Historic Environment Summary

GMSF Land Allocations, Rochdale

GMA27 Newhey Quarry

Client:
Rochdale Borough Council

Technical Report:
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Introduction

This brief statement is designed to aid planners in setting out future development parameters relating to the historic environment in relation to the Castleton Sidings land allocation (GMA24; herein referred to as 'the Site') which has been identified for development within the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF). The summary statement provides recommendations for the buried archaeological resource, built heritage, and historic landscape.

This document should not be treated as a Heritage or Archaeology Impact Assessment to be relied upon for any current or future planning application.

Built Heritage

There are no designated heritage assets within the Site, however two designated heritage assets have been identified within a wider radius, whose setting could potentially be affected by development within the Site; these are described in Table 1, below. Figure 1 identifies the locations of these designated assets.

Gazetteer Number (see Figure 1)	Asset Name	Designation	Description
1	Bradley's Farmhouse	Grade II	Farmhouse, 1619 on door lintel but much altered in the 18th century. Constructed of roughly dressed stone and squared rubble with slate roof. 3 bays and 2 storeys with single-storey porch. **Located outside the Site**.
2	Church of St. Thomas Newhey	Grade II	Church built 1876-7. Designed by H Lloyd and built for James Heap. Constructed of rock faced stone with white stone dressings and fishscale slate roof. Nave with clerestory, aisles, transepts, south-west tower and a chancel. Built in the Gothic revival style. **Located outside the Site**.

Table 1: Designated Heritage Assets identified in the vicinity of the Site

Bradley's Farmhouse

Bradley's Farmhouse dates to 1619, with significant alterations in the 18th century. It is built of roughly dressed stone and squared rubble with a slate roof. There are extensions to the south, possibly to accommodate animals and there is a barn to the north-west, probably 18th century in date but extended southwards during the later 19th century. As the buildings appear to be under one ownership, retain an agricultural use and have a close relationship, the barn is considered to be curtilage listed. The farm has illustrative historical value, as well as fortuitous aesthetic value. It appears to be part of a small hamlet with two other historic buildings to the south. One appears to be a mid-late 18th century range of cottages and a possible converted barn to the west of a similar date. These are not considered to be curtilage however hold group value with Bradley's Farmhouse and Barn.

The farm sits on an elevated position, above Newhey and the Site, however as it does not occupy a dominant position it retains a sense of privacy. There is a strong relationship with the rural landscape however along with the topography, later 20th century agricultural buildings and trees block any long-range views. The quarry has removed a large part of the landscape to the immediate south-east of the farm and has dramatically altered the topography, with a sudden drop in this direction. The setting overall makes a positive contribution to the significance of the farm, however this does not include the Site.

Church of St. Thomas, Newhey

The Church of St. Thomas was built in 1876-7 and designed by H. Lloyd for James Heap. It is constructed of rock-faced stone with white stone dressings and fishcale slate roof and has a nave with clerestory, aisles, transepts and a prominent south-west tower. The Church has designed aesthetic value, as well as associative and illustrative historical values and social communal value.

The Church sits on a hill overlooking Newhey and the tower can be seen in kinetic views from within the village and in long range views mostly from the west. As it is set back from the village, there is a sense of privacy and there is screening, although only on the west side. The quarry has removed a large part of the landscape to the east of the Church and has altered the topography, dropping away in this direction. The Church's setting makes a positive contribution to its significance, however, this does not include the Site. Any development within the Site is unlikely affect the significance of the setting of the Church. It is, however, recommended that efforts are made within the Masterplan design to incorporate sight lines and viewpoints towards the Church from the Site.

Archaeological Resource

The desk-based research has shown that:

- A pre-19th century farmstead and a small range of cottages (HA4) are shown on historic mapping (Table 2).
- The Site developed as a brick works during the late 19th century (HA3), then became a quarry during the mid-20th century and closed in 1980 (see Table 2, below). The landscape has been dramatically altered and no archaeological remains of any significance are thought to survive.

The later 19th century buildings are of negligible (very low) significance and it is thought that any earlier archaeological remains will have been severely truncated by quarry. There is, therefore, thought to exist no buried archaeological resource of any significance within the Site.

Gazetteer Number (see Figure 1)	Site Name	Significance	Period	NGR	Description
3	Newhey Brickworks and Quarry (site of)	Negligible (very low)	Late 19th century	393916, 411778	Brickworks, originally began in the late 19th century. Expanded during the early 20th century and quarrying extended. Closed in 1980. Remains undeveloped.
4	Howarth Cote (site of)	Local (low)	Early 19th century	394176, 411908	Row of cottages, probably early 19th century in date. Demolished alter 20th century although unclear if affected by quarrying

Table 2: Archaeological resource within the Site

Historic Landscape

There is very little evidence for survival of historic landscape features; the drystone walling boundaries appear to have been rebuilt and reorganised during the mid-20th century. The 20th century quarrying operations removed a significant part of the hill, leaving a sheer face. The Site is now a recognised as a fossil hunting location. It is recommended that this is recognised within new development and consultation with a suitably qualified professional to assess the

importance of the geodiversity here. There is an opportunity to develop educational resources related to the fossils and the geology, including workshops with the local community and a geological trail.

Recommendations for the Historic Environment

Heritage Area	Key Issues	Recommendations
Archaeology	One historic farmstead and cottages recorded pre-19th century however site was extensively quarried from the late 19th century onwards	None (No further archaeological work is recommended).
Built Heritage	Bradley Farmhouse and Church of St Thomas (Grade II) nearby. Site does not contribute to their settings and significance	Recommendations for Church of St Thomas include incorporation of views into the plan and design of the Masterplan. Recommendations for Bradley Farmhouse include avoidance of using Bradley Lane for vehicular access. Also consider screening with a buffer of trees between Site development and the farmhouse, to remove any potential visual impact of the development on the grade II listed farmhouse.
Historic Landscape	Site was extensively quarried from the late 19th century. Site is used to collect fossils.	Assessment of geodiversity importance. Opportunities to develop educational resources and create a geological trail.

Table 3: Recommendations

Sources

Newhey Quarry https://ukfossils.co.uk/2013/03/17/newhey-quarry/ Accessed 24th July 2020

Bradley's Farmhouse https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162437 Accessed 24th July 2020

Church of St Thomashttps://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1068490 Accessed 24th July 2020

Figure 1 Map showing location of the gazetteer entries, or 'HAs' (heritage assets) in relation to the Site