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Manchester
Spatial Framework**

**Historic
Environment
Assessment**

**Screening
Exercise**

Oldham District

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i. Summary

In February 2019, GMAAS and the Centre for Applied Archaeology was commissioned by the Greater Manchester Combined Authority to undertake a screening exercise of the historic environment interest on the Sites allocated within the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework. This work is in the form of an assessment to understand the nature of the archaeology, built heritage, historic landscape, and setting for each land allocation. Each Site is placed within one of six categories, according to the nature of the heritage assets contained within and located further afield. These are colour coded according to whether sites have been screened in with archaeological and designated heritage asset considerations as well (red, categories 1 and 2), screened in but with archaeological or designated heritage asset considerations only (amber, categories 3-5) or screened out (green, category 6).

The table below summarises the Oldham screening exercise and is colour-coded according to whether sites have been screened in with archaeological and designated heritage asset considerations as well (red, categories 1 and 2), screened in but with archaeological or designated heritage asset considerations only (amber, categories 3-5) or screened out (green, category 6). See section iii.ii for an explanation of the different categories

Land Allocation Code	Name	Local Authority	Category
*GMA2	Stakehill	Cross Boundary (Oldham/Rochdale)	Category 2
*GMA3	Kingsway South	Cross Boundary (Oldham/Rochdale)	Category 1
GMA13	Ashton Road Corridor	Oldham	Category 3
GMA14	Beal Valley	Oldham	Category 3
GMA15	Broadbent Moss	Oldham	Category 3
GMA16	Cowlshaw	Oldham	Category 3
GMA17	Hanging Chadder	Oldham	Category 3
GMA18	Robert Fletchers	Oldham	Category 2
GMA19	South of Rosary Road	Oldham	Category 4
GMA20	Spinners Way/Alderney Farm	Oldham	Category 4
GMA21	Thornham Old Road	Oldham	Category 3
GMA22	Woodhouses Cluster	Oldham	Category 3

Table 1 Screening Exercise summary table for the Oldham District. * indicates that a separate report has been produced

A number of recommendations have been made and the accompanying Summary Report provides further information regarding the next steps.

ii. Introduction

In preparing the revised Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) land allocations, the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) commissioned GMAAS (Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service), with the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the University of Salford to provide a screening exercise of the historic environment interest. This work is in the form of an assessment to understand the nature of the archaeology, built heritage, historic landscape, and setting for each land allocation. It provides specific recommendations for more detailed assessment to help meet the requirements of NPPF.

The National Planning Policy Framework (published 2018, revised February 2019) stipulates that:

- The allocations have been informed by a proper assessment of the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets in the area, including their settings where appropriate (NPPF paragraphs 184, 185, 189, 190 and 194);
- There has been a proper assessment to identify new sites of archaeological or historic interest (NPPF paragraph 187);
- There has been a proper assessment to identify land where development would be inappropriate because of its archaeological and/or historic significance (NPPF paragraphs 190, 193-197)

In 2018, a pilot exercise was undertaken for the Salford City Council area. This comprised separate archaeological and designated heritage asset (including local listings) analyses which were then combined to form the final, published reports on 4 Spatial Framework allocations. The methodology adopted for the remaining 47 allocation sites across the other 9 districts of Greater Manchester is based on the Salford study. However, the following screening exercise is a more rapid assessment of the historic environment, therefore is less detailed than the Salford assessments but does combine designated, and non- designated heritage asset considerations.

The report on the Oldham District consists of ten individual allocations; the district also falls within two of the larger cross boundary land allocations at Stakehill (with Rochdale) and Kingsway South (also with Rochdale). These have been given separate, standalone assessments.

iii. Method Statement

iii.i Introduction

A screening exercise was applied to the ten land allocation sites (referred to as 'Sites') across the Oldham District (plus the two cross boundary ones in separate reports. This aimed to identify which of the Sites may impact directly, affect the setting or have a visual impact, on designated and non-designated heritage assets.

The site allocations were subject to further assessment and comprised:

- A review and enhancement of the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) to identify and map non-designated and designated heritage assets (this also included any other relevant databases, such as the National Heritage List);
- An historic map regression exercise to identify previously unrecognised heritage assets with archaeological and/or built heritage interest;
- A review of the findings of previous archaeological investigations carried out on or near the sites, along with any relevant published or secondary sources. This includes grey literature, local publications, thematic surveys and also incorporated the North West Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (NWRRF);
- Analysis of available historic and current aerial photography and LiDAR data;
- Collation of all non-designated and designated heritage assets, as identified by the above research within each Site, into a Gazetteer accompanied by a map showing their positions. A buffer zone of 250m was applied to each land allocation to identify heritage assets 'further afield' (i.e. not within the land allocation);
- site visits and walkover surveys to identify any further potential heritage assets, and assess the potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological remains as identified from the desk-based research. The Sites were visited over a period of 3 months between March and June 2019 and were limited to publicly accessible land and footpaths. Designated heritage assets which were visible from the Site and located further afield (beyond 250m), were also flagged up in the assessments.

The above was applied to the land allocation and a 250m buffer zone. The accompanying archaeological and historical background is informed by the following period allocations:

Period		Date Range
Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	Pre-10000 BC
	Mesolithic	10000 – 3500 BC
	Neolithic	3500 – 2200 BC
	Bronze Age	2300 – 700 BC
	Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British		AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval		AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-Medieval		AD 1540 – AD 1750
Industrial Period		AD 1750 – 1914
Modern		Post - 1914

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

iii.ii Screening Categories

Following an assessment of the available sources as detailed above, the Sites were screened in or out, according to a 'traffic light' system and are listed below in descending order of priority for further work on assessing the significance of the heritage assets identified:

- **Red:** Sites recommended for screening in. This has been split into two different categories.
 - **Category 1** The Sites that both have concerns over the impact on designated heritage assets within the boundary and also non-designated heritage assets which have the potential to be of high significance. These should be dealt with pre-planning and treated as the highest priority.
 - **Category 2** The second category outline the Sites that have concerns over the impact on designated heritage assets within the boundary, however the non-designated heritage assets can be dealt with through the planning process.
- **Amber:** Site is recommended for screening in. Designated heritage assets identified further afield may be impacted upon visually or through their setting and/or non-designated heritage assets may be impacted on directly. It is suggested that much of this work can be carried out as part of the planning process, or with further assessment be screened out altogether. This has been split into three categories:
 - **Category 3** Sites where the development could affect the setting of, or have a visual impact on, designated heritage assets and there is the potential for a direct impact upon non-designated heritage assets. 18 sites have been identified within this category
 - **Category 4** Sites where the development could affect the setting of, or have a visual impact on, designated heritage assets. 5 sites have been identified within this category
 - **Category 5** Sites where only non-designated heritage assets are likely to be impacted. 7 sites have been identified within this category

- **Green: Category 6** (Chapter 8) Sites recommended for screening out. Sites where there is thought to be no impact on designated heritage assets and with no or very low archaeological potential.

iii.iii Structure of the Report

This document is concerned with providing an understanding of the historic environment, which is defined as consisting of the archaeology, built heritage, historic landscape, and setting of the individual land allocations within the GMSF.

A report has been produced for each district, as well as for each cross-boundary land allocation. Each report contains a separate chapter on the land allocations identified according to their district, within the GMSF. Although the cross-boundary land allocations have been allocated their own report, they are referred to within the individual district sections, if they fall within the relevant area.

At the start of each chapter, a statement (in italics) summarises the reasons for screening out or in. Each land allocation has a section on the site location, topography and land use, including information on the geology as well. This can be useful in locating favourable areas for past settlement, in the absence of data on the historic environment. The historical background sets out the relevant historical, as well as archaeological information derived from previous work done within or adjacent to the land allocation. This is enhanced by historic map regression as well as the relevant HER data. Based on this information, the potential for the survival of archaeological remains is then assessed. An outline of previous archaeological work that has taken place within, or near the Site, is also provided, as well as any relevant planning applications.

A gazetteer details the designated and non-designated heritage assets that have been identified through the assessment. Each gazetteer entry (abbreviated to **HA**) has a summary description and a map is provided for each land allocation showing the location of heritage assets. A historic map extract is also provided, taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey, published between 1848 and 1882.

The conclusion summarises the outcome of the screening exercise and whether the Site is screened in for a more detailed heritage impact assessment. It outlines whether there are designated and non-designated heritage assets and whether they may be impacted directly, have their setting affected or be impacted upon visually, and outlines the possible work which may be required in order to satisfy the requirements of NPPF. In the case of designated heritage assets, the need for further assessment, which could include significance statements and setting assessments is flagged up. For non-designated heritage assets, further archaeological mitigation is outlined, although this is Site dependent; some assets may require more detailed desk-based studies and there may be a need to consider a landscape as a whole, even if no heritage assets have been identified. Further investigation, in the form of non-intrusive (e.g. fieldwalking, walkover surveys and geophysics) and intrusive (e.g. evaluation and excavation) methods, is outlined. For those sites that are screened in, the more

detailed assessment will determine at which point in the planning process identified archaeological sites can be dealt with.

There is also an accompanying Summary Report, which outlines the key conclusions from the screening exercise as well as recommendations for further work.

GMA13 Ashton Road Corridor (OL) – Screened In

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are no designated sites within the land allocation, however a number have been identified nearby which will require further assessment. There is high potential for archaeological remains though this differs at the two sites, therefore further archaeological work is recommended.

13.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Ashton Road Corridor Land Allocations (centred at NGR 392774, 402106 and 393124, 401553) and lies broadly at the southern end of the Oldham Local Authority area, near Bardsley. It is split into two separate allocations (for the purposes of the report, they are split into where they lie in relation to Ashton Road):

- GMA13 (west) (6.7ha): is bounded by Ashton Road to the east and Coal Pit Lane to the north.
- GMA13 (east) (5.6ha): is bounded by Ashton Road to the west, Bardsley Vale Avenue to the north and Park Bridge Road to the south.

The topography differs at both sides, with the western one dominated by a spoil heap covering what appears to be relatively flat land. The eastern site is also relatively flat although it gently slopes southwards towards the river Medlock.

The geology differs at each Site, with Middle Coal Measures dominating the west side and Bardsley Rock (sandstone) dominating the eastern land allocation. The superficial geology on both Sites are dominated by till (British Geological Survey 2017).



13.2 Historical Background

13.2.1 Overview

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity in the Sites, or within the wider area, with the exception of a possible Iron Age stone carved head at Waste Hill. The eastern site occupies an area immediately north of the river Medlock, and the presence of old sand pits in the area suggest that there are localised areas of sands and gravels which were favoured for prehistoric settlement.

During the Medieval period, the Sites fell within the Knott Lanes division, which formed part of the Ashton-under-Lyne parish. It appears that the settlement was never large enough to be classed as a township although it contained a number of hamlets, including Bardsley which lies between the two land allocations. There appears to be ridge and furrow present on the LiDAR data across the eastern land allocation, as well as across the wider area, confirming the rural nature of the area. At least two farmsteads (Bardsley House **HA2** and Bank Top Farm **HA3**) have Post-Medieval origins and there is evidence for small-scale, domestic coal mining in the area from around the 17th century, especially around the Park Bridge area to the east where the deep, precipitous valley exposed the coal bearing strata (Nevell and Roberts 2002, 4; Bowman 1950).

A number of coal mines and ironworks were established during the late 18th and early 19th century, including Park Bridge ironworks in the 1780s to the east. A number were located in and around Bardsley including the Victoria and Diamond pits (part of the Bardsley Colliery Company) and the Copperas, later Woodpark colliery (**HA4**). There

was also Wheatfield Iron Works and what is presumed to be workers' housing lining Ashton road, however most of the surviving housing dates to the later 19th century onwards. There is evidence for sand extraction and quarrying within the east land allocation, although this had ceased by the later 19th century.

As with the Industrial decline elsewhere, the iron works and coal mines closed during the 20th century and suburban housing developed over on the eastern side of Ashton Road as Bardsley was incorporated into the urban sprawl of Oldham.

13.2.2 Archaeological Potential

The eastern land allocation has some potential for prehistoric evidence due to the presence of favourable geological conditions for settlement. There is potential for evidence of Medieval/Post-Medieval farming practices.

The western land allocation is unlikely to have any evidence pre-dating to Industrial period, with the greatest potential lying with the colliery (**HA4**).

13.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the land allocations, however there are two that are located close to the boundaries of them, as well as a third that although located further away, that have concerns over visual impacts and/or effects on their setting.

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
Church of Holy Trinity	15464.1.0	Grade II	1201706
Bardsley House	183.1.0	Grade II	1282525
Bank Top Farmhouse	5730.1.0	Grade II	1218248

Table 13.2.1 Designated Heritage Assets identified outside the land allocation boundary

13.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

There has been no previous archaeological work within the land allocations however there has been survey and excavation work over at the Park Bridge industrial sites to the east.

13.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1

Site Name: Church of the Holy Trinity

Designation: Grade II (1067266)

HER No: 15464.1.0

Site Type: Ecclesiastical

Period: 19th Century

NGR: 392919, 401859

Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping

Description: Parish Church, built in 1844 and designed by Starkey and Cuffley. Coursed and squared rusticated rubble with Welsh slate roof. West

tower, nave with 2 aisles and transepts, chancel with vestries each side. Romanesque in style. Outside the land allocation (west) to the south.

HA Number: 2
Site Name: Bardsley House
Designation: Grade II (1282525)
HER No: 183.1.0
Site Type: Residential
Period: 18th Century
NGR: 392906, 401431
Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping
Description: House, dated 1713 on rainwater head but extensively altered and extended in 19th and 20th centuries. Well coursed and squared rubble with Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys with 3 window range, central entrance and double pile plan. Outside the land allocation (east) to the west

HA Number: 3
Site Name: Bank Top Farmhouse
Designation: Grade II (1218248)
HER No: 5730.1.0
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: 18th Century
NGR: 393398, 402075
Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping
Description: Farmhouse, early 18th century in date. Roughly coursed and squared stone with a stone flagged roof. 2 storeys high with a 3 room baffle entry plan and central entrance in gabled porch.

HA Number: 4
Site Name: Woodpark Colliery (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 1095.1.0
Site Type: Industrial
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 392817, 402140
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Woodpark Colliery was originally named Copperas House Colliery and dates from 1836. It was worked by Messrs Lees & Booth, who also operated at Park Bridge Ironworks and eventually became part of the Chamber Colliery Company during the late 19th century. It was worked until closure in 1955. The site was cleared of buildings, however the slag heap remains on Site today. Remains undeveloped.

HA Number: 5
Site Name: Linear cropmark (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No:
Site Type: Cropmark
Period: ?Post Medieval
NGR: 393110, 401527
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Linear cropmark, visible on LiDAR and Google Earth; probably a former field boundary as it appears to be contiguous with the present one

HA Number: 6
Site Name: Ridge and Furrow, NW of Park Bridge road (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Ridge and Furrow
Period: ?Medieval/Post Medieval
NGR: 393225, 401587
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Possible ridge and furrow, visible on LiDAR data

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
629.1.0	Monument	Park Bridge Tramroad	19 th Century	SD 9344 0158
629.1.1	Monument	Wooden Bridge (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9342 0161
2243.1.0	Monument	Building (site of) on E side of Ashton Canal	19 th Century	SD 9348 0167
2246.1.0	Monument	Fennyfield Aqueduct	Late 18 th Century	SD 9349 0175
2247.1.0	Monument	Coke Ovens at Park Bridge (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9342 0167
2248.1.0	Monument	Building (site of) SE of Fennyfield Bridge	19 th Century	SD 9351 0170
6261.1.0	Place	Knott Lanes/Bardsley Settlement	Med/Post-Med	SD 9300 0187
6361.1.0	Monument	Ashton Canal – Branch to Park Bridge	Late 18 th Century	SD 9340 0163
6385.1.0	Monument	Mine Shaft	19 th Century	SD 9347 0183
11005.1.0	Monument	Bardsley Vale Mill (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9312 0135
11016.1.0	Building	Bardsley Mill	19 th Century	SD 9314 0139

Table 13.3.1 Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

13.4 Site Visit

The Site Visit was conducted over the course of one day on 15th May 2019. Neither of the sites are publicly accessible, although the western site is used as a right of way.



Plate 13.4.1: Looking south-west across the eastern land allocation of GMA13

The western part of the land allocation appears to be under pasture and gently slopes southwards towards the Medlock. The gentle nature of the topography observed does have potential for Prehistoric activity. There are closed views to and from the Site and none of the designated heritage assets were observed on this occasion.



Plate 13.4.2: Looking north-west across the western area of the land allocation

The western part of the land allocation covers the former coal mine and consists of hardstanding and scrubland with immature trees. Only the eastern part of the site was accessed and the area was fairly undulating with a number of small spoil heaps and possible building foundations. The views appear to be closed to and from the Site and none of the designated heritage assets were observed on this occasion.

13.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA13: Ashton Road Corridor is screened in and has been placed in Amber, Category 3. There are no designated heritage assets contained within the Sites, however there are two located further afield (Bardsley House and Church of the Holy Trinity). There is potential for archaeological remains, however this differs at each land allocation. There is unlikely to be archaeological remains dating to before the Industrial period in the western Site. On the eastern side, the underlying geology is sands and gravels, and is located close to a watercourse, therefore there is high potential for prehistoric activity. It is unlikely remains from other periods will be encountered, although there is evidence for ridge and furrow across the eastern Site.

