

Appendix 9A: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Impacts

| Reference number | HER / Listed Building Reference Number | Site name | Description | Designation | Value | Magnitude of Impact | Type of Impact | Mitigation | Significance of Effect |
|------------------|--|--|--|-------------|-------|---------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| 1 | MGM14184 | Shores - semi detached house & outbuilding | Semi-detached house to north of Buxton Road with outbuilding to rear depicted on the 1850 tithe map. Present buildings are two late 19th century semi-detached houses with adjoining gables facing Buxton Road | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 2 | MGM1858 | Shores Farm - Farmhouse | Farmhouse range on west, with long brick-built outbuilding range on east along Threaphurst Lane. Farmhouse range includes late 19th/early 20th century house on west; abutting this on east is earlier long lower range. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 3 | MGM15653 | South of Werneth View - Pit, Ridge and Furrow, Spoil heap | Cluster of pit workings with spoil, pits approximately 15m wide spoil approximately 30m wide. Surrounded by ridge and furrow varying in width from 4m to 5m | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 4 | MGM643 | Norbury Colliery - Colliery, Engine House, Industrial Site | Coal mining was taking place in Norbury by 1707-8 when one pit was working and another was being sunk. Mines then being worked by Peter Legh of Lyme, lord of Norbury manor. The colliery closed in 1892 Site on east side of Norbury Hollow Road now occupied by Torkington Hall Dairy | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 5 | MGM1781 | Norbury Colliery Clock House | Three storeyed brick (timber, black and white cladding) tower with a pitched roof at the end of two adjoining 2 storey cottages, the clock still remains in the gable of the tower. Former engine house for 300 yard deep pit (coal). 3-storey tower is pumping engine house said to have been built c 1840. | HER | Low | Minor | Visual impact and impact on setting particularly to north | Planting and landscape features | Slight Adverse |
| 6 | MGM14177 | Norbury Colliery Office – site of | | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 7 | MGM14179 | Buxton Road –Linear Settlement | Buildings shown to either side of Buxton Road on Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. The tithe map (1850) shows relatively dispersed buildings along Buxton Road, with colliery to south and railway running north-west to south-east. Various 'brick fields' to north of road. Believed to be location of settlement of Hessel Grave, indicated on Ogilby's road survey of 1674 on either side of the Buxton road, 5 miles from Stockport | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Geophysical survey and trial trenching, followed by further programme of excavation if significant remains located | Slight Adverse |
| 8 | MGM16472 | Field North of Norbury Hollow - Linear Feature in field | Linear feature in field to the north of Norbury Hollow & Buxton Road. Revealed as crop/parch mark running in an east-west direction from south of houses situated to the north of Werneth View | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | N/A (site already destroyed) | Neutral |
| 9 | MGM8700 | Brick Kiln Field - Industrial Site, Quarry | This field is named as such in the 1849 tithe award. A large extractive area is visible in the field close to a reservoir, currently under construction. The field name would suggest that bricks were being made on | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | N/A (site already destroyed) | Neutral |

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|------------------|--|--|---|-------------|-------|---------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| | | | this land and that a kiln might be located somewhere in the field | | | | | | |
| 10 | MGM14180 | Royal Oak Inn (site of) | Building shown on approximate location on Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. Listed as 'Royal Oak Inn & Outbuildings' on tithe award (1850). Demolished by 1st edition OS (1871-2). | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 11 | MGM14239 | Pinfold Cottage | Buildings shown in this approximate location on Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. Shown as a rectangular block with slight projection on north-east. 2 storeys, brick-built, slate roof, modern windows, possibly early to mid-19th century | HER | Low | Minor | Visual impact and impact on setting particularly to north | Planting and landscape features | Slight Adverse |
| 12 | MGM14178 | Robin Hood Public House | Building in approximate location on Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. The tithe map (1850) shows a small irregular building to the north of the road, listed as 'Robin Hood Public House'. 2 storeys with single-storey extension on west; rendered; modern windows. This is probably the building shown on the 1907 map (c), replacing the building shown on the earlier mapping | HER | Low | Minor | Visual impact and impact on setting particularly to north | Planting and landscape features | Slight Adverse |
| 13 | MGM14176 | Brickfield – site of | Adjacent to a 'brickfield' on tithe (1850) map. On the OS 1st edition map (1871-2) area is labelled 'Brickfield' to the north of 'Buxton Rd' | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Watching Brief | Slight Adverse |
| 14 | MGM16473 | North of Buxton Road - Linear Feature | Feature seen as cropmark running diagonally across field to the north of Buxton Road. Follows a north-west/south-east direction. | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Geophysical survey and trial trenching, followed by further programme of excavation if significant remains located | Slight adverse |
| 15 | MGM8701 | Two possible Bell Pits - Industrial Site, Mine | 2 circular depressions. These may be the surviving remains of bell pits | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 16 | MGM14204 | Coal Pit Fields - Field, Mine Shaft | Area labelled 'Coal Pits' on Burdetts map of the 1770s. Area now partly Hazel Grove Golf Course. Location map of mine shafts by Shercliff et al shows Wellington Pit in this approximate area | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 17 | MGM8702 | Further Brick Kiln – Brick Kiln, Industrial Site | Named as such on the 1849 tithe award. This field may have been the site of clay extraction and brick manufacture; a brick kiln may be located in the field. There is no evidence for extractive workings on the ground | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Geophysical survey and trial trenching, followed by further programme of excavation if significant remains located | Slight Adverse |
| 18 | MGM14181 | Mill gate Farm - Farm, Farmhouse, | Buildings shown in approximate location on Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. Farmhouse range on east, with outbuilding to west. The outbuilding is rendered, with | HER | Low | Moderate | Visual impact and impact on setting | Level 1 photographic to | Slight Adverse |

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|------------------|--|---|--|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--|--|------------------------|
| | | Outbuilding | modern openings. Farmhouse range includes, at western end, a 2-bay brick-built cottage, with central stack; door on right, with a window to left and two windows above. Form of building suggests possibly originally timber framed, with brick walling added in 18th/early 19th century. | | | | | record building within its existing setting. | |
| 19 | MGM15655 | Possible Enclosure West of Park view Buxton Road | A faint subrectangular cropmark aligned N-S, 68m wide and 90m long; other faint marks to the west may be a field boundary associated with it. | HER | Uncertain | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Geophysical survey and trial trenching, followed by further programme of excavation if significant remains located | Unknown |
| 20 | MGM15654 | North of Buxton Road -Ridge and Furrow | Faint traces of wide ridge & furrow in small fields northeast of Buxton Road. Varies in width from 6m to 8m. | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Record by measured survey | Slight Adverse |
| 21 | MGM14202 | Alma Cottage (site of) | Cottage first shown on the 1850 tithe map. Named 'Alma Cottage' on the 1st edition OS map (1871-2) with outbuildings to the rear. Cottage was demolished by the 1907 OS map. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 22 | MGM14206 | Cold Harbour – field name traditionally associated with Roman roads | Named 'Cold Harbour' in 1850 tithe map. Field-name traditionally associated with Roman roads. This particular field does not correspond with any known proposed alignment. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 23 | MGM14210 | Kiln Croft – field name, site of kiln? | Named 'Kiln Croft' on 1850 tithe map. Field had scrubby vegetation with trees. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 24 | MGM14200 | Firtree Cottage (site of) | 'Fir Tree House' depicted on tithe map of 1850. Building shown on the OS 1907 map appears to have been rebuilt in recent years | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 25 | MGM14201 | Yewtree Farm | Buildings shown in this location in the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. The tithe map (1850)(b) shows two 'T' shaped buildings to south of the road. Named Yewtree Farm on the 1st edition OS map (1871-2). Farmhouse still standing; 2 storeys with symmetrical façade; rendered; modern windows. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 26 | MGM14203 | Hazel Grove Station (site of) | Station on the Midland Railway's line between Chinley and Heaton Mersey, which opened in 1902. The station closed in 1917. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 27 | 407644 | Norbury Hollow Bridge Boundary Stone | Set in bridge parapet, erected 1857 to mark boundary of Poynton and Norbury, reset 1928. | Grade II Listed Building | Medium | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 28 | MGM13511 | Well, Norbury Hollow Road | Shown on 1st edition OS map. Stone-built well with stone capping, 1.2m high, 1m wide, semi-circular with 2 small steps. Silted but still water-filled to ground level | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 29 | MGM15190 | Sough, west of Norbury Road - Drain | Outlet in stone wall with 1m wide arched entrance. Oxidised water possibly from mine workings flowing | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |

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| | | | from outlet (iron oxide deposit). Possibly from Norbury Colliery | | | | | | |
| 30 | MGM8704 | Norbury Mill Leat & Weir | This artificially cut water course supplied water to Norbury Mill. The leat, which is clay lined, is c.570m long and issues from a point further upstream close to a weir. The first portion of the leat for c.130m is underground. The leat is still in good condition, although much overgrown. Weir has stone build on north side, brick on south side, with a moderate slope. Leat has machine-made brick walling to brook, and is culverted with a stone slab. Iron grille lying on north bank, possibly here leat entrance | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 31 | MGM15191 | Norbury Mill Leat | Beginning of uncovered section of leat; channel c.1.5-2m wide, and 0.5-1m deep. Now carries water to the brook. Leat runs directly to Norbury Mill. | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Record in plan and in section. | Slight Adverse |
| 32 | MGM15192 | Linear Depression east of Old Mill Lane - Adit? | Linear depression, c.2-3m wide, 15m in length, c.1.5m deep at west end increasing to 2.5m deep at east due to spoil dumping near the brook. Possible adit or sough | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 33 | MGM15193 | Mound, east of Old mill Lane | Mound of shale spoil. To the north is an elongated depression possibly associated with open cast mining | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 34 | MGM8705 | Norbury Mill archaeological Excavation – Phase 1 | Rescue excavation funded by English Heritage, ahead of Stockport Bypass construction. The mill body was a rectangular structure, 12.4m x 6.2m in dimension. Built of sandstone in the lower walls and brick above in the north & south walls. Mullioned windows. North & south walls capped with hand-made bricks. Wheel pits to east & south walls. Kiln building: 2.9m x 2.5m rectangular. Brick floors were laid upon previous fill dumps. Headrace extended. Good tailrace at Norbury. Wheelhouse: 12.4m x 3.0m. North wall intact to height of 4.0m. Wheelhouse & pit rebuilt C19 when larger wheel replaced 2 smaller wheels | HER | Medium | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Watching Brief during removal of known structural remains and excavation of any significant underlying deposits | Moderate Adverse |
| 35 | MGM8706 | Norbury Mill Archaeological Excavation – Phase 2 | External doorway made to corn kiln in the west wall of the mill. The waterwheels were replaced with 1 larger wheel and changes were made to accommodate this in the pit. The kiln may have gone out of use during the C19. The mill chimney was built at the SW corner of the kiln. A stone-built engine and boiler house were added and a timber bridge erected, also a SE wing. The launder level of the race was raised by 2.13m, and altered to provide a greater water supply; the tailrace was also altered to prevent flooding | HER | Medium | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Watching Brief during removal of known structural remains and excavation of any significant underlying deposits | Moderate Adverse |
| 36 | MGM8703 | Norbury (Corn) Mill – site of | Mill recorded on the 1777 Burdett map. Documentary references to a mill in Norbury from the C16. Mill does not survive as a standing structure although some features are still visible. Norbury is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, while a corn mill appears around 1571. Later references of 1693 & | HER | Medium | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Watching Brief during removal of known structural remains and excavation of any significant | Moderate Adverse |

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| | | | 1709 are made. During the C19 the mill was enlarged and housed an engine house & boiler house. Disused in the C20, the 3-storey mill was typical of its type in Cheshire. During the 1930s the machinery had been removed and the wheel pit was infilled for safety in 1980s. Now completely overgrown. Nothing visible of the mill site except depressions and mounds. Stonework above tailrace arch visible in bank of brook | | | | | underlying deposits | |
| 37 | MGM8707 | Norbury Mill Archaeological Excavation – Phase 3 | The stone gear housing was constructed to the east wall of the mill body. A Second Motion shaft replaced the axle-tree of the earlier northern wheel. As a consequence of the building of the engine house some rebuilding had to be carried out and provision made for the large waterwheel. A stepped passage existed between the south wall of the chimney and a drystone wall to give access to the north mill exterior. An L-shaped extension was added to the SW of the mill body housing the engine & boiler house and coal ramp. Piping, walling and new sluice-gate were added to the headrace | HER | Medium | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Watching Brief during removal of known structural remains and excavation of any significant underlying deposits | Moderate Adverse |
| 38 | MGM8708 | Norbury Mill House – site of | Shown on the Norbury tithe award (a). In 1991, this building was in a ruinous state, with only the front (eastern elevation) façade standing to ground floor level. Originally of two storeys, and brick-built in a Gothic style, with large sandstone foundations; central brick porch with an arched and hooded doorway. Demolished by 2003. | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Trial trenching followed by excavation and recording of any significant remains | Slight Adverse |
| 39 | MGM8709 | Buildings at Carrwood – Croft / Outbuilding / Waterworks (site of) | The 1770 survey shows two buildings on this site, which was then called "Cow Hey"; the site is described as a "messuage, outhousing and crofts". The same buildings appear to be shown on later maps, but the site is vacant on the modern OS map. Brick and stone debris is evident on the ground. Among the debris there are a number of perforated tiles of stone and brick. Such tiles are associated with drying kilns. | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Watching brief during construction and recording of any significant remains | Slight Adverse |
| 40 | MGM1230 | Norbury Chapel – site of | Chapel of ease in Stockport parish, established in early 17th century on land belonging to the Hyde family of Norbury Hall. Ormerod in the early 19th century described the chapel as 'a plain low building of brick' (4,5). Unless this represented a very early use of this material, it is likely that this brick building had replaced a timber-framed predecessor. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 41 | MGM645 | Norbury Hall -(site of) Farm, Farmhouse, Hall, Outbuilding, Timber Framed Building | Farmhouse, 3 storeys, double gable, double pile house, brick-built with stone quoins, and moulded window surrounds. Built in early 19th century on site of manor house of Norbury. Manor was acquired in 13th century by Hyde family of Hyde, who in 17th century had Norbury Hall as their principal residence. This was evidently a substantial house. In the Hearth Tax of 1664 a total of 16 hearths were recorded here, the largest number within the area of the modern Borough of Stockport. | HER | Low | Minor | Visual impact and impact on setting particularly to the south | Level 1 photographic to record building within its existing setting. | Slight Adverse |

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| 42 | MGM8716 | Norbury Settlement - Enclosed Settlement | Norbury - "Northern Bush". Bush would suggest a defended settlement possibly located at the site of the later Norbury Hall. It is unclear whether the "northern" element refers to its relation to a particular place or to its position in the north part of the Macclesfield Hundred; Norbury was also at the north-west extremity of the Forest of Macclesfield. In the Domesday Book Brun is named as holding "Nordberie" prior to the Conquest as a free man. It was described as being "waste" in 1086. Site investigated through trial trenching in 2003- no archaeological evidence relating to settlement. | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Watching brief and palaeo-environmental sampling | Slight Adverse |
| 43 | MGM8710 | Norbury Toll House – site of | Shown as two buildings on the 1850 tithe map. The accompanying award names J Arnold as the occupier and describes the site as "Toll House and Garden". Other than a hedge line and a single large stone block, there is no visible evidence for a building on this site | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Trial trenching followed by excavation and recording of any significant remains | Slight Adverse |
| 44 | MGM13512 | Norbury Road Bridge | 'Norbury Bridge' shown on 1st edition OS map (1872). Single arch; stone-built; semicircular capstones. Modern iron railings | HER | Low | Minor | Visual impact and impact on setting | Planting and landscape features | Slight Adverse |
| 45 | MGM15188 | Boundary Post, north of Barlowfield | Inscribed stone tapering to the top, lodges into the side of an earth bank along a modern fenceline, 1.7x0.15x0.25m. Reads 'Manor 1332 Bar'. | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | The boundary post would be recorded through photographs and measured drawings and removed from site to be deposited with Stockport Museum Service. | Slight Adverse |
| 46 | MGM7380 | Millbank - House, Outbuilding, Structure | Site occurs on the 1819 map with 2 buildings. On the 1882 map there is a rectangular farm building aligned north south, with two long outbuildings to the south set at right angles; the building to the east had a rear extension. | HER | Low | Minor | Visual impact and impact on setting | Planting and landscape features | Slight Adverse |
| 47 | MGM14372 | Birch Hall – site of | Single building to south of track with outbuilding to west, depicted on 1842 tithe map | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 48 | MGM14376 | Distaff Farm – site of | Documented in 1720s as 'Dischieves Tenement' and 'Rhodes Tenement' | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 49 | MGM1821 | Distaff Farm, northern Barn | Two and a half storey barn. Late 18th century. Corrugated iron and wooden extension to the east. The western gable end of original building falls to within a metre of ground level | HER | Low | Minor | Visual impact and impact on setting | Planting and landscape features | Slight Adverse |

