

**Land at Ellenroad Farm,
Newhey,
Rochdale**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

September 2024

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**Land at Ellenroad Farm, Newhey, Rochdale:
An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

Central National Grid Reference: SD 92570 11497

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment has been commissioned by Root Power (North) Ltd to inform a planning application for development of land at Ellenroad Farm, Bentgate Road, Newhey, Rochdale, hereafter 'the Site'. The Site covers an area of 9789m² and is centred at National Grid Reference SD 92570 11497.
- 1.2 This report aims to assess the archaeological significance of the Site and the potential archaeological risk associated with the proposed development. If planning permission for the development is granted, the Local Planning Authority may require archaeological works in mitigation of the risk, based on information provided by this document.
- 1.3 A search of the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) revealed 55 heritage assets within a 1km radius of the Site. These included two prehistoric finds, two Roman finds and features, four medieval, 42 post-medieval, three modern and two undated. There are two Conservation Areas, one Scheduled Monument and seven Grade II Listed buildings and monuments within the 1km radius, though these are located some distance from the Site. Nine surveys and investigations relating to heritage assets have been carried out within the study area, two of which were archaeological investigations.
- 1.4 Assessment of the historical background of the Site suggests that it was probably agricultural land during the medieval period. The land was probably enclosed in a piecemeal way during the post-medieval period, and it is likely that the land remained in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval and modern periods. The southern field boundary is shown on a map dating to 1851 and the northern boundary was created by the construction of the M62 motorway in the 1970s.
- 1.5 It is concluded that there is **low** potential for the site to contain significant archaeological resources from the prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods. There is a **low** potential for the site to contain archaeological resources from the medieval period and a **medium** potential for the site to contain archaeological resources from the post-medieval and modern periods. Should archaeological resources be present within the site these may have a **medium** impact by the proposed development.
- 1.6 The proposed development involves the construction of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and electricity substation with associated access, site office and parking spaces. The compound is proposed to occupy 2790m² of the 9789m² planning boundary, in the central to western part of the site. Details regarding the depths and types of foundations necessary for the substation were not known at the time of writing.
- 1.7 It is anticipated that the proposed development will have a medium to high adverse impact on any archaeological deposits which may exist *in situ* within the Site.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Outline

- 2.1.1 This archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been commissioned by Root Power (North) Ltd prior to the proposed development of the site at Ellenroad Farm, Newhey, Rochdale, Greater Manchester (**Figures 1 and 2**).
- 2.1.2 This report has been prepared in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020).
- 2.1.3 An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment is undertaken in order that the local authority may formulate an appropriate response to any identified archaeological resource. The report aims to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to examine the likely impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource. This assessment may be followed by a requirement for further archaeological monitoring or investigation.
- 2.1.4 This archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was written and researched by Margi Koumplis for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd in August 2024. Research has included an examination of historical maps, relevant reports and publications, a search of the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER), and a site visit.

2.2 Report Objectives

- 2.2.1 As defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020), an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment aims to:

Determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices that satisfy the stated aims of the project, and that comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context, desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made on whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

- 2.2.2 A Desk-Based Assessment should consist of:

An analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance; the character of the study area, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

- 2.2.3 The Desk-Based Assessment is required in order to assess the merit of the archaeological resource and lead towards one or more of the following:

- *The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.*
- *The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.*

- *The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research*

2.2.4 The degree to which archaeological deposits survive on site will depend upon previous land-use and so consideration is given to the destructive effect of past and present activity from a study of the information available. In order that the appropriate archaeological response may be identified the impact of the proposed development is also considered.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The **potential** for surviving archaeological evidence at the site is expressed in this 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 a potential that archaeological evidence may survive although the nature and extent of survival is not thought to be significant;
- **Low:** The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of significant activity is unlikely to survive within the site, although some minor land-use may have occurred.
- **Uncertain:** Insufficient information to assess.

2.3.2 Buried archaeological evidence cannot 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.

2.3.3 Where potential or known heritage assets are identified, the heritage **significance** of such assets is determined by reference to existing designations where available. For previously unidentified sites where no designation has been assigned, an estimate has been made of the likely historic, artistic or archaeological importance of that resource based on professional knowledge and judgement.

- **NATIONAL:** The highest status of asset, e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance), Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s)
- **REGIONAL:** Designated or undesignated archaeological sites; 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 scatter of finds.
- **LOCAL:** Undesignated sites with some evidence of human activity but which are in a fragmentary or poor state, or assets of limited historic value but which have the potential to

contribute to local research objectives, structures or buildings of potential historical merit. Examples include sites such as historic field systems and boundaries, agricultural features such as ridge and furrow, ephemeral archaeological evidence etc.

- **NEGLIGIBLE:** Historic 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).

2.3.4 Adjustments to the above classification are occasionally made, where appropriate; for some types of finds or sites where there is no consistent value and the importance may vary from local to national. Levels of importance for any such areas are generally assigned on an individual basis, based on professional judgement and advice.

2.3.5 The expected magnitude of the **impact** of the proposed development works is determined by identifying the level of effect 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) or beneficial (positive). 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 is applied. The magnitude of impact are assessed using the following criteria.

2.3.6 For adverse (negative) impact:

- **HIGH:** Substantial impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of character or setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into a historic landscape element; adverse change to the setting or visual amenity of the feature/site; significant increase in noise or changes in sound quality; extensive changes to use or access. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II listed building, park or garden. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I and II* 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 character or setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; visual intrusion into key aspects of the historic landscape; and changes in noise levels or use of a site that would result in detrimental changes to historic landscape 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 effect on a known site, 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 historic value of a resource.

2.3.7 For beneficial (positive) impact:

- **NEGLIGIBLE:** Barely distinguishable beneficial change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site and little long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
- **LOW:** Minimal enhancement to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, such as limited visual improvements or reduction in severance; slight changes in noise or sound quality; minor changes to use or access; resulting in a small improvement in historic landscape character.
- **MEDIUM:** Changes to key historic elements resulting in welcome changes to historic landscape character. For example, a major reduction of severance or substantial reductions in noise or disturbance such that the value of known sites would be enhanced.
- **HIGH:** Positive changes to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; visual changes to many key aspects of the historic landscape; significant decrease in noise or changes in sound quality; changes to use or access; resulting in considerable welcome changes to historic landscape chara

3 THE SITE AND PROPOSED SCHEME

3.1 Study Area

- 3.1.1 The Site is located approximately 4km to the southeast of Rochdale within the Civil Parish of Newhey. The 9789m² land parcel comprises a grassed area immediately to the southeast of the M62 motorway (Appendix 3, Plates 1-10).
- 3.1.2 The study site is surrounded by fields on all sides apart from the northwest side, where it is bordered by the M62 motorway.

3.2 Geology

- 3.3 The British Geological Survey of England and Wales (bgs.ac.uk) indicates that the study site is located upon a natural bedrock geology of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed between 319 and 318 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. This natural bedrock geology is overlain by a superficial till deposit of diamicton. This sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.
- 3.4 The Cranfield Environment Centre indicates that the soil in the eastern two thirds of the site consists of freely draining slightly acid loamy soils (Soilscape 6). In the western third of the site the soil consists of slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils (Soilscape 17) (www.landis.org.uk).

3.5 Topography

- 3.5.1 The study site slopes moderately from southwest, at a height of approximately 175maOD, to the northeast, at a height of approximately 170maOD.

3.6 Walkover Survey

- 3.6.1 A site visit was conducted by the author on 5th August 2024 to assess the aspect, character, condition and setting of the site and to identify any impacts or constraints not otherwise known. Photographs were taken during the visit are included in **Appendix 2** of this report.
- 3.6.2 Weather conditions were dry and overcast at the time of the site visit. The Site consists of the north-western part of a large field that was not in use for cultivation or pasture at the time of the visit (**Plate 1**). Vegetation, mainly consisting of grass and soft rush, was present across the Site; this was generally around 0.5m in height, but areas of shorter grass were also noted (**Plate 2**).
- 3.6.3 The northwestern and southern boundaries are formed by post and rail and barbed wire fencing respectively (**Plates 4 & 7**), while there are no physical boundaries on the southwest, northeast and southeast sides of the Site. Just outside the northeastern boundary are three lorry carriages used as billboards (**Plate 8**). Immediately to the northwest of the Site is a bank which borders the M62 motorway; this is interspersed with brambles and small trees (**Plate 3**).

- 3.6.4 The site slopes moderately from the southwest to the northeast, with a sharper decline just outside the eastern boundary, towards Junction 21 of the M62 motorway (**Plate 10**).
- 3.6.5 Historical maps indicate that there was a north to south aligned field boundary in the east of the site from at least 1851 to 1967. No traces of this boundary were visible during the site visit, though this may have been due to the height of the vegetation. No earthworks or other archaeological remains were apparent on the site or its immediate vicinity during the site visit.
- 3.6.6 Beyond the M62 motorway to the north of the Site are abundant mature trees; these obscure the view in this direction (**Plates 8 & 9**). A view to the east of the Site shows the Ellenroad Mill chimney, dating to 1892 (**Plates 6 and 10**), and the spire of St Thomas' Church, Newhey in the distance (**Plate 10**). Given the Site's location at the base of a hill, views to the south are more limited; buildings associated with Garside Farm are visible, though the Grade II Listed farmhouse itself is not (**Plates 2 & 5**). To the west beyond the M62 are modern buildings of Kingsway Business Park (**Plate 7**).
- 3.7 **Development Scheme**
- 3.8 The proposed development involves the construction of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and electricity substation with associated access, site office and parking spaces. The compound is proposed to occupy 2790m² of the 9789m² planning boundary, in the central to western part of the site (**Figure 3**). Details regarding the depths and types of foundations necessary for the substation were not known at the time of writing.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 National Guidance: The National Planning Policy Framework

4.1.1 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 19 December 2023 and replaces the previous NPPF published in September 2023. The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

4.1.2 Chapter 16 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

195. Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and 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.

196. 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. This 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.*

197. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

198. Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:

- a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and*
- b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.*

199. Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.

4.1.3 Additionally:

200. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

201. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

202. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

203. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

204. In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.

- 4.1.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the updated policy framework set by the NPPF.

205. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

206. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;
b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

207. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

208. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

209. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. 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.

210. Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

211. Local planning authorities 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. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

212. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

213. Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 200 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 201, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

214. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

4.2 Regional Guidance: Rochdale Core Strategy

- 4.2.1 Rochdale Borough Council's Core Strategy was adopted in October 2016. It contains the following policies of relevance to the Site.

P2 Protecting and enhancing character, landscape and heritage

We will protect the borough's heritage by:

- a. Conserving, enhancing and promoting key heritage assets, both statutory and non-statutory, including consideration of their wider settings. Key heritage assets of the borough include:
 - i. Four outstanding conservation areas: Central Rochdale, Middleton and Littleborough town centres and Rock Nook / Summit;*
 - ii. Other designated assets such as listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and scheduled ancient monuments;*
 - iii. The heritage of the Co-operative movement, the Rochdale Pioneers and the Labour movement;*
 - iv. The Edgar Wood and J.H. Sellers cultural heritage;*
 - v. The heritage of the seventeenth and eighteenth century vernacular tradition; and*
 - vi. The engineering heritage, including mills, canals and railways.**
- b. Conserving, enhancing and utilising other non-statutory heritage assets of local interest, be they buildings, parks, gardens or archaeological sites, including promoting their sensitive restoration;*
- c. Using heritage assets positively and intelligently to strengthen identity and image and support the visitor economy, particularly in development and regeneration schemes; and*
- d. Prioritising the conservation of heritage assets at risk from decay, giving special attention to designated heritage assets in this regard.*

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 In order to assess the potential of the archaeology within the development area, an examination of all archaeological entries in the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) has been made within a 1km radius from central point Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SD 92570 11497. The search area is defined as the 'study area' for the purposes of this assessment. A complete listing of these entries is provided in Appendix 1 and is presented in **Figure 5**.

5.1.2 The purpose of the HER search is to identify known archaeological sites and finds in the vicinity in order to predict the likely archaeological conditions within the development area itself. It is important to understand that many of the entries in the HER result from chance discoveries and may therefore represent a small and unrepresentative sample of the total buried heritage.

5.1.3 The information derived from the HER is summarised chronologically below. The following chronological periods are referred to as necessary:

- Palaeolithic 500,000-10,000BC
- Mesolithic 8500-4000BC
- Neolithic 4000-2400BC
- Bronze Age 2400-700BC
- Iron Age 700BC-AD43
- Romano-British AD43-410
- Saxon AD410-1066
- Medieval 1066-1539
- Post-medieval 1540-1899
- Modern 1900-present

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 The wider area around the Site saw an increase in human activity during the later Mesolithic period. This is evidenced by flint scatters of tools and debitage that have been found in the area, often in sheltered locations. Some of the flint scatters have been adjacent to fire pits or possible stake holes, perhaps representing shelters. Occupation of this period is likely to have been of a temporary rather than permanent nature. No evidence from the Mesolithic or earlier periods has been found within the 1km vicinity of the Site.

