



University of
Salford
MANCHESTER

**Greater
Manchester
Spatial Framework**

**Historic
Environment
Assessment**

**Screening
Exercise**

Manchester District

Client:

Greater Manchester
Combined Authority

Technical Report:

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Report No:

2019/CfAA/6



Document Title: Greater Manchester Spatial Framework: Historic Environment Assessment Screening Exercise (Manchester District)

Document Type: Historic Environment Assessment

Prepared for: Greater Manchester Combined Authority

Report No: 2019/CfAA/6

Version: Version 1.1

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i. Summary

In February 2019, GMAAS and the Centre for Applied Archaeology was commissioned by the Greater Manchester Combined Authority to undertake a screening exercise of the historic environment interest on the Sites allocated within the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework. This work is in the form of an assessment to understand the nature of the archaeology, built heritage, historic landscape, and setting for each land allocation. Each Site is placed within one of six categories, according to the nature of the heritage assets contained within and located further afield. These are colour coded according to whether sites have been screened in with archaeological and designated heritage asset considerations as well (red, categories 1 and 2), screened in but with archaeological or designated heritage asset considerations only (amber, categories 3-5) or screened out (green, category 6).

The report on the Manchester District consists of three individual allocations. The table below summarises the Manchester screening exercise and is colour-coded according to whether sites have been screened in with archaeological and designated heritage asset considerations as well (red, categories 1 and 2), screened in but with archaeological or designated heritage asset considerations only (amber, categories 3-5) or screened out (green, category 6). See section iii.i for an explanation of the different categories.

Land Allocation Code	Name	Local Authority	Category
GMA10	Global Logistics	Manchester	Category 3
GMA11	Roundthorn Medipark Extension	Manchester	Category 2
GMA12	Southwick Park	Manchester	Category 6

Table 1 Screening Exercise summary table for the Manchester District.

A number of recommendations have been made and the accompanying Summary Report provides further information regarding the next steps.

ii. Introduction

In preparing the revised Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) land allocations, the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) commissioned GMAAS (Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service), with the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the University of Salford to provide a screening exercise of the historic environment interest. This work is in the form of an assessment to understand the nature of the archaeology, built heritage, historic landscape, and setting for each land allocation. It provides specific recommendations for more detailed assessment to help meet the requirements of NPPF.

The National Planning Policy Framework (published 2018, revised February 2019) stipulates that:

- The allocations have been informed by a proper assessment of the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets in the area, including their settings where appropriate (NPPF paragraphs 184, 185, 189, 190 and 194);
- There has been a proper assessment to identify new sites of archaeological or historic interest (NPPF paragraph 187);
- There has been a proper assessment to identify land where development would be inappropriate because of its archaeological and/or historic significance (NPPF paragraphs 190, 193-197)

In 2018, a pilot exercise was undertaken for the Salford City Council area. This comprised separate archaeological and designated heritage asset (including local listings) analyses which were then combined to form the final, published reports on 4 Spatial Framework allocations. The methodology adopted for the remaining 47 allocation sites across the other 9 districts of Greater Manchester is based on the Salford study. However, the following screening exercise is a more rapid assessment of the historic environment, therefore is less detailed than the Salford assessments but does combine designated, and non-designated heritage asset considerations.

iii. Method Statement

iii.i Introduction

A screening exercise was applied to the three land allocation sites (referred to as 'Sites') across the Manchester District. This aimed to identify which of the Sites may impact directly, affect the setting or have a visual impact, on designated and non-designated heritage assets.

The site allocations were subject to further assessment and comprised:

- A review and enhancement of the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) to identify and map non-designated and designated heritage assets (this also included any other relevant databases, such as the National Heritage List);
- An historic map regression exercise to identify previously unrecognised heritage assets with archaeological and/or built heritage interest;
- A review of the findings of previous archaeological investigations carried out on or near the sites, along with any relevant published or secondary sources. This includes grey literature, local publications, thematic surveys and also incorporated the North West Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (NWRRF);
- Analysis of available historic and current aerial photography and LiDAR data;
- Collation of all non-designated and designated heritage assets, as identified by the above research within each Site, into a Gazetteer accompanied by a map showing their positions. A buffer zone of 250m was applied to each land allocation to identify heritage assets 'further afield' (i.e. not within the land allocation);
- site visits and walkover surveys to identify any further potential heritage assets, and assess the potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological remains as identified from the desk-based research. The Sites were visited over a period of 3 months between March and June 2019 and were limited to publicly accessible land and footpaths. Designated heritage assets which were visible from the Site and located further afield (beyond 250m), were also flagged up in the assessments.

The above was applied to the land allocation and a 250m buffer zone. The accompanying archaeological and historical background is informed by the following period allocations:

Period		Date Range
Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	Pre-10000 BC
	Mesolithic	10000 – 3500 BC
	Neolithic	3500 – 2200 BC
	Bronze Age	2300 – 700 BC
	Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British		AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval		AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-Medieval		AD 1540 – AD 1750
Industrial Period		AD 1750 – 1914
Modern		Post - 1914

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

iii.ii Screening Categories

Following an assessment of the available sources as detailed above, the Sites were screened in or out, according to a ‘traffic light’ system and are listed below in descending order of priority for further work on assessing the significance of the heritage assets identified:

- **Red:** Sites recommended for screening in. This has been split into two different categories.
 - **Category 1** The Sites that both have concerns over the impact on designated heritage assets within the boundary and also non-designated heritage assets which have the potential to be of high significance. These should be dealt with pre-planning and treated as the highest priority.
 - **Category 2** The second category outline the Sites that have concerns over the impact on designated heritage assets within the boundary, however the non-designated heritage assets can be dealt with through the planning process.
- **Amber:** Site is recommended for screening in. Designated heritage assets identified further afield may be impacted upon visually or through their setting and/or non-designated heritage assets may be impacted on directly. It is suggested that much of this work can be carried out as part of the planning process, or with further assessment be screened out altogether. This has been split into three categories:
 - **Category 3** Sites where the development could affect the setting of, or have a visual impact on, designated heritage assets and there is the potential for a direct impact upon non-designated heritage assets. 18 sites have been identified within this category
 - **Category 4** Sites where the development could affect the setting of, or have a visual impact on, designated heritage assets. 5 sites have been identified within this category
 - **Category 5** Sites where only non-designated heritage assets are likely to be impacted. 7 sites have been identified within this category

- **Green: Category 6** (Chapter 8) Sites recommended for screening out. Sites where there is thought to be no impact on designated heritage assets and with no or very low archaeological potential.

iii.iii Structure of the Report

This document is concerned with providing an understanding of the historic environment, which is defined as consisting of the archaeology, built heritage, historic landscape, and setting of the individual land allocations within the GMSF.

