



University of
Salford
MANCHESTER

**Greater
Manchester
Spatial Framework**

**Historic
Environment
Assessment**

**Screening
Exercise**

Rochdale District

Client:

Greater Manchester
Combined Authority

Technical Report:

Rachael Reader

Report No:

2019/CfAA/8



Document Title: Greater Manchester Spatial Framework: Historic Environment Assessment Screening Exercise (Rochdale District)

Document Type: Historic Environment Assessment

Prepared for: Greater Manchester Combined Authority


Report No: 2019/CfAA/8

Version: Version 1.1

Author: Rachael Reader
Position: Heritage Consultant
Date: June 2019

Approved By: Norman Redhead
Position: Heritage Management Director

Date: 26/06/19

Signed: 

Copyright: Copyright for this document remains with the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford.

Contact: Centre for Applied Archaeology, LG 19 – 25 Peel Building, University of Salford, the Crescent, Salford, M5 4WU.

Telephone: 0161 295 0145/0161 295 5522
Email: r.reader@salford.ac.uk/n.redhead@salford.ac.uk

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared by the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be used or relied upon for any other project without an independent check being undertaken to assess its suitability and the prior written consent and authority obtained from the Centre for Applied Archaeology. The University of Salford accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than those for which it was commissioned. Other persons/parties using or relying on this document for other such purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify the University of Salford for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. The University of Salford accepts no liability or responsibility for this document to any other party/persons than by whom it was commissioned.

Contents

i. Summary	1
ii. Introduction	2
iii. Methodology Statement	3
GMA23 Bamford/Norden	7
GMA24 Castleton Sidings	15
GMA25 Crimble Mill	22
GMA26 Land North of Smithy Bridge	30
GMA27 Newhey Quarry	37
GMA28 Roch Valley	44
GMA29 Trow Farm	52
Sources	63

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 Rochdale 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.i for an explanation of the different categories.

Land Allocation Code	Name	Local Authority	Category
*GMA1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3)	Northern Gateway	Cross Boundary (Bury/Rochdale)	Category 1
*GMA2	Stakehill	Cross Boundary (Oldham/Rochdale)	Category 2
*GMA3	Kingsway South	Cross Boundary (Oldham/Rochdale)	Category 1
GMA23	Bamford/Norden	Rochdale	Category 3
GMA24	Castleton Sidings	Rochdale	Category 4
GMA25	Crimble Mill	Rochdale	Category 2
GMA26	Land North of Smithy Bridge	Rochdale	Category 3
GMA27	Newhey Quarry	Rochdale	Category 4
GMA28	Roch Valley	Rochdale	Category 4
GMA29	Trows Farm	Rochdale	Category 5

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

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 Rochdale District consists of seven individual allocations; the district also falls within the three larger cross boundary land allocations at Northern Gateway (with Bury), Stakehill (with Oldham) and Kingsway South (also with Oldham). These have been given separate, standalone assessments and can be found within the separate reports.

iii. Method Statement

iii.i Introduction

A screening exercise was applied to the seven land allocation sites (referred to as 'Sites') across the Rochdale District (plus the Cross Boundary Sites, which have separate assessments). 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.

GMA23 Bamford/Norden (RO) – 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 potential for archaeological remains to survive and archaeological work is recommended.

23.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Bamford/Norden Land Allocation (centred at NGR 386068, 413173) lies at the western side of Bamford. It is 35.6ha in size and is bounded by Norden road to the east, Norford Way and Greenvale to the north and Jowkin Way to the west.

The topography consists of gently undulating land, though it gently slopes away westwards towards Naden Brook. Most of the land is under pasture, however there is a cricket club as well as other playing fields and a farm complex.

The geology is consists of alternating east-west bands of Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation and varying types of sandstone. The superficial geology mostly consists of till, however there is a small area of Glacial Sands and Gravels at the southern tip of the Site (British Geological Survey 2017).



23.2 Historical Background

23.2.1 Overview

Evidence for prehistoric settlement is limited, however there are two recorded findspots, around 275m beyond the Site; a copper alloy axehead (MGM17861) and two stone heads (9669.1.0). The site however is dominated by Till geology which was not favoured for prehistoric settlement, although there is an elevated area of sands

and gravels to the south and a number of cropmarks have been observed on liDAR (HA5).

During the Medieval period, the Site fell within the township of Birtle-cum-Bamford, which was a scattered township with several detached portions. There were few large houses, with only 56 hearths liable for tax in 1666 across the township (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). Bamford Hall to the south-west was recorded in the 13th century but otherwise the area was predominantly rural. A number of hamlets and farmsteads were probably established during this period, although very few have definitive evidence for occupation until the Post-Medieval period.

The Site remained predominantly rural although farmsteads like Lower Jowkin (HA4) may have had Post-Medieval origins. Scattered farmsteads appear in the early 19th century and there is evidence for some Industrial activity in the wider area, with the establishment of mills along Naden Brook and Pit Field Mill (HA8). There is little to suggest coal mining took place within the Site although is evidence further afield.

Bamford itself remains predominantly rural until suburban housing was constructed in the later 20th century and focused around Bury and Rochdale Old road. There has been little development on the Site, with the exception of playing fields and the Bamford Mews development.

23.2.2 Archaeological Potential

Overall there is potential for archaeological remains because of the lack of development within the Site. However there is little potential for prehistoric remains due to the unfavourable geology, although there is some within the southern part of the Site; there is little evidence to suggest the presence of remains from later periods. There is the potential for remains relating to 18th/19th century farmsteads.

23.2.3 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.

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
Bamford United Reformed Church	11541.1.0	Grade II	1084292
Sundial in Bamford Chapel Graveyard	11541.2.0	Grade II	1084293

Table 2 Designated Heritage Assets identified outside the land allocation boundary

23.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

There has been no previous archaeological work within the land allocations however the area round Naden Brook was surveyed as part of the Roch, Irk and Medlock Catchment rapid assessment in the late 1990s (LUAU 1999).

23.3 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: Bamford United Reformed Church
Designation: Grade II (1084292)
HER No: 11541.1.0
Site Type: Ecclesiastical
Period: 19th Century
NGR: 385956, 412547
Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping
Description: Congregational chapel and Sunday School. Chapel 1801 with a façade of a later date. Sunday School built 1861. Chapel is ashlar with a brick chancel; the School is built of coursed rubble and both buildings have slate roofs. Outside the land allocation.

HA Number: 2
Site Name: Sundial in Bamford Chapel Graveyard
Designation: Grade II (1084293)
HER No: 11541.2.0
Site Type: Sundial
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 385954 412510
Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping
Description: Sundial, early 19th century in date. Stone shaft with metal dial and gnomon. Plain shaft with chamfered corners which run out towards the top to form a square base for the dial. Dial is inscribed "Wilson and Thelwell, Manchester". Outside the land allocation.

HA Number: 3
Site Name: Hopwood Farm
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 386204, 413029
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Farmstead, early 19th century in date. Some demolition mid-20th century however most of the original complex appears to still survive

HA Number: 4
Site Name: Lower Jowkin (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: ?Post-Medieval
NGR: 385728, 413525
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Probable farmstead, shown on Yates 1786 map. Demolished by late 19th century, however site remains undeveloped

HA Number: 5
Site Name: Cropmarks (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Cropmarks
Period: Unknown
NGR: 386122, 412820
Sources: LiDAR
Description: A number of cropmarks are visible on a slight eminence on the LiDAR data. This appears to correspond with an area of sand and gravels however it appears to have been quarried in the past as a depression is visible in the centre. Another depression to the north may be the remnants of an old watercourse

HA Number: 6
Site Name: Heywood Water Works Pipeline
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Industrial
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 386044, 413173
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Water works pipeline, put in in the mid-19th century to supply water from the Naden Reservoirs by the Heywood Water Works company. Only shown on first edition Ordnance Survey but runs broadly north south along the line of the electricity pylons.

HA Number: 7
Site Name: Mooredge Cottages (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 385899, 412995
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Row of three small cottages, shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map. Demolished mid-late 20th century and replaced with modern housing.

HA Number: 8
Site Name: Pitfield Mill (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Industrial
Period: Early 19th Century

NGR: 386317, 413161

Sources: OS Mapping

Description: Cotton mill, early 19th century in date. Complex expands during the 20th century. Demolished during mid-20th century. Mostly undeveloped and just outside land allocation.

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
2448.1.0	Building	Higher Jowkin Farm	Post-Medieval	SD 8552 1327
2449.1.0	Monument	Ashworth Mill (site of)	Post-Medieval	SD 8546 1349
5072.1.0	Monument	Bamford Woollen Mills (site of)	Early 19 th Century	SD 8617 1272
5208.1.0	Place	Bagslate Moor Settlement	?Medieval	SD 8620 1370
5209.1.0	Place	Bamford Settlement	?Medieval	SD 8613 1241
13709.1.0	Building	Scott House (formerly Memorial Home for Crippled Children)	Early 20 th Century	SD 85750 13711

Table 3 Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

23.4 Site Visit

The Site Visit was conducted over one day on 15th May 2019. The Site is gently undulating although the land generally slopes from north to south. Views are fairly closed from the Site and many of the fields are defined by mature hedgerows and some trees.



Plate 23.4.1: Looking eastwards across the south part of GMA23; this is an area of potential Prehistoric activity



Plate 23.4.2 Bamford United Reformed Church

23.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA23: Bamford/Norden is screened in and it is placed within Amber, Category 3. There are no designated heritage assets contained within the Sites, however there are two located further afield (Bamford United Reformed Church and Sundial in Bamford Church Graveyard). There is potential for archaeological remains, particularly prehistoric remains within the sands and gravels area. There is also potential for historic hedgerows as well.

Further work is recommended including:

- Further assessment of the designated heritage assets identified outside the land allocations.
- There are a number of hedgerows which need further assessment.
- Further work is recommended including a programme of intrusive works around the sands and gravels (**HA5**), however this may be restricted due to the presence of electric pylons
- Intrusive works should also target Lower Jowkin (**HA4**)
- A historic building assessment is recommended at Hopwood Farm (**HA3**)

There is the opportunity to answer several of the updated NWRRF questions, particularly relating to the Prehistoric and Post-Medieval periods