5.2.2 Two findspots for prehistoric artefacts are located within the 1km radius of the Site. A Neolithic stone axe was found c. 650m to the northeast of the site in 1906 (**Figure 5:1**). This artefact is suggestive of woodland clearance to facilitate agriculture during this period. Pollen analysis has

also indicated that intermittent woodland clearance took place in the area until the late Neolithic period (University of Manchester 2010). Approximately 450m to the northeast of the site is a findspot for a carved stone head, thought to date to the Iron Age period (**Figure 5:2**).

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Evidence for Roman activity in the wider area is limited to findspots of coins, pottery, ceramic building material and an arm from a silver statue. The closest major Roman road to the Site, running from Manchester to Castleshaw, ran from northeast to southwest c. 6.5km to the southeast of the Site. It has been hypothesised that a further Roman road ran from northeast to southwest c. 2km northwest of the site; the postulated route was based on the distribution of coins and coin hoards (Richmond 1926). A possible continuation of this road, Dig Gate Lane, is recorded c. 500m to the west of the site on the HER database (**Figure 5:4**). No archaeological evidence has been found to support a Roman origin for the road, and the area has now been built over. A findspot for the top stone of a beehive quern made of local grit stone has been found c.600m northeast of the Site (**Figure 5:3**). Though the quern hints at settlement remains in the vicinity of the find, no such evidence has hitherto been identified.

5.4 Saxon

5.4.1 No entries for the Saxon period within 1km of the Site were found during the HER search, and there is no direct evidence in the Rochdale area for settlement during this period. The name of the parish church of Rochdale, Saint Chad's church, provides possible evidence for an origin during this period, as Saint Chad was the bishop of Lichfield in 673 AD. There is no documentary or toponymical evidence to suggest that there was a settlement at Newhey during this period.

5.5 Medieval

5.5.1 Rochdale is recorded as a settlement in the Domesday Book of 1086 as belonging to Roger de Poitou. The settlement is referred to as being within the land of King Edward at the time of the Norman Conquest, indicating that the settlement was established by the late Saxon period. Its size is not recorded, possibly suggesting that it was a large town at the time (settlement sizes are sometimes not recorded for large towns in the Domesday Book). Newhey is not recorded in Domesday.

5.5.2 Four HER entries for the medieval period are located within the 1km radius of the site. Approximately 250m to the south of the site is Garside Farmhouse (**Figure 5:6**). Though the extant farmhouse dates to 1697, the original building was constructed during the reign of Henry II (1216-72). A settlement at Lady House was located c. 450m to the northeast of the site, just to the west of the River Beal (**Figure 5:5**). This is depicted on Yates' map of 1786 (**Figure 6**) but is thought to date to the medieval period.

5.5.3 Two HER records for ridge and furrow earthworks are recorded on the HER database. These are both located to the west of the Site close to the Stanney Brook, c. 750m and 900m distant (**Figure**

5:7 & 8 respectively). The latter has now been built over while the former is undeveloped.

5.6 Post-Medieval

- 5.6.1 Rochdale had become an established market centre by the early post-medieval period and its economy was focused on the wool trade, which was described as 'very considerable' in 1547 (University of Manchester 2010). The spinning and weaving of wool took place on a domestic level, with only the fulling process taking place in mills during this period. There were several fulling mills in the area, some of which were originally corn mills that were converted to fulling mills during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Several wealthy families whose prosperity originated in the trading of wool resided in the area. The town was fairly large by the later 17th century, with 1267 hearths in 1666, and a population of around 8000 by 1700 (University of Manchester 2010).
- 5.6.2 Nine farmhouses of 17th century date were identified within the 1km radius of the site, four of which are extant and five of which have been demolished. These attest to the agricultural basis of the economy in the area at the time, which had shifted from arable to sheep farming during the late medieval to post-medieval period. Approximately 900m to the west of the Site is Broad Shaw farmhouse and barn, dating to 1651 (**Figure 5:13**). To the northwest of the Site, c. 900m distant, is Dixon Green Farm and Barn, which was built in 1685 with 18th century alterations (**Figure 5:16**). Approximately 900m to the south of the Site is Knott Booth farmhouse and barn, dating to the mid-17th century (**Figure 5:15**). Two auxiliary buildings, probably dating to the mid-19th century, are also recorded on the HER database; these have now been demolished (**Figure 5:35 & 37**). The sites of six 17th century farmhouses are also recorded on the HER; these are located at least 400m from the Site to the north and west (**Figure 5:17-18, 32-34 & 44**).
- 5.6.3 Approximately 900m to the northeast of the Site is the site of Butterworth Hall (**Figure 5: 43**). This was built in around 1630, on the site of an earlier hall dating to around 1420. The nearby hamlet was named after the hall.
- 5.6.4 The HER search revealed a group of field boundaries and earthworks c. 550m – 900m to the northwest of the site (**Figure 5: 47-48**). These may represent the assarting (enclosure) of land in the early post-medieval period.
- 5.6.5 In the late eighteenth century, the spinning and weaving of wool became a full-time occupation for many people in the area, and many weaver's cottages were built at this time. These usually had three storeys, with several windows in the upper storey to ensure good lighting. A late 18th century cottage, thought to be a weaver's cottage, is located in Milnrow c. 500m to the northeast of the Site (**Figure 5:24**). The site of a row of weavers' cottages is recorded on the HER, c. 650m to the west of the site (**Figure 5:38**).
- 5.6.6 During the nineteenth century the textile industry underwent industrialisation and the shifting of cloth production to mills, and the expansion of cotton cloth production in the area. The proliferation

of mills in the area is evident on the 1851 Ordnance Survey, which shows a cluster of four cotton mills flanking the River Beal c. 800m to the east of the site. Six HER entries representing five cotton mills were found in the 1km search radius, three of which are partially extant. Approximately 400m to the east of the site is the Ellenroad Mill, now the Ellenroad Steam Museum, a Scheduled Monument (**Figure 5:12**). The mill was originally constructed in 1892. Extant buildings include the engine house, boiler house, workers' houses and chimney; the latter is a prominent feature in the landscape that is visible from all parts of the Site (**Plates 6 & 10**). All the original buildings apart from the engine house and chimney were destroyed by a fire in 1916; the mill was rebuilt and reopened in 1921, and the steam engine was in operation until 1975. Approximately 400m to the southeast of the Site is the site of Garfield Mill, a cotton mill that was not shown on the 1851 map but is visible on the 1891 Ordnance Survey (**Figure 5: 40**). The location of the mill is now occupied by modern housing. Also to the southeast, c. 800m distant, is the location of the New Hey Mill (**Figure 5:21**). This was illustrated on the 1851 map as a cotton mill, and by the 1891 map it was annotated as a woollen mill. The mill was no longer shown on the 1907 and is now under a modern residential estate.

- 5.6.7 Two former cotton mills are located in the centre of Milnrow village, c. 800m northeast of the Site. One of these, Albert Mill (**Figure 5:26**), is depicted on the 1891 Ordnance Survey and is currently used as offices and commercial showrooms. The other, Lady House Mill (**Figure 5:9**), is visible on the 1851 Ordnance Survey. A three-storey sandstone building survives in the northeast corner of the mill site (**Figure 5:14**); the remaining buildings have been demolished. At the time of writing, planning proposals to convert the surviving building into apartments and to build houses on the former mill site were under consideration.
- 5.6.8 The lines of two former roads are recorded on the HER database. One of these, Moor Bank Lane, ran broadly from east to west c. 150m to the north of the site (**Figure 5: 45**). The other, Moss Side Lane, was located c. 900m to the northwest (**Figure 5:50**). A tram road ran from north to south c. 130m to the west of the Site, connecting the coal pits at Dig Gate to Moor Bank Lane (**Figure 5: 46**). A north to south aligned sunken trackway earthwork is recorded c. 600m to the west of the Site (**Figure 5: 49**).
- 5.6.9 Two early nineteenth century farmhouses, now demolished, are located to the west of the site (**Figure 5:19-20**). The site of a pair of mid-19th century labourers' cottages is recorded c. 800m to the northwest of the Site (**Figure 5:22**). In the same area the site of a public house dating to at least 1844 is also recorded (**Figure 5:31**). Two earthwork platforms, probably representing buildings shown on the 1851 Ordnance Survey, are recorded c. 300m to the west (**Figure 5:36**).
- 5.6.10 Further heritage assets dating to the nineteenth century are recorded on the HER database. In Milnrow is a railway bridge over the River Beal, constructed by 1848 (**Figure 5:25**) and also a road bridge (**Figure 5: 41**). A weir over the River Beal is also recorded (**Figure 5:39**).
- 5.6.11 Two ponds (**Figure 5: 27-28**), a spring (**Figure 5: 29**), a sandstone quarry (**Figure 5:23**), a coal

mine (**Figure 5:10**), a rectangular structure 'Rughole' (**Figure 5:30**), a rectangular structure on Moor Bank (**Figure 5: 11**) and a marker stone (**Figure 5: 42**) are also listed on the HER database. None of these are extant.

5.7 Modern

- 5.7.1 Three entries dating to the modern period were found on the HER database within the 1km radius of the Site; these are all located in Milnrow, at least 800m distant. These are the Grade II Listed Milnrow War Memorial (**Figure 5: 52**), a modern building (**Figure 5: 51**) that is an extension of the only surviving building of Lady House Mill (**Figure 5: 14**) and the Grade II Listed Milnrow Library (**Figure 5: 53**).

5.8 Undated

- 5.8.1 Two HER entries for earthworks of unknown date are recorded within the 1km radius of the Site. Approximately 900m to the northwest was a group of depressions and hummocks (**Figure 5: 54**). An extant embankment, possibly used as an elevated track or pathway, is located c. 400m to the northwest of the Site (**Figure 5: 55**).

5.9 Cartographic Evidence

- 5.9.1 The earliest available cartographic evidence showing the Site is Yates' map of 1786 (**Figure 6**); this shows the Site as undeveloped land. Gart Side farmhouse is depicted to the south, and a few buildings are shown to the north of the site on Moor Bank Lane.
- 5.9.2 The next available cartographic evidence is the Butterworth Parish Tithe Map of 1846 (**Figure 7**). This shows the Site as part of two irregularly shaped fields, with a north to south aligned field boundary in the east of the site. The fields are labelled as 299 and 300; both are listed as owned by Thomas Alderson Cook and occupied by James Milne. A path crosses the northern tip of the site. Throstle Nest, a farm, is shown a short distance to the west.
- 5.9.3 No changes to the Site are shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1851 (**Figure 8**). A short distance to the west the tram road connecting the coal pits at Dig Gate to Moor Bank Lane is shown.
- 5.9.4 On the Ordnance Survey of 1893 (**Figure 9**) the field on which the majority of the Site lies has been amalgamated with the field to its north, but no changes to the Site itself are evident. To the west Throstle Nest is no longer depicted.
- 5.9.5 No changes to the Site are shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1910 (**Figure 10**). A field boundary has been inserted in the field to the north. The boundary has been reconfigured by the time of the 1938 Ordnance Survey (**Figure 11**). Two ponds are illustrated just outside the western Site boundary on the 1938 map.
- 5.9.6 No changes to the Site are depicted on the 1956 Ordnance Survey (**Figure 12**). On the 1967 Ordnance Survey (**Figure 13**) the north-south field boundary in the east of the Site has been

partially removed.

- 5.9.7 The 1979 Ordnance Survey (**Figure 14**) shows the M62 motorway immediately to the north of the Site. The internal field boundary has been fully removed. No further changes to the Site are shown on the 1989 Ordnance Survey (**Figure 15**).

5.10 **Aerial photographs and LiDAR**

- 5.10.1 A search of the Historic England aerial archaeology mapping explorer did not reveal any aerial photographs of the Site of interest. LiDAR (Light detection and ranging) did not detect any possible archaeological features (**Figure 16**).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 General

6.1.1 The search of the HER within a 1km radius of the Site reveals little evidence of human activity within the study area from the prehistoric to Roman periods; evidence from these periods is limited to isolated findspots. The Site was probably located outside settlement areas during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

6.2 Prehistoric

6.2.1 Prehistoric activity in the study area is represented by two findspots for single artefacts, one each from the Neolithic and Iron Age periods. The Site's archaeological potential for the prehistoric period is therefore considered to be **low**. If such remains are encountered on the site they would potentially be of **low** (local) significance and, depending upon quality and survival, **medium** (regional) significance.

6.3 Roman

6.3.1 Evidence for Roman activity in the area comprises a single findspot for a beehive quern and a postulated road for which no archaeological evidence has been recovered. The site's archaeological potential for the Roman period is therefore considered to be **low**. If such remains are encountered on the site they would potentially be of **low** (local) significance and, depending upon quality and survival, **medium** (regional) significance.

6.4 Saxon

6.4.1 Archaeological and artefactual evidence of activity from the Saxon period is entirely absent from the 1km radius of the Site and the wider Rochdale area. The Site's archaeological potential for the Saxon period is therefore considered to be **low**. If such remains are encountered on the Site they would potentially be of **low** (local) significance and, depending upon quality and survival, **medium** (regional) significance.

