

# Supporting Documentation

## Mottram St Michael & Angels – Path

### Note to parish


This bundle includes all the supporting documentation to your faculty application as required under Rule 5.5 of the Faculty Jurisdiction (Amendment) Rules 2019.

### List of documentation

Item	Description	Page
<i>Overview</i>		
1	Schedule of Works or Proposals from the Petition for Faculty logged 18 May 2022	2
2	Statement of Need dated May 2022	3
3	Statement of Significance dated May 2022	8
<i>Proposals</i>		
4	Composite photograph received 1 December 2021	29
5	New Churchyard Path Description dated May 2022, uploaded 23 May 2022	30
6	Site Plan of Streetwise uploaded 23 May 2022	37
7	Drawing Proposed Path Improvement Scheme Revision D dated May 2022, uploaded 23 May 2022	38
8	Cross section drawing showing path construction method, uploaded 23 May 2022	39
9	Electrical Specification for Lighting dated May 2022, uploaded 23 May 2022	40
10	Revised bench details, uploaded 15 July 2022	41
11	Additional detail re the new floodlight, received 5 August 2022	42
<i>Correspondence</i>		
12	Correspondence between DAC office and others dating from 1 December 2021 to 15 July 2022	44

Caroline Hilton, DAC Secretary

---



5 September 2022

**We petition the Court for a faculty to authorise the following-**

*Please describe the works or other proposals for which a faculty is sought in the way recommended by the Diocesan Advisory Committee in its Notification of Advice.*

SCHEDULE OF WORKS OR PROPOSALS

New churchyard path.

*Copies of the Standard Information Form and any drawings, plans, specifications, photographs or other documents showing the proposals must be provided with this petition.*

# ST. MICHAEL & ALL ANGELS, MOTTRAM IN LONGDENDALE (1612) RE-ORDERING PROPOSALS

## STATEMENT OF NEED

### Churchyard Path Proposals: May 2022

#### 1. General information

---

##### Overview of Mottram Parish

This formerly rural parish is surrounded by countryside and several large farms. The parish is situated in the Metropolitan District of Tameside, to the East of Manchester and bordering the Peak District, with an estimated population of 5645. It comprises three distinct areas: the ancient village of Mottram, much extended in the 19th and 20th centuries; the village of Broadbottom, built largely by millowners in the 18th and 19th centuries and one-third of the Hattersley estate, built in the 1960's and comprising largely of social housing.

Broadbottom and Mottram consider themselves separate villages although housing expansion has largely brought them together. Today little industry remains in the parish, with many commuting to work in Manchester or Glossop, and once thriving shopping areas in Mottram and Broadbottom have declined significantly.

##### Key Centres of Community Use

The parish is well supplied with centres where community activities can take place, in each of the three main areas of the parish. Each area has at least one dedicated community centre with significant kitchen areas. Local community centres are always seeking new users to keep viable, and supply outstrips demand.

The church itself organises various events, fairs, socials, meals, meetings, exhibitions etc. and hosts many of these in its own facility - the Magdalene Centre in Broadbottom - an exception being heritage themed exhibitions, which are almost exclusively held in St. Michael's. The church also uses other community centres such as Mottram Community Centre, Mottram Evangelical Church and The Hub, Hattersley. Mottram School, adjacent to the church building is used for Sunday School on a Sunday morning. Parish meals, which might follow special services in the year, can also be held in the school hall or the Magdalene Centre.

As such we believe there is ample provision of facilities for community events in all corners of the parish without the need to replicate this in developments for the building at St Michaels. What is absent in most venues however, is dedicated and flexible space which is distinctive for use in worship.

##### Use of the Church Building

St. Michael's is in regular use every Sunday for a variety of services:

###### *8.30am Early Morning Communion*

attended by 16 - 24 people and held in the Staveley side-chapel

###### *10.30am Main Sunday service*

Parish Communion (2 or 3 per month), Worship for All (2 or 3 per month)

attended by 80 - 110 adults and 15 - 30 children and held in the main church (pre Covid figures)

###### *4:00pm, monthly Choral Evensong (not yet re-started, due to retirement of organist/choirmaster)*

attended by approximately 10 people plus the choir and held in the main church

## ***Occasional Offices***

### *Baptisms*

15 - 20 annually, conducted within one of the main 10:30 Sunday services, swelling the congregation by between 15 - 80 people. In addition most baptisms are preceded by a Thanksgiving Service attended by close family members a few weeks or months before, again within a main Sunday service.

### *Funerals*

30 - 40 annually with attendance varying widely between 10 and 300 people depending on the circumstances of the deceased.

### *Weddings*

7 - 15 annually with attendance of 60 - 150 people. Not infrequently a wedding service may involve additional guest musicians such as a string quartet or brass band.

## ***Special Services***

### *Easter*

Ash Wednesday and Ascension Day, sometimes as joint services with other local churches or the local schools. Evening prayer services during Lent most years. Then through Holy Week itself, additional reflective evening services, along with specific services on Maundy Thursday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday.

### *Remembrance*

a large congregation with civic dignitaries and uniformed organisations on Remembrance Sunday including the laying of wreaths at the War Memorial located within the church building itself. The church also holds an annual Memorial Service in November for those who have lost loved ones in recent years.

### *Christmas*

Additional services throughout December including popular traditional carol services, Christingle which attracts the highest congregation of the year of 300+ people, Midnight service and Christmas Day service.

### *Ecumenical*

The church has been used as a venue for some ecumenical services organised between local churches as specific circumstances arise.

### *Prayer Services*

occasionally used for creative prayer evenings (Let's Pray) using prayer stations around the church.

### *Special Occasions*

for example in recent years: an MBE Investiture, concerts, organ recitals and some renewals of wedding vows.

### *Schools*

used monthly by Mottram Primary School for a Proud Assembly, and for school services for all pupils, teachers and parents at specific times of year, i.e. Harvest Service, Carol Service, End of Term. On occasion both Broadbottom and Mottram Parish Schools combine for joint services. The church also hosts Arundale Primary School pupils, teachers and parents for a carol service.

The building is frequently used as a venue for teaching and exploring the RE curriculum with individual classes. Recently, we have begun to host similar visits from uniformed youth organisations exploring 'faith' activity badges.

A couple of years ago the building played host to "An Easter Trail" whereby the whole building was dressed inside with scenery and props to take visiting children through the Easter Story.

### *Meetings*

The Hollingworth Chapel occasionally used for meetings, approximately 6 times a year, for example by the Walking Group, Friends of Mottram Parish Church and other church groups.

### *Heritage*

The church is open for occasional days and one whole weekend a year for heritage events, when the history of the building is showcased with exhibitions and guided tours. Such events, usually organised by the Friends of Mottram Church, have in the past included craft displays, fundraising, social events and flower festivals etc.

## **2. What do we need?**

---

We need to replace the present path through the churchyard from the main gates to the south porch of the church building.

## **3. The proposals**

---

We intend to replace the path with a continuous, slip resistant, level surface, from gate to porch, that will be low on maintenance, and resistant to the effects of water and ice. We propose to use SUDS compliant resin-bound stone chippings in an appropriate colour. Just outside the porch, there will be a circular area of a different colour chippings, forming a large, level 'gathering area'. At the centre of this area will be a memorial stone to Rev Dr. Richard Hills, MBE, honorary curate of the parish, and generous benefactor of the church. who supported and encouraged the project.

We propose to install four low level lighting bollards along the length of the path. There are two existing black LED floodlights above the tower and chapel doors. A third will be added, over the porch door, and all these lights will be controlled from a single PIR sensor.

At the half way point, a bench will provide a rest point for visitors with poor mobility and 'grab rail' at a point that is particularly windy due to reasons of topography and nearby buildings. We propose that the bench should be a solidly constructed, contemporary design made from recycled plastic. The material should will be black, NOT having a replica timber appearance. This material has been chosen to be environmentally friendly and low maintenance.

Just outside the churchyard, on un-registered land, we propose to replace a band of cobblestones with tarmac, to match the surrounding land surface and improve the route from Warhill into the churchyard. These stones will be used to form edging for the new path.

## **4. Why do we need it and why do we need it now?**

---

Access through the main gate to the south porch of the church building is very difficult for disabled or elderly people and for families with baby buggies etc. The present path is formed from gravestones, moved from their original positions in the c19th, to form a relatively straight level surface.

However, over time, the surfaces of the stones have become spalled, and they have settled so that they are no longer level. Any cement pointing between the stones deteriorates quickly in the exposed position of the churchyard, and is difficult to maintain effectively. Rain, snow and ice can make the surface slippery in cold weather.

## What prompted these proposals?

We have a long term plan to carry out urgent repairs to the tower and bellframe, update our obsolete heating and lighting, and carry out reordering works to improve the internal layout of the building. This plan includes a new path across the churchyard.

We have a single generous pledge from the Friends of Mottram Parish Church, plus two smaller amounts from other sources, that will be sufficient to carry out this work to the path.

We also have a large bequest from Rev Dr Richard Hills, who was particularly keen on the path being replaced. It will take some time to formulate our plans for spending this bequest on other work inside the building, but in the meantime we want to honour his memory by carrying out this much needed work. and dedicating it in his memory.

## Why we cannot meet our needs without making changes.

We could have the gaps between the stones weeded and re-pointed. However, this level of maintenance needs to be done every year to be effective, costing time and effort that can be better used elsewhere. Also, this solution would not deal with the unevenness caused by the settlement and spalling of the stones.

## 5. What is the evidence for the need?

---

Congregation members and visitors to the church have long commented that it is very difficult for some people to walk along the present path. People in wheelchairs, mobility scooters or baby buggies find the path very difficult to navigate. This can be seen in the photograph below and in other photographs in the full project description.



## **6. How is the proposal contributing to the need for environmental sustainability?**

---

The repairs do not have any negative impact on environment sustainability.

The path construction will be permeable and SUDS (Sustainable urban drainage system) compliant.

The bench is to be made of recycled materials.

## **7. What other options to meet the need were considered, taking point 6 and the impact identified in the Statement of Significance into account?**

---

We could - at less cost - simply have the existing stones re-laid. However, this would still require the same level of maintenance. It would not deal with the unevenness caused by spalling, and would not give a surface as continuous and slip resistant as resin-bound stone chippings. In time, the stones would settle again, causing trip hazards. It is expected that if the resin-bound stone does settle, it will do so without any cracks and edges being caused, due to the flexibility of the material.

# ST. MICHAEL & ALL ANGELS, MOTTRAM IN LONGDENDALE (1612)

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE Churchyard Path Proposals: May 2022

### CONTEXT OF THIS STATEMENT

---

#### General information

We have a long term plan to carry out urgent repairs to the tower and bellframe, update our obsolete heating and lighting, and carry out reordering works to improve the internal layout of the building. This plan includes a new path across the churchyard to improve access for disabled people and other affected groups.

The PCC have decided to carry out the work on the path as soon as possible, funds having recently become available.

#### What do we need?

Access through the main gate to the south porch of the church building is very difficult for disabled or elderly people and for families with baby buggies etc. The present path is formed from gravestones, moved in the c19th from their original positions, to form a relatively straight level surface.

