



Hollingworth High School, Rochdale, Greater Manchester

Archaeological Desk- based Assessment



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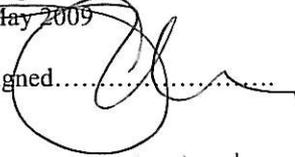
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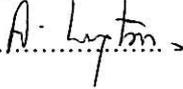
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SUMMARY

As part of the 'Building Schools for the Future' (BSF) project, proposals are to be submitted to redevelop Hollingworth High School, Rochdale, Greater Manchester (SD 9345 1254). The existing college originated as Roch Valley County Secondary School, which was opened in 1968 and closed in 1990. Capita Symonds commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake a desk-based assessment initially to identify the known archaeological resource, in order to inform the planning process, and consider whether there is a requirement for any further archaeological work. The assessment was carried out in April/May 2009. The site will be redeveloped to provide a new college building and sports facilities. Information regarding the archaeological potential and any subsequent risk to, or impact by, the development is required.

The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (GMHER) in Manchester, the Lancashire Record Office in Preston, the archives and local studies library catalogue in Rochdale, and the archives and library held at OA North. In addition to this, the site was visited in order to relate the landscape and surroundings to the results of the desk-based assessment.

The study area lies within an area known as Butterworth Hall, which was a nucleated settlement from at least the late medieval period. Yates' map of 1786 indicates that there were some houses and a larger hall within Butterworth Hall, at this time, and a more detailed tithe map for Butterworth Hall dating to 1846, indicates numerous houses and a mill within the settlement, centred around the convergence of four roads immediately to the south of the proposed development area.

Sixteen sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area, three of which will be impacted by the development (Sites **10**, **13** and **15**). A single site within the study area is statutorily protected and comprises three Grade II Listed Buildings (Site **05**). There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks or Gardens or Battlefields within the study area, although part of the study area lies within the Butterworth Hall NewHey Conservation Area. Two of the sites dated to at least the late medieval period, Holt Hall and Butterworth Hall village core (Sites **02** and **07**) and four sites dated to the post-medieval period, including Newfield Head farm, Butterworth Hall, Willow Hall and Claylands Head (Sites **03**, **04**, **12** and **13**). The remaining sites dated to the Industrial or modern periods. Any remains pertaining to Butterworth Hall Colliery (Site **01**) could prove to be of regional significance resulting in addition to the HER. It is therefore recommended that a watching brief is carried out during groundworks undertaken within the south-west corner of the school complex, if the groundworks are to extend into the site of the former colliery. A watching brief is also recommended on any groundworks undertaken in the area of the former tramroad (Site **10**). Site **13** is an extant farm building, situated in the south-east corner of the school playing fields, in an area unlikely to be impacted by the construction works.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

OA North would like to thank Andrew Conroy of Capita Symonds for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Lesley Mitchell at the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Service (GMHES), and the staff of the Lancashire Record Office in Preston for their assistance with this project

The desk-based assessment and site visit were undertaken by Kathryn Blythe and Vicki Bullock, with the drawings produced by Anne Stewardson. The project was managed by Emily Mercer, who also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 As part of the 'Building Schools for the Future' (BSF) project, it is proposed to redevelop Hollingworth High School, Rochdale, Greater Manchester (NGR SD 9345 1254). Information regarding the archaeological potential of the site and any subsequent risk to, or impact by, redevelopment is required. Therefore, a desk-based assessment is necessary to inform the planning process, and ascertain whether there is a requirement for any further archaeological work. Capita Symonds commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake the work, which was carried out in April/May 2009.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (GMHER) in Manchester, the Lancashire Record Office in Preston, the catalogue of the local studies centre in Rochdale, and the archives and library held at OA North. In addition to this, the site was visited, in order to relate the landscape and surroundings to the results of the desk-based assessment. This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment in the form of a short document, outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and significance, and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development. The significance criteria detailed in PPG 16 (DoE 1990) was employed during the assessment.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area is located in Butterworth Hall, Milnrow, some 3km to the east of Rochdale, Greater Manchester (Fig 1). The site is bounded to the south by Water Lane and Butterworth Hall Brook immediately to the north of the M62, and to the north by Newfield View. Townley Road forms the western edge of the study area, and the eastern boundary is formed by the perimeter of Tunshill Golf Club. The study area predominantly comprises residential houses, but also includes the school and some industrial units.
- 1.2.2 The study area lies within the Manchester Pennine Fringe, which occupies the transitional zone between the open moorlands of the Southern Pennines and the densely populated urban conurbation of Manchester (Countryside Commission 1998, 121). The topography of the site may be described as gently undulating. Butterworth Hall Brook flows broadly east/west across the approximate southern boundary of the development area, representing the only watercourse within the study area. As with much of the Manchester Pennine Fringe, the predominant land use of the site is agricultural, with stock rearing and rough grazing. Evidence of industrial activity reflects the availability of naturally-occurring minerals and coal, and a number of extractive industries, particularly quarrying for sands and gravels, have left their mark on the landscape of the wider area (www.naturalengland.co.uk).

- 1.2.2 The underlying solid geology, as mapped by the Ordnance Survey Geological Survey, consists of the Lower Coal Measures (Westphalian A) of the Carboniferous period and a band of Milnrow Sandstone. The predominant drift geology comprises glacial sands and gravels, with areas of boulder clay in the north and east, and smaller bands of alluvium (www.bgs.ac.uk).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.1.1 A verbal brief was provided by the client which was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.
- 2.1.2 The aim of the desk-based assessment is not only to give consideration to the potential for archaeological remains on the development site, but also to put the site into its archaeological and historical context. All statutory and non-statutory sites within a 250m radius of the development site were identified and collated into a gazetteer (*Section 4*) and their location plotted on Figure 2. The principal sources of information consulted were historical and modern maps of the study area, although published and unpublished secondary sources were also reviewed. The study has focused on the proposed development area, although information from the immediate environs has been summarised in order to place the results of the assessment into context. The results were considered using the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annex 4 of *Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990).
- 2.1.3 **Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (GMHER):** the Historical Environment Record (known formerly as the Sites and Monuments Record), maintained by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU) at the University of Manchester, on behalf of the ten Greater Manchester authorities, holds records of archaeological sites within the county, and is held as both paper and digital information. A record, including grid reference and description, was obtained for the various sites within the defined area and for the immediate environs.
- 2.1.4 **Lancashire County Record Office, Preston (LRO(P)):** the County Record Office in Preston was visited to consult historic maps of the study area, including the tithe map and relevant Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. A search was also made for any relevant historical documentation. Several secondary sources and archaeological or historical journals were also consulted, and the results of this have been incorporated into the historical background (*Section 3*).
- 2.1.5 **Local Studies Centre, Rochdale:** the Local Studies Centre at Touchstones, Rochdale, holds the main archives collection for Rochdale Borough. This includes a wide range of material relating to the Rochdale area, and includes Castleton, Littleborough, Milnrow, Norden and Wardle. The catalogue was accessed online, (www.link4life.gov.uk) and any relevant records were incorporated into the historical background (*Section 3*).
- 2.1.6 **Oxford Archaeology North:** OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of

Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.

2.2 SITE VISIT

- 2.2.1 A visual inspection of the site was undertaken on Wednesday 6th May 2009 to relate the existing topography and land use with the results of the desk-based assessment.

2.3 CLIENT DATA

- 2.3.1 The client provided detailed draft plans of the proposed development. These plans provided information on the location of below-ground services and landscaping proposals which were used when establishing any recommendations for further work.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the general area. This is presented by historical period, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000– 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 –1066
Late Medieval	1066 –1540
Post-medieval	1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	c1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

3.2 BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Prehistoric Period:** within the North West the evidence for prehistoric activity is often sporadic and based on chance finds. However, there is growing regional evidence for settlement being concentrated on sands and gravels adjacent to watercourses and mosslands, rather than on the heavier and more poorly drained boulder clays. There are no prehistoric sites within the study area, however, a single find of possible prehistoric date is known from within the wider vicinity. This is a carved stone head found at Castle Farm (GMHER 9068.1.0; SD 914 115), to the south-west of Milnrow. Such heads may be of Iron Age date, but are known to have been also carved in subsequent periods. The late prehistoric date proposed for the Castle Farm head is cited in a recent survey of the Kingsway area in Rochdale (UMAU 2004, 5), and it is reported to have been found under a post-medieval enclosure hedge. It is unknown whether this find was an isolated object or relates to a site (*ibid*).
- 3.2.2 **Romano-British Period:** it has been speculated that a Roman road ran approximately south-west/north-east from Manchester, via Rochdale, to join with the Roman road over Blackstone Edge in Littleborough, which continued on to Ilkley. The suggestion of a second road running approximately east/west on the north side of the River Roch from the road in Littleborough and

connecting with the road between the forts at Manchester and Ribchester, has also been put forward, but as yet archaeological evidence has not supported this theory (<http://www.link4life.org>; Ordnance Survey 1991; UMAU 2004). A Roman coin hoard was found *c* 1km to the south-west of Rochdale town centre, within a site on the north bank of the river Roch, during the nineteenth century (GMHER 2634; OA North 2005). A Roman silver arm, presumably part of a statue, was found by workmen at Tunshill quarry to the south of the present study area (<http://www.link4life.org>). There are no known sites of Roman date within the study area.

- 3.2.3 **Early Medieval Period:** evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the region as a whole is drawn largely from place-names. The township of Butterworth, which included Butterworth Hall, is documented from the thirteenth century, and may be pre-Conquest in origin (Mills 1976, 69-71). It has been suggested that the parish of Rochdale may have been co-extensive with the manor of Rochdale which, according to the Domesday Survey, was held in 1066 by Gamel the thane (Morgan 1978). Its name is interpreted as meaning 'enclosed pastureland [worth] that provides good butter' (Mills 1976, 69). This is one of several 'worth' place-names found in the south-west Pennines area. It has been suggested that these names, found typically above *c* 150m, represent late Anglo-Saxon enclosures which were seasonally used for livestock farming, some developing into permanent settlements, in the post-Conquest period (Kenyon 1991, 137).
- 3.2.4 **Medieval Period:** Butterworth, or the part of it held by Hugh de Eland about 1190, was given by him to Gilbert de Notton, son and heir of Gilbert de Notton, in marriage with his daughter Margery. She later married Sir Baldwin Tyas, or *Teutonicus*, by whom she had a daughter Joan, married first to Sir Robert de Hoyland of High Hoyland, in Yorkshire, and afterwards to Sir John de Byron (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 213). The estate of the Elands and their heirs, the Saviles, with numerous additions, was known as the manor of Butterworth, and descended through the Byron family until the beginning of the seventeenth century when the whole was sold to a large number of purchasers, mostly the occupying tenants. Sir John Byron, who died in 1489, was found to have held twelve messuages, 200 acres of land, 10 acres of wood, in Butterworth (*ibid*).
- 3.2.5 An early documentary reference for the township of Butterworth dates from 1148 referring to the construction of a mansion house. The name 'Butterworth Hall' was, however, also used to designate the hamlet (Site **07**) which, according to Fishwick (1889, 114), was erected 'contiguous to the very ancient mansion of the Butterworths' which stands at the north-east point of this village'. Fishwick (*op cit*) mentions the 'Black Book of Clayton', which furnishes land grants of the Butterworth family whom, he states, took the name from the township. A Subsidy Roll of 1332 lists six names for the township, with the largest ratepayer being Richard de Byron (Fishwick 1889, 120). The poll tax of 1380-1 records twenty-two names within the township (*op cit*).
- 3.2.6 A Manor Survey of 1626 lists Butterworth as a hamlet where the tenants were all freeholders and the hamlet comprised primarily tenements and cottages

(cited in Farrer and Brownbill 1911). Holt Hall (Site **02**) stood within the present study area. This was a half-timbered house of the type common to the district and probably dating from the sixteenth century. The house had belonged to Robert Butterworth in the mid-sixteenth century and survived as a farmhouse until the nineteenth century.

- 3.2.7 **Post-medieval Period:** during the seventeenth century, domestic-based textile manufacture was increasingly undertaken as a supplementary income to farming in the area. The ability of local tenants to purchase their landholdings in the early seventeenth century and, in some cases at least, to build new stone dwellings can be seen as a reflection of the strength of the local economy (UMAU 2004). Newfield Head farmhouse (Site **03**) is such an example and has a datestone of 1669 and retains a portion of a former two-storey farmhouse with mullioned windows.
- 3.2.8 The cottage-based textile industry in the area was increasingly accommodated within specialised buildings during the late eighteenth century. In the case of weaving, these were typically of three storeys. The lower two storeys provided domestic accommodation for the weaver and his family, while the upper storey, lit by one or more multi-light mullioned windows, served as a loomshop, the listed buildings on Charles Lane (Site **05**) are an example.
- 3.2.9 Isolated post-medieval farmsteads were also a typical feature of the region. Within the study area, Willow Hall (Site **12**) and Claylands Head (Site **13**), along with Newfield Head (Site **03**), are present and named on the Butterworth Tithe map of 1846 (Fig 5). However, there appear to be buildings illustrated on Hennem's map of 1830, suggesting an earlier origin, as confirmed in the case of Newfield Head by the datestone (see *Section 3.2.7*). The hamlet of Butterworth Hall, unlike many villages, did not expand either side of a highway, but instead formed a nucleated, irregular settlement around Butterworth Hall, at the convergence of several roads. This perhaps originally housed estate workers and, subsequently, the workers at the mills or colliery.
- 3.2.10 **Butterworth Hall:** in his book, 'The Social and Political History of Rochdale' (1889) William Robertson claims that a mansion was built in the township of Butterworth by Reginald de Butterworth in 1148, during the reign of King Stephen. The mansion was called Butterworth Hall (Plate 1; Site **04**), and was apparently re-built in the reign of James I (early seventeenth century). Robertson goes on to say that in 1274 Geoffrey de Butterworth "sold or exchanged Butterworth Hall, with John Byron, and removed to Belfield Hall." Butterworth Hall remained with the Byron family for 300 years, and was sold to Robert Mayall in 1609. Mayall purchased from Sir John Byron a "capital messuage, or mansion house in Butterworth Hall Fould" (Fishwick 1889, 339). When Robert Mayall died in 1622 the hall passed to his son, James Meall, then aged just 12 years old. It was James who had the house rebuilt and it is believed that the date stone over the porch, "IM 1630" refers to the rebuilding work (*op cit*).
- 3.2.11 In 1690 the property was transferred to James Dawson, in whose family it remained until 1802 (*ibid*). In 1828, James Butterworth refers to the house being of stone, with a large porch entrance with seats either side (Butterworth

1828, 115). In 1851, an old half-timbered house at Butterworth Hall was burned down. These may be the 'Ruins' marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 (Fig 6). For many years the property had been let as a farmhouse (Plate 2), and was partially pulled-down and rebuilt in 1868 although the old porch was left intact. The property, owned by the Chadwick family, became a Doctor's home where in 1869 Dr John Chadwick held his first surgery (Robertson 1889).