23.6 Figures

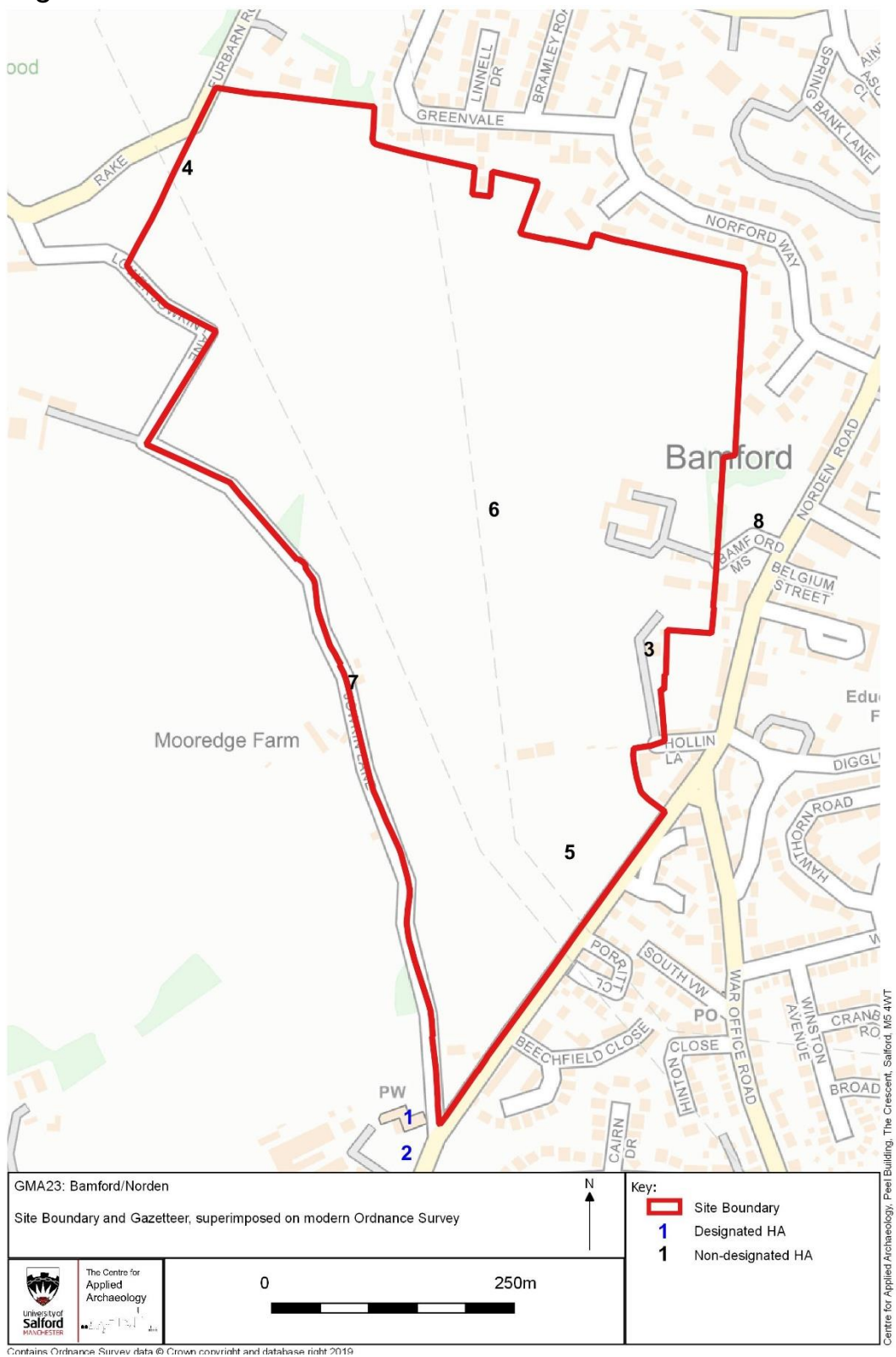


Figure 23.6.1

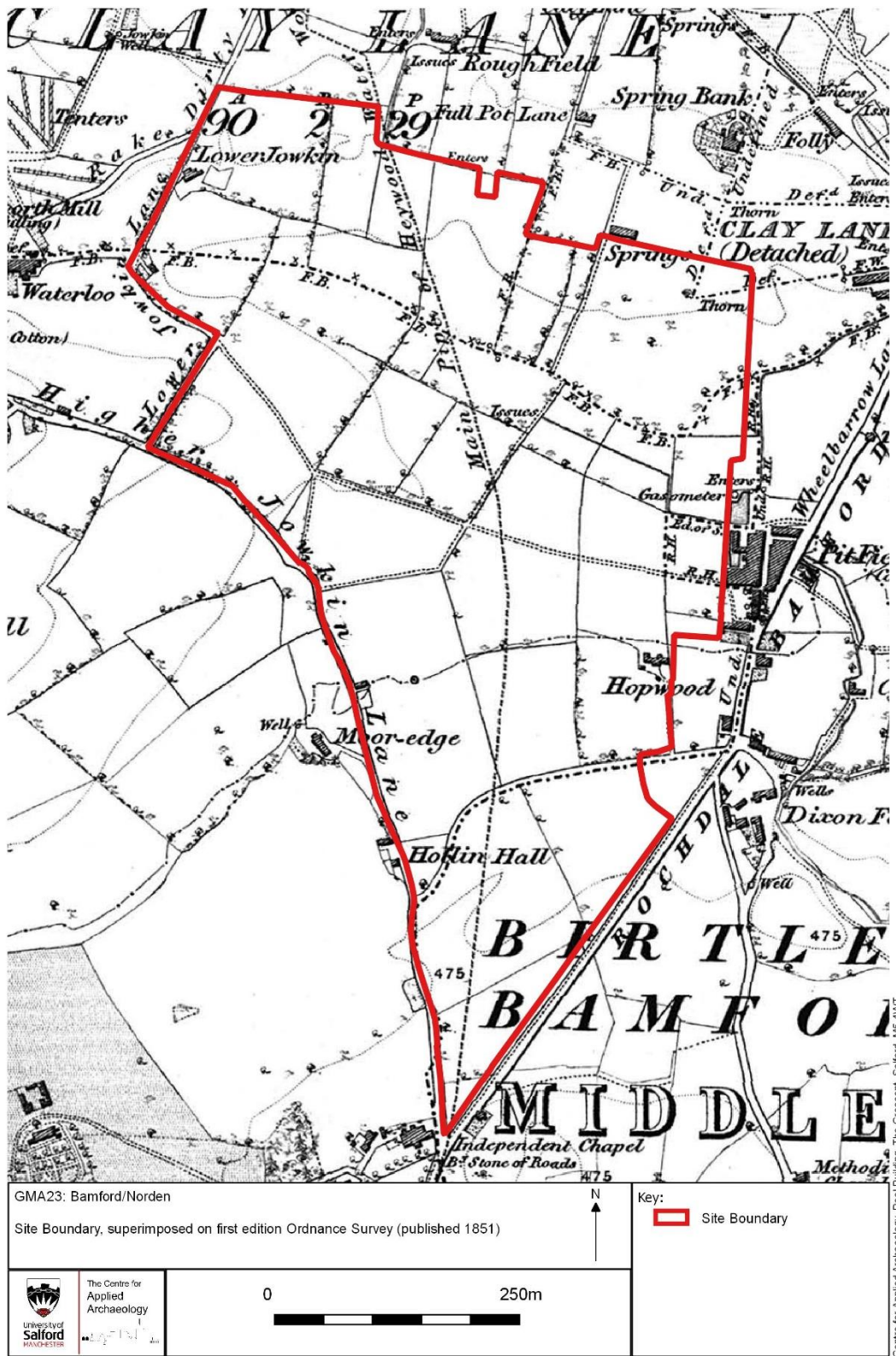


Figure 23.6.2

GMA24 Castleton Sidings (RO) – 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 require further assessment. There is little potential for below-ground remains, therefore no further archaeological work is recommended.

24.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Castleton Sidings land allocation (centred at NGR 387861, 410106) lies 3.5km south-west of Rochdale and at the south-west side of Castleton. The Site is 11.5ha in size and is bounded by the Manchester-Leeds railway line on its eastern and southern sides, a golf course on its western side and Fairway on its northern side.

The topography is flat and the entire Site forms part of the now disused Castleton North sidings which lies between the East Lancashire railway line and the main line between Manchester and Leeds, via Rochdale.

The geology of the Site consists of Pennine Lower Coal Measures, overlain with superficial deposits of sands and gravels and a small area of Lacustrine deposits (clay) along the southern edge (British Geological Survey 2017). The first edition Ordnance Survey shows the presence of a moss within the Site which may indicate localised peat areas.



24.2 Historical Background

24.2.1 Overview

There is little evidence for prehistoric activity within the general although early mapping shows that Site once contained Maden Moss (**HA6**). However despite the favourable

geological conditions on the Site, later Industrial activity is likely to have had an impact on any survival.

There is little evidence for Roman activity from the Site and its surroundings; the distribution of finds from this period suggests that there may have been a road that ran north of the river Roch c.2.5km north of the Site. A number of coins were also supposedly found at Royle Hill and Slattocks over to the south-east (Connolly 1999, 183; Wooler 2013, 11).

Again, there is very little evidence for occupation during the Early Medieval period. Castleton is not recorded within the Domesday and probably took its name from the Castle which once lay 2km to the north of the Site.

During the Medieval period, the de Lacy family owned much of the land within the township of Castleton just after the conquest and in turn granted it to Stanlaw Abbey, a Cistercian Monastery located near Runcorn. The Abbey gained significant landholdings across the Rochdale area and were probably managed as a single manor however these were then transferred over the Whalley Abbey during the late 13th century.

The general area appears to have remained predominantly rural and there is no evidence from Yates Map of 1786 to suggest any occupation. A number of isolated farms can be seen on the first edition Ordnance Survey however Castleton rapidly expanded in the late 19th century. This was mainly down to the opening of the canal in 1804, followed by the railways in 1839.

24.2.2 Archaeological Potential

Due to the redevelopment of the Site in the later 19th century, there is low potential for pre-Industrial remains.

24.2.3 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 with setting issues to consider.

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
Church of St Martin	11563.1.0	Grade II	1203230
Rochdale Canal Lock 52 and Towpath Bridge	685.1.2	Grade II	1038295
Rochdale Canal Lock 53	685.1.1	Grade II	1346237
United Reformed Church	11570.1.0	Grade II	1084281
Castleton (South)	DGM3513	Conservation Area	-

Table 4 Designated Heritage Assets identified outside the land allocation boundary

24.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

There is no known archaeological work that has taken place within the Site, however a programme of archaeological work has taken place on a plot of land between the railway and canal (Wooler 2013; Moore 2014).

24.3 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 Martin

Designation: Grade II (1203230)

HER No: 11563.1.0

Site Type: Ecclesiastical

Period: 19th Century

NGR: 388468, 410223

Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping

Description: Church built 1860-62 and designed by Ernest Bates. Built of coursed rubble with slate roof. Nave with clerestory, aisles, transepts and a north-west tower and entrance. Built in a late 13th century style. Outside the land allocation.

HA Number: 2

Site Name: Rochdale Canal Lock 52 and Towpath Bridge

Designation: Grade II (1038295)

HER No: 685.1.2

Site Type: Canal Infrastructure

Period: Late 18th/Early 19th century

NGR: 388299, 410290

Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping

Description: Lock and towpath bridge, constructed between 1794 and 1804 and designed by William Jessop. Dressed stone with random stone to bridge parapet walls. Outside the land allocation.

HA Number: 3

Site Name: Rochdale Canal Lock 53

Designation: Grade II (1346237)

HER No: 685.1.1

Site Type: Canal Infrastructure

Period: Early 19th Century

NGR: 388291, 410139

Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping

Description: Lock, constructed between 1794 and 1804 and designed by William Jessop. Dressed stone. Outside the land allocation.

HA Number: 4

Site Name: United Reformed Church
Designation: Grade II (1084281)
HER No: 11570.1.0
Site Type: Ecclesiastical
Period: 19th Century
NGR: 387936, 410481
Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping
Description: Chapel built in 1866. Rock face stone with ashlar dressings and slate roof. 20th century single storey extension to the north. Outside the land allocation.

HA Number: 5
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: 6
Site Name: Maden Moss
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: ?Peat
Period: Unknown
NGR: 387803, 410061
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Maden Moss, possible area of peat marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey. Impacted upon by the development of the Castleton Sidings.

HA Number: 7
Site Name: Castleton Sidings and Engineering Stores
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Industrial
Period: Late 19th century
NGR: 387625, 410017

Sources: OS Mapping

Description: Late 19th century engineering stores and sidings at the Castleton North Junction. Most of the buildings were demolished during the mid 20th century although not completely cleared until the later 20th century. Site has remained undeveloped

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
2492.1.0	Monument	Smithiford (site of)	Post-Medieval	SD 8830 1050
5286.1.0	Monument	Westbrooke Mill (site of)	19 th Century	SD 8834 1023
5287.1.0	Monument	Albion Mill (site of)	19 th Century	SD 8833 1034
5288.1.0	Building	Linden Mill	19 th Century	SD 8840 1055
5289.1.0	Building	Blue Pits Mill	19 th Century	SD 8847 1067
16498.1.0	Monument	Wham Farm (site of)	Post-Medieval	SD 8825 1001

Table 5 Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

24.4 Site Visit

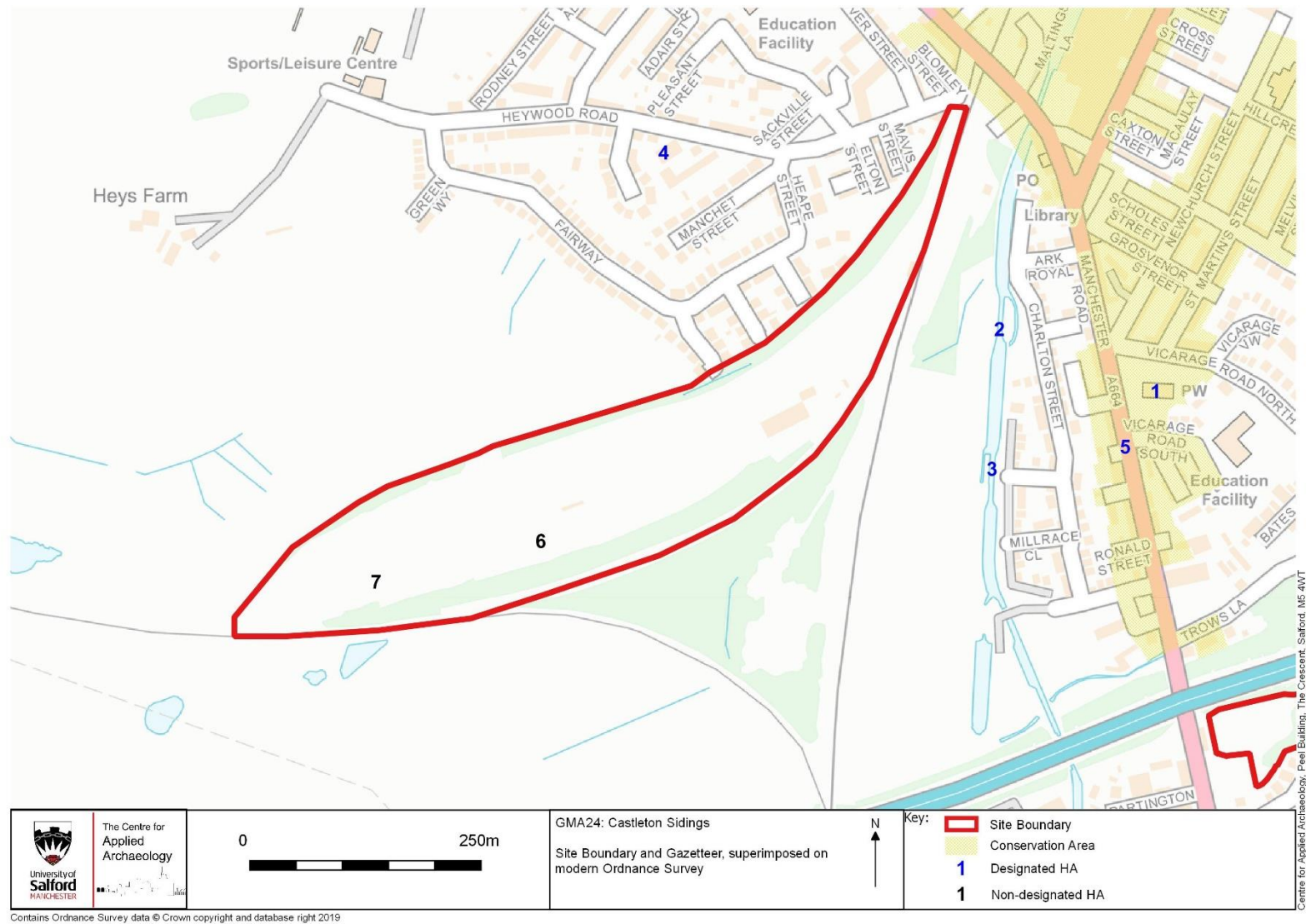
This Site is not currently accessible to the public, therefore was not visited on this occasion.