Further work is recommended including:

- Further assessment of the potential impact on the designated heritage assets identified outside the land allocations.
- Further assessment for historic hedgerows.

- Further work is recommended at the colliery site (**HA4**), including further historical research and a programme of intrusive work targeting the former colliery buildings and tramway.
- A programme of geophysical survey is also recommended for the eastern land allocation, with a programme of intrusive work likely to follow on from this.

This work has the potential to answer a number of questions from the updated regional research framework, especially relating to the Prehistoric and Industrial periods.

13.6 Figures

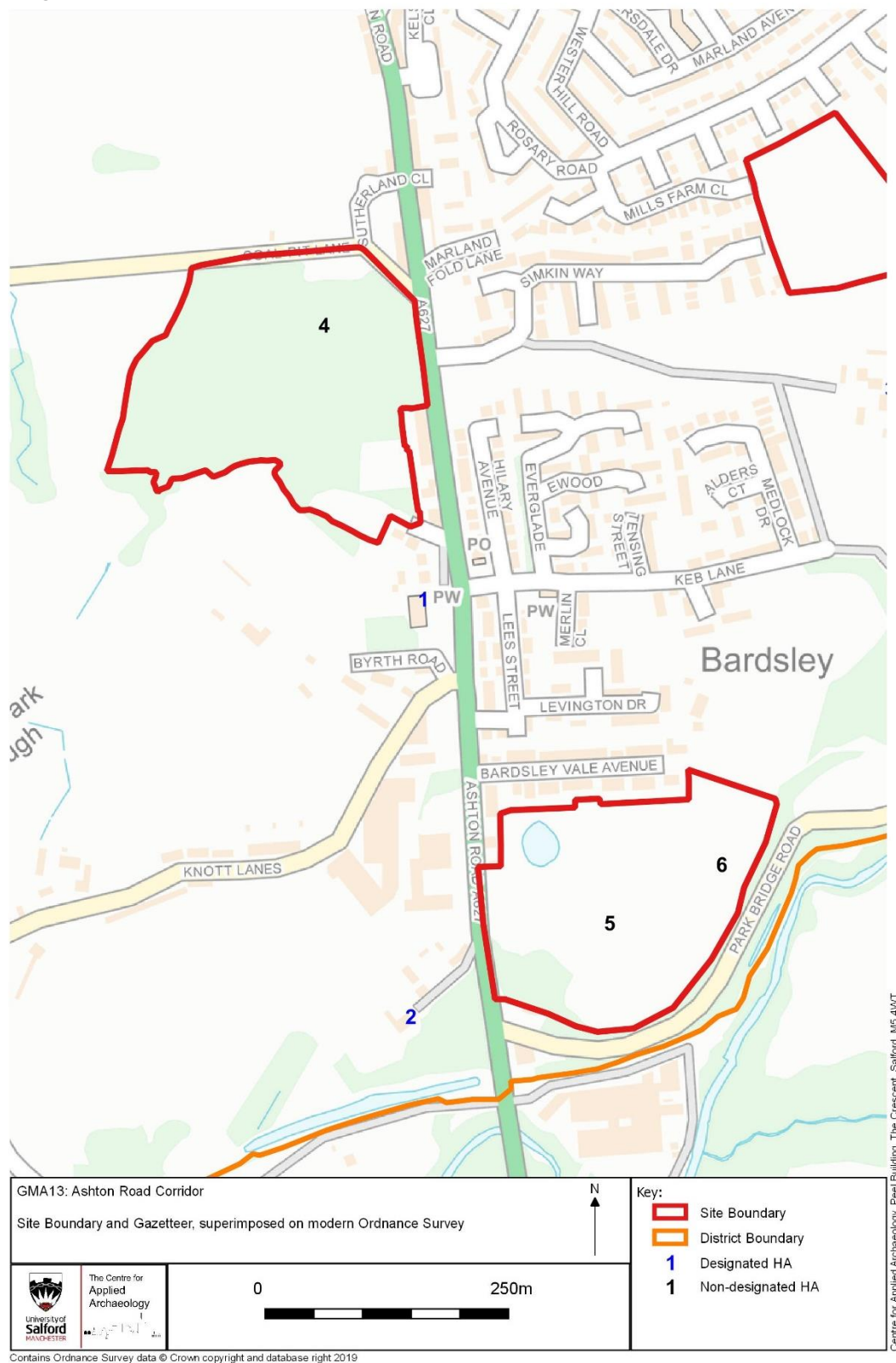


Figure 13.6.1

GMA14 Beal Valley (OL) – Screened In

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are no designated sites within the land allocation, however a number have been identified nearby which require further assessment. There is high potential for archaeological remains, particularly from the Prehistoric, Post-Medieval and Industrial periods, therefore further archaeological work is recommended

14.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Beal Valley land allocation (centred at NGR 394039, 408229) lies 3.5km to the north-east of Oldham and at the south side of Shaw. The Site is 51.2ha in size and is bound by the East Didsbury – Rochdale tram line to the east, Bullcote Lane to the south, Shaw Edge to the west and Moss Hey to the north.

The topography is dominated by a prominent hill within the centre of the area, with the steeper side dropping towards the River Beal. Part of Shaw Moss lies within the land allocation and there are peat deposits in the northern, lower lying areas.

The geology of the site is predominantly Pennine Lower Coal Measures, with a band of Lawrence Rock Sandstone running north-south. The superficial deposits consist of peat on the lower ground within the north-eastern part of the Site with alluvium along the course of the River Beal. There is Till towards the southern end of the Site however it has not been recorded around Birshaw Farm (British Geological Survey 2017).



14.2 Historical Background

14.2.1 Overview

There are no known Prehistoric sites or artefacts within the land allocation or further afield and although the geological conditions do not favour prehistoric settlement, there is potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence to be preserved at Shaw Moss (**HA5**). The nearest Roman fort is that at Castleshaw near Delph and the Roman road broadly follows the A62 from Manchester in a north-easterly direction.

During the Medieval period, most of the Site lay within the Crompton township, although a small part in the south was part of the Royton township. It was a rural township and the hearth taxes returned no houses with more than five hearths, indicating there were no large houses of note in the area. There are areas of ridge and furrow shown on the LiDAR which shows that most of the Site was in agricultural use however there is no definitive evidence for any of the farmsteads having Medieval origins.

The area remained agricultural into the Post-Medieval period with Intacks (**HA6**) possibly dating to this period. Most of the area remained undeveloped although the fringes were developed at Shaw, Shaw Side and Hey Side. Industrial activity appears to be limited within the Site although there is evidence for extraction pits, as well as two former cotton mills at the northern (**HA7**) and western (**HA8**) edges. There is also evidence for coal mining towards the southern edge of the Site although this is not closely dated. The Oldham and Rochdale branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, along the eastern edge of the land allocation, was opened in 1863.

The land allocation has seen very little development during the 20th century, although some of the farmsteads have since been demolished and rebuilt, or in the case of Intacks left undeveloped. Many of the field boundaries have been removed through agglomeration as well.

14.2.2 Archaeological Potential

There is potential for Prehistoric remains, particularly at Shaw Moss. Roman remains are unlikely due to the presence of the Roman road at some distance away. Medieval potential appears to be related to the presence of agricultural activity although there is no definitive evidence for Medieval farmsteads. There is high potential for Post-Medieval and Industrial remains at Intacks and the cotton mills as these sites are mostly undeveloped.

14.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the land allocation, however a number have been identified close to the boundary as well as further afield that have concerns over visual impacts and/or effects on their setting.

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
Birshaw House	184.1.0	Grade II	1356434
New Bank	190.1.0	Grade II	1162575
Crompton War Memorial	1149.1.0	Grade II*	1068100
Church of St Thomas	12194.1.0	Grade II	1201683

Table 14.2.1 Designated Heritage Assets identified outside the land allocation boundary

14.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

There is no known archaeological work that has taken place within, or near to, the site.

14.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1

Site Name: Birshaw House

Designation: Grade II (1356434)

HER No: 184.1.0

Site Type: Residential

Period: Early 19th Century

NGR: 393787, 408111

Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping

Description: Early 19th century house. Dressed stone with slate roof. Double depth, central staircase plan with 3 bays and 2 storeys. Sash windows. Located just outside the boundary

HA Number: 2

Site Name: New Bank

Designation: Grade II (1162575)

HER No: 190.1.0

Site Type: Residential

Period: Early 19th Century

NGR: 393551, 407882

Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping

Description: Early 19th century. Rendered brick with slate roof. Double depth central staircase plan with 5 bays and 2 storeys. Sash windows. Now used as a nursery. Located just outside the boundary.

HA Number: 3

Site Name: Crompton War Memorial

Designation: Grade II* (1068100)

HER No: 1149.1.0

Site Type: War Memorial

Period: Early 19th Century

NGR: 393742, 408738
Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping
Description: War memorial designed by Richard Goulden and erected in 1923. Designed on the theme of 'manhood defending' that he adopted for other war memorials. Figures cast in bronze atop a four stepped Aberdeen granite pedestal and two stepped plinth. Located outside the boundary

HA Number: 4
Site Name: Church of St Thomas
Designation: Grade II (1201683)
HER No: 12194.1.0
Site Type: Ecclesiastical
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 395063, 407541
Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping
Description: Parish church built in 1872 and designed by H Cockburn. Built with coursed and squared rubble laid in small blocks with welsh slate roof, west tower, nave with clerestory, 2 lean-to aisles and a chancel. Located outside the land allocation

HA Number: 5
Site Name: Shaw Moss
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 6215.1.0
Site Type: Landscape
Period: Prehistoric
NGR: 394037 408462
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Area of peat located within the north-eastern part of the land allocation. Part of the site has recently been used as a tip and may still be forming peat. Surveyed in the 1990s but no depth of organic deposits could be determined.

HA Number: 6
Site Name: Intacks/Intakes
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: ?18th Century
NGR: 393756, 407720
Sources: OS Mapping

Description: Probable farm complex, shown on OS mapping and may date to earlier. Demolished late 20th/early 21st century. Site remains undeveloped

HA Number: 7

Site Name: Little Wood Cotton Mill (site of)

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No:

Site Type: Industrial

Period: 19th Century

NGR: 393515, 407818

Sources: OS Mapping

Description: Cotton mill, shown on first edition Ordnance Survey. Earliest record is 1818, belonging to James Nield (later recorded with John Nield). Demolished by the late 19th century.

HA Number: 8

Site Name: Moss Hey Cotton Mill (site of)

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No:

Site Type: Industrial

Period: 18th Century

NGR: 394094, 408675

Sources: OS Mapping

Description: Cotton mill, shown on first edition Ordnance Survey. Purported to have been built in 1789. Four storeys with power system features to the south. Expanded during the 20th century and demolished in 1972. Now the site of a steel storage firm although mostly undeveloped.

HA Number: 9

Site Name: Moss Farm (site of)

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No:

Site Type: Agricultural

Period: 19th Century

NGR: 393854, 408452

Sources: OS Mapping

Description: Farm complex, shown on OS mapping and may be earlier in date. Demolished late 20th century. Site remains undeveloped

HA Number: 10

Site Name: Duke Mill

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No: 5912.1.0

Site Type: Industrial

Period: 19th Century
NGR: 393957, 408688
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Mill built in 1883, designed by Joseph Stott. Five storeys high spinning mill with three storey warehouse, boiler house and chimney. Still standing

HA Number: 11
Site Name: Birshaw Farm cropmarks
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: Medieval/Post-Medieval
NGR: 393791, 408022
Sources: LiDAR
Description: A number of field boundaries and what appears to be ridge and furrow can be seen on the LiDAR data around Birshaw farm

HA Number: 12
Site Name: Pits (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Extraction
Period: ?Early 19th Century
NGR: 393694 407716
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: A number of suspected extraction pits can be seen on the LiDAR data

HA Number: 13
Site Name: Intake Farm
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: 18th Century
NGR: 393793, 407510
Sources: Yates 1786; OS Mapping
Description: Farmstead, appears to be shown on Yates map. Expanded during the mid 20th century. Original buildings appear to have been demolished in the late 20th century and replaced

HA Number: 14
Site Name: Bull Cote

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No:

Site Type: Agricultural

Period: 18th Century

NGR: 393743 407459

Sources: Yates 1786; OS Mapping

Description: Farmstead, appears to be shown on Yates map. Original buildings appear to have been demolished in the late 20th century and replaced. Outside land allocation.

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
180.1.0	Monument	Holy Well (site of)	Medieval	SD 9390 0900
5910.1.0	Monument	Shawside Mills (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9365 0826
5911.1.0	Monument	Cape Mill (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9386 0850
5914.1.0	Monument	Dawn Mill (site of)	20 th Century	SD 9400 0885
5916.1.0	Monument	Lyon Mill (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9364 0882
6127.1.0	Building	Briar Mill	20 th Century	SD 9421 0882
6178.1.0	Place	Lower Heyside & Heyside Settlements	Med/Post-Med	SD 9340 0760
6308.1.0	Building	Lilac Mill	20 th Century	SD 9427 0872

Table 14.3.1 Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

14.4 Site Visit

The Site visit was undertaken in one day on 7th May 2019. The land allocation is dominated by the hill upon which Birshaw House sits and there may be potential in other low lying areas beyond the moss for palaeoenvironmental evidence. Due to access issues, Birshaw House was not visited however it was not visible from the south and is partially screened by trees and other farm buildings.



Plate 14.4.1: Looking west, across the low lying southern part of GMA14 towards New Bank (Grade II Listed)



Plate 14.4.2 Looking north-east towards the farm complex surrounding Birshaw House

14.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA14: Beal Valley is screened in and has been placed in Amber, Category 3. There are no designated heritage assets contained within the Sites, however there are two located close to the boundary (Birshaw House and New Bank) with one further afield (Church of St. Thomas) that have concerns over visual impacts and/or effects on their setting. There is evidence for localised sand and gravel deposits as well as the river and peat areas, therefore there is potential for prehistoric activity. There is potential for remains of Medieval/Post-Medieval agricultural activity, including farmsteads, as well as two early Industrial cotton mills. There appears to be little potential for historic hedgerows.

Further work is recommended including:

- Further assessment of the designated heritage assets identified outside the land allocations.
- Further assessment of the potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence from Shaw Moss (**HA5**) and other low lying areas is recommended.
- Targeted walkover and geophysical surveys to identify topographically favourable locations for prehistoric settlement, with targeted intrusive work.
- Further research and a programme of intrusive works on the cotton mills (**HA7; 8**) and demolished farmsteads such as Intacks (**HA6**).
- A historic building assessment is also recommended for Duke Mill (**HA10**).

This work has the potential to answer a number of questions from the updated regional research framework, particularly relating to the Prehistoric, Post-Medieval and Industrial periods.