A report has been produced for each district, as well as for each cross-boundary land allocation. Each report contains a separate chapter on the land allocations identified according to their district, within the GMSF. Although the cross-boundary land allocations have been allocated their own report, they are referred to within the individual district sections, if they fall within the relevant area.

At the start of each chapter, a statement (in italics) summarises the reasons for screening out or in. Each land allocation has a section on the site location, topography and land use, including information on the geology as well. This can be useful in locating favourable areas for past settlement, in the absence of data on the historic environment. The historical background sets out the relevant historical, as well as archaeological information derived from previous work done within or adjacent to the land allocation. This is enhanced by historic map regression as well as the relevant HER data. Based on this information, the potential for the survival of archaeological remains is then assessed. An outline of previous archaeological work that has taken place within, or near the Site, is also provided, as well as any relevant planning applications.

A gazetteer details the designated and non-designated heritage assets that have been identified through the assessment. Each gazetteer entry (abbreviated to **HA**) has a summary description and a map is provided for each land allocation showing the location of heritage assets. A historic map extract is also provided, taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey, published between 1848 and 1882.

The conclusion summarises the outcome of the screening exercise and whether the Site is screened in for a more detailed heritage impact assessment. It outlines whether there are designated and non-designated heritage assets and whether they may be impacted directly, have their setting affected or be impacted upon visually, and outlines the possible work which may be required in order to satisfy the requirements of NPPF. In the case of designated heritage assets, the need for further assessment, which could include significance statements and setting assessments is flagged up. For non-designated heritage assets, further archaeological mitigation is outlined, although this is Site dependent; some assets may require more detailed desk-based studies and there may be a need to consider a landscape as a whole, even if no heritage assets have been identified. Further investigation, in the form of non-intrusive (e.g. fieldwalking, walkover surveys and geophysics) and intrusive (e.g. evaluation and excavation) methods, is outlined. For those sites that are screened in, the more

detailed assessment will determine at which point in the planning process identified archaeological sites can be dealt with.

There is also an accompanying Summary Report, which outlines the key conclusions from the screening exercise as well as recommendations for further work.

GMA10 Global Logistics (MA) – Screened In

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are no designated sites within the land allocation however one has been identified nearby. There is potential for archaeological remains therefore further archaeological work is recommended

10.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Global Logistics land allocation (centred at 380200, 384154) lies to the south-west of Manchester Airport and 14km south-west of Manchester City Centre. The Site is 20ha in size and is bounded by Sunbank Wood on its western and southern side, Coteril Clough on its eastern side and Manchester Airport to the north.

The site lies at around 60m aOD and gently slopes from north-east to south-west, towards the River Bollin. The site is currently unused pasture.

The geology consists of Bollin Mudstone Member and is overlain by Till (British Geological Survey 2017).



10.2 Historical Background

10.2.1 Overview

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity within the Site, however fieldwork at Runway 2 of the Airport revealed the remains of a Neolithic/Bronze Age settlement at Oversley Farm on an escarpment similar to the Site, overlooking the river Bollin (Garner 2007).

The Oversley Farm site also produced evidence for Roman activity, including a road which has been interpreted as part of the road from Manchester to Middlewich, however the course of this is thought to run to the west through Altrincham.

There is little evidence for early Medieval activity but during the Medieval period, the Site fell within the Hale township and the chapelry of Ringway. There is little to suggest that the Site was occupied during this period, although possible moated sites have been recorded at Oversley Farm. Ullerswood Castle lies to the south of the Site and was recorded in 1173 and was probably a motte and bailey castle with a shell keep. It does not appear to have been long lived, however several buildings are named after it and Castle Mill, 350m to the south-west, is thought to date to the 15th century onwards (ARS 2015).

The Site appears to have been enclosed on a piecemeal basis during the Post-Medieval period although there is still little evidence for settlement. The Site is bounded by woodland which may be remnants of Ancient Woodland. A number of isolated farmsteads can be seen on later mapping, as well a small focus of properties along Sunbank Lane to the north-west.

There is evidence for field boundary reorganisation during the 20th century but otherwise the Site has remained predominantly rural.

10.2.2 Archaeological Potential

There is some potential for Prehistoric and Roman remains, based on the similar topographical location of Oversley Farm. Potential archaeological remains of later periods are likely to relate to agricultural practices.

10.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the land allocation, however there is one that has been identified further afield where they may be impacted upon visually and/or have their setting affected

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
Yew Tree House	8629.1.0	Grade II	1356625

Table 10.2.1 Designated Heritage Assets identified outside the land allocation boundary

10.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

The Northern part of the Site has been subject to previous work (URS 2012) and there has been work previously, particularly at Manchester Airport. An EIA was produced for the Apron Extension within the northern part of the Airport (WYG 2006). An Environmental Statement was also produced for the development of Airport City (URS 2012). A DBA was also produced in advance of modernisation work at the Airport (ARS 2015).

10.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1
Site Name: Yew Tree House
Designation: Grade II (1356625)
HER No: 8629.1.0
Site Type: Agricultural/Residential
Period: 18th Century
NGR: 379906, 384404
Sources: OS Mapping; National Heritage List
Description: Farmhouse now house. Mid C18. Flemish-bond brickwork (except for central bay which uses header bond) with stone dressings and slate roof. Double-depth central-staircase plan with two storeys plus attic and a later porch to left gable. Three bays.

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
2019.1.0	Monument	Ullerswood Castle (site of)	Medieval	SJ 8031 8370
2019.2.0	Building	Castle Hill Farm	Early 19 th century	SJ 8039 8369
3723.1.0	Monument	Mill Field, Hale (site of)	Medieval	SJ 7980 8420
9580.1.0	Building	Halebank Farm	19 th century	SJ 7973 8439
9580.2.0	Building	Halebank Cottage	Late 18 th century	SJ 7973 8434
9581.1.0	Monument	Broad Oak Farm (site of)	Early 19 th century	SJ 8043 8450
9844.1.0	Building	Wayside Farm	18 th century	SJ 8047 8373

Table 10.3.1 Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

10.4 Site Visit

The site visit was conducted over the course of one day on 19th June 2019. The Site itself was not accessible as public footpaths which, until recently, crossed the Site are now no longer in use due to ongoing development to the north of the Site. The area to the north has clearly been subjected to significant earth-moving and spoil deposition, however it could not be ascertained if this extended into the Site itself.



