

Appendix E: Historic Environment



Appendix E.1: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



Hollingworth Road, Littleborough

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

On behalf of **Bloor Homes**

Project Ref: 332010570 | Rev: 1 | Date: November 2022

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Executive Summary

Stantec were commissioned by Bloor Homes (the client) to prepare a Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (HEDBA) to be submitted as part of a hybrid planning application for a housing development of approximately 300 residential units on land adjacent to Hollingworth Road, Littleborough, Greater Manchester, National Grid Reference (NGR) SD 93315 15448. The Site presently consists of primarily agricultural pastureland and also includes a group of agricultural buildings at Lower Cleggswood Farm (presently Cleggs Wood Building Services).

This assessment has indicated that the Site has an unknown potential to contain prehistoric remains and low to moderate potential to contain evidence of Romano-British activity. Remnants of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow earthworks survive within the eastern and possibly northern parts of the Site, and there is a high potential for further medieval to post-medieval agricultural deposits and features to be present. Several former (at least 19th-century) quarry pits have been identified within the Site and, there is some potential that mining infrastructure could be present, although no mine shafts presently recorded with the Site. Extant structural remains, including walls and debris, associated with 19th-century buildings at Brown Bank Top and Heald Spring have been observed and there is a high potential that associated, below ground remains, will be present within these areas of the Site. There is also some potential for evidence of earlier phases of buildings to survive at Lower Cleggswood Farm, although these are likely to have been compromised by the construction of the extant buildings. Based upon existing evidence, there is nothing to indicate that there will be any archaeological remains of designated heritage significance present within the Site. However, this potential cannot be entirely dismissed in the absence of further archaeological investigation.

Lower Cleggswood Farm (a non-designated heritage asset) is an example of an early 19th-century farmstead. Numerous drystone walls surviving within the Site are also of local (low) heritage significance and form an important component part of the wider historic landscape. The Site is also considered to form part of the setting of several other non-designated heritage assets including the Rochdale Canal, Brown Bank Bridge and Birch Hill Clock Tower building.

Intrusive groundworks associated with the Proposed Development will adversely impact (damage or remove) any archaeological deposits present within their footprint. The Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) require that an archaeological evaluation be conducted across the Site to establish the archaeological potential of the Site and the significance of any archaeological remains present. Appropriate evaluative works will comprise a programme of geophysical survey (as detailed herein) followed by targeted trial trench evaluation (which will be completed post-determination). In summary, anomalies associated with former quarrying were recorded in the north of the Site. In general, medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was recorded in addition to field boundaries and likely modern agricultural activities.

The exact trial trench evaluation scope will be subject to agreement with GMAAS. The results of the evaluation will inform the requirement and scope of archaeological mitigation.

Lower Cleggswood Farm and drystone walls within the Site, both of which have or include components of historic value, will be demolished under the Proposed Development. It is therefore anticipated that a programme of historic building recording will be required prior to demolition of these structures. It is considered that a Historic England Level 1 Survey (Historic England 2016) would be appropriate mitigation for their loss, but this would be subject to agreement with the Rochdale Conservation Office Officer.

The Proposed Development will have no more than a negligible indirect impact upon the heritage significance of any other non-designated heritage assets and an overall slight permanent effect upon the significance of the historic landscape. The Proposed Development will not impact upon any designated heritage assets (or their setting).

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Stantec were commissioned by Bloor Homes (the client) to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) to be submitted as part of a hybrid planning application for a housing development of approximately 312 new homes and a primary school with associated works (the 'Proposed Development') on land adjacent to Hollingworth Road, Littleborough, Greater Manchester, National Grid Reference (NGR) SD 93315 15448 (the 'Site').
- 1.1.2 An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) screening letter was submitted to Rochdale Borough Council (RBC) in July 2019, and RBC determined that an EIA is required. The Screening Opinion (Ref: 19/00910/SO) made clear that Historic Environment should be 'scoped in' to the Environmental Statement (ES) referencing consultation responses from the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) and the Council's Conservation Officer. The Scoping Opinion noted that GMAAS stated that: *"recent experience of large-scale housing developments within formerly undeveloped landscapes in Greater Manchester has highlighted how easily the archaeological interest can be damaged or destroyed through the prioritisation of other development-related activities such as building demolition, ground remediation and preparation before the archaeological heritage has been given due consideration. For this reason, and in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019 paragraph 189, [now National Planning Policy Framework 2023 paragraph 200] GMAAS would anticipate that as part of an EIA the archaeological heritage being included within its scope in the form of a full desk-based assessment supported by the results of field evaluation."* The Scoping Opinion also notes that: *"there are no listed buildings located on the site itself and it is not designated as a conservation area, however the proposed development would be in the setting of some designated and non-designated heritage assets. Given the intervening distances between the site and these heritage assets it is expected that a heritage assessment, which will accompany the planning application, will conclude that the character and appearance, setting and features of special architectural or historic interest of the listed buildings would be preserved."*

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Site comprises an approximately 18.6-hectare (ha) parcel of land located within Littleborough town, approximately 4km north-east of Rochdale and 18km north-east of Manchester city centre (Figure 1). It is bounded by Hollingworth Road to the east, Lank Bank and Hollingworth Lake to the south, Rochdale Canal to the north and residential development to the west. The Site presently consists of primarily agricultural pastureland and also includes a group of agricultural buildings at Lower Cleggswood Farm (presently Cleggs Wood Building Services) within the centre, and a carpark within the south-eastern corner.
- 1.2.2 The topography of the Site is significantly variable. The western part of the Site encompasses the crest of an area of high ground known as Brown Brow Hill which rises to a high point of 181m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The land ascends steeply northward to 150m aOD along the northern boundary, adjacent to the Rochdale Canal, and more gradually eastwards to approximately 167m aOD adjacent to Hollingworth Road.
- 1.2.3 The bedrock geology of the Site is recorded as a combination of Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation and Milnrow Sandstone (BGS 2022). Superficial deposits of Devensian Till and Diamicton Head are recorded overlying the bedrock (*ibid*).

1.3 Aims and Objectives

- 1.3.1 The purpose of this historic environment desk-based assessment (HEDBA) is to provide, as far as reasonably possible from existing records and observations, an understanding of the historic environment resource within the Site and the surrounding study area in order to formulate:
- an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the Site including assessment of previous impacts;
 - an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest;
 - an assessment of the impact of the scheme or other land use changes on the significance of heritage assets and their setting; and
 - proposals for any further archaeological investigation and mitigation required.

2 Regulatory and Policy Context

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 There is national legislation, planning policy and guidance relating to the protection of, and development on, or near heritage assets. The following section lists legislation and national and local planning policies in relation to the historic environment which are considered relevant to the Proposed Development. More detail provided in Appendix X.

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Hedgerow Regulations 1997
- Local Planning Policy: Policies contained within the Rochdale Core Strategy (adopted October 2016) which are relevant to this assessment are summarised in Appendix A.
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Paragraphs 194, 195, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203 and 205

3 Methodology

3.1 Standards and Guidance

- 3.1.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2023) and the following good practice and guidance documents:
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 'Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments (as revised 2020)
 - Historic England's 'Managing Significance in Decision Making' (Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Advice Note 2) (2015)
 - Historic England's 'The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition) (2017)
 - Historic England's 'Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019)
 - Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 'Historic Environment', published by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2019).

3.2 Data Sources

- 3.2.1 A 1km Study Area, as agreed with GMAAS¹ and the Rochdale Conservation Officer², around the operational boundary has been used to identify designated and non-designated heritage assets which might be affected by the Proposed Development and to inform the historic and archaeological background of this assessment. The assessment was informed by desk-based research and a site visit carried out in November 2022.
- 3.2.2 The following sources were consulted to inform the presence of known heritage assets within the Study Area:
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for designated heritage assets;
 - Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (GMHER) for archaeological sites, events, findspots, historic buildings and Historic Landscape Character (HLC) data;
 - Groundsure for Ordnance Survey (OS) maps;
 - Lancashire Archives and The Genealogist for historic mapping;
 - Historic England Archives for aerial photographs;
 - Environment Agency LiDAR data³; and
 - Relevant primary and secondary sources including published and unpublished reports relating to previous archaeological investigations and ground investigation works considered relevant.

¹ Per comms. [email] Ben Dyson (Senior Planning Archaeologist) 11/08/2022

² Per comms. [email] Catherine Fengour 27/10/2022

³ Available from: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>

- 3.2.3 A search of aerial photographs covering the study area by the Historic England Archive in Swindon identified 124 aerial photographs dating between 1925 and 1995. A review of those aerial photographs held at the archive was undertaken as a component of this assessment.

3.3 LiDAR

- 3.3.1 The LiDAR data utilised in this assessment was processed in accordance with Historic England's guidance document 'Using Environment Agency LiDAR data' (2018a). In this instance Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) data for Ordnance Survey Sheet SD91NW and SD91SW surveyed at 1m intervals, was downloaded. The DTM data was processed using the Relief Visualisation Toolkit (RVT) to generate a range of visualisations. All of these visualisations were reviewed, and the Multi Hillshade visualisation is shown alongside a plot of features of interest on Figure 5.

3.4 Assessment of Significance

- 3.4.1 The NPPF recommends that in determination planning 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 NPPF specifies that the level of detail required should be proportionate to the assets' importance, and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impacts of the proposal on their significance (NPPF, 2023).
- 3.4.2 The significance of heritage assets is defined in terms of their value to this and future generations because of their heritage interest and derives not only from the physical presence of the heritage asset but also from their setting. Heritage interests are defined in Planning Policy Guidance (2019) as:
- **Archaeological interest:** There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
 - **Architectural and artistic interest:** These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of design, construction and craftsmanship and decoration of building and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills for instance sculpture.
 - **Historic interest:** An interest in past lives and events (including prehistoric). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

3.5 The Setting of Heritage Assets

- 3.5.1 Historic England's The Setting of Heritage Assets, Good Practice Guidance Advice in Planning Note 3 (2017) provides guidance for managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas and landscapes. It provides a staged approach to taking decisions on setting as well as providing advice on how to assess the contribution of setting to the significance of heritage assets. Elements of a heritage asset's setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 3.5.2 In assessing non-physical effects on the significance of heritage assets, the five-step assessment methodology recommended by Historic England in the aforementioned guidance (Historic England, 2017) has been utilised. The five-steps are:

- Step 1 is to establish which heritage assets and their settings will be affected (whether positive or negative) by the proposed development. Step 1 is undertaken in Section 5 (Historic and Archaeological Baseline) of this assessment, taking into account the baseline conditions of the Site.
- Step 2 requires an assessment of the degree to which the setting of a heritage asset contributes towards its significance or allows its significance to be appreciated. Step 2 is provided in Section 6 (Statement of Significance) of this assessment.
- Step 3 requires an assessment of the effects of the proposed development, positive, negative or neutral, on the significance of susceptible heritage assets and our ability to appreciate them. Step 3 is outlined in Section 7 (Statement of Effect) of this assessment, providing both the physical and non-physical impacts of the proposed development.
- Step 4 considers ways in which to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm and is discussed in Section 8 (Consultation and Outline Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy) of this report whilst Step 5 (make and document the decision and monitor outcomes) is undertaken following the development to establish the success of the scheme and consider lessons learned.

3.6 Assumptions and Limitations

- 3.6.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 3.6.2 The records held by the GMHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment, usually driven by development in a particular area. The information held within them is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further heritage assets that are, at present, unknown, notably buried assets.

4 Historical and Archaeological Baseline

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section identifies the known heritage assets within the study area. These were identified from sources listed in section 3. In accordance with Step 1 of Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 3 (December 2017) this section also identifies heritage assets that have the potential to receive effects to their setting and heritage significance from the Proposed Development within the Site.

4.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets located within the Site. Within the 1km Study Area there are 22 designated heritage assets including four conservation areas, two Grade II* listed buildings and 16 Grade II listed buildings.
- 4.2.2 The closest designated heritage asset is the Grade II listed Lodge Bridge (Bridge 53) (NHLE: 1068522) located across Rochdale Canal, c 180m west of the Site. There are a three further designated heritage assets within 500m of the Site. These comprise the Grade II listed 2 and 3 Wrigley Place (NHLE: 1309675) located within Smithy Bridge, c 370m west of the Site, and Hollingworth Fold Conservation Area and the Grade II listed Bear Hill on the western side of Hollingworth Lake, c 450m south-east of the Site.
- 4.2.3 Several listed buildings are located within and between Littleborough and Dearnley, within the northern part of the Study Area. These include the Grade II* listed Stubley Old Hall (NHLE: 1162360) c 515m north of the Site, and Dearnley Old Hall (NHLE: 1309691) c 815m north-west of the Site, in addition to 12 Grade II listed buildings located between c 580m and 970m north of the Site. The areas of Littleborough Town Centre c 600m north-east of the Site, and Birch Hill (also known as Dearnley Workhouse) c 800m north-west of the Site are also designated as conservation areas.
- 4.2.4 Within the southern part of the Study Area there is an additional Grade II listed building located with Hollingworth Fold (NHLE: 1162368) c 650m south-east of the Site, and areas of historic settlement are designated as conservation areas at Whittaker c 970m east of the Site, and Rakewood c 950m south of the Site.
- 4.2.5 There is intervisibility between the Site and Birch Hill Clock Tower, a component of the Dearnley Union workhouse, later Birch Hill Hospital, situated within Birch Hill Conservation Area. However, the building itself is not statutorily listed and there are no views (at ground level) between the conservation area and the Site. Accordingly, Birch Hill Conservation Area is not considered to have the potential to receive effects to its setting from the Proposed Development. Potential effects upon the Clock Tower will be considered independently, as a non-designated built heritage asset.
- 4.2.6 Despite the Site occupying a high point within the landscape it shares limited, if any, intervisibility with any of the other designated heritage assets, due to the intervening landscaping (vegetation, built environment and/or topography) or distance. There are also no apparent historic associations between the Site and any of the listed buildings or conservation areas. As such, no designated heritage assets are considered to have the potential to receive effects to their setting from the Proposed Development. Designated heritage assets have therefore been scoped out of this assessment and are not considered further.

4.3 Archaeological Investigations

- 4.3.1 No previous archaeological investigations are recorded to have been conducted within the Site. Three intrusive archaeological investigations are recorded within the wider Study Area comprising a trial trench evaluation (HER: EGM5259) at Dearnley Old Hall c 780m north-west

of the Site, and an evaluation (HER: EGM5187) and watching brief (HER: EGM4954) at Hare Hill Mill c 900m north of the Site. Details regarding the structural sequencing of the historic mill buildings and buried structural remains indicative of potential earlier phases were recorded by the investigations at Hare Hill Mill, however evidence recorded at Dearnley Old Hall was limited to poorly preserved remains of wall footings and a possible drain due to extensive disturbance.

- 4.3.2 Geophysical survey of the Site was completed as part of the assessment process for the Proposed Development (ASWYAS 2023). This noted:

Anomalies associated with former quarrying have been recorded in the northern section of the Site. Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation have also been detected along with field boundaries and likely modern agricultural responses. Geological anomalies associated with a natural channel have also been recorded. Uncertain anomalies are likely to be associated with drainage and former boundaries although a rectilinear response may be of some archaeological interest

4.1 Prehistoric Period (500,000 BC – AD 43)

Early Prehistoric Period (500,000 – 4,000 BC)

- 4.1.1 No Palaeolithic remains are recorded within the Study Area. The earliest evidence within the Study Area comprises Mesolithic flints (HER: 290.1.0) recovered from the area of Hollingworth Lake (a 19th-century reservoir) c 370m south of the Site. Significant environmental change took place during the Mesolithic period (10,000 BC - 4,000 BC) with open tundra-like habitats replaced by forested regions. During the later phases of the Mesolithic period much of Rochdale district would have been covered by deciduous forest, although from around 5,000 BC this began to decline and blanket peat started to develop (GMULC 2010). As a hunter-gatherer society resources would have been exploited seasonally during this period, with areas of occupation likely varying between lower altitudes in the winter to give maximum protection from weather conditions, with warmer weather and more abundant supplies permitting the occupation of higher altitudes and exposed hillsides (*ibid*).

Late Prehistoric Period (4,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.1.2 Evidence of Neolithic activity recorded within the Study Area is also confined to residual finds, comprising flint implements (HER: 719.1.0) recovered from the area of Hollingworth Lake, c 460m south of the Site, and a late Neolithic polished stone axe-head (HER: 718.1.0) found in Hollingworth Fold, c 660m south-east of the Site. In general, the Neolithic period marks the development of more permanent settlements following the introduction of agriculture however, there is an absence of monuments and evidence of settlement activity within Rochdale district (GMULC 2010). There are no Bronze Age remains recorded within the Study Area, with evidence within the wider Rochdale district comprising a single occupation site and a number of barrows, as well as residual artefacts (*ibid*).
- 4.1.3 There are no Iron Age remains recorded within the Study Area, and this period within Rochdale district is represented by only a single find. It is suggested that much of the lowland evidence dating to this period has been destroyed by post-medieval and modern urban development, although upland area and less developed valleys could still reveal evidence of settlement (*ibid*). During the Iron Age Rochdale was controlled by the Brigantes, a large tribal group which controlled a large part of northern England up until AD 70, by which time it was under direct Roman control.

4.2 Romano-British Period (AD 43 – 410)

- 4.2.1 Evidence of Romano-British activity within the Study Area is represented by finds. An urn containing a number of Roman coins and a cup (HER: 733.1.0) was recovered during the excavation of foundations for Stubley Hall, c 450m north of the Site, whilst a hoard of 65 silver

coins (HER: 8679.1.0) and a Bronze bracelet (HER: 8863.1.0) were identified by metal detecting around Hollingworth Brook, c 700m and 500m east of the Site respectively. The possible route of a Roman road, as indicated by the distribution of coin hoards, is also suggested as likely to extend through the Study Area, following the high ground to the north of the River Roch to the west of Littleborough (GMULC 2010).

4.3 Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1540)

Early Medieval (AD 410 – 1065)

- 4.3.1 The site is located within the ancient township of Butterworth within Rochdale parish. The etymology of Butterworth is indicative of Saxon origin, derived from the Old English *butere* meaning butter and *worð* meaning an enclosure. The place name of Littleborough, is also derived from the Old English *lytel* and *burh* meaning 'little fort or stronghold' (Mills 2011, 300).
- 4.3.2 Despite the likely early-medieval origins of these areas of settlement, there is an absence of archaeological remains dating to this period recorded within the Study Area.

Later Medieval (AD 1066 – 1540)

- 4.3.3 The medieval manor of Cleggswood (HER: 2398.1.0), which formed part of the Butterworth township, was located c 165m east of the Site. The manor became the seat of the Belfields of Belfield at the beginning of the 16th-century (VCH 1911a) and at which time it is presumed that the house was established. Given its proximity to the manor, it is considered likely that the Site formed part of Cleggswood estate.
- 4.3.4 During the later medieval period Littleborough, which was located within the neighbouring township of Hundersfield, comprised a hamlet focused upon the junction of two ancient routes over the Pennines that converged to cross the River Roch. In 1471 the Abbot of Whalley granted a licence to the inhabitants of Butterworth and Hundersfield to erect a new chapel (HER: 2364.2.0) at Littleborough (GMULC 2010), which was located c 815m north-east of the Site in the vicinity of the existing church (HER: 2364.1.0). An inn is also recorded within Littleborough in 1472 and a water mill (HER: 2470.1.0), which is first mentioned in 1556, was located on the river, c 175m north of the Site. The Grade II* listed Stubley Hall (NHLE: 1162360) which stands to the east of Littleborough, is also of 15th-century origin.

4.4 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1540 – 1901)

- 4.4.1 Buildings within the vicinity of Lower Cleggswood Farm are first illustrated by maps of Lancashire from 1818 and 1829 (Fig. 6), although may have been present earlier. The 1829 map clearly shows Heald Lane (formerly Lower Cleggs Wood Lane) crossing through the centre of the Site as well as the route of a 'proposed road' crossing through the eastern part of the Site on a north-east, south-west alignment. The Site is not shown on Butterworth Tithe map (1846).
- 4.4.2 The 1851 OS map (Appendix B) shows further buildings adjacent to Heald Lane, including at 'Heald' within the southern part of the Site, at 'Brown Bank Top' within the northern part of the Site, and a short distance east of the Site at 'Brown Bank'. Two wells are also illustrated at Heald and a spring is referred to in its vicinity on later mapping. By the 1891 OS map the number or size of the building/s at Heald Spring had been reduced. The buildings at Brown Bank Top are shown by the 1891 OS map to have comprised a row of four terraced cottages with several small outbuildings at either end. The Lower Cleggswood buildings, which remain largely extant, comprised a row of two cottages and an attached barn, and several outbuildings (Plates 1-4, see paragraphs 5.2.1-5 for further detail).
- 4.4.3 The 1851 OS map (Appendix B) shows that land within the Site was enclosed by at least this time comprising a series of regular fields with straight boundaries defined by drystone walls, the majority of which survive in varying states of condition (Plates 5-8). Several trackways are

also shown crossing the Site. Hollingworth Road had also been constructed by this time, albeit along the eastern side of the Site rather than across it as indicated by the proposed alignment shown on the 1829 map.

- 4.4.4 A sandstone quarry, one of a number within the area, is shown within the north-western part of the Site on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map and by the time of the 1891 OS map is referred to as an 'old quarry'. This quarry site and another area of likely 19th-century quarrying within the Site, adjacent to the reservoir, are identifiable as earthworks (Plates 9-10). An 'old coal pit' is also shown a short distance north of the Site on the 1851 OS map and another disused mine shaft is shown on the 1909 OS map directly adjacent to the north-western corner of the Site. Mining of coal seam beneath the Site are recorded to have taken place within the Site during the 19th-century (Coal Authority 2021), presumably in association with the 'Clough Fields' mine, shown on 19th- to 20th-century OS maps c 200m north-east of the Site. Clough Fields is one of several mines located within the area including Cleggswood Colliery (HER: 8848.1.0/8848.1.1) which opened in 1818, c 500m north-east of the Site, and Cleggswood New/Wheelbarrow Mine which had opened by 1893, c 300m north-east of the Site. The 'Clough Field Works' and 'Cleggswood Works' (later 'Cleggswood Oil Distillery') had also been established c 50m north of the Site by the end of the 19th-century.
- 4.4.5 In 1794 an Act of Parliament sanctioned the construction of the Rochdale Canal. The canal extends for 51km across the Pennine between Manchester and Sowerbridge, passing directly north of the Site. The canal was opened in sections however, it formally opened in 1804. Hollingworth Lake, directly south of the Site, was created as feeder source for the canal and was completed in 1800. A 'drain or conduit' connecting the canal and the lake, is shown to have extended through the eastern part of the Site by the 1851 OS map. A discrete earthwork is present along the line of this drain (Plate 11), which is indicated by modern plans to survive as a below-ground pipeline. The small reservoir directly east of the Site was established by 1892. Brown Bank Bridge (Bridge 52) (Plate 12, see paragraphs 5.2.8-10) crosses over the canal at the end of Heald Lane, adjacent to the northern corner of the Site. Another similar bridge, the Grade II listed Lodge Bridge (Bridge 53), crosses the canal further to the west.
- 4.4.6 Littleborough witnessed significant linear growth, primarily to the north of the River Roch, during the 19th-century, influenced initially by the construction of the Rochdale Canal and later by the Manchester and Leeds railway line, which opened in 1841, crossing through the Study Area c 25m north of the Site. Many of the post-medieval monuments recorded within the northern part of the Study Area also relate to industrial activity, including further collieries, brickworks and mills, whilst remains within the southern part of the Study Area are primarily characterised by isolated farmstead settlements.