However, over time, the surfaces of the stones have become spalled, and they have settled so that they are no longer level. The cement pointing between the stones deteriorates quickly in the exposed position of the churchyard, and is difficult to maintain effectively. Rain, snow and ice can make the surface slippery in cold weather.

We want to replace the path with a continuous level surface, from gate to porch, that will be low on maintenance, and resistant to the effects of water and ice.

#### What impact will the work have on the issues identified in this Statement of Significance?

Our preferred material for the path is resin-bound stone chippings. These are now available in a number of different colours, and so can be selected to match or complement the colour of the surrounding gravestones and the church building. This method has been used elsewhere in the Diocese, at churches of a similar age to ours, for instance, St. Mary's Disley, with the approval of Historic England.

This type of path construction is permeable and SUDS (Sustainable urban drainage system) compliant. Water can drain through to the subsurface, making ice formation less likely. The surface is non-slip and requires less maintenance than stones.

In addition to SUDS compliance the materials used in the lowest layer of the construction include recycled car tyres, reducing environmental impact by exploiting otherwise unusable and potentially harmful materials.

We would not dispose of any of the gravestones. Those that are in good enough condition would be kept in secure storage, to be used in our plans for the future internal reordering of the church building. Any that are not suitable for this purpose would be relocated elsewhere in the church



yard. The position of the two oldest marked gravestones (dating to the 17th century), alongside the present path, will be preserved as closely as possible.

The position of the two oldest marked gravestones (dating to the 17th century), alongside the present path, will be preserved as closely as possible..

Plans from before the 1827 extension show the arrangement of the graves at the front of the church to be completely different from the present arrangement - so there is no doubt that the gravestones forming the surface of the present path from the gate to the porch are no longer over the graves they once marked. The making of a new path therefore, would not present any issues regarding the relocation of any gravestones.

This change in arrangement can be seen clearly in the photograph below, taken from the top of the church tower.



### **What impact will the work have on other issues of significance?**

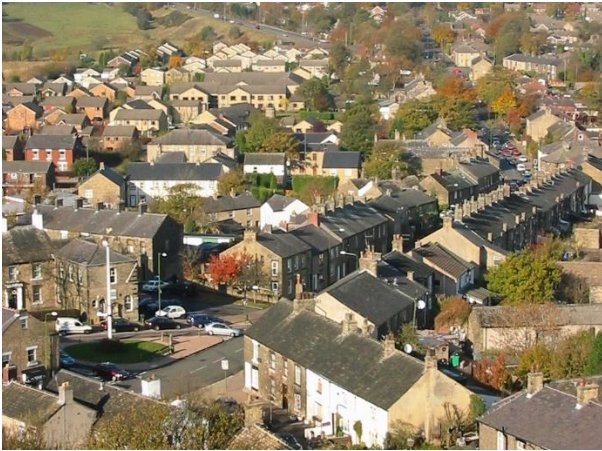
Just outside the churchyard, on un-registered land, there is a short band of cobblestones that currently makes a difficult transition from the tarmac surfacing of Warhill to the church gates, particularly for disabled and other visitors mentioned earlier. We intend to take up the cobblestones and replace them with tarmac, in keeping with the surrounding land surface of Warhill.

The area of cobbles, seen at the top of the photograph above is shown in more detail in the accompanying file *St. Michael's Churchyard path description*.

## THE CHURCH IN ITS ENVIRONMENT

---

### Setting of the Church



St Michael and All Angels Church stands on Warhill overlooking the village of Mottram in Longdendale. "A large stately building of immemorial antiquity" - this was John Aiken's opinion of Mottram Church over 200 years ago.

Although it is not at the geographical centre of the village, it is visible from all around the area, from its commanding position at the top of the hill. Built from the same local stone as the rest of the old village, at over 500 years old it is the oldest building in the area.

As such, it is well regarded by local people, whether churchgoers or not, as 'their church', and an important part of the built heritage of the area.

### Natural Heritage of the Site

The church building sits at the very eastern edge of the large village of Mottram in Longdendale. To the west is the built up area of the old village and newer housing estate, and to the east is a large area of farmland stretching to the outskirts of Glossop.

The churchyard itself is almost completely filled with gravestones (laid flat in the 19th century), many of which are partly covered in grass. Together with the neighbouring council cemetery and the primary school playing fields, the church surroundings present a large, well tended, grassy area with many mature trees.

There are no rare flora or fauna known to us, in the immediate area. There are no bats resident in any part of the church building. There are jackdaws nesting in the church tower, and in many of the nearby tall trees.

## Social History and Present Community Use



The ancient parish of Mottram in Longdendale was once much larger, stretching from Hyde in the west, to Stalybridge in the north and Tintwistle in the east. They are now all parishes in their own right, and the parish now comprises the villages of Mottram and Broadbottom, and part of the modern estate of Hattersley.

Broadbottom and Mottram consider themselves separate villages although housing expansion has largely brought them together. Today little industry remains in the parish, with many commuting to work in Manchester or Glossop, and once thriving shopping areas in Mottram and Broadbottom have

declined significantly.

Like most areas of the UK, the church attendance which used to be universal, is now much lower. Also, whereas in times past the congregation would have been drawn mainly from the local population, a sizeable number of attendees are now from out of the parish.

However, the church still serves its local community – in particular through weddings, baptisms and funerals. Not all of these are for residents of the parish, although those who are not will have some qualifying connection through family or past residence. A breakdown between 2012 and 2016 shows that 50% of occasional offices were for people living (or having died) outside of the parish - 10% of those were from the neighbouring parish of Hattersley.

The churchyard has been closed to burials since the 19th century, but the neighbouring council cemetery is still the main burial site in the area. To the rear of the churchyard, a Memorial Garden established in 1984 provides a well used resting place for the interment of ashes, in a natural setting overlooking the Longdendale Valley.

We believe there is ample provision of facilities for community events in all corners of the parish without the need to replicate this in developments for the building at St Michaels. There are Community Centres in Mottram and Broadbottom, 'The Hub' in Hattersley, and our own well used community resource, the Magdalene Centre - in the re-ordered church of St. Mary Magdalene in Broadbottom.

Mottram Primary School uses the church building regularly as a large community space that can accommodate staff, children and their families/guests, for school services, productions, presentation assemblies etc. The church is a useful space for them in terms of the size and proximity of the venue.

What is absent in most venues locally, is a large, dedicated and flexible space which is distinctive for use in worship. The historic 'church on the hill' draws people to the church to celebrate their life events in a setting that evokes a feeling of connection and continuity with those who have done the same down the centuries. More modern worship events, in particular those which require a large space uninterrupted by pews, are well catered for at the Magdalene Centre in Broadbottom.



The building also draws those who are interested in history –events such as Heritage Open Days being very popular. A significant number of visitors arrive seeking information about family history, often from abroad. It is used in a heritage/education/community sense, by local schools and uniformed organisations. We are keen also to extend the use of the building for events such as concerts and other cultural activities. The Friends of Mottram Parish Church represent a dedicated group of people from the local area and further afield who care about the building

As the church is the location of the Village War Memorial, the building has an additional significance to the local community.

## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHURCH

### Overview

The church is built on the common medieval model of a nave, chancel and two side aisles, with a tower at the west end and chancel to the east. It is a large stone building, roughly 20m by 40m, sitting in a churchyard of perhaps six times that area.

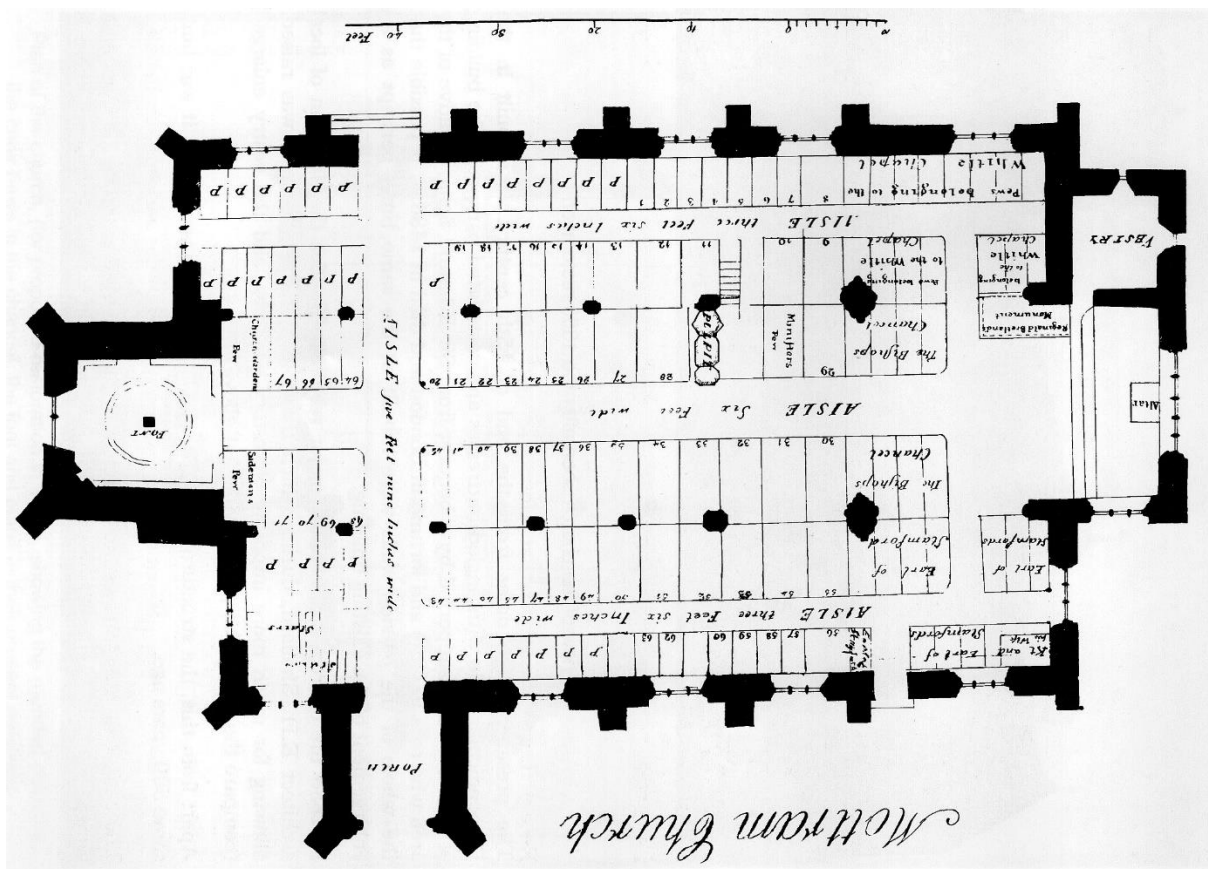
The exterior appearance of the building is Perpendicular in style, with angled buttresses and castellated parapets, although the clerestory windows are high quality Victorian reproductions. The stone, from a local quarry at Tintwistle Knarr, is weathered from its exposed position and blackened by industrial pollution.

The interior appearance of the building is of a medieval building that has been furnished and renovated over the succeeding centuries.

