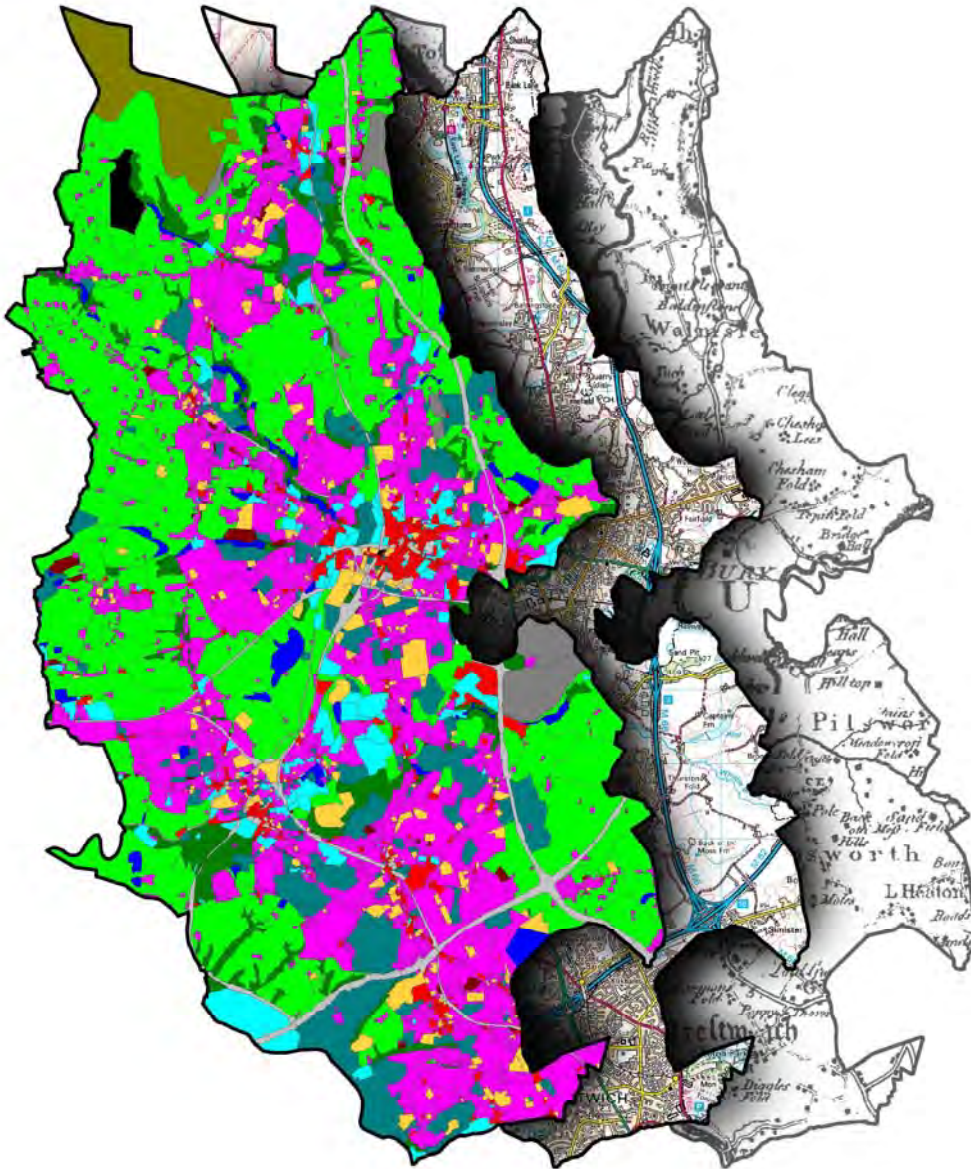


# Bury Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Interim Report



October 2008

Bury Urban Historic  
Landscape Characterisation

Interim Report

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## **1 Summary and Introduction**

### **1.1 The project**

The Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (GMUHLC) is being undertaken by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU), based at the University of Manchester. It is funded primarily by English Heritage, with contributions from each of the ten local authorities which make up the Greater Manchester area.

Two project officers, Karl Lunn and Lesley Mitchell, were appointed at the beginning of July 2007, and the project is scheduled to end in August 2010. The project is managed by Norman Redhead (County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester, GMAU) and supervised by Elizabeth Chantler (Historic Environment Record Officer, GMAU).

### **1.2 Context – the national HLC programme**

#### **The broad purpose of HLC**

Since the early 1990s, there has been a growing awareness amongst those concerned with managing the historic environment that the scale of change within the landscape is a key factor affecting overall character. English Heritage have been developing characterisation as a way of understanding the processes that have created current landscapes, so that sustainable levels for change can be set which will allow character to be maintained.

County-wide Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) projects form part of a national programme supported and developed by English Heritage but carried out by local government, chiefly county council historic environment services. They aim, through a desk-based programme of GIS mapping and analysis, to achieve an archaeologist's understanding of the historical and cultural origins and development of the current landscape. They seek to identify material remains at landscape scale which demonstrate the human activities that formed the landscape as it is seen today.

HLC projects give broad-brush overviews of complex aspects of the historic environment. They provide a neutral and descriptive general understanding of the cultural and historical aspects of landscapes, and thus provide both a context in which other information can be considered and a framework for decision-making.

Projects can be used to inform a variety of planning, conservation and management-led initiatives and strategies. Their objective is to promote better understanding and management of the historic landscape resource, to facilitate the management of continued change within it, and to establish an integrated approach to its sustainable management in partnership with relevant organisations.

### **Characterisation of urban areas**

For the most part, Historic Landscape Characterisation has so far focused on patterns of rural land use. More recently, projects from the Extensive Urban Survey programme have been influenced by the characterisation methodology developed for rural areas. Both programmes have sought to understand the development of the historic environment and both seek to formulate strategies and frameworks for the future management of this resource.

Over the past ten years the methodology of Historic Landscape Characterisation has developed, as new technologies utilising Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for the spatial analysis of historic environment data have emerged. Since much of the landscape of the Greater Manchester area is of an industrial character, the traditional HLC approach of considering urban areas as separate from rural areas is inappropriate here. The Greater Manchester project will therefore form part of the development of the HLC application into more complex metropolitan areas, using a combined method that integrates the modelling approach of Historic Landscape Characterisation with that of Extensive Urban Survey. Projects dealing with similarly mixed areas are currently underway in Merseyside, South Yorkshire and the Black Country.

### **1.3 Use of this report**

**Archaeological sites, findspots, historic buildings and landscape features are recorded on the Greater Manchester Historic Environments Record held at the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, archaeological advisors to Bury Metropolitan Borough Council. It is important to consult this office at an early stage when dealing with a planning application that may affect areas of historical or archaeological interest, and on any other management issues and opportunities arising from this report.**

## **2 Aims and Objectives**

### **2.1 Overall aim**

The overall aim of the project is to undertake a broad-brush characterisation of the landscape of Greater Manchester using GIS and a linked database which can be interrogated on a wide variety of data, and thus encourage the management and understanding of the landscape through the planning process and the formulation of research strategies.

### **2.2 Objectives for the Bury study**

There are four project objectives to be addressed individually for each district:

1. Characterisation of the visible historic environment of Bury, involving the recording of character areas and their constituent attributes and components on the GIS database.
2. Analysis and interpretation of the characterisation data. This will involve:
  - Analysis and identification of landscape character types and historic character areas.
  - Assessment of the relationship between present character, past historical character and its context.
  - Identification of the potential for archaeological remains (both above and below ground), the historic importance and the current condition of the character areas and their key components.
  - Identification of the 'forces for change' acting on the character areas and their components.
3. Formulation of management and research strategies, including managing change within Bury's historic environment. This will involve:
  - Advice on using the characterisation in planning to influence regeneration and other redevelopment proposals.
  - Informing the consideration of historic character within the Local Development Framework, including potential incorporation of the project results into Supplementary Planning Documents.

4. Outreach and dissemination throughout the life of the project. This will involve:

- Dissemination of the project results and promotion of the resource to Bury Metropolitan Borough Council, the University of Manchester, relevant regeneration agencies and the public.
- Production of a CD-ROM.
- A formal publication of the results as part of a final report at the end of the project.

Further objectives involving assessment of the character of Greater Manchester as a whole will be addressed in the final report once characterisation of all ten districts has been completed.

### **3 Methodology**

An initial pilot phase for the project was carried out between July and October 2007. Following on from this are two phases of work for each district. Once work on all of the individual districts has been completed, there will be a final phase involving overall review, analysis and interpretation, the production of a report for Greater Manchester as a whole, and the archiving and dissemination of the results.

The two phases of work for each district comprise:

Phase 1      Broad-brush characterisation: mapping and digitisation

Phase 2      Report production, incorporating analysis and interpretation

#### **3.1 Phase 1 – Characterisation**

##### **3.1.1 The character types**

Before characterisation work could commence, it was necessary to define the landscape character types that would be encountered within the project area. HLC allows the creation of many different classifications of historic landscape types, each of distinct and recognisable common character. The distribution of landscape types can be mapped using GIS to define polygons; these are supported by written descriptions of the types and the historical processes that they represent.

Each polygon is assigned to one of the character types from the pre-defined set. There are two levels of character types, which allow mapping to be analysed at a broader or a more refined level of detail. For the GMUHLC, thirteen broad types of land use have been defined. These comprise:

- Unenclosed land
- Enclosed land
- Woodland
- Residential
- Ornamental, parkland and recreational
- Industrial
- Extraction
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Communications

Water bodies  
Horticulture  
Military

Each of these 'broad' types encompasses a set of narrow HLC types with specific attributes. For example, the 'Residential' broad type includes 22 different narrow types, such as 'Planned estate (social housing)', 'Terraced housing', 'Vernacular cottages' and 'Villas/detached housing'. For the full list of broad types and their definitions, together with their associated narrow types and attributes, see Appendices 1 and 2. The character types occurring within Bury are discussed in further detail in Section 7.

### **3.1.2 HBSMR**

The digital characterisation was undertaken utilising the HLC component of a system known as HBSMR. This is a database, GIS and photographic management system developed by exeGesIS Spatial Data Management Ltd specifically for local authority sites and monuments records (also known as Historic Environment Records, or HERs). HBSMR utilises Access for the database, and either MapInfo or ArcView for the GIS component. The system installed at GMAU uses MapInfo. The HLC component comprises a set of tables and data entry forms, and allows the polygons created for character areas to be linked easily with the related data. Using HBSMR has the further advantage that the HLC data can readily be viewed alongside existing HER data relating to archaeological sites, events and statutory designations. Some types of data, including references to sources such as historic mapping, can be linked to the HLC records where appropriate.

### **3.1.3 Defining character areas**

Polygonisation for the GMUHLC is carried out by first looking at the current landscape using OS 1:10,000 mapping to identify discrete blocks of character. These could include, for example, the grounds of a school or hospital, or the extent of a housing estate of a particular date, looking at the layout of the streets and the types of houses to judge the approximate date at which it was built. The available historic mapping is then consulted to ascertain the previous land uses of the site and to confirm the date of origin of the type.

Time-depth is added to the record for each individual character area by identifying from mapping the character of the area in the past, assigning it to one of the

character types from the defined set. If a site has been redeveloped or its use substantially changed more than once, further previous character types can be entered into the database, going as far back in time as examination and interpretation of mapping allows. For example, a modern private housing estate could have been built on an area cleared of 19<sup>th</sup> century terraced housing which was in turn built on enclosed land, giving one current character type and two previous types. Where features have been present in the past that are worthy of note but not significant enough to warrant the assignment of a further previous type, such as a single coal pit within an area of enclosed land shown on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping, this feature will be noted in the 'Summary' field of the record associated with the polygon.

Where the extent of an area of modern character covers different character types that were extant at the same time in history (for example a modern residential estate covering the former site of a 19<sup>th</sup> century cotton mill with contemporary terraced houses and a villa set in a large garden), the predominant previous character type is identified and entered into the 'Previous type' field, and the presence of the other types is mentioned in the 'Notes' directly associated with this field.

#### **3.1.4 Creation of polygons**

Polygons were generally drawn using the 1:10,000 mapping, with edges refined using MasterMap where necessary. The scale at which the mapping was set whilst drawing the polygons varied according to the size of the area being drawn. Care was taken to ensure that the edges of polygons were as neat as possible given the time constraints of the project, and that edges joined up without leaving gaps which could cause the 'leakage' of subsequent polygons into inappropriate areas. Where character areas of different types were separated from one another by roads, the edges of the polygons were brought out to meet in the centre of the road, except where the road was itself a significant landscape feature forming a character area in its own right, such as a motorway.

Once a polygon had been drawn, any existing HER records with GIS points within the area of the polygon were linked to the HLC record, and the previous types and the attributes of the character area were defined. Any sources referred to in the summary or notes were then linked to the HLC record, or new 'Source' records compiled where these did not already exist.



Work on characterising Bury commenced on May 27<sup>th</sup> 2008, and was completed on the 9<sup>th</sup> of September.

### **3.2 Phase 2 – Report production, incorporating review, analysis and interpretation**

During this phase, the character mapping has been used to analyse patterns of settlement and land use over time in the Bury area, and maps showing key aspects of these patterns have been produced. Each 'broad' type has been considered in a dedicated section, with its defining characteristics outlined. The narrow types which occur in Bury were then examined for each broad type, and the role of the most significant types within the landscape has been considered and discussed. See Section 7, below.

#### **4 Documentary Sources**

A wide range of resources were used during the course of the Bury HLC project. To define the current character, reference was made to the OS MasterMap. As this map is constantly being updated, a copy of the map as it appeared in 2006 was used throughout to ensure consistency over the three years of the overall project. The internet was of significance in providing information on the current use of buildings.

Post-1999 development was indicated by a comparison between MasterMap and the Cities Revealed aerial photographic survey of 1997-99. Of principal importance for ascribing dates of origin to current character types and for defining previous character were the historic Ordnance Survey 6" and 25" maps and the 25" National Survey of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century date (details of the editions consulted can be found in the 'Bibliography' section at the rear of the report). Yates's 1786 map of Lancashire and the Earl of Derby's Estate Plans of 1780 to 1789 were generally the earliest maps consulted. Occasional reference was made to other 18<sup>th</sup> century tithe and estate maps.

The information stored on the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (GMHER) provided added detail and archaeological depth. It contains records pertaining to previous archaeological investigations, historical surveys, listed buildings, monuments of archaeological significance and stray finds.

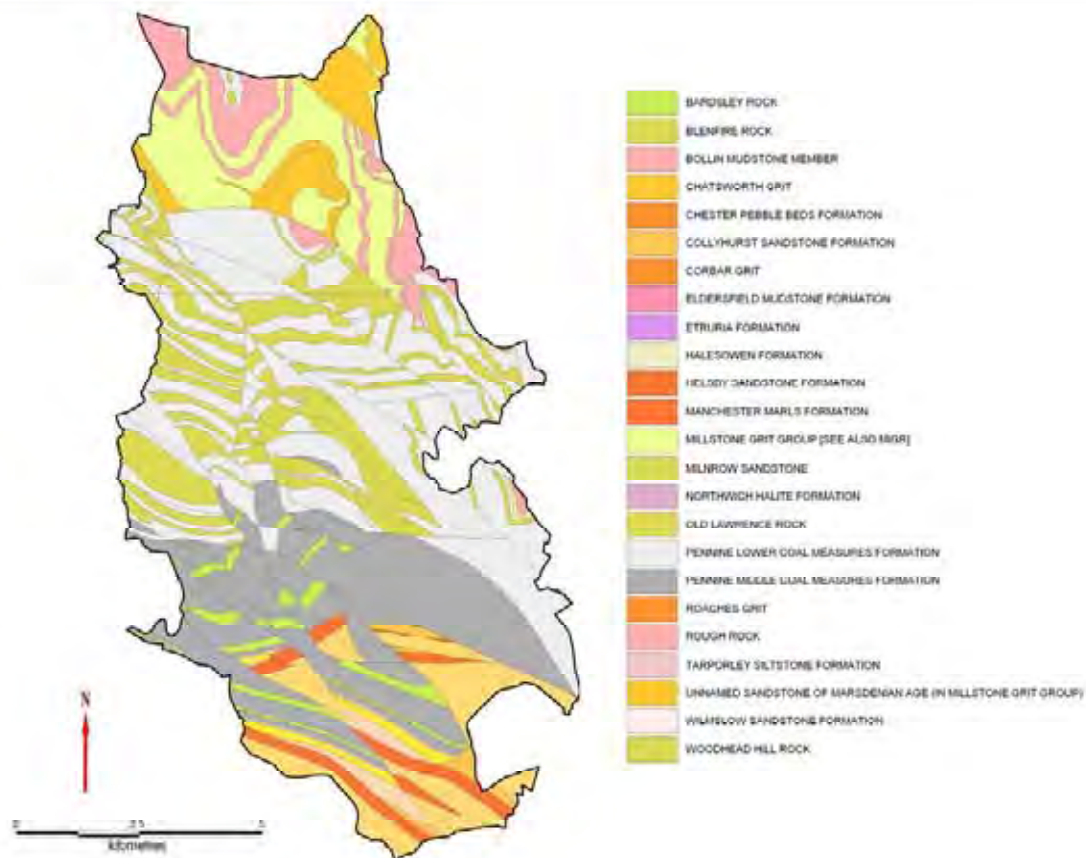
## 5 Introduction to Bury

### 5.1 Location and administration

The modern borough of Bury lies in the northern part of Greater Manchester. It is bounded to the east by Rochdale, to the west by Bolton, and to the south by Salford and Manchester. To the north lie the Lancashire districts of Rossendale and Blackburn with Darwen. The area of Bury borough is around 99 square kilometres and its perimeter is about 68 kilometres.

The current district of Bury was formed in April 1974 as a result of local government reorganisation. It is administered by Bury Metropolitan Borough Council, which has its headquarters at Bury Town Hall in Knowsley Street; other administrative departments are situated nearby, although the council tax office is in Radcliffe. The borough comprises the six towns of Bury, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Prestwich, Tottington and Whitefield. These are divided into seventeen wards, which each elect three Councillors to serve on the council.

### 5.2 Topography and geology



**Figure 1** The solid geology of Bury district (British Geological Society)

The borough of Bury is situated in a valley dominated by the River Irwell, which flows in a southerly direction from the Rossendale uplands, and the River Roch, which flows south west from Knowl Moor and Rooley Moor in the neighbouring district of Rochdale. Kirklees Brook, Hollins Brook, Elton Brook and Pigs Lee Brook are significant tributaries.

A variety of geographical areas are encompassed by the current political boundary. At the highest point of the district, to the north, Holcombe Moor and Harcles Hill exceed 350 metres AOD. This is an area of acid soils supporting cotton grass and peat mosses, and providing poor pasture for sheep. The topography here is dictated by the solid geology of the uplifted Millstone Grit series and Coal Measure formations, and drainage patterns south of the Rossendale watershed. The gritstone and shale rock sequences produce upland plateaux and a characteristic stepped and steep valley relief pattern.

Early agricultural settlement adjusted to this stepped relief; generally, the harsher higher flats were colonised at a later date. In the post-medieval period the high rainfall, soft water and fast-flowing brooks were ready water supplies for the early local textile industries. This in turn dictated later settlement patterns.

In the southern part of the district, the Coal Measures give way to earlier Sandstone groups and Manchester Marl formations which dipped southwards towards the Cheshire Plain (Figure 1). Here the rivers cut into a more rolling landscape. The lower reaches of the Irwell Valley fall to below 50 metres AOD.

The drift geology predominantly comprises post-glacial till in the upland areas with glaciofluvial deposits, river terrace deposits and alluvium in the river valleys and basins. Peat occurs as blanket deposits in the extreme uplands and as localised basin mosses in the Whitefield area.

### **5.3 Archaeological and historical background**

#### **5.3.1 Prehistoric**

The earliest evidence of prehistoric settlement in the Bury area dates from the Mesolithic period (c. 8300-3200 BC). It consists largely of flint scatters, confined mainly to the upper reaches of the Irwell Valley. These probably represent the temporary or seasonal settlements of mobile hunter-gatherer communities who occupied the upland areas in the early post-glacial period.

The only evidence in the borough that could represent lowland occupation dating from as early as the Mesolithic was excavated in 1950 at a site on the banks of the River Irwell at Radcliffe Ees (HER Pref Ref 77.3.0). Thirty-five Mesolithic flints were found there, in possible association with wooden post rows with interweaving branches. Hazelnuts, leather fragments and raddle (a red iron ore that can be used for dyeing) were recorded. The site may have represented a seasonal summer camp.

Farming was introduced into the British Isles at around 4000BC. The earliest evidence for recognisable farms to date was found at Tatton Park in Northern Cheshire. Here, circular huts and grain pits produced radiocarbon dates of 3500-2945 cal BC (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 5). A farm of the same period was found at Lismore Fields, Buxton.

Although farms of this type have not been found in Bury, some of the new technologies of the time were in use. A polished stone axe was found on the River Roch in the Hollins area (HER Pref Ref 342.1.0). Other evidence in this district points to a continuation of hunting practices in the Neolithic period. A possible hunting camp consisting of a concentration of flints made in the Neolithic style (scrapers, cores and transverse arrowheads) was found at Kersall Moor (HER Pref Ref 233.1.0). A variety of Neolithic stone implements were also found at Radcliffe, and a possible hunting assemblage of flints was found on Prestwich Golf Course (HER Pref Ref 339.1.0. Nevell and Redhead 1999, 5).

The earliest evidence for agriculture in Bury has been found at Windhill Cairn on the Rossendale Uplands (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 6). Grain was recovered from the soil buried beneath the barrow. The remains probably date to the Neolithic/Bronze Age transition in the North West, around the late third millennium BC. It was at about this time that the first monuments began to be built. A possible late Neolithic hengiform monument (a large circular bank and ditch) was discovered in fields to the east of Radcliffe Cemetery in 1851. This was part of a complex of recognisable subrectilinear and circular cropmarks (HER Pref Ref 347.1.0). The date and function of this site is not conclusive, however.

The early Bronze Age (c. 2200-1500 BC) appears to have been a time of favourable climate and rising population. There is a corresponding increase in finds, including the first metal objects and the first identified use of pottery in the area. A number of

funerary monuments in the borough date from this period, indicating the existence of settled communities. Funerary monuments and remains are the most prominent evidence from this period. Bronze Age burial sites are known from St. Mary's Church in Bury, Shuttleworth, and Whitelow (HER Pref Refs 8259.1.0, 3821.1.0, 105.1.0 and 333.1.0). The cairns at Shuttleworth and Whitelow represent enclosed cremation cemeteries with multiple burials and associated grave goods. Whitelow produced a radiocarbon date of 3595 ± 20 BP (1662-1625 BC) (GRN-16616). Bronze and stone implements from this period have been found throughout the Bury district, with a particular focus of activity around the confluence of the rivers Irwell and Roch.

Firm evidence from the Iron Age and Romano-British period comes from the promontory site at Castlesteads, Burrs (HER Pref Ref 78.1.0). Excavations and survey work in the mid- to late 20<sup>th</sup> century revealed an enclosed settlement defined by a single 5m to 8m ditch which cut off the promontory. Iron Age pottery and features possibly relating to huts were found in the interior. Radiocarbon dates ranged from 225 BC to AD 250 (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 5). Excavations in gardens near a former hilltop enclosure at Rainsough produced pottery sherds with a similar date range (HER Pref Ref 346.1.0). This site has since been destroyed.

Ditched enclosed settlements are a typical feature of the Iron Age and Romano-British period. So far twenty-three have been identified in Cheshire, Greater Manchester and Merseyside (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 7). Other potential sites of this nature have been identified in the borough of Bury, such as linear earthworks that cut off the promontory near Little Lever (HER Pref Ref 3829.1.0). Also, a sherd of Roman period pottery was found during excavations at Bury Castle. Based on excavations elsewhere in Greater Manchester, it can be anticipated that further late prehistoric remains do exist in Bury, most likely on promontory sites overlooking rivers and streams or as hilltop enclosures.