4.5 Modern (1901 – Present)

- 4.5.1 20th-century OS maps (Appendix B) show that a small 'Water Meter House' was constructed within the Site, adjacent to the southern boundary, between 1910 and 1928 within an enclosed field/area. The building at Heald Spring appears to have been demolished by 1949, and the Brown Bank Top cottages were demolished between 1954 and 1968. During the walkover survey the structural remains of an earlier building were observed below the existing (modern) structures at Heald Spring (Plate 13). Remains of the Brown Bank Top cottages were also observed in the form of a mounded earthwork representing the overgrown foundations and/or demolition rubble (Plates 5 & 14). What appears to be 'robber pit' has been excavated within earthwork to extract the underlying stonework.
- 4.5.2 A large ovate feature is also shown to the north of Lower Cleggswood Farm complex on the 1968 OS map. The feature is consistent with an area of disturbance evident on LIDAR data (Fig. 5, paragraph 4.10.1) and is thought to represent a possible quarry site. The carpark within the south-western corner of the Site was established between 1976 and 1989.
- 4.5.3 The Rochdale Canal was in decline by the 1920s and in 1923 Hollingworth Lake was sold to local authorities for use as a public water supply. Most of the length of the canal was closed in

1952; however, a programme of restoration throughout the later 20th-century resulted in the canal being reopened for navigation along its entire length in 2002.

- 4.5.4 There was significant development within Littleborough during the later 20th-century. The Cleggswood Oil Distillery and Clough Field Works complex expanded further to the west between 1954 and 1968 and by 1976 had expanded up to the northern boundary of the Site. There was also significant development within Smithy Bridge and Hollingworth from the mid-20th-century and by 1976 residential development also directly bordered the Site to the south-west. The Cleggswood Oil Distillery/Clough Field Works is no longer shown on the 2010 OS map, presumed to have been demolished in 2009-10.

4.6 Undated

- 4.6.1 Broad linear earthworks are present on the north facing slope of the hillside within the north-western part of the site (Plate 15). These east-west aligned earthworks may represent ridge and furrow earthworks of medieval to post-medieval date or strip lynchets of potentially earlier origin. However, it is also possible that they represent modern terracing as linear scars consistent with the features are apparent on 1946 aerial photographs (Ref: RAF/3G/TUD/UK/188-5249). More definitive remnants of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow survive as east-west aligned earthworks (Plate 11) within the eastern part of the Site.
- 4.6.2 A substantial ovate feature is cut into the hillside in the northern part of the site (Plates 16-17). This feature is thought to represent a 'borrow pit', excavated to provide material for the construction of a nearby infrastructure project. Aerial photographs show that the feature was excavated prior to 1946, and it is therefore possible that it may have been associated with the construction of the railway embankment c 25m north of the Site, although its exact origin is not known. The slopes of the pit appear terraced. It is considered that this is most likely to have been deliberately established to limit erosion/landslide, although it does also share characteristics with 'desire lines' formed by grazing livestock on hillsides.

4.1 LiDAR & Aerial Photographs

- 4.1.1 LiDAR data (Figure 5) and aerial photographs illustrate the extent of area of historic quarrying within the Site. This includes the aforementioned 'old quarry', first shown on mid-19th-century mapping, situated within the north-western part of the Site (Plate 9), as well as other areas of likely quarrying activity (not shown on historic mapping) in the eastern part of the site, directly adjacent to the reservoir (Plate 10) and on the western side of Heald Lane, to the north of Lower Cleggswood Farm. The borrow pit within the northern part of the Site (Plates 16-17), is also very distinguishable on LiDAR data.
- 4.1.2 An aforementioned linear feature (Plate 11), representing the line of a drain/conduit between Rochdale Canal and Hollingworth Reservoir as shown on the 1851 OS map, is identifiable on LiDAR data. Another linear feature is identifiable toward the centre of the Site, between the reservoir and Lower Cleggswood Farm. This feature is also clearly distinguishable on 1995 aerial photographs (Ref: OS/95533), curving around to the east toward the southern end of the reservoir. Given this, it is considered that this feature represents a former channel or rivulet.
- 4.1.3 The aforementioned linear earthworks (Plate 15) present within the north-western part of the site are identifiable on both LiDAR and aerial photographs, and remnants of ridge and furrow earthworks (Plate 11) within the eastern part of the site are also identifiable on the LiDAR data (see paragraph 4.9.1).
- 4.1.4 Features and areas of disturbances are evident at the former sites of buildings at Brown Bank Top and Heald Spring. Other potential features or areas of disturbance are also identifiable within the Site adjacent to Heald Lane and to the south of the reservoir. It is unclear to what these may relate and therefore it is possible they may also be of historic origin. Areas of disturbance relating to modern activities are apparent within the vicinity of the carpark and Lower Cleggswood Farm.

4.1 Previous Disturbance and Survival

- 4.1.1 There are several areas of known and potential quarrying within the Site. Any archaeological deposits present within the footprint of the quarry pits will have been wholly removed. It is also recorded that the mine workings associated with adjacent 19th-century collieries/industries extended beneath the Site. However, such extraction works will not have impacted the earlier archaeological resource (having taken place below the archaeological horizon), and it should also be noted that any infrastructure relating to the mining industry would themselves be of archaeological interest.
- 4.1.2 Modern development within the Site, notably within the vicinity of Lower Cleggswood Farm, may have impacted (damaged or removed) any earlier archaeological remains present within their intrusive footprint. However, the extent of these disturbances is presently unknown, are it is therefore possible that remains of earlier phases of buildings may survive. Archaeological deposits may also have been disturbed during the establishment of the carpark however, it is anticipated that any such impact will have been confined to the upper levels of the archaeological horizon and that the archaeological resource may survive intact below.
- 4.1.3 The remainder of the Site comprises historically undeveloped pastureland. There may be some localised disturbances from agricultural activities (field drains, furrows etc.) and the surrounding industrial activities (trackways etc.) however, the archaeological resource is anticipated to remain largely intact across these areas of the Site.

4.2 Non-Physical Impacts – Potentially Susceptible Assets

- 4.2.1 Step 1 of the Second Edition of Historic England's 2017 'Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3' requires the identification of those heritage assets and their settings are affected. In accordance with this guidance, Step 1 should identify the heritage assets which are likely to be affected by any change to their experience, as a result of the Proposed Development. Historic England guidance highlights that this should be proportionate.
- 4.2.2 This assessment has utilised a combination of historic baseline data, GIS analysis and a site visit to identify heritage assets which are likely to be susceptible to changes to their significance as a result of changes to the use and / or appearance of the Site. This analysis has taken into consideration any historic associations between potentially susceptible heritage assets as well as topographic and environmental conditions such as intervening distance, topography, vegetation and built form which might impact both designed / intentional and fortuitous views that contribute towards an assets' significance. Non-visual contributions of the Site in its current and proposed state are also considered, to account for aspects of the experience of a heritage asset such as noise / tranquillity, scents and smells and enclosure and seclusion / accessibility and permeability.
- 4.2.3 The following heritage assets were identified as part of Step 1:
- Lower Cleggswood Farm (Figure 2 and 6)
 - Drystone Walls (Figure 2 and 6)
 - Rochdale Canal & Brown Bank Bridge (NHLE 1068522, Figure 2)
 - Birch Hill Clock Tower Building (Figure 2 and 6)
- 4.2.4 The Site visit and walkover survey established that there would be no non-physical impacts upon the significance of any further heritage assets as a result of changes to the use and / or the appearance of the Site as a result of the Proposed Development. The Site does not make a material contribution to the setting of any further heritage assets such that the changes that would arise from the Proposed Development would have the capacity to result in a positive or negative change to their significance.

5 Statement of Significance

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 In accordance with Step 2 of Historic England's The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017) the following section assesses the heritage significance of the known heritage assets as identified in the historic baseline that have the potential to receive effects from development within the Site. The section assesses whether, and to what degree, the Site contributes towards the setting and heritage significance of these heritage assets. The archaeological potential of the Site is then summarised based on the historic environment baseline and known previous impacts.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

Rochdale Canal & Brown Bank Bridge

- 5.2.1 Rochdale Canal is located directly north of the Site and Brown Bank Bridge is located across the canal, directly adjacent to the northern corner of the Site. Similarly, to the Grade II listed Lodge Bridge (NHLE: 1068522), Brown Bank Bridge comprises a stone hump-backed bridge constructed between 1794 and 1798 in association with the canal and was intended to provide access to the farmland divided by its construction. Despite a period of closure from the mid-20th-century the canal remains functioning. The bridge appears to have been altered from its original construction (when compared with Lodge Bridge): the parapet walls appear to have been dismantled and rebuilt noticeably lower than those of Lodge Bridge, and the coping stones appear to have been reused from elsewhere, as they are much larger than those on Lodge Bridge and appear out of place. The wing wall on the south-western side of the bridge also appears to have collapsed at some point and has been rebuilt in random coursed stonework, possibly unmortared. The alterations are likely to have happened because of the use of the bridge for farm and other traffic; the decking of the bridge has been covered in concrete to allow its use for this purpose, and the vibrations may have exacerbated problems with its stability, causing it to need rebuilding over the course of its use. Despite this, most of the bridge remains as originally built and its historic and architectural interests are still legible.
- 5.2.2 The setting of the canal is defined by its geographical and topographical position, connecting Manchester and Sowerby Bridge and the landscape, notably the industrial landscape, through which it passes. The Site, as part of the adjacent landscape, forms a small part of this extensive setting; however, it is not considered to contribute to the historic interests of the canal and, as such, presently makes a neutral contribution to its heritage significance.
- 5.2.3 The setting of the Brown Bank Bridge is inherently linked to its relationship with the Rochdale Canal, across which it is located and from which its historic interests are derived. It also has group value with the canal and Lodge Bridge (NHLE: 1068522) among other associated structures, and it is from the canal that its architectural interests can be best appreciated. The historic agricultural character of the land north of the bridge was eroded by the construction of the railway line; however, land directly to the south, including the Site, largely maintains, or has reverted to, agricultural use. As such, the Site forms part of the original rural setting of the bridge and is presently considered to make a positive contribution to its historic interests.

5.3 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Lower Cleggswood Farm

- 5.3.1 The 1891 OS map confirms the general historic layout of Lower Cleggswood Farm, though it is clear that this had not materially changed from that shown on the 1851 OS map, where the farm (shown in block plan) seems to have largely maintained the same arrangement. The assumption, therefore, is that the farm maintained the same form throughout the 19th-century,

and examination of available mapping up to that surveyed in 1938 shows no change to this arrangement either. The arrangement of the farm is suggestive of a satellite or subsidiary farm to a larger farm (probably Cleggswood Farm to the east), due to the absence of a large farmhouse, and the presence of two small labourer cottages instead.

- 5.3.2 The farm layout comprises six main buildings in total (Plate 18): two farm labourer cottages **A** and **B** (Plate 1) at the south-eastern end of the main block (the south-easternmost cottage extended south-westwards), with a large barn **C** (Plate 2) abutting the north-western side of these cottages; a further small square detached building **D** (Plate 3) immediately north-west of the barn; and a further building **E** immediately opposite the farm across the courtyard. A small rectangular building **F** lies in the fields to the rear of the main block. The 20th-century mapping shows a further rectangular building **G** (Plate 4) immediately opposite and north of the barn.
- 5.3.3 The site visit confirmed the survival of most of these buildings, some in varying states of collapse, and now subsumed into several larger and more modern sheds and outbuildings. Access was not possible to the interiors of the buildings during the visit, and in most cases only a cursory examination from the courtyard was possible. All the buildings appear stone-built and of local sandstone, mostly constructed of well-dressed and squared stonework, with large and pronounced quoins along the edges of the buildings. With the exception of the cottages (possibly with Welsh slate roofs) and building **D**, which has a sandstone-flagged roof (possibly original), all the buildings have been reroofed in modern materials (seemingly corrugated asbestos sheeting). The style of the buildings confirms an early- to mid- 19th century construction date for the buildings, though there appears to have been several phases of construction within some of the buildings.
- 5.3.4 The two cottages **A** and **B** appear to have been converted into a single dwelling, with a later stone porch added to the front in the position of the original doorways, and a later (possibly timber) porch on the south-eastern side functioning as a back door. A new (modern) window has been added to the north-eastern front elevation, with a concrete lintel. The barn **C** includes a large central double door with stone arching, with a threshing floor likely internally, and may have been used for storage and processing of crops. The barn appears to have been extended north-westwards, and itself appears later than the labourers' cottages, although this could not be confirmed during the visit. There are several doorways evident into the barn, and a pitching door on the north-western end of the barn provides access to the loft; there is a stone owl-hole set into the stonework just above the pitching door. Building **D** is a low building with access door on its eastern side and may be a piggery. Building **E** opposite could not be seen during the site visit and may have been demolished or subsumed into other later buildings but was probably originally a cart shed. Building **F** was not accessible during the survey but its position to the rear of the farmhouses suggests it is likely to be a chicken house. Building **G** is a single storey cowhouse.
- 5.3.5 Whilst the farm is now clearly in a ruinous state and has lost some of its original fabric, sufficient of the layout survives to be able to understand its form and function. It stands as an example of early 19th-century farmstead, most probably functioning as a satellite farm to the larger Cleggswood Farm to the east.

Drystone Walls

- 5.3.6 The drystone walls are fairly ruinous and in varying states of survival, most having collapsed or almost completely collapsed (Plates 5-8). The drystone walls are all built of randomly coursed flat or squared slabs with the better surviving examples having rounded coping stones, though few now survive in sufficient height for these to be apparent (the exception being the walling opposite the former cottages at Brown Bank Top (Plate 5), which itself now only survives as earthworks). The drystone wall opposite the cottages also includes the remains of an arched opening (Plate 6), possibly connecting to a culvert for drainage purposes though the exact purpose of this is unclear.

Birch Hill Clock Tower Building

- 5.3.7 Birch Hill Clock Tower building is located c 1km north-west of the Site. This substantial red-brick Victorian building historically comprised part of the Dearnley Union workhouse which opened in 1877 and was later in use as a hospital between 1930 and 2013. It has since been re-developed as residential apartments. The Clock Tower building remains as originally built and its historic and architectural interests are still legible
- 5.3.8 The immediate setting of the Clock Tower building is primarily defined by its spatial, visual and functional relationship with other surviving original components of the workhouse complex, which make a significant contribution to its interests. The Clock Tower is a landmark feature within the landscape, and as such has an extensive wider setting. The Site, as part of this visual envelope, forms part of this setting however, it is not considered that it features in any designed or key views toward/or from the tower. Given this, and its distance from the Clock Tower building, the Site is considered to make a neutral contribution to its interests and significance.

Archaeological Remains (Known and Potential)

- 5.3.9 Prehistoric remains recorded within the Study Area are confined to residual finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic date, indicative of limited background activity during these periods. The absence of further prehistoric remains recorded within the Study Area may reflect the limited archaeological investigation rather than be an accurate representation of archaeological potential during these periods. As such, there is an unknown potential for remains of this period to be present within the Site.
- 5.3.10 Evidence of Romano-British activity also comprises solely of finds although the possible route of a Roman road is also suggested to extend through the northern part of the Study Area. Accordingly, it is considered that there is a low to moderate potential for Romano-British remains, including residual finds and possible evidence of settlement and/or agricultural activity.
- 5.3.11 During the medieval period the Site is likely to have primarily comprised agricultural land. Medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow earthworks survive within the eastern and possibly northern parts of the Site, and there is a high potential for further medieval agricultural deposits and features to be present within the Site. There is also some potential for evidence of an earlier, medieval, farmstead settlement to be present however, this is most likely to have been comprised by phases of post-medieval and modern development at Lower Cleggswood Farm.
- 5.3.12 The Site appears to have remained largely in agricultural use during the post-medieval period, although quarrying and mining is also recorded to have taken place within the Site during the 19th-century, or potentially earlier. Several quarry pits have been identified and, whilst there are no mine shafts presently recorded with the Site, there is some potential for associated infrastructure to be present. Extant structural remains, including walls and debris, associated with the buildings at Brown Bank Top and Heald Spring have been observed and there is a high potential that associated, below ground remains, will be present within these areas. There is also some potential for evidence of earlier phases of buildings to survive at Lower Cleggswood Farm, although these are likely to have been compromised by the construction of the existing development. Remains of the 20th-century meter house may also be present within the southern part of the site, although these are unlikely to be of heritage significance.
- 5.3.13 Based upon existing evidence, there is nothing to indicate that there will be any remains of designable heritage significance present within the Site. However, this potential cannot be entirely dismissed.

Historic Landscape

- 5.3.14 The HLC type of the majority of the Site is recorded as surveyed enclosure, characterised by medium sized regular fields with straight boundaries. These enclosure fields were present by at least 1851 however, may have earlier origins. The field boundaries appear to have been primarily defined by drystone walls, and whilst there has been limited complete boundary loss, they survive in varying states of ruinous condition (see paragraph 5.2.6). Lower Cleggswood Farm is characterised as a 19th-century farm complex. These are both common HLC types within the study area and are considered to be of local (low) heritage significance.
- 5.3.15 The carpark and the surrounding area of landscape woodland is characterised as a modern (late 20th-century) communication HLC type, which does not hold heritage significance.

6 Statement of Effect

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 In line with Historic England Advice Note 12, Statements of Heritage Significance (2019), this section describes how the proposal will affect sensitive heritage assets as a result of changes to their setting, including both positive and negative impacts. The guidance also notes '*where the proposed development impacts both on the heritage asset directly and on its setting, a cumulative assessment of impact will be needed*'.

6.2 Proposed Development

- 6.2.1 The Proposed Development is for the demolition of existing infrastructure within the Site and construction of a housing development to include approximately 300 residential units, associated infrastructure, including roads, services and utilities, and areas of open green space.
- 6.2.2 The construction of the Proposed Development will involve extensive intrusive groundworks including (but not confined to):
- Demolition/remediation works;
 - Grading of the Site;
 - Excavation of trenches and/or piling for the foundations of the proposed buildings;
 - Excavation of service trenches for utilities;
 - Excavation for the proposed roads and any other associated infrastructure;
 - Excavation of the proposed attenuation ponds and other drainage elements;
 - Other planting and landscaping.

6.3 Scale and Significance of Impact

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Built Heritage

- 6.3.1 Lower Cleggswood Farm will be demolished as a component of the Proposed Development. The extant dry-stone walls within the Site will also be demolished.
- 6.3.2 There will be no direct impact upon the Rochdale Canal or Brown Bank Bridge. The Proposed Development will result in the loss of agricultural land historically associated with Brown Bank Bridge. However, the northern part of the Site will remain open green space. Due to the topography of the landscape, it is expected that this will prevent any intervisibility between the proposed buildings and both structures (canal and bridge) and preserve the legibility of the historic landscape within their environs. As such, the Proposed Development will have no more than a negligible impact upon the heritage significance of Brown Bank Bridge, and an impact of no change upon the setting and heritage significance of Rochdale Canal.
- 6.3.3 The buildings planned by the Proposed Development are expected to share intervisibility with Birch Hill Clock Tower. However, it is not considered that they will intercept any designed or key views and are at such a distance that they will result in only minor changes to its visual

envelope. This will have an impact of no change upon the setting and heritage significance of Birch Hill Clock Tower.

Archaeological Remains

- 6.3.4 Intrusive groundworks will adversely impact (damage or remove) any archaeological deposits present within their footprint.

Historic Landscape

- 6.3.5 The Proposed Development will result in the complete loss of the Lower Cleggswood Farm complex. The surveyed enclosure type will also be largely lost, although the northern part of the Site will remain open green space . However, these impacts will be confined to comparatively small areas of these common historic landscape types. Accordingly, it is considered that there will be no more than an overall slight permanent effect upon the significance of the historic landscape.
- 6.3.6 The carpark and surrounding area of woodland will be retained by the Proposed Development and as such, there will be no change to the modern communication HLC type within the Site.

7 Consultation and Outline Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 This section outlines the consultation which has been undertaken to help establish suitable heritage-led design measures and the measures which have been implemented in order to enhance or better reveal susceptible heritage assets through the proposed development, and how harmful impacts have been avoided or minimised.

7.2 Consultation

- 7.2.1 Consultation with GMAAS and the Rochdale Conservation Officer is currently being undertaken by the Stantec Archaeology and Heritage Team to establish the requirement and scope of further works.
- 7.2.2 GMAAS stated in the EIA Screening Opinion (Ref: 19/00910/SO) that the results of field evaluation would be expected to support a full desk-based assessment. During further consultation undertaken by the Stantec Archaeology and Heritage Team, GMAAS⁴ have re-stated that *"if the desk-based assessment indicates archaeological potential then best practice would recommend pre-application evaluation of the site"*.

7.3 Evaluation

- 7.3.1 Geophysical Survey of those parts of the site that were accessible has been undertaken by Archaeological Surveys West Yorkshire Archaeological Services (ASWYAS) a subsequent report has been prepared and submitted to GMAAS for review. GMAAS have confirmed that the survey results are satisfactory.

7.4 Mitigation

- 7.4.1 Trenching is required to test geophysical anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey, features revealed from the LIDAR mapping but not revealed during the geophysical survey, features interpreted as agricultural in origin and to test areas showing negative results for archaeological features. The precise scope of the trenching will be defined by a Written Scheme of Investigation, which will be submitted for approval by GMAAS.
- 7.4.2 Lower Cleggswood Farm and drystone walls within the Site, both of which have or include components of historic value, will be demolished under the Proposed Development. It is therefore anticipated that a programme of historic building recording will be required prior to demolition of these structures. Given the (low/local) heritage significance of these assets, it is considered that a Historic England Level 1 Survey (Historic England 2016) would be appropriate. Consultation with the Rochdale Conservation Office Officer is currently being undertaken by the Stantec Archaeology and Heritage Team to establish the requirement and scope of building recording.