24.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA24: Castleton Sidings is screened in and is placed within Amber, Category 4. There are a number of designated heritage assets identified nearby which have potential setting issues. There is little potential for archaeological remains due to the intense later 19th century development of Castleton Sidings, and in turn there is little archaeological interest in these. No historic hedgerows have been identified.

Further assessment would be required for the designated heritage assets, however no further archaeological work is recommended.

24.6 Figures



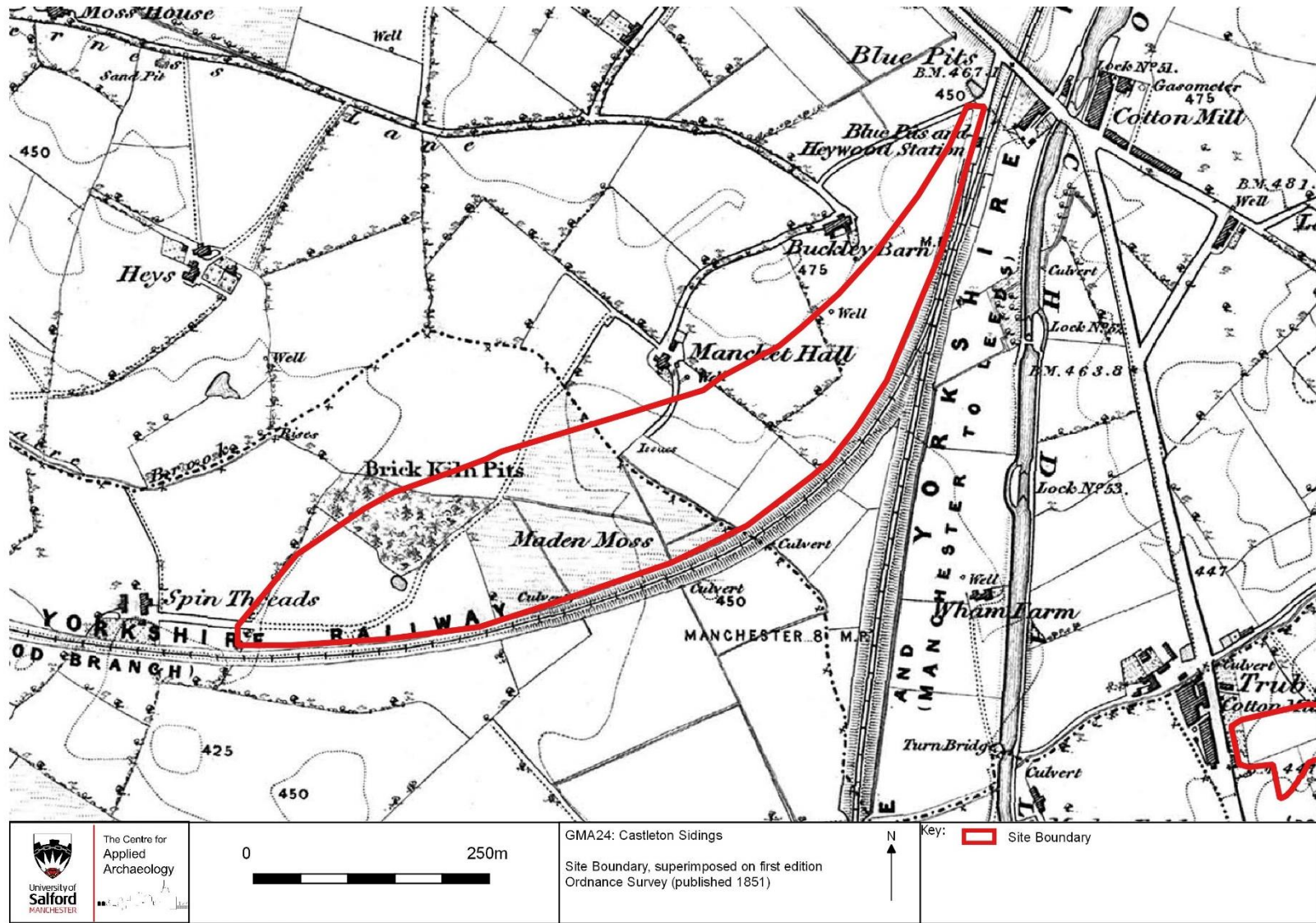


Figure 24.6.2

GMA25 Crimble Mill (RO) – Screened In

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there is a Grade II listed complex within the land allocation and a number of other designated heritage assets have been identified nearby which will require further assessment. Further archaeological work is recommended at Crimble Mill and there is some potential for archaeological remains, particularly Prehistoric and Industrial, therefore further archaeological work is recommended.*

25.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Crimble Mill land allocation (centred at NGR 386395, 411324) lies at the north-east edge of Heywood and 3.9km south-west of Rochdale. The Site is 16.8ha in size and is bounded by the river Roch and Crimble to the north and Murual Street and Woodland Road to the south. Rural land defines the eastern and western sides.

The land allocation lies on the southern side of the river Roch, overlooking the valley and the topography generally consists of gently, southerly sloping pasture land, which lies at around 110m aOD. The north east corner is occupied by Crimble Mill, which is partly in use for Industrial purposes.

The bedrock consists of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation, overlain with superficial deposits of glacial sands and gravels. There are also deposits of alluvium surrounding the river Roch (British Geological Survey 2017)



25.2 Historical Background

25.2.1 Overview

The land allocation lies within an area of sands and gravels which provide favourable conditions for prehistoric settlement, and two possible barrows have been recorded nearby (GMHER 9929.1.0 and 2461.1.0). The Site does not lie near known Roman roads, although it has been postulated that one ran east-west along the north side of the River Roch (Arrowsmith and Isherwood 2010), although this has yet to be confirmed.

During the Medieval period, most of the Site lay to the north of Heywood, although within the Castleton township, except the area north of the Roch which was part of the Bamford township. Heywood Hall, which lay c.250m to the west of the Site, was probably Medieval in origin but otherwise the area remained predominantly rural.

There is little evidence for any activity within the Site until the 19th century when Crimble Mill (**HA1**) was built along the River Roch. However the Site remained rural, with the exception of a farmstead (**HA6**) and coal workings (**HA7**), which in turn went out of use by the later 19th century. Crimble Mill opened in the late 1820s and Heywood nearby rapidly expanded during this period however expansion slowed down in the 20th century and the Site remains rural although Crimble Mill did not cease textile production until the early 21st century.

25.2.2 Archaeological Potential

Overall there is potential for archaeological remains because of the lack of development within the Site. There is potential for prehistoric remains due to the favourable geological conditions, though Roman remains are unlikely. There is potential for later remains, although this is limited to early 19th century coal workings and farmstead.

25.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There is one designated heritage asset within the land allocation, as well as a number that have been identified further afield which may be impacted upon visually and/or have their setting affected

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
<i>Crimble Mill</i>	<i>5070.1.0</i>	<i>Grade II*</i>	<i>1187124</i>
Mutual Mills	5073.1.0; 5107.1.0	Grade II	1268044
Church of All Souls	11331.1.0	Grade II	1040076
Queen's Park	288.2.0	Grade II RPG	1001541

Table 6 Designated Heritage Assets identified within (italics) and outside the land allocation boundary

25.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

Crimble Mill has been subject to survey work by RCAHMS in 1989 and it was also subject to a brief external condition survey as part of the Greater Manchester mill survey (Williams 1989; Miller *et al* 2017).

25.3 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: Crimble Mill

Designation: Grade II* (1187124)

HER No: 5070.1.0

Site Type: Industrial

Period: Early 19th Century

NGR: 386510, 411638

Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping

Description: Cotton mill c.1829. Brick with stone dressings and stone and slate roofs. Main range composes 4 linked buildings close to the river Roch. Complex added to, modified and enlarged into the later 19th and early-mid 20th centuries. Converted to wool dyeing and finishing in 1907. Closed early 2000s, partially in use still.

HA Number: 2

Site Name: Church of All Souls

Designation: Grade II (1040076)

HER No: 11331.1.0

Site Type: Ecclesiastical

Period: Late 19th century

NGR: 386643, 411008

Sources: OS Mapping; National Heritage List

Description: Church, built 1898-9 with tower added 1908. Designed by F.P. Oakley. Built of coursed rock faced stone with slate roof. Nave with clerestory, aisles, north tower and porch. The polygonal apse has a hexagonal vestry to the north and a chapel to the south. Outside the land allocation.

HA Number: 3

Site Name: Mutual Mills

Designation: Grade II (1268044)

HER No: 5073.1.0; 5107.1.0

Site Type: Industrial

Period: Late 19th Century

NGR: 386197, 411090

Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping

Description: Group of three cotton mills built between 1884 and 1914, with a weaving shed added 1927-37. For the Mutual Spinning Company. Red brick, stone and polychrome brick details with probable steel frames and concrete construction. Outside the land allocation

HA Number: 4
Site Name: Queen's Park, Rochdale
Designation: Grade II RPG (1001541)
HER No: 288.2.0
Site Type: Public Park
Period: Late 19th Century
NGR: 385863, 411571
Sources: OS Mapping; National Heritage List
Description: Public park on former land belonging to Heywood House, opened in 1879. 13ha site sits on a plateau which falls steeply to the north and east of the River Roch valley.

HA Number: 5
Site Name: Captain Fold Colliery (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Industrial
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 386380, 411344
Sources: OS Mapping; NMRS
Description: Small colliery, only operational between 1848 and 1855. A few buildings are shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey as well as the mine entrance. Site has been encroached on by later development although majority appears to lie under pasture. The track that led to it from the direction of the river Roch is still visible on LiDAR.

HA Number: 6
Site Name: Mountains (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 386412, 411453
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Probable farmstead, early 19th century in date. Demolished by the late 19th century. Site remains under pasture.

HA Number: 7
Site Name: ?Colliery (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Industrial
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 386361, 411655

Sources: OS Mapping

Description: Possible colliery. Building shown on first edition OS mapping, close to the location of a former mine entry however appears to have been abandoned by the mid-19th century. Building cleared by late 19th century and redeveloped during the mid-20th century as the canteen for Crimble Mill

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
288.1.0	Monument	Heywood Hall (site of)	Medieval	SD 8591 1135
2461.1.0	Monument	Ryecroft Hall (Bronze Age Mound)	Prehistoric	SD 8680 1120
5270.1.0	Building	Woodfield Mill	19 th Century	SD 8597 1100
9366.1.0	Building	Crimble Hall and Park	19 th Century	SD 8638 1194

Table 7 Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

25.4 Site Visit

The Site Visit was undertaken over the course of one day on 15th May 2019. The Site generally slopes from south to north, towards the river Roch and views were fairly restricted across the Site. Intervisibility was noted with Mutual Mills although there is dense vegetation cover particularly at the western periphery of the Site.



Plate 25.4.1: Looking east towards Crimble Mill across GMA25



Plate 25.4.2 Crimble Mill

25.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA25: Crimble Mill is screened in and is placed within Red, Category 2. There is one designated heritage asset located within the site, as well as several further afield which may be impacted upon visually and/or have their setting affected. There is potential for archaeological remains, especially prehistoric as the geological conditions are favourable. There is also potential for the remains of an early 19th century farmstead and colliery. Most of the fields appear to have been realigned during the later 19th century therefore it is unlikely any historic hedgerows survive.

Further work is recommended including:

- Further assessment of the designated heritage assets identified within the Site and further afield.
- A historic building assessment is recommended for Crimble Mill (**HA1**), which is likely to lead on to a programme of archaeological building survey.
- Geophysical survey is recommended across the site which may identify prehistoric settlement as well as the remains of the colliery (**HA5**) and farmstead (**HA6**). This would likely lead on to a programme of targeted intrusive work.

