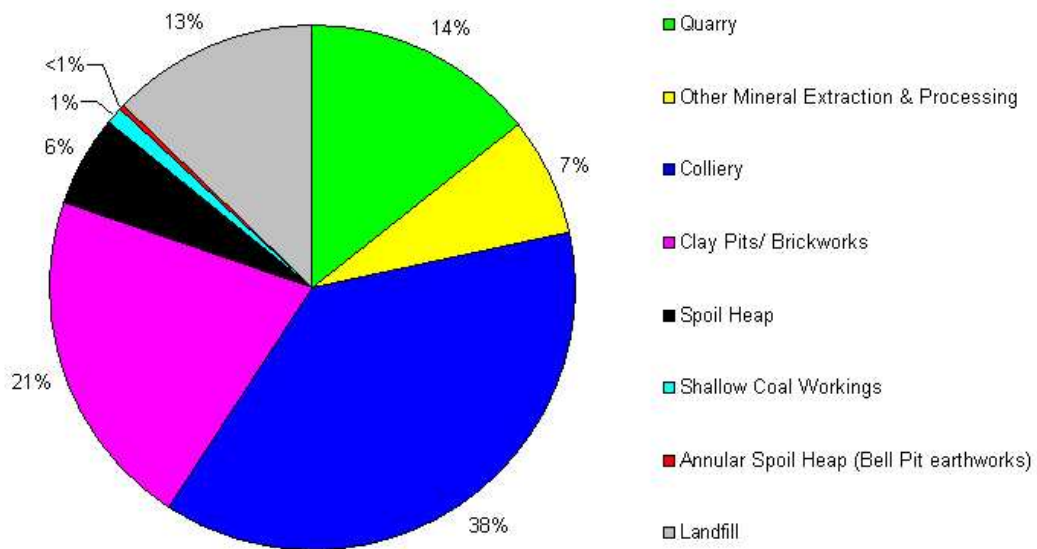


Figure 28 Pie chart showing the percentage by area of Extractive areas as previous HLC types in Tameside

Extractive areas in Tameside

1% of the area of Tameside (0.54km²) has been classified as land under Extractive use. 12 separate sites were recorded, of which one is a landfill site and the rest are quarries. Half of the sites cover less than 2 hectares each. By far the largest is a quarry at Buckton Moor that covers 32.12 hectares. The landfill site identified at Woolley Lane, Hollingworth, is a mid-20th century refuse tip.

Extractive industries were far more widespread through the borough in the past, with extraction being recorded as a previous land use within 242 character areas. These sites include 67 Clay pits/brickworks, 61 Collieries and 65 Quarries. 28 sites were recorded under the 'Other mineral extraction and processing' category. These were mostly sand or gravel pits. Examples of some other Extractive HLC types were also present in the district in the past (see section 7.7.4). Many former Extractive sites have now been developed for housing or industry, or are in ornamental or recreational use.

7.7.1 Quarrying

The only active quarry identified in Tameside is the large quarry at Buckton Moor. The other 10 quarries recorded as current landscape types are disused but have been recorded as current because they are still major visible landscape features. Three of these quarries fell out of use in the mid to late 20th century while the others had been abandoned by the early 20th century. The majority of the quarries are located in the east of the district on the moorland or moorland fringe areas. Quarries were recorded as a previous character type at a further 65 sites. Almost half of the former quarry sites identified have been developed for housing, whilst 11 are now woodland sites (mainly regenerated scrub) and a few are now areas of informal green space. Some disused quarries that are too small to be represented as character areas in their own right and will thus not have been recorded by the HLC project are also likely to be present within moorland areas (see Plate 2).

7.7.2 Coal mining

No coal mines were identified as current types within Tameside.

The Pennine Upper, Middle and Lower Coal Measures occur as a band running north–south across the western half of Tameside district, and have been mined extensively. Although none are in use at the present time, 66 HLC areas (1.74km²) were recorded with Colliery, Shallow coal workings or Annular spoil heap (bell pits) as a previous type, illustrating the former importance of coal mining within the district. These tend to have been located in areas of the Pennine Upper and Middle Coal Measures. Almost all the collieries were present by the mid to late 19th century, with many sites falling out of use by the mid 20th century. Features relating to collieries and other extractive sites may still be present in the landscape, including bell pits, spoil heaps, disused shafts and the former lines of the mineral railways and tramways that served the sites.

The presence of coal extraction as a previous character type gives a broad idea of its distribution throughout the district but is not an accurate picture of the actual number or the size of individual sites, instead representing a count of the number of current character areas that have contained coal extraction sites of a significant size in the past. The former sites of some large collieries such as Denton Colliery are comprised of several different character types in the present day and thus appear twice or more in the HLC record. Several named 19th century collieries have been identified as previous types, including Denton Colliery, Broad Oak Colliery, Ashton Moss Colliery and Dewsnip Colliery.

7.7.3 Clay Pits/ Brickworks

Clay pits, Brickworks and associated brick fields have been identified only as previous HLC types within Tameside. 15 originated before the mid-19th century, while the majority dated from the mid to late 19th century. A further 11 sites dated from the early to mid 20th century and were expansions of earlier clay pits and brickworks. All of the clay pits and brickworks are thought to have been inactive by 1999. Many of these sites are now in Ornamental, recreational and parkland uses or have been redeveloped as Residential or Industrial sites.

7.7.4 Other mineral extraction and processing

Most of the sites within Tameside where 'Other mineral extraction and processing' was recorded as a previous type were former sand or gravel pits. At a few sites, the mineral that was extracted could not be identified.

Eight areas of spoil heaps have been identified as a previous type. The largest of these was at Great Wood, Hodgefold, and possibly related to open cast mining. The spoil heaps are probably still extant within the current regenerated or plantation woodland. The majority of the spoil heaps dated from the mid-20th century and were associated with collieries such as New Moss Colliery, or with landscaping for building works.

Twelve mid-20th century refuse tips were recorded as previous landfill sites. By the late 20th century most of these were in use as Industrial or Commercial sites or had become Urban green spaces or Regenerated woodland.

Key management issues relating to Extractive sites

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential for surviving archaeological remains and features relating to 19th and 20th century extraction, including disused shafts• Limited potential for remains relating to earlier extraction• Archaeological remains relating to earlier settlement or other activity can be revealed by the removal of material at current extraction sites• The removal of material at extraction sites can cause the destruction of any archaeological remains present
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential for standing buildings and structures of historic interest relating to various extractive industries and including historic processing equipment, pithead structures and administrative buildings• Potential for evidence of earlier transport infrastructure, such as railway lines and tramways
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Significant impact on the landscape owing to the large scale of some extractive sites, which may feature extensive areas of spoil heaps and hollows, or quarry faces• Historic extraction sites may form part of a wider contemporary landscape, often with links to a transport network and with associated workers' housing

Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment of redundant sites, resulting in the loss of archaeological remains and historic character • Alteration of historic settings by the inappropriate redevelopment of sites in the surrounding area
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of surviving extractive sites with historic significance could be identified through a programme of assessment and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Any redevelopment of former extractive sites that does take place should take into account the wider social fabric of the surrounding area – new development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Future extraction from historic quarry sites has the potential to provide a source of locally available natural materials for conservation repair • The historic industrial heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects • Former extractive sites can be adapted for leisure use; quarries can be landscaped for use as parks or features within parks, whilst some types of extractive pits may be suitable for reuse as lakes
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a historic extraction site, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic extraction sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.8 Institutional broad type

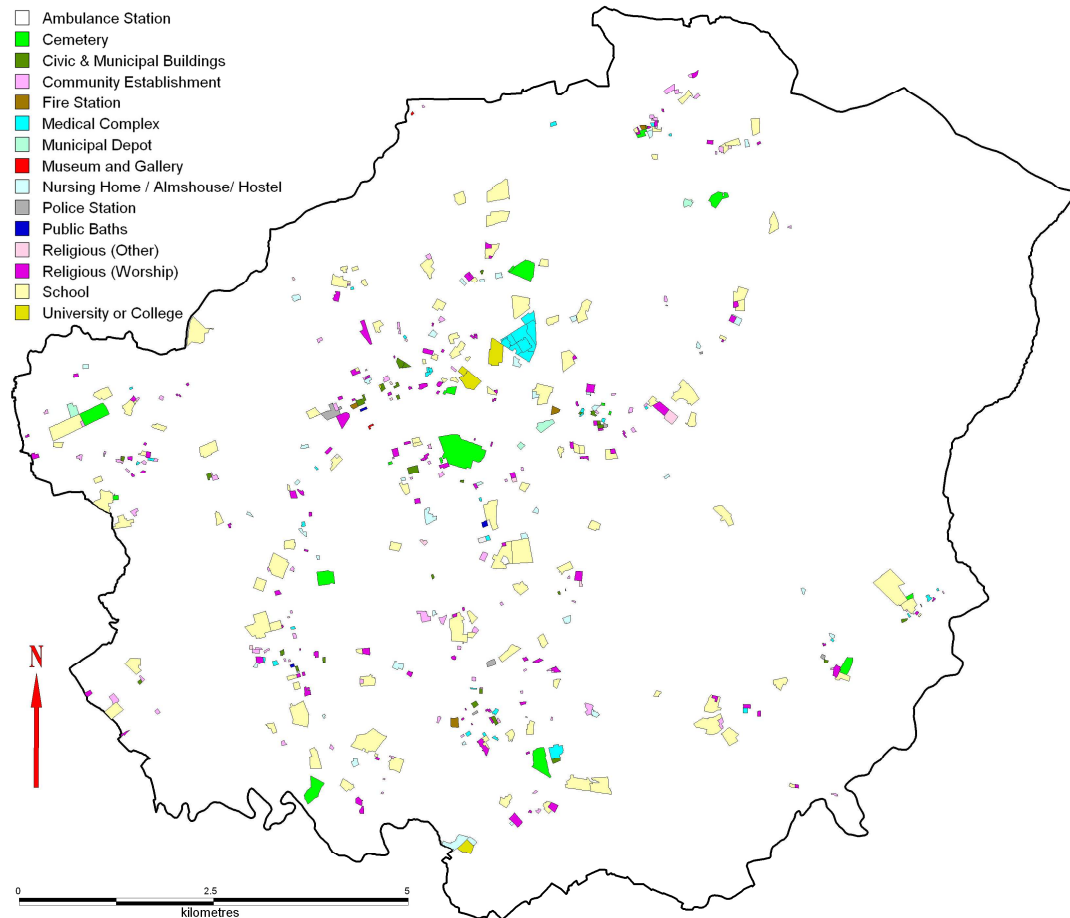


Figure 29 Map showing the distribution of Institutional HLC types in Tameside

Institutional HLC types in Tameside

The Institutional broad type represents 4% (4.34km²) of the total area of Tameside (see Figure 29). The type includes sites serving communities and those utilised for public services. As such, they are an integral part of the urban and suburban landscape. Institutes can be civic/municipal, religious or charitable foundations or built by private funding bodies.

Seven principal groups of Institutional HLC character types were identified within the current landscape of the borough of Tameside:

- Schools and Universities/colleges
- Religious (worship) and Religious (non-worship)
- Medical complexes and Nursing homes/almshouses/hostels
- Civic and municipal
- Cemeteries
- Community establishments
- Other Institutional HLC types

The percentage of each character type within the Institutional broad type is detailed in Table 9 and Figure 30, below.

The earliest institutional buildings recorded in Tameside, as in a great many places, are churches. The parish churches of Tameside are St Michael's of Ashton-under-Lyne and St Michael's of Mottram-in-Longdendale (Plate 4). Both had foundations in the medieval period or earlier. St James' Chapel of Denton (now St Lawrence's Church) was constructed as a chapel of ease in the 16th century (Plate 27). Dukinfield Old Hall Chapel was founded as an oratory in the 14th century. These are the earliest religious houses in Tameside.

The number of places of worship significantly increased after an Act allowing freedom of worship (the Act of Toleration) was passed in 1689; this allowed for the creation of Nonconformist meeting houses and chapels. The meetings of the early Evangelical and Methodist movements initially took place in private houses. As confidence in religious freedom increased, purpose-built meeting houses began to appear.

The late 18th and early 19th centuries saw a peak in chapel and church building due to the introduction of many new Nonconformist religions, the re-acceptance of Catholicism, and the growth of new settlement. Many new Anglican churches were built or earlier churches replaced or improved around this time. These included new parish churches. The increase in churches, chapels and other religious institutes was tied in with the development of rural settlements into towns and the growth of industry and commerce. Many planned residential urban developments of the 18th and 19th centuries included religious and social institutes; these were an integral part of the contemporary townscape.

The medieval system of manorial courts, parish officers and appointed justices of the peace endured into the early post medieval period. Ashton town and local manors in the district probably had dedicated local officers and justices of the peace concerned with law keeping, weights and measures, highways and other matters. Tameside probably had several dedicated houses for its court leet. A court house was built in Ashton in 1636.

Social care in the medieval and early post medieval periods was provided for largely by charitable donation, often in the form of bequests or by the Church. Industrial wealth, through acts of philanthropy, also contributed many of Tameside's public buildings. Hugh Mason built an industrial community of 150 terraced houses for his workforce in the 1840s at Oxford Mills. The settlement included a technical institute, library and baths. Some of the terraced housing from this development survives, but other parts of the settlement have been redeveloped. Mason was also responsible for Ashton's public baths on Henry Square. This prestigious Italian Romanesque style building now stands out of context amongst modern commercial development.

It became the duty of the church in each parish to provide schooling. By the 18th century, education was largely provided by charitable Christian organisations. Associated with chapels and churches were Sunday schools, national schools and day schools designed to educate working class children. Further education in the 18th and 19th centuries was handled by institutional halls, as well as the many Mechanics' institutes backed by local mill owners.

The Ashton-under-Lyne Improvement Act of 1827 gave Ashton its own self-governing board responsible for the lighting and cleansing of the town and the appointment of constables. The borough authority took on a greater role in improving education, public health and social welfare by enforcing housing regulations, providing services such as water and street lighting, and building hospitals, sanatoriums, schools, libraries and workhouses. Ashton Town Hall was built in 1840 (Plate 29), and

Stalybridge Town Hall in 1831. Hyde and Dukinfield also had purpose-built town halls, whilst those at Mossley, Audenshaw, Droylsden and Denton reused existing 19th century buildings. The creation of the Ashton poor law union led to the creation of a town fever hospital. This was replaced by the Ashton-under-Lyne and District Infirmary by 1861. Police and fire stations were constructed after the mid 19th century. Schools were built in the later 19th and early 20th centuries by the consent of a school board as a result of the Elementary Education Act of 1870. They were also founded by voluntary public subscription.

The prosperity generated by the 19th and early 20th century textile boom sustained a boom in the construction of public institutes. Civic buildings increased in grandeur to reflect the growing pride in the area's commercial and industrial status in the later part of the 19th and the early 20th century. The Market Street and Wellington Road area of Ashton was the focus of new civic construction. Many other public institutes continued to be founded by public subscription, charity or philanthropy. The Second Reform Act of 1867 and Forster's Education Act of 1870 led to the building of elementary schools in areas where educational facilities had not previously been provided. Independent 19th century institutes included Salvation Army halls, political social clubs and educational institutes.

The local economy declined in the interwar years, but local government retained a hand in the building of public institutes. Government Acts and social welfare reforms placed a requirement on local government to make provision for better education and healthcare. Schools and hospitals were built to serve the rapidly expanding populations. The 1902 Education Act put primary and secondary education and school building into the hands of local education authorities. This prompted a renewal of school building activity. The introduction of the comprehensive system in the 1960s led to the construction of new large-scale secondary schools accommodating a thousand or more pupils. Schools can represent dominant landscape features with medium to large-scale structures and playing fields.

The creation of the Metropolitan Borough of Tameside in 1974 led to the centralisation of administration. As a result many of the earlier town hall activities were transferred to Ashton (Plate 30). The Magistrates' Court was built on Henry Square at this time and a large block of council offices was built onto the 19th century Town Hall. Other new civic buildings of the later 20th century in the district included libraries and job centres. Schools, churches and hospitals were built as part of the large council and private residential estates that were being built in the Tameside hinterlands during the 20th century.

More than half of the public institutes in Tameside were constructed in the mid to late 20th century. The majority by far in terms of area and number were schools, followed by nursing homes, medical complexes and civic buildings. The latter category includes civic offices, job centres and court houses.

It is interesting to make the comparison between the percentages of institute types currently present and those present in about 1910. Figures 30 and 31 demonstrate that by about 1910 religious worship sites formed around 25% of Tameside's Institutional broad type, compared with 10% today by area. The scale of school construction has increased significantly during the 20th century and will have contributed to the change. However, these figures may also be indicative of social change. Formal religion is less influential in some sections of contemporary society compared with its role in the 19th and early 20th centuries. As a result many churches (and other contemporary institutes) have fallen out of use. Larger churches from this period are expensive to maintain and are vulnerable to decay. Many small chapels

have survived through conversion into workshops, warehouses and, more recently, residential accommodation.

