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Newton Hall, Tameside, Greater Manchester

A report on the Community Archaeological Evaluation of a
Medieval and Post-Medieval Landscape

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Summary

This report summarises the results of an archaeological evaluation and work in the grounds surrounding Newton Hall, a cruck building in Tameside, Greater Manchester (Map Ref SJ 9420 9580), carried out during October 2008. The work was funded by the Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council as part of the ongoing Tameside Archaeological Survey with the aims of gaining a better understanding of the outlying farm complex associated with the hall; attempting to assess its date of construction, and to place it in context within the region and with other similar sites. The investigation concentrated on the north-eastern, the south-eastern areas of the hall site and immediately off the northern end of the hall where cartographic evidence indicated a complex of structures dating from before 1840s and to the late 19th century.

The evaluation undertaken was designed to:

1. Locate and evaluate the remains of a supposed farmhouse lying off the south-eastern end of the hall site.
2. Locate, evaluate and determine the function of the remains of a rectangular building off the north-eastern end of the hall.
3. Locate the northern gable of the truncated northern end of the hall and establish its construction method and function.
4. To establish the feasibility of further work to be carried out by volunteers from the community, archaeological socialites and local schools under the supervision of professional archaeologists at a later date.

A trench excavated in the south-eastern area of the hall demonstrated that substantial remains of a stone-built structure remained below ground consisting of a c. 0.70m wide sandstone wall running in an east to west direction to the north of which was the remains of a probable internal floor. A subsequent trench located a few metres to the north revealed a further sandstone wall also in an east to west orientation some 0.5m wide that was possibly the associated, opposite, elevation of the structure. Map evidence would indicate that this was the possible farmhouse.

Two trenches were opened in the north-eastern corner of the site to locate the remains of a rectangular structure shown on the late 19th century mapping. The most northerly of these trenches showed very tentative indications of structural remains. The next trench was opened to evaluate any remains within the area enclosed by the farmhouse and associated buildings and this revealed a substantial stone sett yard.

A final trench was opened a few metres off, and directly in line with, the north eastern corner of the hall. This trench was undertaken due to the fact that the mapping evidence indicated that in the 19th century the hall was longer than it actual appears today. The trench revealed two brick walls running perpendicular and forming a right angle directly in line with the north eastern corner of the hall. Both these walls continued along and beyond the trench edges.

Artifactual remains discovered formed a small assemblage but was significant in that it suggested presence of earlier occupation and domestic structures on the site,

particularly the earliest material in the form of pottery sherds from the late 17th/early 18th century. This material was significant to the phasing of the site but it may also suggest parallels with other excavated sites in Greater Manchester. The artifactual evidence as a whole was also important to the growing knowledge of post-medieval Tameside and the development of small nucleated farmsteads from the medieval period to recent historical times (Garratt 2008).

From the results of the evaluation it is suggested that the site is eminently suitable for further investigation based around a professionally-run community excavation that could also involve other archaeological techniques. This would not only add to the growing knowledge base of Tameside's history and development but could also be utilised as a training and teaching tool for members of the community including school children and other students.



1. *Introduction*

The site of Newton Hall lies in an oasis of grassed land surrounded by a modern high metal fence bounded on three sides by a trading and business park to the north and on the east by the main Dukinfield Road. Housing estates lay to the north-east and east of the complex whilst the restored cruck building itself lay at the northern end of the site.

The remains of the hall were restored during the period 1968-70 by the current owner William Kenyons and Sons who also fenced off the surrounding area essentially preserving the below ground remains. The grassed area within the fencing has been landscaped by placing mounds of soil and possibly demolition rubble in several areas.

The hall itself has been subject of several investigations particularly during the restoration and the standing structure recorded archaeologically in 1998. However, it is only during this recent archaeological evaluation that the below ground remains immediately surrounding the hall were investigated even though it was known that during the middle of the 20th century the site was a dairy farm.

The main aim of the evaluation was to ascertain if the below ground archaeology survived to a viable extent and if it was suitable for utilising as a site for a community excavation. The results certainly verified this assumption in that several structures were uncovered and were in excellent condition. It also showed that the preservation of the site was not restricted to the later 20th century structures and the remains of the hall but that other 19th century structures and probably some of earlier origin also survive well below ground. It would be a perfect opportunity to investigate the phasing of such archaeological sites that developed from a high status medieval timber structure into a large yeoman farmstead and eventually into a relatively modern dairy.



2. *Historical & Archaeological Background*

2.1 *The Descent of the Manor*

Newton is not mentioned in the Domesday record, and may thus have been amongst those unnamed townships and manors in Longdendale retained by the Earl of Chester and probably part of the Anglo-Saxon lordship of Longdendale. The first secure reference to the manor of Newton comes in the period 1211-25 when it was held by the de Newton family (Barraclough 1957, 40). In this charter Hamo de Massey confirmed to Robert the clerk of Stockport the land of Newton conferred on him by Thomas of Godley and confirmed by Thomas de Burgh (Barraclough 1957, 43). Both Thomas Godley and Robert occur as witnesses on a Godley deed of the first half of the thirteenth century (Nevell 1991, 40-1). The manor passed through Adeliza and Thomas de Burgh to their daughter Agnes de Burgh, who married Richard de Stokeport. Their eldest son, Robert, styled himself Robert de Newton and his son, also Robert, was living in 1276 and 1306 (Ormerod, 1882, 859). His heir, Robert, was living in 1314 (Ormerod 1882, 859), and was mentioned in the Puture Rolls for 1355-6, 1356-7 and 1358-9 (Hight 1960, 68, 71, 74). He was recorded in the Longdendale extent of 1360 as holding the manor from the lord of Longdendale. However in his inquisition taken during 1362 he is described as holding Newton from John Hyde, Howell ap Owein Voil, William de Tranemol and Katherine de Honford (Earwaker 1880, 161). The same four landholders also split the manor of Godley between them, with John Hyde holding half, and Howel ap Oweyn and William Tranemol one quarter, and Katherine de Honford the remaining quarter (Booth *et al* 1976-8, n.98), which may suggest that Robert de Newton's inquisition has been corrupted.

His inquisition indicates that the manor passed to the grandson Robert, and in the following year his mother sued him for dower of lands in Stockport, Hattersley and Newton (Ormerod 1882, 858). Robert occurs in 1389 and 1390 as plaintiff in a suit against John, son of Robert de Dokenfeld, in respect of lands in Newton and Hattersley, and as a collector of a subsidy in 1402 and 1406 (Ormerod 1882, 858). He occurs finally as a witness to a Mascy charter in 1409. The descent of the manor in the fifteenth century is known only in outline. Robert's grandson John would appear to have inherited the manor and occurs during the period 1421 to 1425. Whilst Oliver de Newton occurs in the period 1421 to 1450 (Ormerod 1882, 858-60). His son John is attested in 1461, whilst his heir, Thomas, occurs in the period 1472 to 1498 (Ormerod 1882, 860). The manor remained in the family's possession throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and a number of wills are extant from that period. Alexander Newton died in 1557 (Earwaker 1880, 162), and his heir, George Newton, in 1580 (Earwaker 1880, 162). His son Alexander died in 1616, and the manor passed to George Newton who died in 1640. His son Alexander Newton died in 1654, and the manor went to his heir John Newton. He died a bachelor in 1692, whereupon the estate passed to his five sisters, Elizabeth, Anne, Katherine, Dorothy and Mary (Ormerod 1882, 860). In 1711 the neighbouring manorial lords, the Duckenfield family, bought the Newton estate from the surviving heiresses of the Newton family

(Nevell 1994, 75). Newton Hall itself was replaced by an 18th century brick farmhouse, and the remains of the hall incorporated within part of a large brick five bay barn of this period, with a central threshing area and hay lofts to either side (**Plate 1**). By the end of the nineteenth century the farmhouse itself had been divided into three cottages.

2.2 Newton Hall

There do not seem to be any documentary references to the hall itself until the will of John Newton in 1557 (Chester LRO WS, Newton 1557). By the seventeenth century Newton Hall was a substantial complex, the medieval hall forming but part of a larger range of buildings set around three sides of a courtyard. These are amply described in Alexander Newton's will of 1617 (Chester LRO WS), which also strongly suggests that the medieval hall had been given a first floor. Thus, 21 rooms were mentioned, including a 'chamber over the hall', as well as two kitchens, a little parlour, a great parlour, both with rooms above, a wet larder, a buttery and a closet. Eight rooms contained beds but only three rooms, the parlour, hall, and kitchen, had fireplaces. Ancillary buildings included a brewhouse, two shippens, two barns, a stable, an oxhouse, and a mill.

2.3 Development from the 19th century – cartographic evidence (Figs. 1-10)

The earliest map viewed was the 1847 tithe map which showed a complex of buildings surrounding an open yard. The timber framed hall (building 1) was to the east with a rectangular building (building 2) off the north eastern corner of the hall (**Plate 2**) with a 'T' shaped building (building 3), running in an east west orientation, off the eastern end of building 2. At the southern end of the site was a further building (building 4) which was rectangular in form, running in an east west orientation, with extensions on the north western and south western corners. There were also two other small square outbuildings to the south east of building 4. This map indicated that the hall was longer in form than to the north than that seen on modern mapping and is shown with its northern gable abutting Dunkirk Lane whereas today the northern gable is several metres short of the roadway. The tithe map indicates that the hall site covered plots 34-38 inclusive and the land was owned by Francis Dukinfield Palmer Astley although the persons occupying were Henry Lees and Samuel Swire. Unfortunately the only description of the plots was '*Building*' thus little information could be ascertained about the use of the buildings.

The following sequence of Ordnance Survey maps demonstrates considerable development of the site over a 150 year period from the mid 19th century to the present day. The earliest OS map viewed that of 1881 showed the site as consisting of the Hall (building 1) on the north western side with the large rectangular structure off its north eastern corner (building 2). To the south east of building 1, building 4 appears to have undergone some development with the eastern gable having been extended and the southern elevation being extended on its eastern end with a possible porch added to wards its western end. The small outbuilding off its south eastern corner had been demolished as had building 3 off the north eastern corner of the farmyard.

By the end of the 19th century buildings 1, 2 & 4 were still extant in there 1880's form

but two small outbuilding (buildings 5 & 6) had been added to the site a short distance off the southern gable of building 1. There had been considerable alterations to the road network on the eastern side of the farm site with the main north south route between Hyde and Dukinfield, Dukinfield Road, with the north west/south east bend having been straitened to run virtually due north/south. The site had also become more urbanised with several rows of terraced housing having been built to the north and south of the farm site along Dukinfield road.

Over the next fifty years further phases of development occurred. By 1910 building 5 had either been demolished and replaced, or it had been considerably extended to the west (building 5a). Building 6 had been demolished and a large extension running east/west had been added to the southern end of the eastern elevation of building 1.

Little development to the farm site occurred over the next 30 years, however, the urbanisation of the immediate surrounding area continued with a considerable amount of housing having been built along Dukinfield Road and the area to the east. The area to the west remained relatively rural though several coal mine shafts existed there.

The urbanisation of the area continued through the middle of the twentieth century. Two small additions to the farm site in the form of four small associated buildings off the south western corner of building 1 (building 8) and a small rectangular structure to the south of building 5a (building 7) had been built between 1954 and 1966 .

After the mid 1960's the farm site appears to have gone out of use and was acquired by William Kenyon's who were responsible for the restoration of the cruck hall (building 1). The final map of the early 21st century shows that all but the Hall (building 1) had been demolished and the farm site grassed over with a car park created to the western side. This map also demonstrated that the hall had been truncated losing one third of its length off the northern gable and its early 20th century extension had been removed.