⁴ Per comms. [email] Ben Dyson (Senior Planning Archaeologist) 11/08/2022

8 Conclusion

- 8.1.1 This assessment has included a review of a comprehensive range of available sources, in accordance with key industry guidance, to identify the known and potential heritage assets located within the Site and its environs which may be affected by the proposed development.
- 8.1.2 This assessment has identified that the Site contains, and has the potential to contain further, as yet unknown, archaeological remains. Based upon existing evidence, there is nothing to indicate that there will be any archaeological remains of designable (national) heritage significance present within the Site. However, this potential cannot be entirely dismissed in the absence of further archaeological investigation.
- 8.1.3 Lower Cleggswood Farm, as an example of an early 19th-century farmstead, is of moderate local (low) heritage significance. Numerous drystone walls surviving within the Site are also of local (low) heritage significance and form an important component part of the wider historic landscape. The Site is also considered to form part of the setting of several other non-designated heritage assets including the Rochdale Canal, Brown Bank Bridge and Birch Hill Clock Tower building.
- 8.1.4 Intrusive groundworks associated with the Proposed Development will adversely impact (damage or remove) any archaeological deposits present within their footprint. GMAAS require that a pre-application archaeological evaluation be conducted across the Site to establish the archaeological potential of the Site and the significance of any archaeological remains present. Appropriate evaluative works will comprise a programme of geophysical survey (which has been completed) which will inform a phase of targeted trial trench evaluation. The exact evaluation scope will be subject to agreement with GMAAS. The results of the evaluation will inform the requirements and scope of archaeological mitigation.
- 8.1.5 Lower Cleggswood Farm and drystone walls within the Site, both of which have or include components of historic value, will be demolished under the Proposed Development. It is therefore anticipated that a programme of historic building recording will be required prior to demolition of these structures. Given the (low/local) heritage significance of these assets, it is considered that a Historic England Level 1 Survey (Historic England 2016) would be appropriate. Consultation with the Rochdale Conservation Officer is currently being undertaken by the Stantec Archaeology and Heritage Team to establish the requirement and scope of building recording.
- 8.1.6 The Proposed Development will have no more than a negligible indirect impact upon the heritage significance of any other non-designated heritage asset and an overall slight permanent effect upon the significance of the historic landscape. The Proposed Development will not impact upon any designated heritage asset (or their setting).

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Appendix A Heritage Planning Policy

A.1 Legislation

- A.1.1 Listed buildings are buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' and are subject to the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act'). Under Section 7 of the Act *'no person shall execute or cause to be executed any works for the demolition of a listed building or for its alteration or extensions in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest, unless the works are authorised'*. Authorisation is granted via Listed Building Consent. Under Section 66 of the Act *'in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which effects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any feature of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'*.
- A.1.2 Scheduled monuments are subject to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Act sets out the controls of works affecting Scheduled Monuments and other related matters. Unlike the Act of 1990, the 1978 Act does not include provision for the setting of scheduled monuments. Historic England Planning Note 3 (Second Edition) 'The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017) states *'all heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not'*.

A.2 Local Heritage Policy

- A.2.1 Policies contained within the Rochdale Core Strategy (adopted October 2016) which are relevant to this assessment are detailed below.

Policy P2: Protecting and enhancing character, landscape and heritage

9.10 Enhancing and protecting the borough's unique character can lead to improvements in quality of life and can also help to boost the visitor economy and inward investment.

1. We will protect and enhance the borough's character, the distinctiveness of its town centres, housing areas and countryside, and the qualities of its landscapes, utilising the considerable potential of these assets in development and regeneration schemes. We will do this by:

- a. Requiring new development to integrate successfully with the key natural features of the borough, e.g. river valleys and the Pennine landscape;*
- b. Requiring new development to take opportunities to protect and open up important views of hills and valleys which are part of the borough's unique character;*
- c. Restoring the River Roch and other water bodies to their place as key and attractive features of the borough, including opening up waterways where they have been covered, and enhancing their setting, heritage assets and biodiversity potential;*
- d. Protecting, enhancing and utilising outstanding cultural landscapes, such as the Cheesden Valley area and around Littleborough and Hollingworth Lake; and*
- e. Conserving and enhancing townscape character.*

2. 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.*

A.3 National Planning Policy Framework

- A.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (2021) provides the national planning policies for England and defines how they are expected to be applied within the planning system. Those policies specific to heritage are provided in Chapter 16 (Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment).
- A.3.2 Those paragraphs which are relevant to the present assessment are provided below.
- A.3.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (2023) provides the national planning policies for England and defines how they are expected to be applied within the planning system. Those policies specific to heritage are provided in Chapter 16 (Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment). Those paragraphs which are relevant to the present assessment are provided below.
- A.3.4 Para 194: *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.*
- A.3.5 Para 195: *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.*
- A.3.6 Para 197: *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.*
- A.3.7 *Para 198: 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.*
- A.3.8 *Para 199: 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.*
- A.3.9 *Para 200: 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.*
- A.3.10 *Para 201: 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.*
- A.3.11 *Para 202: 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.*
- A.3.12 *Para 203: 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.*
- A.3.13 *Para 204: 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.*

- A.3.14 Para 205: *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 accessible⁶⁹. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*
- A.3.15 Para 206: *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.*
- A.3.16 Para 207: *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 201 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 202, 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.*
- A.3.17 The NPPF (Annex 2: Glossary) defines a heritage asset as ‘a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)’. Regarding significance, the NPPF (defines this as ‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site’s Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance’.
- A.3.18 In relation to Para 200, The NPPF states ‘non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets’. Where relevant, this assessment extends the same consideration to built heritage assets.
- A.3.19 The NPPF defines the setting of a heritage asset as ‘the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’.

Appendix B Gazetteer of Heritage Records

GMHER Ref.	NHLE No.	Name	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
<i>Designated Heritage Assets</i>						
—	1068508	The Old Duke	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	394236	416290
—	1068509	Railway Viaduct	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	393938	416356
—	1068518	Church of the Holy Trinity	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	393888	416416
—	1068520	18, 20 and 22, New Road (See details for further address information)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	392640	416040
—	1068522	Rochdale Canal Lodge Bridge	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	392886	415433
—	1068526	The Roundhouse, Wheatsheaf Buildings	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	393760	416348
—	1068530	3, Bear Hill	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	394124	414985
—	1068542	Hillview	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	394222	416317
—	1162186	6, Church Street (See details for further address information)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	393926	416395
—	1162194	1, Eelees	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	394177	416344
—	1162288	Littleborough Coach House Heritage Centre	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	393799	416415
—	1162360	Stubley Old Hall	Grade II* listed building	Medieval	392783	416057
—	1162368	Hollingworth Fold	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	394279	414887
—	1309668	Ealees Bridge	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	394108	416366
—	1309675	2 and 3, Wrigley Place (See details for further address information)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	392838	415136
—	1309691	Dearnely Old Hall	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	392212	415819
—	1366279	Bents Farmhouse and Adjoning Barn	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	392703	416218
—	1436965	Littleborough War Memorial	Grade II listed building	Modern	393810	416334
<i>Non-Designated Heritage Assets</i>						
11042.1.0	—	Works (site of)	Monument	Modern	393397	416073
11063.1.0	—	Littleborough Bridge	Monument	Post-Medieval	393931	416373

11064.1.0	—	House (site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	392453	415614
11065.1.0	—	Yea Bridge	Monument	Post-Medieval	392477	415377
16861.1.0	—	Field Boundary (line of), east of New Street	Monument	Post-Medieval	392745	415912
16862.1.0	—	Field Boundary (line of), west of Stubley Lane	Monument	Post-Medieval	392864	415801
16863.1.0	—	Dearnley Mill (later Dearnley Bleach and Dye Works) (site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	392591	415938
16863.1.1	—	Pump House associated with Dearnley Bleach and Dye Works (site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	392682	415987
17199.1.0	—	Dearnley Brickworks (unconfirmed site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	392465	416142
17200.1.0	—	Stubley Brickworks (site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	392619	416221
17327.1.0	—	Industrial Building at Brown Street	Building	Post-Medieval	393523	416421
2324.1.0	—	Turnough (site of house)	Monument	Medieval to Post-Medieval	393880	414310
2326.1.0	—	Littleborough School (site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	394065	416386
2364.2.0	—	Old Chapel, Littleborough (site of)	Monument	Medieval	393863	416358
2367.1.0	—	Smithy Field	Building	Post-Medieval	393311	416535
2398.1.0	—	Cleggswood	Monument	Medieval	393830	415450
2399.1.0	—	Stubley Mill (Woollen) (site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	393026	415808
2418.1.0	—	Higher Fold	Building	Post-Medieval	394460	414810
2422.1.0	—	Lower Hollingworth (Farm)	Building	Post-Medieval	394126	414975
2424.1.0	—	Brown Lodge Farm	Building	Post-Medieval	392855	415359
2470.1.0	—	Stubley Water Corn Mill (site of)	Monument	Medieval to Post-Medieval	393000	415800
2484.1.0	—	Round House (site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	393500	414500
290.1.0	—	Hollingworth Lake Flint Finds	Findspot	Mesolithic	394010	415000
290.2.0	—	Hollingworth Reservoir Pumping Engine (site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	394171	414970
5016.1.0	—	Ealees Mill	Building	Post-Medieval	394210	416220
5020.1.0	—	Hare Hill Mill (Proofings Mill)	Building	Post-Medieval	393620	416610
5022.1.0	—	Lyon's Mills	Building	Post-Medieval	393890	416530
5024.1.0	—	Whitelees Mills (site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	393246	416480
5025.1.0	—	Python Mill (Tyne Mill) (site of)	Monument	Modern	393369	416340

5026.1.0	—	Albion Mill (site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	393129	416093
5027.1.0	—	Featherstall Mill (and Sun Mill)	Building	Post-Medieval	392945	416227
5028.1.0	—	Drydock Mill (Community Workshop) (site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	392668	416067
5244.1.0	—	Calliards Mill (Lower Mill)	Building	Post-Medieval	392476	415556
5245.1.0	—	Trafalgar Mill (site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	392358	415294
718.1.0	—	Axe (findspot)	Findspot	Neolithic	394300	414900
719.1.0	—	Flint Implements (findspot)	Findspot	Neolithic	393700	414800
724.1.0	—	Littleborough Railway Station	Building	Post-Medieval	393841	416284
727.1.0	—	Little Clegg Hall (site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	392663	414947
730.1.0	—	Hollingworth Lake	Monument	Post-Medieval	393641	414913
733.1.0	—	Urn with Roman Coins and Cup (findspot)	Findspot	Romano-British	392820	416000
8679.1.0	—	Littleborough Roman Coin Hoard (findspot)	Findspot	Romano-British	394300	415700
8823.1.0	—	House, now shop (former Co-op premises)	Building	Post-Medieval	393621	416344
8825.1.0	—	Littleborough Central School (site of)	Monument	Modern	393728	416606
8832.1.0	—	Colliery, Dearnley (site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	392300	415700
8837.1.0	—	Sanitary Works, Smithy Bridge (site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	392694	415116
8841.1.0	—	Colliery, Smallbridge (site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	392700	415530
8848.1.0	—	Colliery at Cleggswood (site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	394060	415450
8848.1.1	—	Cleggswood Colliery (site of)	Monument	Post-Medieval	393850	416014
8851.1.0	—	Hydraulic Ram, Cleggs Wood	Monument	Post-Medieval	394350	415784
8863.1.0	—	Bracelet (bronze), Cleggswood (findspot)	Findspot	Romano-British	394100	415600
<i>Archaeological Investigations</i>						
EGM5187	—	Hare Hill Mill	Excavation	N/A	393596	416610
EGM5259	—	Dearnley Old Hall	Evaluation	N/A	392204	415805
EGM4954	—	Hare Hill Mill	Watching brief	N/A	393598	416597

Appendix C Figures



Plate 1: Lower Cleggswood Farm cottages - building A & B (north-eastern elevation), looking south-west



Plate 2: Lower Cleggswood Farm barn - building C (north-eastern elevation), looking north-west



Plate 3: Lower Cleggswood Farm outbuilding - building D (north-eastern and south-eastern elevations), looking west



Plate 4: Lower Cleggswood Farm outbuilding - building G (south-western and south-eastern elevations), looking north



Plate 5: Drystone wall along western edge of Heald Lane opposite former cottages at Brown Bank Top, looking north-west



Plate 6: Drystone wall along western edge of Heald Lane including remains of an arched opening, looking west



Plate 7: Drystone walls within the eastern part of the Site, looking south-east



Plate 8: Gateposts from a former drystone within the north-western part of the Site, looking east



Plate 9: 'Old quarry' pit within the north-western part of the Site, looking south



Plate 10: Former quarry pit adjacent to the reservoir within the eastern part of the Site, looking south



Plate 11: Linear earthworks within the eastern part of the Site, looking south-east



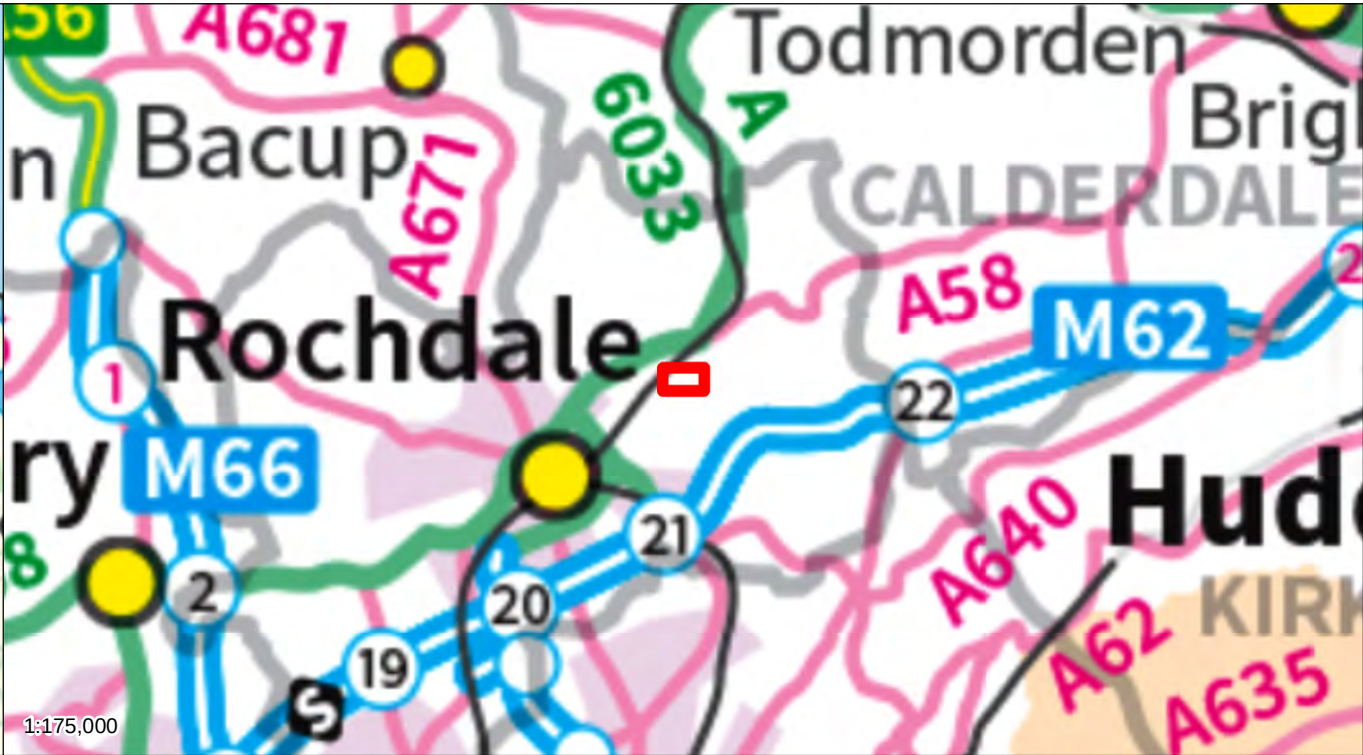
Plate 12: Brown Bank Bridge (western elevation), looking north



Plate 13: Structural remains at Heald Spring, looking south



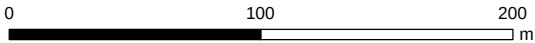
Plate 14: Remains of Brown Bank Top cottages, looking east



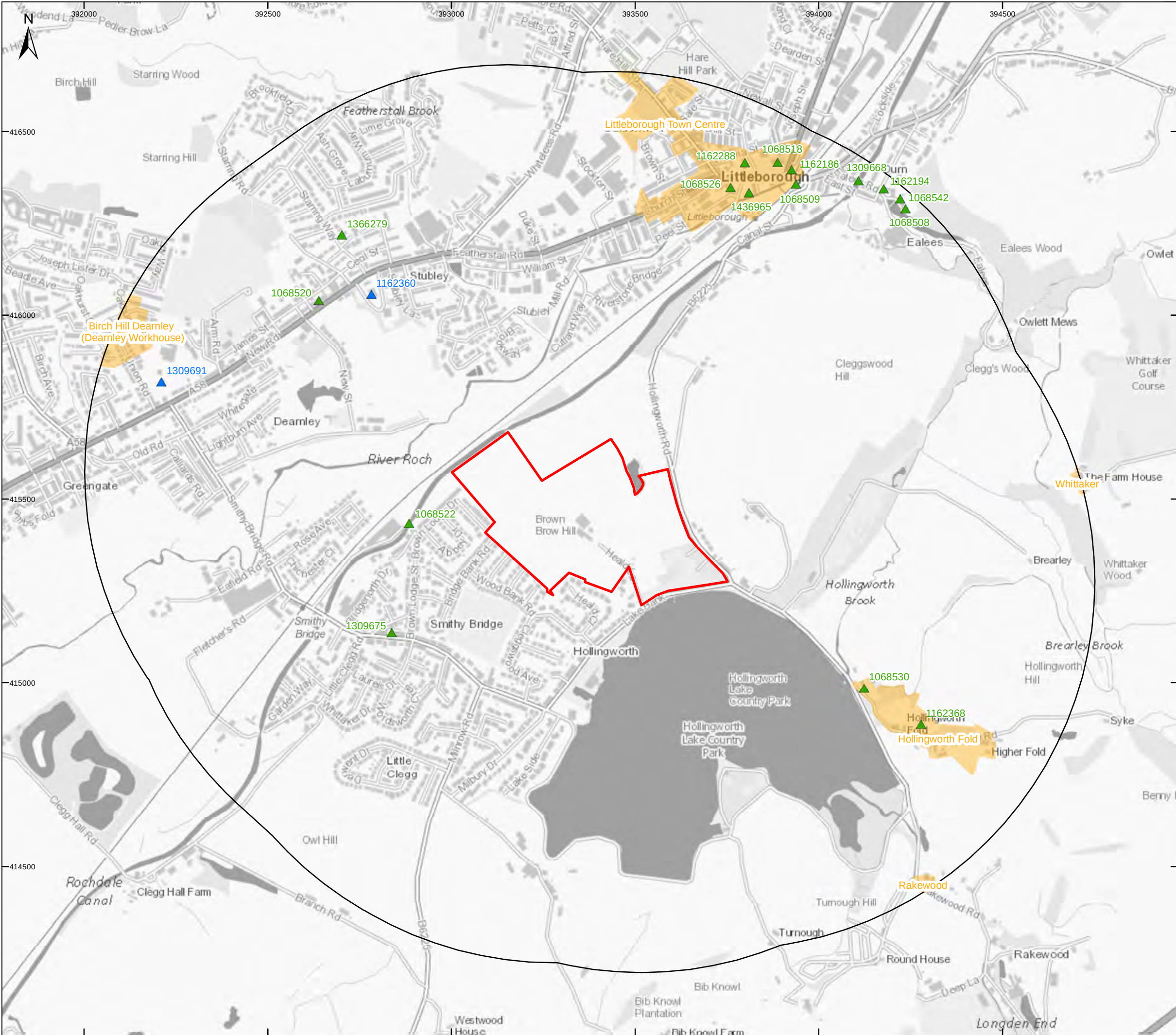
Site Boundary

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**HOLLINGWORTH ROAD,
LITTLEBOROUGH**
Site Location



1:3,000 @ A3	03/10/2022
Drawn: RL	Checked: TD
Figure: 1	Rev A

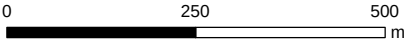


- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Conservation Area
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building

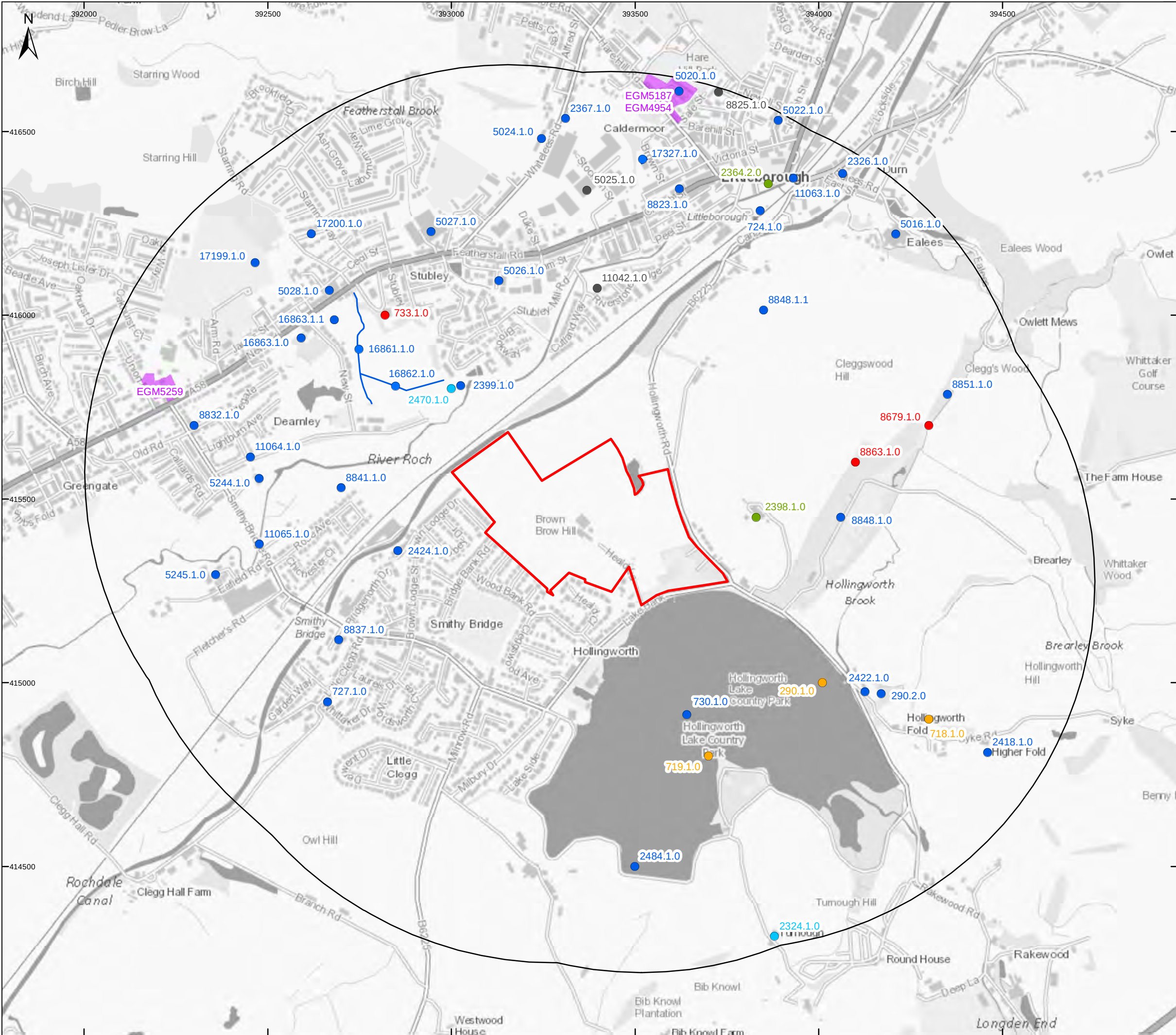
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HOLLINGWORTH ROAD, LITTLEBOROUGH

