

Northern Gateway

Area GMA 1.2 - Archaeology and Heritage

A104444-7

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Prepared by WYG Environment Planning Transport Limited

On behalf of Northern Gateway Development Vehicle LLP



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- Appendix A – Report Conditions
- Appendix B – Assessment Methodology
- Appendix C – Site Photographs
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1. Introduction

WYG has been commissioned by Northern Gateway Development Vehicle LLP ('NGDV') to undertake a high-level desktop and site reconnaissance constraints and opportunities review of a site known as Area GMA 1.2 ('the site') at the proposed Greater Manchester Northern Gateway development area.

Part of the site is identified as Allocation GM 1.2 in the draft Greater Manchester Strategic Framework (GMSF). It forms part of the strategic cross-boundary 'Northern Gateway' allocation positioned around the intersection of the M60, M62 and M66 motorways.

1.1 Instruction

This desk top assessment and constraints review provides information to support the promotion of the site for allocation in the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) and the assessment work will inform the proposed Masterplan for the site.

This report has assessed the land shown on A104444-5-MAN-N-02 as this area was identified by the NGDV for baseline technical and environmental assessment.

However, only part of this wider assessment site is being identified for allocation for development within the GMSF (land to the south east of Simister).

1.2 Objectives

The overall objectives of the report are to:

1. Provide background desktop and site reconnaissance information
2. To assess the constraints and opportunities for development
3. To present next steps a) to assess constraints and opportunities and b) to address planning requirements (for allocation stage only).

Although this report does not constitute a full desk desk-based assessment as defined by the ClfA Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment (ClfA 2014), it has been prepared in line with these guidelines.

This study examines the cultural heritage potential of the proposed development site and the surrounding area.

The aim of the study is to:

- Identify recorded cultural heritage sites within the site boundary and located nearby with settings and significance affected by the proposal.
- Identify the potential for previously unrecorded sites to be present within the site.
- Identify potential impacts and mitigation strategies where appropriate; and,
- Make recommendations for further work where required.

This baseline assessment considers the heritage potential within the site itself, the surrounding area and wider local and regional context. In terms of its archaeological content, this assessment does not attempt to plot and review every archaeological find and monument; rather, it aims to examine the distribution of evidence and to use this to predict the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely impacts of the development proposals on those remains.

1.3 Proposed Development

It is understood at this stage that Area GMA 1.2 will be developed for residential purposes as well as a potential primary school and local centre, with associated spine roads, public open space, and soft and hard landscaping.

1.4 Report Conditions

Report conditions are enclosed as Appendix A.

2. Site Setting

2.1 Location and Size

Key details for Area GMA 1.2 are summarised in the table below.

Table 2.1: key details for Area GMA 1.2

Site Specifics	
Address	Land to the south of the M62 & east of the M60 junction (Simister Island), Rochdale and to south and west of the M60.
Grid Reference	Land to the south of the M62 & east of the M60: 383939, 405837 Land to the west and south of the M60: 382841, 405490
Site Area	Land to the south of the M62 & east of the M60: 146 Hectares Land to the west and south of the M60: 22 Hectares

2.2 Site Description

Both development packages, together forming the ‘site’ currently comprise agricultural land with local & main roads crossing through the proposed development area. There are a number of farms & residential properties within the site boundary.

Both sites have overhead power lines running through them with them being more notable on the land to the west and south of the M60.

Table 2.2: Site descriptions for site boundaries

Boundary	Description
North	Land to the south of the M62 & east of the M60: The M62 and agricultural land Land to the west and south of the M60: the Simister roundabout and M60 junction 18.
East	Land to the south of the M62 & east of the M60: The A6045, residential properties and agricultural land.

	Land to the west and south of the M60: The M60 carriageway with residential properties and agricultural land beyond.
South	Land to the south of the M62 & east of the M60: The M60 carriageway and residential properties with agricultural land beyond. Land to the west and south of the M60: Heaton Park.
West	Land to the south of the M62 & east of the M60: The M60 carriageway and residential properties with agricultural land beyond. Land to the west and south of the M60: A school and residential properties.

2.3 Site Walkover

The site in the areas of Simister and Bowlee was visited on 10th and 11th December 2019 by Danielle Farrar (PCIfA), Archaeological Consultant and Gregg Griffin (ACIfA), Archaeological Consultant. The weather was cloudy with scattered showers but good visibility. The site is divided from north to south by the M60, as such, there is a section to the east and west of the motorway. The existing site area is used generally for agricultural purposes with interspersed farms. There are predominantly hedge boundaries with interspersed fencing. The walkover is summarised below, and references known heritage assets in the site area where relevant.

The majority of the western portion of the site area was accessible from public footpaths accessed at the entrance on Simister Lane to north-west of the Heaton Park Reservoir (Photograph 1). The footpath was followed south-east along the perimeter of the reservoir approximately 500 meters, then turned east toward the M60. The remaining area of the western portion of the site area was accessible from Simister Lane. The western section of the site area was flat with some undulations (Photograph 2). The findspot of the 2nd to 3rd century Roman bow brooch (MGM17742) at the centre of the western portion of the site area was visible from Simister Lane (Photograph 3).

The majority of the site area to the east of the M60 was accessible from public footpaths. The footpath runs parallel to the M60 then turns east and follows the path of the brook at the southern end of Nutt Lane. The path continues to follow the brook turning south-west and then south leading to the Heaton Farm access road. The site area to the east of the M60 was generally undulated with former streambeds and drainage ditches along the field boundaries (Photograph 4 and 5). The Rhodes Green Cropmark Site, a possible Romano-British settlement (MG4489), could not be seen from any accessible footpath. Melodieu's farm (now Mellowdew Farm) a 19th Century to modern farmstead (MGM11153), was visible from Simister Lane (Photograph 6). The rest of the site to the east of the M60 was accessed using Blueball Lane, Heywood Old Road, and Simon Lane. The area of the findspot for a medieval to 16th century spindle whorl (MGM17744) and a 14th to 15th century dagger pommel (MGM17745) is visible to the north-west of Blueball Lane (Photograph 7). The location of the medieval to post-medieval Bowlee Settlement (MGM6035) is not accessible. Sandfield Farm (MGM11326), an 18th century to modern farmstead, can be seen from Simon Lane (Photograph 8). These assets are shown on Drawing No. A104444-5-MAN-N-404.

There were no potential archaeological features or deposits identified during the walkover survey.

2.4 Limitations

The walkover survey could only be completed from the public rights of way; so, some areas of the site could not be assessed. This assessment has been completed using on site observations, which has been supplemented by desktop information, including HER information, aerial photography and OS mapping. The high-level walkover did not include observations from within the 1km study area around the site unless it was an archaeological feature of key relevance.

The drawings produced show the archaeological assets within the site area and the 1km study area and are derived from the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.

3. Methodology

3.1 Assessment Methodology

An impact assessment has been carried considering baseline conditions in relation to the elements of the scheme that could cause cultural heritage impacts. Baseline conditions are defined as the existing environmental conditions and in applicable cases, the conditions that would develop in the future without the scheme. In accordance with best practice, this report assumes that the scheme will be constructed, although the use of the word 'will' in the text should not be taken to mean that implementation of the scheme is certain.

The assessment has been undertaken in line with the guidelines established by ClfA (2014). WYG has developed its own heritage evaluation and assessment method using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective), details of which can be found in Appendix B. Professional judgment and good practice guidance including the values laid out in Conservation Principles (Historic England 2008 Historic England's Conservation Principles (Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal values) is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the significance and impact assessment.

3.2 Sources Consulted

A study area of 1km around the site has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding cultural heritage sites and place the recorded assets within their local context. This study area was defined in consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service Historic Environment Record. This study has taken into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the area. The sources consulted were:

- Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service Historic Environment Record.
- National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) (formerly the (NMR).

- Historic England for designated sites.
- Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service Historic Environment Record for designated and non-designated heritage assets.
- Aerial photographs – the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) online database, Britain from Above, and Google Earth.
- Historic mapping including Tithe maps and early Ordnance Survey; and,

In addition to the above resources, a site walkover survey was undertaken on 10th and 11th December 2019 by Danielle Farrar (PCIfA) and Gregg Griffin (ACIfA) to assess the site for potential features of archaeological or historic interest, and suitability for mitigation measures.

For this assessment, only heritage assets within or close to the site boundary have been discussed, unless they were thought to contribute to the archaeological context of the development areas.

4. Planning Policy

4.1 National Legislation

4.1.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of Historic England as selective examples of nationally important archaeological remains. Under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

4.1.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that the planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any Listed Building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission. Section 72 states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

4.1.3 National Planning Policy Framework 2019

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's national planning policies including those on the conservation of the historic environment. The NPPF covers all aspects of the historic environment and heritage assets including designated assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) and non-designated assets of local historic value. The NPPF draws attention to the benefits that conserving the historic environment can

bring to the wider objectives of the NPPF in relation to sustainability, social, cultural, environmental and economic benefits and place-making (para 185).

The NPPF states that the significance of heritage assets (including their settings) should be identified, described and the impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset should be assessed. The NPPF identifies that the requirements for assessment and mitigation of impacts on heritage assets should be proportional to their heritage importance, and the level of assessment should be sufficient to understand potential impacts of proposals upon the significance of the affected assets. Where assets or potential assets of archaeological interest are present, the planning application should include sufficient information to enable the impact of proposals on significance to be assessed: *this may include desk-based research and where necessary, field evaluation* (para 189).

The NPPF sets out the approach local authorities should adopt in assessing development proposals within the context of applications for development of both designated and non-designated assets. *Great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets and harm or loss to significance, irrespective of whether potential harms amounts to substantial harm, total loss of less than substantial harm to significance* (para 193). *Any harm to or loss of significance should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II Listed Building, Park or Garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional* (para 194). Additional guidance is given on the consideration of elements within World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (para 201).

Where there is substantial harm to or loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, consent must be refused unless a number of criteria are met,

including achieving substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss (para 195). Where there is less than substantial harm, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the development (para 196). Balanced judgements should be made when weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets (para 197). The NPPF also makes provision to allow development which enhances World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (para 200). *Non-designated assets of archaeological interest that are of demonstrable equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets* (footnote 63).

Where loss of significance as a result of development is considered justified, the NPPF includes provision to allow for the recording and advancing understanding of the asset before it is lost in a manner proportionate to the importance and impact. The results of these investigations and the archive should be made publicly accessible. The ability to record evidence should not however be a factor in deciding whether loss should be permitted (para 199 and footnote 64) (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019).

4.1.4 Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets second edition (Historic England 2017)

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets second edition (Historic England, 2017) provides more detailed advice on how to approach setting assessments and expands upon the NPPF and related guidance in PPG. This 2017 guidance supersedes Good Practice Advice 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets (1st edition, 2015) and Seeing the History in the View: A Method for assessing Heritage Significance within Views (English Heritage, 2011). A five-step process is

recommended for proportionate setting assessments, of which steps 1-4 have been taken into account in preparing this assessment:

- **Step 1:** *identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected.*
- **Step 2:** *assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated.*
- **Step 3:** *assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or the ability to appreciate it; and,*
- **Step 4:** *explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm.*

Also, of relevance to the proposed development is the following advice:

- *The settings of heritage assets change over time. Understanding the history of change will help to determine how further development within the asset's setting is likely to affect the contribution made by setting to the significance of the heritage asset.*

4.1.5 Planning Practice Guidance (PPG): Historic Environment (MHCLG, July 2019)

This guidance has been updated in support of the NPPF (2019) and reiterates the importance of assessing heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and the contribution to its setting, to better understand the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals.

Conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. The neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed by ensuring that they have a viable use that is consistent with their conservation.

An important consideration should be whether development proposals adversely affect (harm) a heritage asset's significance. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm as 'substantial' or 'less than substantial' in

accordance with NPPF paragraphs 196-198. Critically, it is the degree of harm to the heritage asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed and should be explicitly identified.

The level of substantial harm is stated to be a 'high test'. Whether development proposals because substantial harm will be a judgment in the decision-taking process, having regard to the circumstances of the case and by applying the relevant NPPF paragraphs. The harm may arise directly from works to the heritage asset, or indirectly from development within its setting. A thorough assessment of the harm that development proposals will have on this setting needs to consider, and be proportionate to, the heritage asset's significance and the degree to which any changes enhance or detract from that significance, and the ability to appreciate and experience it.

4.2 Local Policy and Guidance

The application site is located within the district of both Bury Council and Rochdale Council, each having their own Local Plan, alongside the overall Greater Manchester Spatial Framework.

4.2.1 Rochdale Adopted Core Strategy October 2016

The Rochdale Core Strategy was formally adopted by the Council on 19th October 2016. It provides the strategic planning framework for the Borough's future development needs up to 2028. The relevant policies to the historic environment comprise:

- P2 – Protecting and enhancing character, landscape and heritage

The full text of the above policy can be found in Appendix D.

4.2.2 Adopted Bury Unitary Development Plan 1997

The Bury Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted by the Council on 29th August 1997. The Council is currently working to replace the adopted UDP with the Bury Local Plan, however until the new Local Plan is produced, the UDP will continue to be used to make planning decisions, unless in

instances where policies in the NPPF (2019) should take precedence in the development management process. Several policies were saved and remain in force until they are replaced by new policies. The relevant policies to the historic environment comprise:

- EN2 – Conservation and Listed Buildings
- EN2/1 – Character of Conservation Areas
- EN2/2 – Conservation Area Control
- EN2/3 – Listed Buildings
- EN2/4 – Historic Parks
- EN3 – Archaeology
- EN3/1 – Impact of Development on Archaeological Sites
- EN3/2 – Development Affecting Archaeological Sites
- EN3/2 – Ancient Monuments

The full text of the above policies can be found in Appendix D.