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| 50 | MGM1822 | Distaff Farm, southern Barn | Original barn 1770, with various extensions sprouting off. Small unglazed windows are evident throughout. At eastern end of the barn, four longitudinal beams protrude from beneath the roof | HER | Low | Minor | Visual impact and impact on setting | Planting and landscape features | Slight Adverse |
| 51 | MGM12243 | Possible Roman Road, Woodford Road | Road uncovered by UMAU in 1998 during excavation on the easement of the Wilmslow to Hazel Grove pipeline, comprising highly disturbed road base with one ditch intact, found at depth of 0.4m | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Watching brief | Slight Adverse |
| 52 | MGM16381 | Possible Roman Road, Chester Road | Gravel spread c 7.5m wide excavated c 1994. Identified by the excavator, Peter Wroe, as possibly part of a Roman road running between Buxton and Cheadle, and from there probably to Manchester. | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Watching brief | Slight Adverse |
| 53 | MGM16382 | Bowerstump – site of building or house | Building shown on 1770 Poynton estate plan. Site named in 1793 survey as 'House Building and Garden'. Named as Bowerstump on Swire and Hutchings's map of 1830, and Bowerstumps on the 1872 OS map. Now demolished. | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Trial trenching followed by excavation and recording of any significant remains | Slight Adverse |
| 54 | MGM1868 | Walnut Tree Farm Cottage | Buildings in approximate location on the 1830 Swire & Hutchings map. Single-storey cottage with a chimney attached to the southern side, the building set in the centre of a farm courtyard. Timber framed and whitewashed. The roof and door have been renovated whilst a small rear extension has been added | HER | Low | Minor | Visual impact and impact on setting | Planting and landscape features | Slight Adverse |
| 55 | MGM1861 | Walnut Tree Farm - Farmhouse | Buildings in approximate location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. Mock Tudor facade, 3x2 chimneys. Large and solid front door porch, garage built into the front. Built early 19 th century. | HER | Low | Minor | Visual impact and impact on setting | Planting and landscape features | Slight Adverse |
| 56 | MGM1862 | Walnut Tree Farm Shippon - Cow House, Farm | A former barn converted into flatlets. Whitewashed and heavily renovated, two storey building with a small single storey extension to the east, no chimney. There are three circular upstairs windows, plus a decorative vent, blocked up with pebbles. Additionally four tiny inter-storey windows are located in the northern wall. The roof has three small skylights, c.1800. | HER | Low | Minor | Visual impact and impact on setting | Planting and landscape features | Slight Adverse |
| 57 | MGM15540 | Rose Cottages | Small square building with an extension to south and outbuildings to north west on the Woodford Tithe Draft Plan 1846. 2 storeys; 2 bays; built of handmade brick; rendered on south gable, modern porch on north gable; modern windows | HER | Low | Minor | Visual impact and impact on setting | Planting and landscape features | Slight Adverse |
| 58 | MGM15534 | Moorend Settlement | Cluster of buildings on Burdetts 1770s map. Named 'Woodford Green' on Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. Farmhouse, now house, on south; built of handmade brick; tall 2 storeys; 3 bay symmetrical façade, with central porch; lower 2-storey wing to rear. Former outbuildings to north have been rebuilt as housing. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 59 | MGM15526 | Hawthorn Farm | Buildings in approximate location on the 1830 Swire | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – | Building survey | Slight Adverse |

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| | | | & Hutchings map. Farmhouse, now house, on south-west of site; Lshaped plan, with twin gables to north elevations; 2 storeys, brick-built, part rendered; modern windows. Outbuilding to north, now converted to house; brick-built, part rendered; | | | | destruction of any remains | record to include measured plan, a photographic record and written description | |
| 60 | MGM14341 | Baptist Chapel – site of | Brick chapel built in 1856; enlarged in 1888. Further extended in 1976 with addition of a hall in pre-cast concrete. Graveyard attached. Original chapel seems to have been replaced by modern Bramhall Baptist Church | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 61 | MGM14267 | Lamb Inn – site of | Single building evident to east of Woodford Road on Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. Single large building named Lamb Inn, with two smaller outbuildings located to the north on 1842 tithe map (b). Site now occupied by pair of large late 19 th century 3-storey semi-detached houses, shown on the 1907 map | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 62 | MGM15538 | Jenny Lane - site of building | Building in approximate location on the 1830 Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. Demolished by 1871. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 63 | MGM16376 | Woodford Moss - natural feature | Documented in 1341 as 'Wydefordmosse' | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 64 | MGM15529 | Ivy Cottage | Building in approximate location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. A large house, with many additions, probably only the central shell is pre 1850, lots of small extensions, | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 65 | MGM15528 | Moor Lane - site of building | Buildings in approximate location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. Demolished by 1907 | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 66 | MGM15530 | Hall Moss Lane - building | Single building, symmetrical layout depicted on 1846 tithe map (a). Elongated range of 1½ storeys; rendered with mock timber framing; dormer to roof, and gabled bay towards west end; external stack against west end wall. This building is possibly timber-framed. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 67 | MGM14271 | Patch – site of building | Depicted as two buildings on Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. Named Patch on the 1842 Tithe map. Addition of outbuilding to east of yard shown on the 25" 1907 OS map. Later housing now on site | HER | Negligible | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 68 | MGM3311 | Hall Moss - natural feature | Extent unknown. Only small section remained on OS (2). Located south of Bramhall. Overlies glacial drift and Coal Measures. Watercourse running through the moss joins the River Dean. Moss lies on high ground in a low depression, where the brook valley widens. No peat survives, but there are peaty soils at the lowest part of the brook. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 69 | MGM16373 | Blossoms Lane - building | Building depicted on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 70 | MGM16374 | Hall Moss – Farm/ Farmhouse | 2 buildings depicted on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |

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| 71 | MGM256 | Tan Pits Farms | Late 18th century. Wood panelling down the left side, extended at the rear. New windows in old style but too long. One chimney at each end, well renovated. Heavy stone flag roof. Blocked brick arch in façade. Handmade brick. A large and impressive farm house | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 72 | MGM16375 | Handforth Moss - natural feature | Shown as common land, unnamed on Burdett's 1770s map | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 73 | MGM164 | The Firs - House | Building in approximate location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. Named 'The Firs' on the OS 1st edition 1872 map. Original building with date stone 1789 on left. On right added 2-storey extension plus garage with room on top. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 74 | MGM14411 | Lower Bent House | Buildings in approximate location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. Named 'Lower Bent House' on the 1st edition OS map (1872). Outbuildings to rear survive and barn on east side has pitching eyes and handmade brick. Farmhouse replaced with late 20th century house. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 75 | MGM14404 | Gill Bent Settlement | Dispersed settlement to either side of Stanley Road and Gill Bent Road, depicted on the 1844 tithe map. Uncertain boundary between Gill Bent and Smithy Green to north. Bounded to west by railway. C.1200m along Stanley Road and following Gill Bent Road. Gill Bent Lane now totally built up with housing. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 76 | MGM14409 | 4, Longsight Lane - House | Cluster of buildings shown on the 1844 tithe map. Building fronting Longsight Lane still there. Side building gone. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 77 | MGM14406 | Site of Terraced Housing, St. James Way | Buildings in approximate location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. Row of housing depicted on the 1844 tithe map. Terrace looks more early 20th century with Welsh slates and heavy stone lintels and sills to windows. Rebuilt. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 78 | MGM14402 | 83, Stanley Road - House | Building on location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. Extensions to east side and rear. Original early 19th century core survives but now boarded up and derelict. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 79 | MGM1806 | Rose Cottage - House | Building on location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. One chimney at each end, thick pebbly rendering, wooden gutter and drain jacket, uneven roof edge (inverted battlement shape), the lower right window is built out, thin tall stair window. Built late 18th century | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 80 | MGM14709 | The Thatched Cottage, Henbury Lane | Thatched one and a half storey cottage, with two 2-light very small windows set into eaves. Will probably have timber framed interior perhaps of 16th or 17th century date. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 81 | MGM14400 | Site of house, Stanley Road | Building shown on location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. Several buildings (one irregular shaped) are shown on the 1844 tithe map. Demolished and site heavily overgrown. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |

| Reference number | HER / Listed Building Reference Number | Site name | Description | Designation | Value | Magnitude of Impact | Type of Impact | Mitigation | Significance of Effect |
|------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------|------------|---------------------|--|---|------------------------|
| 82 | MGM14676 | Kiln Hey, Stanley Road – site of | Kiln Hey named on the 1844 tithe map. Now built over | HER | Negligible | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 83 | MGM1803 | Ivy Cottage - outbuilding | Irregular building adjacent to road and smaller rectangular structure to south depicted on 1846 tithe map. 2 storeys; built of handmade brick; comprises 2 semi-detached cottages, with vertical break between them. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 84 | 441047 | Stanley Hall Farm | Very renovated, box framed, long house configuration with central arch in the roof. Very little of original remains. '1662 John Brown' marked on door lintel. It was owned and preserved in the late 19th century by the Society of Friends | Grade II Listed Building | Medium | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 85 | MGM358 | Stanley Green Settlement | Burdett names the site "Holbert Green", showing a few buildings either side of the present Stanley Road and around the junction of Wilmslow Road and Stanley Road. 1882: as before, with the railway to the east. Stanley Green is named after the family "Stanley" at Handforth. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 86 | MGM14708 | Gill Bent Farm, Stanley Road | Early 19th century barn and farmhouse survive as shown on 1844 tithe map, but barn currently being converted to residential use. The barn has pitching eyes, threshing door and handmade bricks. Farmhouse also of handmade brick with ornate façade | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 87 | MGM1769 | Market Garden Flint Axe - Findspot | A large wedge shaped grey flint axe, polished only at the distal end, was found in the Market Garden in December 1975. This probably neolithic axe may not have been found in situ as the Market Garden received a consignment of soil from various areas in Wilmslow. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 88 | MGM2887 | Field/Township Boundary, nr Poplar Farm | Ditch c.1.5-2m wide and up to c.0.5m deep, along line of field boundary; this boundary also divided the townships of Northen Etchells, on the north, and Pownall Fee, on the south, as shown on the 1840 and 1841 tithe maps for those townships. | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Prior to construction the site would be recorded in section | Slight Adverse |
| 89 | MGM2905 | Outwood Farm Ridge and Furrow | Straight linear cropmarks running east-west across the field visible on aerial photographs. Possibly ridge and furrow. Nothing visible on the ground. | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Prior to construction the site would be recorded in section | Slight Adverse |
| 90 | MGM2888 | Boundary / Field System | Faint linear depression running north-south across the field. Corresponds with field boundary shown on the 1840 Northen Etchells tithe map. Absent from the 1872 and 1907 maps | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 91 | MGM2886 | Cropmarks, Outwood Farm | Straight linear cropmarks running east-west across the field visible on aerial photographs (Run 22, 004). Possibly ridge and furrow. Nothing visible on the ground | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |

| Reference number | HER / Listed Building Reference Number | Site name | Description | Designation | Value | Magnitude of Impact | Type of Impact | Mitigation | Significance of Effect |
|------------------|--|---|--|-------------|-------|---------------------|--|---|------------------------|
| 92 | MGM2884 | Field / Township Boundary, nr Poplar Farm | Lynchets, with higher ground on the south, along line of field boundary; this boundary also divided the townships of Northen Etchells on the north and Pownall Fee on the south, as shown on the 1840 and 1841 tithe maps for those townships. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 93 | MGM2885 | Field/Township Boundary, nr Poplar Farm | Linear depression running approximately north-south across field and butting onto the boundary. Corresponds with field boundary shown on the 1840 Northen Etchells Tithe map and the 1872 map serving as the boundary between the townships of Northen Etchells on the west and Stockport Etchells on the east | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 94 | MGM2890 | Field Boundaries, Wood Farm | Two linear cropmarks, visible on aerial photographs, running approximately north-south across the field. Correspond with the field boundaries shown on the 1840 | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 95 | MGM2889 | Kiln Field (Wood Farm) – site of | Field name on the 1840 Tithe map | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 96 | MGM2906 | Barn, Settlement, Tenement – site of | Structure shown on the 1819 map. Two buildings shown on the 1831 map. The 1839 Northen Etchells tithe map and the 1882 map show a rectangular building with a smaller L-shaped structure to the north-east. | HER | Low | N/A | Site already destroyed by Styal Road bridge over railway | N/A | No Impact |
| 97 | MGM2892 | Site of structure at Moss Nook | Structure shown on 1831 map. Rectangular building shown on 1839 map described as "House and Garden". Tshaped building shown on 1882 map. Building now demolished | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Trial trenching followed by excavation and recording of any significant remains | Slight Adverse |
| 98 | MGM2891 | Smithy Farm - Blacksmiths Workshop, Forge, Arden, Industrial Site, Tenement, Yard | 1819 map identifies structure. 1831 map shows two structures, one rectangular, one irregular named as "Smithy". 1839 map names site as "House, Smithy, Yard and Garden". | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 99 | MGM2686 | Moss Nook – site of building/settlement | Burdett (1770s) shows a few houses located on the north east corner of Shadow Moss. OS shows a small concentration of buildings at the junction of Ringway Road with Styal Road | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 100 | MGM10150 | Tatton Arms Public House | Probably shown on Swire & Hutchings map. Possible packhorse inn. Called "Tatton Arms". Brick rendered with decorative stone quoins (painted). Slate roof. 2 chimneys, 3 bay extension. Modern bow window inserts on eastern elevation. 2 storeys. Small extension on southern end gable and extension on north side. Roof replaced. No indication of ancient fabric. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |

| Reference number | HER / Listed Building Reference Number | Site name | Description | Designation | Value | Magnitude of Impact | Type of Impact | Mitigation | Significance of Effect |
|------------------|--|---|--|-----------------|------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 101 | MGM9611 | Shadow Moss – natural feature | Located 1km north of River Bollin, overlying glacial clays & Bunter sandstone. William Tatton enclosed Bolshaw Outwood which had been part of Shadow Moss, leaving part for "ridging, clods, sand, clay, gravel" in 1700. The area is irregularly drawn on William Stopford's map of Stockport c.1800. The moss site is now all pasture with slightly dark soil exposed in a few places. No peat appears to survive. | HER | Low | N/A | No peat is believed to survive | N/A | No Impact |
| 102 | MGM2907 | Rose Cottage & Cherry Tree Cottage | Structure shown on 1819 and 1831 maps. 1839 map shows a rectangular building with outshuts to the rear, described as "House and Garden". Building divided into two cottages of 2 storeys, built in Flemish bond with slate roof and 4 windows to each storey | HER | Low | Minor | Visual impact and impact on setting | Planting and landscape features | Slight Adverse |
| 103 | MGM2893 | Primrose Cottage | Structure shown on 1819 and 1831 maps. 1882 map shows two structures, one L-shaped. The L-shaped building survives to 1.5 storeys. Brick-built cottage, outshut butts at right-angles at north-east corner. Brick-built farm outbuilding attached to south gable | HER | Low | Negligible | Visual impact and impact on setting | Planting and landscape features | Neutral |
| 104 | MGM2904 | Shadow Moss Farm – site of | Shown on the 1819 and 1831 maps. Shown as T-shaped building on the 1839 map, described as "house and garden". The 1882 OS map shows a well to the west of the site. Building now demolished | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 105 | MGM2902 | Moss-Side (Stable Meadow) – site of | Three buildings shown on the 1819 and 1831 OS maps. Shown as L-shaped on the 1839 Tithe map, grouped around a courtyard and described as "house, buildings and yard". Adjacent field named as "Stable Meadow". Three additional smaller buildings shown on the 1882 and 1909 OS maps. All buildings demolished and under the present housing estate | HER | Negligible | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 106 | MGM2901 | Site of building, Ringway Road | Structure shown on the 1819 OS map. The 1831 OS map shows a T-shaped building to the rear. The 1839 Tithe map shows irregular shaped building as a house with an L-shaped building to the east and smaller rectangular building to the rear, described as "building and yard". All now demolished | HER | Low | N/A | Site already destroyed by Ringway Road | N/A | No Impact |
| 107 | 456971 | Old Thatch (formerly Rose Cottage) | Picturesque C16 cottage with later alterations. Timber framed & modern cement to original red brick nogging. 2 storeys. Exposed timbers in gabled ends. Modern steel casement windows. Projecting gabled porch with stone slate roof & later wood door. Thatched roof. | Grade II Listed | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 108 | MGM11133 | Site of Heyhead settlement, Chapel Farm | On 1882 map small nucleated settlement of 5 or 6 buildings on N side of road. 1910 map shows an 11 building farm to the NW as well as a chapel which is labelled. "Pump Cottage" all that remains of Heyhead Settlement due to Manchester Airport development & expansion. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 109 | MGM2900 | Site of The Hollies | Two structures shown on the 1819 and 1831 maps. The 1819 map shows a third structure to the east of the road. The 1839 and 1882 maps show a T-shaped building with a structure to the rear. Described as "house, buildings and yard". By 1909 a fourth | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |

| Reference number | HER / Listed Building Reference Number | Site name | Description | Designation | Value | Magnitude of Impact | Type of Impact | Mitigation | Significance of Effect |
|------------------|--|--|---|-----------------|--------|---------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| | | | building had been added to the rear. All now demolished | | | | | | |
| 110 | MGM2899 | Brick Field, Woodhouse Farm | | HER | Low | N/A | Site already destroyed by existing roundabout | N/A | No Impact |
| 111 | MGM2903 | Site of Woodhouse Farm | | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 112 | MGM2898 | Tan Pit Field | | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 113 | MGM2896 | Site of Barn Croft settlement | | HER | Low | N/A | Site already destroyed by existing slip roads | N/A | No Impact |
| 114 | MGM2897 | Oven House Meadow - placename | | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 115 | MGM2895 | Site of Moss House Farm | | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 116 | 387912 | Etrop Grange (formerly listed as Moss House) | | Grade II Listed | Medium | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 117 | MGM16384 | Lynchet / Field Boundary | | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Prior to construction the site would be recorded in section. | Slight Adverse |
| 118 | MGM16383 | Lumb Lane, possible Roman Road | Former routeway leading from Bramhall village to Chester, shown on Bryant's map of 1831 and identified on OS mapping of the 1870s as the site of Roman road. To the south of the oil depot off Chester Road this routeway survives as a low embankment, carrying mature trees. Towards the north this earthwork is c 5m wide, flanked on the east by a ditch 2m wide, in turn flanked by a field boundary bank and ditch. | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Prior to construction the site would be recorded in section | Slight Adverse |

