

Rossendale BESS

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

AOC Project Number: 28081

March 2025



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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

On Behalf of:	Turley Level 5 Transmission 6 Atherton Street Manchester M3 3GS
National Grid Reference (NGR):	SD 81965 16958 (centre)
AOC Project No:	28081
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Turley on behalf of Cubico UK Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) for the proposed Rossendale Battery Energy Storage Site (BESS) (hereafter 'the Site' – Figure 1).
- 1.2 Overall, the assessment has identified a Low potential for any previously unrecorded heritage assets of any period to be present within the Site due to the paucity of recorded archaeological remains in the 1km Study Area, with the exception of the post-medieval agricultural evidence in the form of an unidentified building, possibly a farm building (Asset 55), and former road (Asset 54), and former field boundaries noted on historic maps. There may also potentially be remains of the Tollhouse (Asset 21) present around the A680 road along the proposed cable route. Any such remains would likely be considered to be of Low importance due to their prevalence in the archaeological record. The current design of the Proposed Development focuses all infrastructure in the south of the Site and as such there would be no impact on the heritage assets recorded in the north of the Site as part of this assessment.
- 1.3 Given the potential for encountering archaeological remains it is advised that any archaeological investigation could, in the first instance, be limited to the archaeological monitoring of any proposed geotechnical investigations within the Site, or assessment of the geotechnical reports. With this information it would be possible to determine which areas, if any, of the Site would require further mitigation. Potential mitigation may take the form of a programme of further archaeological works to record any archaeological remains that would be impacted and would be subject to consultation with the Archaeology team in the Lancashire County Council's Planning and Environment Service.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Proposed Development Site

- 2.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Turley on behalf of Cubico UK Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) for the proposed Rossendale Battery Energy Storage Site (BESS) (hereafter ‘the Site’ – Figure 1). The Site lies within the local authority administrative areas of Rossendale Borough Council and Lancashire County Council.
- 2.1.2 The Site is located on land at Rochdale Road and Bamford Road, Turn Village. It is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SD 81965 16958 approximately 2.8km east of Ramsbottom and 8.4km northwest of Rochdale and comprises of 5.3 hectares (ha) of agricultural land, which is currently being used for livestock grazing. The Site is bound by the A680 Rochdale Road along the eastern edge, Bamford Road along the southern edge, and Black Lane along the southwestern edge. The Site is enclosed on all sides by dry-stone walls. Underground cabling will follow the A680 and Croston Close Lane highways for c.0.5km south from the Site.

2.2 Development Proposal

- 2.2.1 The development proposal is for the construction, management and operation of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with associated infrastructure, including access, drainage, security measures and landscaping and provision of a connecting cable to Croston Close Road substation.
- 2.2.2 The proposed BESS and all associated infrastructure will together be referred to as ‘the Proposed Development’.

2.3 Topographical and Geological Conditions

- 2.3.1 The bedrock geology of the Site is a mix of sandstone of the Holcombe Brook Grit to the northwest and mudstone and siltstone of the Mardsen Formation in the southeast, both of which are sedimentary bedrocks formed between 321.5 and 320 million years ago during the Carboniferous period (BGS 2024). The superficial geology of the Site comprises of Devensian Till, a sedimentary deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (ibid.).
- 2.3.2 There are no records of any borehole surveys within the Site held by the British Geological Survey (BGS) (BGS 2024).
- 2.3.3 The topography of the Site is generally level sloping downhill from northwest to southeast, rising from 290m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the southeast corner to 299m AOD in the northwest. The slope is steeper in the north and becomes a more gradual incline from the centre of the Site.

2.4 Government and Local Planning Policies and Guidance

Legislative Framework

- 2.4.1 Parliamentary legislation for Listed Buildings is provided by the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and legislation for Scheduled Monuments and other buried archaeological remains is provided by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The most recent legislation, the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023, includes provision for designated heritage assets including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens, as well as placing a Statutory duty on Local Planning Authorities to maintain Historic Environment Records (HERs). With regard to World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Protected Wrecks, and “*other area[s] of land included in a register maintained by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England [Historic England]*”, Section 102

of the 2023 Act amends Section 58 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to include a new section, Section 58B, which states that:

In considering whether to grant planning permission or permission in principle for the development of land in England which affects a relevant asset or its setting, the local planning authority or (as the case may be) the Secretary of State must have special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the asset or its setting (Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Section 58 as amended by LURA 2023, Section 102).

- 2.4.2 The Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012, requires contractors, and their supply chains, to consider not only cost when commissioning or procuring services but also how they can make a positive economic, social and / or environmental impact and suppliers are required to set out their proposals for delivering social value that results in positive benefits to communities through a development. In terms of heritage and archaeology, social value can also be referred to as ‘public benefit’ (DLUHC & MCHLG Live Document; ClfA 2021a; Mann 2023).

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.4.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) and last updated in December 2023. The NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally-prepared plans for development can be produced and assessed. Chapter 16 of the NPPF is concerned with ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’. It identifies heritage assets as “*an irreplaceable resource*” and notes that they “*should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations*” (DLUHC 2023, para 195).
- 2.4.4 Impacts upon non-designated heritage assets are a pertinent planning consideration; Paragraph 209 states that “*In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset*” (ibid., para 209).
- 2.4.5 Where a heritage asset is to be lost, either in part or in whole, as a result of the development, the local planning authority should require developers to “*record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible*” (ibid., para 211).
- 2.4.6 The NPPF sets out three objectives to achieving sustainable development: economic, social; and environmental (ibid, para 8). Proposals for social value/public benefit can contribute to developments achieving these objectives. In terms of heritage and archaeology, “*Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats*” (ibid., para 196). Any proposal for a social value/public benefit strategy should take into account:
- a) *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
 - b) *the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
 - c) *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness;*
and
 - d) *opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place*
(ibid.).

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

- 2.4.7 Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) was published in 2016 to expand upon the NPPF and is updated periodically, though the section on the Historic Environment was last updated on the 23rd July 2019. Section 18a of the guidance is concerned with “...enhancing and conserving the historic environment”. The Guidance notes that “conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change. It requires a flexible and thoughtful approach to get the best out of assets as diverse as listed buildings in everyday use and as yet undiscovered, undesignated buried remains of archaeological interest” (DLUHC & MHCLG Live Document).
- 2.4.8 PPG provides a definition and guidance for public benefit where a development can achieve sustainable objectives (DLUHC 2023, para 8) and where there is the potential for harm to heritage assets. PPG states that that “Public benefits should flow from the proposed development” and that benefits “should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits” (DLUHC & MCHLG Live Document).

Local Planning Policies

- 2.4.9 The Site lies within the administrative area of the Rossendale Borough Council. The Rossendale Local Plan was adopted in 2021 and includes the following policy relevant to this assessment:

Strategic Policy ENV2: Historic Environment

The Council will support proposals which conserve or, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment of Rossendale.

Particular consideration will be given to ensure that the significance of those elements of the historic environment which contribute most to the Borough’s distinctive identity and sense of place are not harmed. These include:

- *The historic town centres of Bacup, Haslingden and Rawtenstall; Pre-industrial farmhouses and weavers cottages;*
- *The legacy of mill buildings and their associated infrastructure including engine houses, chimneys and mill lodges, and the relationship to nearby terraced workers’ housing;*
- *The fine examples of Victorian Mill Owners’ Mansions;*
- *The infrastructure associated with the Borough’s mining and quarrying heritage;*
- *The Nineteenth century institutional buildings including its libraries, institutes, schools and former public baths;*
- *The range, wealth and quality of its places of worship; and*
- *The network of historic open spaces, parks, gardens, and cemeteries;*
- *Historic landscape.*

Proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) should conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. Less than substantial harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is clearly justified and outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances. Where permission is granted for a development which would result in the partial or total loss of a designated heritage asset, approval will be

conditional upon the asset being fully recorded and the information deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER).

Proposals which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will only be permitted where the benefits are considered sufficient to outweigh the harm.

The historic landscape of the Borough should be protected and any proposals which would impact on its qualities or functions will be assessed according to policy ENV3.

Where the proposal affects (non-designated) archaeological sites of less than national importance it should conserve those elements which contribute to their significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through the preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development, the findings of which should be deposited with the Historic Environment Record.

Proposals within or affecting the setting of a conservation area will only be permitted where it preserves or enhances the character and appearance of the area, including those elements which have been identified within the conservation area appraisal as making a positive contribution to the significance of that area.

All applications which affect a heritage asset should be accompanied by a Statement of Significance which may form part of a Design and Access statement and/or a Heritage Impact Assessment. This should provide the information necessary to assess the impact of the proposals on the heritage asset and its setting, demonstrating how the proposal has taken into account the elements that contribute to its significance including, where relevant, its architectural and historic interest, character and appearance (Rossendale Borough Council 2021, 110-111).

2.5 Planning Considerations

- 2.5.1 The local planning authority of the Rossendale Borough Council is advised on archaeological matters by the Archaeology team in the Lancashire County Council's Planning and Environment Service. The 1km Study Area used in this assessment extends into the remit of the Great Manchester Combined Authority who are advised by the Great Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS).

2.6 Limitations of Scope

- 2.6.1 This assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in the *Data Sources* in [Section 4.2](#). Data from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) was downloaded in November 2024 and extracts from the Lancashire and GMAAS Historic Environment Records (HERs) was obtained in November 2024. The information presented in the gazetteer regarding known heritage assets is current to these dates.
- 2.6.2 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of Turley and their partners. All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology Group's professional knowledge and understanding of current (March 2025) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology, and legislation.
- 2.6.3 Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice and/or recommendations given. AOC Archaeology Group does not accept responsibility for advising Turley or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The aim of this assessment is to identify the cultural heritage value of the site proposed for development. The evidence presented and the conclusions offered will provide a comprehensive basis for further discussion and decisions regarding heritage constraints on the future development of this Site and for the formulation of further mitigation strategy, should this be required.
- 3.2 The objectives to be undertaken in pursuing this study will be focused on the heritage significance of the Site. This will be done by examining a variety of evidence for upstanding and buried remains of heritage interest including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, and non-designated heritage assets up to 1km of the Site. The assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible sources as described in Data Sources ([Section 4.2](#)).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Standards

- 4.1.1 The scope of this assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations set out in the Planning Practice Guidance (DLUHC & MHCLG Live Document); National Planning Policy Framework (DLUHC 2023); Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979; Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990 and Town and Country Planning Act, 1990 as amended by the Levelling-up and Regeneration Act, 2023; and local planning policies.
- 4.1.2 AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CifA) Code of Conduct (CifA 2022), the CifA Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on Archaeology and the Historic Environment (CifA 2020a), the CifA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments (CifA 2020b), the CifA Regulations for Professional Conduct (CifA 2021b), and other relevant guidance.
- 4.1.3 AOC Archaeology Group is a Registered Organisation of the CifA. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards, and skills development.
- 4.1.4 AOC is ISO 9001:2015 accredited, in recognition of the Company's Quality Management System.

4.2 Data Sources

- 4.2.1 The following sources were consulted during the preparation of this assessment:
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for designated heritage asset data downloaded from Historic England's online NHLE for statutory designations;
 - The Lancashire County Council and GMAAS HERs for records of designated and non-designated assets and previous archaeological interventions;
 - Historic Maps held by the British Library and the National Library of Scotland;
 - Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for heritage data including grey literature reports, archaeological journals, and the Excavation Index for England;
 - Aerial photography images from Historic England, the Britain from Above website, the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) website and the Cambridge Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) website;
 - The Environmental Agency for any available LiDAR imagery of the Site;
 - Google Earth Pro for current and historical satellite imagery of the Site;
 - The Genealogist website for relevant parish Tithe maps and apportionment details;
 - British Geological Survey data for information about the geological character of the Site;
 - Lancashire County Council and Greater Manchester online archives for any available pre-Ordnance Survey mapping and other documentary sources; and
 - Other online resources.

