

**Historic Environment Assessment,
Land at Dig Gate Lane, Rochdale**



September 2022

Client	Rochdale Power Ltd/ Enzygo Ltd	
Site name	Land at Dig Gate Lane, Rochdale	
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Summary There are no known heritage assets within the proposed development site. It has a low potential for archaeology from all periods but is adjacent to a pond shown on historic mapping and ridge and furrow recorded in the HER. Evidence for the post medieval agricultural use of the site could therefore be present. However, the site has been significantly modified by the construction of the adjacent M62 motorway and the realignment of Dig Gate Lane during the construction of the Kingsway Business Park. The proposed development site is within the setting of Grade II listed Broad Shaw Farmhouse and barn. The setting of this asset includes the proposed development site but makes a negative/ neutral contribution to the heritage values of the asset given the significant degree of modification. The former field pattern is no longer extant, the noise and movement of the M62 motorway is apparent and the large industrial buildings of the adjacent business park have altered the character of the asset's surroundings.		

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1 Introduction

- 1.1. Rochdale Power Ltd proposes a 4.4MW, single engine, gas-powered reserve energy facility at land at Dig Gate Lane, Rochdale.
- 1.2. This assessment considers the likely effects of the proposed development on known and potential archaeology and built heritage (collectively known as heritage assets) and affects that could arise as a result of development within the setting of heritage assets.

Site location

- 1.3. The proposed development site ('the site') is situated on land to the north of the M62 motorway, to the south east of Rochdale. The site is located at National Grid Reference SD91851117, the closest post code is OL16 4NR, it is approximately 0.4 hectares in area.
- 1.4. The historic environment record relevant to this area is maintained by Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), which also provides advice on heritage matters to the local planning authority, Rochdale Council.

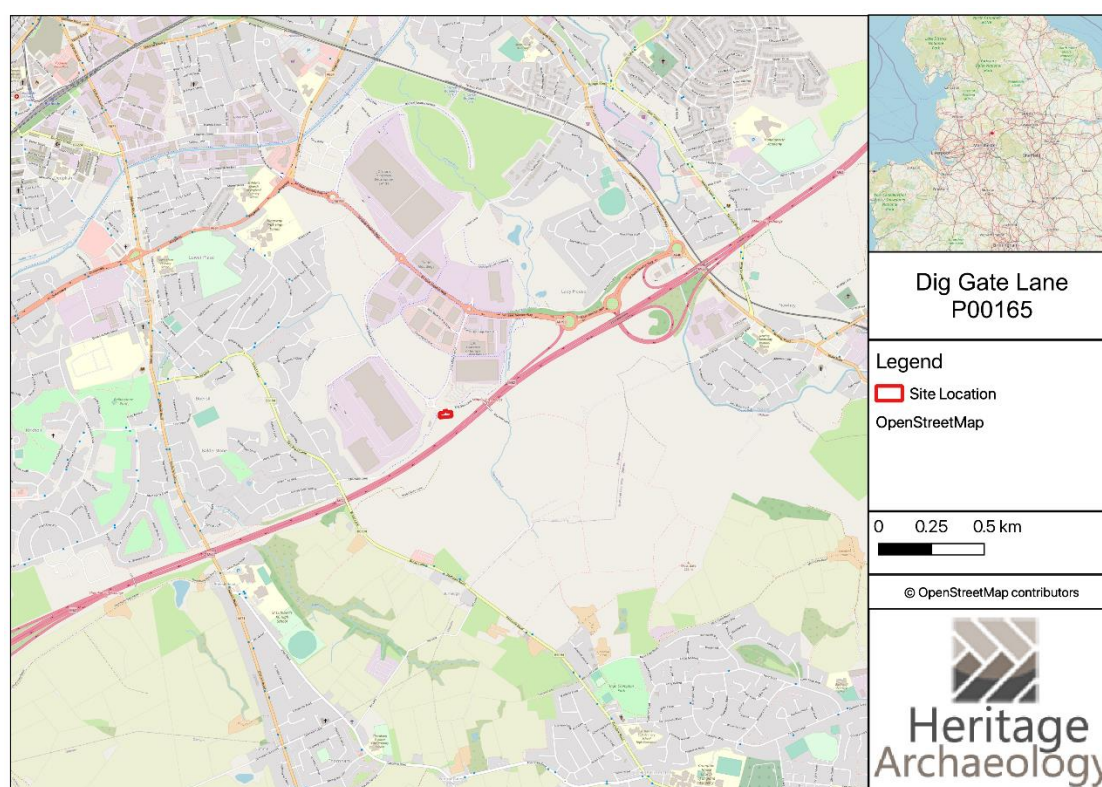


Figure 1: Site location

Aims of the historic environment assessment

- 1.5. This assessment aims to determine, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and value of any heritage assets that could be affected by

development within the site. The assessment will also use background data to evaluate the potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets to be present within the site.

- 1.6. This report also provides an assessment of the potential impact of the proposed development on the significance of heritage assets within or near to the site.

Assumptions and limitations

- 1.7. Archaeological evidence is often buried and invisible from the ground surface, it is therefore possible that the extent, character and significance of an asset could vary from that described in the consulted data sources. A reasonable worst case has been taken in the assessment that follows, and professional judgement used to determine the likely significance (or value) of heritage assets where the precise nature of the asset is not known.

Planning context

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2021

- 1.8. The National Planning Policy Framework July 2021 (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how should be applied. The NPPF includes three overarching objectives for the planning system (section 2, paragraph 8), including "*c) an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment...*".
- 1.9. Paragraph 194 of the NPPF directs that that 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.
- 1.10. Paragraph 200 of the NPPF notes that the significance of a heritage asset can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset, or development within its setting.
- 1.11. Paragraph 201 directs that applications that would lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the harm is necessary to achieve substantial public benefit.
- 1.12. Paragraph 202 of the NPPF directs that less than substantial harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.
- 1.13. Paragraph 203 relates to non-designated heritage assets, again directing 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.*"

Best practice and guidance

1.14. The following guidance documents have been referenced in preparing this report.

- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2, *Managing significance in decision-taking in the historic environment*, Historic England, 2015
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3, 2nd Edition (GPA3): *The Setting of Heritage Assets*, Historic England, 2017
- Conservation Principles; Policy for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment, Historic England 2008
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment, CIFA, 2020

1.15. Historic England, in GPA2 (pages 2-8), provides advice on the assessment of significance as part of the application process. The guidance notes that it is important to understand the nature, extent and level of significance of heritage assets (the heritage value) that may be affected.

1.16. Historic England, at paragraph 9 (page 4) of GPA3 note that "*Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation ... Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance*".

1.17. Conservation Principles sets out Historic England's recommended approach to making decisions about the historic environment. The document identifies the heritage interest (or values) that can be attached to places to help define heritage significance, taken from the 2017 consultation draft, these comprise:

- Historical interest (or value): the way in which a heritage asset can illustrate past people, events and aspects of life and includes illustrative, associative and commemorative historic values;
- Archaeological interest (or evidential value): a heritage asset can hold, or potentially hold, evidence of past human activity that can be revealed through investigation;
- Architectural interest (or artist/ aesthetic value): This derives from a contemporary appreciation of the asset's aesthetics or historic design intention.

2 Method of assessment

Study area

- 2.1. Data on designated and non-designated heritage assets was obtained for the development site and a buffer of 1km. This is the area in which it is anticipated historic environment effects could occur given the scale of the potential development and surrounding topography. This study area was designed to include assets adjacent to the site but with the potential to extend into it, also to place known assets into a wider context, and to provide context when considering the archaeological potential of the development site. It also allowed consideration of effects on the settings of heritage assets.

Data sources

- 2.2. The following data sources were consulted in compiling this report:
- Historic Environment Record (HER) for Greater Manchester;
 - Rochdale Council data for locally listed buildings and conservation areas;
 - National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Historic England data on designated heritage assets;
 - The National Record of the Historic Environment (also known as PastScape), maintained by Historic England and viewed via the Heritage Gateway website; and
 - Online archive data and historic Ordnance Survey mapping.