### **5.3.2 Roman**

When the Roman army arrived in Lancashire in about 75 AD it would have come across a largely open and cultivated landscape, probably dotted with farmsteads along the river valleys and with some defended hilltop enclosures in the uplands. The native population was part of a loose confederation of tribes known as the Brigantes. The Romans created a road system across south-east Lancashire linking a network of forts, with Manchester forming the hub. The Roman road from Manchester to Ribchester crosses the district in a northwest–southeast direction,

passing through Prestwich, Whitefield, Radcliffe, Ainsworth, Tottington and Affetside. The road was probably built in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 8).

Roman finds are concentrated within a one kilometre corridor to either side of the road, and include coins and lead artefacts (HER Pref Ref 5774.1.0, HER Pref Ref 97.1.0). Roman settlements are associated with Castleshaw in Oldham and the fort in Manchester. No Roman villas or towns have been located in Bury, however. The Romanisation of the Bury area appears to have been a transient affair and its impact on native structure and economy was slight. There were no villas which might indicate large, managed estates and indeed sites such as the promontory hillfort of Castlesteads (HER Pref Ref 78.1.0) and the probable hilltop farmstead at Rainsough (HER Pref Ref 346.1.0) most likely indicate a continuation of the pre-Roman form of dispersed farmsteads dependent on a largely pastoral economy.

### **5.3.3 Early medieval**

The best clues to the post-Roman and early medieval period in the area come from documentary and place-name evidence. Place names ending with *-ton* are associated with early farms or estates (Elton, Tottington and Pilkington). The name endings *-ley*, *-shaws*, *-hurst* and *-heys* indicate early settlement relating to woodland clearance or the enclosure of waste (Walmersley, Bentley, Hawkshaw, Hazelhurst, Hurst, Walshaw and Woodhey) (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 10). A fragment of Saxon cross found at Prestwich parish church suggests an early origin for this religious site (the name Prestwich may be derived from “Priest’s Farm”).

The tentative evidence from the Saxon period creates a picture of dispersed farmsteads or holdings with new farms making inroad clearings into the woodland-dominated uplands. Prestwich provided the administrative and parish centre. The Manchester to Ribchester Roman road was a prominent feature in the landscape providing a major route, a settlement focus and an administrative boundary. Prestwich, Pilkington, Radcliffe and Tottington may have been large estates established by the late Saxon period.

### **5.3.4 Medieval**

The medieval parish of Bury was a subdivision of a larger territory that was probably created before 1189. It encompassed all the townships in the upper Irwell and Kirklees valleys – Bury, Cowpe-with-Lench, Elton, Musbury, Tottington, Walmersley-with-Shuttleworth – and Heap in the Roch Valley (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 12).

Due to its large size, two satellite chapels of ease were built at Holcombe and Edenfield in Blackburn. Parts of the parish of Middleton, including the town of Ainsworth, also fell within the area of the current borough of Bury.

Only Radcliffe, which was held by the king, is listed as a manor in Domesday. The original large Saxon estates were split shortly after this period by the process of subinfeudation (the granting of land by the lord of the manor). The families who held land in the Bury district in the early thirteenth century were the Manchester Grelley barons and the Montebegon family in the upper Irwell. Land was also held by various religious orders including the Knights of St John (Hospitallers), Cockersands Abbey and Monk Bretton Priory. Land use was probably organised as tenanted farming granges controlled by local stewards. Subinfeudation continued throughout the medieval period.

By 1500 eight manors fell within the area of the modern borough of Bury (Brandlesholme, Bury, Pilkington, part of Prestwich, Radcliffe, Tottington, Shuttleworth and Walmersley). Several medieval halls and manor houses have been identified: Bury Castle, Radcliffe Tower, Brandlesholme Hall, Dearden Fold, Bridge Hall, a manor at Tottington and Stand Old Hall in Whitefield (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 12-13). Bury Castle and Radcliffe Tower are examples of late fortified manors. Both were granted licence to crenellate in the early to mid-15<sup>th</sup> century. Both must have been buildings of importance in their time.

The medieval landscape was extensively settled with dispersed farms, halls, nucleated hamlets and the market centre of Bury. Some farms and fields in the modern borough probably had their origins in this period (Plate 1). It is likely that the land-use pattern was one of cattle and sheep rearing in the upland areas with grain production in the lower reaches of the Irwell valley. Land was a mix of tenanted fields and common pasture. Heaton and Pilkington deer parks were prominent landscape features.

A corn mill and fulling mill (Cawdaw Mill) was recorded in Tottington in the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 17). Other industries of importance were tanning and iron working. There is substantial archaeological evidence for both activities throughout the district. Although never designated a borough, a market charter was granted to Bury town in 1440 (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 15). The trade in livestock,



textiles and wool was of principal economic importance. Bury probably assumed the role of administrative centre after this time.

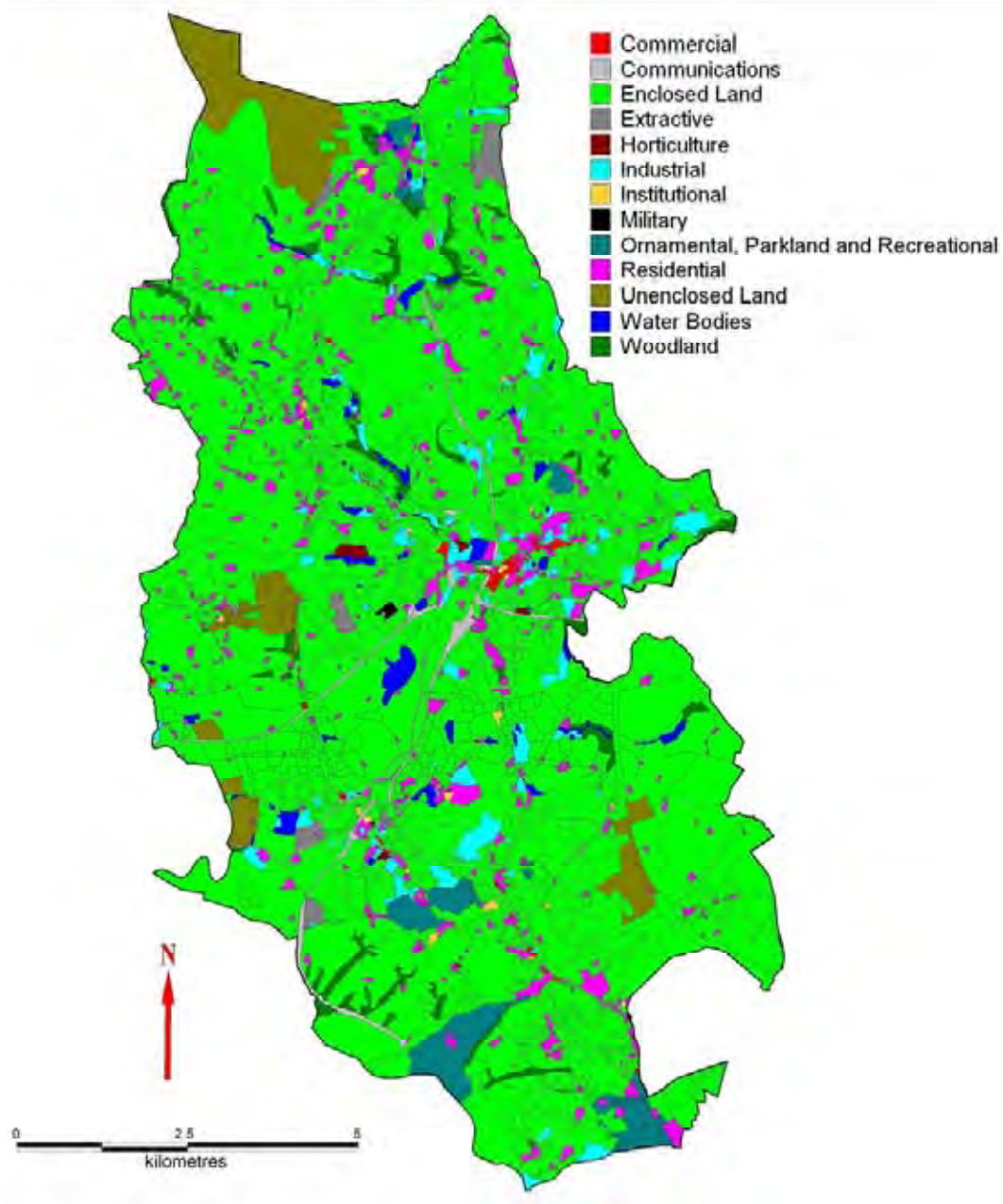
### **5.3.5 Post-medieval**

Between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries the number of recorded farms, hamlets and halls in the borough of Bury increased from 29 to 100 (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 19). There was a corresponding rise in population. Some of these new farms were created by the piecemeal enclosure of common land. There are a substantial number of buildings and enclosure patterns that date to the early post-medieval period. It was during this time that settlements such as Holcombe, Radcliffe, and Tottington developed as villages. Early routes such as the Roman road line through Affetside became focal points for ribbon development. The medieval pattern of tenancy and manorial land ownership continued into this period. Livestock rearing in the uplands and lowland grain production also continued. Farmers supplemented their income through domestic wool weaving.

The town of Bury grew significantly in the 17<sup>th</sup> century; it was comparable in size with contemporary Wigan or Bolton. Its growth can at least in part be attributed to population migration from the surrounding rural parish, perhaps attracted by the commercial possibilities that Bury had to offer. The number of people occupied in various trades also increased (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 21). Remains of post-medieval Bury are evident around the church, Bolton Street, Rock Street and the Wylde. It is likely that further evidence awaits discovery.

Towards the end of the post-medieval period the organisation of wool cloth production became more sophisticated. Larger concerns “put-out” jobs to independent weavers. Dedicated wool-chambers, cloth-houses, multi-storey weavers’ cottages and loomshops were being constructed (Plate 2). Weaving folds are a particular feature in the Bury landscape. By the 18<sup>th</sup> century textiles was the second most cited occupation in the area after farming (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 25). It was the success of the woollen industry that gave farmers financial independence from the old manorial system. The early to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century saw the introduction of the proto-mill and the factory system.

### 5.3.6 Early modern



**Figure 2** Reconstruction of land use in Bury at the beginning of the industrial period (pre-1851)

The urban industrial age began in Bury with the construction of Brooksbottom Mill (a calico printing works) in 1773 (GMSMR 3942.1.0). By 1780 there were six water powered mills in Bury, at Radcliffe, Hinds, Burrs, Makin, Summerseat and White Ash. A printworks was also located at Bury Ground. Altogether, thirty-nine 18<sup>th</sup> century industrial sites have been recorded in the Bury district (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 29). The prominence of wool gave way to cotton in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. By the end of

the century bleaching, dyeing, and printing of cotton cloth were the most common aspects of the textile industry in Bury, a consequence of the availability and quality of water in this district. Of the 271 industrial sites recorded in the Bury district in the 19<sup>th</sup> century there were thirty-seven bleach works, thirty-three dye works and fifteen print works (see Figure 2). The Irwell Valley (with tributaries) and Kirklees Valley were important locations. Cotton spinning mills were also present. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Bury was in the national top ten of spinning towns (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 29). The industry reached its peak capacity around 1915 to 1918, after which there was a gradual decline.

In conjunction with the textile industry, engineering and metal trades were of economic importance. Local firms produced machinery and structural members for use within the textile industry. Coal mining was the third main industry of Bury, with at least seventeen former collieries operational in the Irwell/Irk Valley at one time or another. The industry was an important factor in the introduction of the canal and railway networks. Although they are lesser known, a number of paper works and hat works also existed in Bury.

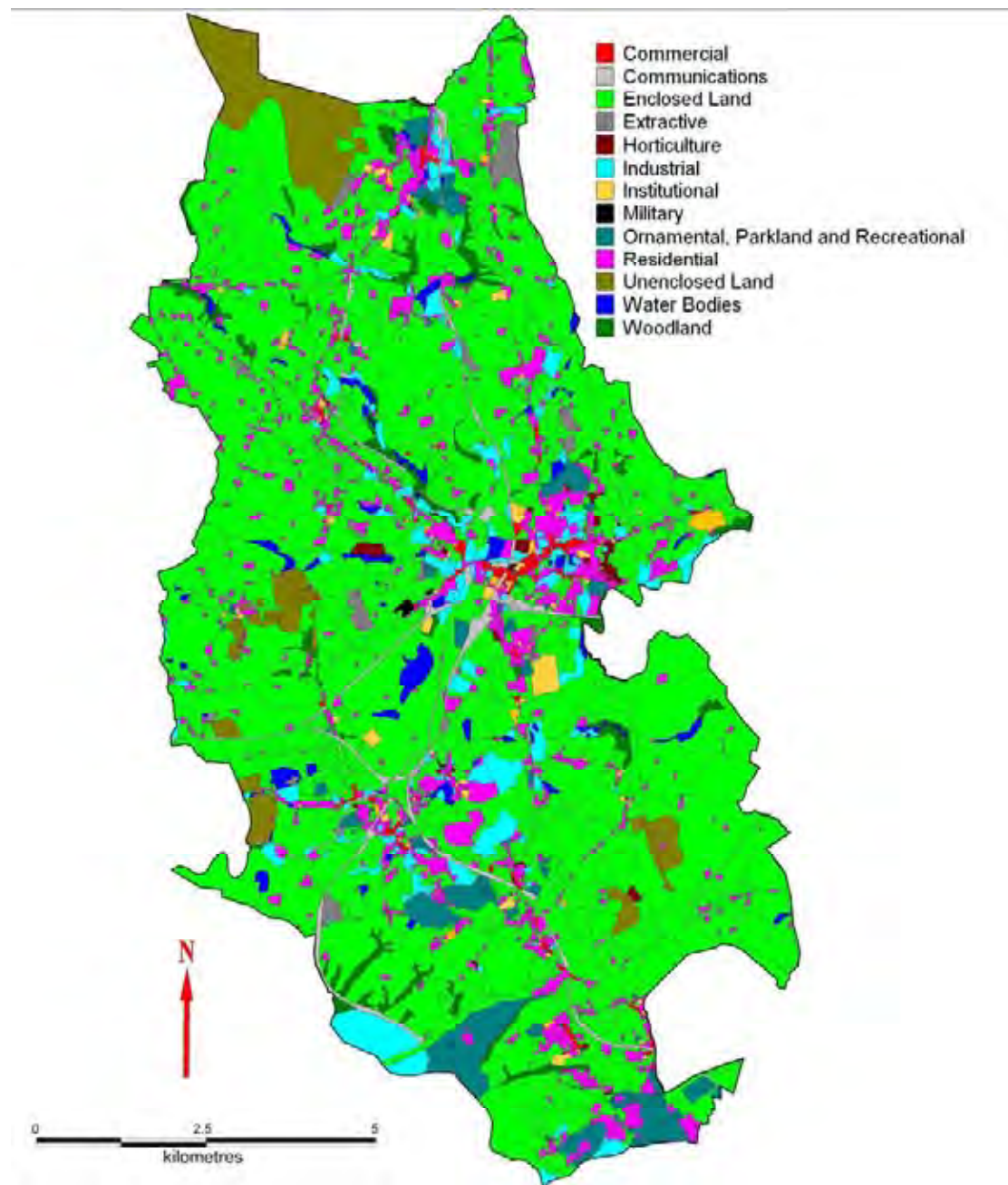
Many improvements were introduced to agricultural systems in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, such as improved livestock breeds, new rotation systems and better drainage systems. Land was reorganised and was enclosed on a larger scale than before. The system of parliamentary surveyed enclosure favoured the richer land owner, however. Wealthy farms were better able to survive the economic difficulties England faced during this period, and many smaller farms were lost. Rural populations migrated to the urban cores, attracted by the booming textile industry and trade. A number of textile towns rose to prominence in the late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century. In Bury, these included Radcliffe, Ramsbottom and Tottington.

Between 1773 and 1801 the number of houses in the Bury township grew from 464 to 1384 (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 34). The rapidly growing population were accommodated in purpose-built workers' housing typified by the gridiron terraced house development, as can be seen at Free Town in Bury. These were provided by mill owners, private speculators or building societies. The middle classes occupied low density suburban villas and semi-detached houses. However, Bury does not demonstrate the large 19<sup>th</sup> century middle class residential areas of some other Manchester districts.

The leaders of commerce and industry modelled large elite residences set in formal private parkland after the example of the earlier gentry. Mill owners were the new elite both socially and politically. The Dales near Whitefield was a notable example. Part of the grounds have been converted into Stand Golf Course, and the house itself is in use as the clubhouse.

During the same period many institutions such as churches, chapels, public buildings, municipal buildings, schools, hospitals and private institutes were founded. Utility services (gas, water and later electricity) and transport networks (rail and road) were introduced or improved. Commercial urban cores and markets grew. Bury was created as a municipal borough in 1876 (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 34). The textile industry was key to the economic success of the region. Although most of the mills have been demolished, evidence of this period of history is present in Bury's surviving houses, towns, parks and institutes.

### 5.3.7 20<sup>th</sup> century



**Figure 3** Reconstruction of land use in Bury at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (pre-1910)

The industries of Bury began to decline after a short boom in the early interwar period. This was due to a depression in world demand for cotton, loss of export areas and competition from abroad. The metal trades which supported the textile industry declined along with it. After this, Bury witnessed significant industrial dereliction. In many areas industrial remains have been swept away and greened over or replaced by housing. Some industrial sites have been reused as commercial

premises or for modern industry. However, it is often difficult to appreciate today how industrial the character of the area once was (see Figure 3).

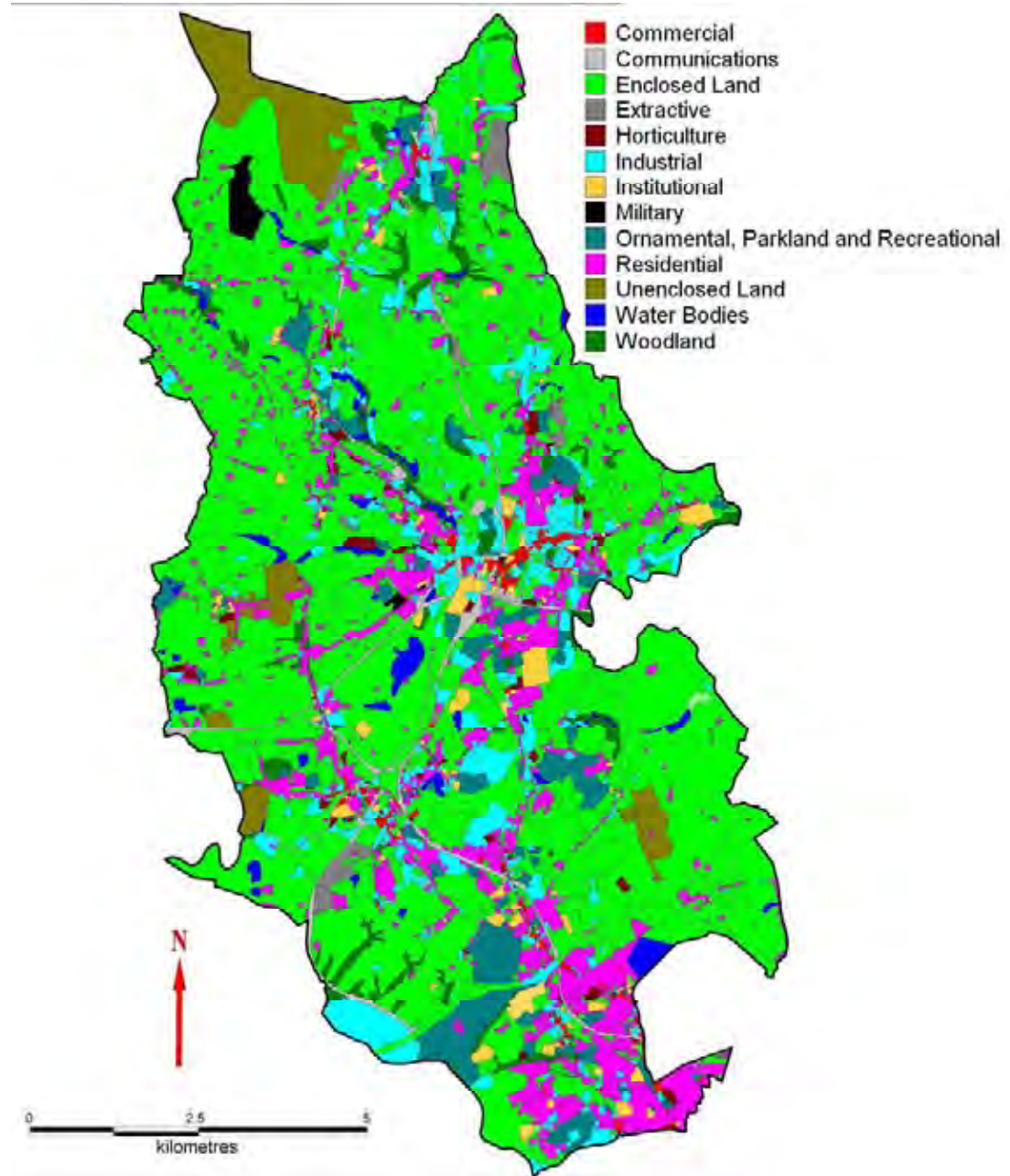
Rural areas have seen a gradual decline in farming activities, with farming facing a recession. If Bury corresponds with other Pennine districts, this has probably led to rural desertion. Many former rural buildings observed during the course of this study are now converted into middle-class housing. Farmland became available for development and urban spread has impacted significantly on the rural landscape, particularly in the last few decades (see Figures 4 and 5).

From the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards there has been an increasing element of local government control in the development of the Bury landscape. The Artisans and Labour Act of 1875 and the Housing Act of 1890 allowed local authorities to assert greater control over the planning of urban areas. Later acts allowed local government to buy land for workers' housing. New bye-laws for housing aimed to address the poor living conditions endured by many. Minimum standards relating to population density and build quality of new homes were set. There are numerous examples of bye-law housing in the borough of Bury.

There was a national trend in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and the post-war period to provide affordable social housing. This resulted in large estates of medium density housing, largely semi-detached. Holcombe Brook and Topping Fold were such areas. Other large estates in Bury were founded on the fringes of smaller urban centres. On a similar scale, semi-detached houses were built by a mix of private speculation and local government contribution. Pre-1960s semi-detached houses and private houses were also constructed on the fringes of urban cores, particularly along arterial roads. Improved public transport systems and the introduction of the motor car enabled planned estates to be built away from sources of employment. A particularly large concentration of suburban housing was built in the Heaton Park area. This probably represented overspill from Manchester.

