

Land at New Road, Littleborough
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
August 2022

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Report

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Site

Land at New Road, Littleborough

Client

Russell Homes

Date

August 2022

Planning Authority

Rochdale Borough Council

Grid Reference

SD 92628 15790

Prepared By

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Approved By

Dr Rob Smith MCIfA

Report Status

FINAL

Orion Ref

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Timescales Used in This Report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

Executive Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land at New Road, Littleborough (hereinafter referred to as the “Study Site”). In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework 2021), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the study site.

Built heritage is not considered in this assessment.

Based on the information within the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, supplemented by historic mapping and documentary research, the study site is considered to have a low potential for archaeological remains dating to all periods. It is considered that any previously unrecorded archaeological remains would be of low/local significance.

The groundworks associated within the construction of the proposed development have the potential to have below ground impacts upon any previously unrecorded deposits which may survive within the study site. However, impacts upon archaeological deposits can be mitigated for in advance of, or during construction works. This could include the undertaking of a geophysical survey or evaluation trial trenching that may reasonably be secured by means of a condition attached to planning permission, should it be granted.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land at New Road, Littleborough (Figure 1). It has been researched and prepared by Orion Heritage on behalf of Russell Homes. The site (hereinafter referred to as the “Study Site”) is located at grid reference SD 92628 15790. It has been prepared for the purpose of providing advice to the commissioning client to form part of the evidence in support of an application for planning permission.
- 1.2** In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information so as to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological assets within the study site. The assessment includes the results of a site survey, an examination of published and unpublished records, and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise. The assessment also considers the setting of heritage assets and provides an assessment of how their settings contribute to their significance.
- 1.3** The assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/ archaeological assets on and close to the study site and considers the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions. It also provides an understanding of any constraints to development of the study site due to the presence of nearby heritage assets, an assessment of the potential impact development would have on the significance of heritage assets and design responses that would serve to reduce that impact in line with local and national policy.
- 1.4** The study area used in this assessment is a 1km buffer from the boundary of the study site (Figures 2 and 3).
- 1.5** A site was undertaken on the 14th July 2022 when the conditions were a mixture of sun and cloud, and visibility was clear.

Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.6** The study site is located at the western extent of Littleborough, to the south of the A58, New Road. New Street forms the eastern boundary, Stubley Mill Road the southern, with residential development to the west.
- 1.7** The study site generally descends southwards and is located c. 141m – 147m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) along its northern boundary, descending to 139m – 140m along its southern boundary.
- 1.8** The solid geology of the study site comprises Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation and is overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian Til and Alluvium (BGS 2022).

2.0 Aims, Objectives & Methodology

2.1 The principal aims of the desk-based assessment are to:

- Gain an understanding of the archaeological potential of the study site;
- Identify any archaeological constraints to the development of the study site; and to
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development.

2.2 The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will inform an archaeological strategy for further on-site assessment and formulation of a mitigation strategy, as appropriate to the archaeological potential of the study site.

2.3 This desk-based assessment conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy (including *National Planning Policy Framework* 2021) and it has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the appropriate national and local standards and guidelines, including:

- Management of Recording Projects in the Historic Environment: MORPHE (English Heritage 2006);
- Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [ClfA] [revised edition] 2014); and
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (ClfA January 2020).

2.4 It is noted that the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists defines desk-based assessment as:

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.”

2.5 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard for desk-based assessment states that:

“Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment

will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.”

Methodology

2.6 The archaeological desk-based assessment will include:

- Map regression based on Ordnance Survey maps and tithe/enclosure maps;
- Examination of material currently held in the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, including Historic Landscape Characterisation, for the site and for a 1km search radius;
- Consultation of the National Heritage List for England; and
- Site inspection.

2.7 The study site has previously been assessed as part of a heritage appraisal undertaken in advance of a proposed flood management scheme (EGM4845), as well as the eastern extent being assessed as part of a desk-based assessment in advance of residential development (EGM4209).

2.8 The report will also include a consideration of LiDAR and aerial photography for the study site.

3.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 3.1 The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 3.2 Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment'. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 3.3 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.
- 3.4 Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 3.5 Paragraph 203 requires the decision-maker to take into account the effect on the significance of non-designated heritage assets and to take a balanced judgement having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the asset(s) potentially affected.
- 3.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 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).
- 3.7 *Archaeological Interest* is defined as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are

the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

- 3.8** *Designated Heritage Assets* comprise: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Parks and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
- 3.9** *Significance* is defined 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.
- 3.10** *Setting* is defined 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.
- 3.11** The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 18a-001 states that:

"Protecting and enhancing the historic environment is an important component of the National Planning Policy Framework's drive to achieve sustainable development (as defined in Paragraphs 6-10). The appropriate conservation of heritage assets forms one of the 'Core Planning Principles'."