3.2.12 **Industrial Period:** extensive coal mines were worked in the district and for a short time iron stone was smelted near Tunshill. Newspaper articles record mining activity in the township in 1827 (Rochdale Recorder) and in 1846 (Manchester Guardian) involving Messrs Butterworth & Co. of Haugh Hey Colliery, Butterworth. Coal was mined around Butterworth Hall from the early nineteenth century although no evidence of the workings within the hamlet are shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851. By 1862 a deep mine was being worked at Butterworth Hall Colliery (www.link4life.org.uk), shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1890 (Fig 7). A tramroad led from the colliery at Butterworth Hall (Site 10; Plates 3 and 4) to the coke ovens at Tunshill (Plate 5; Site 11). Coke Ovens are enclosed ovens in which coal is converted into coke from which tar and other by-products are sometimes retrieved. These ovens are particularly associated with blast furnaces (Palmer and Neaverson 1998, 54). The Tunshill coke ovens comprised a line of six half-sectioned beehive ovens of rubble sandstone, which were established c 1825-30 and were associated with a number of coal shafts in the area (*op cit*). However, the coke ovens do not appear on the Ordnance Survey maps until 1890.

3.2.13 Butterworth Hall Colliery, opened in 1862, (Site 01; Fig 7) was a deep mine colliery and comprised the site of pit-head buildings with the line of a former tramroad (Fig 7; Site 10) running east across a golf course to Higher Tunshill (Ashmore 1982, 116). An article in the Manchester Times in 1876 (Issue 963) describes the case of a check-weigher who had been charged with interfering with the management of the colliery by altering the 'tare'. He was subsequently removed from the mine. A list of mines worked in 1869 shows that the colliery was owned by Richard and William Stott (www.cmhrc.co.uk). In 1890, an article appeared in the Manchester Times describing the case of a manager of the mine being fined following an explosion in which one man died and his brother was injured (Issue 1734). In 1882 Butterworth Hall Colliery was purchased by Messrs Platt. The Platt brothers submitted plans in 1892, 1895 and 1907 to the borough surveyor for alterations or extension of the coke ovens at Butterworth Hall Colliery (MW/LA/D/2/2/A/2/1/5, MW/LA/D/2/2/A/2/1/6 and MW/LA/D/2/2/A/3/18; held at Rochdale Local Studies Centre), although it is not clear whether these refer to the coke ovens within the colliery complex or those adjacent to Tunshill golf course. The colliery was eventually closed in 1928. Between 1880 and 1928 the Mines Inspector Reports, and Mine Inspectors Records of Accidents (post-1914), recorded a total of twenty accidents at Butterworth Hall Colliery causing death or injury to workers between the ages of ten and sixty (www.cmhrc.co.uk).

3.2.14 After closure, part of the site was used for several years as a source of water for Oldham Corporation's reservoirs in the hamlet of Ogden. Butterworth Hall

Colliery was purchased by Oldham Corporation Waterworks for use as an underground reservoir, with upwards of a million gallons of water per day being pumped to Piethorne Reservoir, around 2 miles away. Plans had been submitted by Oldham Corporation Waterworks for a pumping house, which were accepted (MW/LA/D/2/2/A/2/3/19). The headstock of Butterworth Hall mine was pulled down in October 1950.

3.2.15 Woollen manufacture was the earliest textile industry in the area, beginning with domestic industry before progressing to mill-based production. Williams *Directory of Rochdale* for 1845 lists five woollen manufacturers in Milnrow and two in Newhey (to the north and south of Butterworth Hall respectively). The same directory lists one cotton spinner in Milnrow and three in Newhey. In 1843 an article in 'The Manchester Times and Gazette' reported a fire at the woollen mill of Messrs. Joseph Scholefield & Son of Butterworth Woollen Mill (Site 14) which had been caused by a naphtha lamp. William's *Directory of Rochdale* lists 'Meadowcroft & Butterworth, Cotton spinners at Ladyhouse Mill, Butterworth Hall and John Schofield, Flannel Manufacturer, Butterworth Hall Mill (Site 14; 1845). The woollen industry was so successful that by the mid-nineteenth century Rochdale manufactured eighty per cent of England's flannel production (www.spinningtheweb.co.uk).

3.2.16 By the 1870s cotton was beginning to outstrip wool as the main textile industry in the area. An account book survives for Butterworth Hall Mill (Site 06; Plate 3), dated 1926, (www.spinningtheweb.co.uk). However, evidence from the historic maps indicates this was a newly-constructed mill at the time, perhaps on the site of the former Butterworth Hall Woollen Mill (Site 14) as no structures are present on the preceding 1910 map (Fig 8; Plate 8). Butterworth Hall Cotton Mill, built of red brick, was four storeys high with 21 x 4 bays. The offices were situated in the north-west corner of the site near the entrance. There was also a boiler house, engine house and circular brick chimney (Plate 13). **Hollingworth High School:** the school, formerly known as Roch Valley County Secondary School, was constructed in 1968 and closed in 1990 (www.school-index.co.uk). It was subsequently replaced, on the same site, by Hollingworth High School, presently known as Hollingworth Business and Enterprise College.

3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

3.3.1 **Introduction:** several cartographic sources were examined, held in the OA North archives, and Lancashire Record Office, in Preston.

3.3.2 **Yates' Map of Lancashire, 1786 (Fig 3):** the hamlet of Butterworth Hall is shown on this map as a small settlement, with a single, larger structure on the later 'Tunchell' Road running east.

3.3.3 **Hennet's Map of Lancashire, 1830 (Fig 4):** the village of Milnrow has extended further south along either side of the main Rochdale road. 'Butterworth' is marked and there is single, larger structure in the same position as on Yates' map on the northern side of the road running east (which is not annotated on this map) and a larger structure on the south side of the

road. From the later maps it is probable that the structure on the south side of the road is Butterworth Hall (Site 04). A 'proposed road' runs in a roughly north/south direction, to the east of the hall. This road rejoins the Rochdale road at New Hey toll booth (T.B.). There are structures present at the sites of Willow Hall, Claylands Head and Newfield House (Sites 12, 13 and 03).

- 3.3.4 **Butterworth Tithe map, 1846 (Fig 5):** this is the first detailed survey of the study area (DRM 1/27), which depicts the layout of the structures within the settlement, annotated as Butterworth Hall (Site 07). Butterworth Hall Mill (Site 14) is named on the map, comprising a large, single structure with a reservoir. Newfield Head is also shown, to the east (Site 03). 'Holt' is marked and presumably relates to Holt Hall (Site 02) and Willow Hall (Site 12) is shown, as is Claylands Head (Site 13). The tithe apportionment was also consulted revealing that the majority of the land within and around the study area belonged to the Butterworth estate. However, it appears that the apportionment is not complete and no field names were included, which are often used in determining former land use and potential archaeological remains. The land to the north of Butterworth Hall comprises large, regular fields with straight boundaries, possibly reflecting a period of post-medieval enclosure. The fields in the immediate vicinity of Butterworth Hall are generally smaller, strip fields, or fields with more irregular boundaries, which tends to reflect field patterns of greater antiquity. Three early nineteenth century houses, along what is later named Charles Lane to the west of the village core, are shown on the tithe map (Site 05). There are also structures in similar positions to those on Hennet's map, on the south and north sides of Water Lane.
- 3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map, 1851 (Fig 6):** the layout of the buildings within Butterworth Hall (Site 07) is unchanged. Butterworth Hall Mill (Woollen) is marked (Site 06), as is Newfield House (Site 03), Claylands Head (Site 13) and Willow Hall (Site 12). The most obvious change within the village core is the annotation 'Ruins' adjacent to the site of Butterworth Hall (Site 04). The building on the north side of Water Lane appears to be marked as 'Pigeon Hall, which may have been present from at least 1786. There is a footbridge marked across Butterworth Hall Brook. Further north in Milnrow, the primary industry is evident; tenter fields are shown adjacent to Providence Mill and Church Street Mill. The three structures on Charles Lane, shown on the tithe map, are also clearly shown on the first edition map (Site 05).
- 3.3.6 **Ordnance Survey 25" to one mile map, 1890 (Fig 7):** there were some immediately obvious changes to the study area since the 6" first edition map was produced. Both settlements of Milnrow and Butterworth Hall have expanded, with an increased number of mills, both woollen and cotton, and terraced housing. Within Butterworth Hall, a fire station, Local Board offices and police station are marked. Waggon Inn is named in the centre of the village. Butterworth Hall Woollen Mill is possibly shown but is not named (Site 14). A further mill is also named on the map, but it is not possible to read the name (Site 08), and along New Hey Road is part of Albert Mills (Cotton) but the extant building is on different alignment and is a later addition (Plate

12). Butterworth Hall Colliery is now marked on this map (Site **01**), comprising several pit head buildings, with a tramroad running in a north-easterly direction past the ‘Coke Ovens’ (Site **11**), comprising three structures and a tank. Claylands Head (Site **13**) and Newfield Head (Site **03**) are named but Willow Hall (Site **12**) appears to have been demolished. Site **09** is shown as ‘Bilson Bridge’. To the west of Butterworth Hall, the Oldham to Rochdale Branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway has been constructed, with stations at Milnrow and New Hey.

3.3.7 **Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25” to one mile map, 1910 (Fig 8):** this map shows Butterworth Hall Colliery (Site **01**), which has been expanded, in greater detail. Several structures are marked within the site, including two chimneys, a shaft, and large L-shaped coke ovens. The tramroad is still marked running up to the original coke ovens (Site **11**), two of which have been reduced in size. Beyond this the tramroad has been removed. There are now two tanks marked and a reservoir to the north-west. A smithy is marked in the centre of the village, along New Street, and Bilson Bridge is named (Site **09**). Albert Mill is still marked (Site **08**), although Butterworth Hall Woollen Mill (Site **14**) is no longer shown. Within the village core (Site **07**) a series of possible allotments or nursery areas are shown as subdivided, narrow plots in between Royd Street and Water Lane.

3.3.8 **Ordnance Survey 6” to one mile map, 1928 (Fig 9):** between 1910 and 1928 the residential area to the north of Butterworth Colliery was altered substantially, when terraced housing and open areas were replaced by semi-detached houses. Butterworth Hall Colliery (Site **01**) is still marked, and the structures within the site remain unchanged. However, it is known from documentary sources that the colliery, which opened in 1862 was closed in this year and, subsequently, used as a source of water for Oldham Corporation's reservoirs in the hamlet of Ogden, as demonstrated by a pumping station marked on the map as ‘Oldham Corp. W.W.’. A large mill complex to the south of Butterworth Hall Brook is marked on the map as Butterworth Hall Mill (Site **06**), which is a cotton spinning mill and not to be confused with the woollen mill of the same name (Site **14**). However, there were no structures present at this location on the earlier 1910 map, which suggests that this mill had been constructed sometime between the two on the site of the earlier woollen mill (Site **14**). Residential areas within Butterworth Hall (Site **07**) and Milnrow have extended to such a degree that the two settlements now merge, with no discernible boundaries. Within the village core (Site **07**) the boundaries of the narrow plots in between Royd Street and Water Lane have been removed to create a larger, more open area. Tunshill golf course, to the east of the study area, is also shown on the map, along with the club house.

3.3.9 **Ordnance Survey 25” to one mile map, 1930 (Fig 10):** there appears to have been few changes to Butterworth Hall since the 1928 edition map (Fig 9). Butterworth Hall Mill (Site **06**) is still shown as a cotton spinning mill, with an adjacent reservoir. The most obvious change is Butterworth Colliery being marked as ‘disused’. The tramroad (Site **10**) is no longer in use although the coke ovens (Site **11**) are shown.