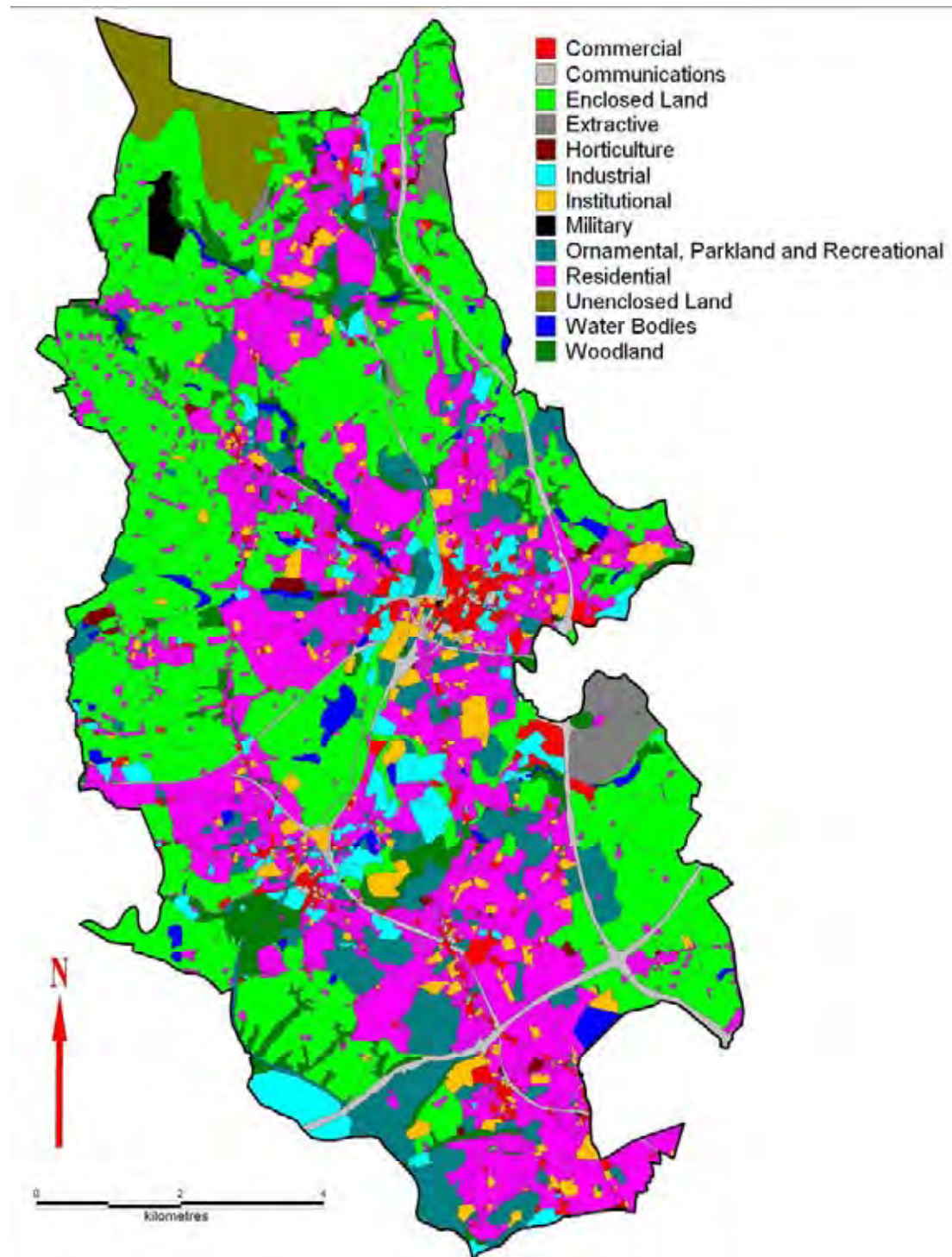
The emphasis on slum clearance and new building activity continued into the post-Second World War period. Mid-20<sup>th</sup> century planned housing formed new neighbourhoods, along with new schools and other institutions, local shops, precincts and parks. This was a time of massive urban generation and renewal. However, the period after 1959 saw the greatest amount of urban development in Bury (see Figures 4 and 5). Late 20<sup>th</sup> century urban trends in residential development appear

to involve a greater commitment from the private sector with joint funding from housing associations. Bury town was also extensively redeveloped during this period, with precincts, markets and social and civic institutes.



**Figure 4** Reconstruction of land use in Bury in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (pre-1959)

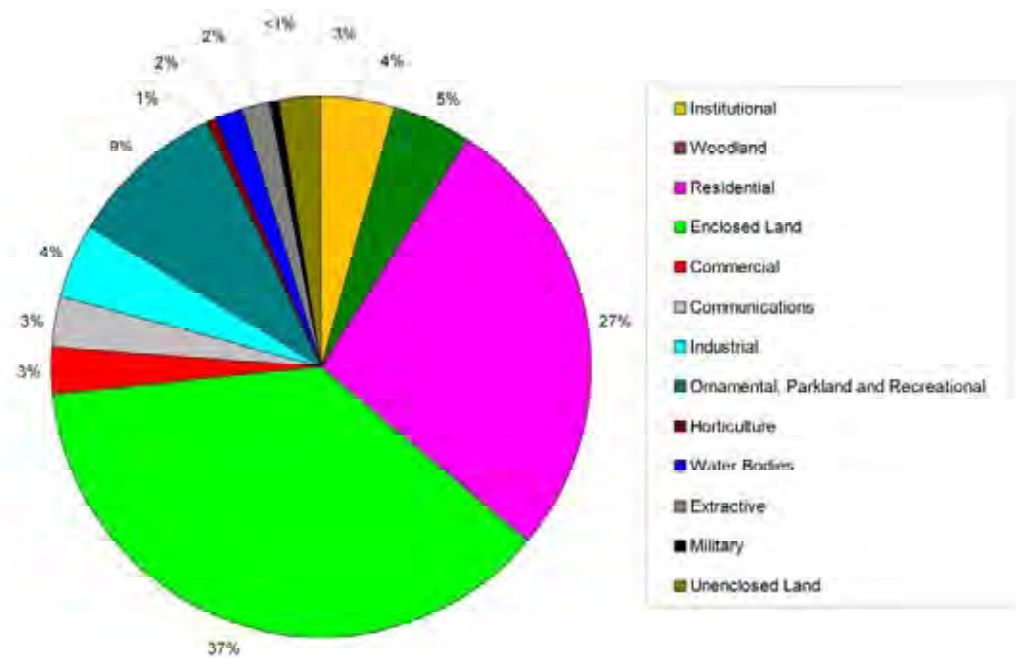
## 6 An Overview of Bury's Historic Character



**Figure 5** Map showing the borough of Bury by broad character type (2006)

The area covered by each broad character type in Bury is shown in Figures 5 and 6 and in Table 1.





**Figure 6** Pie chart showing the percentage area covered by broad character types in Bury

Broad type	Area covered by broad type (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of district represented
Unenclosed land	2.51	2.53
Enclosed land	37.00	37.33
Woodland	4.72	4.76
Residential	26.72	26.96
Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	9.08	9.16
Industrial	4.45	4.49
Extractive	1.80	1.82
Institutional	4.29	4.33
Commercial	2.70	2.72
Communications	3.19	3.22
Water bodies	1.68	1.70
Horticulture	0.55	0.56
Military	0.42	0.42
<b>Totals for district</b>	<b>99.11km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 1** Area coverage of the broad types represented in Bury

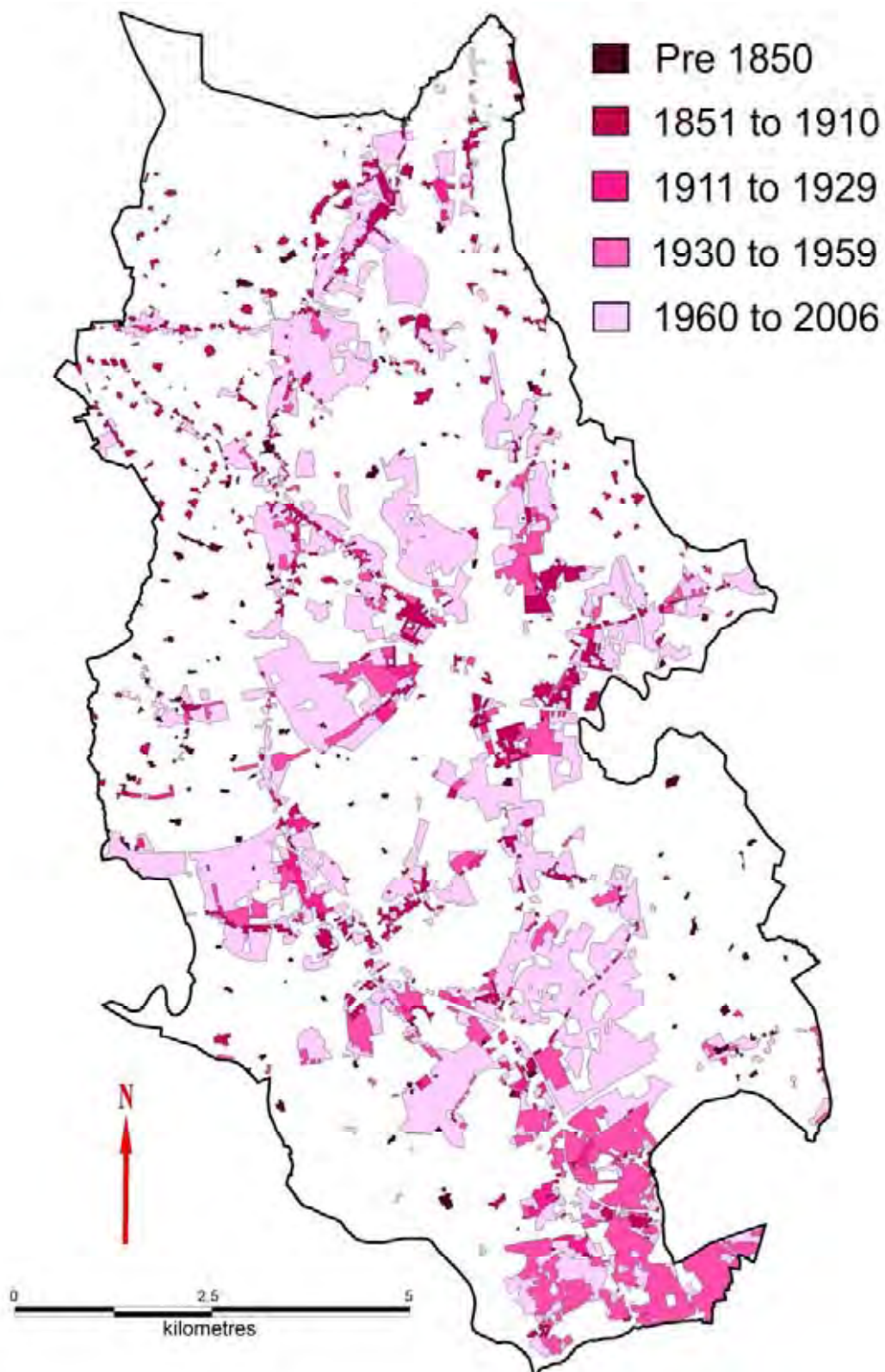
Within Bury, Unenclosed land is limited to the northern part of the district on Holcombe Moor. Woodland also covers relatively little of the district. However, Semi-natural and possibly Ancient woodland is extant within cloughs and steep valley sides, particularly in the north-eastern and southern parts of the district.

Historic Piecemeal enclosed farmland makes up a significant part of the rural landscape. Today it can mainly be found on the higher elevations of the upper Irwell, Roch and Kirklees valley sides. Large areas are also present in the Ainsworth area, south of Holcombe Brook, and east of Unsworth. Areas of Surveyed enclosure can also be found, particularly in the west of the district in areas such as Affetside and Moss Shaw. This probably represents the late enclosure of marginal common land or moss. There is some evidence of land reorganisation in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, with agglomerated fields and surveyed enclosure patterns occurring throughout the Bury district.

The earliest settlement patterns in the Bury landscape are visible as dispersed farmsteads, vernacular cottages and ribbon settlement. These are present in rural areas, but have also become surrounded by later urban development. The only known medieval town in the district is Bury. The industrial revolution generated unprecedented urban growth. Some of this 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century development has been lost, particularly in the area to the immediate south and east of Bury. However, much settlement from this period does survive.

19<sup>th</sup> century textile towns such as Summerseat and Ramsbottom demonstrate good preservation. Gridiron terraced housing developments are present in zones around Bury, Ramsbottom and Radcliffe (see Plate 3). Middle class villa housing is most common in the Prestwich area to the south, probably representing suburban overspill from Manchester.

The Bury suburbs became more developed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with the introduction of social and private housing estates. Such housing forms distinct zones around the fringes of Bury's urban cores. However, by far the greatest amount of residential development in the district has taken place since the 1950s (see Figure 7). Much of this has been built on agricultural land on the fringes of established settlement.



**Figure 7** The current residential character areas in Bury by period of origin

Bury (Free Town, Bury Ground and Bury Bridge), Radcliffe and Redvales form the focal points for the current industrial and commercial estates. The original textile and

related industries no longer have a significant representation in the current Bury landscape, and there is a tendency for earlier industrial sites to have been reused. The survival of earlier industrial types is thus piecemeal. A few mills dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century, such as Lumn Mill (later the Bevis Green Printworks), exhibit good preservation (HER Ref HGM8692). Early mills that have been demolished are significant within the landscape as earthworks, particularly along brooks in the upper Irwell valley and along the Kirklees Valley.

There are few early settlement cores of a significant size in the district. However, there is a potential for archaeological remains dating from the medieval period to be found at locations such as the Church Lane area of Prestwich or around The Rock, Market Street and Bolton Street in Bury, the earliest streets in the town. Other commercial cores in the district were formed in the late post-medieval period (c.1700 to 1851). The distribution of surviving examples indicates that they developed as part of historic settlements along early transport routes and at river crossing points. Radcliffe, Elton, Whitefield and Tottington fall into these categories, with Prestwich also developing further at this time.

Towns were extensively remodelled in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and this redevelopment continues. There are examples of commercial cores which demonstrate a strong Victorian or even slightly earlier character, such as Ramsbottom. The extent of alteration varies from town to town. Bury is the largest contiguous area of commercial development in the district. It presents a mix of old and more recent features. Like many other towns, Bury was modernised in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, with new markets and precincts in the southern part, and modern retail parks to the north and east. Mixed industrial and commercial units form small but distinct zones elsewhere in the district.

The earliest institutes in Bury are predominantly churches and chapels. There are numerous examples dating from the post-medieval period onwards. Surviving examples of early local government sites include corporation yards, schools, hospitals, government buildings, public parks and cemeteries. Civic, municipal and other public buildings were also built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the urban centres. Schools occupy the greatest area of land (1.77km<sup>2</sup>). They are most often associated with large planned suburban residential developments.

The most prominent communications features in modern Bury are the motorways, with stretches of the M60, M62 and M66 crossing the southern and eastern parts of the district. The main 19<sup>th</sup> century railways have generally survived as linear features although the nature of their usage has changed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. At the present time the district is served by the Metrolink tram line and by the restored East Lancashire Railway. Other disused lines have tended to survive as footpaths, with only minimal redevelopment taking place. Industrial railways, sidings and colliery tramways do tend to have been lost. The Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal has also fallen into disuse. Although stretches of canal and associated features, notably the canal feeder reservoir, have survived, parts of the canal have been backfilled.

Golf courses form the largest element of ornamental, parkland and recreational land. There are also a number of public parks present, although these tend to be relatively small. Some public and country parks were founded on former private land associated with country houses such as Chesham Park, Nuttall Hall and Philips Park near Prestwich (an historic deer park). Urban parks, green spaces and playing fields and recreation grounds are integral features of 20<sup>th</sup> century urban development.

Horticulture represents only a minor element of the modern landscape in Bury, although it was more significant in the past. A high proportion of the district's allotments were lost in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, particularly to residential development.

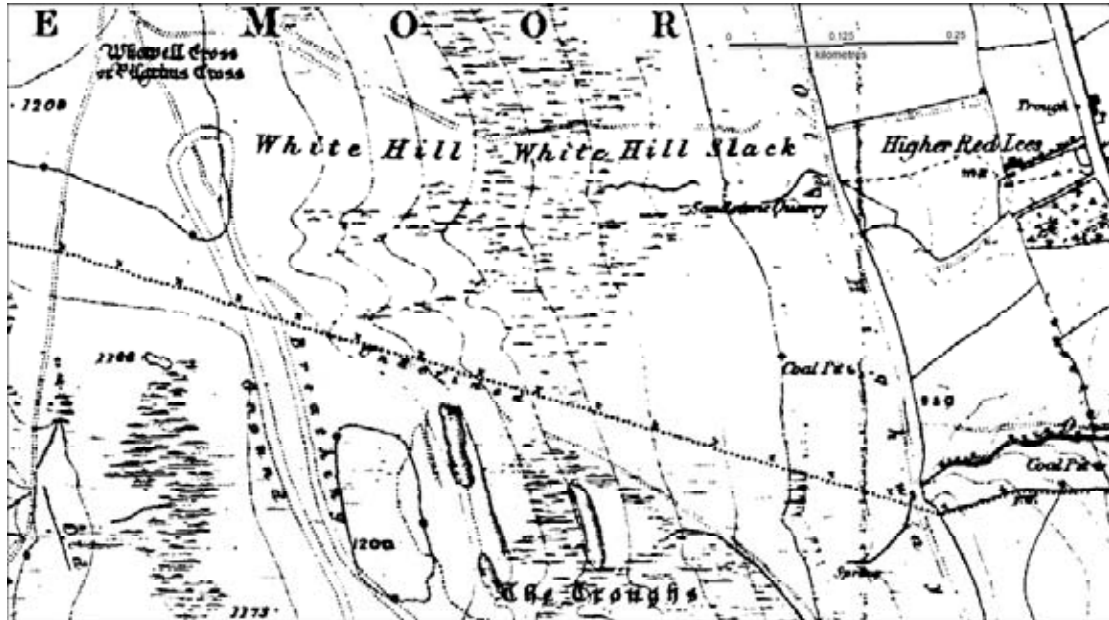
The only water bodies of a significant size at a landscape scale in Bury are reservoirs. Some are corporation waterworks, but the majority have industrial origins.

There are two large-scale active quarries in the district, in the upland areas around Shuttleworth and to the south east of Bury town, in Pilsworth. Several large-scale collieries and mineral extraction sites were formerly present to the west, but these are now inactive.

There is an area of military land in the north of the district at Holcombe Moor. This training ground and rifle range preserves a large area of historic enclosure and the undisturbed sites of early settlement.

## 7 Bury's Historic Character – Analysis and Recommendations

### 7.1 Unenclosed land broad type



**Figure 8** The Holcombe Moor area as shown on the OS 6" 1<sup>st</sup> edition mapping of 1848-51

#### Description

Only one area of Unenclosed land was recorded in the borough of Bury during the HLC project. This is an area of Moorland and upland moss at Harcles Hill and Black Moss, on Holcombe Moor at the northernmost edge of the borough (see Figure 8 and Plate 4). It is continuous with a further area of unenclosed moorland and moss stretching to the north and west into the districts of Rossendale and Blackburn with Darwen in Lancashire; the part that falls within Bury district covers about 2.51km<sup>2</sup>. The central part of the character area is a Danger Area associated with the military training ground immediately to the south. Areas to the north, east and west of the Danger Area are owned by the National Trust.

Only three sites of archaeological interest have been noted within this area of the moor. These comprise the foundation of a former boundary wall shown on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping (HER Pref Ref 10013.1.0), the site of a coal mine (HER Pref Ref 10084.1.0), and a group of mounds that are now thought to be of possible glacial origin (HER Pref Ref 163.1.0). No findspots of artefacts have been recorded. The area does, however, include the listed Peel Monument, raised as a tribute to Robert Peel in 1851-2 (HER Pref Ref 9470.1.0).

Despite the lack of recorded evidence for early human activity within this character area, there is nonetheless potential for the discovery of prehistoric artefacts and monuments. It is not unusual for such sites to be present in moorland areas similar to Holcombe. Two Bronze Age burial mounds have been recorded within three kilometres of the area, to the east: Whitelow Hillock Cairn was discovered and excavated in the early 1960s (HER Pref Ref 333.1.0); Shuttleworth Cairn has been destroyed by quarrying (HER Pref Ref 150.1.0). A small number of prehistoric finds have also been recorded in the general area, including a Neolithic flint knife, an early Bronze Age axe hammer and a battle axe of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

The main use of moorland since the Bronze Age has been for the extensive grazing of stock (Ede with Darlington 2002, p66). Generally, exploitation of the Holcombe area in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries has been minimal. Several small isolated sandstone quarries are shown on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping, and coal pits are shown just to the north of the character area, across the current Lancashire border (OS 1848-51). Small-scale quarrying was also recorded in the 1890s (OS 1892-94), and the site of a coal mine is recorded on the HER (see above). Only one farmstead is present within this area of the moor. Named Harcles Hill Farm on current mapping, this was previously named Booth's Close (MasterMap 2006; OS 1848-51; OS 1954-56). The farm lies completely within the moorland area but is of a different character, comprising a group of buildings and a number of small fields, and has thus been characterised during the project as an area of surveyed enclosure.

Three areas of former mossland were also identified in Bury: Cockey Moss, Unsworth Moss and Greenhalgh Moss. Other smaller valley bottom wetland areas may also be present. These three mosses have been drained and are now mainly in use as enclosed farmland, but some parts of Unsworth Moss and Cockey Moss now lie beneath residential development. As well as the table below, see section 7.2.4 for recommendations regarding former mossland areas.

**Key management issues relating to areas of Open moorland and Mossland**

<p>Below-ground archaeological potential</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Palaeoenvironmental evidence relating to past climates, flora and fauna is likely to be preserved in wet areas</li> <li>• Undisturbed wetland environments can provide internationally significant evidence of prehistoric upland exploitation from at least the Mesolithic onwards</li> <li>• Scatters of prehistoric flints in upland areas provide evidence of tool production and use</li> <li>• Disused mine shafts and tunnels will be present</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited potential for evidence of prehistoric upland settlement</li> <li>• High potential for remains relating to post-medieval upland settlement and extractive industries</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited potential for prehistoric monuments, including cairns and burial mounds</li> <li>• Remains of structures relating to mining</li> <li>• Remains of dwellings and other structures relating to post-medieval upland settlement</li> <li>• Remains of structures relating to industrial activity, such as kilns</li> <li>• Moss-side settlements may include examples of vernacular buildings</li> <li>• Boundary features relating to piecemeal enclosure at the edges of mosses, particularly drainage ditches, may survive</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of modern development and exploitation in upland areas can lead to relatively high legibility of past landscapes</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moorland areas may be affected by proposals for infrastructure developments such as windfarms and pipelines, which could have a significant impact on any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains present</li> <li>• Peat extraction</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of disturbance in areas not affected by post-medieval settlement and mining can lead to good preservation of palaeoenvironmental and other prehistoric deposits</li> <li>• Lack of modern development can lead to good preservation of post-medieval mining and settlement sites</li> <li>• Areas where the geology suggests a high potential for evidence of human activity, such as former sand and gravel islands where prehistoric camps or shelters may have been erected, can be targeted for archaeological evaluation</li> <li>• Environmental assessment of specific sites can identify survival of palaeoenvironmental deposits, informing research and allowing the mitigation of development impacts</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of unenclosed land, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> </ul>

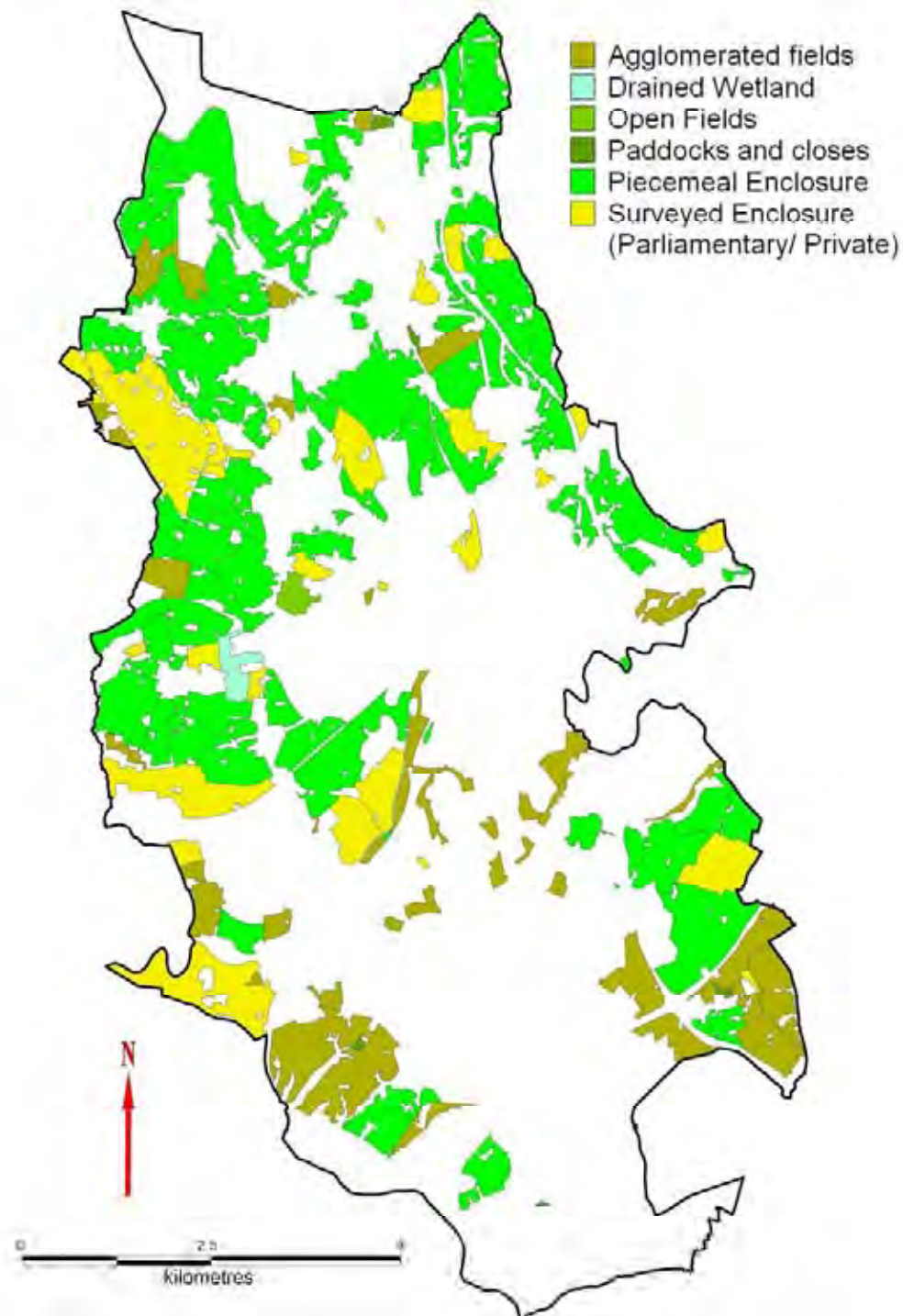


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic upland areas should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li></ul>
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There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection to sites that are significant for their archaeological remains or for their ecology:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Protection Areas
- Ramsar Sites