Designated Heritage Assets



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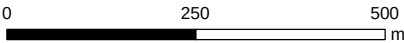


- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Prehistoric
- Romano-British
- Medieval
- Medieval to Post-Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- Modern
- Archaeological Investigation

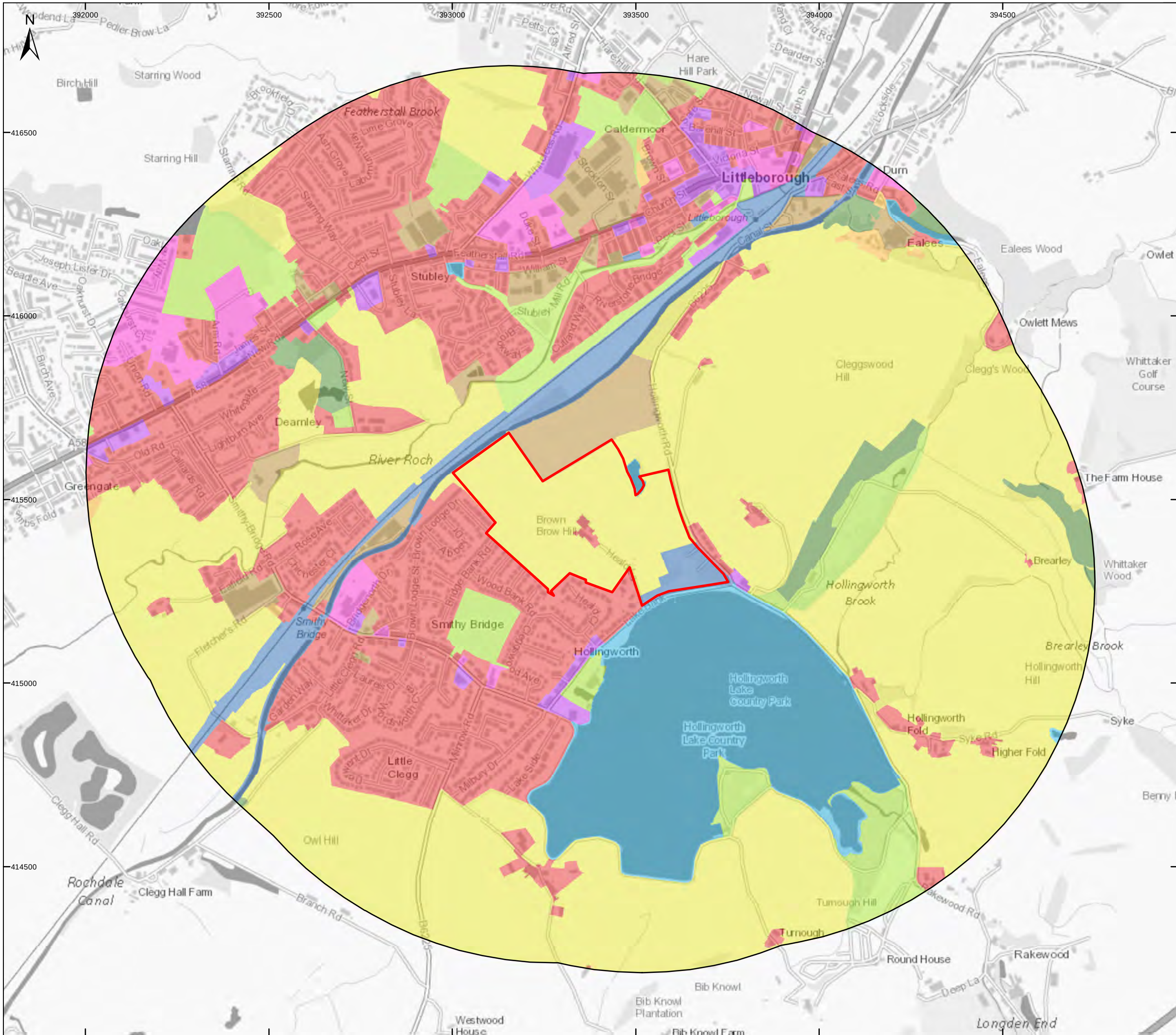
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HOLLINGWORTH ROAD, LITTLEBOROUGH

Non-Designated Heritage Assets & Previous Archaeological Investigations



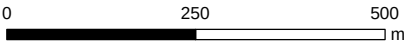
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Figure: 3	Rev A



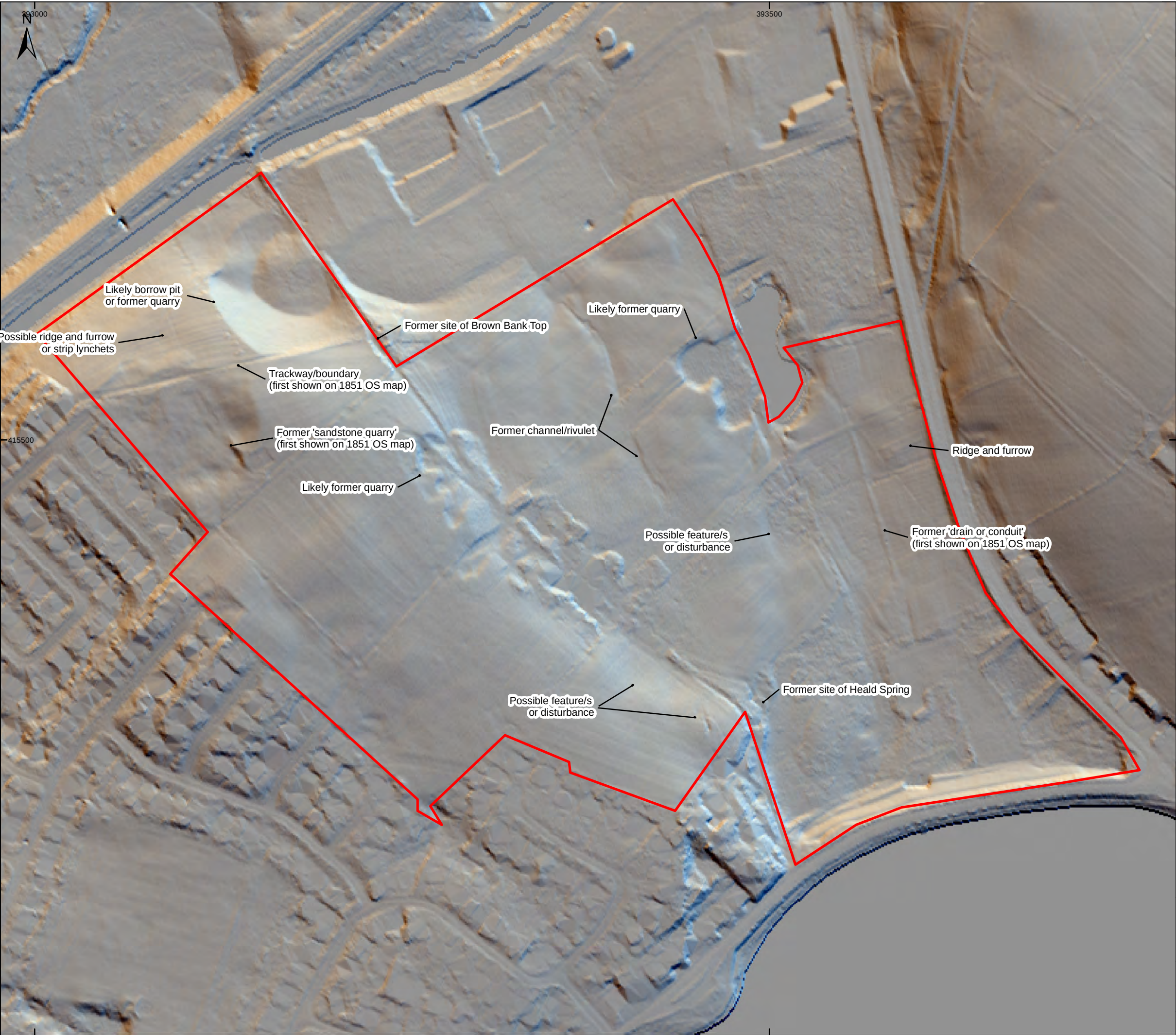
- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Communications
- Community
- Enclosure
- Extraction
- Horticulture
- Industry
- Institutional
- Ornamental, Parkland & Recreational
- Settlement
- Water
- Woodland

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**HOLLINGWORTH ROAD,
LITTLEBOROUGH**
Historic Landscape Characterisation



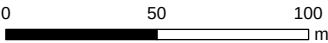
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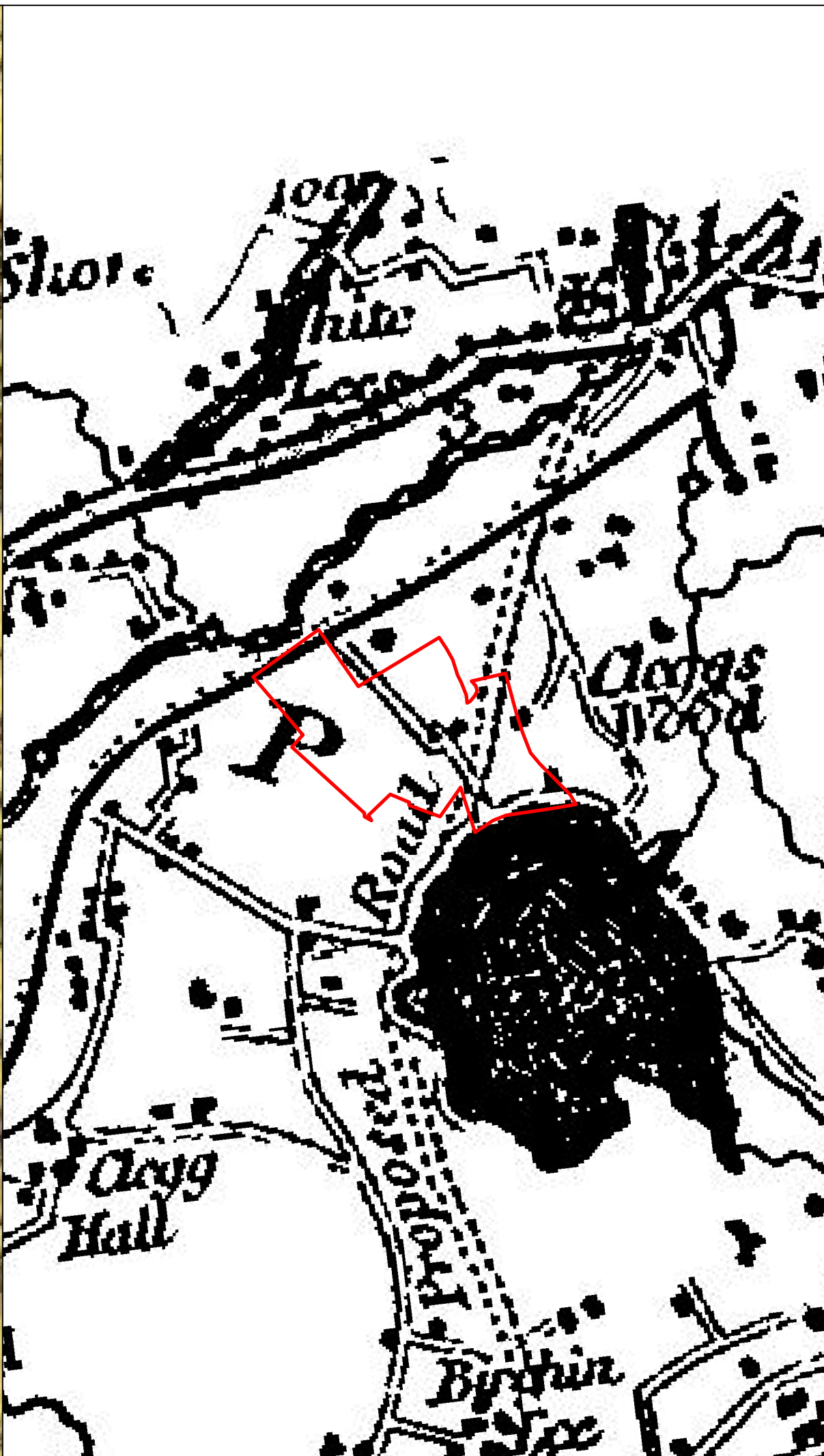
-  Site Boundary
-  Study Area

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**HOLLINGWORTH ROAD,
LITTLEBOROUGH**
LiDAR Data - Multi-Hillshade Visualisation



1:2,500 @ A3	Date: 02/12/2022
Drawn: RL	Checked: TD
Figure: 5	Rev A



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Extracts from Greenwood's Map of Lancashire 1818 (left) & Hennet's Map of Lancashire 1829 (right)

Not to Scale

Date: 23/11/2022

Drawn: RL

Checked: TD

Figure: 6

Rev A

Appendix D Historic Ordnance Survey Mapping

Site Details:

HOLLINGWORTH ROAD,
LITTLEBOROUGH, OL15 0AZ

Client Ref: EPL014140
Report Ref: GS-9027683
Grid Ref: 393366, 415445

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1851

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1848
Revised N/A
Edition 1851
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1848
Revised N/A
Edition 1851
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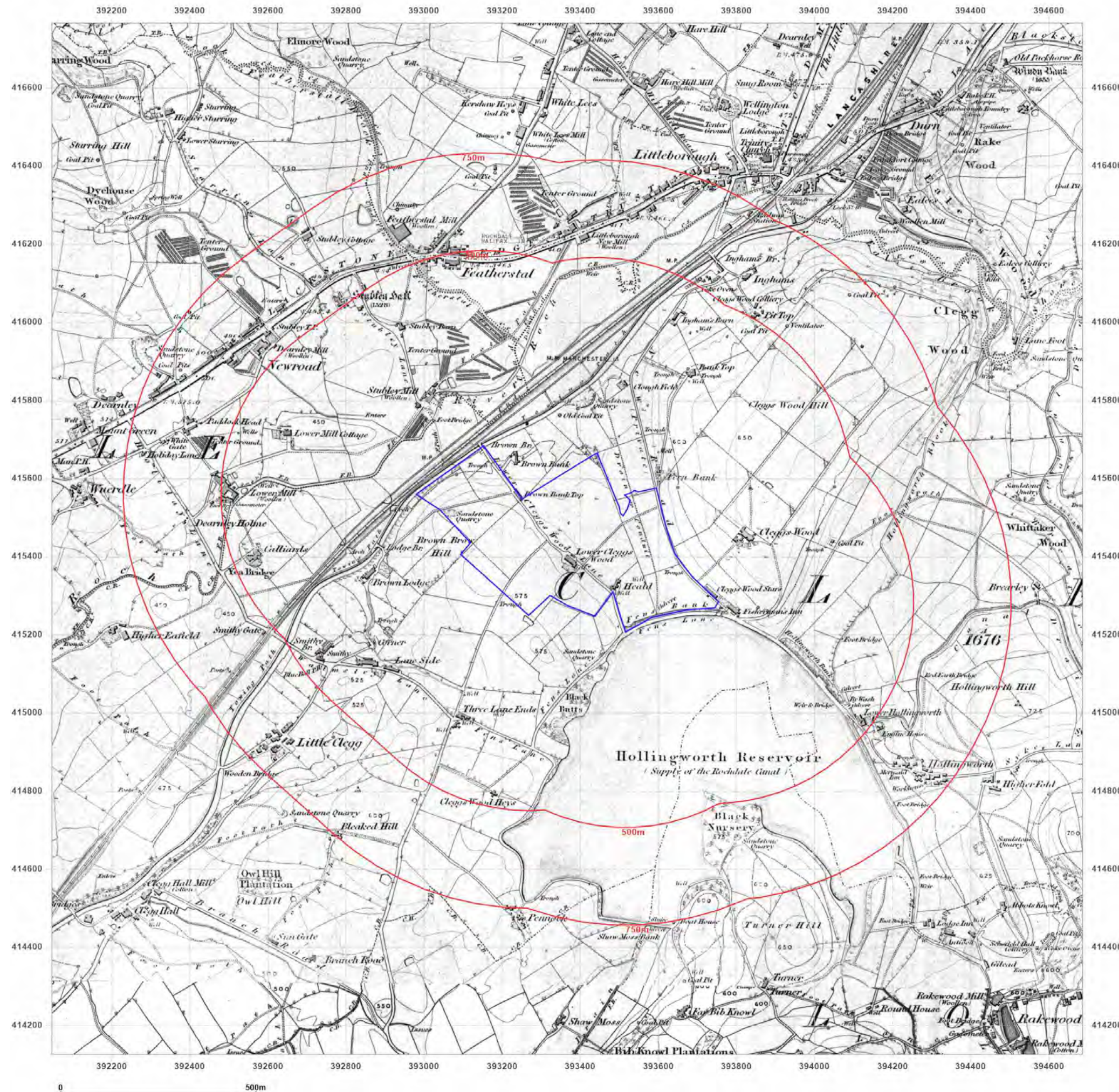


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W: www.groundsure.com

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Production date: 07 September 2022

Map legend available at:
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Site Details:

HOLLINGWORTH ROAD,
LITTLEBOROUGH, OL15 0AZ

Client Ref: EPL014140
Report Ref: GS-9027683
Grid Ref: 393366, 415445

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1890-1892

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1890
Revised 1890
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1891
Revised 1891
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1891
Revised 1891
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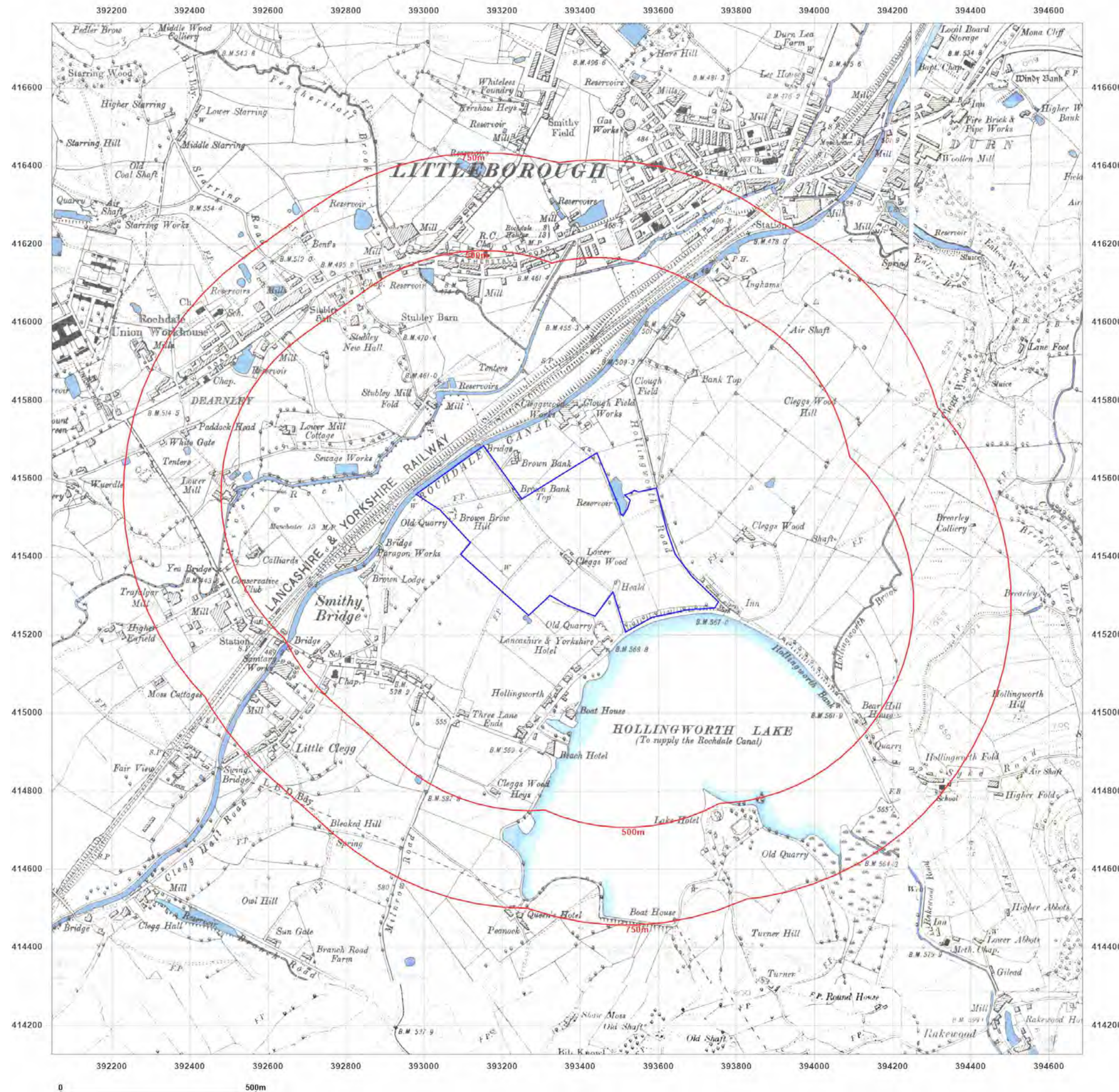