3. Methodology

- 3.1** In October 2007 UMAU was given permission to carry out limited excavation work in the grounds surrounding Newton Hall. Excavations conducted by volunteers from various local archaeological groups who were supervised by members of the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMAU). Being an evaluation exercise and to minimise the disturbance to any surviving archaeology UMAU's proposal was to hand dig trenches to the first encountered archaeological levels with the proviso to investigate further any revealed features believed to be connected to structural remains associated with the farm belonging to Newton Hall.
- 3.2** Nine evaluation trenches were excavated in this manner. Trench 1 was opened in the north eastern corner of the site was orientated in an east/west alignment and measured c. 4.00m x 2.00m. The purpose of this trench was to locate and evaluate any remains of a structure indicated on late 19th century mapping.
- 3.3** Trench 2 was opened to the west of trench 1 on the eastern side of the hall within an area perceived to be the farmyard. It was in a north/south orientation and measured c. 8.00m by 0.50m.
- 3.4** Trenches 3 & 4 were opened c. 30m to the south east of the Hall to locate and evaluate any remains of a rectangular structure shown there on 19th century mapping. Trench 3 measured c. 3.00m by 2.00m and Trench 4 measured c. 4.00m by 1.75m.
- 3.5** Trench 5 was opened c. 5.00m to the north of trench 4 and measured c. 4.00m by 2.00m and orientated north/south. As with trenches 3 & 4 it was excavated in order to locate and evaluate any remains of what was indicated as a long rectangular structure on 19th century mapping. This trench was later extended 3.50m to the south to incorporate open slit trench (trench 6) undertaken by a previous ecological investigation. This slit trench had been excavated down to the natural deposits.
- 3.6** Trench 7 was opened immediately to the north of trench 5 running in a north to south orientation and measuring c. 2.00m by 0.50m. Using 19th century mapping this trench was located to find the northern extent of the structure perceived to be located in trenches 3, 4 & 5.
- 3.7** Trench 8 was located to the north of trench 1, measured c. 5.50m by 2.00m and was orientated north/south. It was so placed to locate the structure erroneously thought to be located in trench 1.
- 3.8** The final trench, trench 9 was located c. 15m to the north of the north eastern corner of the Hall. This trench was c. 2.25m by 2.00m and was located to test the theory that the Hall was previously longer on its north/south axis than it is at present.

- 3.9** All trenches were excavated by hand until the first archaeological layers were uncovered when further sondages were excavated to investigate any perceived archaeological features such as walls. Measured section and plan drawings were made of all deposits found at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 as appropriate and a digital photographic record was also made.
- 3.10** Several buildings were identified during the map regression exercise as being located around the cruck hall and for ease of identification and reference they were given a unique number (*Fig. 11*).



4. Results

In this report all fills are in rounded brackets (***) and features/cuts in squared brackets [***]. Features will be named and denoted by their principal cut number. The principal features and layers referred to in this section are represented in the attached illustrations.

4.1 Site Description

The site of Newton Hall is located on the main road from Hyde to Duckinfield with an industrial estate on the western and northern sides and domestic housing to the east and south. The site is owned by William Kenyon and sons and is surrounded by a metal perimeter fence. In the north west corner of the site is a hard standing car park with the cruck hall to the east of the car park and placed central and to the north of the site. The remainder of the site is covered with grass, with several grassed mounds scattered about the site. 19th century mapping suggest that there were buildings on the site of some of these grassed mounds.

4.2 Trench Descriptions

Trench 1 (photos 03 – 07)

Trench 1 was located in the north eastern corner of the site in the area where 19th century mapping indicated a large rectangular building in line with the Hall (building 2). Further investigation indicated that the Hall may have been truncated to the north thus the location of this trench was erroneously placed too far to the south. However, the investigation of this trench was continued as it was possible that it would indicate the composition of any floor that may have made up the interior of the farmyard enclosed by the Hall and other buildings indicated by the 19th century mapping. A thin layer of turf was removed immediately below which was a black cinder layer (003). In the north western corner of trench 1 were two rows of stone setts laid within (003). These setts were running in a north east/south west orientation. In the south western corner of the trench was a layer of compacted brick and stone (006). Running from the north eastern corner in a south westerly direction was a linear cut feature denoted by the yellow clay fill (005). (*Plate 3*)

Trench 2 (photos 22 – 28)

Trench 2 was opened to evaluate any remains of a cobbled farmyard surface as hinted at by the discovery of the stone setts in trench 1. The thin turf covering was removed and immediately below was a stone sett surface (017) running in a north east/south west orientation. The setts were laid on a thin layer of black cinder similar to (003) that in turn was laid on top of a stone and brick rubble layer (018). The setts appeared to have been truncated at the southern end of the trench. A small sondage was excavated at the southern end of the trench to determine the nature of the archaeology below (018) which revealed a layer of light yellowish brown sand. Although this layer was only excavated down to c. 1.00m below the ground surface it appeared to continue (*Plate 4*).

Trench 3 (photos 15 – 18)

Using 19th century mapping this trench was opened over southern exterior of what was indicated as being a long rectangular structure. The trench measured c. 3.00m by 2.00m and lay in a north west to south east orientation and was situated c. 30m south east of the Hall. On removing the thin surface turf layer it was seen that the trench was divided into two distinct areas the division being created by concrete edging stones (009) running in a north/south direction across the full length of the trench. In the north eastern corner of the trench an identical line of concrete edging stones was also revealed. Between the two sets of edgings was a mid brown gravel layer (008) and on the outside of the edgings was a dark brown soil with inclusions of brick rubble and stones (**Plate 5**). An area of the context (008) was excavated to determine its depth which was revealed a c. 0.20m and below was a dark brown layer (015).

Trench 4 (photos 1 -2)

As with trench 3 this trench was opened at the rear of the indicated long rectangular structure c. 5.00m to the east of trench 3. The trench measured 1.70m by 1.70m and was later extended west by a further 1.5m. Removal of the top turf layer revealed a dark brown soil with gravel inclusions (016). Within this layer were several features. At the eastern end was a square yellow sandstone flag broken into several pieces and running in a westerly direction the full length of the trench were several more pieces of broken yellow sandstone (010). At the south western end of the trench were two distinct areas of brick rubble (011) & (012). Context (011) was made up of two machine made bricks with (012) being composed of large pieces of machine made brick rubble (**Plate 6**).

Trench 5 & 6 (photos 37 – 48)

Trench 5 was opened c. 5.00m to the north of trench 4 to locate the southern external wall of the long rectangular building (building 4) to the south east of the Hall. It measured c. 4.50m by 2.00m and orientated north/south (**Plate 7**). To the south of this trench was a previously excavated trench that had not been back filled and had been excavated down to natural clay deposits (trench6). This unfilled trench was probably the result of geotechnical investigation. It was decided to take advantage of this exposed earlier trench to obtain a full section of the layered deposits in that area and as such trench 5 was joined to trench 6 making the full length of the overall trench c. 7.00m. On removal of the thin turf a thin layer of black cinder (045) which covered a layer of building rubble in the form of broken brick and stone in a matrix of dark brown humic soil and yellow clay (047). At the northern end of the trench, within the context (047), were several broken pieces of gritstone blocks. Central to the trench on its western edge was a stone slab (036) and immediately to the west of this was a series of laid thin setts covering an area c. 0.50m by 0.70m (042) that was bounded at their southern edge by another large stone slab (036). To the west and south of (036) was an area measuring c. 0.80m by 0.70m of light yellow clay (039) that at its north eastern corner had some of the thin setts (042) laid within it (**Plate 8**). At the southern end of this feature and central to it was a circular possible post hole denoted by its dark brown fill [040]. To the south of (036) & (039) and running the full width of the trench east to west was a laid stone coursed rubble wall (034) measuring c. 0.70m in

width north to south. Significantly this wall contained several different types of stone. The majority were grey gritstone but it also contained at least two blocks of red sandstone and one of yellow sandstone. The southern edge of this wall were excavated down to its bottom course that was two courses deep and was laid directly onto natural yellow clay (030). At the western end and on the southern side of this wall was a number of stone blocks and at the eastern end on its southern side was a small post hole [030] denoted by its dark brown fill (031). This post hole was fully excavated and measured c. 0.30m in diameter and 0.30m in depth and was 'V' shaped in profile containing one fill (031). The remainder of the trench to the south was the possible geotechnical evaluation trench that was cleaned and recorded showing that at the bottom was a layer of mid brown clay (033). Within the west facing section there were two distinct layers below the top turf level. Firstly was a yellowish brown soil containing building material in the form of broken brick and stone (013) below which was a mid brown clay layer (014) also containing building material.

Trench 7 (Plate 9) (photos 29 – 36)

Trench 7 measured c. 2.900m by 0.60m and lay in a north south orientation. It was located c. 7.00m to the north of trench 5 and was positioned to locate any structural features associated with the wall (034) discovered in trench 5. On removing the top turf level a layer of mid brown soil containing gravel (024) was revealed below which at the northern end was a layer of dark brown soil with inclusions of brick and stone building material (028). At the southern end of the trench below (024) was a thin layer of mid grey clay material containing inclusions of broken brick. Below (026) towards the northern end of the trench was a laid coursed rubble red sandstone wall c. 0.50m wide and running the full width of the trench (021). To the north of this wall (021) was a layer of hand made brick rubble below which was a layer of black cinder material (020). Along the southern side of wall (021) was a layer of brick and lime mortar (022) c. 0.25m wide at the southern edge of which was a length of very degraded timber. Below this construction layer and to the south of it was a mid yellow clay layer (023) c. 0.60m wide that was contained another piece of very degraded timber (025). Finally south of this timber was a further layer of yellow clay (024) lighter in colour than (023).

Trench 8 (Plate 10) (photos 49 – 53)

This trench was a further attempt to locate any remains of the large square building seen on the 19th century mapping located to the north east of the Hall and was positioned to the north of trench 1. Difficulties were encountered with this trench with the ingress of water consequently only the top turf was removed and any features seen recorded. On removing to top turf level a layer of brick and stone rubble was revealed (052) and at the northern end of the trench there was a possible linear cut feature [049] running in a north west/south east orientation denoted by a light yellow clay fill (053). Within this layer were several stone blocks (050) that although appearing to be running in line with [049] were too ephemeral to place an interpretation on.

Trench 9 (Plate 11) (photos 54 – 61)

The final trench opened was located c. 15m to the north of the north eastern corner of the Hall. It measured c. 2.25m by 2.00m and was so positioned to test the theory that

the Hall had been truncated at some time prior to the mid twentieth century and whether the original cruck structure had been extended during its development. The top turf level was removed revealing a hand made brick wall (054), three courses wide and at least two courses deep, forming a right angle that was directly in line and corresponding with the north eastern corner of the Hall (*Plate 12*). The wall was surrounded by a dark brown clay soil (055).



5. Discussion

5.1 Trench 1

This trench was located using the measurements from the extant hall (building 1). Unfortunately information obtained later on during the investigations indicated that the structure perceived to be in that area was in actual fact sited further to the north under an area of landscaping that had raised the ground level to over 1.50m. However, this trench did indicate the presence of structural deposits in the western section in the form of brick and stone rubble and a possible drainage cut. Also to the north western corner were at least two courses of stone setts also seen in trench 2. It is therefore probable that this trench was placed on the internal farmyard shown by the remains of a cobbled surface.

5.2 Trench 2

The cobble setts ran through most of the trench but at the southern end the setts appeared to have been removed affording an area that could be investigated below the level of the setts. This showed that the setts had been laid on top of a cinder layer similar to that found in trench 1. Significantly this cinder layer was on top of a layer of brick and stone demolition rubble suggesting that earlier buildings had been demolished within the vicinity and used as a levelling layer for the cobbled surface. Due to the placing of this cobbled surface on top of earlier demolition rubble it is suggested that this cobbled surface formed the inner farmyard of the complex created in the late 19th century. However, this could not be substantiated by artefactual evidence.