6.5 Medieval

6.5.1 The Site was probably agricultural land outside settlement areas during the medieval period. The Site's archaeological potential for the medieval period is therefore considered to be **low**. If such remains are encountered on the site they would potentially be of **low** (local) significance and, depending upon quality and survival, **medium** (regional) significance.

6.6 Post Medieval and Modern

6.6.1 Cartographic evidence demonstrates that the Site remained as undeveloped agricultural land from the late 18th century up to the present. The site's archaeological potential for the post-medieval and modern periods is therefore considered to be **low**. If such remains are encountered

on the site, they would potentially be of **low** (local) significance.

7 IMPACTS ON BURIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

7.1 Previous Land Use

7.1.1 Cartographic sources show that the Site remained largely as undeveloped agricultural land from at least the late 18th century. Other than the removal of an internal field boundary, the Site has remained largely unaltered from this time, with the same general arrangement still present.

7.1.2 Any agricultural or land management activities are likely to have had an impact upon the underlying potential archaeological horizons, perhaps reaching as far as natural ground. However, there is a possibility that archaeological remains and horizons may have survived below any such truncation.

7.1.3 Previous impact on the site is therefore considered to be **low**.

7.2 Impact of the Proposed Development

7.3 The proposed development involves the construction of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) (**Figure 4**). Details regarding the depths and types of foundations necessary for the development were not known at the time of writing.

7.3.1 It is anticipated that any work which extends below the existing ground levels, e.g. ground reduction and excavations for the foundations of the new residential buildings, plus any associated landscaping and services, risks the localised disturbance of any surviving archaeological deposits.

7.3.2 The impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological deposits is therefore considered to be **moderate**.

7.4 Ground Soil Contamination

8.1.1 No initial environmental review has been seen that would indicate the risk of contamination on the site. As the site is seen to have been in use as undeveloped land, it is thought that there may be a low risk of contaminated material on the site.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 This assessment aimed to identify the potential for the occurrence of archaeological remains on the site based on the results of a local Heritage Environment Record search of the study site, to assess the potential and known land-use and assess its impact on the survival of these remains and hence their significance.
- 8.2 It is concluded that there is **low** potential for the Site to contain significant archaeological resources from the prehistoric period. There is a **low** potential for the Site to contain archaeological resources from the Romano-British period. There is a **low** potential for the Site to contain archaeological resources from the Saxon period and a **low** potential for the Site to contain archaeological resources from the medieval period. There is a **low** potential for the Site to contain archaeological resources from the post-medieval and modern periods. Should archaeological resources be present within the Site these may be moderately impacted by the proposed development.
- 8.3 If prehistoric remains are encountered on the Site they would potentially be of **low** (local) significance and, depending upon quality and survival, **medium** (regional) significance. If Roman remains are encountered on the Site they would potentially be of **low** (local) significance and, depending upon quality and survival, **medium** (regional) significance. If Saxon remains are encountered on the Site they would potentially be of **low** (local) significance and, depending upon quality and survival, **medium** (regional) significance. If medieval remains are encountered on the Site they would potentially be of **low** (local) significance and, depending upon quality and survival, **medium** (regional) significance. If post-medieval and modern remains are encountered on the Site they would potentially be of **low** (local) significance and, depending upon quality and survival, **medium** (regional) significance.
- 8.4 On the basis of the findings of this assessment it is considered that further archaeological work may be necessary on the Site. This work should be undertaken prior to any development groundworks should planning permission for it be granted by the Local Planning Authority; this should be secured by a planning condition.

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9.2 Cartographic Resources

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9.3 Online Resources

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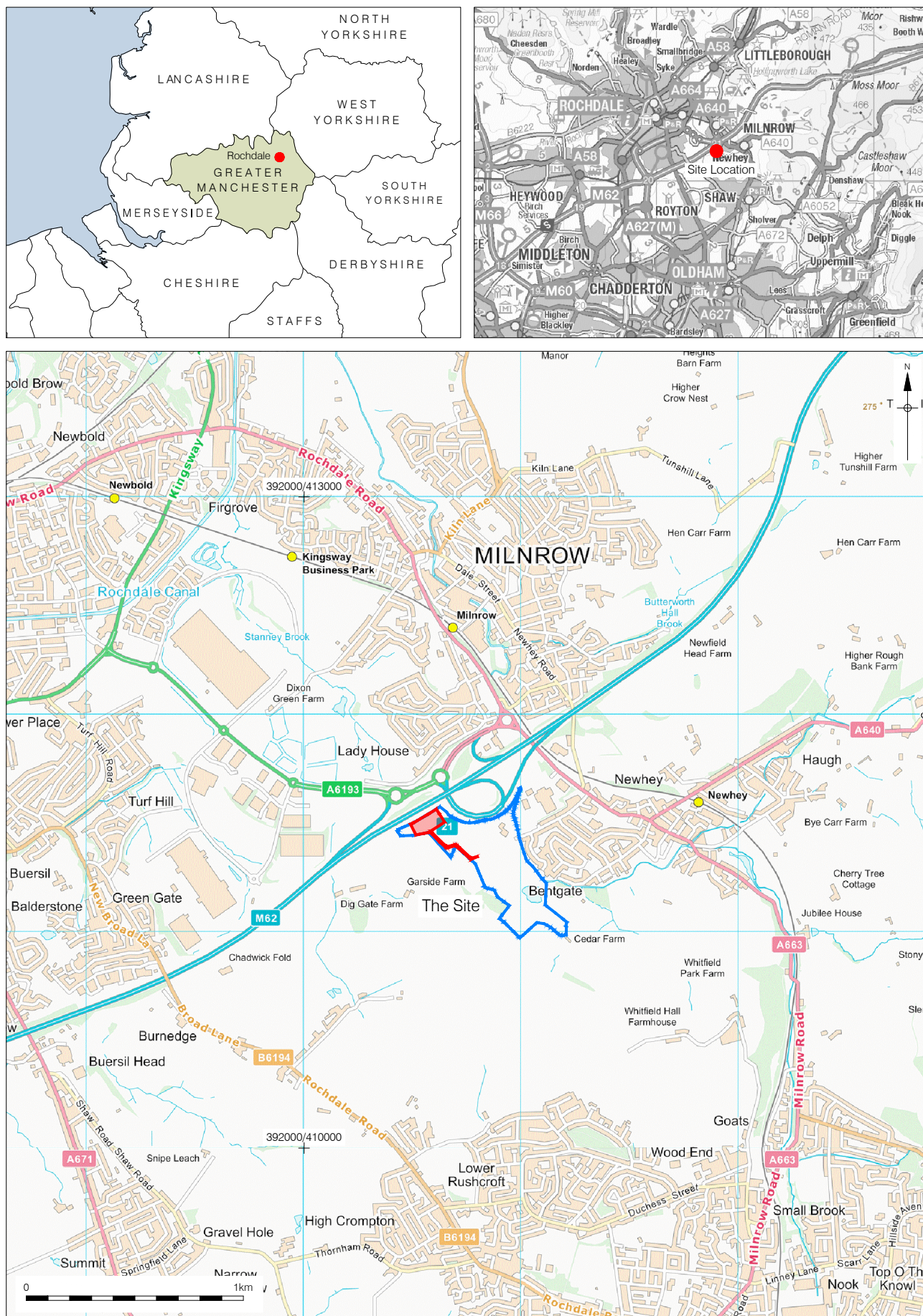
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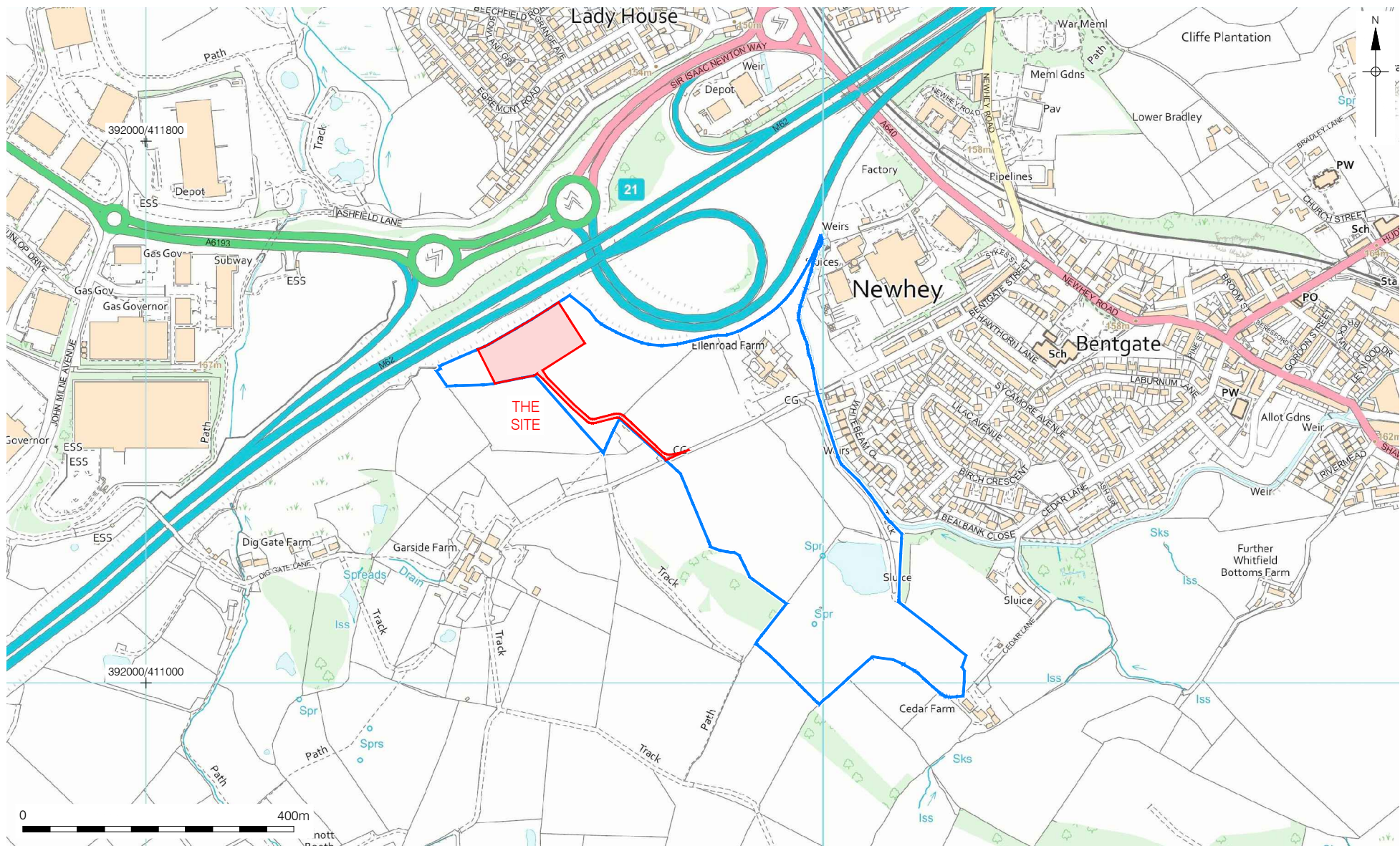
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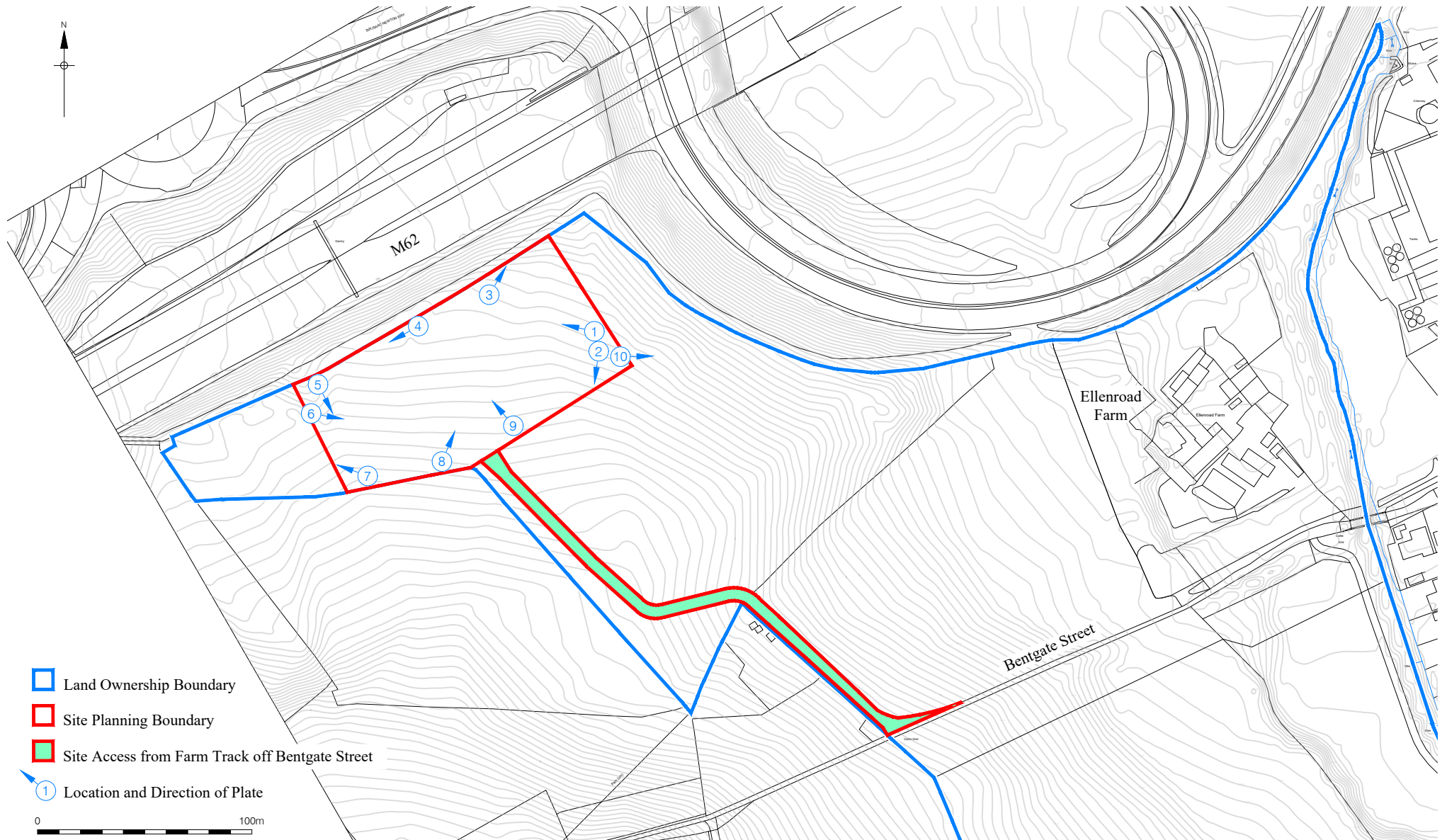
10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