| Reference number | HER / Listed Building Reference Number | Site name | Description | Designation | Value | Magnitude of Impact | Type of Impact | Mitigation | Significance of Effect |
|------------------|--|---|--|--------------------------|--------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 119 | MGM16695 | Possible route of projected Roman Road, Cheadle to Buxton | Possible line of Roman Road from Cheadle to Buxton. The existence of this road was inferred in the 19th century from Street Lane, the former name of Cheadle Road. Further to the south-east, however, recent excavation at Walnut Tree Farm in Woodford has revealed a gravel road whose width of 7.5 metres and cambered surface, designed to help drainage, are both in keeping with Roman methods of construction. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 120 | 407638 | Generator House | Circa 1890 for W A Turner. Pre-cast concrete sections. One-storey, symmetrical, 2-bay south front. 9-pane iron casements. Steel pipe direct water to a water turbine to generate electricity. | Grade II Listed Building | Medium | Minor | Visual impact and impact on setting | Planting and landscape features | Slight Adverse |
| 121 | 407651 | Dog Hill Green | Formerly farmhouse now house: C17 core, walls rebuilt and an addition early C19. White-washed, English garden-wall bond brick, on rough red sandstone base with Kerridge stone-slate roof, partly stone-ridged, and 2 brick chimneys. Rectangular in plan | Grade II Listed Building | Medium | Minor | Visual impact and impact on setting | Planting and landscape features | Slight Adverse |
| 122 | 407641 | Haybrook | Farmhouse: C17 origins, rewalled early C19 and late C19 addition to left. White-washed and rendered brick. Kerridge stone-slate roof with stone ridge, and a brick chimney in right gable. Rectangular 2-room plan | Grade II Listed Building | Medium | Minor | Visual impact and impact on setting | Planting and landscape features | Slight Adverse |
| 123 | 414648 | Dairy House Farmhouse | Farmhouse: early C18 with some small C19 and C20 alterations. English garden wall bond orange brick. Kerridge stone-slate roof, stone ridge and 4 brick chimneys. | Grade II Listed Building | Medium | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 124 | 414959 | Nos. 180, 182, 184 and 186 Wilmslow Road | Formerly Methodist chapel, 2 houses and Sunday School, now 2 houses and storage: c.1840 but partly converted to Sunday School 1873. Washed and rendered brick, green painted Welsh slate roof and 2 brick chimneys. H-shaped plan. | Grade II Listed Building | Medium | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 125 | 415322 | The southern most House at number 187 Wilmslow Road | Formerly farmhouse, now house: dated 1720 and 1752 with some later alterations and additions. Rendered brick, partly Kerridge stone-slate roof, partly Welsh slate roof and 1 ridge brick chimney. 2-storey, 3-bay front. Left end bay projects under gable. | Grade II Listed Building | Medium | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 126 | 414645 | The Grange | House: mid C18 with early-mid C19 alterations and additions. Flemish bond orange brick with yellow headers on sandstone plinth. Hipped Welsh slate roof and 3 brick chimneys. Double-pile plan, later extended. | Grade II Listed Building | Medium | Minor | Visual impact and impact on setting | Planting and landscape features | Slight Adverse |
| 127 | 414659 | Beech Farmhouse | Farmhouse: C15/16 origins. Major alterations earlier C17, with C19 and C20 restoration. Restored timber framing on stone plinth, with rendered brick to sides and rear. Graduated Welsh slate roof and 2 gable brick chimneys. 1½-storey, 4-bay north front. Small timber framing. | Grade II Listed Building | Medium | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |

| Reference number | HER / Listed Building Reference Number | Site name | Description | Designation | Value | Magnitude of Impact | Type of Impact | Mitigation | Significance of Effect |
|------------------|--|--|---|-------------|-------|---------------------|--|--|------------------------|
| 128 | 832827 | Hazel Grove Golf Course | An eighteen-hole parkland golf course founded in 1913. | NMR | Low | Minor | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Record by photographic survey prior to construction. | Neutral |
| 129 | 1371650 | New Mills South Junction and Heaton Mersey Railway | The New Mills South Junction and Heaton Mersey Railway opened in 1902 was the fourth approach route to Manchester opened by the Midland Railway. There were only 2 stations on the route, but the time saving was not much despite lack of speed restrictions. However, a junction at Cheadle much improved the route to Liverpool. Still in use, but the Manchester facing junction at Cheadle has been removed. | NMR | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 130 | 1325796 | Roman road from Buxton to Manchester | Projected line of Roman road from Buxton to Manchester. | NMR | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Watching Brief | Slight Adverse |
| 131 | 1366110 | Stockport Disley and Whalley Bridge Railway | The line was completed in 1863, and with the opening of the Cromford and High Peak Railway and the Ashbourne Branch Railway formed a new London - Manchester through route. The line remains open. | NMR | Low | Negligible | Visual impact and impact on setting | N/A | Neutral |
| 132 | 832703 | Bramhall Golf Course | An eighteen-hole meadowland golf course founded in 1905. | NMR | Low | Minor | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Record by photographic survey prior to construction. | Slight Adverse |
| 133 | 1371585 | Cheadle and Macclesfield Railway | The Cheadle and Macclesfield Railway was opened in 1845 principally as a coal carrying line, although 4 intermediate stations were opened. | NMR | Low | Negligible | Visual impact and impact on setting | N/A | Neutral |
| 134 | 1416427 | Second World War pillbox | Second World War pillbox described by the recorder as of the 'Woodford Type', at RAF Woodford. | NMR | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 135 | DGM1441 | Syddal Park Conservation Area | A purely residential area, it consists of a gridiron layout of six streets: Holly Road; Thorn Road; Ogden Road; Lees Road; Athol Road and Syddal Road; with the inclusion of a stretch of Woodford Road projecting south on the east side of the conservation area. The predominantly detached medium sized villas are generally of two or three storeys and date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. | HER | High | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 136 | 4643/2 | Military Depot East of Handforth | The site of a now destroyed large, possibly military, depot. It was connected by rail to the Manchester to Birmingham Railway. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A (Working areas should avoid straying into site) | No Impact |

| Reference number | HER / Listed Building Reference Number | Site name | Description | Designation | Value | Magnitude of Impact | Type of Impact | Mitigation | Significance of Effect |
|------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|-------------|-------|---------------------|--|---|------------------------|
| 137 | MGM14413 | Higher Bent House (site of) | Building in approximate location on Burdetts 1770 map. Named 'Bent House' on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. Higher Bent Farm had an inscription 'T R C 1768'. Photograph from 1955 shown in Maurice Garratt 1999 Cheadle Hulme, 64. Built over with late 20th century flats, although a heavily rendered and altered building, set back at an angle to the road, appears to be on same site as one of the 1844 buildings | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 138 | MGM121 | Henbury Cottage | Building in approximate location on the Swire & Hutchings 1830 map. Mock wooden beams. Seven small windows with two tall chimneys, left hand side new sun/conservatory. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 139 | 1370447 | Manchester and Birmingham Railway | The Manchester and Birmingham Railway was originally intended as an independent line from Manchester to Birmingham via Stockport, Congleton, then through the Potteries to join the Grand Junction at Norton Bridge. It proved too expensive and was curtailed to an alternative route to join the Grand Junction Railway at Crewe. The Manchester - Stockport section opened in 1840 with temporary termini at each end. The remainder opened in 1852 and remains a major trunk line. | NMR | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 140 | 2642/1 | Site of 18th/ 19th century buildings | A structure is possibly shown on this site on the 1819 and 1831 maps of Cheshire. A rectangular structure is also shown on the 1882 map of Cheshire and on the 1909 map it is divided into 3 properties, probably cottages. This building has since been demolished. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A (Working areas should avoid straying into site) | No Impact |
| 141 | 2642/2 | Rosehill (site of) | A structure is possibly shown on this site on the 1819 and 1831 maps. On the 1882 map of Cheshire it is shown as a rectangular structure. It is shown as more irregular shaped structure with a second building to the north on the 1909 map. These buildings have been demolished and the site appears to now lie under a supermarket car park. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 142 | 2641 | Cropmarks in Wilmslow Parish | Group of circular cropmarks visible on a 1991 aerial photograph, possibly pits. Cropmarks are visible changes in the growth of vegetation that may indicate a buried feature. These distinctions can usually only be identified from Aerial Photographs. | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A (Working areas should avoid straying into site) | No Impact |
| 143 | 2530/0/1 | Cropmarks near Poplar Farm | Straight linear cropmarks running N-S across this field are visible on aerial photographs and may represent ridge and furrow. There are 2 further cropmarks, running E-W which match the field boundaries shown on the 1840 Pownall Fee township map but are absent on the 1882 and 1909 maps. | HER | Low | N/A | Site already destroyed by Styal Golf Course | N/A | No Impact |
| 144 | 2530/0/3 | Cropmarks near Beech Fm. | Linear cropmarks, running North to South in this field, are shown on 1991 aerial photographs. They are possibly ridge and furrow. | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Prior to construction the site would be recorded in | Slight Adverse |

| Reference number | HER / Listed Building Reference Number | Site name | Description | Designation | Value | Magnitude of Impact | Type of Impact | Mitigation | Significance of Effect |
|------------------|---|----------------------------|---|-------------|-------|---------------------|--|--|------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | section. | |
| 145 | 2530/0/2 | Cropmarks near Beech Fm. | Linear cropmarks, running north south in this field can be seen on a 1991 aerial photograph. They are possibly ridge and furrow. | HER | Low | Major | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Prior to construction the site would be recorded in section. | Slight Adverse |
| 146 | 1371655 | Styal Railway | The LNWR built a very direct line from Wilmslow on the Manchester and Crewe Railway, to Slade Lane Junction on the same line, the line being known as the Styal line. It opened in 1909. This additional traffic strained services so much at the London Road terminus that a second station adjacent to it at Mayfield was opened in 1910. | NMR | Low | Negligible | Visual impact and impact on setting | N/A | Neutral |
| 147 | 1408944 | Manchester Ringway Airport | An aviation site with phases as a civil airport and a military airfield during World War Two. Work commenced on the an airport for the Manchester area at Ringway in 1935. The airport opened in 1938. During World War Two the airport became a military airfield. | NMR | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 148 | HCH10253; HCH11973; HCH10280; HCH12009; HCH10277 | Ancient Field Systems | | HER | Low | Moderate | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Geophysical survey on Greenfield areas. Targeted trial trenching over any anomalies. | Slight Adverse |
| 149 | HGM13091; HGM13092; HGM13093 | Prehistoric Wetland | | HER | Low | Moderate | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Trial trenching followed by excavation and recording of any significant remains | Slight Adverse |
| 150 | HGM12945/ HGM13092; HGM13093; HGM13284; HGM13289; HGM13295; HGM13297; HGM13299; HGM33388; HGM33390; HGM33714; HGM36412; HGM36413; HGM36447; HGM36451; | Post Medieval Settlement | | HER | Low | Moderate | Physical impact – destruction of some post medieval buildings (see built heritage assets). Partial removal of the setting of these buildings which also make up this landscape type. | Prior to construction the site would be subject to a landscape survey to record the general appearance and setting of these areas. Building recording where built heritage assets are to be | Slight Adverse |

