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Salford
MANCHESTER

**Greater
Manchester
Spatial Framework**

**Historic
Environment
Assessment**

**Screening
Exercise**

GMA2 Stakehill

Client:

Greater Manchester
Combined Authority

Technical Report:

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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 Stakehill land allocation (centred at NGR 389149, 408642) lies between Royton and Middleton, across the boundary of the Oldham and Rochdale Local Authority Areas and 5km south-west of Rochdale and 5km north-west of Oldham. The Site is 200 ha in size, and is split into two separate allocations north and south of the A627(M) Junction 2.

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA2: Stakehill is screened in and has been placed within Red, Category 2. There are two designated heritage assets contained within the land allocation and there are a number that have been identified further afield where an impact on setting and/or visual impact is a concern. There is potential for prehistoric remains within the northern Site in particular, on the sands and gravels. A number of possible Post-Medieval/late farmsteads may survive as archaeological remains as well. There is also potential for historic hedgerows as well although many of the fields were agglomerated and re-aligned in the 20th century. It should also be noted that the Church of St John has a graveyard and any direct impact should be avoided

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 Stakehill land allocation is a standalone assessment due to the size of the Site.

iii. Method Statement

A screening exercise was applied to the Stakehill land allocation (referred to as 'Site'). 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 were 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.

GMA2 Stakehill (OL/RO) – Screened In

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are two designated sites within the land allocation and a number have been identified nearby which will require assessments of significance. There is potential for archaeological remains to survive and archaeological work is recommended.

2.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Stakehill land allocation (centred at NGR 389149, 408642) lies between Royton and Middleton, across the boundary of the Oldham and Rochdale Local Authority Areas and 5km south-west of Rochdale and 5km north-west of Oldham. The Site is 200 ha in size, and is split into two separate allocations north and south of the A627(M) Junction 2:

- GMA2 Stakehill (north): this part is 106.7ha in size and bounded by A627(M) to the south and east, M62 to the north and Manchester Old Road to the west
- GMA2 Stakehill (south): this part is 93.6ha in size and bounded by A627(M) to the north and east, Stakehill Industrial estate to the west and Chadderton Fold to the south.

The topography is fairly undulating and lies at c150m aOD. Most of the land lies under pasture and is dotted with farmsteads

The geology consists of Pennines Lower Coal Measures, with thin bands of Lawrence Rock (sandstone). Much of the superficial geology within the southern part of the Site consists of Till whereas the northern half consists of glaciofluvial sands and gravels (British Geological Survey 2017).



2.2 Historical Background

2.2.1 Overview

Evidence for prehistoric settlement is limited, however there is a possible Bronze Age barrow 275m east of the Site, and north of Thornham Fold (**HER9934.1.0**), as well as a now-destroyed one at Chadderton Park. Although the southern site is dominated by Till geology, the northern half is dominated by sands and gravels which were favoured for settlement. The nearest Roman road lies 5km to the south and there are no recorded Roman finds or artefacts from nearby.

During the Medieval period, the most of the Site fell within the township of Thornham, although a small part in the south lay within the Chadderton township. According to the HLC, most of the area was subject to piecemeal enclosure which probably begun during this period. LiDAR also shows a number of areas where ridge and furrow is preserved, as well a number of old field boundaries. Although a number of small hamlets have been identified both within and just outside the Site, such as Lower and Higher Stake Hill, there is no definitive evidence for Medieval occupation.

A number of the hamlets within the wider area were probably established in the Post-Medieval period, although only Scowcroft Farm (**HA3**) has definitive evidence for occupation, dating to around the 16th century. Yates Map of 1786 shows a number of

these though development was limited within the Site; Stakehill (**HA12; 13**) appears to be the only substantial settlement noted. A number of farmsteads were established during the 19th century, as well as a bleachworks to the west, which eventually grew into an Industrial Estate.

The Site remains predominantly rural and undeveloped, although many of the fields have been agglomerated and subject to boundary straightening. Numerous ponds can be seen on Satellite imagery and these are probably the remains of marl pits, used to try and enrich the heavy soils within the southern part of the Site. To the north are remains of old sand pits and extensive quarrying operations took place at Royle Hill during the 20th century changing the landscape significantly in this area.