- 3.3.10 **Ordnance Survey 25" to one mile map, 1936 (Fig 11):** an immediately obvious change from 1930 map (Fig 10) is the removal, or demolition, of the coke ovens from within the colliery site (Site 01) which were first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1910 (Fig 8). The other structures within the site are still shown, including the chimneys, and the pumping station used by Oldham Corporation. The earlier coke ovens (Site 11) are also annotated as 'disused' although the buildings remain. There are three small structures, not previously seen shown adjacent to the tramroad and a footbridge is also marked (F.B.). Claylands Head (Site 13) and Newfield Head (Site 03) are both shown on the map. Butterworth Hall Cotton Mill (Site 06) is also shown but, like the colliery (Site 01), is annotated as 'disused'.
- 3.3.11 **Ordnance Survey 6" to one mile map, 1967 (Fig 12):** a number of footpaths are marked on the map surrounding the study area, along with a football ground on the west side of the site, in the same position as the school, and Butterworth Hall Farm is marked (Plate 1). Within the village core (Site 07), an area to the east of Royds Street is marked as allotment gardens. Claylands Head (Site 13) and Newfield Head (Site 03) are still marked and adjacent to Butterworth Hall Brook are the remaining buildings of Butterworth Mill. A footpath to the north of Claylands Head marks the former route of the tramroad (Site 10) running towards Tunshill golf club.
- 3.3.12 **Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map, 1968-1977 (Fig 13):** in a previously open, undeveloped area, on the football ground shown on the previous map, a school has been constructed, named 'Roch Valley County Secondary School'. This was the precursor to the present school and closed in 1990. The layout of the buildings is very similar to the present complex, including a tennis court marked within the 'playing fields'. Butterworth Hall Farm is no longer shown within the school playing fields, having been replaced by the tennis courts. The area of allotment gardens within the village core, between Royds Street and Chadwick Close (Site 07) has been built over with housing. Butterworth Mill (Site 06) is shown as a 'Paper Tubes' manufacturer. By 1977 the M62 had been constructed, and a warehouse had been built adjacent to Butterworth Mill (Site 06). There is also a small engineering works to the north-west of the tennis courts.
- 3.3.13 **Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map, 1980s (Fig 1):** there have been some obvious changes to the study area. Butterworth Mill (Site 06) and warehouse are still present and the warehouse seems to have been extended to the east. Both are marked as 'Works'. The tennis court within the playing area is no longer marked but the engineering works immediately to the north are shown. There has been an expansion of residential housing to the north and west of the school, although the school buildings are little altered. A tunnel under the motorway is marked to the south of Claylands Head (Site 13). The 'Mill' along Newhey Road is still marked (Site 08) although much reduced from its previous size as Albert Mill.
- 3.3.14 Current mapping shows some further development to the east of Chadwick Road, and to the south of Water Lane, in the area of the former Butterworth Hall Mill (Site 06). Housing along Crossbrook Way extends into the former

industrial units, although the reservoir survives. There has also been some alterations, extensions and additions within the school complex itself.

3.4 SITE VISIT

- 3.4.1 A visual inspection of the site was undertaken on Wednesday 6th May 2009 in order to relate the existing topography and land use with the results of the desk-based assessment. The areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment were assessed during the site visit, as well as areas of more recent disturbance that may affect the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits. The school is situated within a residential area and is accessed through narrow streets with traffic control features. The housing is primarily late twentieth century, with some earlier twentieth century housing. The school perimeter is bounded by a high, unbroken steel fence and the school grounds were not accessed. However, a public footpath was followed, which runs around the perimeter of the development area.
- 3.4.2 It was apparent that the school buildings were of relatively modern construction, which correlates with evidence provided from the historic map regression. To the east of the school is an area of waste scrub land with patches of woodland and gorse bushes, criss-crossed by a network of footpaths. This area has some distinct mounds which may be remnants of colliery activity from Butterworth Hall Colliery (Plate 5). Also visible was a clear linear earthwork running in a north-easterly direction away from the school fence up a short, but steep, slope that may also be related to the colliery activity. Until recently a building was present within this area, as shown on the 1968-77 map (Fig 13) although no traces of this were observed. From this vantage point, Claylands Head (Site 13) was also visible in the south-east corner of the school playing fields (Plate 8). To the east of the playing fields an embankment, with steep sides, was visible running in an easterly direction towards Tunshill Golf Club (Plate 6). This is almost certainly the remains of the tramroad depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1890 and 1910 (Site 10). This tramroad led to, and beyond, the Tunshill coke ovens, as first shown on the 1890 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 7; Plate 6). Housing development along Thames Road and Derwent Avenue now has encroached onto the site of the former coke ovens (Site 11), adjacent to the present golf course.
- 3.4.3 To the west was a surfaced lane that followed the fencing directly to the rear (south) of the school buildings. In this area, to the south of the track, some steps were observed (Plate 7). These were not associated with any extant structure, although there were traces of rubble in the adjacent undergrowth. There are several small structures shown in a similar location on the 1936 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 11). The large red brick pithead buildings of the nineteenth century Butterworth Hall Colliery (Site 01) are clearly visible on the northern side of this lane (Plate 10). Part of the red brick boundary wall of the colliery runs along the northern side of the lane (Plate 9) to a cobbled entrance-way. Across the playing fields, to the south, was the site of Butterworth Hall Cotton Mill (Site 06; Plate 13), which was demolished in the late 1990s (www.geograph.org.uk), and the area built over with housing (Plate 8). Following the public footpath along the western and north-western

perimeter of the development site, further sections of red brick boundary wall were visible. Also, within the wider study area Site **08**, the mill of nineteenth century date listed in the HER as still operating as a greeting cards manufacturers, is now been boarded up (Plate 12). Bilson Bridge (Site **09**) was identified on the opposite side of the road, but no date stone was observed (Plate 11).

3.5 CONSERVATION AREAS

- 3.5.1 Part of the study area lies within a Conservation Area which includes the village core (Site 07) and extends from Charles Lane and New Street to the end of Schofield Street, including properties along Dale Street. The listed buildings along Charles Lane (Site 05) are also within the Conservation Area (www.rochdale.gov.uk).
- 3.5.2 It is the responsibility of the local planning authority, where appropriate, to designate areas within their jurisdiction as a Conservation Area, which acts outside normal developmental controls (DoE 1990). The purpose of a Conservation Area is to help prevent the erosion of those special architectural and historic qualities by controlling unsympathetic alterations and development, or loss from demolition. It differs from the statutory designation of buildings as its aim is to preserve and enhance the character of an area as a whole, rather than by simply protecting individual buildings (www.rochdale.gov.uk). The proposed development area lies in close proximity to, but not within, the Conservation Area of Butterworth Hall, New Hey, which lies to the south-west of the site across Charles Lane.

3.6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 3.6.1 Both the HER and the OA North library and archives were consulted for records of previous archaeological work in Rochdale.
- 3.6.2 In 2004 the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMAU) undertook a desk-based assessment ahead of a development at Kingsway, Rochdale (centred on NGR SD 9180 1200), in response to an application submitted by Wilson Bowden Developments Ltd to develop land at Kingsway, Rochdale. In December 2004, OA North was commissioned by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC), acting on behalf of Wilson Bowden Developments Ltd, to undertake the specified programme of archaeological work. This included a topographic and/or photographic survey of eight sites, the archaeological evaluation of 20 sites, and the palaeoenvironmental survey of one site. In addition, a hedgerow species survey was undertaken, and an archaeological watching brief monitored topsoil stripping associated with the installation of a service pipe. A number of evaluation trenches demonstrated that substantial buried remains survive *in-situ*.

4. GAZETTEER

Site number	01
Site name	Butterworth Hall Colliery
NGR	SD 9320 1240
HER No	690.1.0
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Colliery/Industrial site/Mine
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	Pithead buildings to south-west of the school, with a line of former tramroad (Site 10) leading eastwards across golf course to Tunshill. Tramroad visible to Tunshill coking ovens (Site 11).
Assessment	The site lie partially within the proposed development area and may be impacted. The south-west corner of the development site covers the north-west corner of the former colliery coke ovens. However, levelling of the land may have previously destroyed any remains of the colliery.

Site number	02
Site name	Holt Hall
NGR	SD 9294 1271
HER No	729.1.0
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Great House/Settlement/Timber-framed Building
Period	Late Medieval/Post-medieval
Sources	HER
Description	Holt Hall was a half-timbered house of the type common to the district and probably dated to the sixteenth century during which time it belonged to Robert Butterworth. It had been a farmhouse and was in decay when almost entirely pulled down in 1835. The site is now built over.
Assessment	The site lies outside the development area and was demolished in the nineteenth century. The area is heavily built up and there is little potential for below ground remains. The site will not be affected by the proposed development.

Site number	03
Site name	Newfield Head
NGR	SD 9394 1243 (point)
HER No	2380.1.0
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Farm/farmstead/house and plaque
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	HER
Description	The 1669 portion of a former two-storey stone farmhouse, with chamfered mullioned windows. On the east side, an entrance doorway has a lintel carved with 'LC 1669'. The house was derelict in 1950, but has since been rebuilt.
Assessment	The site lies on the perimeter of the study area and will not be affected by the proposed development.

Site number	04
Site name	Butterworth Hall (site of)
NGR	Centroid SD 9315 1223
HER No	2381.1.0
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Great House/settlement and plaque
Period	Post-medieval

Sources	HER
Description	The house dated from around 1630, although on, or near, the site of an earlier hall dated to around 1420. In 1851 an old half-timbered building was destroyed by fire. The hall and oratory were allowed to fall into decay, and in 1868 the hall was partially demolished and refronted. Over the porch was carved 'IM 1630'. The name of Butterworth Hall was transferred from the hall to the hamlet.
Assessment	The site lies outside the development site boundary in a built-up area and will not be affected by the proposed development.

Site number	05
Site name	25, 27 and 29 Charles Lane
NGR	SD 9301 1236
HER No	5259.1.0
Stat. Designation	Listed Building (II) DGM2476
Site type	House
Period	Industrial/Modern
Sources	HER
Description	Three early nineteenth century houses, each double-depth with one bay and three storeys.
Assessment	The site is statutorily protected, but lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the scheme.

Site number	06
Site name	Butterworth Hall Cotton Spinning Mill
NGR	SD 9342 1224
HER No	5311.1.0
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Industrial site/textile mill/spinning mill
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	An industrial site, comprising a textile mill, spinning mill, boiler house, chimney, engine house, reservoir and waterworks representing an early twentieth century spinning mill. The mill itself was of red brick and was four storeys high with 21 x 4 bays. It had a steel internal structure and a flat roof, with large rectangular windows with flat tops. There was a castellated tower to the north-west corner. A very large twentieth century engine house was attached to the north-east corner of the mill, and had a circular brick chimney and boiler house. The offices were situated in the north-west corner of the site, near the entrance. The boiler house was red brick and early twentieth century. This building ran the entire length of the east side of the mill. The engine dated from 1912, by George Saxon. The building was demolished c 1996-7 and the area built over with a modern housing development and industrial units.
Assessment	The mill complex extended up to the southern boundary of the proposed development site, on the southern perimeter of the school playing fields. The site has been built over with housing and some industrial units in recent times, although the reservoir survives. It is unlikely groundworks will extend across the playing fields and the site is unlikely to be affected by the proposed scheme.

Site number	07
Site name	Butterworth Hall Village Core
NGR	Centroid SD 9320 1230
HER No	5359.1.0
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Settlement/building
Period	Late medieval/post-medieval
Sources	HER
Description	Yates names the settlement, showing the hall and a scatter of buildings to the east of the present Newhey Street. In 1851 the village is as before, with the addition of

Newhey Road to the west. The present hall is probably based on or near, the site of the fifteenth century hall, and the area may represent an early favourable settlement location next to the river Beal. Butterworth is Old English for 'the enclosed pasture-land that produces good butter'.

Assessment The village core lies outside the development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 08

Site name Albert Mill

NGR Centroid SD 9303 1220

HER No 11044.1.0

Stat. Designation -

Site type Mill

Period Industrial

Sources HER

Description A three-storey sandstone building of nine bays. The mill is thought to be of nineteenth century date but with much twentieth century repointing. Until recently, the building was used as a greetings cards manufacturers. However, the property is currently vacant and the windows blocked. The extant building represents the larger north-eastern block of the mill shown on the present 1:10,000 map. The other part has been replaced by modern housing. The north-west wall has three large loading bay doors, one on each storey. The river flows directly under the original site and, at its emergence, the north of the mill is supported by a modern steel and brick structure, possibly resting on earlier stone foundations.

Assessment The site lies outside the development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 09

Site name Bilson Bridge

NGR Centroid SD 9303 1232

HER No 11092.1.0

Stat. Designation -

Site type Bridge

Period Industrial

Sources HER

Description A small sandstone bridge on one side

Assessment The site lies outside the development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site number 10

Site name Tramroad, Butterworth Hall Colliery

NGR SD 9348 1254

HER No -

Stat. Designation -

Site type Tramroad

Period Industrial

Sources Ordnance Survey 25" map 1890, Sheet 89.6

Description A tramroad running from Butterworth Hall Colliery in a north-easterly direction towards Tunshill, opened in 1862. Shown on the Ordnance Survey maps until 1928, by which time the colliery had closed.

Assessment The site comprises extant earthworks and lies within the proposed development area and may be impacted by the construction works.

Site number 11

Site name Tunshill coke ovens

NGR SD 9350 1259

HER No -

Stat. Designation -

Site type Coke Ovens

Period	Industrial
Sources	Ordnance Survey 25" map, 1890; Hartwell, et al 2004
Description	Described in Pevsner as a line of six half-sectioned beehive coke ovens, of rubble sandstone established c 1825-30. Set on the west-facing slope and associated with a number of coal shafts in the area.
Assessment	The site lies within the proposed development area and may be impacted by the construction works.

Site number	12
Site name	Willow Hall
NGR	SD 9366 1230
HER No	-
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	House/Farm
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Butterworth tithe map, 1846; Ordnance Survey 6" map, 1851
Description	Willow Hall is shown and named on both maps, but is not shown on any successive Ordnance Survey maps.
Assessment	The site lies within the study area but beneath the M62. It is unlikely that any remains survive and it will not be affected by the proposed development scheme.

