

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**LAND AT SHORE TOP HOUSE
KEARSLEY ROAD
RADCLIFFE
GREATER MANCHESTER**

**PREPARED ON BEHALF OF
TAIYO POWER & STORAGE LIMITED**

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Non-Technical Summary

GHC Archaeology & Heritage was commissioned by Taiyo Power & Storage Limited to produce an historic environment desk-based assessment to inform a planning application for a 11MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) on land at Shore Top House, Kearsley Road, Radcliffe, Greater Manchester (centred at NGR SD 77488 06033). It is located within the administrative boundary of Bury Council.

The desk-based assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2024) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the study site.

The assessment has established that there are no designated assets within the study site and that the proposed development will present no harm to the significance of any designated heritage asset in the wider area.

Assessment of the available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the search area, show that the study site has a low potential for evidence dating to any archaeological period to be present. Furthermore, it is likely that there has been adverse disturbance to any sub-surface deposits as a result of the use of the study site for colliery spoil storage from the mid-late 19th century through to the mid-20th century and its more recent clearance. Consequently, there is no evidence to suggest that the study site contains, or has the potential to contain, archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This historic environment desk-based assessment of land at Shore Top House, Kearsley Road, Radcliffe, Greater Manchester (hereafter 'the study site') has been prepared by GHC Archaeology & Heritage Limited on behalf of Taiyo Power & Storage Limited. The assessment has been undertaken to inform a planning application for a 11MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), with associated access and maintenance tracks, and cable corridor. It is located within the administrative boundary of Bury Council.
- 1.2 This document provides an assessment of the heritage interest and the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the study site. It assesses the potential impacts that the proposed development could have on these and other heritage assets in the vicinity.
- 1.3 The assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Section 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'; revised December 2024) and is in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2020).

2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

- 2.1 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by current legislation, the policy framework set by government planning policy, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

Current Legislation

- 2.2 The applicable legislative framework is summarised as follows:
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAAA) 1979;
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (P(LBCA)) Act 1990;
 - Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA) 1990;
 - Levelling-up and Regeneration Act (LuRA) 2023
- 2.3 The AMAAA largely relates to Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and designated archaeological areas, detailing in particular what can and cannot be undertaken on archaeological grounds.
- 2.4 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (the 1990 Act) provides for the protection of listed buildings and Conservation Areas and is largely expressed in the planning process through policies in regional and local planning guidance, as outlined below. This act is the primary legislative instrument addressing the treatment of listed buildings and Conservation Areas through the planning process.

- 2.5 Section 66 of the 1990 Act states that ‘...*in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses*’.
- 2.6 Section 72 then adds that ‘...*with respect to any buildings or other land in a Conservation Area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area*’.
- 2.7 As far as Section 72 is concerned, it has previously been established by the Courts that development which does not detract from the character or appearance of a Conservation Area is deemed to be in accordance with the legislation. In other words, there is no statutory requirement to actively ‘enhance’.
- 2.8 The Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 has introduced changes to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to provide statutory duty for the determining authority to have *special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the asset or its setting*. The relevant assets are defined as Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Protected Wrecks and World Heritage Sites. It also updates the P(LBCA) Act add ‘or enhancing’ after ‘preserving’ in Section 66. However, at the time of writing neither the TCPA or the P(LBCA) have been updated.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.9 Section 16 of the NPPF (2024), entitled ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’ provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 2.10 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, and
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.
- 2.11 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. Paragraph 207 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 review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

- 2.12 A Heritage Asset is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF 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).’*
- 2.13 Annex 2 also defines ‘archaeological interest’ 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.
- 2.14 A designated Heritage Asset comprises a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.15 Significance is defined as: *‘The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site’s Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.’*
- 2.16 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions; and
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in situ* preservation.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 2.17 The Planning Practice Guidance (DLUHC 2024) is a web-based resource which is to be used in conjunction with the NPPF. It is aimed at planning professionals and prescribes best practice within the planning sector. The relevant section is entitled *‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’*. The guidance given in this section sets out the best practice to applying government policy in the NPPF. It also provides clear definition of the terms used to identify heritage interest and how this applies to understanding ‘significance’ in reference to heritage-related planning policy, i.e. archaeological interest, architectural and aesthetic interest, and historic interest.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.18 The Places for Everyone (PfE) joint development plan document (DPD) is a long-term plan of nine Greater Manchester districts, including Bury. It was adopted with effect on 21st March

2024 as part of the statutory development plan and is proposed to cover a timeframe up to 2039. The following policy is relevant to the consideration of heritage assets, supported by the evidence base presented in the *Historic Environment Background Paper* (BDP 2020):

Policy JP-P2: Heritage

We will proactively manage and work with partners to positively conserve, sustain and enhance our historic environment and heritage assets and their settings. Opportunities will be pursued to aid the promotion, enjoyment, understanding and interpretation of heritage assets, as a means of maximising wider public benefits and reinforcing Greater Manchester's distinct character, identity and sense of place.

Local Plans will set out the key elements which contribute to the district's identity, character and distinctiveness and which should be the priority for conserving and enhancing in the future and demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic environment and the heritage values of sites, buildings or areas and their relationship with their surroundings. This knowledge should be used to inform the positive management and integration of our heritage by:

- 1. Setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role of heritage in place-making;*
- 2. Ensuring that the heritage significance of a site or area is considered in accordance with national planning policy in the planning and design process and opportunities for interpretation and local engagement are optimised;*
- 3. Integrating the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings, with creative contextual architectural responses that contribute to their significance and sense of place;*
- 4. Delivering positive benefits that sustain and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing; and*
- 5. Exploring opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that restoration of historic buildings offer.*

Particular consideration will be given to ensure that the significance of key elements of the historic environment which contribute to Greater Manchester's distinctive identity and sense of place are protected from harm. These include historic town centres, places of worship, historic transport routes including the canal network, industrial buildings and structures including textile mills, farmsteads and other sites, buildings, and areas of identified archaeological, architectural, artistic and/or historic value.

Development proposals affecting designated and non-designated heritage assets and/or their settings will be considered having regard to national planning policy.

Where heritage assets have been identified as being at risk, Local Plans should identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and placemaking, and they should set out strategies for their repair and re-use. Development proposals which will help safeguard the significance of and secure a sustainable future for Greater Manchester's heritage at risk will be supported in principle, provided they are not contrary to national policy or other policies in the development plan.

Proposals should be informed, as necessary, by the findings and recommendations of the appropriate heritage assessment(s) in the development plan evidence base and/or any updated heritage assessment submitted as part of the planning application process.

- 2.19 Following adoption of the PfE DPD the Bury Local Plan is currently being replaced. Until such time, the Bury Unitary Development Plan (UDP), adopted on 29th August 1997, is still relevant. A number of UDP policies have, however, been replaced by the adoption of the PfE DPD, including *Policy EN2 Conservation and Listed Buildings*, replaced by *Policy JP-P2* detailed above.

Professional Guidance

- 2.20 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (2020) provides guidelines and recommendations for best practice in undertaking archaeological desk-based research and assessment.
- 2.21 The Historic England publication *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* (2015) outlines a seven-stage process for the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:
- Understand the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - 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.
- 2.22 In order to understand the nature, extent and level of significance the note advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008): aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential. These are often used interchangeably or in combination with the heritage interests used to define significance in association with heritage-related planning policy of the NPPF (2024): archaeological, architectural and aesthetic, and historic.
- 2.23 The Historic England publication *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2017) recognises that whilst setting is not a

heritage asset, 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*’ (para. 4). Setting is described as being distinct to curtilage, character and context. This guidance also notes that the contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, although the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset, and this can be influenced by a number of other factors.

- 2.24 In order to assess the contribution made by setting to the significance of a heritage asset, and the implications of new developments, the guidance recommends that a systematic and staged ‘5-step process’ to assessment should be adopted, namely:
- i) identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
 - ii) assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
 - iii) assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
 - iv) explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm;
 - v) make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.
- 2.25 This report therefore follows steps (i) and (ii) to identify the local heritage assets and their settings and then makes an assessment of the potential impact of the proposed development having regard to steps (iii) and (iv).
- 2.26 The Historic England advice note, *Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12* (2019), brings together all of the above guidance in an analysis of an appropriate approach for applicants for heritage and other consents in providing an understanding of the significance of heritage assets in line with NPPF. This is aimed at providing assistance for owners, applicants, local planning authorities, planning and other consultants in the implementation of not only the guidance but also historic environment legislation and policy. It emphasises the level of detail required in support of both planning and listed building consent applications, which should be no more than is necessary, i.e. proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset affected, to reach an informed decision.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information Sources

- 3.1 The Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Records (HER) have been consulted for all records within the study site and a surrounding 1km search area. A gazetteer of all records is provided in Appendix 1, and their locations marked on a plan in Figures 1-3.

- 3.2 Online repositories were consulted for historical maps, plans and relevant documentary sources, including published and unpublished documentary sources, in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the ClfA (2020).
- 3.3 The North West Regional Research Framework (<https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>) was also consulted.
- 3.4 A site visit was undertaken on 22nd July 2024 in overcast conditions with some light rain to provide an assessment of the character of the study site and appraise the potential impact of the proposed development on any heritage assets (see Plates 1 to 6).