2.2.2 *Archaeological Potential*

Overall there is potential for archaeological remains because of the lack of development within the Site. There is potential for prehistoric remains although they are more likely to be encountered within the northern half of the Site; there is little evidence to suggest the presence of significant remains from later periods. There is the potential for remains relating to 18th/19th century farmsteads.

2.2.3 *Designated Heritage Assets*

There are no designated heritage assets within the land allocations, however there are several that are located close to the boundaries.

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
<i>Church of St John</i>	<i>15288.1.0</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>1390504</i>
<i>Thornham Parish War Memorial</i>	-	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>1452837</i>
Scowcroft Farmhouse	5326.1.0	Grade II	1068467
Manchester to Leeds Line Disused Bridge over Rochdale Canal	1185.1.0	Grade II	1356431
Rochdale Canal Scowcroft Lane Bridge	1183.1.0	Grade II	1068096
Rochdale Canal Lock No. 62 (Coneygreen Lock)	1184.1.0	Grade II	1162492
Rochdale Canal Slattocks top lock (number 54) and adjoining bridge	685.1.0	Grade II	1068507
Cinder Hill Farmhouse		Grade II	1356428
Castleton (South)	DGM3513	Conservation Area	-

Table 2.2.1 Designated Heritage Assets identified within (italicised) and outside the land allocation

2.2.4 *Previous Archaeological Work*

There has been no previous archaeological work within the land allocations, however there was a programme of work carried out on the Hopwood Estate over to the west (GMAU 1993; UMAU 1996; Arnold *et al* 2003; MAS 2014), as well as an evaluation at Chadderton Hall to the south (Centre for Applied Archaeology 2013) and North Chadderton School (ARS 2010).

2.3 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 St John

Designation: Grade II (1390504)

HER No: 15288.1.0

Site Type: Ecclesiastical

Period: 19th Century

NGR: 388723, 408845

Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping

Description: Church. 1907. By RB Preston. Rock-faced snecked sandstone with ashlar dressings and slate roofs with stone-coped gables and finials. Perpendicular style with buttresses and diagonal buttresses with set-offs. Chancel, south vestry, chancel transepts, nave with aisles, west baptistery projection and south west tower. Also accompanied by a graveyard. Within the land allocation

HA Number: 2

Site Name: Thornham Parish War Memorial

Designation: Grade II (1452837)

HER No:

Site Type: War Memorial

Period: 20th Century

NGR: 388728, 408829

Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping

Description: War memorial, erected in 1921. Plain granite crucifix surmounted by a wheel cross with a central laurel wreath carved in relief. The shaft has a stepped base and is mounted on a pedestal with a plain cornice. Within the land allocation

HA Number: 3

Site Name: Scowcroft Farmhouse

Designation: Grade II (1068467)

HER No: 5326.1.0

Site Type: Agricultural

Period: Post-Medieval

NGR: 388682, 406526

Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping

Description: Farmhouse, 16th or 17th century timber-framed house and has been successively rebuilt and altered in later centuries. Walls are all rendered or rebuilt in brick with a graduated stone slate and 20th century

tile roof. H-Shaped 2-storey plan with wing to rear. Gabled crosswings project to left and right. Outside the land allocation

HA Number: 4
Site Name: Manchester to Leeds Line Disused Bridge over Rochdale Canal
Designation: Grade II (1356431)
HER No: 1185.1.0
Site Type: Communications
Period: 19th Century
NGR: 388725, 406593
Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping
Description: Railway bridge over Rochdale Canal. 1863 for the Manchester to Leeds Railway Company. Cast-iron with stone abutments and wrought-iron remedial work of later 19th century. Skew bridge. Outside the land allocation

HA Number: 5
Site Name: Rochdale Canal Scowcroft Lane Bridge
Designation: Grade II (1068096)
HER No: 1183.1.0
Site Type: Communications
Period: 18th Century
NGR: 388775, 406542
Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping
Description: Road bridge built between 1794 and 1804, William Jessop engineer. Hammer-dressed stone, skew elliptical arch. Continuous band. Parapet walls have round-topped copings and square terminating piers. Outside the land allocation