## 7.2 Enclosed land broad type



**Figure 9** Map showing the distribution of Enclosed land HLC types

### Occurrence of Enclosed land HLC types

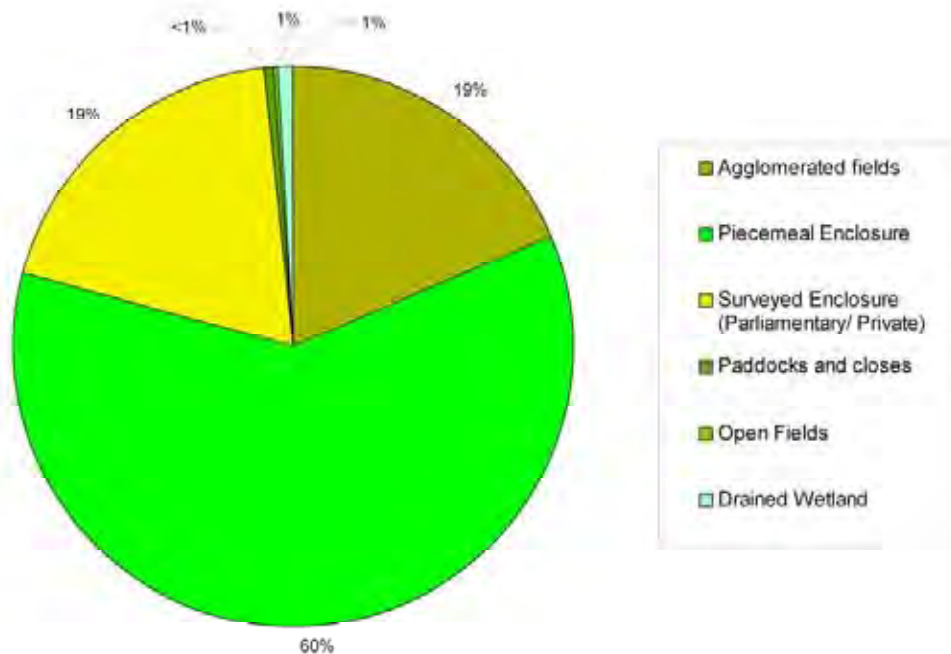
Within Bury there are 37km<sup>2</sup> of Enclosed land, representing 37.3% of the total area of the district (Figure 9). A breakdown of this is shown in Table 2 and Figure 10 below.

Three principal HLC types were identified for detailed analysis on the basis of a strong presence in the landscape or their historical significance:

- Piecemeal enclosure
- Surveyed enclosure
- Agglomerated fields

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of Enclosed land represented
Piecemeal enclosure	22.41	60.57
Surveyed enclosure	7.14	19.30
Agglomerated fields	6.87	18.57
Drained wetland	0.27	0.73
Open fields	0.19	0.51
Paddocks and closes	0.12	0.32
<b>Totals</b>	<b>37.00km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 2** Area covered by the different Enclosed land HLC types



**Figure 10** Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Enclosed land broad type in Bury

### 7.2.1 Piecemeal enclosure

#### Description and historical context

Piecemeal enclosure represents about 60% (22.41km<sup>2</sup>) of the total area of enclosed land in the current Bury landscape. It is recognisable by its erratic field boundaries, usually small field size, and irregular or semi-regular field patterns. The boundaries often respect topography or natural features such as gullies. Generally a default post-medieval origin date of AD 1540 was ascribed to this HLC type during the project. The exact period of origin of these fields is difficult to determine, however. The fields were formed by an agricultural system which may have been prevalent in the pre-medieval and medieval periods. Other field types, such as open fields or early surveyed enclosure, are easy to confuse with piecemeal enclosure, especially when boundaries have been altered in recent times. Within the scope of this study it is difficult to assess the antiquity of areas of piecemeal enclosure.

Often the farming settlements associated with piecemeal enclosure were isolated in the landscape, or were dispersed along historic routes. Most farms that lie within this landscape type in Bury were established by the time of the OS 6" first edition map of c.1851. Some, such as Meadowcroft Fold (HER Pref Ref 2897.3.0), have a confirmed medieval inception date.

The hall was at the centre of the land ownership system in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Estates contained dispersed tenement farms and hamlets. Early farms are often surrounded by curvilinear enclosures subdivided into fields, a pattern characteristic of woodland clearance or waste enclosure. As new farms were built, more land became enclosed. 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century tithe maps frequently refer to individual tenants possessing fields in a loose block adjacent to their farm. The farmer may have also worked fields scattered through the wider landscape. Communal pasture was also present.

Piecemeal enclosure was recorded as a previous character type for 43.94km<sup>2</sup> of land in Bury that is now under a different use. Thus, around two thirds of piecemeal enclosed land in the district has been lost since 1851.

#### Key management issues relating to areas of Piecemeal enclosure

Below-ground archaeological potential	Potential for surviving archaeological remains beneath ancient and modern ploughsoils. Remains may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prehistoric artefacts and settlement evidence</li></ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deposits and features relating to post-medieval, medieval or earlier historic settlement associated with the field systems</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for remains associated with farming and historic land division, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm buildings</li> <li>• Field boundaries, including hedges, drystone walls and ditches</li> <li>• Earthworks, including boundary banks</li> <li>• Historic political boundaries such as parish boundaries</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although it can be difficult to ascribe a date to an area of piecemeal enclosure, surviving examples can be of considerable antiquity</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agglomeration of fields in response to the demands of modern agricultural methods, leading to a loss of boundaries and other features</li> <li>• Continued ploughing, which can damage and destroy archaeological remains</li> <li>• Development of greenfield sites due to urban and suburban expansion, resulting in the destruction of archaeological remains and the loss of historic landscapes</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained</li> <li>• Relict field boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of historic landscapes</li> <li>• The layouts of new developments such as residential estates can be designed so that the lines of key field boundaries are retained within the landscape, either as routeways or as modern property boundaries</li> <li>• Redundant farm buildings can be restored and converted for residential or other uses</li> <li>• Where farm buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses, residential or otherwise, to provide a historic context for the site</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of piecemeal enclosure, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any</li> </ul>

	<p>archaeological deposits that are encountered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic enclosed land should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>
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There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders (TPO)
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environment Plans and land stewardship agreements

### **7.2.2 Surveyed enclosure**

#### **Description and historical context**

Surveyed enclosure represents about 19% of the total area of enclosed land in Bury (7.14km<sup>2</sup>). It reflects a change in the agricultural system which occurred after c.1750. Land that had previously been open or common was enclosed by Parliamentary consent through Enclosure Acts. Such enclosure was carried out by commissioned surveys, principally with the aid of maps, a ruler and surveying equipment. As a result boundaries are straight and patterns geometric. Drystone walls formed the boundaries in the uplands and ditches and hedges, often of hawthorn, were dug or laid in other areas. At the same time, older fields were enlarged and existing boundaries were straightened.

This process of agglomeration and reorganisation persisted throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The system favoured the wealthy and more influential landowners and resulted in a loss of the common lands which were of economic importance to many smaller farms and crofts. Some farming communities were dispersed at this time despite poor laws and compensation.

New model farms were commonly constructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. These usually consisted of a large house and agricultural sheds arranged around a yard. Some farms in Bury, particularly in the Affetside area, are probably of this type.

6.37km<sup>2</sup> of surveyed enclosure in Bury (around half) has been lost since the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**Key management issues relating to areas of Surveyed enclosure**

Below-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for surviving archaeological remains beneath ancient and modern ploughsoils. Remains may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prehistoric artefacts and settlement evidence</li> <li>• Deposits and features relating to post-medieval settlement associated with the field systems, or relating to earlier agricultural activity</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for remains associated with farming and historic land division, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm buildings</li> <li>• Field boundaries, including hedges and ditches</li> <li>• Earthworks, including boundary banks</li> <li>• Historic political boundaries such as parish boundaries</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The introduction of surveyed enclosures brought a significant change to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century landscape. Where they survive, such areas illustrate a key point in social history</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agglomeration of fields in response to the demands of modern agricultural methods, leading to a loss of boundaries and other features</li> <li>• Continued ploughing, which can damage and destroy archaeological remains</li> <li>• Development of greenfield sites due to urban and suburban expansion, resulting in the destruction of archaeological remains and the loss of historic landscapes</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained</li> <li>• Relict field boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of historic landscapes</li> <li>• The layouts of new developments such as residential estates can be designed so that the lines of key field boundaries are retained within the landscape, either as routeways or as modern property boundaries</li> <li>• Redundant farm buildings can be restored and converted for residential or other uses</li> <li>• Where farm buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses, residential or otherwise, to provide a historic context for the site</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which</li> </ul>

	<p>acknowledges this interest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of surveyed enclosure, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic enclosed land should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>
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There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders (TPO)
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environment Plans and land stewardship agreements

### 7.2.3 Agglomerated fields

#### Description and historical context

Agglomerated fields represent about 18.5% of the total area of enclosed land in Bury (6.87km<sup>2</sup>). These fields were generally created in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries to facilitate mechanisation and other changes in agricultural practices. The pattern is generally of large fields (over eight hectares) with regular or semi-regular boundaries. These were often created by removing the internal enclosure divisions of existing field systems.

Despite widespread damage to earlier HLC types, previous features may be retained. External boundaries can be preserved, whilst interior boundaries may be retained as fossilised features such as short lengths of tree lines or earthworks. Farm sites, agricultural sheds and relict boundaries may be retained. Many areas of agglomerated fields, through the identification of earlier features, have the potential for their previous landscapes to be sensitively restored. Other archaeological features may also be preserved beneath ploughsoils.



## Key management issues relating to areas of Agglomerated fields

Below-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for surviving archaeological remains beneath ancient and modern ploughsoils. Remains may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prehistoric artefacts and settlement evidence</li> <li>• Deposits and features relating to rural settlement in historic times</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for remains associated with earlier farming activity and historic land division, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm buildings</li> <li>• Relict field boundaries, including hedges, drystone walls and ditches</li> <li>• Earthworks, including boundary banks</li> <li>• Historic political boundaries such as parish boundaries</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of agglomerated fields are generally formed by the removal of a proportion of the existing boundaries rather than a wholesale reorganisation of the landscape. They are therefore likely to retain some historic boundaries, and the lines of relict boundaries may still be visible in places, perhaps as earthworks or lines of trees</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued ploughing, which can damage and destroy archaeological remains</li> <li>• Development of greenfield sites due to urban and suburban expansion, resulting in the destruction of archaeological remains and features relating to earlier enclosed landscapes</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained</li> <li>• Relict field boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of earlier historic landscapes</li> <li>• The layouts of new developments such as residential estates can be designed so that the lines of key field boundaries are retained within the landscape, either as routeways or as modern property boundaries</li> <li>• Redundant farm buildings can be restored and converted for residential or other uses</li> <li>• Where farm buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses, residential or otherwise, to provide a historic context for the site</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of previous historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of historic farmland, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic enclosed land should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>
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There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders (TPO)
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environment Plans and land stewardship agreements

#### **7.2.4 Other Enclosed land HLC types**

Only a small area of suspected open fields was observed during the course of this study, to the south of Walshaw. Fields of this type are the product of a system of farming prevalent in the medieval period. Where open fields are in a good state of preservation they often exhibit undulating earthworks known as ridge and furrow. Each ridge was an agricultural strip which with adjacent strips formed part of a furlong. Furlongs were grouped into fields around settlements. Individual strips were cultivated by tenant farmers. Tasks such as ploughing were shared, and rent was paid in the form of crop tithes and labour. Furlongs were later enclosed as they passed into individual ownership.

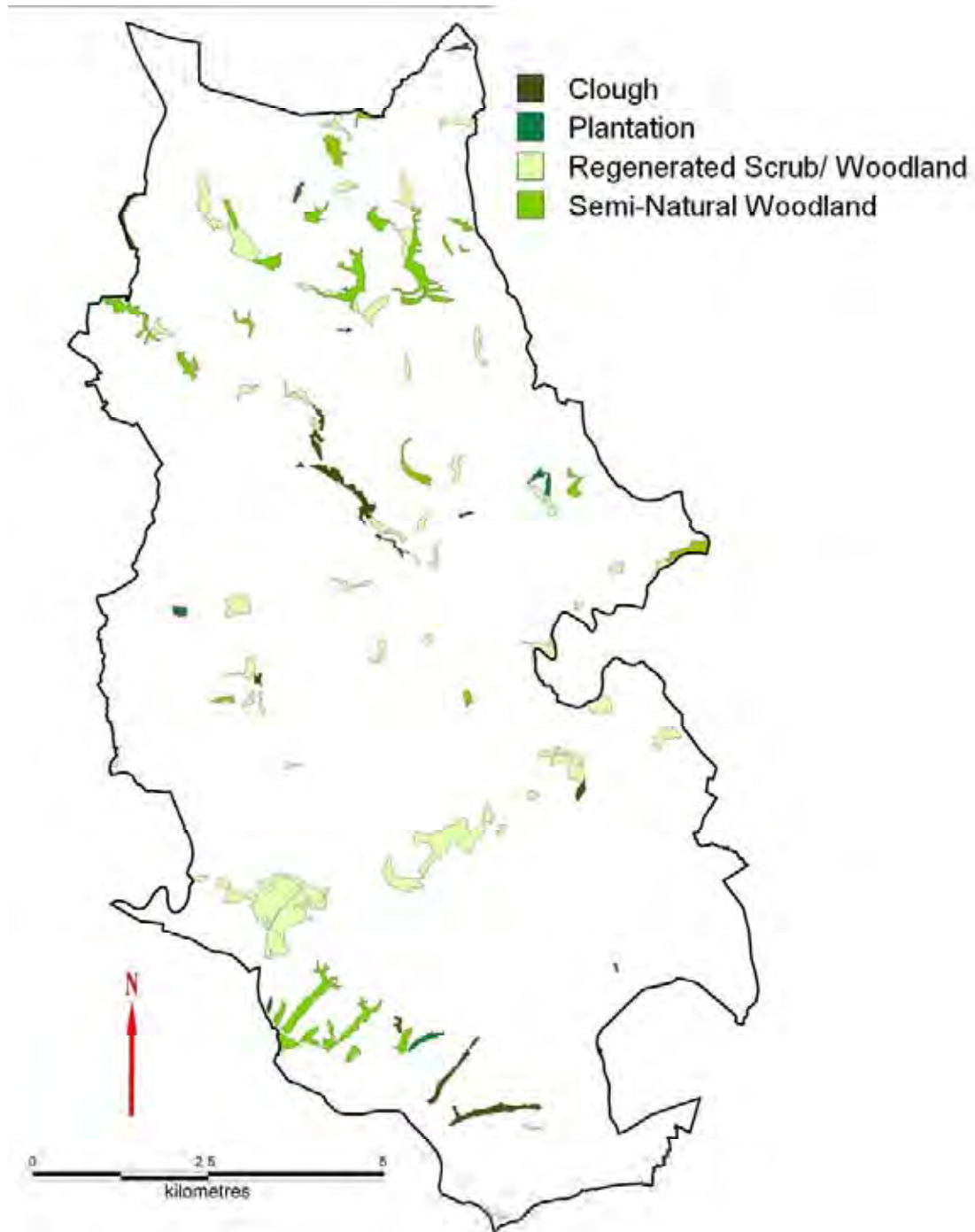
In areas of early enclosure and settlement, such as Croichley Fold and Greenmount in the Kirklees valley, cultivation ridges similar to ridge and furrow are present (Google Earth October 2008). Do these represent open field farming, post-medieval ploughing or steam ploughing, which also produced characteristic ridges? It is difficult to ascertain from available mapping alone, without additional historical study.

For areas or suspected areas of Open fields and Strip fields, the recommendations given in section 7.2.1 above, for Piecemeal enclosure, should be applied.

Although only one area was characterised as Drained wetland during the project, three areas of former Mossland were also identified. Much of this land has not been developed, but is now in use as farmland (see section 7.1). Such areas should be treated as degraded and desiccated historic wetland with a potential for the fragmentary survival of palaeoenvironmental remains. The risk of further desiccation is high. Modern ditch-cutting and cleaning can often reveal preserved buried archaeological features, particularly wooden structures. The risk to the environmental remains should be assessed through a programme of systematic evaluation. The priority should be to preserve or survey any surviving pockets of wetland. Otherwise the recommendations given above concerning historic enclosed land should apply.

Examples of Paddocks and Valley floor meadows should be considered in the wider context of the associated settlement. Valley floor meadows should also be considered in the same way as Piecemeal enclosure with a potential for wetland preservation. Individual assessments should be made to ascertain the historic significance of each area.

### 7.3 Woodland broad type



**Figure 11** Map showing the distribution of Woodland HLC types in Bury

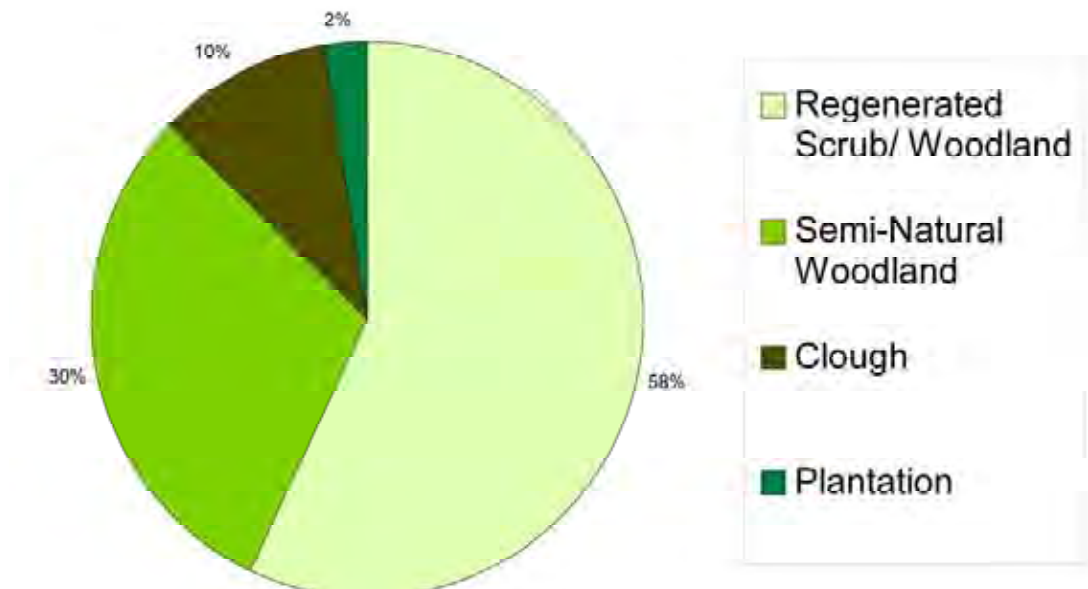
### Occurrence of Woodland HLC types

Three principal HLC types were identified for detailed analysis on the basis of their presence in the landscape or their historical significance:

- Historic woodland
- Regenerated scrub/woodland
- Plantations

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of Woodland represented
Regenerated scrub	2.69	56.99
Semi-natural woodland	1.43	30.30
Cloughs	0.48	10.17
Plantations	0.12	2.54
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4.72km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 3** Area covered by the different Woodland HLC types



**Figure 12** Pie chart showing the percentage by area of different types of Woodland in Bury

### 7.3.1 Historic woodland

#### Description and historical context

In Bury, 'historic woodland' comprises the two HLC types Cloughs and Semi-natural woodland, which together account for about 40.5% of the woodland in the borough (1.91km<sup>2</sup>). Whilst cloughs can be described as semi-natural, they have specific characteristics, comprising steep wooded valleys with a central watercourse (see Plate 4). Semi-natural woodland generally occurs on land that is of low economic value.

These woodland areas have been defined as 'historic' because they are all shown on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping (OS 1848-51). Some may have much earlier origins, but it is not possible to identify these without further work that is beyond the scope of the HLC project. Because the woodland areas are shown on the earliest mapping generally available to the project at a practical scale, any previous use to which the land has been put cannot usually be ascertained; accordingly, only one historic woodland area has been assigned a previous character type. This is a small wood near Ainsworth, thought to lie in an area of former moorland. Other woodland areas in the northern part of the district may also have been part of a moorland area at some time in the past.

Cloughs and semi-natural woodland occur in two main areas in Bury district. The majority of sites are located north and east of the B6213 Turton Road, particularly around Ramsbottom and Tottington. There is a smaller concentration in the southern part of the district, to the west of Whitefield and Prestwich. This includes Meer Clough and Prestwich Clough, which form part of the Prestwich Forest Park.

#### Key management issues relating to areas of Semi-natural woodland and Cloughs

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Very limited potential for below-ground archaeological remains in areas of historic woodland where past settlement may be unlikely</li><li>• Where archaeological remains are present, wet conditions in cloughs and wet woods could lead to the preservation of organic materials. However, archaeological deposits in any wooded area are likely to have been damaged by tree roots and the action of burrowing animals</li></ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Potential for surviving historic boundary banks</li><li>• Features such as ancient coppice stools provide evidence of past woodland management</li><li>• Areas covered by woodland fluctuate over time, leading to</li></ul>

	the potential incorporation of other historic features such as boundaries, or ornamental garden features where woodland forms part of an area of parkland
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland is relatively rare in Bury. Surviving areas of semi-natural woodland constitute evidence within the landscape of a resource that was an important element of the rural economy until relatively recently</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland can be vulnerable to piecemeal or wholesale clearance for development or agriculture, particularly where it is not currently managed for economic gain</li> <li>• Tree roots and burrowing animals within woodland can cause severe damage to below-ground archaeology</li> <li>• Plants growing within the walls of standing structures or ruins can be destructive</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained</li> <li>• Relict woodland boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of earlier historic landscapes</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic woodland should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>

There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Tree preservation orders (TPO)

### 7.3.2 Regenerated scrub/woodland

#### Description and historical context

Regenerated woodland accounts for almost 60% of the woodland in the district (about 2.7km<sup>2</sup>). Of the 57 such areas recorded in Bury, almost half represent sites with a former industrial, extractive or related use, the latter including an area of former colliery sidings. Types of sites represented include former chemical works, reservoirs, brickworks, a railway wagon works, and cotton mills and other textile-

related sites such as bleachworks and printworks. At least one includes the former site of workers' housing.