Assessment Criteria

Significance

- 3.5 Significance is defined in the NPPF (2024) as *‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.*
- 3.6 Historic England’s *Conservation Principles* (previously English Heritage, 2008) identified four high level values: evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal. The Planning Practice Guidance (DLUHC 2024) accompanying NPPF (2024) defines significance in the planning context as resulting from the heritage interest of an asset determined by the following:
- *Archaeological Interest:* the potential of an asset to yield evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through future investigation. Archaeological interest includes above-ground structures, as well as earthworks and buried or submerged remains.
 - *Architectural and Artistic Interest:* derives from a contemporary appreciation of an asset’s aesthetics. Architectural interest is an interest in design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures. Artistic interest can include the use, representation or influence of historic places or buildings in artwork. It can also include the skill and emotional impact of works of art that are part of heritage assets or assets in their own right.
 - *Historic Interest:* the way in which an asset can illustrate the story of past events, people and aspects of life (illustrative value, or interest). It can be said to hold communal value when associated with the identity of a community.
- 3.7 There are no single defining criteria that dictates the overall asset significance; each asset has to be evaluated against the range of criteria listed above on a case-by-case basis. These values are not intended to be restrictive but are identified in order to help establish a method for thinking systematically and consistently about the heritage values that can be ascribed to a place and contribute to a heritage asset’s significance.

- 3.8 Assessment of significance has been undertaken in accordance with the Historic England's *Statements of Heritage Significance. Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (2019).

Setting

- 3.9 NPPF defines the setting of a heritage asset as: *'The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'*
- 3.10 Historic England's *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets Setting* (2017) was used to inform the methodology for this assessment which follows steps i) to iv) outlined in the guidance.

Definition of Harm

- 3.11 Current guidance by Historic England is that 'change' does not equate to 'harm'. The NPPF and its accompanying PPG effectively distinguish between two degrees of harm to designated heritage assets – substantial and less than substantial. Paragraph 214 of the NPPF states that:

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

- 3.12 Paragraph 215 of the NPPF states that:

'Where a development proposal would lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals...'

- 3.13 In determining the effects of the proposed scheme this heritage statement is cognisant of case law. Including the below:

- Flag Station, Mansel Lacy, Herefordshire [22/09/2015] Case Number EWHC 2688

- 3.14 This ruling has emphasised the primacy of the 1990 Planning Act – and the fact that it is up to the decision makers in the planning system to 'have special regard to the desirability of preserving the [listed] building or its setting'. As stated by HH Judge David Cooke in a judgment of 22 September 2015 regarding the impact on the setting of a listed building:

'It is still plainly the case that it is for the decision taker to assess the nature and degree of harm caused, and in the case of harm to setting rather than directly to a listed building itself, the degree to which the impact on the setting affects the reasons why it is listed.'

- PALMER Appellant and Herefordshire Council and ANR [04/11/16] Case No: C1/2015/3383

- 3.15 The judgment was agreed by Lord Justice Lewison at the Court of Appeal, who stated that:

'It is also clear as a matter both of law and planning policy that harm (if it exists) is to be measured against both the scale of the harm and the significance of the heritage asset. Although the statutory duty requires special regard to be paid to the desirability of not harming the setting of a listed building, that cannot mean that any harm, however minor, would necessarily require planning permission to be refused.'

- 3.16 In assessing harm to non-designated heritage assets, the NPPF does not differentiate between substantial and less than substantial harm and is clear that no additional weight is added to the asset in determining the application.

4 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 4.1 The study site comprises the proposed BESS site with access and maintenance tracks to the south and south-west, with a proposed cable corridor to the north. It is located c. 1.3km to the south-west of Radcliffe town centre (centred at NGR SD 77488 06033; Figure 1), and is situated between the River Irwell to the north and the A667 Ringley Road West to the south, from where it can be accessed along Wood Street (Plates 1-6). Outwood Country Park is situated to the immediate north and east, which includes the Irwell Sculpture Trail.
- 4.2 The BESS site is located within a pasture field, currently grazed by horses, with part of the access and underground cable routes traversing the public footpaths and bridleways within the country park. The cable route feeds into a sub-station situated within the woodland to the north, from which two overhead cables pass in a south-west direction on the west side of the study site. The BESS portion of the study site is bound on the east and north-east by woodland associated with the park, with portions of the access route to the south and cable corridor to the north within the woodland. The south and west sides of the study site are bound by pasture fields.
- 4.3 The topography of the study site is undulating, whilst generally sloping down to the north, from a height of approximately 90m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south to c. 80m aOD in the north.
- 4.4 The underlying geology is Newton Heath Sandstone, although the access tracks to the south are mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures. This is overlain across the north-western tip of the study site, together with the cable corridor to the north and access track to the south, by sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits of the Devensian. The remainder of the study site is Diamicton Devensian Till (BGS 2024). The soils are classified as 'slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils' (Landis 2024).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 5.1 This section reviews existing archaeological and heritage evidence for the study site and the surrounding 1km search area. It is not the purpose of this document to create a detailed archaeological or historical narrative of the area, but to provide an assessment of the study site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the NPPF.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2 There are no designated heritage assets within the study site.
- 5.3 Within the surrounding 1km search area there are three listed buildings, all of which are Grade II and at a distance of between c. 745m and 845m to the north of the study site. These have been scoped out of further assessment as they are screened from the study site by vegetation, the built environment or topography and have no historical functional association.
- 5.4 Details of the designated heritage assets are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figure 1.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 5.5 Bury Council holds a list of locally important built heritage assets. None of these non-designated heritage assets are within the study site or its immediate surroundings.

Recorded Archaeology and Potential

- 5.6 There are two archaeological assets recorded in the HER within the study site. This includes the former course of the Clough Side Colliery tramroad (HER 4500.1.0) as it briefly runs along the Ringley Road West as it crosses north to south. The second archaeological asset is the former line of the East Lancashire Railway Clifton Accrington and Colne (HER 2932.1.0) which also crosses the portion of the study site aligned along Ringley Road West to the south. It then runs almost parallel to the east side of the access track leading to the BESS and the cable corridor to the north, at an approximate distance of 40m, and is used as a public right of way (Figure 2). On the west side is Yew Tree Farm (HER 4034.1.0), which sits immediately to the south of the access track proposed for maintenance use.
- 5.7 The HER contains 54 records within the search area, consisting of 50 'monument' records, four 'event' records, and the three designated heritage assets mentioned above (para 5.3). Details of all records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figures 1-2.
- 5.8 The HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the search area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period:

Period	Within Study Site	Within Search Area
Prehistoric	0	0
Roman	0	0
Medieval	0	0
Post-medieval	0	2
Industrial	0	46
Modern	0	35

Previous investigations

- 5.9 Four archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the surrounding 1km search area. These comprise a building recording survey at Scotson Fold in 1997 (EGM3207) and an archaeological desk-based assessment of Millenium Wood in 2005 (EGM3776) to the north and east of the study site. Two additional archaeological investigations along infrastructure routes were carried out to the south of the study site. The first was for the purpose of a proposed link road, the Greater Manchester Western and Northern Relief Road M62-M66 Section, in 1990 (EGM762) and comprised desk-based assessment and field survey. The second was for the West-East Link Pipeline between 2009-11 and included desk-based assessment, strip, map and sample, trenching and a monitoring works (EGM5341). Further details are provided in Appendix 1 and their locations shown on Figure 2.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 5.10 The study site is located within six categories of Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) (Figure 3). The BESS portion of the study site is located within an area of surveyed enclosure (HGM2483) that has had some 20th century boundary changes. The southern end of the access track leading from the BESS site to Ringley Road West crossed through an area of terraced housing (HGM9888) and also takes in a small portion of the character unit relating to the former Lancashire and Yorkshire railway line (HGM10194). The track proposed for maintenance use crossed through an area of farm complex associated with Yew Tree Farm (HGM9891). The cable corridor north from the BESS runs along the boundary of regenerated scrub/woodland following its former industrial use (HGM10544), and that of the electricity sub-station (HGM10644). Further details are provided in Appendix 1 and their locations shown on Figure 3.

Prehistoric (c. 9500 – c. AD 43)

- 5.11 There is no evidence for prehistoric activity recorded in the HER within the study site or the surrounding 1km search area.
- 5.12 In the wider area, evidence of prehistoric activity is known on the uplands of the Irwell Valley which tended to be exploited on a seasonal basis and during the summer months, as shown

in the discovery of camps such as that at Radcliffe Ees further to the north. During the winter months, the more sheltered lowlands were used (GMAU 2008).

- 5.13 On this basis, it is considered that the study site has a low potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric origin.

Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 5.14 There is no evidence for Roman activity within the study site or the surrounding 1km search area.
- 5.15 A network of roads linking the Roman forts in the Lancashire/Greater Manchester area was constructed from the later 1st century AD onwards within a wider landscape of dispersed farming settlement. The nearest of these Roman roads is the Manchester-Ribchester road which is purported to correlate with the course of the route of Bury New Road (**7b**; Margary 1967, 370), nearly 3km to the east of the study site. Evidence of Roman activity tends to be concentrated within an approximate 1km corridor of the road.
- 5.16 Based on available evidence, the study site is considered to have a low potential for archaeological remains dating to the Roman period.