There is the opportunity to answer several of the updated NWRRF questions, particularly relating to the Prehistoric and Industrial periods

25.6 Figures

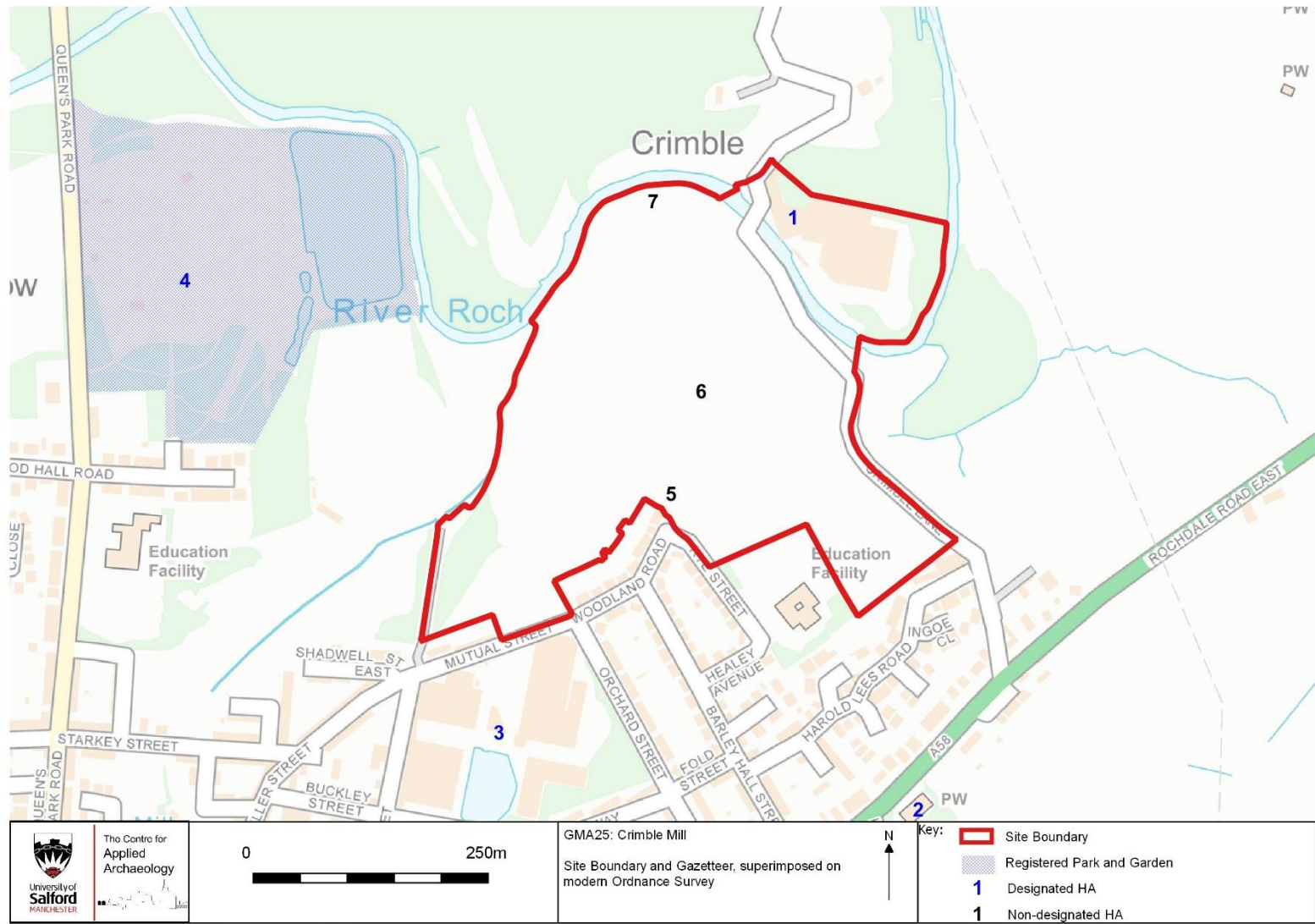


Figure 25.6.1

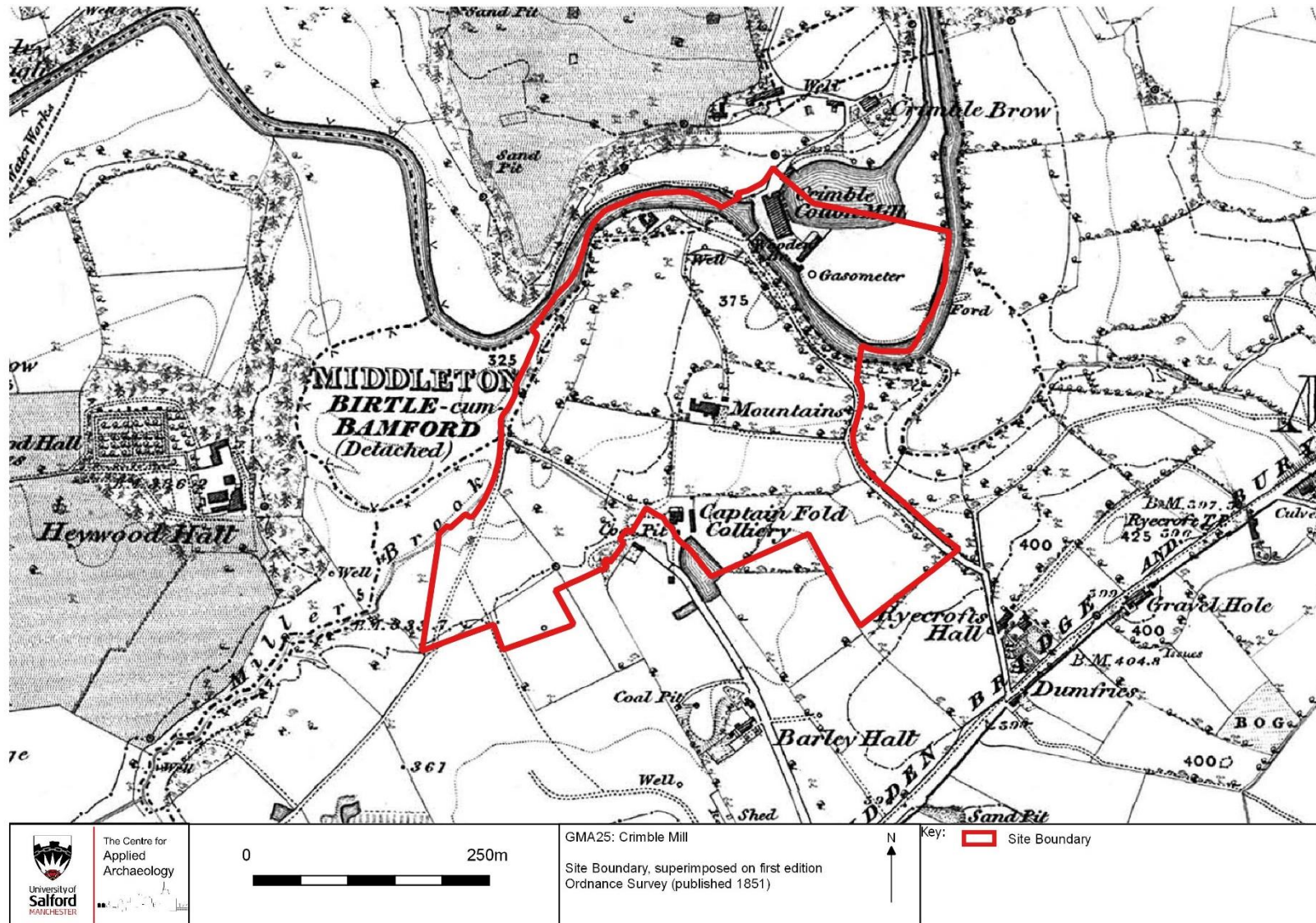


Figure 25.6.2

GMA26 Land North of Smithy Bridge (RO) – 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 will require further assessment. There is potential for archaeological remains, therefore further work is recommended.

26.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Land North of Smithy Bridge land allocation lies 4km north-east of Rochdale (centred at NGR 393400, 415424). It is 20.4ha in size and is bounded by Lake Bank to the south, Hollingworth road to the east, Rochdale Canal to the north and Smithy Bridge to the west.

The land generally slopes away west to east and also towards Rochdale Canal. The land allocation lies at around 175m aOD and is mostly used for pasture.

The predominant bedrock is the Pennine Lower Coal Measures, which are interspersed with bands of Milnrow Sandstone. The superficial geology is a mix of clays (Head and Till deposits) (British Geological Survey 2017).



26.2 Historical Background

26.2.1 Overview

Evidence for prehistoric settlement is limited and generally restricted to the higher ground over to the east, however there are recorded findspots of flints from around Hollingworth Lake (GMHER 290.1.0; 719.1.0). The site however is dominated by Till geology which was not favoured for prehistoric settlement.

It has been suggested that a Roman road ran along the northern side of the River Roch to the north of the Site (Arrowsmith and Isherwood 2010), although this has yet to be confirmed. There is a findspot nearby of a bracelet fragment, dating to the 4th century AD (GMHER 8863.1.0) but otherwise there is no other recorded Roman activity from nearby.

During the Medieval period, the Site lay within the township of Butterworth, and specifically the subdivision of Clegg, which was centred at Clegg Hall to the south. Although there are sites with Medieval origins, such as Stuble Hall nearby the area remained predominantly rural, and was likely used for pasture. A number of farmsteads and hamlets were established although most buildings are Post-Medieval in date, such as at Hollingworth Fold to the south-east.

There is little evidence to suggest that any development within the Site pre-dates the 19th century. A number of farmsteads are established in the early 19th century, including Heald (**HA3**) and Lower Cleggs Wood (**HA2**) although only the latter is still standing. Land to the north-east was used as a Chemical works during the 20th century and suburban housing was built to the west in the later 20th century however the Site has remained rural.

26.2.2 Archaeological Potential

It is unlikely that any archaeological remains will be encountered that pre-date the 19th century. There is potential for the remains of Heald farm to survive.

26.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the land allocation however there are is one located further afield which could be impacted upon visually and/or have their setting affected

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
Rochdale Canal Lodge Bridge	5191.1.0	Grade II	1068522

Table 8 Designated Heritage Assets identified outside the land allocation boundary

26.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

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

26.3 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: Rochdale Canal Lodge Bridge
Designation: Grade II (1068522)
HER No: 5191.1.0
Site Type: Canal Infrastructure
Period: Late 18th Century
NGR: 392886, 415433
Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping
Description: Lodge Bridge, now a footbridge built between 1794 and 1798; designed by William Jessop. Constructed of hammer-dressed stone. Hump-backed bridge

HA Number: 2
Site Name: Lower Cleggs Wood
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 393377, 415396
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Farmstead, early 19th century in date. Some later 20th century additions but most of the original complex still appears to survive.

HA Number: 3
Site Name: Heald (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 393498, 415327
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Probable farm, early 19th century in date. Partially demolished in the early 20th century before being cleared by the 1930s. Site partially developed

HA Number: 4
Site Name: Brown Bank Top (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Residential
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 393245, 415565
Sources: OS Mapping

Description: Row of cottages, probably early 19th century in date. Partly demolished by the 1930s then completely cleared by the 1960s. Site lies just outside the land allocation.

HA Number: 5

Site Name: Reservoir and Conduit

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No:

Site Type: Water Infrastructure

Period: Later 19th century

NGR: 393505, 415562

Sources: OS Mapping

Description: Reservoir, constructed late 19th century, constructed near the former conduit between Hollingworth Lake and the Rochdale Canal. Still survives today.

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
730.1.0	Monument	Hollingworth Lake	Late 18 th Century	SD 936 149
2398.1.0	Monument	Cleggswood	Post-Medieval	SD 9383 1545
2399.1.0	Monument	Stubley Mill (woollen) (site of)	Post-Medieval	SD 9302 1580
2424.1.0	Building	Brown Lodge (farm)	Post-Medieval	SD 9285 1535
2470.1.0	Monument	Stubley Water Corn Mill (site of)	Post-Medieval	SD 9300 1580
16862.1.0	Monument	Field Boundary (line of), W of Stubley Lane	Post-Medieval	SD 9284 1580

Table 9 Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

26.4 Site Visit

The Site Visit was conducted over the course of one day on 15th May 2019. The site slopes from west to east, before gently rising towards the B6225 and also steeply slopes from the north towards the Rochdale Canal. Views opened up towards the north, although appear to be fairly closed to the south due to the sudden change in topography resulting in a steep drop from the road.



Plate 26.4.1: Looking north-west across GMA26; Lower Cleggswood Farm can be seen in the middle distance

26.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA26: Land North of Smithy Bridge is screened in and is placed within Amber, Category 3. There are no designated heritage assets contained within the land allocation, however there are a number located further afield which may be impacted upon visually and/or have their setting affected. There is little potential for Prehistoric remains due to the heavy, poorly draining soils on the Site and there is a lack of evidence to suggest that archaeological remains from other periods, except the latest, will be encountered. The hedgerows appear to be part of more recent enclosure practices and are unlikely to be of any significance.

Further work is recommended including:

- Further assessment of the designated heritage assets identified outside the land allocations.
- A historic building assessment is recommended for Lower Cleggs Wood (**HA2**)
- Further research and targeted intrusive work on Heald (**HA3**).

There is the opportunity to answer several of the updated NWRRF questions, particularly relating to the Industrial period.