4.2.3 Greater Manchester’s Plan for Homes, Jobs and the Environment (Greater Manchester Spatial Framework 2019 Draft)

Greater Manchester’s Plan for Homes, Jobs, and the Environment (the spatial framework) has been put together by Greater Manchester Combined Authority, which comprises the Mayor of Greater Manchester and the leaders of Greater Manchester’s ten local councils. The plan focuses on making the most of Greater Manchester’s brownfield sites, prioritising redevelopment of town centres and other sustainable locations. It has finished the consultation phase and once adopted will set out how Greater Manchester should develop up until 2037. The site is part of the proposed allocation within the Spatial

Framework, under Policy GM Allocation 1. The relevant policies to the historic environment comprise:

- Policy GM-G 1 – Valuing Important Landscapes
- Policy GM-E 2 – Heritage

The full text of the above policies can be found in Appendix D.

5. Baseline Data

Period	Description	Date range
Palaeolithic and Mesolithic	The Palaeolithic is divided into the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic, and is characterised by hunting practices and flint tools. The Mesolithic is often characterised by the microlithic flint industry and a gradual move towards cultivation and domestics.	Up to 4,000 BC
Neolithic	A period typically associated with the appearance of large ritual and ceremonial monuments in the landscape, and a reliance on cultivation practices and domestics, as well as the first appearance of pottery in the archaeological record.	4,000 BC to 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	The period is subdivided into the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age, and is typically characterised by the appearance of bronze metalworking in the archaeological record, a change in domestic and ceremonial architecture, and increased agricultural activity and land management.	2,200 BC to 700 BC
Iron Age	The Iron Age is characterised by increasing evidence for land management and the use of iron, as well as defensive monuments such as hillforts and oppida. There is also increased evidence for continental influences in the pre-conquest period.	800/700 BC to AD43
Romano-British	Traditionally, the Romano-British period begins with the Roman invasion in 43 CE and ends with the emperor Honorius directing Britain to see to	AD43 to c. AD450

	its own defence in 410 CE. The period is characterised by military operations, the establishment of central civitates for instance, while on a regional scale, vernacular architecture and traditions persisted.	
Anglo-Saxon/ early medieval	Following the breakdown of Roman rule, incoming Angles and Saxons established a series of kingdoms in England, including Northumbria and Wessex. The earlier part of the period was associated with paganism, with the emergence of Christianity and establishment of the church from the 5 th century. By the 9 th century, the manorial system was widespread.	450 to 1066
Later medieval	The later medieval period commences with the Norman Invasion and culminates with the dissolution of the monasteries. Following the conquest, castles were established as a sign of power, and often provided the focus of royal and ecclesiastical centres. More and more marginal land was also exploited to support agriculture and expanded industry.	1066 to 1540
Post- medieval	The post-medieval period is an age of transition between the medieval world and the Industrial and Agricultural revolutions of the 18 th and early 19 th century. The period is characterised by the expansion of economy and industry that contributed to the onset of industrialisation, although activity was typically centred on small workshops and 'cottage' industries. For many, ordinary life was disrupted by conflict culminating in the Civil Wars.	c. 1540 to 1750

Industrial	The catalyst for the Industrial Revolution was steam and coal driven technology, and led to the establishment of large factories, foundries and works. The growing demand for resources such as coal also led to the establishment of canals to more effectively link mines to industrial centres, while the ‘Turnpike Acts’ allowed new roads to be established. By the 19 th century, the establishment of the railway further transformed the landscape, and as well as mineral resources, also carried passengers.	1750 to 1900
Modern	Warfare is perhaps the most enduring image of 20 th century Britain, bringing about major economic and social changes, as well as defensive and commemorative structures. Extant military structures and defence landscapes survive in many parts of the country	1900 onwards

5.1 Designated Sites

There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Protected Wrecks within the site or within the 1km study area. Details of the designated heritage assets can be seen in Appendix E and their locations are shown in the G1.2 Designated Assets Heritage Assets Plan (A104444-5-MAN-N-402) in Appendix E. Bracketed numbers within the text below refer to the identifiers within the table within Appendix E and in the Designated Assets Heritage Assets Plan (A104444-5-MAN-N-402).

There are thirteen Listed Buildings, one Registered Park and Garden and one Conservation Area recorded within the 1km study area, with none located within the site boundary. The Listed Buildings are predominantly Grade II, with one Grade I Listed and two Grade II* Listed Buildings, date from the Industrial to the modern

period, and are located to the south of the site. The Registered Park and Garden is Grade II registered and dates from the post-medieval period.

5.1.1 Off Site Designated Sites within the 1km Study Area

The Grade I Listed Heaton Hall (1200809) was previously a country house, and now presently used as a museum and art gallery. Built in the mid-18th century, it was remodelled in 1772-89 by James Wyatt for Sir Thomas Egerton, and subsequently enlarge with the orangery added c.1823 by Lewis Wyatt. It is constructed on sandstone ashlar with dressings of Coade stone and hipped slate roofs.

The Grade II* Listed Temple to the north-east of Heaton Hall (1200813) is thought to have been built around the same time as Heaton Hall and was designed by James Wyatt for Sir Thomas Egerton as an eye-catching feature of the landscape. Built at the highest point of the City of Manchester, it is constructed of sandstone ashlar painted white, with copper cladding to the roof. It has a small rotunda of Tuscan columns with dentilled cornice and domed roof, with the doorway in the south side of the inner vessel.

The Grade II* Listed Smithy Lodge to the east of Heaton Hall (1282994) was designed by Lewis Wyatt in 1806 and is a one-storey octagonal building in a Classical style constructed of sandstone ashlar and stucco with a slate roof. It has an encircling screen of Tuscan columns without bases, and an octagonal chimney.

The remaining 11 Listed Buildings are all Grade II Listed. The Former Stables to the north-west of Heaton Hall (1282993) date to 1777, were designed by Samuel Wyatt, and are constructed of red brick in Flemish bond with sandstone dressings and hipped slate roofs. The Sundial in front of the Orangery of Heaton Hall (1282995) is dated 1756, and was by Daniel Clegg, Joiner of Manchester. It is built of sandstone, with a vase pedestal carved with leaves at the base and neck, drapery round the body; copper plate with inscription including signature and date 1756, with the gnomon damaged. It is the only surviving relic of mid-18th century park before its remodelling in later 18th century.

Rose Cottage (1291858) dates to the late 18th century and early 19th century and is built of red brick in English garden wall bond with slate roofs. Rhodes Schools (1068501) was designed in 1884 by Edgar Wood and has later additions. It is a two-storey building constructed of brick with slate roof. A stone reads 'Rhodes School built in affectionate remembrance of Salis Arthur Schwabe by his mother and brothers'. Dower House Cottage (1200810) is a garden landscape building thought to date to the 19th century and is constructed of sandstone ashlar and stucco in a rectangular plan with a 20th century pantiled roof.

The Church of St Margaret Holy Rood (1350343) dates to 1851-3, and was extended several times 1863-1899, and restored in 1985-6 after a fire. The original design was by Travis and Mangnall, with the restoration by E.G. Thorne, it is constructed with rock-faced snecked stone with ashlar dressings and slate roofs with stone coped gables.

31-37 Broad Street (1392256) is a bye-law terrace of four houses, built in 1899 and designed by Edgar wood. They are built of common brick with red engineering brick dressings and slate roofs.

The Church of St George (1350346) was designed in 1914-15 and constructed of random rubblestone with ashlar dressings and slate roofs with stone-coped gables with finials.

The Church of All Saints War Memorial (1441215) was erected in the 1920's and comprises of a rectangular stone obelisk raised on a pedestal and a three -stepped plinth. The base of the obelisk is supported by a scroll to either side, with a canted front panel that reads 'THEIR NAMES LIVETH FOR EVERMORE'. The front of the pedestal is divided into three recessed panels, with the central being twice the width of the outer pair, its dedication reading: 'TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF THOSE WHO MADE THE GREAT SACRIFICE + 1914-1919'. The 92 Fallen of the First World War are recorded on the two side panels and the rear panel of the pedestal. No additional names were added for the Second World War.

Lastly, Heaton Park Reservoir Pumping Station (1376745) is a square building built in 1954-5 by the Manchester City Architect's Departments Chief Architect Leonard C. Howitt, and Alan Atkinson, Engineer, for the Manchester Corporation Waterworks. It incorporates a large relief by Mitzi Cuncliffe, signed and dated 1955, using Yorkshire sandstone, with Westmoreland greenstone from Broughton Moor. The carved relief is a highly stylised depiction of the bringing of water from Haweswater to Manchester with contemporary figures supporting the pipeline. Beneath it, there are five plaques telling the history of Haweswater supply. It was designed to commemorate those who constructed it as well as the origin and course of the aqueduct. The bringing of water to Manchester from a new reservoir at Haweswater was a major undertaking, costing £14,000,000.

To the east of the site is the Conservation Area of Birch Village (DGM4496), formed along the line of Heywood Old Road, and lies predominantly in its distinctive linear townscape, as well as its association with the notable, influential architect, Edgar Wood. The village is comprised of a characteristic combination of early 19th century industrial architecture and late 19th century high-quality Arts and Crafts style residences.

To the adjacent south of the site is Heaton Park (1000854), a Grade II Registered Park and Garden, retaining elements probably designed by William Emes and John Webb. Once part of the Heaton Estate, which was consolidated by the early 17th century, it was acquired through marriage by the Egertons, late Earls of Wilton, in 1684. Sir Thomas Egerton, first Lord Wilton, made several payments to William Emes (1729-1803) during 1770-2 when the park was being redesigned. Further works were being undertaken during 1808-9 by John Webb (1754-1828), a student of Emes. The site was eventually acquired by the Manchester Corporation in 1902 and subsequently used as a public park. Heaton Park is c.240 hectares in size, with the boundaries being a mixture of brick walls, railing and walls surmounted by railings. These replace or rebuild the 3m high wall which was built to enclose the site during 1807-14. Some parts of the wall survive to the original height on Middleton Road and adjacent to the former main entrance flanking the Grand Lodge. There are six main

entrances, four with lodge. There are tree belts around parts of the park, with the survivors of the perimeter shown the 1844 OS map.

5.2 Archaeological and Historic Background

The Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service (GMAAS) Historic Environment Record (HER) holds details of 124 recorded archaeological monuments and findspots (excluding designated assets), and nine archaeological events (archaeological works such as geophysical surveys, watching briefs, desk-based assessments, and excavations), within the 1km study area. The details of sites can be seen in Appendix E and on the G1.2 Recorded Heritage Assets Plan (A104444-5-MAN-N-404), and the G1.2 Archaeological Events Plan (A104444-5-MAN-N-406). Neither Bury nor Rochdale Borough Council, nor Manchester City Council currently have a local list of buildings of local historical or archaeological interest.

The site has also been subjected to an Historic Environment Assessment Screening Exercise (2019) as part of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework, which determined that the overall area be placed within Red, Category 1 (dealt with at pre-planning, high priority), due to the number of designated heritage assets within and nearby that may be impacted. The report also determined the potential for archaeological remains from all periods, however it is unlikely that Roman or Early Medieval finds will be encountered (Reader 2019, 1).

5.2.1 Previous Archaeological Investigative Works

The Greater Manchester HER includes no record of archaeological works undertaken within the site boundary; however, communication with GMAAS has identified limited archaeological trenching at Rhodes Green (3682.1.0) in the 1990s. This work was undertaken to test identification of cropmarks as an Iron Age or Romano-British settlement. Trenches dug by the farmer for GMAAS revealed a number of cut features. Unfortunately, results were inconclusive: one linear feature was shown to include a plastic bag in its fill, while other features remained unexcavated, due to time constraints (N. Redhead pers. comm.). Further information is held in the GMAAS offices, but remain inaccessible at the time of writing, due to Covid-19 restrictions.

A number of archaeological events have also been undertaken within the 1km study area surrounding the site; as shown on the G1.2 Archaeological Events Plan (A104444-5-MAN-N-406). Most have been desk-based assessments with little intrusive work. Intrusive works have included a watching brief at Pike Fold Golf Club in 1996-97, which also involved the recording of the 18th century farmhouse Back o' th' Moss (3925.1.1, EGM3688, EGM1414), and a later watching brief in 2000, however neither revealed archaeological remains. To the east of Pike Fold Golf course in 2004, a geophysical survey was carried out, revealing features of interest, but the results were inconclusive (EGM3716).

To the south of the proposed development, within Heaton Park, archaeological projects have included the survey of the Heaton Park Icehouse (62.2.0, EGM1954) after the remains were exposed. A watching brief was undertaken at the early 19th century ha-ha wall at the Dower House (15892.1.0) in Heaton Park, with work including the excavation of three evaluation trenches to ascertain the nature and depth of the archaeological features (EGM3973). Lastly, a watching brief was undertaken at Heaton Park (EGM3907) during the groundworks for the cutting of service trenches around a group of buildings.