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of area represented
School	2.36	54
Nursing home/ almshouse/ hostel	0.21	5
Religious (worship)	0.42	10
Police station	0.04	1
Civic & municipal buildings	0.10	2
Religious (other)	0.04	1
Cemetery	0.50	11
Community establishment	0.22	5
Medical complex	0.24	6
Fire station	0.03	1
University or college	0.12	<3
Public baths	0.01	<1
Museum and gallery	0.00	<1
Ambulance station	0.01	<1
Municipal depot	0.05	1
Totals	4.34	100

Table 9 Area covered by the different Institutional HLC types

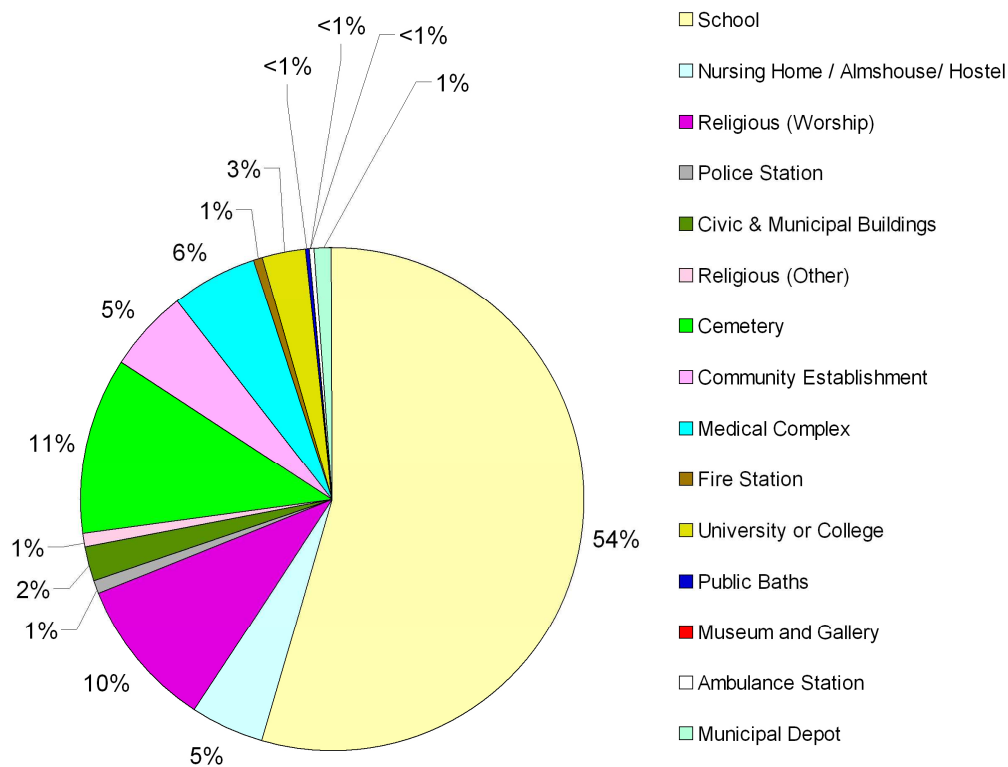


Figure 30 Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Institutional broad type in Tameside

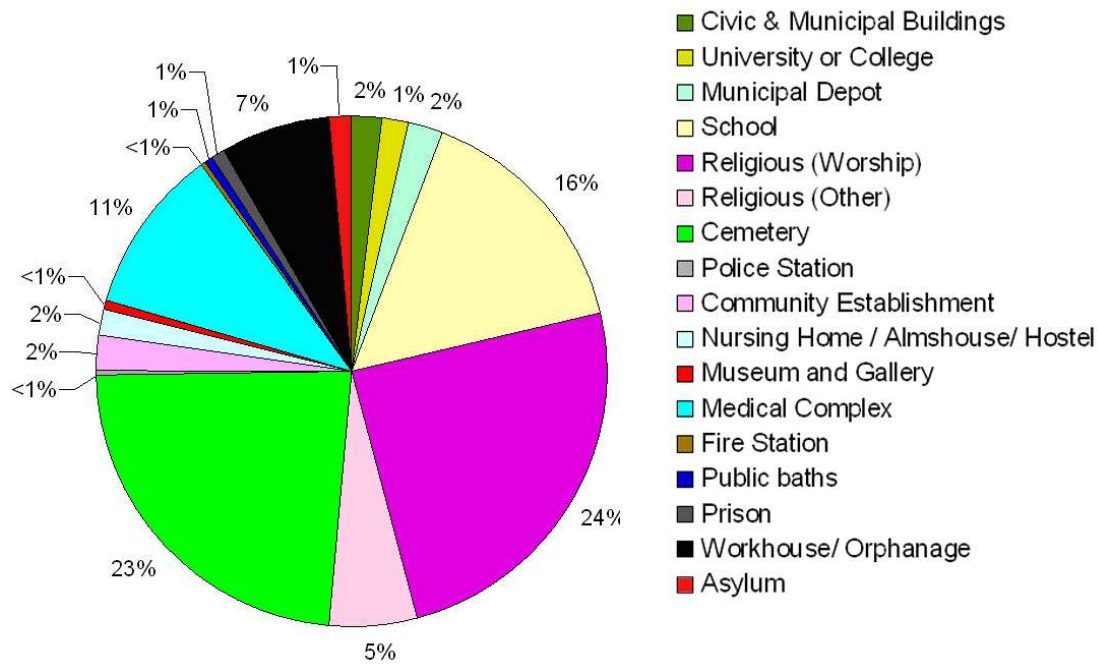


Figure 31 Pie chart showing the percentage of different Institutional HLC types making up the broad type in about 1910

7.8.1 Schools and Universities/colleges

Schools and Universities/colleges represent by far the greatest area of Institutional land use in Tameside. This is a product both of the large number of individual sites and the large amounts of land taken up by their associated playing fields. Combined, schools and colleges cover 2.36km², 54% of the total area of Institutional HLC types in the borough. Schools and colleges are easily identified on current and historic mapping as they are usually named. Generally, however, only those of a medium to large scale have been included as character areas in their own right. Where appropriate, smaller educational institutes were included as attributes of residential areas or their presence noted in the text.

A small number of schools in Tameside were probably founded before 1851. The Mottram C of E Primary School has a datestone of 1858 but may have replaced a school established in 1623. The top floor of a cottage on Carrhill in Mossley was used as school rooms in the late 18th century.

Associated with chapels and churches were Sunday schools, national schools and day schools. The Second Reform Act of 1867 and Forster's Education Act of 1870 led to the building of elementary schools in areas where educational facilities had not previously been provided. Examples of 19th century schools in Tameside are numerous and form an integral part of contemporary townscapes. Colleges and technical institutions were also founded in the later 19th century, often with the intention of improving the technical skills of the labour force.

114 schools were recorded in the district. The distribution is almost entirely associated with urban and suburban settlement and/or other institutes, particularly churches. School and college sites range in size from less than 0.1 hectares to over 10 hectares. Schools associated with later 19th and early 20th century terraced housing tend to be small, with no associated land larger than a yard. There are

examples of schools with earlier origins standing in isolation amongst modern development or reused for residential, commercial or light industrial purposes.

The 1902 Education Act put primary and secondary education and school building into the hands of local education authorities. This prompted a renewal of school building activity. Extensive phases of school and college building activity occurred in both the interwar and post-war periods; many were built in association with suburban housing estates. Modern secondary schools tend to be built on a large scale with wide catchment areas. Three quarters of the schools in Tameside date to the mid to late 20th century. The introduction of the comprehensive system in the 1960s led to the construction of new large-scale secondary schools accommodating a thousand or more pupils. Schools can represent dominant landscape features with medium to large scale structures and extensive playing fields.

The earliest colleges in Tameside are the Tameside College on Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne and the Ashton-under-Lyne Sixth Form College on Darnton Road, both founded as institutes of further education in the mid 20th century. The two other examples in the district are of late 20th century date.

Key management issues relating to Schools and Universities/colleges

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains of any age within undeveloped open areas such as playing fields
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing buildings of historic interest, including 19th century schools, which may include inscriptions and datestones • Associated boundary features such as railings and gateposts; although some iron railings are likely to have been removed during the Second World War, evidence may still survive • Colleges and private schools may reuse existing buildings, such as large 19th century houses
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools and colleges can be substantial buildings set on large sites that form significant elements of the landscape, particularly where they are set within extensive playing fields • 19th and early 20th century schools often form an integral part of contemporary urban fabric, and may be associated with other buildings such as workers' housing and chapels • Mid- and late 20th century schools may represent elements of a contemporary landscape of suburban housing estates with other associated buildings such as churches or parades of shops
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older school buildings can fall out of use as the populations they were built to serve move and change. For example, 19th century schools may become disused when urban areas become less residential in character • Schools can be demolished as part of wider regeneration projects involving the clearance of the housing stock they were associated with. 19th and early 20th century terraced housing and schools may be particularly vulnerable to this

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where urban regeneration of an area is carried out and school buildings themselves are not demolished, they become isolated from their historic setting and context • Older school buildings often lie in urban areas where development pressure is high, and are thus at risk of clearance and redevelopment once they fall out of use • Older school buildings may be too small for current needs, with a lack of room for expansion on urban sites, or may be unsuitable for modern educational requirements and thus become redundant • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including insensitive modernisation, can lead to the erosion of historic character • Parts of school playing fields may be sold for development, altering the setting of a school
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good or rare examples of historic school or college buildings that are not currently listed could be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Examples that lie within wider historic landscapes that have retained other contemporary institutions and housing should also be identified • Redundant school buildings can be converted for modern uses, particularly apartments • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • The historic urban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for redevelopment of the site of a school, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for

	<p>the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic school buildings should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.8.2 Religious (worship) and Religious (non-worship)

Religious sites in Tameside are overwhelmingly Christian churches of a variety of denominations (mainly Anglican, Baptist, Catholic and Methodist). Synagogues, Kingdom Halls, temples and mosques are also included in this category. Other than churches and chapels, one Kingdom Hall, one Gospel hall and three mosques were recorded in Tameside during the project (Plate 32). The latter dated to the late 20th or early 21st centuries. It is possible that small mosques, synagogues or other places of worship may have been overlooked where they have not been specifically named on mapping. One site was noted that was marked simply 'PW' for place of worship on the 2006 map.

Other types of religious sites such as meeting halls, Salvation Army citadels, Sunday schools and convents were included in the 'Religious (non-worship)' category. Places of worship and other religious buildings represent 11% (0.46km²) of the total area of the Institutional HLC type in Tameside. Religious HLC types are generally found in association with urban development. They are predominantly on a small to medium scale, many occupying sites of half a hectare or less.

Within the immediate environment of many churches and chapels were associated features such as lych gates, graveyards, halls and presbyteries. However, 19th and 20th century chapels and urban churches tended to occupy relatively small plots, and not all had burial grounds.

The earliest institutional buildings recorded in Tameside, as in a great many places, are churches. The parish churches of Tameside are St Michael's of Ashton-under-Lyne and St Michael's of Mottram-in-Longdendale. Both had foundations in the medieval period or earlier. St James' Chapel of Denton (now St Lawrence's Church) was constructed as a chapel of ease in the 16th century (Plate 27). Dukinfield Old Hall Chapel was founded as an oratory in the 14th century; although Grade II Listed, the building is now derelict. The number of places of worship significantly increased after an Act allowing freedom of worship (the Act of Toleration) was passed in 1689; this allowed for the creation of Nonconformist meeting houses and chapels. The meetings of the early Evangelical and Methodist movements initially took place in private houses. As confidence in religious freedom increased, however, purpose-built meeting houses began to appear.

Of the 116 extant places of worship recorded by the HLC in the borough of Tameside, only five seem to predate the 19th century. Around half were constructed before the end of the 19th century. The early 19th century saw a peak in the building of religious institutes. The increase in churches, chapels and other buildings was tied in with the development of rural settlements into towns and the growth of industry and commerce, as well as the introduction of new Nonconformist religions and the re-acceptance of Catholicism. In 1795 there were two churches and seven chapels in the Tameside area. By the end of the 19th century, however, there were 44 Anglican churches and 138 chapels of many denominations, including Catholic, Congregational and Methodist. Historic churches such as St Michael's parish church at Ashton were remodelled (Plate 28). A range of buildings are represented, from small local community chapels and halls to prestigious churches in Gothic, Romanesque or neoclassical styles.

Many planned residential urban developments of the 18th and 19th centuries included religious and social institutes; these were an integral part of the contemporary townscape. A fine example is the Church of St Peter, constructed in 1821-24. Positioned at the western end of Stamford Street, this formed the focal point of a formal vista as part of Ashton-under-Lyne's planned town. Ashton was not the only town where churches were built as part of formal street designs. Other examples included the Hough Hill and Trinity Street areas of Stalybridge and the Great Norbury Street area of Hyde.

Churches and religious halls continued to be constructed into the 20th century, often in the vicinity of earlier church sites. Many 20th century churches were built in association with new housing estates. However, a comparison of Institutional HLC types in the early 20th century and at the present time reveals a change in the proportion of religious sites compared with other types of institutes (Figures 30 & 31 above). A rough measure of places of worship in about 1910 by area shows that about 24% of land in institutional use fell within the category, compared with about 10% today. A decline in communal worshipping practices in England has led to the abandonment of many religious institutes, particularly churches. Loss of historic character can occur as a result of religious buildings falling out of use and being either converted and reused, or demolished and replaced by later development of a different type. Other than those sites where churches have been rebuilt on earlier church sites, about 100 records in Tameside have been identified that previously contained churches or other religious buildings, including several Sunday schools (although please note that this will not represent the actual number of individual church, hall and Sunday school buildings). Sites are more likely to have been cleared than for buildings to have been retained and converted. However, some churches have been converted for reuse by other faiths, or as community halls or business premises. Recently a small number of former chapels and Sunday schools in the district have been converted into apartments.

Whilst many religious buildings are protected through listing, others are vulnerable to demolition although they still form important elements of urban and suburban landscapes. Any proposals for reuse or conversion of such buildings should take this into account.

Key management issues relating to Religious buildings

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human remains will be present within graveyards and churchyards. Many of these will date to the post medieval and modern periods, but there will also be potential for much earlier remains where a church has an early foundation
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sites of post medieval churches with earlier foundations may contain the archaeological remains of previous church buildings • Some potential for archaeological remains relating to occupation predating the founding of churches
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing buildings of historic interest, including post medieval and modern churches as well as examples that incorporate earlier fabric • Other buildings, many of which will be of more recent date, may include mosques, synagogues, kingdom halls, cultural centres and convents • Associated dwellings such as vicarages, parsonages, rectories and presbyteries • Buildings are likely to feature inscriptions and datestones • Headstones and tombs are of archaeological interest, and may include examples of important sculpture • Associated boundary features such as lych gates, walls, railings and gateposts. Although some iron railings are likely to have been removed during the Second World War, evidence may still survive
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Churches and chapels can be substantial buildings set on large sites that form significant elements of the landscape, particularly where they are set within large graveyards. Spires and towers may be landscape features that are visible across great distances • 19th and early 20th century religious buildings often form an integral part of contemporary urban fabric, and may be associated with other buildings such as workers' housing and schools • Mid- and late 20th century churches may represent elements of a contemporary landscape of suburban housing estates with other associated buildings such as parades of shops
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church buildings in urban settings can fall out of use as the populations they were built to serve move and change, for example, when areas become less residential in character • Churches can become divorced from their historic settings when regeneration projects result in the clearance of the housing stock they were associated with. 19th and early 20th century terraced housing and chapels may be particularly vulnerable to this • Churches, chapels and other religious institutions often lie in urban areas where development pressure is high, and are thus at risk of clearance and redevelopment once they fall out of use • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including insensitive modernisation, can lead to the erosion of historic character

<p>Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst many religious buildings are protected through listing, others are vulnerable to demolition but still form an important element of the urban and rural landscape, and should be sympathetically reused • Good or rare examples of historic religious buildings that are not currently listed could be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey • Where no viable use can be found for buildings that have been identified as being of historic or architectural significance and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Examples that lie within wider historic landscapes that have retained other contemporary institutions and housing should also be identified • Where a graveyard is subject to development proposals, graves and associated grave furniture should remain undisturbed wherever possible. It is important to maintain the relationship between headstones and grave plots. If disturbance or clearance is inevitable, recording should be undertaken. This can present valuable opportunities to investigate aspects of population demographics • Redundant religious institutional buildings can be converted for modern uses, particularly apartments • Any new development affecting places of worship and their environs should enhance traditional local building styles and the distinctiveness of locations • Historic community buildings can be promoted as focal points for community-based projects
<p>Management recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • This might include maintaining the historic urban structure within new development, e.g. road networks, boundaries, respecting urban grain, form and legibility, and maintaining identity of street frontages • Careful consideration should be given to the siting and extent of car parks and other areas of hardstanding, particularly where the historic urban grain would be sensitive to the unprecedented opening up of large open 'grey' areas • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their

	<p>significance at pre-application stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where planning permission is granted for redevelopment of the site of a religious building, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Special consideration must be given to burial grounds. The removal of bodies is covered by Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic religious buildings should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.8.3 Medical complexes and Nursing homes/ almshouses/ hostels

Combined, Medical complexes and Nursing homes/ almshouses/ hostels represent around 11% (0.45 km²) of the total area of the Institutional HLC type in Tameside. The two categories include retirement homes, some types of sheltered housing, and clinics, surgeries and hospitals. The numerous local surgeries that are not large enough to constitute character areas in their own right were not recorded individually. The distribution of these sites is generally scattered through urban and suburban areas. Sites range in scale from local clinics and health centres covering less than half a hectare to the Tameside General Hospital which covers over 15 hectares.

In the mid-19th century, it was recognised that increasing urbanisation was bringing new health risks associated with poor living conditions. Social reforms to counteract this were put in place, and this led to the establishment of new hospitals and medical facilities. For example, the formation of the Ashton poor law union led to the establishment of a town fever hospital. This had been replaced by the Ashton-under-Lyne and District Infirmary by 1861. Some early purpose-built hospitals went beyond the utilitarian. They were architect-designed and included many of the architectural features present on other higher-status public buildings. 19th and early 20th century plans and forms represent a significant record of stages in the evolution of modern functional hospitals. Other establishments occupy converted buildings of potentially significant historic interest.

An interesting surviving example is the remains of an early 20th century smallpox hospital at Higher Hartshead near the northern edge of the district. The building now appears to be in use as a farm or domestic outbuilding. Other isolation hospitals for infectious diseases were also constructed at this time. Tameside General Hospital, the largest medical complex in the district, is dominated by a structure which originated before 1851 as the Ashton-under-Lyne Union Workhouse. It became a general hospital in the mid-20th century. The site contains examples of large-scale institutional architecture from several phases. This continuation of use has been

typical of the Manchester region. Many of the other medical complexes identified in the district are of mid to late 20th century date.