26.6 Figures

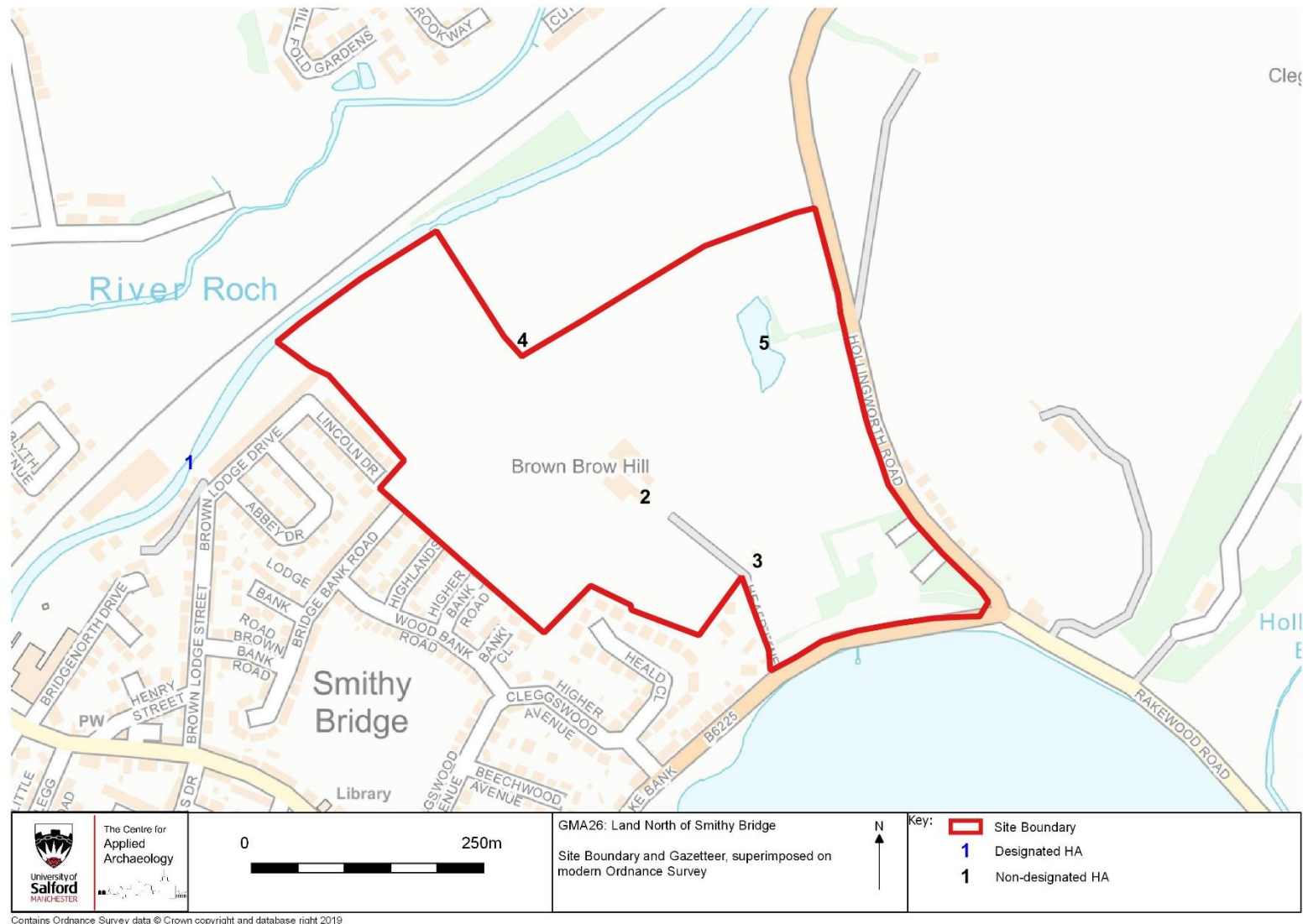


Figure 26.6.1

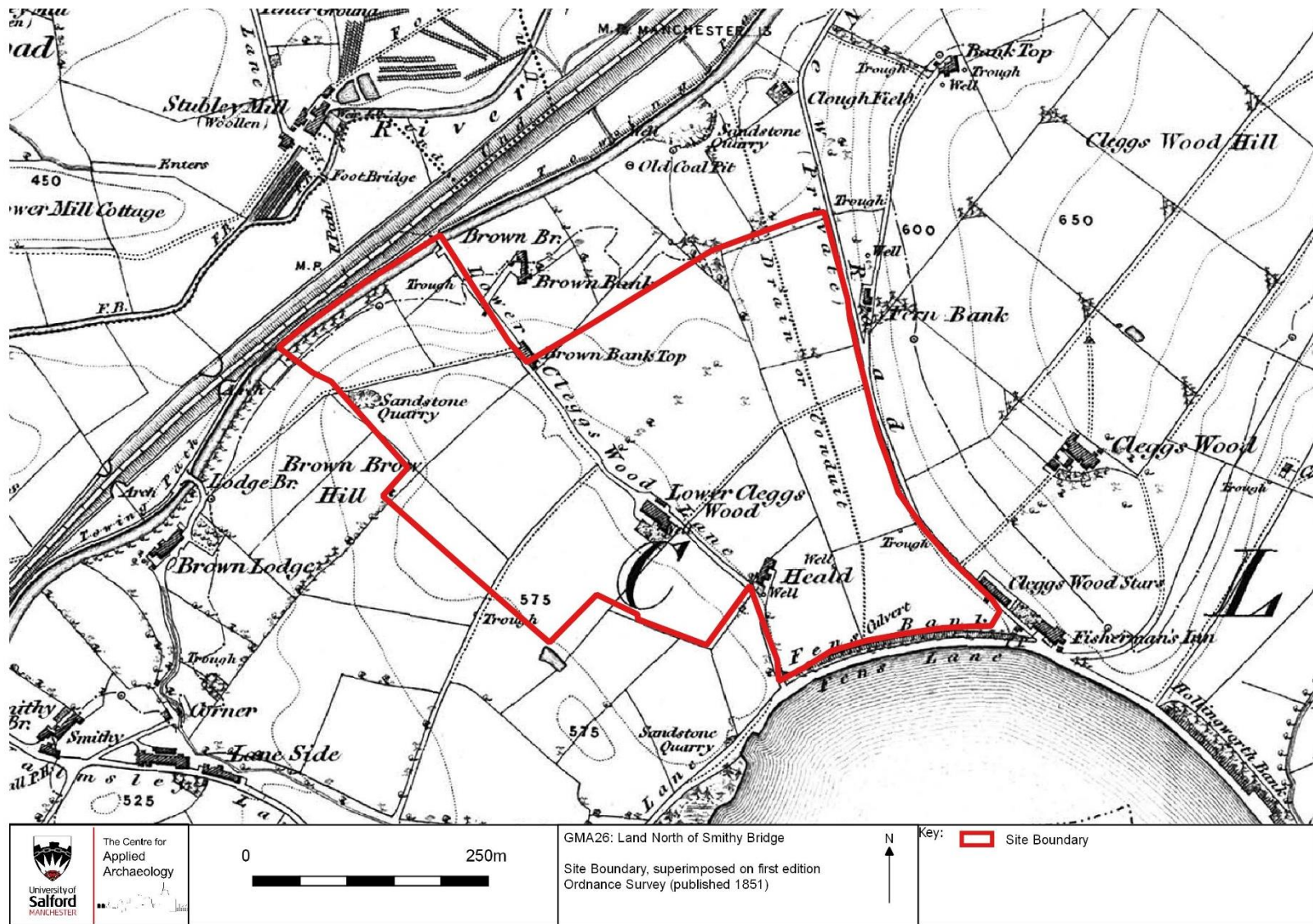


Figure 26.6.2

GMA27 Newhey Quarry (RO) – 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 little potential for archaeological remains, therefore no further archaeological work is recommended.

27.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Newhey Quarry land allocation is situated to the north of Newhey and 4km south-east of Rochdale. It is 13.6 ha in size and is bounded by Huddersfield road to the south and open countryside on its other sides.

The Site occupies a former quarry which is located on the southern side of a relatively steep hill. As such, the ground is relatively flat with a precipitous south face along the northern edge of the Site.

The geology of the site is a mix of Pennine Lower Coal Measures and Riddle Scout Rock (sandstone). There is no superficial geology (British Geological Survey 2017).



27.2 Historical Background

27.2.1 Overview

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity from the Site or the wider area, with the exception of flints found near Cow Heys to the south nor any evidence for Roman activity.

During the Medieval period, the Site covered the boundary between the townships of Crompton and Butterworth, specifically the divisions of Butterworth Hall and Haugh. Evidence for settlement nearby dates from the Post-Medieval period onwards with the hamlet at Haugh Fold to the south and Bradley Farm, just to the north-west, dates back to the 17th century. The Site lay on a steep south-facing slope of a hill making it unlikely that settlement was located here.

The Site is not developed until the 19th century, when a small row of cottages at Howarth Cote (**HA4**) is built at the southern edge. New Hey did not develop as a settlement until the later 19th century. New Hey Quarry (**HA3**) began life as a brickworks before quarrying operations began in the mid-20th century, before closing in 1980.

27.2.2 Archaeological Potential

There is no potential for archaeological remains pre-dating the later 19th century and only low potential for later 19th century remains due to 20th century quarrying operations.

27.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the land allocation however there are a number located further afield which could be impacted upon visually and/or have their setting affected

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
Bradley's Farmhouse	2705.1.0	Grade II	1162437
Church of St. Thomas Newhey	2982.1.0	Grade II	1068490

Table 10 Designated Heritage Assets identified outside the land allocation boundary

27.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

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

27.3 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: Bradley Farmhouse

Designation: Grade II (1162437)

HER No: 2705.1.0

Site Type: Agricultural

Period: Post-Medieval

NGR: 393822, 411886

Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping

Description: Farmhouse, 1619 on door lintel but much altered in the 18th century. Constructed of roughly dressed stone and squared rubble with slate roof. 3 bays and 2 storeys with single-storey porch. Outside of land allocation

HA Number: 2
Site Name: Church of St. Thomas, Newhey
Designation: Grade II (1068490)
HER No: 2982.1.0
Site Type: Ecclesiastical
Period: Late 19th century
NGR: 393742,
Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping
Description: Church built 1876-7. Designed by H Lloyd and built for James Heap. Constructed of rock faced stone with white stone dressings and fishscale slate roof. Nave with clerestory, aisles, transepts, south-west tower and a chancel. Built in the Gothic revival style.

HA Number: 3
Site Name: Newhey Brickworks and Quarry (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Industrial
Period: Late 19th century
NGR: 393916, 411778
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Brickworks, originally began in the late 19th century. Expanded during the early 20th century and quarrying extended. Closed in 1980. Remains undeveloped

HA Number: 4
Site Name: Howarth Cote (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Residential
Period: Early 19th century
NGR: 394176, 411908
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Row of cottages, probably early 19th century in date. Demolished alter 20th century although unclear if affected by quarrying

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
5316.1.0	Building	New Hey Mill	19 th Century	SD 9389 1144
5317.1.0	Monument	Coral Mill (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9380 1151
5364.1.0	Place	Haugh Village Core	Post-Medieval	SD 9425 1162
11027.1.0	Monument	Saw Mills (site of)	20 th Century	SD 9423 1185
11031.1.0	Monument	Wood Mill (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9461 1195

11032.1.0	Monument	Sandstone Quarry (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9450 1200
11033.1.0	Monument	Haugh Hey Colliery (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9436 1193
11034.1.0	Monument	Haugh Hey Cotton Mill (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9420 1169
11038.1.0	Monument	Salt Pye Mill (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9381 1146
11066.1.0	Monument	Quarry (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9432 1194
11086.1.0	Monument	Bridge	19 th Century	SD 9443 1197
11087.1.0	Monument	Bridge	19 th Century	SD 9451 1194
11088.1.0	Monument	Building (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9459 1192
11089.1.0	Monument	Mill Race and Weirs	19 th Century	SD 9436 1199
11090.1.0	Monument	Culvert and Revetting	19 th Century	SD 9459 1192
11091.1.0	Monument	Bridge	19 th Century	SD 9429 1187
11109.1.0	Monument	Weir	19 th Century	SD 9395 1148
11110.1.0	Monument	Revetting, Peppermint Bridge	19 th Century	SD 9429 1187
11111.1.0	Monument	Peppermint Bridge	20 th Century	SD 9435 1196
15918.1.0	Building	Newhey Cotton Warehouse	20 th Century	SD 93860 11532

Table 11 Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

27.4 Site Visit

This Site is not currently accessible to the public, therefore was not visited on this occasion. However the listed buildings within 250m were visited and confirmed that there appeared to be little intervisibility with the land allocation due to the dramatic topography change from the higher ground that the designated heritage assets are located on



Plate 27.4.1 Bradley Farmhouse, Grade II



Plate 27.4.2 St Thomas's Church, Newhey, Grade II

27.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA27: Newhey Quarry is screened in and is placed within Amber, Category 4. There are no designated heritage assets contained within the land allocation, however there are a number located further afield which could be impacted upon visually and/or have their setting affected. There is little potential for archaeological remains pre-dating the late 19th century and no historic hedgerows have been identified.