The flooring throughout the church is stone flagged, comprising mainly gravestones, although these may not now be in the same places as the graves they once covered. There is evidence of a crypt, at least under the nave, but this was rubble filled at some unknown point in the past.

### Development of the ground-plan of the building

The present church building dates from the end of the 15th century. The building of the tower was supported by a bequest from Sir Edmund Shaa, a native of the area who rose to fame and fortune in London and died in 1488. It is probable that the whole of the outside walls were rebuilt at the same time, perhaps as an enlargement of an existing building.



Plan dated 1820 (shown upside down for comparison with later plans)



*South view from and engraving by Aiken 1795*

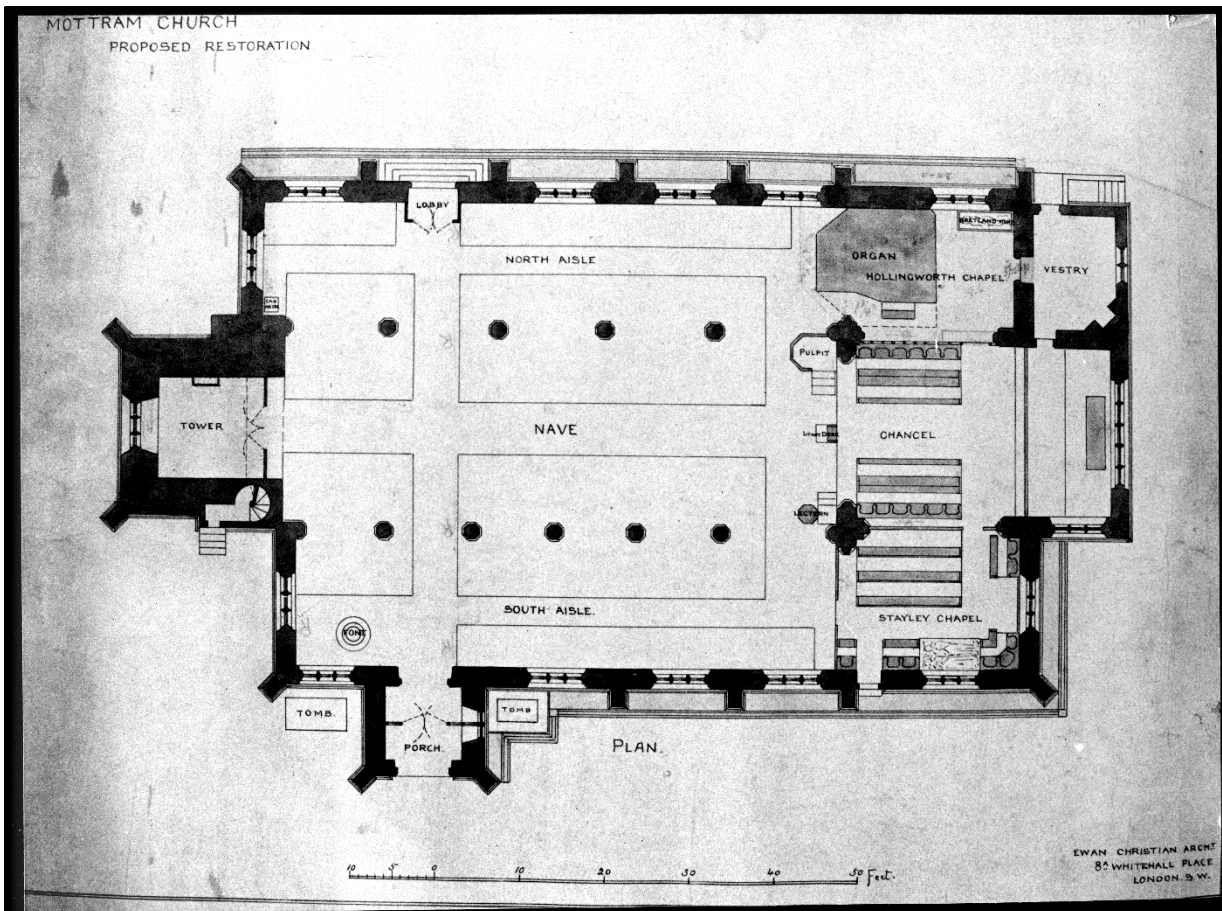
In 1855 the church underwent a major restoration under the direction of local architect E.H. Shellard, during which the height of the nave roof was raised, allowing for much more imposing clerestory windows. To achieve this, the whole of the interior walls from the tower to the chancel, including the arcades supporting the clerestory, were rebuilt, and the nave and aisles re-roofed. Apart from this, the basic structure and layout of the building remains much as it was built over 500 years ago.



*North view shortly after the 1855 restoration, clearly showing the new, lighter stonework*

## Victorian and later development of the interior of the building

As previously stated, the basic layout dates from the end of the 15th century, and the height of the nave roof was raised in the 1855 restoration. At that time, and for a century afterwards, significant changes were made to the interior, particularly with regard to the roof and furniture.



*Plan drawn up for the 1895 restoration*

### **The Nave**

The pews in the nave were renewed twice in the Victorian era, in 1815 and from 1895 onwards leaving us with the classic layout of high quality oak pews that we see today. These pews face forward, towards a new alabaster pulpit and the oak eagle lectern, in front of the chancel arch. Above the arch are the 18th century painted boards, relocated here from the sanctuary in this period.

High above, the new reproduction-gothic clerestory windows fill the nave with light. Above that are the plain, solid timbers of the Victorian roof. The two 19th century canopied pews against the tower wall are from the Staveley Chapel, moved here in the 1930s.

*Overall, these features give the nave a general feeling of a cohesive and attractive Victorian space bounded by the medieval walls of the aisles, tower and chancel. Visitors remark on how the beauty of the space opens up as they walk through the arch from the south aisle into the centre of the church.*

## The Chancel and the Hollingworth Chapel

There are two screens to the north side of the chancel, in the opening to the Hollingworth Chapel. The lower screen in dark oak was installed around the same time as the nave pews, in the late 1890s. The higher, glazed screen in a lighter oak was installed in 2003 to better enclose and soundproof the chapel. The 19th century canopied pews in the chancel and sanctuary are from the Staveley Chapel, moved here in the 1930s.

The heavy oak choir pews in the chancel were fitted in 1885. At that time, there was much controversy, due to the obstruction caused by their size. This is arguably still the case today.

The statue of Reginald Bretland was removed at around the same time, from the chancel into the Hollingworth Chapel. The pipe organ was removed in 1998.

The roof beams in the chancel are thought to be the original medieval timbers.

*Overall, this part of the church is a mixture of medieval and Victorian fabric and furniture, with significant changes made in the 20th and 21st centuries.*

## The Staveley Chapel

This was a chantry chapel to the Staveley family, and contains two stone effigies of Sir Ralph de Staveley and his wife Elizabeth, dating to around 1420. A foliage patterned capital in the Decorated style at the head of the column opposite the doorway, is unlike any other in the church, suggesting that this is one of the older elements of the building.

Virtually all of the furniture here was originally manufactured in 1858, when the chapel was bought by John Chapman.

At that time, two oak screens were fitted to the north and west sides to enclose the private chapel, three pews were installed facing into the chancel, and canopied pews fronted by prayer desks were placed against the north and east walls. These can all be seen in the plan shown on the previous page. Identical furniture can be seen in St. Anne's church at Carlecotes, in the Chapman family's Yorkshire estate.

In 1932, following the death of Harold Chapman, the chapel was gifted to the church, and extensively re-configured to suit its new use:

The three pews were cut up and made into six pews facing east. The canopied seats were distributed around the church, at the same time moving the original churchwardens' pews from the west end of the nave, into the chapel behind the pews. The prayer desks were dismantled, and their panelling reassembled in a new frame to make the book rests for the two front pews. The end pieces of the prayer desks were used to make six new pew ends.

Four wooden spindles (probably from the screen doors) were re-purposed as an altar rail, supported on newel posts constructed by Robert Thompson of Kilburn, complete with trademark mouse. The communion table in the chapel sanctuary is a Jacobean table from Hollingworth Hall (this was recently restored).

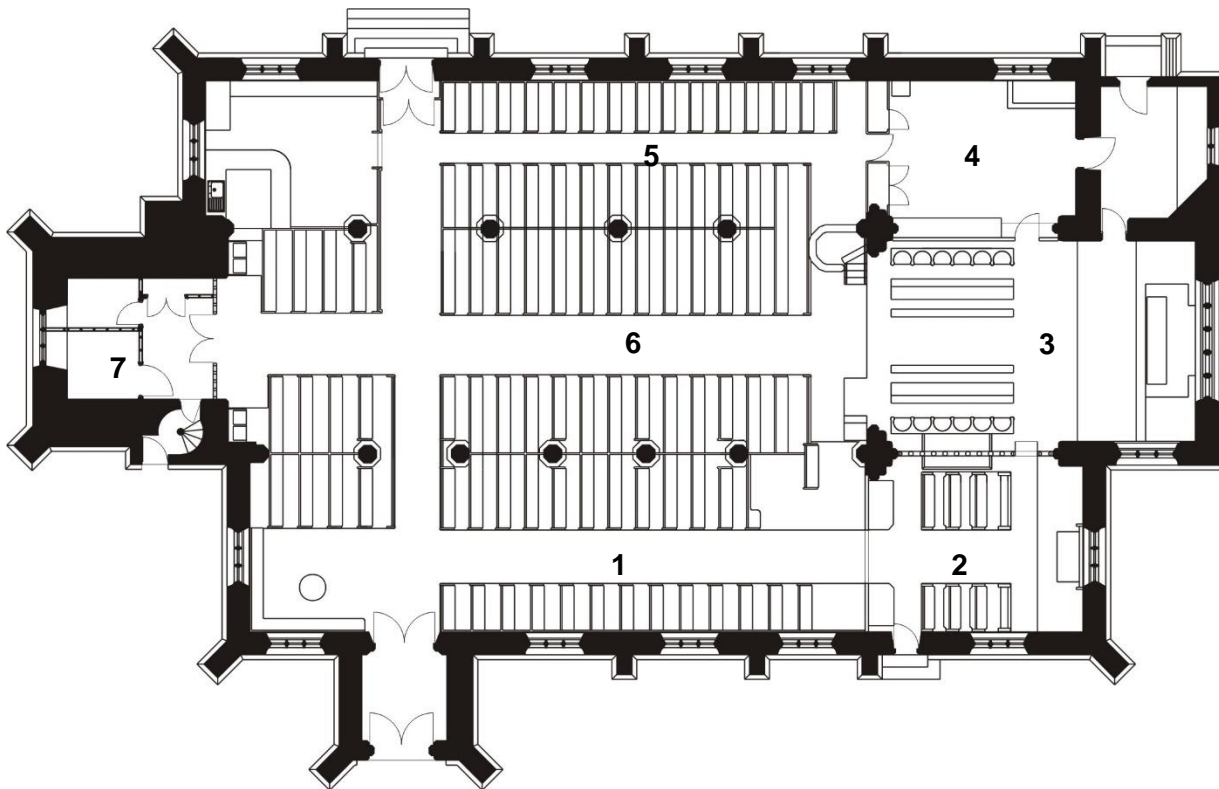
The Staveley effigies were moved to their present (very unsatisfactory) position, half in and half out of the chapel, fitted into a space cut from the bottom of the screen and hidden by a row of pews.