| Reference number | HER / Listed Building Reference Number | Site name | Description | Designation | Value | Magnitude of Impact | Type of Impact | Mitigation | Significance of Effect |
|------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------|---------------------|--|---|------------------------|
| | HGM36474; HGM36478; HGM36483; HGM36492; HGM36493; HGM37098; HGM37165; HGM37780; HGM37785; HGM37791; HGM37799; HGM37808; HGM38508; HGM38515; HGM38517; HGM38527; HGM38544; HGM38557; HGM38626; HGM38629; HGM38654; HGM38668; HGM38670; HGM38672; HGM38694; HGM38727; HGM38742; HGM38743; HGM38747; HGM38772; HGM38813; HGM38819; HGM38876; HGM39108; HGM39113; HGM39310; HGM39311; HGM39332; HGM39359; HGM39360; HCH10255; HCH12018; HCH12013; HCH10256; HCH11988; HCH10017; HCH10018; HCH11978 | | | | | | | removed. | |
| 151 | HGM13090; HGM13091; HGM32807; HGM32814; HGM36421; | Post Medieval Field Systems | | HER | Low | Minor | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Prior to construction the site would be subject to a landscape survey | Slight Adverse |

| Reference number | HER / Listed Building Reference Number | Site name | Description | Designation | Value | Magnitude of Impact | Type of Impact | Mitigation | Significance of Effect |
|------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------|---------------------|---|---|------------------------|
| | HGM36427; HGM36430; HGM36432; HGM36520; HGM36725; HGM36840; HGM37750; HGM37805; HGM38033; HGM38221; HGM38522; HGM38602; HGM38627; HGM38704; HGM38711; HGM38823; HGM38826; HGM38915; HGM39361; HGM39316; HGM39340; HGM39342; HCH11971; HCH12014; HCH11992; HCH10249; HCH12028; HCH10033; HCH11980; HCH11986; HCH10265 | | | | | | | to record any earthworks, field boundaries etc | |
| 152 | HGM13286; HGM32829; HGM32830; HGM32831; HGM32848; HGM32849; HGM32877; HCH8792 | Post Medieval Communications | | HER | Low | Negligible | Visual impact and impact on setting | Prior to construction the site would be subject to a landscape survey to record the general appearance and setting of these areas | Slight Adverse |
| 153 | HGM36438; HGM36482; HGM36496; HGM39333; HGM39335; HCH11987 | Post Medieval Industry | | HER | Low | Moderate | Physical impact – destruction of any remains (see specific comments for Norbury Mill Site 31, 34 to 38) | Prior to construction the site would be subject to a landscape survey to record any earthworks, field boundaries etc. Norbury Mill will be subject to a | Slight Adverse |

| Reference number | HER / Listed Building Reference Number | Site name | Description | Designation | Value | Magnitude of Impact | Type of Impact | Mitigation | Significance of Effect |
|------------------|---|--|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|--|--|------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | watching brief. | |
| 154 | HGM36854 | Post Medieval Commercial | | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 155 | HCH11979; HCH10269; HCH10278 | Post Medieval Agricultural Improvement | | HER | Low | Minor | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Prior to construction the site would be subject to a landscape survey to record any earthworks, field boundaries etc | Slight Adverse |
| 156 | HCH11981 | Post Medieval Ornamental Parkland | | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 157 | HGM12870; HGM12883; HGM13094; HGM13095; HGM13291; HGM14016; HGM14018; HGM32816; HGM32818; HGM36199; HGM36202; HGM37438; HCH10303; HCH10281 | Modern Communications | | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 158 | HGM12937; HGM12938; HGM13263; HGM36203; HGM36255; HGM36270; HGM36463; HGM36498; HGM36552; HGM37028; HGM38532; HGM38702; HGM38712; HGM38718; HGM38777; HGM39249; HGM39259; | Modern Commercial | | HER | Negligible | Negligible | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Record by photographic survey prior to construction. | Neutral |

| Reference number | HER / Listed Building Reference Number | Site name | Description | Designation | Value | Magnitude of Impact | Type of Impact | Mitigation | Significance of Effect |
|------------------|--|----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|--|--|------------------------|
| | HGM39264; HGM39291; HGM39317; HGM39319; HGM39358 | | | | | | | | |
| 159 | HGM13261; MGM33724; HGM38542; HGM38675; HGM38677; HGM38698; HGM38720; HGM38724; HGM38839; HGM38849; HGM38853; HGM39069; HGM39155; HGM39209; HCH12038; HCH10304; HCH12006; HCH10032; HCH11974 | Modern Field Systems | | HER | Negligible | Negligible | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Record by photographic survey prior to construction. | Neutral |
| 160 | HGM33670; HGM38525; HGM39184 | Modern Plantation | | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 161 | HGM33710; HGM36206; HGM37022; HGM37811; HGM38363; HGM38642; HGM38910; HGM39265 | Modern Institution | | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 162 | HGM36275; HGM36283; HGM36288; HGM37137; HGM37813; HGM38628; HGM38638; HGM38647; HCH10020; HCH10022 | Modern Recreation | | HER | Negligible | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 163 | HGM36433 | Modern Water Bodies | | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 164 | HGM13099; HGM13242; | Modern Settlement | | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |

| Reference number | HER / Listed Building Reference Number | Site name | Description | Designation | Value | Magnitude of Impact | Type of Impact | Mitigation | Significance of Effect |
|------------------|--|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|---------------------|----------------|------------|------------------------|
| | HGM13265; HGM13293; HGM13294; HGM13296; HGM13299; HGM32833; HGM33694; HGM33716; HGM33717; HGM36209; HGM36212; HGM36249; HGM36252; HGM36257; HGM36509; HGM36517HGM365 85; HGM37025; HGM37100; HGM37141; HGM37144; HGM37159; HGM37162; HGM37702; HGM37735; HGM37755; HGM37802; HGM38442;HGM384 47; HGM38476; HGM38482; HGM38538; HGM38561; HGM38563; HGM38573; HGM38578; HGM38596; HGM38622; HGM38625; HGM38713; HGM38737; HGM38749; HGM38751; HGM38815; HGM38818; HGM38828; HGM38836; HGM38898; HGHGM39037; HGM39052; HGM39056; HGM39063; HGM39073; HGM39120; HGM39124; | | | | | | | | |

| Reference number | HER / Listed Building Reference Number | Site name | Description | Designation | Value | Magnitude of Impact | Type of Impact | Mitigation | Significance of Effect |
|------------------|---|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|---------------------|----------------|------------|------------------------|
| | HGM39127; M3HGM39150; HGM39162; HGM39174; HGM39180; 920; HGM39188; HGM39191; HGM39194; HGM39229; HGM39234; HGM39239; HGM39241; HGM39243; HGM39247HHGM39 250; GMHGM39269; HGM39286; HGM39289; 391; HGM39293; HGM39295; HGM39296; HGM39298; HGM39300; HGM39302; HGM39305; HGM39308; HGM39309; HGM39312; HGM39313; HGM39320; HGM39321; HGM39323; HGM39324; HGM39326; HGM39331; HCH12007; HCH12017; HCH12011; HCH12012; HCH11990; HCH12015; HCH12016; HCH11983; HCH10016; HCH10019; HCH12023; HCH12024; HCH12025; HCH12027; HCH11977; HCH10261; HCH10259; HCH10279 | | | | | | | | |

| Reference number | HER / Listed Building Reference Number | Site name | Description | Designation | Value | Magnitude of Impact | Type of Impact | Mitigation | Significance of Effect |
|------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|--|---|------------------------|
| 165 | HGM39255 | Modern Military | | HER | Negligible | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 166 | HGM33370; HGM36720; HGM37743 | Golf Course | | HER | Low | Minor | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Record by photographic survey prior to construction. | Slight Adverse |
| 167 | HGM33392; HGM36500; HGM37775; HGM38556; HGM38804; HGM39315; HGM39333; HGM39335; HCH10305; HCH11972; HCH11989; HCH11996; HCH11982 | Woodland | | HER | Low | N/A | N/A | N/A | No Impact |
| 168 | HGM13097; HMG36214; HGM36486; HGM36496; HGM36554; HGM38511; HGM38547; HGM38707; HCH10254; HCH12010; HCH10021; HCH10276 | Modern Industry | | HER | Negligible | Negligible | Physical impact – destruction of any remains | Record by photographic survey prior to construction. | Neutral |

Appendix 9B: Archaeological Fieldwork Results

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 A programme of fieldwork was undertaken for the assessment of the scheme in 2003 by the University of Manchester Archaeology Unit (UMAU) and was principally aimed at examining possible archaeological sites identified in the previous studies to confirm the presence of archaeological remains.
- 9.1.2 The programme of work proposed was as follows:
- The fields to the south and south-west of Norbury Hall Farm, where crossed by the proposed route, were to be evaluated by trial trenching (site 42); and
 - To the north of Chester Road the line of the postulated Cheadle to Buxton Roman road was to be evaluated by trial trenching. The position of the trenches was to take into account the findings of previous excavations on this road in this locality (site 118) and was to be designed to add to the current information on its alignment. This work was to include evaluation of the routeway known as Lumb Lane, now evident as an earthwork (site 119).