Medieval Period (c. AD 410 – c. 1540)

- 5.17 There is no record of any archaeological remains dating to the medieval period in the HER for within the study site or the surrounding 1km search area.
- 5.18 During the medieval period, the study site was likely to have been within the large estate of Pilkington that is thought to have been established by the late Saxon period, as suggested by the *-ton* place name ending usually associated with early farms or estates. Following the Norman Conquest, the estate was held by a family who adopted the local name (Oxford Archaeology North 2005).
- 5.19 The nearest settlement to the study was Radcliffe, recorded in the Domesday Book (1086) as *Radeclive*, from the Old English meaning ‘red cliff or bank’ (Mills 2011), and held by the king. Shortly after this, the large Saxon estates were split up by the process of subinfeudation and land use will have been organised as tenanted farming granges controlled by local stewards.
- 5.20 By 1500, Pilkington was recorded as one of eight manors within the area of the modern borough of Bury and comprised a small hamlet. Generally, the landscape in which the study site is situated was extensively settled during the medieval period with dispersed farms, halls and nucleated hamlets (GMAU 2008), and it would have been beyond any settlement focus. This suggests that any sub-surface archaeological deposits or features dating to the medieval period within the study site are likely to be related to agricultural activity. Therefore, there is considered to be a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) medieval remains within the study site.

Post-medieval, Industrial and Modern Periods (c.1540 – Present)

- 5.21 There are two heritage assets recorded in the HER within the portion of the study site along Ringley Road West in the south. This includes the former course of the Clough Side Colliery tramroad (HER 4500.1.0) and the former line of the East Lancashire Railway Clifton Accrington and Colne (HER 2932.1.0).
- 5.22 All of the heritage assets recorded in the HER for the surrounding 1km search area date to the post-medieval, industrial and modern periods. The majority of these heritage assets relate to buildings or unstratified finds which are of a well-defined extent that generally add little to the understanding of the study site's archaeological potential. They are recorded in the gazetteer (Appendix 1).
- 5.23 The pattern of settlement consisting of dispersed farmsteads and hamlets continued into the post-medieval period, including the medieval system of tenancy and manorial land ownership. The rural economy relied on livestock on the uplands and lowland grain, with domestic wool weaving supplementing incomes.
- 5.24 Piecemeal enclosure of common land during the 18th century led to the establishment of new farms and a corresponding rise in population. This allowed for a more sophisticated organisation of wool-cloth production and dedicated wool chambers, cloth-houses and weavers' cottages and loomshops were being constructed. This provided agricultural families with more financial stability and independence, being able to move away from the old manorial systems (GMAU 2008).
- 5.25 During the later 18th and early 19th centuries, cotton production and manufacture took over from wool in the region, more specifically bleaching, dyeing and printing of cotton cloth being the predominant elements of the textile industry. As industrialisation advanced, engineering and metal trades became important factors within the regional economy, with coal mining as the third main industry. The Irwell and Kirklees Valleys were important locations during the industrial period, with rapidly expanding settlements such as Radcliffe attracting workers from the wider rural landscape.
- 5.26 The Tithe map of Pilkington from 1841 (Figure 4) reflects how the study site and its environs had maintained its medieval and post-medieval pattern of rural settlement during this time, comprising piecemeal enclosure, with a small number of ponds, and dispersed farmsteads. One such pond is shown on the south side of the BESS site and Yew Tree Farm can be seen along the track proposed for maintenance to the west. Much of the land in this area, including that of the study site, was owned by the Earl of Derby and was mostly waste, woodland or pasture. Coal mining is also recorded in the area from the 16th century, albeit on a local scale, and two pits are recorded on the Tithe map to the south-east of the BESS site, accessed by a north/south track (Figure 4). Known as Clough Side Colliery (HER 4039.1.0), it was opened in 1840, although there is evidence to suggest that the mine was

- sunk around 1830 when it was recorded as Clough Fold (Northern Mine Research Society, nmrs.org.uk).
- 5.27 Within only a few short years, the effects of industrialisation are apparent in the rural surroundings of the growing urban centres. The 1850 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 5) shows the Clifton, Accrington and Colne Line of the East Lancashire Railway (ELR) running to the east of the study site through the 'Outwood Cutting' (HER 2932.1.0). Work began on the construction of the railway in 1844 and it was opened in 1846, running from Clifton, via Bury, to Rawtenstall. By 1848, the ELR had expanded from the originally proposed 14 miles of line to over a 50 mile network connecting towns and cities such as Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, Preston, Burnley and Blackburn. In 1859, the ELR was then amalgamated with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. The line was closed in 1966 and is now used as a footpath through Outwood Country Park.
- 5.28 The 1850 OS map (Figure 5) now records three coal pits to the east of the railway relating to Clough Side Colliery (HER 4039.1.0). They were served by a mile-long tramroad (HER 4500.1.0) that ran through Ringley Wood to the south-west, to the Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal at Ringley Colliery (Hindle 2005), where the coal was transported away by barge. To the south of the colliery is a brick and tile works (HER 4040.1.0) that is likely to have also taken advantage of the tramroad (HER 4500.1.0) that runs along Ringley Road West within the study site briefly. A sandpit is shown on the north side of the proposed BESS portion of the study site, together with the pond on the south side. The proposed cable corridor can be seen crossing a number of tracks or footpaths to the north.
- 5.29 In 1858, Thomas Fletcher and Son purchased the colliery (Northern Mine Research Society, nmrs.org.uk). It extended to five shafts but only three were in operation by the end of the 19th century. The OS map of 1895 shows that Clough Side Colliery had been renamed Outwood Colliery. It was known for its Trencherbone coal from the Irwell Valley seam, reputedly one of the best coals to be produced at the time. The Clough Side Colliery tramroad (HER 4500.1.0) to the south is no longer extant, although a tramroad is now shown running north-east from the colliery (HER 4041.1.0). Sidings onto the Clifton, Accrington and Colne line serve the colliery from its north side. Ringley Road Station is also shown for the first time on this map, to the east of the study site's access track, although recorded as opening in 1847.
- 5.30 The brick and tile works (HER 4040.1.0) shown on the 1850 OS map (Figure 5) is no longer extant by the OS map of 1895 (Figure 6) and has been replaced by buildings and spoil associated with the colliery. Colliery activity also appears to have extended into the study site, with the removal of field boundaries and earthworks present, assumed to be spoil. The pond is still extant, although on a slightly different alignment, and a magazine is also recorded within the study site.
- 5.31 Outwood Colliery had extended by the OS map of 1910 (Figure 7) and is shown at the beginning of the peak of its production. Thomas Fletcher and Sons went into liquidation in

1908. Clifton Kearsley Coal Ltd bought the mine in 1909 and immediately set up Outwood Collieries Ltd, making substantial improvements (Northern Mine Research Society, nmrs.org.uk). It became one of the largest in the area at the time, with over 2000 employees, supplying Radcliffe power station with coal (outwoodcountrypark.co.uk/history). The spoil mound within the study site is now much larger and has extended southwards, infilling the former pond.

- 5.32 The 1930 OS map (Figure 8) shows the colliery had expanded further still, owned by Manchester Collieries Ltd since 1929, with a brick works to the south that opened in 1927. Manchester Collieries took on the colliery on a care and maintenance basis and began to wind it down. However, an underground fire in 1930 caused one of the shafts to collapse, taking the headgear with it, resulting in the winding rope destroying the engine house. This contributed further to the colliery's demise and it was closed in 1931 (Northern Mine Research Society, nmrs.org.uk). The study site shows relatively little change, although there is a pond on the west side and the terraced 'Yew Tree Houses' at the south have been constructed.
- 5.33 The colliery site continued to operate as a coal washing point for coal from other collieries until 1956. The OS map of 1947 (Figure 9) shows how most of the colliery buildings are no longer extant. There is little change to the study site, however, with the exception that the pond is no longer shown.
- 5.34 Following the colliery's closure, the land was owned by British Coal Property. It was then transferred to Bury Council in October 1997, consisting mostly of contaminated land covered with collapsed buildings, spoil heaps, and uncapped mineshafts. After extensive redevelopment and reclamation, Outwood Country Park was opened for public use in 1999. The aerial view of 2000 (Figure 10) shows the study site and its surroundings at this time, with the study site now reclaimed as pasture and the adjacent Outwood Country Park to the east as immature woodland. The present day aerial view (Figure 11) shows the woodland has since matured and infilled much of the area to the east.
- 5.35 The LiDAR (Figure 12) shows no features of archaeological interest within the study site, which reflects its former use as a colliery spoil storage from the late 19th century through to the mid-20th century and later reclamation.
- 5.36 During the post-medieval and early industrial periods, the study site was within the agricultural surroundings of the nearby expanding industrial towns, such as Radcliffe. The arrival of the railway and the expansion of the Clough Side and later Outwood Colliery resulted in the study site being used for spoil storage which was later cleared for reclamation purposes in more recent times. Whilst there are two archaeological assets recorded within the portion of the study site along Ringley Road West, these are recorded as the 'site of' or the 'former course' of and therefore no longer extant. The study site is, therefore, considered to have a low potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) archaeological evidence for this period.

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- 6.1 Paragraph 207 of the NPPF states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the archaeological 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 review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 6.2 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 208, NPPF 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.3 There are no designated heritage assets considered sensitive to the proposals.

Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains

- 6.4 From archaeological evidence within the surrounding environs, the study site has been assessed as having a low potential to contain evidence dating to any archaeological period. Furthermore, the study site has been extensively disturbed due to its use for spoil storage during the industrial period which appears, more recently, to have been cleared. Should there be any surviving sub-surface archaeological remains, the significance would be vested in their archaeological interest and the potential to add to national and regional research agendas. Available evidence would suggest that any surviving remains would make only limited contributions to regional research objectives and, as such, their significance is likely to be of no more than local importance.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Proposed Development

- 7.1 The study site is proposed for the development of a 11MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), with access tracks and a cable corridor. Any impact to below-ground remains will be intrusive in the area of the BESS and the cable corridor.

Previous Impacts

- 7.2 Until the mid-late 19th century, the study site would appear to have always remained undeveloped and used for agricultural purposes, when it was later used for spoil storage associated with the colliery until the mid-20th century. The spoil appears to have been more recently cleared from the study site and it is likely that the study site has been adversely disturbed and contaminated.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.3 There will be no direct or indirect impact to any designated heritage assets as a result of the proposed development.

Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains

- 7.4 This assessment has concluded that there is a low potential for evidence dating to any archaeological period to be present within the study site, with the likelihood that there has been adverse disturbance to any sub-surface deposits as a result of the use of the study site for colliery spoil storage and subsequent clearance. On this basis, there is no evidence to suggest that the study site contains, or has the potential to contain, archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

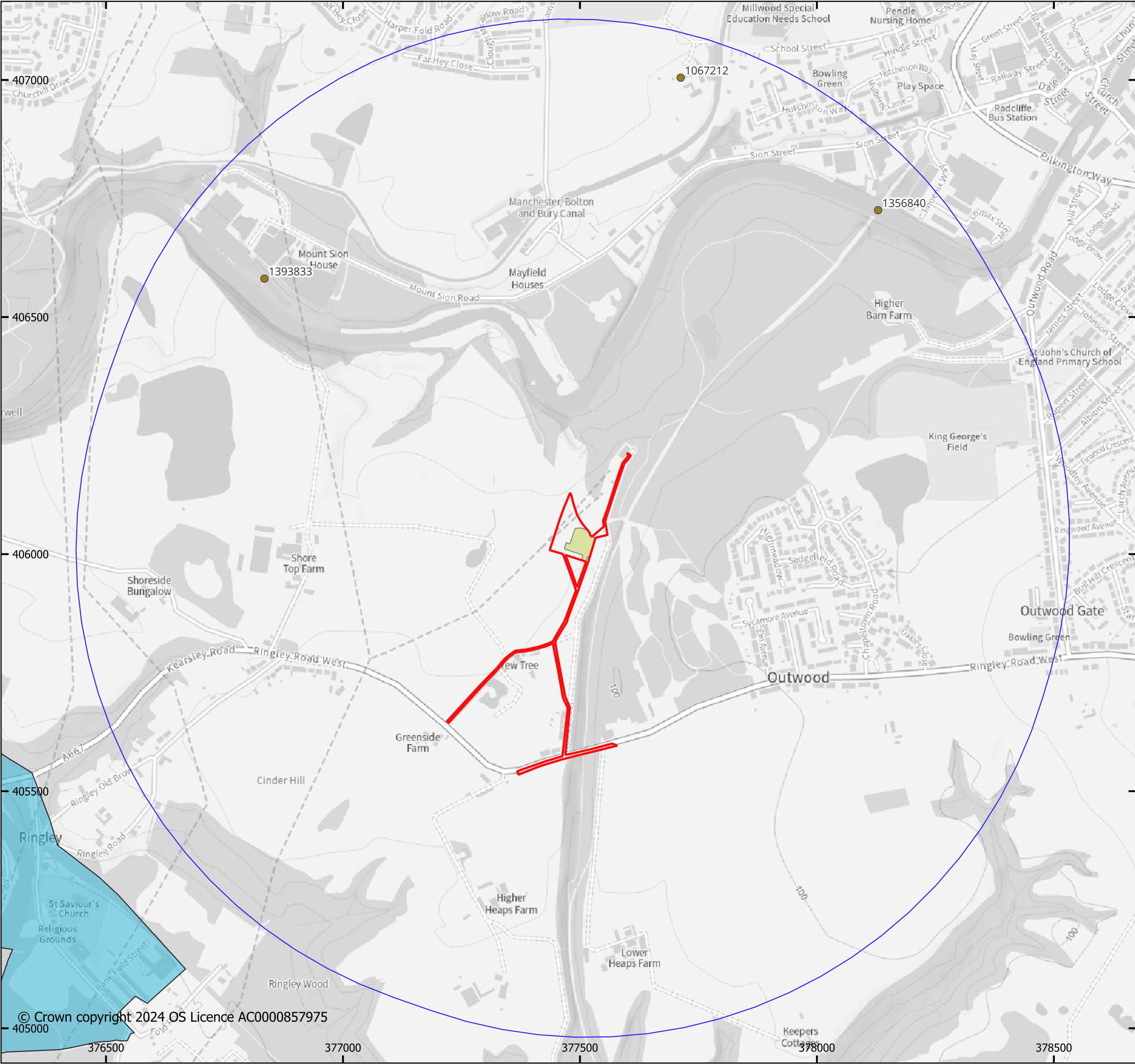
8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 This historic environment desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of land at Shore Top House, Kearsley Road, Radcliffe. The assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the NPPF and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF.
- 8.2 The assessment has established that there are no designated assets within the study site and that the proposed development will present no harm to the significance of any designated heritage asset in the wider area.
- 8.3 Assessment of the available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the search area, show that the study site has a low potential for evidence dating to any archaeological period to be present. Furthermore, it is likely that there has been adverse disturbance to any sub-surface deposits as a result of the use of the study site for colliery spoil storage and subsequent reclamation. Consequently, there is no evidence to suggest that the study site contains, or has the potential to contain, archaeological remains of sufficient importance to preclude or constrain development.

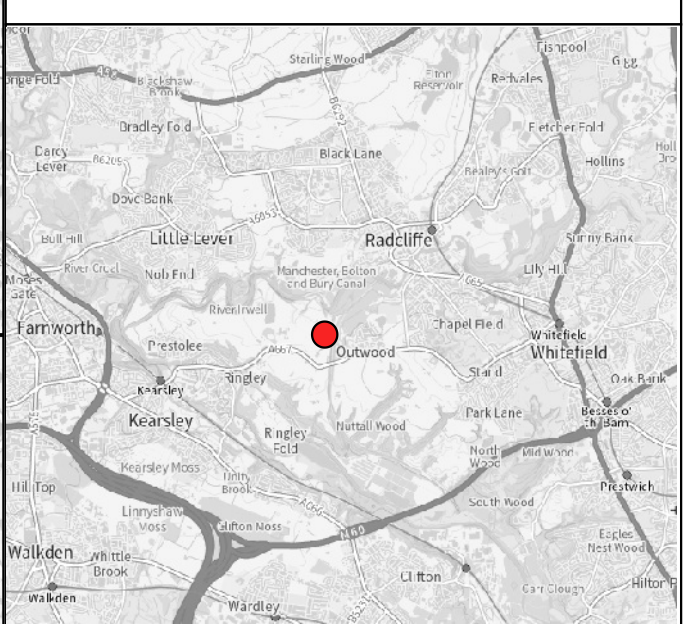
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Figures