Local medical and health centres tend to be based in purpose-built modern structures. They often represent the redevelopment of sites occupied by earlier buildings, although some were built directly onto undeveloped land. Medical complexes, including local health centres in or close to residential areas, continue to be founded up to the present day. Six were recorded that had been built after 1999.

Nursing homes and hostels also tend to be found in residential areas. 42 were identified in the borough. Most were small, covering areas of less than 0.5 hectares. The majority of nursing and residential care homes in Tameside were built in the mid- to late 20th century. However, some represent conversions of Victorian villas, usually with modern extensions. Thorncliffe Grange in Denton, for example, was originally two detached villas dating to the second half of the 19th century. An early example of institutional accommodation is the nurses' home erected on Market Street in Denton in 1900; this now appears to be disused. In some cases the distinction between nursing homes and apartments or other residential types is difficult to make using mapping alone; not all care homes are named on mapping. As a result some sites may have been overlooked.

Key management issues relating to Medical complexes and Nursing homes/ almshouses/ hostels

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation predating 19th and 20th century development • Where present, archaeological remains are likely to show a greater degree of preservation within gardens and other areas that have not been built on
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing buildings of historic interest, including 19th century almshouses and purpose-built hospitals, which may include inscriptions and datestones • Associated boundary features such as railings and gateposts; although some iron railings are likely to have been removed during the Second World War, evidence may still survive • Residential homes and hostels may reuse existing buildings, such as large 19th century houses. Smaller local or private hospitals and medical and dental surgeries may also reuse 19th century houses, whilst large district hospitals sometimes developed from existing workhouses
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospitals can be substantial buildings set on large sites that form significant elements of the landscape • Mid- and late 20th century nursing homes may represent elements of a contemporary landscape of suburban housing estates
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital buildings need to be constantly updated to cater for the demands of a modern health service. Older buildings can become expensive to maintain or upgrade, and are then vulnerable to demolition and

	<p>replacement with modern structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including insensitive modernisation, can lead to the erosion of historic character • Conversion of historic buildings for use as modern nursing homes or hospitals can result in the removal of historic fabric and the erosion of historic character
<p>Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good or rare examples of historic hospital buildings and almshouses that are not listed could be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Redundant hospital buildings may be suitable for conversion for modern uses, particularly apartments • Where the site of a hospital complex is redeveloped, associated buildings and settings forming integral parts of the complex should be retained to preserve the integrity of the original design • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations
<p>Management recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • This might include maintaining the historic urban structure within new development, e.g. road networks, boundaries, respecting urban grain, form and legibility, and maintaining identity of street frontages • Careful consideration should be given to the siting and extent of car parks and other areas of hardstanding, particularly where the historic urban grain would be sensitive to the unprecedented opening up of large open 'grey' areas • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for redevelopment of the site of almshouses, a medical complex or a residential home, conditions should be attached where

	<p>appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic medical complexes, almshouses and residential homes should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.8.4 Civic and municipal

Civic and municipal sites represent around 2% (0.10 km²) of the total area of the Institutional broad type in Tameside. Municipal buildings include libraries, council and other government offices, job centres, registrars' offices and town halls. By the nature of their function, such buildings are predominantly to be found in urban centres. The majority of the civic and municipal buildings in the borough are concentrated around Ashton-under-Lyne. Denton, Stalybridge, Hyde and Dukinfield also have clusters of civic and municipal buildings.

The Ashton-under-Lyne Improvement Act of 1827 gave Ashton its own self-governing board, responsible for the lighting and cleansing of the town and the appointment of constables. The Old Road area became Ashton's civic centre. The prosperity generated by the 19th and early 20th century textile boom sustained the construction of public institutes. Civic buildings increased in grandeur to reflect the growing pride in the area's commercial and industrial status in the later part of the 19th and the early 20th century.

Ashton, Stalybridge, Hyde and Dukinfield all had purpose-built town halls, although Stalybridge Town Hall was originally intended as a market hall. It was built in 1831. Ashton Town Hall opened in 1840, whilst those at Hyde and Dukinfield were of later 19th century date, built in 1883-5 and 1899-1901 respectively. Survival of Stalybridge Town Hall is fragmentary, with only parts of the face preserved as a monument. Ashton, Hyde and Dukinfield Town Halls are still in use.

Audenshaw, Denton, Droylsden and Mossley also had town halls, but these all reused existing 19th century buildings. Ryecroft Hall in Audenshaw, built in 1860 for mill owner Abel Buckley, was donated to the borough in 1922 and was subsequently used as the town hall. It is now used as a community centre. Mossley Town Hall also originated as a mill-owner's house, built in 1861-64 for George Mayall. It was used as the town hall until 1974. Denton Town Hall was built as a free library in the second half of the 19th century, and had become the town hall by the early 20th century. It is still in use as municipal offices. Droylsden Town Hall was built as an educational institute in 1858; it was demolished in 1969.

Institutions such as local libraries may be of less high status than other civic buildings but may nonetheless be representative of the design movements of their time. Ashton Public Library was built in 1893. Several other Victorian and Edwardian

examples are present in Tameside. Civic and municipal buildings may form complexes of contemporary institutions set in formal grounds or gardens.

There are examples in Tameside of high-status houses being reused with a municipal function, such as the former Albion House. This 19th century villa was reused as council offices in the mid 20th century.

The creation of the Metropolitan Borough of Tameside in 1974 led to the centralisation of administration. As a result many of the earlier town hall activities were transferred to Ashton. The Magistrates' Court was built on Henry Square at this time and a large block of council offices was built onto the 19th century Town Hall. Other new civic buildings of the later 20th century in the district included libraries and job centres. The distribution is concentrated around Ashton-under-Lyne.

15 records were made with Civic and municipal buildings as a previous type, including some of the town halls mentioned above. The earliest known example is the Manor Court House, built in Ashton-under-Lyne's historic market area in 1636.

Key management issues relating to Civic and municipal buildings

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation predating 19th and 20th century development Where present, archaeological remains are likely to show a greater degree of preservation within gardens and other areas that have not been built on
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standing buildings of historic interest, including 19th and 20th century town halls Associated features such as sculptures, memorials and fountains within the grounds to civic buildings
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civic and municipal buildings can be substantial, imposing structures, forming landmark features at focal points of urban centres
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older buildings can be costly for councils to maintain and may be unsuitable for usage as modern offices unless potentially expensive alteration works are carried out. Such buildings are therefore at risk of redundancy, leading to deterioration and eventually demolition Further risk of redundancy can result from changes to the structure of local government Civic buildings usually lie in urban areas where development pressure is high, and are thus at risk of clearance and redevelopment once they fall out of use Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including insensitive modernisation, can lead to the erosion of historic character Inappropriate regeneration and redevelopment in the vicinity of civic buildings can be detrimental to historic settings
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good or rare examples of historic civic and municipal buildings that are not listed could be identified through a

	<p>programme of systematic evaluation and building survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Examples that lie within wider historic landscapes that have retained other contemporary institutions and settings such as landscaped gardens should also be identified • Redundant civic buildings can be converted for modern uses such as apartments • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • The historic urban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
<p>Management recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • This might include maintaining the historic urban structure within new development, e.g. road networks, boundaries, respecting urban grain, form and legibility, and maintaining identity of street frontages • Careful consideration should be given to the siting and extent of car parks and other areas of hardstanding, particularly where the historic urban grain would be sensitive to the unprecedented opening up of large open 'grey' areas • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for redevelopment of the site of a civic or municipal building, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic civic and municipal buildings should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.8.5 Cemeteries

Seventeen cemeteries were recorded during the HLC survey of Tameside, representing 11% (0.50km²) of the area covered by the Institutional broad type in the district. All predated 1910, with nine dating to the early or mid-19th century. Some were extended in the 20th century, however. They range in size from less than one to nearly seventeen hectares.

Cemeteries are defined as burial grounds that are not associated with an established church or chapel. Thus, burial grounds and graveyards forming the grounds to churches, chapels or other places of worship were included in the HLC records relating to these buildings rather than recorded as separate character areas. However, some of the sites represented graveyards or burial grounds that were, or appeared to be, associated with chapels or churches that are no longer standing. An example of this was the churchyard associated with Old St George's Church at Cocker Hill, Stalybridge. The church was demolished after about 1966, but the site of the building and the churchyard are maintained as green open space. Cemeteries and burial grounds may contain examples of important sculpture in the form of gravestones and memorials.

The formal design of municipal and private cemeteries had been established by the end of the 19th century, and layouts echoed the public parks of the period. Larger municipal cemeteries usually contained three mortuary chapels, one each for the Roman Catholic, Church of England and Nonconformist denominations. Lodges were often built at main entrances. Many of these chapels and lodges have not survived, and where they do survive have fallen into disuse and are in a poor state of repair and thus vulnerable. Dukinfield Joint Cemetery and Crematorium off Hall Green Road is an example. This is the largest cemetery in Tameside. Founded as a formal cemetery in 1866, it originally had a lodge and three mortuary chapels. Now only the lodge is extant. The elaborate design of formal curvilinear tree-lined walks in the northern part of the site appears to have been simplified, with some elements lost. Hurst Cemetery is a formal municipal cemetery opened around 1892 in the former grounds of The Grange, a high-status Victorian house. Features relating to both historic character types survive on the ground. The cemetery lodge has been lost. Hooley Hill, Stamford Street, Denton and Hyde all have cemeteries with late 19th to early 20th century foundations. All have undergone erosion of historic character through the loss of buildings or features. The early 20th century cemetery at Droylsden exhibits better survival.

Of specific historic interest is a small burial ground associated with the Moravian religious settlement in Fairfield. The settlement was founded in 1785 and the burial ground was also established at this time. This and other settlements in Tameside represent important sources for studies in social history.

Cemeteries were recorded as a previous type at three locations. One site (covered by two HLC records) represented a former burial ground associated with a nearby chapel, now occupied by a pair of late 20th century semi-detached houses and a

short 19th century terrace. At the two other sites, only a small part of the earlier cemetery areas was lost. At Dukinfield Cemetery a small play area has been created at the eastern corner, whilst in Ashton part of the bypass (Park Parade) crosses the northern edge of a 19th century cemetery.

Key management issues relating to Cemeteries

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human remains dating from the mid-19th century onwards will be present in cemeteries • Some potential for archaeological remains relating to agriculture and occupation predating the founding of cemeteries
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing buildings of historic interest, including mortuary chapels and entrance lodges • Headstones and tombs are of archaeological interest, and may include examples of important sculpture • Associated boundary features such as walls, railings and gateposts; although some iron railings are likely to have been removed during the Second World War, evidence may still survive
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemeteries cover extensive sites and thus form significant elements within landscapes • The grounds to cemeteries are landscaped and laid out with formal paths, often in geometric designs
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When established, cemeteries were usually situated at the edges of settlements. Urban and suburban growth in the 20th century often means that the original semi-rural setting of a cemetery is lost • Buildings associated with cemeteries, particularly mortuary chapels, have generally fallen out of use due over the last few decades. As a result they become neglected and may be vulnerable to vandalism and dereliction • Memorial stones can also be vulnerable to vandalism • Memorial stones can deteriorate with the effects of weather and the natural ageing process; they may become cracked or otherwise damaged, and may fall over • Buildings and memorials are major elements of a cemetery, and any individual deterioration of these features has a cumulative negative effect on the historic character of the cemetery as a whole
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good or rare examples of historic cemeteries, memorial stones and tomb architecture could be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation • Where significant memorial stones and tomb architecture have been identified, they should be recorded, and retained in situ wherever possible • Associated buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such

	<p>buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The associated buildings and landscaping of historic cemeteries should be maintained to preserve the integrity of the original design • Where a former cemetery is subject to development proposals, graves and associated grave furniture should remain undisturbed wherever possible. It is important to maintain the relationship between headstones and grave plots. If disturbance or clearance is inevitable, recording should be undertaken. This can present valuable opportunities to investigate aspects of population demographics • Historic boundaries and settings should be retained within sites that are redeveloped • Historic cemeteries can be promoted as focal points for community-based projects
<p>Management recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special consideration must be given to burial grounds. The removal of bodies is covered by Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for redevelopment of the site of a cemetery, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic cemeteries should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.8.6 Community establishments

94 community establishments were recorded in the borough of Tameside during the HLC survey. These sites represent 5% (0.22km²) of the total area of the Institutional broad type. Around a quarter were established before 1910. The character type includes social clubs, community centres, scout huts, youth centres and advice bureaux. The buildings were generally small in scale and utilitarian in character, although some reused earlier houses and institutes. They generally take the form of small halls or office type structures. Some recently built establishments have been constructed as part of social housing schemes and provide council sanctioned social support. Others may be associated with existing institutes, such as churches.

Formalised non-religious and non-commercial meeting places in Tameside probably date back to at least the 18th century, when social organisations such as Freemasonry began to appear. However, the construction of community establishments on a large scale was a phenomenon of the late 19th century. Many halls and other institutes dedicated to social improvement appeared at this time. Often founded by subscribing groups or individual philanthropists, they performed a social function in the absence of state founded institutes. Some of the wealthier organisations were housed in ornate and high-status buildings. Many were founded as social clubs on a local level. Many bowling clubs also appeared.

27 community establishments were recorded as previous types. Most of these sites have been cleared for redevelopment. Mitre House in Mossley was a former club which was recently converted into apartments.

7.8.7 Other Institutional HLC types

'Other' institutes recorded by the HLC included municipal depots, public baths, museums/galleries, and police, fire and ambulance stations (Plate 31).

Three public baths were recorded in Tameside, of which the most significant building is the Grade II* listed Hugh Mason House. Although currently disused, this was built in 1870-71 in the Italian Romanesque style on behalf of Mr Mason as part of a larger development of housing and institutions for workers at his Oxford Mills. The two other examples are mid and late 20th century. However, two further swimming pools were recorded as leisure complexes within the Ornamental, parkland and recreational broad HLC type. Two public baths built in the second half of the 19th century were recorded as previous types.

Four municipal depots were recorded in the Tameside district. The corporation yard on Manchester Road in Mossley may have been founded in the late 19th century. Two depots dealing with waste management were established during the early 20th century. Uses include council yards, refuse tips, waste recycling sites and nurseries, sometimes with more than one function at an individual site. Corporation depots and town yards have been a landscape element since the 19th century. Some examples had associations with communications networks. Twelve municipal depots were recorded in Tameside as previous types, all predating 1969.

Two museums were recorded in the district. These are the Portland Basin Museum, located within the reconstructed Portland Basin canal warehouse at Portland Place in Ashton, and the Park Bridge Heritage Centre. Housed in a former stable block, the latter tells the story of the Park Bridge Ironworks and industrial settlement.

7.9 Commercial broad type

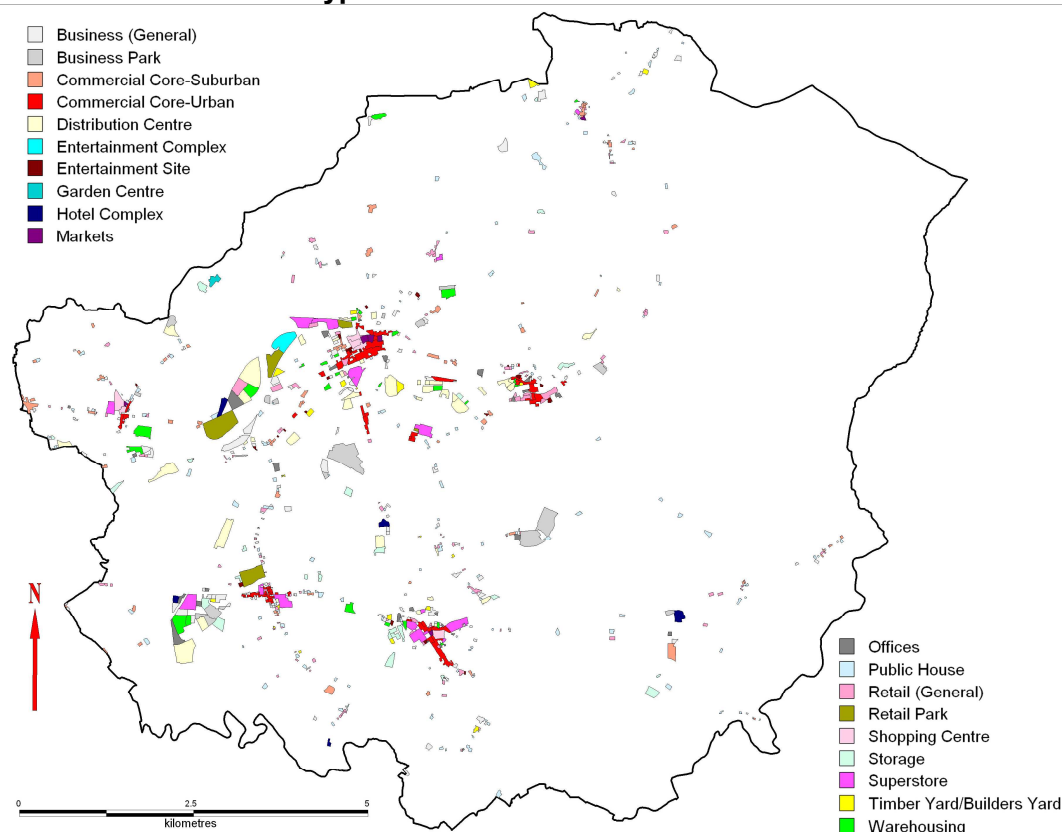


Figure 32 Map showing the distribution of Commercial HLC types in Tameside

Definition of the broad character type

The Commercial broad type represents 4% (4.19km²) of the total area of Tameside (see Figure 32). The type is diverse, covering many kinds of business premises, ranging from groups of historic shops and pubs at the heart of early settlements through to warehouses, distribution centres, large modern supermarkets and retail parks. The type also includes large-scale leisure developments and hotel complexes, and other businesses such as builders' yards.