4.3 Report Structure

- 4.3.1 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in [Appendix 1](#) and mapped on Figure 2. All locations of previous archaeological investigations (events) referenced are also detailed within the

accompanying gazetteer ([Appendix 1](#)) and are mapped on Figure 3. Each has been assigned an 'Asset/Event Number' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, HER number, protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.

- 4.3.2 A 1km Study Area has been utilised for the identification of all known heritage assets and known previous archaeological interventions in order to help identify the potential for direct impacts upon known heritage assets and in order to predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains are likely to survive within the Site and thus be impacted by the Proposed Development.
- 4.3.3 The Lancashire County Council and GMAAS HERs identified on Grade II Listed Building (Asset 1), 52 non-designated heritage assets (Assets 2 to 53), and four previous archaeological events (Events 57 to 60) within the 1km Study Area, although none of these are recorded within the Site. The study of historic maps, satellite imagery, and LiDAR data identified a further three non-designated assets within the Site (Assets 54 to 56).
- 4.3.4 All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the References in [Section 7](#).

4.4 Assessment Criteria

- 4.4.1 The assessment aims to identify the known and likely archaeological potential of the Site and the relative value or importance of such a resource / asset. The criteria for assessing these factors are laid out in detail in [Appendix 2](#).
- 4.4.2 The criteria for assessing archaeological potential are expressed in this report as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low and Uncertain, criteria for which are also noted in [Appendix 2](#).
- 4.4.3 Levels of importance in the report are expressed as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low, Negligible, and Unknown. The importance of heritage assets is determined firstly by reference to existing designations – for example Scheduled Monuments are already classified as Nationally Important and therefore of High importance. For assets where no designation has previously been assigned, the likely importance of that resource has been based upon the available evidence and professional knowledge and judgement.
- 4.4.4 The likely magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development works is determined by identifying the degree of change from the Proposed Development upon the 'baseline' conditions of the Site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This impact can be either adverse (negative), beneficial (positive) or neutral and is ranked according to the scale of high, medium, low, negligible, or neutral.

4.5 Assessment of Direct Impacts

- 4.5.1 The assessment of Direct Impacts will be undertaken in line with the assessment criteria noted above and in [Appendix 2](#). This will be done by establishing the historic environment baseline through examination of the data sources outlined in [Section 4.2](#) and a walkover survey. The Proposed Development will be assessed against the established historic environment baseline, and potential direct impacts on known and unknown heritage assets will be identified.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Prehistoric and Roman (500,000 BC to AD 410)

- 5.1.1 There are no prehistoric assets recorded within the Site. There is one prehistoric asset recorded in the HER within the 1km Study Area: a polished stone axe hammer thought to date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age, which was found by a member of the public c.280m southeast of Site (Asset 15). It was found in the topsoil and was not associated with any other archaeological artefacts or features and so is therefore considered to be residual.
- 5.1.2 The Rossendale uplands, and those of Lancashire and Greater Manchester more widely, are well known for evidence of early prehistoric activity, both via surface artefact collection and from palaeoenvironmental material (Myers & Stallibrass 2024). There are no peat deposits recorded on the Site, the nearest being at Fecit Hill within the 1km Study Area to the north of the Site and as such the potential for preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains is considered Low.
- 5.1.3 There are no Roman assets recorded within the Site or 1km Study Area.
- 5.1.4 The absence of evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity within the 1km Study area means there is considered to be a Low potential for previously undiscovered prehistoric or Roman archaeological remains to be present within the Site.

5.2 Early Medieval and Medieval (AD 410 to 1540)

- 5.2.1 There are no early or late medieval assets recorded in the Site or 1km Study Area. The region appears to have been relatively sparsely populated during the medieval period, as there are no settlements nearby recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086, the nearest being Rochdale (Open Domesday 2024), c.8.4km southeast of the Site. However, it should be noted that later features, including farmsteads and agricultural activity, settlement, extraction and industrial remains may have their origins in earlier centuries, with earlier evidence being concealed or destroyed by later reuse of an area.
- 5.2.2 The absence of evidence for medieval activity within the 1km Study area means there is considered to be a Low potential for previously undiscovered medieval archaeological remains to be present within the Site.

5.3 Post-Medieval (AD 1540 to 1900)

- 5.3.1 The post-medieval period in Britain in general saw rapid changes in the national socio-economic climate, particularly relating to the shift from an agricultural economy to an industrial one in the 18th and 19th centuries. However, the Site appears to have remained predominantly agricultural throughout this period, as seen through the maps of the Site created during the post-medieval period.
- 5.3.2 Early pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the Site tend to be schematic and lacking in detail, although they give some idea of the nature of settlement in the surrounding area. The earliest maps of the region, such as Blaeu's 1662 map (Figure 4a), show very little detail of the region other than the nearby settlements such as Wolstenholme and Edenfield. As cartographic techniques progressed in the late 18th century and early 19th century, more detail becomes visible, as seen in maps by Yates (1786, Figure 4b), Cary (1794, Figure 4c), and Hennet (1830, Figure 4d), in which more details of settlements are seen as well as road networks.
- 5.3.3 The Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of the 19th century show the landscape in more detail, including field boundaries, water features, and individual buildings. The earliest OS map dated 1851 (Figure 5a) shows the Site and surrounding area being primarily agricultural, with the Site being divided into six separate fields with a road called New Lane (Asset 54) running northeast-southwest along what is now the northwestern border of the Site. Traces of the former field boundaries can be seen on the 1961 aerial photographs.

- 5.3.4 The 1851 map also shows the Tollhouse (Asset 21) along Rochdale Road (now the A680) and the adjacent Cheesden Bridge (Asset 50), both of which are located along the proposed underground cabling route. The Tollhouse is shown straddling the road on the 1851 map, although later maps show it moved to the north side of the road. The Tollhouse is shown as a ruinous structure by the 1967 OS map (Figure 5d) and no visible evidence of the building survives into the 21st century.
- 5.3.5 The 1894 OS map (Figure 5b) shows that by the end of the 19th century the field boundaries had been removed to create one large open field and that New Lane no longer exists, being replaced by a field boundary and public footpath. A small rectangular building (Asset 55) also appears in the southwest corner of the Site for the first time on this map. This building is likely to have been a farm building and is recorded on subsequent OS maps until 1967 where it is shown as an unroofed building. The building is no longer present although traces of its foundations were seen on the Site walkover survey (see [Section 5.7](#)) and can be seen on historic aerial photographs.
- 5.3.6 Further industrial activity can be seen in the landscape through the historic maps and the post-medieval assets recorded in the HER within the 1km Study Area. These include a number of former mills and associated ponds and reservoirs which are located along the Cheesden Brook to the east of the Site (Assets 8, 9, 14, 15, 25, 26, 27, 29, 42, 44, 48, and 52). Evidence of quarrying and coal-mining can also be seen in the HER (Assets 4, 12, 13, and 49).
- 5.3.7 The HER also records the agricultural nature of the landscape in the post-medieval period, with a large number of farmsteads identified in the HER, including the Grade II Listed Fecit Farmhouse (Asset 1) and 21 farm buildings noted on the 1851 OS map that are no longer extant (Assets 11, 16 to 20, 22 to 24, 30 to 33, 35 to 39, 41, 43, and 53).
- 5.3.8 Overall, there is considered to be a High potential for post-medieval archaeological evidence to be present within the Site. These remains are likely to be associated with the former road and building recorded within the Site (Assets 54 and 55) or agricultural remains such as former field boundaries, as seen on historic OS maps. There may also potentially be remains of the Tollhouse (Asset 21) present around the A680 road along the proposed cable route. Any such remains would likely be considered to be of Low importance due to their prevalence in the archaeological record.

5.4 Modern (AD 1900 to present day)

- 5.4.1 There are no modern heritage assets recorded in the HER within the 1km Study Area. The OS maps of the 20th century show barely any change in the landscape following the 1894 map; the only change that can be seen on the 1930 OS map (Figure 5c) and the 1967 OS map (Figure 5d) from the 1894 map is the removal of Brick House to the north of the Site and the addition of buildings to the nearby Gate House and Moor Side farmsteads. The possible farm building identified on the 1894 OS map (Asset 55) is shown as an unroofed building on the 1967 OS map.
- 5.4.2 The pit visible within the Site on LiDAR and on satellite imagery (Asset 56) is not recorded on any OS maps and may be the result of recent local quarrying, although it has an irregular shape in plan and relatively gentle breaks of slope which may indicate that this is a natural hollow, perhaps formed by water action over an extended period. The Phase 1 Ground Survey carried out by Hydrock in July 2024 suggests that this is a former borrow pit (Hydrock 2024, 4).

- 5.4.3 The Site appears to have remained in agricultural use since the post-medieval period, and the absence of modern heritage assets within the 1km Study Area means that there is considered to be a Low potential for previously undiscovered modern archaeological remains to be present within the Site.

5.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations (Events)

- 5.5.1 There have been four previous archaeological investigations recorded within the 1km Study Area in the HER (Events 57 to 60), none of which encompass the Site, although the proposed cable route does pass along the southern extent of Event 59.
- 5.5.2 A ground survey which was conducted in September 2004 with regard to the proposed wind farm at Scout Moor near Rochdale (Event 59). The survey was undertaken with the two main aims of assessing the character of the blanket peat and associated palaeo-land surfaces (mainly exposed as a result of erosion scarring) and determining the potential of the erosion scars in relation to the identification of past anthropogenic activity, in particular the distribution of prehistoric remains specifically lithic artefacts. The results of the survey suggest limited activity, in that negligible evidence, in the form of prehistoric flint artefacts, was found, though none of these were recovered within the 1km Study Area.
- 5.5.3 Further work was carried out for the Scout Moor Wind Farm in 2005 and 2006 by Oxford Archaeology North, who undertook a programme of evaluation and watching briefs (Event 57). The archaeological work entailed the excavation of 52 evaluation trenches and the observation of 30 geotechnical pits. The work followed on from a programme of desk-based study and walkover survey that was undertaken and presented as part of the EIA in 2004. A watching brief was also undertaken on 26 test pits at each of the wind turbine sites. These test pits produced no evidence of archaeological features or horizons, and no finds were recovered.
- 5.5.4 An assessment of features relating to the Rossendale Quarrying industry was carried out by The University of Manchester Archaeological Unit in response to a brief from Lancashire County Council in 2003 (Event 58). The report consists of a summary of the available documentary evidence, a site gazetteer of archaeological remains identified, and an assessment of each site's potential as an educational, recreational and archaeological resource.
- 5.5.5 An archaeological survey of the sites of Cheesden Lumb Mill (Asset 48) and Cheesden Lumb Higher Mill (Asset 15) was undertaken in 1991, funded by North West Water in conjunction with English Heritage (Event 60). The survey attempted to reconcile buildings still standing or those whose plan was still visible with buildings and structures shown on mapping or described in a book published in 1981. A large proportion of the façade at Cheesden Lumb Mill had collapsed in February 1990 due to severe gales, and a programme of restoration work was subsequently also undertaken. This aimed to partially restore the façade rather than reconstruct it to its full height prior to the gales.