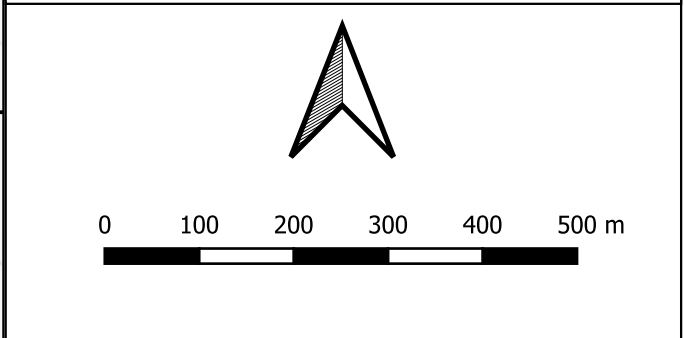






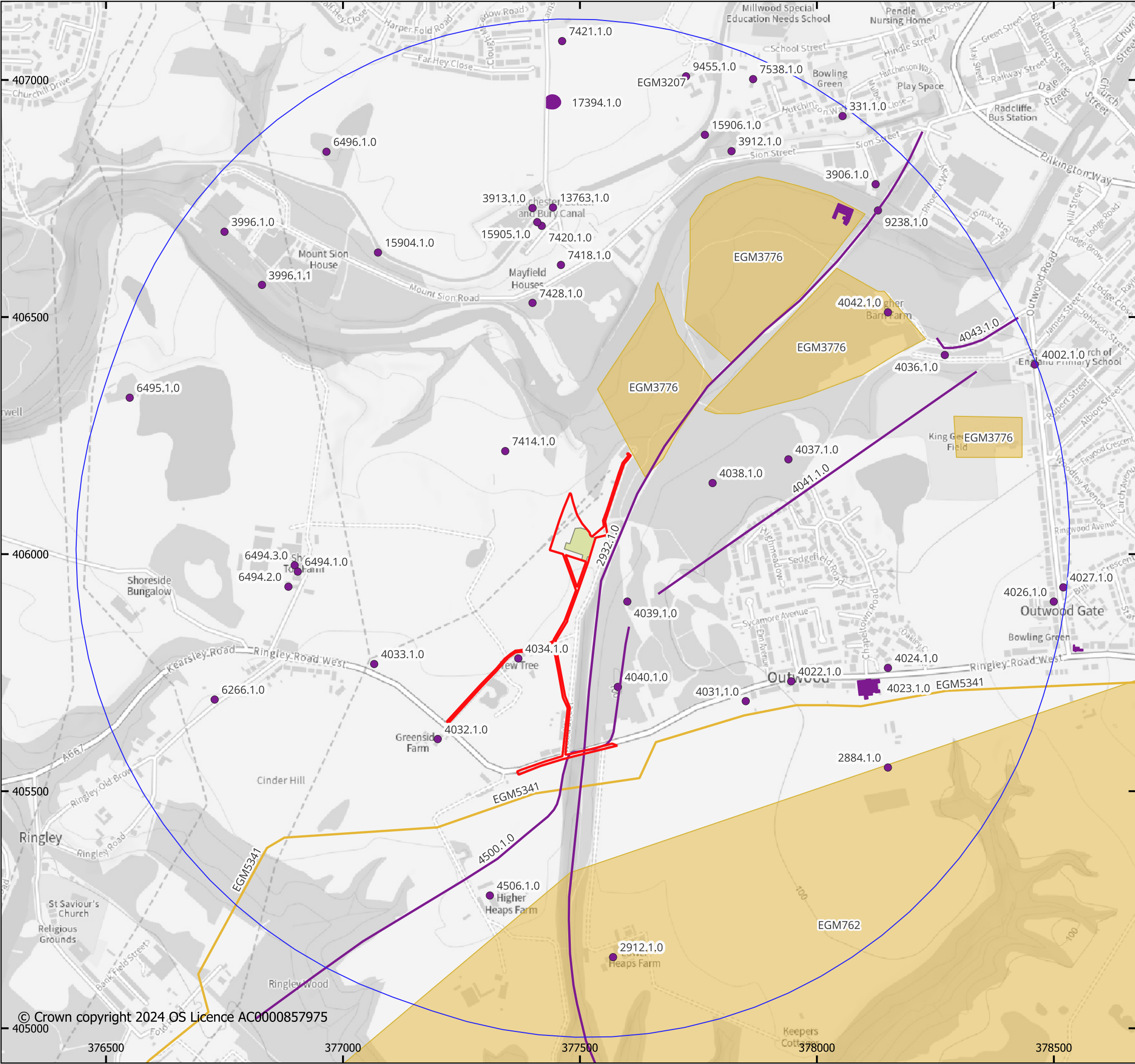
Key

-  Study Site
-  BESS Site
-  Search Area
-  Ringley Fold Conservation Area
-  Grade II Listed Buildings



0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Figure 1. The study site and search area showing designated heritage assets



Key

- Study Site
- BESS Site
- Search Area
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' line
- HER 'events' polygon
- HER 'events' line

Figure 2. The study site and search area showing HER data



Figure 4. Extract from the 1841 Tithe map of the Township of Pilkington

	Key  Site boundary		
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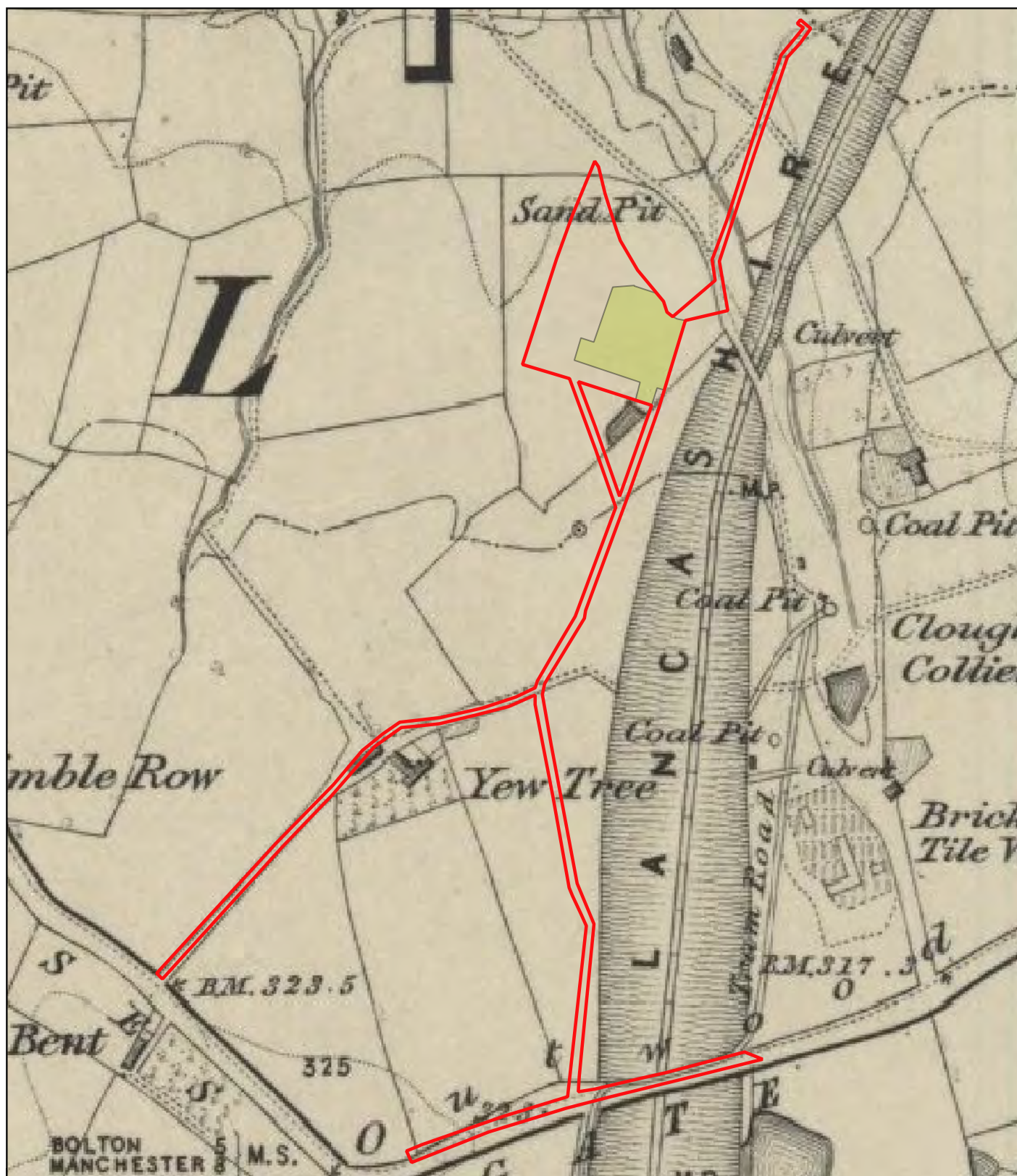


Figure 5. Extract from the 1850 OS 6 inch map

	Key  Site boundary		
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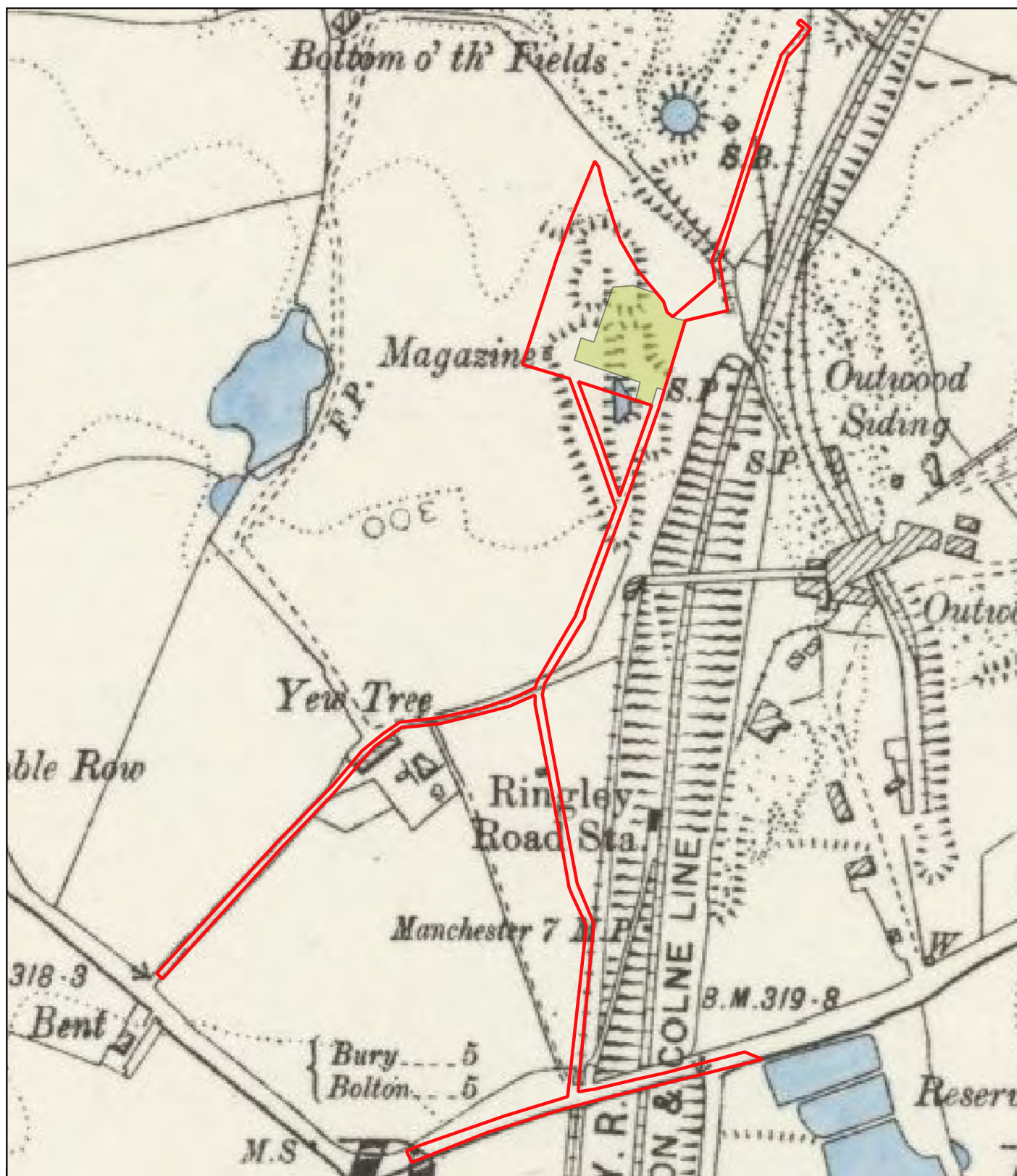