Determining the level of effect

- 2.3. The level of effect on a heritage asset has been determined by assessing the heritage value of the asset, then comparing that to the predicted magnitude of change (the impact).

Heritage value

- 2.4. Heritage value (significance) has been assessed for each asset as being either high, moderate, low or negligible.
- 2.5. Assets with **high** value include those that have a designation, as they meet national criteria for designation under the relevant legislation or planning policy provisions. Assets that are not scheduled monuments, but of demonstrably equivalent significance have been treated as if they were scheduled and accorded high value. The NPPF describes scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites as heritage assets of the highest significance. In the professional judgements made in determining the level of effect, this relatively higher level of significance is considered.

- 2.6. Assets with **moderate** value are those that have regional interest, being good examples of regional archaeology or architecture, or having regionally significant historic interest.
- 2.7. Assets with **low** value are those that are of local interest only, being well represented regionally and nationally, or based on the condition of the asset.
- 2.8. Assets with **negligible** value will typically demonstrate poor survival or very limited historic, architectural, or archaeological interest.

Magnitude of change

- 2.9. The magnitude of change has also been assessed as being either high, moderate, low or negligible.
- 2.10. A change described as being of **high magnitude** would result in a significant or total loss of heritage value, either as a result of physical removal of the asset or a change within its setting that significantly impacts the understanding and appreciation of the heritage asset.
- 2.11. A change described as being of **moderate magnitude** would result in harm to heritage value either as a result of partial physical removal of the asset or a change within its setting that impacts the understanding and appreciation of the heritage asset.
- 2.12. A change described as being of **low or negligible magnitude** would result in a slight loss of heritage value through limited physical impact on the asset or a change within its setting that would be barely perceptible and the appreciation and understanding of the heritage asset would be largely unchanged.

The level of effect

- 2.13. The level of effect has been determined by comparing the heritage value of the asset with the degree of change to that value. An important consideration is whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of the special interest of the asset (whether archaeological, historic, aesthetic or communal); it is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is assessed.
- 2.14. The conclusions in this report identify the overall level of effect on heritage assets in accordance with the following scale:

Heritage Value	Magnitude of change			
	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Negligible</i>
<i>High</i>	Major	Major or medium	Medium or minor	Minor or none
<i>Moderate</i>	Major or medium	Medium or minor	Minor or none	Minor or none
<i>Low</i>	Medium or minor	Minor or none	Minor or none	None
<i>Negligible</i>	Negligible	Negligible or none	None	None

-
- 2.15. In policy terms (NPPF paragraph 201 and 202), harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset can be substantial or less than substantial. Planning practice guidance identifies that substantial harm is a high test. This is normally associated with total loss of a heritage asset's significance and is equivalent to a major effect in the scale set out above. Less than substantial harm is a broader spectrum, with negligible effects that are at the lowest end of the scale and medium level effects at the higher end.

3 Historic and archaeological context

- 3.1. The site is at an elevation of approximately 177m above Ordnance Datum at the northern boundary, rising to 180m at its southern boundary adjacent to the M62 motorway. The geology is Pennine Lower Coal Measures formation - mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. The site is under pasture.
- 3.2. There is no evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area and the absence of any evidence for the prehistoric period in fieldwork undertaken in the area, for example at Kingsway Business Park. This indicates a low potential for this period. No prehistoric finds have been reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) in the 1km area which also indicates a low potential for activity from that period.
- 3.3. Manchester was the site of a Roman fort and settlement, with roads radiating from this centre to other forts and settlements at, among other places, Castleshaw, Ribchester and Ilkley. The postulated route of a road between Manchester and Ilkley passes through Rochdale on a north south alignment and it has been suggested that Dig Gate Lane in part follows the course of the Roman road, although archaeological investigations have not identified any evidence to support this, and much of the course of the road was altered following the construction of the Kingsway Business Park. No finds of Roman date have been reported within the study area, either through the HER or PAS and the archaeological potential for this period is also low.
- 3.4. The proposed development site lay within the township of Castleton, that placename is not recorded until the 13th century and it is possible that the terrain and land quality made the site unsuitable for settlement during the early medieval period. Rochdale is recorded in the Domesday Book and its valley location is more likely to have been an area of early medieval development. Again, no finds for this period have been reported within the study area and the archaeological potential for this period is low within the study area.
- 3.5. During the medieval period, Castleton developed as a township and manor within Rochdale. Castleton is recorded by the Victoria County History as having the greatest amount of arable land within the parish of Rochdale at the date of that survey (early 20th century), compared to the other townships where pasture (for sheep) and woodland are more prevalent. This trend appears to date to the medieval period, with areas of ridge and furrow recorded in the study area, including within the site, which indicate that the land in Castleton was in arable production during the medieval period. Rochdale (with Chapel Marland) and Milnrow are shown on Speed's Map of Lancashire, 1612 indicating the medieval population centres. The site appears to have been in the farmland beyond these settlements throughout the medieval period.
- 3.6. Informal land enclosure began during the later medieval period and continued through the post medieval period, resulting in the construction of dispersed farmsteads housing the livestock and workers within the land being farmed. In the study area this included

enclosure of moorland, documented from the 1600s, with the moor divided and sold to tenants. Historic mapping shows a number of these farmsteads throughout the study area. This includes Broad Shaw Farm, adjacent to the proposed development site, which dates to the mid-17th century. The post medieval landscape of the study area has been well documented through archaeological surveys undertaken prior to the construction of the Kingsway Business Park which included excavations at a number of these farmsteads showing that they did largely date to the 17th – 18th century.

- 3.7. Historic mapping indicates that the proposed development site was part of a series of irregular shaped enclosed fields during the post medieval period, most likely associated with Broad Shaw Farm. That field pattern has, however, been completely modified during the later 20th and early 21st century as a result of the construction of the M62 motorway in 1957-60, and the development of the Kingsway Business Park in the 2010s.

Previous archaeological events

- 3.8. Of particular relevance are the series of archaeological interventions undertaken in relation to the development of the Kingsway Business Park;
- EGM3421, Kingsway desk-based assessment (UMAU, 2004);
 - EMG3739, Kingsway Business Park, Evaluation (OAN, 2005); and
 - EGM3793, Kingsway Business Park, Excavation (OAN, 2006).
- 3.9. The above work consisted of a desk-based assessment, programme of building survey, targeted evaluation, palaeoenvironmental survey and the excavation of ten post medieval farmstead sites. It concluded that palaeoenvironmental evidence recorded vegetation change from the Mesolithic and Bronze Age periods, indicative of anthropogenic activity although no finds from the prehistoric period were made. Documentary evidence for Roman roads was not supported by the archaeological evidence. Medieval activity was extremely sparse in the study area. The most significant archaeology recorded related to the development of dispersed farmsteads established during the 17th and 18th centuries. The study area included the proposed development site.
- 3.10. A heritage impact assessment for the proposed development site was undertaken in 2017 by WYG.

Historic map regression and historic landscape character

- 3.11. Early maps of Lancashire (particularly Yates, 1786, Greenwood 1818 and Hennet, 1829) show buildings along the road between Castleton and Milnrow, although Gart Side (Garside) is the only named farmstead.
- 3.12. The first edition Ordnance Survey map (1868-1881) shows the site within an enclosed field that is part of a field system with an irregular enclosure pattern. Broad Shaw is

shown throughout the historic map sequence. There is little change on the historic map sequence (other than some minor modifications to the field pattern), until the later 20th century. Despite significant development of the nearby settlements at Rochdale and Milnrow, the site continued to be in agricultural use.

- 3.13. However, the construction of the M62 motorway in 1960 resulted in significant changes to the field pattern and the local network of minor roads.
- 3.14. The area was then completely modified in the 2000s-2010s by the construction of the Kingsway Business Park.