*Overall, the Staveley Chapel has a 20th century design, made primarily by recycling Victorian furniture into a new layout within an old chapel, parts of which may date to the church which existed on the site prior to the 1490 rebuilding.*



## THE CHURCH BUILDING AS IT IS NOW

### The Interior Layout of the Building



Plan dated early 21st century

**1 The South Aisle** **The South Aisle** extends from the west end of the nave almost to the east end of the chancel, with the Baptistry at its west end and the Staveley Chapel at the east end. It retains its 15th century walls and window openings. c15th

The aisle roof timbers are from the 1855 restoration. Both roofs have been re-covered in tern-coated steel in the 21st century.

**The South Porch** is small and square, with exterior oak doors fitted in 1769, and interior doors of unknown date into the south aisle. c15th

**The Baptistry** just inside the porch doors is also the site of the village war memorial. c15th

**2 The Staveley Chapel** **The Staveley Chapel** is situated at the east end of the south aisle. It was originally a chantry chapel for the De Staveley family, but was owned by local landowners, the Chapmans, until it was given to the church in 1932. c15th

A foliage patterned capital in the Decorated style at the head of the column opposite the chapel doorway, is unlike any other in the church, suggesting that this is one of the older elements of the building. earlier than c15th

<b>3 The Chancel</b>	<p><b>The Chancel</b> retains its 15th century roof, although the beams are fitted with very large oak pegs, probably from Victorian repair work. It is open to the nave, with no screen. It retains its 15th century walls and window openings.</p> <p>The style of the chancel arch indicates that this could be another piece of an earlier church.</p> <p><b>The Sanctuary</b> has a raised high altar platform.</p>	<p>c15th</p> <p>earlier than c15th?</p> <p>c15th</p>
<b>4 The Hollingworth Chapel</b>	<p><b>The Hollingworth Chapel</b> was originally a chapel attached to the Manor of Hollingworth and is now used as a Choir Vestry.</p> <p>The adjoining <b>Vestry</b> was rebuilt and enlarged in the 1855 restoration.</p>	<p>c15th</p> <p>c19th</p>
<b>5 The North Aisle</b>	<p><b>The North Aisle</b> is longer than the south, extending from part way along the north face of the tower to the east end of the chancel. It retains its 15th century walls and window openings.</p> <p>Over the north door (looking from outside the church) can be seen, carved in stone, a coat of arms bearing three holly leaves, thought to be that of John Hollingworth. This may be a remnant of a much earlier building, possibly dating back to the early 13th century.</p>	<p>c15th</p> <p>c13th?</p>
<b>6 The Nave</b>	<p><b>The Nave</b> roof was raised to its present height in the restoration of 1855. The original roof-line can be seen internally in the stonework high on the tower wall above the west arch.</p> <p>As can be seen from the reproduction medieval windows in the clerestory, and the completely rebuilt aisle arcades and columns, the whole of this space, including the aisle roofs is of Victorian construction.</p> <p>Either side of the west arch can be seen the scare-devil figurehead corbels, one of which was an original feature of the 15th century building. The right hand corbel is clearly a later reproduction.</p>	<p>c19th</p> <p>c15th</p>
<b>7 The Tower</b>	<p><b>The Tower</b> is situated at the west end of the church. It comprises four levels, with toilets at ground level, ringing chamber on the 1st floor, clock chamber on the 2nd floor and finally the belfry at the top.</p>	<p>c15th</p>

The belfry has bell louvres to all four sides. Those on the north and east elevations are ancient stone louvres, with one or two modern replacements. At some point in the middle of the 20th century, those on the south and west elevations were replaced by oak louvres in a galvanised steel frame, behind which are large galvanised steel shutters designed to catch windblown rainwater, and discharge it outwards below the lowest louvres.

The building of the tower was supported by a bequest from Sir Edmund Shaa, a native of the area who rose to fame and fortune in London and died in 1488.

### The Contents of the Building

The following descriptions follow the route of an imaginary tour, starting from the entrance in the South Aisle, proceeding generally anti-clockwise around the building via the Chancel and South Aisle and finishing in the Nave and the Tower.

#### **The South Aisle**



**The South Aisle** has a mixture of plain and stained glass, none of which dates back further than the 19th century. One of the windows is by the well known Kempe Studios, and commemorates Samuel Duckett, who died in 1917.

c19th  
c20th

There are four wall mounted memorial tablets, to people who died between 1809 and 1874.

c19th

The pews date from 1895, and some have been removed at the east end to make room for a book of remembrance and the modern organ console.

c19th  
c20th

## The Baptistry



**The Baptistry** at the west end of the south aisle contains the oldest item of furniture to be found in the Church - a stone barrel font, possibly dating to the 12th century. It now stands mounted on a millstone taken from the old Brightomley Mill at nearby Hattersley village.

c12th

**The Village War Memorial**, dating from 1921, takes up the whole of the south window. It comprises stained glass panels of Saints George, Oswald and Edwin. Below the window, in a smooth grey stone, are the names of the fallen from the two world wars - the name panels were replaced in 2004. A panel commemorating those who have died in wars since that time was added in 2009.

c20th

c21st

Next to the war memorial, there is a stone tablet commemorating the two police officers Fiona Bone and Nicola Hughes, who lost their lives on duty in the village in 2012.

c21st

The window in the west wall commemorates Captain George Kershaw Sidebottom who died in 1855.

c19th

**The Clergy Boards** on the west wall of the baptistry record the former rectors and vicars of Mottram, and were erected in 1904.

c20th

## The Staveley Chapel



**The Staveley Chapel** is situated at the east end of the south aisle. It was originally a chantry chapel for the De Staveley family, but was owned by local landowners, the Chapmans, until it was given to the church in 1932.

The chapel's east window was placed here by John Chapman as part of his refurbishment of the chapel in 1859, and depicts the Crucifixion. The Chapman family are further commemorated in the window on the south side. c19th

**The stone effigies** on the north side of the chapel almost certainly represent Sir Ralph de Staveley (fl.1377 - 1419) and his wife Elizabeth. The life-sized recumbent effigies are not in their original position - plans from 1820 and 1895 showing them in the south west corner of the chapel. c15th

Sir Ralph (Ro) fought at Agincourt, and was included in at least two national exhibitions in 2015 marking the 600th anniversary of the battle. He and his wife are the subject of a local legend and commemorated in a local place name - Roe Cross.

The screens and furniture in the chapel, including the canopied seats (now placed elsewhere around the church), date to 1858. Most of the work was probably carried out by John and George Shaw, architects, of Uppermill. c19th

The chapel sanctuary contains a communion table, which is a 17th century item of dining furniture originally from nearby Hollingworth Hall. c17th

Much of the 1858 furniture was dismantled in 1935, and reassembled into its present configuration. c20th

## The Chancel



**The Chancel** contains some very large heavy oak choir pews, introduced in 1885 after considerable argument about the obstruction caused by their size. Some of the canopied stalls originally from the Staveley Chapel are present here, as vicar and curate stalls, and to the rear of the sanctuary. c19th

The Sanctuary has a raised high altar. The present east window, was introduced in 1908 to commemorate Edward Chapman. The glazing which previously occupied this window now sits in the west arch. c20th

The sanctuary contains a chair which is a 17th century item of dining furniture originally from nearby Hollingworth Hall. c17th

The south window was given by Canon Miller (vicar 1878-1902) to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887. It depicts the archangels Michael, Gabriel and Raphael, and is by Hardman's of Birmingham. c19th

Various clergy and wealthy parishioners of the 19th and 20th centuries are commemorated on the wall tablets. c19th  
c20th

The 19th century screen to the north side of the chancel rises only to the spring line of the arch. c19th

Above and behind the old screen can be seen the newer **Choir Arch Screen**. This large glazed light oak screen which fills the arch is dated 2003, funded by a bequest from William Band, and donations from John and Jean Richardson, and the Friends of Mottram Parish Church. c21st

### The Hollingworth Chapel



**The Hollingworth Chapel** was originally a chapel attached to the Manor of Hollingworth, hence the stained glass coat-of-arms of the various branches of the family placed in the north window. Members of the Hollingworth and Hollingsworth families from as far away as America and Australia are frequent visitors to the church in search of their roots. c19th

**The Bretland Memorial** is situated next to the window in the Choir vestry. This was at one time placed in the centre of the chancel where there is now a stone marked simply 'RB'. By the time of the 1820 plan, it had moved to the north west corner of the chancel. The Bretland family were minor freeholders in Hollingworth from around 1408. Reginald Bretland (d.1703) is dressed in the gown and scarlet hood of a Sergeant-at-Law in the classic pose of the philosopher. c18th

From 1895, a pipe organ was situated in the Hollingworth chapel. However, in 1997 the condition of the instrument was such that it was removed, and replaced by a good quality electronic organ supplied by Makin's, and situated more conveniently in the south aisle. The loudspeakers are hidden in the arch between the chapel and the north aisle. c20th

The chapel is furnished with built in cupboards placed there when the organ was removed in 1997. c20th

## The North Aisle



**The North Aisle** has a mixture of plain and stained glass, none dating back before the 19th century.

The window at the eastern end of the aisle is the most recent in the church, being installed in 1996. It incorporates stained glass that was removed from the 1857 west window at the base of the tower. The new window replaced a vandalised window in memory of William Johnson (vicar 1826-1840), whose son (as the plaque on the window sill tells us) became a canon of Manchester Cathedral. c19th c20th

Some of the original organ pipes have been used to decorate the arch at the east end, containing the organ loudspeakers. c19th c20th

There are four wall mounted memorial tablets, to people who died between 1770 and 1980. c19th c20th

At the west end of the aisle, a window in memory of Frank Ingham came from St George's Old Church, Stalybridge. On its closure, at the wish of his widow, the window was brought to Mottram and installed in 1970. The window depicts the story from Ruth. c20th

Pews were removed from the west end of the aisle in 1981, to form the 'coffee corner'. A modern kitchenette was added in 2000, comprising traditionally styled wooden cupboards built under a work top. c20th c21st

**The Bread Racks** to either side of the (now unused) north door were for loaves baked specially for distribution to the poor of the Parish. The racks are inscribed 'The Gift of Dame Elizabeth Booth to the Poore of this Parish for Ever. Anno 1619' and 'The Gift of Mrs. Margaret Booth of Wooley to the Poore of this Parrish for Ever 1737'. The money that paid for this was later invested with Mottram Parish Charities, which still distributes its annual income to needy people in the area.

c17th

These racks were used until the middle of the 20th century. At various times they have been situated on the south wall, either side of the door into the tower, and fixed on the pillars next to the cross aisle.