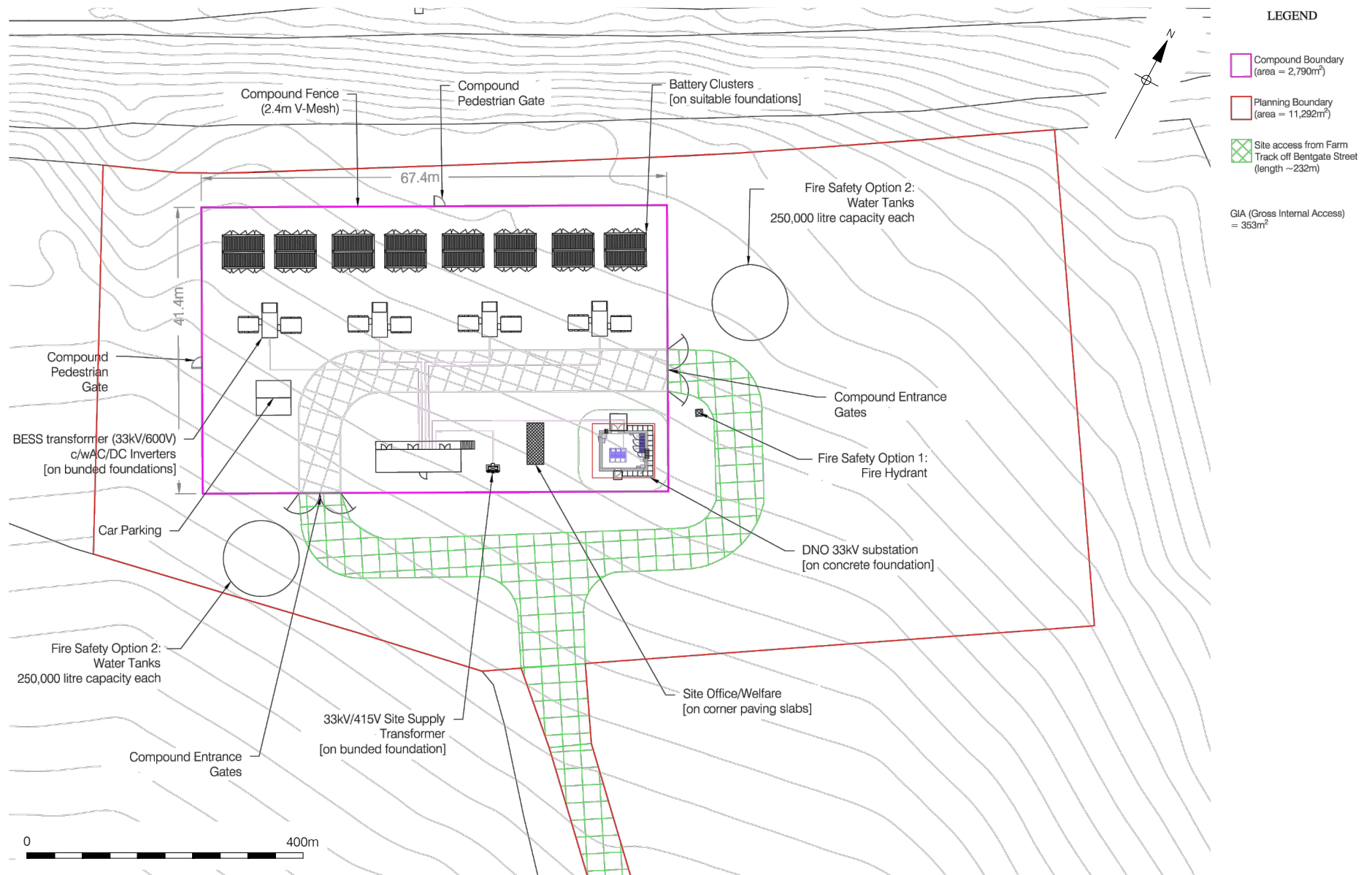
- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Root Power (North) Limited for commissioning this report and to the staff at the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit for the provision of the HER data.