HA Number: 6
Site Name: Rochdale Canal Lock No. 62 (Coneygreen Lock)
Designation: Grade II (1162492)
HER No: 1184.1.0
Site Type: Communications
Period: 18th Century
NGR: 388844, 406493
Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping
Description: Lock. Between 1794 and 1804. William Jessop engineer. Hammer-dressed stone. Gates and winding gear no longer exist otherwise the lock is complete. Retaining walls sweep down at lower end incorporating boatman's steps. Outside the land allocation

HA Number: 7
Site Name: Rochdale Canal Slattocks top lock (number 54) and adjoining bridge

Designation: Grade II (1068507)
HER No: 685.1.0
Site Type: Communications
Period: 18th Century
NGR: 388461, 408457
Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping
Description: Lock and adjoining bridge. Between 1794 and 1804. William Jessop engineer. Dressed stone. Double upper gates and parts of winding gear remain whereas the lower gates have been removed. Parts of the lock walls have been repaired in C19. segmental-arched bridge with stone band and triangular- topped coping. Boatman's steps adjoin at the lower end. Outside the land allocation

HA Number: 8
Site Name: Cinder Hill Farmhouse
Designation: Grade II (1356428)
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: 18th Century
NGR: 390078, 407816
Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping
Description: Early C18. Hammer-dressed stone with graduated stone slate roof. 2-unit 2-storey plan with C20 additions to rear. Outside the land allocation

HA Number: 9
Site Name: Castleton (South)
Designation: Conservation Area
HER No: DGM3513
Site Type: Settlement
Period: 19th Century
NGR: 388435, 410163
Sources: OS Mapping; RMBC 2012
Description: Settlement characterised by its Victorian and Edwardian townscape with grid-plan residential streets of two storey terraces. Development focuses around the canal and railway. Outside the land allocation.

HA Number: 10
Site Name: Slattocks Peat
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 5085.1.0
Site Type: Peat
Period: Unknown
NGR: 389400, 408800
Sources: Hall *et al* 1995

Description: Small parcel of peat, overlying glacial sands and gravels. Although included within Wetlands Study in the 1990s, it has not been surveyed.

HA Number: 11

Site Name: Oldham/Rochdale LA Boundary

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No:

Site Type: Boundary

Period: ?Medieval

NGR: 389268, 407428

Sources: OS Mapping

Description: Formerly the township boundary between Thornham and Chadderton; now divides the local authority areas of Oldham and Rochdale. Follows the line of a stream within the landscape

HA Number: 12

Site Name: Higher Stake Hill

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No: 5047.1.0

Site Type: Settlement

Period: Post-Medieval

NGR: 389500, 407950

Sources: Yates 1786; OS Mapping

Description: Possible Post-Medieval hamlet, shown on Yates map, later farm complexes. Originally a cluster of buildings north of Whit Brook. Most of the buildings have since been demolished although a couple of *circa* early 19th century buildings appear to still stand.

HA Number: 13

Site Name: Lower Stake Hill

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No: 5233.1.0

Site Type: Settlement

Period: Post-Medieval

NGR: 389050, 408350

Sources: Yates 1786; OS Mapping

Description: Possible Post-Medieval hamlet, shown on Yates map, later farm complexes. A number of buildings still survive

HA Number: 14

Site Name: Tollbars, Royle (site of)

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No: 2358.1.0

Site Type: Toll House

Period: Post-Medieval

NGR: 388880, 409770

Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Toll Bars is reported to have had datestones of 1630 and 1670, later converted into a farmhouse. Part of a bigger farm complex. Demolished later 20th century, site now scrubland

HA Number: 15
Site Name: Cinder Hill Gate (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 389287, 408734
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Probable farmstead, early 19th century in date. Demolished by the later 19th century although a small, unlabelled structure can be seen just to the north on subsequent mapping. This too was cleared in the late 20th century. Site remains undeveloped

HA Number: 16
Site Name: Hopwood's Farm (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: ?Post-Medieval
NGR: 388954, 408454
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Farmstead, possibly shown on Yates 1786 map. Not named until late 19th century mapping. Demolished late 20th century. Site remains undeveloped

HA Number: 17
Site Name: Carr Gates (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 388950, 408775
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Farmstead, probably early 19th century in date. Demolished later 20th century, partly redeveloped.