5.2.2 Prehistoric (up to AD43)

Across Britain, the main evidence for the Palaeolithic period is stone tools, with sites typically recognised from lithic scatters often found within river gravels and terraces, as well as caves and rock shelters in some areas, with known remains often regionalised. In the north of Britain, material is generally not well preserved, as much of the region would have been inhospitable during the glacial extremes of the period. However, activity in the Greater Manchester area for this early period of prehistory is largely absent, with some limited discreet clusters of material including potential Aurignacian flint flakes and implements from Windy Hill, Rochdale (approximately 15km east), although the finds at Windy Hill have been subject to further analysis, suggesting they are Mesolithic in date (Spikins 2010, 14). There are no Palaeolithic assets within the site or the wider study area.

Like the Palaeolithic period, the Mesolithic is characterised by ephemeral traces of activity; sites are principally recognised from concentrations of lithics, as the temporary settlements used by these communities left little other trace in the landscape. Palaeoenvironmental evidence is more widespread, particularly from upland contexts (indicating woodland management through episodic burning), coastal zones and raised beach deposits. Additionally, a large number of Mesolithic sites are known from across the Pennines, typically consisting of surface assemblages of varying sizes (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 25-7). Within the surrounding landscape, a Mesolithic settlement site (approximately 2.5km west) was discovered, and subsequently destroyed, during the gravel extraction in Radcliffe on the River Irwel, close to its confluence with the River Roach. Excavations recovered quantities of Mesolithic flints, whilst structural evidence was revealed in the form of circular structures, rows of posts and layers of brushwood. Later finds were also recovered, including Roman and medieval items. There are no assets dating to the Mesolithic period within the site or study area.

The Neolithic was a period of increasingly permanent human occupation, although seasonal mobility and the exploitation of wild resources continued throughout the period. Mortuary monuments, along with the introduction of pottery, domesticates and arable farming practices mark the beginning of the Neolithic period, and the construction of large ceremonial monuments arguably marks a clear change in ideology from the preceding Mesolithic period. While there is no known Neolithic material within the survey radius, isolated findspots and more discrete clusters of material are common across Greater Manchester, including a number of flint implements including flint knives, scrapers, arrowheads, and spearheads from Rochdale (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 34), including those discovered 10km north of the site at Knowle Hill, Heywood. There are no assets dating to the Neolithic period within the site or study area.

The Bronze Age period is characterised by significant changes in material culture, and in domestic and ceremonial architecture. The introduction of bronze metalworking is traditionally associated with the appearance of Beaker culture. Mortuary ceremonies also change emphasis in this period, with a shift from the large

communal complexes and inhumations of the Neolithic, to individual cremations and round barrow cemeteries. Known settlement sites dating to the early Bronze Age are rare in the region and the problem is compounded by the continued occupation of many domestic sites from the Neolithic to the Iron Age, making Bronze Age levels difficult to identify securely (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 34). However, known sites within the region include evidence from Oversley Farm, Manchester Airport (Garner 2001) (approximately 20km south), where excavations revealed at least two circular buildings and associated pits filled with 'midden' deposits, alongside pottery. Other evidence of the Bronze Age is represented by the excavation of a cairn excavated on Wind Hill (approximately 8km north). The grave goods indicated a beaker assemblage and evidently accompanied surface inhumations. Within the study area, although not with the site boundary, the Bronze Age is represented by a socketed axe found during the construction of Heaton Park Reservoir (345.1.0).

By the Iron Age, the landscape saw increasing evidence for field systems and defended sites, and much stronger evidence for continental influences than earlier periods. The period is also marked by evidence for the appearance of iron technology in the archaeological record, with the appearance of the characteristic hillforts in the landscape (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 51; Winchester 2006, 37). However, although the study area has produced no identified evidence of Iron Age date, there is a growing body of excavated settlement evidence from Greater Manchester. Examples include middle to late Iron Age settlement at Great Woollen Hall and Castlesteads promontory fort (approximately 8km north), where ditched enclosures contained a farmstead with roundhouses (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 54). There are no assets of Iron Age date within the site or study area.

Whilst there is little evidence for the Prehistoric period within the site, the underlying geology indicates there are favourable areas for settlement, such as recorded sands and gravels close to watercourses (Reader 2019, 8). One such area is to the adjacent north of the site, although not within the site boundary: the nearby Unsworth Moss, also known as Back o' th' Moss (3878.1.0), is an area of pasture with sandy soil and a prominent hill at Back o' th' Moss Farm, and overlies glacial morainic drift

of boulder clay, sands and gravels on Middle Coal Measures, shales and mudstones. The area currently comprises of a low basin of mossland with peaty alluvium.

5.2.3 Romano British (AD43 to AD450)

Roman sources record the study area as under the control of the Brigantes tribal group. However, since these tribes may have been a Roman construct it is uncertain whether this grouping would have existed or identified itself as such during the Iron Age (Hodgson and Brennand 2006). The territory attributed to the Brigantes stretched from Derbyshire as far as Hadrian's Wall, and appears to have been under direct Roman, military control. The Greater Manchester area was occupied by the late 1st century AD and essentially functioned as a second wave frontier military settlement, controlling routes and resources to the north.

A Roman fort and associated vicus settlement were established overlooking the confluence of the Medlock and Irwell within Castlefield in c. AD78 (in the modern city centre) and became a hub of the regional transport network. The position of the fort was also along the line of the Roman road between Chester and York. Any Roman utilisation of the area is most likely to have been based around agricultural uses. Evidence of the Roman period of the north-west region is restricted by the surviving elements of rural settlements. Such sites tend to be heavily truncated by ploughing, whilst structural elements of timber buildings lacking stone footings renders them difficult to detect (Philpott 2006, 59). Within the surrounding landscape, the closest Roman road follows the line of the current A56, 2km west of the site.

Within the south-eastern part of the site, the Roman period may be represented by a possible Romano-British settlement site at Rhodes Green (3682.1.0), with a number of roundhouses, enclosures and associated field systems and trackways. The GMAAS HER description only states that the settlement was “seen originally by Professor Jones during the hot summer of 1989”, during aerial photographic survey (N. Redhead, pers. comm.). The site was subject to limited trenches archaeological evaluation during the 1990s, though with limited results (See 5.2.1 above). Examples of Professors Jones’ aerial photographs are reproduced in Appendix C. A Roman

brooch has also been found in the western section of the site, north of Heaton Park (MGM17742).

5.2.4 Early Medieval (AD450 – 1066)

One of the greatest challenges facing those attempting to interpret the early medieval period in the north-west is the lack of evidence currently available. The mechanisms by which Roman territories came under Anglo-Saxon control has generated much speculation in the context of Britain; however, many would now agree that the first sizeable tribal territories in Anglo-Saxon England bear some relationship to sub-Roman provinces that preceded them. Following the decline of the Roman Empire, the northwest of England is believed to have fractured into numerous small kingdoms. These gradually began to be subsumed into the Northumbrian kingdom to the north and east and Mercia to the south, with the Mersey accepted as a form of natural border between the two (Newman 2006).

Archaeological and historical records for this period are relatively rare, and processes in the 5th century, connected to the decline of Roman power, remain unclear. However, the archaeological record suggests that this change was a protracted process, rather than a single catastrophic event or system collapse (Newman 2006).

The end of the Roman period deprived the archaeological record of artefactual evidence on all but a small number of sites, leaving interpretation dependant on documentary sources (Newman 2006, 91). There are no assets of early medieval date within the study area. Overall, the early medieval period is poorly recorded within the Greater Manchester area. There are no assets of early medieval date within the study area.

5.2.5 Medieval (1066 – c.1540)

Medieval evidence in central Manchester was largely focused around the confluence of the rivers Irk and Irwell, where the castle was documented in 1184, as well as the site of the manor house of the Greley family by the 13th century. Fortified houses were also a feature of the north-west of England and examples from Greater Manchester include Bury Castle and Radcliffe Tower.

Within the surrounding area, the evidence for the medieval period shows the landscape as predominantly rural, covering numerous townships. Place-name evidence (the most common indicator of medieval activity) shows the surrounding villages and towns recorded from the medieval period, such as Bury and Heywood, with smaller settlements such as Great and Little Heaton ('high farmstead'), Pilsworth ('Pil's enclosure'), and Unsworth ('Hund's enclosure') (Mills 2003).

Heywood was first recorded in 1246, being known as Heggwode, meaning 'High, or Chief, wood' (Mills 2008, 240). Bury was previously known as *Biri*, being first recorded in 1194, with the place-name generally meaning '(place by) the fort or stronghold' (Mills 2008, 89).

The medieval landscape of the site is primarily related to the archaeological agricultural use of the site, evidence in the numerous recorded assets of ridge and furrow across the site that have been identified by aerial photography and LiDAR survey at Heywood Farm, there was previously a field system (3517.2.0), which shows the possible remains of an early strip field with an irregular width caused by a 'reversed S' pattern resulting from medieval ploughing. The western end has now been destroyed by the M60 motorway.

Evidence of medieval activity from the wider site includes a medieval spindle whorl (MGM17744), as well as a dagger pommel (MGM17745) both found in the north-eastern part of the site.

5.2.6 Post-medieval, (c.1540 – 1750), Industrial Period (1750 – 1900) to Modern (1900 – Present)

The post-medieval period is an age of transition between the medieval world and the Industrial and Agricultural revolutions of the 18th and early 19th centuries. The dominant narrative of this period is the loss of the monastic infrastructure and geography, and the redistribution of land from the church to secular owners following the dissolution of monasteries. Until the later 18th century, agriculture formed the employment of most working people (McNeil and Newman 2006, 145). The population of England nearly doubled between 1541 and 1651, followed by a period of slow growth before accelerating again in the late 18th century. It saw the transition

from an agricultural economy to industrial; shifting from a rural population to urban, from horsepower to water then steam, and finally, internal combustion and the rise of consumerism, with today's urban and rural landscape being laid out.

The Industrial Revolution brought about unprecedented environmental and social change, with the north-west at the epicentre of the transformation. Amongst these changes were the communication infrastructure, including new forms of transport. Most of England's population lived in a predominantly rural environment until the middle of the 19th century (McNeil and Newman 2006, 145). The landscape across the north-west changed from agricultural use to industrialisation in the 18th to 20th centuries. The development of trading towns and manufacturing saw Manchester grow as a powerhouse for innovation in production, transportation and manufacturing (McNeil and Newman 2006, 165).

Most assets originating to the industrial period are related to the agricultural use of the area, or to the cotton and cloth industry, alongside chapels, mine shafts, fields boundaries and enclosures.

There are also several sites of buildings related to Heaton Park within the study area, however these were most likely demolished as part of early 19th century expansions of the park (e.g. 15967.1.0, 15968.1.0 etc.). These sites as now either no longer visible, or also demolished during the construction of the Heaton Park Reservoir (e.g. 15969.1.0, etc.).

Heaton Park (1000854) was originally part of the Heaton Estate, which was consolidated by the early 17th century, it was acquired through marriage by the Egertons, late Earls of Wilton, in 1684. Sir Thomas Egerton, first Lord Wilton, made several payments to William Emes (1729-1803) during 1770-2 when the park was being redesigned. Further works were being undertaken during 1808-9 by John Webb (1754-1828), a student of Emes. The site was eventually acquired by the Manchester Corporation in 1902 and subsequently used as a public park. Heaton Park is c.240 hectares in size, with the boundaries being a mixture of brick walls, railing and walls surmounted by railings, and six main entrances with lodges. Its transition from private to public space reflects the economic base of the Greater

Manchester area, as a result of industrialisation, as well as the growing acceptance of ideas that working people required leisure and space in which to enjoy it.

Assets of modern date within the study area relate to the First and Second World Wars. Within Heaton Park, there was a training camp set up for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th City Battalions of Manchester Pals, who trained in the park from when they set up in September 1914 until their departure in April 1915 (15931.1.0). The First World War camp has associated training trenches, dug by recruits. There was also the site of the RAF Station within Heaton Park, which was in operation between 1941 and 1945, in which a total of 133,516 trainees passed through.

6. Historic Mapping

A selection of historical Ordnance Survey maps of the site was viewed online covering the area of Lancashire and Furness from 1848 to 2019. A

Groundsure/Envirocheck report was also obtained, giving of a limited view of the area. Due to copyright issues it has not been possible to reproduce all images here.

From the 1848 to 1923 OS (1:10,560) maps there is little to no change, other than the construction of a Methodist chapel near the Bow Lee area of the eastern most site boundary, and the development of Bowlee Farm and Mill to the north-east of the site area. In addition, the name of Melodius' farm (1848) is changed to Mellodew's farm in 1894. The area of Simister is a collection of farmsteads centred around Simister Lane with very little development.

In 1923 the Heaton Park Reservoir is labelled as under construction and is completed by the 1932 OS (1:10,560) mapping. Along with the reservoir, there is the development of housing along Simister Lane. These developments are concentrated near the locations of the farmsteads on Simister Lane; Whithouse Farm, Nut Farm, Nut Lane Farm, Mount Pleasant Farm, and Brookvale Farm. In this nine-year period, Saint George's Church is built and there is further development on Drought's Lane as well. There is also a reading room added to the bottom of Simon Lane west of Bowlee Farm.

Between 1938 OS (1:10,560) map and 1955 OS (1:10,000) map, the only noticeable change to the area is the development of the Heaton Park Golf Course. This is located near Oak Croft Hill to the south-west of the site area to the east of the M60. This is also the period when Bowlee Mill and Farm are removed.