14.6 Figures

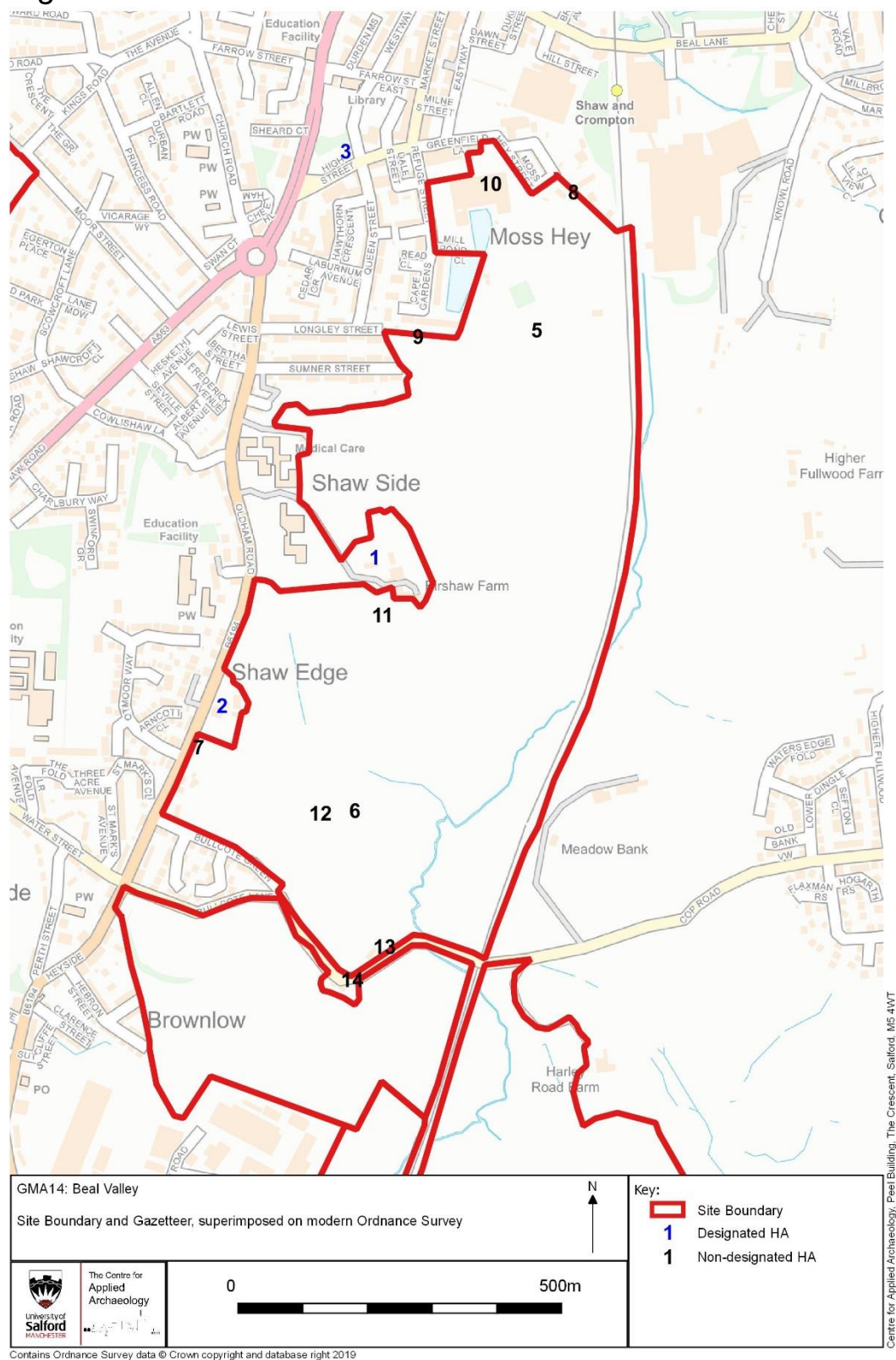


Figure 14.6.1

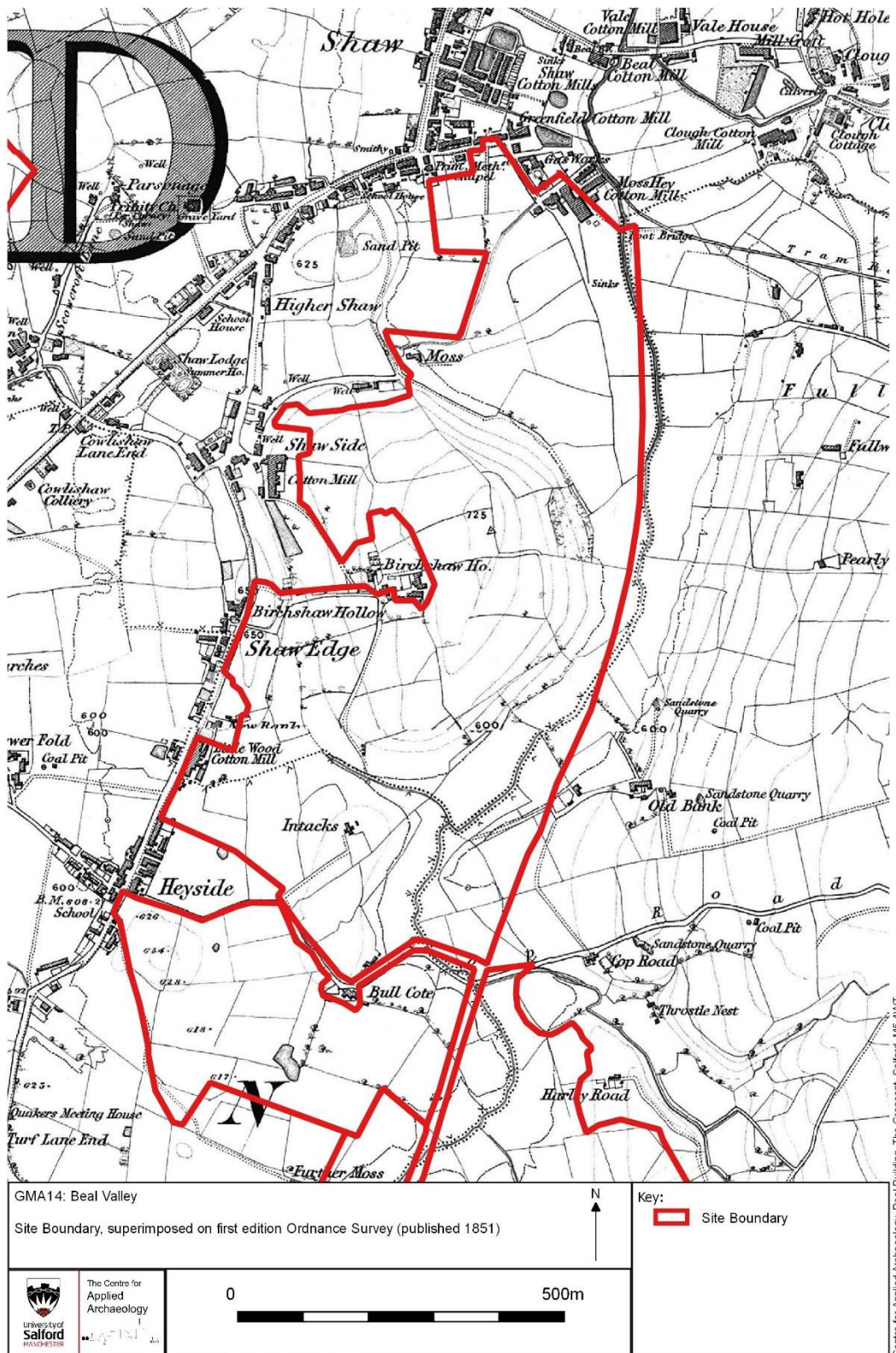


Figure 14.6.2

GMA15 Broadbent Moss (OL) – Screened In

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are no designated sites within the land allocation, however a number have been identified nearby which will require further assessment. There is some potential for archaeological remains, relating to the Prehistoric, Post-Medieval and Industrial periods, therefore further archaeological work is recommended.

15.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Broadbent Moss land allocation (centred at NGR 394039, 408229) and lies to the north-east of Oldham and at the west side of Moorside. The Site is 81.63ha in total and is bounded by Sholver and GMA14: Beal Valley to the north, Heyside and Royton Moss to the west, Acre to the south and Moorside to the east. The allocation is split into three separate plots, separated east-west by the East Didsbury-Rochdale tram line.

- GMA15 (east) (62.4ha): is broadly focused on the former Broadbent Moss
- GMA15 (north-west) (12.59ha): is located on land to the south of Bullcote Farm
- GMA15 (south-west) (6.60ha): is broadly focused on the former Royton Moss

The eastern Site is fairly undulating however the topography has been affected by use of the area for landfill. The western Sites are relatively flat lying at around 180m aOD.

Pennine Lower Coal Measures dominate the geology at the land allocation, interspersed with different bands of sandstone, including Darwen Flags, Milnrow and Royley. There is a mix of superficial geologies, with areas of sands and gravels, till and alluvium around the watercourses. There are also areas of peat associated with the former Royton and Broadbent mosses (British Geological Survey 2017).



15.2 Historical Background

15.2.1 Overview

There are no known Prehistoric sites or artefacts within the land allocation or further afield and although the geological conditions do not favour prehistoric settlement, there is potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence to be preserved at the Royton and Broadbent Mosses (**HA4**). The nearest Roman fort is that at Castleshaw near Delph and the Roman road broadly follows the A62 from Manchester in a north-easterly direction.

The area fell into two township areas: Royton and Oldham but remained predominantly rural. The earliest known settlement dates to the 17th century, although there is the possibility that Broadbent (**HA5**) for example, had earlier origins. Due to later 20th century use for landfill there is limited evidence for ridge and furrow although some can be seen on the LiDAR especially around the river Beal and south of Bullcote Farm.

There was limited Industrial activity in the area, although it remained mostly rural in nature. The area was mined for coal, attested by the number of coal pits and former collieries marked on the early editions of Ordnance Survey. There are a number of extraction pits, as well as possible marl pits although only a few are marked on the mapping.

There has been some development in the 20th century within the former Royton Moss area for industrial purposes. Much of Broadbent Moss has also been used for landfill although there is some preservation of earlier field boundaries.

15.2.2 Archaeological Potential

There is some potential for prehistoric remains, particularly in the mosses and around the river Beal, however much of Broadbent Moss has been used for landfill therefore there is no potential in this area. Roman remains are unlikely as the Site is some distance from the road and fort at Castleshaw. Medieval potential is limited to the site at Broadbent, which may have origins that pre-date its first documented date in the 17th century. There is potential for Industrial remains at two of the colliery sites, however Whetstone appears to have been affected by use of the area for landfill.

15.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the land allocation however there are some that have been identified further afield that have concerns over visual impacts and/or effects on their setting.

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
11 James Street	5743.1.0	Grade II	1217962
Church of St Thomas	12194.1.0	Grade II	1201683
Alexandra Terrace	CA18	Conservation Area	-

Table 15.2.1 Designated Heritage Assets identified outside the land allocation boundary

15.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

There is no known archaeological work that has taken place within, or near to, the site.

15.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1

Site Name: 11 James Street

Designation: Grade II (1217962)

HER No: 5743.1.0

Site Type: Residential

Period: Late 18th Century

NGR: 394595, 406384

Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping

Description: House, later 18th century in date with later alterations. Roughly coursed with squared rubble walls and a stone flagged roof. Two storeys with a 2-window range with an off-centre baffle entry with an added 19th century porch.

HA Number: 2
Site Name: Church of St Thomas
Designation: Grade II (1201683)
HER No: 12194.1.0
Site Type: Ecclesiastical
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 395063, 407541
Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping
Description: Parish church built in 1872 and designed by H Cockburn. Built with coursed and squared rubble laid in small blocks with welsh slate roof, west tower, nave with clerestory, 2 lean-to aisles and a chancel.

HA Number: 3
Site Name: Alexandra Terrace
Designation: Conservation Area
HER No: CA18
Site Type: Residential
Period: Mid-19th Century
NGR: 394987, 407126
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Two rows of terraced housing mid-19th century in date, fronting Ripponden Road and Alexandra Terrace. Workers' housing probably built for Parkfield Mill to the north (opened 1855). Mill demolished c.1960s and redeveloped for housing.

HA Number: 4
Site Name: Broadbent and Royton Mosses
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 6212.1.0; 6212.1.1
Site Type: Peat
Period: ?Prehistoric
NGR: 393803, 407042
Sources: OS Mapping; Hall *et al* 1995
Description: 2.5m depth of peat mapped during survey work in the 1990s which produced good paleoenvironmental evidence. Much of the mosses have been subject to later 20th century landfilling and tipping.

HA Number: 5
Site Name: Broadbent (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 169.2.0
Site Type: Residential
Period: Post-Medieval
NGR: 394132, 406666
Sources: Yates 1786; OS Mapping; Butterworth 1856

Description: Hamlet, probably Post-Medieval in date; recorded as early as 1634. A number of the buildings fell into disuse by the mid-20th century and the rest appear to have since been demolished. Partially redeveloped

HA Number: 6
Site Name: Hodge Clough
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Industrial
Period: 19th century
NGR: 394838, 407226
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Farmstead, probably early 19th century in date. Some of the original complex still survives although some 20th century additions present.

HA Number: 7
Site Name: Pea Cote (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 394374 407103
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Farmstead, probably early 19th century in date. Demolished by late 19th century. Site has probably been destroyed by landfill activity

HA Number: 8
Site Name: Hodge Clough Colliery (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Industrial
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 394645, 407139
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Colliery operated by Jesse Ainsworth in the mid-19th century. Abandoned by the late 19th century. Site undeveloped although possible slag heaps visible on LiDAR as well as evidence for possible surface workings.

HA Number: 9
Site Name: Barrowshaw Colliery (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:

Site Type: Industrial
Period: Late 19th Century
NGR: 394571, 406608
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Short-lived colliery, dating to the late 19th century but abandoned by 1906. A number of buildings are seen on later mapping although its not clear what they functioned as. Traces of former mine workings visible on LiDAR data.

HA Number: 10
Site Name: Whet Stone Colliery (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 6240.1.0
Site Type: Industrial
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 393723, 406724
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Marked on the first edition OS map, however abandoned by the late 19th century. Site may have been destroyed by landfill operations

HA Number: 11
Site Name: Moss Gardens (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Residential
Period: Late 19th Century
NGR: 393541, 406916
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Probable house, late 19th century in date but demolished early 20th century and site redeveloped for expansion to Woodstock Factory, which was built on the site of Woodstock Cotton Mill.

HA Number: 12
Site Name: Bull Cote (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: 18th Century
NGR: 393743 407459
Sources: Yates 1786; OS Mapping
Description: Farmstead, appears to be shown on Yates map. Original buildings appear to have been demolished in the late 20th century and replaced. Outside land allocation.

HA Number: 13
Site Name: Harley Road Farm (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: 19th century
NGR: 394152, 407340
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Farmstead, shown on the first edition OS mapping. Most of the original buildings were shown on recent satellite however the Site visit has confirmed that the complex has been demolished. Outside land allocation.

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
171.1.0	Monument	Whetstone Hill (site of)	Post-Medieval	SD 9402 0647
171.2.0	Place	Whetstone Hill Settlement (possible site of)	Med/Post-Med	SD 9400 0645
6178.1.0	Place	Lower Heyside & Heyside Settlements	Med/Post-Med	SD 9340 0760
11152.1.0	Monument	Friends Burial Ground (and site of Friends Meeting House)	Post-Medieval	SD 932 072
13794.1.0	Monument	Woodstock Mills (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9357 0684
16810.1.0	Building	Springfield Mills (former)	19 th Century	SD 9339 0711

Table 15.3.1 Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

15.4 Site Visit

The Site visit was undertaken in one day on 7th May 2019. The land allocation mostly consists of former landfill with scrub and grass now covering it; the land is fairly undulating and there are some long reaching views, particularly to the north. A number of designated heritage assets were also visible in the distance, including Lion Mill, Royton and Church of St James, Shaw (Grade II Listed).



Plate 15.4.1: Looking south-west across GMA14, from Ripponden Road/Wilkes Street



Plate 15.4.2 Looking north-west across the former landfill site

15.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA15: Broadbent Moss is screened in and has been placed in Amber, Category 3. There are no designated heritage assets contained within the Sites, however there are a number located further afield that have concerns over visual impacts and/or effects on their setting. There is potential for archaeological remains, however this is limited to the former mosses, small areas around the river Beal and the sites of former collieries and Broadbent settlement. The landfill site will have had a significant impact on any archaeological remains. There appears to be little potential for historic hedgerows.

Further work is recommended including:

- Further assessment of the designated heritage assets identified outside the land allocations.
- A programme of work to assess the extent and survival of the peat at Royton and Broadbent Moss (**HA4**) is recommended.
- A historic building assessment is recommended for the farmstead at Hodge Clough (**HA6**).
- Detailed desk-based assessment and intrusive work targeting the areas around the river Beal, the former collieries at Hodge Clough (**HA8**) and Barrowshaw (**HA9**), as well as at the former settlement at Broadbent (**HA5**) are also recommended.

This work has the potential to answer a number of questions from the updated regional research framework, particularly relating to the Prehistoric, Post-Medieval and Industrial periods.

15.6 Figures

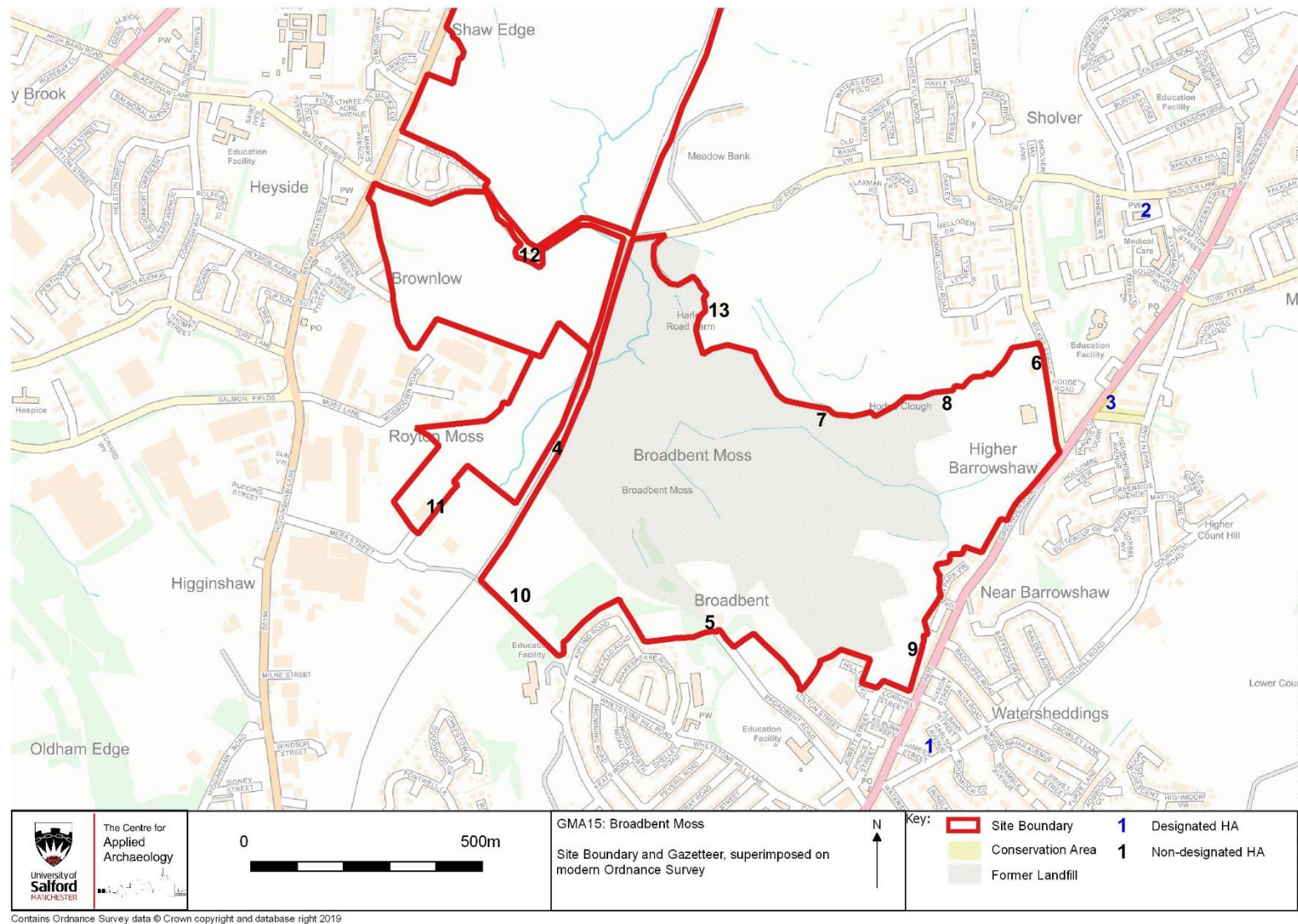


Figure 15.6.1

GMA16 Cowlishaw (OL) – Screened In

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are no designated sites within the land allocation, however a number have been identified nearby which require further assessment. There is some potential for archaeological remains, therefore further archaeological work is recommended.