Such areas are of considerable archaeological significance and also have historic landscape interest as, whilst buildings have generally been demolished, sites may not be cleared if they are not to be redeveloped and may thus contain upstanding walls and features such as earthworks, as well as below-ground remains (Plate 5).

Seventeen areas represented remnants of agricultural land that had fallen into disuse, often when cut off from nearby farmland by industrial or other development. A further seven wooded areas were formerly residential sites, including the sites of four elite residences and villas, two farms, and the historic settlement of Hollins.

**Key management issues relating to areas of Regenerated scrub/woodland**

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for below-ground archaeological remains relating to previous uses of sites, particularly industrial uses</li> <li>• Regenerated woodland on areas of former mossland may preserve pockets of environmentally sensitive deposits</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for surviving structures relating to previous uses of sites, including buildings, boundary walls and gateposts</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regenerated woodland can provide valuable green areas within the landscape where it is on unused 'leftover' land</li> <li>• Where woodland has regenerated on disused sites, these are often not publicly accessible and may be dangerous due to the presence of derelict structures. They may thus have a negative impact on the landscape</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regenerated woodland is often found on disused sites within urban areas, and is thus at risk of destruction in advance of redevelopment</li> <li>• Tree roots and burrowing animals within woodland can cause severe damage to below-ground archaeology</li> <li>• Plants growing within the walls of standing structures or ruins can be destructive</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing historic boundaries and associated features relating to previous uses of regenerated woodland sites should be retained and actively maintained</li> <li>• Damage to archaeological remains caused by woodland plants may be less intensive in areas of recently regenerated woodland than in areas of historic woodland</li> </ul>



Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where good legibility of previous historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for a site located within regenerated woodland, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic industrial sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>
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### 7.3.3 Plantations

#### Description

Only five plantations were identified in Bury. Whimberry Close Plantation near Ramsbottom (HER Ref HGM7918) and woodland at Chesham Green (HER Ref HGM9535) are shown on mapping dating from at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. It is possible that the latter was associated with the adjacent Chesham House, which was demolished in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century (OS 1848-51; MasterMap).

A linear area of woodland running alongside a short stretch of the M60 near Park Lane was presumably planted to act as a screen (HER Ref HGM9906). The two other plantations in the district are also small areas of woodland that appear to have been deliberately planted in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Key management issues relating to Plantations

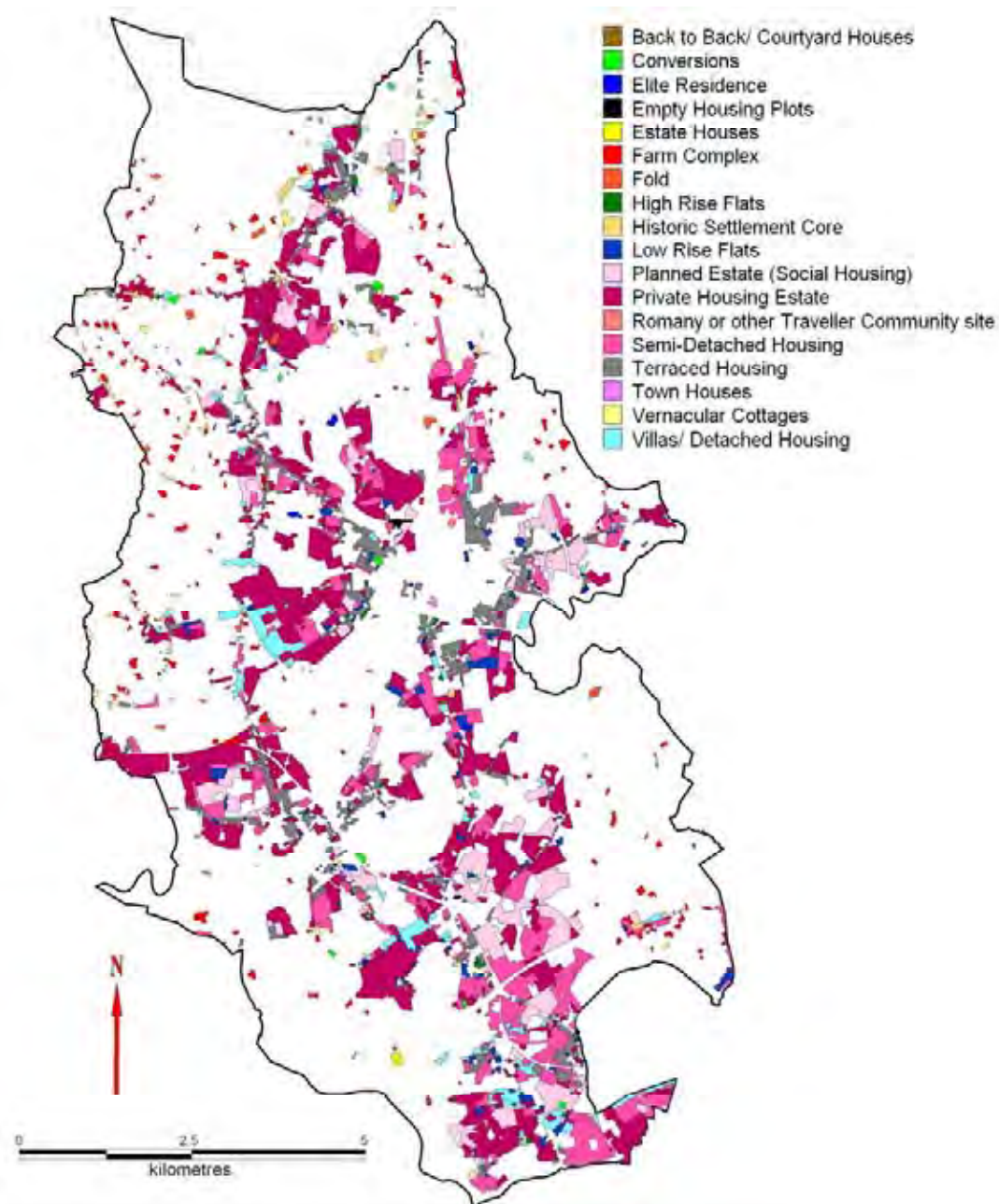
Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited potential for below-ground archaeological remains relating to settlement or agriculture pre-dating the creation of plantations</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for surviving historic boundary banks</li> <li>• Features such as ancient coppice stools provide evidence of past woodland management</li> <li>• Areas covered by woodland fluctuate over time, leading to the potential incorporation of other historic features such as boundaries, or ornamental garden features where woodland forms part of an area of parkland</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The boundaries of plantations are often straight and geometric, reflecting the fact that they were created deliberately</li> <li>• In some areas these straight boundaries may indicate</li> </ul>

	<p>associations with areas of post-medieval surveyed enclosure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plantations may be associated with historic parkland</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland can be vulnerable to piecemeal or wholesale clearance for development or agriculture, particularly where it is not currently managed for economic gain</li> <li>• Tree roots and burrowing animals within woodland can cause severe damage to below-ground archaeology</li> <li>• Plants growing within the walls of standing structures or ruins can be destructive</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained</li> <li>• Relict woodland boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of earlier historic landscapes</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic woodland should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> <li>• Where applications are made for new woodland planting, the effect that this will have on historic landscapes and potential archaeological remains should be taken into account in the planning process</li> </ul>

There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Tree preservation orders (TPO)

## 7.4 Residential broad type



**Figure 13** Map showing the distribution of Residential HLC types in Bury

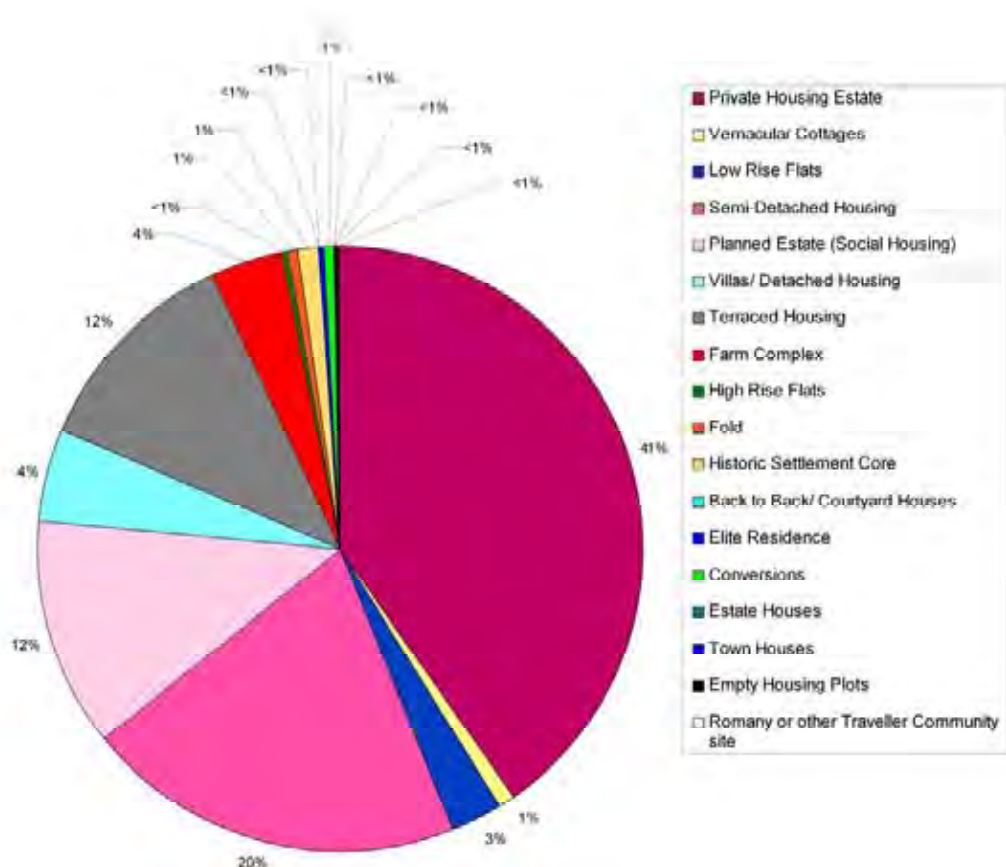
### **Occurrence of Residential HLC types**

Within Bury there are 26.72km<sup>2</sup> of land in residential use (see Figure 13, above). This represents almost 27% of the total area. A breakdown is given in Table 4 and Figure 14 below. Nine principal HLC types were identified for detailed analysis on the basis of their presence in the landscape or historical significance:

- Farm complexes and Vernacular cottages
- Historic settlement cores
- Terraced housing
- Villas/detached housing
- Planned estates (social housing)
- Private estates
- Semi-detached housing
- Low rise and High rise flats
- Elite residences

<b>HLC type</b>	<b>Area covered by HLC type (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>% of Residential area represented</b>
Private housing estate	10.89	40.77
Semi-detached housing	5.37	20.11
Planned estate (social housing)	3.28	12.28
Terraced housing	3.12	11.68
Villas/detached housing	1.19	4.46
Farm complexes	1.05	3.93
Low rise flats	0.77	2.88
Historic settlement cores	0.26	0.98
Vernacular cottages	0.25	0.94
Conversions	0.14	0.52
Folds	0.14	0.52
High rise flats	0.08	0.30
Elite residences	0.07	0.26
Empty housing plots	0.03	0.11
Estate houses	0.03	0.11
Town houses	0.02	0.07
Back-to-back/courtyard houses	0.01	0.04
Romany or other Traveller Community site	0.01	0.04
<b>Totals</b>	<b>26.71km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 4** Area covered by the different Residential HLC types



**Figure 14** Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Residential broad type in Bury

### 7.4.1 Farm complexes and Vernacular cottages

#### Description and historical context

Although these HLC types represent only around 5% (1.30km<sup>2</sup>) of the total area of the Residential broad type in Bury, they are nonetheless significant in terms of historical importance. Farms frequently comprise a cluster of buildings arranged around a yard. They are very often named as farms on mapping, and if not can be identified by interpreting the plans of the buildings. Vernacular cottages can also be named on maps. Cottages usually appear in isolation as a single building with a garden, but are also found in short, sometimes uneven, rows.

The distribution of farms and cottages in Bury tends to fall into one of three patterns. Buildings are either dispersed evenly throughout the landscape, set in nucleated groups (folds), or concentrated into ribbon developments along linear routes. It is not uncommon to find historic farms and cottages engulfed by later development.

Whilst about 15% of the current farms and cottages recorded in Bury by the HLC are of 20<sup>th</sup> century date, a significant number have historic origins – around 26% pre-date 1851. Some of these may be attributed to the early post-medieval period or earlier. Two confirmed medieval tenant farms have been recorded in the district, Meadowcroft Fold and Green Hurst Farm. Several cruck framed buildings have also been noted.

### Key management issues relating to Farm complexes and Vernacular cottages

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century or earlier occupation</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for standing buildings of historic interest, including vernacular dwellings and farm buildings</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic farm buildings and cottages may be associated with remnants of earlier enclosure patterns, forming an integral part of rural landscapes</li> <li>• Where old farm buildings and cottages have survived within urbanised areas, they serve as a reminder of historic origins and context, helping locations to preserve an individual identity and ‘sense of place’</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radical alteration of the settings of rural historic farm buildings and cottages as a result of urbanisation</li> <li>• Farms on urban fringes can be vulnerable to change as a result of the loss of farmland and the loss of markets</li> <li>• Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, leading to the erosion of historic character</li> <li>• Agglomeration of farming estates, leading to complexes of farm buildings becoming redundant</li> <li>• Changes in the use of the surrounding land, such as the creation of golf courses, leading to complexes of farm buildings becoming redundant</li> <li>• Modernisation of farming practices, leading to historic buildings being rendered obsolete and suffering from neglect</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm buildings and cottages that are of historic significance but are not listed should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Where redundant historic buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses</li> <li>• In green belt areas, redundant farm buildings can provide some of the few opportunities for new development or</li> </ul>

	<p>rebuild</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• Historic plot outlines and the fabric of surviving early boundaries should be retained</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for a site that contains historic farm buildings or vernacular cottages, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic farms and cottages should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

#### 7.4.2 Historic settlement cores

##### Description and historical context

Although this HLC type represents only 1% (0.26km<sup>2</sup>) of the total area of the Residential broad type in Bury, it is nonetheless significant in terms of its historical importance. The term 'Historic Settlement Core' was used to describe clusters of residential, commercial and institutional buildings dating from before the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and showing significant survival to the present day. Presence on Yates's 1786 map of Lancashire or estate maps such as the Earl of Derby's plans of 1780-89 was a further indication of early origins. Some of these cores, such as Prestwich, may have originated as nucleated medieval settlements. Many current place names in Bury are referred to in the medieval period, including Ainsworth, Holcombe and Radcliffe; these settlements were probably hamlets at this time. Other settlements

probably originated in the pre-industrial period as ribbon developments along principal routes or at river crossing points.

A mixture of vernacular buildings, former farm complexes and commercial properties such as early public houses is to be expected within these areas. Institutions such as churches, chapels and schools may also be present. Examples of historic settlement cores include those at Radcliffe, Elton, Whitefield, Tottington and Prestwich. Early textile towns such as Summerseat and Ramsbottom are also included in this character type.

Bury is the only town in the district that is of confirmed medieval date (its market charter was granted in 1440). The Rock, Market Street and Bolton Street formed the medieval core. Medieval activity within the town has been confirmed by several archaeological investigations. Excavations at Bury Castle, for example, produced one of the largest groups of medieval pottery to be found in the country (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 15). Parts of the historic street layout and some early building plots have been preserved, whilst some 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century frontages may hide earlier buildings. Without further desk-based study followed by detailed building survey it is difficult to assess the origins of individual buildings beyond a comparison of building footprints on historic and modern mapping, however. Buildings shown on early mapping may have origins of significant antiquity. Where redevelopment has occurred in the later 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century and landscape character has changed, including street layouts and individual buildings, the historic settlement element has been recorded as a previous character type.

### Key management issues relating to Historic settlement cores

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for complex surviving archaeological remains relating to medieval and post-medieval settlement</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for standing buildings of historic interest, including vernacular cottages, farm buildings, churches, schools and commercial buildings</li> <li>• Potential for building frontages of 20<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> or even 18<sup>th</sup> century date to hide earlier structures</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for the preservation of early street layouts, and the outlines of historic building plots</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Piecemeal redevelopment, leading to a gradual erosion of historic character</li> <li>• Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including</li> </ul>



	<p>the removal of fixtures and decorative elements, leading to the erosion of historic character</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alteration of historic settings by the inappropriate redevelopment of sites in the surrounding area</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic street patterns and pedestrian routes should be retained</li> <li>• Historic plot outlines and the fabric of surviving early boundaries should be retained</li> <li>• New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• Buildings that are of historic significance but are not listed should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Where redundant historic buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses</li> <li>• The historic urban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic settlement cores should be seen as primary areas for conservation-led regeneration</li> <li>• Well-preserved historic settlement cores are often designated as Conservation Areas. Where this is not the case, these areas should be considered for designation</li> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of historic settlement, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic settlements should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

### 7.4.3 Terraced housing

#### Description and historical context

Terraced houses represent almost 12% of the total area of the Residential broad type in Bury (3.12km<sup>2</sup>). Terraces are rows of houses with a unified frontage, constructed predominantly in the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century (see Plates 6 and 7). The quality of buildings ranged from tiny back-to-back houses with poor sanitary conditions that were prone to overcrowding to model estate cottages. The standards of construction of terraces were raised in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century with the introduction of government bye-laws concerning housing. Some terraces fronted directly onto the street, and where front gardens or yards were present, they were often very small. However, terraces of larger, higher-status houses with longer front gardens were also built to house some of the middle classes.

The scale of developments ranged from short individual rows to larger-scale ribbon developments along arterial routes, and more extensive estates laid out on a gridiron plan. These estates were constructed to provide inexpensive accommodation for the rapidly rising population of industrial workers, and are often physically associated with former industrial sites. Churches, halls, schools and social institutes were often incorporated into these developments to provide facilities for the community. Houses, industrial sites and institutional buildings were thus all elements of a wider social landscape. Gridiron terraced housing developments are present in zones around Bury, Ramsbottom and Radcliffe.

#### Key management issues relating to areas of Terraced housing

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century settlement</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standing buildings of historic interest, including terraced houses ranging from back-to-back cottages to middle-class residences</li> <li>• Within larger areas of terraced housing, there is potential for the survival of contemporary institutional buildings such</li> </ul>

	as chapels and schools
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terraced housing once formed a significant element of the urban landscape in the north west. Surviving remnants are an important reminder of the industrial-era heritage of the region</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many terraced houses are of relatively low value and, as old building stock, are vulnerable to disuse, neglect and demolition</li> <li>• Wholesale clearance and redevelopment of areas of terraced housing leads to the loss of historic street patterns as well as built fabric</li> <li>• Piecemeal clearance of smaller areas, including individual terraces, leads to an erosion of historic character</li> <li>• Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including insensitive modernisation, lead to the erosion of historic character</li> <li>• Associated institutional buildings such as schools and chapels are in danger of becoming redundant and being replaced, or reused, for example as garages or warehousing, which can result in the loss of historic fabric and erosion of historic character</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic street patterns, including the characteristic 'gridiron' layout of some areas of terraced housing, should be retained</li> <li>• New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• Areas of terraced houses that are of historic, social or architectural significance but are not designated should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Where redundant historic buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses</li> <li>• The historic urban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Areas of historic terraced housing that form significant remnants of 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century landscapes, retaining associated buildings such as schools, chapels and corner shops, should be considered for the creation of new Conservation Areas</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection</li> </ul>

	<p>through the planning process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of terraced housing, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic terraced housing should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

#### **7.4.4 Villas/detached housing**

##### **Description and historical context**

Villas and detached houses represent 4.5% (1.19km<sup>2</sup>) of the total area of the Residential broad type in Bury. These buildings represent the domiciles of the majority of the middle classes of Bury and Manchester from about the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. They are typically substantial detached or sometimes semi-detached houses set in large gardens (Plate 8). The type includes modern high-status dwellings as well as earlier villas.

The distribution of this HLC type was influenced by the introduction of railways and tramways in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Villas in Bury typically form late 19<sup>th</sup> century ribbon developments along the main transport routes or discrete suburban clusters. They are distributed throughout much of the district, with significant concentrations to the west of Whitefield and around Prestwich in the southern part of the district, most likely representing overspill from Manchester itself to the south.

Around 51% of the 19<sup>th</sup> century villas in Bury (a 1.41km<sup>2</sup> area) have been lost or are no longer in their original use. Their size and former status make them ideal for conversion into offices or institutions such as residential care homes, or for subdivision into apartments or studio flats.

### Key management issues relating to areas of Villas/detached housing

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century settlement, including garden features</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standing buildings of historic interest, including architect-designed residences of local, regional or national importance</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Villas and detached houses represent an early element of suburbanisation, serving as a reminder within the landscape of some of the changes in society that took place in the 19<sup>th</sup> century</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Villas and high-status detached houses are usually of a substantial size and can be too large or expensive to maintain as family homes. They are thus vulnerable to subdivision, conversion and redevelopment</li> <li>• Large plot sizes make sites attractive for redevelopment; several modern houses or one or more new apartment blocks can be built in the grounds of a single villa. Even where the original house is retained within a redevelopment, the insertion of new buildings alters its setting</li> <li>• Such infill and piecemeal redevelopment alters the grain of suburban and urban areas, greatly increasing the characteristically low density of dwellings and reducing the area of green space</li> <li>• Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including insensitive modernisation and conversion, lead to the erosion of historic character</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitive conversion of villas for institutional or multi-occupancy residential use can give them a new lease of life and ensure their continued survival</li> <li>• Villas and detached houses that are of historic, social or architectural significance but are not listed should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Historic property boundaries and plot outlines are often retained due to the piecemeal nature of redevelopment in areas of villa housing. This retention should be encouraged</li> <li>• New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• The historic urban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects</li> </ul>

Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• High-density new build that results in the loss of historic plots as visible landscape features should be discouraged. The building of apartment blocks on a similar scale to the villas that are being replaced, and set in landscaped grounds, can help to ensure some continuity of the grain and character of areas</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for the site of a villa or high-status detached house, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic villa housing should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

#### **7.4.5 Planned estates (social housing)**

##### **Description and historical context**

Planned estates represent about 12% (3.28km<sup>2</sup>) of the Residential broad type in Bury. Built to house the working classes, local authority estates were first constructed in the interwar period on a large scale. A second construction boom occurred in the post-war period. Planned estates were most often built on previously undeveloped agricultural land, but allotment gardens have also been built on, and some estates replaced areas of earlier terraced housing. More recent developments tend to be on a smaller scale than these, and are generally the responsibility of individual housing associations.

Government house-building policies, particularly in the interwar period, encouraged private speculation through state-aided funding policies. Uniformity in the design and plan of lower status houses means that it can be difficult to distinguish between public and private estates, particularly when working purely from mapping. Identification can be tentatively made through an analysis of housing density and garden size. Semi-detached houses are a very common form in suburban working-class Bury, on both council and private estates. However, the presence of groups of low rise flats or short rows of houses is generally diagnostic of a local authority estate. Within Bury, large estates of social housing were identified in Whitefield, Radcliffe, Prestwich, Ramsbottom and Bury (see Plate 9).

Institutions such as churches, schools and libraries were often built as an integral part of planned estates, as were public houses and rows or parades of purpose-built shops. Allotment gardens and recreational areas such as small parks or playgrounds were also present. For the purposes of the HLC project such features were included within the character areas of Planned estates unless they were large enough to form significant landscape areas in their own right. Schools, for example, often have extensive areas of playing fields, but purpose-built public houses contemporary with the estates could be regarded more as features within the landscape than as landscape areas in their own right.

It was not unusual for examples of earlier residential HLC types, such as the sites of farm complexes or elite residences, to be engulfed by the extensive suburban estates of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Such sites have very often been redeveloped rather than retained, either at the time of the creation of estates or as later infill. There is thus a potential for archaeological remains relating to these sites to be present, and a more limited potential for surviving pre-20<sup>th</sup> century buildings.