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.

27.6 Figures

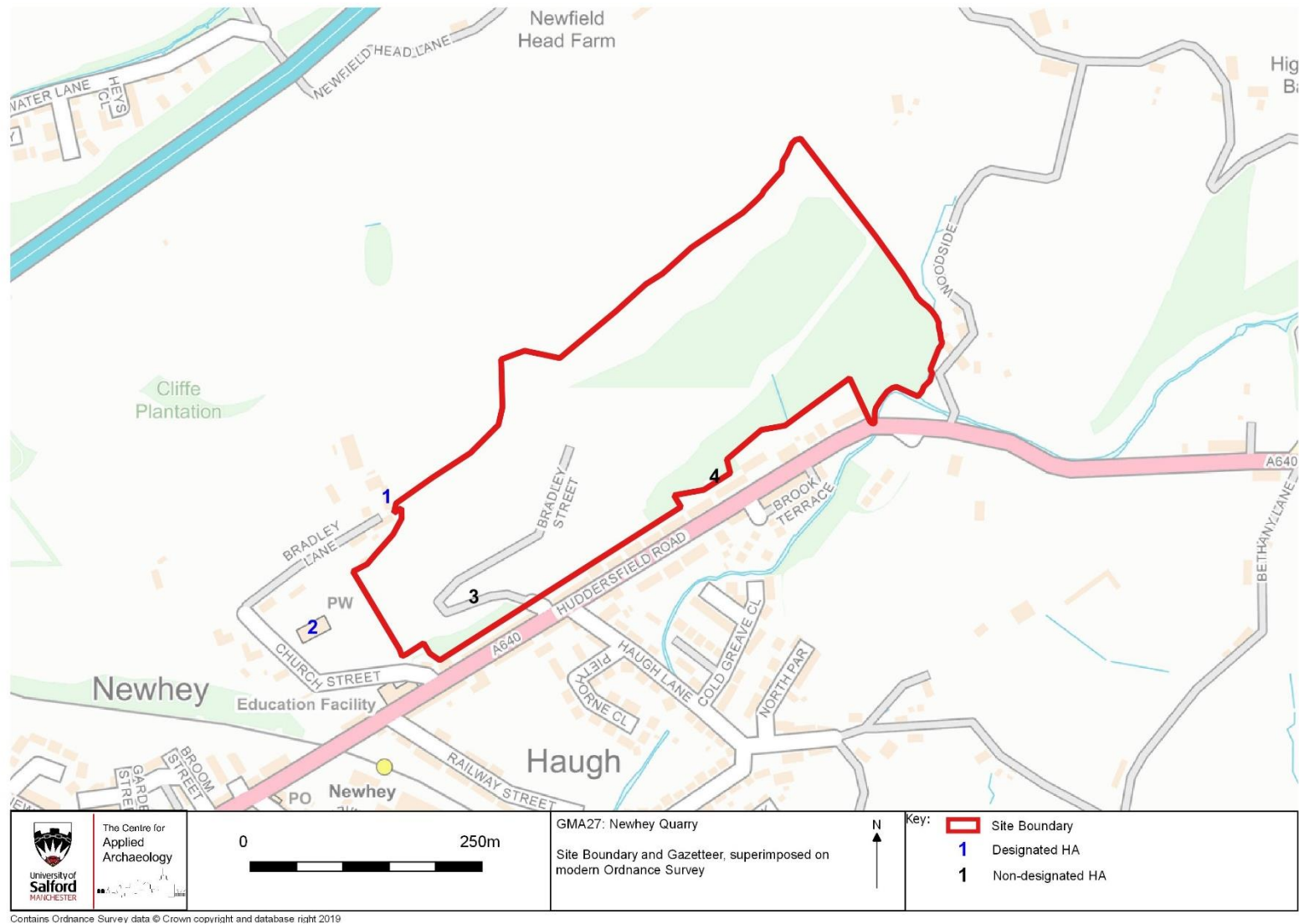


Figure 27.6.1

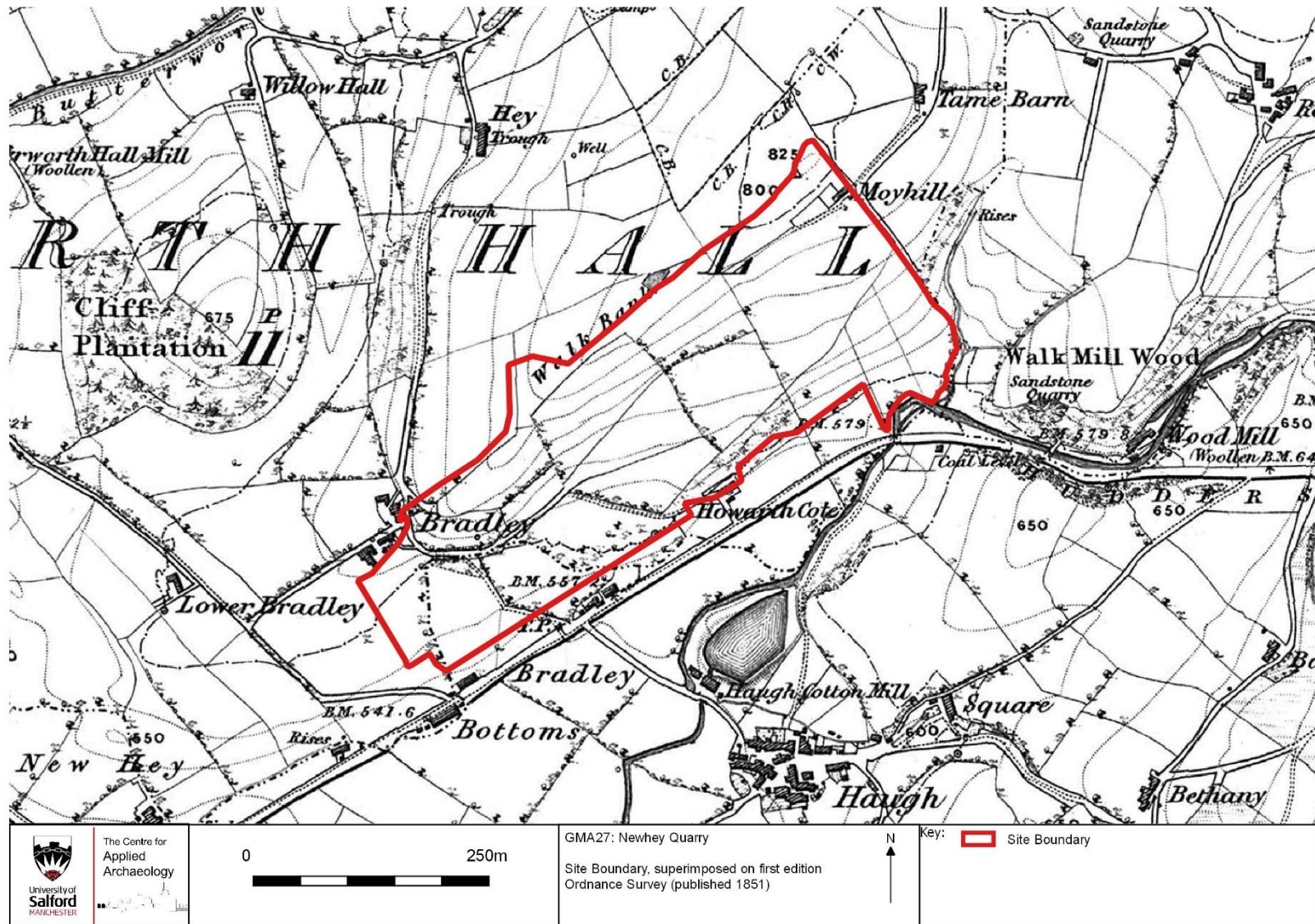


Figure 27.6.2

GMA28 Roch Valley – Screened In

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

28.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Roch Valley land allocation (centred at NGR 392058, 415383) lies between Smallbridge and Smithy Bridge, approximately 3km north-east of Rochdale town centre. The Site measures 14ha in size and is bounded by Greengate and Wuerdle to the north, Smithy Bridge road to the east and the River Roch to the south. Open fields define its western side.

The Site lies on gently sloping land and lies at around 140m aOD. The land slopes towards the River Roch to the south and most of the land is currently used as pasture.

The geology consists of Milnrow sandstone with a small band of Pennine Lower Coal Measures interspersed with it within the eastern side of the land allocation. The superficial geology consists mostly of till, however there is a spread of alluvium within the immediate environs of the River Roch (British Geological Survey 2017).



28.2 Historical Background

28.2.1 Overview

Evidence for prehistoric settlement is limited and generally restricted to the higher ground over to the east; a stone head has been recorded to the west of the Site. The site is dominated by Till geology which was not favoured for prehistoric settlement.

The Site does not lie near known Roman roads, although it has been postulated that one ran east-west along the north side of the River Roch towards Blackstone Edge (Arrowsmith and Isherwood 2010), although this has yet to be confirmed.

During the Medieval period, the Site lay within the township of Wuerdle and Wardle and the principal manor house was at Stubley Hall, to the north-east of the Site; the Site itself was probably used as pasture. A number of farmsteads and hamlets were probably established in the Post-Medieval period, such as Wuerdle (**HA5**) just to the north of the Site.

The Site remained rural into the 19th century, although there is evidence for coal mining (**HA3**) at the south-east extreme of land allocation and in the wider area. Development has generally remained along the main Halifax road, with small 20th century estates to the north and south. Much of the area remains rural to the south.

28.2.2 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. The Site appears to have been rural in nature throughout its history although there is some potential for late 19th century coal workings at the south-east end.

28.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the Site, however there are a number that lay nearby which may be impacted upon visually and/or have their setting affected

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
Green Farmhouse	11578.1.0	Grade II	1203460
Lower Eafield Cottages, Barn and Stables	2987.1.0	Grade II	1346260

Table 12 Designated Heritage Assets identified outside the land allocation boundary

28.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

There has been no previous archaeological work within the Site however the area was rapidly surveyed for the Roch, Irk and Medlock Catchment survey (LUAU 1999).

28.3 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: Green Farmhouse
Designation: Grade II (1203460)
HER No: 11578.1.0
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: 18th Century
NGR: 391640, 415360
Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping
Description: Two houses, barn and farm buildings, all under one continuous roof. "BIM 1757" on door lintel of No. 22 although construction may have taken place in several phases. Watershot coursed rubble with stone slate roof. Outside land allocation

HA Number: 2
Site Name: Lower Eafield Cottages, Barn and Stables
Designation: Grade II (1346260)
HER No: 2987.1.0
Site Type: Agricultural
Period: 18th Century
NGR: 391776, 414838
Sources: National Heritage List; OS Mapping
Description: 2 cottages, now one house and adjoining barn and stables. Later 18th century in date. Stables and barn post-date the cottages. Built in watershot stone with a stone slate roof. Each cottage is double depth, 2-storey and one room wide. Barn consists of shippin and hayloft above. Stable similarly had hayloft above. Outside land allocation

HA Number: 3
Site Name: Colliery, west of Smith Bridge road (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Industrial
Period: Late 19th Century
NGR: 392392, 415460
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Colliery, late 19th century in date. One possible building associated with it and a chimney. Cleared and site used as a pumping station for the railway. Site cleared by the mid-20th century and remains undeveloped

HA Number: 4
Site Name: Holme Cottage (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Residential
Period: Early 19th Century

NGR: 392389, 415499
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Cottage, early 19th century in date. Originally called Dearnley Holme and changed its name in the later 19th century. Demolished mid 20th century. Site remains undeveloped

HA Number: 5
Site Name: Wuerdle (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Residential
Period: Post-Medieval
NGR: 392124, 415572
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Settlement, possibly Post-Medieval in date. All buildings have been demolished and redeveloped for modern housing late 20th century. May have extended into the Site Area

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
5244.1.0	Building	Calliards Mill	19 th Century	SD 9247 1555
5245.1.0	Monument	Trafalgar Mill (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9235 1529
5276.1.0	Place	Wuerdle Settlement	Post-Medieval	SD 9212 1555
5279.1.0	Place	Greengate Settlement	Medieval	SD 9168 1530
8832.1.0	Monument	Colliery, Dearnley (site of)	Early 19 th Century	SD 9230 1570
9064.1.0	Findspot	3 Greenfield House (Stone Head)	Prehistoric	SD 9170 1517
11604.1.0	Monument	House (site of)	19 th Century	SD 9245 1561
11605.1.0	Monument	Yea Bridge	19 th Century	SD 9247 1537

Table 13 Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

28.4 Site Visit

The Site Visit was conducted over the course of one day on 15th May 2019. The Site is gently undulating although slopes quite steeply at the northern end towards the river Roch, before climbing quite steeply. Views appear to be relatively closed although intervisibility with Clegg Hall was identified.