5.3 Trench 3

The trench was sited over what was thought to be the north western exterior of a structure a distance to the south east of the hall to investigate the existence of any approach from the hall to the structure. The concrete kerbing and the stone chip surface between suggest a late 19th/early 20th century connecting pathway from the hall and associated buildings to the structure south east of the hall.

5.4 Trench 5

Located to establish the southern elevation of the rectangular structure (building 4) to the south east of the hall this trench revealed several features that could be associated with a possible later domestic structure. The wall (034) was mainly of large grey gritstone blocks; however, interspersed were one of yellow sandstone and one of red sandstone. This suggested that this wall had been repaired or had been built with re-used stone work. To the north of the wall (034) were several features suggestive of an interior. Central to the trench and running off wall (034) was a of large stone flag terminating in a set of four courses of laid cobbles at which point the flags turned right angle to the west. It is possible that this series of stone flags represents the floor

surface of corridor with a right angles turn into a ground floor room.

5.5 Trench 7

It was determined that it was necessary to locate the northern of building 4 and as a result trench 7 was opened. Although only 0.6m wide this trench revealed a wall of red sandstone (021) bonded by lime mortar. This wall ran parallel to wall (034) in trench 5 and the sandstone blocks were similar to the erroneous red sandstone block in wall (034). Wall (021) however, was only 0.5m wide as opposed the wall (034) that was 0.7m wide. Along the southern edge of this wall was course of handmade brick bonded by lime mortar that could possibly be a later addition to the interior of the wall (021). It is suggested that although of different materials this wall represented the northern wall of building 4. The amount of brick, stone and other building debris found overlaying the wall remains and trench would suggest that the structure that was there had been demolished and the rubble used as a hard standing over which a cinder layer was laid prior to the land being developed.

5.6 Trench 9

Map evidence suggested that during the mid 19th century the hall (building 1) was substantially longer at the northern end. Trench 9 was opened to investigate this possibility. Immediately below the topsoil a wall of handmade brick (054) was uncovered this wall turned at perpendicular to the west and was exactly on line with the eastern elevation of the hall. It is probable that the original cruck hall had been extended to the north possibly when the hall went out of use as a domestic structure and was extended to accommodate a larger and more agricultural purpose.

5.7 Conclusion

Although this evaluation project was short in duration and trenches opened were small the results were very promising. One of the buildings revealed during the map regression exercise (building 3) has been completely removed and any remains would lie under the pavement and the surface of Dukinfield Road. The trench opened to locate building 2 only showed ephemeral evidence however, the map evidence does show that the building lies below an area of heavy landscaping some two metres deep and it is still possible that remains of this large barn structure are still present below this upcast. Trench 2 did reveal evidence of a probable cobbled courtyard that was surrounded by the many buildings shown on the maps.

By far the best results obtained during the evaluation were found in trenches 5 and 7 that revealed the presence of a substantial structure probably of a domestic nature with possible evidence of internal rooms. This took the form of exterior stone walls measuring between 0.5m and 0.7m wide and some seven metres between them. Trench 7 also revealed evidence of different phases of building or development of this structure in the form of an inner skin of handmade bricks. The different material used in the two walls could also suggest that it could have been substantial rebuilt or extended.

Along with evidence found in trench 9 that suggested that the hall itself had been extended prior to the mid 19th century the possible later domestic structure in trenches

5 and 7 may intimate that the grand hall went out of use as a high status residence and was replaced with a more comfortable stone built farmhouse. Map evidence of an extension to the southern end of the eastern elevation of the hall may also suggest that this building was converted to agricultural use in the 19th century. However this and other structures suggested to be present on the maps, of which there are at least five, have not as yet been investigated.

Unfortunately much of the artefactual evidence obtained was fragmentary an analysis was undertaken (Appendix 2). A reasonable amount of pottery sherds were recovered ranging from a date of late 18th to early 20th century and are typical of domestic wares of the periods. Building material of late 17th to early 19th century dates were also recovered.

Overall the evidence obtained could suggest that the original high status cruck hall of the early 15th century developed over time into a more agricultural complex with the hall changing into an agricultural building, a new domestic structure built (possibly around the late 17th – late 18th centuries) and from the early 19th to early 20th century other farm buildings added forming a farmstead surrounding a cobbled courtyard. It is known that in the second quarter of the 20th century the complex was a dairy farm. Only further excavation and historical research would determine this.

One of the original aims of this project was to assess the feasibility of carrying out a community based archaeological project that would involve excavation. From the evidence obtained and the survivability of the remains it is believed that the Newton Hall site would meet all aspects required for a community excavation for members of the local, archaeological and education community.



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Christine Clough of the Tameside History Forum

Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council who funded this evaluation in conjunction with the Tameside Archaeological survey

All members of the various archaeological societies and the community for their assistance and enthusiasm during the excavation including Derek Pierce, Peter Aherne, Margaret Hardiman and Peter Barker of the South Trafford Archaeological Group, Steve Milne of the Tameside Archaeological Society and Andy Coutts of the South Manchester Archaeological Research Trust.

Appendix 1: Photographic Catalogue

01	TP4	General view showing possible degraded stone flag surface and demolition rubble prior to extension west, looking east	Digital
02	TP4	As 02, looking south	Digital
03	TP1	General view showing stone setts to north west, looking east	Digital
04	TP1	As 03, looking north	Digital
05	TP1	Unusable	Digital
06	TP1	Detail of possible brick and stone rubble surface (or levelling layer) at south east corner of Test Pit and possible drain cut, looking east	Digital
07	TP1	Detail of stone setts in north west corner of Test Pit, looking west	Digital
08	TP7	Working shot of S.T.A.G. members working in TP7, looking north	Digital
09	TP3	Working shot UMAU staff recording test Pit 3, looking west	Digital
10	Site	Working shot , looking north	Digital
11	Site	Working shot, looking north west	Digital
12	TP5	Pre-excavation of test pit 5 after top surface removed showing possible layer of demolition rubble with TP 7 in background, looking north	Digital
13	TP5	As 12, detailing of northern end of test pit, looking north	Digital
14	TP5	As 13, looking north	Digital
15	TP3	General view showing northern concrete edging and gravel path, looking north west	Digital
16	TP3	Detail of northern concrete edging, looking south east	Digital
17	TP3	Detail of southern edging in south east corner of test pit, looking south east	Digital
18	TP3	General view of test pit showing gravel pathway, looking west	Digital
19	TP4	General view after extension westwards showing brick demolition rubble to the west of degraded stone flags, looking east	Digital
20	TP4	General view, looking north	Digital
21	TP4	General view of extended test pit, looking west	Digital
22	TP2	General view showing truncated stone sett surface, looking north	Digital
23	TP2	Southern end of test pit showing brick and stone levelling layer below stone setts, looking	Digital

		north	
24	TP2	Detail of southern truncated edge of stone setts and levelling layer below, looking east	Digital
25	TP2	Detail of southern end of test pit, looking south	Digital
26	TP2	Detail of sondage opened at southern end of test pit showing yellow sand below demolition levelling layer, looking east	Digital
27	TP2	As 26	Digital
28	TP2	General view of test pit showing levels of construction, looking north	Digital
29	TP7	Detail of the northern end of test pit prior to excavation showing demolition layer	Digital
30	TP7	General view of test pit showing red sandstone wall at northern end, looking south	Digital
31	TP7	As 30, looking north	Digital
32	TP7	General view of the east facing section of test pit, looking west	Digital
33	TP7	General view of west facing section, looking east	Digital
34	TP7	Detail of red sandstone wall (021) at northern end of test pit showing later possible brick and mortar wall along southern side	Digital
35	TP7	Detail of southern end of test pit showing degraded timber beam lying in natural clay (north) and compact sand (south)	Digital
36	TP7	Detail of the east facing section at the southern end, looking west	Digital
37	TP5	General view of test pit, looking south	Digital
38	TP5	General view of test pit showing gritstone wall (034) at southern end, looking north	Digital
39	TP5	Post hole [030] at south eastern corner of the gritstone wall after excavation, looking north	Digital
40	TP5	Detail of western end of the wall (034) detailing variety of stone used in construction, looking north	Digital
41	TP5	As 40 showing stone rubble along southern edge of wall (034), looking north	Digital
42	TP5	Detail of feature (039) at northern western edge of wall (034) with post hole [040], looking east	Digital
43	TP5	Detail of worn stone sett surface (042) and stone slabs central to test pit, looking south	Digital
44	TP5	Detail of wall (034), looking east	Digital
45	TP5	Detail of wall (034) and its association with stone slab 9036) on northern side, looking east	Digital
46	TP5	As 44, looking west	Digital
47	TP5	Detail of post hole [30] after excavation	Digital

48	TP5	Detail of the west facing section south of wall (034), looking east	Digital
49	TP8	General view of the northern end of the test pit, looking north	Digital
50	TP8	As 49, looking east	Digital
51	TP8	Detail of the northern end of test pit showing possible cut feature [049] denoted by the yellow clay, looking west	Digital
52	TP8	Detail of stone building material at northern end of test pit	Digital
53	TP8	Detail of north western corner of test pit showing stone and brick building material, looking east	Digital
54	TP9	General view of test pit showing right angled brick wall (054), looking west	Digital
55	TP9	As 54, looking east	Digital
56	TP9	As 54, showing relationship of brick wall to north eastern corner of the Hall, looking south	Digital
57	TP9	As 54, looking west	Digital
58	TP9	As 54, looking east	Digital
59	TP9	Detail of brick wall (054) showing wall being three courses wide	Digital
60	TP 9	Detail of brick wall (054)	Digital
61	TP9	As 60 showing remains of lime mortar bonding	Digital
62	Site	General view from the northern gable of the Hall to entrance on Dunkirk Lane, looking north	Digital
63	Site	General view from north eastern corner of the Hall towards Dukinfield Road showing probable location of the structure to the north east of the Hall, looking east	Digital
64	Site	General view from the north eastern corner of the Hall showing probable location of farmyard, looking south east	Digital
65	Site	General view along the eastern elevation of the Hall towards the south section of the site, looking south	Digital
66	Site	General view from the south eastern corner of the Hall showing area of test pits 3, 4, 5 & 7 after backfilling and reinstatement, looking south east	Digital
67	Site	General view from test pit 7 towards the Hall, looking north	Digital
68	Site	View of the eastern elevation of the Hall, looking north west	Digital
69	Site	View of the southern gable of the Hall with	Digital

		the location of possible structures under grass in foreground, looking north	
70	Site	As 69	Digital
71	Site	View of western elevation of the Hall, looking north east	Digital
72	Site	View of the eastern elevation of the Hall looking across the car park, looking south east	Digital
73	Site	View of northern gable of the Hall from northern side of Dunkirk Lane, looking south east	Digital
74	Site	As 73, looking south west	Digital
75	Site	View of the site showing eastern elevation of the Hall, looking south west	Digital
76	Site	View down Dukinfield Road from junction of Dunkirk Lane and Dukinfield Road along eastern perimeter fence, looking south	Digital
77	Site	View of eastern elevation of the Hall north eastern from exterior , looking south west	Digital
78	Site	Detail of blue plaque at Newton Hall	Digital
79	Site	As 78	Digital
80	Site	View of eastern elevation of the Hall with location of the structure of the north eastern corner of the Hall under grass mound, looking south west	Digital



Appendix 2: Finds Report

Archaeological Finds recovered from Excavations at Newton Hall, Tameside, Greater Manchester, UMAU 2008.

A Report by Ruth Garratt , University of Manchester

1. Introduction

This assessment report contains details of the pottery and additional archaeological material recovered during excavations at the site of Newton Hall, Tameside in 2008, carried out by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit with assistance from community volunteers. A preliminary assessment of the archaeological material was carried out by the author in October 2008.

A basic catalogue of all the stratified material was compiled as part of the assessment and a digital photographic record was made of any diagnostic and datable material. The physical archive will be deposited with the site archive residing at UMAU.