#### **Key management issues relating to Planned estates (social housing)**

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation pre-dating 20<sup>th</sup> century development</li> <li>• Increased potential for survival of archaeological remains, where present, within areas of undeveloped open space such as allotment gardens and playgrounds</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive areas of mid-to-late 20<sup>th</sup> century houses, often with associated features characteristic of local authority estates, such as particular styles of fencing and porches, and fixtures such as windows, doors and door</li> </ul>

	<p>furniture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-residential contemporary buildings built as integral elements of estates often survive, including pubs and parades of shops, and institutions such as schools, churches and libraries</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned estates have a significant visual impact at a landscape scale, particularly where they have been designed and laid out with a geometric or other characteristic plan form</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The right for people to buy their council houses has led to different patterns of ownership so that estates are no longer maintained in a uniform fashion. Householders make individual improvements, leading to an erosion of the uniform character of estates</li> <li>• Older and less well-maintained housing stock can be vulnerable to clearance and redevelopment as part of wider regeneration projects</li> <li>• Green open spaces within local authority estates can be vulnerable to infill development, introducing different styles of housing that do not always blend in, and altering the grain of estates</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local authority estates that are of historic, social or architectural significance should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey</li> <li>• The designed layouts of local authority estates should be retained, including both street patterns and open spaces integral to the original design</li> <li>• Estates identified as being of historic, social or architectural significance should be retained, or preserved by detailed recording of a representative sample of houses</li> <li>• New development should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• The historic suburban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The creation of new Conservation Areas should be considered for examples of well-designed, distinctive local authority estates where a significant number of dwellings have retained original fixtures and other features</li> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of social housing, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of</li> </ul>



	<p>the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic social housing should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

#### **7.4.6 Private housing estates**

##### **Description and historical context**

Private estates account for the largest proportion (41%, or 10.89km<sup>2</sup>) of the total area of the Residential broad type in Bury, and are concentrated in the zones around all the main urban cores. They also occur as large developments around Greenmount, Holcombe Brook and Nuttall. The previous land use for the areas now occupied by private estates was overwhelmingly agricultural.

These estates represent 20<sup>th</sup> century lower middle class suburban growth in the borough; most post-date 1950. The character type can be defined as any estate or area of housing which was speculatively funded by private developers. It is thus varied, with character areas ranging from extensive estates with facilities such as shops and schools, to individual culs-de-sac. Medium to large estates continue to be developed at the fringes of urban settlement, but much smaller modern private developments are also built, often as infill or replacing earlier buildings.

The observable distinction between privately and publicly funded housing developments in the district is frequently blurred with regard to lower status housing. Government house-building policies, particularly in the interwar period, encouraged private speculation through state-aided funding. Uniformity in the design and plan of houses on large estates means that it can be difficult to distinguish between public and private developments, particularly when working purely from mapping. Identification can be tentatively made through an analysis of housing density and

garden size. Semi-detached houses are a very common form of housing in suburban working-class Bury, on both council and private estates. However, the presence of areas of detached housing and an absence of the low rise flats and short rows often seen on council estates is generally diagnostic of a private housing development.

It is not unusual for examples of earlier residential HLC types, such as the sites of farm complexes or elite residences, to be engulfed by suburban development. Such sites are often redeveloped, but may survive as 'islands' of earlier character within the later estates. There is thus a potential for archaeological remains relating to these sites to be present, and a more limited potential for surviving pre-20<sup>th</sup> century buildings.

### Key management issues relating to Private housing estates

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation pre-dating 20<sup>th</sup> century development</li> <li>• Increased potential for survival of archaeological remains, where present, within areas of undeveloped open space such as allotment gardens and playgrounds</li> <li>• Modern housing developments in urban areas are often built on 'brownfield' sites, including former industrial and residential areas. By their very nature, such sites have the potential to contain archaeological remains relating to these previous uses</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive areas of mid- to late 20<sup>th</sup> century houses built to a uniform design or a limited number of designs, often with associated features common to groups of houses within the estate, such as particular styles of porches, and fixtures such as windows, doors and door furniture</li> <li>• Non-residential contemporary buildings built as integral elements of estates often survive, including pubs and parades of shops, and institutions such as schools, churches and libraries</li> <li>• Houses within smaller areas of private development can be built to a distinctive design characteristic of the decade in which they were built</li> <li>• Earlier buildings such as farmhouses or vernacular cottages can survive as 'islands' of historic character within areas of 20<sup>th</sup> century housing</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large areas of private housing have a significant visual impact at a landscape scale, and represent the physical embodiment of suburbanisation, an important aspect of 20<sup>th</sup> century social history</li> <li>• Estates and smaller developments can often be dated by their layouts, which followed the fashions and ideas of</li> </ul>

	<p>planning at the time when they were built. Distinctive patterns include the long avenues of the 1930s-1950s, and the irregular winding culs-de-sac of the 1980s and 1990s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where residential development has taken place on areas of former enclosed land, the outlines of estates and internal roads and property divisions may follow the lines of former field boundaries, leading to the fossilisation of elements of earlier landscapes</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Older and less well-maintained housing stock can be vulnerable to clearance and redevelopment as part of wider regeneration projects</li> <li>• Green open spaces within housing estates can be vulnerable to infill development, introducing different styles of housing that do not always blend in, and altering the grain of estates</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private housing estates that are of historic, social or architectural significance should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey</li> <li>• Estates identified as being of historic, social or architectural significance should be retained, or preserved by detailed recording of a representative sample of houses</li> <li>• New development of private housing estates should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• The historic suburban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects</li> <li>• Where redundant historic buildings are affected by proposals for private housing development, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses, to provide a historic context for the site</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The creation of new Conservation Areas should be considered for examples of well-designed, distinctive estates where a significant number of dwellings have retained original fixtures and other features</li> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of previous historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of private housing, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic private housing should be promoted and should feed</li> </ul>

	into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

### 7.4.7 Semi-detached housing

#### Description and historical context

In Bury, semi-detached houses have been built from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century up to the present day. The character type covers areas of privately built housing that are made up overwhelmingly of semi-detached houses (Plate 10). Such areas often include small amounts of housing of a different type, such as terraces, detached houses or small groups of low-rise flats. Significant numbers of semi-detached houses can also be found within other HLC types, particularly Planned estates (social housing), Villas/detached housing (which can include substantial high-status later 19<sup>th</sup> century semis), and Private housing estates. The latter, particularly those built in the late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries, often comprise a mix of different types of housing. It should therefore be borne in mind that the area covered by this HLC type does not represent all of the actual semi-detached housing in the district. The area characterised during the project as semi-detached housing covers 5.37km<sup>2</sup>, or 20% of the Residential broad type. Around 77% of these (by area) were built after 1951. The distribution pattern is similar to that of planned and private estates.

It is not unusual for examples of earlier residential HLC types, such as farm complexes or elite residences, to be engulfed by suburban development. Such sites are often redeveloped, but may survive within the later estates as ‘islands’ of earlier character. There is thus a potential for archaeological remains relating to these sites to be present, and a more limited potential for surviving pre-20<sup>th</sup> century buildings.

#### Key management issues relating to areas of Semi-detached housing

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation pre-dating 20<sup>th</sup> century development</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased potential for survival of archaeological remains, where present, within areas of undeveloped open space such as allotment gardens and playgrounds</li> <li>• Modern semi-detached housing can be built on 'brownfield' sites, including former industrial and residential areas. By their very nature, such sites have the potential to contain archaeological remains relating to these previous uses</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of semi-detached houses dating from the later 19<sup>th</sup> century up to the present day, exhibiting a wide variety of styles, often with design features characteristic of the decades in which they were built</li> <li>• Earlier buildings such as farmhouses or vernacular cottages can survive as 'islands' of historic character within areas of later 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> century housing</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large areas of semi-detached housing have a significant visual impact at a landscape scale, and represent the physical embodiment of suburbanisation, an important aspect of 20<sup>th</sup> century social history</li> <li>• Where residential development has taken place on areas of former enclosed land, the outlines of estates and internal roads and property divisions may follow the lines of former field boundaries, leading to the fossilisation of elements of earlier landscapes</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Older and less well-maintained housing stock can be vulnerable to clearance and redevelopment as part of wider regeneration projects</li> <li>• Green open spaces within housing estates can be vulnerable to infill development, introducing different styles of housing that do not always blend in, and altering the grain of estates</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estates of semi-detached houses that are of historic, social or architectural significance should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey</li> <li>• Estates or groups of houses identified as being of historic, social or architectural significance should be retained, or preserved by detailed recording of a representative sample of houses</li> <li>• Individual buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• New development of semi-detached housing should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• The historic suburban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects</li> <li>• Where redundant historic buildings are affected by</li> </ul>

	proposals for semi-detached housing development, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses, to provide a historic context for the site
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The creation of new Conservation Areas should be considered for areas of well-designed, distinctive houses characteristic of particular eras of house-building</li> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of previous historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of semi-detached housing, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic semi-detached housing should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

#### **7.4.8 Low rise and High rise flats**

##### **Description and historical context**

In Bury, this character type predominantly comprises low rise flats built after the Second World War. Around 76% were constructed in the late 20<sup>th</sup> or early 21<sup>st</sup> century, including about 11% built after 1999. The type also includes developments focused on an earlier house or building that has been converted into several residences, where there are also new-build flats or apartments within the grounds. Older houses that have been converted into apartments with no associated new build, thus retaining more of the historic character of a site, are characterised as 'Conversions'.

The Low rise and High rise flats HLC types represent around 3% of the total Residential broad type in Bury. However, the actual area covered by this housing type will be somewhat higher as low rise flats are also found as discrete areas within social and private housing estates. Where this is the case, the flats have been included within the character area covering the wider estate.

Although these HLC types cover a relatively small area, they can dominate the local landscape in terms of scale and have a strong visual impact on the setting of historic buildings. Recent flat developments frequently occur as infill within the plots of former 19<sup>th</sup> century villas. The low density character of housing in such areas is thus changed to a medium or high density, particularly where numerous properties in an area have been converted or redeveloped.

Although flats were present in the pre- and early post-war periods, in Bury they are predominantly a late 20<sup>th</sup> century feature, built as discrete areas by housing associations (see Plate 11), as part of larger social housing schemes such as Free Town, or as part of large-scale regeneration initiatives. Flats in Bury have most often replaced earlier terraced housing or other urban character types. Only a few examples of flats from the late 20<sup>th</sup> century were found to have been built onto previously undeveloped agricultural land.

### Key management issues relating to Low rise and High rise flats

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation pre-dating 20<sup>th</sup> century development</li> <li>• New flats can be built on ‘brownfield’ sites, including former industrial and residential areas. By their very nature, such sites have the potential to contain archaeological remains relating to these previous uses</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites may include standing buildings of historic interest, particularly subdivided former villas that have been retained within wider redevelopment schemes</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High rise flats have a strong impact on the landscape, often being visible from great distances</li> <li>• Low rise flats can also dominate the local landscape, as they are often built on a larger scale or in denser concentrations than earlier housing in the vicinity</li> <li>• Well-designed blocks of flats of any date may themselves represent landmark features of architectural significance</li> </ul>

Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New-build flats can have a significant impact on the landscape, erasing whole areas of previous character types, including historic street layouts as well as built fabric. Special consideration should be given to the impact that large new structures may have on existing historic landscape character</li> <li>• The larger plot sizes of former detached villas can make sites attractive for redevelopment; several modern houses or one or more new apartment blocks can be built in the grounds of a single villa, altering the grain of suburban and urban areas, and affecting the garden settings of villas where the original house is retained within a redevelopment</li> <li>• Other infill and piecemeal redevelopment with new-build flats alters the grain and density of suburban and urban areas</li> <li>• Blocks of 20<sup>th</sup> century flats, particularly high rise blocks or local authority flats, can have a limited life-span due to the construction techniques used and also to social perceptions of such flats as undesirable places to live. They are thus vulnerable to demolition and redevelopment</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blocks of flats that are of historic, social or architectural significance should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey</li> <li>• Blocks of flats identified as being of historic, social or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The creation of new Conservation Areas should be considered for areas of well-designed, distinctive blocks of flats that are of historic interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of previous historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for the construction of low or high rise flats, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic and iconic flats should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> <li>• Special consideration should be given to the impact that large new buildings may have on historic character</li> </ul>



A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

#### **7.4.9 Elite residences**

##### **Description and historical context**

Elite residences are rare, relatively few having been created, and within Bury cover only about 0.07km<sup>2</sup> (7 hectares), less than 1% of the Residential broad type in this district. This HLC type is of significant historic importance. Elite residences include historic halls, post-medieval clothier's houses, high-status Georgian houses and the homes of wealthy 19<sup>th</sup> century industrialists. They usually have associated buildings such as estate houses and lodges, and are set in landscaped grounds. These settings are an important aspect of the historic character of such houses. The few surviving examples in Bury include the early 17<sup>th</sup> century Baldingstone House at Baldingstone, the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Lake Hill house at Bolholt, and Brandlesholme Hall, a 16<sup>th</sup> century house with medieval origins.

Around thirty-six halls or large houses of elite status have been lost in the borough, and this has generally occurred in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Including their immediate grounds this represents around 1km<sup>2</sup>. Although a significant amount of elite residences have been destroyed, a number have been reused. Some rural early hall sites are now in use as farms, whilst some 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century villas have been converted into institutes such as residential care homes or colleges. The large gardens and the often high status of the areas in which these properties are located attract residential infill development.

Philips Park is an example of an 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century industrialist's house and private park, with earlier origins as a deer park. The house is now lost but the park, acquired by the council in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and now forming part of a wider area of public parkland, retains some of its earlier landscape features.

## Key management issues relating to Elite residences

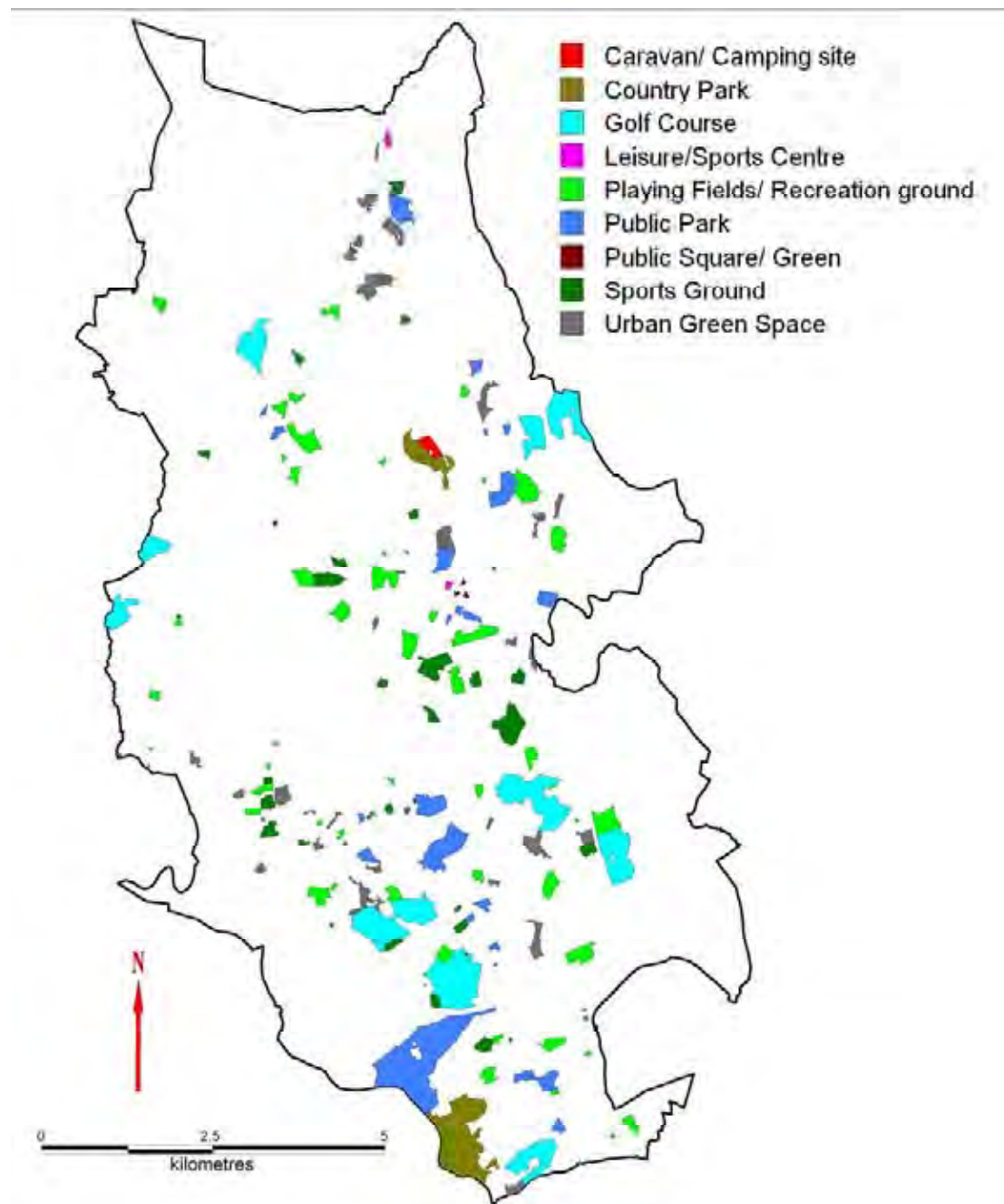
Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to post-medieval and earlier occupation, including earlier elite residences that may have existed within the grounds of 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century houses</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites are likely to contain standing buildings of historic interest, including historic halls, post-medieval clothiers houses and the homes of wealthy 19<sup>th</sup> century industrialists</li> <li>• Estates may include ancillary buildings such as stables, coach houses, lodges or cottages</li> <li>• Garden or parkland features may also be present, including boundaries and paths</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extant elite residences and their grounds form attractive landscapes and provide important areas of green space</li> <li>• Where elite residences are no longer in private use, the associated parkland or grounds can survive within the current landscape as public parks</li> <li>• Where elite residences themselves or associated lodges or cottages have survived as isolated buildings within developed areas, they serve as a reminder of historic origins and context, helping locations to preserve an individual identity and 'sense of place'</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radical alteration of the settings of elite residences and associated buildings as a result of urbanisation</li> <li>• Development of the large open spaces represented by the grounds to elite residences, especially where they are situated at the edges of expanding urban areas</li> <li>• Elite residences themselves are by their very nature large and expensive to maintain, and are thus vulnerable to neglect and eventual demolition</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elite residences that are of historic, social or architectural significance but are not listed should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Elite residences can be particularly suitable for conversion into institutions such as schools or colleges, or residential apartments</li> <li>• New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• Historic boundary features can be retained within new developments</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which</li> </ul>

	<p>acknowledges this interest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for a site that contains a historic elite residence or associated buildings, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic elite residences should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

## 7.5 Ornamental, parkland and recreational broad type



**Figure 15** Map showing the distribution of Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types in Bury

### **Occurrence of Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types**

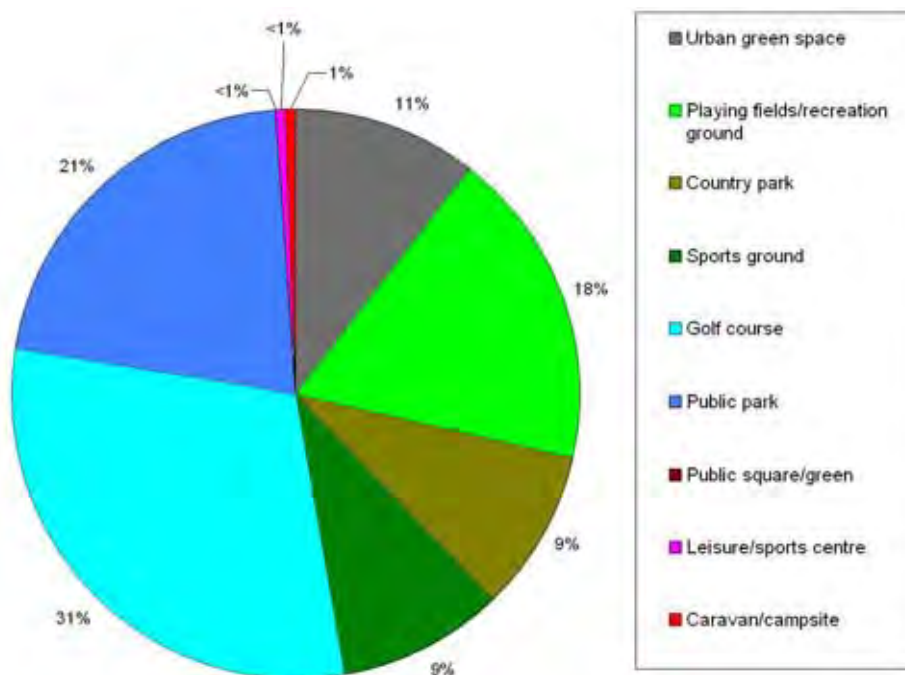
Within the borough of Bury, 9.08km<sup>2</sup> of land are made up of the Ornamental, parkland and recreational broad type (Figure 15). This represents about 9% of the total area. Details are shown in Table 5 and Figure 14 below. Five principal HLC

types were identified for detailed analysis on the basis of their presence in the landscape or historical significance:

- Playing fields/recreation grounds and Sports grounds
- Public parks
- Urban green spaces
- Golf courses
- Country parks

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of Ornamental land represented
Urban green space	0.96	10.56
Playing fields/recreation ground	1.63	17.93
Country park	0.85	9.35
Sports ground	0.84	9.24
Golf course	2.75	30.37
Public park	1.94	21.34
Public square/green	0.02	0.22
Leisure/sports centre	0.03	0.33
Caravan/campsite	0.06	0.66
<b>Totals</b>	<b>9.08km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 5** Area covered by the different Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types



**Figure 16** Pie chart showing the percentage by area of Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types in Bury

### 7.5.1 Playing fields/recreation grounds and Sports grounds

#### Description and historical context

Playing fields/recreation grounds and sports grounds have been considered together because of their similar character and the overlap in their definitions, with recreation grounds often including areas laid out as sports grounds. Together these two types represent 27% (2.47km<sup>2</sup>) of the total area of the Ornamental, parkland and recreational broad type in Bury. Sites are distributed fairly evenly throughout the urban and suburban parts of the district. The 'Playing fields' type does not include school fields, which have been characterised along with their associated schools as institutional areas.

Different sporting activities have been popular at different times in the past, and some evidence of these trends can be seen by looking at the periods in which facilities were founded. Bowling greens, cricket grounds and tennis courts were popular in the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Larger-scale open playing fields, public pitches and recreation grounds became more common in the interwar and post-war periods. Post-war playing fields are generally associated with contemporary housing developments, frequently large planned estates. This implies local authority involvement in their original creation. In the post-war period there was a fall-off in the creation of new bowling greens and cricket grounds. However, substantial areas of new open-area recreational facilities, including football and rugby grounds, continued to be founded in the later 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries. The perimeters of larger-scale playing fields often respected early boundaries relating to settlements or field systems.

Non-military rifle ranges and equestrian centres were also included in this category. In Bury, one riding school and one stables were recorded by the HLC.