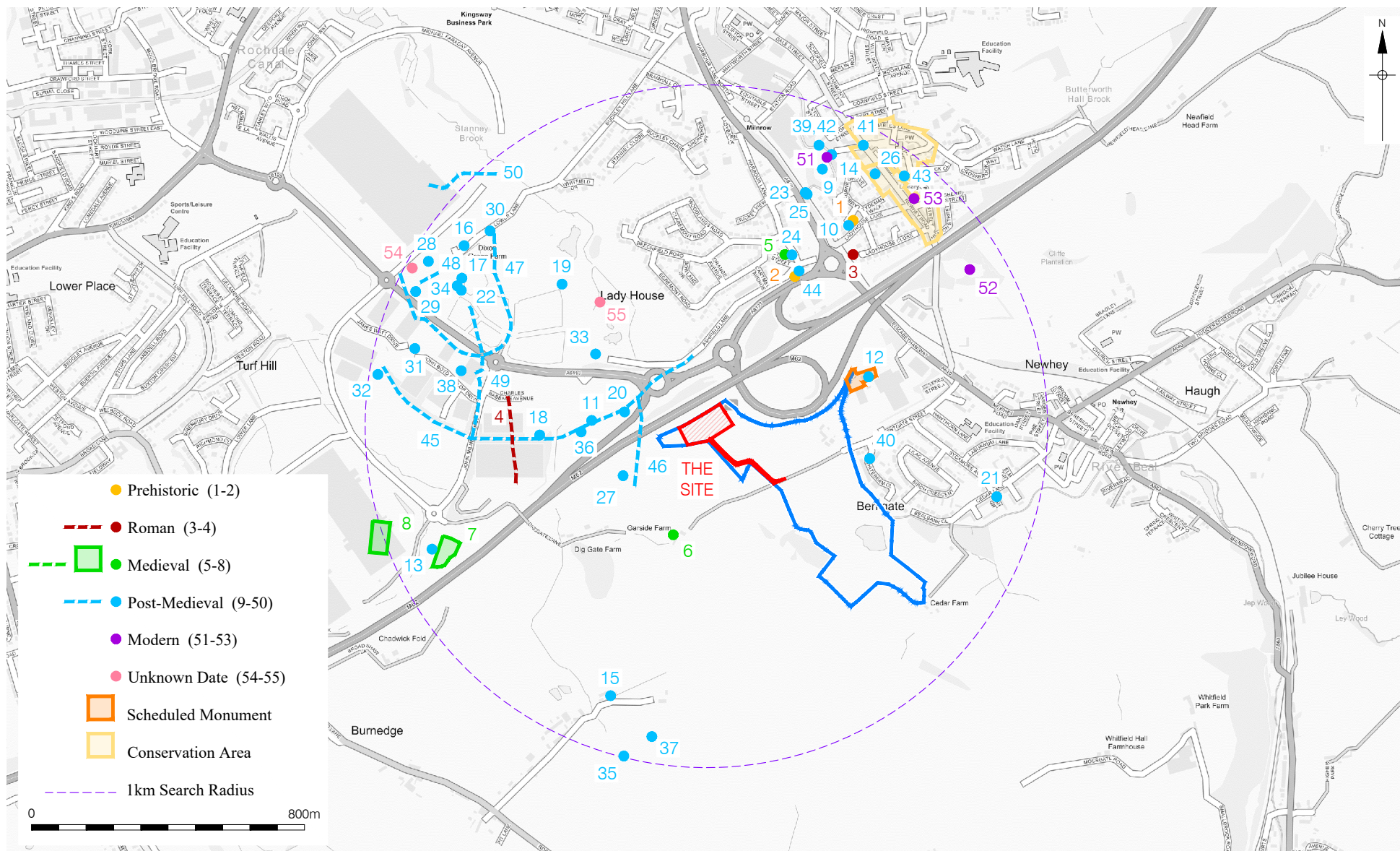
APPENDIX 1: FIGURES

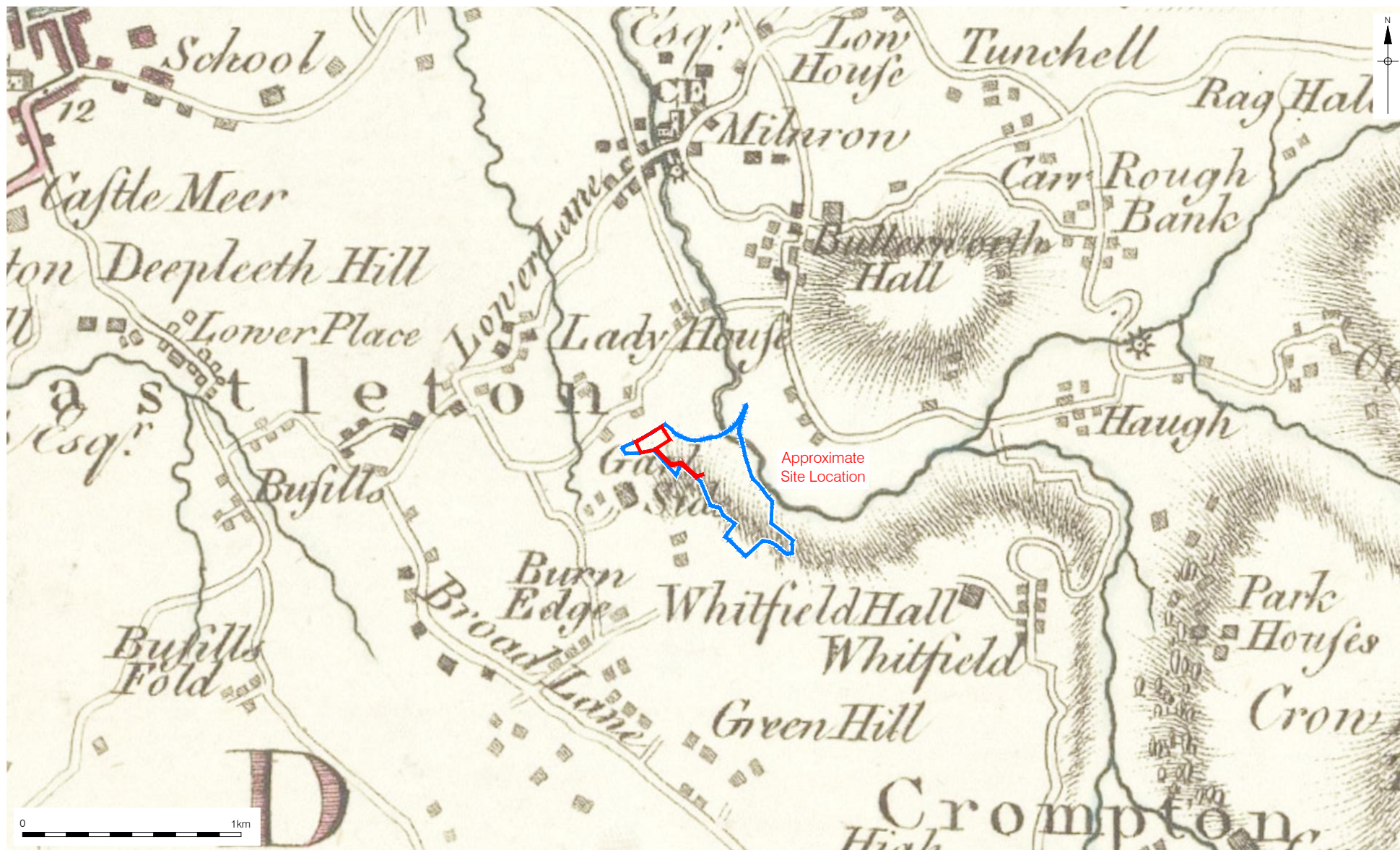












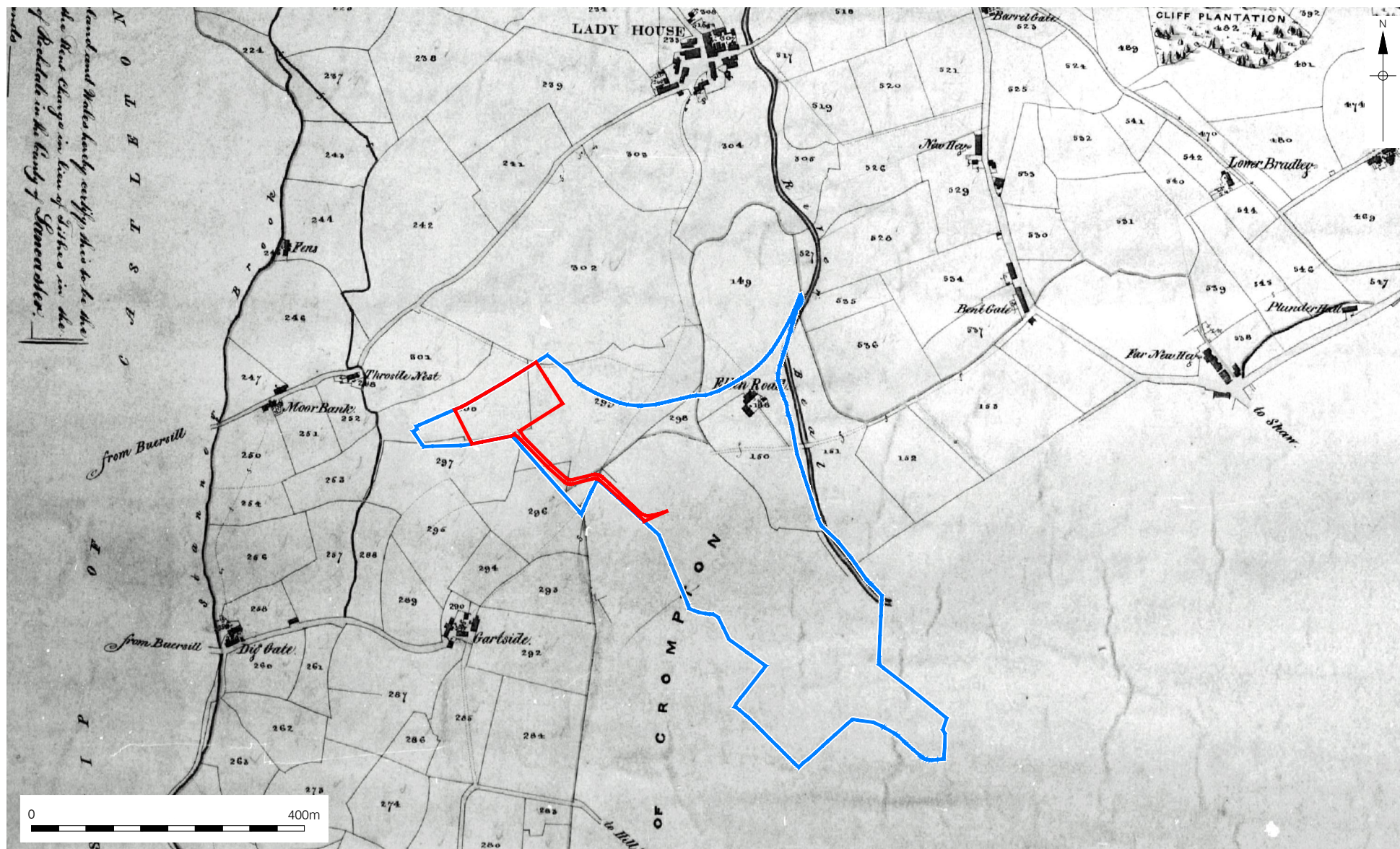
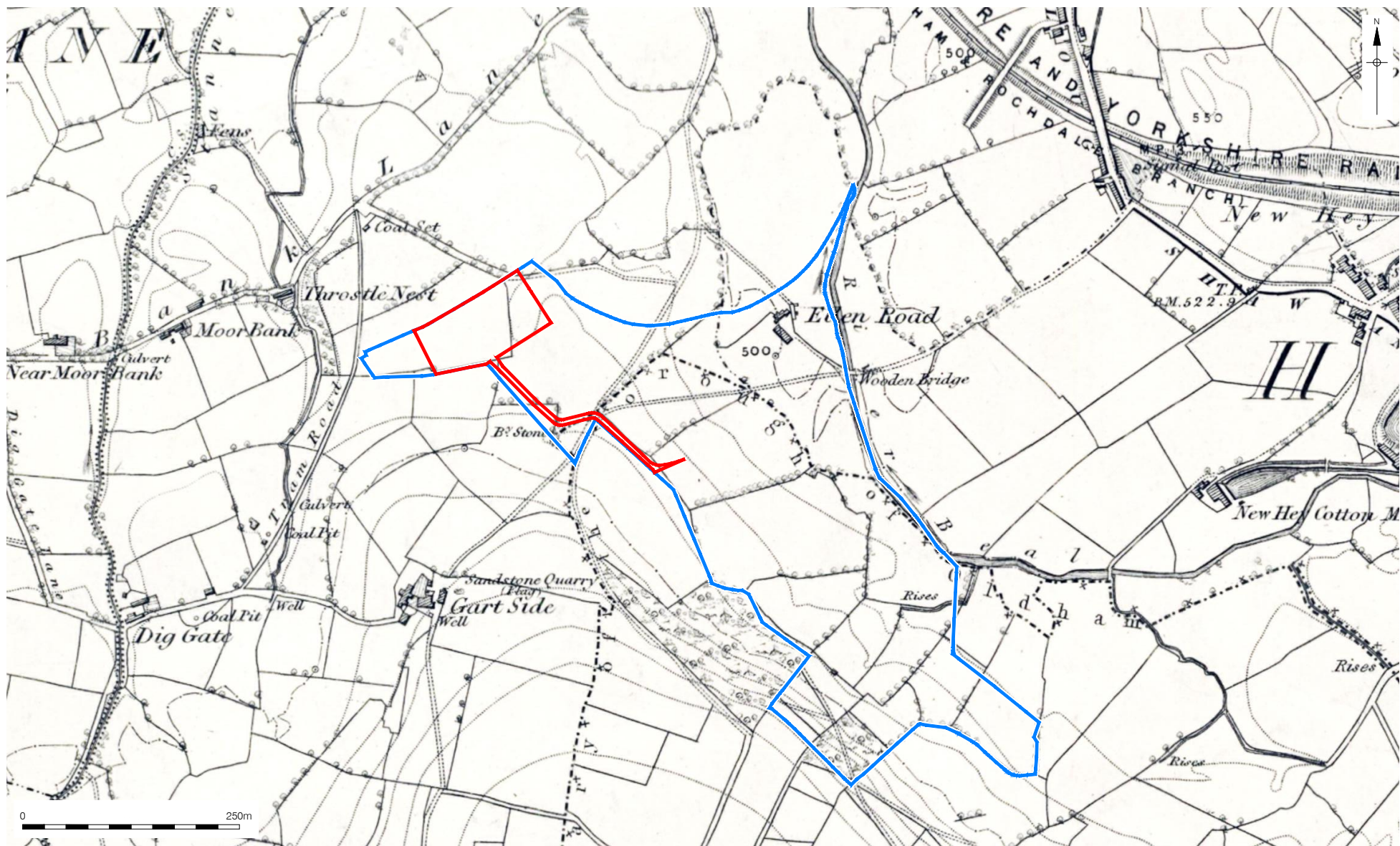