Local Planning Policy

- 3.12** The Rochdale Adopted Core Strategy (adopted October 2016) contains the following policy relevant to this assessment:

P2 - Protecting and enhancing character, landscape and heritage

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 nonstatutory, 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.

3.13 The Rochdale Borough Unitary Development Plan and Policies (adopted June 2006) is still in place until a plan is adopted and contains the following policies relevant to this assessment:

BE/10 DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

Developers must take full account of the presence of known Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological importance and their settings in proposals. Planning permission will be refused where developers do not sympathetically accommodate such structures or remains, particularly where the proposal has a significant affect on the site itself or its setting.

Proposals should accommodate the physical preservation of archaeological features in situ. In exceptional circumstances where this is not possible, and where the site is of lesser significance, archaeological excavation to secure the preservation of features either on or off site may be appropriate to enable preservation by record. In such cases, the applicant may be required to carry out a programme of proper recording of archaeological evidence before development takes place. Such a programme could be secured by planning

conditions or through a Section 106 obligation negotiated with the applicant. In all cases there should be a full and appropriate prior evaluation of the archaeological resource detailing its value, the likely impact of proposals and mitigation as required.

BE/11 PROTECTION OF LOCALLY IMPORTANT BUILDINGS AND FEATURES OF ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC INTEREST.

The Council will permit development proposals that do not adversely affect buildings and features which are of local interest and which contribute to the character of an area and/or are important in townscape terms.

Guidance

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)

- 3.14** The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. It outlines a six-stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:
- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
 - Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
 - Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
 - Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
 - Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
 - Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

4.0 Archaeological and Historic Baseline

Archaeological Heritage Assets

- 4.1** The heritage assets under consideration have been identified by means of a review of the following resources:
- Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) Data;
 - The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) held by Historic England;
 - Historic England Archive;
 - Pastscape;
 - Local studies and record office research; and
 - Review of historic mapping.
- 4.2** This resource has been used to provide an understanding of the heritage assets which may be affected by the proposed development. This chapter will describe the heritage assets which may be affected and assess their significance.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 4.3** The study site has previously been assessed as part of a heritage appraisal undertaken in advance of a proposed flood management scheme (EGM4845). The assessment comprised documentary research, a walkover survey and visual inspection of the site (MAAC 2017).
- 4.4** The eastern extent of the study site has also been assessed as part of a desk-based assessment in support of proposals for a new housing development (EGM4209, Oxford Archaeology North 2015).
- 4.5** An archaeological evaluation undertaken c. 285m to the north west of the study site recorded significant disturbance of a result of construction and subsequent demolition of buildings. The only archaeological features noted were poorly preserved wall footings and a stone capped drain (EGM5259, Oxford Archaeology 2020).
- 4.6** The remaining records for previous archaeological investigations within the search area comprise those related to desk-based assessments (EGM46611 EGM4275 & EGM5053), building surveys (EGM3633 & EGM4813), photographic surveys (EGM3466), the production of a Heritage Statement (EGM5357) and a dendrochronological survey (EGM4097).

Prehistoric

- 4.7** The only prehistoric period to be represented within the search area is the Iron Age, although evidence is limited to the location of stone heads on guttering (9064.1.0) at the western extent of the search area, which have been dated to this period as a result of their similar appearance to other artefacts.
- 4.8** Although the search area lies at lower elevation than most of the known sites of earlier prehistoric date in the region (MAAC 2017: 8), the lack of records dating to all prehistoric periods may also be a reflection of the lack of intrusive

fieldwork undertaken. However, the potential for prehistoric archaeological remains is considered to be low.

Roman

- 4.9 The only evidence of Roman activity within the search area is the find spot of an urn containing a number of coins and a cup (733.1.0) c. 210m to the north east of the study site.
- 4.10 It is considered there is a low potential for archaeological remains of Roman date.

Saxon/Early Medieval and Medieval

- 4.11 The majority of records of medieval date recorded within the search area relate to the cores of settlements which have largely been identified from scatters of buildings shown on historic mapping. These comprise Little Clegg (5242) c. 690m to the south of the study site, Wuerdle (5276.1.0) c. 440m to the south west of the study site, Greengate (5279.1.0) c. 930m to the south west of the study site and Stubley (5280.1.0) c. 245m to the north east of the study site.
- 4.12 Dearnley Old Hall (700.1.0, a Grade II* listed building) is located c. 300m to the north west of the study site and likely incorporated a medieval site.
- 4.13 Littleborough was not named in the Domesday Book but it is thought it formed part of lands as part of the wider Rochdale area, which was owned by Richard of Pitou by 1086. The name 'Littleborough' is thought to be derived from Old English, meaning a "little fort or stronghold" (Mills 2011: 300) or potentially a small settlement along a waterway, likely in reference to the River Roch (Roman Britain 2022).
- 4.14 Although there is evidence of medieval activity recorded within the search area, the study site likely formed part of outlying agricultural land. Therefore, the potential for non-agricultural archaeological remains of Saxon/early medieval date and medieval date is considered to be low.