2. Methodology

The assemblage primarily comprised datable ceramic artefactual evidence recovered from the deposits on site, with a small supplementary assemblage of additional material. The assemblage included various categories of post-medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass, organic materials, metalwork, industrial residues and building materials.

The assemblage was washed, bagged and grouped according to context. The ceramics and other categories of non-organic artefacts were catalogued according to context group and type. The metalwork and organic material were dried and bagged according to context and type. Only the stratified material was viewed as part of the post-excavation assessment.

The number of individual sherds and minimum number of vessels (MNV) was calculated for individual contexts and any cross-context joins were noted at this point. Any recognisable forms were noted and an approximate date for the context was attributed based on the datable ceramic evidence present. This information formed the basis of an electronic catalogue supplemented by a digital photographic record of any diagnostic material. The various categories of material were then viewed as a contexted group and the level of stratigraphic contamination observed.

3. The Pottery

The pottery excavated from the initial evaluation phase of works comprised predominantly small and fragmentary sherds with no identifiable cross-context

joins. Few could be considered diagnostic, preventing the identification of specific or even quite general forms. However, there are some observations to be made, in particular regarding the early material.

The ceramic assemblage was dominated by late eighteenth and late nineteenth-century post-medieval and modern industrial ceramic types, predominantly white-bodied and domestic earthenwares. These ware-types dominated contemporary markets and typically take the form of tablewares associated with eating and drinking, cooking and the storage of foodstuffs.

3.1 Quantification

In total 54 sherds of stratified pottery were recovered from the archaeological deposits during the course of the excavation. This represents a minimum number (MNV) of 32 individual vessels.

The relative quantities of individual pottery fragments recovered from each context are detailed in Table 1.1 below.

Context	Deposit	No. of Sherds	MNV
TP 1	(001)	19	15
TP 2	(018)	18	6
TP 4	(001/002)	1	1
TP 5	(013/014)	2	1
TP 5/6	(048)	8	4
TP 7	(020)	5	4
TP 9	(055)	1	1
	Total	54	32

Table 1.1 Relative quantities of pottery fragments recovered from individual contexts.

3.2 Context

Due to the size of the evaluation trenching and given the nature and depth of the archaeological remains, a relatively small assemblage was recovered from the study area. As a result, the most reliable contexts are those represented by sealed layers (i.e under courtyard surfaces) and pottery found in or associated with foundation cuts for the sandstone structures.

Many of the contexts from which finds were recovered were not stratigraphically sealed, being recovered from either layers or spreads of material in-between the in-situ structural remains and therefore were very mixed in nature, exhibiting a broad date range having been disturbed from their primary contexts.

The largest groups of material were found in the demolition layers associated with the truncation of the outbuildings by the modern road in the 1970's and deposits representing the superimposition of yard surfaces in the formal courtyard area between the building cluster which also produced later twentieth-century material, including aluminium, brick and slate.

The majority of the stratified ceramics were recovered from deposits in mixed groups, usually as dumps of material, discarded with other midden material indicative of 20th century disturbance through backfilling and re-landscaping of the area after demolition of the outbuildings.

The most reliable context in terms of datable archaeological material was (018), a black clinker and ash levelling deposit under the stone setts of the courtyard. This produced a closely datable group of late 19th century ceramics and additional material, suggesting a terminus anti-querm for the laying of the courtyard in this part of the study area.

A closely datable group of fragmentary ceramic bodysherds of dark-glazed earthenwares were recovered from contexts associated with the external southern wall of the farmhouse building (034) which were probably redeposited as a result of the demolition/reconfiguration of this part of the building.

These sherds were found in a discreet concentration within layer (048) which was distinctly different in composition to the disturbed demolition deposits identified elsewhere across the site. Only a small sondage was excavated through this layer as modern intrusion from a nearby geological test pit had truncated this part of the trench, however layer (048) appeared to be relatively homogenous with little evidence of modern contamination.

As a result this concentration of dark-glazed coarseware vessels in the deposit represents a relatively early, yet tightly datable group of ceramic material, giving a mid to late 18th century date for this layer and suggest a specific event may have occurred, such as a rebuild or extension of the structural remains in this part of the building, effectively sealing contemporary domestic refuse within this external up-cast material.

3.3 Range and Variety and Condition

Generally the pottery was in good condition and unabraded although many vessels were in a highly fragmentary state. As a result consideration of estimated vessel equivalents proved difficult or virtually impossible. This was especially the case for the dark-glazed coarsewares as fabric types varied little between individual vessels. The main differentiation was therefore reliant on fabric and glaze.

The ceramic types can be sub-divided into two distinct groups; the finewares, including table and kitchenwares; and the coarsewares which included heavy-bodied kitchen, dairy and utilitarian wares.

The assemblage is dominated by nineteenth-century finewares. These groups were predominantly white-bodied earthenwares were generally mass produced by the major pottery centres in Liverpool and Staffordshire, such as Stoke-on-Trent and Burton-on-Trent and were constantly changing in style and design according to contemporary trends which makes them good specific indicators of date for archaeological deposits (contexts).

The dominance of these types of late eighteenth and nineteenth-century ceramics

is typical of archaeological deposits of this period as these products are economically and logistically more accessible due to an explosion in the mass production of cheap and highly decorated white-bodied earthenwares.

In contrast, the heavy-bodied coarsewares changed little in appearance over long periods of time, being produced by the smaller cottage-based potting industries which were both more local and more rural. These everyday commonplace vessels are subsequently more difficult to provenance with a great deal of accuracy and are dated according to typological traits identified by comparison with similar vessels recovered from stratified deposits on other sites in the locality.

3.3.1 Post-Medieval Pottery (17th to 20th centuries)

The post-medieval pottery assemblage from the site is quite representative of the period, comprising the most common types in circulation. The sometimes small size and condition of the material prevents identification of the forms represented.

The majority of archaeological deposits on the site produced pottery from this period. The sherds were assigned a category on the basis of three characteristics: fabric, form, and function. The pottery types included coarse earthenwares, brown stonewares, and later fine earthenwares. Included within this latter category of pottery were shell-edged pearlwares and whitewares, as well as a number of fragments from polychrome slip-banded cups and transfer-printed plates. The pottery was predominantly mid- to late-nineteenth century, with a smaller proportion of twentieth century material recovered alongside these types.

The finewares were typical of the late eighteenth and early- to mid-nineteenth centuries comprising characteristic kitchen and tableware forms, associated with a relatively traditional domestic repertoire. Towards the end of the period finewares would be accessible to most corners of the market when ordinary people gained access to what had since then been the preserve of the wealthy. These fineware products of the 18th century are usually closely datable to within 30 to 40 years of production. Their appearance is sufficiently diagnostic in terms of decoration and fabric type.

Fragmentary sherds of polychrome-banded whitewares and ‘Asiatic Pheasants’ and ‘Willow Pattern’ transfer-printed plates were recovered from unstratified deposits associated with the domestic quarters in the area of the farmhouse building, illustrating the types of popular decorative motif in use on the farm by the mid to late 19th century.

The rest of the assemblage comprised fragments of dark-glazed earthenware storage vessels; decorated ‘Notts-Derby’ type stoneware; mid to late 18th century combed and trailed slip-decorated wares; red slip-coated finewares; English porcelain; blue shell-edged Pearlwares and are stylistically datable to the early 1830’s, only appearing with blue shell edging; transfer printed plates; a variety of white-bodied earthenwares with ‘dipped’ and ‘cabled’ decoration were also present, such as the lathe-turned polychrome banded whitewares typically used in the kitchen as milk jugs, produced from the late eighteenth century onwards. These fragments were recovered from unstratified contexts as part of the

demolition layers.

The coarsewares types typically outnumber the finer types of pottery vessel as the latter types were usually imported into the region specifically, whereas the coarsewares would have been sourced from local kilns operating within the locality. The coarseware forms change little over time as they were predominantly functional and utilitarian vessels with little influence from contemporary decorative fashions. Used in the kitchen and dairy, their basic form and surface treatment changed little from the early 16th century through to the early 20th century, and dates given for these wares are based on form, fabric and glaze, providing a basic typological sequence.

Fragments from Brown Stoneware vessels and tankards were present in the redeposited contexts associated with Test Pit 5 and were indicative of the more utilitarian products in use on site. These vessels had a specific function as containers for cold cellar storage or for transporting produce, principally liquids. The thin-walled brown Stoneware tankards were produced in the major potting centres of the Midlands and Derbyshire during the 18th century and exhibit the typical iron-washed finish of 'Notts-Derby' products.

The overall assemblage reflected a predominantly late 18th / early nineteenth-century emphasis in terms of the ceramics with a balanced representation of both fineware and coarseware products from the post-medieval period. Several the 18th century fragments were diagnostic and therefore a relatively close date can be attributed for deposits by association.

The level of surface abrasion on some of the coarsewares would suggest that they had been in use for some time prior to their 'decommissioning' and disposal in the ground. The robust nature of the fineware glazes means that they appear less antique than their more unevenly glazed coarseware counterparts. However, the Willow pattern fragments could date to the late 18th century, making both coarseware and fineware types roughly contemporary.

Red Slip-coated finewares were also present within the assemblage from the early eighteenth century in contexts which also yielded later nineteenth-century products. The level of residuality appears to be limited as many of the earlier ceramic types were recovered alongside later intrusive material as a result of mechanical backfilling and dumps of material on site. A fragment of red slip-coated fineware decorated with trailed slip was recovered from a disturbed context associated with layer north of sandstone wall (020). This solitary fragment is datable to the mid-to-late 18th century.

Several contexts yielded pottery fragments that were datable to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth centuries. Context (013)/(014) in Test pit 5 for example produced a single sherd of dark-glazed coarseware which was datable to the late seventeenth century alongside a fragment of 18th-century stoneware. Context (055) in Test Pit 9 also produced a single bodysherd from a dark-glazed coarseware vessel associated with the return of the brick wall corner return. An unstratified context in Test pit 4 produced a single base-angle sherd from a mid 18th-century dark-glazed bowl. These few examples could be an indication of residual evidence for early post-medieval activity associated with domestic and

agricultural buildings on site.

The main problem with the assemblage is the relatively small size and restricted nature of the ceramic repertoire and the lack of uncontaminated contexts. However, the presence of finer wares alongside local coarseware products allows a more specific date to be attributed to several contexts.

4. Additional Material

The additional material was viewed alongside the ceramic assemblage and supplemented the dating evidence for the individual contexts. The assemblage comprised a range of artefacts including clay tobacco pipe, glass, metal and organics. The majority of the material was late nineteenth century in date which supplemented the evidence from the ceramic assemblage. Much of this material was undiagnostic but several items were of particular interest.

4.1 Clay Tobacco Pipes

Clay pipe stems were produced from several contexts across site associated with other types of find. A total of 6 fragmentary stems were recovered from stratified contexts (001) and (020), with no diagnostic characteristics such as maker's stamps or decorative treatment.

All stem fragments were produced in white-firing coal-measures clay and were consistently mid-to-late nineteenth-century in date. Several stems exhibited oval sections which would date them somewhere after 1700.

The clay pipe evidence, represented exclusively by pipe stems, also supported an 18th century date, with the suggestion of potentially local fabrics and oval sections evident within the group.

4.2 Glass

The glass recovered during the archaeological evaluation was dominated by various types of bottle glass. These were predominantly 20th century although some undiagnostic late 19th century fragments were recovered from unstratified contexts.

A fragment from a milk bottle bearing a remnant patent mark in relief indicated that there was a dairy at Newton Hall which would have provided a milk service in the locality. The stamp, although partial is clearly marked >_TON HALL FARM

_ WATT<, recovered from the topsoil deposit in Test Pit 1.