**The Benefactors Board** listing donations to the church, to Woodhead Chapel and to the Free School, was put up in 1904 and used to be flanked by another, which is no longer present.

c20th

## The Nave



**The Pews:** Almost the whole of the church, including nave, aisles and the Staveley chapel is fitted with pews. The first pews were installed in 1818 to replace earlier seating, but those now in the nave and aisles date from the second restoration in 1895.

c19th

**The Painted Boards** above the chancel arch display the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, and images of Moses and Aaron. Legend attributes the painting of these boards to a travelling artist who presented them to the church in return for hospitality. The painted cloth panels are in a poor condition, and much blackened by age. The boards were formerly attached to the east wall of the church as a reredos.

c18th?

c19th

**The Pulpit** is made of the finest alabaster with six full length figures standing in niches at the angles and six intricately traceried panels portraying some of the most famous biblical preachers. The sculptor was Harry Hems of Exeter who worked to a design by Messrs Weaver and Adye, architects of Devizes and Bradford-on-Avon. It was a gift from the widow of Edwin Hugh Shellard, the architect who oversaw the restoration of 1855.

c19th



**The Oak Eagle Lectern** was given by Edward Chapman as a memorial to his father John Chapman who died in 1877. c19th

**The Chandelier** has hung at the east end of the nave since 1755. It was recently fitted with a motorised winch, to make cleaning and the lighting of the candles an easier and safer operation. c18th

**The West Arch Screen** was erected by private donation in 1896 after the removal of the organ and west gallery. The space above was originally left open but was later filled in, first with clear glass and then later with the glass from the original east window, which had been erected over the altar in 1857 in memory of George Sidebottom of Hill End. It was altered to fit in the west arch screen and was placed there in 1913. c19th  
c20th

The west arch screen is flanked by four of the canopied stalls originally from the Staveley Chapel.

## The Tower



**The Tower** is situated at the west end of the church. It comprises four levels, with toilets installed in 2000 at ground level, ringing chamber on the 1st floor, clock chamber on the 2nd floor and finally the belfry at the top. c20th

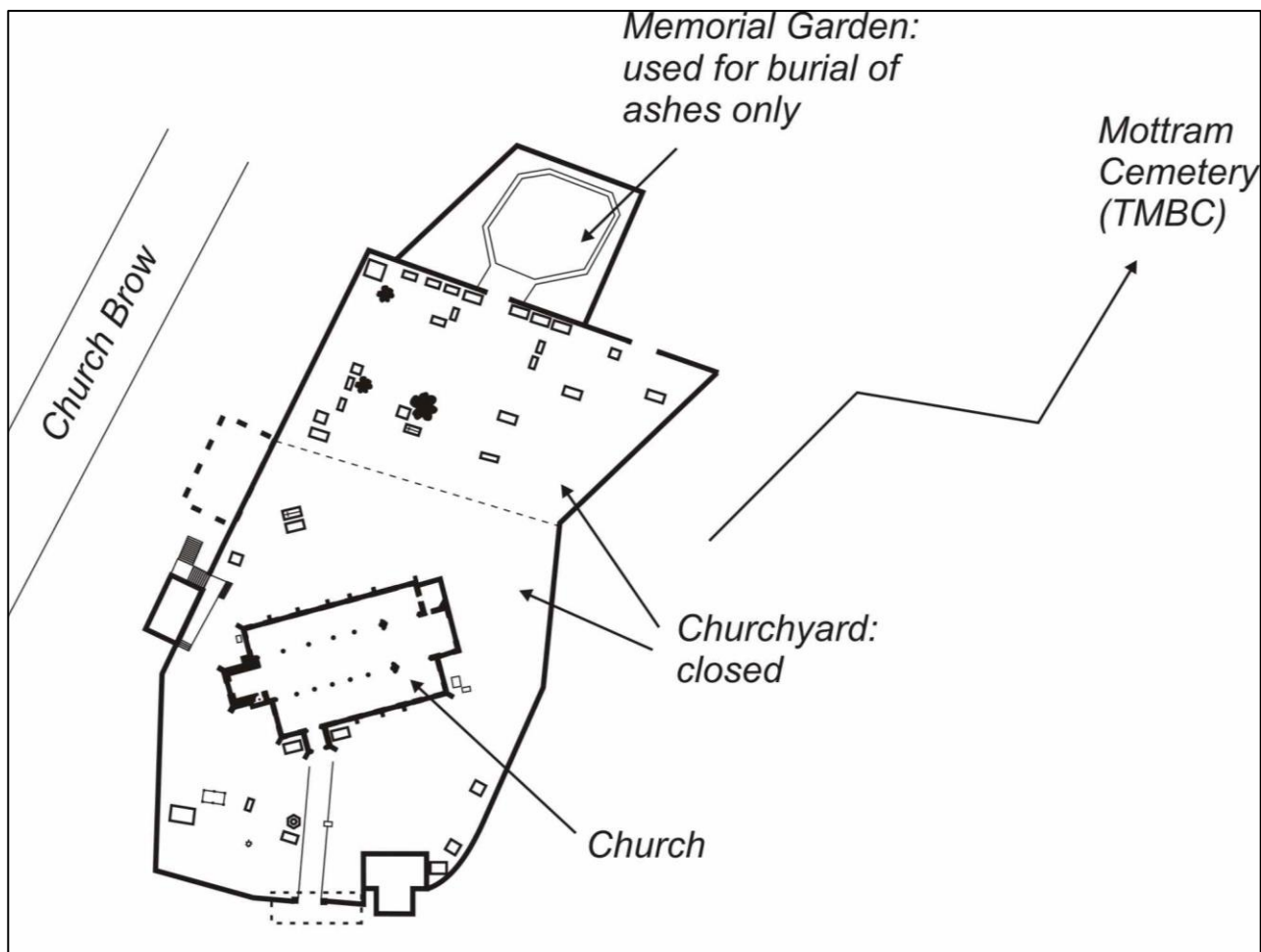
The ringing chamber bears a plaque on the walls describing the work of 1885 when gas lighting was introduced, the bells were rehung and quartered, and two treble bells were renewed. c19th  
c20th  
Another plaque records a record peal which took place on June 8th, 1906: E Timbrell's Peal - Kent Treble Bob Major, 16,800 changes in 9 hours 40 minutes, the longest length yet rung in the method

The first **Clock**, dating from 1761 or possibly earlier, was replaced in 1791. In 1952 this was replaced by a second hand clock, originally built in 1878 by J.B. Joyce for Arden Park in Bredbury. c18th  
c20th

The first set of **Bells** date from 1548. Those bells were recast and supplemented in 1723 then again in 1805. However in 1909 the bellframe was found to be unsafe and needed replacement. Some months later a generous donation in memory of Henry Gartside of Thorncliffe Hall, enabled the re-casting and re-hanging of the bells by Taylor & Co. of Loughborough. The bells contain all the metal from all the bells that have ever hung in the tower. On 10 September 1910 the new bells were dedicated by the Bishop of Chester.

c20th

## THE CHURCHYARD



The plan above shows the modern day layout of the churchyard.

A plan drawn up in 1798 shows a small building, marked as Thomas Shaw's house, where the present gates stand, with the original main gate located just to the west of the house. The position of this house is shown by the dotted rectangle at the bottom of the above plan.

In 1818 the headstones in the churchyard were all laid flat. At about the same time Thomas Shaw's house was demolished. At this time, it is probable that the present path was created, crossing the churchyard directly to the new gates.

Alongside the present path, are two of our oldest known gravestones, dating from the 17th century.

The churchyard was extended in 1827 - shown on the plan by the dotted line to the north east of the church building. An additional burial ground was acquired in 1858, outside the area shown in the plan. This was administered first by the Burial Board made up of ratepayers elected by the parish, then by Mottram Urban District Council, and now by Tameside MBC.

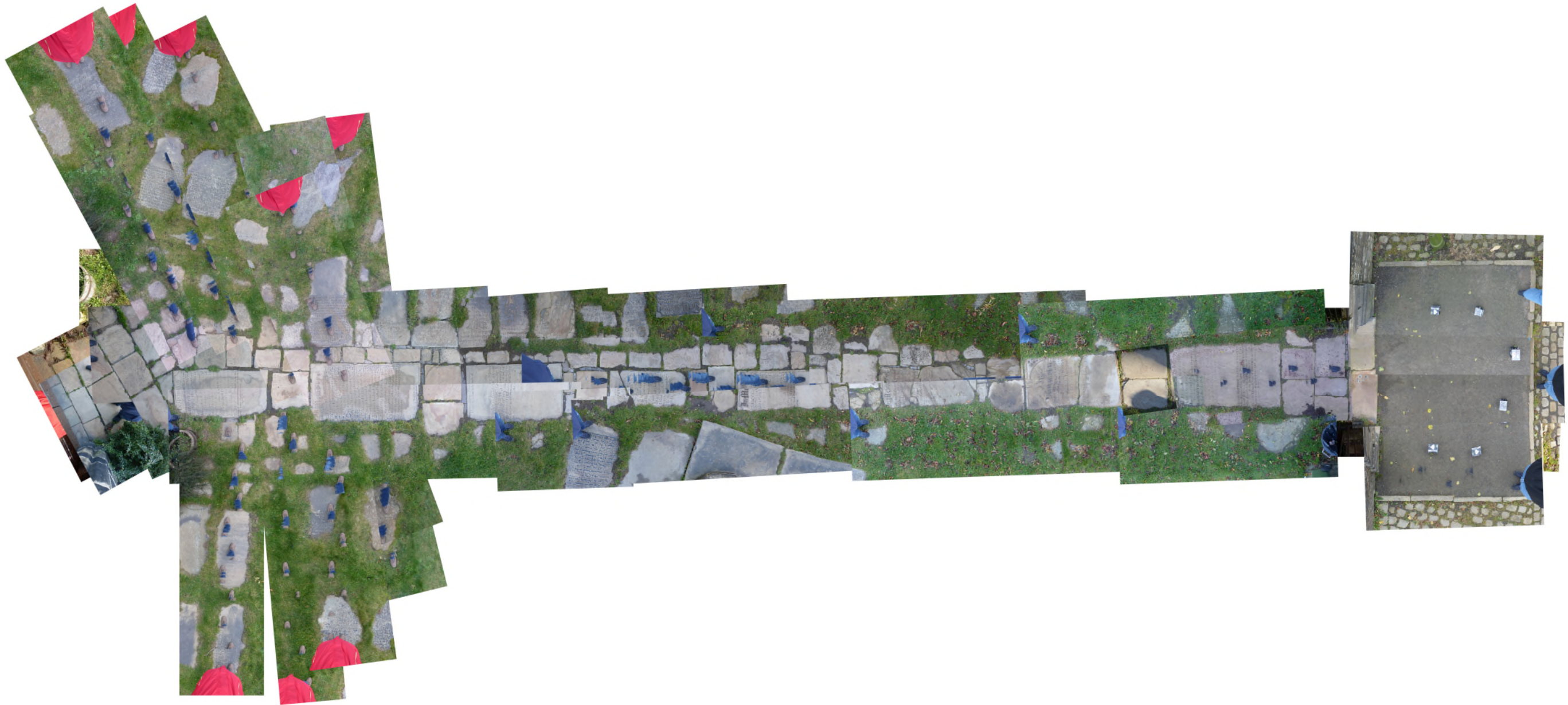
The churchyard was closed to new burials in 1861 by an Order in Council.

A Memorial Garden for the burial of ashes was consecrated in 1987, and is administered solely by the church. Burials of ashes are permitted for parishioners, or for those with a connection to the parish, at the discretion of the vicar.

