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## **Land at School Brow Romiley**

### **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

**Report No. Y168/14**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by CFA Archaeology on behalf of Gladman Ltd on land situated between School Brow (B6104) and the Peak Forest Canal, Romiley, Greater Manchester (Figure 1, centred on SJ93530 90860).

### **1.1 Project Background**

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) during September 2014. The work was commissioned by Gladman to evaluate the potential for archaeological remains to exist within the proposed development area (Figure 1).

The proposed scheme would involve the construction of apartments, communal facilities, parking areas and associated landscaping.

### **1.2 Site Description**

The proposed development area comprises an irregular parcel of land within a suburb of Romiley (Fig. 1). The site ranges in height between *c.*100 and 105m above the Ordnance Datum (AOD), with the highest areas located at the southern and northern ends of the site. The site is bounded by the Peak Forest Canal, and its footpath to the east, and by School Brow road (B6104) to the west and south. The road crosses the canal on a bridge close to the south-eastern corner of the south. Modern housing is located to the north of the site.

### **1.3 Soils and Geology**

The proposed development area lies at the junction of two different kinds of underlying bedrock; Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation – Sandstone, and Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation – Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone, beneath superficial deposits of Devensian-Diamicton Till (BGS 2014).

### **1.4 Previous Archaeological work**

To date no intrusive archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area.

## **2. OBJECTIVES**

### **2.1 General Objectives**

The general objective of the desk-based assessment is to produce a report to enable judgements to be made on the condition and significance of remains and any mitigation that may be necessary on the site in relation to the proposed development.

### **2.2 Research Objectives**

The research objectives were to interpret any archaeological or historic remains according to their significance in contributing to the further understanding of the

periods they may relate to. The relevant research framework for Greater Manchester is the North West Archaeological Research Framework (Brennand 2007).

### **3. METHODS AND STANDARDS**

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant IfA Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 2012), English Heritage guidance (EH 2006 and 2008), and CFA's standard methodology.

#### **3.1 Desk-based Research**

Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted on 12 August 2014, for information on archaeological sites, find spots and monuments within a 500m radius of the Site. Stockport Local Studies Library was visited on 14 August 2014 in order to consult local histories, historic mapping and other relevant secondary sources.

In addition, internet sources were consulted for information relating to general background, listed buildings and other heritage resources within the study area. CFA's Office library was consulted for relevant secondary sources.

All sources consulted during the desk-based assessment are listed in the bibliography.

#### **3.2 Site Walkover**

A walkover of the site took place on 14 August 2014. General photographs were taken showing the baseline character of the site area. Notes were taken regarding general topography, any potential archaeological remains, and any indications of former land use.

#### **3.3 Archiving**

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans, reports, and photographs will be ordered to nationally recognised standards (Brown 2011).

The archive currently consists of:

Digital Photographs	1 x CD
Notes and Research materials	
Survey data and photographs	1 x A4 folder
All non-confidential correspondence	
This Report	-

Should further work be undertaken on the site then the archive resulting from such work would be incorporated into the current archive to be deposited together.

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE

### 4.1 Desk-Based Research

The town of Romiley ('Rumilie') is first recorded in the Domesday Survey; the name is derived from Anglo Saxon and means 'roomy woodland clearing'. The medieval settlement was within the Hamestan (later Macclesfield) Hundred (Arrowsmith 1997, 24). A reference is made to 'Karlcoates', meaning peasant huts, in Romiley in the 1340s, and to a 13<sup>th</sup> century mill (Arrowsmith 1997, 55-7). The location of a hall or manor house in the area is unknown, but a church is thought to have probably been in existence since the 14<sup>th</sup> century (Arrowsmith 1997). The economy of the area was built upon a combination of agriculture and small-scale (home-based) cloth production.

The opening of the Peak Forest Canal in the 1790s, the resulting improved transport links, and the increase in industrial and employment opportunities which came with it encouraged the growth of Romiley. School Brow is named after a school endowed by John Arderne, and built in 1780 (Hunter 1974). Romiley railway station, on the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire line was constructed in 1862, and a further line linking Romiley to Stockport and Manchester was added in 1875. The town continued to grow throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was amalgamated with Bredbury in 1880 (Arrowsmith 1997).

### 4.2 Historic Maps

#### *Pre-Ordnance Survey Maps*

The pre 19<sup>th</sup> century maps are generally small scale and schematic, and it is not possible to accurately locate the site. The Tithe Maps are the first cartographic source to show the site in detail. The western edge of the site lies within the Bredbury Tithe Map (1841). Two small plots containing buildings are shown within this area with a plot of agricultural land to the north. No details of the Tithe Apportionment for Bredbury parish are available online, so the names of the plots are unknown. The majority of the proposed development area lies within the Romiley parish Tithe Map (1849): the northern part (plot 584) is named as Near Meadow, which is used as a meadow, and is owned by John Vaudrey and occupied by William Brooks; and the southern part, adjacent to the Peak Forest Canal, which is named as the Boat House Inn and Garden, and is described as being owned and occupied by Thomas Bromiley, comprises a single building with a plot of land to the north.

#### *1879 25" Ordnance Survey Map*

On the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, the site shows few changes from the earlier Tithe Maps. A long range of buildings is shown at the western edge of the proposed development area, and the buildings of the Boat House Inn remain visible, although they seem to have been enlarged at the western side, compared to their depiction on the Tithe Map. The rest of the proposed development area remains as undeveloped fields on the western bank of the Peak Forest Canal. To the immediate south of the proposed development area, in a small parcel of land which is located to

the north of School Brow Road, a range of buildings facing the road which were not shown on the earlier Tithe Map, are now shown for the first time.

#### *1882, 6" Ordnance Survey Map*

The 1882 Ordnance Survey map shows no substantial changes to the proposed development area, the only change being that a well is now marked within the grounds of the Boat House Inn.

#### *1899 6" Ordnance Survey Map*

By the time of the depiction of the 1899 Ordnance Survey map, an additional building has been added within the proposed development area, located between the Boat House Inn and the roadside range of buildings which were shown on earlier cartographic sources. The gardens to the immediate north of the Boat House Inn have been subdivided into two plots, suggesting a possible subdivision of the building by this date. Beyond the confines of the proposed development area, the increasing development of the area is evident: to the immediate south a large industrial building, described as a hat manufactory, is shown for the first time, whilst to the north-east the Sheffield branch of the railway is also shown for the first time.

#### *1911 6" Ordnance Survey Map*

The 1911 edition of the Ordnance Survey map continues to show the same buildings as those shown on the earlier cartographic sources, although the central building is now marked as being unroofed. A watercourse running in a generally north to south direction is marked in the northern part of the proposed development area and a weir is also annotated further north; it seems that the watercourse might be connected into the Peak Forest Canal via this weir.

#### *1923 – 1946 6" Ordnance Survey Maps*

Maps dated 1923 and 1946 show no changes within the site. The wider area surrounding the proposed development area has become increasingly developed, particularly to the north-west where a large housing estate is shown for the first time in 1946.

### **4.3 Historic Environment Record**

The list of records of monuments and archaeological events recorded within the proposed development area, and within a 500m buffer are listed in Appendices 1 & 2 and plotted on Figure 1. Numbers in brackets in the following text refer to the SMR nos. as contained within the appendices.

The SMR records the location of two former groups of buildings within the area of the site. At the western edge of the site a former building (14236.1.0) is described as having been depicted at this approximate location on Swire and Hutching's map of 1830, but as no longer being present when the site was visited in 2005. A pair of 20<sup>th</sup> century terraced houses is shown at this location on Ordnance Survey maps between 1879 and 1946, and is argued by the Historic Land-use Characterisation to replace the

earlier buildings which were shown on the Tithe map. The SMR also records the former location of the Old Boat House Inn (14404.1.0), which is shown on the 1850 Tithe Map, and was formerly located at the south-eastern corner of the site. The SMR notes that the building was converted into a glove factory in 1920; the building is no longer extant.

Within the wider area there are no recorded sites which can be definitively dated prior to the post-medieval period. A crude carving of three faces on a gritstone boulder (9100.1.0) was originally suggested to be of potential Iron Age date due to the 'Celtic' style of the carvings, however, this conclusion has been questioned more recently, and it is suggested that the boulder's location in proximity to the canal and a large quarry suggests that the carving may have been created by a 18<sup>th</sup> century navvy or quarryman. Other recorded sites in the wider area relate to the location of extant or former buildings, primarily dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, when the arrival of the canal and railway encouraged development. These sites offer little insight into the potential for buried archaeological deposits to survive within the site.

#### **4.4 Walkover Survey**

At the time of the walkover, conditions were dry and sunny and visibility was good. A brook, which traversed the northern half of the proposed development area which was heavily waterlogged and overgrown (Plate 4), is likely to correspond with the watercourse and weir which are shown on cartographic sources from 1911 onwards (see section 4.2 above). The southern half of the site was found to be on higher, landscaped ground, with a concrete house platform (Plate 1), footings and the remnants of a residential garden (Plate 3), including conifers, garden shrubs and a gate. The southern boundary onto the road was retained by a gabion wall, with a steep slope leading from the road forming vehicular access (Plate 2). It was evident that the ground had been extensively landscaped and modified in recent times having been terraced above the lower lying northern part.

## **5. CONCLUSION**

The site is located to the west of the historic settlement core of Romiley, to the immediate north of a road bridge across the Peak Forest Canal, and on the road leading from Romiley to Stockport. The creation of the canal and the railway lines further to the east seems to have acted as a catalyst for the development of the area, with both industrial buildings and housing becoming more numerous from this time onwards. The buildings which were shown on the 1849 Tithe map, within the site, remained until the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and therefore with the exception of remains relating to these buildings, there is considered to be a low potential for other post-medieval remains to survive within the site. No archaeological remains dating from before the post-medieval period have been recorded within the wider area, despite extensive recent development and hence the archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low for all periods except the post-medieval period, for which it is considered to be moderate.