The next significant change to the area according to the historic maps comes in 1965 OS (1:10,000) map with further development along Simister Lane in the northern section of the site area located to the west of the M60. There is also development on Heywood Old Road and Middleton Road near Rhodes Green along the eastern boundary of the site area to the east of the M60. In this period Bowlee Common, to the north-east of the site, is renamed Simon Lane Farm, while the Inn at the southern end of Simon Lane is renamed the Jolly Butcher's Inn.

The M60 and M62 are completed by 1974. and there is further development to the town of Simister concentrated in the area around Simister Lane. There are no other significant changes indicated on this 1974 OS (1:10,000) map.

By 1983, a school is built on Simister Lane just west of the site area to the west of the M60 and north of the Heaton Park Reservoir. There does not appear to be any further development in this period according to the 1983 OS (1:10,000) map.

There are no noticeable changes apparent on the 1999 OS (1:10,000) map, other than the removal of the Jolly Butcher's Inn, Simon Lane Farm, and the Mill and the development of a Sports Centre in their place to the north-west of the site boundary. The only change that is indicated on the 2019 OS (1:10,000) map is an addition to the school on Simister Lane west of the M60 and north of the Heaton Park Reservoir. This school is Labelled as an Education Facility on present day mapping.

7. Aerial Photography

Aerial photographs were consulted on the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) online database, Britain from Above, and Google Earth. Unfortunately, there were no images of the site on Cambridge Air Photos database. The details of the aerial photographs viewed are listed in the references.

The site imagery available on Britain from Above provided photographs from 1926 and 1951. The images from 1926 show the same area of the middle of the eastern site boundary from two perspectives. These images show the land boundaries similar to the present day, and that the land appears to have been used for agricultural purposes. The 1951 imagery shows the area of Simister before the construction of the M60 and the development of the town of Simister from multiple perspectives. Again, this imagery does not show much change to the land boundaries.

Imagery of the application site was available on NCAP from 1989, 1995, and 2000; however, the entirety of the site was not visible with the available aerial photographs: a small portion the north-eastern corner of the area cannot be seen. The imagery from 1989 shows the site has had little to no noticeable changes when compared to the 1995 imagery, looking similar to present day. The imagery from 2000 shows the additional structure (sports centre) on Heywood Old Road to the north-east of the east section of the site boundary.

The imagery of the application site available on Google Earth from 2000 to 2019 shows the entirety of the site. There is not much change to the area from 2000 to 2019, apart from the 2017 imagery there is the addition of 77 large solar panels to an area between the M62 and Simister lane in the north-eastern section of the eastern site area.

For the area of the Rhodes Green cropmark site (3682.1.0), the 2003 and 2017 Google Earth imagery potentially shows related earthworks or cropmarks located to the east of the HER asset marker within the landscape that could be interpreted as relating to some sort of settlement site, however they may also be indicative of possible extraction sites that have not been indicated on past historic mapping. A number of the images taken in 1989 by Professor Jones have been reproduced in Appendix C. Interpretation of the Rhodes Green imagery remains unclear as the field investigation was both limited and inconclusive.

The available aerial photography shows several changes to the area over a period of 93 years; however, the changes are to small areas of the overall application site as

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explained above. No previously unrecorded or potential archaeological features were recorded during the review of the aerial photography.

8. Constraints and Opportunities

8.1 Constraints

Constraints on the site are detailed below. These assets are shown on Drawing No. A104444-5-MAN-N-408.

8.1.1 Designated Sites

Whilst there are no designated assets within the site, there are several adjacent, including, but not limited to, the Grade II Registered Park and Garden Heaton Park (1000854), the Birch Village Conservation Area, and the Grade I Listed Heaton Hall and numerous associated designated heritage assets. The potential impact of any development upon the designated assets within the study area and surrounding landscape will need to be considered.

It has been advised that prior to any future developments, a heritage statement with the consideration to the impact to the setting of the Listed buildings should be undertaken. As a result, discussions with appropriately experienced professionals to scope this work is underway.

8.1.2 Rhodes Green Cropmark Site

In the south-eastern part of the site is the possible Romano-British settlement site at Rhodes Green (3682.1.0). Aerial imagery shows crop marks which may be indicative of a number of roundhouses, enclosures and associated field systems and trackways. Although review of the aerial photography revealed possible earthworks and cropmarks, there is no confirmation that these actually represent a possible Romano-British settlement. It has also been suggested that the cropmarks may also be of an extraction site not previously labelled on historic mapping. It has been suggested that a Roman brooch found in the western section, north of Heaton Park (MGM17742) relates to this site. At the time of writing this assessment, only limited details of the asset, and of the fieldwork undertaken there, were available, due to Covid-19 restrictions on access to the HER. As a result, a comprehensive assessment of the potential significance and extent of any remains present cannot currently be indicated or given.

The asset of Rhodes Green cropmark site may represent a possible Romano-British settlement. If this is the case, it could represent a significant archaeological site. However, the evidence and sources currently available do not provide any definitive evidence relating to the nature of the cropmarks. As a result, it is not possible to make firm conclusions in respect of character and extent of the remains. As previously stated, only very limited archaeological investigations have been undertaken and they are not recorded on the HER, so further evaluation is proposed, including geophysical survey. The results of the geophysical survey are likely to inform targeted archaeological evaluation excavation. The results of evaluation will determine the need for archaeological mitigation for this asset. Consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service will be required to scope evaluation and any subsequent mitigation works.

8.1.3 Sand Field Farm

An 18th century farmstead, Sand Field Farm (10103.1.0) was first recorded in 1730 and is still in use today. The potential impact of any development within the site would have to be assessed against the heritage asset.

It is advised that the farmstead within the site is incorporated into any future development plans to preserve the heritage of the area and contribute to placemaking within the new development. It is advised that, prior to any future developments, a heritage statement or historic building recording is undertaken to mitigate for any future developments.

8.1.4 Melodieu's (now Mellowdew Farm)

Whilst this farmstead (9946.1.0) has been present since the 19th century, it is thought that the historic farm buildings are no longer extant, although this would have to be confirmed during walkover surveys, prior to any development within the eastern half of the site.

With this farmstead, it is advised that prior to any development, a site visit/walkover survey would be required to determine what, if anything, of the original 19th century farmstead survives. If any is present, it is advised that the farmstead within the site is incorporated into any future development plans to preserve the heritage of the area

and contribute to placemaking. Prior to any future developments, a heritage statement, potentially leading to historic building recording, should be undertaken to assess significance and determine the need to mitigate for any future.

8.1.5 Historic Hedgerows

Consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service, alongside the review of historic mapping and the site walkover, indicates the potential for the requirement of a Historic Hedgerow survey, as the information indicates the historic use of the hedgerows as land and boundary management within the site.

From the brief review of the cartographic resources as part of this assessment, there is evidence that some of the hedgerows are of historic importance, being established for at least c.150 years as either field boundaries, or potentially as part of a boundary, possibly as part of the surrounding post-medieval/Industrial period farmstead (such as Melodieu's (now Mellowdew Farm, 9946.1.0, or Sand Field Farm, 10103.1.0). This could mean that elements of the hedgerows within the site would also incorporate, or partly be incorporated within archaeological assets. It would have to be determined if the hedgerows were present prior to 1850 or marks the boundary of a 1600 estate or manor or is recorded in a document at the relevant Record Office, as per the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

8.2 Opportunities

Archaeological work connected to the GMA1.2 development will enhance knowledge of the archaeological resource of the Greater Manchester area and region, alongside providing an opportunity to bring the GMA 1.2 development in line with the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework Historic Screening Exercise (2019).

The results of the archaeological evaluation and mitigation works are likely to afford opportunities for would be future engagement with the community, dependent on the results. There may be opportunities for Heritage Open Days during archaeological mitigation works and even community volunteer engagement during excavations. There are likely to be significant opportunities to engage in placemaking. Alongside the installation of information boards after the archaeological works and

developments have been completed, there may be opportunities to inform design and retain elements of historic landscape character in the new development.

8.3 Further Assessment

This report identifies the archaeological and heritage constraints at the site. It confirms that there are no constraints which would preclude the proposed development. Further work will be undertaken to inform the master planning work and planning application stage."

8.4

8.4.1 Next Steps - Constraints

The next steps to assess potential constraints and inform initial master planning would be to undertake, of which will be expected to be undertaken in phases:

- Further work to characterise and determine the significance and full extent of the Rhodes Green possible Romano-British settlement. In addition to review of available documentation (subject to Covid-19 restrictions), geophysical survey determines the extent and significance of any remains should be undertaken. Such a survey would assist in scoping targeted evaluation trenches to better understand the remains. All works should be agreed with GMAAS and undertaken subject to a WSI and in accordance with the Standards & Guidance of ClfA.
- Regular consultation and communication with the Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service, alongside representatives from Bury and Rochdale Council's, and Historic England (if applicable).
- Agreement, with GMAAS, of a Written Scheme of Investigation for a Strategy to detail the outlined approach to characterisation and assessment of the historic environment resource within the site.
- A detailed site walkover, including the access to private land.
- A detailed review of all available data of the archaeological investigations that have been undertaken within the site.

- A detailed review of existing documents including those held at the Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service, alongside any and all relevant archives and record offices.
- A further assessment of the designated heritage assets identified within and surrounding the site, including the potential impacts to the assets, including setting. This would be expected to be undertaken in the form of a full Archaeological and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment, or Heritage Statement.
- A series of historic building recording assessments for the post-medieval and Industrial period farmsteads that are still surviving across the site. This would be expected to have an accompanying Written Scheme of Investigation.
- An Historic Hedgerow Survey to be undertaken to assess the Archaeological and History criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 across the site.
- Archaeological evaluation of heritage assets within the site, based on the results of the desk-based study and site walkover.

8.4.2 Next Steps - Opportunities

The results of the surveys and assessment outlined in the next steps above will be used to identify and develop opportunities to enhance the understanding of the archaeology within the site, as well as to inform the masterplan design. This may include:

- Mitigation of the effects of development on known archaeological assets within the site.
- Development of opportunities to enhance the development through public benefit from the results of archaeological and historical works.
- Development of opportunities for enhanced placemaking using the historic environment.

9. References

Legislation

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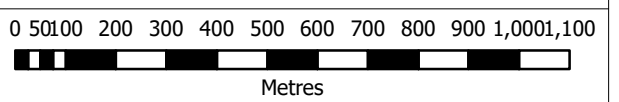
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Appendices



Legend

- Site G1.2
- Study Area G1.2
- ▲ Listed Buildings
- Conservation Area
- Registered Park and Garden



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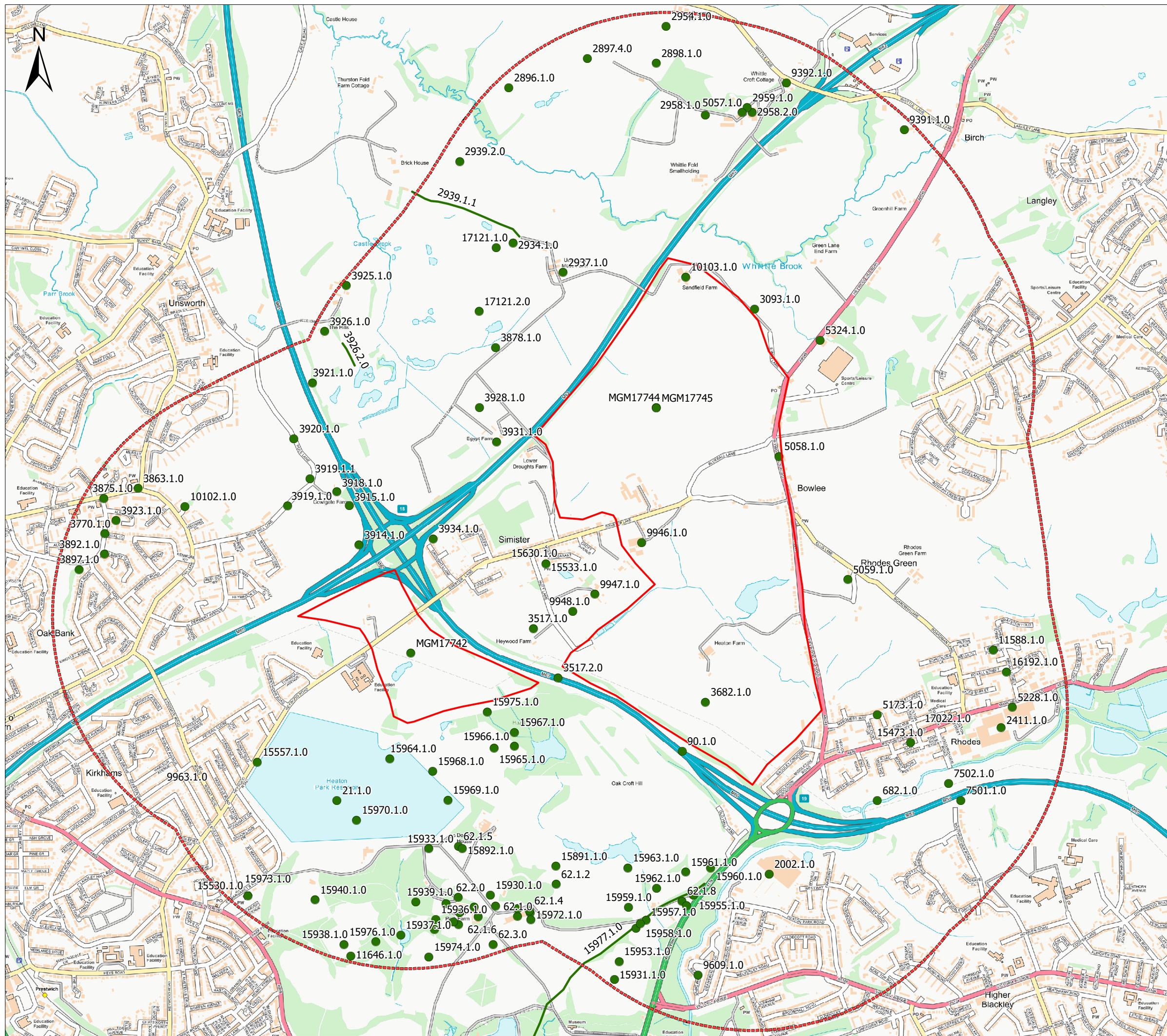
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Project:
Northern Gateway