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Site Details:

HOLLINGWORTH ROAD,
LITTLEBOROUGH, OL15 0AZ

Client Ref: EPL014140
Report Ref: GS-9027683
Grid Ref: 393366, 415445

Map Name: County Series

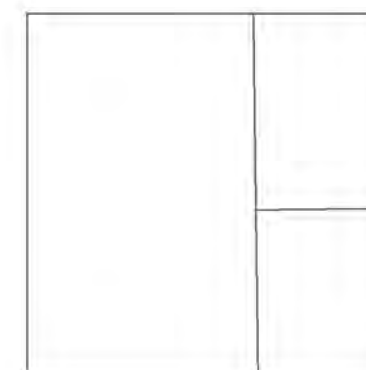
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Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1892
Revised 1892
Edition N/A
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Surveyed 1890
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Edition N/A
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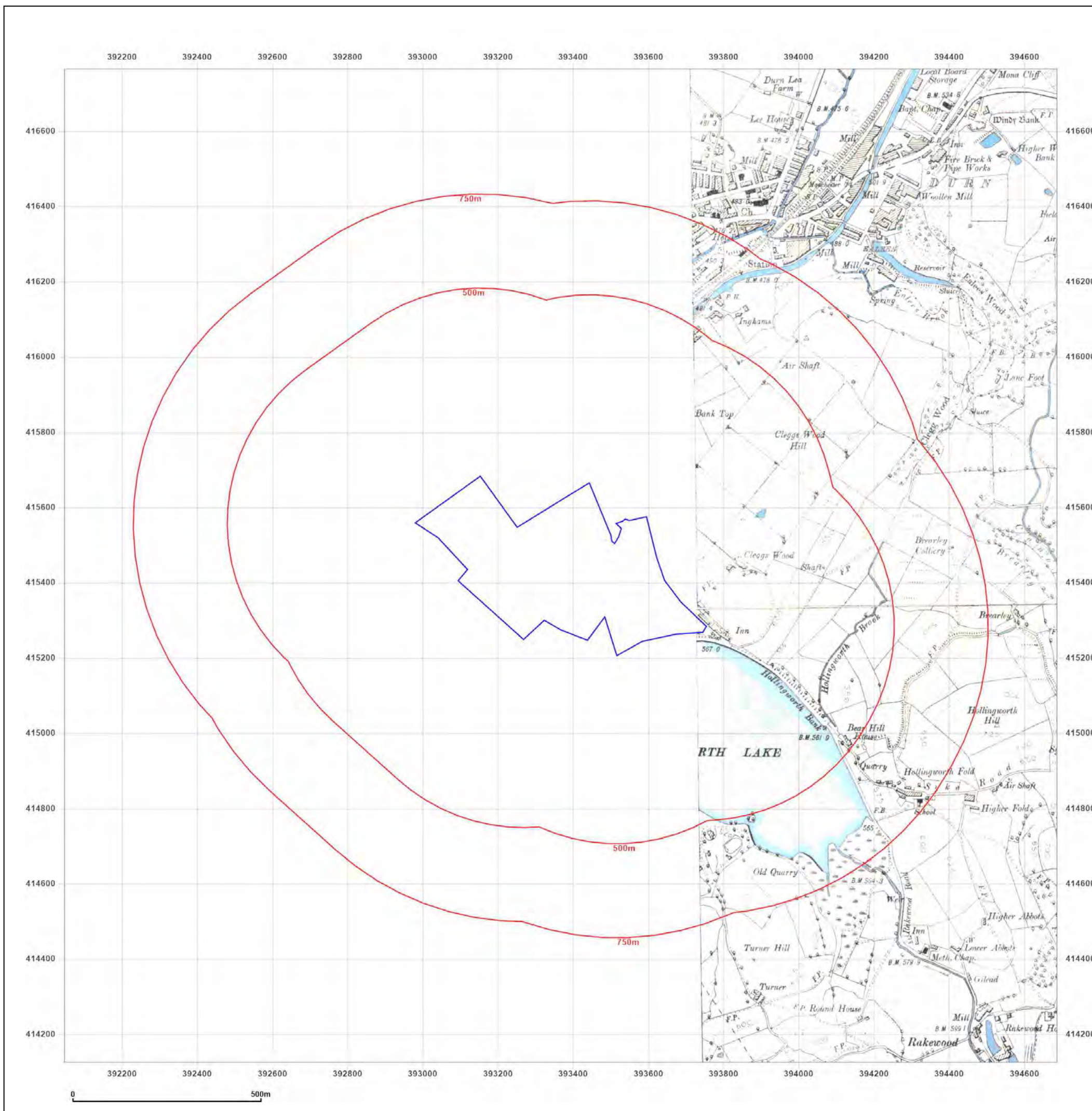


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Client Ref: EPL014140
Report Ref: GS-9027683
Grid Ref: 393366, 415445

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1907-1909

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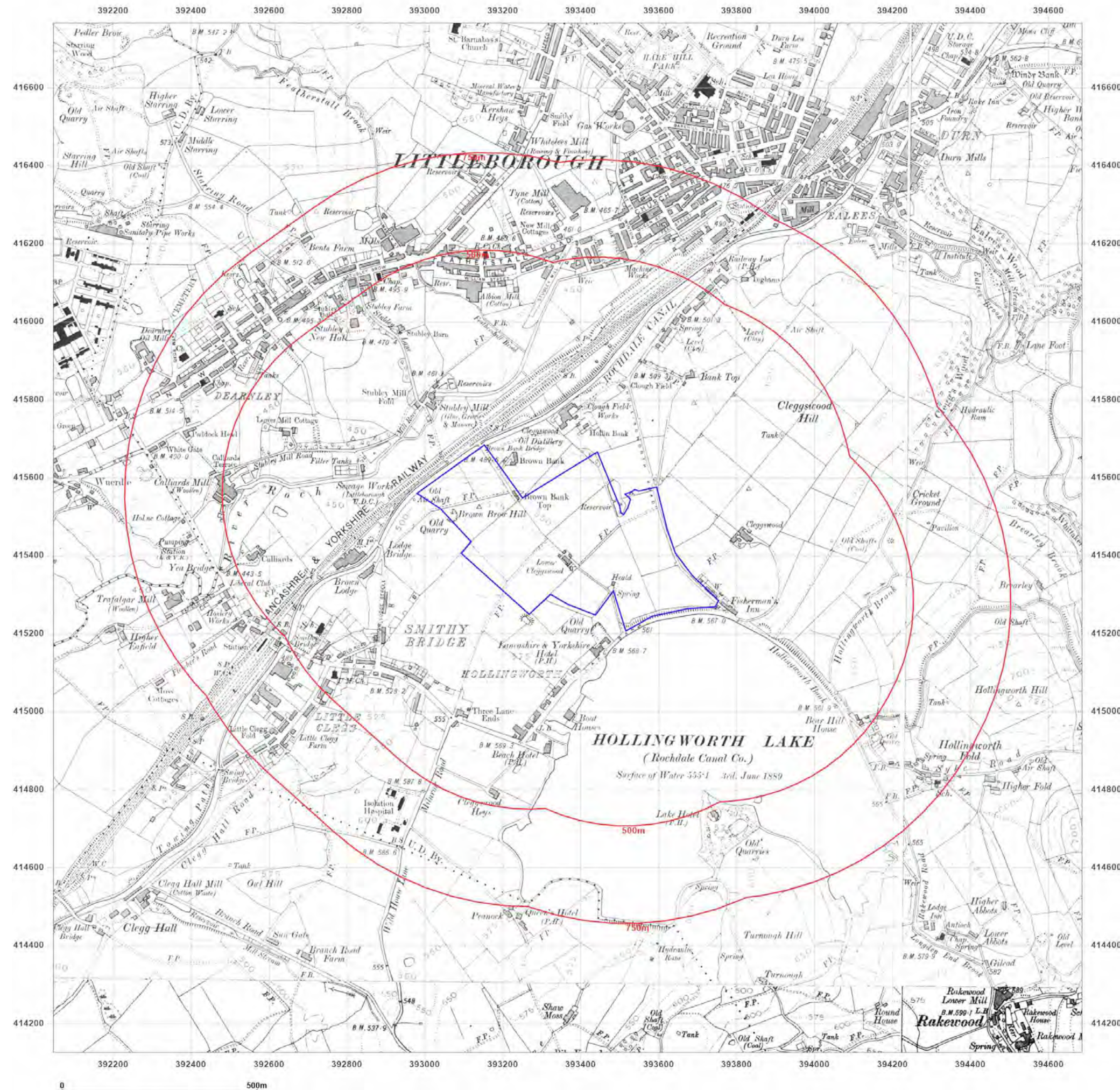


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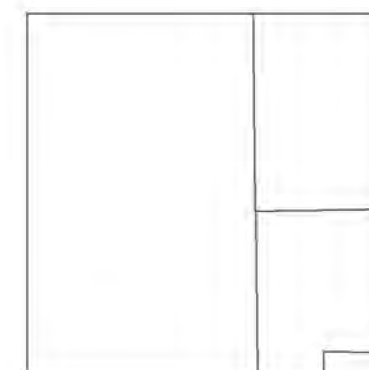
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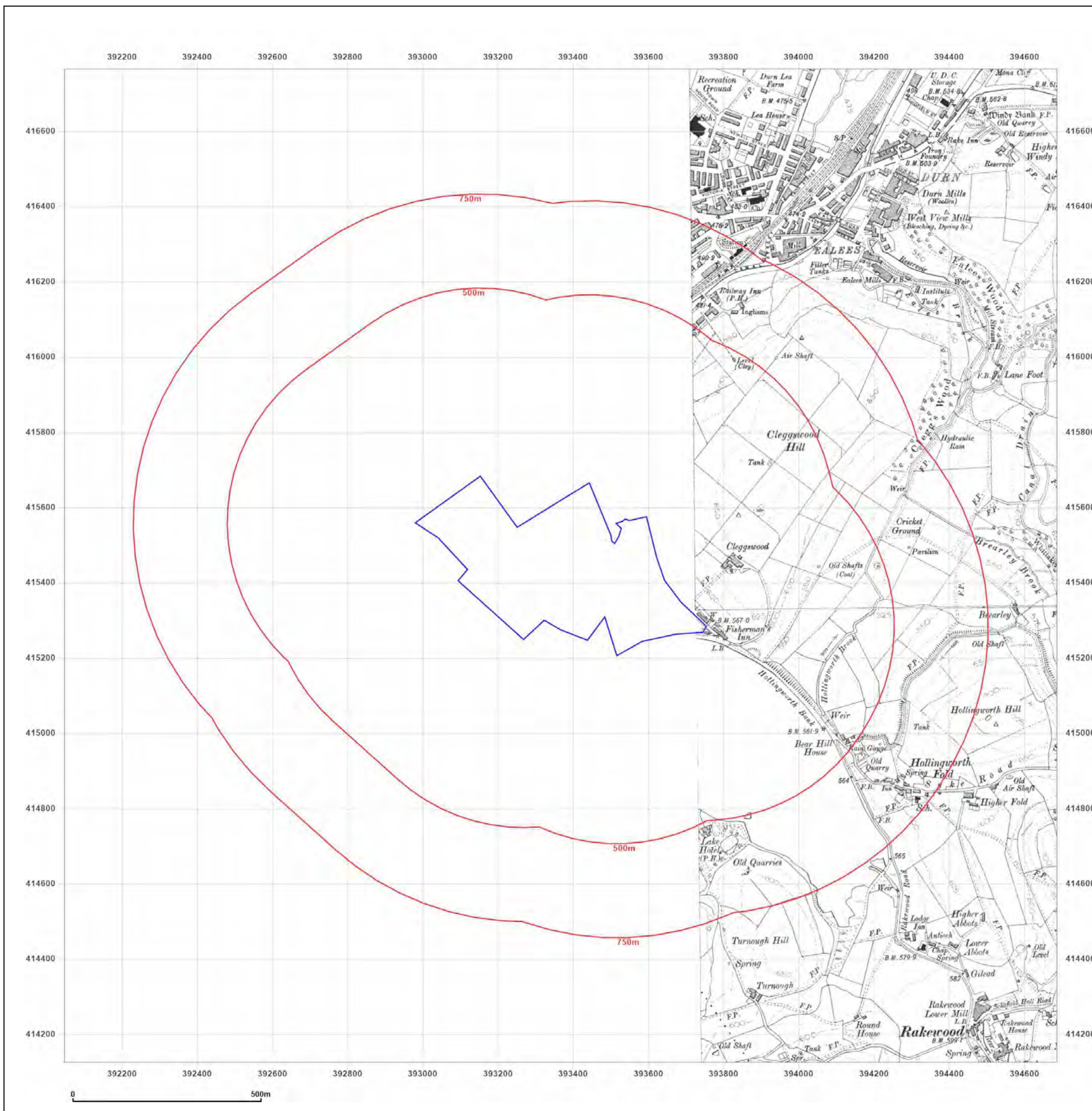


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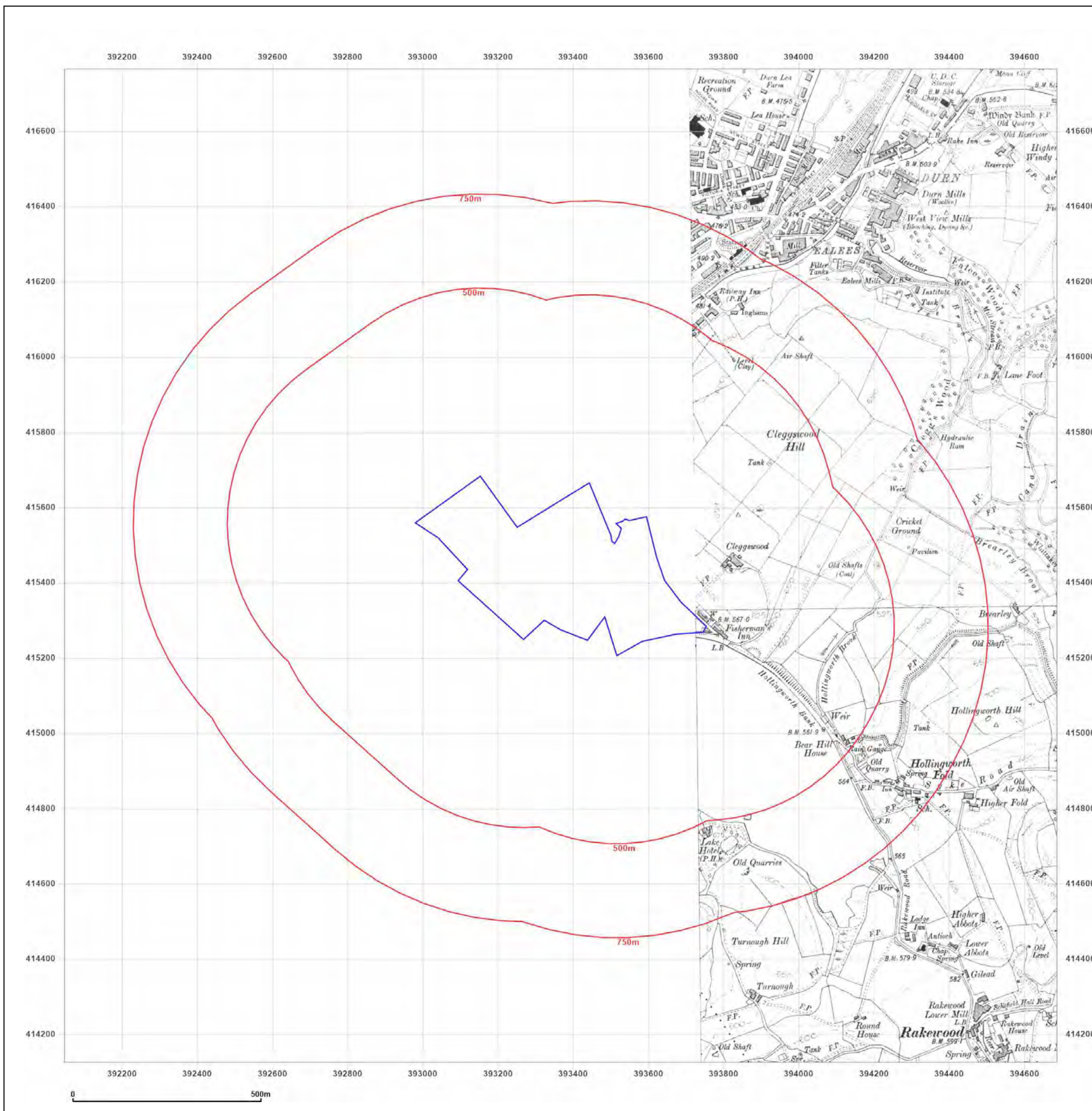


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Map Name: County Series

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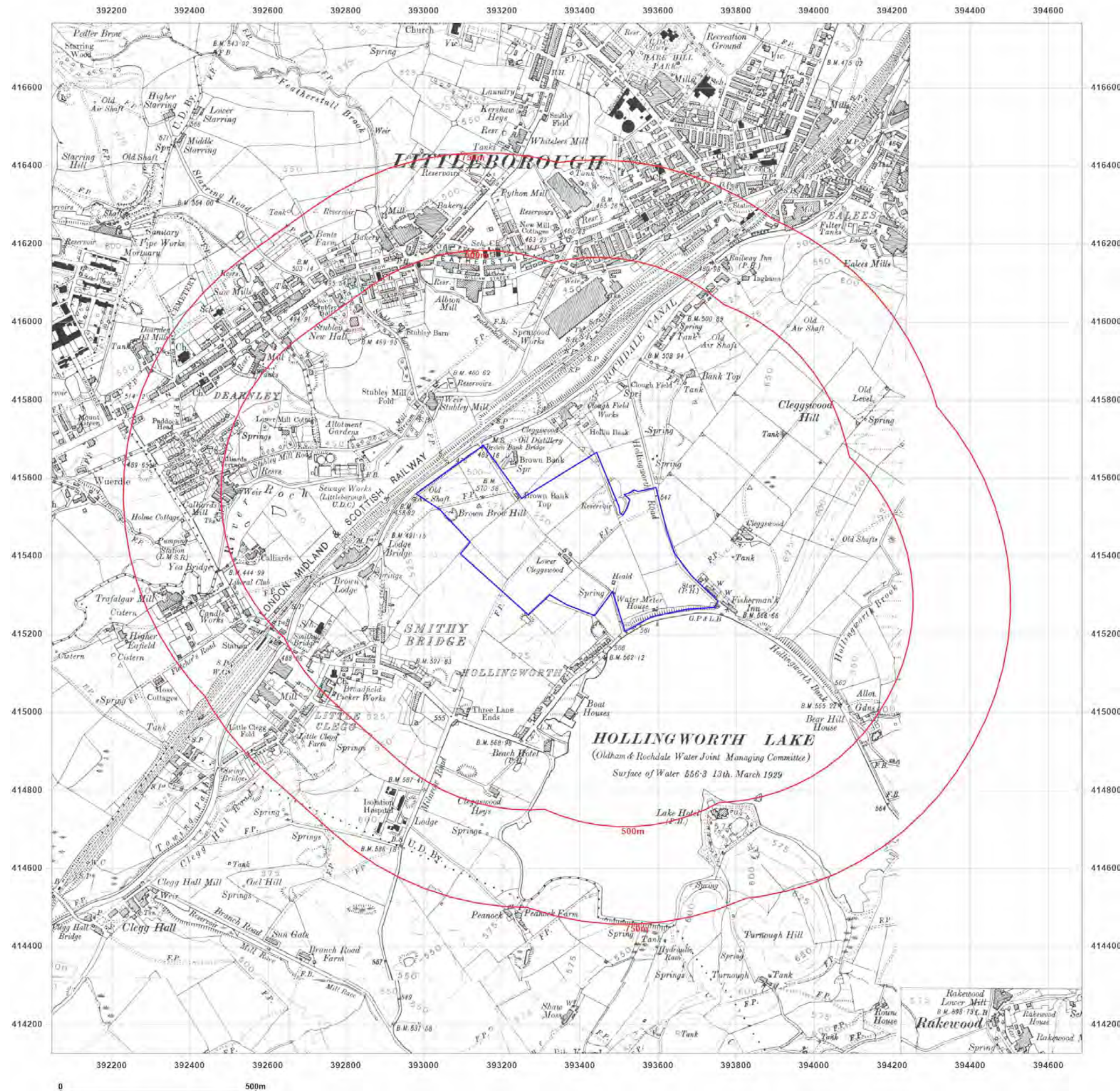


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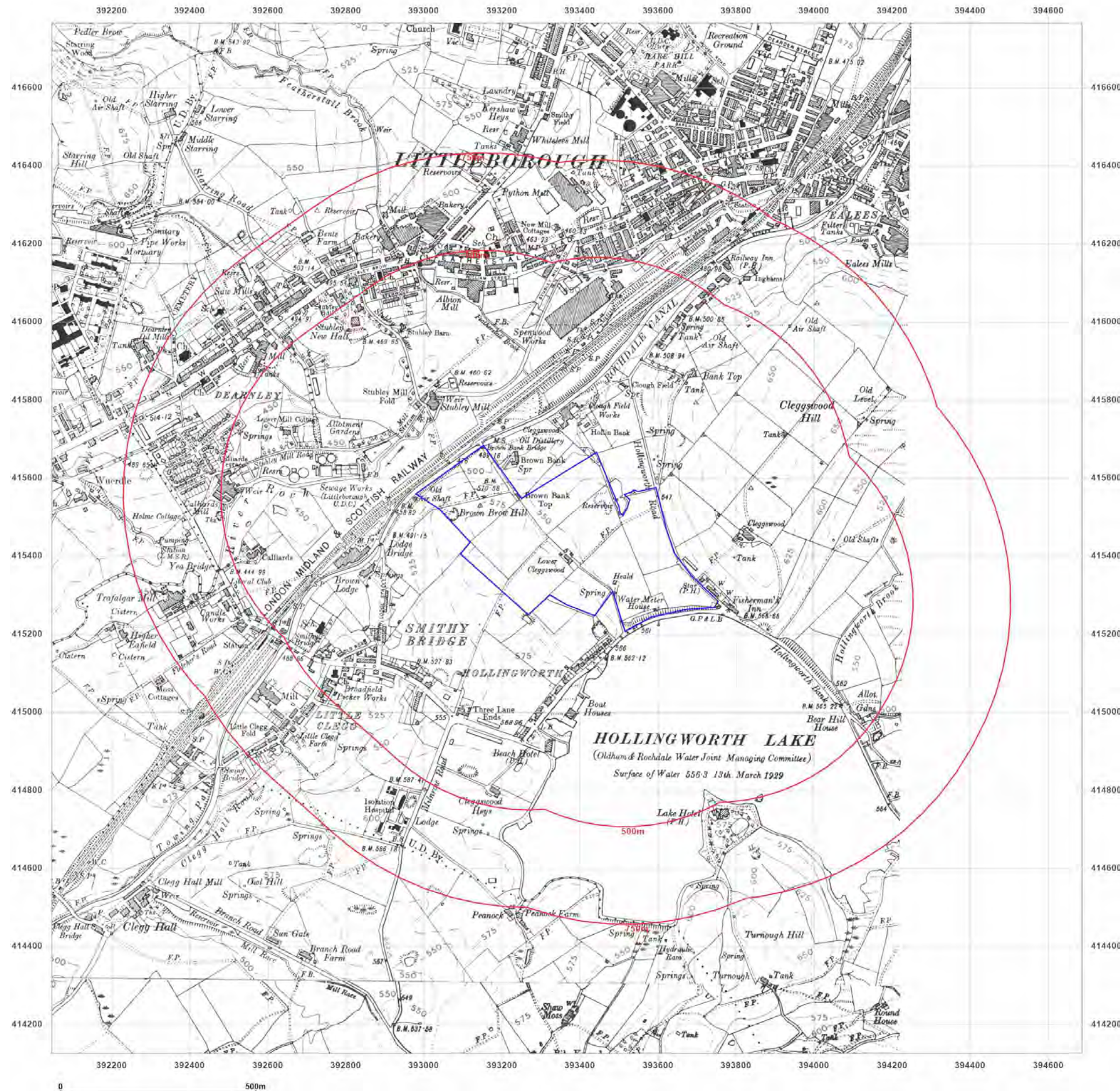