Plate 28.4.1: Looking north across GMA 28



Plate 28.4.2 Looking south from the Site towards Clegg Hall, Grade II* Listed and within a Conservation Area

28.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA28: Roch Valley is screened in and is placed within Amber, Category 4. There are no designated heritage assets contained within the Sites, however a number have been identified further afield. It is unlikely that any archaeological remains of any significance will be encountered. Most of the fields appear to have been realigned during the 20th century therefore it is unlikely any historic hedgerows survive.

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.

28.6 Figures

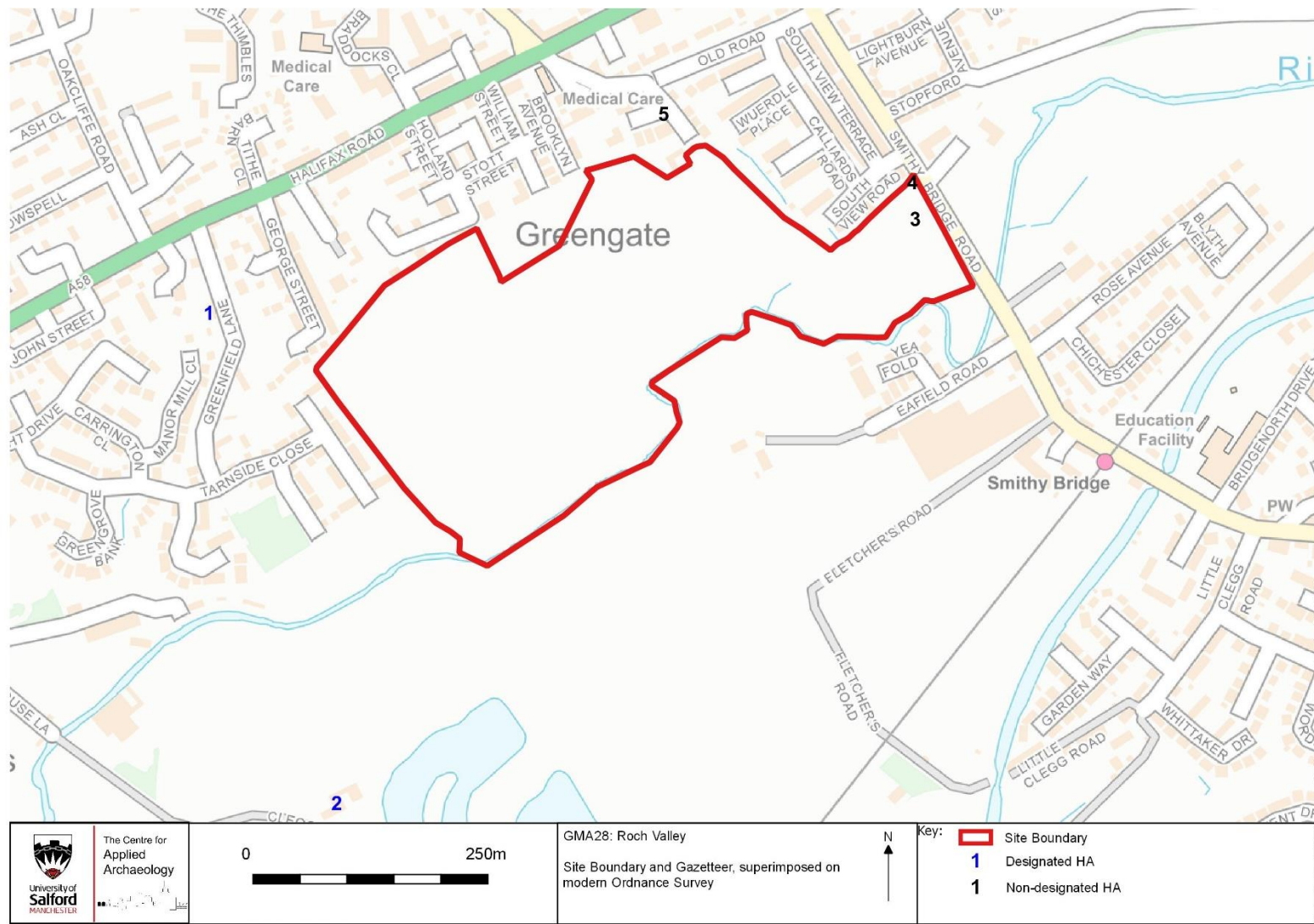


Figure 28.6.1

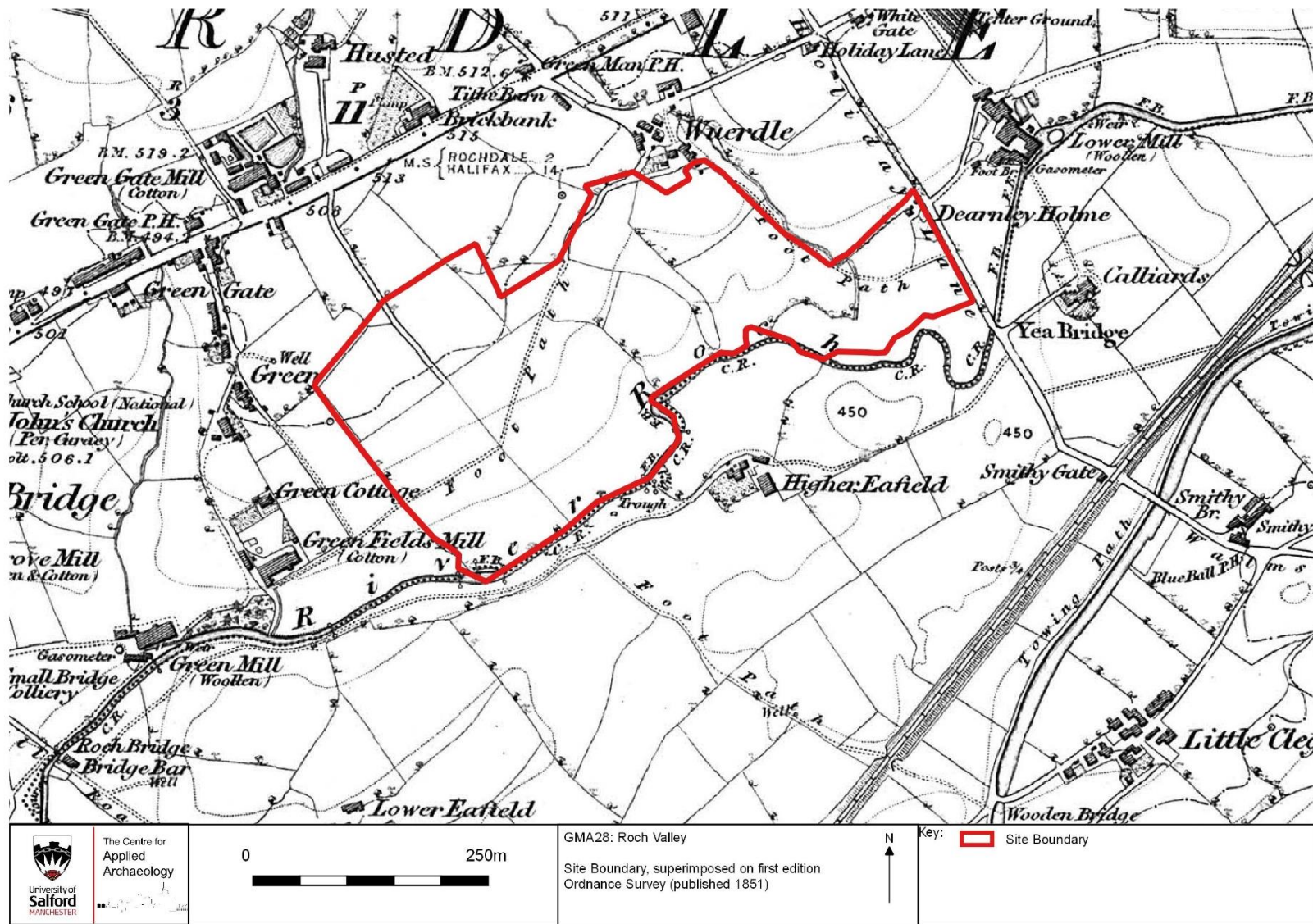


Figure 28.6.2

GMA29 Trow Farm (RO) – Screened In

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are no designated heritage assets within the Site or further afield. However, the assessment has shown that there is potential for archaeological remains dating from the Prehistoric period onwards. Further archaeological work would be required.

29.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Site (centred at NGR 389205, 410277) covers an area of approximately 21.18ha and is bounded by Cripple Gate Lane to the north, A627(M) to the east, reservoirs, ponds and Grange Mill to the south and Leander Drive to the west. It lies to the south-west of Castleton

The Site Area occupies undulating ground of approximately 165m above Ordnance Datum, and the land generally rises from south, where the M62 is, to north. The Site is open countryside and borders a couple of farm complexes to the south, as well as industrial complexes along the line of a watercourse which runs broadly parallel with the M62.

The overlying drift geology, as mapped by the OS Geological Survey, comprises of Hummocky glacial deposits. The underlying solid geology comprises of Pennine Lower Coal Measures, interspersed with bands of Old Lawrence Rock, which run in a south-east to north-west direction (British Geological Survey 2017).



Plate 29.1.1 *GMA29 Site boundary superimposed on a recent aerial view across the Site (© Google)*

29.2 Historical Background

29.2.1 Overview

There are no recorded prehistoric remains within, or near the Site; variations in the local superficial geology have been noted and although hummocky glacial deposits are recorded, there are variations reflected in local place names such as Daubhole and Sandhole (to the east of the A627(M) – Arrowsmith and Isherwood 2010, 5). There are also remnants of a gravel extraction pit just beyond the boundary to the north-west. Surviving areas of sands and gravels offer more favourable conditions for prehistoric settlement evidence to survive. A number of prehistoric finds from the Rochdale area are found concentrated near watercourses, and Trub Smithy brook lies close to the Site's southern boundary. There is also a possible barrow site at Thornham Fold (c.1km south-east of the Site).

There is little evidence for Roman activity from the Site and its surroundings; the distribution of finds from this period suggests that there may have been a road that ran north of the river Roch c.2.5km north of the Site. A number of coins were also supposedly found at Royle Hill and Slattocks over to the south-east (Connolly 1999, 183; Wardell Armstrong 2013, 11).

Again, there is very little evidence for occupation during the Early Medieval period. During this period, Rochdale lay within the Salford Hundred and was recorded within the Domesday as *Recedham*. Castleton, however, is not recorded within the Domesday and probably took its name from the Castle which once lay 2.5km to the north of the Site. Most evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement derives from place-names although this is fraught with difficulties.

During the Medieval period, the de Lacy family owned much of the land within the township of Castleton just after the conquest and in turn granted it to Stanlaw Abbey, a Cistercian Monastery located near Runcorn. The Abbey gained significant landholdings across the Rochdale area and were probably managed as a single manor however these were then transferred over the Whalley Abbey during the late 13th century. It was also common practice for Cistercian Abbeys to establish a grange from where the demesne land would have been farmed by lay brothers from the abbey. The presence of the Grange (**HA4**) and Grange Barn (**HA5**) just outside the Site suggests that it may have been located in the area (Arrowsmith and Isherwood 2010, 8-9). However there is little historical evidence to back this up; there is reference to a possible Grange at 'Gooselane' (Fishwick 1889, 321) and also at Marland.

The area is generally difficult to track in any documentary evidence pre-dating the late 18th century. Yates's Map of 1786 shows a number of buildings within the general area, although it is not detailed enough to work out what is what. Greenwood's Map of 1818 only names Trows Farm (**HA1**) but the arrangement of buildings generally corresponds with that shown on Yates's Map. The first edition Ordnance Survey shows two farms (Higher Trows and Grange (**HA4**)) as well as two textile production sites along the stream (Trows Fulling Mill (**HA6**) and Grange Print Works (**HA7**)), as well as a tenter field (**HA2**) for the latter. Documentary evidence also alludes to the supply of 'fine spring water' from the higher ground, as well as reference to the Grange Barn estate, which appears to encompass most of the Site.

Little changes on subsequent mapping, with the exception of the expansion and contraction of the farms and industrial complexes and the addition of the M62 and A627(M) to the south and east during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The Site remains predominantly rural.

29.2.2 Archaeological Potential

Much of the Site is undeveloped and therefore increases the potential for Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval archaeological remains. However, the assessment has shown that there is limited archaeological evidence for these periods from the surrounding area.

29.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the land allocation, and none have been identified further afield.

29.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

There has been very little archaeological work in the surrounding area. One exception is a desk-based assessment carried out on the Kirkholt renewal zone, east of the Site, in 2010. The two mill complexes which were formerly part of the Castleton Print Works

were also included in the original textile mill survey (Williams 1992) and the recent update (Miller *et al* 2017).

29.3 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: Higher Trows (Trows Farm)

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No: N/A

Site Type: Agricultural

Period: ?Post-Medieval

NGR: 389014, 410128

Sources: Yates 1786; Greenwood 1818; OS Mapping

Description: Possible 18th century farm, later housing for mill workers. Reverts back to being a farm during the later 19th century. Most of the buildings have since been demolished and replaced with a modern structure.