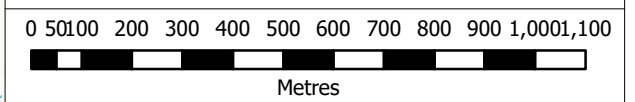
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Office: 4154	Project No: A104444-5	Figure No: A104444-5- MAN-N-402
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Legend

- Site G1.2
- Study Area G1.2
- Monuments - Points
- Monuments - Lines
- Monuments - Region



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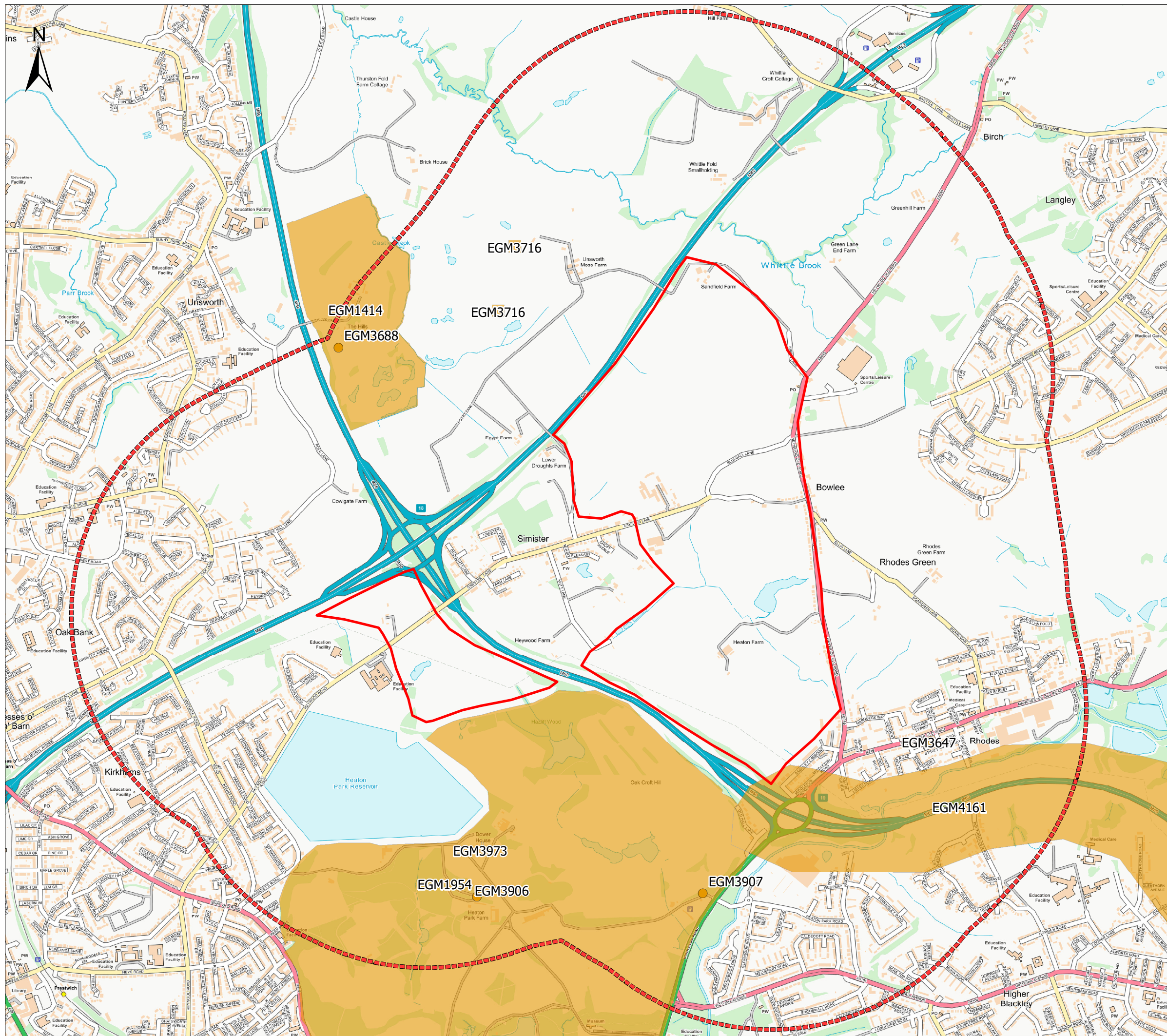
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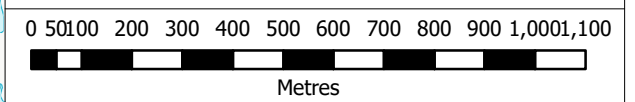
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Office: 4154	Project No: A104444-5	Figure No: A104444-5- MAN-N-404
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Legend

-  Site G1.2
-  Study Area G1.2
-  Events - Point
-  Events - Region



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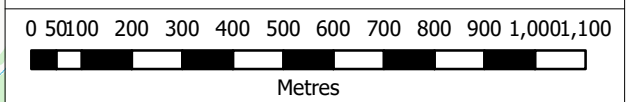
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G1.2 Archaeological Events Plan

Office: 4154	Project No: A104444-5	Figure No: A104444-5- MAN-N-406
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Legend

- Site G1.2
- Study Area G1.2
- ▲ Listed Buildings
- Conservation Area
- Registered Park and Garden
- Monuments



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Title:
G1.2 Identified Heritage Constraints Plan

Office: 4154	Project No: A104444-5	Figure No: A104444-5-MAN-N-408
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Appendix A – Report Conditions

WYG ENVIRONMENT

C1 - REPORT CONDITIONS (Environmental Assessment)

This report is produced solely for the benefit of the **Northern Gateway Development Vehicle LLP** and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without reference to WYG. In time improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using due skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best obtained within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others but no independent verification of these has been made and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors

November 2008
WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd

Archaeological High-Level Constraints Assessment, GMA1.2

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This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be relied upon for other purposes unless specifically agreed by us in writing. In time technological advances, improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using reasonable skill and care in the preparation of the report.

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August 2020

WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd

Appendix B – Assessment Methodology



Historic Environment Impact Assessment Methodology

WYG’s evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State’s criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgement is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment, as well as complimentary good practice guidance including Historic England’s Conservation Principles (**Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic** and **Communal**).

Value

The table below provides guidance on the assessment of significance for all types of heritage assets, including archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, historic landscapes and other types of historical site, such as battlefields, parks and gardens. The table considers both designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Value	Examples
Very High	<p>World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or assets that can contribute to international research objectives.</p> <p>Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality.</p> <p>Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well-preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).</p>

<p>National/ High</p>	<p>Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or assets that can contribute to national research objectives.</p> <p>Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association.</p> <p>Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s).</p>
<p>Regional/ Medium</p>	<p>Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives.</p> <p>Grade II Listed Buildings of modest preservation or integrity. Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association.</p> <p>Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields of poorer preservation or integrity.</p> <p>Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s).</p> <p>Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.</p>
<p>Local/ Low</p>	<p>Undesignated assets of local importance.</p> <p>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.</p>

	<p>Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association.</p> <p>Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</p> <p>Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.</p>
Negligible	<p>Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest.</p> <p>Buildings of no architectural or historical note.</p> <p>Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.</p>

Impact

The magnitude of the potential impact is assessed for each site or feature independently of its significance. Magnitude is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. The magnitude of impact categories are adapted from the Transport Assessment Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9) and Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07.

Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
Substantial	<p>Impacts will act to damage or destroy cultural heritage assets; result in the loss of the asset and/or quality and integrity; cause severe damage to key characteristic features or elements; almost complete loss of setting and/or context of the asset. The assets integrity or setting is almost wholly destroyed or is severely</p>

	<p>compromised, such that the resource can no longer be appreciated or understood. (Negative).</p> <p>The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing damaging and discordant impacts on assets; allow for the restoration or enhancement of characteristic features; allow the substantial re-establishment of the integrity, understanding and setting for an area or group of features; halt rapid degradation and/or erosion of the heritage resource, safeguarding substantial elements of the heritage resource. (Positive).</p>
<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Substantial impact on the asset, but only partially affecting the integrity; partial loss of, or damage to, key characteristics, features or elements; substantially intrusive into the setting and/or would adversely impact upon the context of the asset; loss of the asset for community appreciation. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but not destroyed so understanding and appreciation is compromised. (Negative).</p> <p>Benefit to, or restoration of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of asset quality; degradation of the asset would be halted; the setting and/or context of the asset would be enhanced and understanding and appreciation is substantially improved; the asset would be bought into community use. (Positive).</p>
<p>Slight</p>	<p>Some measurable change in assets quality or vulnerability; minor loss of or alteration to, one (or maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; change to the setting would not be overly intrusive or overly diminish the context; community use or</p>

	<p>understanding would be reduced. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but understanding and appreciation would only be diminished not compromised. (Negative).</p> <p>Minor benefit to, or partial restoration of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on asset or a stabilisation of negative impacts; slight improvements to the context or setting of the site; community use or understanding and appreciation would be enhanced. (Positive).</p>
<p>Negligible / No Change</p>	<p>Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site. No discernible change in baseline conditions (Negative).</p> <p>Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site No discernible change in baseline conditions. (Positive).</p>

Magnitude (scale of change) is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. Quantifiable assessment of magnitude has been undertaken where possible. In cases where only qualitative assessment is possible, magnitude has been defined as fully as possible.

Any embedded mitigation is considered in the impact assessment and this is clearly described in this section (cross referring the development description). Therefore, the magnitude of the impacts described in the impact assessment

will be considered stated before and after additional mitigation has been taken into account.

Impacts may be of the following nature and will be identified as such where relevant:

- Negative or Positive.
- Direct or indirect.
- Temporary or permanent.
- Short, medium or long term.
- Reversible or irreversible.
- Cumulative.

For the purposes of this Heritage Impact Assessment, substantial negative impacts are considered to amount to ‘substantial harm’ to designated heritage assets in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) terms. Moderate-slight negative impacts to designated heritage assets are considered to be ‘less than substantial harm’ in NPPF terms. Negligible negative impacts/no change are not considered to amount to any material harm to designated heritage assets.

Appendix C – Site Photographs



Photograph 1: Public footpath adjacent to Heaton Park Reservoir



Photograph 2: Western area of the site, along Simister Lane



Photograph 3: Area of findspot Roman bow brooch (MGM17742)



Photograph 4: View towards Melodieu's farm (now Mellowdew Farm) a 19th Century to modern farmstead (MGM11153). The low-lying ground represents former watercourses.



Photograph 5: Drainage ditch along field boundary



Photograph 6: Area of findspots north-west of Blueball Lane



Photograph 7: Sandfield Farm (MGM11326) from Simon Lane



Photograph 8: Aerial photograph of Rhodes Green (GMAAS)



Northern Gateway – Archaeology and Heritage
High Level Constraints – Area GMA 1.2



Photograph 9: Aerial photograph of Rhodes Green (GMAAS)



Photograph 10: Aerial photograph of Rhodes Green (GMAAS)



Photograph 11 Evaluation trench and linear feature at Rhodes Green (GMAAS)

Appendix D – Planning Policies

Rochdale Adopted Core Strategy October 2016

P2 – Protecting and enhancing character, landscape and heritage

1. We will protect and enhance the borough's character, the distinctiveness of its town centres, housing areas and countryside, and the qualities of its landscapes, utilising the considerable potential of these assets in development and regeneration schemes. We will do this by:
 - a. Requiring new development to integrate successfully with the key natural features of the borough, e.g. river valleys and the Pennine landscape.
 - b. Requiring new development to take opportunities to protect and open up important views of hills and valleys which are part of the borough's unique character.
 - c. Restoring the River Roch and other water bodies to their place as key and attractive features of the borough, including opening

- up waterways where they have been covered, and enhancing their setting, heritage assets and biodiversity potential.
- d. Protecting, enhancing and utilising outstanding cultural landscapes, such as the Cheesden Valley area and around Littleborough and Hollingworth Lake; and
 - e. Conserving and enhancing townscape character.
2. We will protect the borough's landscape heritage by:
- a. Conserving, enhancing and promoting key heritage assets, both statutory and non-statutory, including consideration of their wider setting. Key heritage assets of the borough include:
 - i. Four outstanding conservation area: Central Rochdale, Middleton and Littleborough town centre and Rock Nook/ Summit.
 - ii. Other designated assets such as listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and scheduled ancient monuments.
 - iii. The heritage of the Co-operative movement, the Rochdale Pioneers and the Labour movement.
 - iv. The Edgar Wood and J.H. Sellers cultural heritage.
 - v. The heritage of the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century vernacular tradition; and
 - vi. The engineering heritage, including mills, canals and railways.
 - b. Conserving, enhancing and utilising other non-statutory heritage assets of local interest, be they buildings, parks,

gardens or archaeological sites, including promoting their sensitive restoration.