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Report Ref: GS-9027683
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Map Name: Provisional

Map date: 1949-1954

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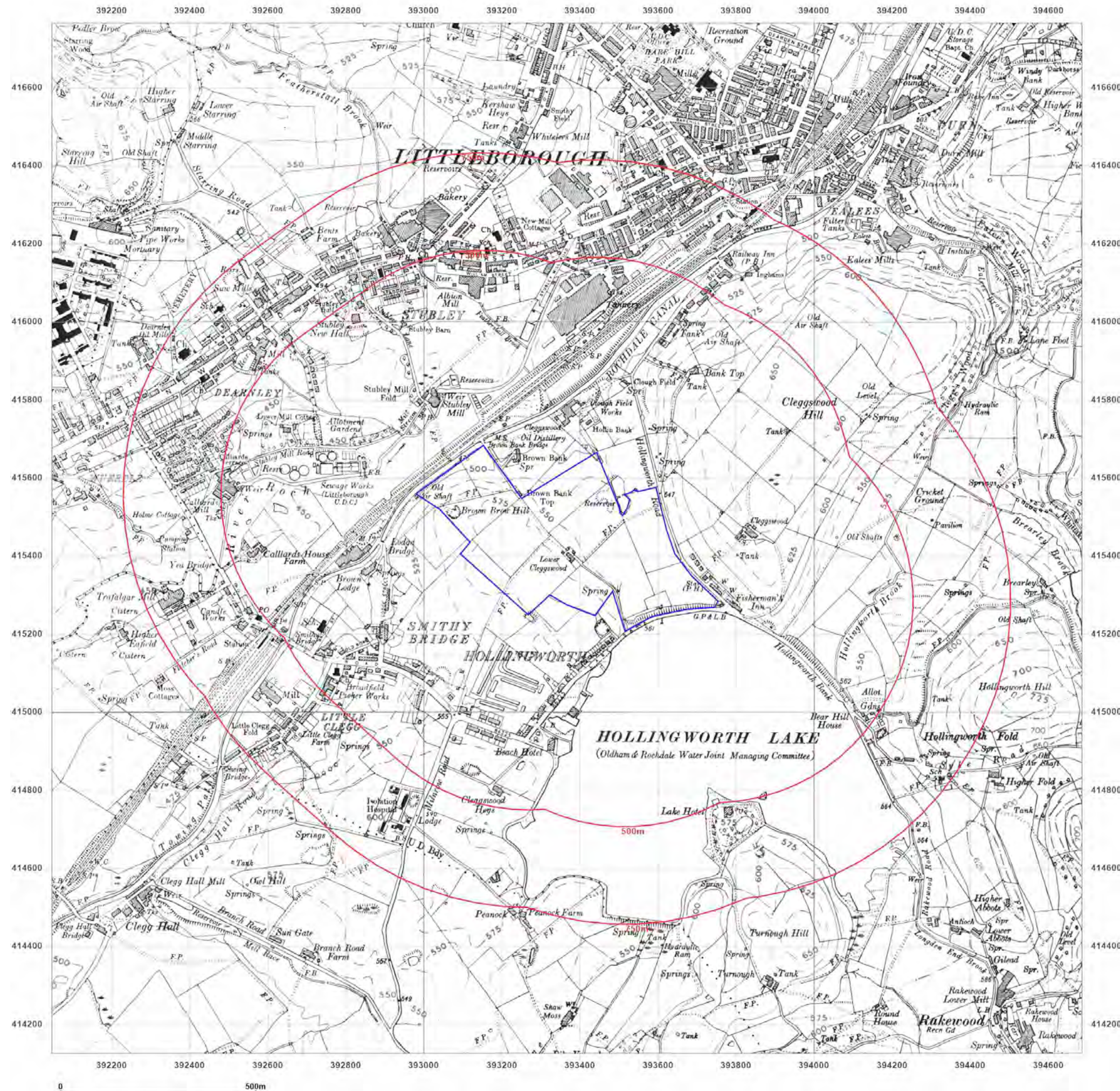


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Client Ref: EPL014140
Report Ref: GS-9027683
Grid Ref: 393366, 415445

Map Name: Provisional

Map date: 1967-1968

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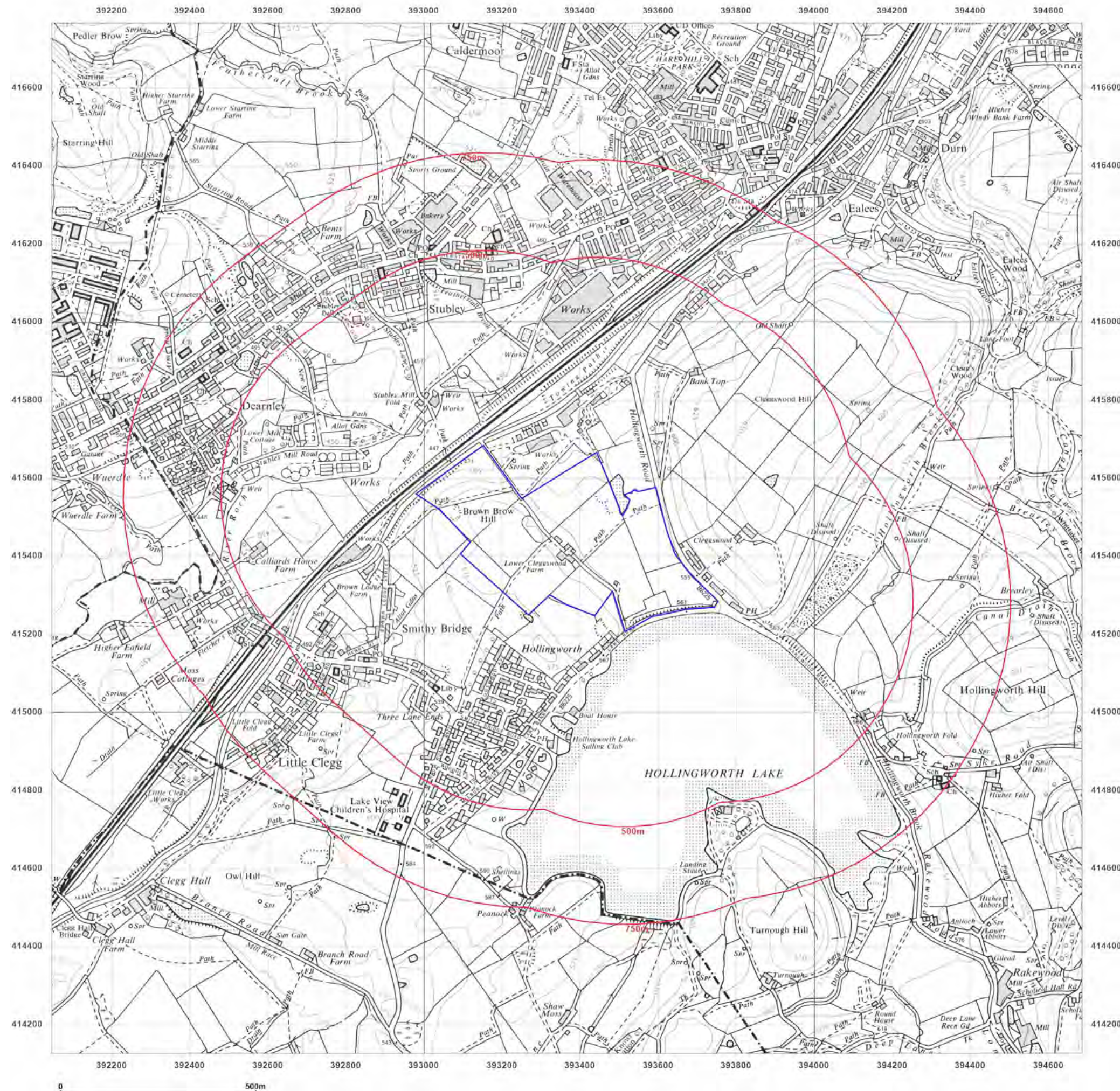


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Client Ref: EPL014140
Report Ref: GS-9027683
Grid Ref: 393366, 415445

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1976

Scale: 1:10,000

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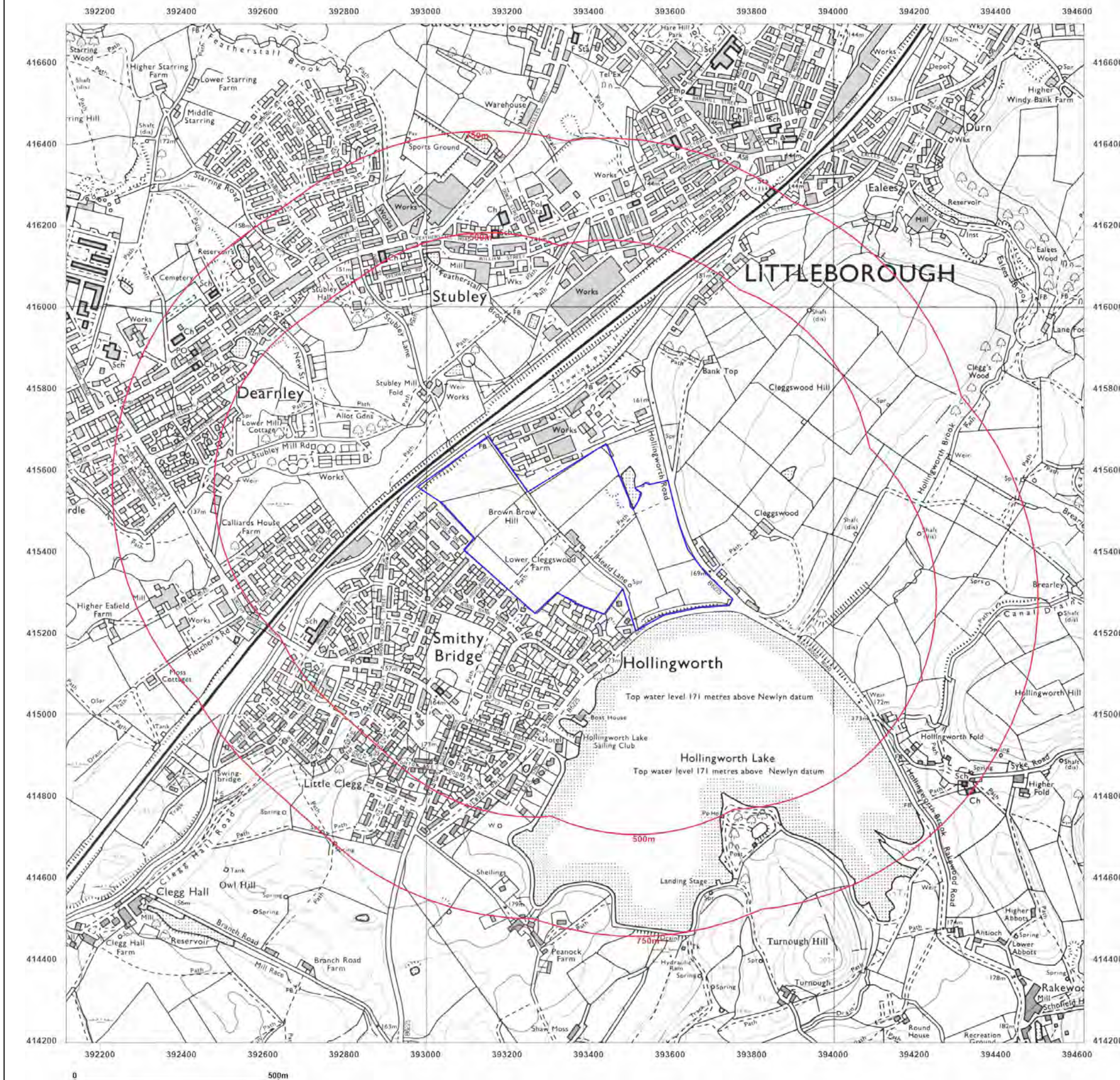


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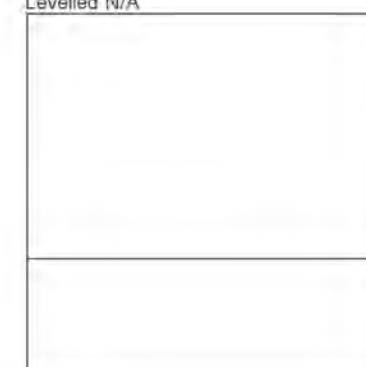
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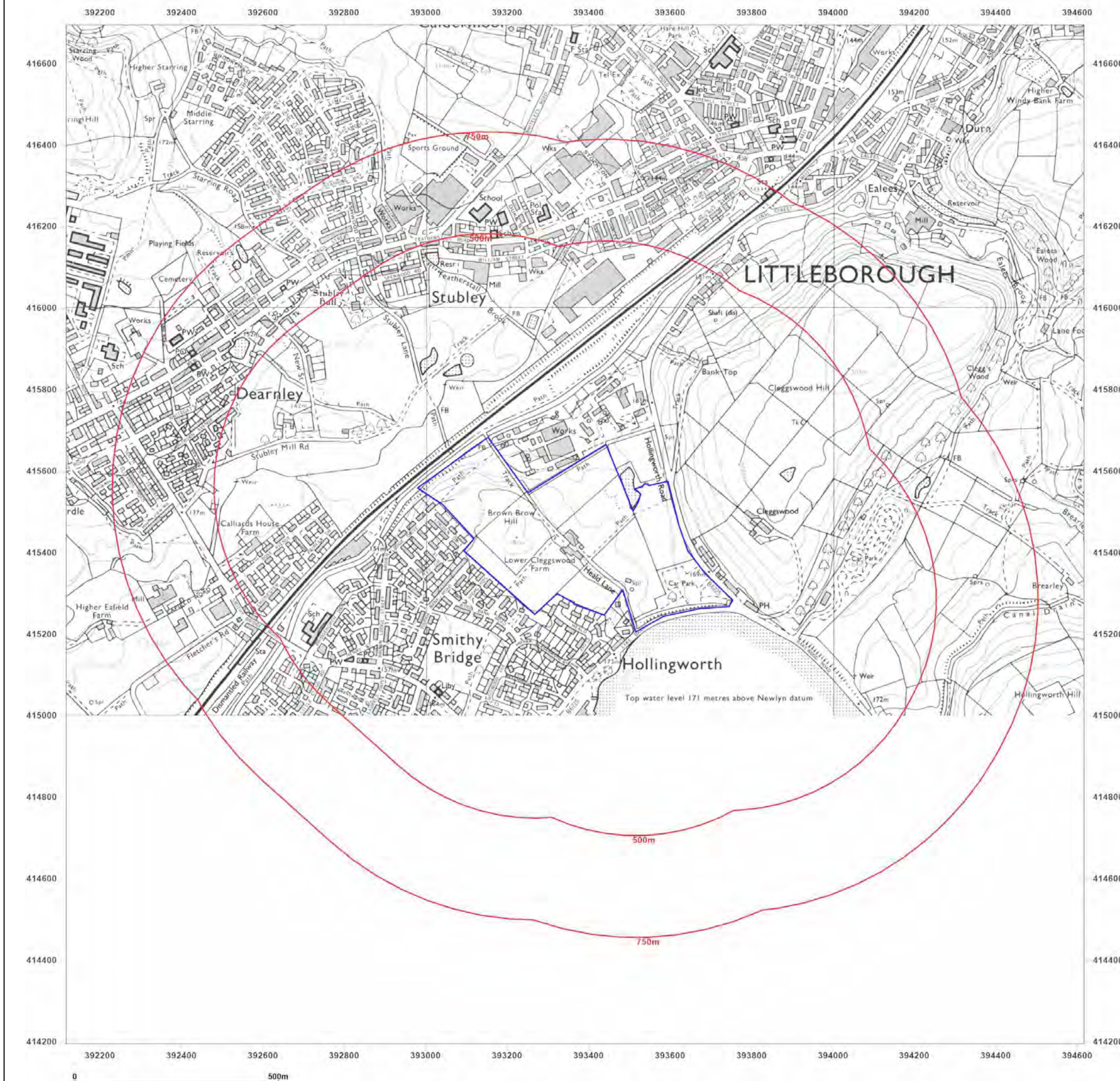


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Client Ref: EPL014140
Report Ref: GS-9027683
Grid Ref: 393366, 415445

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 2001

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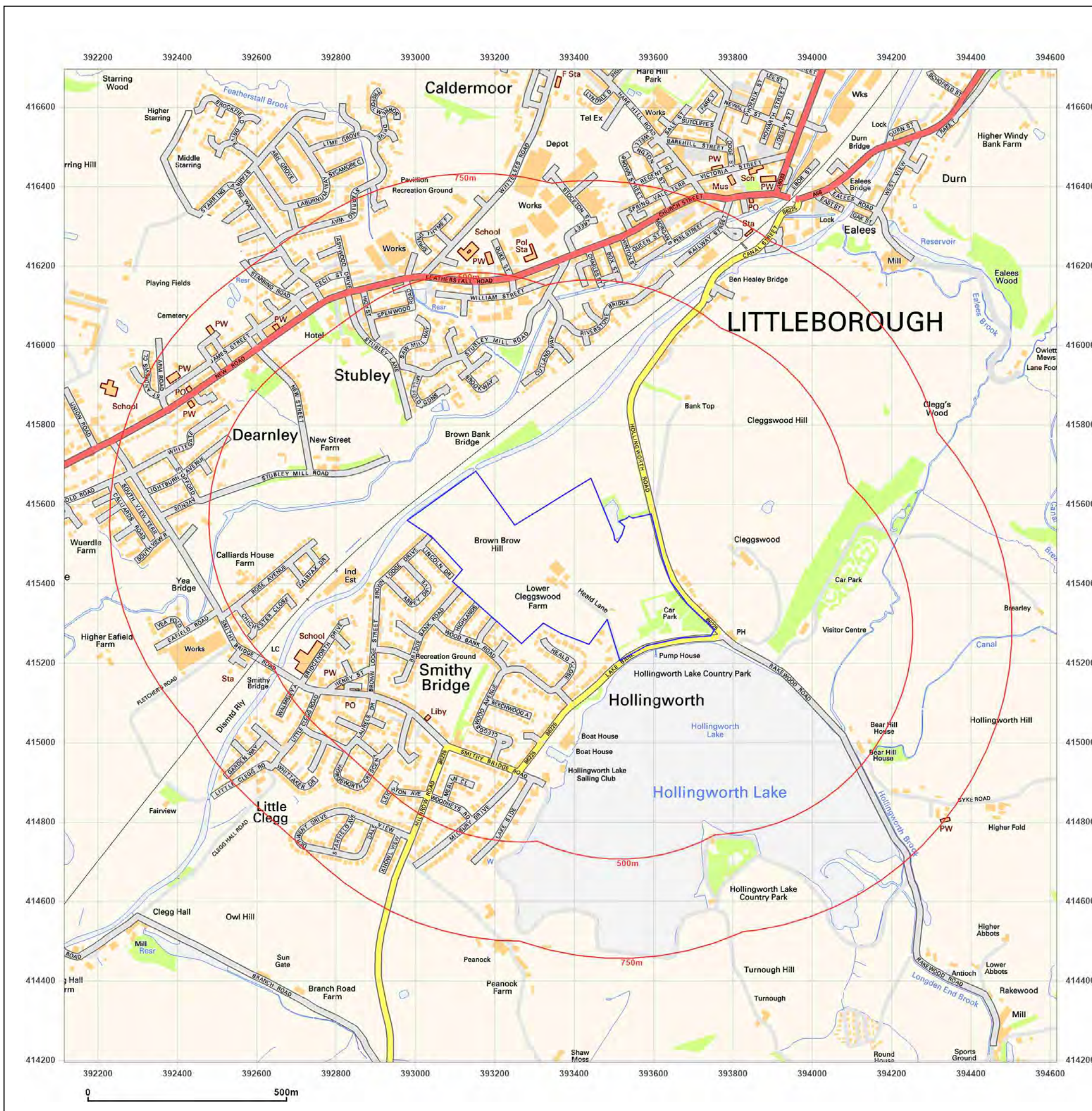