#### Key management issues relating to Playing fields/recreation grounds and Sports grounds

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Potential for surviving archaeological remains of any age within undeveloped open areas</li></ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Standing structures of historic interest, including 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century pavilions and clubhouses</li><li>• Associated boundary features such as railings and gateposts, although iron railings are likely to have been removed during the Second World War</li></ul>

<p>Historic landscape interest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Playing fields, sports grounds and recreation grounds often represent significant expanses of open green space within otherwise built-up areas</li> <li>• The perimeters of playing fields, sports grounds and recreation grounds may respect or incorporate earlier boundaries relating to field systems or settlement</li> <li>• Some types of 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century sporting facilities such as bowling greens and tennis clubs formed part of a wider urban social landscape, being integrated into street layouts in association with residential developments or public houses</li> <li>• Mid- and later 20<sup>th</sup> century playing fields and sports grounds are often associated with contemporary housing developments, particularly large planned estates</li> </ul>
<p>Threats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large open areas such as playing fields can be vulnerable to piecemeal development at the edges, where the taking of small amounts of land for housing or other development gradually encroaches upon the open green space</li> <li>• Smaller sports facilities such as bowling greens may become disused where a particular activity becomes less popular, and may be vulnerable to the development pressures of urban and suburban areas</li> <li>• Construction of modern housing or other buildings on the sites of former urban open spaces alters the historic grain of settlements and erodes historic character</li> </ul>
<p>Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good or rare examples of historic pavilions or other recreational buildings that are not currently listed should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Historic layouts, including paths and landscaping, form integral aspects of the historic character of recreation grounds. Where the original layout of a historic recreation ground survives, this should be maintained wherever possible</li> <li>• Any new development that does take place within former open recreational areas should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• Sports grounds and recreation areas were created for public enjoyment and to serve local communities. These aims should be respected and promoted alongside the historic context of individual areas</li> </ul>
<p>Management recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there</li> </ul>

	<p>should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for development of the site of an open recreational area or part of such an area, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic recreation areas should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>
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A range of statutory protection is available for sites and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Tree preservation orders (TPO)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow Regulations
- English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest

## 7.5.2 Public parks

### Description and historical context

Public parks represent 21% (1.94km<sup>2</sup>) of the total area of the Ornamental, parkland and recreational broad type in Bury borough. Six of the twenty-eight parks in Bury were established between the mid-19<sup>th</sup> and about 1910. The numbers created in the first and second halves of the 20<sup>th</sup> century are roughly even, at ten and twelve respectively.

The creation of public parks arose in response to the need for open recreational green space within the rapidly expanding urban areas from the later 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. It was not uncommon in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century for land to be donated by estate owners to the corporation – a quarter of the parks identified in Bury were previously the grounds or sites of halls or large houses. These include Nuttall Park in Ramsbottom, which opened in 1928 and was formed from parkland associated with Nuttall Hall (HLC Ref HGM8156), and the much smaller Barnfield Park in Prestwich,



which incorporates the former site of a 19<sup>th</sup> century house named Barnfield (HLC Ref HGM8427). It was also common for parks to be created on previously undeveloped farmland (twelve such sites were recorded in Bury). Ornamental landscapes and planting, water features, greens, formal pathways, bandstands and pagodas all formed elements of 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century park design.

Most of the parks in Bury are of small to medium size, with twenty covering an area of less than 5 hectares. Six cover between 5 and 12 hectares. Of the remaining two, Springwater Park at Lily Hill covers about 23 hectares and Philips Park in Prestwich covers almost 90. The latter site formed part of the extensive Pilkington Deer Park in medieval times, and is now part of a wider area of recreational land known as Prestwich Forest Park (Bury MBC 2008).

Heritage Lottery Fund grants are available for the restoration of public parks; Philips Park is currently the subject of such an application. Elsewhere within Greater Manchester, community archaeology projects have been successfully undertaken which have enabled local communities to engage with their local park and its heritage.

### Key management issues relating to Public parks

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for surviving archaeological remains of any age within undeveloped open areas</li> <li>• Where a park was formed from the grounds of an elite residence, there will be potential for remains relating to post-medieval or earlier gardens or domestic activity</li> <li>• Potential for the below-ground remains of elite residences themselves and ancillary buildings</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standing structures of historic interest, including 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century pavilions, pagodas and bandstands</li> <li>• Standing buildings may include former elite residences and ancillary buildings such as stables, coach-houses, glasshouses, icehouses, lodges and gatehouses</li> <li>• Landscaping features relating to previous use of parks as private grounds, such as paths and flowerbeds, may be present</li> <li>• Associated boundary features such as railings and gateposts may be present, although iron railings are likely to have been removed during the Second World War</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public parks represent significant expanses of open green space within otherwise built-up areas</li> <li>• Municipal parks often feature formal layouts and</li> </ul>

	<p>landscaping, with a range of leisure facilities and features such as fountains, bowling greens and ornamental planting that form integral parts of the designed landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The perimeters of public parks may respect or incorporate earlier boundaries relating to field systems, settlement or earlier private parks</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any alteration or removal of original features, including the redesign of path layouts, unsympathetic building maintenance or the removal of mature trees, causes the erosion of historic character</li> <li>• 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century landscaping associated with public parks may have had an impact on earlier landscaping where a park was formed from the grounds of an elite residence</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good or rare examples of historic bandstands, pavilions or other recreational buildings that are not currently listed should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey</li> <li>• Good or rare examples of historic elite residences and associated ancillary structures that are not currently listed should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Historic layouts, including paths and landscaping, form integral aspects of the historic character of public parks. Where the original layout of a historic park survives, this should be maintained wherever possible</li> <li>• Detailed archaeological desk-based study of historic parks to identify the original design and layout would be of benefit for the maintenance of their historic character, informing new planting or the restoration of lost or degraded landscape features</li> <li>• Features relating to the original layout of a park should be retained wherever possible</li> <li>• Municipal parks were created for public enjoyment and to serve local communities. These aims should be respected and promoted alongside the historic context of individual areas</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for works within a public park, conditions should be attached to ensure</li> </ul>

	<p>that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic public parks should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>
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A range of statutory protection is available for sites and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Tree preservation orders (TPO)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow Regulations
- English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest

### 7.5.3 Urban green spaces

#### Description and historical context

Urban green space represents about 10.5% (0.96km<sup>2</sup>) of the total area of the Ornamental, parkland and recreational broad type in Bury. The type was created to encompass open urban land which did not fall within either the Enclosed land broad type or any of the more formal Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types. Typically such sites are delimited by surrounding development and yet remain undeveloped, comprising disused sites that have been developed at some point in the past, or fragments of former agricultural land at the fringes of urban settlement. On aerial photographs the land can be seen as rough ground, often crossed by irregular footpaths. This suggests an informal recreational use for the land, such as dog walking or bike scrambling.

In Bury district, the forty areas of Urban green space recorded during the project have diverse origins. Almost equal numbers of areas had previously been in use as Enclosed land, Industrial sites or Residential areas (ten, nine and nine respectively), and a further five had been in use as allotments. Five other broad character types had each been previously represented on one or two sites.

### Key management issues relating to Urban green spaces

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for surviving archaeological remains of any age within undeveloped open areas</li> <li>• Potential for remains relating to 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century usage of sites</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boundary features relating to previous use of sites, including agricultural or industrial activity, may survive</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban green spaces often represent remnants of agricultural land, and can thus be a physical reminder of pre-urban land uses within urban and suburban areas</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The locations of urban green spaces may render them vulnerable to development pressures</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any new development that takes place within areas of urban green space should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for development of an area of urban green space, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> </ul>

#### 7.5.4 Golf courses

##### Description and historical context

There are ten Golf courses in Bury, representing about 31% (2.75km<sup>2</sup>) of the total area of Ornamental, parkland and recreational land in the borough. They range in area from about 15 hectares (Loves Park Golf Course) to about 49.3 hectares (Stand Golf Course). The Harwood Golf Course character area covers only 10.21 hectares, but three quarters of the course (a further 29 hectares) lie to the west, within the borough of Bolton, and were thus characterised during an earlier stage of the project. Brightmet Golf Course also includes land within both Bolton and Bury districts.

The courses in Bury were created throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with only two having earlier origins. Stand Golf Course was created in phases from two former areas of

private parkland. Land associated with a house named The Dales formed the eastern part of the present golf course in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and the site had been expanded by the 1920s to cover fields to the west, incorporating the area of a second park that was shown on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century but apparently not 1890s mapping (OS 1922-29; OS 1848-51; OS 1892-94). The course at Hilton Park in Rainsough was also created in stages, with the north-eastern half first marked as a golf course on early 20<sup>th</sup> century mapping and the south-western half created by the 1920s (OS 1907-10; OS 1922-29). All of the courses in the district other than Stand and Rainsough were formed from enclosed agricultural land, and some include the former sites of farm buildings.

Of the clubhouses associated with Bury's golf courses, five were purpose built and five represent the reuse of 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier buildings. The clubhouses at Lowes Park, Pike Fold and Walmersley courses all appear to represent former farmhouses, whilst Stand Golf Course utilises The Dales. At Bury Golf Course the clubhouse is Unsworth Hall, a square house marked as Unsworth Lodge on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to 1920s mapping (OS 1848-51; OS 1922-29). The building has been extended since the 1950s (OS 1956-59; MasterMap 2006). The present clubhouse at Rainsough replaced a 19<sup>th</sup> century house that was used as the clubhouse until the later 20<sup>th</sup> century (Kersall Mount, later named Prestwich Lodge).

### Key management issues relating to Golf courses

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for surviving archaeological remains of any age, including evidence of agriculture and early settlement</li> <li>• Where a golf course was formed from the grounds of an elite residence, there will be potential for remains relating to post-medieval or earlier gardens or domestic activity</li> <li>• Potential for the below-ground remains of elite residences themselves and ancillary buildings</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standing buildings may include former elite residences and ancillary buildings such as stables, coach houses and glasshouses</li> <li>• Standing buildings may include former farm buildings such as farmhouses and barns</li> <li>• Boundaries such as hedges and walls relating to relict field systems may be present</li> <li>• Earthworks relating to the former agricultural use of golf course sites may be present, including boundary banks and medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow</li> </ul>

Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Golf courses often cover extensive areas and have a significant visual impact on the landscape</li> <li>• Some golf courses have now been present in the landscape for over a century and are in themselves becoming historic landscape features</li> <li>• The perimeters of golf courses may respect or incorporate earlier boundaries relating to field systems or parkland</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The removal of field boundaries during the creation of golf courses can result in the wholesale loss of historic enclosure patterns</li> <li>• Grass management regimes on golf courses are non-traditional and can be destructive</li> <li>• Historic farm buildings within golf courses can fall out of use and become neglected, potentially leading to demolition</li> <li>• Intensive drainage works associated with golf course construction can damage buried archaeological remains and can create misleading earthworks</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where intensive landscaping is not carried out, golf courses can aid the preservation of buried archaeological features and deposits, protecting them from damage by modern ploughing</li> <li>• Good or rare examples of farm buildings, historic elite residences and associated ancillary structures that are not currently listed should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Where historic buildings within golf courses are suffering from neglect, it is desirable to take steps to ensure their preservation. Historic standing buildings can be retained and reused to provide facilities such as clubhouses, serving as a reminder of historic origins and context and helping locations to preserve an individual identity and 'sense of place'</li> <li>• The extent of any surviving historic field boundaries and other above-ground archaeological features such as earthworks should be established and any threats to them assessed through a programme of systematic evaluation</li> <li>• Where present, such features should be retained and protected from potentially damaging landscaping works</li> <li>• Relict hedges and walls can be restored in order to reinstate earlier boundary features</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management,</li> </ul>

	<p>including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for works within a golf course, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic enclosed land should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>
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There are a range of designations which offer statutory protection to sites and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders (TPO)
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environmental Plan Schemes and land stewardship agreements

### 7.5.5 Country parks

#### Description and historical context

There are two Country parks in Bury district. The larger site, Prestwich Forest Park, covers about 200 hectares and lies immediately to the west of Prestwich, at the border between Bury and Salford. Prestwich Forest Park is the collective name for a group of sites around the Irwell Valley in Prestwich, including Philips Park, for which a separate character area was defined (Bury MBC 2008). The character area recorded as the Forest Park by the HLC project covers about 66 hectares and was created from former agricultural land and woodland. The area includes the former sites of several farms that were present by at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, and the site of Irwell House, a 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier residence that was later used as a smallpox hospital. In the northern part of the park is the former site of a bleach and dye works, shown on mapping from at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

Burrs Country Park is considerably smaller, covering about 18.5 hectares. The northern part of the park comprises an area of former farmland that was designated as a recreation ground in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The remainder includes the former

sites of a late 18<sup>th</sup> century calico yarn mill and a cotton mill that was present by the 1830s (both are marked as cotton mills on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping (OS 1848-51)). Although the industrial buildings have largely been demolished, Burrs Mill chimney, the floor of the mill and a water wheel pit have been retained as features within the site.

The transformation of the area into a country park began in 1986. It now contains a cluster of sculptures that form part of the Irwell Sculpture Trail and a purpose-built agricultural showground, whilst a former cottage within the site provides a base for the Bury Metro Countryside Service (Burrs Activity Centre 1997).

### Key management issues relating to Country parks

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for surviving archaeological remains of any age, including evidence of industry, extraction, agriculture and early settlement</li> <li>• Where a country park includes the former site of an elite residence or its grounds, there will be potential for remains relating to post-medieval or earlier gardens or domestic activity</li> <li>• Potential for the below-ground remains of elite residences themselves and ancillary buildings</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standing buildings may include: former elite residences and ancillary buildings such as stables, coach houses and glasshouses; former farm buildings such as farmhouses and barns; former industrial structures</li> <li>• Boundaries such as hedges and walls relating to relict field systems may be present</li> <li>• Earthworks relating to the former agricultural use of country parks may be present, including boundary banks and medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country parks are usually of a very large extent and may preserve remnants of entire earlier landscapes, particularly industrial, extractive, agricultural or private parkland landscapes</li> <li>• The perimeters of country parks may respect or incorporate boundaries relating to earlier field systems or parkland</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaeological deposits within country parks can be damaged by vegetation or the actions of burrowing animals</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The creation of country parks can aid the preservation of buried archaeological features and deposits, protecting them from damage by modern ploughing or redevelopment</li> <li>• Good or rare examples of farm buildings, industrial</li> </ul>



	<p>buildings or historic elite residences and associated ancillary structures that are not currently listed should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Historic standing buildings within country parks can be retained and reused to provide facilities such as education and information centres, serving as a reminder of historic origins and context and helping locations to preserve an individual identity and 'sense of place'</li> <li>• Ruined buildings and structures can be consolidated and displayed with information boards to inform users of the park and enrich the visitor experience</li> <li>• The extent of any surviving historic field boundaries and other above-ground archaeological features such as earthworks should be established and any threats to them assessed through a programme of systematic evaluation. Where present, such features should be retained and protected</li> <li>• Relict hedges and walls can be restored in order to reinstate earlier boundary features</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for works within a country park, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic landscapes should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>

There are a range of designations which offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders (TPO)

- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environment Plans and land stewardship agreements

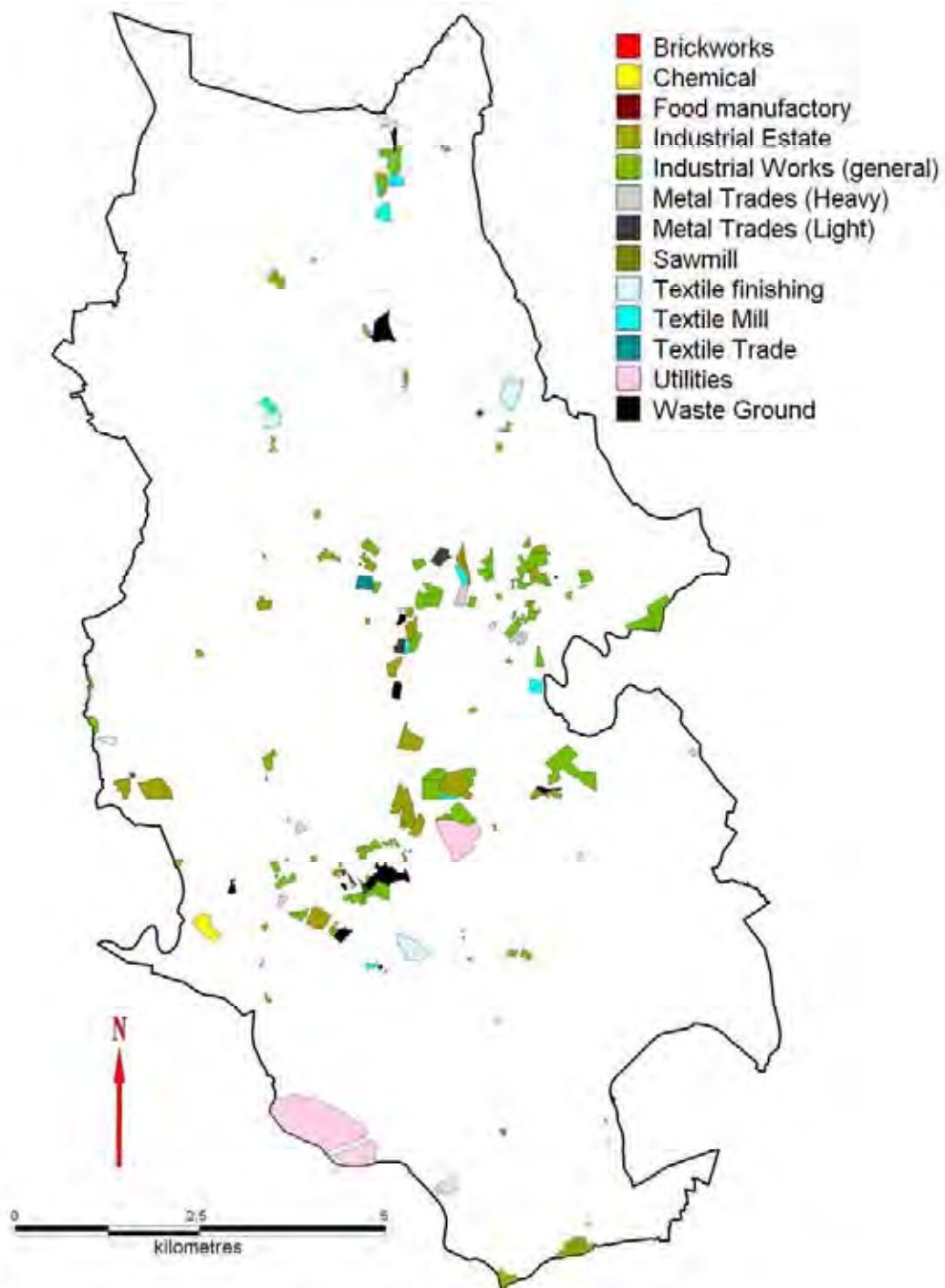
#### **7.5.6 Other Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types**

A small number of Ornamental, parkland and recreational character areas of other types were identified during this study. Public squares and Greens have a historic landscape significance similar to that of Public parks, and consideration should be given to their urban landscape settings.

One Caravan site was noted within the district, a 5.5 hectare area situated adjacent to Burrs Country Park.

Two Leisure centres were also noted within Bury, one in Ramsbottom and one in the town of Bury. Both date to the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 7.6 Industrial broad type



**Figure 17** Map showing the distribution of Industrial HLC types in Bury

### **Occurrence of Industrial HLC types**

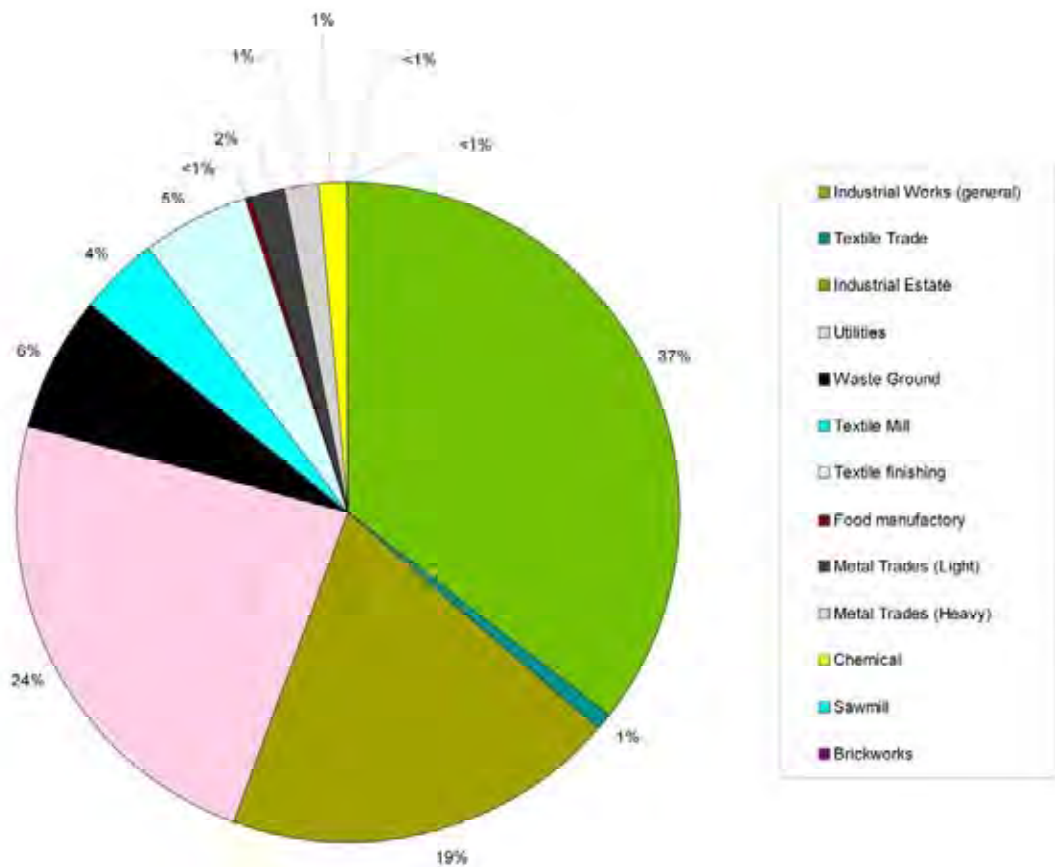
Within Bury there are 4.45km<sup>2</sup> of Industrial land (Figure 17). This represents about 4.5% of the total area of the borough. Details are shown in Table 6 and Figure 18 below. Nine principal HLC types were identified for detailed analysis on the basis of

their presence in the landscape or their historical significance. These have been grouped into five categories for the purposes of the report:

- Industrial estates and Industrial works (general)
- Textile mills, Textile finishing works and Textile trade sites
- Utilities
- Industrial waste ground
- Metal trades (light) and Metal trades (heavy)

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of Industrial land represented
Industrial works (general)	1.59	35.70
Utilities	1.06	23.79
Industrial estate	0.85	19.08
Industrial waste ground	0.29	6.51
Textile finishing works	0.23	5.16
Textile mill	0.18	4.04
Metal trades (light)	0.08	1.80
Metal trades (heavy)	0.06	1.35
Chemical works	0.06	1.35
Textile trade	0.04	0.90
Food manufactory	0.01	0.23
Sawmill	0.004	0.09
Brickworks	0.0002	<0.01
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4.4542km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 6** Area covered by the different Industrial HLC types



**Figure 18** Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Industrial broad type in Bury

### 7.6.1 Industrial estates and Industrial works (general)

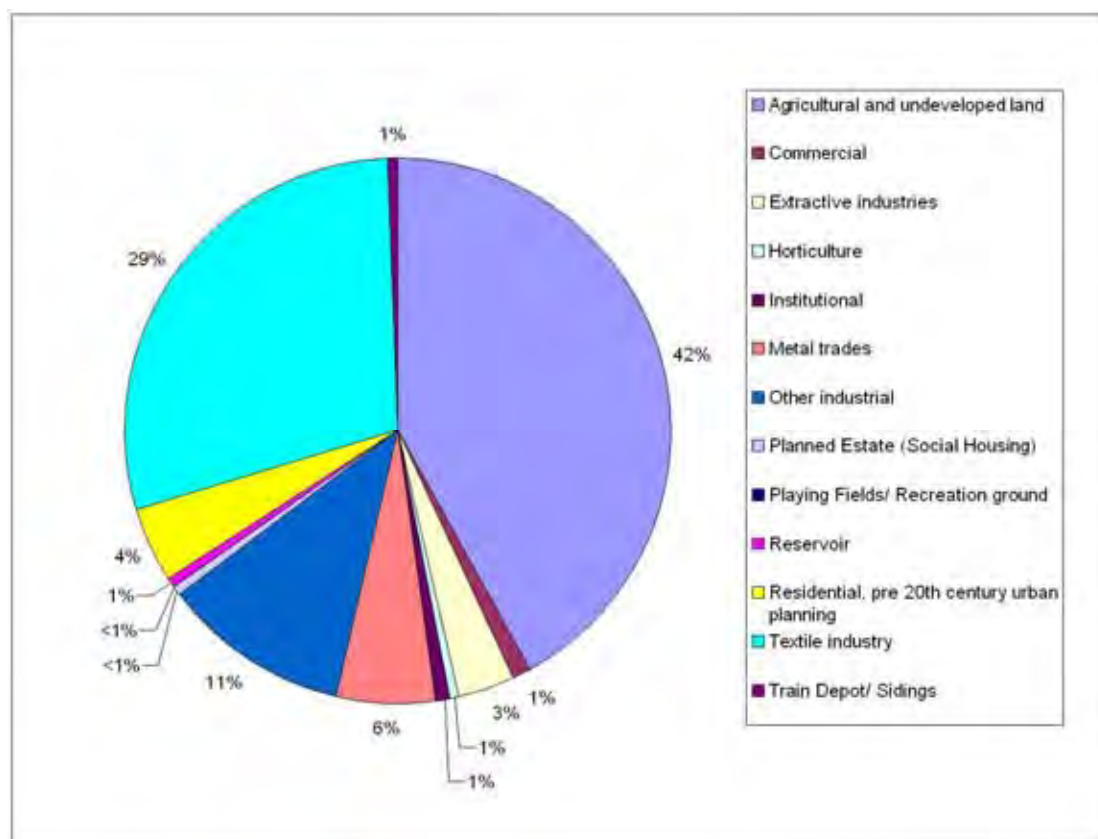
#### Description and historical context

Together, Industrial estates and Industrial works (general) represent 55% (2.44 km<sup>2</sup>) of the Industrial broad type in Bury. The two types encompass a number of different kinds of sites, including those labelled as ‘Industrial Estates’ or ‘Works’ on current mapping. Sites were also characterised as these types where they could be recognised as industrial but where a more specific use was not recorded on mapping and could not be otherwise ascertained. This accounts for the high representation of general industrial works in Bury district. Industrial works sites can consist of a single building, whilst estates tend to represent larger areas with groups of buildings that appear to encompass several separate businesses.