There are a small number of graves within the churchyard of interest locally, for instance: the empty tomb of Lewis Brierley, whose body was stolen by grave robbers in 1827, and a bellringer's memorial showing eight handbells with one symbolically laid flat. Lawrence Earnshaw, well known locally for his inventions, is buried in an unmarked grave somewhere in the churchyard - but his memorial is in the council cemetery. L.S. Lowry, who lived and worked in Mottram, is not buried here, but in Manchester's Southern Cemetery.

Within the churchyard, shown lower right on the plan, is Mottram's Old Grammar School. The school dated from 1619, but the present building dates to 1858, and it is now a private dwelling.

Shown to the left of the plan is the old Hearse House, originally built in 1775, and rebuilt in 1895. It is used now as a store room for the church. Above that, a dotted rectangle shows the ruin of the Old Black Bull's Head public house, built in 1769 and closed in 1911. Only a false front remains.



# Parish Church of St. Michael & All Angels, Mottram in Longdendale

## NEW CHURCHYARD PATH DESCRIPTION

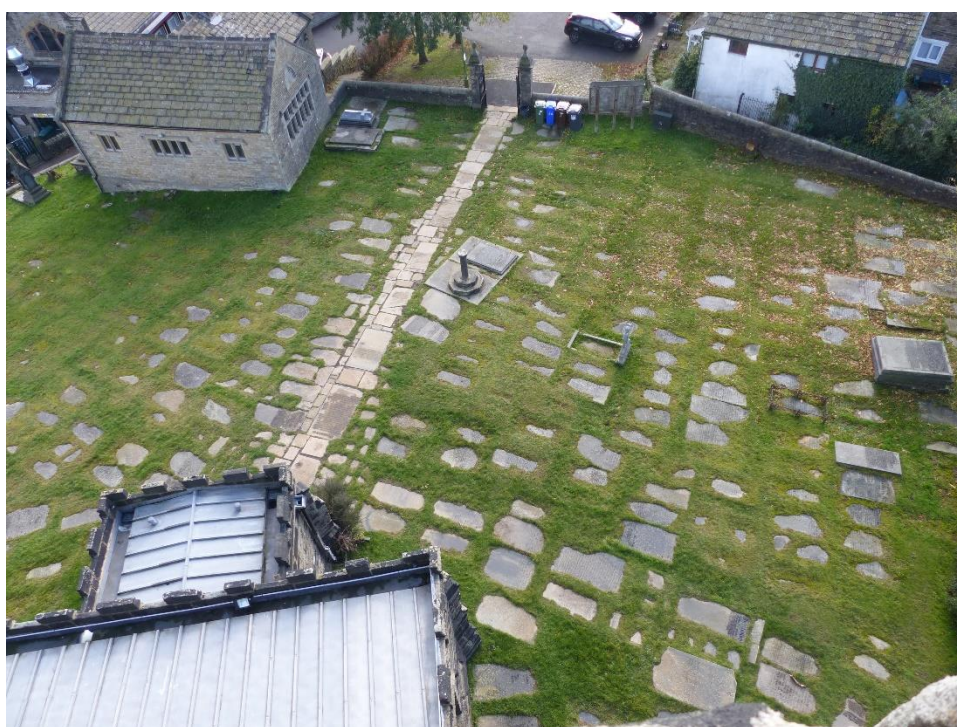
**May 2022**

This description should be read in conjunction with the two scaled drawings included in the application documents.

### Present path

Access through the main gate to the south porch of the church building is very difficult for disabled or elderly people and for families with baby buggies etc. The present path was created in the 19th century from gravestones and other stone flags.

Over time, the surfaces of the stones have become spalled, and they have settled so that they are no longer level. Any cement pointing between the stones deteriorates quickly in the exposed position of the churchyard, and is difficult to maintain effectively. Rain, snow and ice can make the surface slippery in cold weather.



## **New path**

We propose to replace the path with a continuous, slip resistant, level surface from gate to porch, that will be low on maintenance, and resistant to the effects of water and ice. The path material from the gate will be resin-bound stone chippings in a mix of light sandy colours for best night-time visibility.

Just outside the porch, there will be a well defined circular area of a darker colour mix, forming a large, level 'gathering area' for visitors. At the centre of the circle, we propose to inset a circular black granite memorial stone to the late Rev Dr Richard Hills MBE, former honorary curate of Mottram parish, founder of the Manchester Museum of Science of Technology, and generous benefactor of the church.

The path construction will be permeable and SUDS (Sustainable urban drainage system) compliant. Water can drain through to the subsurface, making ice formation less likely. The surface is slip resistant and requires less maintenance than the existing stones. It is used at many heritage sites, including in this Diocese, eg at St. Mary's Disley, a church of a similar age to ours, with the approval of Historic England.

## **Gravestones**

Plans from before the 1827 churchyard extension show the arrangement of the graves at the front of the church to be completely different from the present arrangement, so there is no doubt that the gravestones forming the surface of the present path from the gate to the porch are no longer over the graves they once marked. The making of a new path therefore, would not present any issues regarding the change in position of any grave.

We will not dispose of any of the gravestones. Those that are in good enough condition will be kept in secure storage, to be used in our plans for the future internal reordering of the church building. Any that are not suitable for this purpose will be relocated elsewhere in the church yard. The position of the two oldest marked gravestones (dating to the 17th century), alongside the present path, will be preserved as closely as possible.

## **Lighting**

We propose to install four low level lighting bollards along the length of the path. These lights will be supplied by armoured cabling in a duct below the path, and be controlled by a PIR sensor located above the porch door. The same sensor will control two existing wall floodlights (above the tower and chapel doors) and one new floodlight above the porch door. The far end of the cable will be terminated in two waterproof junction boxes on the gate pillars, to facilitate any future expansion.

## **Seating**

At the half way point, a bench will provide a rest point for visitors with poor mobility and also serve as a 'grab rail' at a point that can be particularly windy due to reasons of local topography and nearby buildings. The bench will be a solidly constructed, contemporary design made from recycled plastic. This will be more environmentally friendly than hardwood or metal, and require considerably less maintenance. The material will be black, not having a replica timber appearance - it will be an environmental statement, not an imitation.

## **Transition to Warhill**

Just outside the churchyard, on un-registered land, there is a short band of cobblestones that currently makes a difficult transition from the tarmac surfacing of Warhill to the church gates, particularly for disabled and other visitors mentioned earlier. We intend to take up the cobblestones and replace them with tarmac, in keeping with the surrounding land surface of Warhill. This will provide a continuous smooth surface from Warhill to the gate, thus further improving the access to the churchyard.

The removed cobblestones will be used to form edging for the new path within the churchyard.

## DETAIL PICTURES

Scale drawings of the path are available separately.

'Peak bench' from TDP Ltd, Matlock

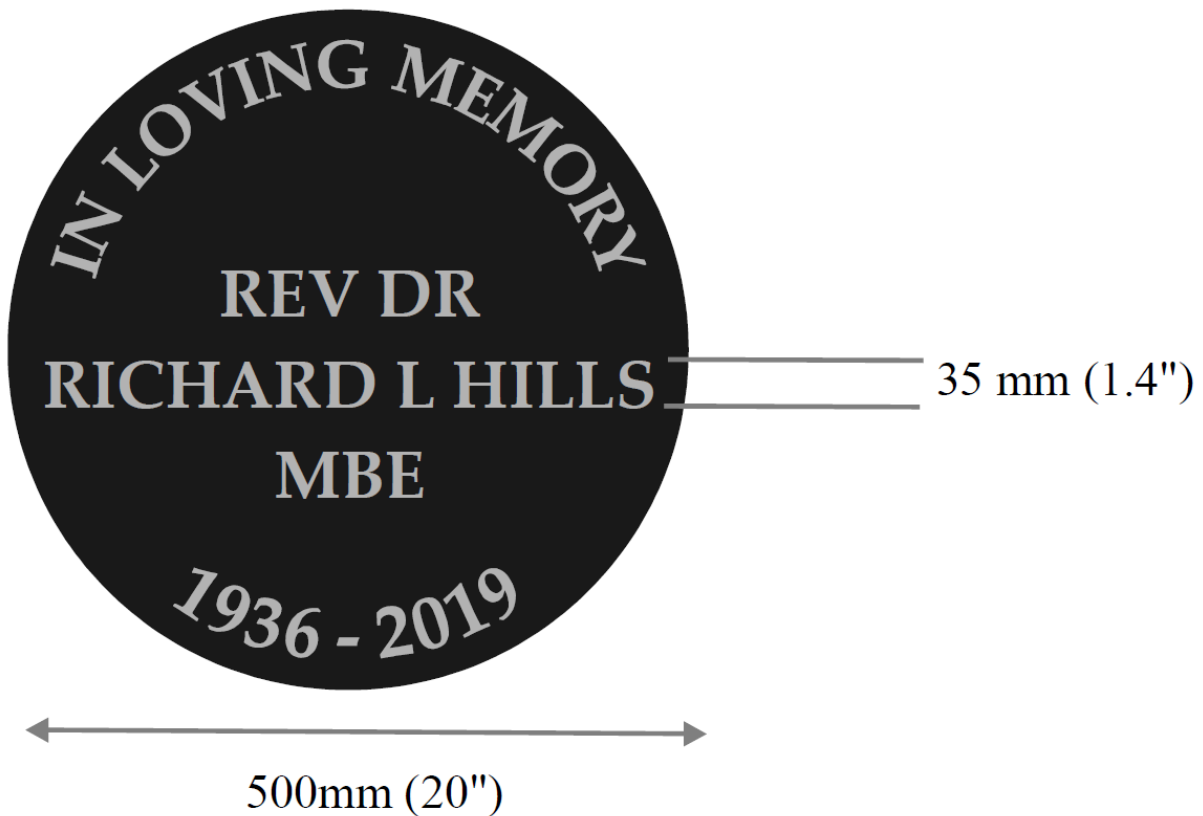




'Fortress' 600mm light bollard with below ground 'root mount' from Lumena Lighting, Daventry (800mm shown)



Richard Hills memorial stone in black granite



## **Path samples from Peak Paving, Glossop**

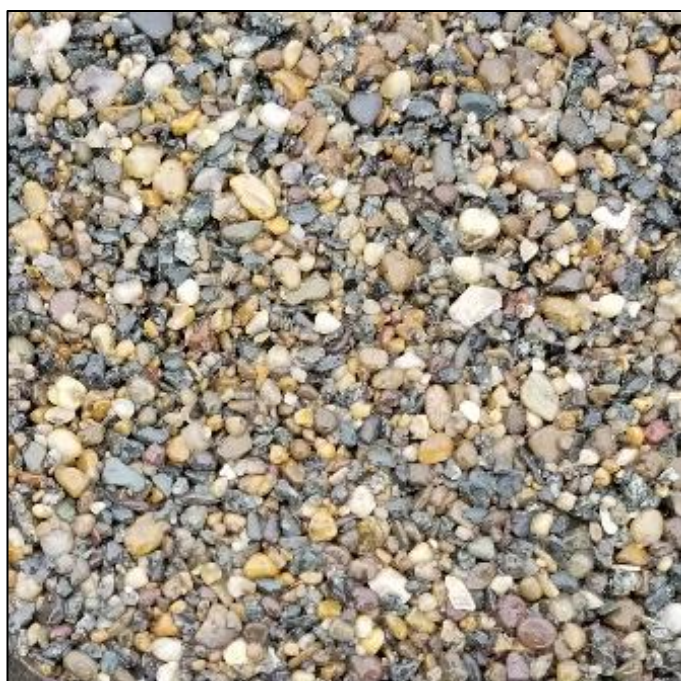
### **Path from gate to porch**

A mix of black and sandy colours for the main part of the path from the gate. It is light enough to pick up the light from the lighting bollards, for best night time safety