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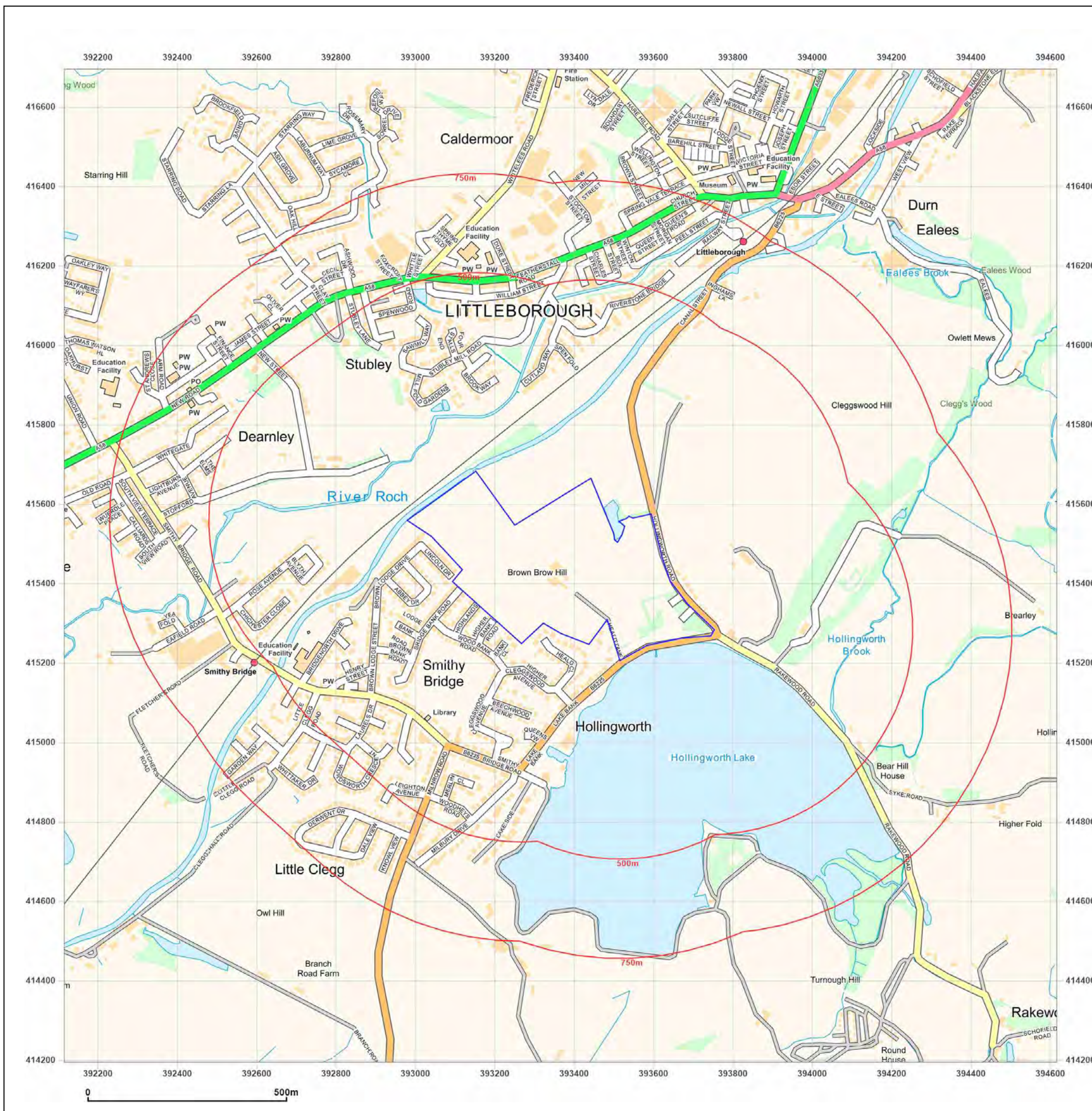


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Appendix E Geophysical Survey Report



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

Hollingworth Road
Littleborough
Greater Manchester

Geophysical Survey

Report no. 3949
April 2023

Client: Stantec UK Limited

On behalf of: Bloor Homes



Hollingworth Road, Littleborough, Greater Manchester

Geophysical Survey

Summary

A geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken on approximately 18 hectares of land located in Littleborough, Greater Manchester. Anomalies associated with former quarrying have been recorded in the northern section of the Site. Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation have also been detected along with field boundaries and likely modern agricultural responses. Geological anomalies associated with a natural channel have also been recorded. Uncertain anomalies are likely to be associated with drainage and former boundaries although a rectilinear response may be of some archaeological interest. Magnetic disturbance along the limits of the dataset is due to metal fencing within the boundaries and interference from the adjacent roads and buildings. Based on the geophysical survey, the archaeological potential of this Site is deemed to be low.



Report Information

Client:	Stantec
Report Type:	Geophysical Survey
Location:	Littleborough
County:	Greater Manchester
Grid Reference:	SD 93414 15478
Period(s) of activity:	Post-medieval/modern
Report Number:	3949
Project Number:	XI93
Site Code:	HRL22
OASIS ID:	archaeol11-514532
Date of fieldwork:	March 2023
Date of report:	March 2023
Project Management:	Emma Brunning BSc MCifA
Fieldwork:	Amy Chatterton BSc MA Jacob Hurst-Myszor
Illustrations:	Emma Brunning
Photography:	Amy Chatterton
Research:	Emma Brunning
Report:	Jake Freeman BA

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Document Issue Record

Ver	Author(s)	Reviewer	Approver	Date
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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services ASWYAS has been commissioned by Stantec on behalf of Bloor Homes to undertake a geophysical survey of land in Littleborough, Greater Manchester. This was undertaken in line with current best practice (CIfA 2020; Schmidt *et al.* 2016). The survey was carried out between the 1st and 2nd of March 2023 to provide additional information on the archaeological resource of the Site.

Site location, topography and land-use

The Site is located at SD 93414 15478 (approximate centre), comprising c. 18ha over several pasture fields (Fields 1-9) separated by drystone wall (see Fig. 1). Parts of the Site were unsuitable for survey due to either steep terrain, marshy ground, farm buildings and a car park (see Fig. 2). Plates 1-16 show both the survey areas and areas which were unsuitable for survey.

The Site is bound to the east by Hollingworth Road, to the south by Lank Bank and Hollingworth Lake, to the north by the Rochdale Canal and by a residential development to the south. The above Ordnance Datum (aOD) varies significantly across the Site; the western part of the Site known as Brown Brow Hill lies at 181m aOD, the land in the north falls steeply towards the Rochdale Canal to 150m aOD and lies at approximately 167m aOD in the east.

Soils and Geology

The underlying bedrock of the site comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures formation. The western section of the Site comprises sandstone of the Milnrow Sandstone formation. Both are sedimentary bedrocks that formed approximately 319 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The overlying superficial deposits consist of Till (Devensian) which formed between 116 and 11 thousand years ago in the Quaternary Period. A band of Head (diamicton) runs through the eastern section of the site on a south to north orientation (BGS 2023).

Soils of the area are described as slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils (Soilscape 17) (CSAI 2023).

2 Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background has been taken from a Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment prepared by Stantec and focuses on a 1km study area from the Site (Legge 2022).

Prehistoric Period

The earliest evidence of activity within the 1km study area comprises Mesolithic flints (HER: 290.1.0) recovered from the area of Hollingworth Lake, approximately 370m south of the Site.

Evidence of Neolithic activity recorded within the study area is also confined to residual finds, comprising flint implements (HER: 719.1.0) recovered from the area of Hollingworth Lake, approximately 460m south of the Site, and a late Neolithic polished stone axe-head (HER: 718.1.0) found in Hollingworth Fold, c. 660m southeast of the Site.

There are no Bronze Age or Iron Age remains recorded within the study area.

Romano-British Period

Evidence of Romano-British activity within the study area is represented by finds. An urn containing a number of Roman coins and a cup (HER: 733.1.0) was recovered during the excavation of foundations for Stubley Hall, c. 450m north of the Site, whilst a hoard of 65 silver coins (HER: 8679.1.0) and a bronze bracelet (HER: 8863.1.0) were identified by metal detecting around Hollingworth Brook, c. 700m and 500m east of the Site respectively. The possible route of a Roman road, as indicated by the distribution of coin hoards, is also suggested as likely to extend through the Study Area, following the high ground to the north of the River Roch to the west of Littleborough.

Medieval Period

The site is located within the ancient township of Butterworth within Rochdale parish. The etymology of Butterworth is indicative of Saxon origin, derived from the Old English butere meaning butter and worð meaning an enclosure. The place name of Littleborough, is also derived from the Old English lytel and burh meaning 'little fort or stronghold' (Mills 2011, 300).

The medieval manor of Cleggswood (HER: 2398.1.0), which formed part of the Butterworth township, was located c. 165m east of the Site. The manor became the seat of the Belfields of Belfield at the beginning of the 16th-century and at which time it is presumed that the house was established. Given its proximity to the manor, it is considered likely that the Site formed part of Cleggswood estate.

During the later medieval period Littleborough, which was located within the neighbouring township of Hundersfield, comprised a hamlet focused upon the junction of two ancient routes over the Pennines that converged to cross the River Roch. In 1471 the Abbot of Whalley granted a licence to the inhabitants of Butterworth and Hundersfield to erect a new chapel (HER: 2364.2.0) at Littleborough, which was located c 815m northeast of the Site in the vicinity of the existing church (HER: 2364.1.0). An inn is also recorded within Littleborough in 1472 and a water mill (HER: 2470.1.0), which is first mentioned in 1556,

was located on the river, c 175m north of the Site. The Grade II* listed Stubley Hall (NHLE:1162360) which stands to the east of Littleborough, is also of 15th-century origin.

Post-medieval Period

Buildings within the vicinity of Lower Cleggswood Farm are first illustrated by maps of Lancashire from 1818 and 1829, although may have been present earlier. The 1829 map clearly shows Heald Lane (formerly Lower Cleggs Wood Lane) crossing through the centre of the Site as well as the route of a 'proposed road' crossing through the eastern part of the Site on a northeast, southwest alignment. The Site is not shown on Butterworth Tithe map (1846).

The 1851 OS map shows that land within the Site was enclosed by at least this time comprising a series of regular fields with straight boundaries defined by drystone walls, the majority of which survive in varying states of condition. Several trackways are also shown crossing the Site. Hollingworth Road had also been constructed by this time, albeit along the eastern side of the Site rather than across it as indicated by the proposed alignment shown on the 1829 map.

A sandstone quarry, one of a number within the area, is shown within the north-western part of the Site on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map and by the time of the 1891 OS map is referred to as an 'old quarry'. An 'old coal pit' is also shown a short distance north of the Site on the 1851 OS map and another disused mine shaft is shown on the 1909 OS map directly adjacent to the north-western corner of the Site.

In 1794 an Act of Parliament sanctioned the construction of the Rochdale Canal. The canal extends for 51km across the Pennine between Manchester and Sowerbridge, passing directly north of the Site. The canal was opened in sections however, it formally opened in 1804. Hollingworth Lake, directly south of the Site, was created as feeder source for the canal and was completed in 1800. A 'drain or conduit' connecting the canal and the lake, is shown to have extended through the eastern part of the Site by the 1851 OS map.

3 Aims, Methodology and Presentation

The aims and objectives of the programme of geophysical survey were to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character and extent, of any archaeological remains within the specific area and to inform an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. To achieve this aim, a magnetometer survey covering all amenable parts of the Site was undertaken (see Fig. 2).

The general aims of the geophysical survey were:

- to provide information about the nature and possible interpretation of any magnetic anomalies identified;

- to therefore determine the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological features; and
- to prepare a report summarising the results of the survey.

Magnetometer survey

The cart-based survey was undertaken using an eight channel SenSYS MX V3 system containing eight FGM650 sensors. Readings are taken every 20MHz (between 0.05 and 0.1m). Data were recorded onto a device, using a Carlson GNSS Smart antenna, for centimetre accuracy. These readings were stored in the memory of the instrument and downloaded for processing and interpretation. DLMGPS and MAGNETO software, alongside bespoke in-house software was used to process and present the data. Further details are given in Appendix 1.

Reporting

A general site location plan, incorporating the 1:50000 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, is shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 shows the location of the survey areas at a scale of 1:2500. Figure 3 displays processed magnetometer data at a scale of 1:2500 whilst Figure 4 shows an overview of the interpretation at the same scale. Processed and minimally processed data, together with interpretation of the survey results are presented in Figures 5 to 10 inclusive at a scale of 1:1250.

Technical information on the equipment used, data processing and survey methodologies are given in Appendix 1. Technical information on locating the survey area is provided in Appendix 2. Appendix 3 describes the composition and location of the archive. A copy of the completed OASIS form is included in Appendix 4.

The survey methodology, report and any recommendations comply with guidelines outlined by the European Archaeological Council (Schmidt *et al.* 2015) and by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020). All figures reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping are with the permission of the controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office (© Crown copyright).

The figures in this report have been produced following analysis of the data in processed formats and over a range of different display levels. All figures are presented to most suitably display and interpret the data from this site based on the experience and knowledge of Archaeological Services staff.

4 Results and Discussion (see Figures 5 to 10)

Ferrous anomalies and magnetic disturbance

Ferrous anomalies, as individual ‘spikes’, or as large discrete areas are typically caused by ferrous (magnetic) material, either on the ground surface or in the plough-soil. Little importance is normally given to such anomalies, unless there is any supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, as modern ferrous debris or material is common on rural sites, often being present as a consequence of manuring or tipping/infilling. There is no obvious pattern or clustering to their distribution in this survey to suggest anything other than a random background scatter of ferrous debris in the plough-soil.

A large area of magnetic disturbance recorded in the northwest of Field 1 corresponds to the location of an old sandstone quarry marked on historic mapping dating from 1851 (NLS 2023).

Another large area of disturbance in the northeast of Field 5 may also be associated with past quarrying although there is no map evidence to support this. It is also possible that it has a connection with the former chemical works to the immediate north which can be seen on Google imagery from 2000, it had been demolished by the 2016 image (Google Earth 2023).

Magnetic disturbance along the limits of the survey areas is due to metal fencing within the field boundaries and interference from the adjacent roads. There is an especially high concentration of these responses along the eastern edge of the Site due to the modern housing estate which borders it.

A linear dipolar trend has been recorded within the east of the Site (Fields 6 and 9), aligned east to west between Hollingworth Road and the cluster of farm buildings. This is likely to represent a buried service.

Geological anomalies

The survey has detected a number of anomalies that have been interpreted as geological in origin. It is thought that the responses have been detected because of the variation in the composition and depth of the deposits of superficial material in which they derive. These are particularly evident within the north of the Site.

In a slightly raised field directly north of the Site there is a spring labelled on OS mapping from 1949-1972 (NLS 2023) which corresponds to a large, waterlogged area of ground. This area appears to drain through the Site from the northern boundary, causing several noticeable geological channels and depressions. The largest of these drainage channels can be seen as fragmentary band of geological responses on a southeast alignment through Fields 5 and 6. Within Field 6 the magnetic responses change and appear to become faintly dipolar and more firmly magnetic within this same alignment. It is likely that a length of pipe has been

installed within the natural drainage channel to control the direction of this drainage away from the farm buildings within the centre of the Site and as such a primarily geological explanation has been favoured here.

Agricultural anomalies

Linear responses associated with field boundaries have been recorded in Fields 1 and 2. These reflect the current boundaries but where the drystone walling has been removed and therefore data were able to be collected.

Parallel linear trends have been recorded within Fields 1 - 3 and may be associated with medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and can also be seen within LiDAR data (Legge 2022).

Other linear trends within the dataset have been interpreted as agricultural. These may also be associated with ridge and furrow cultivation, but a more modern origin is also possible. The weak linear trend in Field 9, on a northwest to southeast alignment corresponds with a drain or culvert marked on the 1951 historic map (NLS 2023) and also the LiDAR data (Legge 2022).

Uncertain anomalies

A handful of anomalies within the dataset have proved difficult to ascertain a definite interpretation and have been categorised as *Uncertain*. A linear response (**U1**) in Field 1 runs on a northwest to southeast alignment and is likely to be associated with a former boundary which pre dates available historic mapping. This response corresponds with a faint feature in the LiDAR data and may also reflect a change in topography (NLS 2023).

A group of linear trends (**U2**) in the northwest of Field 5 have produced a strong magnetic, but fragmented response and are most likely to be associated with field drains. They are located within an area of waterlogged ground (Google Earth 2023) which adds confidence to this interpretation.

Linear trends (**U3**) in the south of Field 6 have a similar response to (**U2**). These responses have been mentioned above in the Geological section as are likely to be associated in some way with the natural channels. These trends are on the same orientation as the current farmyard, along with possibly drainage they may reflect further small fields associated with the farm.

A small rectilinear response (**U4**) in Field 9 has been detected. It measures at least 7m by 6m and may be of some archaeological interest. It has quite a strong magnetic response and therefore a modern origin is also possible.

A magnetically weak linear trend (U5) in Field 9 lies on a northwest to southeast alignment and may be associated with a former boundary pre-dating historic mapping. This response is visible as a cropmark on Google imagery from 2005 (Google Earth 2023).

5 Conclusions

The geophysical survey has detected a number of magnetic anomalies associated with former quarrying in the northern section of the Site. These are large responses and will have masked any anomalies of interest if present.

Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation has been recorded along with field boundaries and modern agricultural regimes. Geological anomalies associated with a natural channel have also been recorded.

Uncertain anomalies, overall, are most likely to be associated with former boundaries, field drainage and later land use. Although a small rectilinear response may be of some archaeological interest.

Magnetic disturbance along the limits of the survey areas is due to metal fencing within the field boundaries and interference from the adjacent roads, farm buildings and the housing estate in the west.

Based on the geophysical survey, the archaeological potential of this Site is deemed to be low.

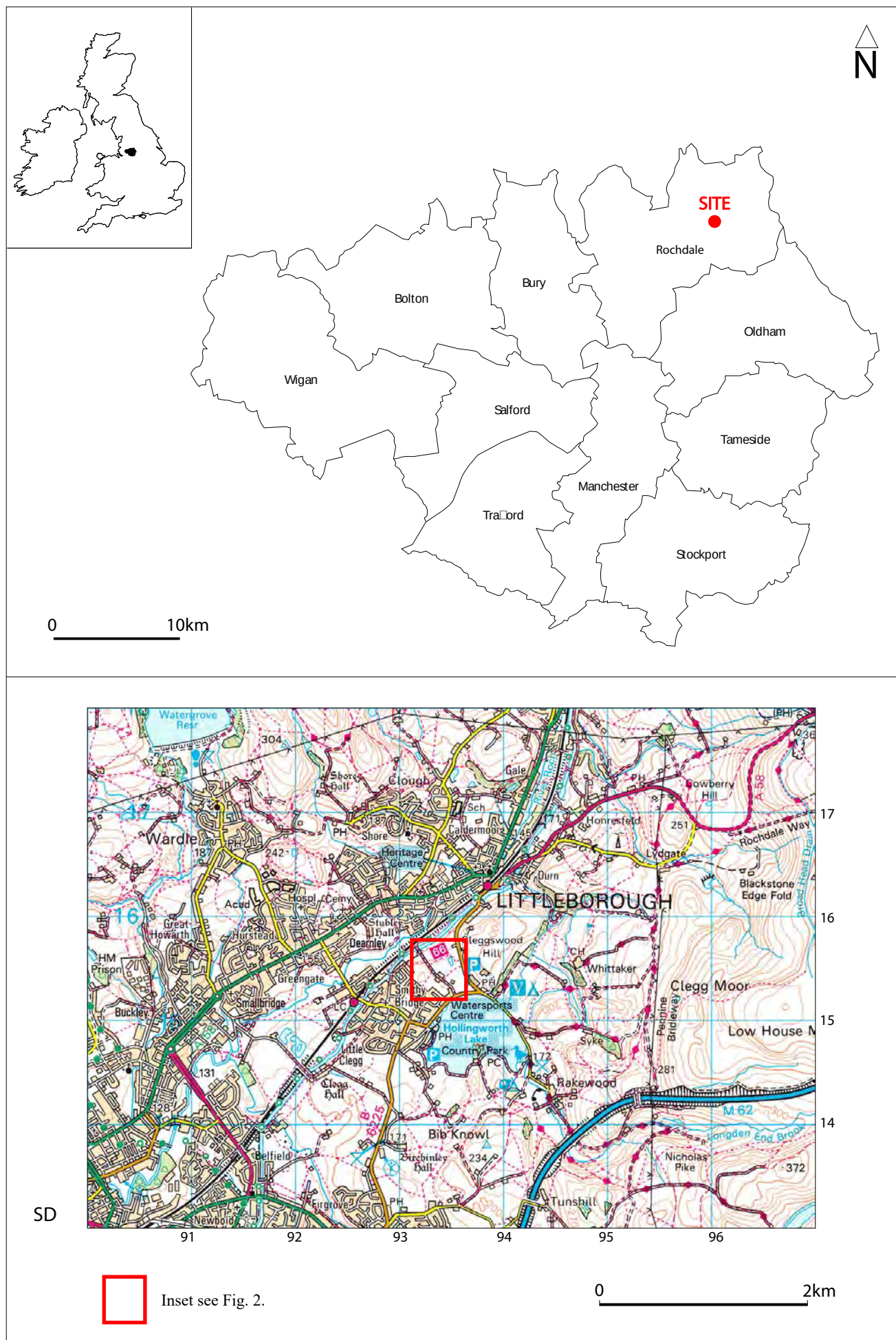
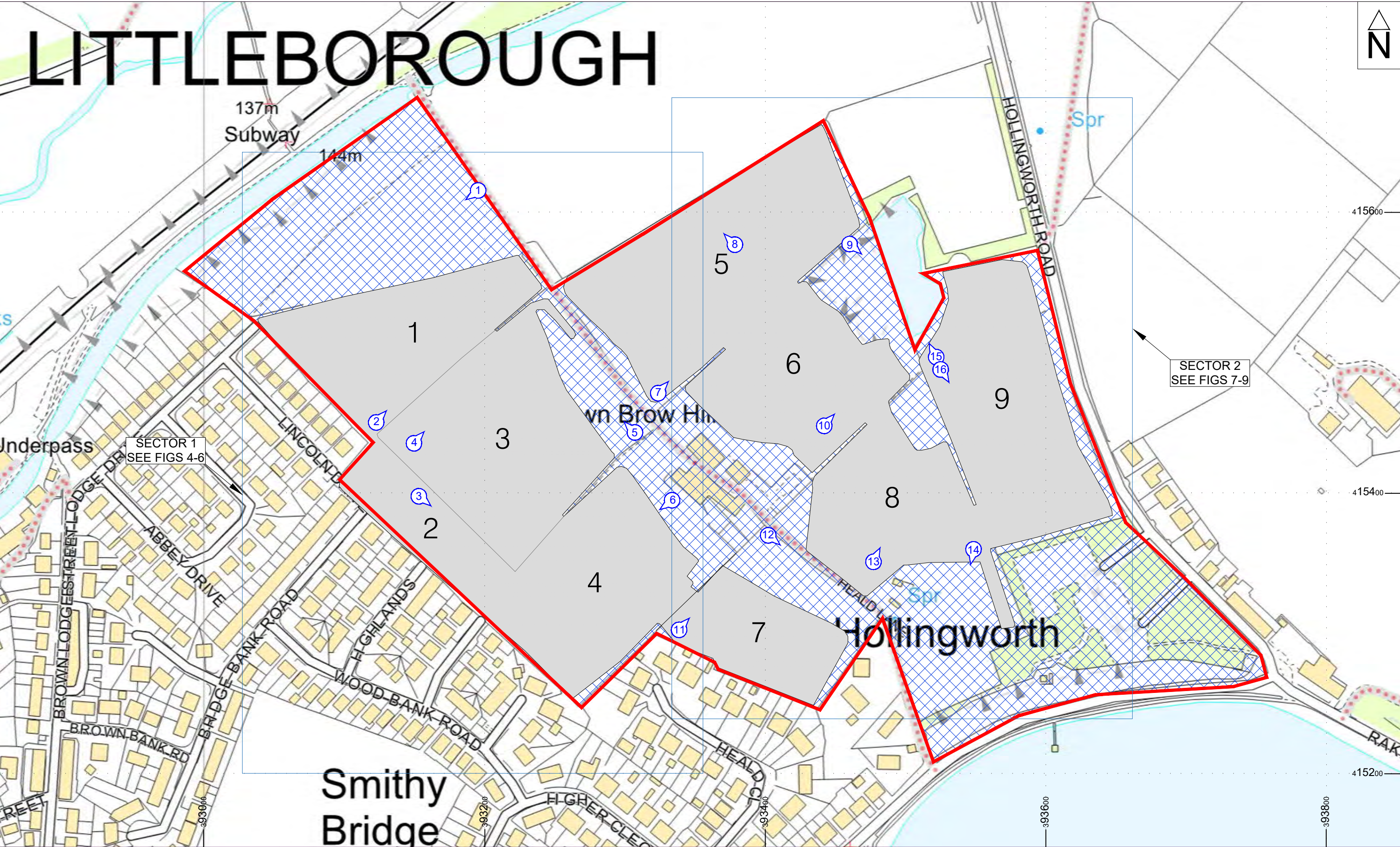