Site number	13
Site name	Claylands Head
NGR	SD 9364 1245
HER No	-
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	House/Farm
Period	Post-medieval
Sources	Butterworth Tithe map, 1846; Ordnance Survey 6" map, 1851
Description	The house/farm is originally shown and named on the Butterworth Tithe map and remains a feature on all successive Ordnance Survey maps consulted.
Assessment	The site lies within the development boundary, building is extant and is unlikely to be impacted by the development.

Site number	14
Site name	Butterworth Hall Woollen Mill (Site of)
NGR	SD 9336 1226
HER No	-
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Woollen Mill
Period	Industrial
Sources	Butterworth Tithe map 1846 and Ordnance Survey 6" map, 1851
Description	Butterworth Hall Mill (Woollen) first appears and is named on the Butterworth tithe map and the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1851, but does not appear to be present by the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1890. The Ordnance Survey 6" map of 1928 shows a larger, cotton mill (Site 06) slightly to the east.
Assessment	The site of the mill was built over following its demolition in the nineteenth century. It is unlikely any below ground remains survive. It is also unlikely to be affected by the scheme.

Site number	15
Site name	Steps
NGR	SD 9350 1256
HER No	-
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Steps

Period	Industrial
Sources	Site visit
Description	A set of steps not associated with any extant buildings but possibly associated with rubble in adjacent undergrowth, which lie in a similar location to a series of small square buildings on 1936 Ordnance Survey map. Constructed in concrete and brick and reasonably well preserved.
Assessment	The site lies within the proposed development area and may be impacted by the construction works.

Site number	16
Site name	Butterworth Hall Colliery boundary wall
NGR	SD 9325 1240
HER No	-
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Wall
Period	Industrial
Sources	Site visit
Description	A section of boundary wall probably associated with Butterworth Hall Colliery and constructed in the same red brick forming the southern boundary of the site and terminating at the site entrance.
Assessment	The site lies just outside of the proposed development area and may not be affected.

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 In total, sixteen sites were identified within the study area. Of these, three are within the development site (Sites **10**, **13** and **15**). Nine of the sites were listed on the HER (Sites **01-09**), a further five sites were identified following consultation of the historic maps (Sites **10-14**), and two sites added following the visual inspection (Site **15** and **16**). There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks or Gardens or Battlefields within the study area. Part of the study area, but not the development site, lies within the Butterworth Hall and Newhey Conservation Area. There are also three buildings with a single Grade II Listed designation (Site **05**) within the study area, none of which lie within the development site.

Period	No of Sites	Site Type
Prehistoric	0	
Romano-British	0	
Medieval	2	Timber framed hall (Site 02), Village Core (Site 07)
Post-medieval	4	Farmhouse (Site 03), Hall (Site 04), Farms (Sites 12 and 13)
Industrial	8	Colliery (Site 01), Houses (Site 05), Mills (Sites 06 , 08 and 14), Bridge (Site 09), Tramroad (Site 10), Coke Ovens (Site 11), Wall (Site 16)
Modern	1	Steps (Site 15)
Unknown	0	

Table 2: Number of sites by period

5.2 CRITERIA

5.2.1 There are a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological significance of sites; that to be used here is the ‘Secretary of State’s criteria for scheduling ancient monuments’ which is included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990). The sites previously listed (*Section 4*, above) were each considered using the criteria and those likely to be impacted by the proposed development are discussed below.

5.2.2 **Period:** the proposed development area is located on the north-east side of Charles Lane, which formed the core of the late medieval settlement of Butterworth Hall. The village core (Site **07**) is significant by period as it is recorded as an entity in the Greater Manchester HER and still retains some original characteristics. The three Grade II Listed Buildings (Site **05**) are also significant by period, although all three lie outside the development site boundary.

- 5.2.3 **Rarity:** none of the sites is considered to be particularly rare. If Holt Hall (Site **02**) or Butterworth Hall (Site **04**) had survived they would have been significant, however, both were destroyed and subsequently built over. The earlier woollen mill (Site **14**) was also built over. Site **11** is considered to be significant due to its rarity and it is possible that remnants of the coke ovens survive as buried features, although the site has been encroached on by modern housing. The coal industry of the region has received little attention but recent research indicates that the region contains a substantial proportion of surviving coke ovens and that colliery sites have considerable, and untapped archaeological potential (McNeil and Newman 2006, 185).
- 5.2.4 **Documentation:** the sites of Butterworth Hall (Site **04**), Holt Hall (Site **02**) and the village core (Site **07**) are no longer extant and further documentary research may explicate the position and importance of the Butterworth estate and within the Milnrow area.
- 5.2.5 The listed buildings (Site **05**) have the potential to be enhanced by documentary and cartographic research. It was beyond the remit of this assessment, but research could be undertaken with regard to: discovering former owners and occupiers of these buildings; understanding the functions of the buildings within their wider social history; and analysis of early mapping to discover when these buildings were constructed.
- 5.2.6 The mills in Milnrow (Sites **06**, **08** and **14**) could also be researched using original documents and plans, reports, account books, solicitors records, which again was beyond the remit of this project. In particular, evidence from early estate maps or deeds could provide a date for the establishment of the original Butterworth Hall Woollen Mill (Site **14**) shown on the Butterworth tithe map. Further documentary research could provide information on both the owners and the workforce of the mills. It could also elucidate the different functions and machinery used within the mills. Further photographic evidence of Butterworth Hall Mill (Site **06**) in particular would be useful, as the mill was demolished, apparently without any prior recording.
- 5.2.7 Understanding of the colliery (Site **01**) could be enhanced by documentation to gain a wider and more comprehensive understanding of the mining activities in the area and the owners and workforce of the colliery. Use of reports such as the Mine Inspectors Reports and Mine Abandonment Plans, which can be accessed, could provide useful information of technical developments and underground workings.
- 5.2.8 **Group Value:** Butterworth Hall (Site **04**), Holt Hall (Site **02**) and the village core (Site **07**) can be considered of group value, as part of the late medieval settlement of Butterworth Hall. The mills (Sites **06**, **08** and **14**) can also be considered to be of group value, offering insight into the development of the textile industry in the wider area and the occupations of much of the workforce within Butterworth and Milnrow. The colliery and associated sites (Sites **01**, **10** and **11**) can be considered of group value as they provide evidence of the activity and layout of Butterworth Hall Colliery

- 5.2.9 **Survival/Condition:** parts of the late medieval village core (Site **07**) survive, but the area is much altered and has been subject to much residential and industrial development. The sites of the halls (Sites **02** and **04**) have been built over and both had been demolished or much altered prior to this. Therefore below ground remains are unlikely. Parts of the pithead buildings of Butterworth Hall Colliery survive and remain in use (Sites **01**), with alterations and expansions. A section of the colliery boundary wall survives in good condition (Site **16**), as do a set of steps possibly associated with the colliery tramroad (Site **15**); there are small structures on the 1936 Ordnance Survey map in the same location. The cutting of the tramroad running towards Tunshill golf club also survives (Site **10**) but the survival or condition of below ground remains of Tunshill coke ovens is not clear (Site **11**). Further remains associated with the colliery may survive that could be disturbed by construction of any new buildings or landscape features.
- 5.2.10 Butterworth Hall Mill (Site **06**) was demolished in the late 1990s and the area has since been built over, although the associated reservoir has survived. Some light industrial units have replaced the mill, possibly resulting in some survival of below ground remains. The former Butterworth Hall Woollen Mill (Site **14**) was demolished before 1890 and, subsequently, built over. It is unlikely that remains of this mill survive. Willow Hall (Site **12**) was demolished sometime between 1851 and 1890, although this site is now covered by the M62 and there is little chance of any surviving below ground remains. Newfield Head Farm (Site **03**) and Claylands Head Farm (Site **13**) are still shown on modern mapping; Site **03** appear extant, the condition of Site **13** is not known, although the buildings are again extant. The bridge (Site **09**) also survives in a good condition (Plate 11).
- 5.2.11 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** none of the features identified are considered to be particularly vulnerable or fragile, and only the listed buildings are statutorily protected (Site **05**). The south-western side of the proposed development area is located close to the east side of Butterworth Hall village core (Site **07**). This area formed part of the late settlement and may have had tenement plots located off it, with buildings fronting onto Royd Street. It is also possible that further medieval and post-medieval features associated with the location and use of such plots may survive within gardens or pockets of undeveloped land.
- 5.2.12 **Diversity:** none of the sites are considered to be significant due to diversity, and the gazetteer sites as a group are not diverse, as they predominantly relate to post-medieval and industrial period agricultural and industrial use of this area.
- 5.2.13 **Potential:** there is very little evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the environs of the study area, and the potential for archaeology from these periods within the proposed development area is therefore considered to be low. There are known medieval sites within the study area, but the area has been extensively built over, and the potential for evidence of sites of this period is also low.
- 5.2.14 The known archaeology within the study area is predominantly of post-medieval date, with industrial activity relating to coal mining and textile

manufacturing. Within the development site, the construction of the school may have destroyed evidence associated with the former Butterworth Colliery (Site **01**), although there is potential for some below ground remains in areas left open. Most of the remains of the colliery were removed sometime between 1936 and 1967, leaving an electricity sub station, a shaft and a gantry. There is also potential for remains of the former tramroad and coke ovens (Sites **10** and **11**) and other ancillary features relating to the colliery.

5.3 SIGNIFICANCE

5.3.1 Table 3 shows the sensitivity of the site scaled in accordance with its relative importance using the following terms for archaeology issues, with guideline recommendations for a mitigation strategy.

Importance	Examples of Site Type	Negative Impact
National	Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings	To be avoided
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutory Designated Sites) Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record	Avoidance recommended
Local/Borough	Sites with a local or borough value or interest for cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Low Local	Sites with a low local value or interest for cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Negligible	Sites or features with no significant value or interest	Avoidance unnecessary

Table 3: Criteria used to determine Importance of Sites

5.3.2 Based on the above criteria, one of the sites in the study area comprises three buildings of Grade II Listed status (Site **05**), which automatically makes it of national significance. The sites recorded in the HER (Sites **01-09**), are similarly at least of regional or county significance. The remaining sites within the gazetteer, including the three sites within the proposed development area (Sites **10**, **13** and **15**) are, at present, considered to be of low local importance

5.3.3 The above conclusions are based on the current state of knowledge and the subsequent discovery of additional features or evidence relating to these sites could alter their assessed levels of significance.

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

6.1.1 In its Planning Policy Guidance *Note 16*, the Department of the Environment (DoE) advises that archaeological remains are a continually diminishing resource and ‘*should be seen as finite, and non-renewable resource, in many cases, highly fragile and vulnerable to destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed*’. It has been the intention of this study to identify the archaeological potential of the study area, and assess the impact of redevelopment, thus allowing the advice of the DoE to be enacted upon. Assessment of impact has been achieved by the following method:

- assessing any potential impact and the significance of the effects arising from the proposed development;
- reviewing the evidence for past impacts that may have affected the archaeological sites;
- outlining suitable mitigation measures, where possible at this stage, to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse archaeological impacts.

6.1.2 The impact is assessed in terms of the sensitivity or importance of the site to the magnitude of change or potential scale of impact during the future redevelopment scheme. The magnitude, or scale, of an impact is often difficult to define, but will be termed as substantial, moderate slight, or negligible, as shown in Table 4, below.

Scale of Impact	Description
Substantial	Significant change in environmental factors; Complete destruction of the site or feature; Change to the site or feature resulting in a fundamental change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Moderate	Significant change in environmental factors; Change to the site or feature resulting in an appreciable change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Slight	Change to the site or feature resulting in a small change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Negligible	Negligible change or no material changes to the site or feature. No real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.

Table 4: Criteria used to determine Scale of Impact

- 6.1.3 The interaction of the scale of impact (Table 4) and the importance of the archaeological site (Table 3) produce the impact significance. This may be calculated by using the matrix shown in Table 5, below.

Resource Value (Importance)	Scale of Impact Upon Archaeological Site			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible
National	Major	Major	Intermediate/ Minor	Slight
Regional/County	Major	Major/ Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Local/Borough	Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Local (low)	Intermediate / Minor	Minor	Minor/ Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 5: Impact Significance Matrix

- 6.1.4 None of the sites impacted by the development proposals are statutorily protected nor lie within a Conservation Area. The sites within the proposed development area include various ancillary features related to Butterworth Hall Colliery (Sites **10**, **11**, and **15**) and a post-medieval farmhouse (Site **13**). The survival of other features beneath the ground is not known, and it is possible that previous industrial activity and/or levelling connected with the recent use of the site for a school may have removed any remains of these features. Construction of new buildings or landscape features, such as ponds, on ground previously undisturbed during construction of the school may potentially reveal below ground remains. A further two sites lie at least partially within the development boundary supplied by the client as the application site. The north-east corner of Butterworth Hall Colliery, where the colliery coke ovens were formerly situated (Figs 8-10), and Tunshill coke ovens (Site **11**) are situated within this boundary. However, based on current, draft, landscaping plans, also provided by the client, these areas are unlikely to be impacted by the construction proposals.

6.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 6.2.1 Following on from the above considerations, the significance of effects has been determined based on an assumption that there will be earth-moving works associated with the development, and the present condition of the archaeological assets/sites. The results are summarised in Table 6, below, in the absence of mitigation.