Post Medieval – Modern

- 4.15 A number of records of post-medieval to modern date recorded within the search comprise extant buildings, some which are also Listed Buildings (e.g. 11967.1.0) or the sites of former buildings (e.g. 727.1.0). These assets do not provide substantial evidence for the archaeological potential of the study site.
- 4.16 The Rochdale area gained a reputation as an importance centre for producing cotton goods during the 19th century and mills were established across the area. The peak for the number of mills in the Littleborough area came in 1884 (Miller et al 2017: 10-11) and there are a large number of records which relate to the industrial use of the search area during the post-medieval and modern date, including the former sites of mills (e.g. 16862.1.0), works (e.g. 11042.1.0), brickworks (e.g. 17199.1.0) and collieries (e.g. 8832.1.0).

- 4.17** There is also evidence of agricultural activity across the search area, including the lines of field boundaries (16861.1.0 & 16882.1.0) and farms (2424.1.0 & 24531.1.0).
- 4.18** Littleborough formed part of the township of Blantinworth and Calderbrook which itself historically fell within the larger township of Butterworth (Brownbill & Farrer 1911), although by the time of the production of tithe maps formed part of the Wuerdle and Wardle area. Although Littleborough is shown on mapping as early as the 1577 Saxton map of Lancashire, as well as later mapping, the study site is not shown in detail. The 1863 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 4) indicates the development of the surrounding area. The first map included in this assessment which shows the study site in detail is the 1893 OS map (Figure 5) which shows it as irregularly shaped parcels of land divided by a stream. The 1910 OS map (Figure 6) shows the addition of field boundaries across the study site, as well as the construction of small buildings associated with Lower Mill Cottage. The 1930 OS map (Figure 7) showing further divisions, as well as the addition of allotment gardens in the north eastern portion of the study site. There is little change shown to the study site on later historic mapping, however, by the time of the 1960 OS map (Figure 8) some divisions and the buildings are depicted as having been removed and the allotment gardens are no longer marked. The 1978-1988 OS map also shows the removal of field boundaries.
- 4.19** Whilst there is evidence of development within the search area during the post-medieval to modern periods, the cartographic evidence demonstrates that the study site has remained in agricultural use, partly as allotment gardens, during these periods. Therefore, the potential for non-agricultural archaeological remains is considered to be low.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.20** The western half of the study site has been characterised as late 20th century agglomerated fields (HGM26012) and the eastern half has been characterised as regenerated scrub and woodland (HGM26539).

Aerial Imagery and LiDAR

- 4.21** Google Earth has historic aerial photography from 1985 to 2022, although the 1985 photograph is of poor quality and the 2022 photograph is obscured by cloud cover. The aerial images show the various stages of the formation of the pond in the centre of the study site, from three smaller ponds on the 2005 photography, to its current formation as shown on the 2017 photograph. No features of archaeological interest were noted on the aerial imagery.
- 4.22** LiDAR data collected as a 25cm resolution did not indicate any topographic features of archaeological interest within the study site.

Site Visit

- 4.23** A site visit was undertaken on the 14th July 2022 to gain a greater understanding of existing land use and the potential for archaeological constraints within the study site.

4.24 The site is currently formed by an irregularly shaped parcel of land which was in use as horse pasture at the time of the site visit and is a mixture of overgrown grassland and scrub. The study site slopes towards its north western and south eastern extents with a lowing lying central area, part of which has formed into ponds. Marshier parts of the site were observed associated with these ponds.

4.25 No features of archaeological interest were identified during the site visit.



Plate 1: View to the south west from the north eastern corner of study site



Plate 2: View to the north east from the western boundary of study site



Plate 3: View across northern part of study site, from the western boundary



Plate 4: View towards southern part of study site, from the western boundary

Summary of Archaeological Potential and Assessment of Significance

- 4.26** A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the study site has a low potential for archaeological remains dating to all periods. Although the significance of previously unrecorded archaeological deposits cannot be fully determined at this stage, available evidence suggests that any such deposits would be of no more than low/local significance.

5.0 Proposed Development and Potential Impact on Heritage Assets

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The site is currently a grass field used for pasture.

The Proposed Development

- 5.2 The proposed development includes proposals for a residential development.