5.6 Aerial Imagery and LiDAR

- 5.6.1 A search of the online aerial photographs held by Historic England's Aerial Photo Explorer, the Britain from Above website, the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) website and the Cambridge Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) website, as well as other online sources, was undertaken on 15th November 2024. Two vertical images dating to June 1989 which showed the Site were available from the NCAP website. No new archaeological features were found on these photographs.
- 5.6.2 Aerial photographs dating to 1948 and 1961 were ordered from Historic England Archive Services in November 2024. The remains of the unidentified building seen on historic maps (Asset 55), and the 1961 photograph also shows traces of the former field boundaries seen on the 1855 OS map.

- 5.6.3 LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) is a remote sensing technique which describes a method of determining three-dimensional (3D) data points by using a laser. Airborne LiDAR consists of an active laser beam being transmitted in pulses from a fixed-wing or rotary aircraft and the returning reflection being measured. The first returns are considered equivalent to the digital elevation model of the land surface; it records the highest points, including buildings and the woodland canopy. The DTM (Digital Terrain Model) is a digital elevation model of the bare earth, i.e. the ground beneath any vegetation with other structures such as buildings removed. The LiDAR data (Figure 7) showed a large irregular shaped pit or crater (Asset 56) in the northwest corner of the Site, which may be the result of quarrying activity but is more likely to be natural. A number of other smaller features relating to irrigation can also be seen on the LiDAR images.
- 5.6.4 Historic satellite imagery available from Google Earth Pro shows the Site from December 2000 onwards. The irregular pit identified on the LiDAR data (Asset 56) can be seen on some of the satellite images, notably on the January 2022 image (Figure 7). No other previously unrecorded features were seen on the satellite imagery.

5.7 Site Walkover

- 5.7.1 A walkover survey of the Site was undertaken to investigate the condition and significance of known archaeology on the Site with the aim of identifying any previously unknown remains. The Site was visited in dry and clear conditions of the morning of 29th November 2024. The Site was bound on all sides by low dry-stone walls (up to c.1m high, but lower in most places) which were collapsed in sections. Where collapsed the field boundary was formed by a metal wire fence with wooden fence posts. The field was occupied by a flock of sheep on the day of the survey and was in use as short grass pasture (Plates 1 to 3).
- 5.7.2 The large hollow noted from the LiDAR analysis is a clear and highly visible feature in the northern part of the field (Asset 56, Plate 4). There was no discernible natural stone visible on any of its faces. It also has quite an irregular shape in plan and relatively gentle breaks of slope which may indicate that this is a natural hollow (perhaps formed by water action over an extended period) rather than the result of any quarrying activity, though it has been suggested this may be a former borrow pit (Hydrock 2024, 4). The only other features noted within LiDAR data that were also spotted during the survey were some much smaller hollows and marshy areas running parallel to and within the eastern boundary of the Site (Plate 5). These appear to be related to irrigation drainage systems (with the small hollows seemingly where elements buried pipework/culverts had collapsed) or natural watercourses and, therefore, have not been assigned Asset numbers for this assessment.
- 5.7.3 The features identified within the Site were both noted to survive, albeit in either a ruinous or ephemeral state. These include the former route of the road (Asset 54, Plates 6 and 7) which survives as the northern field boundary and a public right of way (which was signposted but appeared blocked off on the day of the survey). The former location of an unroofed building (Asset 55) is occupied by an overgrown mound (c.1m high, c.5m long and c.2m wide, broadly aligned northwest to southeast) which was observed to contain some stone rubble (Plate 7).
- 5.7.4 No new features of archaeological interest were noted during the Site visit.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Direct Impacts

- 6.1.1 Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains which may survive relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing, or destroying in situ remains and artefacts during ground-breaking works (including excavation, construction, and other works associated with the Proposed Development) on this Site. In the context of this development, direct impacts have the capacity to result in impacts of high magnitude as they could potentially result in the destruction or removal of any archaeological deposits which may be present.
- 6.1.2 Overall, the assessment has identified a Low potential for any previously unrecorded heritage assets of any period to be present within the Site due to the paucity of recorded archaeological remains in the 1km Study Area, with the exception of the post-medieval agricultural evidence in the form of an unidentified building, possibly a farm building (Asset 55), and former road (Asset 54), and former field boundaries noted on historic maps. There may also potentially be remains of the Tollhouse (Asset 21) present around the A680 road along the proposed cable route. Any such remains would likely be considered to be of Low importance due to their prevalence in the archaeological record.
- 6.1.3 Review of historic mapping, aerial imagery and LiDAR has indicated that, with the exception of a small area in the north, the Site has remained undisturbed and in use as pasture in recent years. Accordingly, should any archaeological remains be present within the Site they would be expected to survive relatively undisturbed.
- 6.1.4 It should also be noted that all the previous Events recorded in the HER within the 1km Study Area have taken place outside the Site boundary, and so the absence of evidence within the Site may be due to an absence of any previous archaeological investigations.

6.2 Mitigation

- 6.2.1 National planning policies and planning guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (DLUHC 2023), Planning Practice Guidance (DLUHC & MHCLG Live Document), as well as local plan policies, require a mitigation strategy that is designed to take cognisance of the possible impacts upon heritage assets by a Proposed Development on the Site and avoid, minimise, or offset any such impacts as appropriate. It is noted that the NPPF states that a local planning authority should require developers to “*record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact*” (DLUHC 2023, para 211).
- 6.2.2 The current design of the Proposed Development focuses all infrastructure in the south of the Site and as such there would be no impact on the heritage assets recorded in the north of the Site as part of this assessment.
- 6.2.3 Given the potential for encountering archaeological remains it is advised that any archaeological investigation could, in the first instance, be limited to the archaeological monitoring of any proposed geotechnical investigations within the Site, or assessment of the geotechnical reports. With this information it would be possible to determine which areas, if any, of the Site would require further mitigation. Potential mitigation may take the form of a programme of further archaeological works to record any archaeological remains that would be impacted and would be subject to consultation with the Archaeology team in the Lancashire County Council’s Planning and Environment Service.
- 6.2.4 The Public Services (Social) Act 2013 states that development proposals should provide positive benefits to communities through developments. The Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 notes that where heritage assets are to be impacted a consideration should be given to “enhancing” heritage assets. ClfA and The

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO) (Mann 2023) have also recently noted the need for public benefit in archaeology. The scope and requirement of any public benefit should be agreed by the Client and be undertaken in consultation with the Client and the Archaeology team in the Lancashire County Council's Planning and Environment Service.

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7.2 Cartographic References

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1851. *Lancashire Sheet 80*. Surveyed: 1844 to 1848, Published: 1851. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/102344003>

1894. *Lancashire Sheet LXXX.SW*. Surveyed: 1891, Published: 1894. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/101102588>

1912. *Lancashire Sheet LXXX.SW*. Revised: 1908, Published: 1912. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/101102585>

1930. *Lancashire Sheet LXXX.SW*. Revised: 1928, Published: 1930. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/101102582>

1947. *Lancashire Sheet LXXX.SW*. Revised: 1938, Published: 1947. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/101102579>

Ordnance Survey 25-Inch

1910. *Lancashire LXXX.9*. Revised: 1908, Published: 1910. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/126519575>

1929. *Lancashire LXXX.9*. Revised: 1928, Published: 1929. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/126519578>

1939. *Lancashire LXXX.9*. Revised: 1938, Published: 1939. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/126519581>

Ordnance Survey/GSGS 1:25,000

1946. 34/81-A. Originally published: 1947. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/196757222>

1964. SD81 - D//. Surveyed / Revised: 1905 to 1963, Published: 1950, Reprinted: 1964.
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/207348563>

1976. SD81 - D///*. Publication date: Revised: 1905 to 1974, Published: 1950, Reprinted: ca. 1976.
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/196183243>

Ordnance Survey 1:10,560

1956. SD81NW-A. Surveyed/Revised: Pre-1930 to 1955, Published: 1956.
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/189180894>

1967. SD81NW-A. Surveyed/Revised: 1961 to 1965, Published: 1967. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/189180891>

Other

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<https://www.oldmapsonline.org/en/England?gid=dc3c053-471d-402a-9ed1-ef7328f920e7#position=11.7557/53.6441/-2.2756&year=1786>

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<https://www.oldmapsonline.org/en/England?gid=7ba23661-39b0-54c5-8f8a-f79f3fe595cb#position=15.6938/53.64896/-2.27493&year=1794>

Hennet, G., 1830. *A map of the county palatine of Lancashire*.
<https://www.oldmapsonline.org/en/England?gid=fbeab012-bad1-4ac8-b5e2-b906cc40cd87#position=12.1933/53.6573/-2.2964&year=1830>

Land Utilisation Survey (One-Inch), 1937. *Sheet 30 – Blackburn*. Surveyed: 1931 to 1937. Published: 1937.
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/241043218>

7.3 Aerial Photography

The following aerial photographs were viewed online on 15th November 2024 using Historic England's Aerial Photo Explorer, the Britain from Above website, the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP), and the National Collection of Aerial Photographs (NCAP), or were ordered from Historic England's Archives Services on 21st November 2024:

Date	Sortie/Flight Reference	Photo Number	Type	Link
17/05/1948	RAF/541/27	3300	Vertical	Ordered from Historic England Archive Services
24/06/1961	OS/61022	39	Vertical	Ordered from Historic England Archive Services
20/06/1989	GEONEX/0039/89	0052	Vertical	https://ncap.org.uk/frame/16-1-2-54-51?pos=2
20/06/1989	GEONEX/0039/89	0053	Vertical	https://ncap.org.uk/frame/16-1-2-54-52?pos=3

Plates



Plate 1: View across the Site from its northern corner, from the north



Plate 2: View across the Site from its southeastern corner, from the southeast



Plate 3: View across the Site from its western corner, from the west



Plate 4: View of large hollow feature (Asset 56), from the east



Plate 5: View of a marshy area and small hollow in eastern part of the Site, from the east

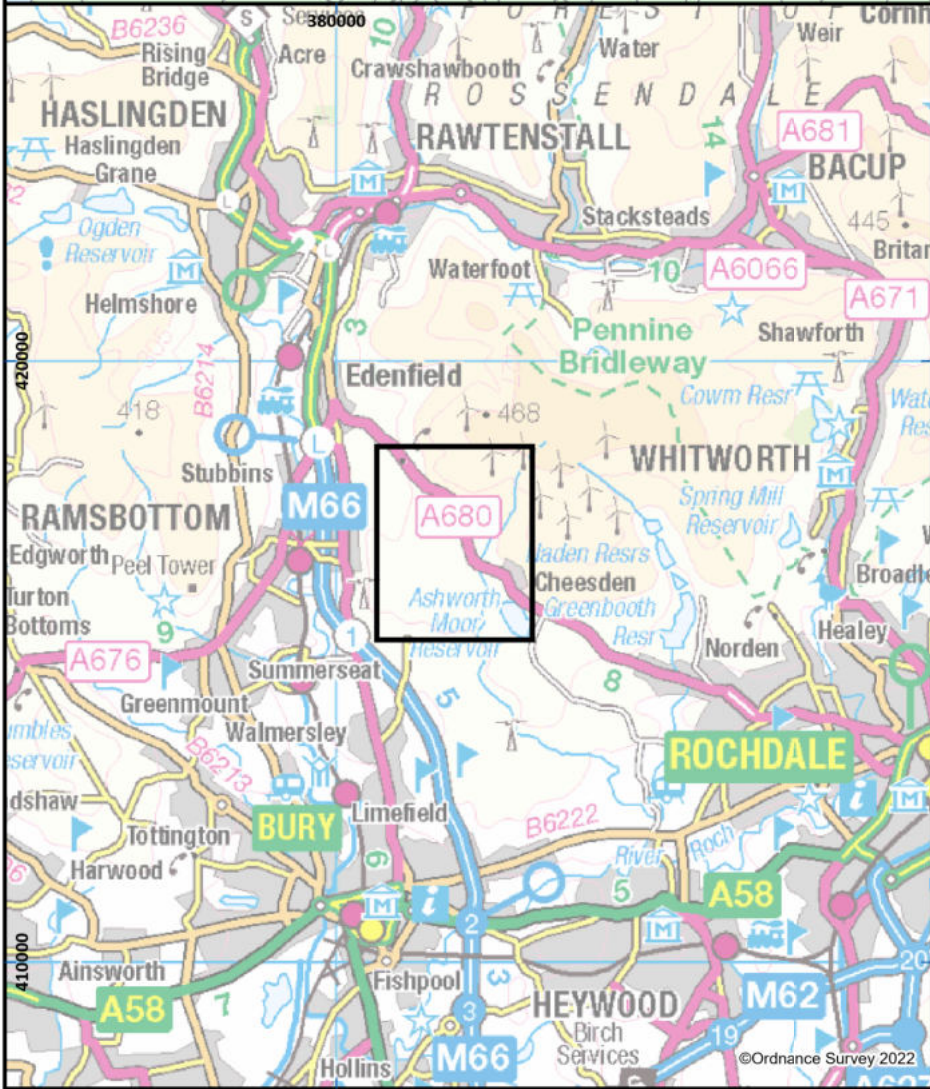


Plate 6: View along former road (Asset 54) currently a blocked off public right of way, from the northeast