Figure 7
Butterworth Parish Tithe Map, 1846
1:8,000 at A4



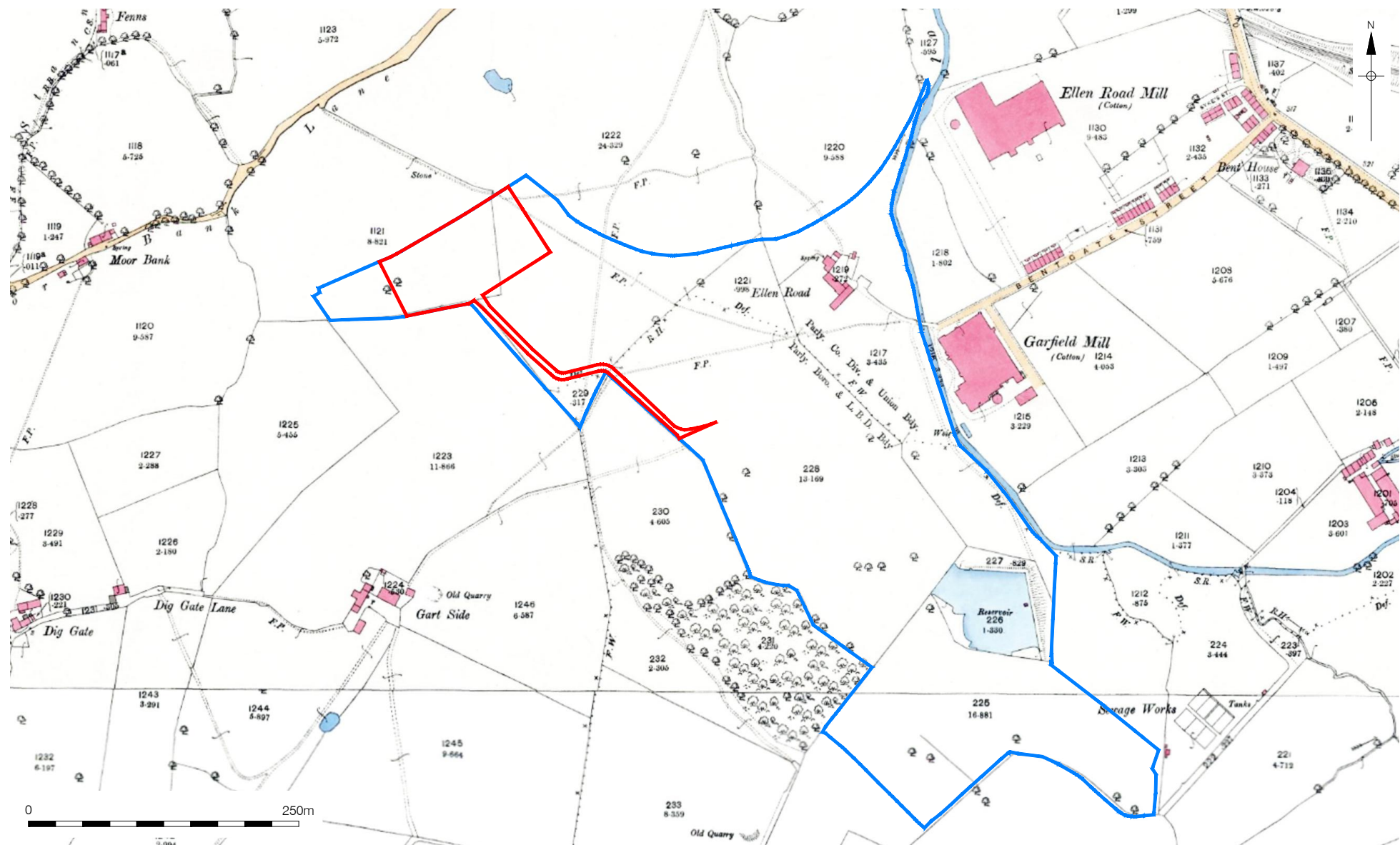


Figure 9
Ordnance Survey (25 inch), 1893
1:5,000 at A4

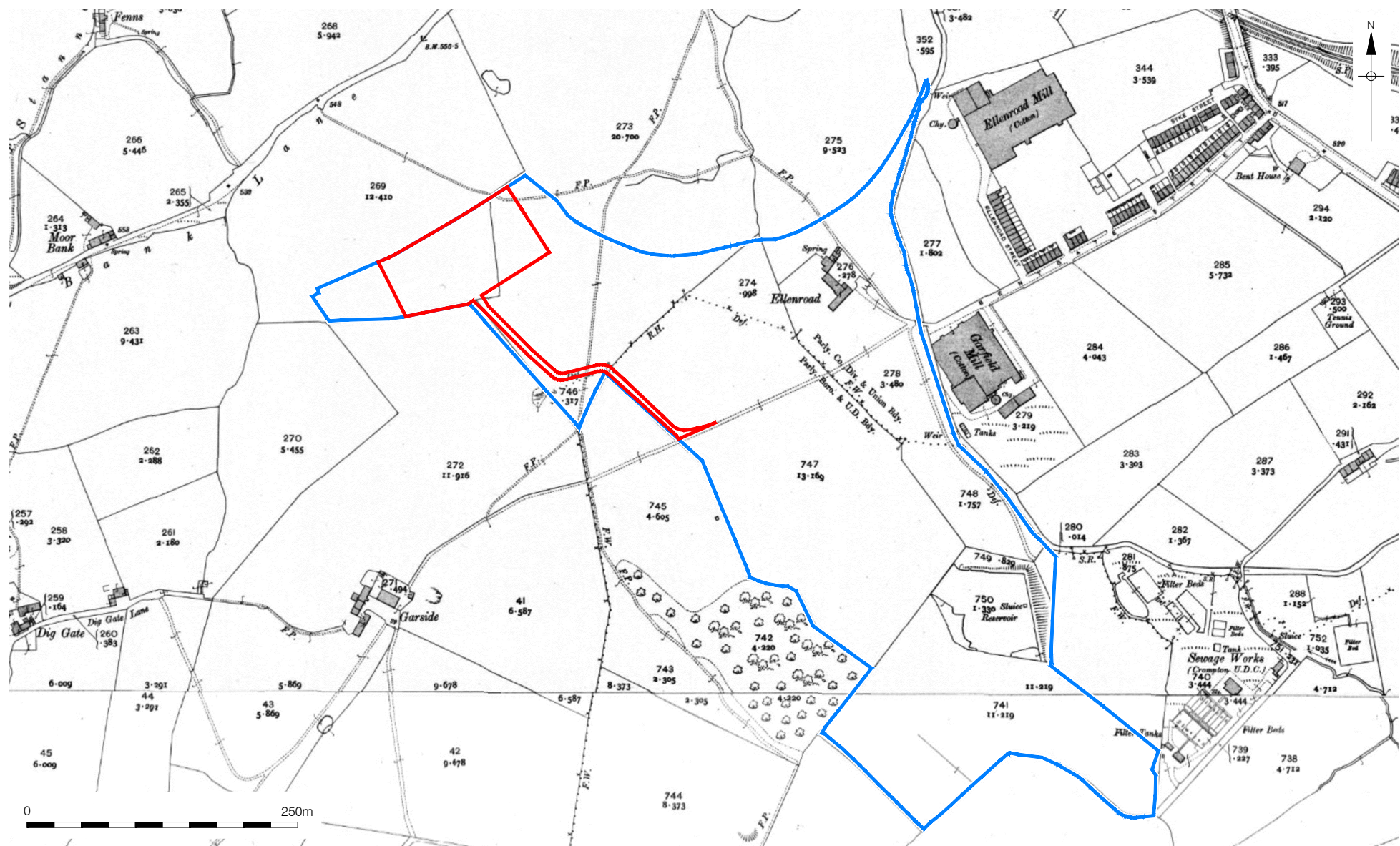


Figure 10
Ordnance Survey (25 inch), 1910
1:5,000 at A4

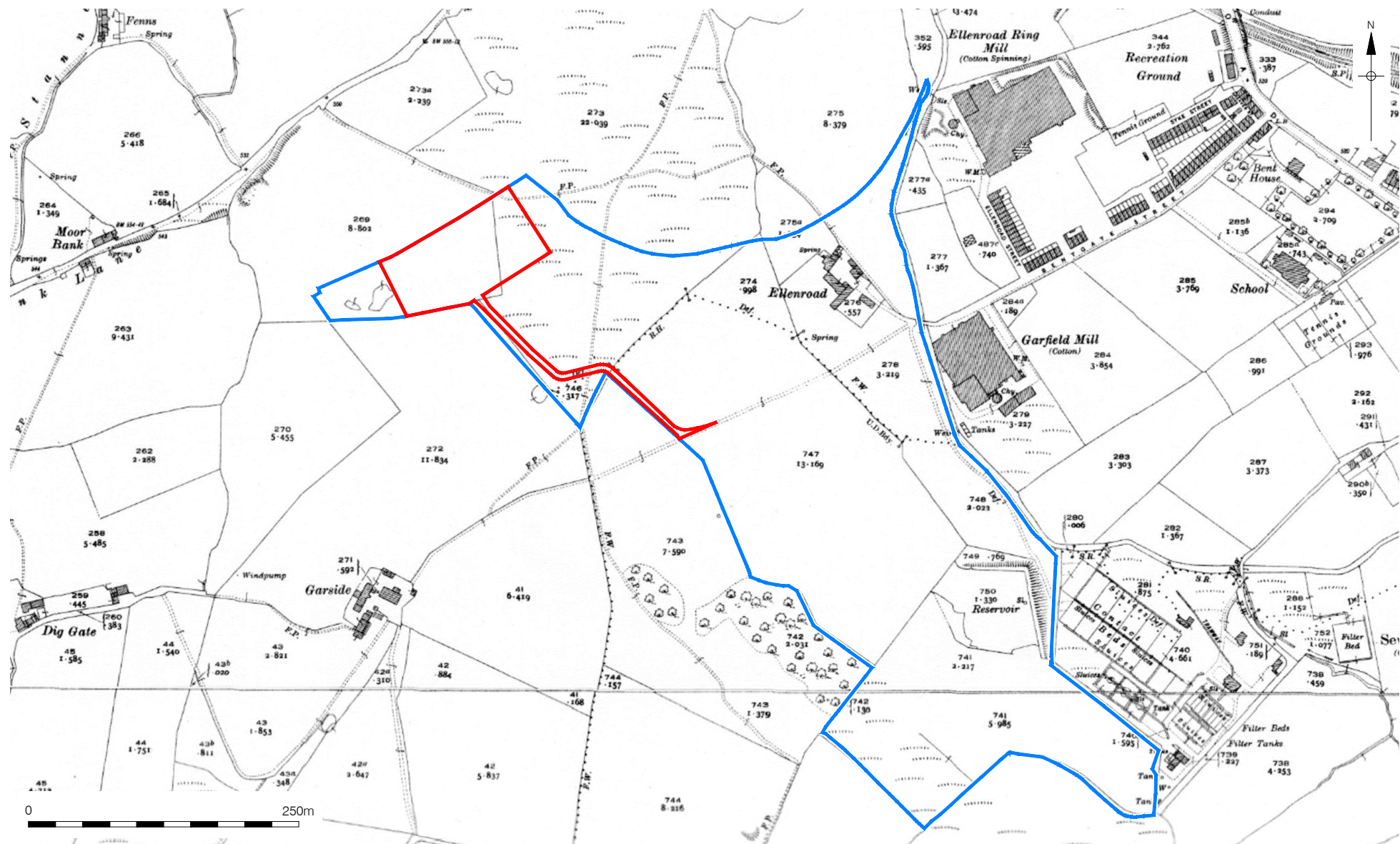