Potential Archaeological Impacts and Mitigation Measures

- 5.3 A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the study site has a low potential for archaeological remains dating to all periods. It is considered that any previously unrecorded archaeological remains would be of low/local significance.
- 5.4 The groundworks associated with the construction of the new dwellings, including the excavation of foundations, provision of new services or associated landscaping works, have the potential to have below ground impacts upon any previously unrecorded deposits which may survive within the study site.
- 5.5 Impacts upon archaeological deposits can be mitigated in advance of, or during, construction works. This could include the undertaking of a geophysical survey or evaluation trial trenching that may reasonably be secured means of a condition attached to planning permission, should it be granted.

6.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 6.1 This archaeological environment desk-based assessment considers land at New Road, Littleborough which is proposed for residential development (Fig. 1).
- 6.2 The assessment has been prepared to provide initial advice to the commissioning client and to support a forthcoming planning application. Built heritage is not considered in this assessment.
- 6.3 Based on the information within the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, supplemented by historic mapping and documentary research, the study site is considered to have low potential for archaeological remains dating to all periods. It is considered that any previously unrecorded archaeological remains would be of low/local significance.
- 6.4 The groundworks associated with the construction of the proposed development have the potential to have below ground impacts upon any previously unrecorded deposits which may survive within the study site. However, impacts upon archaeological deposits can be mitigated in advance of, or during, construction works. This could include the undertaking of a geophysical survey or evaluation trial trenching that may reasonably be secured by means of a condition attached to planning permission, should it be granted.

Sources

General

British Library

The National Archives

Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Cartographic

1863 Ordnance Survey map

1893 Ordnance Survey map

1910 Ordnance Survey map

1930 Ordnance Survey map

1960 Ordnance Survey map

1987-1988 Ordnance Survey map

Websites

Archaeological Data Service – www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

British Geological Society Geology of Britain Viewer -
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Historic England National Heritage List for England -
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Heritage Gateway - www.heritagegateway.org.uk

MAGIC - www.magic.gov.uk

Pastscape - www.pastscape.org.uk

Roman Britain - <http://www.roman-britain.co.uk/places/segelocum>

The North West England Regional Research Framework -
<https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>

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- Oxford Archaeology, 2020. *Dearnley Old Hall, Dearnley, Rochdale, Greater Manchester: Archaeological Evaluation Report*

APPENDIX A – GAZETTEERS

GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

In order to understand the nature and extent of the surrounding archaeological resource, a study area of a 1km buffer of the study site was adopted. The following gazetteer represents all of the entries from the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.

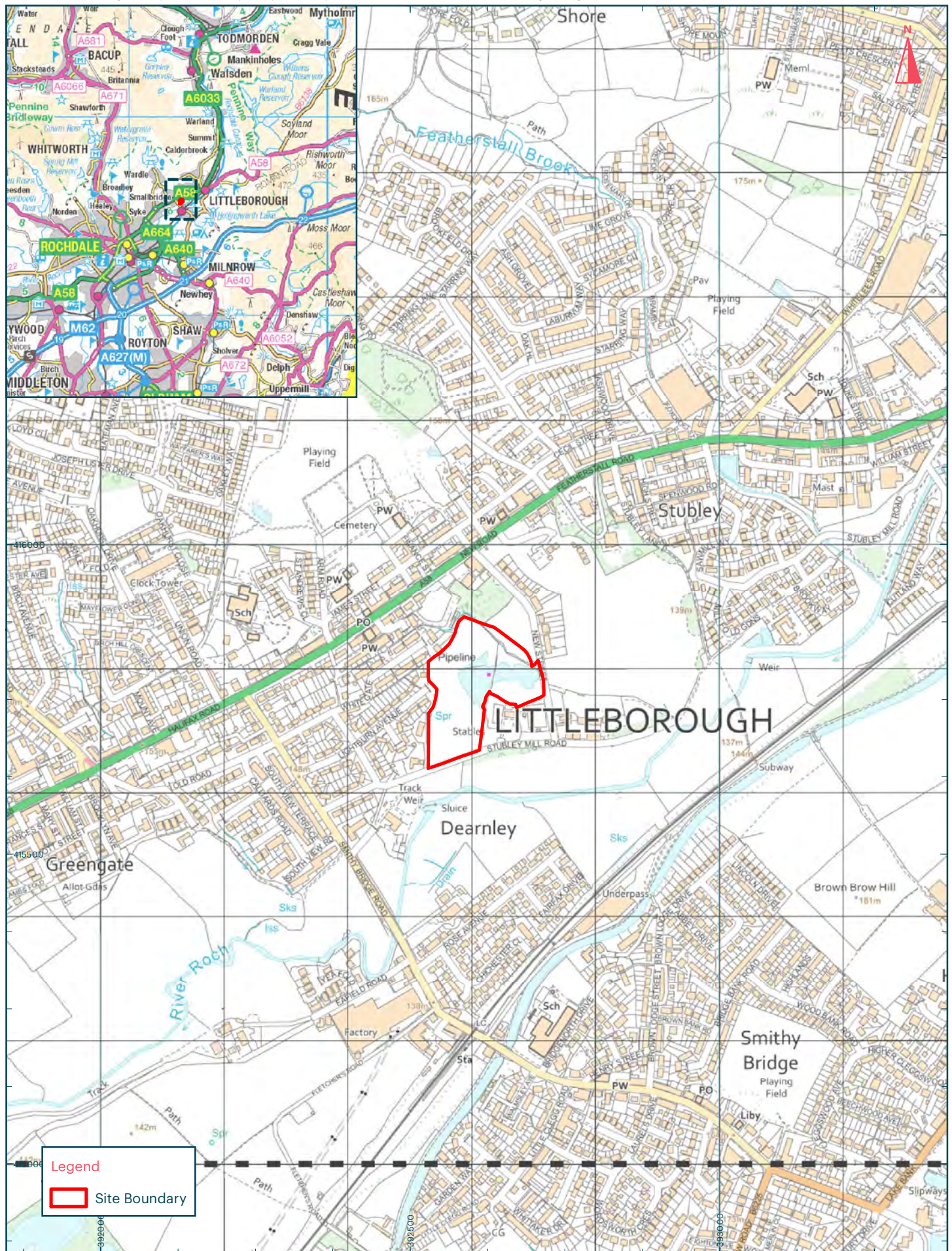
Abbreviations:

GMHER: Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record
GMHER Number: Greater Manchester Historic Environments Record monument identification reference number

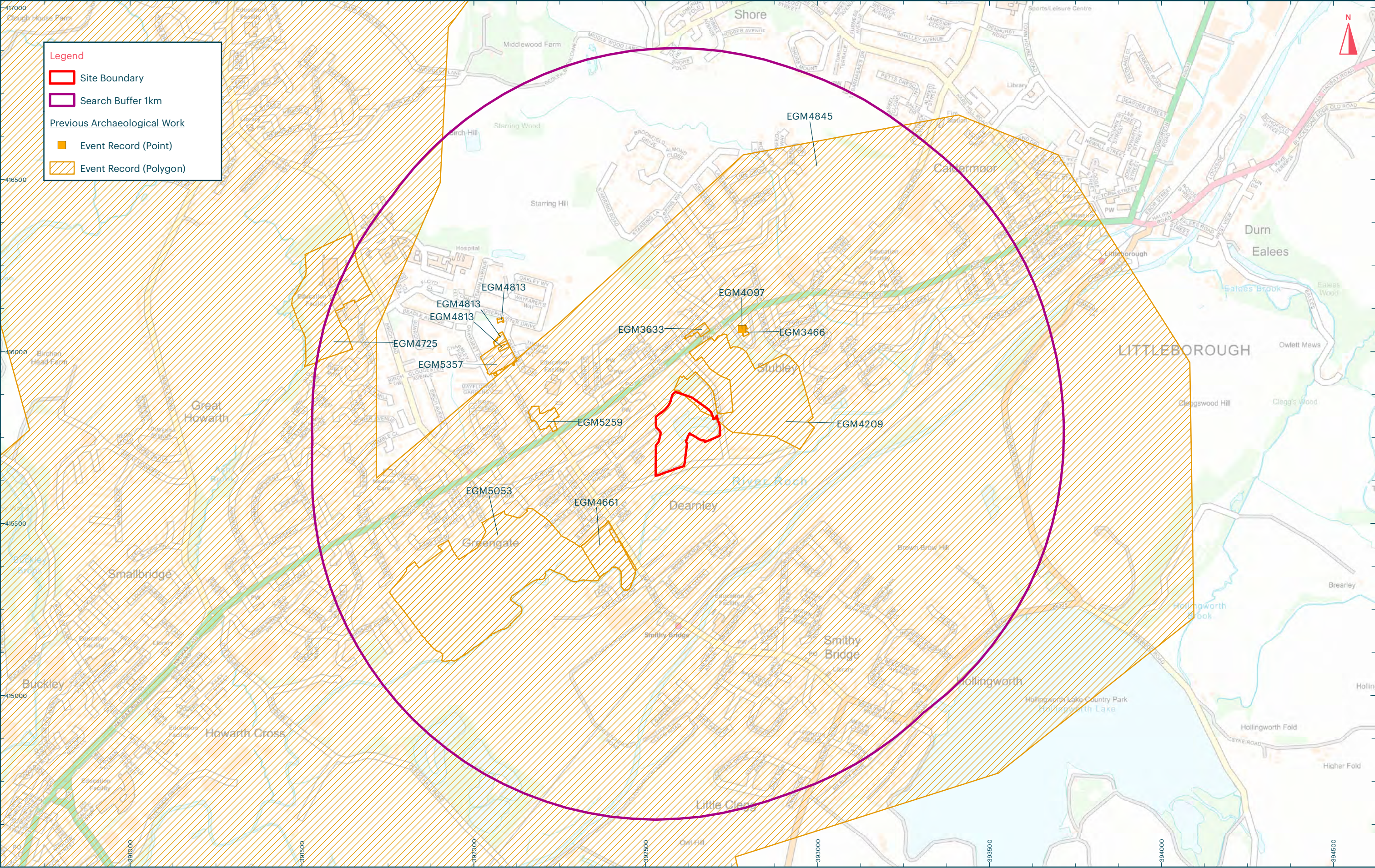
GMHER Number	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
Monuments Data			
9064.1.0	3 Greenfield House (Stone Heads)	SD 9170 1517	Iron Age
733.1.0	Urn with Roman Coins and Cup (findspot)	SD 9282 1600	Roman
5242.1.0	Little Clegg Village Core	SD 9267 1495	Medieval
5276.1.0	Wuerdle Settlement	SD 9212 1555	Medieval
5279.1.0	Greengate Settlement (Bridge Green)	SD 9168 1530	Medieval
5280.1.0	Stubley Settlement	SD 9275 1610	Medieval
700.1.0	Dearnley Old Hall	SD 9221 1581	Medieval - Post-Medieval
11578.1.0	Green Farmhouse	SD 9164 1536	Post-Medieval
16861.1.0	Field Boundary (line of), east of New Street	SD 9275 1595	Post-Medieval
16862.1.0	Field Boundary (line of), west of Stubley Lane	SD 9284 1580	Post-Medieval
2399.1.0	Stubley Mill (Woollen) (site of)	SD 9302 1580	Post-Medieval
2424.1.0	Brown Lodge Farm	SD 9285 1535	Post-Medieval - 19th Century
2453.1.0	Higher Starring Farm	SD 9235 1654	Post-Medieval
2470.1.0	Stubley Water Corn Mill (site of)	SD 9300 1580	Post-Medieval
5191.1.0	Lodge Bridge	SD 9288 1543	Post-Medieval