Figure 2: 1851 Ordnance Survey County Series, 1:10,560 (Landmark Historical Map)

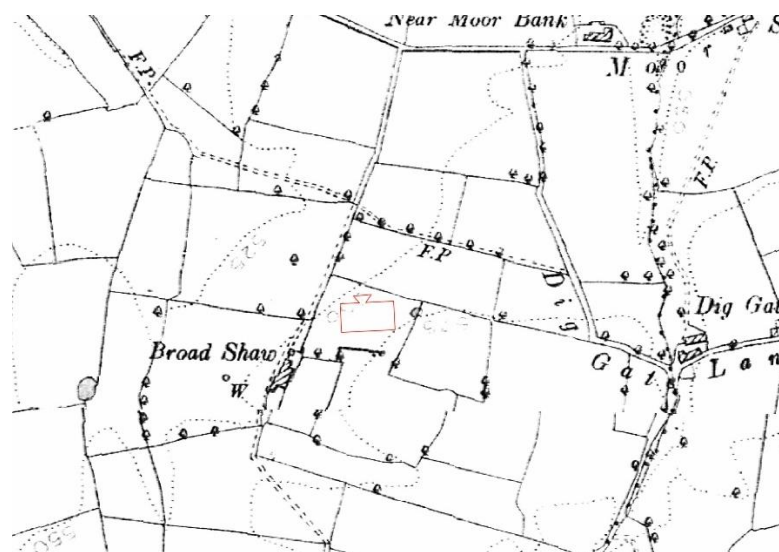


Figure 3: 1894 Ordnance Survey County Series, 1:10,560 (Landmark Historical Map)

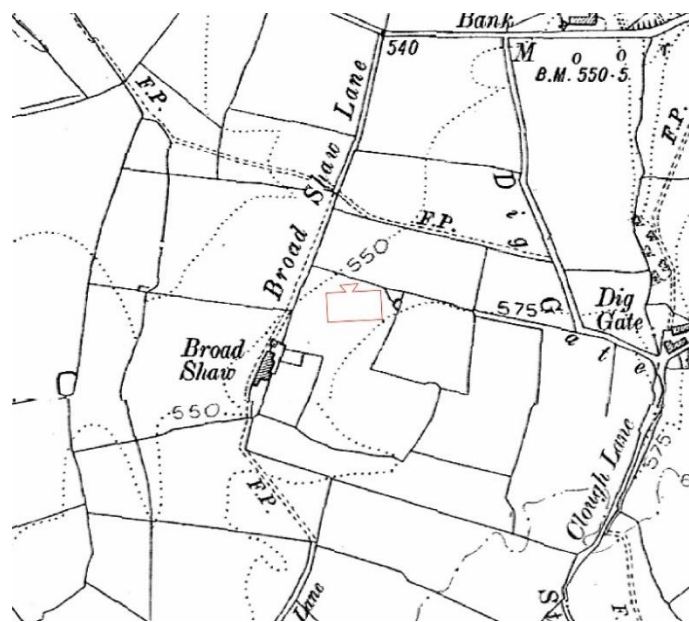


Figure 4: 1910 Ordnance Survey County Series, 1:10,560 (Landmark Historical Map)



Figure 5: 1967 Ordnance Survey Plan, 1:2,500 (Landmark Historical Map)

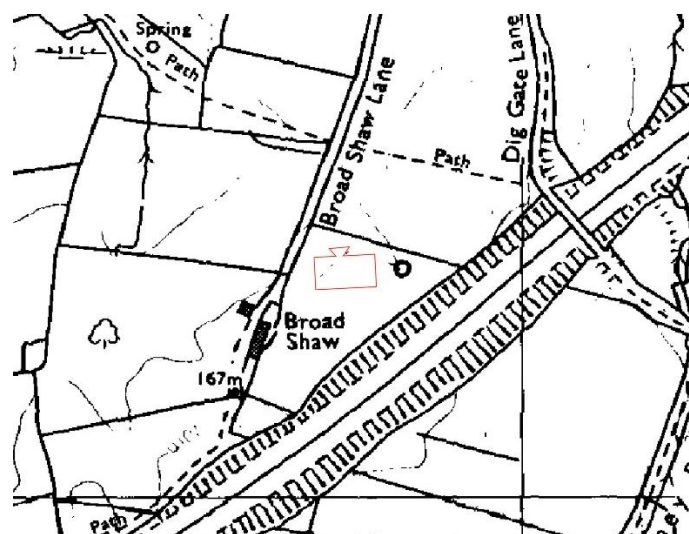


Figure 6: 1979 Ordnance Survey Plan, 1:10,000 (Landmark Historical Map)

Lidar

- 3.15. Lidar data shows the steep topography of the site and the former field boundaries within the site. The HER records ridge and furrow within the southern part of the site, this is not evident in the modern Lidar images.

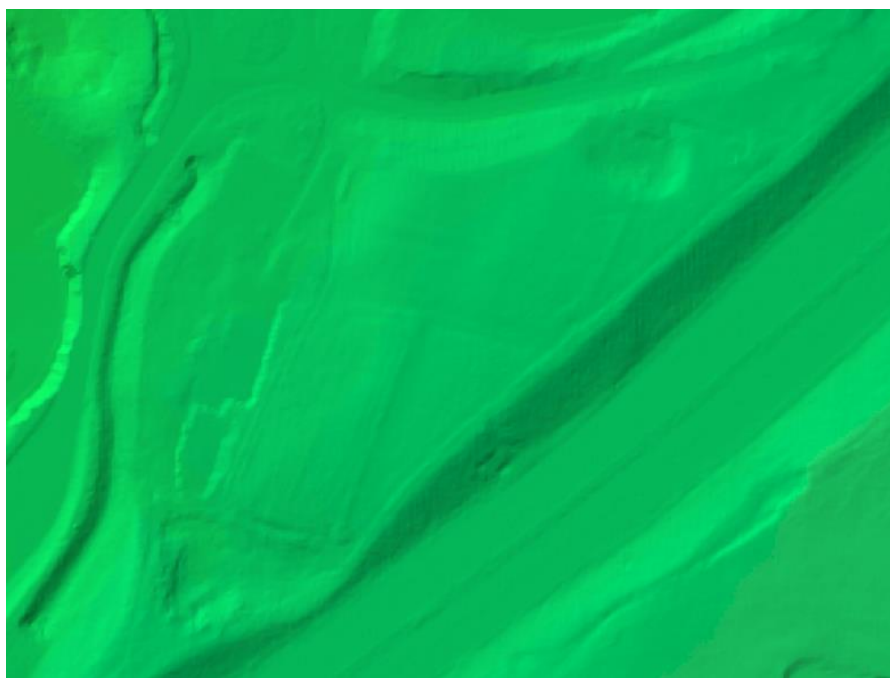
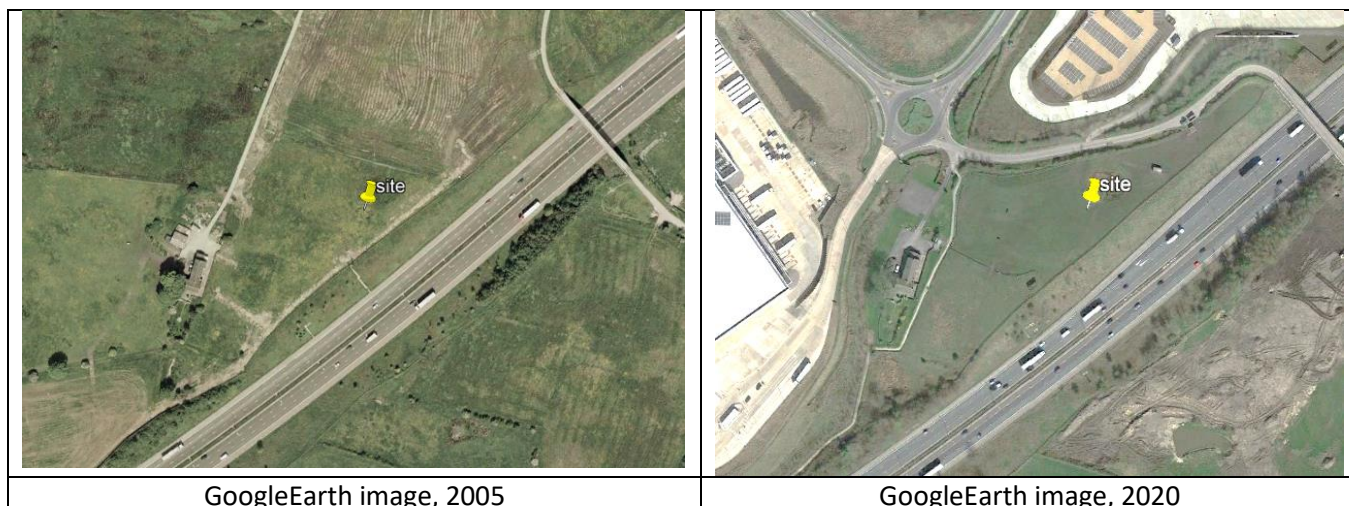


Figure 7: Environment Agency Lidar (LiDAR DTM 50cm-1m), Open Data

Historic landscape character

- 3.16. The historic landscape character of the site is recorded by the HER as (HGM25507) "small irregular fields depicted in 181, probably piecemeal enclosed agricultural land, good survival of boundaries depicted in the 19th century". The HLC project dates to 2010 and predates the development of the Kingsway Business Park. Modern aerial photography demonstrates the significant modifications to the historic landscape character of the site and its surroundings since the early 21st century.