Plate 10.4.1 Looking south-west towards the Site; there is evidence for spoiling and disturbed ground in the foreground



Plate 10.4.2 Development already taking place to the north of the current land allocation

10.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA10: Global Logistics is screened in and is placed within Amber, Category 3. There are no designated heritage assets contained within the Site however one has been identified nearby. There is potential for archaeological remains relating to the Prehistoric period and this potential was recognised in a previous DBA for the Global Logistics Hub to the north (URS 2012). However, this was not enacted on and no evaluation took place, contrary to NPPF. There appears to be little potential for historic hedgerows however the Site borders Ancient/Semi-Natural Woodland.

Further work is recommended, including:

- Further assessment of the identified designated heritage asset.
- Geophysical survey and targeted intrusive work to identify any prehistoric remains.

There is the opportunity to answer several of the updated NWRRF questions relating to the Prehistoric period.

10.6 Figures

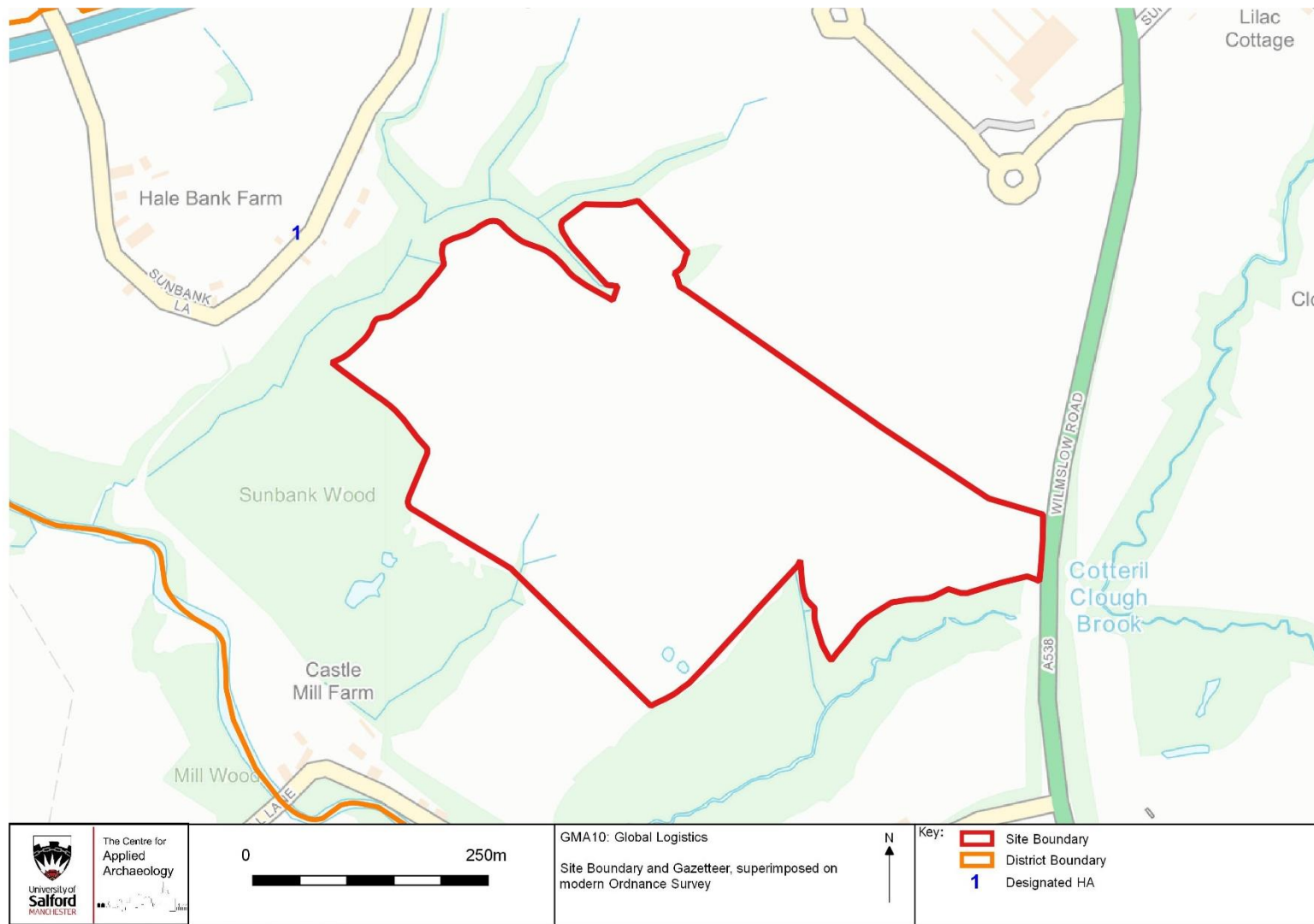


Figure 10.6.1

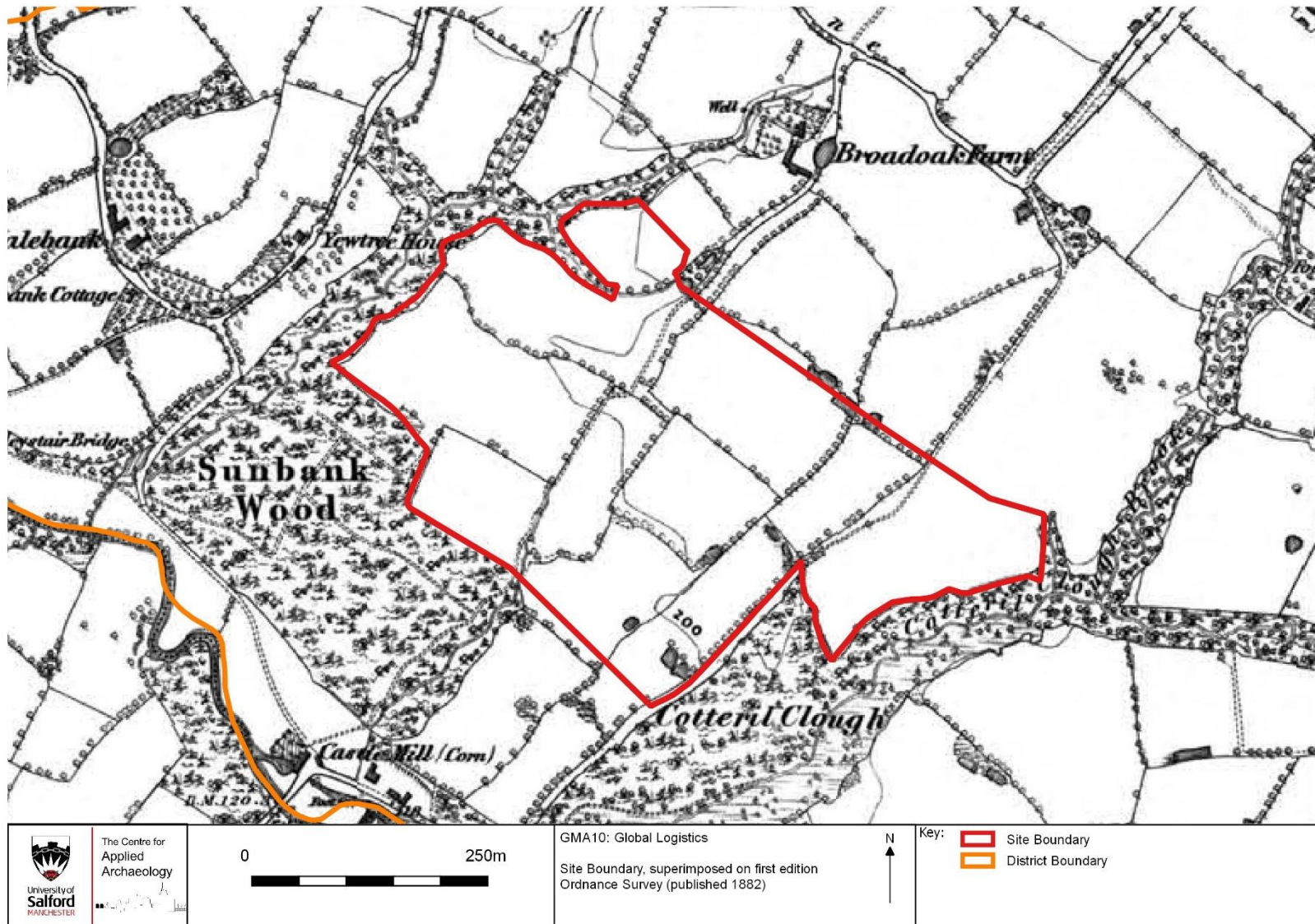


Figure 10.6.2

GMA11 Roundthorn Medipark Extension (MA) – Screened In

It is recommended that this Site is screened in; there are designated heritage assets within the south-east part of the Site and further assessment is required. Previous work within the Site has shown that there are archaeological remains dating from the Prehistoric period onwards, therefore, further archaeological work is recommended.

11.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Site (centred at NGR 380422, 387522) covers an area of approximately 21.5ha and is bounded by Wythenshawe Hospital Staff Car Park to the north, Barnacre Avenue to the east, Whitecarr Lane and Fairywell Brook to the south and Dobbinetts Lane to the west. It lies to the south-west of Newall Green.

The Site Area occupies relatively flat ground at a height of approximately 50m above Ordnance Datum, although the area gently slopes westwards towards the river Bollin. The Site is open countryside, although within the south-eastern portion of the Site, there is a playing field used by Newall Green High School and a cluster of listed former farm buildings (see below for further detail)

The overlying drift geology, as mapped by the OS Geological Survey, comprises of Till. The underlying solid geology comprises of Bollin Mudstone (British Geological Survey 2017).



It should be noted that the south-west boundary of this land allocation runs in conjunction with the north-eastern boundary of GMA46: Timperley Wedge; there may be some overlap in the archaeological background and discussion.

11.2 Historical Background

11.2.1 Overview

Some of the soils within the Site, particularly close to the Fairywell Brook, are better drained and sandier and formed an attractive location for prehistoric settlement, as evidenced during previous work. A series of possible Bronze Age cut features (**HA4**) were excavated which were sealed below a layer of possible hill wash. The most significant of these features was a north-west/south-east orientated ditch which measured around 0.7m in depth and was truncated by one of the pits associated with the Medieval metalworking site (**HA5**) (UMAU 2004).