- c. Using heritage assets positively and intelligently to strengthen identity and image and support the visitor economy, particularly in development and regeneration schemes; and
- d. Prioritising the conservation of heritage assets at risk from decay, giving special attention to designated heritage assets in this regard.

Adopted Bury Unitary Development Plan 1997

EN2 – CONSERVATION AND LISTED BUILDINGS

The Council will seek to preserve the Borough’s built heritage through the control of development, especially that affecting Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and areas of local historical importance.

Justification

Historic buildings and Conservation Areas are vitally important to the environmental quality of life in the Borough. They help provide a diverse living environment, provide educational benefits and are important in improving the image of the Borough and its potential to attract visitors and investors. The protection and enhancement of Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and

areas considered to be of local historical importance is, therefore considered to be an important element of the Plan.

EN2/1 - Character of Conservation Areas

The Council will take action as appropriate to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Borough's Conservation Areas.

The Council will be especially concerned with encouraging and, where appropriate, implementing measures to:

- **Retain, replace and restore features of historical and architectural interest.**
- **Retain and enhance existing landscape features including trees, parks and gardens.**
- **Initiate and promote environmental improvement/enhancement schemes such as landscaping, refurbishment of street furniture, traffic management and pedestrian schemes.**
- **Remove dereliction and bring unused land or buildings back into beneficial use.**
- **Prepare and promote design guidelines to ensure sympathetic development**

Justification

Within any town or city there are areas which have a special character. This is usually derived from a sense of history, the existence of traditional buildings, and the spaces between buildings including the street pattern, trees, parks and gardens. Planning legislation recognises the value of these areas. It requires Local Planning Authorities to determine which parts of their

area have a special architectural or historic interest which it is desirable to protect or enhance, and to designate these as Conservation Areas.

There are currently nine Conservation Areas in the Borough as shown on the Proposals Map. The identification of further areas worthy of conservation is constantly under review. The aim of this policy is to ensure that the special character inherent in the Borough's Conservation Areas should not only be preserved but enhanced as far as possible. This aim will be carried out through the Council's development control decisions, the implementation of special projects and through the production of a series of Conservation Area Strategies. These Strategies will:

- Help to define in detail those aspects of each area's character and appearance which are worthy of preservation.
- Provide a basis for the co-ordination of conservation projects.
- Provide guidance for development control decisions.
- Assist in providing advice for developers on design principles.

Besides being important in their own right, the Borough's Conservation Areas also represent an important part of the Council's tourism package. Where

appropriate, measures will be taken to enhance these areas to improve their visitor appeal in line with the principles laid out in this policy.

EN2/2 - Conservation Area Control

Development within a Conservation Area will only be acceptable if it preserves or enhances the special character or appearance of the area.

In considering proposals for development in Conservation Areas, regard will be had to the following criteria:

- **the nature of the development in terms of its bulk, height, materials, colour, design and detailing.**
- **the relationship between the proposed development and the architectural and visual qualities of the surrounding area.**
- **where demolition is proposed, the contribution of any proposed new building to the character or appearance of the area as compared to the building to be demolished.**
- **in the case of the re-use of buildings or the introduction of new uses, the impact of the proposal on the character or appearance of the area and the fabric of the existing building.**

Justification

The sensitive character of Conservation Areas justifies proposals being given special attention in order to ensure that developments and changes of use make a positive contribution to the built environment in terms of their aesthetic quality. Often the emphasis will be on control rather than prevention, and to allow each area to remain alive and prosperous whilst at the same time ensuring that any new development accords with each area's special architectural and visual qualities. It will be especially important to

ensure that every new building is designed not as a separate entity but within the context of the whole conservation area.

As such, in order to facilitate control over new developments in Conservation Areas, developers will be required to submit planning applications in sufficient detail to show how proposals are likely to affect the character of the area. Therefore, outline planning applications will not normally be considered acceptable for proposals within Conservation Areas.

Proposals for demolition will only be permitted where there is a suitable redevelopment scheme, or it is considered that the demolition would enhance the appearance of the area.

Where possible, the re-use of buildings within Conservation Areas will be encouraged, particularly at upper floor level. Where such proposals are submitted, they will be considered with regard to the likely impact on the character of the immediate area and the need for alterations to the fabric of the building.

The Council will also have regard to the protection of trees within Conservation Areas and every effort should be made to incorporate tree planting in new development proposals as appropriate.

EN2/3 - Listed Buildings

The Council will actively safeguard the character and setting of Listed Buildings by not permitting works, alterations or changes of use which would have a detrimental effect on their historical or architectural character and features. Proposals for demolition will be opposed and

will only be considered where it is demonstrated conclusively that the building(s) cannot be retained.

In considering applications for Listed Building Consent, the Council will have regard to the following criteria:

- **the impact of the proposal on the historic fabric of the building.**
- **the relationship of any extension to the Listed Building in terms of its height, size, design, and roofscape.**
- **the need to protect the setting of the Listed Building.**
- **the impact of associated ancillary facilities and infrastructure works.**

Justification

Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic interest are "listed" by the Secretary of State for the Environment. The listing of a building provides statutory protection against its alteration or demolition. The Borough's valuable heritage is reflected in the large number of Listed Buildings in the area (316 in June 1996) and the Council is mindful of the desirability to preserve them and enhance their setting and appearance.

New uses for Listed Buildings may often be the key to their preservation especially for buildings which have become wholly or partly redundant. However, new uses must not adversely affect the architectural or historic features and character or appearance of such buildings.

The setting of a Listed Building is often an essential feature of its character; unsympathetic development in close proximity to a Listed Building can mar its appearance, make its future use unattractive or untenable, or physically

damage its structure. It is therefore important to consider the effect that a proposed development may have on such buildings.

In respect of Listed Building Consent for demolition, applicants will have to demonstrate conclusively why the building cannot be retained.

EN2/4 - Historic Parks

The Council will ensure the protection of Philips Park as a registered park of historic interest, together with any other parks and gardens which may be identified in the future as being of historic interest.

In considering proposals for development in Historic Parks, regard will be had to the following factors:

- **the need to preserve and enhance the special character and appearance of the park.**
- **the need to ensure sympathetic design and the use of appropriate materials.**

Justification

Philips Park, Whitefield, is a registered Park of Historic Interest identified by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England. The conservation of this, and any other historic parks and gardens if identified, will be encouraged by development control decisions.

EN3 - ARCHAEOLOGY

The Council recognises the importance of archaeological remains as part of the Borough's heritage and will seek the protection of sites of archaeological importance as and where they are found.

Justification

Archaeological remains are irreplaceable, representing a finite and non-renewable resource of past human activity. Interest in archaeology is gaining

in significance and the Government's publication of PPG16 "Archaeology and Planning", recognises the importance of archaeological remains 'for their own sake' as well as their obvious roles in education, leisure and tourism.

The best means of protecting sites is through their physical preservation, particularly the preservation of remains as and where they are found ("in-situ").

EN3/1 - Impact of Development on Archaeological Sites

Where a development proposal is submitted, which will affect an archaeological site, the developer should submit sufficient information on the potential impact of the development to allow the Council to make a full and proper investigation into its archaeological consequences.

The Council will have regard to the following criteria in determining the importance of an archaeological site and the impact of any proposal:

- **the historic importance of the site.**
- **the quality and condition of the site.**
- **the rarity value of the site.**
- **the nature of the proposed development.**
- **the level/degree of disturbance.**
- **the permanence of the proposal.**
- **the siting of associated infrastructure/services.**

Justification

This policy aims to ensure that the effects of development proposals on archaeological sites are properly assessed and evaluated before planning applications are determined. Where a proposal affects an archaeological site,

the Council will use the criteria in this policy to judge the importance of the archaeological site in question, and the principle of development.

In assessing the importance of a site, the Council will also have regard to registered sites of archaeological importance in the Borough held on the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and maintained by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit. This policy relates to all currently known sites and those which may be discovered over the Plan period.

EN3/2 - Development Affecting Archaeological Sites

On sites where development is considered to be acceptable in principle, consent will only be granted if:

- **the development is designed in such a way as to minimise the level of disturbance and damage.**
- **development is programmed so that such sites and remains can be investigated in accordance with a previously agreed scheme of excavation and evaluation.**
- **where damage or disturbance is unavoidable, arrangements are made for the archaeological recording of the site prior to and during development.**

Justification

Archaeological remains are best protected where they are found.

Development demands, however, may require certain parts of sites to be examined, recorded and useful artefacts removed prior to development.

Where appropriate, necessary arrangements will be made for the satisfactory excavation and recording of remains prior to development. Developers can help by sympathetic design, by using foundations which minimise damage,

by raising ground levels under a proposed new structure, or by the careful siting of new buildings and landscaped areas over archaeological remains.

This policy relates to all currently known sites and those which may be discovered over the Plan period.

EN3/3 - Ancient Monuments

The Council will not permit development proposals which would adversely affect current and future scheduled ancient monuments and their settings. The Borough's current scheduled ancient monuments are listed below:

EN3/3/1 - Affetside Cross, Affetside. This medieval cross is a prominent feature on the Roman road, Watling Street, in the village of Affetside.

EN3/3/2 - Castlesteads, Bury. The site constitutes a Bronze Age "Promontory Fort" recorded as occupied from about 200BC to 250AD. The fort occupies a hilltop location within Burrs Country Park. The site was subject to an archaeological investigation in 1992.

EN3/3/3 - Bury Castle, Bury. The site contains the remains of a manor house, fortified in the 15th Century, in the Castle Street/Cooper Street area of Bury Town Centre. There is the potential for the re-excavation and permanent display of the castle's remains.

EN3/3/4 - Radcliffe Tower, Radcliffe. This 15th Century tower has deteriorated over many years. There is potential to enhance the site as part of the wider intentions for improvements in the Radcliffe Ee's area.

Justification

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, provides for the designation and statutory protection of monuments of national importance (Scheduled Ancient Monuments) by the Secretary of State for the

Environment. Such monuments may consist of buried or standing archaeological remains, ruins and buildings.

Although works affecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments require the written consent of the Secretary of State, a procedure separate from the planning process, the effect of a proposal on an ancient monument and its setting is a material planning consideration. Given the special importance of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, both nationally and in terms of the Borough's local heritage, the Council will not permit development which would adversely affect an ancient monument, either directly or indirectly. In addition, the

Council will seek to promote and enhance the four monuments listed in this policy, together with any others identified in the future.

**Greater Manchester's Plan for Homes, Jobs and the Environment
(Greater Manchester Spatial Framework 2019 Draft)**

Policy GM-G 1

Valuing Important Landscapes

Development should reflect and respond to the special qualities and sensitivities of the key landscape characteristics of its location, including having regard to:

- Topography, geology and drainage.
- Land use and field patterns.
- Semi-natural habitats and woodland cover.
- Archaeology and cultural heritage.
- Settlement, road pattern and rights of way; and
- Views and perceptual qualities.

Transitional areas around new development and the interface of new development with the surrounding countryside/landscape are also of particular importance, requiring well-considered and sensitive treatment. In particular, opportunities to improve the intactness and condition of the landscape should be taken, especially in conjunction with seeking a net enhancement of biodiversity/geodiversity resources under 'Biodiversity and Geodiversity'.

In implementing this strategic policy regard will be had to the Greater Manchester Landscape Character and Sensitivity Assessment (GMLCSA), in

particular its guidance on future development and landscape management/enhancement within areas covered by each landscape character type.

Policy GM-E 2

Heritage

Greater Manchester will proactively manage and work with partners to positively protect and enhance the character, archaeological and historic value of Greater Manchester's designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings. Opportunities will also be pursued to aid the promotion, enjoyment, understanding and interpretation of both heritage and cultural assets, as a means of maximising wider public benefits and reinforcing Greater Manchester's distinct identity and sense of place.

As appropriate, Local Plans will set out the key elements which contribute to the district's distinct identity and which should be the priority for safeguarding and enhancing in the future, and demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic environment and the heritage values of sites or areas and their

relationship with their surroundings. This knowledge should be used to inform the positive integration of Greater Manchester's heritage by:

1. Setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role of heritage in place-making.
2. Utilising the heritage significance of a site or area in the planning and design process, providing opportunities for interpretation and local engagement.
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; and
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.

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 the following: the Canal network, examples of early railway development, our nineteenth century industrial fabric including mills, historic town centres, churches, weavers cottages, farm houses and other buildings of historic importance and their landscape/townscape setting.

Development proposals affecting heritage assets and their settings will need to be supported by a Heritage Impact Assessment where appropriate and should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets' significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings, should be positively and actively managed through the use of management plans where appropriate. Development proposals should seek

to avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early in the design process.

Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. Where applicable, development should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscapes. The protection of undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest equivalent to a scheduled monument should be given equivalent weight to designated heritage assets.

Where heritage assets have been identified as being at risk, Local Plans may identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and place-making, and they should set out strategies for their repair and re-use.