Site visit

3.17. The site visit noted that the site sloped steeply from north to south (the highest point being the southern part of the site). The M62 is then in cutting to the south of the site. Broad Shaw Farm (apparently in use as offices) is at a lower level to the site. The site is divided by a post and wire fence, there is a modern post and rail fence at the top of the motorway cutting, a hedgerow forms the site boundary with the public right of way to the west and realigned Dig Gate Lane to the north. None of these correspond to boundaries shown on historic mapping. A pond within the site is still evident and appears on historic mapping.



Proposed development site



Broad Shaw Farmhouse

4 Known heritage assets

Designated heritage assets

- 4.1. There are no designated heritage assets within the site.
- 4.2. Within a 1km radius there are nine designated heritage assets, all are grade II listed buildings comprising:
- **LB 1:** Grade II listed building, Garside Farmhouse (17th century farmhouse);
 - **LB 2:** Grade II listed building, Brick-built House at Chadwick Fold (18th century house);
 - **LB 3:** Grade II listed building, Silver Hill Farmhouse (18th century farmhouse);
 - **LB 4:** Grade II listed building, Tithe Barn (17th and 18th century house and barn);
 - **LB 5:** Grade II listed building, Moorgate East Farmhouse and No. 3 (17th century farmhouse);
 - **LB 6:** Grade II listed building, Dixon Green Farmhouse and adjoining barn and No. 5 Dixon Green (17th century farmhouse);
 - **LB 7:** Grade II listed building, Burnedge Farmhouse (17th century farmhouse);
 - **LB 8:** Grade II listed building, Knott Booth Farmhouse and adjoining barn (17th century house and barn); and
 - **LB 9:** Grade II listed building, Broad Shaw Farmhouse and adjoining barn (17th century farmstead).
- 4.3. The above all have high historic value as buildings that illustrate the later post medieval development of the rural landscape, and aesthetic value as examples of local agricultural and domestic architecture from the 17th and 18th centuries. Where these asset's settings includes undeveloped agricultural land, that provides context to their historic interest and makes a positive contribution to the asset's heritage value.
- 4.4. Assets LB 1 – LB 8 do not have settings that include the proposed development site, this is due to the distance of separation and intervening built form and topography which prevents intervisibility between these assets and the site.
- 4.5. Asset LB 9, Grade II listed Broad Shaw Farmhouse and adjoining barn is adjacent to the proposed development site and has intervisibility with it, the site is within the setting of this asset. The HER records the building as "*Farmhouse and adjoining barn. "GWAW 1651 ICIW" on door lintel. Hammer-dressed stone with graduated stone slate roof. Two-unit plan with 3 bays and 2 storeys and wing to rear which includes barn... The rear wing, once a separate dwelling, has various chamfered mullion windows (largely altered) to*

front and rear, and the barn, a round-headed cart entry. The house retains chamfered floor beams and a moulded fire surround with obtuse-angled lintel in the parlour. The rear barn has been modernised and the barn door glazed in. Broad Shaw was sold in 1696 by a Mr Whitaker to James Ashworth. In 1782 Francis Ashworth built at Broad Shaw what is said to have been the first purpose-built cotton factory in Rochdale, advertised in the Manchester Mercury of 31st January 1786, along with the farmhouse and 2 cottages, as "a new erected mill for carding cotton, built in 1782". The factory is said to have been no bigger than an outhouse. Subsequently, Francis Ashworth himself used the factory for scribbling and carding wool. Broadshaw became derelict in the 1960s but in the 1990s underwent restoration."

- 4.6. The contribution made by setting to this asset has been influenced by the significant degree of modification to the surroundings in which the buildings are experienced and changes to the buildings themselves. The buildings appear to be in use as offices, there is a large car park to the north east of the buildings and security fencing surrounding the buildings, car park and former garden area. The character is clearly no longer that of a working farm, and is not domestic. The route of Dig Gate Lane has been significantly altered. The field pattern in which the farmstead was historically sited has been completely modified and none of the historic pattern is extant. The large, modern industrial buildings to the north of the listed building detract from its once rural character and the M62 is clearly audible and the movement of vehicles perceptible. These aspects of the asset's setting make a negative contribution to its historic and aesthetic heritage values. The small area of pasture between the buildings and motorway (the development site) provide a slight retention of the former rural landscape. However, being backdropped by the motorway and industrial developments, this small area of pasture, which does not relate to the historic field pattern, no longer provides any meaningful rural context that allows the building's historic function and landscape association to be appreciated and understood. The proposed development site makes a neutral contribution to the heritage values of the listed building.

Non-designated heritage assets and archaeological potential

- 4.7. There are no recorded non-designated heritage assets within the site; **Asset ID 4** an area of ridge and furrow is to the immediate south west of the site. The ridge and furrow has historic value as evidence of medieval farming practice, it also has potential evidential value although the lack of clear earthwork evidence for the ridge and furrow within the site suggests a degree of truncation. A pond shown on historic mapping is to the immediate north east of the site. Both are of at most local historic interest and are of low heritage value.
- 4.8. There are a further 44 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km area of search. These comprise:

- Asset ID 1; A carved stone head found within the study area has been dated to the Iron Age, the dating and find location are uncertain and the heritage value of this find is negligible;
- Asset ID 2: The putative line of a Roman road corresponding to the route of Dig Gate Lane, trenched evaluation found no evidence for a Roman road and the site has since been redeveloped as part of the Kingsway Business Park, the asset is of negligible value;
- Asset IDs 3 & 5: Recorded evidence for ridge and furrow, This is evidence for medieval or post medieval farming practice. The ridge and furrow has either been damaged by development at these locations and is of negligible value;
- Asset IDs 6 – 45: Recorded evidence for post medieval activity in the study area;
 - 21 relate to former farmsteads and other buildings that dated to the post medieval period but have since been demolished and their locations redeveloped. These are assets with no survival and limited historic interest (negligible value);
 - five relate to extant post medieval buildings. These are locally significant assets and have low historic heritage value.
 - 14 relate to features of the post medieval agricultural landscape (ponds, field boundaries, tracks), most are no longer extant and as such have no evidential value and very limited historic interest (negligible value);

Archaeological potential

- 4.9. The archaeological potential of the site is low for the prehistoric to medieval periods, given the lack of evidence from the surrounding area, possibly indicating that the ground conditions may have been unfavourable to settlement here during these periods.
- 4.10. The development site was enclosed fields during the post medieval period, the field pattern was altered when the motorway was built during the later 20th century and more significantly after the construction of the Kingsway Business Park in the early 21st century. A pond and ridge and furrow are recorded close to the site and the Lidar data indicates that former field boundaries are present as below ground remains within its immediate vicinity, although no known assets are present within the site itself. The site therefore also has a low potential for assets relating to the documented post medieval agricultural use of the site.

Statement of significance

- 4.11. There are no known heritage assets within the proposed development site. It has a low potential for archaeology from all periods, but is adjacent to a pond shown on historic

mapping and ridge and furrow recorded in the HER. Evidence for the post medieval agricultural use of the site could therefore be present. However, the site has been significantly modified by the construction of the adjacent M62 motorway and the realignment of Dig Gate Lane during the construction of the Kingsway Business Park.