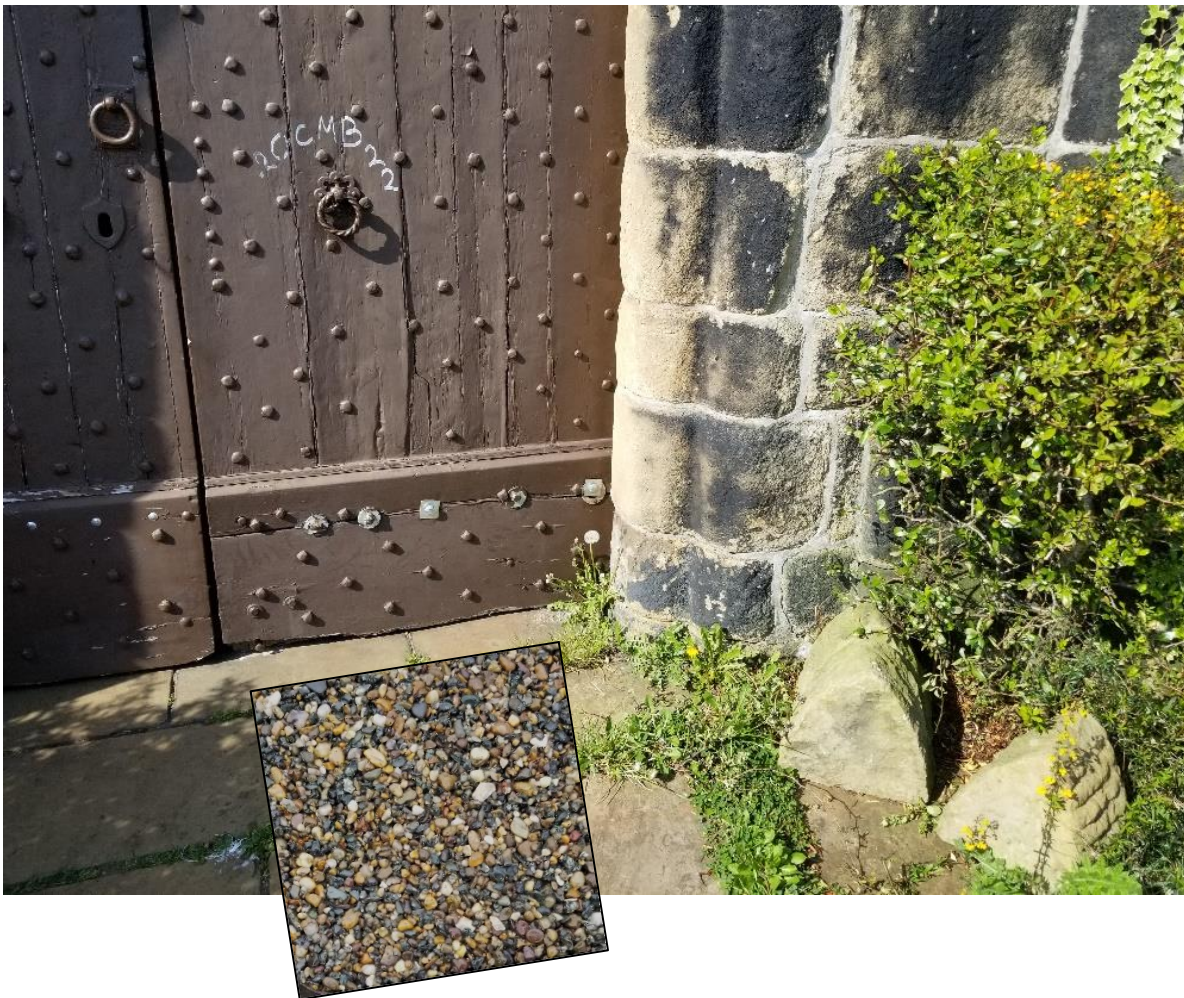


### **Gathering area**

A darker mix of colours matching the colours of the church building, which will make a good contrast with both the path from the gate, and the memorial stone.



The path samples shown against photos of the church.



The area outside the churchyard, showing the cobbled area that is to be replaced by tarmac.



**BLOCK/SITE PLAN**  
**AREA 90m x 90m**  
**SCALE 1:500 on A4**  
**CENTRE COORDINATES: 399428, 395279**



Supplied by Streetwise Maps Ltd  
[www.streetwise.net](http://www.streetwise.net)  
Licence No: 100047474  
02/08/2022 14:47:43

LEGEND

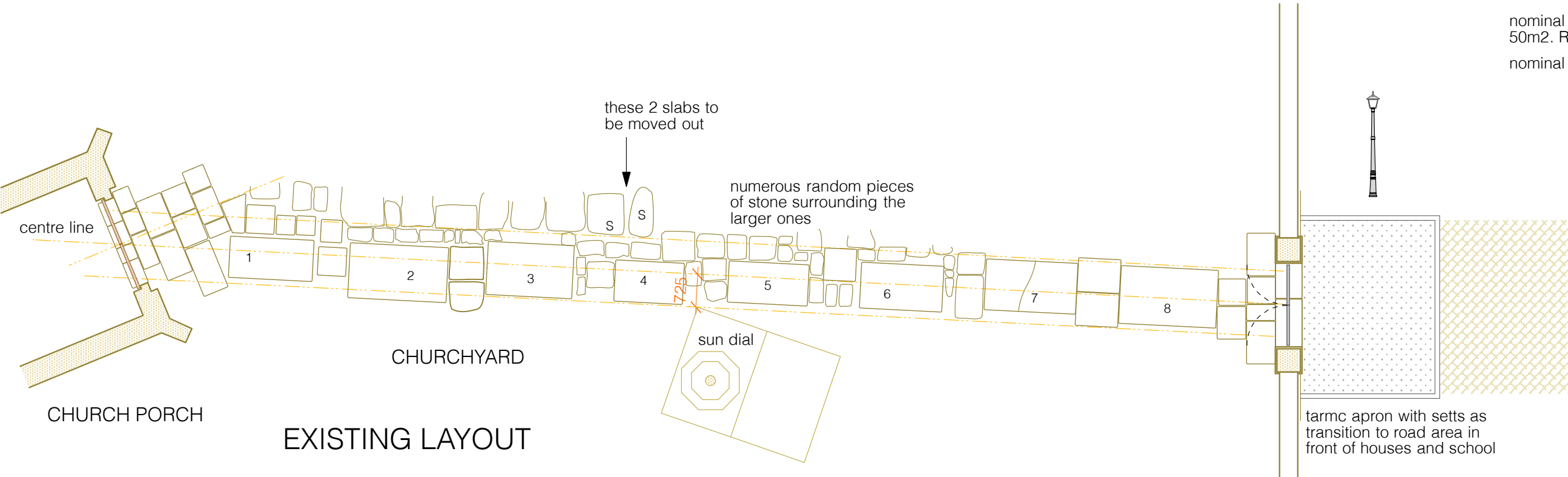
Ledgers identified with a number are ones with writing (some broken) and are to be retained  
Ledgers identified with an S are special due to being earliest in churchyard

Ledgers in path are not associated with graves below

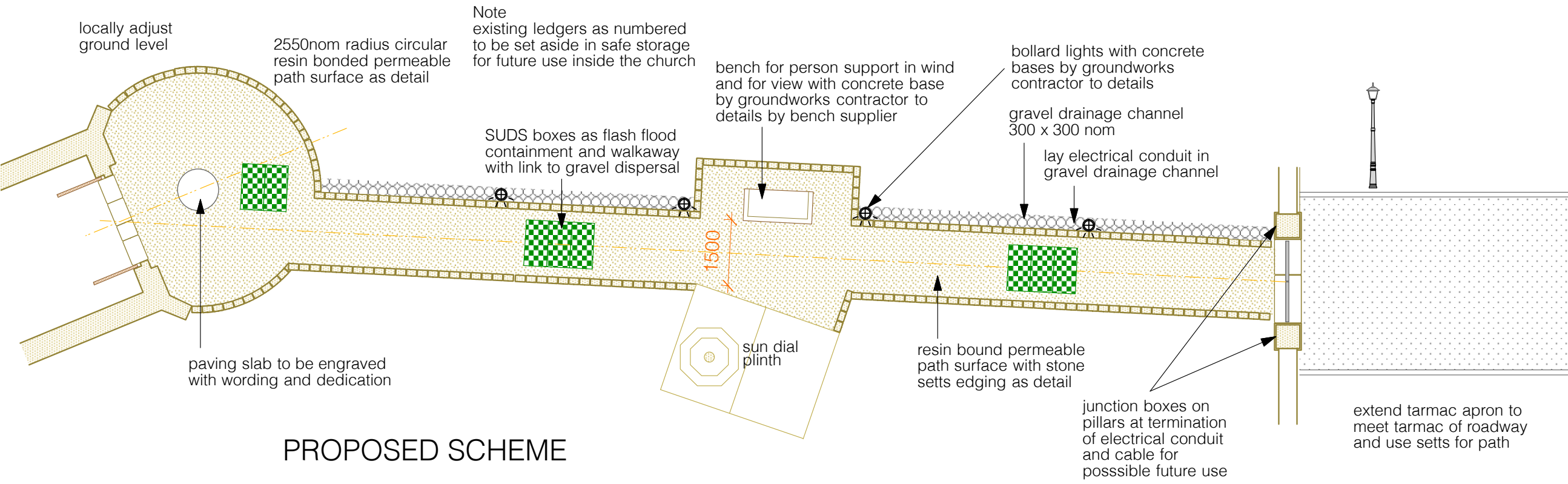
All dimensions to be checked and verified on site and setting out agreed with the Church Architect

nominal area of resin bonded permeable paving 50m<sup>2</sup>. Refer to detail drawings for construction