There are no known Roman sites within or near the Site; the nearest road runs from Manchester to Northwich, through Sale 4km to the west.

During the Medieval period, the Site remained predominantly rural and lay close to the south-west boundary of the Baguley manor and township. Archaeological work in the Site has revealed evidence for Post-Medieval, or earlier field systems as well as a possible hollow way. However archaeological work has also recorded an iron smelting site (**HA5**) dating to the 14th/15th century (UMAU 2004).

During the Post-Medieval period, the Site remained predominantly rural and Newall Green (**HA1; 2; 3**) was one of a number of hamlets established during this period. The origins of the site are fairly obscure, however *Newhall* or *Newhalle Green* is first mentioned during the mid-17th century (UMAU 2009, 4). Archaeological work has revealed that the E-shaped farmhouse is the earliest element of this former hamlet and originated as a two storey timber framed hall with cross wings during the later 16th/early 17th centuries. The building to the north-east of the farmhouse was built in the mid-18th century as a threshing barn. A shippon was added during the mid-19th century (*ibid* 20-21).

The Site consists of a number of irregular shaped fields, lined with hedgerows and a number of probable marl pits, dug to enrich the otherwise poor quality soils. Most of the land was owned by the Tatton family of Wythenshawe Hall, during the earlier 19th century.

Very little changes on subsequent maps, although some of the field boundaries are removed during the 20th century. During the mid-20th century, Baguley (now Wythenshawe) Hospital extends into the northern part of the Site and a playing field is created to the north of Newall Green farm. The hospital extension has since been demolished and the area is now in used for car parking. 20th century suburban houses encroached from the north and east, and much of Newall Green hamlet was cleared.

11.2.2 Archaeological Potential

Previous archaeological work within the Site has shown that there is a high potential for prehistoric archaeological remains. There is also some potential for Romano-British archaeological remains due to evidence from similar Prehistoric sites demonstrating continuity from the previous period. There is also a high potential for Medieval and Post-Medieval archaeological remains. However there is low potential for any archaeological remains within the former southern extent of Wythenshawe

Hospital; previous archaeological work has shown that this area is heavily disturbed and a number of service drains cross the area.

11.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are three designated heritage assets within the land allocation; none have been identified further afield which may be impacted upon visually and/or have their setting affected.

Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
Newall Green Farmhouse	8501.1.0	Grade II	1197897
Outbuilding c.15m NW of Newall Green Farmhouse	8501.1.2	Grade II	1291017
Outbuildings to N of Newall Green Farmhouse	8501.1.1	Grade II	1220351

Table 11.2.1: Designated Heritage Assets within GMA11

11.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

The line of the easement for a waste water pipeline running from Hale Waste Water Treatment works to Wythenshawe Hospital runs across the land allocation and was first subject to an archaeological watching brief in 2004 (UMAU 2004). Following the discovery of significant archaeological remains, an area was further excavated within the Site close to Whitecarr Lane (Askew 2004).

Newall Green Farm has also been subjected to a number of archaeological investigations, including a photographic survey in 2006 (MRIAS 2006), a building survey in 2009 (UMAU 2009), a watching brief during conversion of the buildings (ARS 2016), a watching brief on associated groundworks (ARS 2017) and an assessment on the viability of tree ring dating of the building timbers (Arnold and Howard 2017). The complex was targeted in an arson attack in 2014, but has since been renovated and converted into a care home.

11.3 Gazetteer

The Gazetteer primarily references sites that are within, or immediately adjacent, to the land allocation boundary and are listed with designated heritage assets first, then non-designated heritage assets. A table at the end of the gazetteer outlines additional non-designated heritage assets from the HER which are either outside the land allocation or are of negligible importance (such as former extraction pits, or ponds).

HA Number: 1

Site Name: Newall Green Farmhouse

Designation: Grade II (1197897)

HER No: 2037.1.0; 8051.1.0; 8501.1.1; 8051.1.2

Site Type: Farmstead

Period: Post-Medieval

NGR: 380760, 387266

Sources: OS Mapping; HER; MRIAS 2006; UMAU 2009; ARS 2016; ARS 2017; Arnold and Howard 2017; National Heritage List

Description: Newall Green farmhouse, probably late 17th century in date. Handmade brick built with sandstone quoins and a slate roof. Two storeys with a central porch and symmetrical projecting wings. Surviving elements of a former hamlet.

HA Number: 2

Site Name: Outbuilding approx. 15m north-west of Newall Green Farmhouse

Designation: Grade II (1291017)

HER No: 2037.1.0; 8051.1.0; 8501.1.1; 8051.1.2

Site Type: Farmstead

Period: 18th Century

NGR: 380754, 387289

Sources: OS Mapping; HER; MRIAS 2006; UMAU 2009; ARS 2016; ARS 2017; Arnold and Howard 2017; National Heritage List

Description: Farm building associated with Newall Green Farmhouse (**Site 1**). Probably cart house and stable, mid 18th century in date. Handmade red brick with slate roof, rectangular in plan and two storeys in height with four bays. Included for group value.

HA Number: 3

Site Name: Outbuilding to the north of Newall Green Farmhouse

Designation: Grade II (1220351)

HER No: 2037.1.0; 8051.1.0; 8501.1.1; 8051.1.2

Site Type: Farmstead

Period: 18th Century

NGR: 380785, 387301

Sources: OS Mapping; HER; MRIAS 2006; UMAU 2009; ARS 2016; ARS 2017; Arnold and Howard 2017; National Heritage List

Description: Farm building associated with Newall Green Farmhouse (**Site 1**). Barn, stables and shippens, constructed in handmade brick and slate roof. L-plan formed by 4 bay main range on north-south axis with 3-bay wing projecting to the east at the north end. Two storeys in height. Included for group value.

HA Number: 4

Site Name: Bronze Age features (site of)

Designation: Non-designated heritage asset

HER No: N/A

Site Type: ?Land Use

Period: Prehistoric

NGR: 380500, 387318

Sources: UMAU 2004

Description: During archaeological work, a number of ditches, gullies and pits were excavated which potentially dated to the Bronze Age.

HA Number: 5

Site Name: Iron smelting site (site of)
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 16115.1.0; 16116.1.0
Site Type: Industrial
Period: Medieval
NGR: 380500, 387318
Sources: UMAU 2004
Description: During archaeological work, remains of metalworking activity and debris were uncovered. Pottery associated with the features dated the activity to the later Medieval period (14th century onwards).

HA Number: 6
Site Name: Tan Yard Croft
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: N/A
Site Type: Field Name
Period: Post-Medieval
NGR: 380397, 387775
Sources: Tithe Map 1839
Description: The tithe apportionment (CRO EDT34/2) names this field 'Tan Yard Croft' and may indicate a possible tanning site.

HA Number: 7
Site Name: Stags Acre
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: N/A
Site Type: Field Name
Period: Post-Medieval
NGR: 380257, 387560
Sources: Tithe Map 1839
Description: The tithe apportionment (CRO EDT34/2) names this field 'Stags Acre' and may indicate the presence of former hunting ground. Sunderland Deer Park is known to have been located nearby and part of the boundary has been recorded 350m south-west of the Site, though its full extent is not known.

HA Number: 8
Site Name: Possible field boundary, north of Whitecarr Lane
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 16117.1.0
Site Type: Field Boundary
Period: ?Medieval
NGR: 380530, 387360
Sources: HER
Description: Excavation revealed a curvilinear feature orientated west to east. Possible ditch or drain recut in the 18th/19th century to contain a ceramic field drain. May have been part of an early field boundary.

HA Number: 9
Site Name: Pond north of Whitecarr Lane
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: 16118.1.0
Site Type: Marl Pit
Period: Post-Medieval
NGR: 380539, 387402
Sources: HER; OS Mapping
Description: Excavation revealed a partially silted pond with 19th-20th century material, which may have originally been a marl pit. This, and a number of other marl pits are shown on the OS mapping. Some are still present within the landscape today.

HA Number: 10
Site Name: Baguley/Altrincham Township Boundary
Designation: Non-designated heritage asset
HER No: N/A
Site Type: Boundary
Period: Medieval
NGR: 380236, 387466
Sources: OS Mapping
Description: Ordnance Survey shows that Fairywell Brook once formed part of the boundary between the townships of Baguley and Altrincham. It now forms the boundary between the Manchester and Trafford local authorities

There are a number of other HER entries recorded within 250m of the land allocation boundary and those not listed above are detailed below:

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
16114.1.0	Monument	Ditch east of Roaring Gate Lane	Post-Medieval	SJ 8039 8717

Table 11.3.1 Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

11.4 Site Visit

The Site visit was undertaken in one day on 19th March 2019. The Site itself is not accessible publicly and although there are public roads that circumnavigate the land allocation, many parts of these are not pedestrian friendly. Generally, the land allocation is mostly rural, although the setting to the north and east is urbanised with the hospital and suburban housing respectively. The setting is predominantly rural to the west and south and there are a number of mature trees within the hedgerows across the Site which restricts visibility in some places.