- 4.12. The proposed development site is within the setting of Grade II listed Broad Shaw Farmhouse and barn. The setting of this asset includes the proposed development site, but makes a negative/ neutral contribution to the heritage values of the asset given the significant degree of modification. The former field pattern is no longer extant, the noise and movement of the M62 motorway is apparent and the large industrial buildings of the adjacent business park have altered the character of the asset's surroundings.

5 Assessment and conclusions

Impacts assessment

- 5.1. The development site does not include any designated heritage assets. It is within the setting of Broad Shaw Farmhouse and Barn (Grade II listed). However, the degree of modification is such that the proposed development site makes a neutral contribution to the heritage values of the listed building. The historic and aesthetic values of the building, as currently experienced, would be preserved by the proposals. The area of pasture to the south of the listed building would be reduced, but the proposed development would be viewed in the context of the M62 motorway and the large industrial buildings of Kingsway Business Park, as well as the modified Dig Gate Lane. This would not be an urbanising or industrialising effect, as the area is already predominantly urban and industrial in character. The level of effect in relation to Grade II listed Broad Shaw Farmhouse is none.
- 5.2. The development site does not include any known non-designated heritage assets and has a low potential for the survival of any as yet unknown heritage assets with archaeological interest.
- 5.3. The historic landscape character of the site is post medieval enclosure, reorganised as a result of the development of the M62 motorway in the late 20th century and the development of the adjacent business park during the 21st century. There is some potential for archaeological evidence associated with the post medieval agricultural use of the site to be present within the development site, but the known assets associated with that use of the site (a pond shown on historic mapping, former field boundaries evident on Lidar data and an area of ridge and furrow recorded by the HER) are all avoided by the development footprint. The level of effect in relation to known non-designated heritage assets is none.
- 5.4. The available evidence therefore indicates that in this case the installation of a 4.4MW, single engine, gas-powered reserve energy facility would not impact the historic environment. The proposed development would not impact any known heritage assets and the site has a low archaeological potential. The proposed development is not within the setting of any heritage assets. Consequently, it is concluded that the proposed development would have a neutral impact on the historic environment.

Mitigation

- 5.5. As no historic environment impacts are predicted, no mitigation is considered necessary in this case.

Consultation

- 5.6. The above conclusion is subject to consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service.

6 References, glossary and abbreviations

Time periods used are as follows:

- Prehistoric: 500,000 BC - AD 43
 - Mesolithic: 10,000 BC – 4,000 BC
 - Neolithic: 4,000 BC – 2,200 BC
 - Bronze Age: 2,600 BC – 700 BC
- Iron Age: 700 BC – AD 43
- Roman: AD 43 – 410
- Medieval: 1066 – 1540
- Post Medieval: 1540 - 1901
- Modern: 1901 - present

Abbreviations used are as follows:

- GMAAS – Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service
- HER – Historic Environment Record
- LB – Listed Building (LBII – Grade II listed, LBII* - Grade II* listed)
- NDHA – Non-designated heritage asset
- PAS – Portable Antiquities Scheme

References

CIfA, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

National Planning Policy Framework, 2021

'Townships: Castleton', in A History of the County of Lancaster: Volume 5, ed. William Farrer and J Brownbill (London, 1911), pp. 201-206. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol5/pp201-206>

Websites

<https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

www.pastscape.co.uk

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk>

<https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>

<https://maps.nls.uk/>

<https://opendomesday.org/>

<https://finds.org.uk/> (Portable Antiquities Scheme)

Appendix A: Gazetteer of known heritage assets

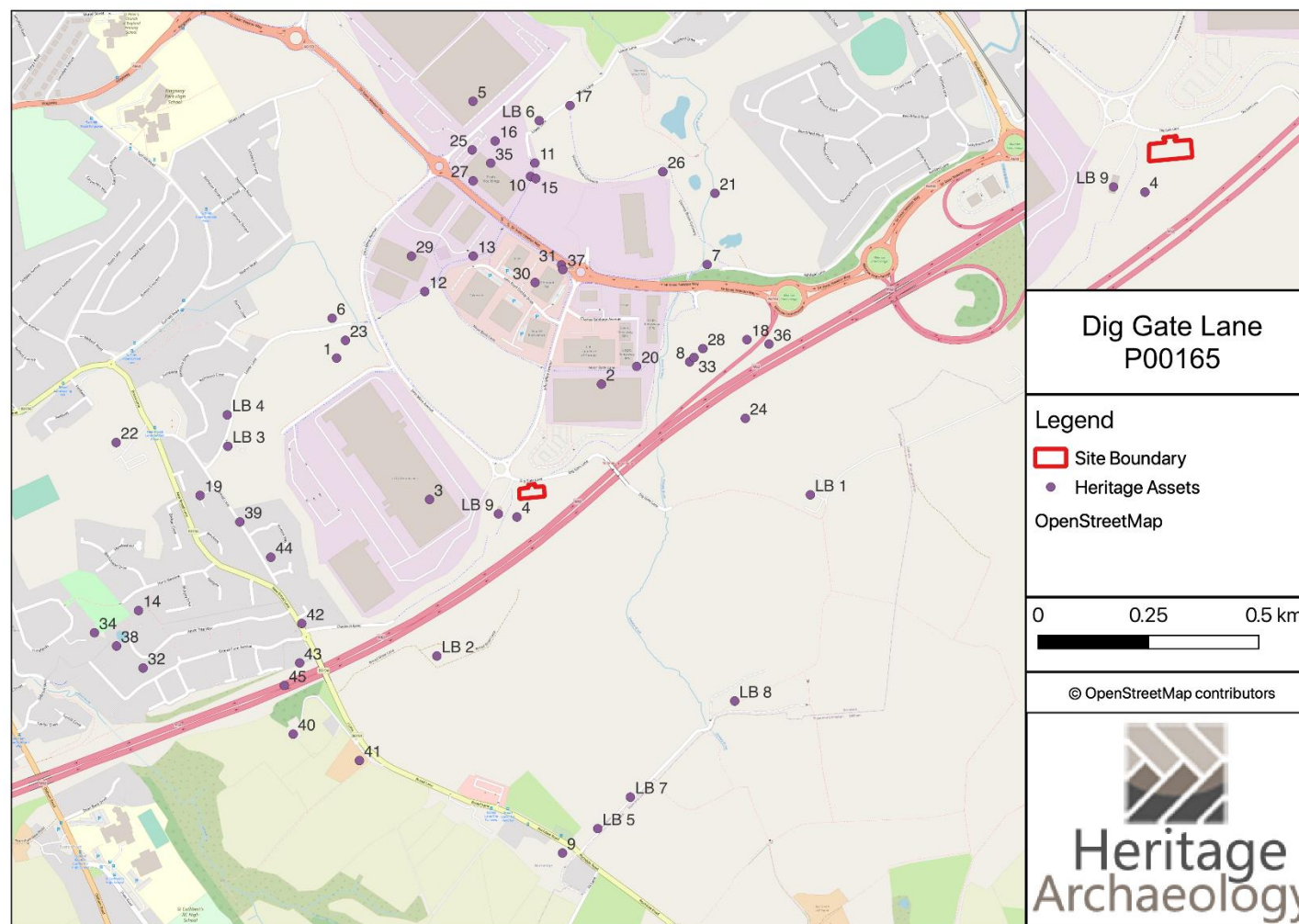


Figure 8: Location of known heritage assets

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
LB 1	1068487/ 2663.1.0	LB II	GARSDIE FARMHOUSE	House. "WMG : 1697" (William and Mary Greaves) on porch lintel but with considerable C20 alterations. Rendered stone with C20 tile roof. A long 2-storey building retaining a good single-storey porch. The porch is castellated and has large corner ball finials, an unusual gargoyle, a cornice band and a moulded door surround with segmental-arched dated lintel. Porch seats internally are equipped with circular squints. A 4-light double-chamfered mullion window to the left (with 2 mullions removed) has a hoodmould, otherwise the house has adopted the character of C20 materials and alterations	Post medieval	High	392473	411179
LB 2	1068488/ 5253.1.0	LB II	BRICK-BUILT HOUSE AT CHADWICK FOLD	House. Mid C18. English garden wall bond brick with stone dressings and graduated stone slate roof. 2 bays and 2 storeys. Quoins. Door to right with dressed surround, 3 and 4-light chamfered stone mullion ground floor windows (1 and 2 mullions removed respectively) and two 3-light first floor windows (both with a mullion removed). Ridge chimney stack. A particularly early occurrence of brick in what was still a predominantly stone-built area	Post medieval	High	391626	410816
LB 3	1068495/ 5254.1.0	LB II	SILVER HILL FARMHOUSE	Farmhouse. "Charles and Esther Beswick, 24th August 1789" on inscribed stone above door. Hammer-dressed stone in narrow courses and slate roof. 3 bays and 2 storeys (plus basement). Step approach to door with overlight and square-cut stone surround between bays 1 and 2. Bays 1 and 2 have rectangular ground floor windows and 3-light flat-faced mullion first floor window (the central light being larger than the outer lights). Bay 3 was added slightly later the windows following the pattern of the other first floor	Post medieval	High	391153	411291