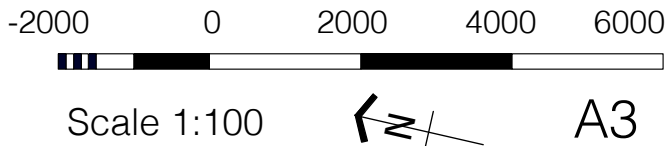
nominal area of Tarmac 11m<sup>2</sup>



EXISTING LAYOUT

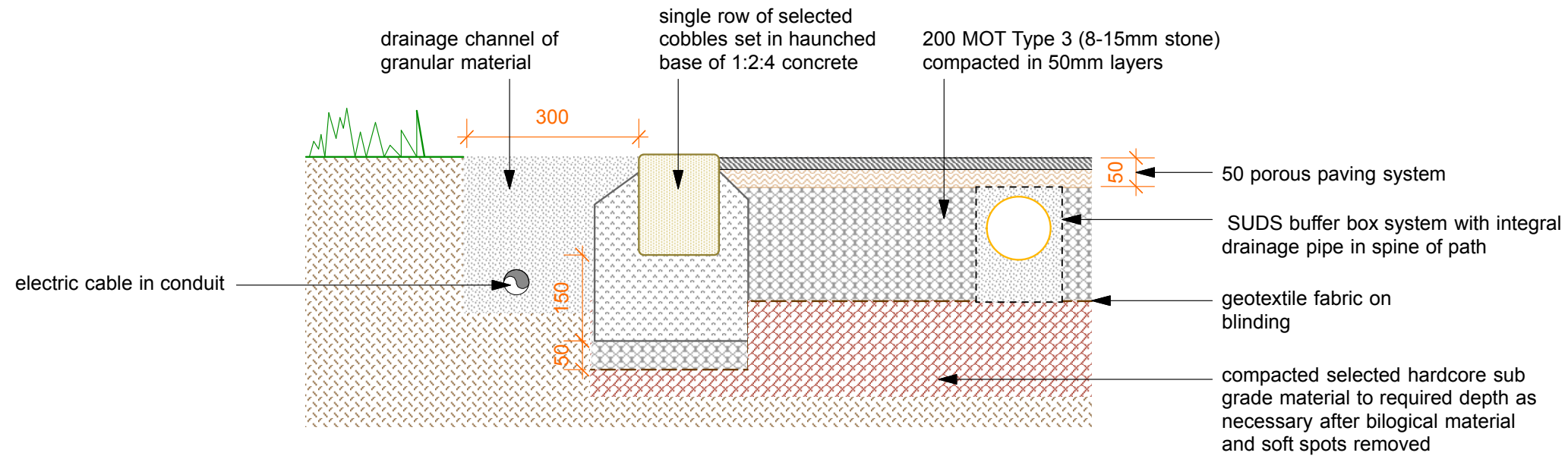


PROPOSED SCHEME



St Michael and All Angels - Mottram-in-Longdendale  
Proposed Path Improvement Scheme

system based on the use of SUDSTECH



SECTION A-A ON PATHWAY

# **Parish Church of St. Michael & All Angels, Mottram in Longdendale**

## **NEW CHURCHYARD PATH**

**May 2022**

### **Electrical specification for lighting**

The surface of the path will be illuminated by four LED lighting bollards, situated as shown on the main path drawing.

The wiring scheme for this will also include three 30W LED floodlights on the front of the building. Two existing floodlights, situated over the tower door and the chapel door, are currently connected via temporary cabling to independent plug-in timers inside the building. A new third floodlight is to be located above the porch door.

The bollards and all three floodlights will be permanently wired to a new fused circuit from the main church distribution board in the base of the tower. All of the lights will be controlled by an external PIR switch situated next to the porch floodlight, with a manual override switch situated inside the porch.

All internal wiring will use 1.5mm FP200 cable routed sensitively following existing high level cabling routes to the porch and the chapel. The cable will exit the building through an existing hole in the wall above the chapel door and continue in 1.5mm FP200 cable at high level along the rear of the south aisle parapets to the LED floodlights and PIR sensor.

The only places where any external wiring will be visible, will be above the chapel door, above the porch floodlight and above the tower door following an existing wiring route.

All ground level external wiring will use 1.5mm armoured cable, situated in the underground conduit shown on the main path drawing. The cable will run from a waterproof junction box just inside the porch door, along the path, via the bollards. The far end of the cable will be terminated in two waterproof junction boxes on the gate pillars, to facilitate any future expansion.

The installation will be carried out to the appropriate standard and certified by a suitably qualified electrician.



## **Parish Church of St. Michael & All Angels, Mottram in Longdendale**

### **NEW CHURCHYARD PATH**

#### **Revised bench details, in response to DAC feedback from 24th June**

The PCC have considered the advice given by the DAC: *“It did not consider the proposed plastic bench options to be attractive or as durable (or as ‘green’ an option) as would be hoped and asked that the parish look at installing a wooden option instead.”*

In response, the following resolution was made at our meeting on 12th June:

**The PCC resolves to amend our plans for the churchyard path, replacing the recycled plastic bench with a wooden bench.**

**The chosen bench is a Banchory 1.8m 4 seater, made from FLEGT licensed teak by Cyan Teak Garden Furniture.**

Instead of recycled plastic, we have chosen Indonesian teak, as research by the planning team indicates that this is the most suitable wood, for reasons of durability, stability and resistance to water ingress and insect attack.

The chosen supplier uses FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade) certified teak from South-east Asia - *Tectona Grandis* - which has no threat classification, unlike Rhodesian teak. The UK FLEGT regulations encourage sustainable harvesting practices and support global forest governance.

**Banchory 1.8m 4 seater, Cyan Teak Garden Furniture:**



# Parish Church of St. Michael & All Angels, Mottram in Longdendale

## NEW CHURCHYARD PATH

### Additional detail re the new floodlight, in response to DAC request 4th August

There are currently two floodlights on the south side of the church. Both are black slimline 30W LED units, installed at different times, so they are different models.



The floodlight over the tower door, shown below left, is angled downwards to avoid glare to people arriving along the path. The floodlight over the chapel door, shown below right is off the line of the path and needs to illuminate a larger area, to serve staff arriving to unlock the chapel door to gain entry to the building. It is angled outwards, but does not cause any significant glare.



The new floodlight has not yet been chosen, but will have a similar specification and appearance. It will be positioned centrally, above the string course, and anchored into the mortar. It will be angled downwards, similarly to the floodlight over the tower door, to illuminate the area in front of the doors without causing any glare. For neatness, the cable will emerge from behind the parapet through a hole drilled in the mortar joint of the stone above.



Mottram St Michael - Path - Correspondence with parish and others

Attachments are listed according to the numbering on the supporting documents list

- [Attachments in blue are included within the proposals section](#)

Date	Message
<p><b>01/12/2021</b></p> <p>To: Caroline Hilton, Katy Purvis From: Tony Kershaw</p> <p><b>With attachments</b></p>	<p>Hope you're both well - it's been a while since we bothered you!</p> <p>Apologies for the last minute timing of this email - Mark Pearce tells me there is a DAC meeting on 16th December, and I wonder whether there is room on the agenda to include this request for informal advice regarding our proposed new churchyard path. We have been talking about a new path, as part of our Big Plan, for some time now, and would like to go ahead with this as soon as possible - in advance of other parts of the plan. The PCC haven't yet made any formal resolution, but they've seen the draft plans, are in favour, and have asked me to bring this to you as a first step.</p> <p>The attached zip file contains my draft Statements of Need and Significance, and two drawings prepared by a congregation member Charles Bryant, who is an architect and very interested in the project, having managed a similar scheme at St Mary's, Disley. We have spoken to Mark as we have developed our plans, and he supports it in this draft stage.</p> <p>I will send in another email, for interest, a composite picture of the existing path, which I made up in preparation for Charles' drawing.</p> <p>Please note that the area in front of the porch has changed, with regard to the materials used. In the last minute rush to submit to you, Charles hasn't had time to update the drawing. The Statement of Need notes that we are flexible about the materials used at this location.</p> <p><i>Superseded Statement of Needs, Statement of Significance and drawing</i></p>
<p><b>01/12/2021</b></p> <p>To: Caroline Hilton, Katy Purvis From: Tony Kershaw</p> <p><b>With attachments</b></p>	<p>I've attached the composite picture as promised.</p> <p><a href="#">5) Composite photograph</a></p>
<p><b>01/12/2021</b></p> <p>To: Tony Kershaw From: Katy Purvis</p>	<p>Thanks for sending all this, you've all obviously worked hard on it, I did particularly enjoy reading the statement of significance. I still feel a bit sorry for Ralph and Elizabeth Staveley stuck half in and half out of the chapel.</p> <p>I will add the path to the agenda for the next meeting, it looks good to me, we'll see what the committee say. Have you spoken to Tameside about planning permission? Local authorities can be quite difficult with</p>

	paths, I can't think of a case with a path where Tameside was involved, so they may be better than others, but I think it might be a good idea to sound them out as soon as possible, if the DAC are supportive next week.
<p><b>01/12/2021</b></p> <p>To: Caroline Hilton, Katy Purvis From: Tony Kershaw</p>	Cheers Katy - thanks for the suggestion re Tameside
<p>20/12/2021</p> <p>To: Tony Kershaw From: Katy Purvis</p>	<p><b>DAC Advice</b></p> <p>I am writing to let you know the that at its meeting of 15 December 2021 the DAC considered the proposals for the path and wished to offer the following informal advice:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Committee appreciated the need to improve access through the churchyard to the church entrance and encouraged the parish to develop the proposals.</li> <li>b. It reiterated the need for the parish to consult the Local Authority regarding planning permission</li> <li>c. It was supportive of the parish including some appropriate scripture for the proposed inscription</li> </ol> <p>If you have any queries please do let me know.</p>
<p><b>20/12/2021</b></p> <p>To: Katy Purvis From: Tony Kershaw</p>	I'm pleased to tell you that I've had an informal conversation with someone from Tameside Planning, and they are also supportive.
<p>30/06/2022</p> <p>To: Tony Kershaw From: Caroline Hilton</p>	<p><b>DAC Advice</b></p> <p>I am writing to let you know that at its meeting of 24 June 2022 the DAC considered the proposals for the new churchyard path and it resolved, subject to you responding to the advice below regarding the proposed bench, to recommend the scheme with the following provisos:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The works to be under the direction and subject to the inspection of the Church Architect</li> <li>b. The parish to obtain any necessary planning consent</li> </ol> <p>The Committee's advice referred to above that needs to be addressed is as follows:</p> <p>It did not consider the proposed plastic bench options to be attractive or as durable (or as 'green' an option) as would be hoped and asked that the parish look at installing a wooden option instead. It suggested for example that eventually the parish may be able to have a bench fashioned from one of the pews for proposed removal.</p> <p>Once you have responded and addressed the advice about the bench I will be able to raise the Notification of Advice, which will allow you to proceed with the public notice period.</p> <p>If you have any queries please do let me know.</p>

<p><b>15/07/2022</b></p> <p>To: Caroline Hilton, Katy Purvis From: Tony Kershaw</p>	<p>The PCC have considered the advice given by the DAC, and in response, the following resolution was made at our meeting on 12th June:</p> <p>The PCC resolves to amend our plans for the churchyard path, replacing the recycled plastic bench with a wooden bench. The chosen bench is a Banchory 1.8m 4 seater, made from FLEGT licensed teak by Cyan Teak Garden Furniture.</p> <p>I've uploaded this document, giving more detail about our choice of bench <i>St Michael and All Angels - Churchyard path revised bench details DAC</i> to the online Faculty System just now, and pressed the Submit button.</p>
<p><b>05/08/2022</b></p> <p>To: Katy Purvis From: Tony Kershaw</p>	<p>Here's the additional information you asked for yesterday.</p> <p><a href="#">11) Additional detail re the new floodlight</a></p>