9.2 Site 42

Results

- 9.2.1 Eight evaluation trenches totalling 300m in length were excavated across the fields to the south of Norbury Hall Farm. All were excavated by machine equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket, with the exception of trench 6. This trench, which was 10m in length, was initially hand dug as it was thought that a drain relating to the Hall ran through its location; this trench was subsequently extended by machine.

West Field

Trench 1

- 9.2.2 Trench 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m at its western end. At this point natural sands and gravels were evident extending 5m to the east and giving way to a natural mid-yellow brown boulder clay. There was some evidence of root activity within the trench shown by silty clay deposits similar to the natural mid-yellow brown boulder clay. Topsoil depth within the trench was approximately 0.2m with no subsoil. No archaeological features were evident within the extent of the trench.

Trench 2

- 9.2.3 Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 1.0m down to a natural reddish brown boulder clay which exhibited frost disturbance. Deposits of natural yellow brown sand and gravel with significant iron pan deposits could be seen. The first ran north-south 4.5m from the east end of the trench extending west 2m and the second was a semi-circular deposit 14.5m from the

east end of the trench extending 3m east and 0.3m from the northern trench edge. 20m from the eastern end of the trench an irregular sub-rectangular deposit of natural brownish red silty sand was evident extending 2.5m west and 1m south from the northern edge of excavation; within this an irregular sub-circular deposit of natural yellow brown sand and gravel 0.4m across could be seen. Visible in both the north and south sections of the trench was a compact band of gravel (110). This gravel band underlay the subsoil and extended for a depth of 0.3m with an east to west extent of 19.5m, its eastern end being 8.2m from the east end of Trench 2.

9.2.4 Two archaeological features were found, as follows; 9.3.5 [103] was a linear cut running north-south and extending beyond the initial eastern limit of excavation. The cut exhibited a shallow break of slope on its eastern side with a very gradual break to a rounded base at a depth of 1.4m. The upper fill [107] was a mid-grey brown silty clay loam similar to the subsoil. Underlying this was [111], a thin layer of mid- reddish brown compact silty clay. The lower fills consisted of varying deposits of grey silty clay [104], [106], [112] and [113]. [106] was very dark and contained a significant quantity of wood, probably roots, and possibly other organic material. After consultation with the Assistant County Archaeologist, Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, the trench was extended by machine excavation to determine the western extent of [103]. The western edge of [103] was found 3.6m beyond the initial edge of excavation, and was sub-circular in character and poorly defined with a similar profile to its eastern edge. [103] therefore had a width of 8m with an irregular morphology. [106] produced a sherd of late 16th-century Cistercian type ware and [113] one piece of hand-made brick, possibly of a similar date.

9.2.5 Cut [108] was a steep-sided U-shaped cut, 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep with a rounded base visible in the south-facing section 8.4m from the eastern end of the trench. This was sealed by the subsoil and cut through the band of gravel [110] referred to above. It was filled by a mid-yellow brown silty sand [109]. This feature produced no finds.

9.2.6 A small collection of 18th- to 19th-century pottery was recovered from the trench.

Trench 3

9.2.7 Trench 3 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m. Extending west 9.5m from the eastern end of Trench 3, very mixed deposits of reddish brown and yellowish brown natural sand and gravel were evident. These gave way to natural yellow boulder clay at a depth of 0.4m with bands of brown yellow sand at irregular intervals along the length of the trench.

9.2.8 Sub-circular feature [100] was the only archaeological feature evident. This was located against the northern edge of the trench, 31.5m from the trench's eastern end. [100] was an almost vertically-sided cut with an irregular flat base. It was filled by a very mixed deposit of sand and silt and showed evidence of root disturbance. No artefacts were found.

9.2.9 Two stone-capped field drains were found in Trench 3, one running north-south 28.5m from the trench's eastern end and the other running north-east to south-west 35m from the same end.

Middle Field

Trench 4

- 9.2.10 Trench 4 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m. Topsoil was evident to a depth of approximately 0.2m below which lay natural deposits of brownish yellow boulder clay and sand. There were no archaeological features visible within the trench.

Trench 5

- 9.2.11 Trench 5 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4m. At its north-western end located on the top of the slope, natural reddish brown clay and gravel were evident at a depth of 0.8m extending 3.2m to the south-east. A colluvial deposit of mid-yellow brown clay loam similar to the subsoil was visible in the remainder of the trench. The depth of this colluvium was undetermined due to safety considerations.
- 9.2.12 A modern field drain was located running perpendicular to the trench 2.4m from the trench's south-eastern end at a depth of 0.5m.

East Field

Trench 6

- 9.2.13 Trench 6 was initially excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m. Extending 5m from the north end of the trench the natural was characterised by yellow grey sand giving way to brown yellow boulder clay.
- 9.2.14 Two features very similar in character were evident in the east-facing section of the trench, [114] and [116]. [114] was located 4m and [116] 6m from the northern end of the trench. These had near vertical sides breaking steeply to a U-shaped base. Both were filled by dark brown sandy loam, [115] and [117] respectively, similar to the subsoil. Both were sterile of finds. A deposit of mid-grey brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal [118] could be seen extending over the southern 5m of the trench.
- 9.2.15 The southern 5m of the trench were further excavated by machine to a maximum depth of 1.3m to establish the nature of the silty clay deposit. The deposit followed the slope of the ground and showed significant evidence of root disturbance; its full depth was undetermined for health and safety reasons. A deposit of mixed red and yellow clay [119] could be seen at a depth of 0.8m which overlay a small thin lens of grey silty clay [120]. [118] produced two clay pipe stems dating from the 18th and 19th centuries.
- 9.2.16 An unstratified assemblage of 16th- to 20th-century material was recovered from Trench 6. This included two sherds of 16th-century dark glazed earthenware, a 17th-century dark glazed earthenware Tyg cup handle, a sherd of 17th-century yellow ware, sherds of dark glazed earthenware ranging in date from the 17th to 19th century, 18th-century stone ware, clay pipe stems from the 17th to the 19th century and 19th- to 20th-century plate glass fragments.

Trench 7

- 9.2.17 Trench 7 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1m. The topsoil extended to a depth of approximately 0.2m, below which was clay loam subsoil. No archaeological features were evident within the mixed grey yellow sand and gravel natural.

Trench 8

- 9.2.18 Trench 8 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5m. The topsoil extended to a depth of approximately 0.3m below which lay a clay loam subsoil. No archaeological features were evident within the mixed grey yellow sand and gravel natural.

Interpretation

- 9.2.19 The eight evaluation trenches revealed only one archaeological feature of note, the irregular north-south cut [103] at the west end of Trench 2. There are two ponds within the boundaries of the same field, now infilled and covered with trees. The irregular morphology of [103], its poorly defined western edge and the large quantity of wood evident in [106] suggest that [103] represents a similar feature. The finds of well-stratified pottery and brick could suggest a late 16th-century date for [103]. It is possible that [106], the dark humic fill, contains palaeoenvironmental data. The gravel band [110] observed in both the north- and south-facing sections of Trench 2 likely represents a natural deposit rather than anything of an archaeological nature.
- 9.2.20 The morphology of the small feature [108] within the south-facing section of Trench 2 displays no identifying characteristics and the lack of material evidence makes dating problematic. It is however certainly archaeological in nature.
- 9.2.21 The feature in Trench 3 showed significant root disturbance. This together with its irregular base probably indicates a natural feature rather than anything of any archaeological significance.
- 9.2.22 Due to the limitations of health and safety it was difficult to establish the depth of colluvium within Trench 5 and it is unknown at this time whether archaeological features exist below this deposit.
- 9.2.23 Trench 6 showed two features with very similar characteristics, [114] and [116]. Their morphology would suggest a cut for a posthole rather than a pit. The lack of finds from the fill of these features makes dating problematic but their relatively shallow depth and the similarity of their fills to the overlying subsoil would suggest a late date. Given the domestic nature and broad date range of finds within Trench 6 and its close proximity to the Hall, the deposit of mid-grey brown silty clay [118] at the south end of the trench may be related to the dumping of rubbish from the Hall.
- 9.2.24 The colluvial deposit observed in Trench 5 and the greater depth of subsoil in Trenches 7 and 8 are most likely the result of flood deposits and transportation of material from upslope where very little subsoil was seen. This process could be the result of erosion coupled with agricultural activity.

9.3 Site 118

Results

- 9.3.1 This site was evaluated by a hand-dug trench, Trench 1, 9m long by 1.5m wide located 1.2m west of a north-south oriented field boundary ditch. The trench was positioned transversely across a raised earthen bank and a rough farm track running parallel to the boundary ditch.