GMHER Number	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
726.1.0	Stubley Old Hall	SD 9278 1605	Post-Medieval
727.1.0	Little Clegg Hall (site of)	SD 9266 1494	Post-Medieval
8841.1.0	Colliery, Smallbridge (site of)	SD 9270 1553	Post-Medieval
11064.1.0	House (site of)	SD 9245 1561	19th Century
11065.1.0	Yea Bridge	SD 9247 1537	19th Century - Modern
11967.1.0	18, 20 and 22 New Road	SD 9263 1603	19th Century
16863.1.0	Dearnley Mill (later Dearnley Bleach and Dye Works) (site of)	SD 9259 1593	19th Century
17199.1.0	Dearnley Brickworks (unconfirmed site of)	SD 9246 1614	19th Century
17200.1.0	Stubley Brickworks (site of)	SD 9261 1622	19th Century
2367.1.0	Smithy Field	SD 9331 1653	19th Century
2629.1.0	Bents Farmhouse and Barn	SD 9270 1621	19th Century
5024.1.0	Whitelees Mills (site of)	SD 9324 1648	19th Century
5026.1.0	Albion Mill (site of)	SD 9312 1609	19th Century
5027.1.0	Featherstall Mill (and Sun Mill)	SD 9294 1622	19th Century
5028.1.0	Drydock Mill (Community Workshop) (site of)	SD 9266 1606	19th Century
5244.1.0	Calliards Mill (Lower Mill)	SD 9247 1555	19th Century
5245.1.0	Trafalgar Mill (site of)	SD 9235 1529	19th Century
725.1.0	57 63 (odd) Smithy Bridge Road	SD 9285 1513	19th Century
8832.1.0	Colliery, Dearnley (site of)	SD 9230 1570	19th Century
8835.1.0	Starring Sanitary Pipe Works (site of)	SD 9218 1625	19th Century
8837.1.0	Sanitary Works, Smithy Bridge (site of)	SD 9269 1511	19th Century
11064.1.0	House (site of)	SD 9245 1561	19th Century

GMHER Number	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
11042.1.0	Works (site of)	SD 9339 1607	Modern
16863.1.1	Pump House associated with Dearnley Bleach and Dye Works (site of)	SD 9268 1598	Modern
5025.1.0	Python Mill (Tyne Mill) (site of)	SD 9336 1634	Modern
Events Data			
EGM3466	Stubley Old Hall	SD 92786 16061	-
EGM3633	Drydock Mill	SD 92650 16060	-
EGM4097	Tree-ring analysis of timbers from Stubley Old Hall	SD 9278 1606	-
EGM4209	New Road	SD 9278 1588	-
EGM4661	Smithy Bridge Road	SD 9239 1540	-
EGM4725	Wardle High School	SD 9158 1614	-
EGM4813	Birch Hill Hospital	SD 9208 1604	-
EGM4845	Littleborough to Rochdale	SD 9055 1571	-
EGM5053	Smithy Bridge Road	SD 9211 1532	-
EGM5259	Dearnley Old Hall	SD 9220 1580	-
EGM5357	Birch Hill Hospital	SD 9207 1599	-