Fig. 1. Site location





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Tel: 0113 535 0163 Email: archaeology@wyjs.org.uk www.aswyas.com

Project ID: X193_HRL23

Location of survey areas

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Title

	SURVEY AREA		UNSUITABLE FOR SURVEY
	SECTOR BOUNDARY		PHOTO LOCATIONS
	FIELD NUMBERS		

0 100m

1:2500 @ A3

Fig. 2



Project ID: XI93_HRL23
Survey location showing processed greyscale magnetometer data

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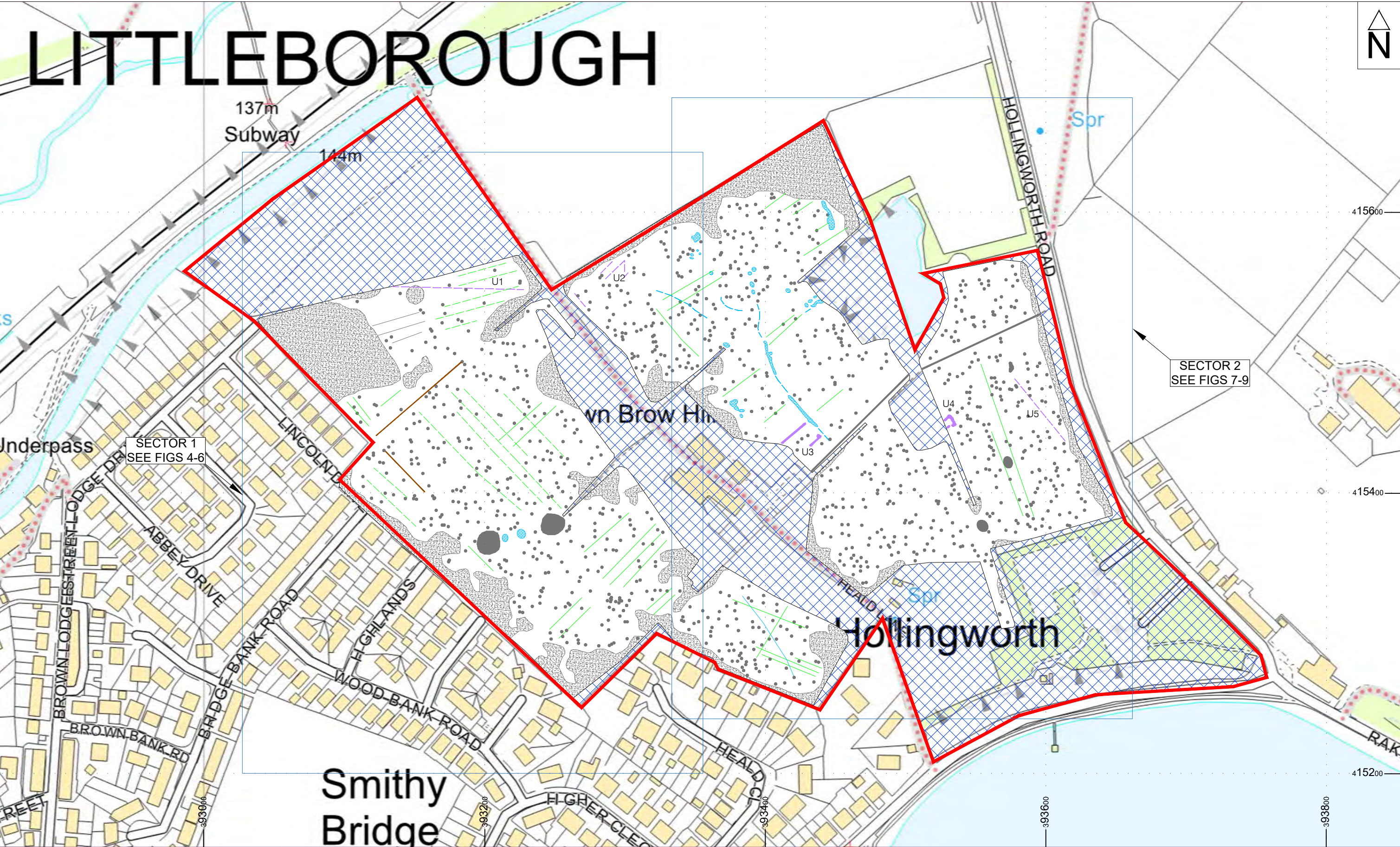
Title

	SURVEY AREA
	SECTOR BOUNDARY
	UNSUITABLE FOR SURVEY



0 100m

1:2500 @ A3





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Overall interpretation of magnetometer data

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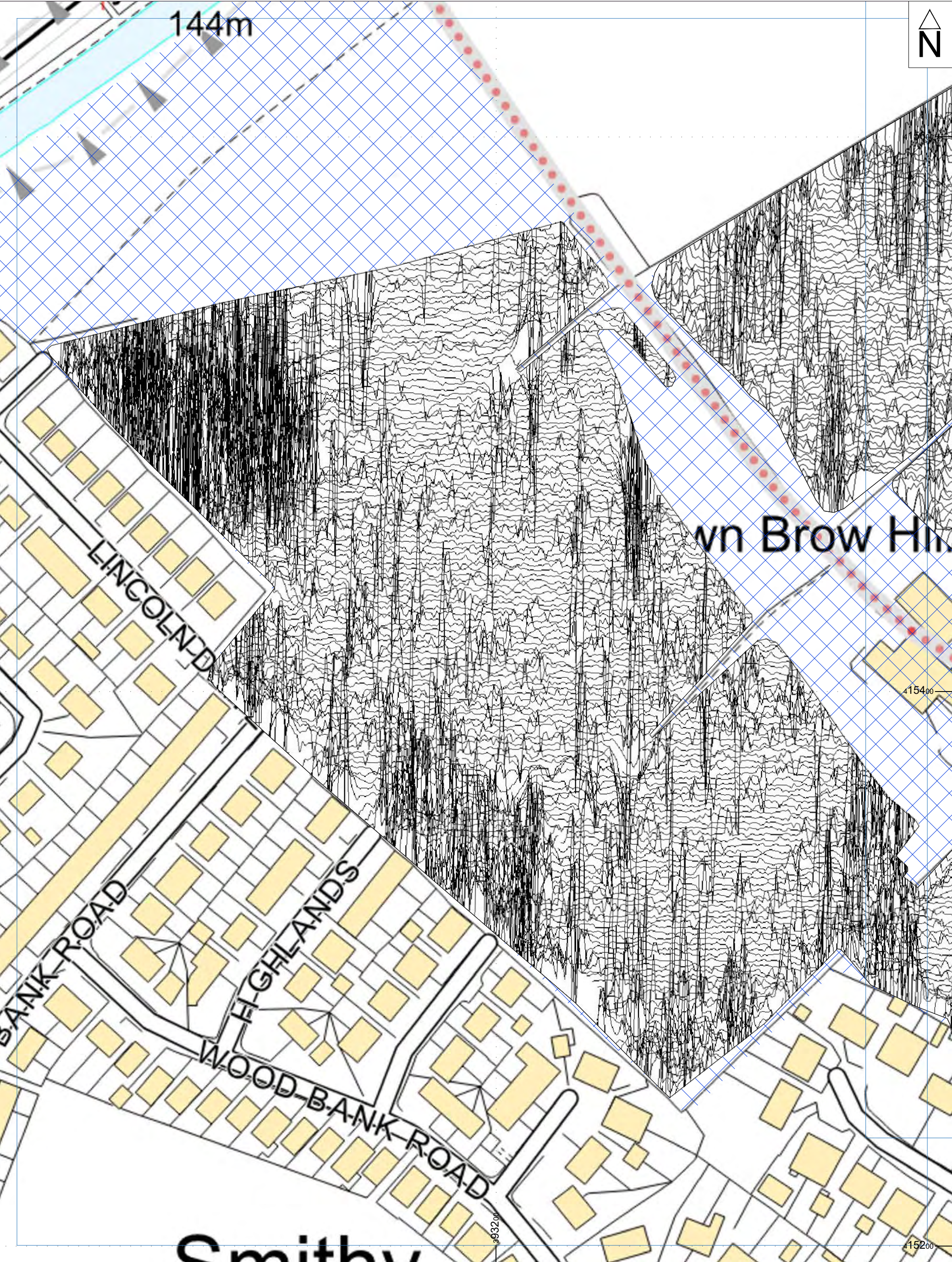
Title		Interpretation			
	SURVEY AREA		FERROUS		RIDGE & FURROW
	SECTOR BOUNDARY		SERVICE PIPE		AGRICULTURAL
	UNSUITABLE FOR SURVEY		MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE		FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
			GEOLOGY		UNCERTAIN

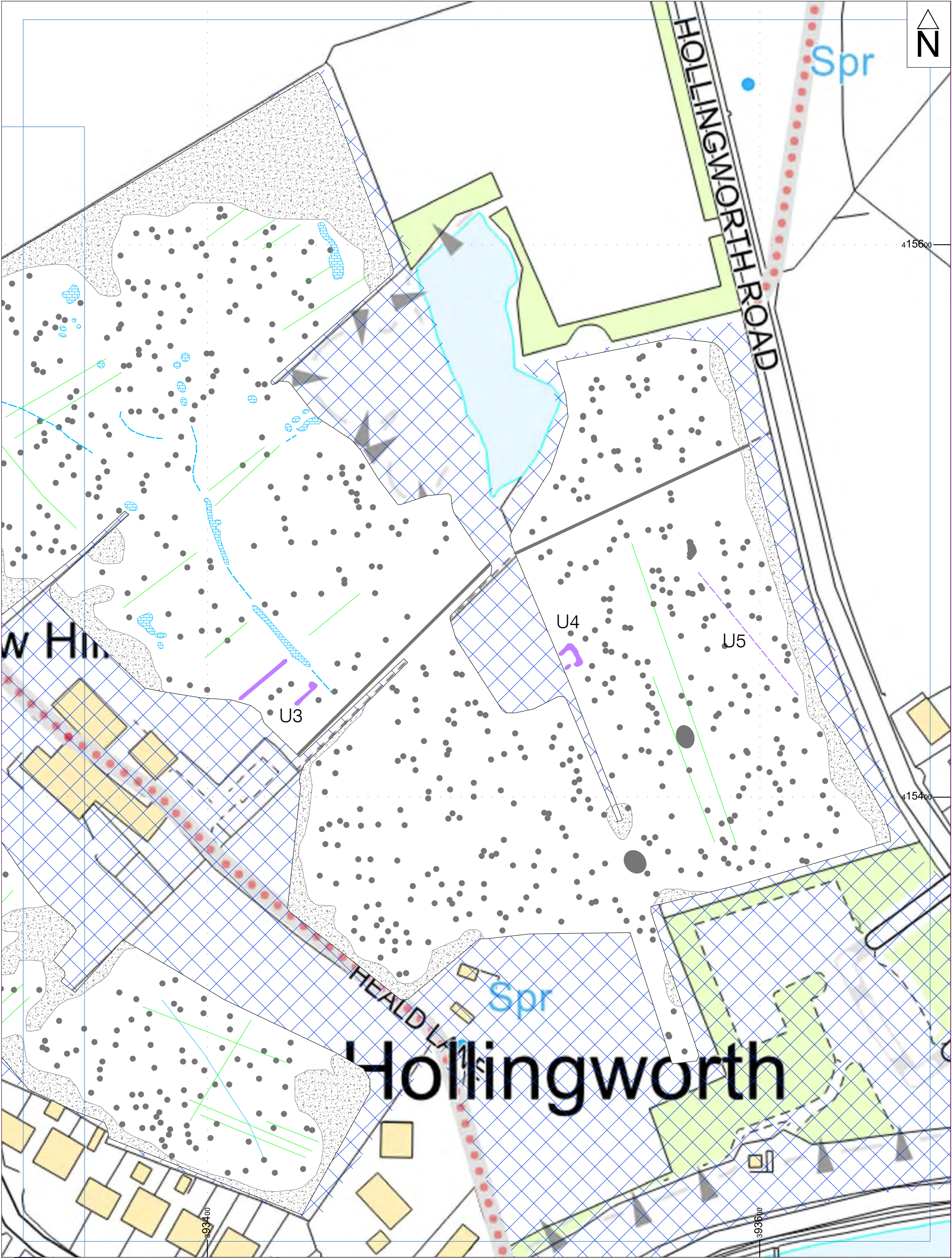
0 100m

1:2500 @ A3

Fig. 4









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Project ID: XI93_HRL23

Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 2

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Fig. 10

Title		Interpretation			
	SECTOR BOUNDARY		FERROUS		AGRICULTURAL
	UNSUITABLE FOR SURVEY		SERVICE PIPE		GEOLOGY
			MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE		UNCERTAIN

0 50m

1:1250 @ A3



Plate 1. General view of Field 1, looking west



Plate 2. General view of Field 1, looking east



Plate 3. General view of Field 2, looking southeast



Plate 4. General view of Field 3, looking northeast



Plate 5. General view of Field 3, looking northwest



Plate 6. General view of Field 4, looking southwest



Plate 7. General view of Field 5, looking northeast



Plate 8. General view of Field 5, looking northwest



Plate 9. General view of Field 6, looking northeast



Plate 10. General view of Field 6, looking southeast



Plate 11. General view of Field 7, looking northeast



Plate 12. General view of Field 7, looking southeast



Plate 13. General view of Field 8, looking northeast



Plate 14. General view of Field 8, looking south



Plate 15. General view of Field 9, looking north



Plate 16. General view of Field 9, looking south

Appendix 1: Magnetic survey - technical information

Magnetic Susceptibility and Soil Magnetism

Iron makes up about 6% of the Earth's crust and is mostly present in soils and rocks as minerals such as maghaemite and haemetite. These minerals have a weak, measurable magnetic property termed magnetic susceptibility. Human activities can redistribute these minerals and change (enhance) others into more magnetic forms. Areas of human occupation or settlement can then be identified by measuring the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil because of the attendant increase (enhancement) in magnetic susceptibility. If the enhanced material subsequently comes to fill features, such as ditches or pits, localised isolated and linear magnetic anomalies can result whose presence can be detected by a magnetometer (fluxgate gradiometer).

In general, it is the contrast between the magnetic susceptibility of deposits filling cut features, such as ditches or pits, and the magnetic susceptibility of topsoils, subsoils and rocks into which these features have been cut, which causes the most recognisable responses. This is primarily because there is a tendency for magnetic ferrous compounds to become concentrated in the topsoil, thereby making it more magnetic than the subsoil or the bedrock. Linear features cut into the subsoil or geology, such as ditches, that have been silted up or have been backfilled with topsoil will therefore usually produce a positive magnetic response relative to the background soil levels. Discrete feature, such as pits, can also be detected. The magnetic susceptibility of a soil can also be enhanced by the application of heat and the fermentation and bacterial effects associated with rubbish decomposition. The area of enhancement is usually quite large, mainly due to the tendency of discard areas to extend beyond the limit of the occupation site itself, and spreading by the plough.

Types of Magnetic Anomaly

In the majority of instances anomalies are termed 'positive'. This means that they have a positive magnetic value relative to the magnetic background on any given site. However some features can manifest themselves as 'negative' anomalies that, conversely, means that the response is negative relative to the mean magnetic background.

Where it is not possible to give a probable cause of an observed anomaly a '?' is appended.

It should be noted that anomalies interpreted as modern in origin might be caused by features that are present in the topsoil or upper layers of the subsoil. Removal of soil to an archaeological or natural layer can therefore remove the feature causing the anomaly.

The types of response mentioned above can be divided into five main categories that are used in the graphical interpretation of the magnetic data:

Isolated dipolar anomalies (iron spikes)

These responses are typically caused by ferrous material either on the surface or in the topsoil. They cause a rapid variation in the magnetic response giving a characteristic ‘spiky’ trace. Although ferrous archaeological artefacts could produce this type of response, unless there is supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, little emphasis is normally given to such anomalies, as modern ferrous objects are common on rural sites, often being present as a consequence of manuring.

Areas of magnetic disturbance

These responses can have several causes often being associated with burnt material, such as slag waste or brick rubble or other strongly magnetised/fired material. Ferrous structures such as pylons, mesh or barbed wire fencing and buried pipes can also cause the same disturbed response. A modern origin is usually assumed unless there is other supporting information.

Linear trend

This is usually a weak or broad linear anomaly of unknown cause or date. These anomalies are often caused by agricultural activity, either ploughing or land drains being a common cause.

Areas of magnetic enhancement/positive isolated anomalies

Areas of enhanced response are characterised by a general increase in the magnetic background over a localised area whilst discrete anomalies are manifest by an increased response on two or three successive traverses. In neither instance is there the intense dipolar response characteristic exhibited by an area of magnetic disturbance or of an ‘iron spike’ anomaly (see above). These anomalies can be caused by infilled discrete archaeological features such as pits or post-holes or by kilns. They can also be caused by pedological variations or by natural infilled features on certain geologies. Ferrous material in the subsoil can also give a similar response. It can often therefore be very difficult to establish an anthropogenic origin without intrusive investigation or other supporting information.

Linear and curvilinear anomalies

Such anomalies have a variety of origins. They may be caused by agricultural practice (recent ploughing trends, earlier ridge and furrow regimes or land drains), natural geomorphological features such as palaeochannels or by infilled archaeological ditches.

Methodology: Gradiometer Survey

The main method of using the fluxgate gradiometer for commercial evaluations is referred to as **detailed survey** and requires the surveyor to walk at an even pace carrying the instrument within a grid system. A sample trigger automatically takes readings at predetermined points, typically at 0.25m intervals, on traverses 1m apart. These readings are stored in the memory of the instrument and are later dumped to computer for processing and interpretation.

During this survey an eight channel Sensys MX V3 system containing eight FGM650 sensors was also used which was towed across the area using an ATV. Readings were taken every 20MHz (between 0.05 and 0.1m). Data was be recorded onto a device, using a Carlson GNSS Smart antenna, for centimetre accuracy. These readings were stored in the memory of the instrument and downloaded for processing and interpretation.

The gradiometer data have been presented in this report in processed greyscale format. The data in the greyscale images have been interpolated and selectively filtered to remove the effects of drift in instrument calibration and other artificial data constructs and to maximise the clarity and interpretability of the archaeological anomalies.

Appendix 2: Survey location information

An initial survey station was established using a Trimble VRS differential Global Positioning System (Trimble R6 model). The data was geo-referenced using the geo-referenced survey station with a Trimble RTK differential Global Positioning System (Trimble R6 model). The accuracy of this equipment is better than 0.01m. The survey grids were then super-imposed onto a base map provided by the client to produce the displayed block locations. However, it should be noted that Ordnance Survey positional accuracy for digital map data has an error of 0.5m for urban and floodplain areas, 1.0m for rural areas and 2.5m for mountain and moorland areas. This potential error must be considered if co-ordinates are measured off hard copies of the mapping rather than using the digital co-ordinates.

Archaeological Services WYAS cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party.

Appendix 3: Geophysical archive and metadata

The geophysical archive comprises:-

- an archive disk containing compressed (WinZip 8) files of the raw data, report text (Microsoft Word 2003), and graphics files (Adobe Illustrator CS6 and AutoCAD 2017) files; and
- a full copy of the report.

At present the archive is held by Archaeological Services WYAS although it is anticipated that it may eventually be lodged with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). Brief details may also be forwarded for inclusion on the English Heritage Geophysical Survey Database after the contents of the report are deemed to be in the public domain (i.e. available for consultation in the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record).

Appendix 4: Oasis form

Summary for archaeol11-514532

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol11-514532
Project Name	Geophysical Survey at Hollingworth Road, Littleborough
Sitename	Hollingworth Road, Littleborough
Activity type	Geophysical Survey, MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Services WYAS
Project Dates	01-Mar-2023 - 02-Mar-2023
Location	Hollingworth Road, Littleborough NGR : SD 93317 15456 LL : 53.63558084568806, -2.102544220120981 12 Fig : 393317,415456
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Greater Manchester District : Rochdale Parish : Rochdale, unparished area
Project Methodology	The cart-based survey was undertaken using an eight channel SenSYS MX V3 system containing eight FGM650 sensors. Readings are taken every 20MHz (between 0.05 and 0.1m). Data were recorded onto a device, using a Carlson GNSS Smart antenna, for centimetre accuracy. These readings were stored in the memory of the instrument and downloaded for processing and interpretation. DLMGPS and MAGNETO software, alongside bespoke in-house software was used to process and present the data.
Project Results	A geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken on approximately 18 hectares of land located in Littleborough, Greater Manchester. Anomalies associated with former quarrying have been recorded in the northern section of the Site. Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation have also been detected along with field boundaries and likely modern agricultural responses. Geological anomalies associated with a natural channel have also been recorded. Uncertain anomalies are likely to be associated with drainage and former boundaries although a rectilinear response may be of some archaeological interest. Magnetic disturbance along the limits of the dataset is due to metal fencing within the boundaries and interference from the adjacent roads and buildings. Based on the geophysical survey, the archaeological potential of this Site is deemed to be low.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Greater Manchester HER - noRev - LITE
Person Responsible for work	Emma, Brunning, Jake, Freeman
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

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