Trench 1

- 9.3.2 Trench 1 was located across a compacted hard-core rubble track-way used by farm machinery to access surrounding fields. This rubble layer [05] comprised mixed angular stones and gravel with concrete and brick fragments with a maximum depth of 0.48m at the mid-point of the trench tapering out gradually to the east and rapidly to the west. At the extreme west of the trench, fill [05] overlay and was eventually replaced as the upper fill by a thin layer of fine light grey sandy clay [09].
- 9.3.3 Below the rubble farm track extending to the edge of the boundary ditch two distinct archaeological features were present. Directly adjacent to the boundary ditch in the eastern half of Trench 1 a raised earthen bank [13] was found to be 4.7m in width and 0.87m in depth tapering gradually to the west. This bank was comprised of light to mid-brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small rounded stones. Context [13] continued in section, becoming less thick and finally being truncated by a shallow linear ditch [14] 1.05m from the west end of the trench.
- 9.3.4 The ditch cut [14] observed in the west end of the trench was oriented north-south below the edge of the rubble trackway [05]. The ditch had a width of 0.72m with gradual, uneven sides, a flat base and a maximum depth of 0.26m. Cut [14] primarily contained a dark brown clayey silt fill [10] with occasional small rounded stones and frequent mica inclusions. Directly below this and lining the base of [14] an analogous fill [04] was present but with a slightly higher ratio of clay to silt. No finds were present.

Interpretation

- 9.3.5 In summary, Trench 1 produced two distinct archaeological features. Firstly, a low linear earthen bank [13] adjacent to the boundary ditch most likely represents redeposited material from the original excavation of the ditch itself. This is confirmed by the presence of a buried soil horizon directly below the bank material. No dating evidence was found in relation to this deposit.
- 9.3.6 The second feature, located in the west end of the trench, was a shallow linear ditch [14] below the west edge of the farm track. The fill material relating to this cut contained no finds.
- 9.3.7 No evidence was found to support the identification of Lumb Lane as a Roman road. The earthen bank [13] is very likely of relatively modern date, associated with the adjacent ditch on the east. While the shallow western ditch may possibly be an earlier feature, the trench produced no evidence of a possible associated road surface.

9.4 Site 119/ Site 52

Results

- 9.4.1 Three evaluation trenches were excavated by a machine equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. Two of these, Trenches 1 and 2 were each c.40m long and were dug in a north-east / south-west alignment at the southern edge of the field running roughly parallel to Chester Road, Trench 2 being 15m to the west of Trench 1. The third trench, Trench 3 was situated at the northern edge of the field, approximately 200m to the north of Trenches 1 and 2, and was excavated to a length of 80m in a roughly east-west alignment.

- 9.4.2 Trench 1 was positioned across the alignment of the Roman road proposed by Peter Wroe, and Trench 2 across the projected alignment of road surface excavated by UMAU in 1998. The longer northern Trench 3 was positioned to include both possible alignments and to help to identify any possible relationship with the Lumb Lane earthwork (site 118).

Trench 1

- 9.4.3 Trench 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.95m at the eastern end of the trench at which point natural sands and gravels were encountered. The land then rose to the west so that the natural sands and gravels were found at an average depth of 0.6m in the majority of the trench. At the eastern edge of the trench natural grey clay was found to overlie the sand and gravel.
- 9.4.4 Only two archaeological features were observed in Trench 1, these being a 20th-century posthole [100] and an undated posthole [103].
- 9.4.5 Posthole [100] was a sub-square feature, 0.44m long by 0.28m wide and 0.51m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. [100] contained two fills: [101], a grey brown sandy clay with frequent medium sized (5mm) sub-rounded pebbles, containing one sherd of 20th-century pottery; and (102), a mid-yellow grey silty clay with infrequent medium sized (5mm) sub-rounded pebbles and no datable artefacts.
- 9.4.6 Posthole [103] was a sub-rounded feature 0.55m long by 0.44m+ wide and 0.1m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base, cut to the south by a field drain. [103] contained one fill [104], a mid-yellow brown silty sand with frequent (80%) sub-rounded pebbles (1mm-40mm) and no datable evidence.
- 9.4.7 The only other features observed in Trench 1 were a north-west to south-east aligned field drain running the entire width of the trench and cutting posthole [103], and two unrelated tree boles.

Trench 2

- 9.4.8 Trench 2 was excavated to an average depth of 0.6m at which point natural orange boulder clay and greyish sand were encountered. It crossed a roughly north-south aligned earthwork running the entire length of the field but no archaeology was found within the trench which related to this earthwork.
- 9.4.9 At a distance of c 8m from the western end of Trench 2 was a possible boundary ditch [202] which ran in a north-south alignment across the entire width of the trench. Ditch [202] was 1.2m+ wide and 0.4m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base, and was cut to the west by a field drain. Ditch [202] was filled by [203], a mid-grey brown sandy clay which produced a sherd of 18th-century pottery.
- 9.4.10 Towards the centre of Trench 2 was another possible boundary ditch [204] which ran in a north-south alignment across the entire width of the trench. Ditch [204] was 1.4m wide and 0.34m deep, with sloping sides on the east and west then dropping vertically to a flat base. Ditch [204] was filled by [205], a mid-reddish brown clayey sand which produced no datable artefacts.

9.4.11 At the eastern end of Trench 2 was an ephemeral feature/ possible ditch [200] which ran in a north-south alignment across the entire width of the trench. Feature [200] had a maximum width of 0.8m and was 0.62m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base. Ditch [200] was filled by [201], a dark greyish black silty clay which produced no datable artefacts.

9.4.12 The only other features observed in Trench 2 were four field drains, one cutting ditch [202], two cutting through the subsoil above [204] and one to the east of [200].

Trench 3

9.4.13 Trench 3 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.2m at which point natural yellow orange boulder clay was observed. Like Trench 2, Trench 3 was excavated across a roughly north-south aligned earthwork running the entire length of the field. However, as in Trench 2, there was no archaeology in Trench 3 which related to the earthwork.

9.4.14 No archaeology was observed in the western and eastern ends of Trench 3. At a distance of 22.2m from the western edge of Trench 3 was a possible ditch [300] which ran in a north-south alignment across the entire width of the trench. Ditch [300] was 1.46m wide and 0.44m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base. Ditch [300] was filled by [301], a mottled dark grey brown clayey loam with occasional fragments of red ochre. Ditch [300] cut to the west a gravel and white sand spread (302), running in a north-south alignment and observed to width of 0.56m, and approximately 0.18m deep.

9.4.15 To the east of gravel spread [302] was a similar spread [303], 1.1m+ wide and 0.1m deep. Spread [303] was likely to have been the same feature as [302], but it appeared that the centre of this feature may have been ploughed away.

9.4.16 Similarly to the east of [302] and [303] was another gravel spread [304], which again may have been part of the same feature, but partly ploughed away. Spread [304] had a width of 5.3m+ and a depth of approximately 0.18m.

9.4.17 Beneath spread [304] was the cut for two north-south aligned linears [305] and [307]. Linear [305] was 1m wide and 0.26m deep and was filled by (306), a mid-grey brown clayey sand which produced no datable evidence. Linear [307] was 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep. It was filled by [308], a light grey brown silty sand which also produced no datable evidence.

9.4.18 To the east of spread [304] was a north-south aligned ditch [309]. This had been cut to the west by a field drain which had removed part of [309]. The eastern remaining side of [309] had sloping sides with a remaining width of 1.4m and depth of 0.5m.

9.4.19 To the east of ditch [309] were two small ephemeral spreads of gravel [311] observed in the section of the trench with a width of 1.2m and [312] 0.64m long, running beneath the southern section of the trench, and 0.6m wide.

9.4.20 No features in Trench 3 produced any datable evidence.

Interpretation

9.4.21 No evidence of a possible road surface was found in Trench 1 to confirm the alignment of the Roman road postulated by Peter Wroe.

- 9.4.22 Trench 2 no evidence of a road surface but revealed three possible ditch cuts. The most westerly [202] of these produced a sherd of 18th-century pottery and was separated by a distance of c 4.8 from the central ditch [204]. This is turn lay c 14m from the eastern possible ditch [200].
- 9.4.23 Trench 3 revealed two possible ditch cuts, [300] and [309], situated c.16m apart, lying between which were three identified areas of gravel spread, [302], [303] and [304], directly overlying the boulder clay. The most easterly of these gravel spreads, [304], sealed two other linear features [305] and [307].
- 9.4.24 These results may be compared with the findings of the UMAU excavation in 1998 which revealed evidence for a road in the form of a highly disturbed spread of stones in a grey sandy clay matrix, directly overlying the natural clay. This was flanked on either side by a linear feature cut into the natural clay and filled with a brown silty loam. The stone spread survived to width of c.10m was mostly of river cobbles but also included some sandstone, possibly representing repair. The eastern ditch survived as a shallow cut 1.22m wide and 0.22m deep and contained no dateable material. The western linear feature was found to be a cut for a ceramic land drain which has removed all traces of any earlier ditch on this side. A test pit found that the road sealed a square feature c.0.25m by 0.24m cut through the natural to a depth of c.0.3m, and filled with a dark silty loam (UMAU 1998).
- 9.4.25 The evidence from the 1998 excavation and more recent Trenches 2 and 3 is consistent in suggesting a stone surfaced routeway defined by a ditch on either side. Its line approximates to the line of Lumb Lane which is shown on historic mapping and which corresponded with the boundary between the townships of Woodford on the west and Poynton on east. The 1998 excavation concluded that although no direct dating evidence was found, the surviving remains were comparable with other Roman roads recently excavated in Greater Manchester. The recent trenches, however, have introduced some inconsistencies in that the width between the possible roadside ditches now appears variable, while in Trench 3 the possible road surface in part appears to overlie earlier ditches. Given that mapping shows that a roadway along this alignment was in use in relatively modern times, it is possible that the apparent surfacing uncovered within these trenches is of relatively modern date, and represents the improvement, repair and modification of an earlier unmade routeway defined by roadside ditches.