Plate 7: View of overgrown mound containing stone rubble, in the vicinity of Asset 55, from the southwest

Figures



Figure

1

Site Location Plan

Legend

Site Boundary

Proposed Cable Route

FOR

Turley
Level 5
Transmission
6 Atherton Street
Manchester
M3 3GS

Drawn/checked:

KC/SO

DWG no:

01/28081/DBA/01/01

AOC Project No.:

28081

AOC

Archaeology
Group

(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2024

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:12,000 @ A3

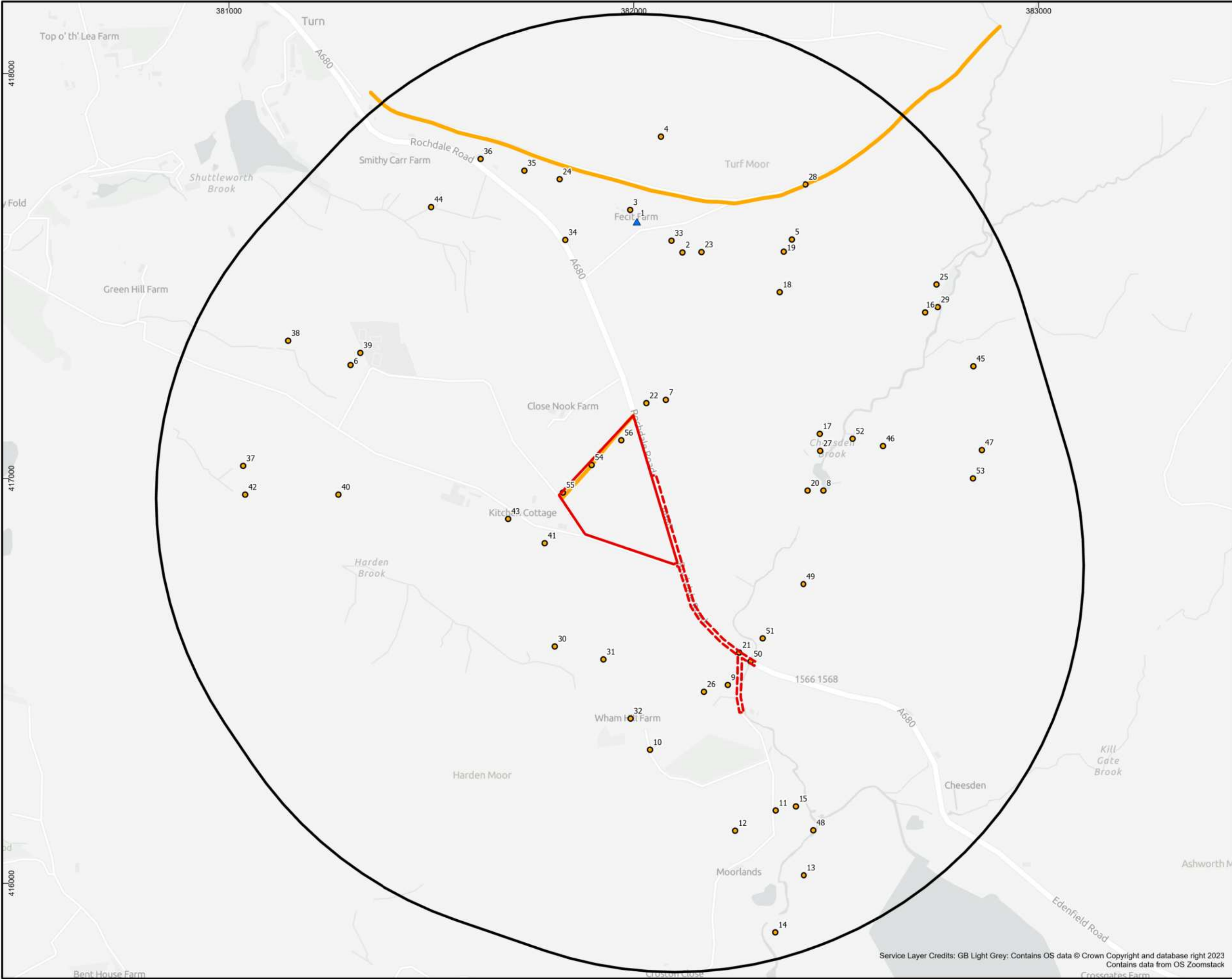
SCALE

0

250

500m

Service Layer Credits: World Topographic Map: Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS
World Hillshade: Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS



Figure

2

Heritage Assets within 1km Study Area

Legend

Site Boundary

Proposed Cable Route

1km Study Area

Listed Building - Grade II

Non-Designated Heritage Asset

Non-Designated Asset Extents

FOR

Turley
Level 5
Transmission
6 Atherton Street
Manchester
M3 3GS

Drawn/checked:

KC/SO

DWG no:

01/28081/DBA/02/01

AOC Project No.:

28081

AOC
Archaeology
Group

(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2024

N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:9,000 @ A3

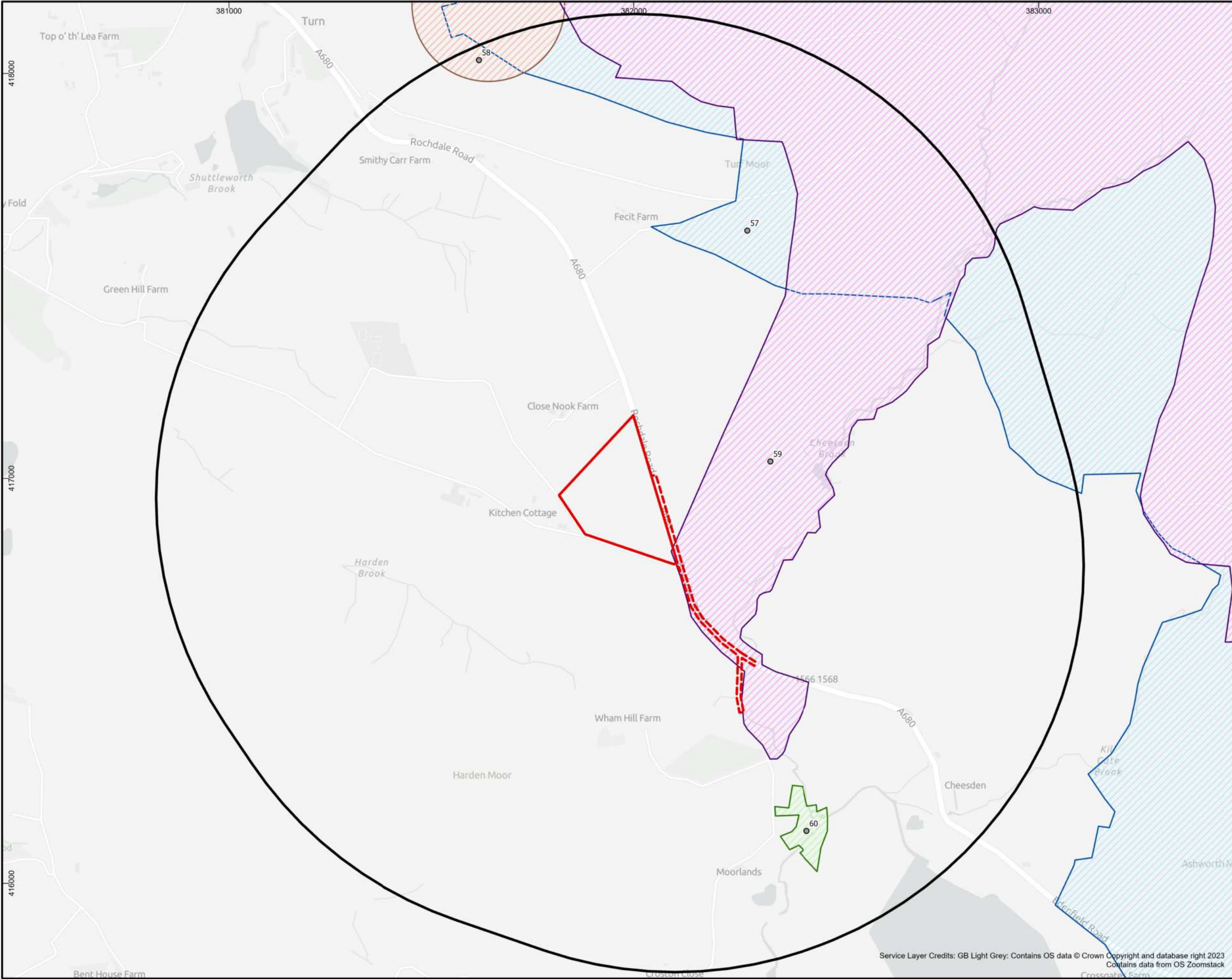
SCALE

0

200

400m

Service Layer Credits: GB Light Grey: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2023
Contains data from OS Zoomstack



Figure

3

Previous Archaeological Events within 1km Study Area

Legend

Site Boundary

Proposed Cable Route

1km Study Area

Events

Extent of Event 57

Extent of Event 58

Extent of Event 59

Extent of Event 60

FOR
Turley
Level 5
Transmission
6 Atherton Street
Manchester
M3 3GS

Drawn/checked:	KC/SO
DWG no:	01/28081/DBA/03/01
AOC Project No.:	28081

AOC

Archaeology Group

(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2024

N

SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
1:9,000 @ A3

SCALE
0 200 400m

Service Layer Credits: GB Light Grey: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2023
Contains data from OS Zoomstack