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
				windows. Plain eaves gutter brackets and ridge and gable chimney stacks				
LB 4	1068496/ 2394.1.0	LB II	TITHE BARN	House and adjoining barn, said to be a tithe barn. Probably mid C17 with C18 barn and C20 alterations. Hammer-dressed stone, now mostly rendered, with graduated stone slate and slate roofs. 3-unit 2-storey house with 2-storey porch and barn/stable wings to right, now partly converted for domestic use. 2-storey porch has moulded door surround with obtuse-angled lintel, a 2-light chamfered mullion first floor window (mullion removed) with arched lights and a coped gable with kneelers and ball finial. All windows have been altered, formerly having had chamfered and double- chamfered mullions. Ridge chimney stack. Similarly altered and C20 window openings to rear and barn	Post medieval	High	391152	411362
LB 5	1162450/ 11621.1.0	LB II	MOORGATE EAST FARMHOUSE AND NO. 3	Farmhouse. "M 1663" on door lintel, "IEM 1693"(John Milne) on porch lintel, "IM 1725" on gabled crosswing door lintel, "IM 1718" on garage wing door lintel. Also recorded is "IM 1795". Hammer-dressed stone with slate roof. 2-bay 2-storey house (1663) with gabled crosswing added to left and single- storey wing added to extreme left. Porch has coped gable with kneelers and ball finial, a chamfered door surround with obtuse-angled lintel and a stone slate roof. To the right are 5 and 4-light double-chamfered stone mullion windows with hoodmoulds, an inserted C18 door (No. 3) and 5 and 2-light chamfered mullion windows on the first floor. The later crosswing has a door with chamfered surround, obtuse-angled lintel and recessed spandrels and 4 and 3- light chamfered mullion windows. Left wing now a garage. Gable and ridge chimney stacks. Rear is rendered and has 1, 2 and 3-light chamfered mullion	Post medieval	High	391990	410425

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
				windows and a 5-light double-chamfered house-part window				
LB 6	1162546/ 2675.1.0	LB II	DIXON GREEN FARMHOUSE ADJOINING BARN AND NO.5 DIXON GREEN	Farmhouse, now incorporating a cottage. "I M : 1685" (Whitworth) on door lintel but with C18 alterations. Squares rubble with graduated stone slate roof. Total of 3 bays and 2 storeys with barn to left under a continuous roof. Projecting plinth. Quoins. Door in bay 2 with dressed surround and dated lintel. Original 2-light chamfered mullion window (with mullion removed) to left. All other windows are of C18 date having 2 or 4-light (several mullions removed) with recessed flat-faced mullions. Ridge chimney stack rebuilt in brick. The rear has a small C20 addition and blocked windows. Barn with opposed cart entries (front one blocked) has an outshut to rear, which is partly rebuilt and shows signs of the eaves having been raised.	Post medieval	High	391860	412026
LB 7	1309637/ 2706.1.0	LB II	BURNEDGE FARMHOUSE	Farmhouse. Early C17, said to be 1614. Hammer-dressed stone with slate roof. Total of three bays and two storeys with single-storey, porch to left and cart entry to right. Porch has chamfered inner and outer door surrounds, the latter with obtuse-angled lintel and coped gables with kneelers. Double-chamfered mullion windows, the house-part of 6-lights with hoodmould and to the right two, 2 (fire-window) and 3-light windows under a continuous hoodmould (one mullion missing). 3-light similar first floor windows and two 3-light flat-faced mullion windows (one mullion removed) of C19 date. Ridge chimney stack. Small wing to rear. Rear has 3 and 4-light recessed flat-faced mullion windows. Inglenook fireplace has bressumer beam supported on a spere post. Chamfered beams with stepped stops	Post medieval	High	392064	410496

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
LB 8	1356225/ 5386.1.0	LB II	KNOTT BOOTH FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING BARN	House and barn. Mid C17 with barn added in C18. Irregular stone and hammer-dressed stone with graduated stone slate roof. 2-bay 2-storey house with barn to right under same roof. Bay 2 projects slightly. 2, 5 and 2-light double-chamfered mullion windows on ground floor with window inserted between the former all under a continuous hoodmould. 4 and 3-light chamfered mullion windows on first floor. Brick ridge and gable chimney stacks. The rear is obscured by later additions. Barn has semi-circular-headed cart entry with opposed winnowing door. Interior: Hewn beams and 2 adjacent doors in the crosswall which have heavy timber frames and share a common central jamb	Post medieval	High	392301	410713
LB 9	1068498/ 2354.1.0	LB II	BROAD SHAW FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING BARN	Farmhouse and adjoining barn. "GWAW 1651 ICIW" on door lintel. Hammer-dressed stone with graduated stone slate roof. 2-unit plan with 3 bays and 2 storeys and wing to rear which includes barn. Quoins. Door to left obscured by brick addition has dated lintel, chamfered surround, and obtuse- angled head with recessed spandrels. 5 and 4-light double- chamfered mullion windows with 2 mullions removed in the former and a hoodmould in the latter. Similar 6, 3 and 3- light first floor windows each with 1 or 2 mullions missing. Kneeler. Gable chimney stacks, the right projecting. An arched light to rear left (possibly a fire window) is inscribed G, C and W, other windows in gables and rear have 2 or 3-lights. The rear wing, once a separate dwelling has various chamfered mullion windows (largely altered) to front and rear and the barn, a round-headed cart entry. The house retains chamfered floor beams and a moulded fire surround with obtuse-angled lintel in the parlour. The rear wing has an C18 fireplace and a timber-framed crosswall. Inclined strut roof trusses to the barn one	Post medieval	High	391766	411137

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
				of which is diagonally braced in a manner suggesting that it was formerly a timber-framed structure.				
1	9068.1.0	NDHA	Castle House Farm (Stone Head)	Carved stone head, shaped like an inverted egg. Features carved in round high relief. Open mouth with thick lips. Triangular flat nose with deep nostrils. Deep hollow right eye (left eye and left side of face missing). Found under a 300-year-old thorn hedge at Castle House Farm. Contact Mr Fitchett (address on file). The precise location of this findspot has not been ascertained. Believed to be Iron Age.	Iron Age	Negligible	391400	411490
2	12447.1.0	NDHA	Dig Gate Lane (Roman road alignment?) (line of)	Dig Gate Lane occurs in the 17th century but has been suggested as the line of a Roman road, perhaps as a continuance of Richmond's alignment (HER 11182.1.0). No longer extant: the site had been redeveloped as part of Kingsway Industrial Park by 2018.	Roman	Negligible	392000	411430
3	12461.1.0	NDHA	Ridge & Furrow, west of Broad Shaw Lane (site of)	An area of ridge and furrow earthworks to the west of Broad Shaw Lane. Destroyed: the site had been built over with a large commercial/ industrial structure by 2018.	Medieval	Negligible	391610	411170
4	12461.1.1	NDHA	Ridge & Furrow, east of Broad Shaw Farm	Area of ridge and furrow earthworks to east of Broad Shaw Farm and Lane.	Medieval	Low	391808	411130
5	12458.1.0	NDHA	Ridge & Furrow, Higher Moss Side Farm	Ridge and furrow located in the field to the south of Higher Moss Side Farm [HER 11166.1.0]. No longer extant; the site lies within the Kingsway redevelopment area.	Medieval	Negligible	391710	412070
6	11177.1.0	NDHA	Castle House (site of)	House shown on the OS first edition and later maps (2)(3). Stone-built, symmetrical façade with central doorway and gable chimneys. Quoins. Late C18 or early C19 date. By 2014 the house and associated buildings had been demolished and the site cleared.	Post medieval	Negligible	391390	411580
7	11172.1.0	NDHA	Fenns (site of)	A rectangular structure is shown on the east side of Stanney Brook on maps (a)(b), on which it is named as Fens. On later maps it is named Fenns. This early building appears to have	Post medieval	Negligible	392240	411700