Five principal groups of Commercial HLC types were identified within the borough of Tameside:

- Retail parks, Superstores, Shopping centres and Entertainment complexes
- Business parks, Distribution centres, Warehousing (modern) and Storage sites
- Commercial cores (urban and suburban), Markets, Public houses, Hotels and Entertainment sites
- Retail (general), Business (general) and Offices
- Other Commercial HLC types

The percentage of each character type within the Commercial broad type is detailed in Table 10 and Figure 34, below.

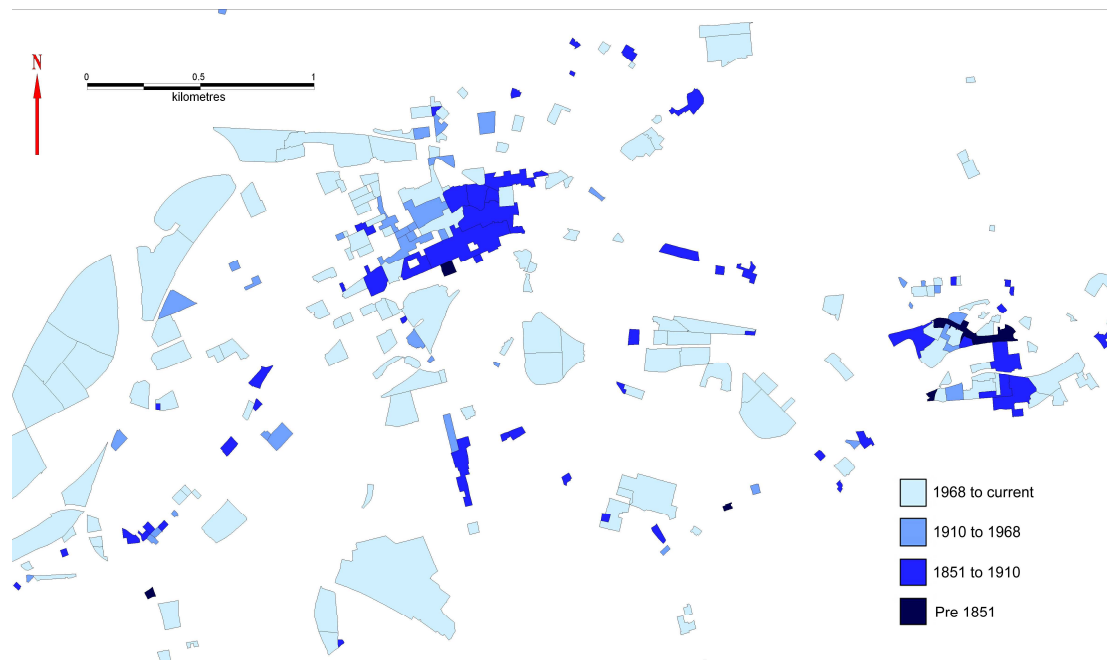


Figure 33 Map showing the distribution of Commercial HLC types in Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge town centres by period of origin

Ashton-under-Lyne was granted a formal market charter in 1414. The town was also granted the right to hold a fair twice a year. The medieval heart of Ashton lay along Scotland Street, Old Street and Cricket Lane. Its plan, an irregular row plan, was typical of many medieval villages. A village green which acted as a market place was situated at the northern end of Town Street. The presence of a market and biannual fairs is testament to the town's local economic importance. It is likely there were several buildings with a commercial function as well as informal trade. The borough charter would have allowed burgages to develop, and historic mapping suggests that burgage plots were present in Ashton. Burgage tenancies were narrow plots of land which typically ran perpendicular to a high street or market place within a medieval town. In towns, the plots held buildings such as houses, warehouses, shops and workshops. Ashton probably had many timber-framed houses fronting onto the streets, with warehouses and workshops to the rear. The market lay at its heart. Mottram may have acted as a local market centre for Longdendale, and may have had borough status. Rural market towns acted as central places for the district's rural produce, including livestock and corn. The larger ones acted as centres for the woollen industry.

In the early post medieval period the town of Ashton-under-Lyne probably developed in a piecemeal fashion. The commercial element probably also became stronger as the textile trade flourished. The town was massively expanded in the late 18th century as part of a planned development. Shops, inns and warehouses were constructed close to the town core. Stalybridge and Mossley became more developed as commercial cores during the early industrial period. During the 17th and 18th centuries population levels in rural areas were also rising. Rural industries were becoming more diverse and of greater economic significance. Settlement tended to nucleate around industrial sites. Dedicated industrial workers no longer engaged in food and craft production required an economic and social infrastructure. Late 18th to early 19th century urban cores would contain a mix of cottages, inns, informal markets, shops, small-scale institutes and textile workshops situated along a principal high street (Plate 33).

Industrial and commercial success led to further expansion of Tameside's town cores. In Ashton, many of the town houses were converted to shops. Ashton became redeveloped with shops, banks, offices and warehouses (Plates 35, 36, 37 & 38). Shop-based trade was probably an important part of Ashton's economy, selling a mix of domestic consumables. Trade halls, retail warehouses, banks and offices were also constructed. The market was relocated to its present site in 1830, although the current market hall dates to 1867.

In the early 19th century industry underwent massive expansion in the Tameside area. The construction of new mills and workers' housing in the mid to late 19th century led to the formation of new towns. Vast gridiron developments of workers' housing grew, with mills at their heart. Dukinfield, Hyde, Droylsden and Denton are examples of this. The urban centres of Mossley and Stalybridge moved location from the traditional historic cores. These were largely new towns, each with a commercial core with a range of commercial buildings similar to those represented at Ashton. Development ranged in scale from local beer houses and corner shops to high streets with hotels, parades of shops and facilities such as clubs (Plate 34). The 19th century was also the time of working class cooperative societies, which organised trade, built shops and invested in local infrastructure.

The two World Wars and the collapse of the British textile industry had an impact on the development of the district during the early 20th century. Although some commercial development did continue during this period, local economies went through a phase of decline. After the Second World War there was an economic recovery, and redevelopment significantly altered the appearance of many parts of Tameside. Commercial cores continued to develop into the late 20th century, often in a piecemeal fashion.

In the last forty years many superstores, large business parks and retail parks have been constructed on urban fringes. These are large-scale developments which utilise low-value agricultural land or former industrial sites. Developments tend to occur near arterial routes and consist of medium to large-scale sheds and yards.

Retail parks and business parks now form significant elements of the modern landscape. Three are present to the north and west of the Ashton commercial core. These represent recent large-scale commercial development on Ashton Moss and around the Charlestown area (Plate 42). A site to the north of the M67 at Denton was also developed as a retail park. Supermarkets were generally associated with areas of high-density housing and/or access to main roads. Most were constructed on lower value urban land such as the site of disused industrial works or railway sidings.

Large areas of Ashton's historic urban core were redeveloped in the late 20th century as the town's shopping centre. The market area was modernised (Plate 41). Another area of development occurred to the west of the current market where around five hectares of pre-1851 gridiron urban development was replaced (Plate 40). It is difficult to assess the impact of the piecemeal commercial redevelopment of Ashton's 18th and 19th century gridiron development. In some areas this has occurred on a small scale on a block by block basis, but it nonetheless represents a significant erosion of Ashton's historic character. Some older buildings are being abandoned to dereliction. Victorian and Edwardian shop fronts have been systematically modernised. In any row of commercial buildings originating in the late 19th century it is likely that some will have been physically altered at street level and others may have been replaced altogether. (See Plates 7 & 8).

Many of the shops forming the district's commercial ribbon developments have suffered from abandonment, insensitive modernisation or inappropriate conversion. Again, the erosion of historic character in these areas tends to be more unregulated and piecemeal. Many 19th century mills and terraced houses have been lost while the gridiron street pattern has been retained. In certain areas the retention of actual 19th century structures is fragmentary in the extreme. Mossley and Stalybridge demonstrate better survival of late 18th to early 20th century historic character.

Figure 33 (above) illustrates the distribution of Commercial HLC types in Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge town centres by period of origin.

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of area represented
Retail (general)	0.28	7
Offices	0.16	4
Commercial core – urban	0.36	9
Business park	0.41	10
Business (general)	0.43	10
Commercial core – suburban	0.22	5
Public house	0.29	7
Superstore	0.33	8
Warehousing	0.23	6
Distribution centre	0.63	15
Timber yard/builder's yard	0.08	2
Entertainment site	0.04	1
Storage	0.2	5
Retail park	0.26	6
Shopping centre	0.1	2
Markets	0.03	1
Entertainment complex	0.06	1
Garden centre	0.02	<1
Hotel complex	0.06	2
Totals	4.19	100

Table 10 Area covered by the different Commercial HLC types

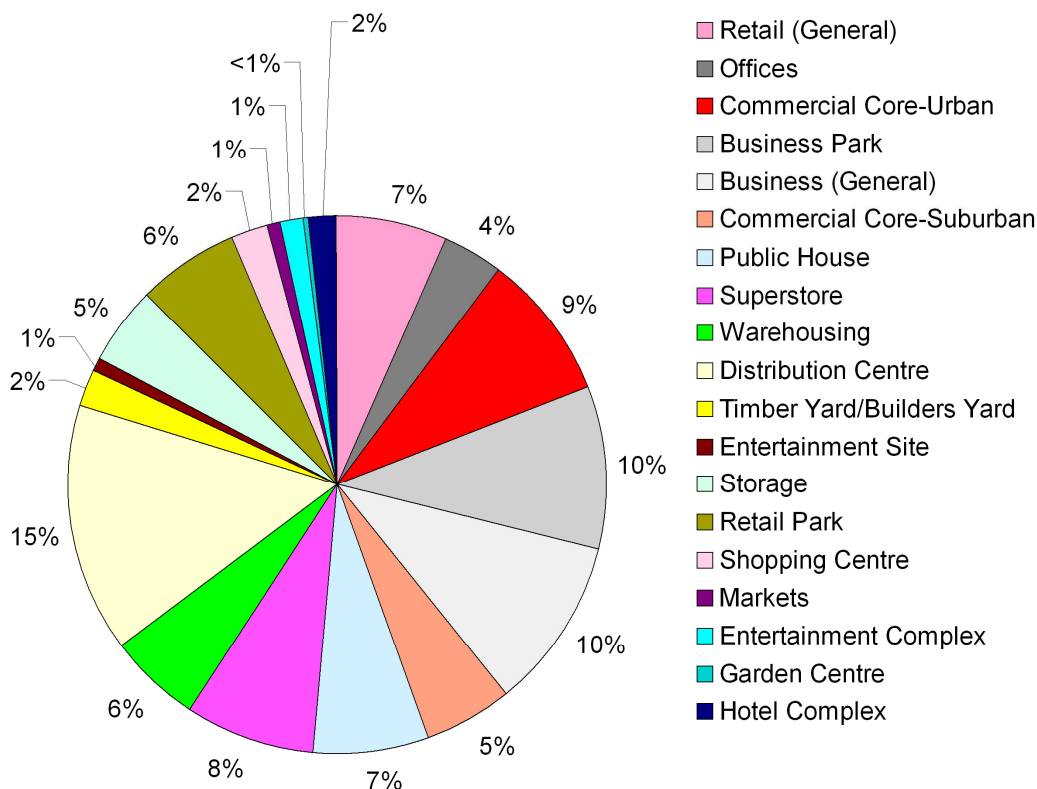


Figure 34 Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Commercial broad type in Tameside

7.9.1 Retail parks, Superstores, Shopping centres and Entertainment complexes

These combined categories form 17% (0.75km²) of the Commercial broad type in the district of Tameside. The types represent medium and larger scale commercial developments that are open to the public. They predominantly date to the late 20th century. Access to arterial routes, predominantly by road, is a determining factor in the positioning of these sites.

Five retail parks have been identified within Tameside, all dating to the late 20th or early 21st century. Retail parks generally form significant elements in the landscape, with one of the sites in Tameside covering over 12 hectares. The smallest covered about a quarter of a hectare. Three are situated to the north and west of the Ashton commercial core, representing recent large-scale commercial development on Ashton Moss and around the Charlestown area. A site to the north of the M67 at Denton was developed as a shopping park. Retail parks typically contain medium to large-scale sheds with large areas of hardstanding for car parks. Previous land uses for these sites include a colliery (Ashton Moss Colliery), industrial works at Denton, a railway goods yard, and horticultural plots on former mossland.

Modern superstores are concentrated in the more urbanised western half of the borough; 16 were identified during the survey (Plate 42). They are generally associated with areas of high-density housing and/or access to main roads. The recorded sites ranged in area from less than one to over four hectares. All of the sites included large areas of car parks. Most were built on former industrial sites. Two sites had railway related uses recorded as previous types, and two had previously included a cinema. Some sites had included small amounts of terraced housing.

Six records related to shopping centres, although these related to just three actual sites. The Droylsden Centre was built in the second half of the 20th century but was extended in the early 21st century. The main part of the centre was built on the former site of a dye works; terraced housing and a school had lain to the south east. The Ladysmith Shopping Centre and The Arcades are situated on adjacent sites in central Ashton. Situated to the west of the market place, this development replaced around five hectares of pre-1851 gridiron terraced housing and commercial and industrial buildings. The shopping centre in Hyde also replaced an area of terraces, although the site includes part of the earlier market area. Smaller suburban shopping precincts would have been recorded as the 'Commercial core – suburban' HLC type. Shopping centres differ from urban commercial cores because sites represent one or two discrete planned phases of construction rather than piecemeal development over time.

One Entertainment complex was identified in the borough. This was a large-scale site constructed off Lord Sheldon Way as part of the recent redevelopment of Ashton Moss. The site includes a bowling alley, a cinema, several restaurants and at least one public house.

Key management issues relating to Retail parks, Superstores, Shopping centres and Entertainment complexes

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to earlier occupation within undeveloped areas of sites such as car parks
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the survival of boundary features relating to previous uses of sites
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant impact on the landscape owing to the large scale of sites and individual buildings
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of the large-scale commercial complexes represented by these character types usually results in the complete loss of previous historic character, either by the wholesale clearance of existing buildings and structures or by the transformation of former open ground • Construction of large-scale commercial complexes will have an impact on the setting of any historic buildings or areas in the vicinity
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential impact of proposed large-scale developments on the wider historic environment should be identified and assessed • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Any new development should respect traditional local

	<p>building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iconic modern structures that reflect particular aspects of their era of origin, including shopping centres and cinemas, may in the future be deemed worthy of record or preservation
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for large commercial developments, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.9.2 Business parks, Distribution centres, Warehousing (after 1950) and Storage sites

Business parks, Distribution centres, Warehousing (mid 20th century to modern) and Storage sites combined occupy 36% (3.25km²) of the Commercial broad type in Tameside. This category represents larger scale trade-only developments dating to the late modern period (after the 1950s). They are frequently constructed on low-value land that was previously occupied by industry, housing or railway sidings. With the larger modern sites, such as business parks, access to arterial routes, predominantly by road, is a determining factor in their location. Smaller sites tend to occur as urban redevelopment and are largely of late 20th century date. They tend to replace earlier buildings of a commercial or industrial character, occupying individual sites within the existing street pattern.

There are concentrations around the peripheries of Ashton-under-Lyne's commercial core. Hyde is similarly developed. Several sites occur in zones of traditional industry along the Tame valley between Stalybridge and Hyde, including mills and mill sites that have been reused. Other previous types include brick works, railway goods

yards, gas holders, terraced houses and an early 19th century residential yard development off Knowl Street in Stalybridge.

20 Business parks were recorded in the borough, all founded in the late 20th or early 21st century. They range in size from 0.1 to almost 13 hectares, and were generally constructed on previously developed land, including earlier industrial sites, a brewery and terraced housing. A large example at Fifth Avenue, Dukinfield, replaced railway sidings. Most of Tameside's business parks occur as 20th century new builds. One notable exception is a former tram depot, converted in the late 20th century to form part of Albion Trading Estate at Ashton. The Tameside Business Development Centre in Denton originated in the mid 20th century as an Industrial Rehabilitation Unit (Ministry of Labour). The land use prior to this was agricultural. A third notable site is the East Tame Business Park and adjacent Newton Business Park at Rexcine Way, Newton. This site reuses structures relating to the Newton works.

The mid to late 20th century Warehousing and Distribution centre character types overlap, as many warehouses are used for both storage and distribution; the word 'Depot' on current mapping was taken to indicate the presence of a distribution centre. Modern distribution centres and warehouses often include large areas where lorries and other vehicles are parked. They have a similar distribution to business parks, favouring the reuse of earlier industrial and transport sites. 26 warehouses with a later 20th century (post-1950s) or early 21st century inception date were recorded. These were generally small, occurring in urban areas as mid to late 20th century redevelopment. There are concentrations at Ashton-under-Lyne and Hyde. Previous types at these sites included industrial works, a rubbish tip, terraced houses, a Sunday school and a cotton mill. Larger scale examples occurred along Manchester Road in the western part of the district as part of the commercial development of Ashton Moss and Fairfield in the modern period. 44 records related to distribution centres. Their distribution is similar to modern warehousing but with greater zoning along the Tame valley at Dukinfield.

Tameside's former historic warehouses were generally built on a small to medium scale and were more closely associated with individual industrial sites and/or with canals and railways. 25 records included warehousing as a previous type. Some warehouses would have been associated with textile mills and may not have been specifically identified as warehouses on mapping. Where this is the case, such buildings may have been included as part of larger character areas within the Industrial broad type. Small retail and trades warehouses also formed part of the 18th and 19th century commercial landscape. Where they survive, they are included as part of Tameside's historic commercial cores. A well-known example is the early 19th century Ashton Canal Warehouse. This building suffered badly from dereliction in the 19th century but was partially rebuilt in 1985 and had been fully restored as a museum by 1999. Another surviving canal warehouse is present at Hyde Wharf. Most of the historic canal and railway warehouses have been lost in Tameside. Surviving warehouses thus form an important element of the historic canal-related landscape.

'Storage' sites can be difficult to distinguish on mapping from other sites with unspecified commercial or business use, but can be distinguished from warehouses as they comprise a substantial open-air element. A typical storage site would be a commercial goods yard or caravan store. 29 storage sites were identified in Tameside. These had a similar distribution to Distribution centres, but tended to be on a smaller scale and were more dispersed.