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- Ordnance Survey, 1899, *Cheshire Sheet XI.SW*, 6" to 1 mile.
- Ordnance Survey, 1911, *Cheshire Sheet XI.SW*, 6" to 1 mile.
- Ordnance Survey, 1923, *Lancashire Sheet CXII*, 6" to 1 mile.
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- Cheshire Local History Association, 2014, 16<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century maps of Cheshire. Available at <http://www.cheshirehistory.org.uk/archive/> (Accessed 08 October 2014)

**APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS RECORDED WITHIN THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA**

SMR No.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
14404.1.0	-	Boat House PH (former); Inn, Glove Factory	<p>Old Boat House Inn was converted in 1920 to a glove factory by Goodman and Gooder Ltd, still here in 1970s.</p> <p>The former building (described following a site visit by P Arrowsmith on 22/09/2005) comprised a 2-storey building, rendered, with façade fronting the Peak Forest Canal; façade has 3 windows on each floor, with the central window on the ground floor being flanked on either side by a door. Adjoining this building on the west was a stone-built wing; its roof level is at the same height but a slope in ground level means that it is of 3 storeys.</p> <p>The building is named as Boat House Inn in the 1850 tithe award apportionment (Plot No 585)</p>	SJ 93558 90789	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century (Inn); 20 <sup>th</sup> century to modern (glove factory)
14236.1.0	-	Former site of building	Building in approximate location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map (a). Demolished and early 20th century terrace on site(Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93497 90790	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century

**APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS RECORDED WITHIN 500M RADIUS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA**

SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
14227.1.0	-	School/U.D.C. Office (site of); Sunday school, Local government office, Theatre	Sunday school founded in 1774; from 1780 school administered by Barrack Hill Trust set up by John Arderne. From 1884 to 1924 council office for Bredbury and Romiley was on first floor. Building occupied from 1951 by Romiley Little Theatre. By 1989 building in near derelict condition. 2 storeys; rendered exterior (1,2). Demolished and modern housing on the site (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93497 90879	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century (Sunday school); 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century (Local Government Office); Theatre (20 <sup>th</sup> century).
1287.1.0	-	Dr Robinsons Grave (former site of)	Grave of Dr Robert Robinson (1726-91), his wife and daughter. Robinson gave instructions to be buried in grave with coffin with glass window, which was to remain uncovered. Grave later surrounded by brick wall 15ft square and 8ft high, with doorway (later blocked) and marble tablet. Remains were exhumed in 1991 prior to redevelopment. All three bodies were found in lead-lined coffins, with no evidence of glass face plate.	SJ 9347 9098	18 <sup>th</sup> century

SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
			Brick mausoleum demolished after exhumation (2,3). Site now occupied by modern housing (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(2).		
2497.1.0	-	Ridge and Furrow cultivation remains (possible)	The area to the rear of Barrack Hill Close, Bredbury was seen to contain ridge & furrow on a photograph of c.1907. Barrack Hill Farm, built pre-1700, was demolished c.1965 [see HER 14230.1.0]. It was situated between George Lane and the Peak Forest Canal. The site was proposed for a housing development and a watching brief was undertaken in order to satisfy the archaeological conditions of the planning application. The ridge & furrow showed poor survival at surface level and the topsoil was removed by machine down to the natural clay. This showed staining of the clay, possibly caused by water retention in the furrows. No artefacts were found to be earlier than the 18th century (1).	SJ 9345 9102	Post Medieval
14230.1.0	-	Barrackhill, George Lane (site of); Farm, farmhouse, outbuilding	Building in approximate location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map (a). Named 'Barrackhill Farm' on the OS 25" 1907 map (b). Demolished; site now grassy area with young trees (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93426 91054	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
910.1.0	-	Bank Farm & Bank House (site of)	Bank House recorded in 1806; built by John Ryle, a Romiley hatmaker and landowner, 2-storey house with central pedimented doorway. Became council offices for Bredbury and Romiley UDC in 1924; brick and concrete extension added in 1968. In 1990 house was a ruined shell (1,2). Buildings have been demolished. Site is now occupied by modern housing (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).	SJ 9345 9114	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century office (farm and house); 20 <sup>th</sup> century (local government office)
14229.1.0	-	Building, George Lane (site of)	Cluster of buildings to west of road depicted on the 1841 tithe map (a). Demolished and 20th century Bredbury Library on site (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93331 91096	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
14332.1.0	-	Coal Pit, Bank Road (site of); Colliery	Coal pit named on tithe map of 1841 (a) (no. 861), midway between Bents Lane and George Lane. Not mentioned in Arderne sale plan of 1825. Possibly the same as the Berry House Fold colliery mentioned in rate book of 1846 (1,2).	SJ 93188 91264	19 <sup>th</sup> century
911.1.0	Grade II Listed Building No. 1259969	Bredbury House; House, Date Stone	Georgian in style with random stone walls and stone lintels. Front doorway displays Ionic pillars and moulding (2). Date stone at rear of building "H A 1673". Presently occupied by a funeral directors. The building to the right-hand side of the house (No. 87) has an extension of a later date. Random stone build with grey stone flag roof, rendered, porch, being renovated to form flats. Rear of building of wooden construction with a door lintel carved as "1678 AX" (TAS 98).	SJ 9309 9110	17 <sup>th</sup> century

SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
			<p>2 storey brick-built carriage house on south-east of site; carriage door and inserted garage door on ground floor with 2 windows above (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005).</p> <p>Listed Building Entry states: House, now funeral directors, and adjoining cottage. Early C19. Coursed rubble with graduated stone slate roof and brick stacks. Double-depth central-staircase plan of 3 bays and 2 storeys (plus attic) with the adjoining one-bay cottage. Central C20 6-panel door and fanlight has a Roman Ionic pediment and columns with an enriched frieze. 2 ground floor and 3 first floor windows with wedge lintels and sills and C20 replacement 12-pane casements. Gable stacks. The left gable has 5 windows 3 of which are blocked; the rear has an arched stair window. The cottage is rendered and is of a later date. It has a later porch and a sash window on each floor.</p>		
14232.1.0	-		<p>Four terraced houses and post office (Nos 89-95 Higher Bents Lane) built of random stone in gable and rear, but brick to front elevation; also have datestone of 1659 on north gable wall (facing Bredbury House), suggesting reuse of material from earlier building. Sportsman Inn on corner with Berrycroft Lane built before 1872 on site of smithy (Reeves E &amp; Turner J 1991 Bredbury: A Nostalgic History, 51-2). Sportsman Inn, 2 storeys, with late 19th/early 20th century stone façade (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).</p>	SJ 93090 91021	17 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14233.1.0	-	Barrack Hill Settlement	<p>Documented in Stockport parish register in 1588 as Berweek Hill and 1593 as Barwick Hill. Number of weavers' cottages built here in 18th century. During 1730s canvas for paintings was woven in the area. Possible weavers' cottages of this period still stand (HER 14356.1.0 &amp; 14357.1.0) (Reeves E &amp; Turner J 1991 Bredbury: A Nostalgic History, 55)(1).</p>	SJ 93324 91008	16 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14228.1.0	-	Cow and Calf PH (formerly Commercial Inn); Public house	<p>'Commercial Inn' depicted on the 1st Edition OS map (1872)(a). 2 storeys, built of machine-made brick, with symmetrical façade; appears to be late 19th century. Now the 'Cow and Calf' (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).</p>	SJ 93337 90981	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14356.1.0	-	Nos 16-20 Barrack Hill; Weavers Cottage	<p>Building in approximate location on the Swire &amp; Hutchings 1830 map (a). No. 16 said to be 18th century weaver's cottage (1,2). Group of 3 cottages. No. 20 ('Weavers Cottage') is tall 2 storeys, rendered, exposed brick headers to windows, modern porch and dormer added to roof. Nos 16 and 18 are lower 2-storey cottages, rendered. All have modern windows. (Site</p>	SJ 93312 90950	18 <sup>th</sup> century - modern

SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
			visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).		
14357.1.0	-	Nos 28-30 Barrack Hill; Weavers Cottage	Building in approximate location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map (a). Identified as possible 18th century weavers' cottages (1,2). 2 adjoining cottages in 3 bays, with the southernmost bay projecting forward; 2 storeys, rendered; modern windows and porches (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93309 90921	18 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14231.1.0	-	Building, Harrytown (site of)	Building in approximate location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map (a). Demolished and mid- to late 20th century housing on site (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93114 90874	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
2800.1.0	Grade II Listed Building No. 1259967	Harrytown Hall; Great House / Hall	<p>Built 1671. Owned for many years by Joshua Brickshaw. Well preserved in spite of being 'Gothicised' during the romantic revival. Was occupied by Convent of the Nativity of the Sisters of Charity Notre Dame D'Evron who maintain the Harrytown High School (1). House now flats. Squared rubble with dressed stone quoins. Original H-shaped house of 2 storeys plus attics. Old post is visible on the west front, which has gabled 2-storey porch and gabled 3-storey wing. South wing is a 19<sup>th</sup> century Georgian structure of plain brick. Old house is of stone, stone flag roof &amp; some original windows. East range is Victorian Gothic (4). Interior: much altered in various rebuildings &amp; restorations. House part has fine 19th century fire surround and is now galleried (2). SUM House, now flats. Dated 1671, with C18 and C19 alterations and additions. Coursed squared sandstone with quoined corners and ashlar dressings, with red brick, laid to Flemish bond to C18 wing. Slated and clay-tiled roof coverings, coped gables with ball finials and brick and stone stacks, some with stone chimney pots. Early plan H-shaped, and of 2 storeys with attics, with a central 2-storeyed porch and with 3 storeyed symmetrical crosswings, that to the right extended in 1776 and again in 1864, at the rear. INTERIOR: Much internal alteration as a result of several phases of remodelling, but the house retains a fine C19 fire surround to the open hall which is now galleried. (SUMMARY)(6)</p> <p>The Listed Building Entry states: House, now flats. Dated 1671, with C18 and C19 alterations and additions, Coursed squared sandstone with quoined corners and ashlar dressings, with red brick, laid to Flemish bond to C18 wing. Slated and clay-tiled roof coverings, coped gables with ball finials and brick and stone stacks, some with stone chimney pots. Early</p>	SJ 9311 9066	17 <sup>th</sup> century - modern

SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
			plan H-shaped, and of 2 storeys with attics, with a central 2-storeyed porch and with 3 storeyed symmetrical crosswings, that to the right extended in 1776 and again in 1864, at the rear. Front with projecting plinth and continuous storey bands to first and second floors. Porch with chamfered door opening below 2 light double chamfered mullioned window, and similar single light attic opening. Flanking openings to main range are 4-light cavetto-moulded full height C19 mullion and transom windows, inserted when the floor was removed within to create an open hall. Left-hand wing has 2,3-light windows, the upper one with mullions missing., and a single light ground floor opening. Attached to the right hand side of the gable, and extending leftwards at right angles to it, a lower T-plan C19 addition with circular quatrefoil window to a central advanced gable. The advanced C18 brick wing to the right has a 2-storeyed canted bay with blocked windows and dentilled eaves cornice to the gable end. The side walls have sash windows, some C20 replacements. C19 additions of different phases are picturesquely composed, and include a pyramidally-roofed oriel, square and canted bay windows with traceried lights, dormer gables, bold ashlar corbels to a first floor bay, and various enrichments typical; of the High Victorian Gothic. INTERIOR: Much internal alteration as a result of several phases of remodelling, but the house retains a fine C19 fire surround to the open hall which is now galleried.		
14339.1.0	-	Nos 50-52 Bredbury Green; House	Shown as L-shaped range on the 1841 tithe map (a). Cottages believed to date from c 1722; brick-built, with stone gables (1,2). Low 2-storey cottages; handmade brick; eastern gable is stone-built; western gable has been rendered but rear wall of westernmost bay is stone-built; modern windows (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93121 90475	18 <sup>th</sup> century - Modern
14337.1.0	-	Nos 33-37 Bredbury Green; House	L-shaped range depicted on the 1841 tithe map (a). Row of low 2-storey cottages. No. 33 has slate stone roof, with modernized gabled bay to façade. No 35 also has slate stone roof; painted exterior. No. 33 is rendered. All have modern windows. Probably 18th century (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005). Photograph published by Reeves E & Turner J 1991 Bredbury: A Nostalgic History, 60 (2)(1).	SJ 93157 90432	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14338.1.0	-	Nos 42-44 Bredbury Green; House, Blacksmiths workshop	Rectangular range shown on east, with detached irregular range on west on the 1841 tithe map (a). 2 adjoining cottages. No. 44 is low 2 storeys, 1 bay wide; rendered exterior, with datestone 'E / W / 1767'; outshut rear	SJ 93174 90492	18 <sup>th</sup> century - modern

SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
			and single-storey extension on west, containing garage. No. 42 is slightly taller 2-storey cottage; brick-built on side elevation; rendered façade, with wedge shaped stone lintels over ground floor windows (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005). Datestone 'EW 1767' probably for Elizabeth Wild. This cottage was occupied in mid-19th century as a smithy (1,2).		
14340.1.0	-	Weavers Cottages, No 18 Bredbury Green	Cottages built by Joshua Bruckshawe in 1767 (1,2). Low 2 storeys, brick-built, stone slate roof, 3 bays. Westernmost and central bays (bays 1 and 2) appear to be original phase; ground floor windows to these bays have brick wedge-shaped lintels; door bay 1 with datestone above 'S / J / B 1767'. Easternmost bay (bay 3) is slightly set back; blocked ground-floor door; flat lintel to ground-floor window. Ridge stacks to opposite ends of bays 1 and 2, and at eastern end of bay 3. Stone sills to both phases (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005).	SJ 93247 90521	18 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14341.1.0	-	Hatters Row, Nos 32-38 Bredbury Green; Hatters workshop, House	L-shaped range with central projecting build to rear depicted on the 1841 tithe map (a). Row of cottages, believed to be c1760 (1,2). 2 storeys; western end, No. 38, is lower and projects forward; others have cambered brick lintels; eastern gable is stone-built at ground floor level. Modern windows and porches (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93199 90493	18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
2412.1.0	-	Bredbury Green Settlement	Place-name Bredbury Green derived from name of unmade road which passed through the hamlet. Includes a number of 18th century cottages (Reeves E & Turner J 1991 Bredbury: A Nostalgic History, 25-7). Believed to be referred to by Butterworth as 'Harry Town...one of the most populous places in the township. The houses are scattered on each side of the road, for a considerable length' (4,5).	SJ 9317 9045	18 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14364.1.0	-	Nos 27-29 Bredbury Green; Cottages	Cottages shown on the 1841 tithe map (a). Pair of semi-detached 2-storey stone-built cottages (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93178 90431	19 <sup>th</sup> century- modern
1271.1.0	-	Greenhead Farm; Barn, Farm, Warehouse, Place of worship	Site comprises stone-built cottages, now mostly rendered, and a former barn with datestone 'I S S 1696', probably referring to Isaac Sidebotham. In 1745 the barn was registered as a place of worship (1,2). Earlier HER entry refers to weathered Sidebottom coat of arms on wall linking barn and cottages. Barn lies at north-east end of site and has been much altered; divided into 2 storeys, with windows to both, mostly blocked; rendered exterior; tie bar in east elevation; datestone is set in north gable, which is timber clad. Building partly used as extension to neighbouring cottage; partly unoccupied. L-shaped range of cottages adjoin barn on south-east; 2 storeys; and exteriors also much altered (Site visit, P Arrowsmith,	SJ 9318 9041	17 <sup>th</sup> century – modern (Barn, farm & warehouse) 18 <sup>th</sup> century – 20 <sup>th</sup> century (place of worship)

SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
			20/9/2005)(1).		
14225.1.0	-	High Hatherlow; Building, workers cottage?	Row of houses, possibly set back from the road, depicted on the 1841 tithe map (a). Row of 2-storey cottages. Easternmost (No 2 Bredbury Green) has a portico against the gable which lies adjacent to the entrance to Harrytown Hall and may have served as the lodge to the hall, with the other two cottages being dwellings for estate workers (1,2). Cottages are rendered; regular arrangement of windows, with hoodmoulds; gable portico of No 2 has door with 4-centred arch. Early 19th century (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005).	SJ 93352 90590	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14336.1.0	-	High Hatherlow House (site of); Great House, Stable	Building shown in approximate location on Burdetts Cheshire map (1770s)(a). High Hatherlow House, large building with former stables, at junction of Hatherlow, Barrack Hill and Bredbury Green. House occupied in 1841 by Ellis Upton Taylor, veterinary surgeon and farmer; he also acted as landlord, with the property at this date also being licensed premises known as the Hare and Hounds. A photograph shows the building as 2 storeys with attic, rendered with quoins, symmetrical 3-bay façade, with doorway set in arched opening with stone surround (1,2). Demolished and site vacant at time of site visit in 2005 (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93361 90555	18 <sup>th</sup> century – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
14359.1.0	-	Nos 2-4 Gorsey Brow; House	Building shown on approximate location on Burdetts Cheshire 1770 map (a). 2 storeys, rendered; modern windows; quoins visible between Nos 2 and 4, and on western corner of No. 2 (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93411 90600	18 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14360.1.0	-	Nos 15-17 Hatherlow; House, Outbuilding	Building in approximate location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map (a). 2 semi-detached cottages; 2 storeys; handmade brick. Single-storey stone-built outbuilding on east, now converted to garage (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93411 90521	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
2413.1.0	-	Hatherlow Settlement	Buildings shown in area to east of 'Bredbury Green' on Burdetts 1770s map (a). Hatherlow is O.E. for "heather hill" (1). Hatherlow described as 'a small hamlet' in 1827 by Butterworth, who singled out chapel and Spread Eagle for mention (2,3).	SJ 9346 9047	18 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
11993.1.0	Grade II Listed Building No. 1259968	Hatherlow House; House, Public House	Rectangular building with smaller adjoining structure to north depicted on the 1841 tithe map (a). House, said formerly to have been a public house. Mid C18 with wing added later. Brick, now painted with tile-hanging to side and rear and stone slate roof. Double-depth central-staircase plan with 2 storeys, a lean-to at rear and a projecting semi-octagonal wing at the	SJ 9342 9045	18 <sup>th</sup> century - modern



SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
			right of later date. 3 bays plus 1 added. Bay 2 is slightly advanced and has a 6-panel door with side pilasters, segmental interlaced fanlight and keystone. The windows, 2 on the ground floor and 3 on the first have stone sills, flat brick arches with keystones and tripartite sash windows, except the central first floor which has a 20-pane sash. The outer first floor windows have C20 casements but in the original openings. Modillion eaves cornice and C19 gable stacks. Similar fenestration to rear. Added wing has 6 sash windows and a pyramidal roof. (1,3). Listed Building description states: House, said formerly to have been a public house. Mid C18 with wing added later. Brick, now painted with tile-hanging to side and rear and stone slate roof. Double-depth central- staircase plan with 2 storeys, a lean-to at rear and a projecting semi-octagonal wing at the right of later date. 3 bays plus 1 added. Bay 2 is slightly advanced and has a 6-panel door with side pilasters, segmental interlaced fanlight and keystone. The windows, 2 on the ground floor and 3 on the first have stone sills, flat brick arches with keystones and tripartite sash windows, except the central first floor which has a 20-pane sash. The outer first floor windows have C20 casements but in the original openings. Modillion eaves cornice and C19 gable stacks. Similar fenestration to rear. Added wing has 6 sash windows and a pyramidal roof.		
14222.1.0	-	Low Hatherlow; Farm, farmhouse	Two adjoining buildings that form an 'L'-shaped structure depicted on the 1841 tithe map (a). Block of 1 and 2 storey stone buildings on site; appear to be largely modern, but a 2-storey building on the west of the block includes early stonework at the ground floor level. Modern house to south, named Hathelow Farm (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93441 90426	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14426.1.0	-	Waterfall cottages (former site of)	Building on location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map (a). Named 'Waterfall Cottages' on the 1st edition OS map (1872). Now demolished. (1)	SJ 93554 90288	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
2551.1.0	-	Hat Factory, Padden Brook (site of)	Marked on 1917 and 1934 Ordnance survey 25" to 1 mile maps as a hat factory (1)(2). There are large buildings on this site. No.1 is originally mid C19 with later modifications. It is brick built. 2 storeys (plus basement). 3 main phases. Phase 1 is mid C19. Stone sills [&] lintels to the windows. Brick arch bricked-in doorway. 5x1 bays. Phase 2 is early C20. 4x2 bays. Heavier lintels than phase 1. Includes a 3-storey office extension, & other C20 extensions. Phase 3 is also early C20. 6x2 bays. Slate gable roof. No.2 is originally late C19, 3-storey with 11x3 bays with mid C20 2-	SJ 9353 9071	20 <sup>th</sup> century

SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
			storey extension of 6x2 bays. A related row of C19 cottages stands on nearby Stockport Road. A C20 brick warehouse stands opposite the site on Padden Brook. Hipped roof. No power features. Site in use (3). Demolished and site now occupied by modern housing (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005(4)).		
14424.1.0	-	Padden Brook (settlement)	Building on location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map (a). Named 'Padden Brook' on the 1850 tithe map, two rows of buildings to south of road (b). Western range shown on early mapping still stands. At its western end this includes Brook House, 2 storeys, stone-built, painted white, unmodernised sash, casement and oriel windows; a low 2-storey stone-built bay adjoins this on the east and may originally have been a cottage; both the house and cottage have stone sills and wedgeshaped lintels to the windows. Adjoining the stone cottage is a row of 2-storey cottages built of handmade brick; low doors; modern windows (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93549 90673	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14226.1.0	-	Reading Room (Gorsey Brow/Hatherlow) (site of); Sunday school, Reading room	Possibly former Sunday school for Hatherlow Chapel, known as Top School, built 1830. In 1991 part of this building was reported to still stand, used as garage for house on Gorsey Brow, with a plaque above the garage door recording the building's history (1,2). Present building on this site is 2-storey garage, sited to rear of building shown on the tithe map (a) and 1872 map (b). Garage appears modern, stone-built on ground floor, rendered above, with timber-clad gable; includes original datestone 'Hatherlow Sunday School MDCCCCXXX' (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93428 90602	19 <sup>th</sup> century – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
14358.1.0	-	Nos 1-9 Hatherlow; Terraced house, workshop	Building shown in approximate location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map (a). Nos 1-5 are row of 3 cottages; built of handmade brick; 2 storeys with basements, possibly workshops. No. 9 is 2 storeys, 2 bays; on the mapping evidence this has been converted from two cottages (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93390 90571	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14224.1.0	-	Parsonage (Hatherlow Chapel); Manse, vicarage	Manse built in 1764 on west side of original Hatherlow Chapel (HER 14223.1.0) (1,2). Stone-built; 2 storeys; symmetrical façade with central door, and window to each floor on either side. Building to west, Powicke House, is 2 storeys, built of machine-made brick, with date '1887' (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93450 90495	18 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14223.1.0	-	School (Hatherlow Chapel); nonconformist	Built as dissenters chapel in 1706, after ejection of congregation from Chadkirk Chapel. Long building of stone, 60ft by 29ft, in 4 bays with	SJ 93471 90490	18 <sup>th</sup> century, 19 <sup>th</sup> century, 20 <sup>th</sup>

SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
		chapel, bell tower, sundial, United Reformed church, School, Sunday school	octagonal bell-cote at end of roof (1,2). Gallery and belfry added in 1792; sundial with motto 'Be always prepared' erected in 1814. Hatherlow Chapel was replaced in 1846 as place of worship by present Hatherlow United Reformed Church, and then reused as a school. Enlarged in 1862. Demolished in 1911 when present Sunday school built on same site; belfry and sundial incorporated within this new building (1,3). School includes 3-bay hall on west, with cupola; this is adjoined by the entrance, with the sundial above; on the east is a 2- storey gabled range (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(1).		century
909.1.0	Grade II Listed Building No. 1242585	Spread Eagle Public House	Building in approximate location on Burdetts Cheshire 1770s map (a). Public house. "TCH 1722" on datestone. Brick, rendered on the front and with slate roof. 3x1 bays with 3 storeys and a 2-storey addition at the rear making a double-depth plan. Projecting plinth, rusticated quoins, boxed in eaves cornice and gable stacks. Door with later canopy between bays 1 and 2. 3 windows on each floor with C20 casement windows, stone sills and keystone wedge lintels (1,4). Buildings shown on early mapping on east side of pub have been demolished and site is carpark (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 20/9/2005)(3). Listed Building entry states: Public house. "TCH 1722" on datestone. Brick, rendered on the front and with slate roof. 3x1 bays with 3 storeys and a 2-storey addition at the rear making a double-depth plan. Projecting plinth, rusticated quoins, boxed in eaves cornice and gable stacks. Door with later canopy between bays 1 and 2. 3 windows on each floor with C20 casement windows, stone sills and keystone wedge lintels.	SJ 9349 9048	18 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
10476.1.0	Grade II Listed Building No. 1242584	Hatherlow United Reformed Church	Church. 1846. Hammer dressed stone with graduated slate roof. West-gallery plan with central west tower, north transept and small east vestry appearing from the outshut to be a polygonal chancel (SUMMARY)(1,4). Replaced original Hatherlow Chapel as place of worship (HER 14223.1.0), with the old chapel building being reused as a school (2,3). Listed Building entry states: Church. 1846. Hammer dressed stone with graduated slate roof. West-gallery plan with central west tower, north transept and small east vestry appearing from the outshut to be a polygonal chancel. 5 bays each with projecting plinth, sill band, weathered buttresses (angled at corners) and a chamfered lancet window opening with impost stones. Gabled porch in bay 2 has arched opening with colonettes. The tower has a west door, 2 lancet windows, quoins and reduces in size at the belfry which is flanked by flying buttresses, has	SJ 9352 9041	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern

SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
			lancet openings and a pyramidal spire. The 2-bay transept has a 3-lancet south window. Organ gallery in transept, hammer-beam roof trusses and stained glass.		
14371.1.0	-	Hill Side; Building	Range in 3 phases, comprising: on east, stone-built cottage, 2 storeys with basement, which appears to be early 19 <sup>th</sup> century; in centre, 2-storey house, late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, of machine-made brick, with the central bay projecting and including a reused datestone 'C / J / M / 1768'; on west 2-storey stone-built wing, with gabled façade, also late 19 <sup>th</sup> century (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 27/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93786 91247	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14383.1.0	-	Quarry Farm	Possible structure on the 1839 tithe map. Farmhouse, now house, on south-east; 2 storeys; stone-built, partly rendered; modernized. Outbuilding on north-east, 2 storeys, stone-built, appears to have been converted to house (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93699 90972	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14437.1.0	-	1-3 Quarry Road; House	Building shown in approximate location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map (a). House, 2 storeys, rendered and modernized (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93667 90846	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
2409.1.0	-	Romiley / Holehouse Fold	Burdett's map of Cheshire (1770s) names Holehouse Fold, showing several buildings east of a brook (1). The First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1882): as before, suggesting that present settlement was based around the fold. Also further development along Green Lane and Stockport Road (2).	SJ 9365 9080	18 <sup>th</sup> century – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
3684.1.0	-	Old House Fold; Cruck house, timber-framed building, house	Very low 2-storey house; stone-built; modern datestone '1650 / 1970'; exterior has been largely rebuilt and an extension added to the rear, with this work presumably being recorded by the 1970 date; but western gable, which is rendered, includes large exterior stack and south-east corner has dressed quoins (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005). Interior would merit an inspection. This is possibly the cruck building listed by Alcock (1) at 'Old House Fold', with the NGR given as SJ 945 909, and described as a domestic building with one cruck. Apex form: blades hardly meet, not jointed at apex, held by collar. Blade form: smooth single curve. (2)	SJ 9371 9081	17 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14436.1.0	-	House, 166 Stockport Road; House	Building may be shown on site on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map (a). House on corner of Hole House Fold and Stockport Road; 2 storeys; stone built, with symmetrical façade; under renovation at time of site visit in 2005 (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93589 90772	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14405.1.0	-	Craven Heifer Public House (former),	This pub was the Craven Heifer, which closed in 1958. A photograph of the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century shows the entrance to the pub as a doorway with a	SJ 93607 90769	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern

SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
		Stockport Road	round-headed surround, placed slightly off-centre in the façade (1,2). 2 storeys; rendered exterior. Now divided into 2 cottages, both with round-headed doorways, that on the left being the original door to the pub. 2-storey build to rear is also rendered, but with stone exposed on north gable (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1).		
9100.1.0	-	20 Hole House Fold (Stone Heads); Artefact findspot	There are three faces crudely carved upon gritstone boulder. It is known to have been in its present position since 1946. Staining to the base suggests the stone may have been buried 6 inches deep. The proximity of the canal and the quarry suggests, possibly, the work of a quarryman/navvy. A spring runs close to the present location. There are at least 4 wells within 100 metres of the present position. Possibly part of a spring or well-head. The faces are all in the "Celtic" tradition with crudely carved simple features. The previous find spot is unknown (1).	SJ 936 907	Iron Age (?) 18 <sup>th</sup> century (?)
14446.1.0	-	War Memorial, Romiley	WWI memorial; stone cross, with names of the dead on a splayed base (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93697 90723	20 <sup>th</sup> century
14403.1.0	-	Lime Kilns, Green Lane	Lime kilns at Hole House Fold on Peak Forest Canal, established by early 1820s (1,3). From 1833 rate books indicate that George Andrew of Compstall Mill owned a wharf and 3 lime kilns here; these are also recorded as being in his ownership and occupancy in the tithe award of 1850 (a). Canal itself was constructed in 1790s with main purpose of carrying limestone from Derbyshire (1,2). Inlet on canal still present. This is bordered on east by 2-storey building; its western gable end, by the canal inlet, is of machine-made brick, but the west end of the north elevation is stone-built, with the remainder of this elevation obscured by modern outshut. Position of this building matches structure on 1872 map. Site is bordered on south by steep wooded slope. This is the location at which a row of limekilns is shown on the tithe map, and below-ground remains of these kilns may survive within this bank (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93648 90716	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
2552.1.0	-	Greenlane Mill/ Elder Mill (former site of)	Maps (1)(2): cotton mill. This site now comprises the following buildings: 1), a late C19 stone-built house thought to have been an office or a gatehouse. No windows facing the main road. 2), a 1-storey stone building early C19, with a thick slate roof. 3 or 4 blocked bays. This building is attached to the west end of 1). The oldest building on the site. 3), a late C19/early C20 brick-built weaving shed, now partly demolished. It is located to the rear of 1), 2) and 4), an open Yard, possibly originally the	SJ 9361 9065	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century

SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
			site of former auxiliary mill building now demolished. All buildings on this site have been demolished (Jan 1992) (3). Daniel Adam son & Co engine giving 400 hp at 105 rpm installed in 1907 perhaps the only vertical Wheelock engine in the cotton trade (5). Origin of engine uncertain. Demolished and site now occupied by Kwik Save and carpark (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(6).		
14438.1.0	-	Cobble Cottage	Building in approximate location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map (a). 2-storey range, brick-built cottage on north with rendered façade, stone-built on south, both elements with gables in the long east and west elevations (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93647 90474	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14402.1.0	-	Tang (settlement)	Small cluster of buildings depicted on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map (a). Named 'Tang' on the 1850 tithe map (b). (1)	SJ 93655 90472	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14439.1.0	-	Buildings, Near Green Lane	Shown as two adjoining properties on the 1850 tithe map (a). Range including low 2-storey, 2-bay cottage on east; adjoining this on west is taller range with gabled façade; both elements are rendered (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93668 90465	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14396.1.0	-	Wisefield House	2-storey house; façade appears to be late 19th century; north gable possibly of handmade brick (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93647 90452	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
11349.1.0	Grade II Listed Building 1319491	Aqueduct over Green Lane on Peak Forest Canal	Listed Building entry states: Aqueduct, between 1794 and 1801. Benjamin Outram and Thomas Brown engineers. Dressed stone. Semi-elliptical arch covered by C20 render. Retaining and parapet walls are segmental in plan and the west side has been partly repaired in concrete block. Stone band and a rounded coping to parapet.	SJ 9361 9045	18 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
15213.1.0	-	Kiln Field (site of)	'Kiln Field' shown divided by railway on the 1850 tithe map (a)(1).	SJ 93971 90916	19 <sup>th</sup> century
14409.1.0	-	Spring Water Dye Works (site of)	Opened in 1893 by Joshua Schofield (1,2). Schofield previously had dyeworks at Cornbrook in Manchester and moved his business to Romiley when that earlier site was required by the Manchester Ship Canal Company. Firm, which later became a private limited company, were bleachers, dyers and finishers, initially for the rubber proofing industry. Works closed in 1980s (1,3). Works demolished and modern housing occupies the site. Row of late 19th century cottages stands on Stockport Road in front of eastern half of the site. The western end of this row continues as a 2-storey building with a cart entrance flanked on the east by a round-headed window, possibly the works entrance and office (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93882 90805	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century

SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
14445.1.0	-	Wesleyan Chapel (former)	Chapel built in 1840; used as chapel until 1866 when new chapel built across the road (HER 14398.1.0), then used until 1882 as Sunday school; eventually sold to St Chad's Church (1,2). Stone-built, single storey; gabled end to road, fronted by gabled porch with roundel inscribed 'Wesleyan MDCCCXL Chapel'; window to either side of porch. Now the Signol Centre (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93893 90754	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14398.1.0	-	Methodist Chapel (site of) & Sunday School	Chapel built in 1866, replacing earlier chapel on opposite side of Stockport Road (HER 14445.1.0). Sunday school built to rear in 1882. Both destroyed by fire in 1899. New chapel and Sunday school begun in 1901, with the chapel opening in 1903 (1,2). Chapel demolished and replaced by modern Romiley Methodist Church. Sunday school building on north-east of site still standing; built of machine-made brick, with expansive roof (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93957 90814	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14410.1.0	-	Grey Horse PH & Nos 43-49 Stockport Road	Grey Horse Inn and adjoining 6 cottages were built by John Pollitt and his wife Nancy, who ran the beerhouse. 2 cottages on west side of Grey Horse were demolished to allow modernization of the pub in the 1970s (1,2). Pub is stone-built, 2 storeys; symmetrical façade with bay windows added to ground floor; on the east is an arched carriage entrance, with keystone inscribed 'J P 1837'. Modern single-storey extension on west, replacing the earlier cottages on this side. Nos 43-49 Stockport Road on east side of the pub comprise a row of 4 stone-built houses. Nos 47-49 are 3 storeys, 1 bay wide, broad windows, with upper-floor windows close to eaves; form is consistent with weavers' cottages. Nos 43-45 are of same height, but 2 storeys and basement; squared stone surrounds to door, and wedge-shaped lintels and stone sills to windows; tall windows. Despite differences in design no vertical break is visible between the two pairs of houses to suggest two phases of construction. All have modern windows (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1)	SJ 93943 90759	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14425.1.0	-	Romiley (settlement)	'Romiley' noted to east. However, area of later settlement consists of 'Holehouse Fold' and 'Crofs Moor' on Burdetts Cheshire map of the 1770s (a). Settlement developing along 'Stockport Rd' and Green Lane' through area of Cross Moor on the 1850 tithe map (b). On the 1st edition OS map (1872)(c) 'Romiley' extends from 'Peak Forest Canal' to 'Oakwood Cottages' along Romiley Road for c900m and contains Smithy, Portjackson, Foundling Terrace, Portjackson Mill and Sunday School. (1)	SJ 93786 90735	18 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14407.1.0	-	The Friendship Public	Beer house is recorded on this site in 1840 (1,3). 2 storeys, with	SJ 93863	19 <sup>th</sup> century -

SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
		House	symmetrical façade, pebbledashed with mock timber framing in upper storey; east gable is brick-built (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1). Named as a public house in the 1850 tithe award apportionment (No 576)(2).	90752	modern
14444.1.0	-	63-65a Stockport Road; House	Rectangular range depicted on the 1839 tithe map (a). Row of 3 small 2-storey cottages; rendered; modern windows (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93901 90751	19 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14408.1.0	-	Injector Works/Portjackson Mill (former site of); Hat factory, Light Engineering Works	Port Jackson hatworks of Mr Robinson, acquired in 1889 by the Patent Exhaust Steam Injector Company. Drawing of works in 1891 shows main building as 3-storey factory, with other 1- and 2-storey buildings arranged around a yard. Firm became Davies & Metcalfe in 1902. In 1911 works expanded by taking over the Romiley Co-operative shop and replacing this with new offices. Company manufactured exhaust injectors, vacuum brake ejectors, live steam injectors and lubricating equipment, employing a workforce of 200. Company was taken over and moved to Dukinfield in 1993 (1,2). Works demolished and site occupied by retirement flats (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005).	SJ 93811 90724	19 <sup>th</sup> century – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
14406.1.0	-	Duke of York Public House	Duke of York, formerly the Kings Head (1,2). 2 storeys, rendered; western half has entrance, positioned off centre, with windows to either side, and datestone 'G / J / J / 1786'; eastern half is taller, of 2 bays, and includes a cart entrance. Both parts have windows with squared stone surrounds and mullions. To rear is 2-storey, 2-bay range built of handmade brick (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1). (3)	SJ 93734 90708	18 <sup>th</sup> century - modern
14442.1.0	-	The Cottage; House	Building in approximate location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map (a). 2-storey, 2-bay cottage, rendered, modern windows, gable stack; modern extensions to west and rear (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1).	SJ 94033 90587	19 <sup>th</sup> century to modern
14393.1.0	-	Orangetree House (site of)	Building in approximate location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. Named 'Orange Tree' on the 1839 tithe map. Now demolished. (1)	SJ 93976 90527	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
14401.1.0	-	Building, Urwick Road (site of)	Two adjoining houses depicted on the 1850 tithe map (a). Demolished and modern bungalow on the site (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005) (1).	SJ 93751 90482	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
14395.1.0	-	Parsonage, Chadkirk Road (site of)	Parsonage, square building with small extension/outbuilding to rear depicted on the 1839 tithe map. Demolished and site occupied by mid-20th century housing (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1).	SJ 93875 90480	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
14441.1.0	-	Aqueduct over Vale Road	Carries Peak Forest Canal over Chadkirk Road; stone-built; concave elevation on north with rusticated stonework rising to coping; flat elevation on south, with rusticated band below parapet and rusticated	SJ 93877 90378	18 <sup>th</sup> century to modern



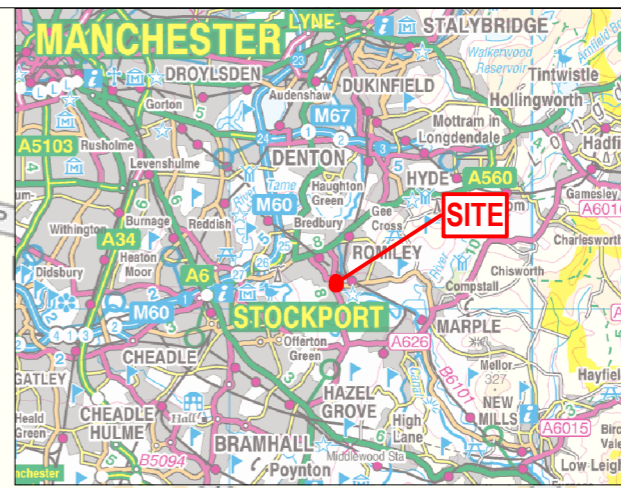
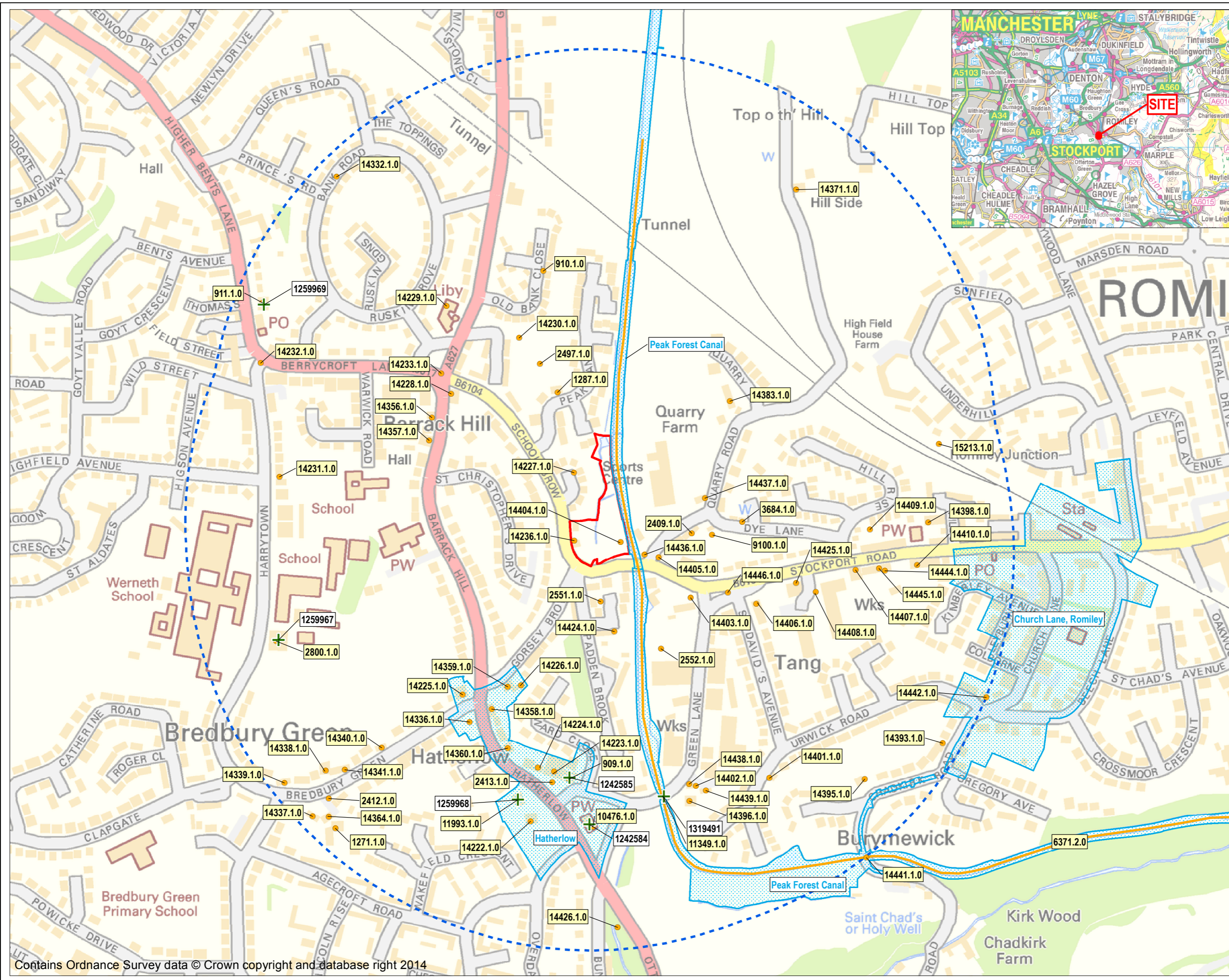
SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
			coping. Later rebuild or replacement of original bridge; the inner arch is crossed by a break, implying 2 phases (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 22/9/2005)(1).		
6371.2.0	-	Peak Forest Canal	The canal was constructed between 1794 and 1805. Although originally planned as a branch of the Ashton Canal, this canal soon became independent. The cost was 177,000 pounds; it was built to carry limestone and coal. It was sold in 1848 to the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne and Manchester Railway Company. Most of the canal is still visible and pleasure craft are encouraged to use it. (1). The canal was built to link with the limestone quarries near Doveholes, Derbyshire (2).	Centred SJ 94014 90360	18th century to modern
-	-	Hatherlow Conservation Area	Hatherlow, which is Old English for 'heather hill', was in 1827 described as 'a small hamlet' by Butterworth who singled out the 1706 Chapel and the Spread Eagle Public House for mention. A cluster of buildings are shown in approximate location on the 1777 Burdetts Map of Cheshire and the 1800 Stopford Map although the hamlet is not named. Hatherlow Church traces its history back to 1645, with services then being held in Chadkirk Chapel, and was the oldest Congregational body in Cheshire. The first independent minister at Chadkirk was Gamaliel Jones, who settled there in 1688 or 1689. In the latter year the "Meeting Place" at Chadkirk was certified as a licensed place for religious worship shortly after the passing of the Toleration Act. Following their ejection from Chadkirk chapel in 1705, during the reign of Queen Anne, land was bought at Hatherlow and a new purpose-built chapel was erected in 1706 on the site now occupied by Hatherlow Sunday School. It is recorded in a statistical table of the dissenting chapels in Cheshire, begun about 1715, that the congregation at Hatherlow numbered about 300 hearers, including 10 gentlemen, 39 tradesmen, 26 yeomen and 8 labourers, drawn from a wide area across the locality. After the 1720s the strength of nonconformity in Cheshire appears to have decreased, however, in 1754, across Stockport parish as a whole, dissenters accounted for more than a third of families with the local influence of Hatherlow Chapel being particularly strong. In Bredbury, Romiley and Werneth in that year there were roughly three times as many dissenting families as families adhering to the Church of England. The register of baptisms carried out by the ministers of Hatherlow between 1732 and 1781 indicates that the congregation also included members scattered across much of the Cheshire part of the Borough from Cheadle in the west to Marple in the	Centred SJ 9345 9048	19 <sup>th</sup> century

SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
			<p>east.</p> <p>The present church was opened as Hatherlow Congregational Church in 1845, although the burial ground surrounding it goes back to 1793. The church has always been the centre of cultural activity in this district, and has been the home of the former Bredbury Amicable Subscription Library, founded in 1822, and later of Hatherlow Botanical Society. Hatherlow Sunday School was established in May 1817, and was held first at Bredbury Old School on School Brow, and the building known as Top School on Gorsey Brow. The present Sunday school was built in 1911.</p>		
-	-	Peak Forest Canal Conservation Area	<p>An Act of Parliament authorising the construction of the Peak Forest Canal was passed on 28th March 1794. It originally was planned to terminate it at Peak Forest where there was an extensive complex of limestone quarries. The Buxworth to Peak Forest section however was not built but instead was replaced by a tramway to avoid building a significant number of locks. Construction was commenced in 1794 and completed by 1801, except for the flight of locks at Marple which presented a major financial problem to the promoters of the canal. Until the necessary capital could be found, a rope-operated tramway was built, which operated from the end of 1798 until late 1805, being dismantled in 1807. Although work was authorised on the Marple locks and the Coombs reservoir in 1801, little progress was possible until 1803 when Samuel Oldknow and Richard Arkwright advanced the necessary capital to fund the construction of the locks and reservoir. In the same year the Ashton and Peak Forest canals came under joint management of a Mr. Meadows who lived and worked from the canal manager's house on Station Road. Joint control was extended in 1831 when John Wood became the Chief Engineer to both canal companies. Besides transporting limestone from Derbyshire and lime from Oldknow's lime kilns at Marple, the Peak Forest Canal – later in the 19th century and in the early decades of the 20th century – was used to carry coal, cotton, building materials (natural and manufactured) and factory produced goods. Although experiencing increasing competition from the railways, it had a major influence on the location of industry and the accompanying urban growth. Steam-powered mills were built adjoining or close to the canal, together with houses for the people who worked in them. Even some of the riverside, formerly water powered industrial establishments were able to be converted to steam power because coal could be brought in via the canal if not too far away. In the</p>	Centred SJ 9643 8804	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century

SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
			construction of houses and other buildings, the wider use of local stone or alternatively the use of blue slates from other areas and the introduction of manufactured materials like brick, tiles and cast iron rainwater goods resulted from the improved accessibility for heavy materials via canal, as well as later by the railways. This increased diversity of building materials has influenced the character and appearance of some urban settlements (e.g. Marple Bridge): an important consideration in conservation action.		
-	-	Church Lane, Romiley, Conservation Area	<p>The development of this area is evident from a comparison of ordnance survey [OS] maps, as available for 1875, 1898, 1910, 1934 and 1996. Summary analysis of the area indicates buildings dating from the pre-Victorian, the late Victorian, and Edwardian periods as well as the buildings of the late 20th century. St. Chad's Church was built between 1864 and 1866. The railway and Romiley Station were opened in 1875 with the nearby public house being built shortly afterwards. Apart from a few former agricultural cottages (now as shown for example on the 1996 OS map as nearly opposite to Golbourne Avenue), most of the houses fronting onto Church Lane and the southern end of Beech Lane – date from the late Victorian and Edwardian periods. The Cooperative shop at the Stockport Road end of Church Lane is not shown on the 1910 OS map. It is on the the 1934 map, which means that it must have been erected at some time between 1910 and 1934 – probably before or just after the first world war (judging by its architectural style). The same can be said for the building that is now the Liberal Club at the station end of Beech Lane. It would appear that most of the late Victorian and Edwardian houses were built in this part of Romiley due to the close proximity of the railway station. In this respect this area is similar to several already designated areas in Stockport Council. These may be classified as railway commuter areas (i.e. before the time, or in the early days of travel by car).</p> <p>Architectural Heritage Value The following summary points may be made of the architectural heritage value of the area both in terms of the individual merit of certain buildings and the 'group value' of others. (a) This part of Romiley has a definite 'area identity' as deriving from St. Chad's Church, being visually the key 'focal building', as relating to mainly Victorian and Edwardian housing of group townscape quality and architectural continuity.</p>	Centred SJ 9411 9068	19 <sup>th</sup> century onwards

SMR Ref.	Listed Building	Monument/Event Name	Description	NGR	Period
			<p>(b) The church is statutorily listed, being designed by J Medland Taylor, a renown Victorian architect. Amongst the many architectural features inside the building are stained glass windows donated by John Bright.</p> <p>(c) The former Cooperative shop on the corner of Church Lane and Stockport Road, with its clock, undoubtedly is an important feature building in the streetscape setting.</p> <p>(d) The public house near to the railway station is of considerable late Victorian 'architectural period' value.</p> <p>(e) Many of the late Victorian and Edwardian houses in the area still retain their original architectural period character. This is evident in the following elevational and other features: Sash windows, some with smaller panes in upper sashes. Panelled and glazed 'original' doors. Porches and other three dimensional 'architectural period' elevational detailing. Coloured brickwork in brick arches above some windows and doors, in string courses and in decorative brick-patterned panels in walls. Front brick or stone garden walls capped by stone copings. Carved and ornamental stone 'posts' to openings in walls for front gates. Mature trees and associated planting, as reinforcing the 'period' character of the area. The area and boundary walls around the church grounds are particularly significant in this respect.</p>		

**Figures 1-7**



- Key:**
- Site Boundary
  - - - 500m Buffer
  - + Grade II Listed Buildings
  - Cultural Heritage Sites (points)
  - Cultural Heritage Sites (linear)
  - ▨ Conservation Areas

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Fig. No: 1 Report No: Y168

Title:  
 Site Location and  
 Constraints within 500m

Project:  
 School Brow, Romiley

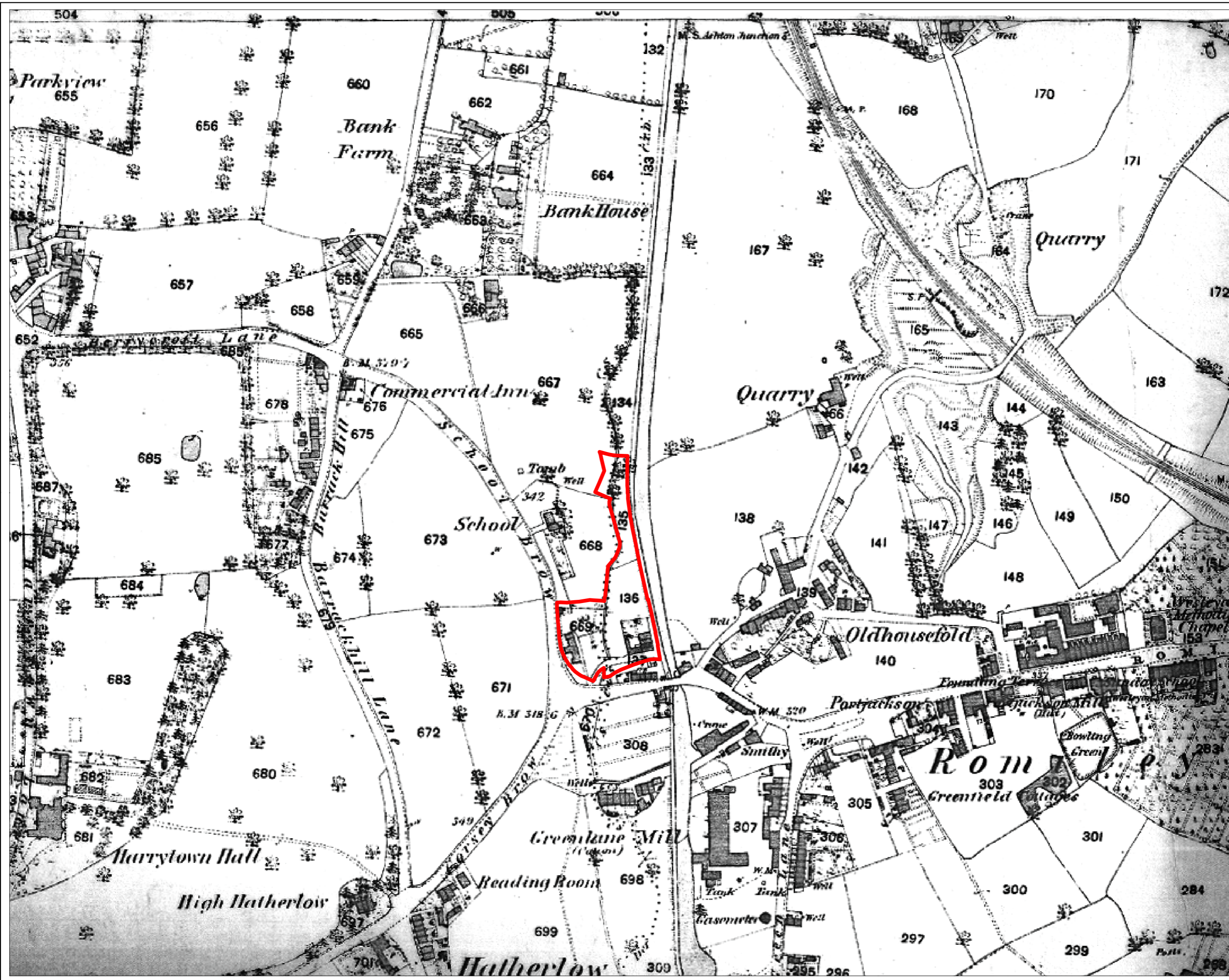
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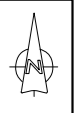
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Fig. No: 2 Report No: Y168