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
				been demolished. Fenns is mentioned in the Rochdale parish registers in 1778.				
8	12463.1.0	NDHA	Earthwork Platforms (site of two buildings)	A series of small, rectangular platform earthworks immediately south west of Moor Bank [HER 11178.1.0] and abutting the southern side of Moor Bank Lane. These coincide with the OS 1849 map, which shows two rectangular buildings on the site	Post medieval	Low	392200	411480
9	5322.1.0	NDHA	Burnedge Mill	Marked as cotton mill. The spinning mill is brick built and 2 storeys high. Timber internal structure. Small rectangular windows with stone lintels and sills. Gable slate roof. There are two phases. Phase 1 has 4x2 bays and Phase 2 also. Phase 1 earlier. Stone-arched loading door to Phase 2. A keystone bears the inscription "J and J SM 1851". The engine house is situated at the N end of the mill. Related terrace of stone-built cottages still survives nearby. There has been some demolition at the S & W of the mill. One of the buildings recently demolished may have been a weaving shed. All the buildings are currently in use by the present owners for the production and storage of animal feed.	Post medieval	Low	391910	410370
10	11170.1.0	NDHA	Cherry Tree (site of)	L-shaped complex comprising house, two cottages and a long 1½ [storey?] range to the rear. Shown on OS first edition and later maps. Rear range is of stone with a stone slate roof; dormer opening with ventilation slats. Possible incorporated earlier building (perhaps part of the rear range). It is reported that one of the cottages on this site has the inscription "1805 S M R", that the house is the former Yew Tree farmhouse which was also used as an inn, and that the buildings of the rear range (described as "old cottages") were used for Methodist meetings. Cherry Tree Farm has been shown to be at least 16th century in origin,	Post medieval	Negligible	391840	411900

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
				as revealed by the survival of two cruck trusses up until demolition. The site was demolished in 2004.				
11	11169.1.0	NDHA	Lower Lane Farm (site of)	A building survey in 2006 noted that the buildings were the surviving elements of a small settlement located there since the 17th century. The site appears to sit in the first known enclosure of the moorland, c.1519. The archaeologically significant structures are a 2-storey farmhouse and an attached stone shippon. The northern bay of the farmhouse (possibly 17th century) had two chamfered stone mullion windows of two lights. The central and eastern bays may also contain C17 elements, although considerably rebuilt in the early to mid-C18. The western bay of the farmhouse appears to have originated as a separate cottage and is of the late C18. The 1793 datestone is no longer visible, but appears to have applied to this western bay. The stone shippon dates from the mid-C19 and most of the internal fittings were preserved in original condition, although at the time of the survey the building was too unstable for a detailed survey. (3) No longer extant. The farm had been demolished by 2017 as part of a wider redevelopment scheme.	Post medieval	Negligible	391850	411930
12	11175.1.0	NDHA	Lane End (site of)	Large irregular complex shown fronting Lower Lane on the 1844–48 and later maps. Demolished in 1980,	Post medieval	Negligible	391600	411640
13	11174.1.0	NDHA	Pyche (site of)	Rectangular structure shown on Castleton township map (a), on which it is named as the Beehive Public House. Named on the 1890–91 (b) and later maps as Pyche; described as having a barn, shippon and three fields. Now demolished but the house platform is still visible (though grassed over).	Post medieval	Negligible	391710	411720

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
14	17057.1.0	NDHA	Old Boundary Wall on Badger Lane	It seems highly likely that the wall and accompanying ditch noted during the walkover were a modest 'ha ha' marking the southern boundary of the Springhill estate.	Post medieval	Low	390950	410920
15	15458.1.0	NDHA	Wychenley Cottage (site of)	The building is a brick-built 2-storey cottage. To the south of the main building is a 1-bay brick-built gabled wing. To the east (rear) of the building is a 1½-storey projecting outbuilding with a dormer window. The building has three main phases. During the period 1848 to 1892 it was built as a pair of labourers' cottages. These were converted into a single dwelling during the mid-20th century and in the late 20th century expanded to the south-west and north-west. Demolished in 2006.	Post medieval	Negligible	391852	411895
16	12448.1.0	NDHA	Possible pond (site of)	Circular cropmark measuring about 10m in diameter, positioned to the north of a modern field boundary. Possibly a backfilled pond or marl pit. Possible extraction feature measuring c.20m x 10m.	Post medieval	Negligible	391760	411980
17	11168.1.0	NDHA	Rughole (site of)	A rectangular structure shown on the OS first edition map. Site vacant by 1890	Post medieval	Negligible	391930	412060
18	11179.1.0	NDHA	Throstle Nest (site of)	A rectangular building appears on the OS first edition map (1844-48)(a). Site vacant by 1890-91.	Post medieval	Negligible	392330	411530
19	5382.1.0	NDHA	Springfield Mill (site of)	In the 1870s a family called the Nalls had a wheelwrights and a blacksmith's on the site of the mill. They were also woollen manufacturers. The mill was damaged by fire in 1894. In 1916 it was a flannel manufacturers. It was also an aircraft works during World War 2 and Mills & Driver had a spring works there in the 1950s. Site no longer extant. Demolished and redeveloped for housing. Below-ground archaeological potential: low.	Post medieval	Negligible	391090	411180
20	2382.1.0	NDHA	Moor Bank Farmhouse (site of)	1632 2-storey 2-window stone farmhouse, rendered with shippion extension on west. Old flag roof. Mullion windows, somewhat altered. Entrance doorway has moulded jambs	Post medieval	Negligible	392080	411470

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
				and lintel formed with depressed and engraved "IMM 1632" stone. Shippon contains former barn with old stonework including narrow courses, and waggon entrance, bricked up. Slate roof. Moor Bank Farmhouse was Grade 3 listed in 1963, but was no longer listed in 1986.				
21	12456.1.0	NDHA	Embankment/Field Boundary/Trackway	Raised field boundary positioned to the north-east of Fenns [HER 11172.1.0]. It has a ridge-like appearance, suggesting its possible use as a raised track or pathway.	Post medieval	Negligible	392258	411861
22	9373.1.0	NDHA	Springhill (now Springhill Hospice)	The house was constructed in 1807 by a local woollen merchant, William Midgley, who at that time employed around 600 hands or 'little farmers' and also farmed Buersill Estate. Spring Hill had its own estate farmed by William's son James. Although there was rapid encroachment by the end of the 19th century, the grounds were enhanced at this time and a second entrance to the park, with lodge, was made to the north, away from the development at the northwest corner. It seems highly likely that the wall and accompanying ditch noted at in the walkover survey of 2013 were a modest 'ha ha' marking the southern boundary of the Springhill estate	Post medieval	Low	390900	411300
23	9068.2.0	NDHA	Castle Farm (site of)	Shown on 1844 and later maps. By 2014 the house and associated buildings had been demolished and the site cleared.	Post medieval	Negligible	391420	411530
24	12457.1.0	NDHA	Pond or reservoir/ lodge, SE of the M62	Backfilled pond with a possible dam wall located on the eastern side of the M62 motorway. Measuring some 200m long and 35m wide, it attained a depth of about 4m where it had not been infilled with brushwood and other debris. Most of this feature has been capped with tarmac, much of which has been eroded and weathered. The remains of a stone wall run along the western bank of the feature.	Post medieval	Negligible	392326	411352