16.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Cowlishaw land allocation lies between Shaw and Royton (centred at NGR 392901 408608). The site is bounded by Shaw to the east, Luzley Brook to the south, Crompton and Royton Golf Club to the west and Higher Crompton to the north.

The topography consists of gently sloping land, which slopes north-east to south-west. The land is predominantly rural in nature and appears to be mostly used for pasture. The area also contains the source for the river Irk.

The predominant bedrock is the Pennine Lower Coal Measures, which are interspersed with bands of sandstone. The superficial geology is a mix of till (clay) and glacial sands and gravels (British Geological Survey 2017).



16.2 Historical Background

16.2.1 Overview

There are no known Prehistoric sites or artefacts within the land allocation or further afield however there are some areas within the Site which would have been favourable

for settlement. The Site also lies some distance from known Roman roads and settlements.

The Site lay within the Crompton township during the Medieval period although the it remained predominantly rural. A number of farmsteads and hamlets may have originated in this period, such as Low and High Crompton to the west and north respectively and maybe Cowlshaw (**HA2**) itself.

Although Shaw to the east rapidly developed during the later 19th century, the Site remained rural although settlement developed close to the boundaries during the early 20th century. Many of the field boundaries have been removed through agglomeration as well during the later 20th century.

16.2.2 Archaeological Potential

There is potential for prehistoric settlement on the sands and gravels within the Site. Although there is potential for archaeological remains from other periods, it is unlikely they will be encountered. There is potential for settlement evidence at Cowlshaw as well as early 19th century farmsteads.

16.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the land allocation however there is one located further afield that have concerns over visual impacts and/or effects on their setting.

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
Holy Trinity Church	204.1.0	Grade II	1356432

Table 16.2.1 Designated Heritage Assets identified outside the land allocation boundary

16.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

There is no known archaeological work that has taken place within, or near to, the site.

16.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1

Site Name: Holy Trinity Church

Designation: Grade II (1356432)

HER No: 204.1.0; 204.1.2

Site Type: Ecclesiastical

Period: 19th Century

NGR: 393521, 408751

Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping

Description: Parish Church, built in 1870-71 (on the site of an earlier Chapel which is known to have been in existence since 1515) and designed by J Drew. Built of rock-face stone with a slate roof. Nave with clerestory and aisles, crossing tower and chancel with side chapels and vestry

HA Number: 2
Site Name: Cowlshaw (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 6276.1.0
Site Type: Residential
Period: ?Post-Medieval
NGR: 393094, 408386
Sources: Yates 1786; OS Mapping
Description: Possible Post-Medieval settlement, shown on Yates 1786 map although not labelled. Much of the settlement has been replaced during the later 19th and 20th century buildings, however the western part remains undeveloped

HA Number: 3
Site Name: Long Field (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: 19th century
NGR: 393055, 408830
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Probable farm, early 19th century in date. Demolished in the early 20th century and remains undeveloped.

HA Number: 4
Site Name: Cow Gate (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: 19th century
NGR: 392828, 408208
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Probable farm, early 19th century in date. Demolished in the early 20th century and remains undeveloped.

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
1135.1.0	Monument	Cocker Cotton Mill (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9289 0816

Table 16.3.1 Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

16.4 Site Visit

The Site visit was undertaken in one day on 7th May 2019. The land allocation is relatively flat and dry, although the source of the Irk lies close to here and therefore there is potential for preservation of palaeoenvironmental evidence. Views are fairly

closed from the Site, however Lion Mill (Grade II) was visible to the south. The Holy Trinity Church was not visible on this occasion.



Plate 16.4.1: Looking north-west from Cowlshaw Farm, across GMA16



Plate 16.4.2 Looking south-west towards the Grade II listed Lion Mill

16.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA16: Cowlshaw is screened in and has been placed in Amber, Category 3. There are no designated heritage assets contained within the land allocation, however there is one located further afield that have concerns over visual impacts and/or effects on their setting (Holy Trinity Church). There is potential for prehistoric remains on the favourable geological areas and these lie close to the river Irk. There is also potential for Post-Medieval settlement evidence at Cowlshaw as well as potential early 19th century farms. There appears to be little potential for historic hedgerows.

Further work is recommended including:

- Further assessment of the designated heritage assets identified outside the land allocations.
- A programme of non-intrusive work involving walkover survey and geophysics is also recommended, with targeted intrusive work.
- Further research into the settlement at Cowlshaw (**HA2**) as well as the early 19th century farms and targeted intrusive work.

This work has the potential to answer a number of questions from the updated regional research framework, particularly relating to the Prehistoric and Post-Medieval periods.

16.6 Figures

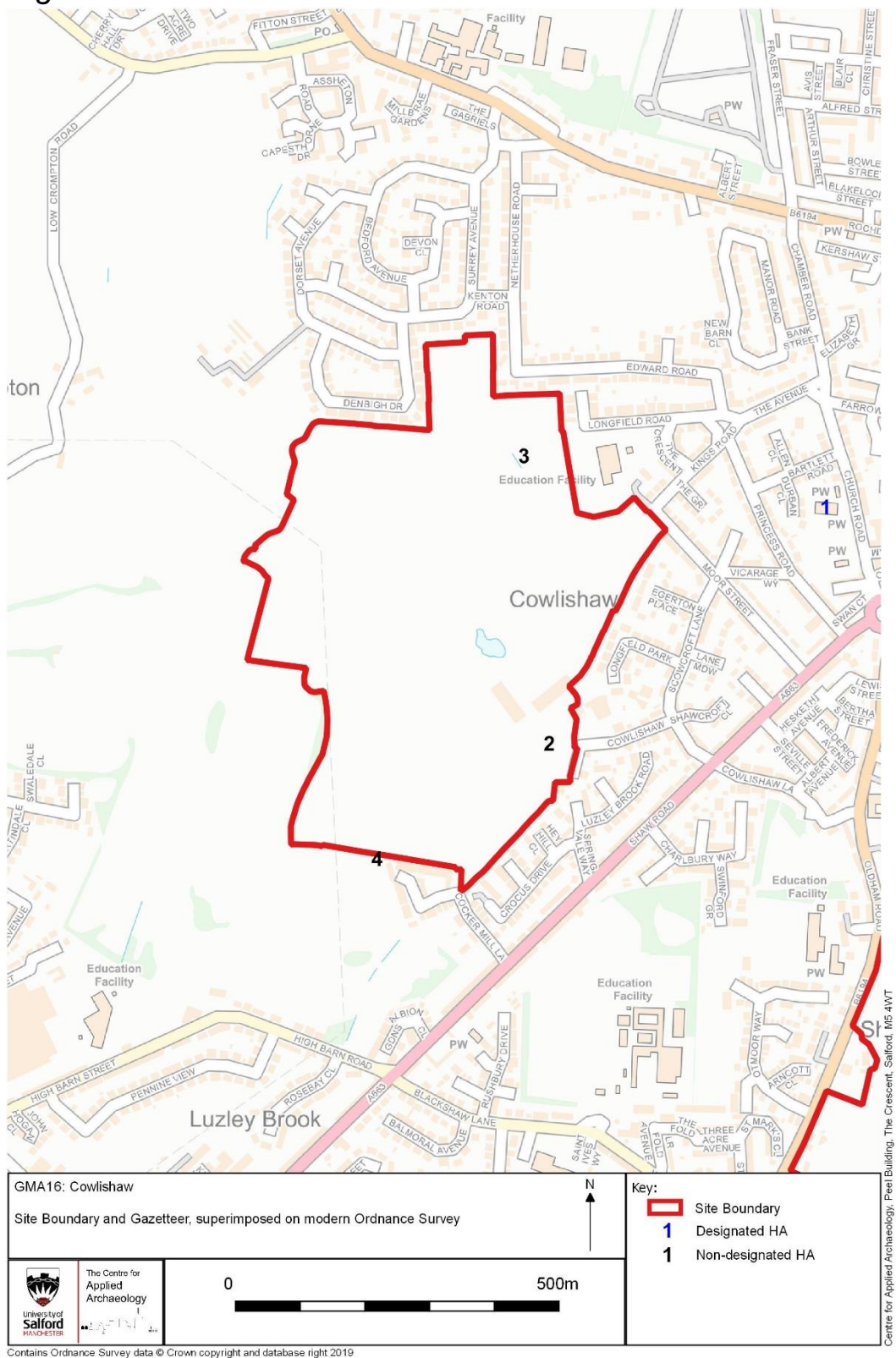


Figure 16.6.1

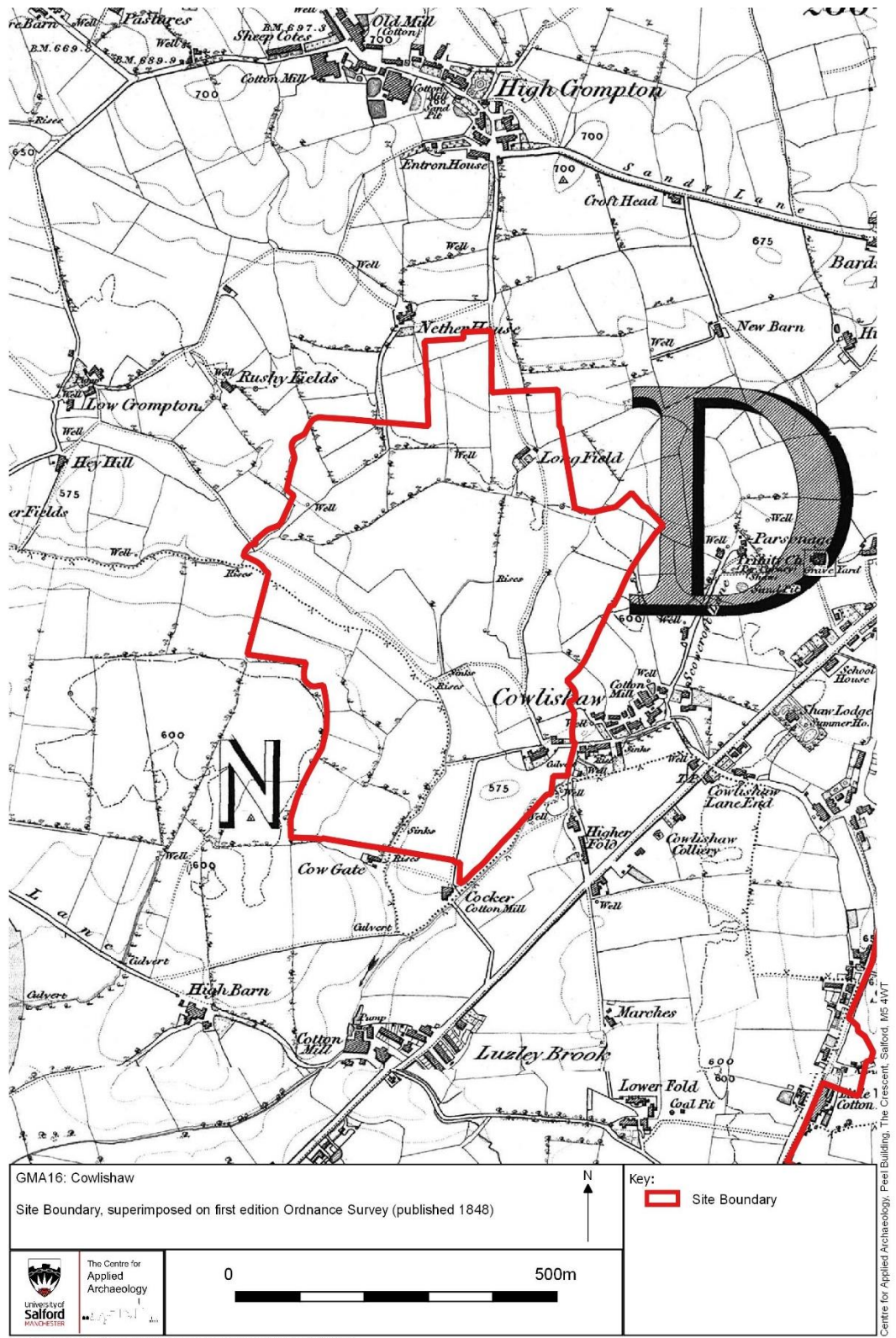


Figure 16.6.2

GMA17 Hanging Chadder (OL) – Screened In

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are no designated sites within the land allocation, however there may be some further afield that require further assessment. There is some potential for archaeological remains, particularly Prehistoric and Medieval, therefore further archaeological work is recommended.

17.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Hanging Chadder Land Allocation is situated to the west of Shaw (centred at NGR 391579 409234). It is 22.66 ha in size and is bounded by Springfield Lane and Castleton Road to the north, Narrowgate Brow to the east, Rochdale Rd to the west and Grassmere Rd to the south.

The site occupies a ridge which gently slopes down from Hanging Chadder farm towards Springfield Lane, and down towards Grasmere road in a north-south direction. The descent towards Rochdale road is slightly steeper at the western extreme.

The geology of the site is predominantly Pennine Lower Coal Measures, with small areas of sandstone. The superficial deposits are hummocky glacial deposits (British Geological Survey 2017).



17.2 Historical Background

17.2.1 Overview

There are no known Prehistoric sites or artefacts within the land allocation or further afield and the geological conditions do not favour prehistoric settlement. The nearest known Roman road lies over 5km to the south and the nearest fort lies at Castleshaw near Delph.

During the Medieval period, the Site lay within the Thornham township and the hamlet of Hanging Chadder (**HA1**) was recorded in the 14th century. Otherwise most of the Site remained rural and Yates Map shows that there were very few settlements in the wider area.

There is very little development during the 19th century, although there was some coal mining activity at Hanging Chadder colliery (**HA2**). Settlement has generally developed along Rochdale road from the south and at Summit to the north during the 20th century. Many of the field boundaries within the Site have been removed through agglomeration as well.

17.2.2 Archaeological Potential

As the site has remained undeveloped, there is potential for archaeological remains of all periods. There is some potential for prehistoric remains, as there is evidence for localised sands and gravels deposits. There is potential for Medieval remains relating to the hamlet at Hanging Chadder.

17.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated sites within the Site and however the topography of the Site means that a number may be impacted upon visually and/or have their setting affected.

17.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

There is no known archaeological work that has taken place within, or near to, the site.

17.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1

Site Name: Hanging Chadder Farm

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No: 6274.1.0

Site Type: Settlement/Agricultural

Period: Medieval/Post-Medieval

NGR: 391423, 409278

Sources: OS Mapping

Description: Possible hamlet, shown on Yates 1786 map but the placename Hanging Chadder is documented in the 14th century. One building, although rebuilt recently, carries a datestone of 1670 and a possible

hollow way runs south from the present farm. OS mapping shows a cluster of buildings which changed little until the later 20th century. Most of the buildings have since been demolished and replaced, although at least one appears to still survive. Partly within the land allocation

HA Number: 2
Site Name: Hanging Chadder Colliery
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Settlement/Agricultural
Period: Post-Medieval
NGR: 391429, 409344
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Coal mine, probably early 19th century in date. Expanded during the later 19th century however went out of use in the early 20th century. The colliery lies outside of land allocation however workings could extend into the Site

HA Number: 3
Site Name: Hanging Chadder Hollow Way
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Communications
Period: Med/Post-Med
NGR: 391418, 409162
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Possible Holloway, leading from Hanging Chadder and survives as a footpath. Defined by high banks either side and mature hedgerows.