4.3 Metalwork

Only three metal items were recovered from stratified contexts on site. Two of these were large iron bolts or rivets recovered from context (001). The remainder of the representative sample were all ferrous objects which had suffered heavy oxidation but appeared to be part of the structural or functional items associated

with the farm.

4.5 Miscellaneous

Several fragmentary scraps of handmade brick were produced by context (001). These were typologically dated to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century and could relate to earlier buildings on site. Other examples of building materials were also present including worked red sandstone, possibly associated with the original sandstone footings for the buildings in the complex.

5. Summary and Conclusion

Although the assemblage from the excavations at the Newton Hall, Tameside was small, it is significant in that it suggests the presence of earlier occupation and domestic structures on the site. In particular the earliest material (late 17th/ early 18th century) is not only significant to the phasing of the site, but can perhaps suggest parallels to other sites excavated within Greater Manchester of a similar nature. The assemblage as a whole is important to the growing knowledge of post-medieval Tameside and the development of small nucleated farmsteads from the medieval period to the modern day.

6. Potential

There is little potential for further analysis of the ceramic assemblage recovered as a part of the preliminary evaluation and test pitting at Newton hall. The assemblage does not warrant further assessment work but is useful in that it represents a typical array of late eighteenth and nineteenth century products recovered from rural domestic dwellings of this period.

Although the assemblage was been recovered from contexts associated with the original buildings, it is evident that the majority of contexts are relatively disturbed having suffered from later intrusive activity and therefore the likelihood of preserved earlier deposits is limited.

7. Recommendations

There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage. The nature of the deposits indicates that much of the material has suffered from disturbance and contamination by later intrusive activity. Although some evidence for late seventeenth-century artefacts is suggested by the presence of ceramics from this period, these fragmentary and miscellaneous pieces have been disturbed from their original contexts and merely represent residual material in amongst later nineteenth century types although further excavation may reveal uncontaminated deposits associated with the extant late 14th century hall.