HA Number: 18
Site Name: Mount Pleasant Farm (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural

Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 389503, 407187
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Possible farmstead, early 19th century in date. Demolished late 20th century and remains undeveloped.

HA Number: 19
Site Name: Boarshaw Lane Cottages (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Residential
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 388979, 407275
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Possible cottages, shown on the first edition OS mapping however cleared by the later 19th century. Site remains undeveloped

HA Number: 20
Site Name: Black Pits
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 389222, 407084
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Farmstead, probably early 19th century in date. Expanded during 20th century, original complex appears to still survive. Name implies that there may be evidence for coal mining nearby, possibly early in date.

HA Number: 21
Site Name: St John's CE Thornham Primary School
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Institutional
Period: Mid-19th Century
NGR: 389153, 408917
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: School, datestone of 1845. Expanded during the 20th century. Still survives

HA Number: 22
Site Name: Thornham Lane Parsonage
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Residential
Period: Late 19th Century

NGR: 389162, 408951
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: House, probably 1870. When St. John's Church was built, became the vicarage. Still standing

HA Number: 23
Site Name: Thornfields (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 389367, 409431
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Farmstead, probably early 19th century in date. Expanded during the 20th century but now demolished. Partly redeveloped.

HA Number: 24
Site Name: Acres (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural/Residential
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 389127, 406841
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Possible farmstead, early 19th century in date. Consists of a number of scattered buildings which appear to have become three separate farmsteads in the early 20th century. All have since been demolished and only one has not been redeveloped.

HA Number: 25
Site Name: Saplin (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Residential
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 388983, 408964
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Cottage, probably early 19th century in date. Demolished mid-20th century. Site remains undeveloped

HA Number: 26
Site Name: Toll Bar Cottage
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Residential
Period: ?18th Century

NGR: 388788, 408755
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Cottage, date unknown but present structure appears to be 20th century rebuild. Tolls were paid here to use the private road towards Thornham Fold.

HA Number: 27
Site Name: Three Gates
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: Late 18th Century
NGR: 389542, 407848
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Farmstead, probably 18th century in date. Still survives, although heavily altered. Outside the land allocation

HA Number: 28
Site Name: Newhey Farm
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 388835, 409370
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Farmstead, probably early 19th century in date. Expanded during the 20th century although part of the original complex appears to still survive. Lies just outside the land allocation.

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
133.1.0	Monument	Stake Hill Bleach Works (site of)	19 th Century	SD 8905 0807
200.2.0	Monument	Chadderton Fold Settlement	Med/Post-Med	SD 8970 0670
686.1.0	Monument	Boarshaw Lock and Bridge No 60 (Rochdale Canal)	18 th Century	SD 8848 0700
699.1.0	Monument	Thrub Hall (site of)	Post-Medieval	SD 8840 0990
5048.1.0	Place	Thornham Fold Settlement	Med/Post-Med	SD 8980 0912
5292.1.0	Building	Castleton Works (Trows Fulling Mill)	19 th Century	SD 8883 1007
5293.1.0	Building	Trows Upper Works (Grange Mill Printworks)	19 th Century	SD 8908 1000
5394.1.0	Place	Scour Croft Settlement	Med/Post-Med	SD 8865 0650
6243.1.0	Place	Healds Green/Hilltop Farm Settlement	Med/Post-Med	SD 8975 0690
12475.1.0	Monument	Trub Farm (remains of a wall at)	18 th Century	SD 88427 09950
16500.1.0	Monument	Swing bridge over Rochdale Canal (site of)	18 th Century	SD 8827 0985
16501.1.0	Place	Trub Smithy	Post-Medieval	SD 8848 0993

Table 2.3.1 Non-designated Heritage Assets within 250m of the land allocation

2.4 Site Visit

The Site visit was undertaken in one day on 7th May 2019. The land allocation is gently undulating throughout and views from within the Site are fairly closed.