Site Number	Nature of Impact	Significance	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
10	Possible disturbance of below-ground remains or disturbance/removal of existing surface features	Low Local	Substantial	Intermediate/Minor
13	Possible disturbance of below-ground remains or disturbance/removal of existing surface features	Low Local	Slight	Minor/Neutral
15	Possible removal of surface feature	Low Local/Negligible	Slight	Minor/Neutral

Table 6: Assessment of the impact significance on each site during development

7. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 In terms of the requirement for further archaeological investigation and mitigation, it is necessary to consider only those sites that will be affected by the proposed development. Current legislation draws a distinction between archaeological remains of national importance and other remains considered to be of lesser significance. Those perceived to be of national importance may require preservation *in situ*, whilst those of lesser significance may undergo preservation by record, where high, local or regional significance can be demonstrated.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.2.1 Of the three known sites within the proposed development area, only one (Site **10**) appears to be in an area that may be impacted. Site **13**, which is the site of a post-medieval farmhouse, should not be impacted upon by the development, and no further work is recommended for this site. Any remains pertaining to the colliery (Site **01**) could prove to be of regional significance resulting in addition to the HER. It is therefore recommended that a watching brief is carried out during groundworks undertaken within the south-west corner of the school complex, if groundworks are to extend into the site of the former colliery. This work should be carried out in consultation with Greater Manchester Historic Environment Service (GMHES), who would provide a project brief. It is also recommended a watching brief is carried out on any groundworks undertaken in the area of the former tramroad (Site **10**) also in consultation with GMHES, who would provide the project brief.

7.2.2 These recommendations are based on the current understanding of the proposed development from a plan provided by the client. Should the plans for the proposed development change, advice should be sought from GMHES as to any required mitigation.

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9. ILLUSTRATIONS

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Figure 4: Extract from Hennet's map of Lancashire, 1830

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Figure 6: Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey, 6" to one mile, 1851

Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey, 25" to one mile, 1890

Figure 8: Extract from the Third Edition Ordnance Survey, 25" to one mile, 1910

Figure 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey, 6" to one mile, 1928

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Plate 7: Steps (Site **15**) adjacent to the former tramroad (Site **10**)

Plate 8: Looking south-west across the school playing fields towards Claylands Head (Site **13**), and the site of the former Butterworth Hall Mill (Site **06**)

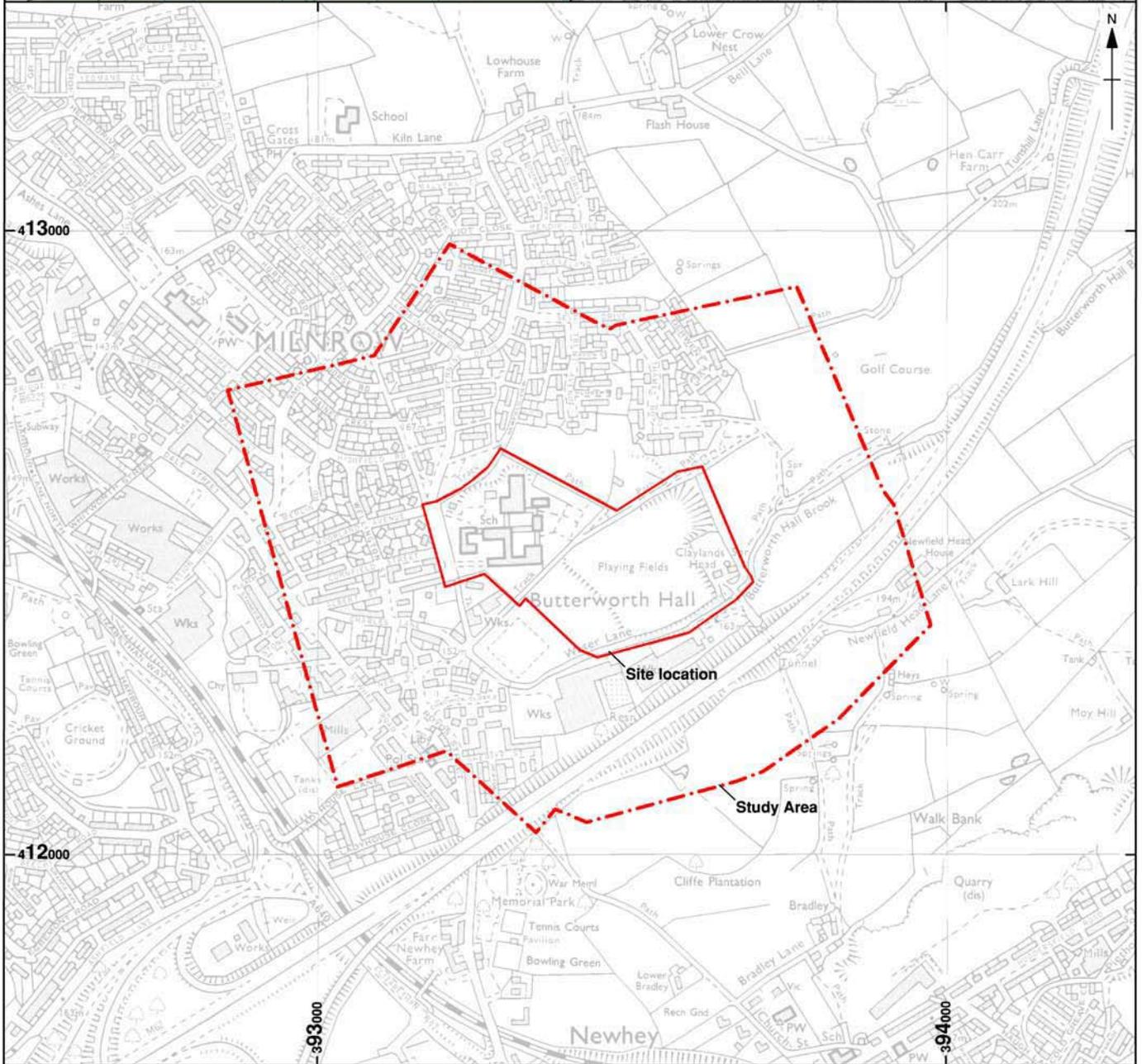
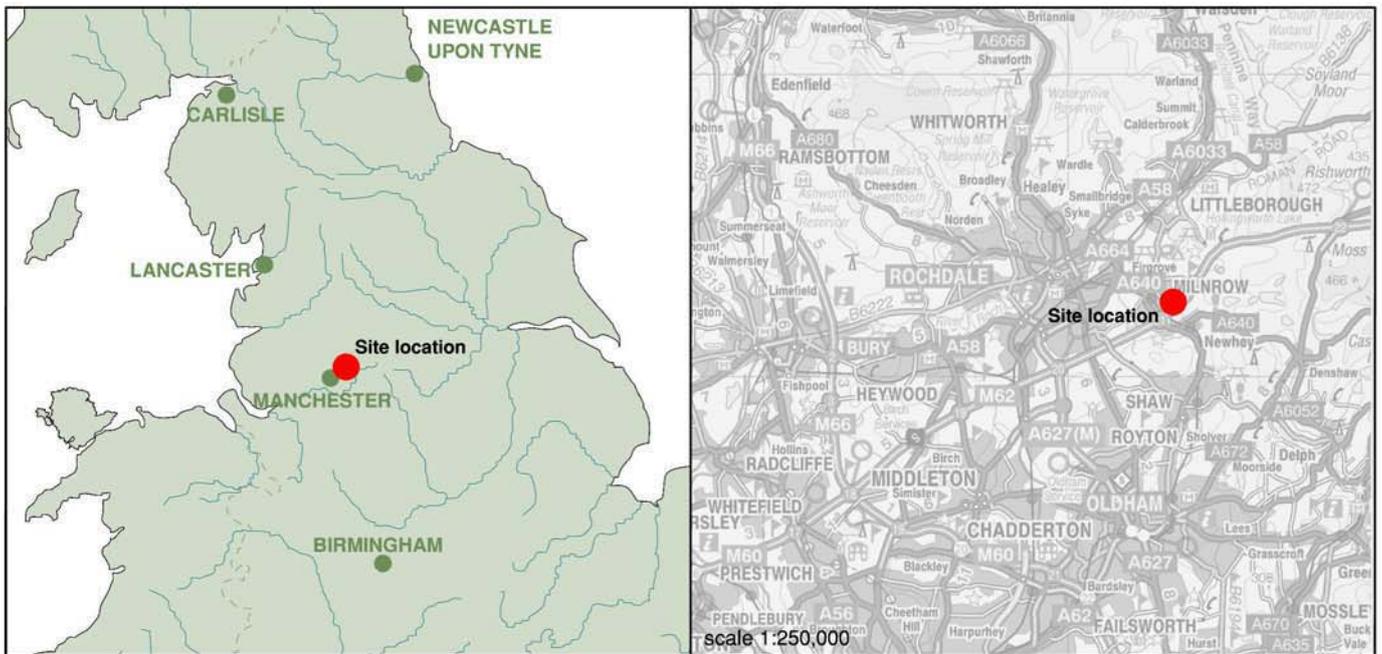
Plate 9: Boundary wall (Site **16**) of the former Butterworth Hall Colliery (Site **01**) adjacent to a track forming the southern boundary between the school and playing fields

Plate 10: Former colliery buildings (Site **01**) and cobbled entrance way

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Plate 12: Former Albert Mill (Site **08**) used more recently as a greeting cards manufacturer, but now boarded up

Plate 13: Photograph of Butterworth Hall Cotton Mill (Site **06**), taken just before its demolition in the late 1990s. Reproduced with kind permission from Paul Hogg, photographer (copyrighted but licensed for reuse; source www.geograph.org.uk)



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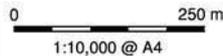


Figure 1: Site location

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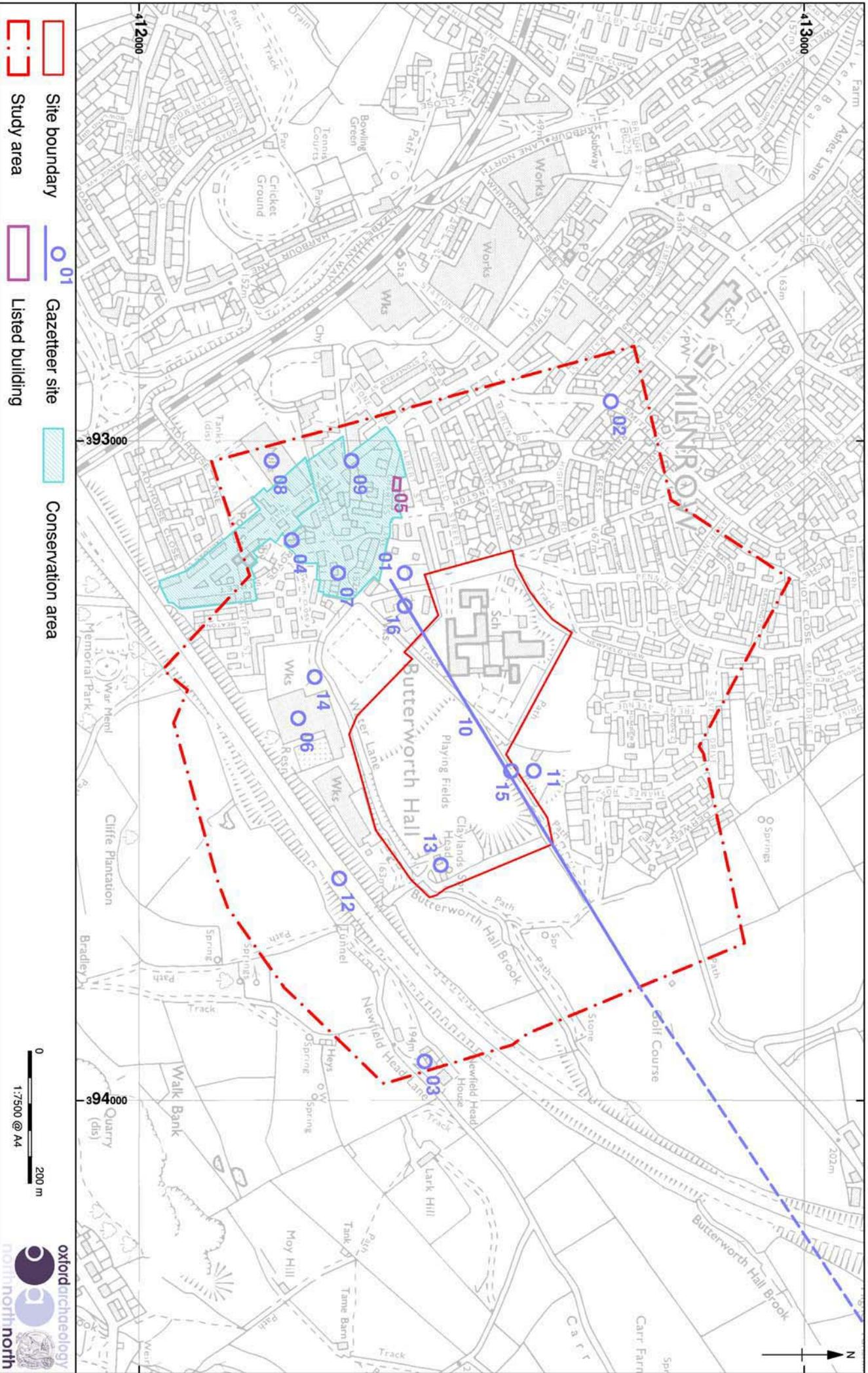