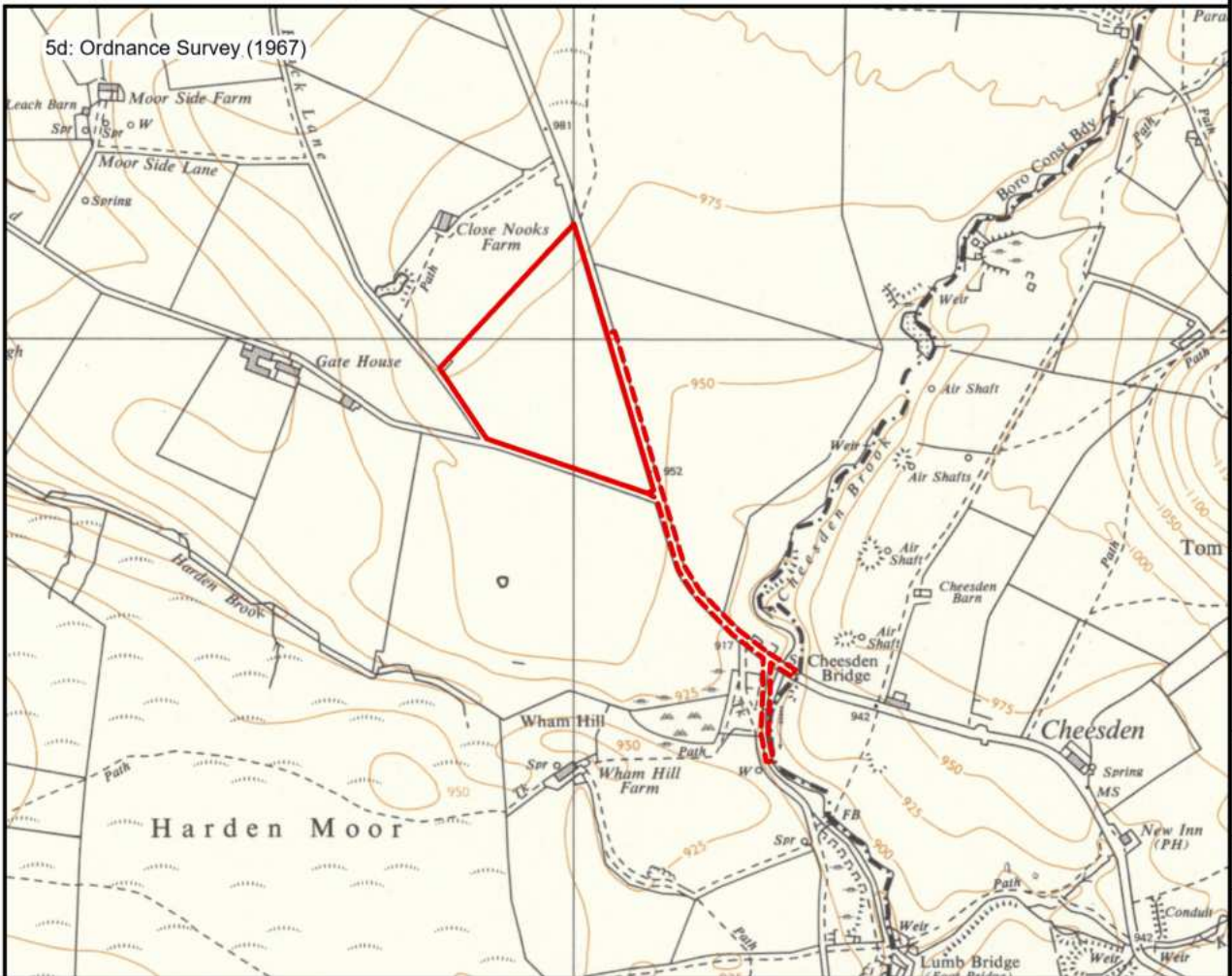
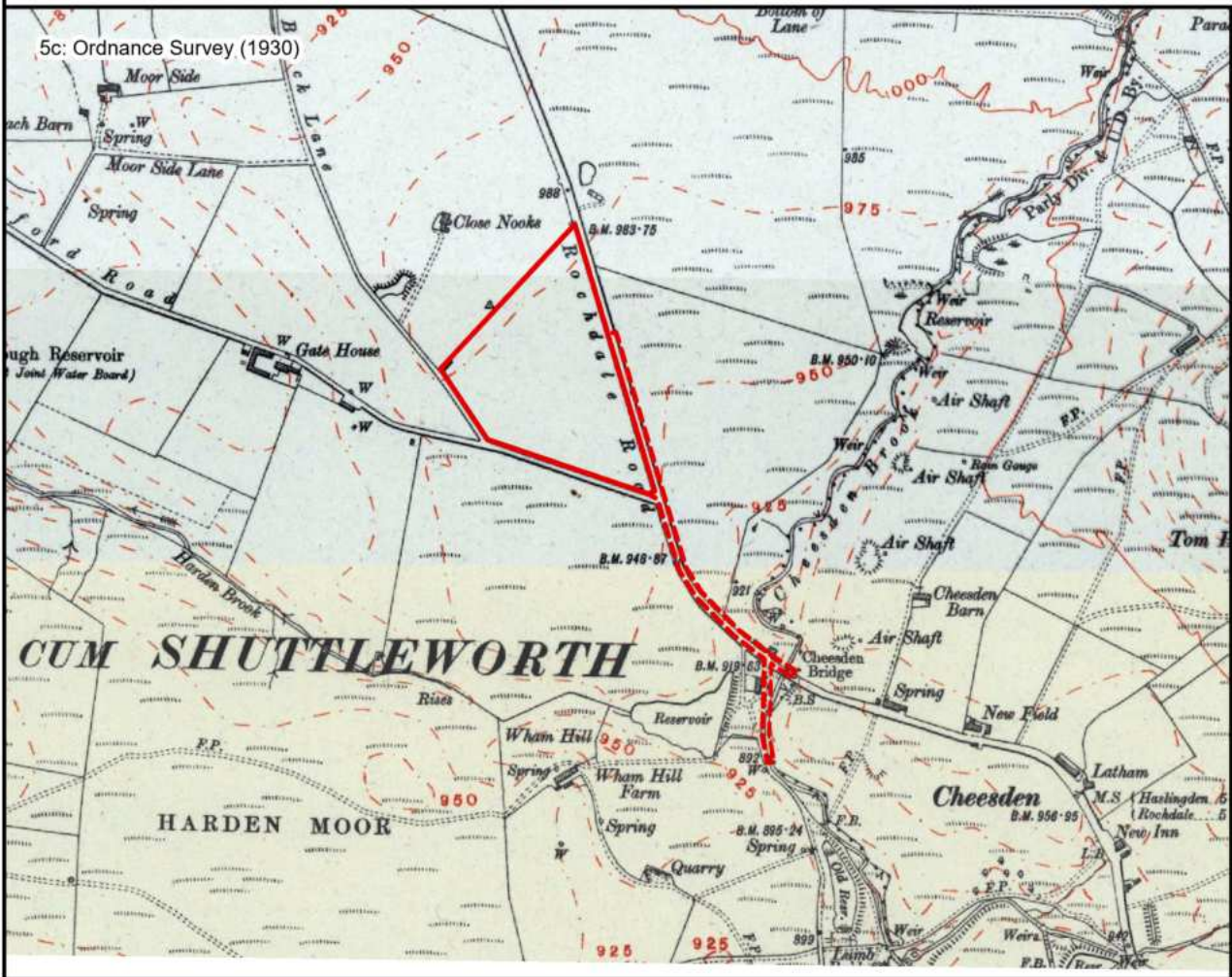
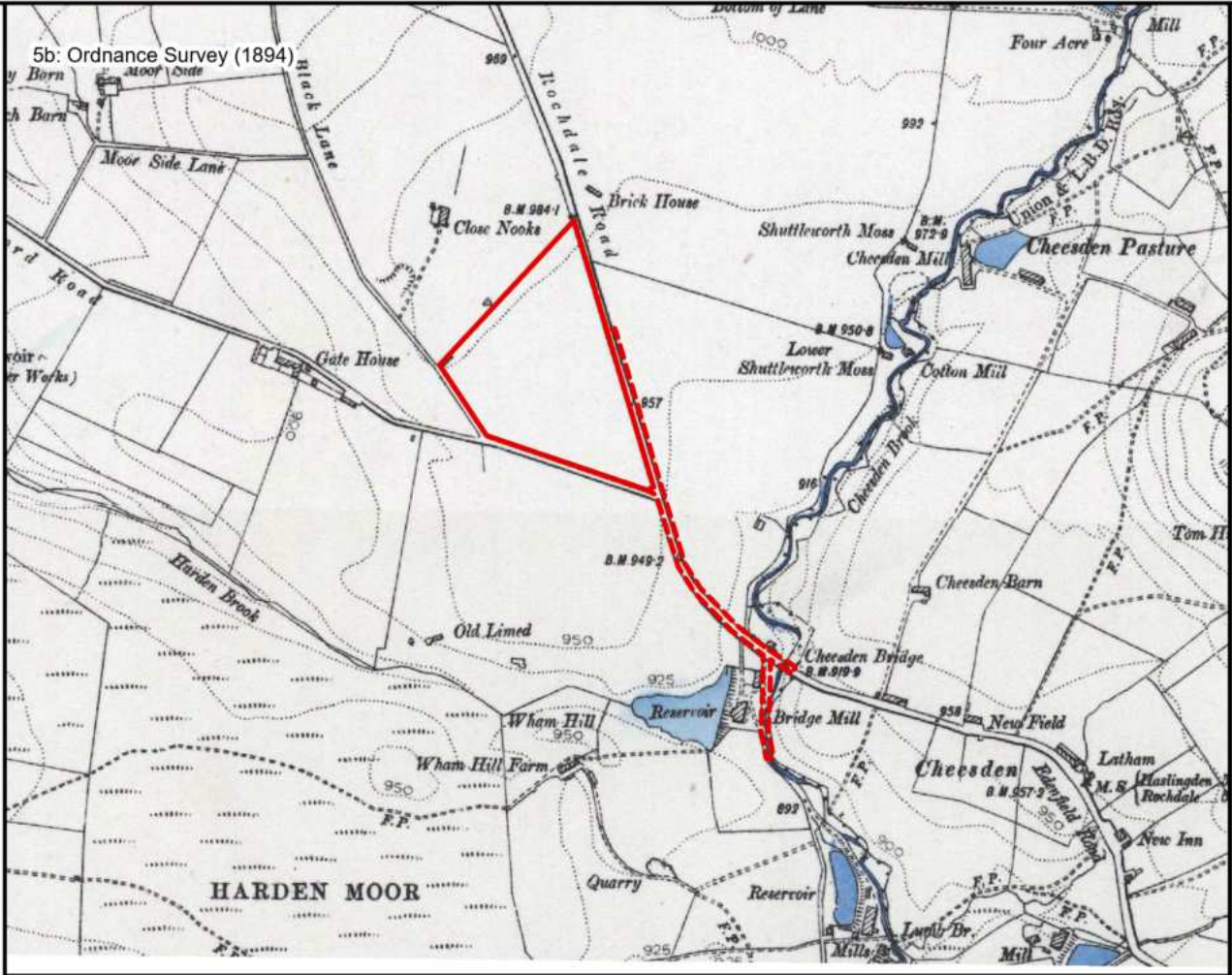
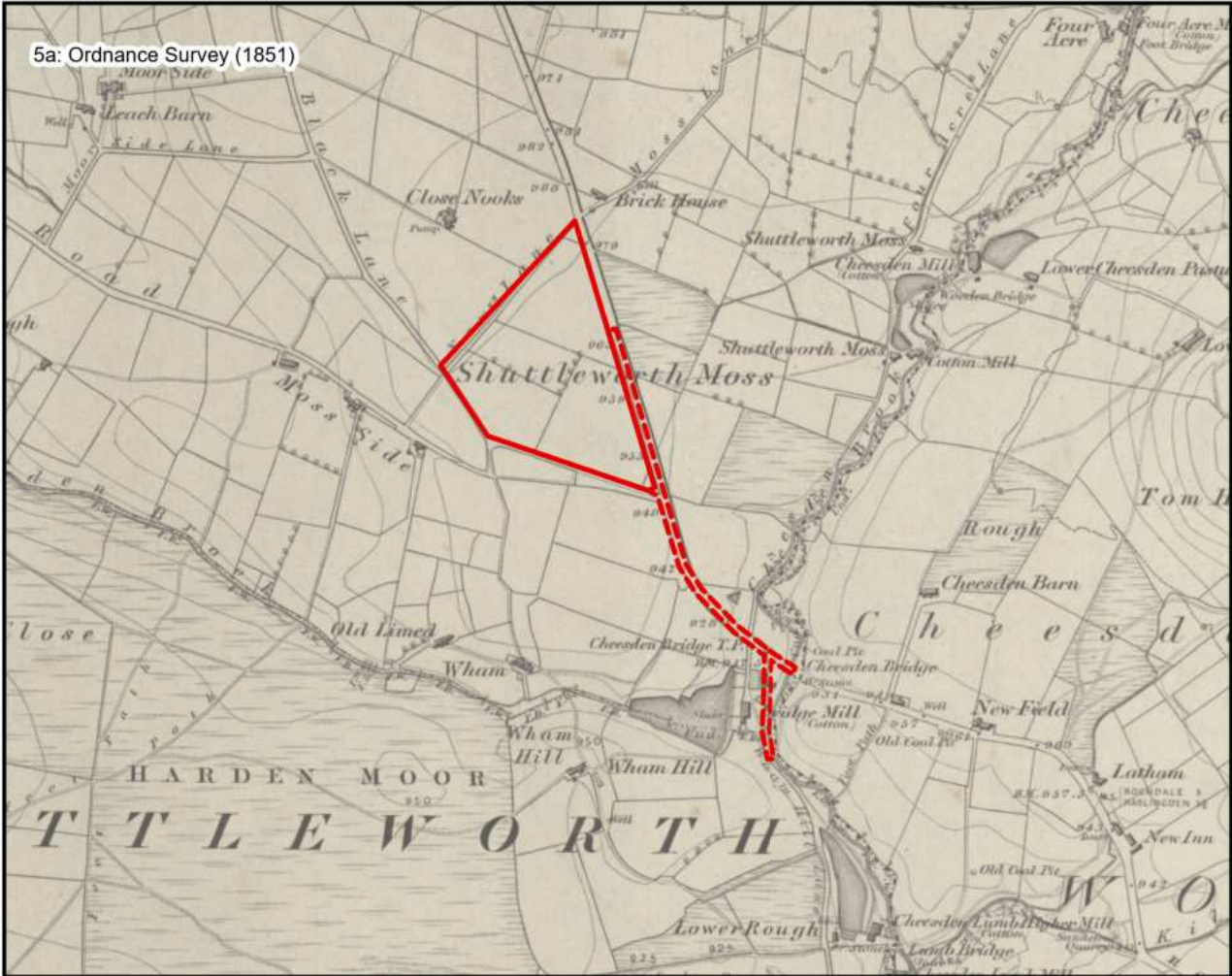