Figure 11
Ordnance Survey (25 inch), 1938
1:5,000 at A4

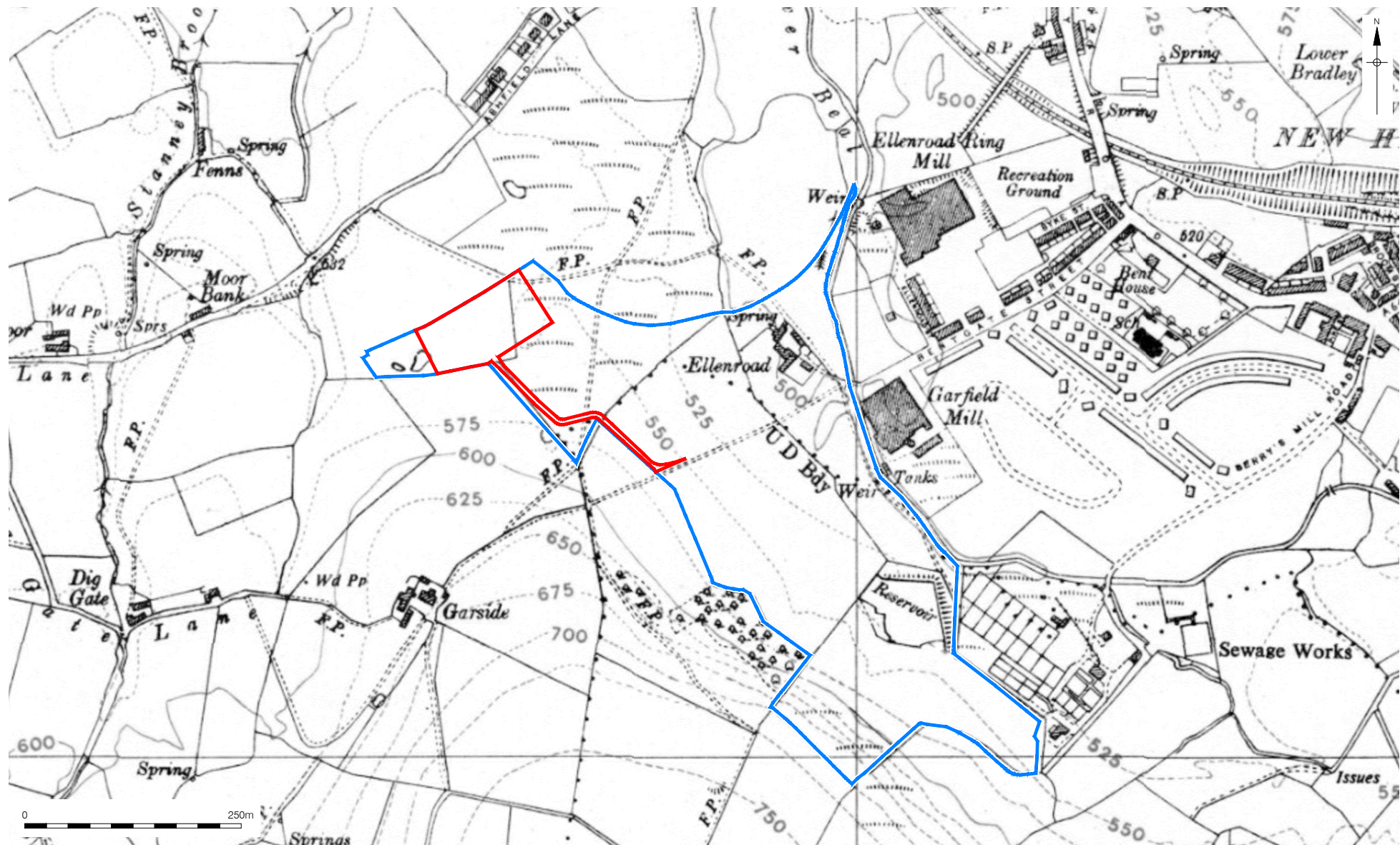
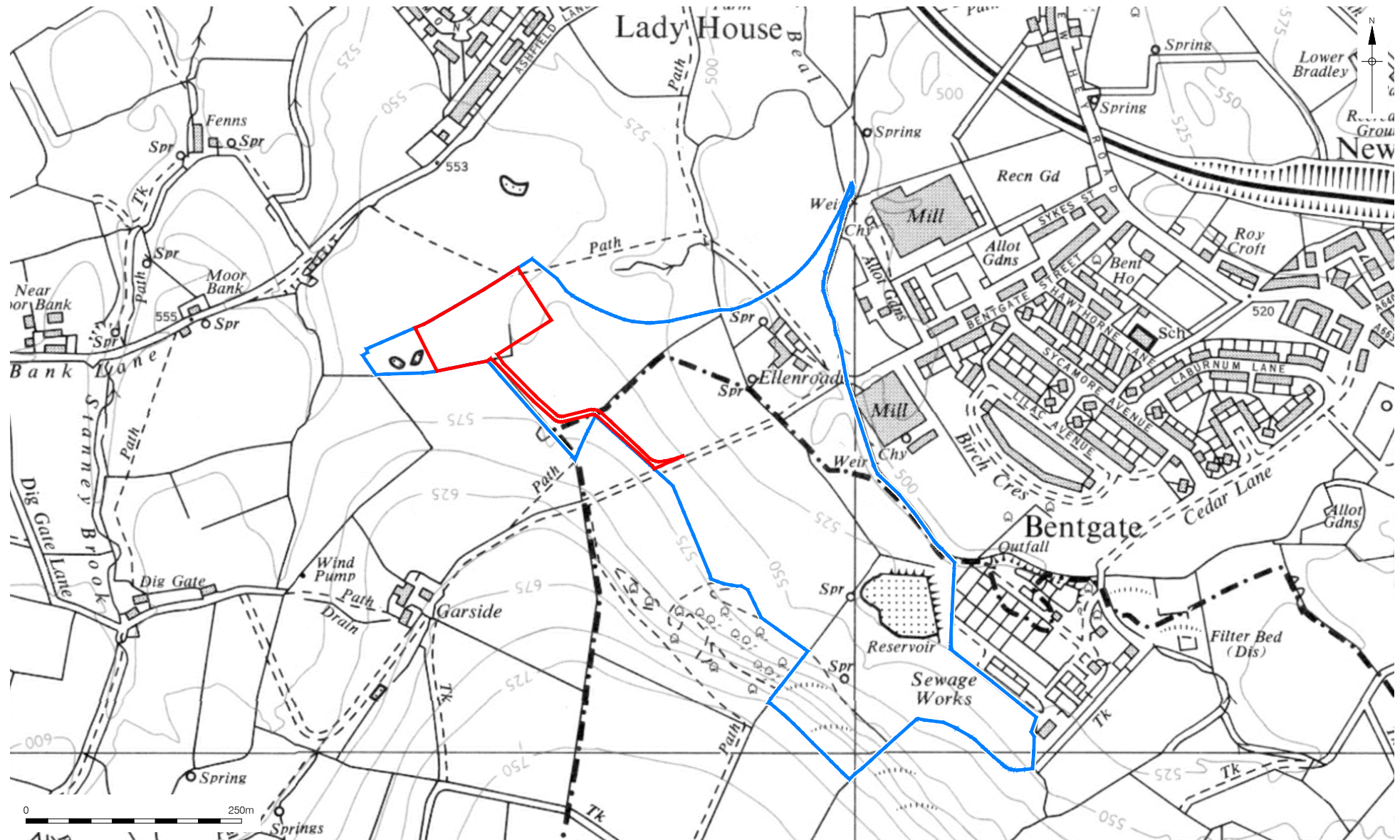
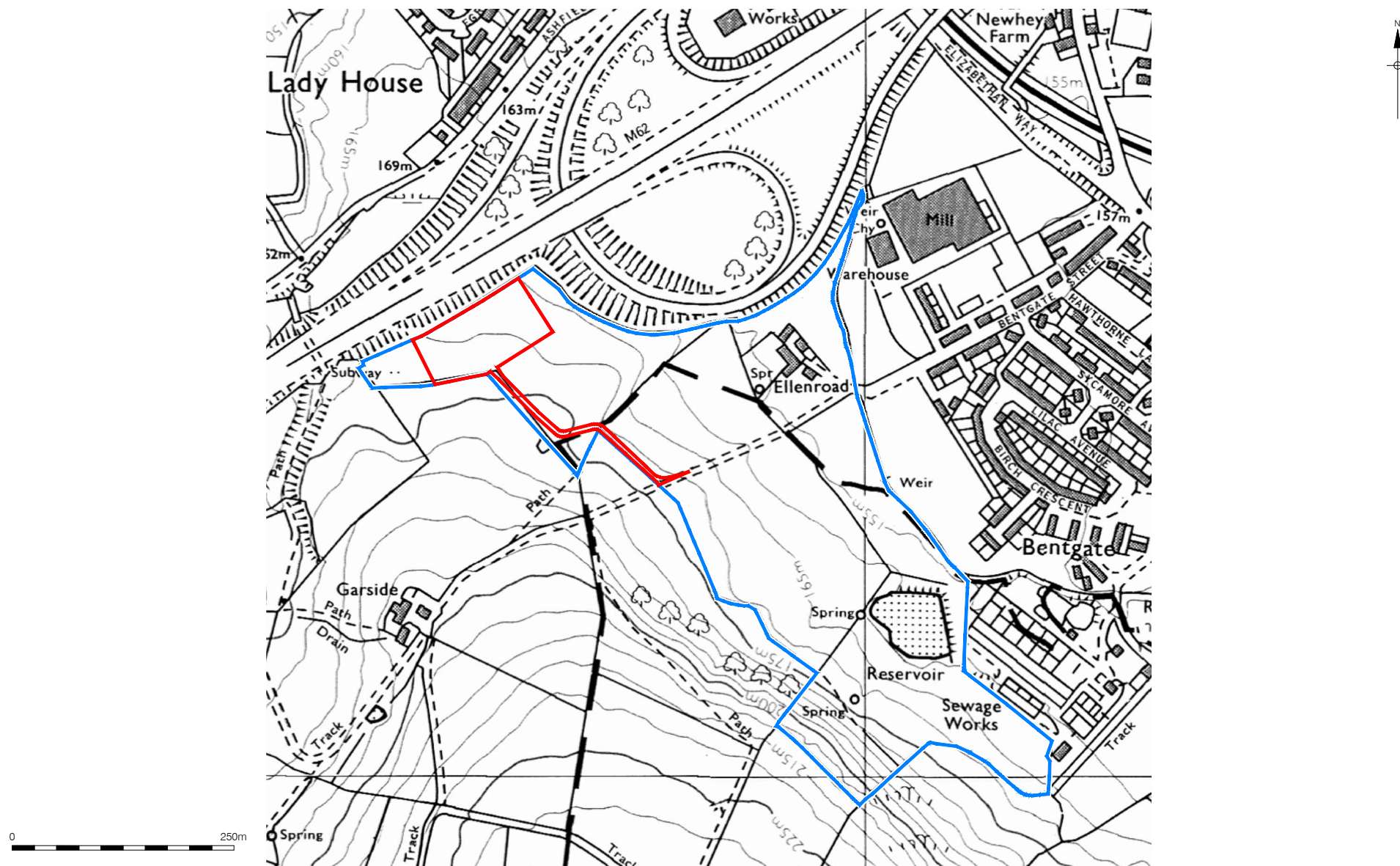
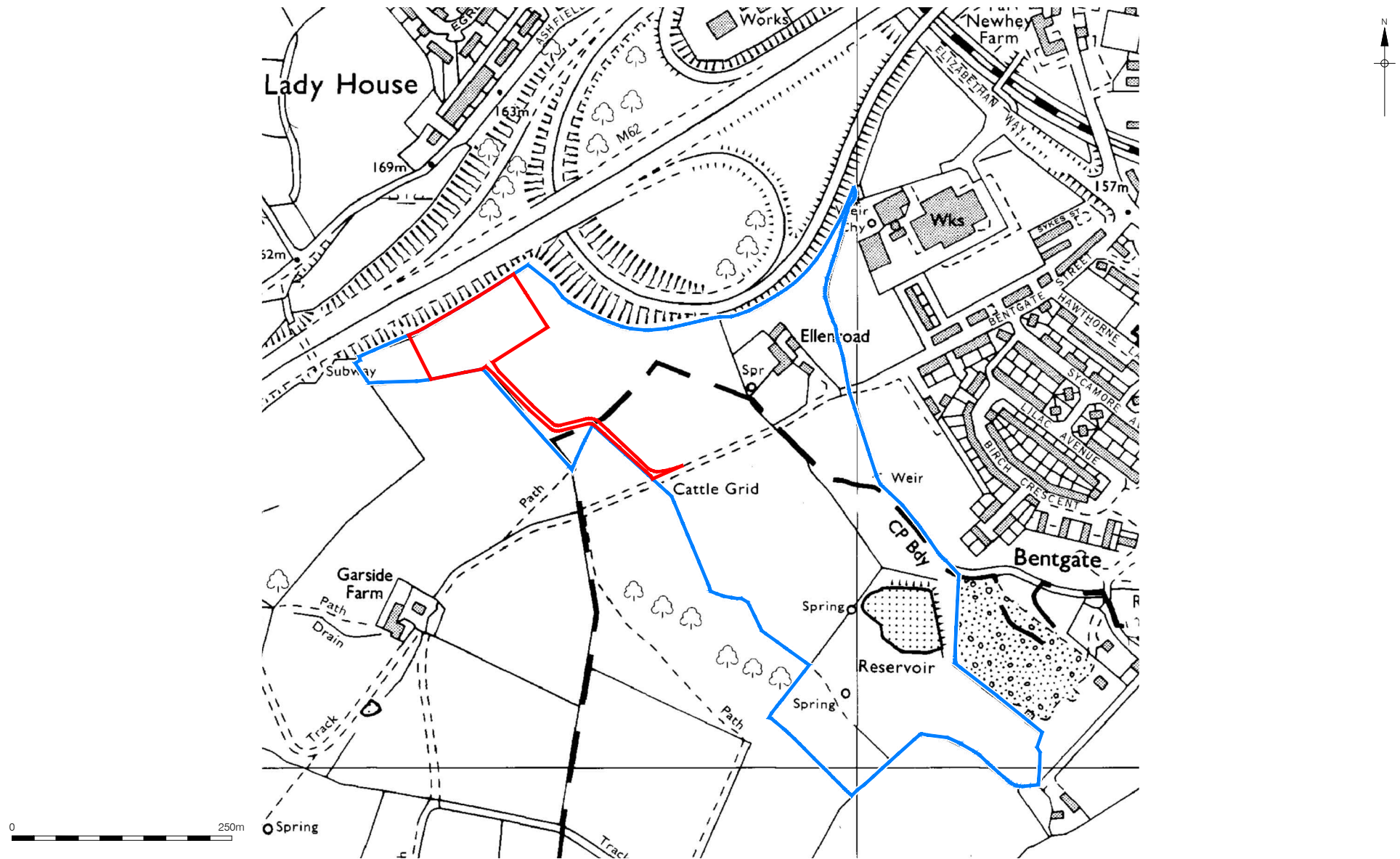
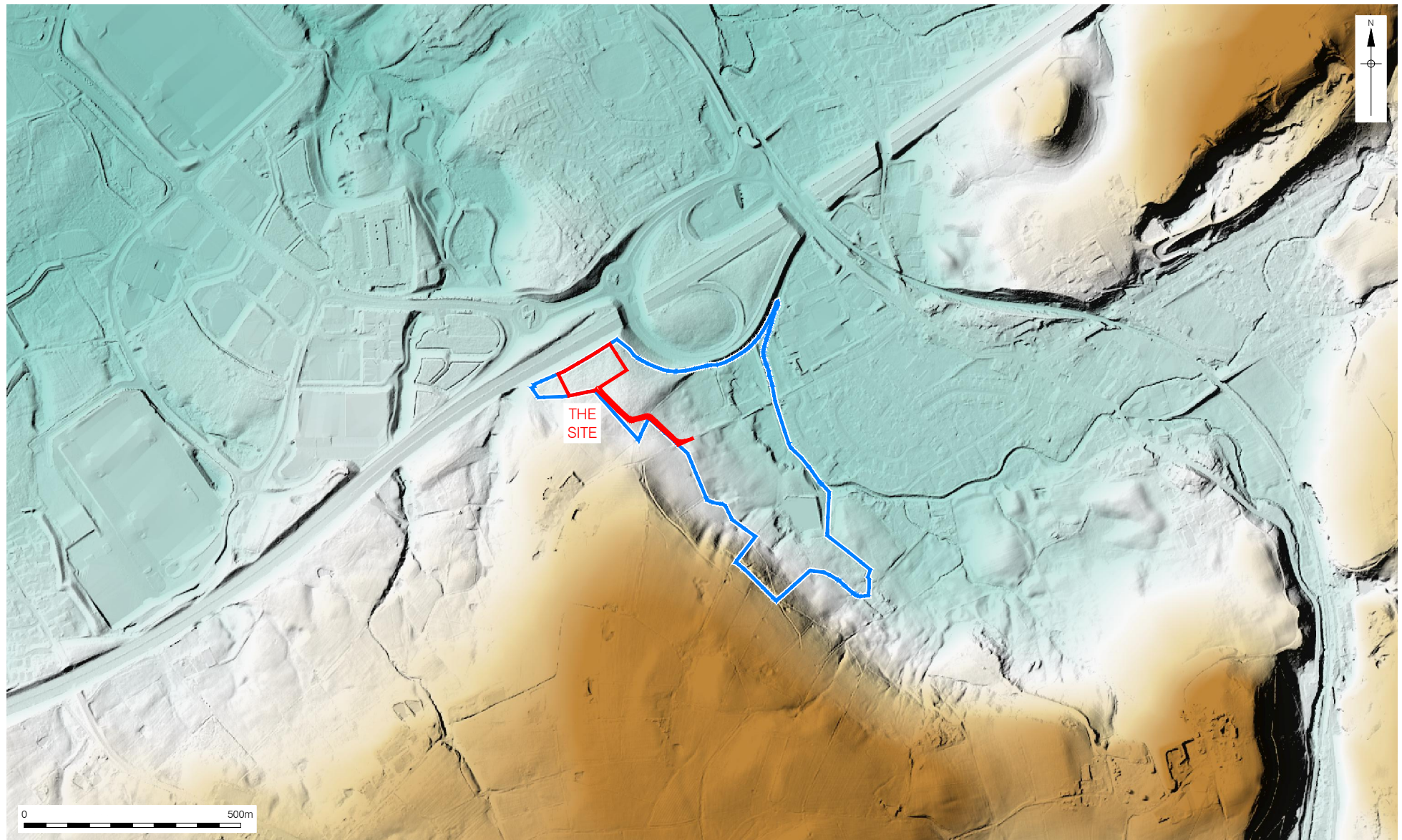