Appendix E – Recorded Heritage Assets

Designated Heritage Sites (Historic England/Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service Historic Environment Record)

Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
1200809	Grade I Listed Building	SD 83319 04422	Heaton Hall , Country House, now museum and art gallery. Dated to the mid-18 th century and remodeled 1772-89 by James Wyatt for Sir Thomas Egerton, enlarged and orangery added c.1823 by Lewis Wyatt.	Industrial
1200813	Grade II* Listed Building	SD 83493 04560	Temple to North East of Heaton Hall , thought to date to the 18 th century, by James Wyatt.	Industrial
1282994	Grade II* Listed Building	SD 84005 04491	Smithy Lodge to East of Heaton Hall , Lodge, 1806 by Lewis Waytt, classical style.	Industrial
1068501	Grade II Listed Building	SD 85272 05512	Rhodes Schools , 1884, by Edgar Wood. Brick with slate roof, 20 bays, 2 story. A stone reads "Rhodes Schools built in affectionate remembrance of Salis Arthur Schwabe by his mother and brothers".	Industrial
1200810	Grade II Listed Building	SD 83095 04714	Dower House Cottage to North of Heaton Hall , garden landscape building, thought to date to the early 19 th century.	Industrial

1282993	Grade II Listed Building	SD 83175 04428	Former Stables to North West of Heaton Hall , stable block dating to 1777, by Samuel Wyatt. Red brick in Flemish bond with sandstone dressings and hipped slate roofs.	Industrial
1282995	Grade II Listed Building	SD 83387 04443	Sundial in Front of Orangery of Heaton Hall , dated 1756, by Daniel Clegg Joiner of Manchester. Sandstone. Vase pedestal carved with leaves at the base and neck, drapery round the body; copper plate with inscription including signature and date 1756, gnomon damaged. Only surviving relic of mid C18 park before its remodeling in later C18.	Industrial
1291858	Grade II Listed Building	SD 82656 04267	Rose Cottage , dating to late 18 th and early 19 th century, altered. Red brick in English garden wall bond, slate roofs.	Industrial
1350343	Grade II Listed Building	SD 82237 04514	Church of St Margaret Holy Rood , dating to 1851-3 extended several times 1863-1899 and restored 1985-6 after a fire. By Travis and Mangnall, restoration by E G Thorne. Rock-faced snecked stone with ashlar dressings and slate roofs with stone coped gables.	Industrial
1392256	Grade II Listed Building	SD 85326 05424	31-37, Broad Street , Bye-law terrace of four houses. 1899. Edgar Wood. Common brick, red engineering brick dressings, slate roofs.	Industrial

1350346	Grade II Listed Building	SD 83450 05863	Church of St George , 1914-15. By R Basnett Preston. Random rubblestone with ashlar dressings and slate roofs with stone-coped gables with finials.	Modern
1376745	Grade II Listed Building	SD 82276 05056	Heaton Park Reservoir Pumping Station , Heywood Road. Built in 1954-5 by the Manchester City Architect's Departments, Chief Architect Leonard C. Howitt, for the Manchester Corporation Waterworks and Alan Atkinson, Engineer. It incorporates a large relief by Mitzi Cuncliffe, signed and dated 1955. Yorkshire sandstone, with Westmoreland greenstone from Broughton Moor used as relief. Small Square building housing pumps. Carved relief is a highly stylised depiction of the bringing of water from Haweswater to Manchester with contemporary figures supporting the pipeline, beneath it, there's five plaques telling the history of Haweswater supply. Designed to commemorate those who constructed it as well as the origin and course of the aqueduct. The bringing of water to Manchester from a new reservoir at Haweswater was a major undertaking which cost £14,000,000.	Modern
1441215	Grade II Listed Building	SD 85088 05240	Church of All Saints War Memorial, All Saint's Church, Manchester Old Road, Middleton. It comprises a rectangular stone obelisk raised on a pedestal and a three-stepped plinth. The base of the obelisk is supported by a scroll bracket to either side, with a canted front panel that reads – THEIR NAMES / LIVETH / FOR / EVERMORE. The front of the pedestal is divided	Modern



			<p>into three recessed panels; the central panel is twice the width of the outer pair, it projects slightly, and it has a dedication that reads – TO / THE GLORY OF GOD / AND IN / LOVING MEMORY / OF THOSE / WHO MADE THE / GREAT SACRIFICE / + / 1914-1919. The 92 Fallen of the First World War are recorded on the two side panels and the rear panel of the pedestal.</p>	
1000854	Grade II Registered Parks and Garden	SD 82745 04249	<p>Heaton Park, part of the Heaton Estate that had been consolidated by the early 17th century, the site was eventually acquired by the Manchester Corporation in 1902 and subsequently used as a public park. The c. 240ha park has boundaries marked by a mixture of brick walls, railing and walls surmounted by railings. There are six main entrances, four with lodges. The principle entrance is the Grand Lodge (an early 19th century Grade II* Listed Building).</p>	Industrial-Modern
DGM4496	Conservation Area	SD 8512 0791	<p>Birch Village lies predominantly in its distinctive townscape (formed along the line of Heywood Old Road), as well as its association with notable architect, Edgar Wood. Association with architecture of the village and Heywood Old Road, creating a linear townscape.</p>	Industrial

Non-designated recorded Heritage Assets (Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service Historic Environment Record)

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
21.1.0	Axe	Bronze Socketed Axe, found in Heaton Park during the construction of the reservoir.	Prehistoric
3878.1.0	Feature	Unsworth Moss, also known as Back o' th' Moss.	Prehistoric
MGM17742	Brooch	Roman Bow Brooch.	Romano-British
3682.1.0	Cropmarks	Rhodes Green Cropmark Site (Possible Romano-British settlement), with a number of enclosures, roundhouses, associated field systems and trackways.	Romano-British
MGM17745	Pommel	Dagger Pommel	Medieval
MGM17744	Spindle Whorl	Medieval Spindle Whorl.	Medieval
90.1.0	House	Site of Old Hall (Heaton), original house of the Heaton family (originate 13 th century).	Medieval
2939.2.0	Ridge and Furrow	Ridge and Furrow at Brick House. Parallel to Old Green Lane	Medieval
3517.2.0	Field System	Field System at Heywood Farm, possible remains of early strip field, western end now destroyed by M60 motorway.	Medieval
5057.1.0	Settlement	Whittle Fold Settlement, Yates names the site 'Higher Whittle', showing one large building and other south-west of Whittle Lane. Possibly an early farm site.	Medieval

5058.1.0	Settlement	Bowlee Settlement, Yates names the settlement, showing linear scattering of a few buildings along present Heywood Old Road, with linear growth over time towards the route to Manchester and the end of Simister Lane.	Medieval to Post-Medieval
5059.1.0	Settlement	Rhodes Green Settlement, Yates names, showing few buildings grouped in open space, with later showing the 'green' element to the settlement along Boardman Lane and Baguley Brow.	Medieval to Post-Medieval
5228.1.0	Settlement	Rhodes Settlement, Yates named the settlement, showing several buildings just north of the river Irk, along the present Manchester Road and next to Boardman Lane.	Medieval to Post-Medieval
15977.1.0	Road	Line of Former Manchester to Rochdale Road, Heaton Park, original course of road between Manchester and Rochdale, probably "the great road" documented in connection with the grant of land in the early 13 th century. Replaced by the present Middleton Road in 1803. Turnpiked under Act of Parliament in 1754.	Medieval to Industrial
62.3.0	Park/Place Name	Heaton Park, deer park and settlement evidence recorded to the medieval period (1520). The place name of Heaton implies a farmstead being located within the general area. High potential for remains of prehistoric and Roman period. 18 th century landscaped park purchased in 1902 by Manchester Corporation.	Medieval to Modern

15974.1.0	Field/Brick Kiln?	Site of Brick Hill Fields, later Brick Kiln Field, Heaton Park, Three fields named as Brick Hill Fields on a plan of c.1750. The fieldname implies that a brick kiln stood in or adjacent to the site.	Post-Medieval
2896.1.0	Pits	Possible pits at Thurston Fold. A line of circular feature, probably extraction pits or bell pits.	Post-Medieval
2959.1.0	Lane	Old Lane off Whittle Lane, a wide lane with three or four plant species in the hedgerow forming a hollow way in parts. Possibly an old green lane.	Post-Medieval
3093.1.0	Sherds	Site of Mizzey and Moss farm. Pottery sherd founds by fieldwalking survey dating from 17 th and 18 th century.	Post-Medieval
3517.1.0	Ridge and Furrow	Ridge and Furrow at Heywood Farm, 1.8metres wide running N-S.	Post-Medieval
2939.1.1	Road	Old Green Lane.	Post-Medieval
3926.2.0	Holloway	The Hills, Hollow Way, running SE from The Hills towards Unsworth Moss	Post-Medieval
15929.1.0	Barn	Barn (approx. site of), Heaton Park, shown on 1750 plan, thought to have been demolished 1777.	Post-medieval/Industrial
9609.1.0	Mill	Site of Mill, Blackley, marked as 'Old Mill' on Tithe Award for Blackley.	Post-medieval to Industrial
15932.1.0	Buildings	Building (approx. site of), Heaton Park, on 1750 and 1777 plans.	Post-Medieval to Industrial

15959.1.0	Buildings	Buildings (approximate site of), Heaton Park- Building shown on a plan of c.1750, seemingly with a tall façade and a chimney each end. The map shows it was approached via a short tree-lined drive, implying a building of some status.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
15960.1.0	Buildings	Buildings (approximate site of), Heaton Park, Building shown on N side of Manchester to Rochdale road on plans of c.1750 and 1777.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
15961.1.0	Barn?	Building/ The Folly (site of), Heaton Park, Building shown on plans of c.1750 and 1777, labelled as The Folly on 1844-45 map.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
15966.1.0	Building	Site of Building, Heaton Park, possibly demolished as part of early 19 th century expansion of the park, now grassed over with nothing visible on the ground.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
15967.1.0	Buildings	Site of Buildings, Heaton Park, possibly demolished as part of early 19 th century expansion of the park, might have been sited on small spur of land, shown as woodland that is now fenced off.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
15968.1.0	Buildings	Site of Buildings, Heaton Park, two buildings, now occupied by embankment of Heaton Park Reservoir.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
15969.1.0	Buildings	Site of Buildings, Heaton Park, possibly demolished as part of early 19 th century expansion of the park, now occupied by Heaton Park Reservoir.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
15971.1.0	Buildings	Building (site of), Heaton Park, Building shown to north of Heaton Hall on plans of c.1750 and 1777. Not shown on mapping of 1803 and very probably demolished in the 1770s.	Post-Medieval to Industrial

3921.1.0	Industrial Site	Owen Hill (Oven Hill), fieldname is probably corrupted form, but the 'oven' element suggests a furnace, although no visible remains. Groundworks revealed no archaeological features. Traces of charcoal found in topsoil, but no other evidence.	Post-Medieval to Industrial
2958.1.0	Features	Rectangular Features at Whittle Fold possibly old silage pits or the remains of earlier buildings in the fold. Shown on Tithe Award as two buildings possibly still surviving as outbuildings.	Post-medieval to Modern?
9947.1.0	Farm	Mount Pleasant Farm, earliest mapping shows 1 or two rectangular buildings, changes to 1 sub rectangular and 1 small outbuilding, then later 6 building complex. Some evidence of ridge and furrow, along with rectilinear and sub-circular cropmarks	Industrial/ Medieval
682.1.0	Industrial Site	Site of Boothroyden Bleachworks (Lands End Bleach Works), One of a line of textile finishing works along the river Irk and its tributaries from Stake Hill bleachworks to Boothroyden Bleachworks near Manchester boundary. Site now cleared.	Industrial
9391.1.0	Farmstead	Grange Farm, farmstead, still in use. Previously named 'Top o' th' Field' on 1st edition OS maps.	Industrial
9392.1.0	Cottage	Whittle Cottage.	Industrial
10103.1.0	Farmstead	Sand Field Farm, farmstead, still in use.	Industrial
11588.1.0	School	Rhodes School (former), dated 1884, by Edgar Wood.	Industrial

11646.1.0	Cottage	Rose Cottage, Heaton Park, dating to the late 18 th and early 19 th century. Head Gardener's Cottage. Red brick in English garden wall bond, slate roofs.	Industrial
11647.1.0	Sundial	Sundial in front of orangery of Heaton Hall, Heaton Park, Grade II Listed 1282995	Industrial
62.1.0	House	Heaton Hall, Heaton Park, Estate originally owned by the Holland family of Heaton and Denton. First building's constructed 1750, Country House, dates to the Mid-18 th century, remodelled 1772–89 by James Wyatt for Sir Thomas Egerton, enlarged and orangery added c.1823 by Lewis Wyatt.	Industrial
62.1.2	Temple	Heaton Park, Temple to NE of Heaton Hall, Folly- late 18 th century, Garden Temple shown on plan of 1803 and mentioned by Aikin in 1795. James Wyatt Architect	Industrial
62.1.4	Orangery	Heaton Park Orangery, built around 1820, attached to east wing of house.	Industrial
62.1.5	Cottage	Dower House Cottage to north of Heaton Hall, The Dower House is a classical garden temple, the name being a late C19 conceit rather than a reflection of its use. The building has a red sandstone portico of Tuscan order and rendered handmade brick walls. It is of one bay with an attic floor but no connecting staircase. Garden landscape building, early 19 th century.	Industrial
62.1.6	Stable Block	Heaton Park – (former) Stables, 1777, by Samuel Wyatt. Watching brief uncovered- substantial brick culvert and smaller brick drains.	Industrial
62.1.8	Lodge	Heaton Park – Smithy Lodge to East of Heaton Hall, late 18 th century, James Wyatt architect. Lodge dates to 1806 by Lewis Wyatt. Grade II Listed 1282994	Industrial