Key management issues relating to Business parks, Distribution centres and Warehousing (after 1950) and Storage sites

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 19th and 20th century commercial buildings and activities • Limited potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to earlier occupation within undeveloped areas of commercial sites such as yards/hardstanding
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for standing buildings and structures of historic interest relating to various commercial uses and including historic docks and wharfs • Potential for evidence of earlier transport infrastructure, such as railway lines and tramways
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant impact on the landscape owing to the large scale of sites and individual buildings • Large commercial sites are often associated with wider industrial landscapes
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholesale site clearance and redevelopment, resulting in total loss of historic character • Piecemeal redevelopment, leading to a gradual erosion of historic character • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, leading to the erosion of historic character • Alteration of historic settings by the inappropriate redevelopment of sites in the surrounding area • Older buildings can be costly to maintain or to upgrade for modern commercial use, and are therefore at risk of redundancy, leading to deterioration and eventually demolition
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of surviving commercial sites with historic significance could be identified through a programme of assessment and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Historic commercial buildings that have become redundant may be suitable for conversion into apartments or hotels or for other uses • Any redevelopment of commercial sites that does take place should take into account the wider social fabric of the surrounding area – new development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • The historic commercial heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects

Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • This might include maintaining the historic urban structure within new development, e.g. road networks, boundaries, respecting urban grain, form and legibility, maintaining identity of street frontages and carefully siting parking/loading areas • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a historic commercial site, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic commercial sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.9.3 Commercial cores (urban and suburban), Markets, Public houses, Hotels and Entertainment sites

This category has been grouped to include the HLC types which make up the commercial landscape of towns and residential areas. It includes shops, public houses and markets in everyday use by local communities. It encompasses a range of character areas, from the larger scale shops associated with town centres to the small parades of shops and local pubs found within housing estates. Sites range in date from the 19th century to more recent development; the significance of these commercial HLC types within the landscape is not necessarily associated with antiquity. Planned 20th century housing developments are increasingly recognised as having historic relevance in their own right. Commercial cores, public houses and entertainment sites formed a part of these planned developments (Plate 39). Commercial cores (urban and suburban), markets, public houses, hotels and entertainment sites combined occupy 25% (1km²) of the Commercial broad type in the borough of Tameside.

The HLC types defined as Commercial urban and suburban cores represent a general mix of commercial premises that can include shops, cafes, public houses, hotels, small warehouses and commercial yards. A small number of non-commercial HLC types of insignificant scale may also have been included (for example residential properties interspersed within an overall commercial area, or perhaps a small surgery). 125 records were created for commercial core sites within the borough of Tameside, covering approximately 0.58km². These frequently form clusters at the centre of urban cores or occur as ribbon development along principal routes. Typically the longer-lived commercial cores demonstrate only partial preservation of original historic character, often with significant later additions. Such additions may range from alterations to shop fronts to the insertion of new buildings. The outlines of historic building plots are often preserved in modern plot boundaries. This tends to happen where redevelopment has been piecemeal rather than wholesale, where earlier patterns have not been swept away by large redevelopment schemes.

The largest and probably one of the earliest commercial cores in Tameside is Ashton-under-Lyne. The town has had the right to hold fairs and markets since the 15th century. There may also have been burgage plots, which would have contained buildings such as houses, warehouses, shops and workshops. The presence of markets and burgages can indicate the commercial importance of a settlement. Mottram may have acted as a local market centre for Longdendale and may have had borough status. The commercial character of early towns probably developed in a piecemeal fashion.

Commercial development in the early industrial period tended to nucleate around industrial centres. Late 18th to early 19th century urban cores contained a mix of cottages, inns, informal markets, shops, small-scale institutes and textile workshops situated along a principal high street. Ashton-under-Lyne was greatly expanded in the late 18th century as part of a planned development.

In the early 19th century industry underwent massive expansion in the Tameside area. New settlement centres and vast gridiron developments of workers' housing grew, with mills at their heart. Dukinfield, Hyde, Droylsden and Denton are examples of this (Plate 34). The urban centres of Mossley and Stalybridge moved location from the traditional historic cores. Ashton became extensively redeveloped with shops, banks, offices and warehouses (Plates 35, 36, 37 & 38). Trade halls and retail warehouses were also constructed, and some town houses were converted into shops. Ashton's current market hall was constructed in 1867.

In the second half of the century, some larger scale changes occurred within urban centres. A large area of Ashton's historic urban core was redeveloped in the late 20th century for the town's shopping centre; around five hectares of pre-1851 gridiron urban development was replaced, to the west of the market area. The Droylsden Centre replaced a former industrial works, terraced housing and a school. Some piecemeal development of commercial cores continued during the 20th century, and this has led to unregulated and piecemeal erosion of historic character (Plates 7 & 8). Many 19th century mills and terraced houses have been lost while the gridiron street pattern has been retained. In certain areas the retention of actual 19th century structures is fragmentary in the extreme. Mossley and Stalybridge demonstrate better survival of late 18th to early 20th century historic character (Plate 33).

Open air market places were recorded in Ashton, Droylsden, Hyde and Mossley. Hyde also has a market hall, although this was built in the later 20th century as part of a larger shopping centre and has thus not been recorded in its own right. Ashton has

two market halls, one of which was built on a former car park site in the early 21st century. A Market charter was granted in Ashton in the 15th century. The original market was situated at St. Michael's Square, but had been moved to its present location on Market Street by 1830. The current Market Hall was rebuilt in 1867 and was subsequently enlarged; it was damaged by fire in 2005. Hyde Market and Mossley Market were both established in the 19th century, whilst Droylsden Market originated in the late 20th century.

Markets were recorded as a previous type at four locations, including the site in Ashton where the 1860s market hall still stands. In Dukinfield the town hall and police station (now council offices and a magistrates' court) were built on the former market place in the early 20th century. In Stalybridge the former Victoria Market Hall, built in 1866, is now in use as a civic hall, whilst a small landscaped area on the south side of Stamford Street was previously the site of the town hall and a 19th century fish market.

172 public houses were recorded as character areas in their own right in the Tameside district (covering around 29 hectares), although there are certainly many more. In addition to those large enough to warrant their own character areas, smaller pubs were also recorded as attributes of residential and commercial areas. The plot size for public houses was generally small, ranging from less than 0.1 to 0.5 hectares. There is a clear association between public houses and residential development, and many were also noted within commercial areas.

Around 135 of the recorded public houses dated to before 1910, of which 87 may predate 1851. Public houses and beer houses have a traditional association with historic settlement and early commercial cores. The 1830 Beer Act allowed any ratepayer to sell beer after paying an excise fee. This caused a revolution in pub building. Rural, town and terraced houses were converted and new pubs were built. New workers' housing developments and commercial high streets would almost certainly include public houses.

Increasing brewery monopolies and new licensing restrictions subsequently caused a reduction in the number of pubs. Further consequences, however, were an improvement in quality and a formalisation of pub design. Late 19th century pubs evolved into lavish tile-clad buildings which became an integral part of the commercial landscape in Tameside. Many fine examples of late 19th and early 20th century pub architecture survive. After the widespread urban renewal of the late 20th century, it is common for historic pubs to have survived amongst modern development, their original context lost.

Pub construction continued into the 20th century, with pubs being built as part of planned urban and suburban developments. Many of these estate pubs are still in use. Around 31 public houses identified in the study dated to the late 20th century. New pubs have lost the traditional saloon bar, public bar and lounge plan, tending to be more open. Designs have become more homogeneous. Some surviving historic pubs have suffered from insensitive modernisation.

A recent tendency has been for pub chains nationally to adapt redundant buildings. Many former halls and churches have been preserved in this way.

Five hotel complexes were recorded in the borough, all dating to the late 20th century. It is probable that hotels from the late 19th and early 20th century, a time which saw a boom in hotel building, are also present in Tameside but form part of larger character areas, particularly commercial urban cores. Some historic hotel buildings may have

been converted for other uses. Modern hotels may also be present within larger commercial character areas.

Twenty two Entertainment sites were identified in the district. The type predominantly consists of purpose-built commercial clubs of the late 20th century, with at least one casino and a bingo hall. Several social and bowling clubs of the 19th to early 20th century were identified. Other sites of interest were the district's cinemas and theatres. These included the Theatre Royal in Hyde, built in 1904, and The Empire Hippodrome in Ashton, constructed at the turn of the 20th century. Several other small-scale cinemas of the early 20th century have survived in the district, although most are no longer in their original use.

Key management issues relating to Commercial cores (urban and suburban), Markets, Public houses, Hotels and Entertainment sites

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for complex surviving archaeological remains relating to medieval and post medieval settlement
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for standing buildings of historic interest, including shops, markets, cinemas, and purpose-built post offices, public houses and banks • Potential for building frontages of 20th, 19th or even 18th century date to hide earlier structures
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the preservation of early street layouts, and the outlines of historic building plots
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piecemeal redevelopment, leading to a gradual erosion of historic character • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including the removal of fixtures and decorative elements, leading to the erosion of historic character • Highway works can impact on the character of traditional streets • Alterations to historic street layouts • Alteration of historic settings by the inappropriate redevelopment of sites in the surrounding area • Successive redevelopment in urban areas is very likely to have damaged or caused the removal of some archaeological layers or deposits
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings and areas that are of historic significance could be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Historic street patterns and pedestrian routes should be retained

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic plot outlines and the fabric of surviving early boundaries should be retained • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Where redundant historic buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses • The historic urban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
<p>Management recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic commercial cores should be seen as primary areas for conservation-led regeneration • Well-preserved historic commercial cores that are not currently designated as Conservation Areas should be considered for designation • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • This might include maintaining the historic urban structure within new development, e.g. road networks, boundaries, respecting urban grain, form and legibility, and maintaining identity of street frontages • Careful consideration should be given to the siting and extent of car parks and other areas of hardstanding, particularly where the historic urban grain would be sensitive to the unprecedented opening up of large open 'grey' areas • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for development that affects historic commercial buildings, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic commercial cores and related buildings should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.9.4 Retail (general), Business (general) and Offices

There are 295 HLC records for the Retail (general) and Business (general) HLC types, covering an area of about 0.7km² (17% of the Commercial broad type). The Business (general) type mainly comprised car repair garages, salons and children's nurseries. Scrap yards and miscellaneous business units were also included. The type includes sites with a mixed commercial function, and sites where the exact nature of the business could not be identified. Sites characterised as Retail (general) mainly comprised short rows of shops, small local shopping precincts, filling stations and car sales sites.

Whilst some sites comprise new-build premises, there are also sites in Tameside where former industrial or commercial buildings have been reused for modern general business purposes. Reused buildings include chapels, houses, warehouses and former industrial works. Many of the larger buildings have been subdivided to provide accommodation for a number of small businesses which may be diverse; individual sites may include companies involved in light industry, trade and distribution. This reuse of industrial buildings for generally non-industrial purposes reflects the decline of the manufacturing industries in the 20th century. The finding of new uses for redundant mills rather than redeveloping sites plays an important part in maintaining some of the historic character of former industrial areas.

The Retail (general) and Business (general) HLC types have a mixed range of inception dates, with examples from the 19th and 20th centuries. Earlier examples predominantly comprise rows or groups of shops. Car sales and services and children's nurseries proliferated in the later 20th century. The categories have a strong urban distribution with concentrations around the commercial cores of Ashton, Stalybridge, Hyde, Droylsden, Mossley and Denton (occurring as ribbon development along Ashton Road). They are generally on a small scale.

33 records relating to offices were identified during the characterisation exercise, although this identification is not always certain due to the lack of annotation of some buildings on modern mapping. Some offices may have been included with other HLC types such as industrial works. With the exception of one example of 19th century mill offices, all office records in Tameside dated to the mid to late 20th century. Generally most were multi-storey new builds, although some offices represent conversions of older buildings, including a canal warehouse, houses and schools. They were concentrated around the commercial cores of Ashton, Stalybridge, Hyde and Denton. Modern multi-storey offices represent a strong landscape presence.

Key management issues relating to areas of Retail (general) and Business (general) and Offices

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In urban areas, potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to medieval and post medieval settlement • In suburban or rural areas, limited potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation predating 20th century development
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited potential for standing buildings of interest dating from the 19th and 20th centuries, including shops, offices and other business premises, forming part of the social and architectural history of localities
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parades of 20th century local shops may form part of a wider landscape of contemporary private or social housing
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings that do not stand out as examples of attractive, high-quality architecture, particularly those of 20th century date, may nonetheless be of social interest. However, where these are not recognised as being of special interest they may be vulnerable to demolition without record • Where shops or businesses form part of an area of housing, they may be vulnerable to clearance and redevelopment as part of wider regeneration projects • Successive redevelopment in urban areas is very likely to have damaged or caused the removal of some archaeological layers or deposits
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings and groups of buildings that are of historic or social significance could be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This might include maintaining the historic urban structure within new development, e.g. road networks, boundaries, respecting urban grain, form and legibility, and maintaining identity of street frontages • Careful consideration should be given to the siting and extent of car parks and other areas of hardstanding, particularly where the historic urban grain would be sensitive to the unprecedented opening up of large open 'grey' areas • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for development that affects historic commercial buildings, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Where good, representative examples of local shops and small-scale offices of the 20th century are affected by development proposals, recording of the site at an appropriate level, such as a photographic survey, should be considered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic commercial premises should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.9.5 Other Commercial HLC types

Timber yards/builders' yards and Garden centres represent around 2% of the total commercial area in Tameside. Twenty timber yards and builders' yards were recorded, all dating to the mid to late 20th century. Some other kinds of commercial yards may also have been included in this category. Some commercial yards reused earlier buildings.

Thirty five timber or builders' yards were recorded as a previous type, most dating to the late 19th to early 20th century.

One garden centre was recorded in Tameside. This is the Meadow View Fish Farm & Aquatic Garden Centre, established in the late 20th century at Littlemoss to the north west of Ashton-under-Lyne. It occupies the former site of Littlemoss Camp, a Second World War site; some of the wartime buildings appear to have survived.

7.10 Communications broad type

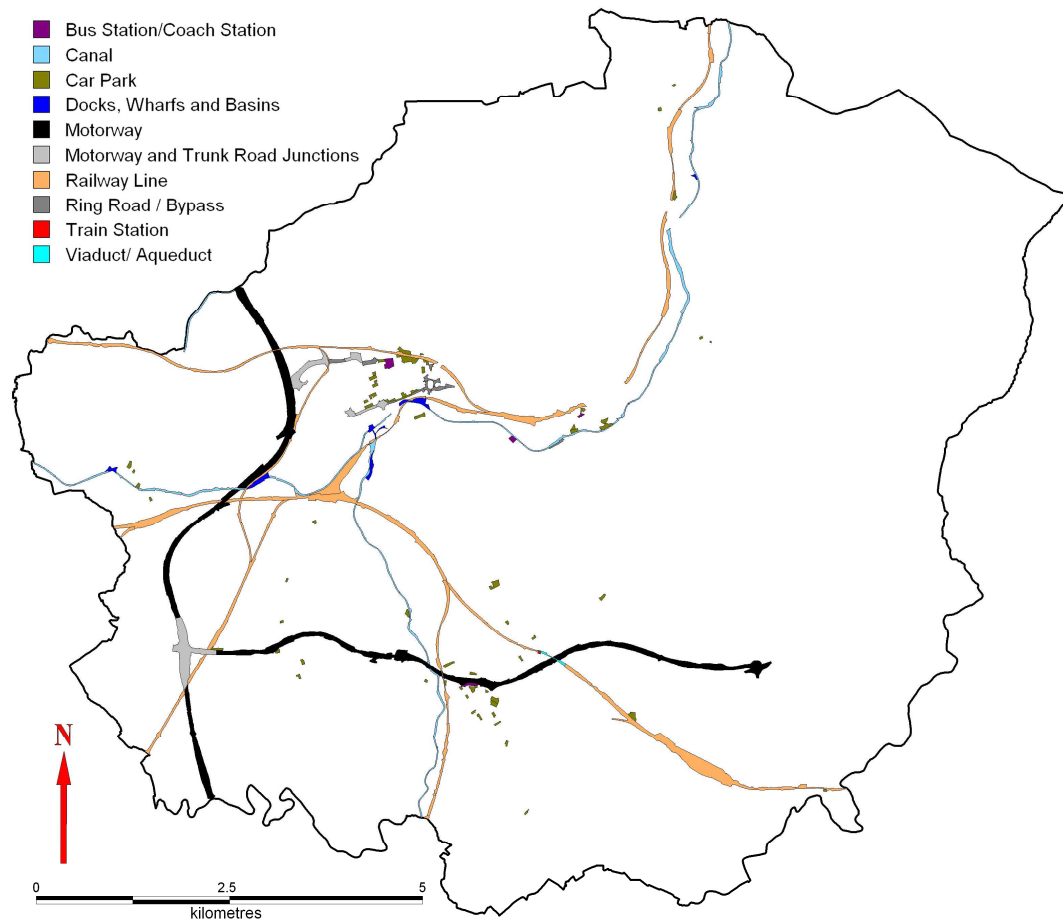


Figure 35 Map showing the distribution of Communications HLC types in Tameside

Definition of the broad character type

Transport infrastructure has had a significant impact on the landscape in the 19th and 20th centuries, with roads especially having a major impact in the second half of the 20th century. This broad type includes major linear features relating to communication and transport such as roads, railways and canals. The main nodes linking these, such as railway stations, transport interchanges, airports and roundabouts, are also included, together with facilities such as car parks, motorway services and railway depots. Smaller-scale but nonetheless historically important linear features such as turnpikes, packhorse routes and Roman roads have not been characterised, as this is beyond the scope of the current project. The communications routes recorded in Tameside by the HLC are shown in Figure 35, above.