Illustrations

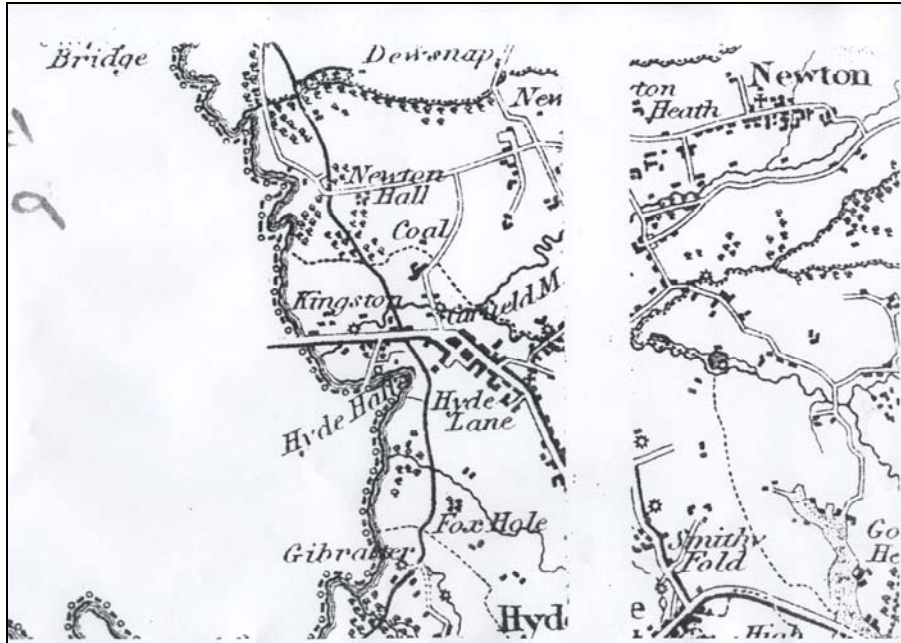


Figure 1 - Greenwoods map 1819

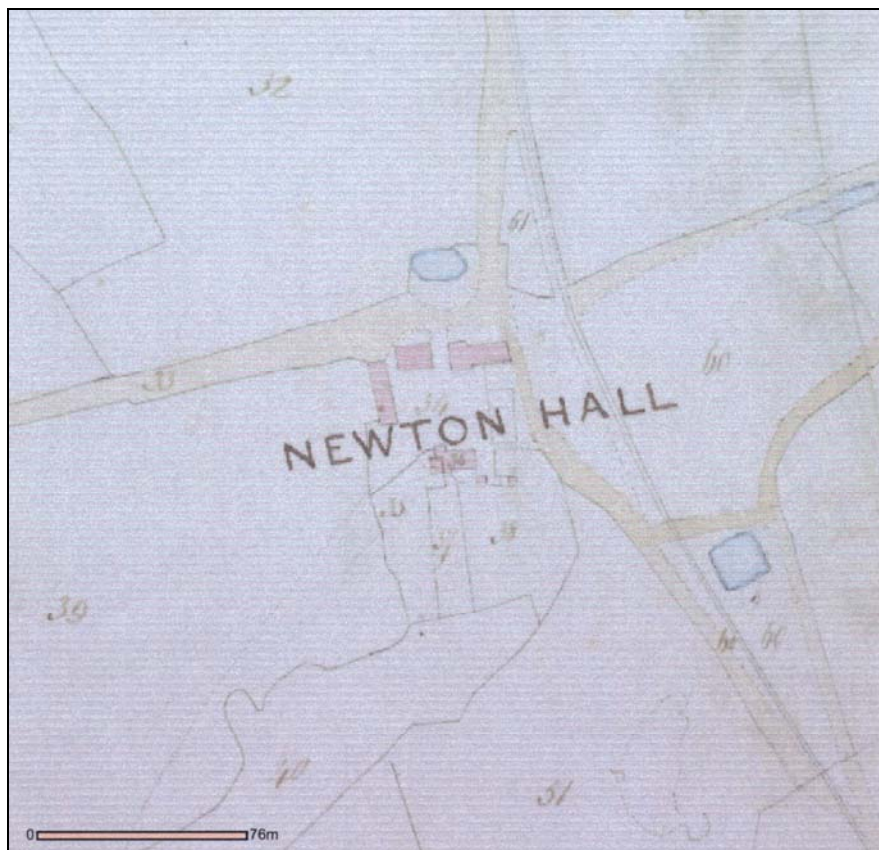


Figure 2 - 1847 tithe map

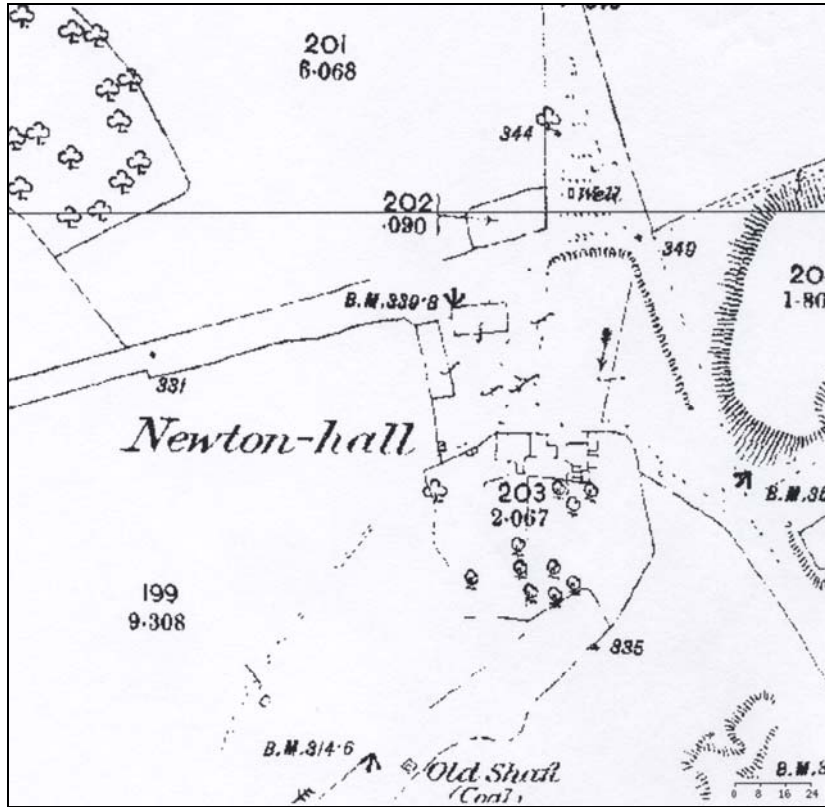


Figure 3 - 1871 OS map 1:2500

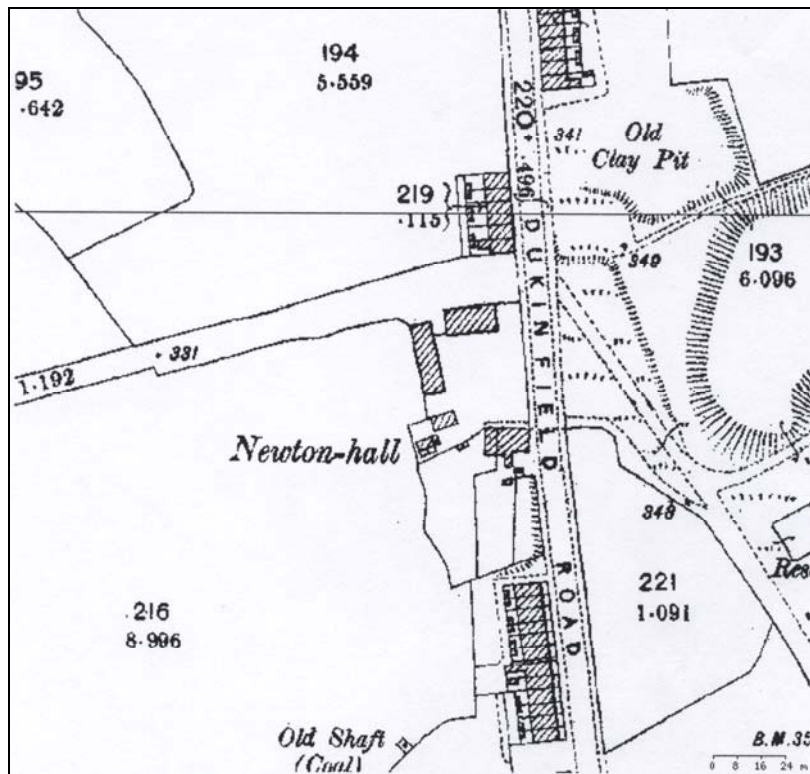


Figure 4 - 1898 OS map 1:2500

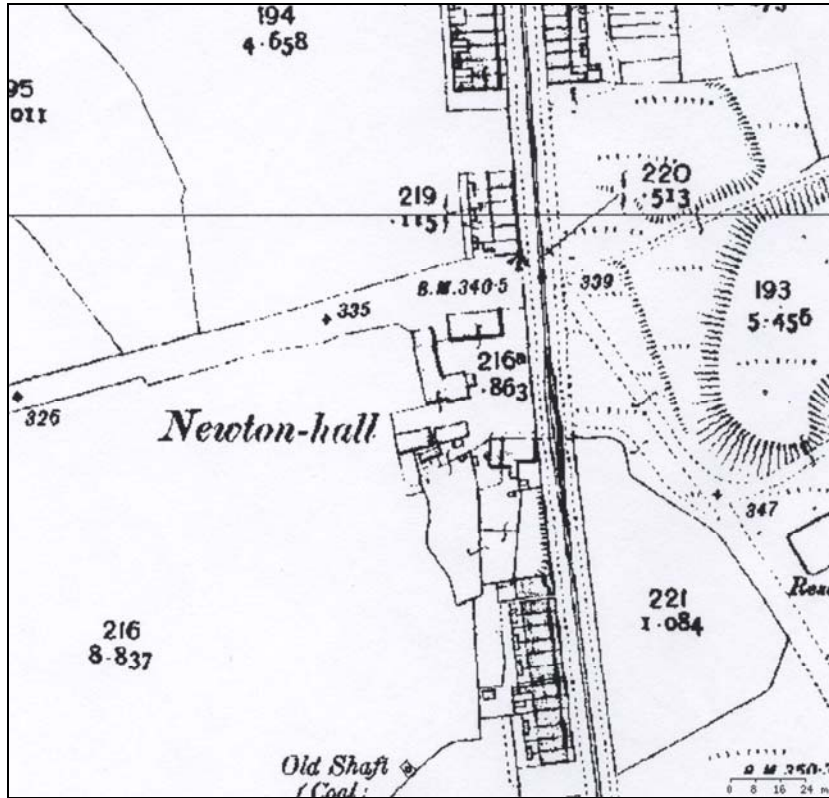


Figure 5 - 1910 OS map 1:2500

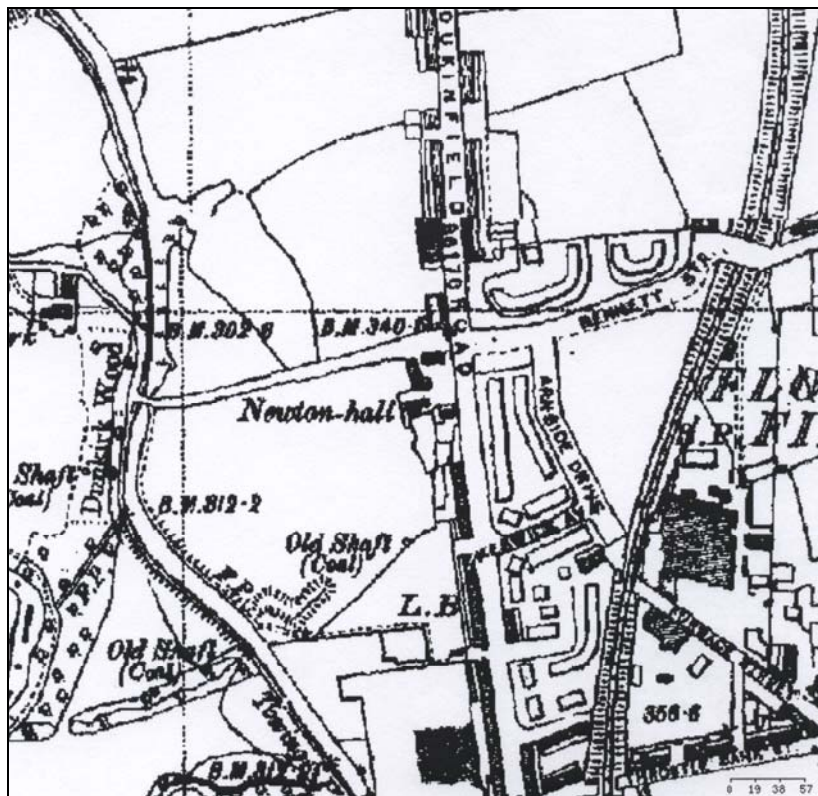


Figure 6 - 1938 OS map 1:10560

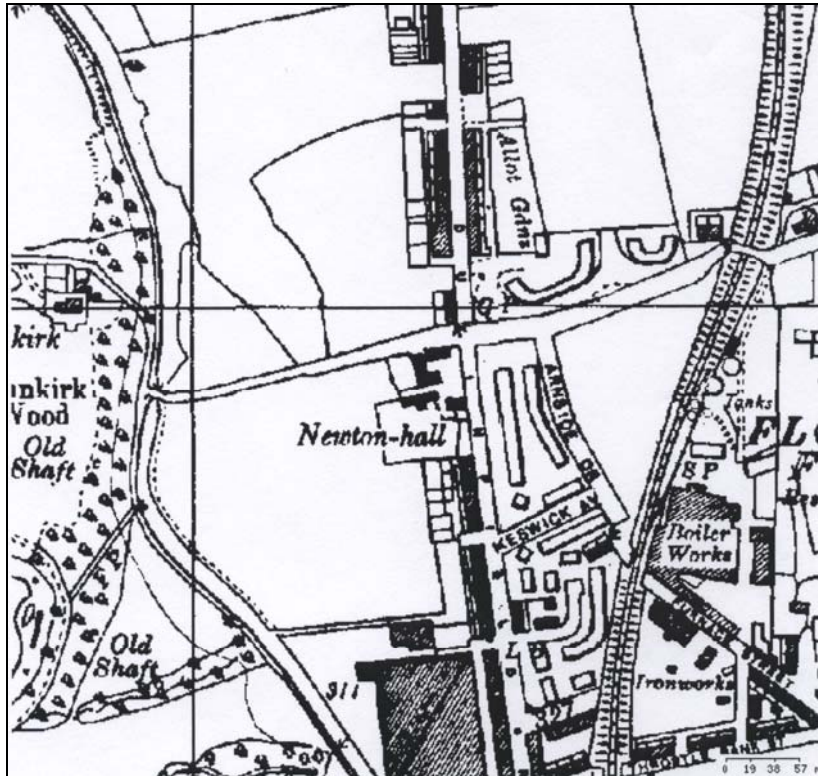


Figure 7 - 1954 OS map 1:10560