62.2.0	Icehouse	Heaton Park Icehouse, most of the original structure appears to have been deliberately demolished and removed from the site rather than it having become derelict.	Industrial
15473.1.0	Chapel	Former Wesleyan Sunday School and site of Chapel, Manchester Old Road, built in 1899, Gothic Revival style. Demolished 20 th century.	Industrial
15890.1.0	Farmstead	Heaton Farm Probably built c.1777 to design by Samuel Wyatt. Site is first shown on a plan of 1803 and comprised farm buildings arranged around three sides of a central yard with a farmhouse on the north-east.	Industrial
15891.1.0	Ha ha	Ha Ha to Heaton Hall and Temple, Heaton Park, visible on 1803 mapping.	Industrial
15892.1.0	Ha ha	Ha Ha to the Dower House, Heaton Park. Ha ha wall located and exposed by trial trenching, along with 18 th and 19 th century pottery.	Industrial
17258.1.0	Glasshouse	Site of Glasshouses and Building at Heaton Farm, shown on the 1839 Tithe	Industrial
15928.1.0	Buildings	Buildings (approx site of), Heaton Park, shown on 1803 map, site within recreated Western Pleasure Ground.	Industrial
15930.1.0	Buildings	Building (approx. site of), Heaton Park, on 1750 and 1777 plans.	Industrial
15933.1.0	Enclosure	Site of Enclosure within Heaton Park, possible structure on 1803 plan.	Industrial
15934.1.0	Summerhouse	Site of Summerhouse, Heaton Park, on 1844-45 map.	Industrial
15935.1.0	Summerhouse	Site of Summerhouse, Heaton Park, on 1844-45 map.	Industrial

15936.1.0	Tunnel	Grotto-like tunnel carrying footpath from the Western Pleasure Garden to the Dell beneath a causewayed trackway used for moving livestock between Heaton Farm and the park. Shown on the 1839 Great Heaton tithe map.	Industrial
15937.1.0	Summerhouse	Site of Summerhouse, Heaton Park, shown on 1844-45 map on west side of kidney shaped pond.	Industrial
15939.1.0	Orchard	Site of possible Orchard or Kitchen Garden, Heaton Park, rectangular arrangement of paths, 1839 Tithe.	Industrial
15940.1.0	Building	Building (site of), Heaton Park, shown on 1803 plan.	Industrial
15953.1.0	Sand Pit	Site of Old Sand Pit, Heaton Park, shown on 1844-45 map, now golf course.	Industrial
15954.1.0	Smithy	Site of Smithy, Heaton Park, Shown on the 1839 Great Heaton tithe map as a rectangular range aligned at right-angles to the road and on the west projecting into the park beyond the line of the boundary wall.	Industrial
15955.1.0	Building	Building (approximate site of), Heaton Park, shown on Yates's 1770 map, destroyed during 19 th century park expansion.	Industrial
15956.1.0	Smithy	Site of Heaton Smithy, Heaton Park, two buildings shown on early 18 th century estate plan, shown on Yates's 1770 map, destroyed during 19 th century park expansion.	Industrial

15957.1.0	Building	Building (approximate site of), Heaton Park, L-shaped building shown on a plan of 1803, destroyed during 19th century park expansion.	Industrial
15958.1.0	Gateway	Gateway to Heaton Mill (site of), Heaton Park, Gateposts shown on an early 18th-century plan flanking the entrance to a routeway leading eastwards from the Manchester to Rochdale Road to Heaton Mill on the river Irk. Gateway shown 1777.	Industrial
15962.1.0	Fishpond	Fishpond (site of), Heaton Park, Elongated fish pond evidently formed by damming a tributary stream of the river Irk. Shown on c.1750, 1777 and 1803 plans but not on later mapping. Site now part of the 18-hole golf course.	Industrial
15963.1.0	Deer House	Deer sheds (site of), Heaton Park, small enclosure with sheds, 1839 Tithe Map. Mentioned 1817 but not shown on 1866 sale plans.	Industrial
15970.1.0	Houses	Site of Bromeley Houses, Heaton Park, possibly demolished as part of early 19 th century expansion of the park, now occupied by Heaton Park Reservoir.	Industrial
15975.1.0	Boundary Wall	Park Boundary Wall, Heaton Park, Brick-built boundary wall constructed c.1807–11 following extension of the park. Originally c.6km long, but now partly demolished and replaced with modern walling or railings.	Industrial
16192.1.0	Terraced Houses	31–37, Broad Street, Bye-law terrace of four houses. 1899. Edgar Wood.	Industrial

2411.1.0	Industrial Site	Site of Rhodes Printworks, Started by Daniel Burton in 1784, taken over by Sales Schwabe and Co. 1833, 10 printing machines, 80 hand-block printing tables, 5 steam engines in 1846. Taken over by Calico Printers' Association 1899. Now Industrial estate.	Industrial
2934.1.0	Barn	Barn at Moss Side, small former farmstead. Converted to residential purposes.	Industrial
2937.1.0	Farmstead	Unsworth Moss Farm, farmstead, still in use. Brick-built, being modernised. Large 19 th century brick barn with central wagon entrance, and a range of brick outhouses.	Industrial
2954.1.0	Shafts	Mining Flash, originally shown as three shafts on the 1838 tithe map of Pilsworth.	Industrial
2958.2.0	Farmhouse	Whittle Farm Farmhouse, extensively modernised Georgian farmhouse.	Industrial
3770.1.0	Road	Albert Road, links several farm sites, shown on 1786 map. Now modern tarmacked road.	Industrial
3863.1.0	Settlement	Site of Hillock (structures/small settlement), group of perhaps five structures shown on 1786 map. Now demolished and site has been built over by a modern housing estate.	Industrial
3875.1.0	Structures	Site of Bottom's Brow, single structure shown on 1786 map, then as three structures shown on 1848 map. Site is now vacant with no visible remains.	Industrial
3892.1.0	Structures	Site of Structures off Albert Road, two structures shown on 1786 map, the site is now a landscaped area in front of a modern school.	Industrial

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3897.1.0	Structure	Site of Wolstenholme, shown on 1848 map as two irregular shaped structures, now largely built over by modern housing.	Industrial
3914.1.0	House	Site of Gravel Hill House.	Industrial
3915.1.0	Structures	Site of Structures off Corday Lane.	Industrial
3920.1.0	House	Site of Limbrick House, now destroyed.	Industrial
3919.1.0	Structures	Site of Structures South of Mode Hill Lane, two building originally shown, no visible remains of any structures present.	Industrial
3923.1.0	Mill	Site of Albert Mill, cotton mill, heavily modified and demolished by 1987.	Industrial
3925.1.0	Farmstead	Pike Fold Golf Club (formerly Back o' th' Moss Farm). Farmstead, still in use. Now the clubhouse of the Pike Fold Golf Club.	Industrial
3926.1.0	Farmstead	The Hills, farmstead, still in use.	Industrial
3928.1.0	Farm?	Site of Lower Egypt. No visible remains of the site.	Industrial
3931.1.0	Farm	Egypt Farm (formerly Higher Egypt), farmstead, still in use.	Industrial
7501.1.0	Houses	Site of Two Houses, thought to have been 3 storey buildings, demolished by modern OS maps.	Industrial?
7502.1.0	Farmstead	Site of Booth Bridge Farm, shown on the 1786, 1848 and 1895 maps. This farmstead has been completely demolished.	Industrial

9946.1.0	Farmstead	Melodieu's (now Mellowdew Farm), farmstead, still in use. Mapping and late 1990's aerial photo suggest historic farm buildings replaced entirely in second half of 20 th century.	Industrial to Modern
9948.1.0	Farmstead	Site of Hazel Hillock/ Hazel Hill. Still showing on 1920's maps, but cleared by 1950's.	Industrial to Modern
10102.1.0	Chapel	Site of Chapel and Graveyard, Wesleyan chapel and graveyard shown on Hillock Lane.	Industrial to Modern
15530.1.0	Church	Church of St Margaret, 1851-53 extended several times 1863–99 and restored 1985–86 after a fire. By Travis and Mangnall, restoration by E G Thorne. Grade II Listed 1350343	Industrial to Modern
15938.1.0	Garden	Kitchen Garden, Heaton Park, walled rectangular kitchen garden, 1844-45 map. 1907-1932 laid out as a formal garden.	Industrial to Modern
15964.1.0	Lodge	North Lodge (site of), Heaton Park, Shown on the 1839 tithe map of Great Heaton and later mapping until 1907.	Industrial to Modern
15965.1.0	Cottages	Site of Dog Kennel cottages, Heaton Park, house, now grass-covered and marked by two terraced platforms.	Industrial to Modern
15976.1.0	Boundary Wall	Boundary of the Dell, Heaton Park, wooded area of the Dell, boundary shown on 1844-45 OS map, unchanged in 1907.	Industrial to Modern
2002.1.0	Mill Complex	Site of Heaton Park Mills, bleachworks, chimney, dye house, boiler house. Complex demolished late 20 th century.	Industrial to Modern

3918.1.0	House	Cold Gate House, irregularly shaped structure.	Industrial to Modern
3919.1.1	House	Site of Den House appears on 1786 map. Single pair of gateposts are all that remains of the site as of 1993.	Industrial to Modern
3934.1.0	Farmstead	Droughts Farm, farmstead, still in use. Combined farmhouse and threshing barn, with one or two cottages added to the E end of the house, all brick built.	Industrial to Modern
5173.1.0	Bleachworks	Site of Rhode Works, marked on the map as a bleaching, dyeing & cotton works (1). Originally a late C19 bleach and dyeing works. Ornate Clock Tower late 19 th century. Cleared late 1995.	Industrial to Modern
5324.1.0	Mill	Bowlee Mill has datestone 'Bowlee Mill 1872', situated on a small stream, small reservoir is overgrown and partially filled in, there has been some demolition on the site. Possible spinning mill, later warehouse for a chemical mill, now only one building remains, rest having been redeveloped. The historic fabric being obscured by later rendering, now Karim's Indian Restaurant.	Industrial to Modern
9963.1.0	House	Cuckoo Nest, single house that has built over previous site of four.	Industrial to Modern
15630.1.0	School	Lady Wilton School (Now Lady Wilton Hall), former school, now used for a variety of community uses. A later 20 th century small boiler house added to one of the gable ends. A small plaque, probably modern, near NW corner of building, states 'Erected 1850'.	Industrial to Modern

15973.1.0	Lodge	St Margaret's Lodge, Heaton Park, shown on 1844-45 mapping, survives. 20 th century extension.	Industrial to Modern
15533.1.0	Church	Church of St George, Grade II Listed 1350346	Modern
15557.1.0	Pumping Station	Heaton Park Reservoir Pumping Station, Built in 1954-5 by the Manchester City Architect's Departments, Chief Architect Leonard C. Howitt, for the Manchester Corporation Waterworks and Alan Atkinson, Engineer. Grade II Listed 1376745	Modern
15931.1.0	Trench System	WW1 Practice Trench System, Heaton Park, camp established Sept 1914. Large number of varying practice trench types noted.	Modern
17022.1.0	War Memorial	Church of All Saints War Memorial, 1920s. This war memorial was erected to commemorate the men of the Parish of All Saints', Middleton, who fell during the First World War. It appears to have been built to a design obtained from a pattern book, as the pedestal is very similar to that of a war memorial at St Gabriel's Church, Middleton Junction.	Modern
17121.1.0	Curvilinear Features	Pike Fold Golf Course, several curvilinear features identified. Rectilinear anomalies also identified.	Unknown
17121.2.0	Natural Feature	Pike Fold Golf Course, feature bisecting grid identified.	Unknown
2897.4.0	Cropmark	Cropmark and Earthwork Bank at Meadowcroft, showing as differential growth, associated with earthwork bank around terracing.	Unknown

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2898.1.0	Cropmark	Linear Crop Mark at Whittle, probably an old field boundary.	Unknown
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Recorded Archaeological Events (Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service Historic Environment Record)

Ref	Location	Type
EGM1954	Heaton Park Icehouse	Field Survey
EGM3688	Pike Fold Golf Club	Watching Brief – no archaeological features recorded.
EGM3907	Heaton Park Phase 2, Manchester	Watching Brief
EGM1414	Back o'th' Moss (Pike Fold Golf Club)	Watching Brief.
EGM3647	Former Wesleyan Chapel, Rhodes, Middleton	Archaeological Building Recording.
EGM3716	Pike Fold Golf Course	Geophysical Survey across two areas of the golf course- the results of the survey were inconclusive.
EGM3906	Heaton Park, Manchester	Desk-Based Assessment – preliminary stage towards a possible programme of fieldwork.
EGM3973	The Dower House Ha Ha	Trial Trench and Watching Brief – during restoration and construction work along alignment of wall, including excavation of three evaluation trenches to ascertain the nature and depth of archaeological features.

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EGM4161	M66 Manchester Outer Ring Road Denton - Middleton Section	Desk-Based Assessment- Assessment of the proposed road route.
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