Figure 12
Ordnance Survey (6 inch), 1956
1:6,250 at A4









APPENDIX 2: THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

PCA No.	Easting	Northing	MonUID	Name	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	Record Type	Year Min	Year Max	Period	Monument Types
Prehistoric											
1	393000	412099	MGM3396	Stone axe (Neolithic) (findspot)	2678.1.0	2338	Find Spot	-4000	-2351	Neolithic	FINDSPOT
2	392829	411935	MGM10172	Ashfield Lane (stone head)	9053.1.0	16481	Find Spot	-800	42	Iron Age	FINDSPOT
Roman											
3	393000	411999	MGM1075	Beehive quernstone (Romano-British) (findspot)	720.1.0	320	Find Spot	43	409	Roman	FINDSPOT
4	392000	411457	MGM13716	Dig Gate Lane (Roman road alignment?) (line of)	12447.1.0	10601	Monument	43	2018	Roman to 21st Century	ROAD, ROAD
Medieval											
5	392800	411999	MGM6350	Lady House settlement	5358.1.0	4116	Place	1066	1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	SETTLEMENT, BUILDING, BUILDING
6	392473	411179	MGM3381	Garside Farmhouse (former Garside (Gartside) Manor site)	2663.1.0	17951	Listed Building	1200	2050	AD 13th Century to 21st Century	GREAT HOUSE, FARM, FARMHOUSE, GREAT HOUSE, DATE STONE
7	391807	411130	MGM13732	Ridge & furrow, east of Broad Shaw Farm	12461.1.1	17972	Monument	1066	1539	Medieval	RIDGE AND FURROW
8	391613	411171	MGM13730	Ridge & furrow, west of Broad Shaw Lane (site of)	12461.1.0	17971	Monument	1066	1539	Medieval	RIDGE AND FURROW
Post-medieval											
9	392909	412250	MGM6304	Lady House Mill/ New Lady House Mill (site of)	5309.1.0	4084	Monument	1800	1999	AD 19th Century to AD 20th Century	INDUSTRIAL SITE, COTTON MILL, SPINNING MILL, CHIMNEY, BOILER HOUSE, WATERMILL

PCA No.	Easting	Northing	MonUID	Name	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	Record Type	Year Min	Year Max	Period	Monument Types
10	393000	412099	MGM3178	Butterworth Common coal mines (documentary mention of)	2462.1.0	2232	Monument	1600	1699	AD 17th Century	COLLIERY, MINE
11	392234	411514	MGM12054	Moor Bank (site of)	11178.1.0	16768	Monument	1800	1999	AD 19th Century to AD 20th Century	STRUCTURE, HOUSE
12	393045	411641	MGM6306	Ellenroad Ring Mill	5312.1.0	16763	Building	1892	2050	AD 19th Century to 21st Century	TEXTILE MILL, SPINNING MILL, BOILER HOUSE, TEXTILE MILL, SPINNING MILL, STEAM ENGINE, MUSEUM, INDUSTRIAL SITE, ENGINE HOUSE, CHIMNEY
13	391766	411137	MGM3054	Broad Shaw Farmhouse and adjoining barn	2354.1.0	17760	Listed Building	1651	2050	AD 17th Century to 21st Century	FARM, FARMHOUSE, BARN, DATE STONE, COTTON MILL
14	392937	412292	MGM19259	Lady House Mill (surviving building at)	5309.1.1	17656	Building	1800	2050	AD 19th Century to 21st Century	COTTON MILL, INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
15	392289	410707	MGM6378	Knott Booth Farmhouse and Barn	5386.1.0	17954	Listed Building	1600	2050	AD 17th Century to 21st Century	FARMSTEAD, FARMHOUSE, BARN
16	391859	412025	MGM3393	Dixon Green Farm and Barn	2675.1.0	17952	Listed Building	1685	2050	AD 17th Century to 21st Century	FARMSTEAD, FARM, FARMHOUSE, DATE STONE
17	391853	411930	MGM12045	Lower Lane Farm (site of)	11169.1.0	17966	Monument	1600	2006	AD 17th Century to 21st Century	FARM, FARMHOUSE, DATE STONE?, SETTLEMENT, HOUSE, COW HOUSE
18	392081	411471	MGM3095	Moor Bank Farmhouse (site of)	2382.1.0	17964	Monument	1600	1999	AD 17th Century to AD 20th Century	FARMSTEAD, FARM, FARMHOUSE, DATE STONE

PCA No.	Easting	Northing	MonUID	Name	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	Record Type	Year Min	Year Max	Period	Monument Types
19	392147	411913	MGM12047	Shepherds (site of)	11171.1.0	7087	Monument	1800	1999	AD 19th Century to AD 20th Century	FARMHOUSE
20	392330	411538	MGM12055	Throstle Nest (site of)	11179.1.0	7086	Monument	1800	1890	AD 19th Century	STRUCTURE, FARMSTEAD
21	393420	411289	MGM11836	New Hey Mills (Woollen) (formerly New Hey Cotton Mill) (site of)	11017.1.0	15710	Monument	1800	1899	AD 19th Century	COTTON MILL, TEXTILE MILL, WOOLLEN MILL
22	391851	411895	MGM16691	Wycheley Cottage (site of)	15458.1.0	10306	Monument	1848	2006	AD 19th Century to 21st Century	HOUSE
23	392860	412181	MGM11835	Quarry (site of)	11022.1.0	16495	Monument	1800	1899	AD 19th Century	QUARRY
24	392821	411998	MGM13111	244 Harbour Lane	11965.1.0	16483	Listed Building	1750	2050	AD 18th Century to 21st Century	HOUSE, WEAVERS COTTAGE
25	392865	412177	MGM11834	Railway bridge over river Beal	11021.1.0	16498	Monument	1830	2050	AD 19th Century to 21st Century	BRIDGE, RAILWAY BRIDGE
26	393064	412236	MGM11859	Albert Mills (former)	11044.1.0	16496	Building	1850	2050	AD 19th Century to 21st Century	WOOLLEN MILL, COTTON MILL, INDUSTRIAL SITE, TEXTILE MILL
27	392325	411352	MGM13726	Pond or reservoir/ lodge, south-east of the M62	12457.1.0	6964	Monument	1540	1900	Post Medieval	POND, DAM, RESERVOIR
28	391755	411979	MGM13717	Possible pond (site of)	12448.1.0	6960	Monument	1700	1799	AD 18th Century	POND?, EXTRACTIVE PIT?
29	391718	411891	MGM13719	Spring (site of)	12450.1.0	7081	Monument	1540	2010	Post Medieval	SPRING

PCA No.	Easting	Northing	MonUID	Name	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	Record Type	Year Min	Year Max	Period	Monument Types
										to 21st Century	
30	391936	412069	MGM12044	Rughole (site of)	11168.1.0	7080	Monument	1800	1890	AD 19th Century	HOUSE?, STRUCTURE
31	391715	411724	MGM12050	Pyche (site of)	11174.1.0	17969	Monument	1800	1999	AD 19th Century to AD 20th Century	PUBLIC HOUSE, BARN, COW HOUSE, FARM
32	391607	411648	MGM12051	Lane End (site of)	11175.1.0	7083	Monument	1600	1980	AD 17th Century to Late 20th Century	OUTBUILDING, FARM, TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING, DATE STONE, FARMSTEAD, STABLE
33	392245	411708	MGM12048	Fenns (site of)	11172.1.0	17968	Monument	1700	1999	AD 18th Century to AD 20th Century	FARMHOUSE, FARM, FARMSTEAD
34	391839	411908	MGM12046	Cherry Tree [Farm] (site of)	11170.1.0	7082	Monument	1500	2004	AD 16th Century to 21st Century	FARM, TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE, HOUSE, DATE STONE
35	392328	410531	MGM19762	Hole Bottom (site of)	17438.1.0	20051	Monument	1800	1930	AD 19th Century to Early 20th Century	HOUSE
36	392203	411481	MGM13733	Earthwork platforms (site of two buildings)	12463.1.0	7085	Monument	1800	1899	AD 19th Century	BUILDING PLATFORM, BUILDING
37	392410	410588	MGM19761	Top o'th' Meadow (site of)	17437.1.0	20050	Monument	1850	1989	AD 19th Century to Late 20th Century	FARMSTEAD
38	391851	411659	MGM12049	Mayfields (site of)	11173.1.0	7084	Monument	1787	2005	AD 18th Century to 21st Century	WEAVERS COTTAGE, BARN, SMITHS COTTAGE, FORGE?, DATE STONE
39	392899	412320	MGM11838	Weir	11024.1.0	1102	Monument	1800	2050	AD 19th Century to 21st Century	WEIR

PCA No.	Easting	Northing	MonUID	Name	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	Record Type	Year Min	Year Max	Period	Monument Types
40	393048	411402	MGM11837	Garfield Mill (site of)	11023.1.0	1101	Monument	1850	1999	AD 19th Century to AD 20th Century	MILL, COTTON MILL
41	393029	412320	MGM11912	Bridge [Bilson Bridge?]	11092.1.0	1151	Monument	1800	2050	AD 19th Century to 21st Century	BRIDGE, ROAD BRIDGE
42	392899	412320	MGM11887	Marker stone (site of)	11069.1.0	1134	Monument	1830	1999	AD 19th Century to AD 20th Century	BOUNDARY, BOUNDARY MARKER, MARKER STONE
43	393150	412229	MGM3094	Butterworth Hall (site of)	2381.1.0	2185	Monument	1630	1899	AD 17th Century to AD 19th Century	GREAT HOUSE, HOUSE, DATE STONE
44	392829	411940	MGM3031	Lady House Farm (site of)	2336.1.0	2152	Monument	1600	1999	AD 17th Century to AD 20th Century	FARMSTEAD, FARM, FARMHOUSE, DATE STONE
45	392076	411581	MGM12057	Moor Bank Lane (line of)	11181.1.0	10600	Monument	1540	1999	Post Medieval to AD 20th Century	ROAD, COBBLED ROAD, HOLLOW WAY
46	392369	411449	MGM12058	Tramroad (line of)	11182.1.0	10599	Monument	1800	1890	AD 19th Century	TRAMWAY
47	391835	411881	MGM13734	Field boundaries and earthworks forming possible assart enclosure	12464.1.0	10603	Monument	1519	1599	AD 16th Century	OVAL ENCLOSURE, FIELD BOUNDARY, ASSART?
48	391758	411932	MGM13720	Field boundary (line of)	12451.1.0	11687	Monument	1540	1899	Post Medieval to AD 19th Century	LINEAR FEATURE, FIELD BOUNDARY
49	391894	411656	MGM13731	Sunken trackway earthwork, north of Broad Shaw Lane (line of)	12462.1.0	10602	Monument	1540	2006	Post Medieval to 21st Century	TRACKWAY

PCA No.	Easting	Northing	MonUID	Name	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	Record Type	Year Min	Year Max	Period	Monument Types
50	391855	412216	MGM12056	Moss Side Lane	11180.1.0	10606	Monument	1540	1899	Post Medieval to AD 19th Century	ROAD, TRACKWAY, HOLLOW WAY
Modern											
51	392929	412287	MGM11888	Building/ bridge (20th century extension)	11070.1.0	16499	Building	1900	2050	AD 20th Century to 21st Century	BUILDING
52	393341	411955	MGM6244	Milnrow War Memorial	5260.1.0	4045	Listed Building	1914	2050	First World War to 21st Century	WAR MEMORIAL, COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT
53	393178	412167	MGM18071	Milnrow Library	16121.1.0	16484	Listed Building	1907	2050	Edwardian to 21st Century	PUBLIC LIBRARY, LIBRARY
Undated											
54	391708	411960	MGM13718	Earthworks	12449.1.0	6961	Monument			Unknown	EARTHWORK
55	392258	411860	MGM13725	Embankment/ field boundary/ trackway	12456.1.0	6963	Monument			Unknown	FIELD BOUNDARY, TRACKWAY, EMBANKMENT

APPENDIX 2: SITE VISIT PHOTOS



Plate 1: View of the Site from the eastern corner, looking west towards the M62 motorway.



Plate 2: View of the Site from the eastern corner, looking south towards Garside Farm.



Plate 3: View from the north of the Site, looking north towards the M62 motorway.



Plate 4: View from the north-western Site boundary, looking west.



Plate 5: View of the Site from the western corner, looking south.



Plate 6: View of the Site from the western corner, looking east. Ellenroad Mill chimney is visible, left.



Plate 7: View from the southern Site boundary, looking west.



Plate 8: The Site from the southern boundary, looking north.



Plate 9: The Site from the south-eastern boundary, looking northwest.



Plate 10: View from the eastern corner of the Site, looking east towards Junction 21 of the M62 motorway, showing the Ellenroad Mill chimney in the centre and the spire of St Thomas' Church (dating to 1875) in the distance.



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