17.4 Site Visit

The Site visit was undertaken in one day on 7th May 2019. The land allocation rises steeply from Rochdale road and is fairly undulating, however there are long reaching views from the Site particularly from the southern part. The footpath leading south from the farm appears to have some antiquity and runs within a hollow way; there is also potential for the former Hanging Chadder hamlet to have extended to either side of this feature.



Plate 17.4.1: Looking south-west from Castleton road across GMA17



Plate 17.4.2 Possible Medieval/Post-Medieval holloway running N-S from Hanging Chadder

17.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA17: Hanging Chadder is screened in and has been placed in Amber, Category 3. There are no designated heritage assets contained within the Sites, however there may be others further afield that have concerns over visual impacts and/or effects on their setting. There is potential for prehistoric remains and also Medieval remains around Hanging Chadder farm. There is also potential for historic hedgerows, especially along the possible hollow way.

Further work is recommended, including:

- Further assessment of the designated heritage assets identified outside the land allocations.
- Further research on the settlement at Hanging Chadder (**HA1**) and geophysical survey of the area to the south.
- Target topographic and geophysical survey to identify potential prehistoric activity.
- Targeted intrusive work based on the work above.

This work has the potential to answer a number of questions from the updated regional research framework, particularly relating to the Prehistoric, Medieval and Post-Medieval period.

17.6 Figures

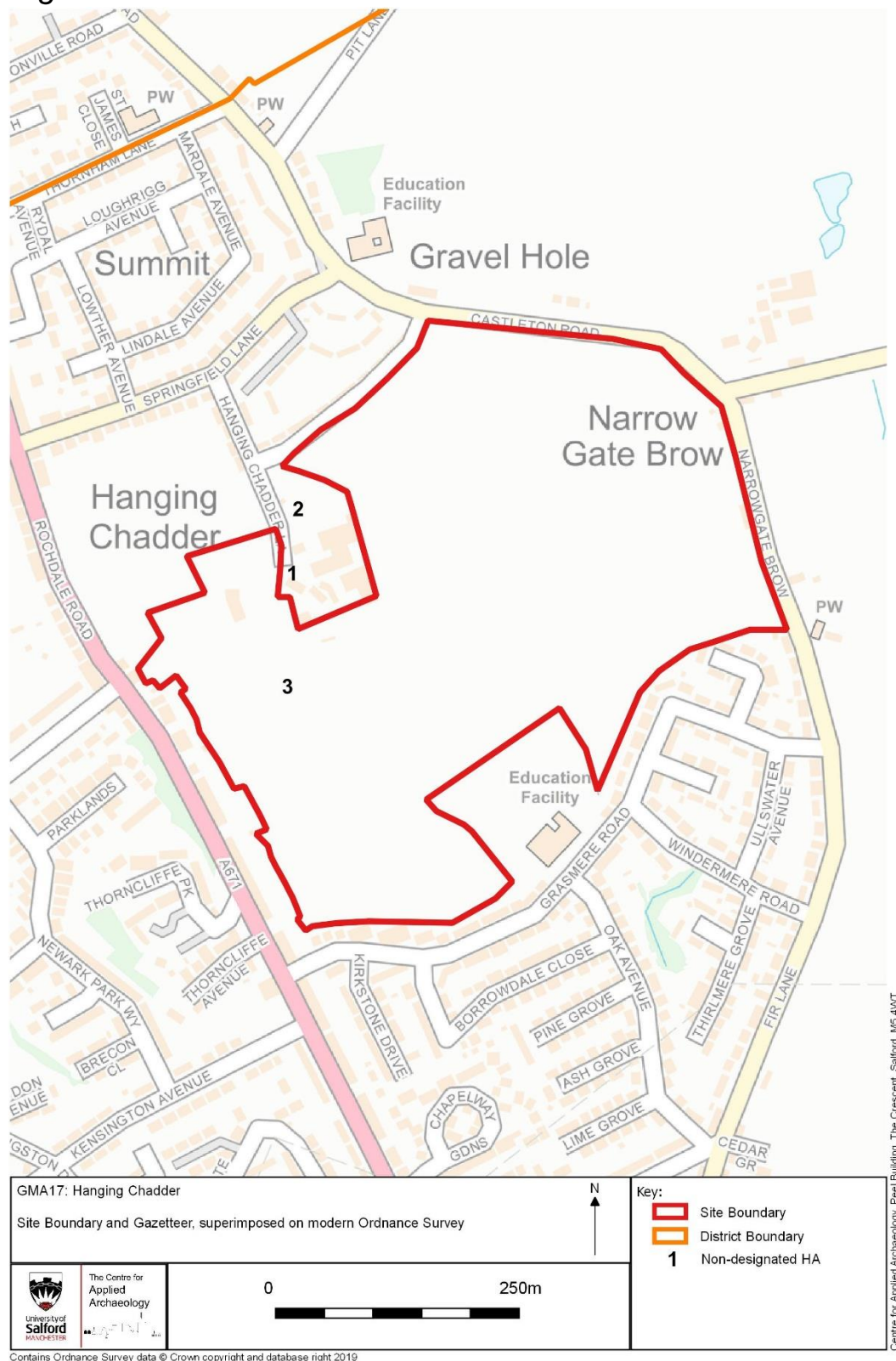


Figure 17.6.1

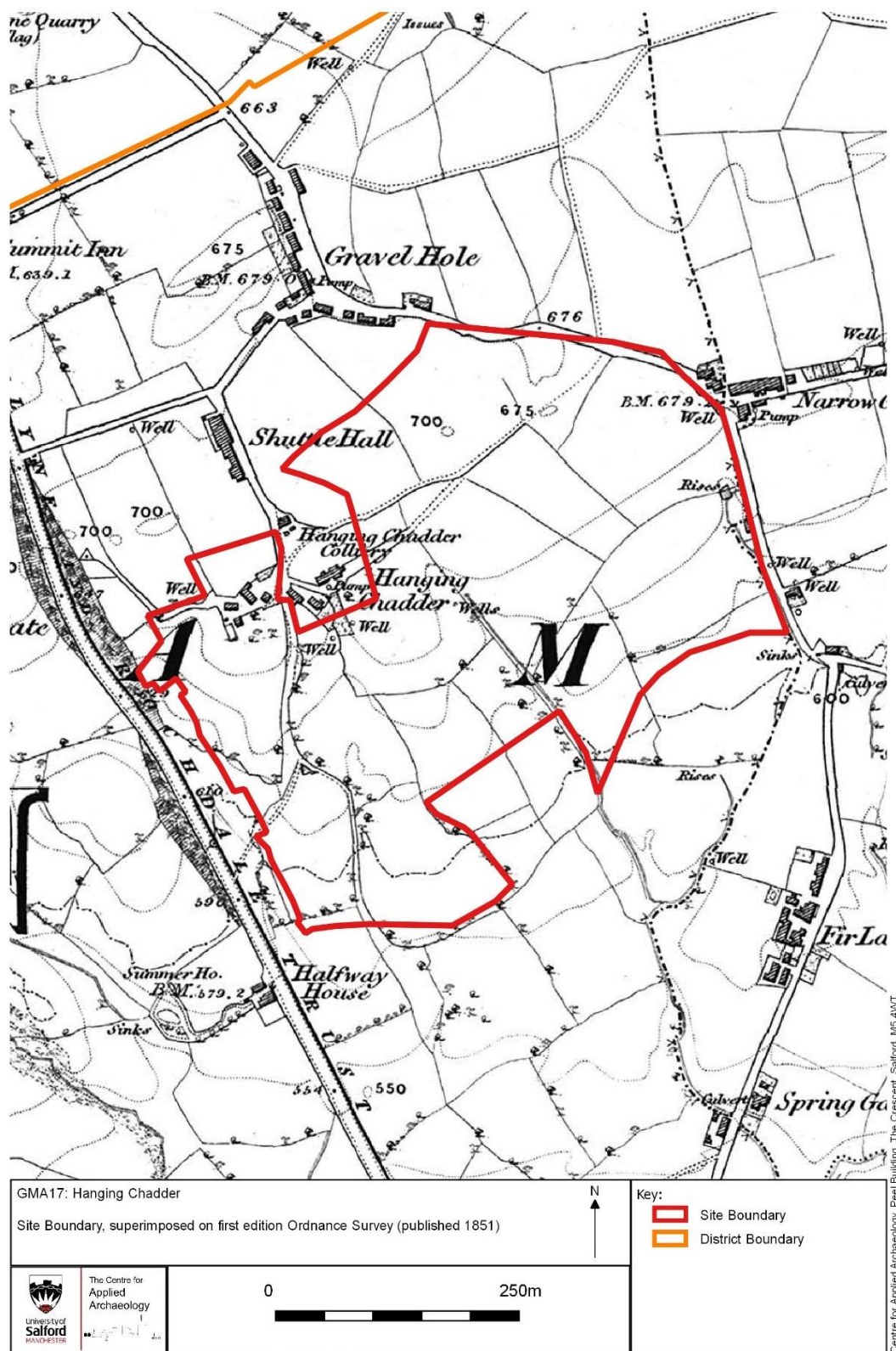


Figure 17.6.2

GMA18 Robert Fletchers (OL) – Screened In

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are designated heritage assets within, and further afield, therefore further assessment is required. The assessment has shown that there is high potential for archaeological remains dating from the Post-Medieval period onwards, which are of high local/regional importance. Therefore further archaeological work is recommended.

18.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Site (centred at NGR 400612, 403752) covers an area of approximately 32.27ha and is bounded by an unnamed track to the north, unnamed track to the east, open countryside and Bradbury's Lane to the south and Waterside to the west. It lies to the east of Greenfield.

Most of the Site Area, particularly the northern part, occupies relatively flat ground of the Chew Brook valley bottom at a height of approximately 170m above Ordnance Datum. The land steeply ascends on the north side, towards the A635 and towards Bradbury Lane on the south side. The Site is mostly countryside, although there are a few isolated clusters of houses, as well as two former mill complexes. Greenfield, or Robert Fletcher's Mill, has been closed since 2001 and is currently unoccupied, whilst Waterside Mill on the western side is home to a mix of businesses.

The overlying drift geology, as mapped by the OS Geological Survey, comprises of alluvium within the immediate vicinity of Chew Brook, with Till slightly higher up and either side of the river. None is recorded within the south-eastern part of the site bordering Bradbury's Lane. The underlying solid geology comprises of Shale Grit, interspersed with the Hebden Formation – mudstone and siltstone (British Geological Survey 2015).



18.2 Historical Background

18.2.1 Overview

There has been no recorded prehistoric activity within the Site and prehistoric activity is generally restricted to the higher ground, especially to the south where Mesolithic flints have been recovered in a number of places. There is even less evidence for later prehistoric activity in the wider area, excepting a Bronze Age palstave found 500m north-west of the Site. It has been postulated that there may have been an Iron Age site on Wharmton Hill, 2km north-west of the Site. However, evidence has been found elsewhere along river terraces for prehistoric activity, such as at the AJ Bell stadium in Salford.

The Site lies some distance from the nearest Roman roads; one runs north-east through Delph towards Castleshaw 6km to the north and the other runs eastwards towards Melandra (Glossop) 8.5km to the south. There is no recorded Roman activity from within the Site or its immediate surroundings.

There is no evidence for early Medieval activity within the area and Greenfield is not recorded within the Domesday. Instead it appears that the area was characterised by isolated farmsteads, such as that at Boarhurst and Tunstead, 800m north-west of the Site. The Site lies in the area of Saddleworth which during the Medieval and Post-Medieval period formed part of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The textile industry is first recorded in the Saddleworth area in 1669 at Walk Mill in Dobcross and was the manorial mill (Saddleworth History Society 1983). Early fulling mills, such as Andrew Mill to the west of the Site, were established during the early 18th century as woollen cloth production became increasingly important for the local economy. The moist climate and fast-flowing streams from the Pennines made this area ideal for the burgeoning textile industry. The Site was probably occupied from this period, with evidence for settlement at New Barn (**HA4**) and by the end of the 18th century, there is the first evidence for Industrial activity with Greenfield Mill established (**HA2**).

During the 19th century, the Site retained a rural character although Greenfield Mill continued to grow and the owner lived nearby on his estate (**HA3**; **8**). Hey Top was added to house the workforce of the mill, although the textile industry still operated domestically, as evidenced at New Barn (**HA4**). Waterside Mill (**HA9**) was established in 1836, as well as a small number of workers' housing; there was still no purpose-built settlement at Greenfield and many workers lived in former isolated farming complexes on the hills nearby.

During the 20th century, Waterside Mill continued to specialise in textile production although it switched from spinning to weaving and the complex expanded. Greenfield Mill however became a paper mill and was added to over the course of the 20th century whilst the rest of the Site remained predominantly rural.

18.2.2 Archaeological Potential

Much of the Site is undeveloped and therefore increases the potential for pre-Post-Medieval and Industrial archaeological remains. However, the assessment has shown that there is limited archaeological evidence for these periods therefore they are unlikely to be encountered. There is some potential for Post-Medieval evidence, potentially relating to the former dwellings at New Barn although the current buildings may be built on the same site. There is high potential for Industrial archaeological remains, mainly relating to the former woollen, later cotton bleaching mill at Greenfield Mill. There is also potential for Waterside House (**HA10**) and the Bradbury's Lane building (**HA12**) to still survive.

18.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

One designated heritage asset lies within the Site (**HA1**), and a number of others lies within 250m of the allocation boundary.

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
<i>Greenfield House at Greenfield Mill</i>	5568.1.0	<i>Grade II</i>	1163032
New Barn	664.1.0	Grade II	1067497
Church of St Mary	5550.1.0	Grade II	1318043
Hollins Cottage	5555.1.0	Grade II	1309284
Fern Lee Farmhouse and adjoining cottages	5569.1.0	Grade II	1068173
Boarshurst, Greenfield	CA10	Conservation Area	-
Hey Top, Greenfield	CA33	Conservation Area	-

Table 18.2.1: Designated Heritage Assets identified within (*italics*) and outside the land allocation boundary

18.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

There have been two heritage statements (de Figuieredo 2010; O'Flaherty 2017) produced for previous attempts to convert the former Greenfield House, as well as a building survey (Haigh 2013). A heritage statement (de Figuieredo 2007) and a building survey (Haigh 2011) was carried out at New Barn in advance of conversion. Waterside and Greenfield Mills have been recorded within the textile mill survey of the 1980s (Williams 1992) and its subsequent update (Miller *et al* 2017).

18.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1

Site Name: Greenfield House and Grounds

Designation: Grade II

HER No: 5568.1.0; 5568.2.0

Site Type: Residential

Period: Early 19th century

NGR: 401110, 403773

Sources: OS Mapping; HER; de Figueiredo 2010; Haigh 2013

Description: Early 19th century house built for the then owner of Greenfield Mill. It consists of an ashlar and hammer-dressed watershot stone with three bays and two storeys. Formed part of a substantial estate along with the mill, pleasure grounds and farm (**Site 6**). See Section 5.4.

HA Number: 2

Site Name: New Barn

Designation: Grade II (1067497)

HER No: 664.1.0

Site Type: Residential

Period: Early 19th century

NGR: 401156, 403464

Sources: Lees Map 1770; Saddleworth Township Map 1822; OS Mapping; HER; Haigh 2011

Description: Early 18th century farm complex, later clothiers' housing. Surviving building dates to c.1800 and consists of hammer-dressed stone with mullion windows.

HA Number: 3

Site Name: Church of St Mary

Designation: Grade II (1318043)

HER No: 5550.1.0

Site Type: Ecclesiastical
Period: Late 19th Century
NGR: 400231, 404046
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Church, designed by G. Shaw for the Buckley family in a Gothic revival style. Constructed of rock-face stone with a slate roof with nave and chancel with a tower at the north-west end

HA Number: 4
Site Name: Hollins Cottage
Designation: Grade II (1309284)
HER No: 5555.1.0
Site Type: Residential
Period: Post-Medieval
NGR: 400596, 404062
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: House. Late C17/early C18 with C20 additions. Roughly dressed stone in varying course thicknesses with graduated stone slate roof. Total of 4 bays and 2 storeys with C20 additions to front left, rear and left gable.

HA Number: 5
Site Name: Fern Lee Farmhouse and adjoining cottages
Designation: Grade II (1068173)
HER No: 5569.1.0
Site Type: Residential/Agricultural
Period: Late 18th century
NGR: 400148, 403473
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: House and cottages. Late C18/early C19. Watershot hammer- dressed stone with graduated stone slate roof. Double-depth 3-storey house with slightly later additions to both sides.

HA Number: 6
Site Name: Hey Top
Designation: Conservation Area
HER No: CA33
Site Type: Residential
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 400894, 403462
Sources: OS mapping
Description: A row of back-to-back houses built around 1820, now single depth dwellings. These were likely workers' housing built for the employees of Greenfield Mill. Designated a conservation area in 1989.

HA Number: 7

Site Name: Boarshurst
Designation: Conservation Area
HER No: CA10
Site Type: Residential
Period: Late 18th Century
NGR: 400081, 404410
Sources: OS mapping
Description: Settlement, at least early 18th century in date. A number of stone-built 2-3 storey cottages dating to the 18th century onwards clustered around Boarshurst Lane. Demonstrates traditional Pennine domestic architecture. Designated in 1976.