HA1, 2 and 3: The Newall Green Farm complex lies within the land allocation at the south-east end. It has long reaching views across the land allocation especially to the north-west although this is temporarily interrupted by the mature trees within the hedgerows. Although the playing field is a modern creation to the immediate north, it does not interrupt the views, or the relationship with the rural setting. Although the complex was not immediately visible from Dobbinetts Lane on the west side, Newall Green High School could be seen, therefore there is a good indication that the farm would also be visible.



Plate 11.4.1: The farmhouse (HA1) at Newall Green, looking west



Plate 11.4.2 Looking south-east across the Site from Dobbinetts Lane

11.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that Site Allocation GMA11: Roundthorn Medipark Extension is screened in and has been placed within Red, Category 2. The Site contains designated heritage assets, in the form of Newall Green farmhouse and its associated buildings. The Site contains archaeological remains relating to Prehistoric and Medieval activity. There is potential for historic hedgerows, including the boundary along Fairywell Brook as this formed the township boundary between Baguley and Altrincham.

Further work is recommended, including:

- Further assessment of Newall Green farmhouse and its two outbuildings (**HA1; 2; 3**).
- An assessment for potential historic hedgerows.
- Targeted geophysical survey to help define further areas of prehistoric and Medieval activity, followed by targeted intrusive work.

There is the opportunity to answer several of the updated NWRRF questions relating to the Prehistoric and Medieval periods.