Title:
Figure 3: HER Events Data

Address:
New Road, Littleborough

Scale at A3: 1:10,000

0 300m



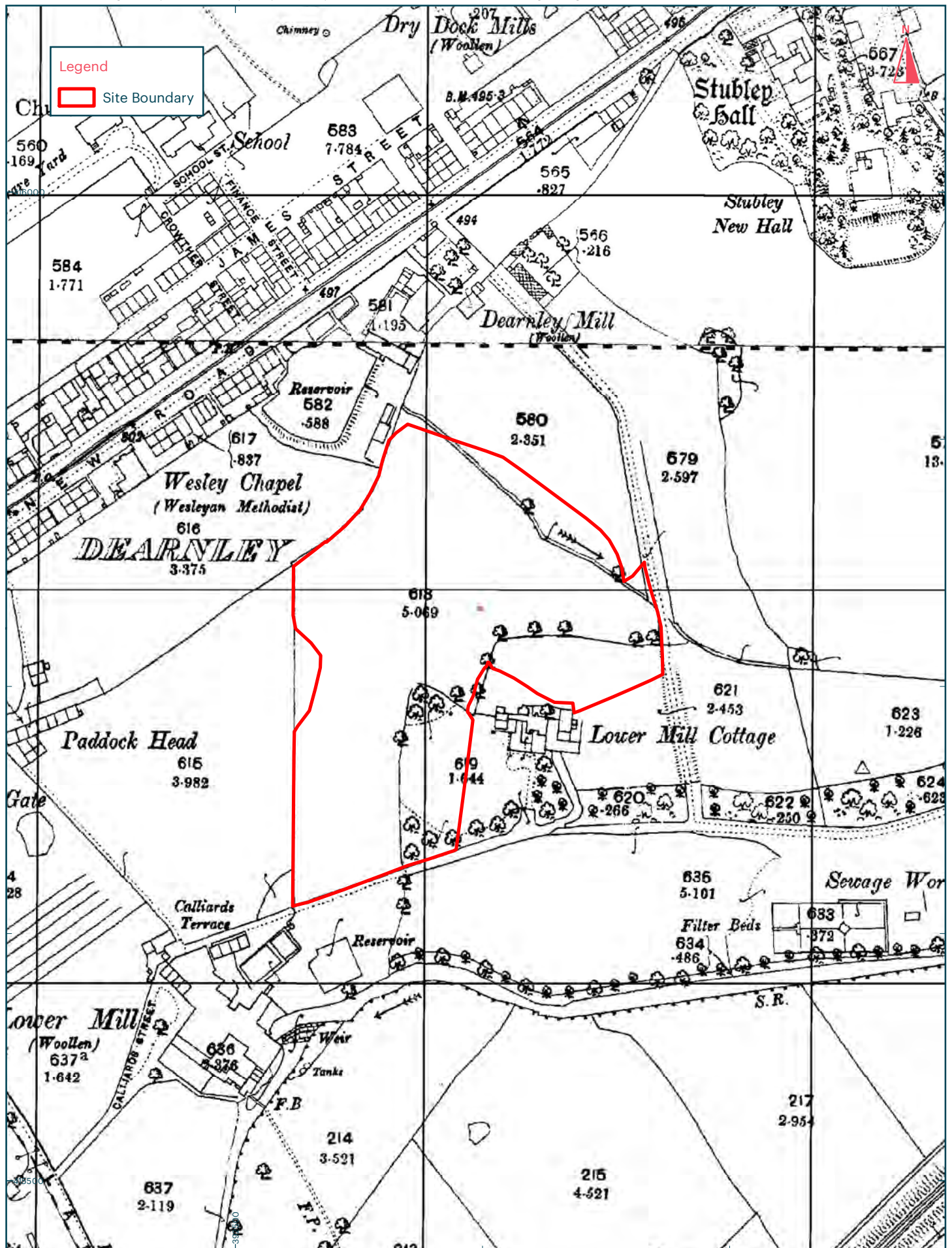


Title:
Figure 4: Extract from the 1863 Ordnance Survey map
Address:
New Road, Littleborough

Scale at A4: 1:17,500

0 500m

orion.