HA Number: 8
Site Name: Greenfield Farm
Designation: ?Grade II curtilage listing (Greenfield House)
HER No: N/A
Site Type: Farm
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 401190, 403808
Sources: Saddleworth Township Map 1822; OS mapping; HER
Description: A farm complex, originally part of the Greenfield House (**Site 3**) estate during the early 19th century. Added to and modified during the 19th and 20th centuries. Many of the modern additions have since been demolished and redeveloped as holiday cottages.

HA Number: 9
Site Name: Greenfield Mill
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 6250.1.0
Site Type: Industrial
Period: Late 18th century
NGR: 400922, 403753
Sources: OS Mapping; HER; de Figueiredo 2010; Haigh 2013; O'Flaherty 2017
Description: Woollen mill erected in 1794. Expanded in the 1830s and switched from woollen to cotton bleaching in the late 19th century. Most of the complex was demolished when it became a Paper Mill in 1921.

HA Number: 10
Site Name: Fletcher's Paper Mill
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 6250.1.0
Site Type: Industrial
Period: Early 20th Century
NGR: 400914, 403687
Sources: OS Mapping; HER
Description: Paper Mill opened in 1921 on the site of a former textile mill (**Site 2**). Most buildings relating to the former woollen mill were demolished. Site

modified and added to during the later 20th century. Closed in 2001 and remains vacant.

HA Number: 11
Site Name: Waterside Mill (and associated workers' housing)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 6115.1.0
Site Type: Industrial
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 400296, 403848
Sources: Tanner 1986; OS Mapping; HER
Description: Waterside Mill was built in 1836 as a water powered cotton mill, switching to steam power in 1856. A number of back-to-back houses were also built next to the mill. The complex was added to during the later 19th century, then shifted from spinning to weaving heavy fabrics. Weaving sheds were added during the 20th century.

HA Number: 12
Site Name: Waterside House
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: N/A
Site Type: Residential
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 400552, 403772
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: A probable house is labelled as Waterside on the first edition OS and is shown on subsequent mapping in the early 20th century. However it is demolished by 1950.

HA Number: 13
Site Name: Nook Steer Lodge
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: N/A
Site Type: Industrial
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 400264, 404010
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: This building is first shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey as 'Nook Steer' and is subsequently known as Waterside Lodge. It appears to have originally been the lodge for the mill and mill owner's house and still survives today, though currently unused.

HA Number: 14
Site Name: Waterside Barn
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No: N/A
Site Type: Barn
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 400338, 403716
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Small isolated building first shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. There is little evidence to suggest it was occupied therefore it may have been a barn. 20th century mapping shows a range of smaller buildings on its western side. These extensions have since been cleared however the ruined barn is still partially standing.

HA Number: 15
Site Name: Bradbury's Lane Building
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: N/A
Site Type: ?Stable Block
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 401090, 403427
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Small isolated building first shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map and may have been a stable block. Aerial photographs from 1950 shows that the building is cleared by this stage.

HA Number: 16
Site Name: Sludge Tanks
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: N/A
Site Type: Industrial
Period: Early 20th Century
NGR: 400552, 403846
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: A sludge bed and tanks, part of the Fletcher Mill complex. The sludge bed was developed for sport pitches during the mid-20th century. These have since been removed, however the remains of the tanks still survive in the woodland.

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
6114.1.0	Building	Tunstead Clough Mill	Industrial	SE 0046 0418
9359.1.0	Building	Holly Ville	Industrial	SE 0032 0420
9381.1.0	Place	The Nook	Industrial	SE 0011 0382

Table 18.3.1: HER Entries within 250m of GMA18: Robert Fletchers

18.4 Site Visit

The Site visit was undertaken in one day on 8th March 2019 and focused on potential setting issues regarding the identified designated heritage assets. Generally, the land allocation straddles both sides of the valley and is mostly rural, with the exception of

the industrial complexes at Waterside and Fletchers mills. The setting is predominantly rural and there is a large swathe of woodland along the northern side of the valley and the designated heritage assets are generally screened by trees.

Greenfield House is within the land allocation and has a secluded setting, being screened by trees on most sides. Although the grounds are not part of the designation, they are an intrinsic part of the house and should be considered within any assessment of significance. It has a relationship with Hey Top as broadly contemporary buildings and is intrinsically linked to the former Greenfield Mill with Greenfield House forming the mill owners house and Hey Top forming the mill workers' housing.



Plate 18.4.1: The setting at Greenfield House (off centre) is secluded and screened by trees

New Barn lies outside the land allocation area but has long reaching views across the valley in an open, rural setting, although the view into the valley towards Fletchers Mill is partly screened by trees and there is virtually no visibility towards Waterside Mill.



Plate 18.4.2: Views from near New Barn north-westwards towards Fletcher's Mill

Church of St Mary lies outside the development area at the north-west edge of the Site and lies on an elevated position along the northern side of the valley. There is very little intervisibility with the site as it is heavily screened by trees although there are some views across to Waterside Mill on the west side of the land allocation. However, the spire forms a landmark feature and the visibility of this will need to be assessed as part of any assessment of significance.



Plate 18.4.3: The view southwards towards the land allocation from the Church of St Mary is partly screened by trees

Hey Top occupies an elevated position within the valley and has long reaching views across and within it although the view of Waterside is obscured by the natural topography. There are trees along its northern edge which obscure the houses as well.



Plate 18.4.4: View northwards from Hey Top with Fletcher's Mill in the middle distance

18.5 Conclusion

It is recommended that Site Allocation GMA18: Robert Fletchers is screened in and has been placed in Red, Category 2. The Site contains one designated heritage asset, and there are others located further afield that have concerns over visual impacts and/or effects on their setting. There does not appear to be any potential for historic hedgerows. It is unlikely that the Site will have archaeological remains relating to the Prehistoric, Romano-British and Medieval periods but potentially contains remains relating to Post-Medieval and Industrial period.

Further work is recommended, including:

- Further assessment of Greenfield Mill House and its gardens (**HA1**) as well as the designated heritage assets identified further afield.
- Further assessment as to whether Greenfield Farm (**HA8**) can be considered to fall within the curtilage listing of Greenfield House.
- A detailed desk-based assessment on the development and potential at Greenfield, latterly Fletchers, Mill (**HA9; 10**) is recommended, encompassing a historic building assessment as well as consideration of below-ground archaeological remains. Followed by targeted intrusive works.

This work has the potential to answer a number of questions from the updated regional research framework, particularly relating to the Industrial period.

18.6 Figures

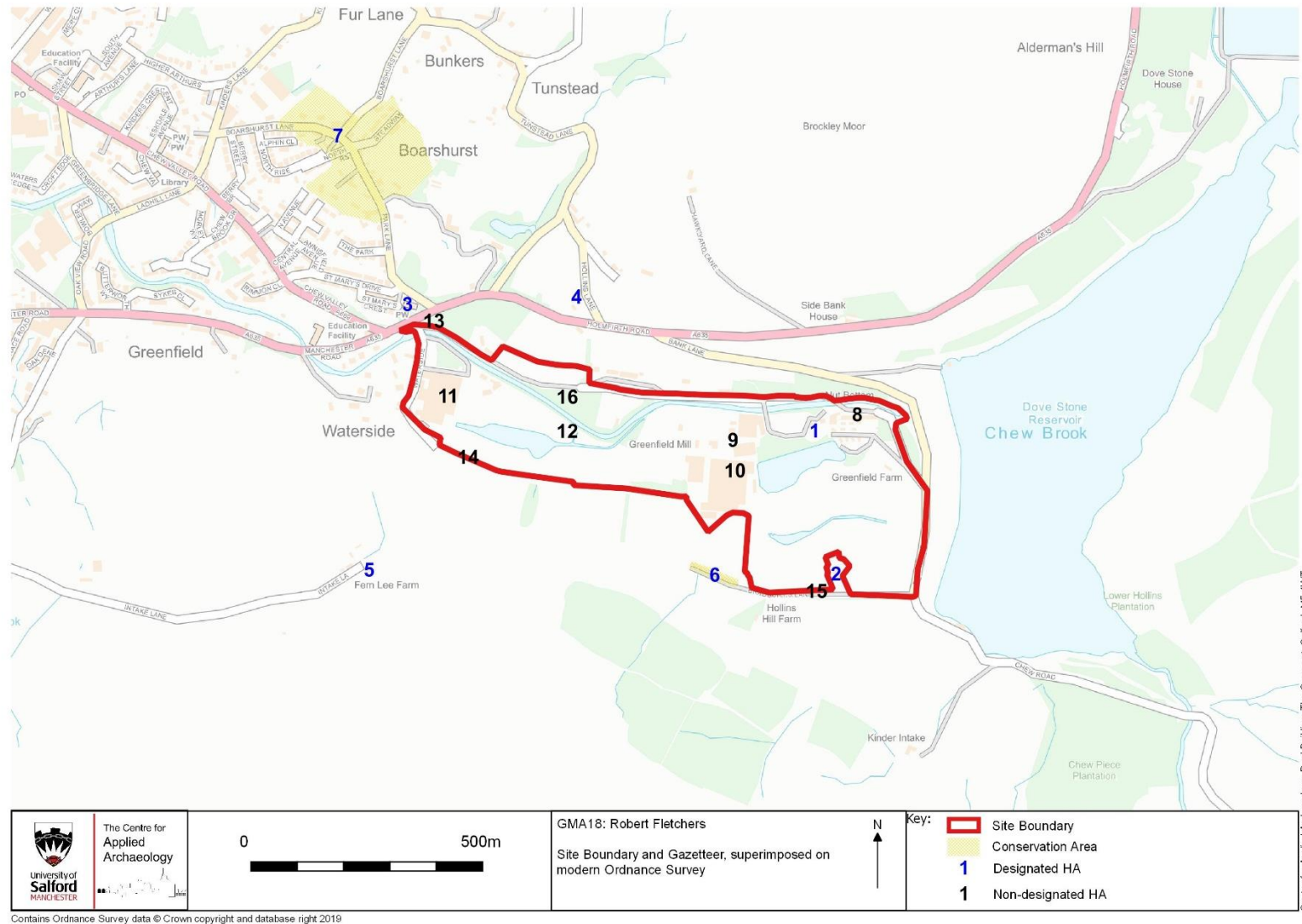


Figure 18.6.1

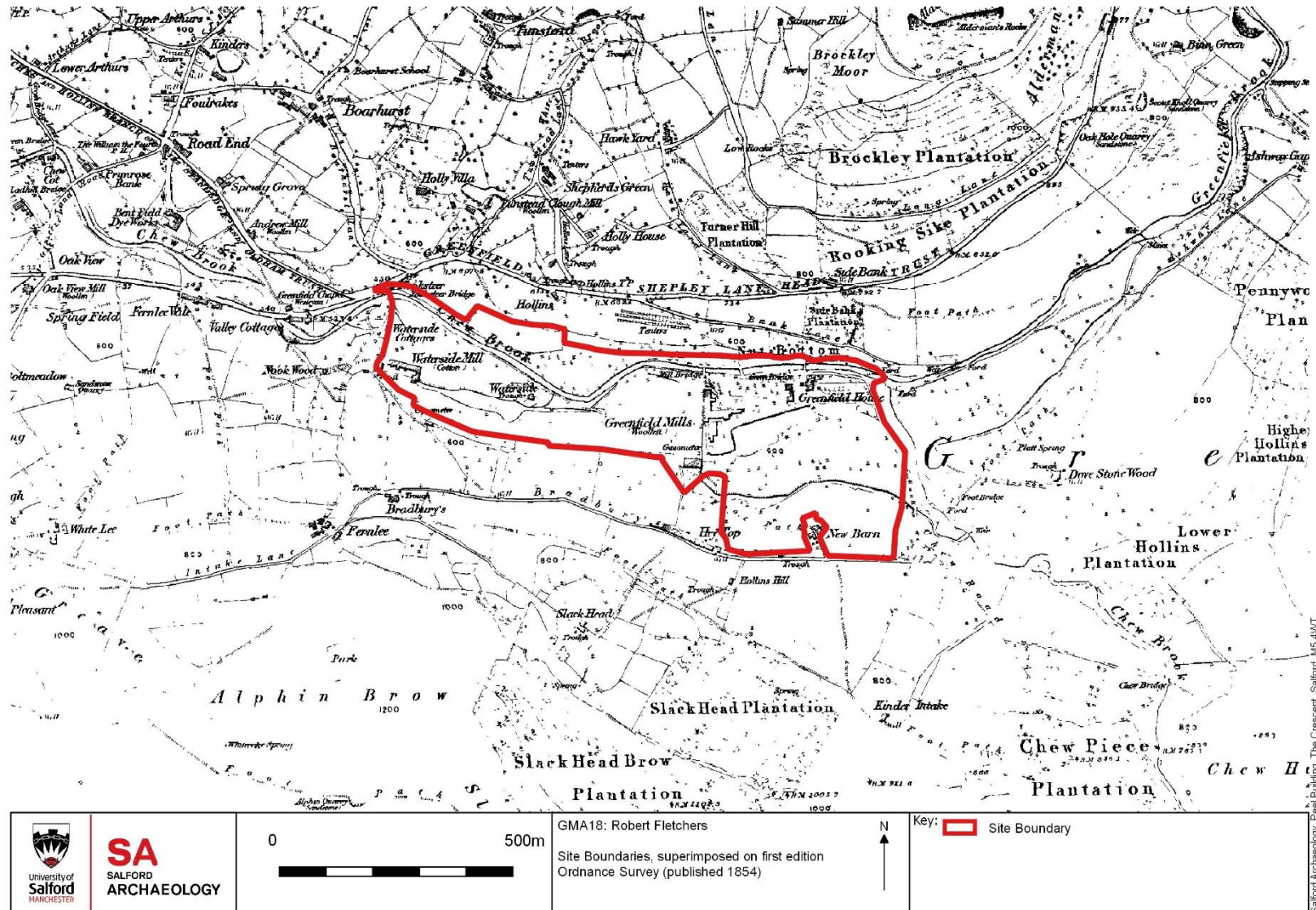


Figure 18.6.2

GMA19 South of Rosary Road (OL) – Screened In

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are no designated sites within the land allocation, however there is one nearby which requires further assessment. There is little potential for archaeological remains, therefore no further archaeological work is recommended.

19.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The South of Rosary Road land allocation (centred at NGR 393380, 402227) lies broadly at the southern end of the Oldham Local Authority area, north-east of Bardsley. It measures 2.66ha in size and is bounded by the southern edge of Fitton Hill on its north and western sides and land belonging to Bank Top Farm to the south.

The topography is relatively flat, although it slopes down in a southerly direction towards the river Medlock.

The geology consists of the Middle Coal Measures to the west and Bardsley rock (sandstone) to the east. The superficial geology is dominated by till (British Geological Survey 2017).



19.2 Historical Background

19.2.1 Overview

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity in the Sites, or within the wider area. The Site is north of the river Medlock, and there are areas of localised sands and gravels however there is no evidence for their presence here. The Site lies some distance from the Roman roads towards Glossop and Castleshaw.

During the Medieval period, the Site fell within the Knott Lanes division, which formed part of the Ashton-under-Lyne parish. It appears that the settlement was never large enough to be classed as a township although it contained a number of hamlets, including Bardsley which lies to the south-west. There appears to be ridge and furrow present on the LiDAR data across the wider area. At least two farmsteads (Bardsley House and Bank Top Farm **HA1**) have Post-Medieval origins and there is evidence for small-scale, domestic coal mining in the area from around the 17th century, especially around the Park Bridge area to the east where the deep, precipitous valley exposed the coal bearing strata (Nevell and Roberts 2002, 4; Bowman 1950). There is little evidence for activity within the Site, except for possible marl pits.

A number of coal mines and ironworks were established during the late 18th and early 19th century, including Park Bridge ironworks in the 1780s to the east. A number were located in and around Bardsley including the Victoria and Diamond pits (part of the Bardsley Colliery Company) and the Copperas, later Wood Park colliery. There was also Wheatfield Iron Works and what is presumed to be workers' housing lining Ashton road, however most of the surviving housing dates to the later 19th century onwards. There is evidence for sand extraction and quarrying in the wider area however this does not appear to be the case in this land allocation.

As with the Industrial decline elsewhere, the iron works and coal mines closed during the 20th century and suburban housing developed over on the eastern side of Ashton Road as Bardsley was incorporated into the urban sprawl of Oldham. Within the site, many of the former field boundaries have been lost.

19.2.2 Archaeological Potential

It is unlikely that archaeological remains will be encountered on the Site as the area is not geologically favourable for Prehistoric settlement evidence. It is unlikely that archaeological remains from later periods will be encountered.

19.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the land allocation, however here is located to the south of the Site that have concerns over visual impacts and/or effects on their setting

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
Bank Top Farmhouse	5730.1.0	Grade II	1218248

Table 19.2.1 Designated Heritage Assets identified outside the land allocation boundary

19.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

There has been no previous archaeological work within the land allocations however there has been survey and excavation work over at the Park Bridge industrial sites to the east.

19.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1

Site Name: Bank Top Farmhouse

Designation: Grade II (1218248)

HER No: 5730.1.0

Site Type: Agricultural

Period: 18th Century

NGR: 393398, 402075

Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping

Description: Farmhouse, early 18th century in date. Roughly coursed and squared stone with a stone flagged roof. 2 storeys high with a 3 room baffle entry plan and central entrance in gabled porch.