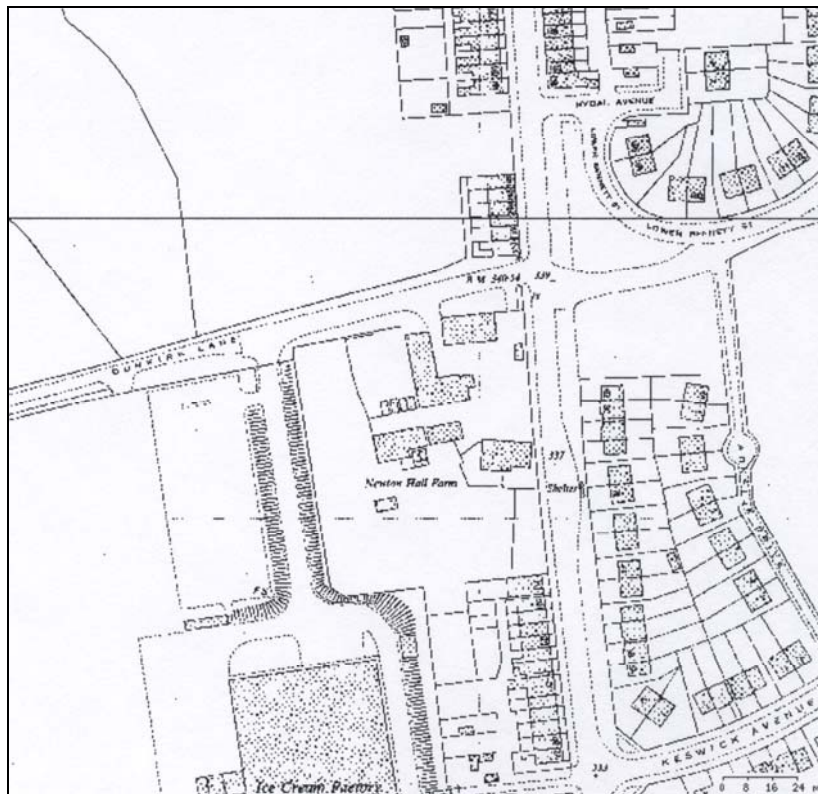


Figure 8 - 1966 OS map 1:2500

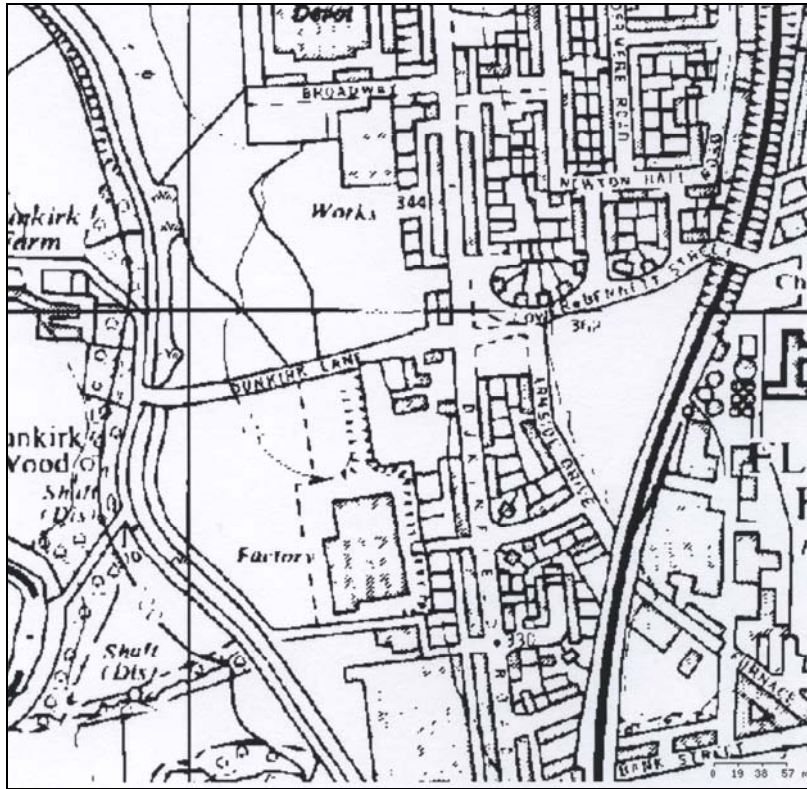


Figure 9 - 1970 OS map 1:10560



Figure 10 - 1991 OS map 1:10000

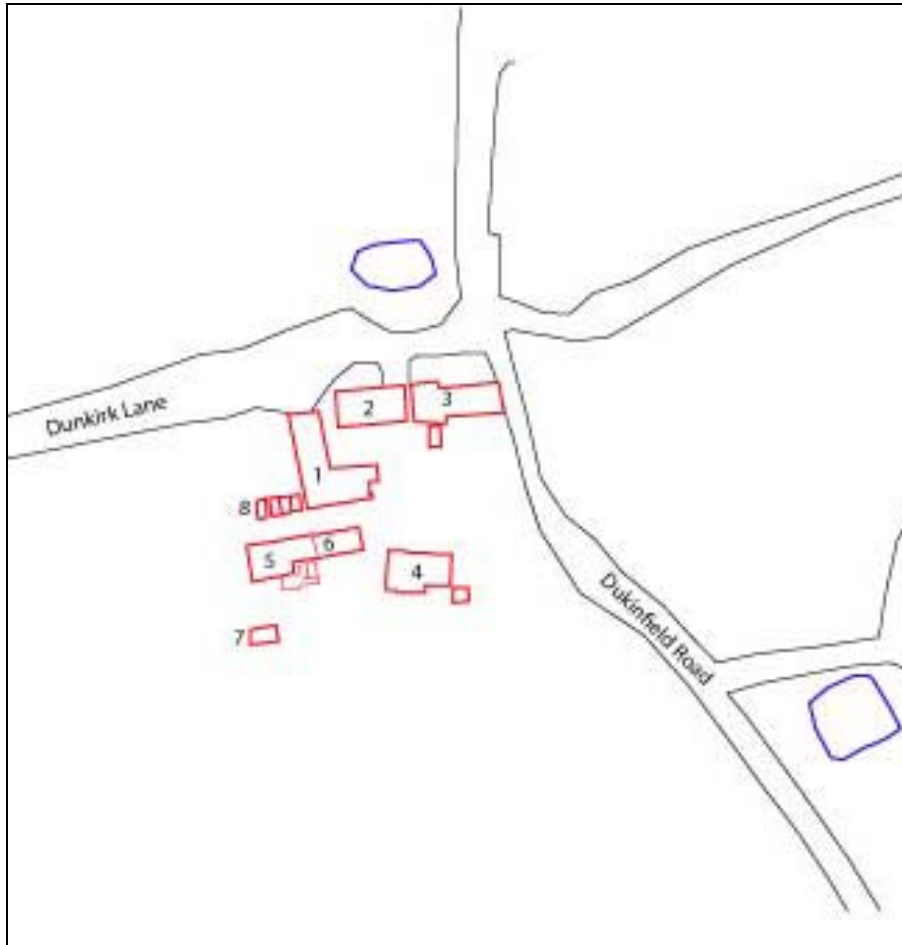


Figure 11 - Building designations plan

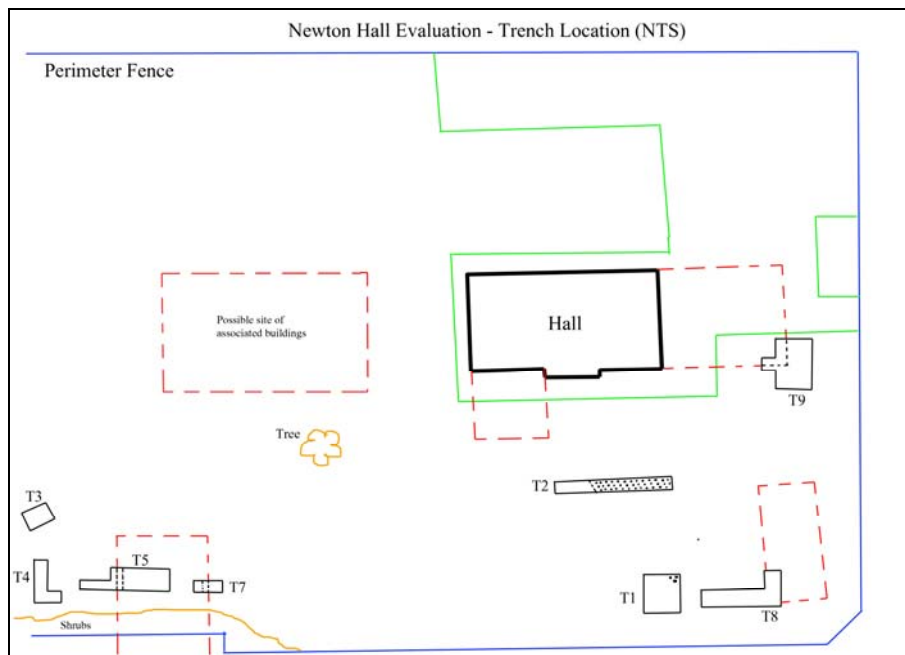


Figure 12 - Trench Location Plan (not to scale)

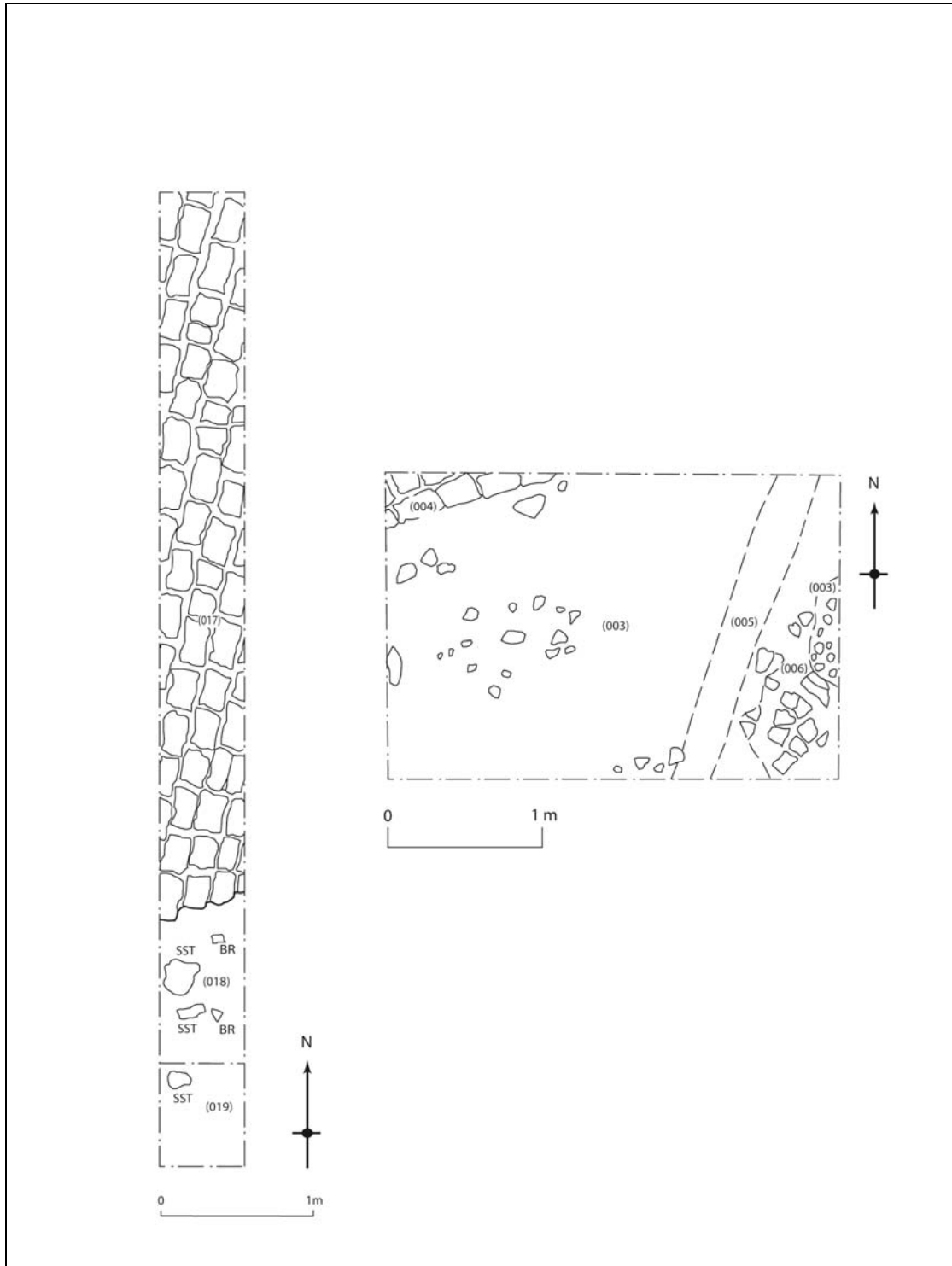


Figure 13 - Plans of Test pits 1(right) & 2 (left)

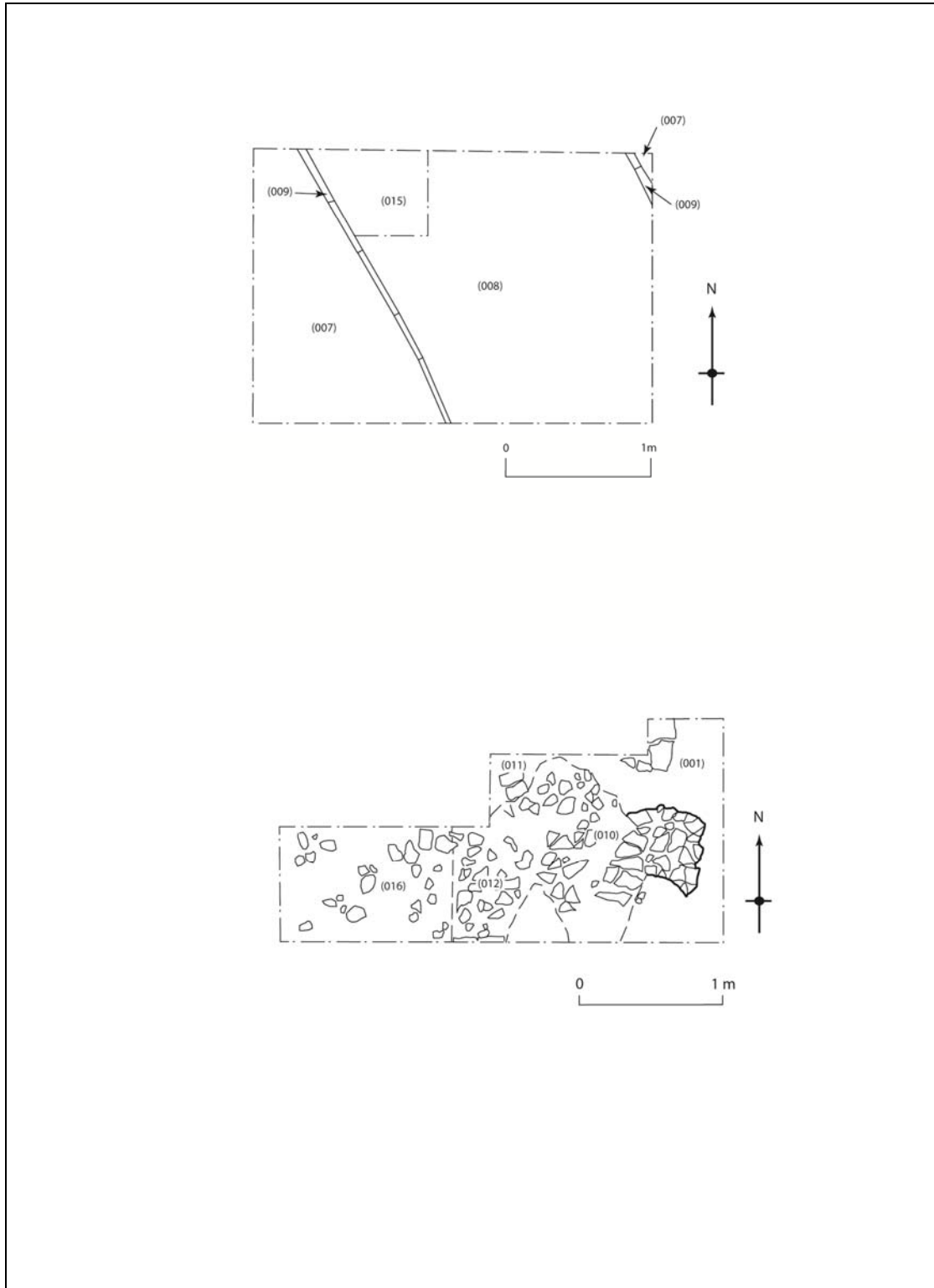


Figure 14 - Plans of Test pits 3(above) & 4 (below)