Figure 2: Gazetteer of sites

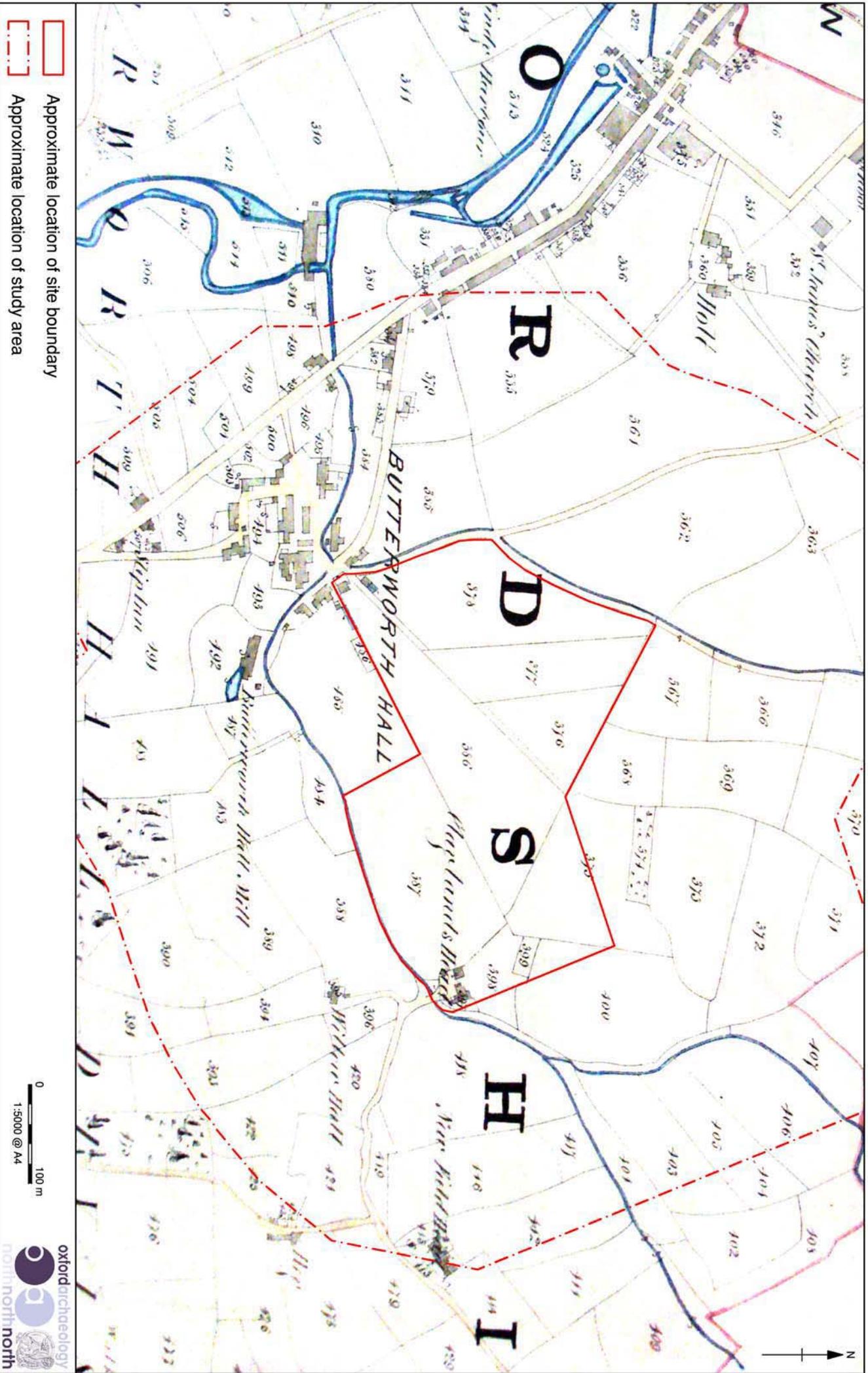


Figure 5: Extract from Buterworth Tithe, 1846

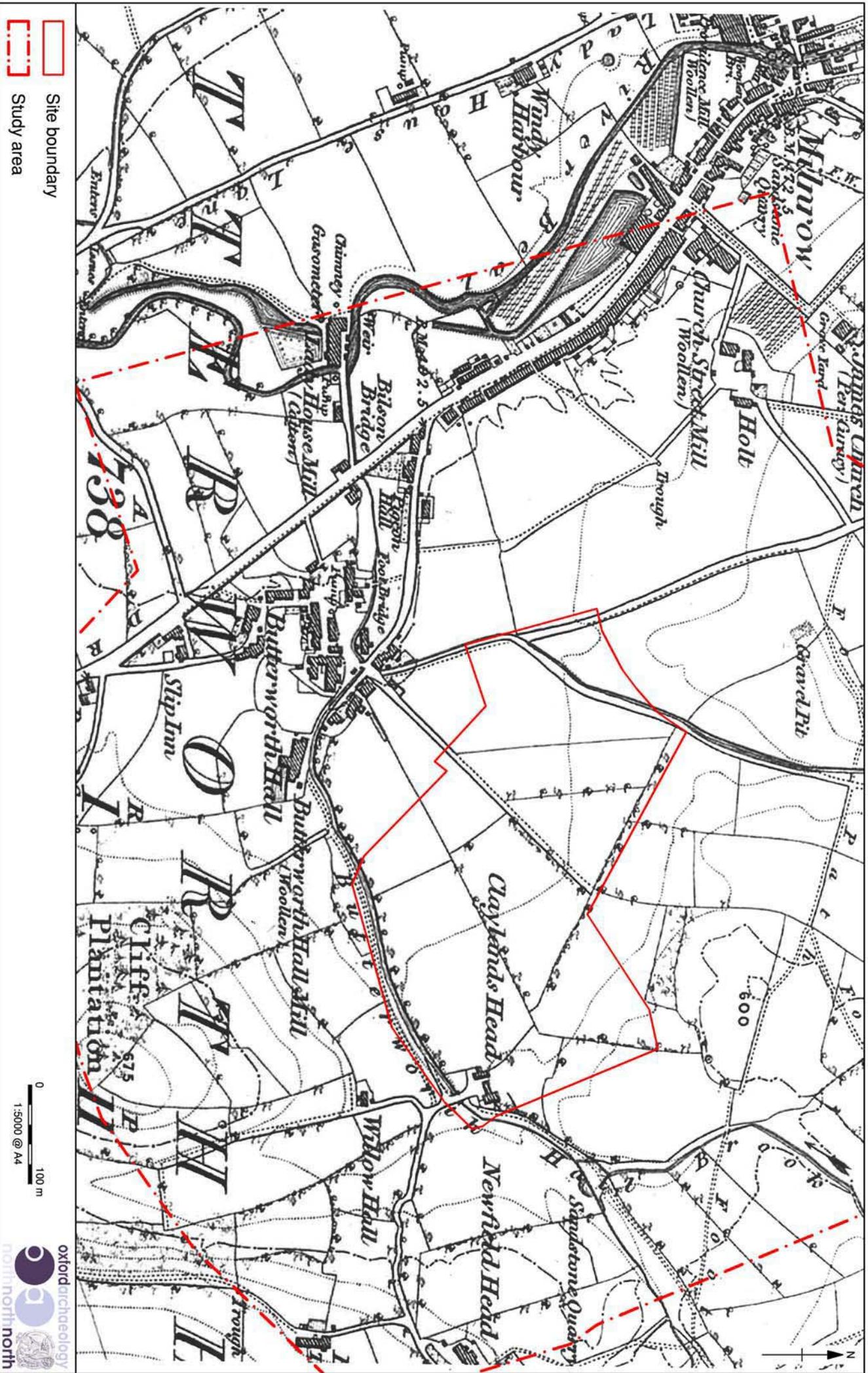


Figure 6: Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey, 6" to 1 mile, 1851

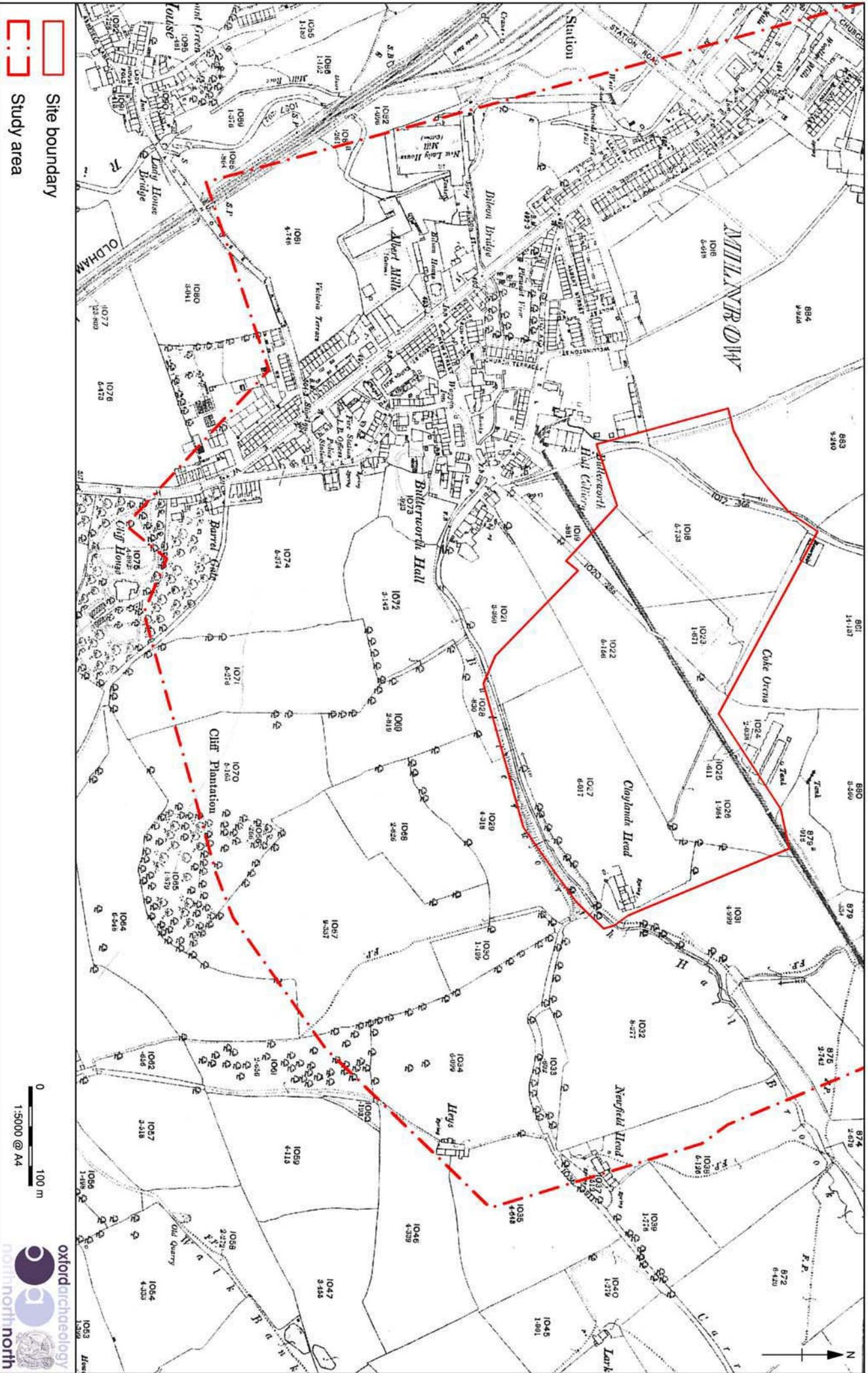


Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, 1890

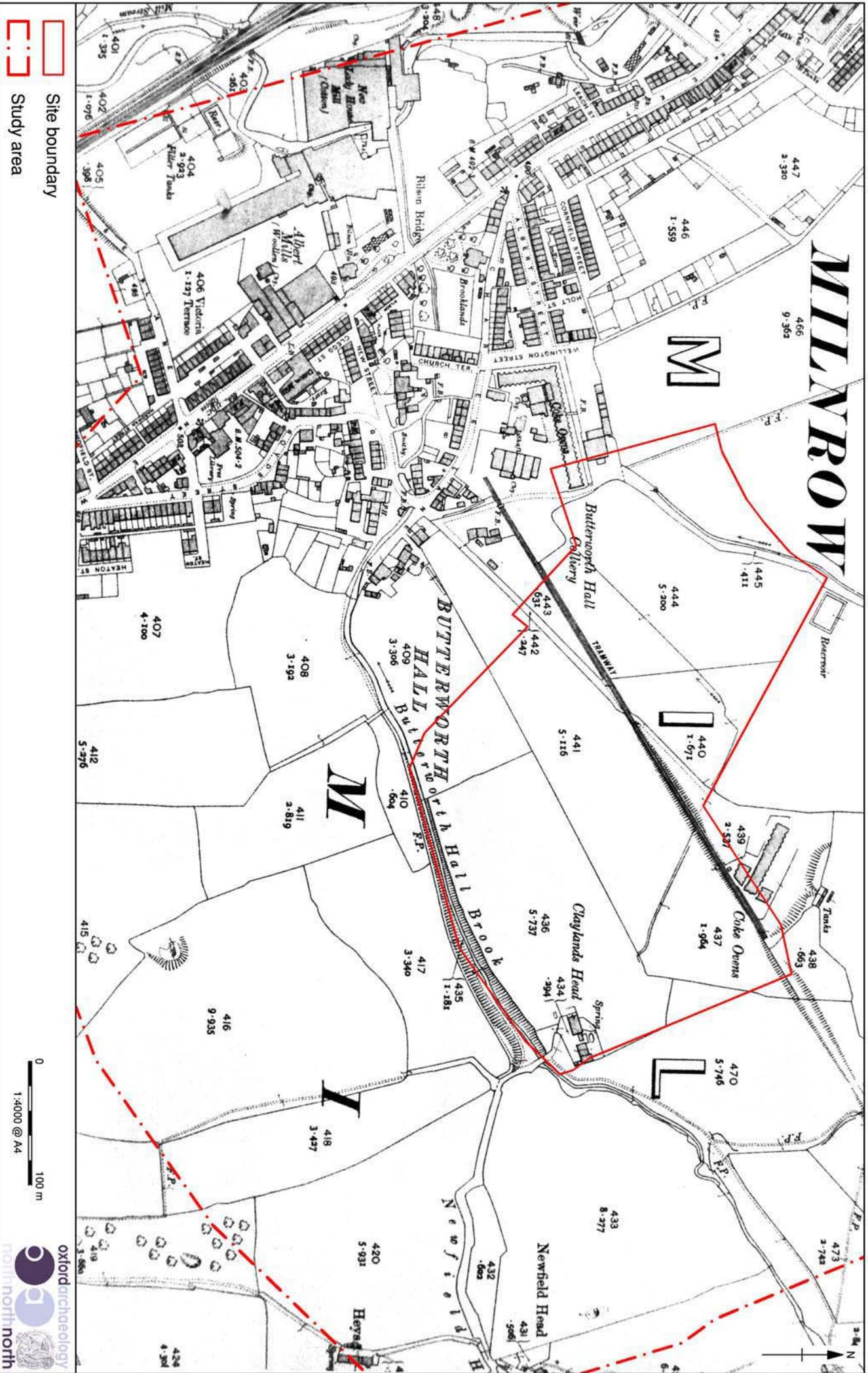


Figure 8: Extract from the Third Edition Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, 1910