Figure 6. Extract from the 1895 OS 6 inch map

	Key  Site boundary		
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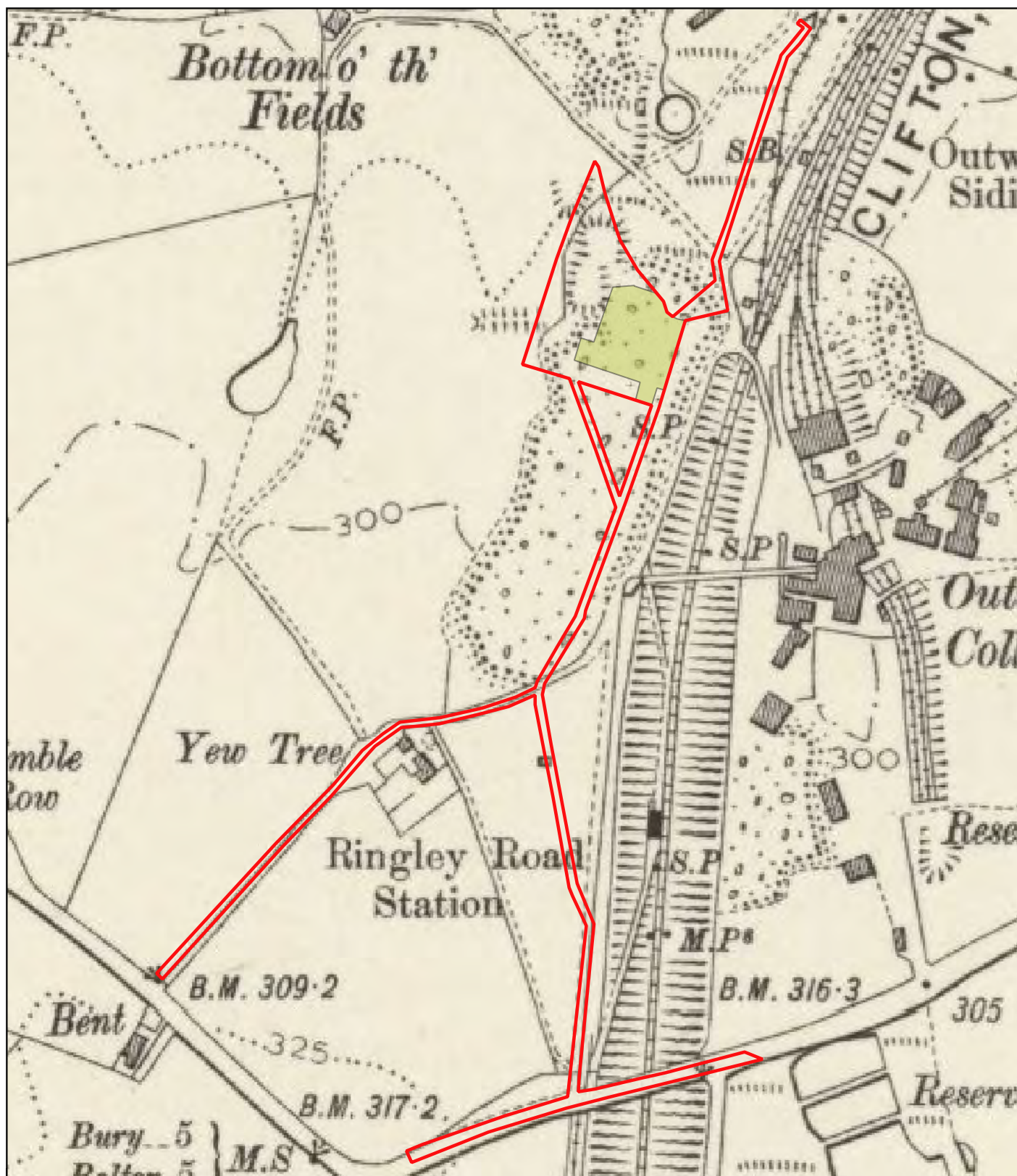


Figure 7. Extract from the 1910 OS 6 inch map

	Key  Site boundary		
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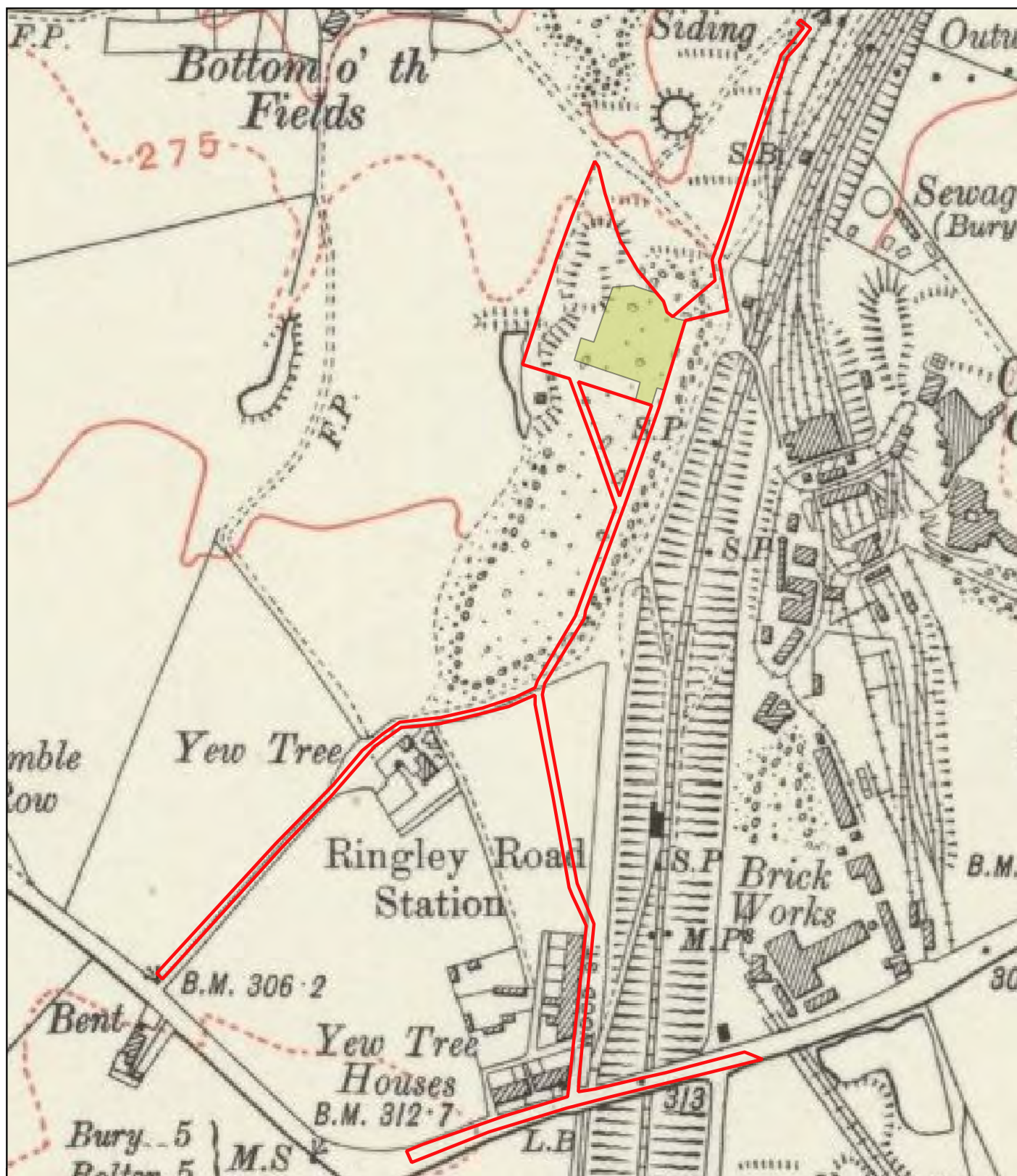