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
6385.1.0	Monument	Fairbottom Colliery (site of)	18 th Century	SD 9357 0200
6385.1.2	Monument	Mine shaft (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9355 0206
11337.1.0	Monument	Fairbottom Bobs (site of)	18 th Century	SD 9358 0201

Table 19.3.1 Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

19.4 Site Visit

The Site Visit was undertaken during the course of one day on 15th May 2019 and access was restricted to the western periphery. The site gently slopes eastwards, then drops steeply towards Bankfield Clough. The land rises again to the south towards Bank Top farm.



Plate 19.4.1: Looking north-east across GMA19

19.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA19: South of Rosary Road is screened in and has been placed in Amber, Category 4. There are no designated heritage assets contained within the Sites, however there is one located further afield to the south that have concerns over visual impacts and/or effects on their setting (Bank Top Farm). It is unlikely that any archaeological remains of any significance will be encountered. There also appears to be little potential for historic hedgerows.

Further work is recommended, in the form of further assessment of the identified designated heritage asset. No further archaeological work is anticipated.

19.6 Figures



Figure 19.6.1

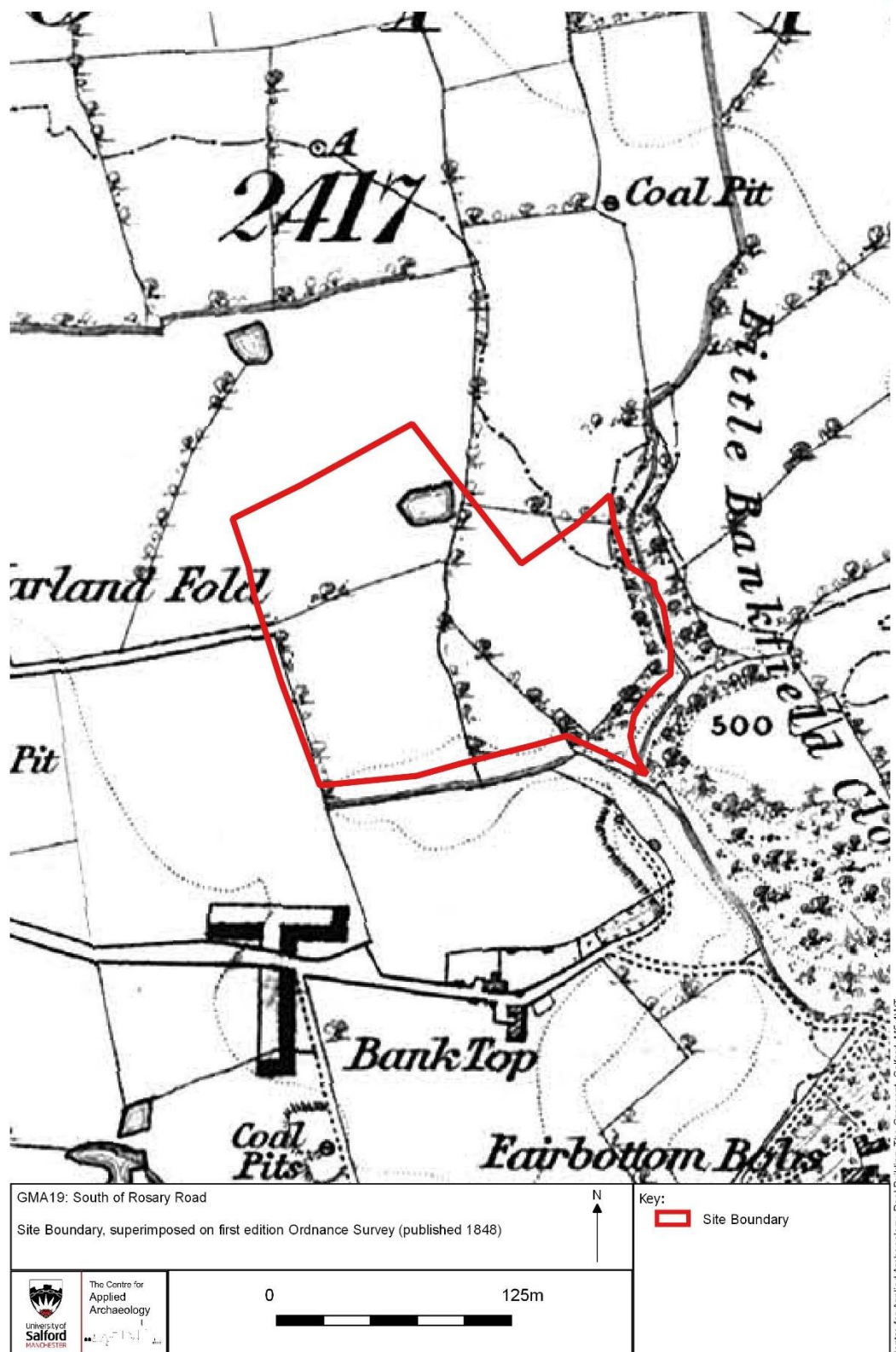


Figure 19.6.2

GMA20 Spinners Way/Alderney Farm (OL) – Screened In

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are no designated sites within the land allocation, however there are a number identified further afield that have concerns over visual impacts and/or effects on their setting. There is little potential for archaeological remains, therefore no further archaeological work is recommended.

20.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Spinners Way Land Allocation (centred at NGR 395634, 408004) lies at the north-east end of Sholver and Moorside. The Site is 2ha in size and is bounded by Besom Hill to the north and east, Peak Close and Spring Hall Rise to the south and Ripponden Road to the west.

The Site slopes relatively steeply downwards from east to west and is currently in use as pasture.

The dominating geology is the Pennine Lower Coal Measures, however the superficial geology has not been recorded in this area (British Geological Survey 2017).

20.2 Historical Background

20.2.1 Overview

There are no known Prehistoric sites or artefacts within the land allocation although a stone axehead was recorded during the earlier 20th century to the east of the site. The nearest known Roman road lies over 2.5km to the south and the nearest fort lies at Castleshaw near Delph.

During the Medieval period, the Site fell within the Oldham Above Town division of the Oldham Township. Development was limited although the small settlements at Grains Bar and Sholver nearby may have developed during this period.

A number of coal workings and farmsteads are shown on the first edition OS mapping in the wider area and may have earlier origins. Extensive quarrying took place during the later 19th, and into the 20th century at Besom Hill to the north. However settlement remained fairly isolated until the development of the Sholver estate in the later 20th century.

20.2.2 Archaeological Potential

Although the Site has remained undeveloped, it is unlikely that any significant archaeological remains will be encountered.

20.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated sites within the Site and none have been identified further afield that have concerns over visual impacts and/or effects on their setting.

20.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

There is no known archaeological work that has taken place within, or near to, the site.

20.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1

Site Name: Waggon and Horses Inn (site of)

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No:

Site Type: Inn

Period: Early 19th Century

NGR: 395535, 408035

Sources: OS Mapping

Description: Pub, shown on first edition OS map. Modified during 20th century and demolished in early 21st century, now partially redeveloped. Part of site falls within land allocation

HA Number: 2

Site Name: Coal Pit (site of)

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No:

Site Type: Industrial

Period: Early 19th Century

NGR: 395676, 408066

Sources: OS Mapping

Description: Coal workings, shown on first edition Ordnance Survey. No evidence for it on subsequent mapping. Although outside the Site, there is potential for surface coal workings within the land allocation.

20.4 Site Visit

The Site visit was undertaken in one day on 7th May 2019 and has been placed in Amber, Category 4. The land allocation is partly used for horses, with higher ground to the east being used for spoil storage. The views open up towards the south and east in particular, therefore there are concerns over visual impacts and/or effects on the setting of designated heritage assets.



Plate 20.4.1: Long reaching views from the eastern side of GMA20; this view is looking south-west and the Grade II listed St Thomas can be seen in the middle

20.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA20: Spinners Way/Alderney Farm is screened in. There are no designated heritage assets contained within the Sites, however there are a number located further afield that have concerns over visual impacts and/or effects on their setting. It is unlikely that any archaeological remains of any significance will be encountered. There also appears to be little potential for historic hedgerows.

Further work is recommended, in the form of further assessment of the designated heritage assets identified outside the land allocations. No further archaeological work is anticipated.

20.6 Figures



Figure 20.6.1

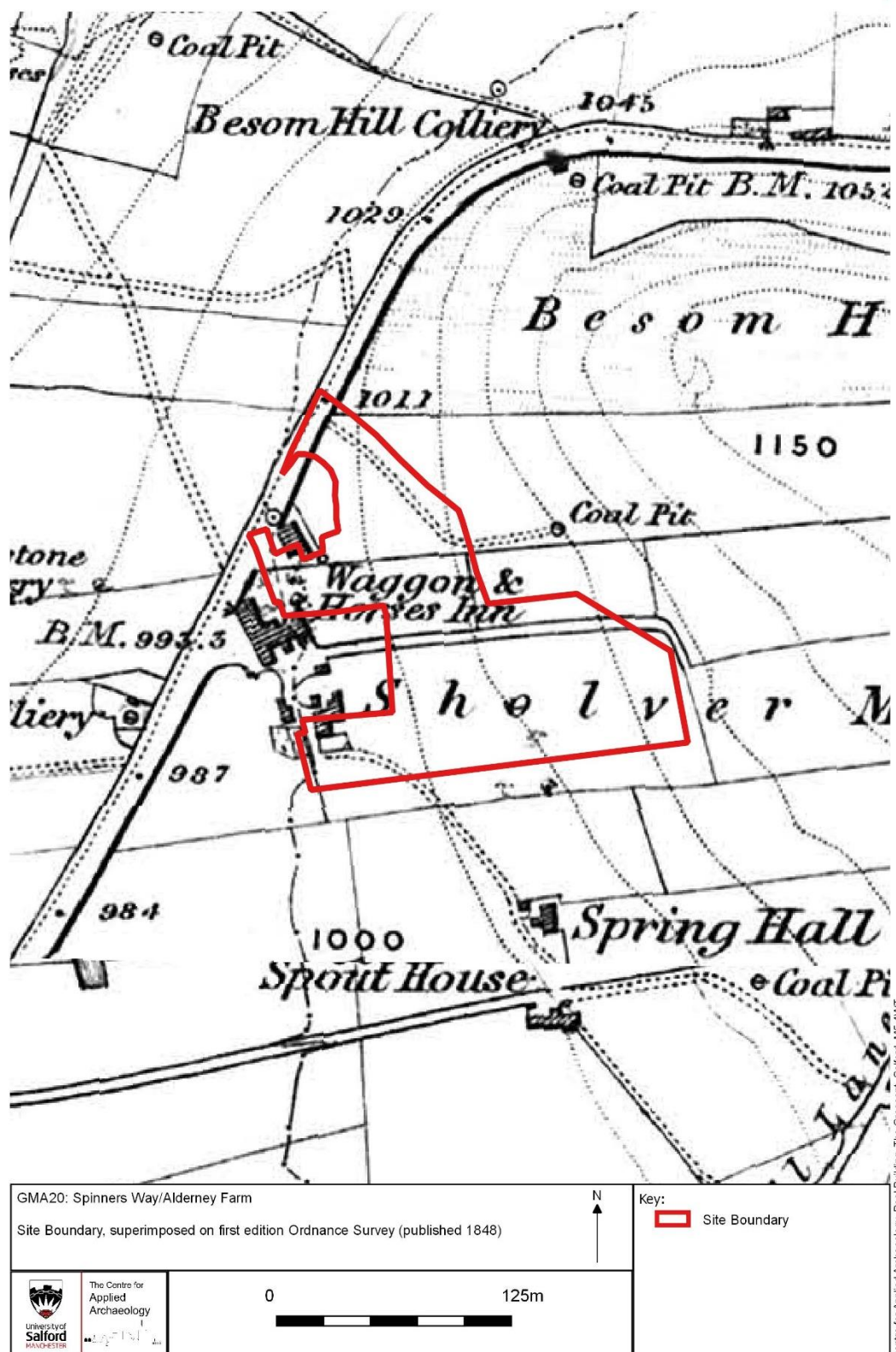


Figure 20.6.2

GMA21 Thornham Old Road (OL) – Screened In

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are no designated sites within the land allocation, however a number have been identified nearby which require further assessment. There is high potential for archaeological remains, therefore further archaeological work is recommended.

21.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Thornham Old Road Land Allocation (centred at NGR 390799, 409432) lies close to the northern border of the Oldham Local Authority, 4.5km north-west of Oldham town centre. The Site is 34.7ha in size and is bounded by the Oldham/Rochdale Local Authority boundary to the north, Rochdale road to the east and Tandle Hill road to the south. Open countryside defines its western side.

The Site is gently undulating in nature and is mostly under pasture.

The geology consists of the Lower Coal Measures, interspersed with bands of Royley Sanstone, particularly within the northern part of the land allocation. The superficial geology is dominated by Hummocky Glacial deposits, with a small area of Till as well (British Geological Survey 2017).



21.2 Historical Background

21.2.1 Overview

There are no known Prehistoric sites or artefacts within the land allocation or further afield and the geological conditions do not favour prehistoric settlement. The nearest known Roman road lies over 6km to the south-east and the nearest fort lies at Castleshaw near Delph.

During the Medieval period, the Site lay within the township of Thornham and lay to the east of the hamlet of Thornham Fold. There is little to suggest that the Site was occupied during this period and probably remained rural. Old field boundaries and possible ridge and furrow can be seen on satellite and LiDAR imagery.

There is some Industrial activity within the Site, with the establishment of Hathershaw Moor colliery (**HA1**) though coal mining is not prevalent in the wider area. Settlement has generally developed along Rochdale road from the south and at Summit to the east during the 20th century.

21.2.2 Archaeological Potential

It is unlikely that archaeological remains will be encountered on the Site as the area is not geologically favourable for Prehistoric settlement evidence. There is some potential for remains relating to the colliery.

21.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated sites within the Site however there may be some that have concerns over visual impacts and/or effects on their setting.

21.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

There is no known archaeological work that has taken place within, or near to, the site.

21.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1

Site Name: Hathershaw Moor Colliery (site of)

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No:

Site Type: Industrial

Period: 19th Century

NGR: 390845, 409521

Sources: OS Mapping

Description: Coal mine, documented as early as 1768. Shown on first edition OS mapping straddling both sides of Thornham Old Road, however closed in the later 19th century. Most of the southern side has been lost to a fishing pond, however the northern side remains undeveloped.

HA Number: 2

Site Name: Smithy (site of)

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No:

Site Type: Industrial

Period: Late 19th Century

NGR: 390880, 409528

Sources: OS Mapping

Description: Smithy, shown on the late 19th century mapping but demolished by the early 20th century. Site undeveloped though falls within an area of scrub by the fishing pond

HA Number: 3

Site Name: Brick Yard (site of)

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No:

Site Type: Industrial
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 390920, 409527
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Brick manufacturing area, disappears by the later 19th century. Partly within the land allocation and appears to have been landscaped in the 20th century.

HA Number: 4
Site Name: High Gate
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 391077, 409259
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Farmstead, probably early 19th century in origin. Expanded in late 20th century and some of the original buildings have been demolished. Just outside of the land allocation

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
2491.1.0	Monument	Ridge and Furrow	Post-Medieval	SD 9085 0975
9934.1.0	Monument	Field Boundaries and possible mound	?Prehistoric	SD 8989 0960

Table 21.3.1 Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

21.4 Site Visit

The Site visit was undertaken in one day on 7th May 2019. The site of the former colliery lies under scrub woodland although no obvious features were identified during the Site visit. The land allocation is fairly undulating, with views opening up to the north and south, therefore there is the potential for visual impacts and/or effects on the setting designated heritage assets that have concerns over.



Plate 21.4.1: Looking south from Thornham Old Road across GMA21; there are long reaching views in this direction



Plate 21.4.2 Looking north-west across the land allocation

21.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA21: Thornham Old Road is screened in and has been placed in Amber, Category 3. There are no designated heritage assets contained within the Site, however there are concerns over the visual impacts and/or effects on the setting of designated heritage assets further afield. There is some potential for archaeological remains, especially relating to the Industrial period. There also appears to be little potential for historic hedgerows.

Further work is recommended, including:

- Further assessment of the designated heritage assets identified outside the land allocations.
- Further research and targeted intrusive work on the site of Hathershaw Moor colliery.

This work has the potential to answer a number of questions from the updated regional research framework, particularly relating to the Industrial period.