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
24	12457.1.0	NDHA	Pond or reservoir/ lodge, SE of the M62	Backfilled pond with a possible dam wall located on the eastern side of the M62 motorway. Measuring some 200m long and 35m wide, it attained a depth of about 4m where it had not been infilled with brushwood and other debris. Most of this feature has been capped with tarmac, much of which has been eroded and weathered. The remains of a stone wall run along the western bank of the feature.	Post medieval	Negligible	392326	411352
25	12449.1.0	NDHA	Earthworks	Elongated series of depressions and hummocks positioned to the west of the circular cropmark [HER 12448.1.0]. Site now built over as part of a larger redevelopment of the area.	Post medieval	Negligible	391708	411960
26	11171.1.0	NDHA	Shepherds (site of)	Rectangular range shown on the OS 1844–48 and later maps (a)(b). Now demolished, but walls still stand up to about 1m.	Post medieval	Negligible	392140	411910
27	12450.1.0	NDHA	Spring	Site of a spring, surrounded and fronted by a series of stone slabs. No longer extant. The area was built over in the early C21 as part of the Kingsway development.	Post medieval	Negligible	391710	411890
28	11178.1.0	NDHA	Moor Bank (site of)	Rectangular structure shown on 1844–48 and later maps. Modern building now on the site. Reported to have been of a similar date to nearby Moor Bank Farm [HER 2382.1.0] and to have been rebuilt in 1973. No longer extant. Although still present at the time of a late 1990s aerial photo (3), the site is shown as an empty plot on 2005 and later maps	Post medieval	Negligible	392230	411510
29	11176.1.0	NDHA	Lower Lane Mill and Iron Works (site of)	Site of structure, shown on the Castleton township map and on the 1908 map incorporated within the larger Lower Lane Works. Reported to have been built c.1780 with a continuous row of windows on the upper floor and described as either a woollen mill or weavers' cottages. In the 1850s the site was occupied by a flannel manufacturer. Later owned by the Dawson family, who supplied the woollen industry with scouring machines. Manufacturing	Post medieval	Negligible	391570	411720

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
				ceased c.1930 and in 1941 the factory shifted over to cotton processing, producing cotton wool padding for motor bodies. Site suffered fires in 1966–67. No longer extant. The buildings had been demolished by 2017 as part of a wider redevelopment scheme.				
30	11173.1.0	NDHA	Mayfields (site of)	Row of cottages shown on the 1844–48 and later maps. Demolished 2005.	Post medieval	Negligible	391850	411660
31	12464.1.0	NDHA	Field Boundaries and Earthworks forming possible Assart Enclosure	A series of field boundaries and earthwork ditches forming a roughly oval enclosure around the Lower Lane farms, Dixon Green Farm and the site of Cherry Tree Farm. These features could form the centre of the primary assart associated with the moorland and may be associated with the Byrons' moorland enclosure of 1519. The course of the northern boundary of this enclosure is unknown. Redevelopment for Kingsway Business Park will have affected parts of the line of the enclosure.	Post medieval	Low	391910	411700
32	17058.1.0	NDHA	Historic Field Boundaries (lines of)	Historic field boundaries identified from current and historic mapping date back to at least 1844 (tithe map). They are extant and are predominately marked by hedges and tracks with some evidence of ditches. They generally comprise a mixture of mature hawthorn and elder, some mature and semi-mature ash and oak trees.	Post medieval	Low	390960	410790
33	11181.1.0	NDHA	Moor Bank Lane (line of)	Lane shown on Yates's map of 1786 . Laid with setts and, near Moor Bank, with cobbles. West of the junction with Broad Shaw Lane the road becomes a hollow way up to 1m deep, the sides being revetted with stone blocks and drystone walling. The setts are probably 19th century in date. Its form as a hollow way and its association with known 17th-century sites suggests that it dates back to at least the [time of] post-medieval enclosure, and might well represent an earlier routeway across Buersill Moor.	Post medieval	Low	392210	411490

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
34	17053.1.0	NDHA	Badger Lane (route of)	The loop of Badger Lane appears on Hennet's 1828 map of Lancashire. The current public footpath follows the route of the lane identified on historic maps, which may in turn respect a route of greater antiquity. The boundary has a number of mature oak trees, and further investigation of this hedgerow revealed the course of a wall respecting the boundary line. It seems most likely that this marks the southern boundary of the Spring Hill estate.	Post medieval	Low	390850	410870
35	12451.1.0	NDHA	Field Boundary (line of)	Former field boundary: linear cropmark positioned to the north of a spring [HER 12450.1.0], discernible as a lighter band of grass some 50m long and 2m wide. No longer extant. The area was built over in the early C21 as part of the Kingsway development.	Post medieval	Negligible	391750	411930
36	11182.1.0	NDHA	Tramroad (line of)	Tramroad leading from the coal pits near Dig Gate to Moor Bank Lane, shown on the 1844–48 OS map. Neither the coal pits nor the tramroad are shown in 1890–91. It is now cut by the line of the M62	Post medieval	Low	392380	411520
37	12462.1.0	NDHA	Sunken Trackway Earthwork, north of Broad Shaw Lane (line of)	Continuation northwards of the line of Broad Shaw Lane as a sunken trackway earthwork. Now built over as part of a larger redevelopment of the area.	Post medieval	Negligible	391913	411689
38	17056.1.0	NDHA	Oval Feature (possible marl pit)	During a walkover survey for a desk-based assessment an oval-shaped feature was identified south of the central section of Badger Lane. This may possibly be related to small-scale extractive processes, such as a marl pit, although no evidence for this was identified on historic maps.	Post medieval	Low	390900	410840
39	17052.1.0	NDHA	Black Chapel (site of)	The deeds for the chapel go back to 1646 (predating the Methodist era). It was used as a smallholding, joiners and slaughter house and was demolished in 1974.	Post medieval	Negligible	391180	411120
40	17040.1.0	NDHA	Calf Hey, Broad Lane	Calf Hey was a smallholding also known as Kive hole, Calf Hole and Calf Fould, with woollen weavers there by 1831.	Post medieval	Low	391300	410640

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
				James Collinge was on the farm in the 1850s and Edmund Ashworth from 1873 to c.1923 (Haynes and Tipper 1994, 41). The current building appears to be on the same footprint as that shown on mid-C19 mapping.				
41	17041.1.0	NDHA	Beet Farm, Broad Lane	Beet was rebuilt by the Beswicke family in 1782; an Abram Taylor had farmed there from an earlier building in 1759. In the 1850s it is also referred to as Crossley's Farm. The current farmhouse appears on the same footprint as shown on mid-C19 mapping.	Post medieval	Low	391450	410580
42	17039.1.0	NDHA	White Horse Farm and public house (site of)	White Horse Farm was situated on the corner of Broad Lane and Chadwick Lane and in 1844 it also had a public house attached. James Ashworth farmed there from the 1870s to 1908 and a Richard Cryer had a dairy farm there at the beginning of the 20th century. The farmhouse was demolished about 1900 and new property subsequently built on the site.	Post medieval	Negligible	391320	410890
43	17038.1.0	NDHA	Ginnell Farm (site of)	Ginnell and Larkhill were close together and just south of a building which appears to have been a public house in 1844. Benjamin Butterworth owned Ginnell in the 1830s, but by 1858 a James Buckley was farming there. The farmhouse, shippon and barn were demolished, along with Larkhill [HER 17051.1.0], for the M62 motorway. A new farmhouse was subsequently constructed.	Post medieval	Negligible	391315	410801
44	17042.1.0	NDHA	Green Gate	The farmhouse dates back to c.1800 and there is an adjoining cottage. In the 1870s a Thomas Disley farmed there as a tenant farmer on land owned by the Beswicke-Royds. It is evident from the historic maps that for a time market gardening was taking place at Green Gates, as depicted by the greenhouses on the Ordnance Survey map of 1890	Post medieval	Low	391250	411040

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
45	17051.1.0	NDHA	Lark Hill Farm (site of)	JD Dawson farmed Larkhill in 1908. The Blinks ran 'Pleasure Grounds' on the site. The land was owned by the Beswickes and the farm was demolished for the M62 in the 1960s.	Post medieval	Negligible	391280	410750

End of Report