Title:  
1879 25 inch OS Map

Project:  
School Brow, Romley

Client:  
Gladman

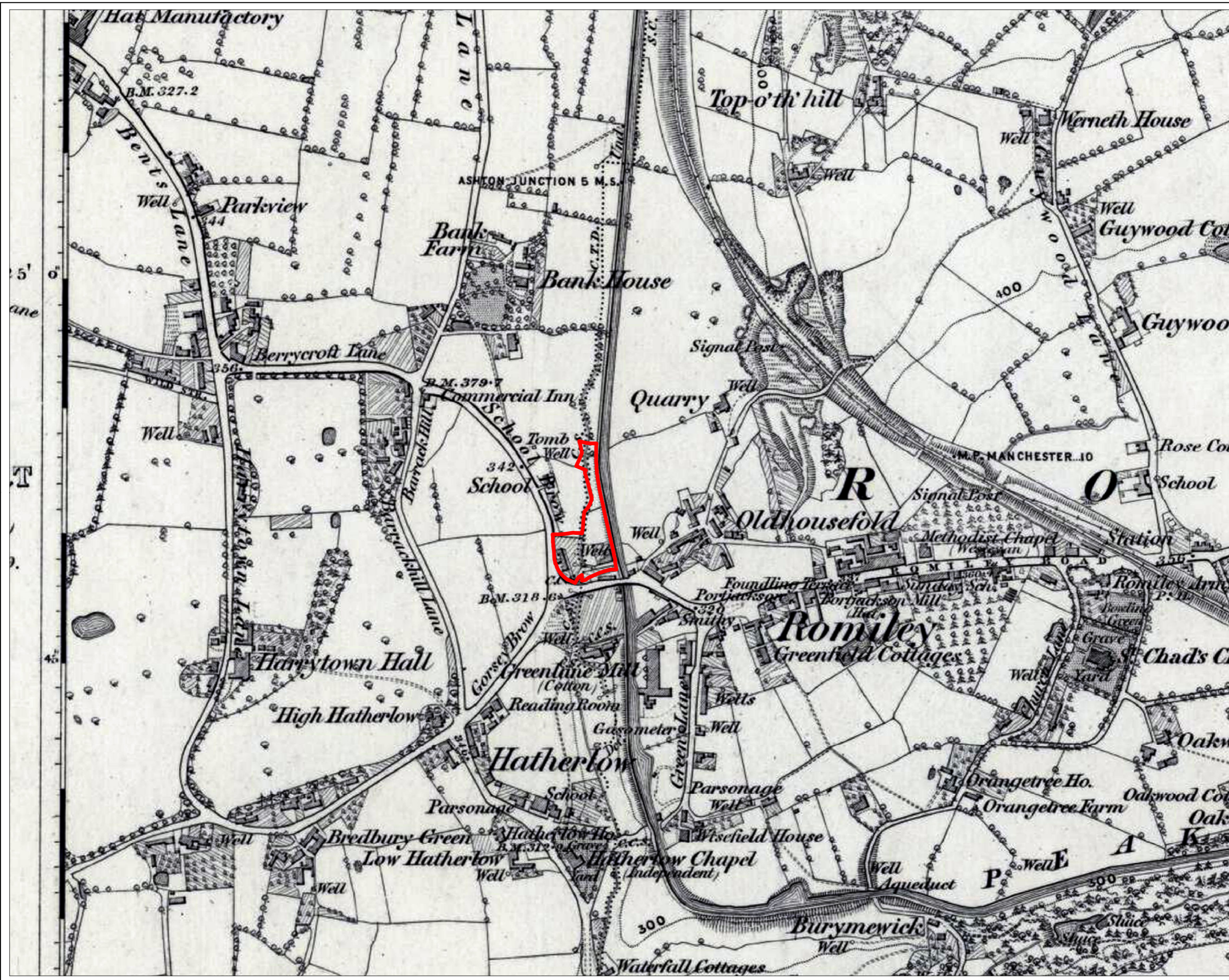
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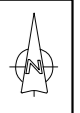
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Fig. No: 3 Report No: Y168

Title:  
1882 6 inch OS Map

Project:  
School Brow, Romiley

Client:  
Gladman

Scale at A3:  
1:4,200

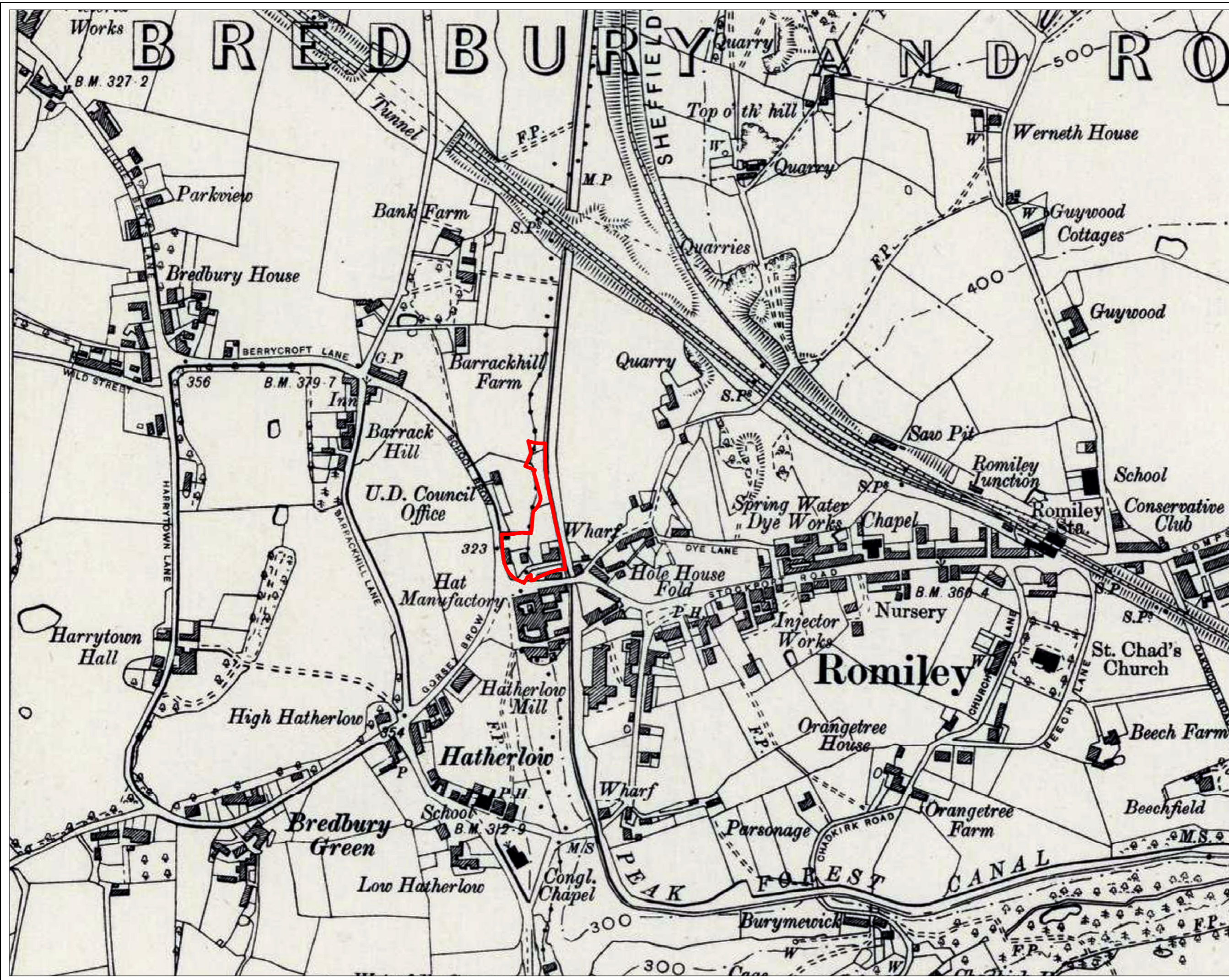
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Fig. No: 4 Report No: Y168