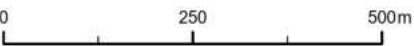
Figure	5
Extracts from Ordnance Survey Maps (1851, 1894, 1930, and 1967)	
Legend  Site Boundary  Proposed Cable Route	
All maps reproduced by kind permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland (NLS)(CC-BY)	
FOR Turley Level 5 Transmission 6 Atherton Street Manchester M3 3GS	
Drawn/checked:	KC/SO
DWG no:	01/28081/DBA/05/01
AOC Project No.:	28081
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2024	
	
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE 1:10,000 @ A3	
	



Figure		6	
Extract from Satellite Imagery January 2022			
Legend Site Boundary Proposed Cable Route			
FOR Turley Level 5 Transmission 6 Atherton Street Manchester M3 3GS			
Drawn/checked:		KC/SO	
DWG no:		01/28081/DBA/06/01	
AOC Project No.:		28081	
AOC Archaeology Group (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2024			
N			
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936			
SCALE 1:4,000 @ A3			
0100200m			
Service Layer Credits: Satellite Imagery: Maxar, Microsoft			

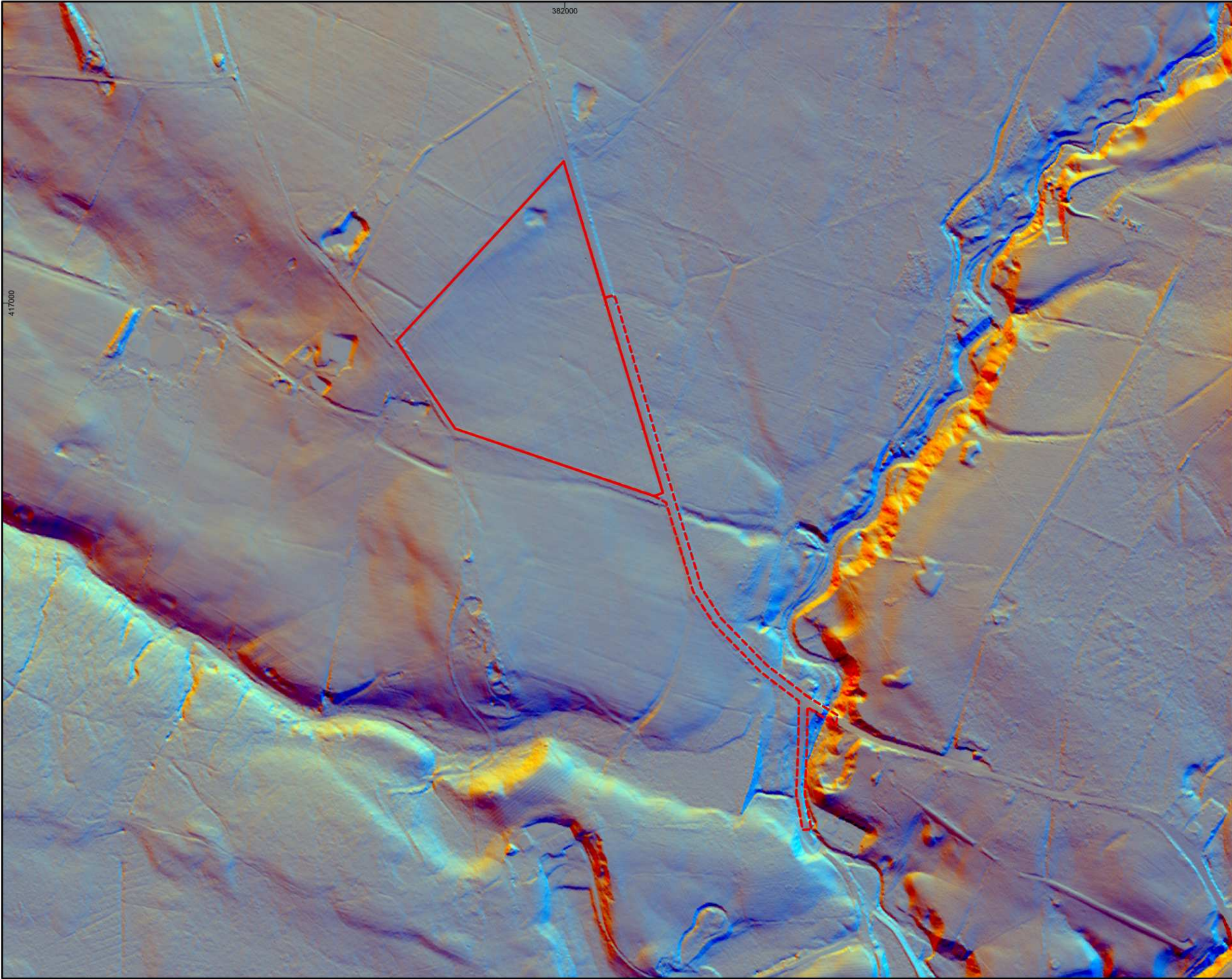


Figure		7
Extract from LiDAR Data		
Legend Site Boundary Proposed Cable Route		
FOR Turley Level 5 Transmission 6 Atherton Street Manchester M3 3GS		
Drawn/checked:	KC/SO	
DWG no:	01/28081/DBA/07/01	
AOC Project No.:	28081	
AOC Archaeology Group (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2024		
N		
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936		
SCALE 1:4,000 @ A3		
0 100 200m		



Appendix 1: Asset Gazetteer

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	1
Asset/Event Name	Fecit Farmhouse with Attached Stable and Shippon
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	1072824
HER Number	PRN11055
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	382002
Northing	417641
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Farmhouse with attached stable and shippon, probably early 18th century with later alterations.

Asset/Event Number	2
Asset/Event Name	Fecit Farm and Greenfields, Fecit Lane, Turf moor
Type of Asset/Event	Well
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN8366
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382120
Northing	417558
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Two wells shown on OS 1851 first edition map.

Asset/Event Number	3
Asset/Event Name	Fecit Farm and Greenfields, Fecit Lane, Turf moor
Type of Asset/Event	Well
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN8366
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	381996
Northing	417657
Parish	Rossendale

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Council	Lancashire
Description	Two wells shown on OS 1851 first edition map.
Asset/Event Number	4
Asset/Event Name	Fecit Hill, Edgeworth
Type of Asset/Event	Sandstone Quarry
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN8367
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382067
Northing	417844
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Old sandstone quarry shown on OS 1851 first edition map, no longer extant.
Asset/Event Number	5
Asset/Event Name	Well adj. Fecit, Fecit Lane, Turf moor
Type of Asset/Event	Well
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN8368
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382390
Northing	417590
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Well shown on OS first edition map, 1851.
Asset/Event Number	6
Asset/Event Name	Moor Side, Moor Side Lane, Shuttleworth
Type of Asset/Event	Well
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN8370
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	381300

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Northings	417280
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Well shown on OS first edition map, 1851.

Asset/Event Number	7
Asset/Event Name	Moss lane, Shuttleworth Moss, Turf Moor
Type of Asset/Event	Well
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN8371
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382079
Northings	417194
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Well shown on OS first edition map, 1851.

Asset/Event Number	8
Asset/Event Name	Cheesden Brook, Shuttleworth Moss
Type of Asset/Event	Cotton Mill
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN8372
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382469
Northings	416970
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	This unnamed cotton mill is shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:10,560 map of 1849 and is annotated as 'disused' on the Ordnance Survey map of 1894. The current mapping and recent aerial photographs indicate that the site has now been cleared, but not redeveloped.

Asset/Event Number	9
Asset/Event Name	Bridge Mill, Cheesden Bridge
Type of Asset/Event	Cotton Mill
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

HER Number	PRN8373
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382232
Northing	416490
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Bridge Mill (cotton) is shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:10,560 map of 1849 and the Ordnance Survey map of 1894. The current mapping and recent aerial photographs indicate that the site has now been cleared, but not redeveloped.

Asset/Event Number	10
Asset/Event Name	Wham Hill, Shuttleworth
Type of Asset/Event	Well
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN8374
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382040
Northing	416330
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Well shown on OS first edition map, 1851.

Asset/Event Number	11
Asset/Event Name	Lower Rough, near Lumb Bridge, Wham Hill Lane, Cheesden
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN8375
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382350
Northing	416180
Parish	Rochdale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Possible farmstead and well shown on OS first edition map, 1851.

Asset/Event Number	12
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Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Name	Lumb Bridge, Ramsbottom
Type of Asset/Event	Sandstone Quarry
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN8376
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382250
Northing	416130
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Sandstone quarry shown on OS first edition map, 1851, no longer extant.

Asset/Event Number	13
Asset/Event Name	Lumb Bridge, Ramsbottom
Type of Asset/Event	Sandstone Quarry
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN8377
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382420
Northing	416020
Parish	Rochdale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Sandstone quarry shown on OS first edition map, 1851, no longer extant.