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of area represented
Car park	0.19	6
Railway line	1.32	39
Canal	0.36	11
Motorway and trunk road junctions	0.24	7
Docks, wharfs and basins	0.06	2
Bus station/coach station	0.03	1
Motorway	1.05	32
Ring road / bypass	0.06	2
Train station	0.001	<1
Viaduct/ aqueduct	0.01	<1
Totals	3.31	100

Table 11 Area covered by the different Communications HLC types

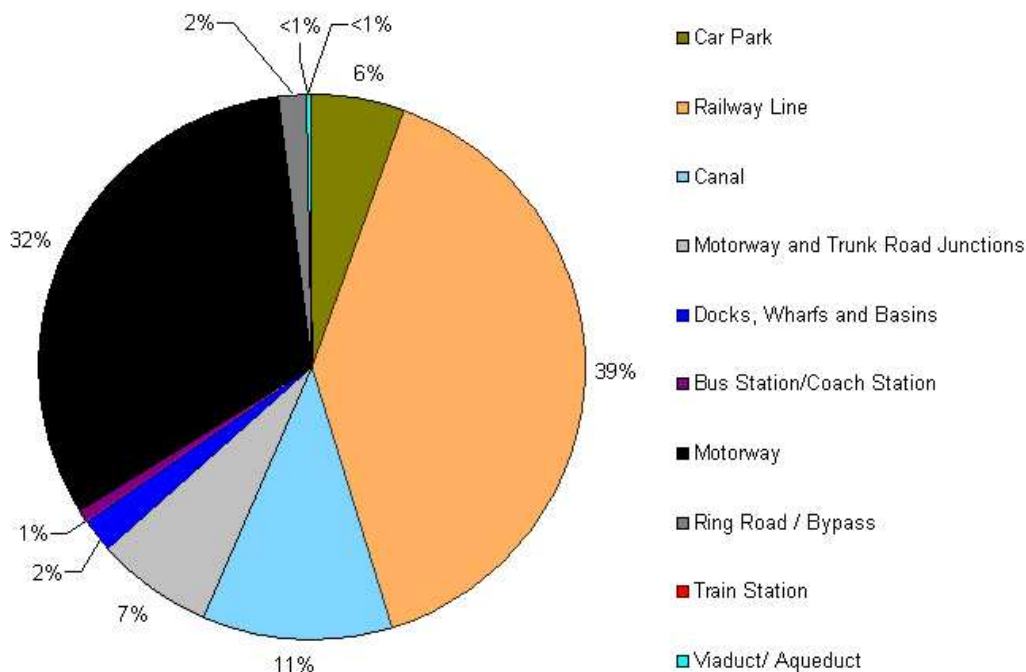


Figure 36 Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Communications broad type in Tameside

Occurrence of Communications HLC types

Within Tameside the Communications broad type covers 3.31km² of land, representing about 3% of the total area. Details are shown in Figures 35 and 36 and in Table 11. Three principal groups of HLC types relating to different aspects of the transport network were identified for detailed analysis on the basis of their presence in the landscape or their historical significance:

- Canals – Canals, Locks, and Docks, wharfs & basins
- Rail – Railway lines, Train stations and Train depots/ sidings
- Roads – Motorways, Motorway–trunk road junctions, Ring road/ bypass and Car parks

7.10.1 Canals and associated features

In contrast to the rise of road transport, there was a decline in the use of canals and, to a lesser extent, railways in the 20th century. Canals that are still water-filled features in the current Tameside landscape are:

- the Ashton Canal
- the Huddersfield Narrow Canal
- the Peak Forest Canal.

The three canals met in Ashton-under-Lyne. The Ashton Canal, or Manchester and Ashton under Lyne Canal, was built in 1792-97. It links to the Rochdale Canal at Piccadilly in Manchester, and the Huddersfield Narrow Canal at Dukinfield Bridge, Ashton. The canal had two branches within Tameside. The Hollinwood branch linked to the main Ashton Canal at Droylsden and gave access to the Werneth Collieries in Oldham. The Fairbottom Branch was built by the owners of the Fairbottom Colliery as a way of getting their goods onto the main canal network. It connected to the Hollinwood Branch near Daisy Nook. Both of these branches had fallen out of use by the mid 20th century and have since silted up or been infilled for much of their length, with the only remaining water-filled sections being along the border of Tameside with Oldham at Daisy Nook Country Park and just to the south west, at Littlemoss.

The Peak Forest Canal was constructed between 1794 and 1805 with the purpose of carrying limestone from the Peak District to the industrial centres of the north. Its northern terminus was with the Ashton Canal at Portland Basin in the centre of Ashton, and from there it ran south to Romiley and then south east to Buxworth in Derbyshire.

The Huddersfield Narrow Canal was constructed in 1794-1811 in order to facilitate trans-Pennine trade by linking Manchester with Hull. Within Tameside it follows the Tame valley from Ashton through Stalybridge. The canal closed in 1944 and sections were infilled, with some of these being built over. However, it was restored in the late 20th century and reopened in 2001 (Plate 45).

Ten Docks, wharfs and basins have been identified on the canals in Tameside. These include several small coal wharfs which appear to have been abandoned or disused. Some of these are described below:

- A late 18th to early 19th century canal basin has been identified on the Ashton Canal to the east of High Bank Road, Droylsden. The site includes a group of related structures, some of which are listed buildings, including locks, a tollhouse, a boathouse and two dwellings.
- Ashton Old Wharf on the Ashton Canal was probably built at the same time as the canal and included a warehouse that was served by the railway. A Sea Cadet hall now stands on the site of the warehouse.
- The late 18th century Ashton New Wharf forms the junction between the Ashton and Peak Forest canals and includes Portland Basin and a large warehouse. The area was restored in the late 20th to early 21st century and the warehouse was turned into a museum.
- A small wharf just to the south east of Ashton Old Wharf included a warehouse. The wharf is still present as a feature but the warehouse is no longer extant.
- To the south of Ashton New Wharf a small wharf branch of the Ashton Canal appears to have been reused as a boatyard by the early 21st century. A

further late 20th century boatyard is present on this canal at Hanover Street North.

Although locks are present on the canals of the district, particularly the Huddersfield Canal, these are generally single features. No groups of locks large enough to constitute a character area and warrant the creation of a separate record were identified during the project.

Where canals have fallen out of use and become filled in they are often still visible within the landscape, particularly where their routes included embankments or cuttings, or features such as bridges or aqueducts. The routes of former canals are often reused as paths, or areas of water may be preserved as recreational features.

Key management issues relating to Canals, Canal locks and Docks, wharfs and basins

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to canalside and riverside activity within former docks, wharfs and canal yards, including the footings of warehouses
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the survival of 18th, 19th and 20th century structures such as lifting equipment, boathouses, and features that facilitated the use of horse-drawn canal boats • Potential for the survival of buildings associated with canals, such as lock-keepers' cottages • Bridges, cuttings, aqueducts and tunnels associated with canals represent examples of major civil engineering works, and may be of architectural and historic value
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canals can represent prominent linear features within the landscape
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canalside features such as docks and wharfs are at risk of falling into disuse with the decline in the importance of canals for the transportation of goods and materials • The sites of canalside features and buildings are particularly at risk of redevelopment in urban areas where vacant land is at a premium, and as a result of government planning policies that favour the reuse of 'brownfield' sites • The loss of associated features and structures contributes to the erosion of the historic character of canals • British Waterways and English Heritage provide advice on sensitive and high quality development for canalside sites in 'England's Historic Waterways: A Working Heritage', BW and EH 2009
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canals can be preserved as landscape features with a high amenity value • Good or rare examples of historic canal-related buildings or structures that are not currently listed could be identified through a programme of desk-based study and building

	<p>survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Where redundant historic buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Canalside locations can be attractive sites for new apartment blocks, and this can contribute to the promotion of canals as pleasant places to live and undertake leisure activities • The historic canal heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
<p>Management recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of new Conservation Areas should be considered for well-preserved stretches of canal with associated groups of historic buildings, structures and features • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where planning permission is granted for a former site of canal docks or wharfs, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • This might include maintaining the historic urban structure within new development, e.g. road or canal networks, boundaries, respecting urban grain, form and legibility, maintaining identity of street frontages and canal docks or wharfs and carefully siting parking/loading areas • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic canals, docks and wharfs should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.10.2 Railway lines, Train stations and Train depots/sidings

Current railways and viaducts

Railway lines in Tameside provide transport links both within the local area and beyond, with lines running to Manchester, Stockport, Glossop and Marple, and the cross-Pennine route linking the area with Huddersfield and York. The railway lines were built in the mid-19th century by the London and North Western Railway and the Manchester, Sheffield and Liverpool Railway. These later became part of the London Midland and Scottish Railway.

Viaducts can be significant landscape features, carrying railways over natural obstructions such as steep river valleys, or elevating the lines in order to minimise their impact on the road system. Only one viaduct has been identified in Tameside, at Newton for Hyde Station. This is Grade II listed and was built in 1841 as part of the Manchester, Sheffield and Liverpool Railway. Other viaducts will most likely be present in the district, but it is often not clear from mapping whether a stretch of line crosses one.

Disused railways

In addition to those still in use, several other railway lines that passed through the Tameside area in the 19th and 20th centuries have been dismantled. The routes of former railways are often still visible within the landscape, however, particularly where they included embankments or cuttings, or features such as viaducts. Dismantled railways in Tameside include parts of the Stalybridge & Diggle Loop Line, the Cheshire Lines Railway to the south of Hyde, the Oldham, Ashton & Guide Bridge Junction Railway, the Ashton Branch Junction Line, the Denton & Dukinfield Line, and a mineral railway associated with Denton Colliery. Several other local lines that are no longer in use were also identified during the project.

The majority of these are still visible as landscape features, in use as greenways or urban green spaces or regenerated as scrub woodland. For example, the former route of the Great Northern, Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Joint Stock Railway (Godley and Woodley Branch) has been reused as an urban greenway with a metalled trackway replacing the earlier railway track.

The Stalybridge and Diggle Loop Line ran almost parallel to the surviving Huddersfield and Manchester line on the opposite side of the Tame valley, alongside the route of the Huddersfield Canal. Within Tameside, most of the former line of this railway has become urban green space or regenerated as woodland.

Mineral railways formed a significant component of the area's railway network in the 19th and early 20th centuries, serving collieries or other extractive and industrial sites. Some of the lines were in use for only a short time, depending on the lifetime of the site that they served. Only two sections of mineral railway have thus been identified as previous types within Tameside. The first was associated with Denton Colliery and the second with an area of industrial works at Gorton Crescent, Denton. However, many of the mineral railways and tramways that were found across the

borough will not have been characterised in their own right, instead being noted as relict features within larger landscape areas such as enclosed land or the extractive sites themselves. This is also true of other types of disused railway lines, particularly for sections that have not been reused as green paths or have been lost from the landscape altogether, for example as part of a larger residential development. The disused railways of Tameside have thus not been comprehensively identified and mapped during the project.

Stations and sidings

Although there is a separate character type for railway stations, almost all of the stations in Tameside have been included within the polygons created around railway lines. They form an integral part of the railway line and local stations in particular are often not large enough to have a significant impact at a landscape scale, and thus do not merit the creation of a separate record (see Plate 43).

The only station to have been separated out as a current HLC type within Tameside is Newton for Hyde, as there are several buildings associated with it that are not directly linked to the railway line. However, several stations have been recorded as a previous HLC type where they have been converted for other uses. For example, the original station building at Mottram and Broadbottom station became a public house in the second half of the 20th century, while the 19th century station at Micklehurst had been converted into a house by the late 20th century.

Other stations identified as previous types have not survived. For example, Hooley Hill station was demolished in the mid 20th century and its site now lies at the northern edge of an area of allotments.

There are no current areas of railway sidings or depots within the borough. However, 16 areas of railway sidings and depots have been identified as previous HLC types. These included large sidings associated with goods stations, as well as sidings associated with industrial works. Smaller industrial works sidings tend to have been characterised within the area of their associated works and thus have not have been recorded as a previous type in their own right. Most of the former sidings sites in Tameside are now in Commercial, Industrial or Ornamental uses.

No goods stations were recorded during the project. However, these existed as previous types at eight locations within Tameside. Notable examples include the following:

- Mottram Road, Broadbottom, where the goods shed was restored in the 1980s and converted into a riding centre for the disabled (the Etherow Centre)
- Wellington Road, Ashton, where the site consisted of a pre-1851 goods yard with a later 19th century expansion into the area to the west. This is now the site of a retail park and an Ikea superstore
- A mid 19th century goods shed on the Stalybridge & Diggle Loop Line south of Crows i' th' Wood, Mossley, reused as a 20th century industrial works
- A late 20th century works and depot on the side of a disused railway and goods station at Crown Hill, Mossley on the Stalybridge & Diggle Loop Line. The original good sheds appear to have survived.

The majority of these were present by the late 19th century and were associated with large areas of sidings. Some former railway warehouses are still present, and have been discussed under the Commercial broad type (see section 7.9 above).

Many areas of disused railways and sidings have been redeveloped for a variety of uses, particularly commercial, residential or motorways, while several others appear to have been abandoned and have become areas of regenerated woodland or urban green space. Where sites have not been redeveloped, they have the potential to include archaeological remains relating to their previous land uses.

Railways and industrial development

Key industrial and commercial sites within Tameside that relied on the railways included cotton mills and industrial works, many of which had their own sidings by the mid-20th century. However, whilst there were many industrial sites in Tameside that were situated close to the railways, the distribution of such sites was much wider than the railway network as the canal and road networks also influenced the location of industry.

The loss of railways and railway sidings reflects the decline in the use of rail for the transportation of goods in the later 20th century as the road network increased in importance.

Key management issues relating to Railways and associated areas

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to rail infrastructure within former goods yards, depots and sidings, including turntables and the footings of goods sheds and engine sheds
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the survival of 19th and 20th century railway-related structures such as stations and signal boxes • Potential for the survival of buildings associated with the railways, such as hotels and station masters' houses • Bridges, cuttings, viaducts and tunnels associated with railways represent examples of major civil engineering works, and some can be considered to be of architectural and historic value • Potential for the survival of embankments and other landscape features relating to disused railway lines • Potential for the survival of disused rails within industrial parks
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Railways can represent prominent linear features within the landscape, particularly in flat areas, including former mossland, where embankments can be visible from great distances • Areas of railway sidings have distinctive, often triangular shapes which can be preserved in the outlines of later developments such as car parks or residential estates
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architectural features of disused railway lines, including bridges and viaducts, can become derelict if not maintained • Where such structures are deemed unsafe or are removed this can lead to a loss of amenity where stretches of former railway lines that are in use as footpaths or cycle paths have to be closed to the public • The sites of former railways and sidings are particularly at risk of redevelopment in urban areas where vacant land

	<p>is at a premium, and as a result of government planning policies that favour the reuse of 'brownfield' sites. The loss of associated features and structures results in the erosion of the historic character of railways</p>
<p>Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disused railway lines and their associated engineering or architectural features can be preserved as landscape features with a high amenity value as 'green' corridors • Where the routes of former railway lines are left undeveloped, this allows for the future option of reinstating routes as rail or tramways • Good or rare examples of historic railway buildings that are not currently listed could be identified through a programme of desk-based study and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Where redundant historic buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • The historic railway heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
<p>Management recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where planning permission is granted for a former site of railway sidings, depots, yards or a station, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic railways should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Railway Heritage Act 1996 as amended by the Railways Act 2005

7.10.3 Motorways, Motorway–trunk road junctions, Ring roads/ bypasses, and Car parks

Roads with origins predating the mid-20th century generally have a lower impact on the landscape than modern dual carriageways and motorways. Major roads constructed in Tameside in the mid to late 20th and early 21st centuries include the M60 and M67 motorways and the Ashton bypass. The largest section of this dual carriageway is Lord Sheldon Way, which connects the town of Ashton to the motorway network.

Motorways and other large modern roads cut across pre-existing landscapes, as the railways had in the 19th century, forming prominent new features. In Tameside the new roads were mostly built across former Enclosed land and Unenclosed mossland, although some areas of settlement including Historic settlement cores and Commercial urban cores were also affected. The M67 cut through parts of the historic cores of Denton and Hyde. Redevelopment of Scotland Street in Ashton in relation to the bypass affected the site of the town's medieval core.

Car parks became features of the landscape in the second half of the 20th century. For the HLC, only large car parks independent of commercial or institutional establishments, or smaller car parks that could not be considered part of adjacent character areas, have been recorded as discrete areas in their own right. There will also be many smaller areas informally used for car parking, as well as small formal or private car parks that make up elements of the urban streetscape.

Many of the car parks identified in the borough represent former residential or commercial sites, and the majority are open-air sites rather than multi-storey structures. Since they have not been redeveloped, open-air sites have the potential to include well-preserved archaeological remains relating to previous land uses.

A single late 20th century multi-storey car park has been identified in the district, at Union Street, Hyde. This is located within Hyde town centre, and replaced an area of early to mid 19th century terraced housing with later 19th century additions, including St Thomas's School.