HA Number: 2

Site Name: Tenter Ground (site of)

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No:

Site Type: Industrial

Period: Early 19th century

NGR: 388941, 410216

Sources: OS Mapping

Description: OS Mapping shows a number of tenter poles. They are not shown on subsequent mapping and the fields may have then been used for bleaching cloth instead. Site remains undeveloped

HA Number: 3

Site Name: Cripple Gate Lane Benchmark

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No:

Site Type: Benchmark

Period: 19th century

NGR: 389170, 410497

Sources: OS Mapping

Description: Benchmark, marked on 19th century OS mapping. Survives as a carved stone with a rounded top

HA Number: 4

Site Name: Grange

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No:

Site Type: Agricultural

Period: ?Post-Medieval

NGR: 389128,

Sources: Yates 1786; Greenwood 1818; OS Mapping

Description: Possible 18th century farm, later the Castleton Print Works owner's house. The name suggests the presence of a possible monastic grange during the Medieval period. Still standing although heavily modified. Outside the land allocation

HA Number: 5

Site Name: Grange Barn (site of)

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No:

Site Type: Agricultural

Period: ?Post-Medieval

NGR: 389307, 410507

Sources: Greenwood 1818; OS Mapping

Description: Farmstead, possibly 18th century in date. Split into at least 4 individual properties in the late 19th century. The site is cleared in the early 20th century. The name suggests the presence of a possible monastic grange during the Medieval period. Outside the land allocation

HA Number: 6

Site Name: Trows Fulling Mill (site of)

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No: 5292.1.0

Site Type: Industrial

Period: Industrial

NGR: 388828, 410079

Sources: Greenwood 1818; OS Mapping; HER

Description: Fulling Mill, in existence by the late 18th century, became part of the Castleton Print Works during the mid 19th century. Original buildings appear to have been demolished. Outside land allocation

HA Number: 7
Site Name: Grange Mill/Castleton Print Works
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 5293.1.0
Site Type: Industrial
Period: Late 18th century
NGR: 389114, 410020
Sources: Greenwood 1818; OS Mapping; HER
Description: Print Works, possibly 18th century in origin. First known as Grange Mill Print Works, then later became Castleton Print Works. Much of the complex was rebuilt during the later 19th century, expanded during early 20th century. Closed, partially demolished then converted into Engineering Works by mid-20th century. Complex still survives. Outside the land allocation

HA Number: 8
Site Name: Trows House
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No:
Site Type: Residential
Period: Early 19th Century
NGR: 388845, 410127
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: House, probably early 19th century in date. House for manager of Castleton Works. Rebuilt late 19th century. Still survives, although modified. Outside land allocation

There are a number of other HER entries recorded within 250m of the land allocation boundary and those not listed above are detailed below:

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
16873.1.0	Monument	Top o'th'Hill (farm) (site of)	?Industrial	SD 8949 1054

Table 14 Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

29.4 Site Visit

The Site visit was carried out over a single day on 8th March 2019. There was no access within the land allocation itself therefore a footpath was followed along the western and northern sides. It confirmed that there was no intervisibility with any listed sites (the nearest one, Sand Hole Farmhouse, is c.300m away) and is surrounded by development, including the motorways to the east and south, and housing and industrial units to the west and north. Despite this, there are long reaching views, particularly south and eastwards. The land undulates and there are significant and abrupt changes in the topography, with relatively deep cloughs across the Site with one possible plateau was identified which may be conducive for prehistoric or Romano-British settlement. One other feature of interest noted was the presence of

a benchmark, which is marked on 19th century mapping and still survives in a prominent position today (see gazetteer).



Plate 29.4.1: The plateau in the middle distance may be conducive to past activity (looking south)



Plate 29.4.2: 19th century stone benchmark

29.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA29: Trow Farm is screened in and is placed within Amber, Category 5. The Site does not contain any designated heritage assets, nor are there any further afield that may be impacted upon visually and/or have their setting affected. There is also potential for historic hedgerows, specifically relating to pre-1850 boundaries to the east and north of the Grange. There is also potential for Prehistoric/Romano-British archaeological remains due to the landscape setting and the presence of natural springs. There is some potential for Medieval remains, although there is only tentative evidence to suggest that there may have been a monastic grange within the Site. There is also potential for Industrial remains, relating to the tenter ground associated with the fulling mill.

The significance of the archaeological resource from within the Site cannot be determined adequately from desk-based sources, and therefore would not meet the requirements of NPPF.

Further work is recommended, including:

- A walkover survey to identify topographically favourable locations for prehistoric and medieval activity.
- A programme of geophysical survey and intrusive archaeological works for any areas identified
- Historic building assessment and if appropriate, targeted intrusive work at Trows Farm (**HA1**)

There is the opportunity to answer several of the updated NWRRF questions, particularly relating to the Prehistoric, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods

29.6 Figures

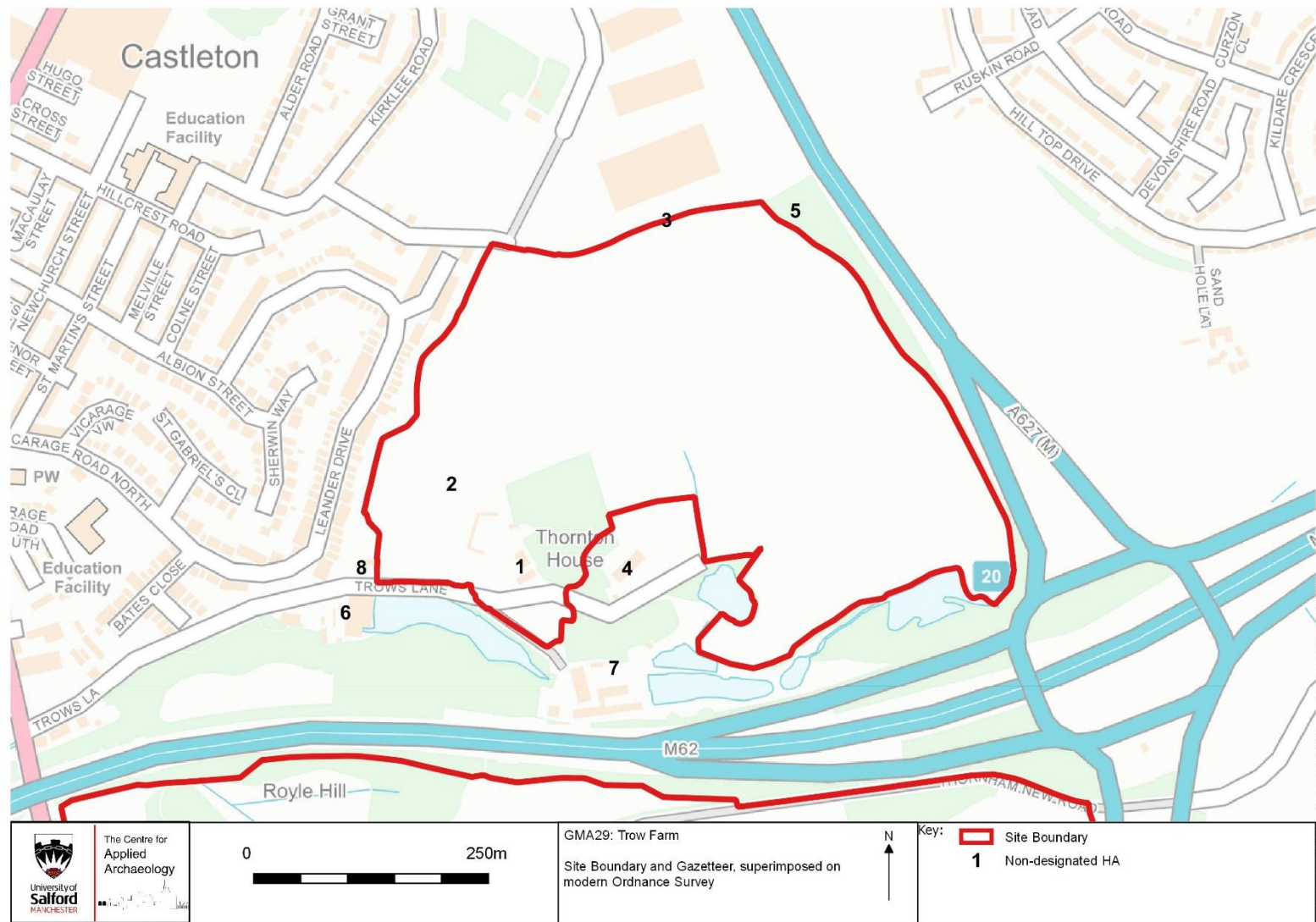


Figure 29.6.1

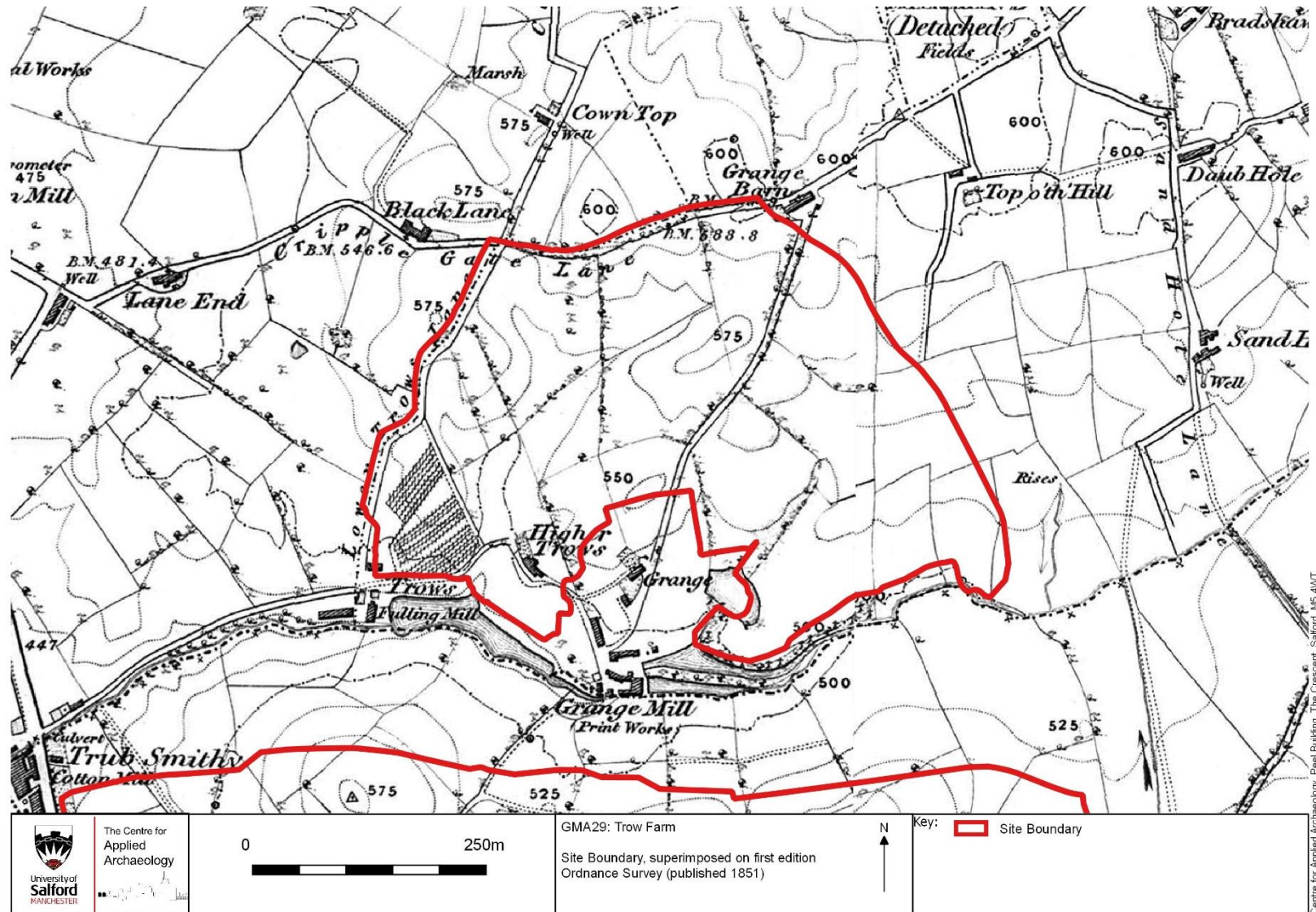


Figure 29.6.2

Sources

Arrowsmith, P. and Isherwood, R. 2010 *Kirkholt Housing Market Renewal Zone, Rochdale: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* Unpublished Client Report

Centre for Applied Archaeology. 2017 *Greater Manchester's Historic Textile Mills: Borough of Rochdale Buildings at Risk Assessment Report*

GMAU 2010 *Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation: Rochdale District Report*

LUAU 1999 *Roch, Irk and Medlock Catchment, Greater Manchester: Archaeological Rapid Identification Survey*

Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council 2012 *Castleton (South): Conservation Area Appraisal*

Wardell Armstrong 2013 *Trub Farm, Rochdale, Greater Manchester: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

Wardell Armstrong 2014 *Trub Farm, Rochdale, Greater Manchester: Archaeological Evaluation Report*

Williams, M. 1989 *The Greater Manchester Textile Mill Survey: Crimble Mill, Rochdale*