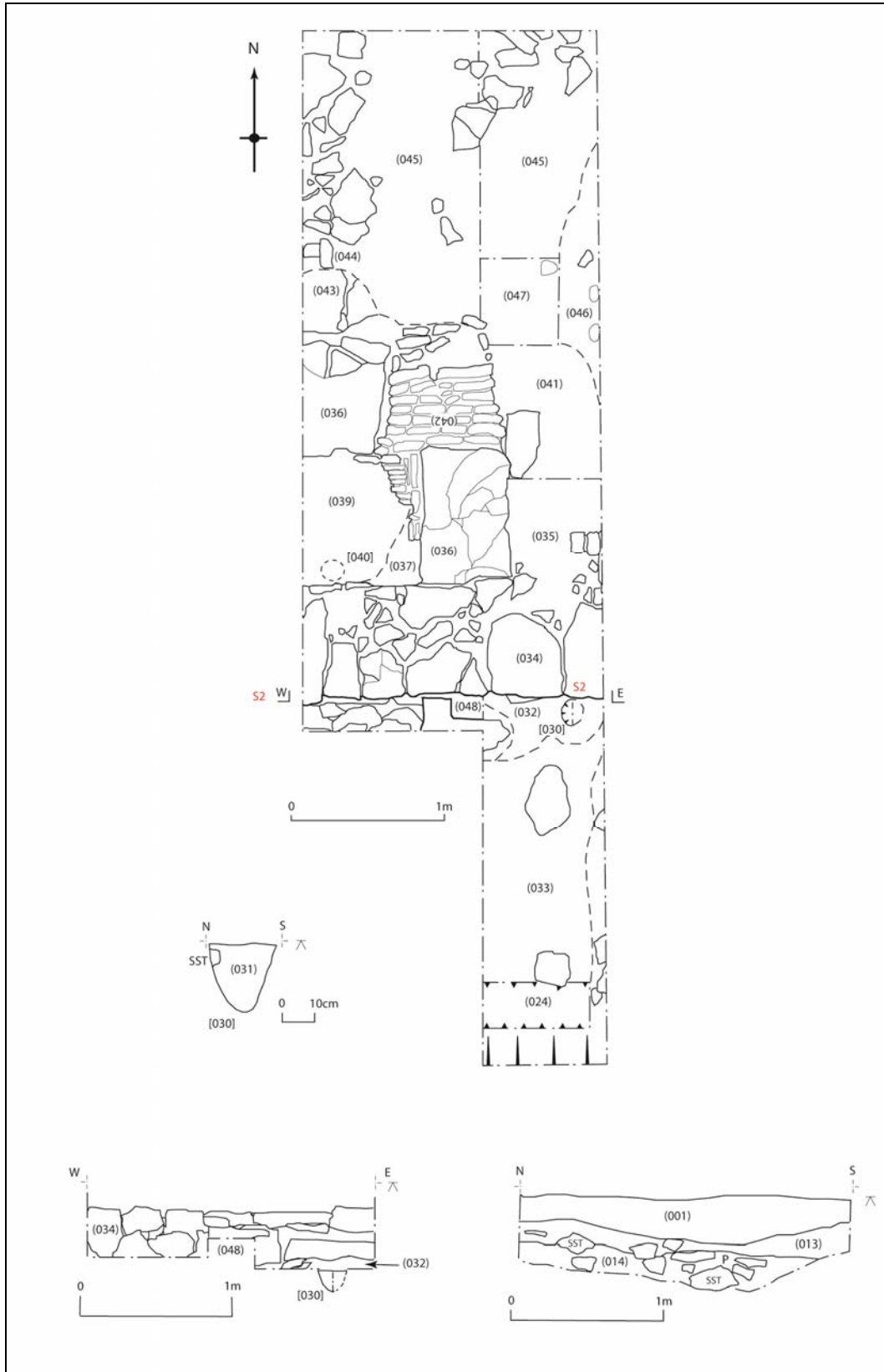


Figure 15 - Plans and sections of Test pits 5 & 6

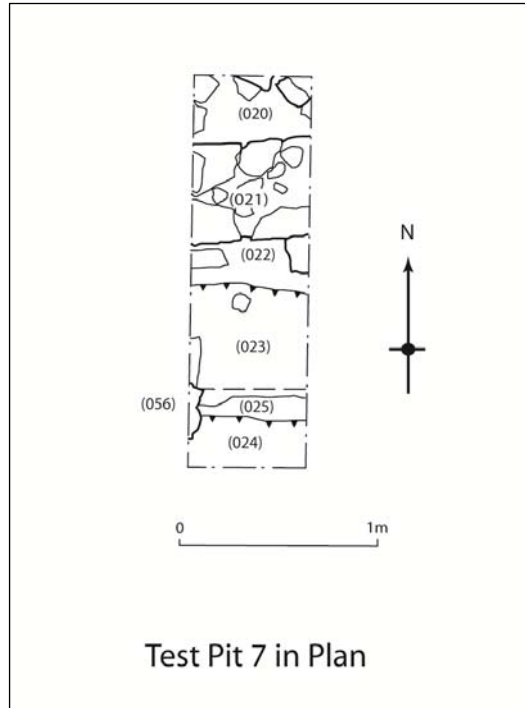


Figure 16 - Plan of Test pit 7

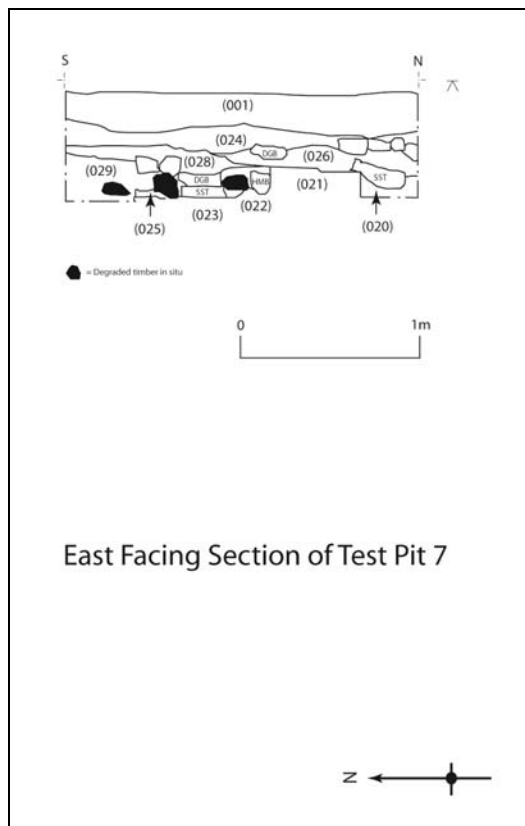


Figure 17 - Section of Test pit 7

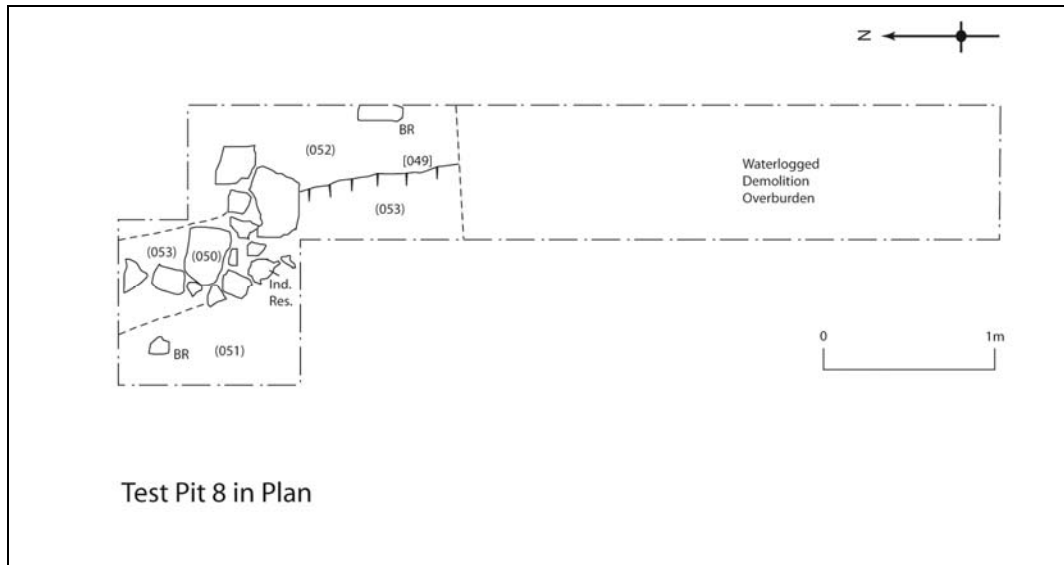


Figure 18 - Plan of Test pit 8

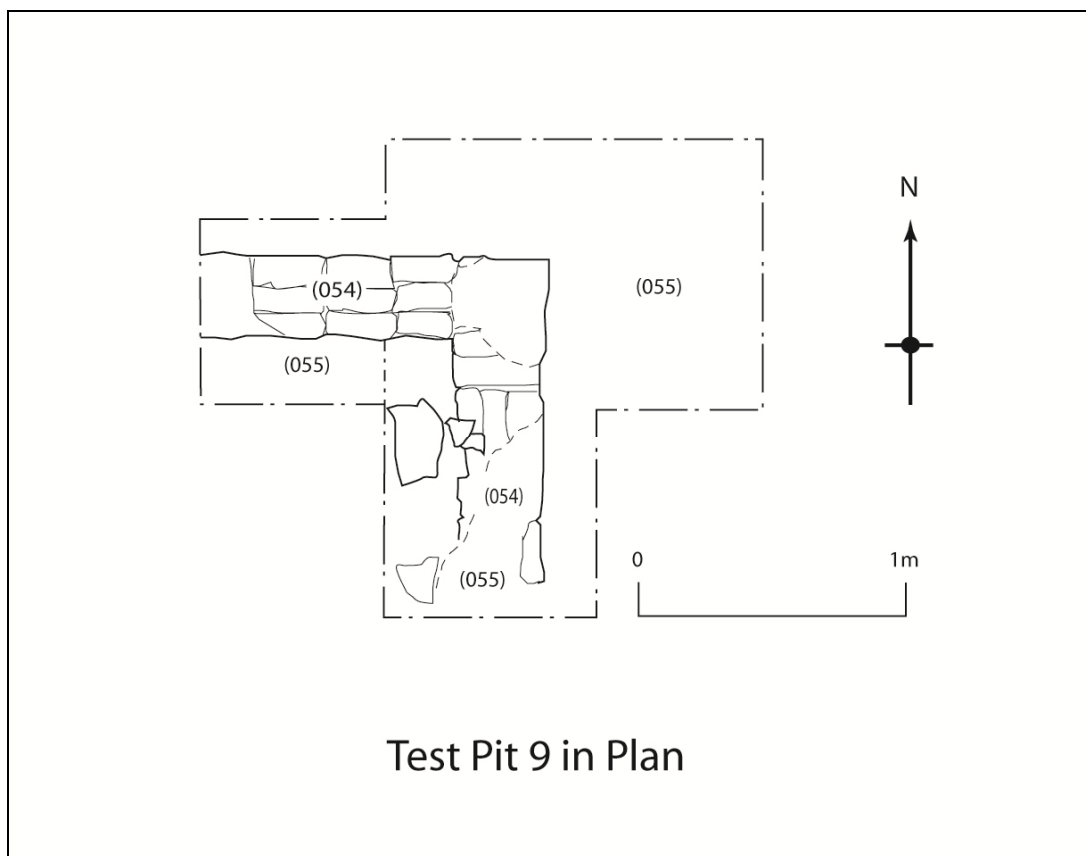


Figure 19 - Plan of Test pit 9



Plate 1 – Newton Hall in 1969 prior to restoration, showing the 18th century threshing barn during demolition



Plate 2 - Newton Hall in the late 19th/early 20th century (Hall, building 1 to left and building 2 to the right) (courtesy of Tameside Local Studies Library)



Plate 3 – Trench 1 looking east showing cobbled surface



Plate 4 – Trench 2 looking north showing cobbled surface with rubble make-up layer and natural sand deposit



Plate 5 – Trench 3 looking west, showing gravel path and concrete edging



Plate 6 – Trench 4 looking east showing degraded path



Plate 7 – Trenches 5 & 6 looking north showing southern elevation wall of building 4 and internal flooring



Plate 8 – Trench 5 showing internal feature containing circular post hole



Plate 9 – Trench 7 looking south showing northern elevation wall of building 4



Plate 10 – Trench 8 showing possible remains of building 2



Plate 11 – Trench 9 looking east showing north eastern corner of extension to building 1



Plate 12 – Trench 9 looking south showing relationship of brick wall with the north eastern corner of building 1

Contact us...

RESEARCH AND TEACHING

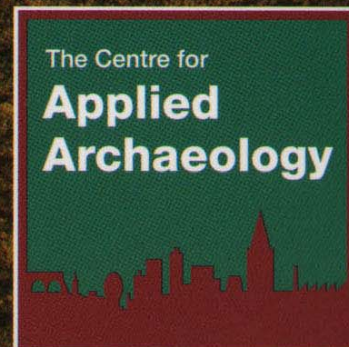
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