Key management issues relating to Motorways, Motorway/trunk road junctions and Car parks

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to previous uses of the site in open-air car parks where there has been no associated new build • The construction of major roads is likely to destroy any archaeological remains present within the road corridor
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential within open-air car parks for the survival of boundary features relating to previous uses of sites • Bridges, flyovers, cuttings and tunnels associated with

	<p>motorways and other roads represent examples of major civil engineering works, and some can be considered to be of architectural value</p>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major roads and large car parks have a significant impact on the landscape owing to their large scale and high visibility • Car parks can preserve distinctive shapes within the landscape, such as areas of disused railway sidings • New roads can cut across historic landscapes and can have a significant impact on historic settlement patterns and field systems, and on street layouts in urban or suburban areas
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car parks may be temporary or more permanent features, with some temporary car parks representing the opportunist use of vacant sites. However, the sites of opportunist and planned car parks alike will represent areas where the historic character has been removed, often completely. This will involve the loss of historic buildings and, in some cases, the loss of existing street patterns • Construction of new major roads or the upgrading of existing roads will have an impact on the setting of any historic buildings or areas in the vicinity • New roads may have an impact on drainage and groundwater, and may introduce pollutants. This is particularly significant in mossland areas where reduced groundwater may desiccate below-ground organic archaeological remains • The principal threats to significant elements of road schemes themselves, including bridges and flyovers, are replacement or unsympathetic repair
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where new car parks are created, historic site outlines and boundaries should be preserved • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance that are affected by proposals for a new car park should be retained and reused whenever possible. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • The impact of a proposed road scheme on the historic environment can be mitigated by altering the route of the road to avoid known areas of archaeological deposits or areas of historic landscape significance • Sympathetic landscaping, involving the use of native species where trees or other vegetation are planted, can play a vital part in reducing the visual impact of new road schemes
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where planning permission is granted for new road schemes, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the archaeological potential of the road

	<p>corridor and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any buildings of historic or architectural significance that may be affected by a proposed new road scheme or road improvement scheme should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Where creation of a new car park is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • The environmental conditions of archaeological remains can be a significant factor in their survival and continued preservation. Where possible, steps should be taken to ensure that environmental conditions that have resulted in the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits should be maintained
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.10.4 Other Communications HLC types

Three bus stations and a bus depot were also recorded in the district. These were:

- Ashton-under-Lyne Bus Station, a large site dating to the late 20th century (see Plate 44).
- a mid-20th century bus station at Stalybridge
- the mid-20th century bus station at Hyde, which had its shelters replaced in the late 20th to early 21st century
- a bus depot present at Tame Street in Ashton by the late 1960s. This is marked simply “Depot” on 2006 mapping and may have been reused as a municipal depot.

7.11 Water bodies broad type

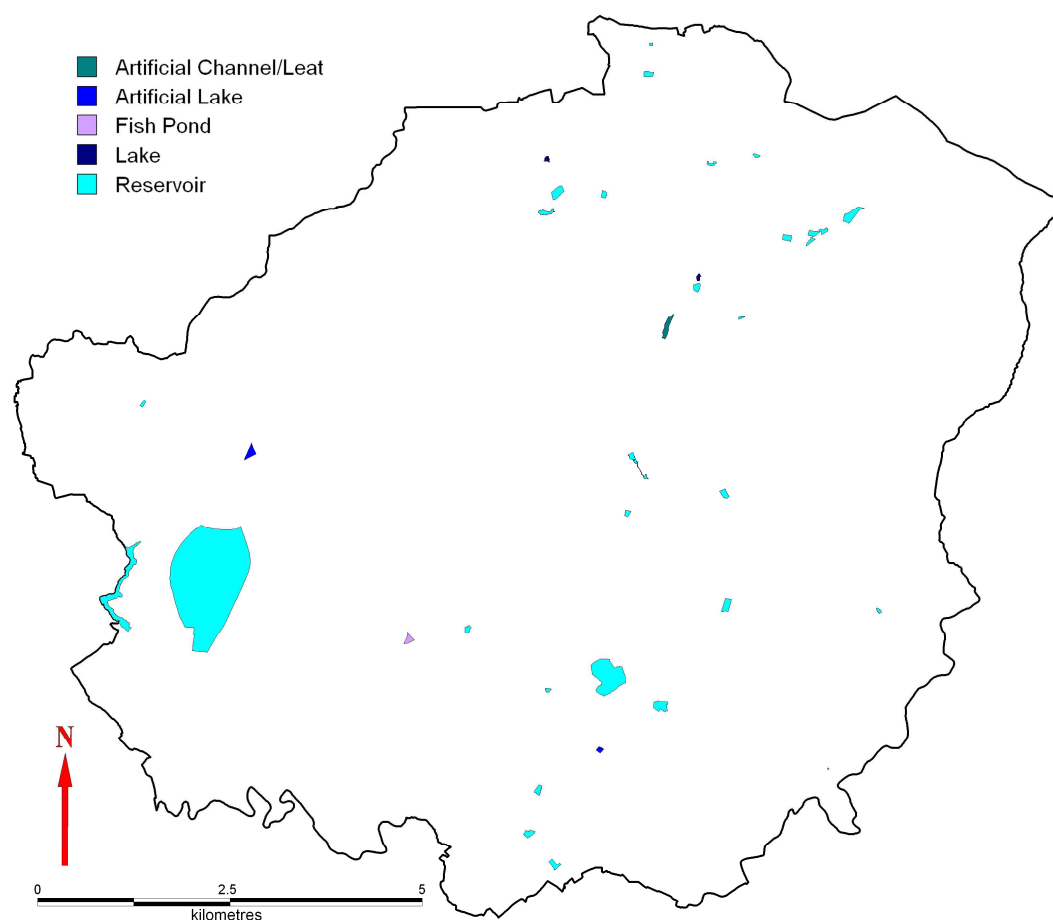


Figure 37 Map showing the distribution of Water bodies HLC types in Tameside

Definition of the character type

This HLC type includes large water bodies such as reservoirs and lakes, but not millponds. Where a reservoir is directly associated with an industrial site, for example a dye or printing works, and is situated within the same site or immediately adjacent, it has been included as part of the industrial area. Larger separate industrial reservoirs have been defined as character areas in their own right. The type does not include rivers or streams except where these have features that are directly associated with an industrial site, such as leats. Canals have been recorded as part of the Communications broad type. The water bodies recorded in Tameside during the HLC are shown in Figure 37.

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of area represented
Lake	0.01	<1
Reservoir	1.58	96
Fish pond	0.01	<1
Artificial lake	0.02	1
Artificial channel/ leat	0.02	1
Totals		100

Table 12 Area covered by the different Water bodies HLC types

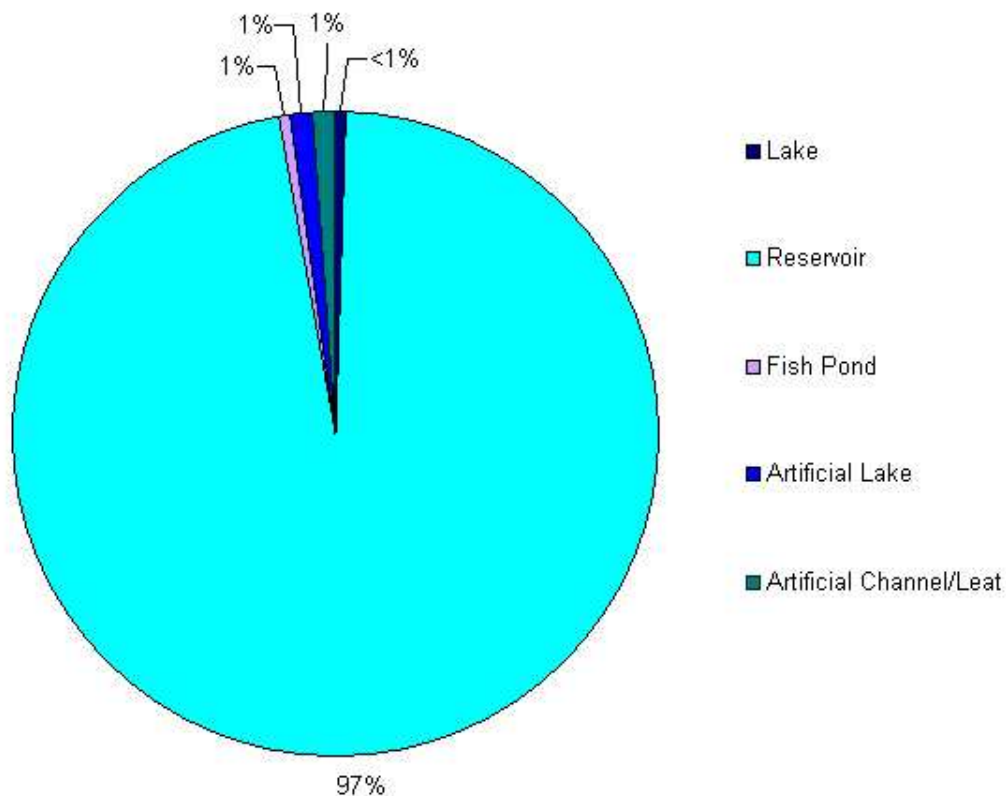


Figure 38 Pie chart showing the percentage by area of different Water bodies HLC types in Tameside

7.11.1 Reservoirs

30 reservoirs were recorded in Tameside during the HLC. These make up 96% of all the water bodies identified in the district, and cover an area of 1.58km² (see Figure 38 and Table 12). Reservoirs were present at about a third of the sites by the mid-19th century, and another third were created in the second half of the 19th century. Nine dated to the mid or later 20th century. Most appear to have been associated with industrial use rather than public water supply, although several large corporation reservoirs were identified.

Many textile-related mills and other industrial sites included smaller reservoirs immediately adjacent to the buildings themselves. Where they survive, these have been characterised alongside their associated mills. Some sites include related water management features such as sluices, weirs and mill races. Industrial reservoirs vary in size but are generally quite small, sometimes with individual reservoirs built close together to form larger complexes.

By far the largest reservoir site in the district is at Audenshaw Reservoirs, where a group of three were created in 1875-83 for Manchester Corporation Water Works. The western reservoir was drained and reduced in size in advance of construction of the M60 motorway, which now borders the site to the west. The reservoirs today nonetheless cover an area of over 100 hectares (1km²).

Ten covered reservoirs have been identified. These are small in size, and all but one are located in rural areas. The only exception is Godley Hill Reservoir, which is

located on the edge of a mid-20th century housing estate at Hattersley. The covered reservoirs are mostly mid to late 20th century in date with one 19th century example present at Gorse Brow, Broadbottom. Further examples may exist as smaller features within other character areas.

Although the chain of 19th century reservoirs at Brush Valley is still extant as a landscape feature, the site formed the basis of Stalybridge Country Park in the late 20th century and has thus been characterised within the Ornamental, parkland and recreational broad type with 'Reservoir' as a previous type.

Significant numbers of reservoirs within the district have been lost in the 20th and 21st centuries, with 'Reservoir' being recorded as a previous type for 44 character areas. Many of these were reservoirs associated with industrial sites. It is also likely that many former industrial reservoirs will have been lost along with their associated mill complexes, large numbers of which have been recorded as previous types. Several different current uses were recorded for former reservoir sites, including areas of ornamental, residential and industrial development, and woodland.

It is not clear whether any of the reservoirs identified through the project are being used for water sports. Recreational use of water bodies is often informal and cannot always be ascertained from mapping or aerial photographs, although it can be inferred by the inclusion of reservoirs within parks and other larger recreational areas.

Key management issues relating to Reservoirs

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where reservoirs have been created by excavation, any below-ground archaeological remains that may have been present will have been destroyed • Where reservoirs have been created by the flooding of low-lying areas or valleys rather than by excavation, any archaeological remains that may have been present will have been preserved beneath the reservoir
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for standing buildings and structures of historic interest, such as pump houses and structures housing equipment at the edges of reservoirs • Potential for the presence of water management features such as dams and weirs • Potential for the presence of the remains of post medieval settlement and other activity where the construction of corporation reservoirs involved the flooding of settled valleys
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large reservoirs are highly visible and have a significant impact on the landscape • Historic industrial reservoirs may form part of a wider contemporary landscape of mills and other industrial buildings, perhaps with associated workers' housing and facilities
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decline of industry in the region, particularly textile-related industry, has caused many reservoirs to become redundant

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backfilling of redundant reservoirs and the redevelopment of sites results in total loss of historic character
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of survival of reservoirs with historic significance could be identified through a programme of assessment and survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration and external surface materials and walls, should be retained. Where no viable use can be found and such buildings must be demolished, detailed recording should be carried out prior to any demolition works • Any redevelopment of former reservoir sites that does take place should take into account the wider social fabric of the surrounding area – new development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Disused reservoirs can be reused as recreational facilities • The historic industrial heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • This might include maintaining the historic urban structure within new development, e.g. road networks, boundaries, respecting urban grain, form and legibility, and carefully siting parking/loading areas • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a historic reservoir site, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic reservoirs should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

7.11.2 Other Water bodies

Six water bodies other than reservoirs were recorded in Tameside during the HLC project. Five of these are ponds; as there is not a specific HLC type for 'ponds' these have been recorded variously as lakes, artificial lakes and fish ponds, and they may have different origins. One was created in the early 21st century as part of the landscaping at a road junction in the Ashton Moss area. Another formed in the early 20th century within a disused quarry.

The sixth site was recorded as an Artificial channel/leat, and comprised a former mill leat and associated disused and silted up reservoirs which served Hartshead Print Works, to the north east of Heyrod Hall. These water features were present by the mid-19th century.

Three further leats or channels were present as previous types, including two sections of the old sluice line serving Haughton Dale cotton mill at Haughton Green. One section lies within an area of woodland and the second within an area of urban green space. The third channel carried water from Bonemill Dam to Boston Mills at Godley, Hyde. All of these features predated the mid-19th century, and all are still visible to a greater or lesser extent in the landscape.

7.12 Horticulture broad type

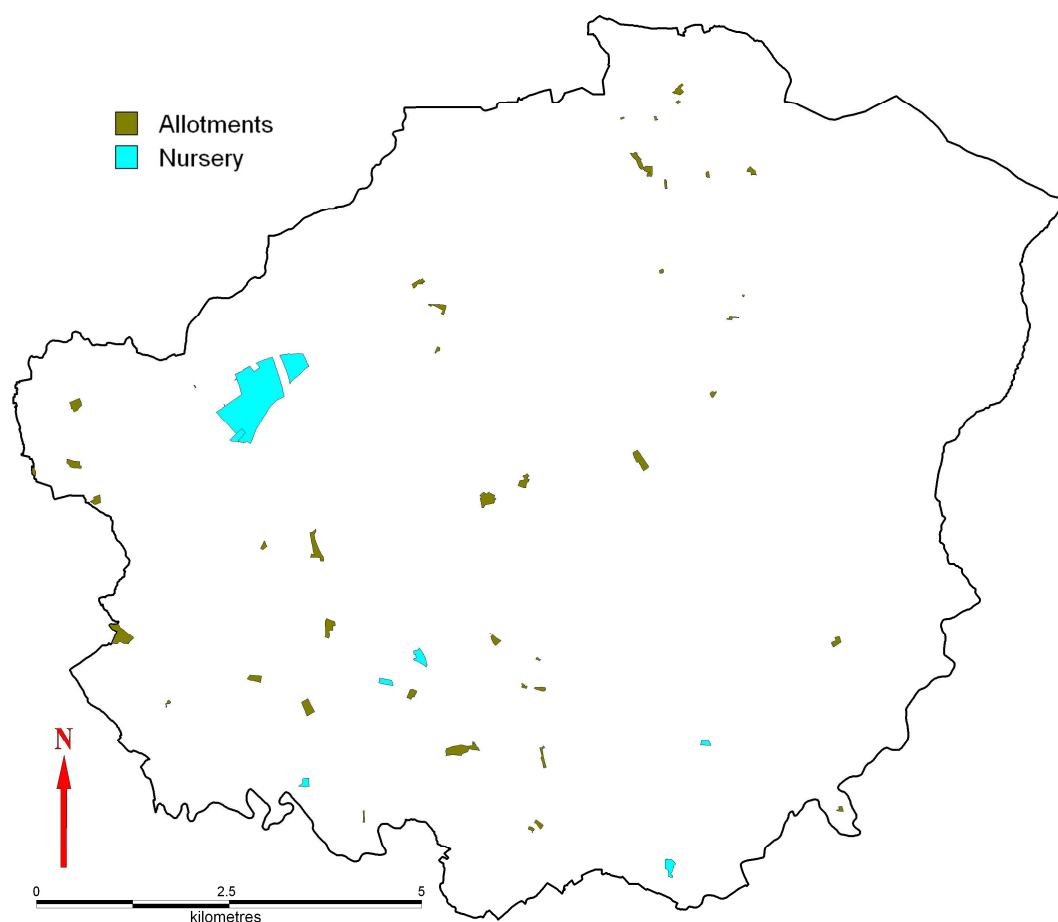


Figure 39 Map showing the distribution of Horticulture HLC types in Tameside

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of Horticultural land represented
Allotments	0.42	39
Nursery	0.65	61
Totals	1.07	100

Table 13 Area covered by the different Horticulture HLC types

Occurrence of Horticulture HLC types

Horticultural use represents about one percent of the total area of Tameside (1.07km²). The broad type is made up of three HLC types – Allotments, Nurseries and Orchards – of which only Nurseries and Allotments were recorded in the current Tameside landscape (see Figure 39 and Table 13).

Nurseries make up 61% of the Horticultural land in Tameside; nine separate areas covering a total of 0.65km² were recorded. Most of the area currently occupied by nurseries is on land that was historically part of Ashton Moss, which had been enclosed as drained wetland (with straight-sided, regular fields) by the mid-19th century. Whilst most of the individual character areas are fairly small, covering less than 4 hectares, one record in the Ashton Moss area covered about 48 hectares.

Historically this large area was probably made up of numerous smaller individual nurseries; groups of glasshouses are shown on mapping of the later 19th century and throughout the 20th century. The area appears to have become disused in the later 20th, and was possibly used for the tipping of spoil generated by construction of the M60 motorway.

The other nurseries present in the current landscape are generally located in the southern part of the district and were created on former enclosed land, with the exception of a nursery at Hattersley that was established on former playing fields in the late 20th century.

Nurseries were identified as a previous HLC type at 18 locations, the largest of which were again at Ashton Moss. Seven of these sites have been redeveloped for Commercial use, including three distribution centres and a hotel complex. Others have been redeveloped for industry and housing.

Allotments are important as social historic landscape features, physical embodiments of an aspect of late post medieval English social history. They are also particularly important in the present day as green spaces within suburban and urban areas. 0.42km² of allotment gardens (42 records) were recorded as a current landscape character type in Tameside during the HLC. Six of these sites date from before 1955. However, at least 213 allotment sites or parts of sites (2.41km²) have been lost in the later 20th and 21st centuries, predominantly to new housing developments or Ornamental, parkland and recreational uses (see Figure 40 and Table 14).