11.6 Figures

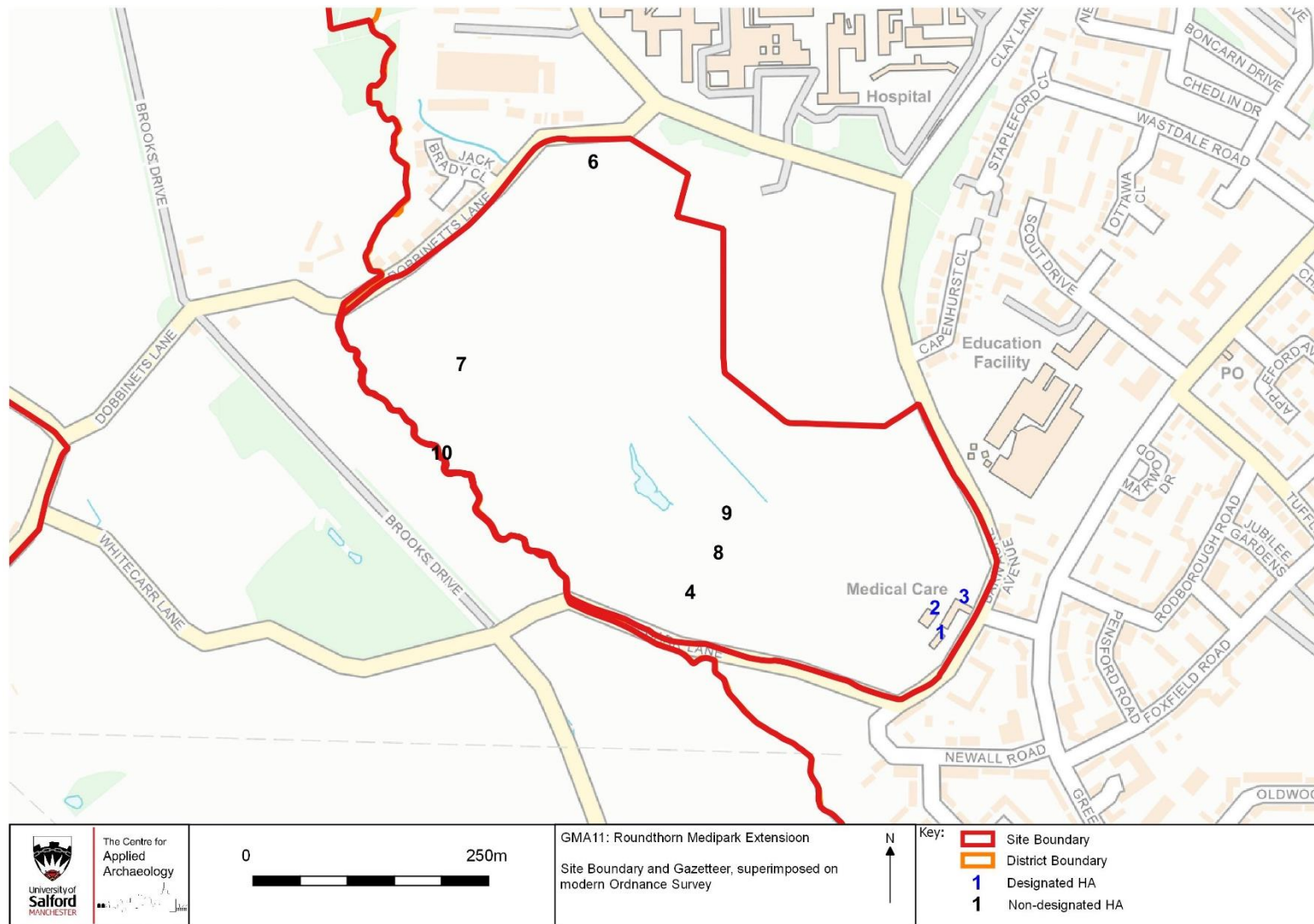


Figure 11.6.1

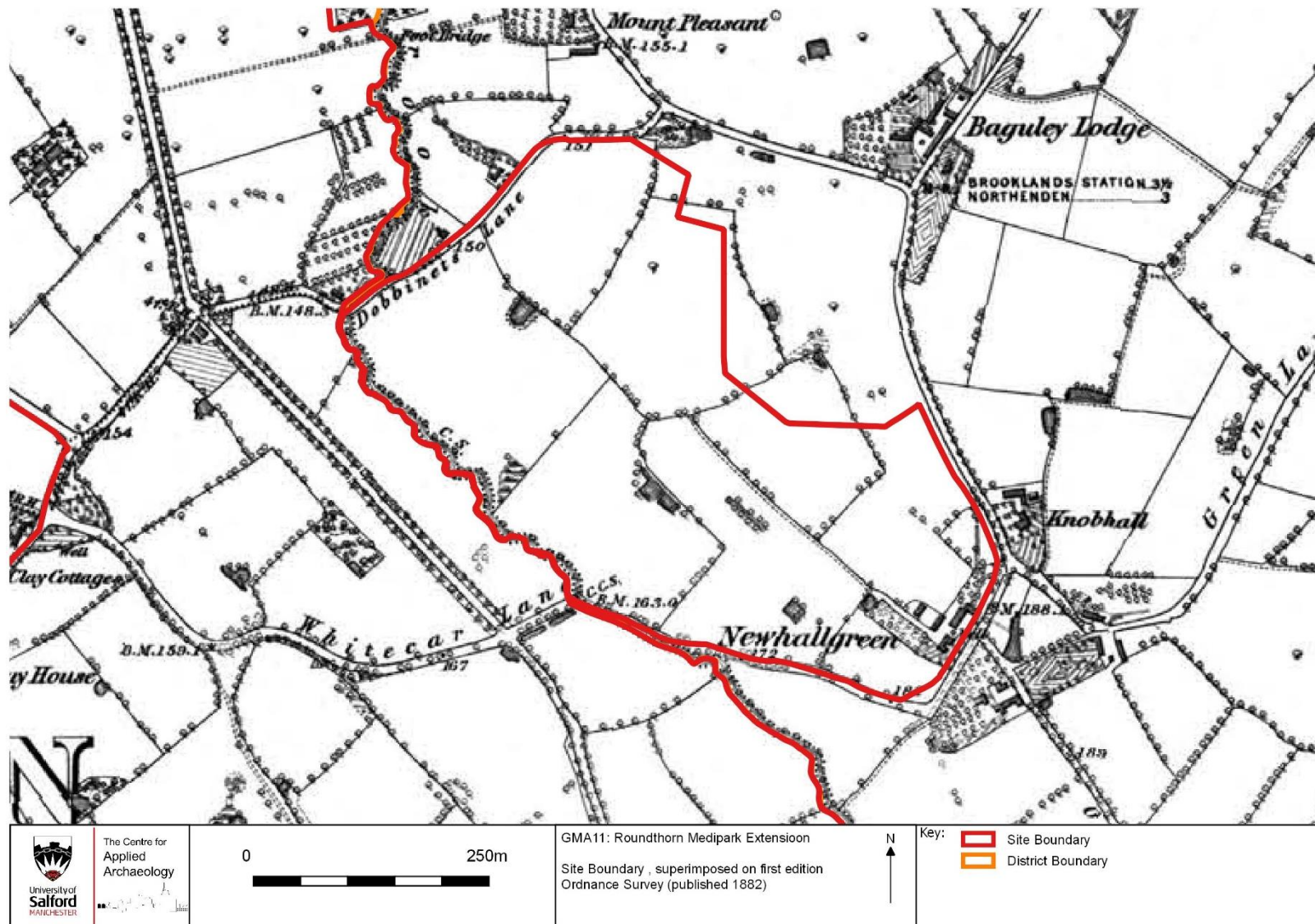


Figure 11.6.2

GMA12 Southwick Park (MA) – Screened Out

It is suggested that this Site can be screened out from further investigation. There are no designated heritage assets or identified sites of archaeological interest within the land allocation or further afield that will be affected.

12.1 Site Location, Topography and Land Use

The Southwick Park land allocation (centred at NGR 381311, 391004) lies to the north of Northern Moor and 7km south-west of Manchester City Centre. The Site is 1ha in size and is bounded by the M60 to the north and Southwick road to the south.

The Site is flat and lies at around 30m aOD. The Site is currently used as a public park, with areas of hardstanding and landscaped grass.

The geology across the Site consists of the Tarporley Siltstone Formation and is overlain by glaciofluvial sands and gravels (British Geological Survey 2017).



12.2 Historical Background

12.2.1 Overview

There is little evidence for Prehistoric activity, however the Site lies on glaciofluvial sands and gravels which are known to be conducive for settlement of this period.

There is no evidence for Roman activity and the nearest road ran through Sale to the west.

During the Medieval period, the Site lay within the township of Northenden and remained predominantly rural. It remained so until the later 20th century, when social housing was developed to the south and the Site became a public park. The M60 motorway was also developed along the northern edge in the 1970s.

12.2.2 Archaeological Potential

The soil conditions are favourable for Prehistoric settlement, however these will have been affected by the landscaping for the park creation. It is unlikely that archaeological remains of any significance from later periods will be encountered.

12.2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the land allocation, and none have been identified further afield.

12.2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

There has been no known archaeological work that has taken place within the Site, nor the immediate vicinity.

12.3 Gazetteer

There are no heritage assets identified within the land allocation boundary, however a number have been identified within a 250m boundary and are outlined in the table below:

HER Number	Record Type	Site Name	Period/Date	Grid Reference
7856.1.0	Monument	Oak Farm (site of)	19 th century	SJ 8150 9107

Table 12.3.1: Non-designated Heritage Assets identified within 250m of the land allocation boundary

12.4 Site Visit

The Site was not visited on this occasion.

12.5 Conclusion

It is suggested that GMA12: Southwick Park can be screened out from further investigation and has been placed within Green, Category 6. The Site does not contain any designated heritage assets, nor are there any further afield which may be impacted upon visually and/or have their setting affected

There are similarly no apparent surviving historic field boundaries or hedgerows on the Site which would be considered important under the Historic Hedgerows Regulations 1997. The landscape setting is conducive to Prehistoric activity, however the landscaping for the park will have affected the survival of archaeological remains.

No further work is anticipated.