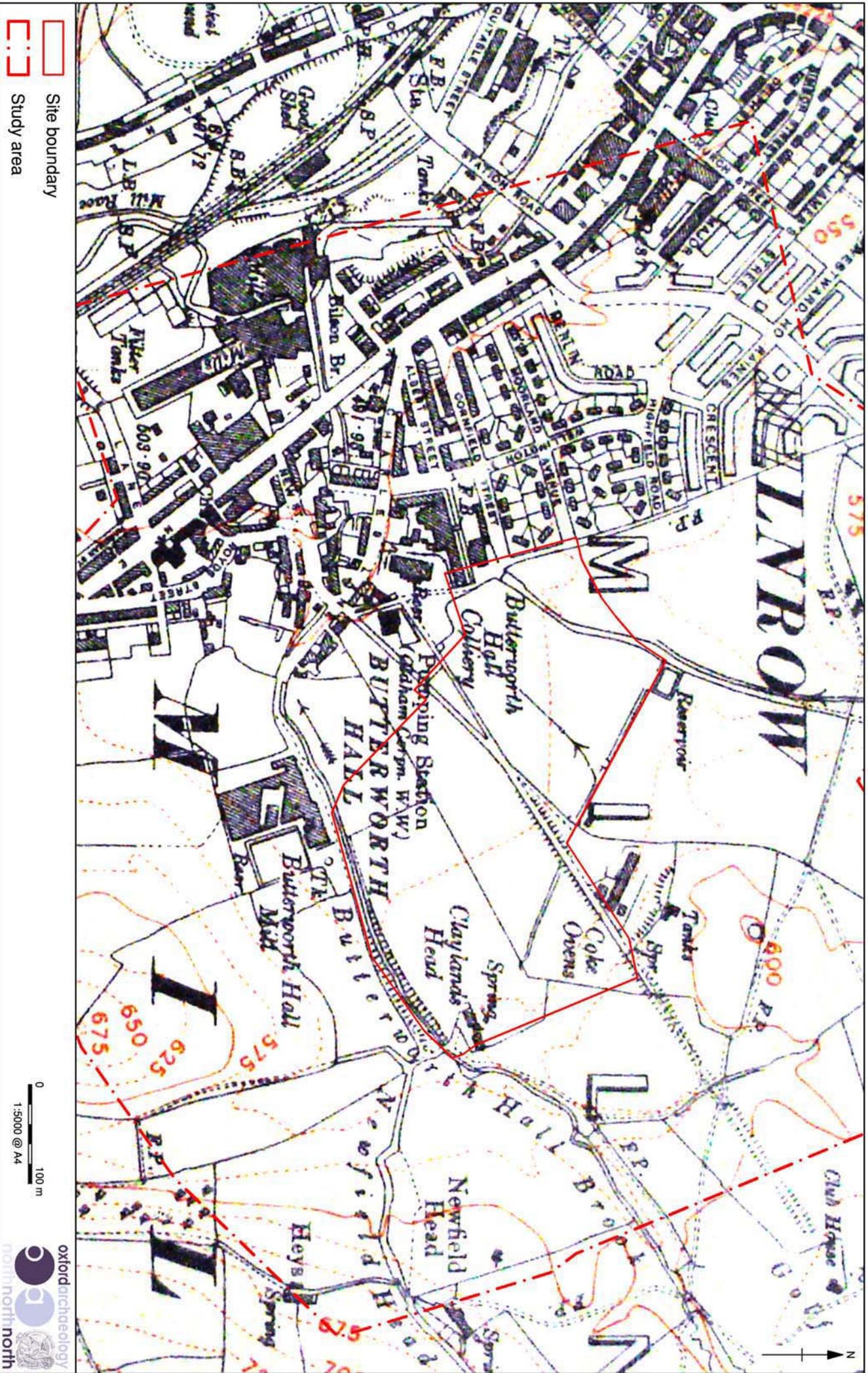


Figure 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, 1928

-  Site boundary
-  Study area

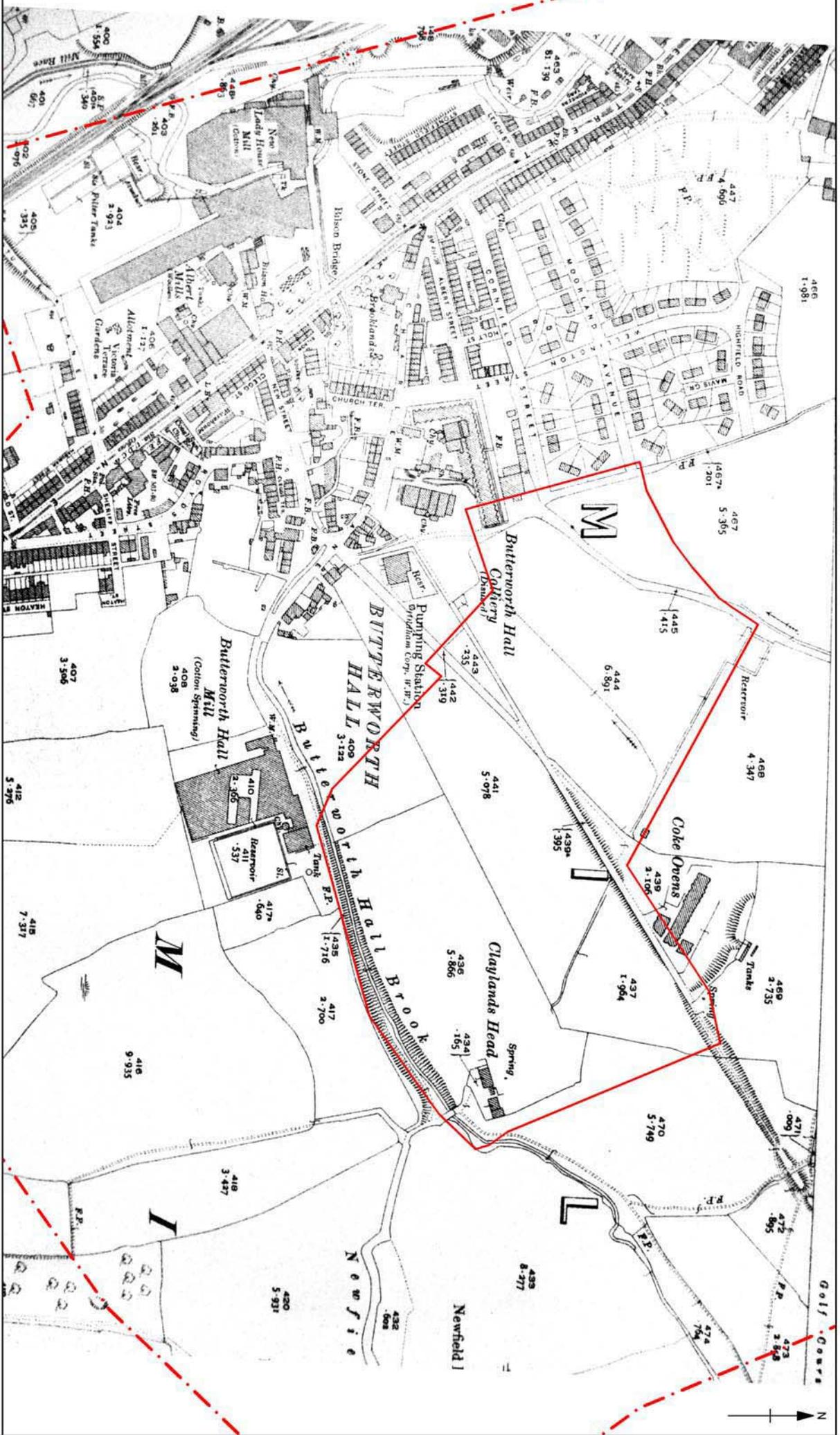


Figure 10: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, 1930

-  Site boundary
-  Study area

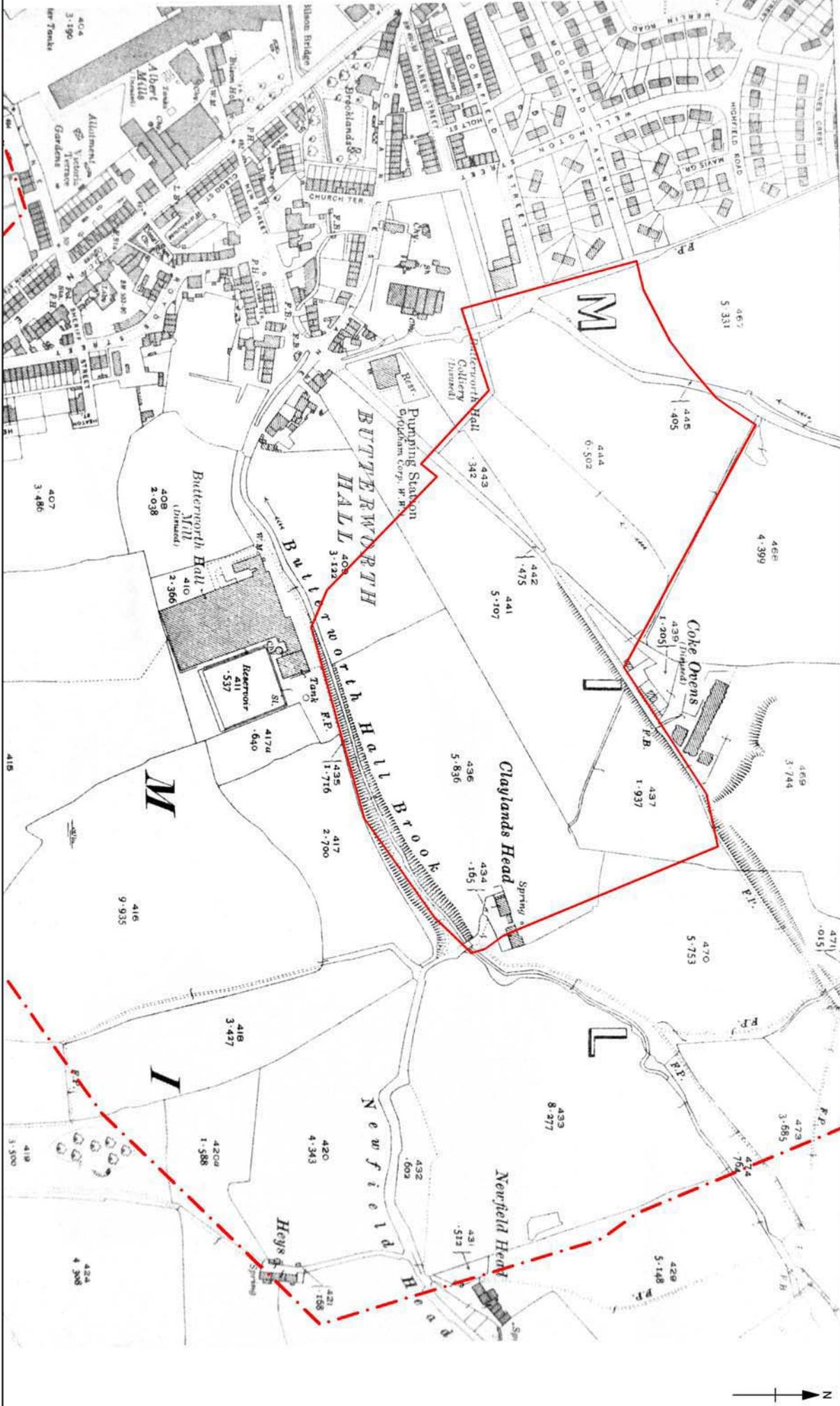
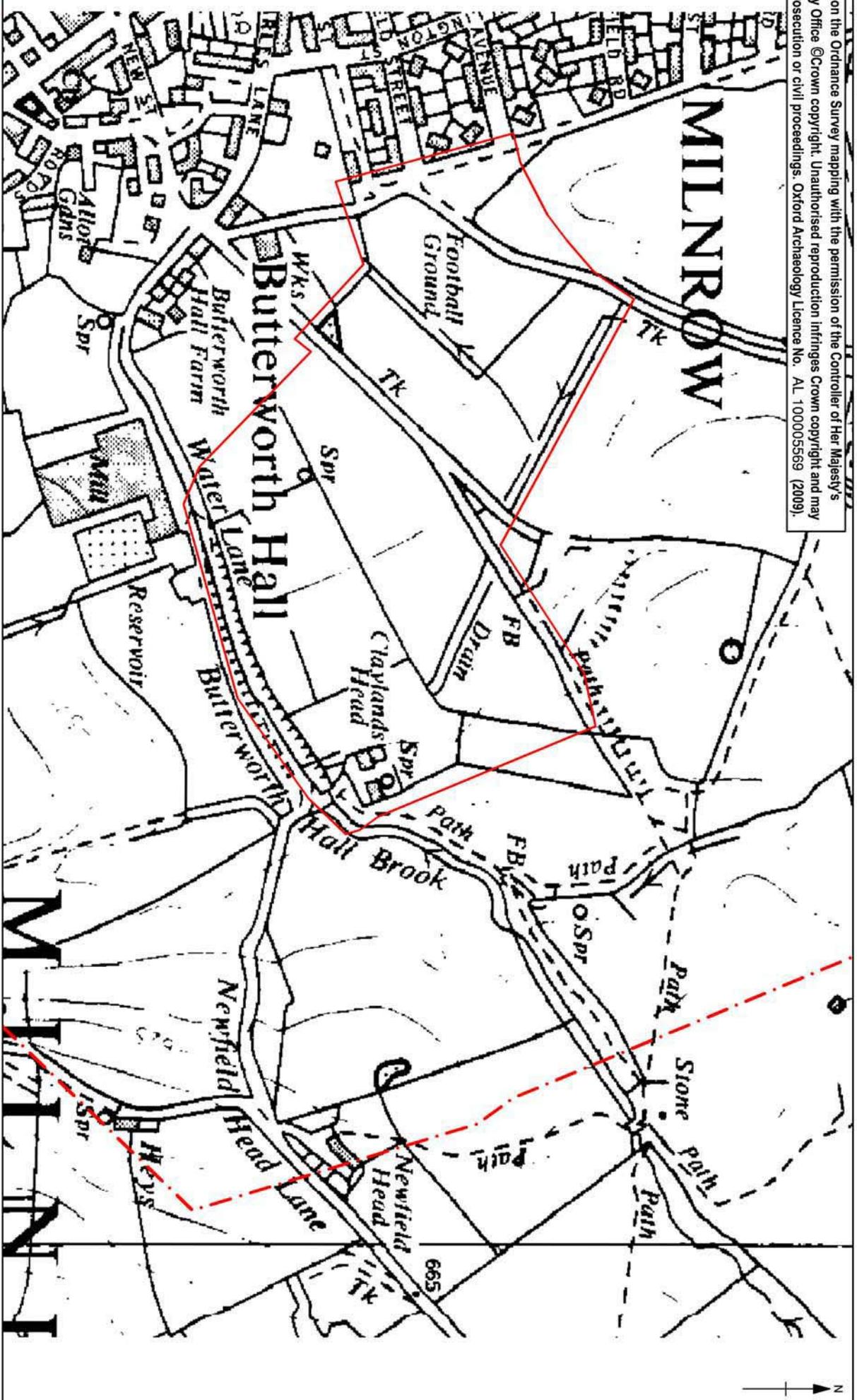