Plate 2.4.1: Looking north-west from Stakehill Lane across GMA2



Plate 2.4.2: Looking south-west from Three Gates Farm across GMA2

2.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA2: Stakehill is screened in and has been placed within Red, Category 2. There are two designated heritage assets contained within the land allocation and there are a number that have been identified further afield where an impact on setting and/or visual impact is a concern. There is potential for prehistoric remains within the northern Site in particular, on the sands and gravels. A number of possible Post-Medieval/later farmsteads may survive as archaeological remains as well. There is also potential for historic hedgerows as well although many of the fields were agglomerated and re-aligned in the 20th century. It should also be noted that the Church of St John has a graveyard and any direct impact should be avoided

Further work is recommended including:

- Further assessment of the designated heritage assets identified within and outside the land allocations.
- Walkover survey of the northern part to identify potentially favourable areas of prehistoric settlement, followed by targeted geophysical survey.
- Further assessment for palaeoenvironmental potential at Slattocks Peat (**HA10**).
- Historic building assessments of the farmsteads, school (**HA21**) and vicarage (**HA22**).

- Intrusive works within areas of potential prehistoric settlement, as well as now-demolished farmsteads.
- An assessment for potential historic hedgerows.

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

2.6 Figures

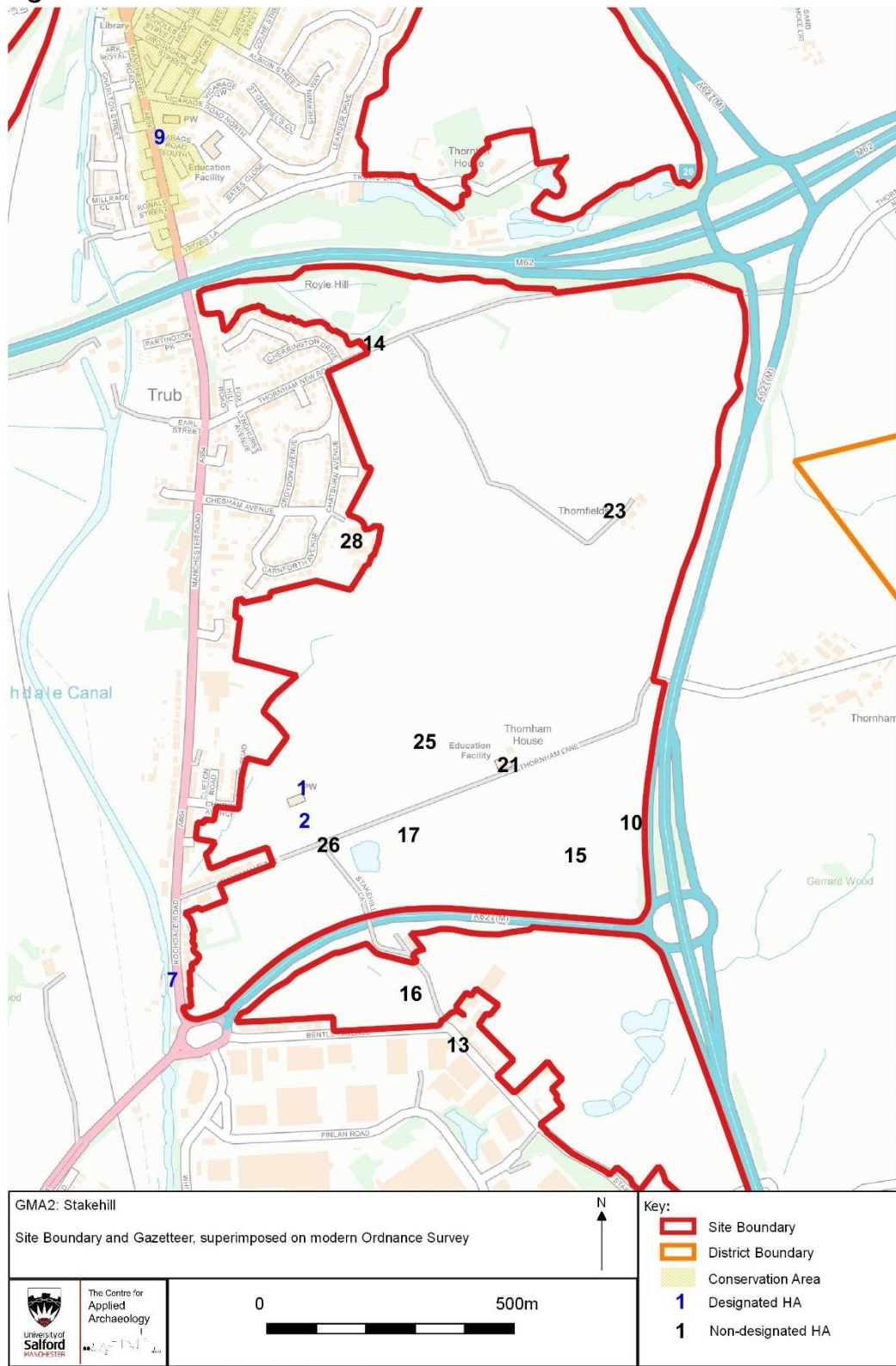


Figure 2.6.1

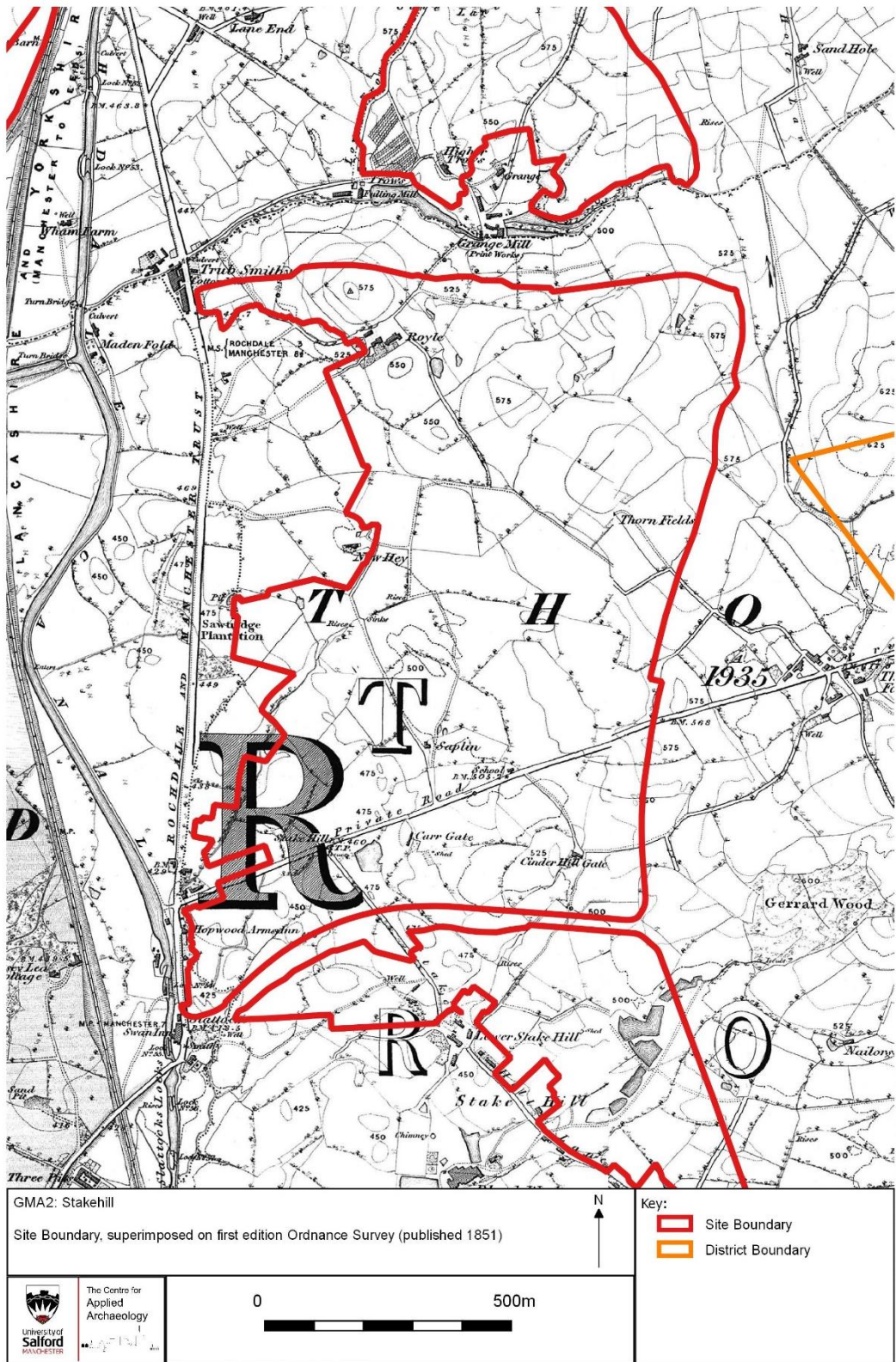


Figure 2.6.2

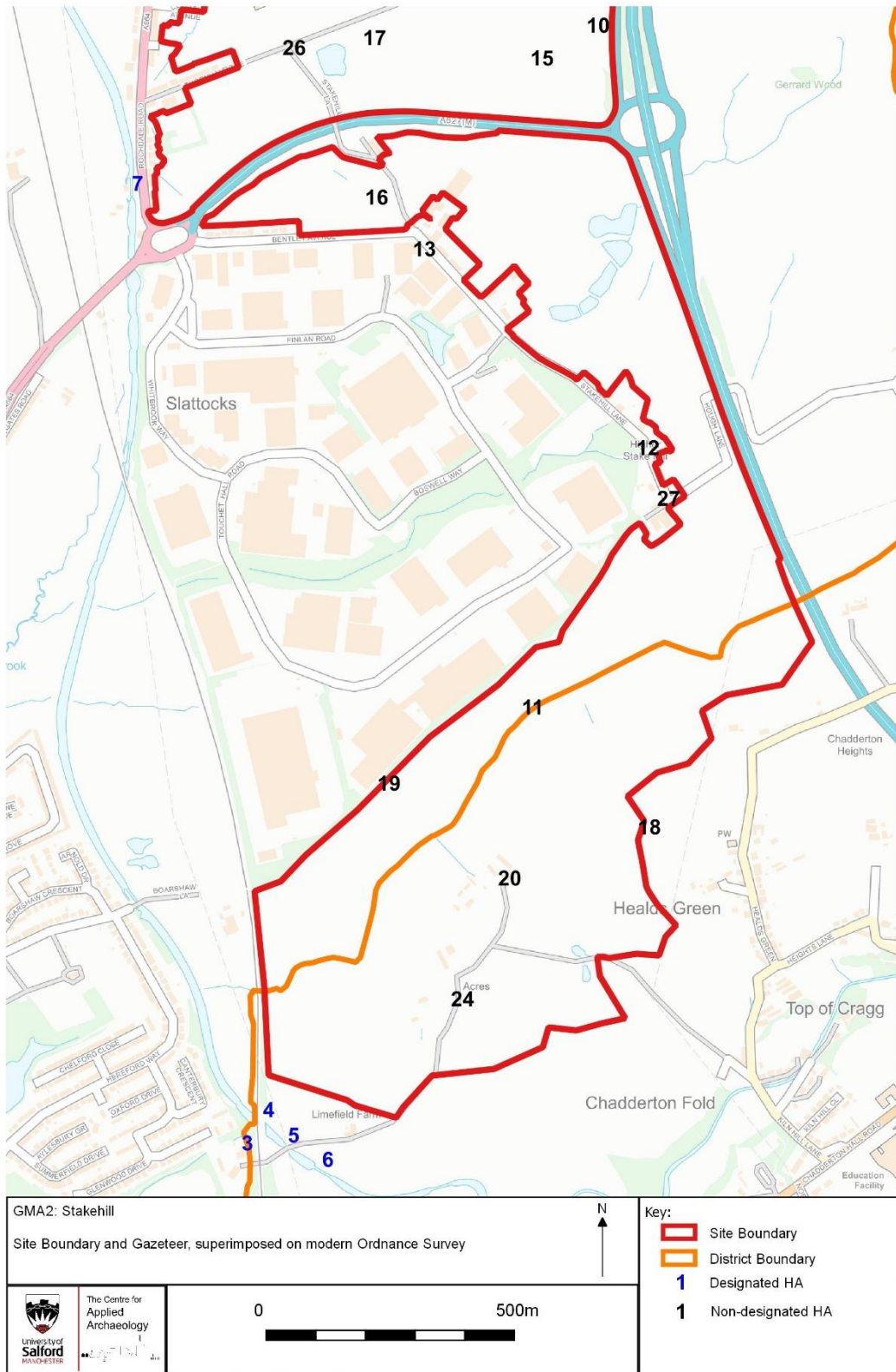


Figure 2.6.3

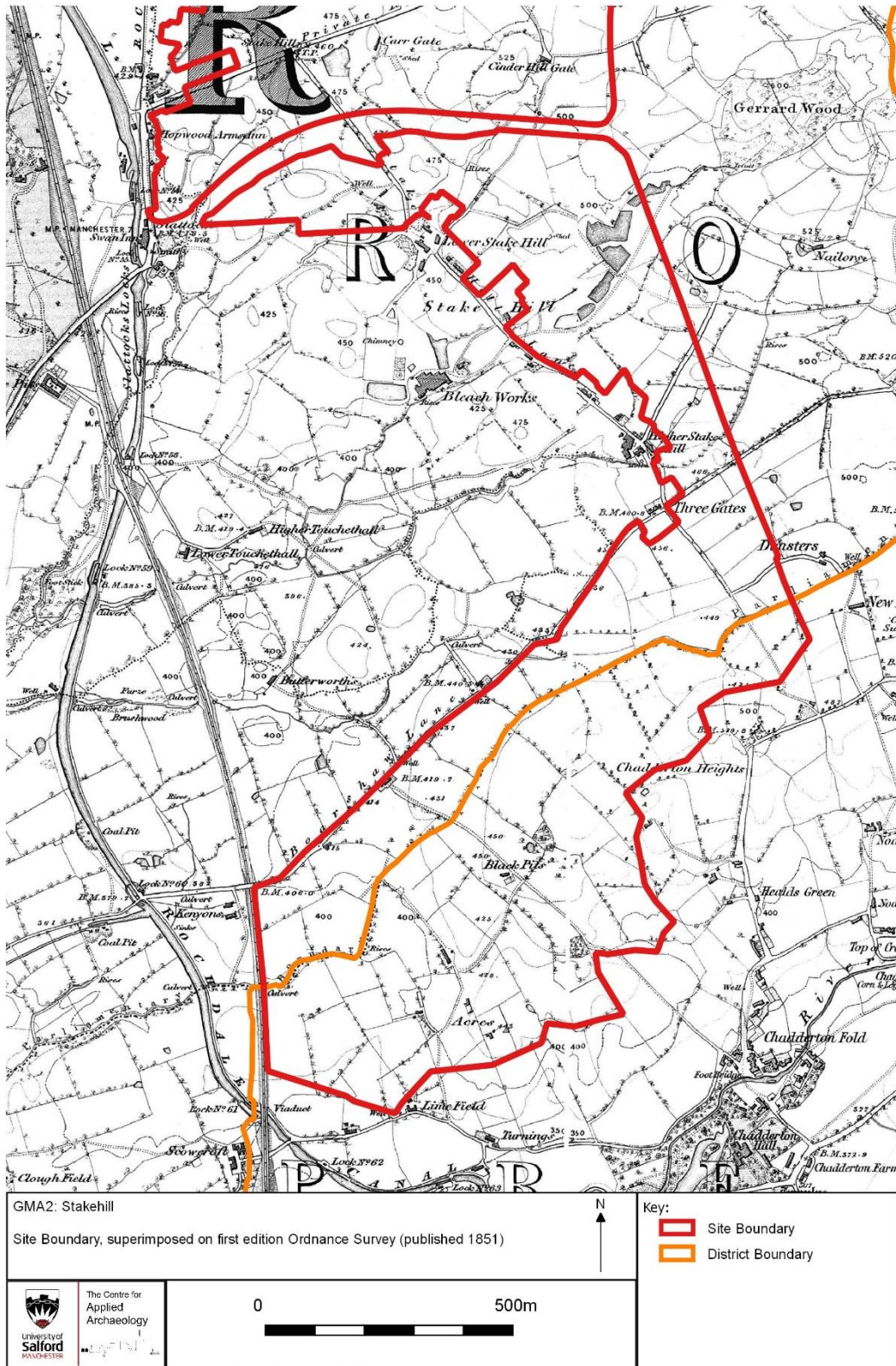


Figure 2.6.4

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