21.6 Figures

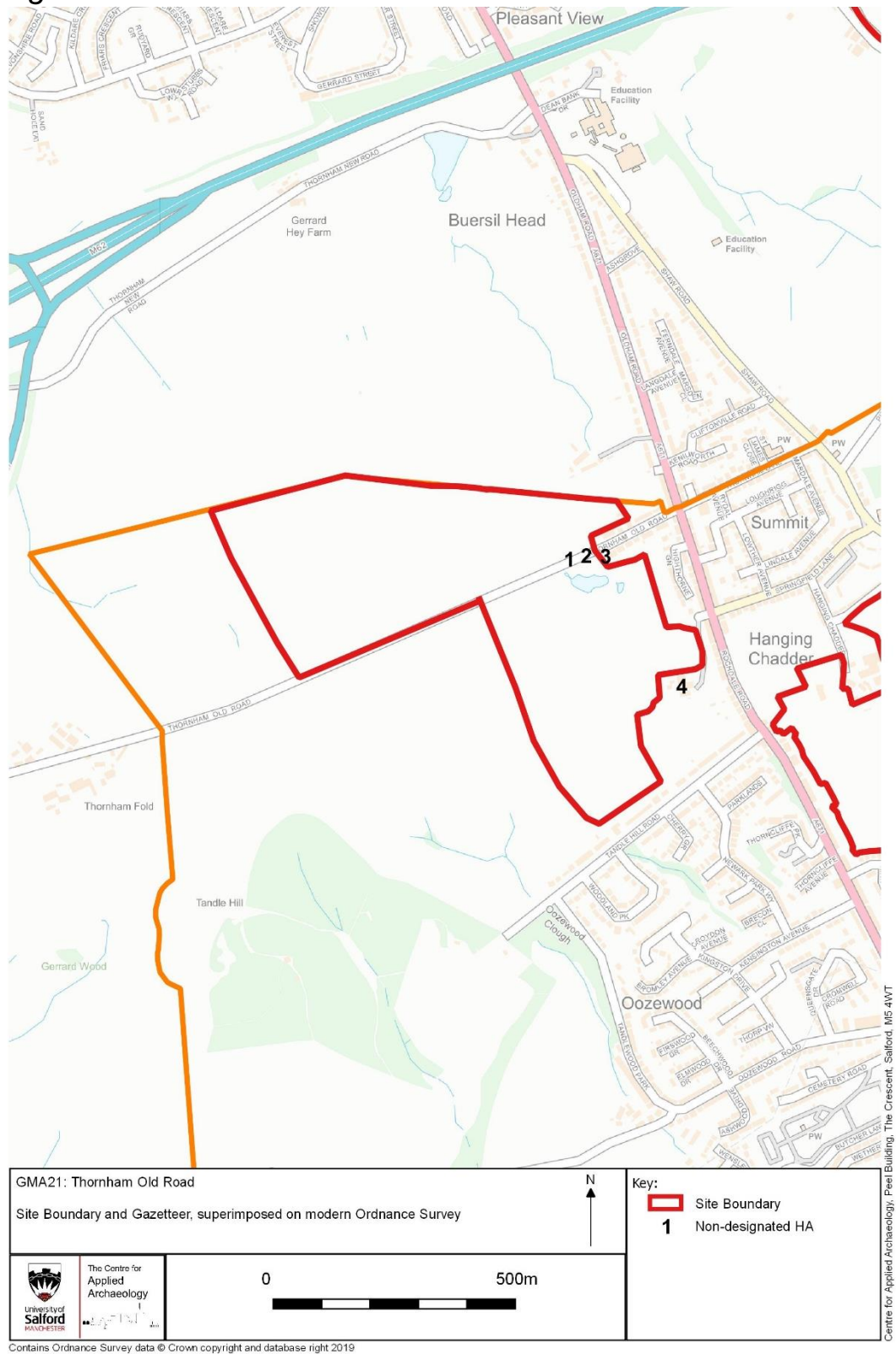


Figure 21.6.1

GMA22 Woodhouses Cluster (OL) – Screened In

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are no designated sites within the land allocation, however there are a number nearby which require further assessment. There is some potential for archaeological remains, therefore further archaeological work is recommended.

22.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Woodhouses Cluster land allocations (centred at NGR 391111, 400877) lies broadly at the south-western end of the Oldham Local Authority, 4.4km south-west of Oldham town centre. The Site measures 9ha in total and is split into three separate allocations (for purposes of the report, they are split in relation to where they lie geographically in relation to the village of Woodhouses).

- GMA22 west (Trotting Track and land to the north): measures 5.7ha and is bounded by Medlock road to the south, Failsworth road to the east, Lord's Brook to the north and rural land to the west.
- GMA22 east (Land between Farmstead Close, Ashton Road and M60): measures 2ha and is bounded by Farmstead Close to the west, Ashton Road to the south and M60 to the east. Rural land lies to the north
- GMA22 south (Bottom Field Farm): measures 1.3ha in size and is bounded by Hartshead Crescent and Stamford Drive to the north and is surrounded by rural land on its east, south and west sides.

The topography is relatively flat across the three sites; the west side is currently used as a trotting track for horses, the southern side is a farm complex and the eastern side is mostly scrub grassland containing the former Ashton Canal (now infilled).

The geology consists of Pennines Upper Coal Measures, interspersed with bands of Openshaw Sandstone. The superficial geology is dominated by Till (British Geological Survey 2017).



22.2 Historical Background

22.2.1 Overview

Prehistoric evidence is generally limited, although a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age axe was recorded from Cutler Hill farm. Generally, the heavy boulder clay subsoil is not regarded as providing ideal conditions for settlement. Evidence for Roman activity is also limited; the Roman road which ran from Manchester towards Castleshaw lies c.1km to the north.

There is no early Medieval evidence and during the later Medieval period, the land allocations lay within the township of Audenshaw. Woodhouses is recorded during this period in the possession of the Byron family but it is unclear what the extent of settlement during this period was.

Yates map of 1786 shows Woodhouses although the settlement focus appears to be further north from where it clusters today. Woodhouses rapidly developed during the early 19th century in a linear fashion along Medlock road. It was not until the later 20th century when residential estates developed away from the main road.

22.2.2 Archaeological Potential

It is unlikely that any significant archaeological remains will be encountered.

22.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the land allocations, however there are three designated heritage assets located nearby where visual impacts and/or effects on their setting are a concern.

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
Diamond Hall Farmhouse	5604.1.0	Grade II	1309515
Woodhouse Green Farmhouse and adjoining Stables	1142.1.0	Grade II	1162661
Woodhouses	CA09	Conservation Area	-

Table 22.2.1 Designated Heritage Assets identified outside the land allocation boundary

22.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

There is no known archaeological work that has taken place within the Sites, however an archaeological assessment and subsequent evaluation has taken place off Cutler Hill road (GMAU 1993), just to the north.

22.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1

Site Name: Diamond Hall Farmhouse

Designation: Grade II (1309515)

HER No: 5604.1.0

Site Type: Agricultural

Period: Post-Medieval

NGR: 390698, 400460

Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping

Description: Farmhouse, late 17th century. English Garden Wall bond brick with slate roof. 2-unit baffle-entry plan with small later additions to rear and left. Central gabled porch. Outside land allocation.

HA Number: 2

Site Name: Woodhouse Green Farmhouse and Adjoining Stables

Designation: Grade II (1162661)

HER No: 1142.1.0

Site Type: Agricultural

Period: Post-Medieval

NGR: 391391, 401231

Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping

Description: Farmhouse and stables, 17th century with later alterations. Box frame structure with brick infill panels and rebuilding and graduated stone slate roof. The main range is a 3-unit baffle-entry plan with 2 storeys and was added to by way of a wing at front left. Square-panel timber frame on stone plinth. Outside land allocation.

HA Number: 3
Site Name: Woodhouses
Designation: Conservation Area
HER No: CA09
Site Type: Residential
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 390975, 400759
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Linear townscape along Medlock road, consisting of mainly 19th century 2-storey terraced housing retaining period details

HA Number: 4
Site Name: Bottom Field Farm
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 391154, 400631
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Farmstead, originally called Down Field and shown on the first edition OS mapping. Expanded in the 20th century. Some of the original complex has been demolished but parts appear to still survive.

HA Number: 5
Site Name: Ashton Canal
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Communications
Period: Industrial
NGR: 391244, 401091
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Canal completed in 1797, closed in 1961. This part of the canal was never reopened for leisure use however it still survives, infilled, within the Site.

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
202.1.0	Monument	Crime Bridge	19 th Century	SD 9154 0119
5579.1.0	Monument	House on Cutler Hill Road (site of)	18 th Century	SD 9104 0135
5594.1.0	Monument	House on Cutler Hill Road (site of)	18 th Century	SD 9117 0138
5765.1.0	Findspot	Stone Axe	Prehistoric	SD 9110 0140
6259.1.0	Place	Cutler Hill Settlement	Med/Post-Med	SD 9105 0135
7478.1.0	Monument	New Bank Farm (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9141 0094

7479.1.0	Monument	Dark Lane	18 th Century	SD 9136 0102
16690.1.0	Monument	Routeway	18 th Century	SD 9125 0134

Table 22.3.1 Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

22.4 Site Visit

The Site Visit was carried out on 15th May 2019. None of the three plots were publicly accessible although they were visible from public rights of way.



Plate 22.4.1: Bottom Field Farm, looking south-west

Bottom Field Farm currently has a number of farm buildings occupying the Site although the vast majority of these appear to be 20th century in date. The Site generally slopes in a southwards direction although views appear to be restricted to and from the site.



Plate 22.4.2: Land between Farmstead Close, Ashton Road and M60, looking north

The eastern part of the land allocations is relatively flat and although not visible on this occasion, the former Ashton Canal still survives as depression in the landscape. Views are fairly closed although they do open up to the north.

22.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA22: Woodhouses is screened in and has been placed in Amber, Category 3. There are no designated heritage assets contained within the Sites, however there are a number located further afield (Diamond Hall Farmhouse, Woodhouse Green Farmhouse and the Woodhouses Conservation Area). It is unlikely that any significant archaeological remains will be encountered on any of the Sites and there appears to be little potential for historic hedgerows.

Further work is recommended including:

- Further assessment of the designated heritage assets identified outside the land allocations.
- A historic building assessment of Bottom Field Farm is recommended.

This work has the potential to answer a number of questions from the updated regional research framework, particularly relating to the Industrial period.

22.6 Figures

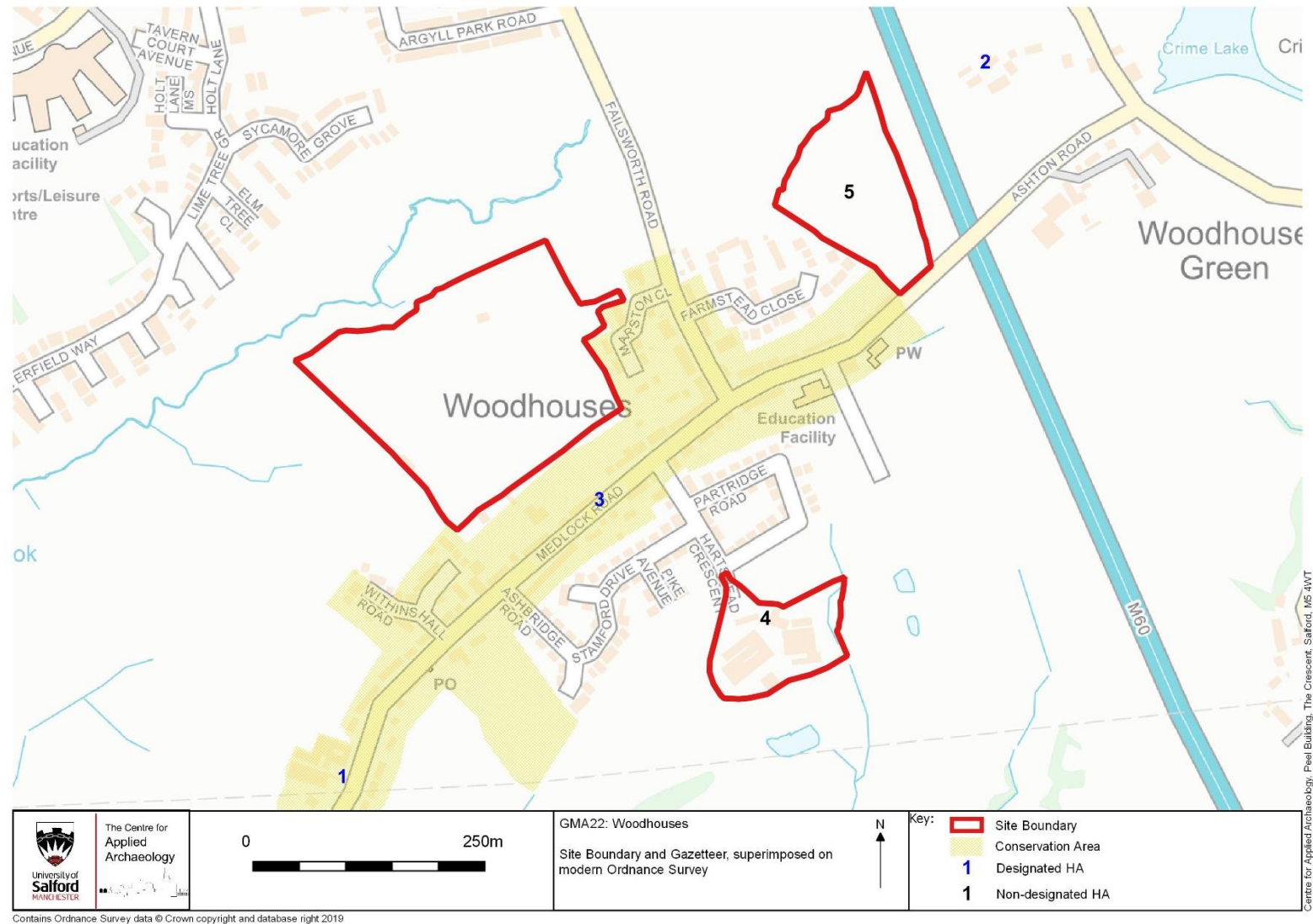


Figure 22.6.1

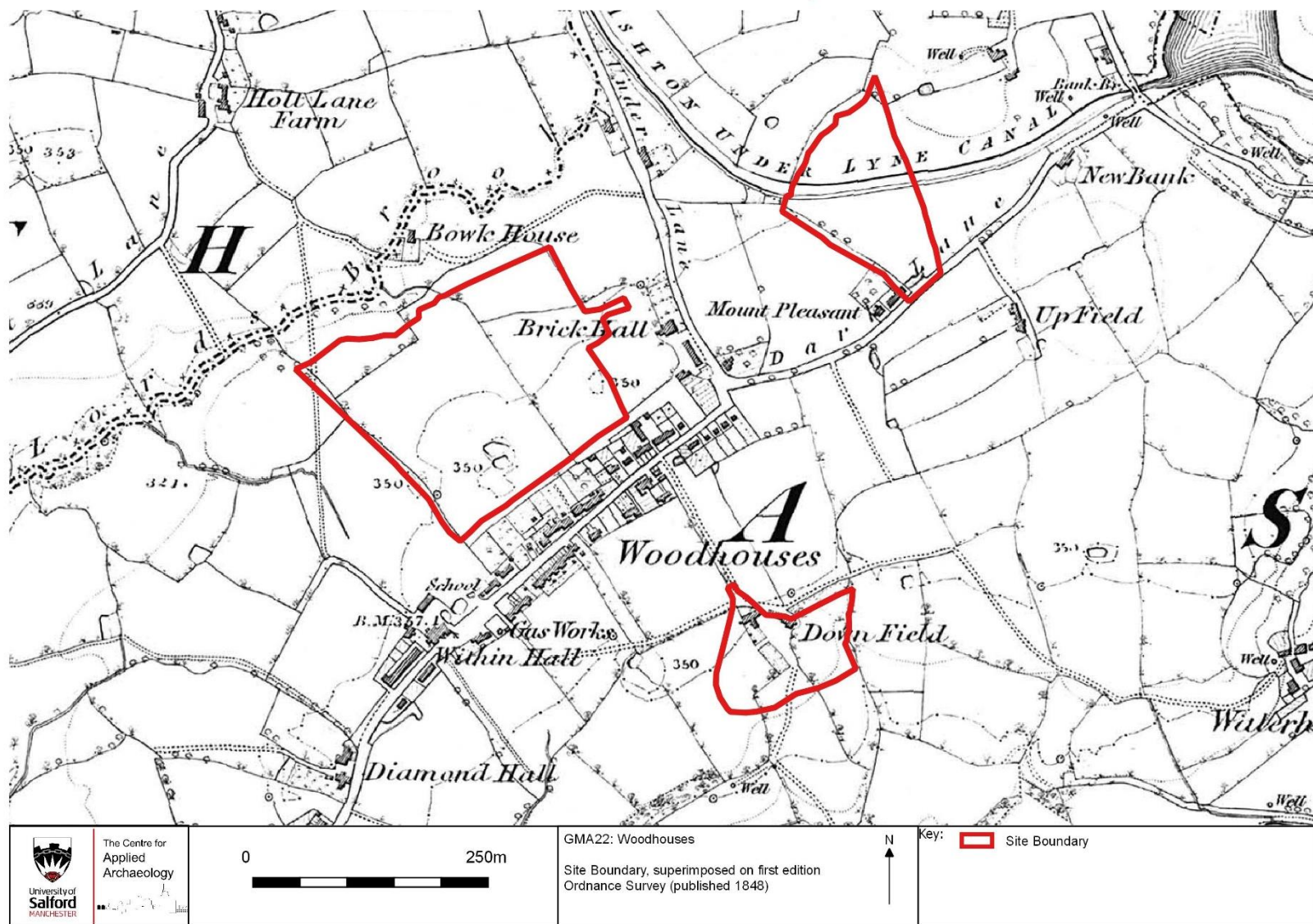


Figure 22.6.2

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