Title:  
1899 6 inch OS Map

Project:  
School Brow, Romiley

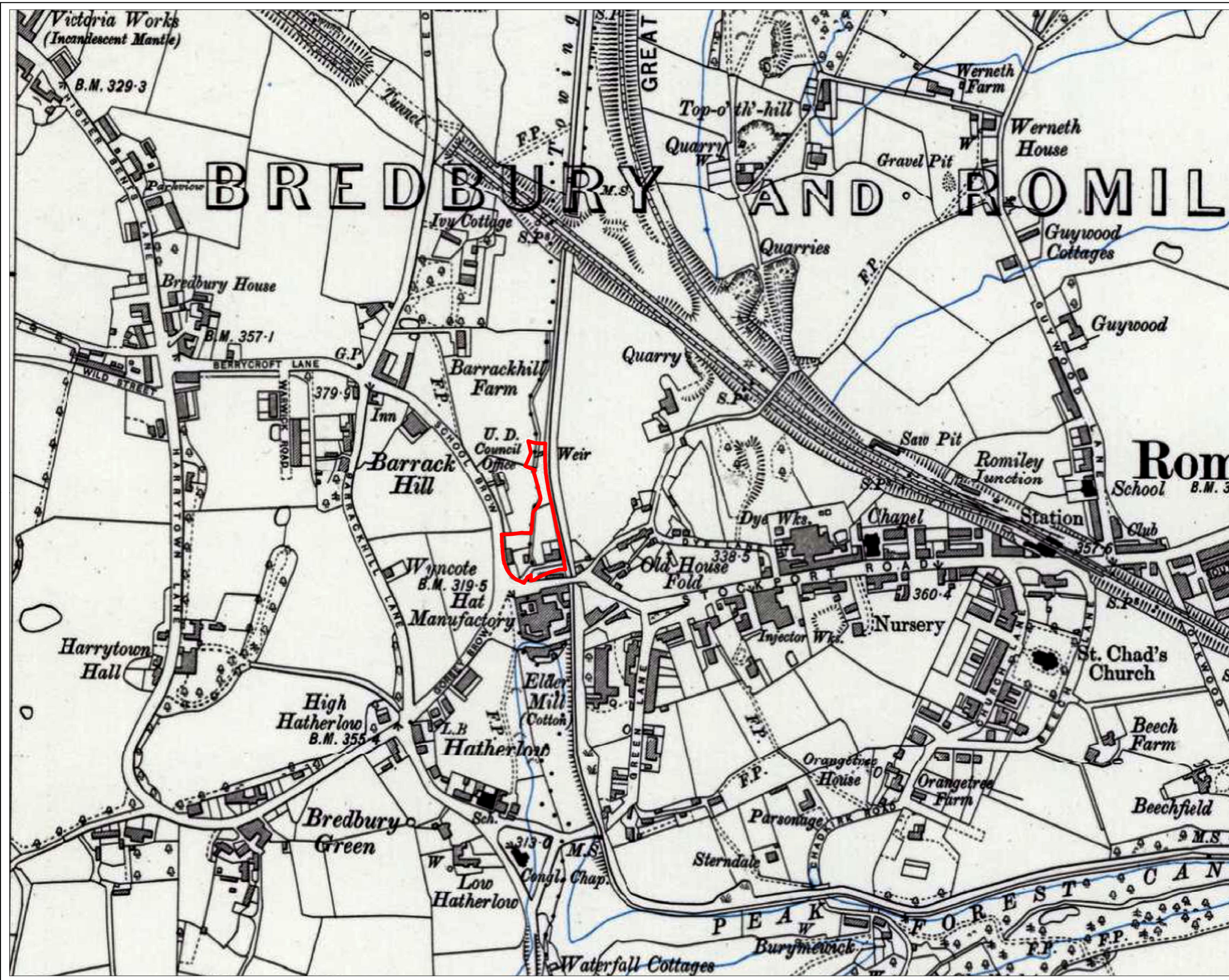
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Gladman

Scale at A3:  
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Drawn by: TB Checked: ML Date: 19/08/2014

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Fig. No: 5 Report No: Y168

Title:  
 1911 6 inch OS Map

Project:  
 School Brow, Romiley

Client:  
 Gladman

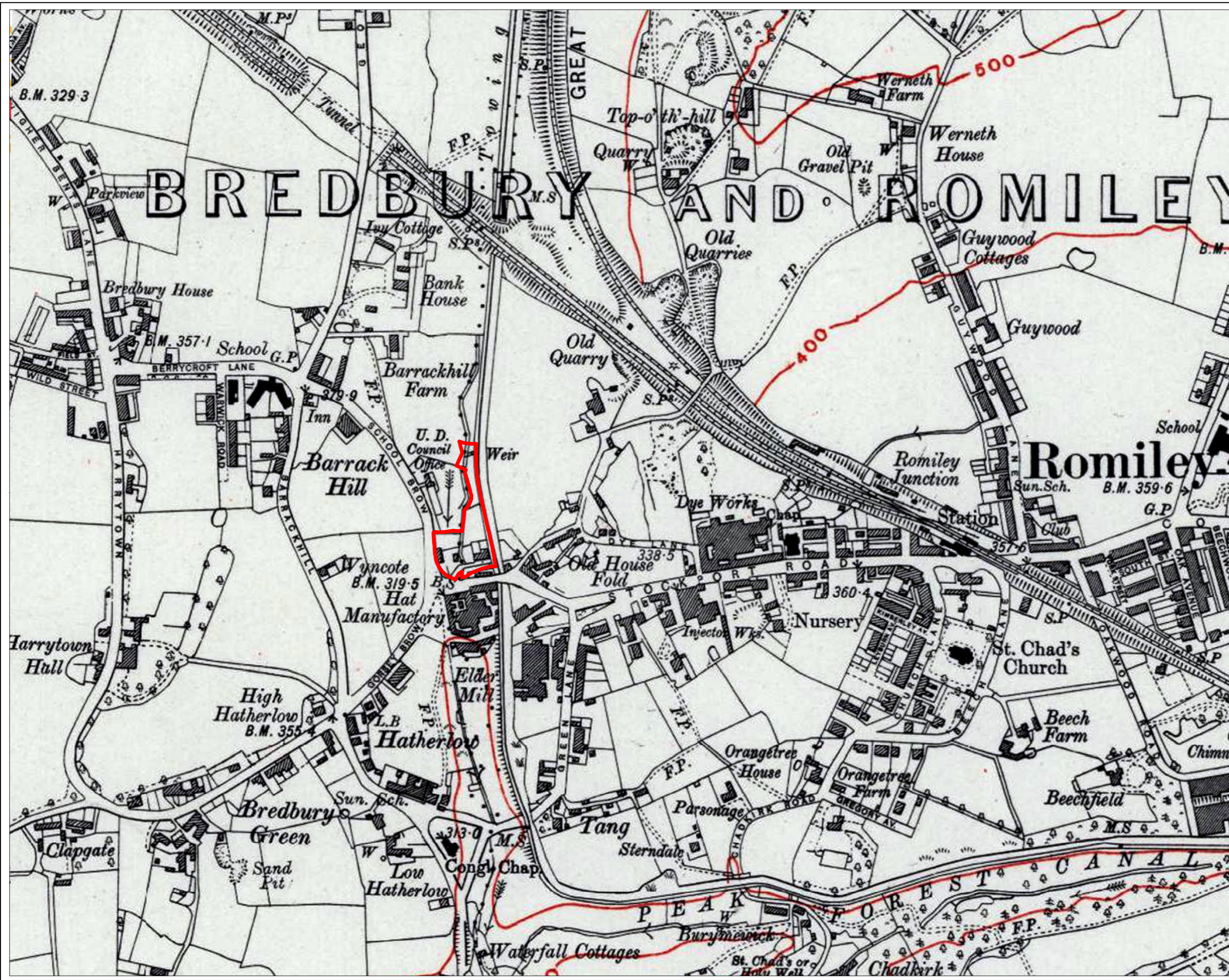
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Fig. No: 6 Report No: Y168

Title:  
1923 6 inch OS Map

Project:  
School Brow, Romiley

Client:  
Gladman

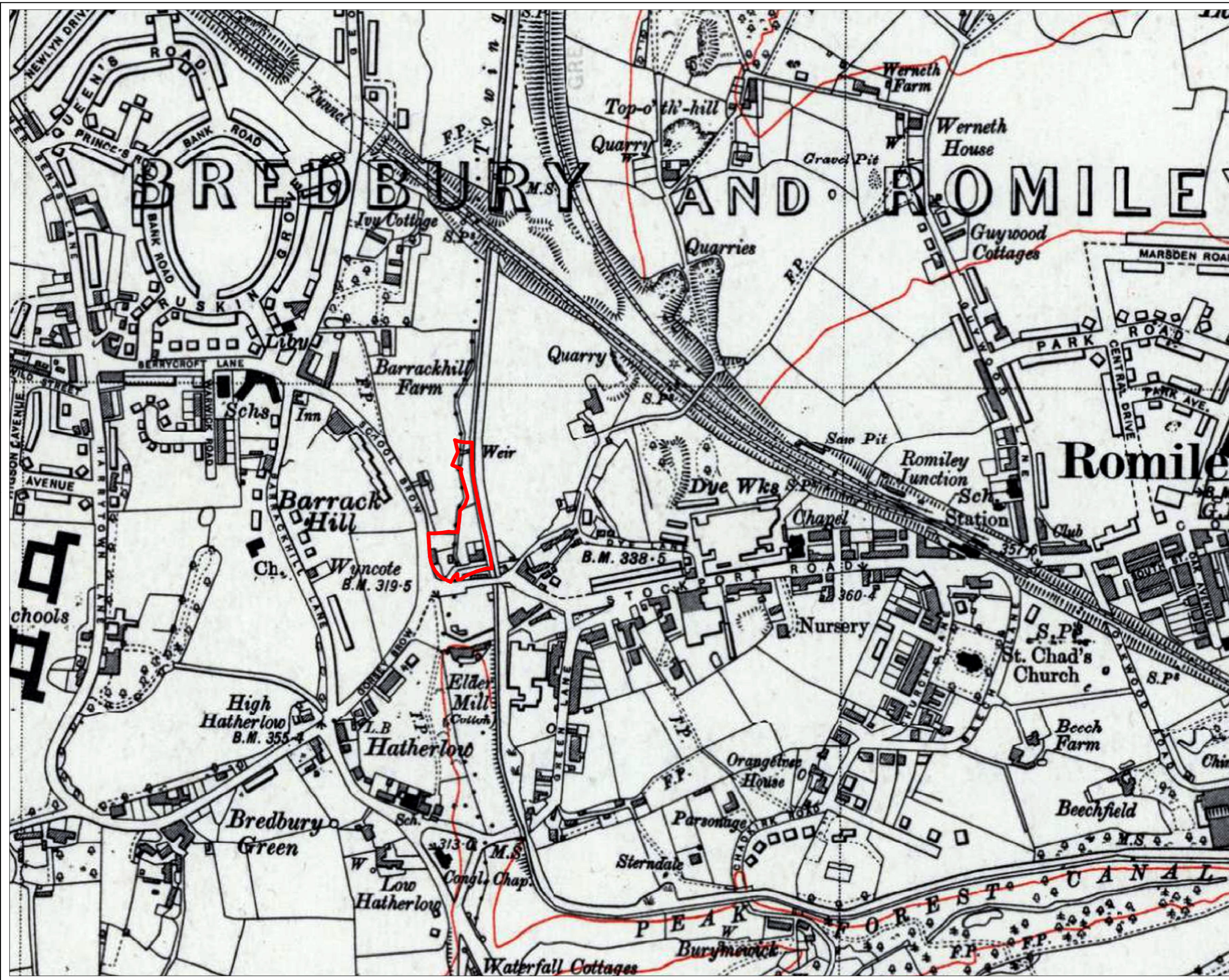
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Fig. No: 7 Report No: Y168

Title:  
1946 6 inch OS Map

Project:  
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Client:  
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**Plates 1-4**



Plate 1: Concrete house platform, looking north



Plate 2: Gabion Wall and Revetment towards School Brow, looking south

Plate No:	1-2	Revision:	A	Project:	School Brow, Romiley			<b>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b> Offices C1 & C2 Clayton Business Centre Midlands Road Leeds, LS10 2RJ T: 0113 271 6060 F: 0113 271 3197 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk
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Plate 3: Former hedge line and garden



Plate 4: Waterlogged and overgrown area in the south of the proposed development area

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