Figure 11: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, 1936

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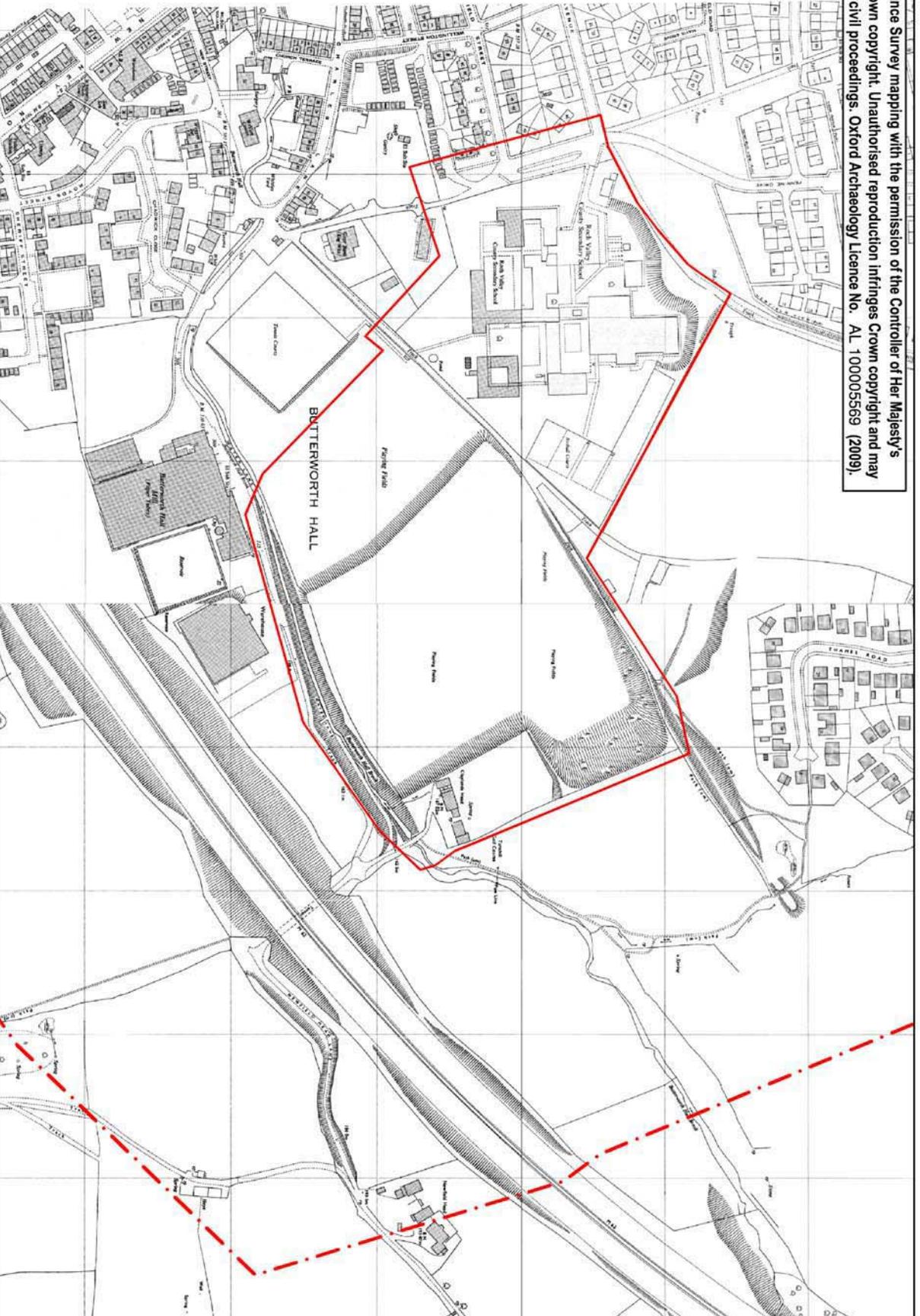


-  Site boundary
-  Study area



Figure 12: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, 1967

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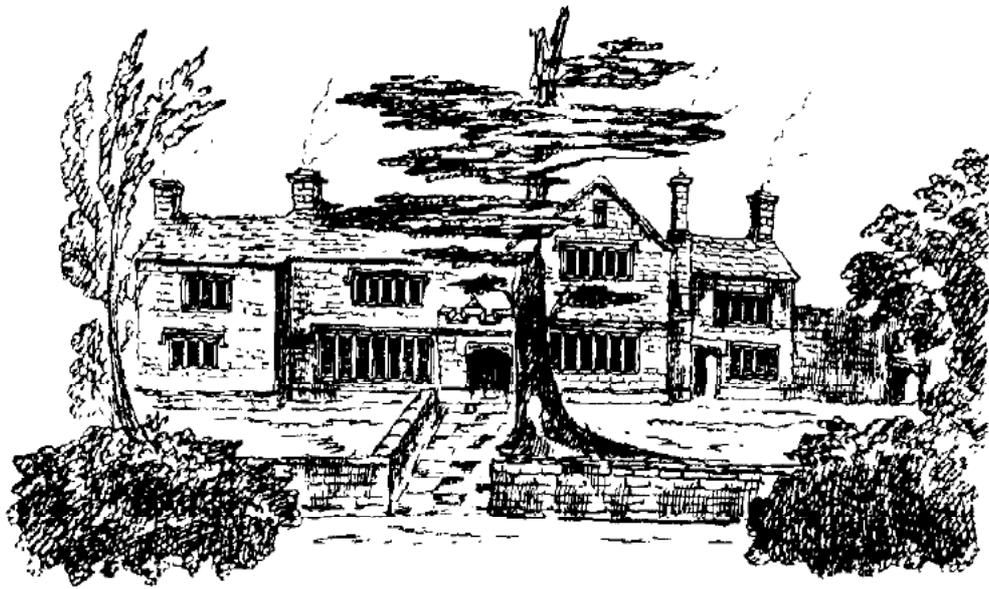


Site boundary
Study area

0 100 m
1:4000 @ A4

oxfordarchaeology
northnorth

Figure 13: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:1250, 1968-1977



BUTTERWORTH HALL IN 1840.¹

Plate 1: Sketch showing Butterworth Hall in 1840



Plate 2: Butterworth Hall Farm with possible remains of Butterworth Hall in foreground

7 **ACCOUNTS SHOW.**

TITLE.	Capital Paid up.	Loan Holders Claims	Liabilities	Fixed Stock	Trade Stock	Investments, Drs. and Miscellaneous Stocks, Cash, etc.	Profit and Loss Account	Dividends—1st line Lowest and Highest—2nd line						Stock-Takings	Spindleage	
								1924		1925		1926			Spindles	Looms
								L	H	L	H	L	H			
Brookbottom 11,451 £3 shares, fully paid. B/S as at 30/6/1926.	34,356	Nil	920				1,960	...	5%	5%	5%	Jan. 1st July 1st	T41424			
Brown's (Chorley)	A scheme for the Reduction of Capital is at present in progress and is expected to be completed at an early date.								Nil	Nil	Nil	March Sept. int.	T14880 W28944 R4490	1042		
Brunswick 240,000 £1 shares, 10/- called up. B/S as at 29/8/1925.	120,000	27,150	79,940 includes £9,001 Tax Reserve	199,149	6,685	4,105	17,155 Debit	10/6 dis. 2/9	1/11	3/6	1 1/4	2/	Feb. Aug.	T61620 W39528		
Burns Ring 35,000 £1 Ord., 20,000 £1 10% Pref., fully paid. B/S as at 28/12/1925.	56,000	9,649	8,299	28,433	21,758	27,041	3,283	5% 38/- 10% 21/-	15% 30/- 10% 28/-	Nil 39/- Nil 26/6	41/- 2/6	June Dec.	R51580			
Butterworth Hall 250,000 15/- shares, 5/- called. B/S as at 31/3/1926.	62,500	90,761 also £80,000 Debs.	55,989 includes £42,325 secured to Bank by Debs.	236,795	11,424	55,126	16,095	Nil 11/11 dis. 4/4	2 1/4% 3/1 1/2	5% 1/9	3/7	Mar. Sept. June and Dec. int.	W29900			

Plate 3: Extract from an accounts book from Butterworth Hall Mill, 1928

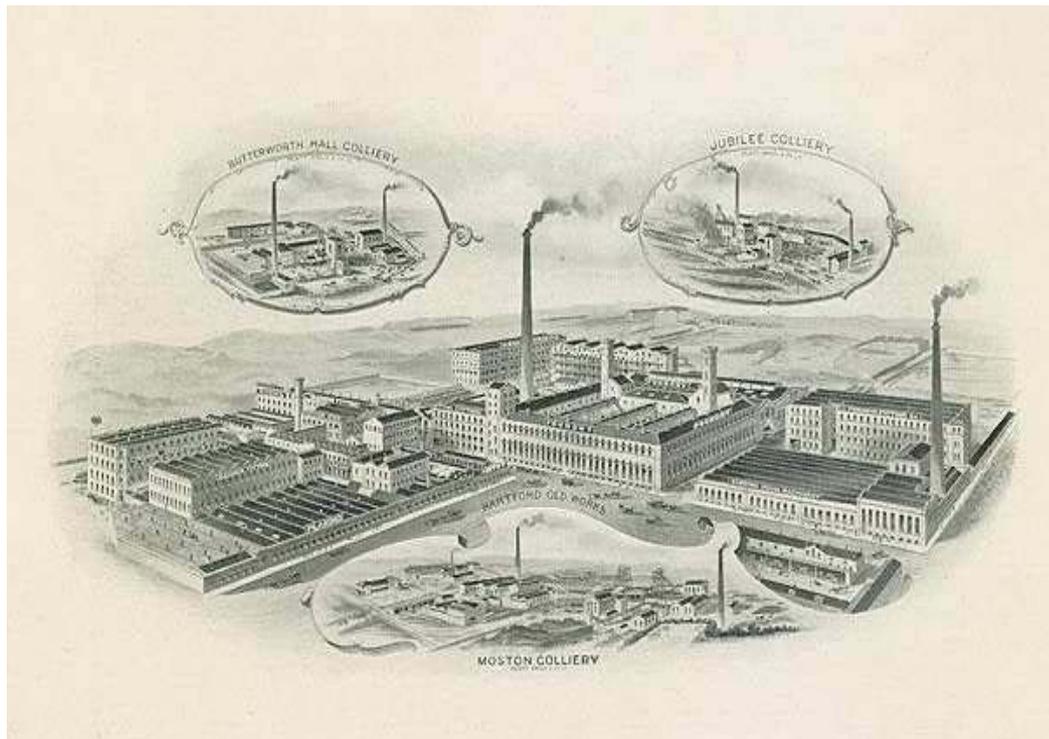


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Plate 13: Photograph of Butterworth Hall Cotton Mill (Site **06**), taken just before its demolition in the late 1990s. Reproduced with kind permission from Paul Hogg, photographer (copyrighted but licensed for reuse; source www.geograph.org.uk)