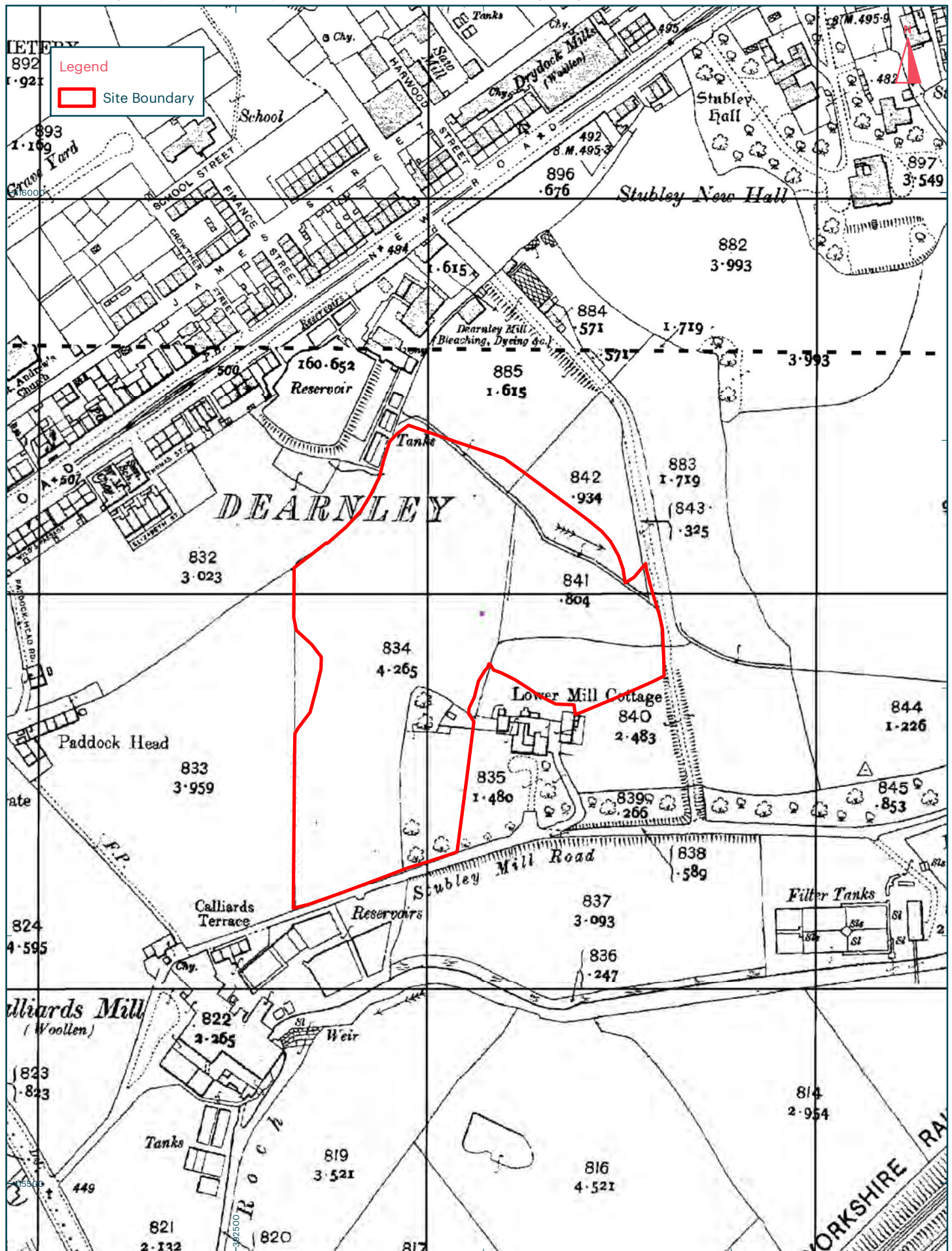
Title: Figure 5: Extract from the 1893 25 Inch scale Ordnance Survey map

Address:
New Road, Littleborough

Scale at A4: 1:2,500

0 50m

orion.



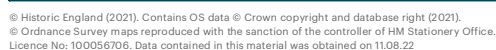
Title: Figure 6: Extract from the 1910 25 Inch scale
Ordnance Survey map

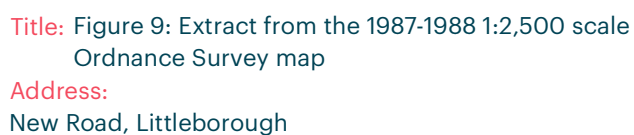
Address:
New Road, Littleborough

Scale at A4: 1:2,500



orion.





A horizontal scale bar with a black rectangular background. It is divided into five equal segments by white vertical lines. The number '0' is at the left end and '50m' is at the right end.

orion.



Title:
Figure 10: Satellite image of study site
Address:
New Road, Littleborough

Scale at A4: 1:2,000



orion.