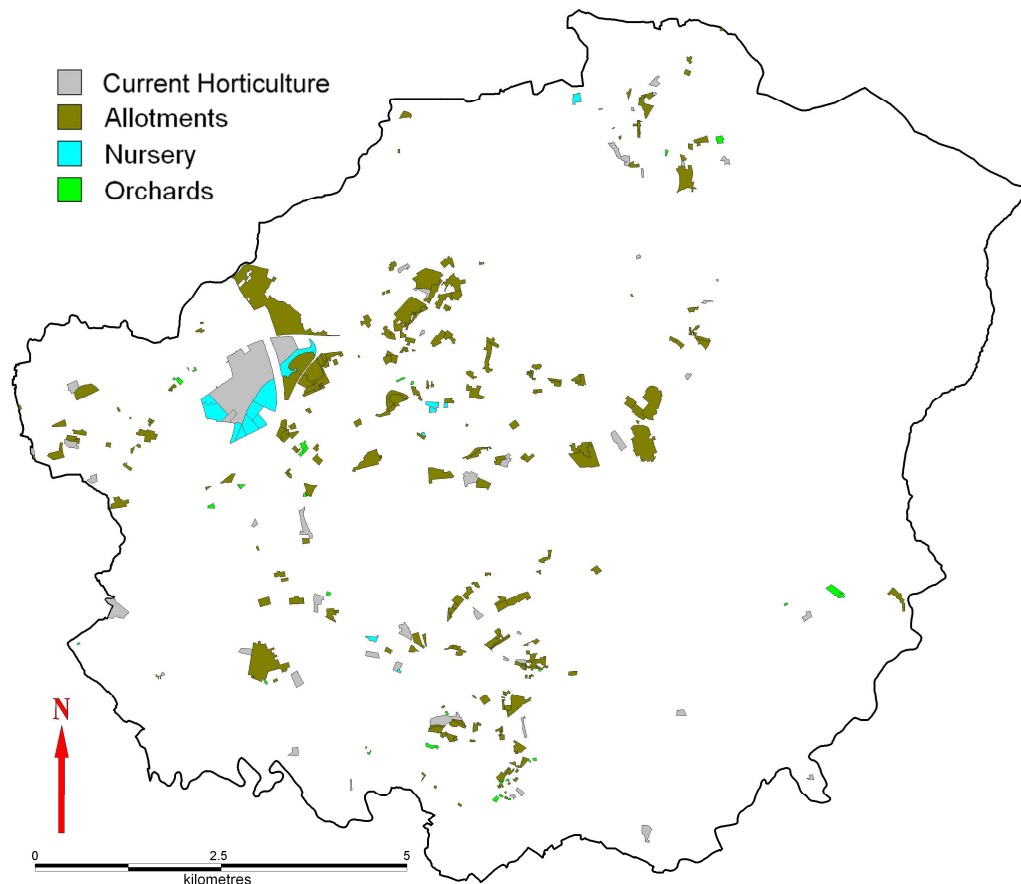


Figure 40 Map showing the distribution of different Horticulture HLC types previously, and Horticulture as a current broad type overall

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)
Horticulture as current type	1.07
Previous Allotments	2.92
Previous Nursery	0.38
Previous Orchards	0.10
Total	4.37

Table 14 Area covered previously by the different Horticulture HLC types, and current Horticulture overall

It is probable that in the early 19th century land provided for the labouring classes took the form of cottagers' plots or field gardens. Land was provided through an Act of Parliament (the General Enclosure Act of 1801) to poor houses and charitable trustees, to compensate for the loss of common land through enclosure in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Land allotment frequently faced hostility from the land-owning classes (Crouch and Ward 1997). The passing of the Allotments Act of 1887 enabled local sanitary authorities to acquire land by compulsory purchase, and marked the end of lengthy struggles and campaigns by reformers. The Small Holdings and Allotments Act of 1908 created a responsibility for local councils to provide allotments. It appears that most of the allotments recognised in this study post-date the passing of this Act. Many have clear associations with the larger-scale social housing developments of the interwar and post-war periods. Horticultural plots that were laid out prior to this date have also been recorded during characterisation as allotment gardens. Although some of these areas were never annotated as allotments on mapping, others were.

39 areas of orchards at about 30 separate sites (covering about 10 hectares) have been identified as previous HLC types within Tameside (see Figure 40 and Table 14).

Key management issues relating to Horticultural sites

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation predating 20th century horticultural use
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited potential for standing buildings of historic interest at nursery sites, including glasshouses • Potential for extant or relict historic boundaries relating to earlier agricultural use of horticultural sites, including hedges, drystone walls, ditches and banks
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allotment gardens, generally for food crops but also as detached pleasure gardens, developed in England from the late 18th century onwards, their number accelerating with the increasing urban population • Allotment gardens often represent integral elements of late 19th and early 20th century industrial villages and local authority suburban housing estates

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allotments represent the embodiment of an aspect of social history • Nurseries can be distinctive landscape features, often with extensive areas of glasshouses • The growth of nursery sites on former farmland close to expanding towns and suburbs and close to new transport routes can also be seen as the development of a new commercial landscape • Orchards and nurseries may have historic associations with farms or large houses
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development pressures can lead to the piecemeal loss of allotment gardens in urban and suburban areas • Orchards and nurseries also tend to be lost with the expansion of urban areas • The glasshouses and sheds typically associated with horticultural sites tend to be insubstantial and may have a relatively short life-span. When cleared or replaced, they may leave very little evidence in the archaeological record
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and historic significance of nurseries, orchards and allotment gardens could be identified through a programme of desk-based assessment and evaluation • Where new development is proposed for the former site of a nursery, buildings and structures that are considered to be of historic interest should be recorded, or preserved in situ if possible • Allotment gardens should be retained wherever possible, both for their landscape value as features of 20th century suburbs and for their amenity value as areas of green space • Relict boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of historic landscapes • The characteristic design features of former orchard sites, such as shelter belts, regular tree layouts and access tracks, block planting of tree types and possibly surviving old fruit trees, should be retained within any new development as they represent elements of the historic origins and character of such sites • New development on former horticultural sites should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for redevelopment of a horticultural site, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered <p>Awareness of issues relating to the importance of horticultural areas should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</p>
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There are a range of designations which offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environmental Plan Schemes and land stewardship agreements

7.13 Military broad type

Very little land in Tameside was recorded as Military, with only two sites identified that are currently in this use. These are a TA centre at Old Street, Ashton, which originated as a drill hall built for the Seventh Lancashire Rifle Volunteers in 1886, and a mid to late 20th century ATC Hall on Moorcroft Street, Droylsden. Together, these sites cover just 0.5 hectares.

Eleven records included a Military use as a previous type, although six of these were associated with a single site, Ladysmith Barracks at Hurst. Originally named Ashton Barracks and annotated 'Cavalry and Infantry' on mid-19th century mapping, this was built in 1843 and was extended in the early to mid-20th century. The barracks had been demolished by 1983 but a section of wall with a gateway survives as a consolidated ruin within the private housing development that now covers the site. Part of a late 19th century rifle range was recorded at Mossley, and an early 20th century drill hall at Mossley has been converted into a recreation centre.

Anti-aircraft battery sites in the Tameside area protected the approach to Ringway airport (now Manchester Airport) and the important industrial sites of the area during the Second World War. Two defensive sites of this period were recorded by the project. Little Moss Camp, shown on 1960s mapping, is now the site of Meadow View Fish Farm and Aquatic Garden Centre. A few of the camp buildings may still be present within the site. Immediately north west of this is the site of an anti-aircraft battery at Nook View Farm. Elements of the battery can still be seen in the landscape. A group of circular features was noted on 1960s mapping at a site that is now a recreation ground to the north of Turner Street in Denton. This site is also likely to have related to wartime defence.

Key management issues relating to Military sites

Below-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for good preservation of archaeological remains relating to earlier uses of sites. Remains may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehistoric artefacts and settlement evidence • Deposits and features relating to post medieval, medieval or earlier agriculture and associated historic settlement • Below-ground remains of military structures predating buildings currently in use
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for 19th and 20th century military structures <p>Within large rural sites, potential for remains associated with farming and historic land division, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm buildings • Field boundaries, including hedges, drystone walls and ditches • Earthworks, including boundary banks • Historic political boundaries such as parish boundaries
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the preservation of historic and, exceptionally, prehistoric agricultural landscapes • Extensive rural military sites can themselves have a significant visual impact at landscape scale
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscaping and the use of military vehicles and heavy artillery can cause damage to both above-ground archaeological features and buried deposits

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MOD gives archaeology a very high land management priority and maintains a record of the sites and monuments that have been identified within the Defence estate • The MOD has a formal plan for the care of historic buildings within the Defence estate • Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained • Relict field boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of historic landscapes • Areas of undeveloped military land used for training can allow the relatively intact preservation of evidence of earlier settlement and land use
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings and structures that are neither listed nor in a Conservation Area but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Memories of historic identity could be retained in street naming, public art etc • Where development is proposed, applicants should comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6, by identifying heritage assets and their significance at pre-application stage • Where planning permission is granted for a site located within a historic military area, conditions should be attached where appropriate to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic military sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
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- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders (TPO)

8 Photographic Images of Tameside



Plate 1 View of Buckton Vale from Buckton Castle



Plate 2 Brushes Road, Stalybridge Country Park. Moorland, woodland and former quarry workings



Plate 3 Lees Hill vicinity. Surveyed enclosure, assart overlaid with later plantation, quarry and possible medieval park pale or hedge bank



Plate 4 Mottram in Longdendale



Plate 5 Meadowbank Farm, Woolley Lane, Hollingworth



Plate 6 Currier Lane, Ashton-under-Lyne



Plate 7 Wellington Street, Ashton-under-Lyne



Plate 8 Stamford Street Central, Ashton-under-Lyne



Plate 9 Fairfield Moravian settlement



Plate 10 Park Road, Denton



Plate 11 Great Norbury Street, Hyde



Plate 12 West Hill School, Stamford Street



Plate 13 Sunnyside Grove, Ashton-under-Lyne



Plate 14 Old Brow, Mossley Brow



Plate 15 Mid 20th century social housing – Denton



Plate 16 Margaret Street, Ashton-under-Lyne



Plate 17 View of Calico Crescent, Carrbrook



Plate 18 View from Stamford Road, Mossley



Plate 19 Stamford Road, Mossley. Converted chapel



Plate 20 Rear of properties fronting Anthony Street, Mossley Brow



Plate 21 Longlands Mill, Caroline Street, Stalybridge



Plate 22 Tower Mill, Park Road, Dukinfield



Plate 23 Ashton Canal, Tame valley, Dukinfield



Plate 24 Sewage works off Gate Street, Hooley Hill



Plate 25 Bentinck Street, Ashton-under-Lyne



Plate 26 Spring Bank Lane, Millbrook



Plate 27 St Lawrence's Church, Stockport Road, Denton



Plate 28 Church of St Michael's and All Angels, Church Street (view from Scotland Street junction), Ashton-under-Lyne



Plate 29 Town Hall, Market Street, Ashton-under-Lyne



Plate 30 Booth Street, Ashton-under-Lyne – former government offices



Plate 31 Fire station, Chapel Street, Mossley Brow



Plate 32 Mosque, Richmond Street, Ashton-under-Lyne



Plate 33 Stamford Street, Mossley Brow



Plate 34 Bowden Street, Denton – Labour Club and Snooker Hall



Plate 35 St Michael's Square, Ashton-under-Lyne – 19th century commercial building



Plate 36 St Michael's Square, Ashton-under-Lyne



Plate 37 Church Street area, Ashton-under-Lyne



Plate 38 Old Square, Ashton-under-Lyne



Plate 39 Huddersfield Road, Millbrook



Plate 40 Staveleigh Mall, Ashton-under-Lyne



Plate 41 Ashton Market Place, Ashton-under-Lyne



Plate 42 Ikea superstore, Ashton Retail Park, Ashton-under-Lyne



Plate 43 Mossley Station



Plate 44 Ashton Bus Station, Wellington Road, Ashton-under-Lyne



Plate 45 Huddersfield Canal and remains of mid 20th century coal conveyor associated with former Hartshead power station site



Plate 46 Section of the Hollinwood Branch of the Ashton Canal, Daisy Nook Country Park. Canal reused as green way

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OS Lancashire 25", 1st revision, 1907-10
OS Lancashire 25", 2nd revision, 1922-29

Other sources

Cities Revealed, 1997-99, Aerial Photographic Survey

Appendix 1 Broad Character Types

Broad Type	Description
Commercial	Business areas including retail and office units
Communications	Major linear features such as roads and canals will be marked, together with main communication nodes linking these, such as train stations, transport interchanges, airports, roundabouts etc
Enclosed Land	Land that has been demarcated and enclosed, particularly fields
Extractive	Areas involved with the extraction of commodities and minerals such as fuel or building materials
Horticulture	Large-scale commercial gardening enterprises
Industrial	Areas concerned with industrial processes and manufacturing
Institutional	Areas (with or without buildings) connected to large establishments, associations and organizations
Military	Land used for military purposes, including airfields, training grounds and ammunition storage depots
Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	Designed landscapes and those used for recreational purposes, including 'informal' recreation areas
Residential	Areas where people live. Includes large individual houses and housing estates
Unenclosed Land	Unimproved land, open land, moorland, marsh, wasteland etc
Water Bodies	Large water bodies including reservoirs and lakes. Does not include millponds
Woodland	Land with dense concentrations of trees

Appendix 2 HLC Types

Broad Type	HLC Types	Attributes considered
Commercial	Business (general), Business park, Commercial Core – suburban, Commercial Core – urban, Distribution centre, Entertainment complex, Entertainment site, Garden centre, Hotel complex, Markets, Offices, Public house, Retail (general), Retail park, Shopping centre, Storage, Superstore, Timber yard/builder's yard, Warehousing	Sub-type [retail, entertainment, business], Status, Building scale, Legibility of previous type, Presence of public house, Presence of bank
Communications	Airport, Bus or coach station, Bus depot, Canal, Canal lock, Car park, Docks, wharfs and basins, Freight terminal, Goods station, Motorway, Motorway services, Motorway and trunk road junctions, Railway line, Ring road/bypass, Train depot/sidings, Train station, Tram depot, Transport interchange, Tunnel	Sub-type [water, road, rail, air], Legibility of previous type, Status/re-use

	portal, Viaduct/aqueduct	
Enclosed Land	Agglomerated fields, Assarts, Crofts, Drained wetland, Intake, Open fields, Paddocks and closes, Piecemeal enclosure, Prehistoric field systems, Strip fields, Surveyed enclosure (parliamentary or private), Valley floor meadows	Field size, Pattern, Boundary morphology, Boundary type, Legibility of previous type, Boundary loss since 1850, Pasture type
Extractive	Annular spoil heap (bell pit earthworks), Clay pits/brickworks, Colliery, Landfill, Open cast coal mine, Other mineral extraction and processing, Peat extraction, Quarry, Reclaimed coal mine, Shallow coal workings, Spoil heap	Product [peat, aggregates, clay/bricks, coal, stone, refractory materials, ironstone, not recorded], Status, On-site processing, Legibility of previous type
Horticulture	Allotments, Nursery, Orchard	Size, Building type, Legibility of previous type
Industrial	Brewery, Brickworks, Chemical, Corn mill, Craft industry, Food manufactory, Glassworks, Hatting, Industrial estate, Industrial works (general), Limeworks/cement works, Metal trades (heavy), Metal trades (light), Other industry, Paper mill, Potteries/ceramics, Sawmill, Tanneries/abattoirs, Textile finishing, Textile mill, Textile trade, Utilities, Vehicle factory/locomotive works, Waste ground, Water-powered site	Dominant sector [ceramics, chemical, concrete works, construction, electronics, food processing, fuel storage/processing, glass works, heavy engineering, light engineering, metal trades, mixed commercial and industrial, paper/printing, power (distribution), power generation (fossil fuels), power generation (renewables), recycling, sewage/water, telecoms, textiles and clothing, not recorded], Building scale, status, Legibility of previous type
Institutional	Ambulance station, Asylum, Cemetery, Civic & municipal buildings, Community establishment, Fire station, Fortified site, Medical complex, Municipal depot, Museum and gallery, Nursing home/almshouse/hostel, Police station, Prison, Public baths, Religious (other), Religious (worship), School, University or college, Workhouse/orphanage/children's home	Sub-type [residential, religious, military, medical, educational, civic and municipal, charitable], Status, Building scale, Legibility of previous type
Military	Airbase, Ammunition store, Barracks, Military training ground, Prisoner of war camp	[No Attributes defined]
Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	Caravan/campsite, Country park, Deer park, Golf course, Inner city farm, Leisure/sports centre,	Building scale, Legibility of previous type, Presence of bandstand, Presence of water

	Playing fields/recreation ground, Private parkland, Public park, Public square/green, Racecourse, Sports ground, Tourist attraction, Urban green space, Walled garden, Zoo	feature, Presence of recreational feature, Park scale
Residential	Ancient settlement, Back-to-back/courtyard houses, Burgage plots, Conversions, Elite residence, Empty housing plots, Estate houses, Farm complex, Fold, Fortified site, High rise flats, Historic settlement core, Low rise flats, Planned estate (industrial), Social housing development, Prefabs, Private housing estate, Romany or other traveller community site, Semi-detached housing, Terraced housing, Town houses, Vernacular cottages, Villas/detached housing, Weavers' cottages, Workshop dwellings	Density, Layout pattern, Private open spaces, Presence of pub, Legibility of previous type, Status, Presence of school, Presence of church/chapel
Unenclosed Land	Commons and greens, Moorland, Mossland, Pasture, Wetland common	Elevation, Legibility of previous type
Water Bodies	Artificial channel/leat, Artificial lake, Fishery, Fish pond, Lake, Reservoir	Sub-type [reservoir, ornamental feature, natural open water], Leisure use [watersports, not known, bird watching], Legibility of previous type
Woodland	Ancient woodland, Clough, Plantation, Regenerated scrub/woodland, Semi-natural woodland, Spring wood, Wet wood, Wood pasture	Woodland size, Boundary morphology, Boundary loss since 1850, Legibility of previous type