Figure 8. Extract from the 1930 OS 6 inch map

	Key Site boundary		
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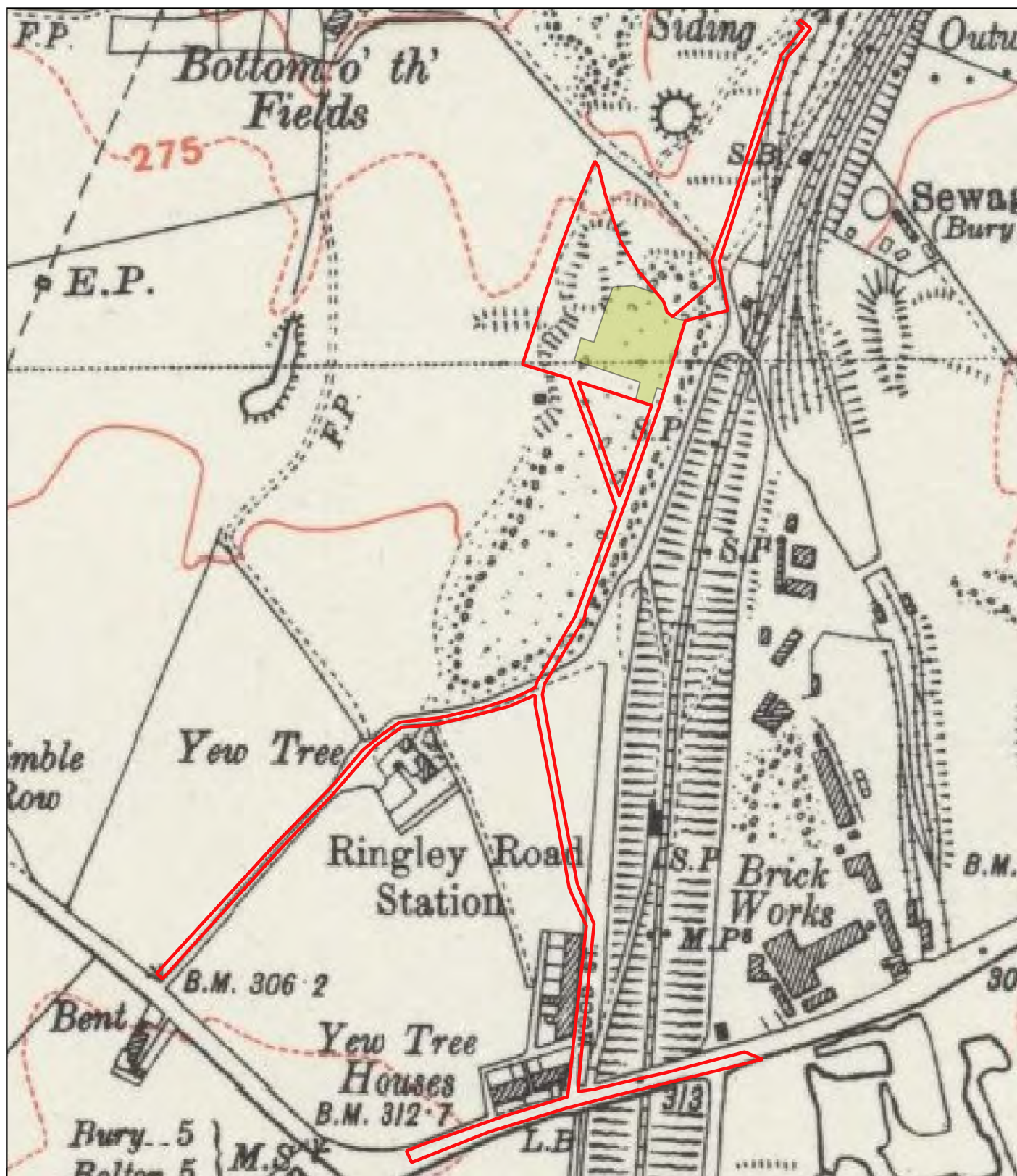


Figure 9. Extract from the 1947 OS 6 inch map



Key

Site boundary

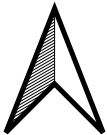


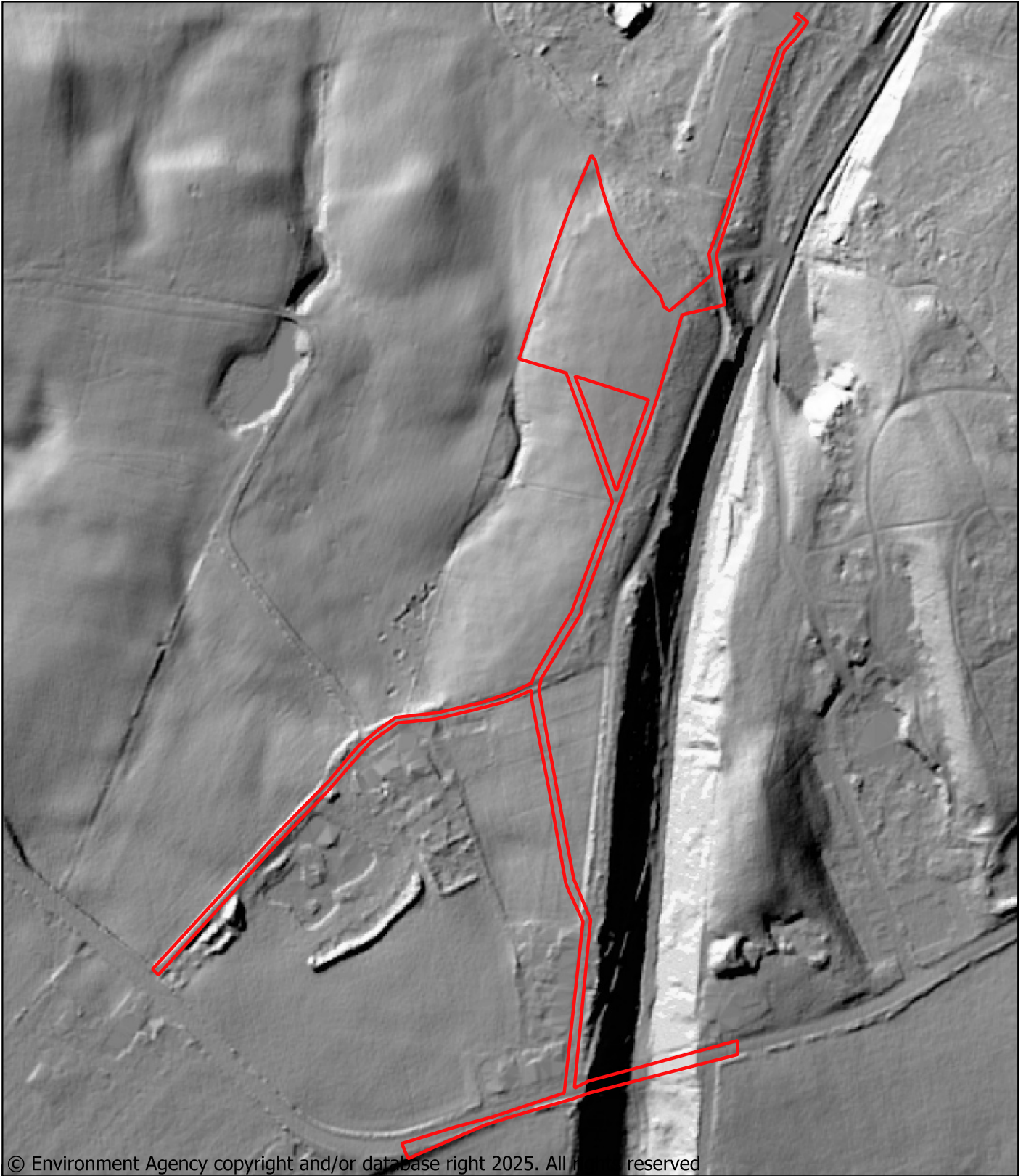
Figure 10. Aerial view of the study site, 2000 (Google Earth)

	Key  Site boundary		
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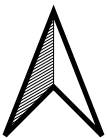
Figure 11. Aerial view of the study site, 2004 (Google Earth)

	Key  Site boundary		
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Figure 12. LiDAR Composite Hillshade 1m DTM



Key

 Site boundary

GHC ARCHAEOLOGY
& HERITAGE

Plates



Plate 1. View southwards along the existing track through the woodland



Plate 2. South facing view along the proposed access track as it enters the pasture fields. White buildings of Yew Tree Farm (HER 4034.1.0) in the distance



Plate 3. View northwards across the proposed BESS site



Plate 4. South-west facing view from the north-west corner of the BESS site



Plate 5. View westwards along the path of the proposed cable corridor



Plate 6. North facing view along the proposed cable corridor towards the electricity substation

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of heritage assets

The following table provides details of heritage assets recorded on the Greater Manchester HER and on the Historic England National Heritage List for England within 1kmm of the study site. These have been listed in order of their numerical references, and their locations are marked on Figures 1 and 2.

Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
NHLE Listed Buildings (NHLE/HER refs):					
1067212/ 9455.1.0	Scotson Fold Farmhouse, School Street	Square-panel timber frame with wind-braces below eaves and probably C19 brick infill. Stone plinth 2½ storeys. 3 bays: window in outer bays on upper floor and one in middle bay on ground floor. Modern glazing. Probable connection with Radcliffe family from 1664 or earlier.	SD 77712 07007	II	17 th century
1356840/ 9238.1.0	Outwood Viaduct	Former railway bridge over River Irwell. Built for Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway by Andrew Handyside and Co of Derby. Five cast-iron arches on tall brick pillars, capped with stone. Brick abutments. Stone bases and cutwaters to two pillars in riverbed. Six ribs of arches are spaced to carry the rails directly. Wooden decking. An unusually late example of cast iron railway bridge	SD 78129 06725	II	1881
1393833/ 3996.1.1	Water Powered Beam Pump, Mount Sion Road	A wrought and cast iron former water-powered beam pump with stone pillars, spillway, wheelpit and retaining wall. Originally associated with the Mount Sion Mill, Radcliffe.	SD 76824 06567	II	Early 19 th century
HER 'Monument' Records (PRN ref):					
331.1.0	Allen's Green Colliery (site of)	SPOIL HEAP, COLLIERY, BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	SD 7805 0692		19 th century
2884.1.0	Rectangular cropmark	FARMSTEAD?, MACULA, FARMHOUSE?	SD 7815 0555		Post-medieval
2912.1.0	Lower Heaps Farm	FARMSTEAD, FARMHOUSE	SD 7757 0514		18 th to 21 st century
2932.1.0	Former line of East Lancashire Railway Clifton Accrington & Colne Line (part of route)	RAILWAY	SD 7826 0537		19 th to mid-20 th century

3906.1.0	Foundry Mills (formerly Irwell Foundry)	TEXTILE MILL, COTTON MILL, FOUNDRY, IRON FOUNDRY, WAREHOUSE	SD 7812 0678		19 th to 21 st century
3912.1.0	Dingle Vale Works (remains of)	DATE STONE, TEXTILE MILL, WAREHOUSE, WEAVING MILL, CHIMNEY, DYE WORKS, COTTON MILL, OFFICE, MANAGERS HOUSE, DATE STONE, SPINNING MILL, BOILER HOUSE	SD 7782 0684		19 th to 21 st century
3913.1.0	Sunny Bank Mill	COTTON MILL, SPINNING MILL, WEAVING SHED, OFFICE, WATER TOWER, WAREHOUSE	SD 7739 0673		19 th to 21 st century
3996.1.0	Mount Sion Works	PRINTING WORKS, BLEACH WORKS, PAPER MILL	SD 7674 0667		19 th to 21 st century
4002.1.0	Old Zachary Lane (settlement)	SETTLEMENT, HOUSE, SCHOOL HOUSE	SD 7846 0639		18 th to 20 th century
4022.1.0	Outwood Gate Toll House (site of)	TOLL HOUSE	SD 7794 0573		19 th century
4023.1.0	Alpha Finishing Works and earlier structures (site of)	BUILDING, FINISHING WORKS, TERRACE	SD 7810 0571		19 th to late 20 th century
4024.1.0	Structure (site of), near Outwood	BUILDING, STRUCTURE	SD 7815 0576		18 th to mid-20 th century
4026.1.0	Structure west of Outwood Road (site of)	HOUSE, OUTBUILDING?	SD 7849 0590		19 th century
4027.1.0	Structure on Old Zachary Lane (site of)	HOUSE?	SD 7851 0593		19 th to early 20 th century
4028.1.0	Smithy at Old Zachary Lane (former)	HOUSE, BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	SD 7855 0580		18 th to 21 st century
4031.1.0	T-shaped structure (site of)	STRUCTURE, HOUSE?	SD 7784 0569		19 th century
4032.1.0	Greenside Farm (formerly Bent)	FARM, FARMHOUSE, STABLE, FARMSTEAD	SD 7719 0561		18 th to 21 st century
4033.1.0	Nimble Row (site of)	TERRACE	SD 7706 0576		19 th to 20 th century
4034.1.0	Yew Tree Farm	FARMSTEAD, FARMHOUSE, HAYLOFT, STABLE, CART SHED	SD 7737 0577		18 th to 21 st century

4036.1.0	Brick works (site of)	BRICKWORKS, EXTRACTIVE PIT, BRICK KILN	SD 7827 0642		19 th century
4037.1.0	Frightman Hillock Farm (site of)	FARMSTEAD, FARM, FARMHOUSE	SD 7794 0619		18 th to early 20 th century
4038.1.0	Owler Hall (site of)	HOUSE	SD 7777 0615		18 th to 19 th century
4039.1.0	Clough Side Colliery (later Outwood Colliery) (site of)	BUILDING, COLLIERY, BUILDING, POND, EXTRACTIVE PIT	SD 7759 0590		18 th to mid-20 th century
4040.1.0	Brick and tile works (site of)	INDUSTRIAL SITE, BRICKWORKS, BRICK KILN, BUILDING	SD 7757 0572		19 th to 21 st century
4041.1.0	Outwood Colliery Tramway (site of)	MINERAL RAILWAY, TRAMWAY	SD 7800 0615		19 th to mid-20 th century
4042.1.0	Higher Barn Farm	FARMSTEAD, FARMHOUSE, FARMHOUSE	SD 7815 0650		18 th to 21 st century
4043.1.0	Heap Lane	ROAD	SD 7833 0646		18 th to 21 st century
4500.1.0	Clough Side Colliery tramroad (line of)	TRAMWAY	SD 7721 0543		19 th to early 20 th century
4506.1.0	Higher Heaps Farm	FARMSTEAD, FARM, FARMHOUSE, BUILDING, BUILDING	SD 7731 0527		17 th to 21 st century
6266.1.0	Ruined outbuilding, Cinder Hill	OUTBUILDING, FARM	SD 7672 0569		Post-medieval to 21 st century
6494.1.0	Grundy's Cotton Mill (site of)	COTTON MILL, TEXTILE MILL	SD 7690 0596		18 th to 19 th century
6494.2.0	Shore Top House	FARMHOUSE	SD 7688 0593		18 th to 21 st century
6494.3.0	Shore Top Farm	FARMSTEAD, FARM	SD 7689 0597		18 th to 21 st century
6495.1.0	Nearer Shore Top (site of)	FARMSTEAD, FARM, FARMHOUSE, OUTBUILDING	SD 7654 0632		18 th to 19 th century

6496.1.0	Mount Sion Farm (site of)	FARMSTEAD, FARM, FARMHOUSE, OUTBUILDING	SD 7696 0684		18 th to mid-20 th century
7414.1.0	Bottom o'th' Fields (site of)	FARMSTEAD, FARM, FARMHOUSE, OUTBUILDING	SD 7734 0621		18 th to late 20 th century
7418.1.0	Mount Sion Row (site of)	TERRACED HOUSE, TERRACE	SD 7745 0660		19 th to late 20 th century
7420.1.0	Nickerhole Row/ Twelve Houses (site of)	TERRACE, TERRACED HOUSE	SD 7741 0669		19 th to 20 th century
7421.1.0	Black Cat Colliery (site of)	COLLIERY, MINE SHAFT	SD 7746 0708		19 th century
7428.1.0	Three Houses/ Nickerhole (site of)	TERRACED HOUSE, TERRACE	SD 7739 0653		19 th to late 20 th century
7538.1.0	Green Lane Colliery (site of)	FOUNDRY, COLLIERY, MINE, CHIMNEY	SD 7786 0700		19 th to mid-20 th century
13763.1.0	Nickerhole Bridge, Manchester Bolton and Bury Canal	CANAL BRIDGE, ROVING BRIDGE	SD 77443 06731		18 th to 21 st century
15906.1.0	Milestone on Manchester Bolton and Bury Canal, south of Allen's Green	MILESTONE	SD 77763 06884		18 th to 21 st century
15905.1.0	Milestone on Manchester Bolton and Bury Canal, approximately 45m south-west of Nickerhole Bridge	MILESTONE	SD 77410 06700		18 th to 21 st century
15904.1.0	Milestone on Manchester Bolton and Bury Canal, approximately 37m north of Mount Sion Road	MILESTONE	SD 77073 06636		18 th to 21 st century
17394.1.0	Rush Acre Coal Pit (site of)	COLLIERY, EXTRACTIVE PIT	SD 7744 0695		19 th century
18485.1.0	Irwell Bleach and Dye Works (site of)	BLEACH WORKS, DYE WORKS	SD 7805 0671		19 th to mid-20 th century
HER 'Event' Records:					
EGM762	Greater Manchester Western and Northern Relief Road	DBA. Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit	SD 7917 0225		

EGM3207	Scotson Fold	Building recording.	SD 7772 0700		
EGM3776	Millenium Wood	DBA. Oxford Archaeology North	SD 77985 06480		
EGM5341	West-East Link Main Pipeline	DBA, Strip, map and sample. Trial trenching. Watching brief. Oxford Archaeology North. 2009-11	SD 7139 0414		
HLC Records:					
HGM2483	Prestolee Road, Kearsley	Enclosed land with small number of 20 th century farms and some older houses. Piecemeal enclosure during the post-medieval period	Centred SD 7633 0563		
HGM10194	Former Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway Clifton, Accrington & Colne Line, Radcliffe	'Communications', disused railway line now footpath. Piecemeal enclosure during the post-medieval period	Centred SD 7754 0493		
HGM10544	Land at Mount Sion Road, Radcliffe	Regenerated scrub/woodland. Previously industrial use in the 19 th century. Piecemeal enclosure during the post-medieval period	Centred SD 7770 0647		
HGM10644	Electric Sub Station, North of Ringley Road West, Outwood	Previously enclosed land	Centred SD 7757 0616		