Asset/Event Number	14
Asset/Event Name	Croston Close Upper Mill, Ramsbottom
Type of Asset/Event	Woollen Mill; Cotton Mill
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN8378
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382349
Northing	415879
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	The early history of the mill is uncertain, although it may have been established before 1810 for carding and spinning wool. However, it had been converted for use as a cotton manufactory by the mid-1840s. Croston Close Upper Cotton Mill is shown on the OS first

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

edition 1:10,560 map of 1849. It was used during this period for spinning waste into yarn, and weaving the yarn into coarse sheeting. The mill is marked as disused on the OS map of 1894. The mill buildings are shown as partially demolished on the OS map of 1911. The current mapping and recent aerial photographs indicate that the site has now been cleared, but not redeveloped.

Asset/Event Number	15
Asset/Event Name	Cheesden Lumb Higher Cotton Mill, Ramsbottom
Type of Asset/Event	Cotton Mill
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN10806
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382400
Northing	416190
Parish	Rochdale
Council	Lancashire
Description	This cotton mill is shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:10,560 map, but is marked as disused on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893. Recent aerial photos and the current map show that the site has since been cleared and not redeveloped.

Asset/Event Number	16
Asset/Event Name	Four Acre, Cheesden Pasture, Turf Moor
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23275
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382720
Northing	417410
Parish	Rosendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Possible farmstead site shown on OS 1851 first edition map, no longer extant.

Asset/Event Number	17
Asset/Event Name	Shuttleworth Moss, near Cheesden Mill, Turf Moor
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	

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HER Number	PRN23276
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382460
Northing	417110
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Possible farmstead site shown on OS first edition map, 1851, no longer extant.

Asset/Event Number	18
Asset/Event Name	Bottom of Lane, Fecit Lane, Turn
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23277
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382360
Northing	417460
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Possible farmstead site shown on OS first edition map, 1851, no longer extant.

Asset/Event Number	19
Asset/Event Name	Fecit, off Fecit Lane, Turn
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23278
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382370
Northing	417560
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Farmstead site shown on OS first edition, 1851, no longer extant.

Asset/Event Number	20
Asset/Event Name	Shuttleworth Moss, south of Cheesden Mill
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead

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Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23279
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382430
Northing	416970
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Possible farmstead site shown on OS first edition map, 1851, no longer extant.

Asset/Event Number	21
Asset/Event Name	Cheesden Bridge TP, A680, Cheesden Bridge
Type of Asset/Event	Toll House
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23280
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382260
Northing	416570
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Toll house shown on OS first edition mapping, 1851, no longer extant.

Asset/Event Number	22
Asset/Event Name	Brick House, Moss Lane, Cheesden Bridge
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23330
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382031
Northing	417186
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Possible farmstead site shown on OS first edition map, no longer extant.

Asset/Event Number	23
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Asset/Event Name	Greenfields, Fecit Lane, Turn
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23331
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382167
Northing	417559
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Possible farmstead site shown on OS first edition map, 1851, no longer extant.

Asset/Event Number	24
Asset/Event Name	Bank, Fecit Lane, Turn
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23332
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	381817
Northing	417739
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Possible farmstead site shown on OS first edition map, no longer extant.

Asset/Event Number	25
Asset/Event Name	Reservoir or mill lodge, by Four Acre Mill, Cheesden Pasture, Turf Moor
Type of Asset/Event	Reservoir; Lodge
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23334
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382748
Northing	417479
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Reservoir or mill lodge shown on OS first edition map 1851.

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Asset/Event Number	26
Asset/Event Name	Millpond, Bridge Mill, Cheesden Bridge
Type of Asset/Event	Mill Pond
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23339
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382173
Northing	416473
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Mill pond shown on OS first edition mapping, 1851, associated with Bridge Mill; still extant.

Asset/Event Number	27
Asset/Event Name	Reservoir, below Cheesden Mill, Turf Moor
Type of Asset/Event	Reservoir; Weir
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23341; PRN23342; 11114.1.0
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382461
Northing	417068
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Reservoir and weir shown on OS first edition mapping, 1851, associated with Chessden Mill, no longer extant?

Asset/Event Number	28
Asset/Event Name	Coal Road, from Top of Grain Rake collieries and pits to the former Rochdale turnpike road
Type of Asset/Event	Road
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23376
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382120
Northing	417890
Parish	Rossendale

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Council	Lancashire
Description	Coal Road, from Top of Grain Rake collieries and pits to former Rochdale turnpike road at Turn, named and shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map and the current mapping.

Asset/Event Number	29
Asset/Event Name	Four Acre Cotton Mill, Cheesden Pasture, Turf Moor, Rossendale
Type of Asset/Event	Cotton Mill
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23379; 11117.1.0
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382751
Northing	417423
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map of 1851, and marked as disused on the OS 25 inch map of 1894. The mill is not shown on the current map.

Asset/Event Number	30
Asset/Event Name	Old Limed, Cheesden Bridge
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23381
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	381805
Northing	416585
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Possible farmstead site shown on OS first edition map, 1851. No longer extant.

Asset/Event Number	31
Asset/Event Name	Wham, Cheesden Bridge
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23382
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset

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Easting	381925
Northing	416553
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Building and folds, possibly a farmstead, shown on the 1851 OS first edition 1:10,560 map. The site is still shown on the 1893 mapping, but only as a single building in a field and may well have become disused or a simple storage site by that date. No longer extant.

Asset/Event Number	32
Asset/Event Name	Wham Hill, Cheesden Bridge
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23383
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	381992
Northing	416407
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Building, possibly a farmstead, shown on OS first edition 1:10,560 map. Possibly still extant or ruined.

Asset/Event Number	33
Asset/Event Name	Knockers, Fecit Lane, Turn, Rossendale
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23384
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382093
Northing	417587
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Possible farmstead site shown on OS first edition map, 1851, no longer extant.

Asset/Event Number	34
Asset/Event Name	Milestone, A680 Turn
Type of Asset/Event	Milestone

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Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23385
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	381831
Northing	417589
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Site shown on OS first edition mapping, 1851, annotated 'Rochdale 6, Haslingden 4¼', still shown on current OS mapping (2013).

Asset/Event Number	35
Asset/Event Name	Dungeon, Fecit Lane, Turn, Rossendale
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead; Field Barn
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23386
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	381730
Northing	417760
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Possible farmstead or field barn site shown on OS first edition map, no longer extant.

Asset/Event Number	36
Asset/Event Name	Kay Close, Fecit Lane, Turn, Rossendale
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN23387
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	381622
Northing	417789
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Possible farmstead site shown on OS first edition map. Possibly still extant or ruined.

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Asset/Event Number	37
Asset/Event Name	Harden Clough, Bamford Road (off), Shuttleworth
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN35473
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	381035
Northing	417031
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Farmstead shown on OS six inch map, 1851. No longer extant.

Asset/Event Number	38
Asset/Event Name	Fearnley Barn, Bamford Road (off), Shuttleworth
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN35477
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	381146
Northing	417340
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Two buildings and folds, etc. labelled Fearnley Barn are shown on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1851. On the 1893 1:2,500 map only the western structure is shown, but that has since been lost as well.

Asset/Event Number	39
Asset/Event Name	Leach Barn, Bamford Road (off), Shuttleworth
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN35478
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	381324
Northing	417310
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire

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Description	Site, possibly a small farmstead, shown on OS six inch map, 1851. No longer extant.
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Asset/Event Number	40
Asset/Event Name	South of Bamford Road, Shuttleworth
Type of Asset/Event	Field Barn
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN35480
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	381270
Northing	416960
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire

Description	An unnamed building is shown on the south side of Bamford Road on the OS mapping of 1851. Its location would suggest a field barn associated with a nearby farmstead. A fragment of wall is all that survived on the 1893 mapping, and even that has since been lost.
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Asset/Event Number	41
Asset/Event Name	Bamford Road, Shuttleworth
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN35481
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	381780
Northing	416840
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire

Description	A possible farmstead is shown, but not named, on the OS mapping of 1851 on the south side of Bamford Road east of Gate House (farm). By 1893 the site had mainly vanished, and the road line had been altered.
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Asset/Event Number	42
Asset/Event Name	Bury Waterworks Reservoir, Shuttleworth, Ramsbottom
Type of Asset/Event	Reservoir
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN35566

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Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	381040
Northing	416960
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Bury Waterworks Reservoir is shown on the OS first edition 1:2,500 mapping, but not the earlier 1:10,560 sheet. It seems to have been fed from Cross Banks Brook. It has since been drained.

Asset/Event Number	43
Asset/Event Name	Bamford Road, Shuttleworth
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN35567
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	381690
Northing	416900
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	A possible farmstead is shown, but not named, on the OS mapping of 1851 on the south side of Bamford Road just east of Gate House (farm). By 1893 the site seems to have been lost and replaced with the small enclosures shown on modern mapping.

Asset/Event Number	44
Asset/Event Name	South of Smithy Carr Farm, west of Rochdale Road, Stone Acre, Rossendale
Type of Asset/Event	Weir
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	PRN43460
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	381500
Northing	417670
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Weir named on 1851 OS mapping. Not shown on current mapping [2023], but may still be extant.

Asset/Event Number	45
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Asset/Event Name	Cottages, Cheesden Brook (site of)
Type of Asset/Event	Cottages
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	2485.1.0
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382839
Northing	417277
Parish	Rochdale
Council	Greater Manchester
Description	Two cottages, each about 15m square. No obvious door between them. One cottage had slate roof, the other had a stone one though there are signs of corrugated iron. Small enclosed yard with running water drainpipe set up against shoring wall. Possibly garden adjacent to trackway.

Asset/Event Number	46
Asset/Event Name	Cottage nr Cheesden Brook (site of)
Type of Asset/Event	Cottages
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	2625.1.0
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382616
Northing	417080
Parish	Rochdale
Council	Greater Manchester
Description	Two cottages on either side of the track, 50 yds from the reservoir bank, to the NW. Both stone built, ruined and now overgrown. Much of the stone was taken and used at the nearby mill. There is no indication of height or other features. Each cottage appears to have several rooms.

Asset/Event Number	47
Asset/Event Name	Tom Hill (site of earthwork)
Type of Asset/Event	Building
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	2743.1.0
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382860
Northing	417070
Parish	Rochdale

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Council	Greater Manchester
Description	Outline of building. Not on OS map. Built on a platform and the old field boundaries are possibly remnants of associated outbuildings.
Asset/Event Number	48
Asset/Event Name	Cheesden Lumb Mill (site of)
Type of Asset/Event	Mill
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	5196.1.0; 5196.1.1
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382444
Northing	416131
Parish	Rochdale
Council	Greater Manchester
Description	Marked on 1848 OS map as a woollen mill, as 'mills' in 1896 and as a disused mill on 1908 OS map. Cheesden Lumb Mill was built in 1786 and was operated by John Kay as a fulling mill. By the 1880s the mill was in decline and had come to rely not on the spinning of cotton waste but on the manufacture of lampwicks. The mill is shown, apparently in good repair, roofed and of 3 storeys in a photograph in the 1920s.
Asset/Event Number	49
Asset/Event Name	Coal Pits (site of)
Type of Asset/Event	Coal Pits
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	11115.1.0
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382419
Northing	416739
Parish	Rochdale
Council	Greater Manchester
Description	Coal pits in use in 1848 but no longer seen on 1896 OS map. Not visible now but much coal visible in the river banks.
Asset/Event Number	50
Asset/Event Name	Cheesden Bridge
Type of Asset/Event	Bridge
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval

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Listing No./NRHE Number

HER Number 11116.1.0

Status Non-Designated Heritage Asset

Easting 382288

Northing 416548

Parish Rochdale

Council Greater Manchester

Description The bridge, carrying the A680, is possibly a 19th century structure somewhat altered and possibly raised during the 20th century.