12.6 Figures

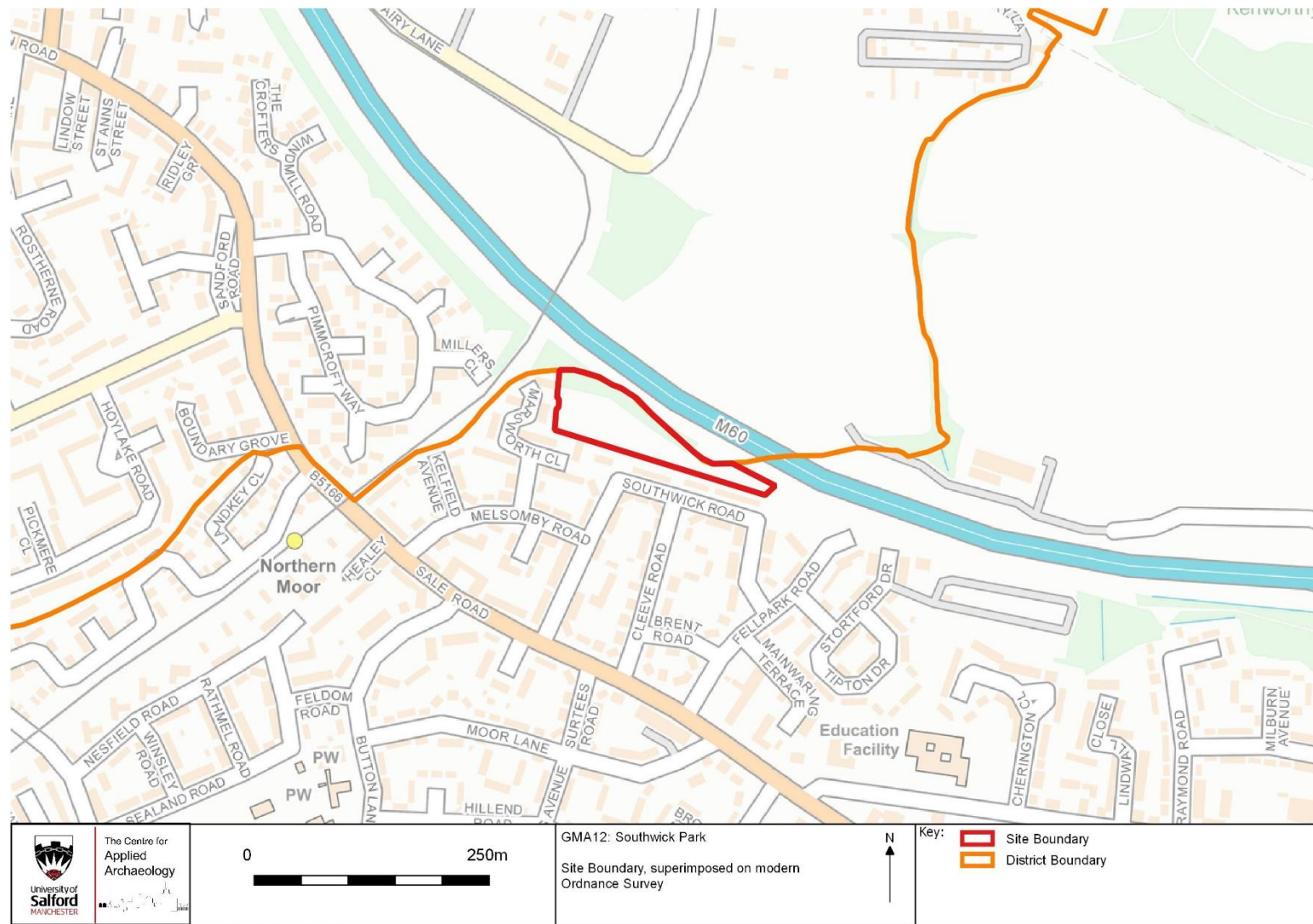


Figure 12.6.1

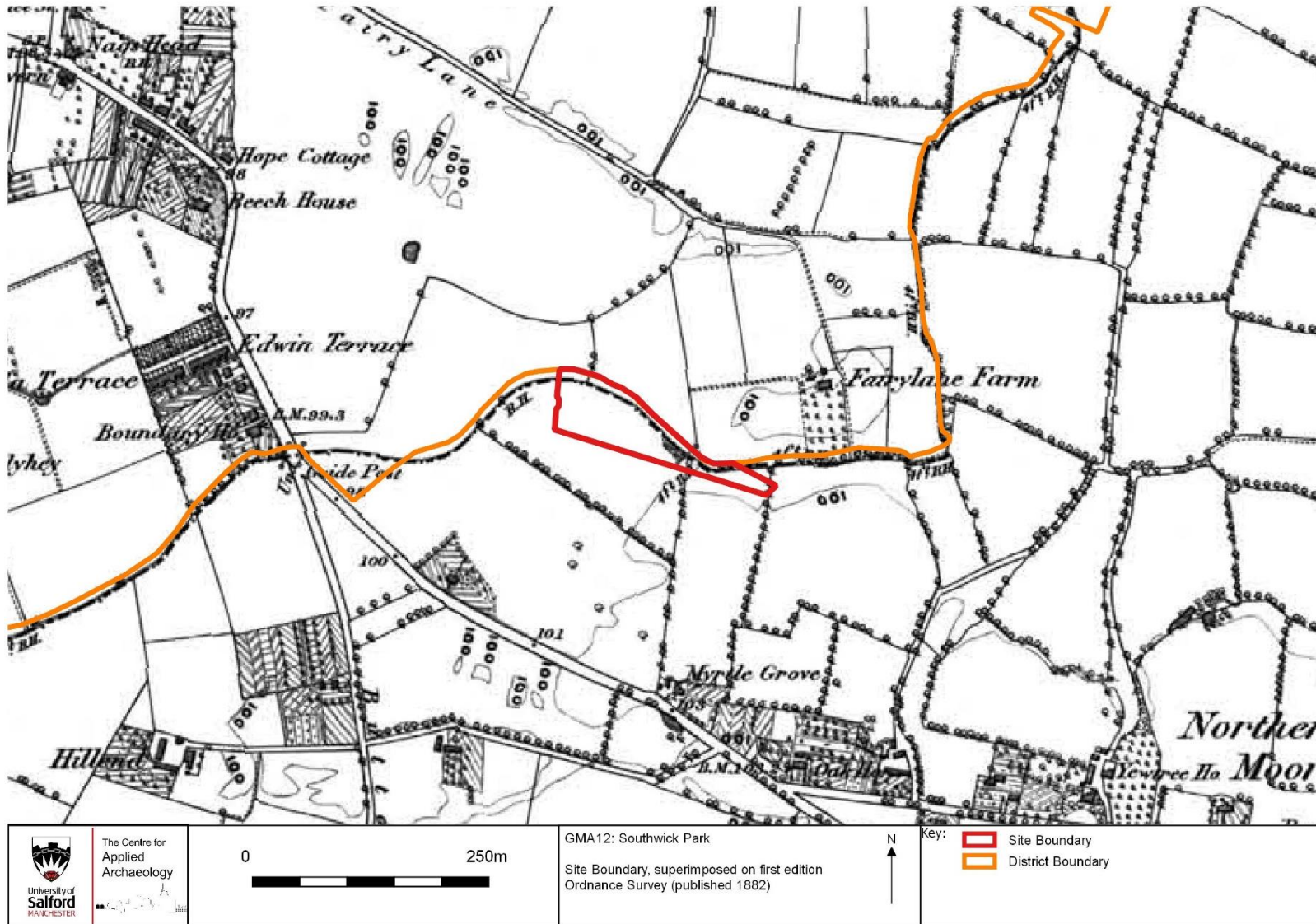


Figure 12.6.2

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