Asset/Event Number 51

Asset/Event Name Perforated Axe Hammer, Owd Betts

Type of Asset/Event Findspot

Date and/or Period Neolithic/ Bronze Age

Listing No./NRHE Number

HER Number 13700.1.0

Status Non-Designated Heritage Asset

Easting 382318

Northing 416605

Parish Rochdale

Council Greater Manchester

Description Polished stone axe hammer with hour-glass perforation. Around 25cm long by 10cm wide. Blunt and rounded cutting edge with round butt. Possibly of local clay iron stone. Found in ploughed topsoil by Mr Sterling of Rochdale in a field in an area known as Owd Bent's [Bett's?]. Axe varnished and used as a door stop for a number of years. The grid reference indicates the approximate location of the findspot.

Asset/Event Number 52

Asset/Event Name Cheesden Mill (or Cheesden Pasture Mill) (site of)

Type of Asset/Event Mill

Date and/or Period Post-Medieval

Listing No./NRHE Number

HER Number 16998.1.0

Status Non-Designated Heritage Asset

Easting 382541

Northing 417098

Parish Rochdale

Council Greater Manchester

Description Former site of a cotton mill on Cheesden Brook, with a reservoir immediately adjacent to the east. Named on 1848 and 1896 OS maps as 'Cheesden Mill (Cotton)'. Some remains of the mill

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and a curved bank defining the eastern edge of the reservoir can still be seen at the site.

Asset/Event Number	53
Asset/Event Name	Lower Cheesden Pasture (Farm) (site of)
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	17000.1.0
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	382838
Northing	417000
Parish	Rochdale
Council	Greater Manchester
Description	Remains of a block of buildings named 'Lower Cheesden Pasture' on 1848 OS map. Shown but not named on subsequent editions, with outlines shown on the 2006 map. Ruined stone walls can still be seen at the site.

Asset/Event Number	54
Asset/Event Name	New Lane
Type of Asset/Event	Road
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	n/a
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	381896
Northing	417033
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	KC22/11/2024New Lane showing on 1851 OS map between Black Lane and Moss Lane. No longer extant, a field boundary now follows its route.

Asset/Event Number	55
Asset/Event Name	Black Lane building
Type of Asset/Event	Building
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	n/a
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset

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Easting	381825
Northing	416965
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	KC22/11/2024Unidentified building shown on OS maps from 1894 to 1956 then as unroofed building on 1967 OS map, on Black Lane at former junction with New Lane. No longer extant.

Asset/Event Number	56
Asset/Event Name	Unidentified Pit/Crater
Type of Asset/Event	Pit; Crater
Date and/or Period	Unknown
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	n/a
Status	Non-Designated Heritage Asset
Easting	381969
Northing	417094
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	KC26/11/2024Large irregular shaped pit or crater visible on LiDAR data and can also be seen on Google Earth Satellite images dated January 2022.

Asset/Event Number	57
Asset/Event Name	Scout Moor, Rossendale, Lancashire: Desk Based Assessment, Archaeological Evaluation and W
Type of Asset/Event	DBA; Watching Brief; Evaluation
Date and/or Period	n/a
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	ELA569; ELA1000; ELA1322
Status	Event
Easting	382280
Northing	417612
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	Oxford Archaeology North undertook a programme of evaluation and watching brief for the Scout Moor Wind Farm in 2005/2006. The archaeological work entailed the excavation of 52 evaluation trenches and the observation of 30 geotechnical pits. The work followed on from a programme of desk-based study and walkover survey that was undertaken and presented as part of the EIA in 2004. A watching brief was also undertaken on 26 test pits at each of the wind turbine sites. These test pits produced no evidence of archaeological features or horizons and no finds were recovered.

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Asset/Event Number	58
Asset/Event Name	The Rossendale Quarrying Industry: Desk-Based Assessment and Walk-Over Survey
Type of Asset/Event	DBA; Fieldwalking Survey
Date and/or Period	n/a
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	ELA2123
Status	Event
Easting	381618
Northing	418033
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	This report presents an archaeological assessment of twenty six survey areas which relate to the early quarry industry of Rossendale, Lancashire. The assessment was carried out by The University of Manchester Archaeological Unit in response to a brief from Lancashire County Council in 2003. The report consists of a summary of the available documentary evidence, a site gazetteer of archaeological remains identified, and an assessment of each site's potential as an educational, recreational and archaeological resource.

Asset/Event Number	59
Asset/Event Name	Archaeological Survey of Erosion Scars on Scout Moor, Rossendale
Type of Asset/Event	Archaeological Survey
Date and/or Period	n/a
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	ELA3516
Status	Event
Easting	382337
Northing	417042
Parish	Rossendale
Council	Lancashire
Description	This report details the results of a ground survey which was conducted in September 2004 within the boundaries of the Application Site associated with a proposed wind farm at Scout Moor near Rochdale. The survey was undertaken with the two main aims of: 1. assessing the character of the blanket peat and associated palaeo-land surfaces (mainly exposed as a result of erosion scarring); and 2. determining the potential of the erosion scars in relation to the identification of past anthropogenic activity, in particular the distribution of prehistoric remains specifically lithic artefacts. The results of the survey suggest limited activity, in that negligible evidence, in the form of prehistoric flint artefacts, was found.

Asset/Event Number	60
Asset/Event Name	Cheesden Lumb Mill & Cheesden Lumb Higher Mill
Type of Asset/Event	Archaeological Survey
Date and/or Period	n/a

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Listing No./NRHE Number

HER Number EGM2483

Status Event

Easting 382413

Northing 416135

Parish Rochdale

Council Greater Manchester

Description An archaeological survey of the Cheesden Lumb mills by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit in 1991.

Appendix 2: Assessment Scope and Criteria

Scope of the Assessment

This report details the results of a Heritage Impact Assessment and aims to identify and map the nature of the heritage resource within the site and surrounding study area. Where possible, the assessment will evaluate the likely impact from Proposed Development, upon the known and potential heritage resource.

This report will include recommendations for mitigation measures and / or further archaeological works; where the archaeological potential of the site warrants, or where additional information on the site is required.

Further works could include additional research, monitoring of geotechnical investigations, programmes of archaeological surveying and / or field evaluation. The results of any further studies can be used to inform the nature of any subsequent mitigation measures (if required) and provide advice upon the scope and design of the Proposed Development.

The assessment has used the sources listed in the main text to identify and map heritage assets and other relevant find spots or evidence within the site and defined study area. Heritage assets are defined in national planning guidance and can include designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings etc.), standing, buried or submerged remains, historic buildings and structures, parks and gardens and areas, sites and landscapes - whether designated or not.

Assessment Criteria

Archaeological Potential

Consideration of archaeological potential will be informed by the number, density and distribution of known heritage assets of a specific period and/or type within the Study Area. The proximity of such assets to the Site and/or the similarities/dissimilarities in topographical location between the Site and the location of known assets will also be a factor in determining potential. Previous land use on the Site will also be a consideration in assessing potential, as later disturbance may have removed or damaged earlier buried archaeological remains and therefore may have reduced the potential for archaeological remains to survive on Site. Consideration will also be given to evidence from landform change in the study area and the possibility that natural deposits such as colluvium or alluvium may have buried archaeological remains. The potential for surviving archaeological evidence of past activity within the Site is expressed in the report as ranging between the scales of:

- High – The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the site and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact;
- Medium – The available evidence suggests a reasonable likelihood for past activity within the site and consequently there is a potential that archaeological evidence could survive.
- Low – The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of activity is unlikely to survive within the site, although some minor land-use may have occurred.
- Uncertain - Insufficient information to assess.

Buried archaeological evidence is, by its very nature, an unknown quantity which can never be 100% identified during a desk-based assessment. The assessed potential is based on available evidence but the physical nature and extent of any archaeological resource surviving within the site cannot be confirmed without detailed information on the below ground deposits or results of on-site fieldwork.

Where known heritage assets are identified, the importance of such assets is determined by reference to existing designations where available. For assets where no designation has been assigned, an informed

assessment has been made of the likely historic, artistic, or archaeological importance of that resource based on professional knowledge and judgement.

Adjustments to the classification (Table 1, below) are occasionally made, where appropriate; for some types of finds or assets where there is no consistent value, and the importance may vary. Levels of importance for any such areas are generally assigned on an individual basis, based on professional judgement and advice.

Table 1: Assessing the Importance of a Heritage Assets

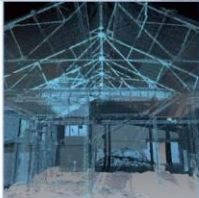
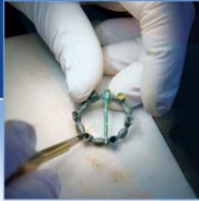
LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	DEFINITION
HIGH	Assets of high importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a national level., e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or non-designated assets of schedulable quality and importance), Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Garden and Registered Battlefields. Well preserved historic landscapes, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s)
MEDIUM	Assets of medium importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a regional level. Designated or non-designated assets including Grade II Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas; well preserved structures or buildings of historical significance, historic landscapes or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity etc. Examples may include burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatters of finds.
LOW	Assets of low importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a local level. Locally listed buildings or non-designated assets with some evidence of human activity which have the potential to contribute to local research objectives, structures or buildings of potential historical merit. Examples include assets such as historic field systems and boundaries, agricultural features such as ridge and furrow, etc.
NEGLIGIBLE	Assets of very low importance which are common. Heritage assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest or buildings and landscapes of no historical significance. Examples include destroyed antiquities, buildings of no architectural merit, or relatively modern landscape features such as quarries, field boundaries, drains and ponds etc.
UNKNOWN	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

The likely magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development works is determined by identifying the level of change from the Proposed Development upon the 'baseline' conditions of the Site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This effect can be either adverse (negative), beneficial (positive) or neutral. The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2 below.

In certain cases, it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. In such circumstances a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied.

Table 2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact

LEVEL OF MAGNITUDE	DEFINITION
ADVERSE	
HIGH	Considerable impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of the asset or its setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into the setting of the asset resulting in considerable adverse change; significant increase in noise or changes in sound quality; extensive changes to use. Considerable impacts to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, and World Heritage Sites.
MEDIUM	Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of the asset or its setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; visual intrusion into key aspects of the setting of the asset; and changes in noise levels or use of an asset that would result in detrimental changes to character.
LOW	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.
NEGLIGIBLE	Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable impact on a known asset, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the significance of the asset
NEUTRAL	
NEUTRAL	A change to the asset or its setting which does not result in harm or benefit. This may occur where there is a perceptible change but that change does not diminish or enhance the significance of the asset or the ability to appreciate its significance
BENEFICIAL	
NEGLIGIBLE	Barely distinguishable beneficial change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable impact on a known asset and little long term effect on the significance of the asset.
LOW	Minimal enhancement to an assets or its setting, such as removal of minor inappropriate features, limited improvements to setting or reduction in severance; slight changes in noise or sound quality; minor changes to use; resulting in a small improvement which would lead to enhancement of the ability to appreciate the significance of an asset.
MEDIUM	Changes to key to an asset or its setting resulting in material enhancements which allow for greater appreciation of the asset and/or its setting. For example, removal of an inappropriate later addition allowing for the assets significance to be reveal; removal of an inappropriate feature in an asset's setting allowing the contribution of setting to the assets significance to be better understood or substantial reductions in noise or disturbance such that the significance of known asset would be enhanced.
HIGH	Substantial positive changes to an asset and key elements of its setting which would greatly enhance its significance and the ability to appreciate that significance; this might result from the removal of adverse or considerably distracting features from the setting of an asset; significant decrease in noise or changes in sound quality; changes to use or access.



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