There is a firm association between industrial works, commercial business parks and distribution centres, and these often have a similar impact on the landscape – many of these sites include purpose-built medium to large sheds which often form large

estates. These are concentrated into several distinct industrial and commercial zones in Bury, particularly in the area to the immediate north of the Bury town core (Free Town, Woodfields and Bury Grounds), Redvales and Hollins Vale. Other smaller estates were dispersed throughout the Bury district, particularly on the fringes of urban centres.

Industrial estates identified within Bury all date from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Many Industrial works are also of relatively recent origin, although a significant number represent the reuse of earlier industrial sites and buildings. The metal trades and textile industry form 35% (by area) of these (Figure 19). This is significant because around two hundred records had a previous type inception which predated 1910. 62 records relating to Industrial estates and works had fragmentary, partial or significant representation of the previous type, indicating that earlier uses still have a significant presence in the landscape. One site off Canon Street in Bury includes an unusual survival, a brick-built rope walk of the later 19<sup>th</sup> century (HER Ref HGM 10073) (see Plate 12). 42% of the total area of Industrial estates and Industrial works occupies land that was previously agricultural or was otherwise undeveloped.



**Figure 19** Pie chart showing the percentage area covered by previous HLC types for present-day Industrial works and Industrial estates

## Key management issues relating to Industrial estates and Industrial works

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century industry</li> <li>• Limited potential for remains relating to earlier post-medieval industry</li> <li>• Limited potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to earlier occupation within undeveloped areas of industrial sites such as yards/hardstanding</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for standing buildings and structures of historic interest relating to various industries and including historic docks and wharfs</li> <li>• Potential for evidence of earlier transport infrastructure, such as railway lines and tramways</li> <li>• 19<sup>th</sup> century and earlier industrial sites may include water supply and management features such as ponds, reservoirs and leats</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant impact on the landscape owing to the large scale of sites and individual buildings</li> <li>• Historic industrial sites may form part of a wider contemporary landscape of associated workers' housing, with facilities such as shops, churches and schools</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wholesale site clearance and redevelopment, resulting in total loss of historic character</li> <li>• Piecemeal redevelopment, leading to a gradual erosion of historic character</li> <li>• Modernisation of industry necessitating the alteration or replacement of older buildings not suitable for modern uses</li> <li>• Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, leading to the erosion of historic character</li> <li>• Alteration of historic settings by the inappropriate redevelopment of sites in the surrounding area</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent of surviving industrial sites with historic significance should be identified through a programme of assessment and building survey</li> <li>• Historic plot outlines and the fabric of surviving early boundaries should be retained</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Historic industrial buildings that have become redundant may be suitable for conversion into apartments, offices or other uses</li> <li>• The retention of buildings associated with distinctive local industries should be particularly encouraged</li> <li>• Any redevelopment of industrial sites that does take place should take into account the wider social fabric of the</li> </ul>

	<p>surrounding area – new development should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The historic industrial heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a historic industrial site, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic industrial sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

## 7.6.2 Textile mills, Textile finishing works and Textile trade sites

### Description and historical context

Together, Textile mills, Textile finishing works and Textile trade sites represent 9% (0.45 km<sup>2</sup>) of the current Industrial broad type in Bury. Despite the low area of recorded current use, this HLC type is probably one of the most historically significant in the district. Ten of the sixteen current sites attributed to the textile industry had an inception date from before 1910 (two pre-dating 1848).

The rise of the textile industry in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries was one of the greatest factors to influence historic landscape development in Bury. Prior to the 18<sup>th</sup> century the landscape of the district was primarily agricultural, with isolated farms and hamlets, although even before industrialisation textile production made a significant



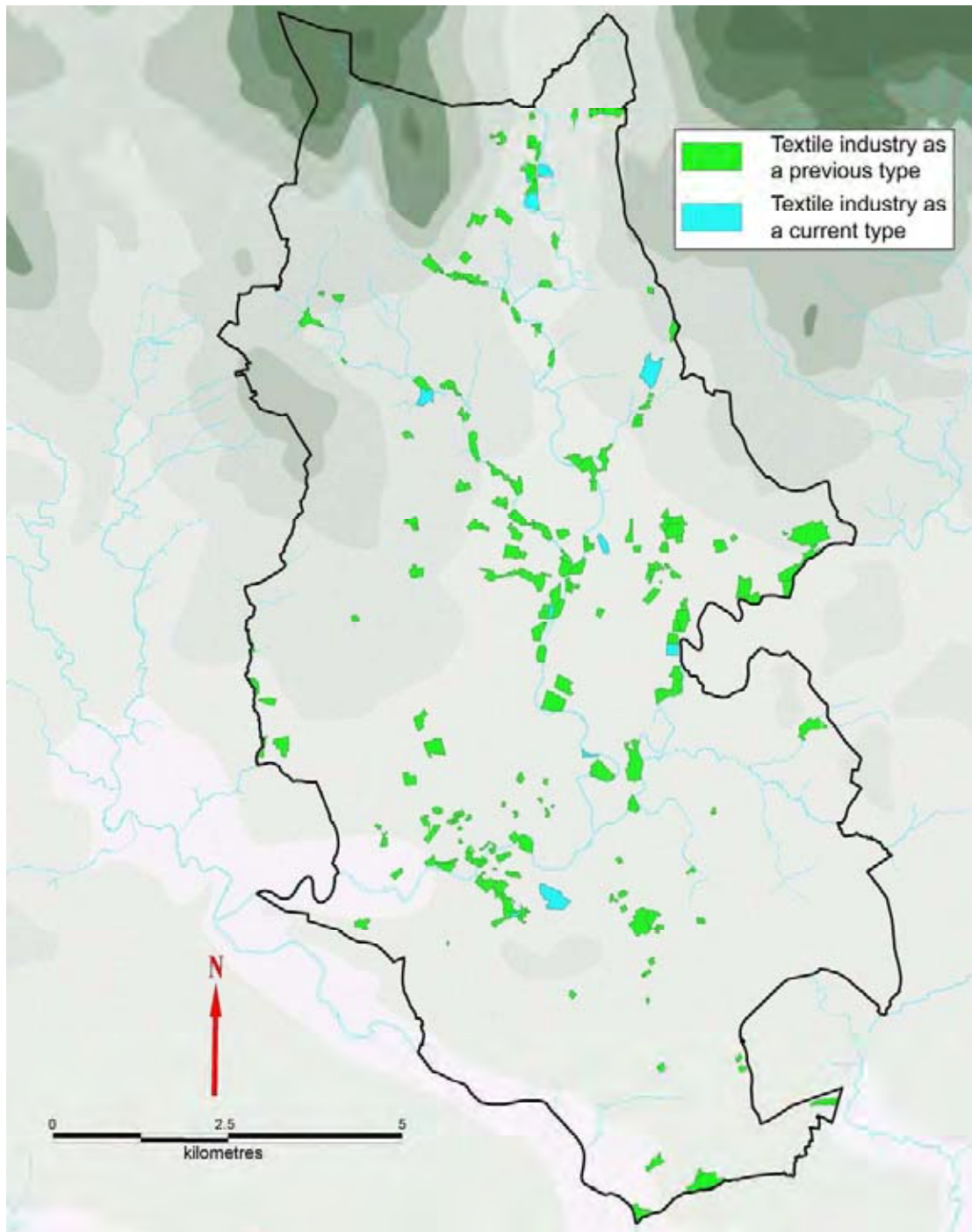
contribution to the economy, with cloth being produced in numerous isolated farms, folds and hamlets. Many 17th century wills list looms, cards and wheels on household inventories. The textile trade was the second most cited occupation in the period 1700 to 1775 (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 24-25). Towns such as Bury and Bolton provided the market centres.

The first true textile factory in the district was the calico printing works at Bury Ground, set up in 1773. Other early mills were located at Brooksbottom, Radcliffe, Hinds, Burrs, Makin, Summerseat, Ainsworth and White Ash (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 28). The period between 1780 and 1830 saw an expansion of woollen yarn and cloth production industries situated in small mills in valley bottom locations (Figure 20). Dye and print works were also prevalent. The first mills were water powered, and the textile bleaching and paper-making processes required large quantities of water. Water features commonly associated with industrial sites include arrangements of reservoirs, weirs and leats. The Irwell valley and Kirklees Brook formed the centres of the textile industry.

With the introduction of innovative industrial production systems and cotton processing in the 19<sup>th</sup> century the scale of mills increased rapidly. A wider social and commercial landscape developed in parallel. High status mill owners' houses, large estates of workers' housing, commercial buildings and institutional buildings were constructed, and a transport infrastructure of canals, railways and tramways was introduced alongside improvements to the road network. A number of textile towns developed in the district, including Radcliffe, Ramsbottom and Tottington. Amongst this rapid urban expansion the mills dominated. Bleaching, dyeing and cotton printing became the most common elements of the local textile industry. On a lesser scale felt making, hat-works, slipper making and paper production were also present.

Typical late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century textile mill complexes were frequently large and were composed of several elements. These included a main multi-storey mill house, weaving sheds, offices, engine and boiler houses, chimneys, warehousing and other associated features such as stables and overseers' houses. Reservoirs, filter beds and other water features also lay within some industrial sites. Reservoirs have been characterised separately as part of the Water bodies broad type where they are of a significant size or where they are not located within the mill complexes with which they are associated.

A second textile boom at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century led to a further increase in the number of mills (see Plate 13). However, the 1920s were to see the climax of the national textile industry, after which there was a period of national industrial decline. Production of textiles in countries such as America and India displaced that of Britain in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, affecting the pattern of modern industry.



**Figure 20** Current and former textile-related sites in Bury in relation to the main watercourses

As a result of this decline, a great many textile mills in Bury became redundant during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Some of these were reused for industrial, commercial or residential purposes. However, the majority were demolished and their sites redeveloped. Only sixteen sites in the borough of Bury were recorded during the HLC as being currently in textile-related use. In contrast, 209 sites were recorded where there had previously been textile-related industry. As noted above, many former textile mills have been reused as commercial or light industrial units (see Plate 14) – this accounts for about 38% of the recorded former textile sites. Some mills were abandoned and allowed to become derelict; there are several examples of mill sites which have become overgrown, such as the former Ferns Cotton Mill near Tottington (HER Ref HGM8519) (see Plate 5). Visible archaeological remains may take the form of water features (often reused as ponds), earthworks, and in some cases standing masonry. Neglect, redundancy of earlier features and inappropriate conversion have seriously eroded the historic character of the industrial landscape.

About 23% of former textile industry sites have been reused for some form of residential development. Private housing estates, planned estates and low rise flats are the most common housing types occurring on former mill sites. This implies that many mills were cleared in advance of 20<sup>th</sup> century urban regeneration. A small number are preserved as apartment conversions (around 4% of the housing on redeveloped mill sites). Although many mills have been demolished, in some cases the wider socio-industrial landscape of houses, shops and institutes has survived.

Bury's early wool and cotton industries could be considered to be of national importance in the context of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial revolution and England's place in world commerce, and of regional significance for their influence on northern English social and economic development. The survival of structures from this period is piecemeal in Bury district, yet particular areas such as Free Town and Bury Ground demonstrate significant surviving evidence of early industry.

### **Key management issues relating to Textile mills and related industrial sites**

For information relating to the management of historic textile-related industrial sites, see table within Section 7.6.1, above.

### **7.6.3 Utilities**

#### **Description and historical context**

This character type represents almost 24% (1.06km<sup>2</sup>) of the Industrial broad type in Bury and includes features such as electricity substations, telephone exchanges, gas works, refuse processing plants and sewage or water treatment works. These predominantly date to the mid- to late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Disused sewage works were also present, with a particularly large site of over 80 hectares, now crossed by the M60 motorway, situated to the west of Prestwich. Water treatment and sewage processing sites are generally on a medium to large scale, and predominantly occur in valley bottom locations. The impact of such sites on the earlier agricultural landscape is significant.

A small number of extant sewage and water treatment works were founded in the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century, such as the Prestwich Sewage Works, which was established by 1894. Early works generally expanded in size throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century as demand increased. Other industrial utility types such as gas holders and telephone exchanges tend to be on a smaller scale and have a more urban distribution. No large power stations were identified.

Historically the first industrial utilities were the gas and sewage works. These were developed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by the corporation, boards or private firms. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century gas holder stations are characteristic features of well-preserved Victorian urban and industrial landscapes. Sewage works were contributing factors to the health and sanitation reforms of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Well-preserved and rare examples of water treatment works have achieved listed building status.

By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the first electricity transformer stations and telephone exchanges were present. Many water treatment plants, gas works and telephone exchanges incorporate building design elements which are exemplary of the period. Industrial utilities formed an integral part of historic urban landscapes.

Where Utilities were recorded as a previous character type in Bury, the majority represented sewage and water processing sites. The sites of a small power generating station and a steam laundry were also recorded.

## Key management issues relating to Utilities

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century utilities</li> <li>• Limited potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to earlier occupation within undeveloped areas of utilities sites such as yards/hardstanding</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for standing buildings and structures of historic interest relating to various utilities, including features such as gas holders and water towers</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Includes medium and large-scale sites with a significant impact on the landscape</li> <li>• Historic utilities sites may form part of wider contemporary urban and industrial landscapes with associated industrial buildings, housing and institutions</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modernisation can necessitate the alteration or replacement of older buildings not suitable for modern uses</li> <li>• Disuse and neglect can lead to deterioration and ultimately demolition</li> <li>• Utilities sites are often located in dense urban areas where there is high development pressure, and can therefore be at risk of redevelopment when they become disused</li> <li>• Unsympathetic redevelopment of the area around a historic utilities site can have an impact on the integrity of any surrounding historic landscape that provides a setting for the site</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent of surviving utilities sites with historic significance should be identified through a programme of assessment and building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Any redevelopment of utilities sites that does take place should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• The historic industrial heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a historic utilities site, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and</li> </ul>

	<p>for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic utilities sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

#### 7.6.4 Industrial waste ground

##### Description and historical context

This character type represents 6.5% (0.29km<sup>2</sup>) of the Industrial broad type in Bury. The term was applied to any former site of industrial activity which was in an advanced state of dereliction, and to areas of industrial dumping. Industrial waste ground and areas of regenerated scrubland that were formerly industrial sites are significant due to their potential for the preservation of industrial archaeological remains.

##### Key management issues relating to Industrial waste ground

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century industry</li> <li>• Some potential for remains relating to earlier post-medieval industry</li> <li>• Limited potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to earlier occupation within undeveloped areas of industrial sites such as yards/hardstanding</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for the remains of standing buildings and structures of historic interest, as well as features such as historic boundary walls, gateposts and inscriptions</li> <li>• Potential for evidence relating to transport infrastructure, such as railway lines and tramways</li> <li>• 19<sup>th</sup> century and earlier industrial sites may include water supply and management features such as ponds, reservoirs and leats</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derelict sites can have a negative visual impact on the landscape</li> <li>• Historic industrial sites may form part of a wider</li> </ul>

	contemporary landscape of associated workers' housing, with facilities such as shops, churches and schools
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Former industrial sites often lie in urban areas or on industrial estates where development pressure is high, and are thus at risk of clearance and redevelopment, resulting in damage to or destruction of historic structures and archaeological remains and deposits</li> <li>• Derelict sites are at risk from vandalism and theft of materials</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surviving industrial sites with historic significance or with significant surviving archaeological remains should be identified through a programme of assessment and building survey</li> <li>• Any redevelopment of industrial sites that does take place should take into account the wider social fabric of the surrounding area – new development should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• Structures that reflect the history of a site, including gateposts and other boundary features, can be retained within new development as historic references, helping to preserve an individual identity and 'sense of place'</li> <li>• The historic industrial heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a historic industrial site, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic industrial sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>

### 7.6.5 Metal trades (light) and Metal trades (heavy)

#### Description and historical context

Combined, the two Metal trades HLC types represent about 3% of the Industrial broad type in Bury (0.14km<sup>2</sup>). This area was made up of only eleven sites.

However, it is likely that there are more metal trades and engineering firms currently active in the borough of Bury that have not been recorded during the HLC. These

may not have been specifically named on current mapping, or may form part of wider industrial complexes or estates. The HLC type Industrial works (general) probably includes further examples of metal trade sites.

Nine of the eleven metal trade sites that were recorded originated in the mid- to late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Four sites represented the reuse of existing industrial buildings, with a significant legibility of the previous character type. This certainly implies some adaptation and continuation of use of earlier buildings and structures. These types comprise a range of sites, from small engineering works to large-scale foundries.

Heavy and light metal trades were recorded as a previous type at thirty-seven sites in the district. This apparently higher occurrence in the past is partly because such sites were more often named on historic than on current mapping. Also, the metal trades were more common in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

For both current and previous metal trade sites, there were clear concentrations around the town cores of Bury and Radcliffe. Engineering works in the district developed and grew in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to support the flourishing textile industry. Firms produced specific machinery, engines and structural members in cast iron. Notable examples were the Atlas Iron and Engineering Works in Radcliffe, the Vulcan Iron Works to the south east of Bury core, and the Globe Iron Works of Radcliffe.

In addition to the sites recorded on historic mapping there were numerous small and domestic scale metal workshops and smithies which formed part of the wider urban landscape. These were generally included within character areas based on settlements or commercial cores. As with textile sites, industry and settlement are the most common current land uses for former metal trade sites. In a pattern similar to the textile industry character types, many former metal trade sites will have been lost through 20<sup>th</sup> century urban regeneration, and those sites now occupied by modern commerce or industry may have significant or partial representation of the previous type.

### **Key management issues relating to Metal trade sites**

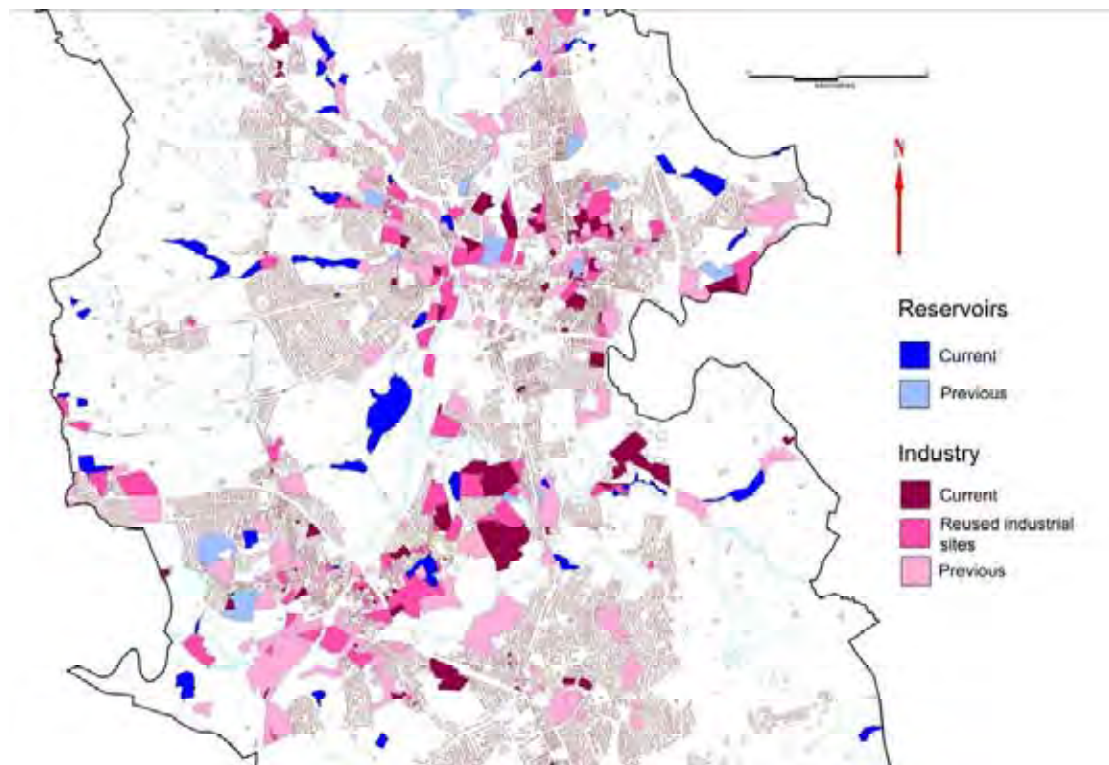
For information relating to the management of historic metal trade sites, see table within Section 7.6.1, above.



### 7.6.6 Other Industrial HLC types

Other Industrial HLC types in Bury included Food manufactories, Chemical works, Sawmills and Brickworks. Typical of the district, the number of records with the above industries recorded as previous types is significantly higher than for those present as current types (approximately 1.18 km<sup>2</sup> for previous types and 0.076 km<sup>2</sup> for the current type). This is partly a reflection of the level of information about the nature of industrial sites that is available on current mapping. It may also reflect a decline in these industries. Figure 21 illustrates all the industry recorded by the project in Bury, past and present, and those sites which have been reused.

Not recorded by the HLC project were the many small-scale industrial works established as Bury developed in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Although integral parts of the historic urban landscape, these were often not identified on contemporary mapping and were generally too small to warrant individual records in the HLC database. However, where buildings of a likely industrial character were observed on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping, this was noted in the summary sections of records for those areas.



**Figure 21** Industry past and present in the Bury and Radcliffe areas (modern buildings are used as a location reference)

## 7.7 Extractive broad type

### Description and historical context

Two main areas of extraction are currently in use in Bury. The largest of these is at Pilsworth, where a sand quarry was established in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Pilsworth Quarry South was opened on the opposite side of Pilsworth Road between 1997 and 2005. The two sites together cover an area of about 144 hectares. Fletcher Bank sand and gravel quarry near Shuttleworth extends across the county boundary into the district of Rossendale in Lancashire. About two-thirds of the current area lies within Bury, covering about 30 hectares.

Although small sand pits are marked within the area of Pilsworth Quarry on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping, this would most likely have been for small-scale localised use (OS 1848-51). The area was not used again for sand extraction until the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. By contrast, extraction at Fletcher Bank Quarry began in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier and appears to have continued until the present day. The site is shown as active on 1890s and 20<sup>th</sup> century mapping, and was expanded significantly by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and again in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century (OS 1848-51; OS 1992-94; Cities Revealed 1997-99).

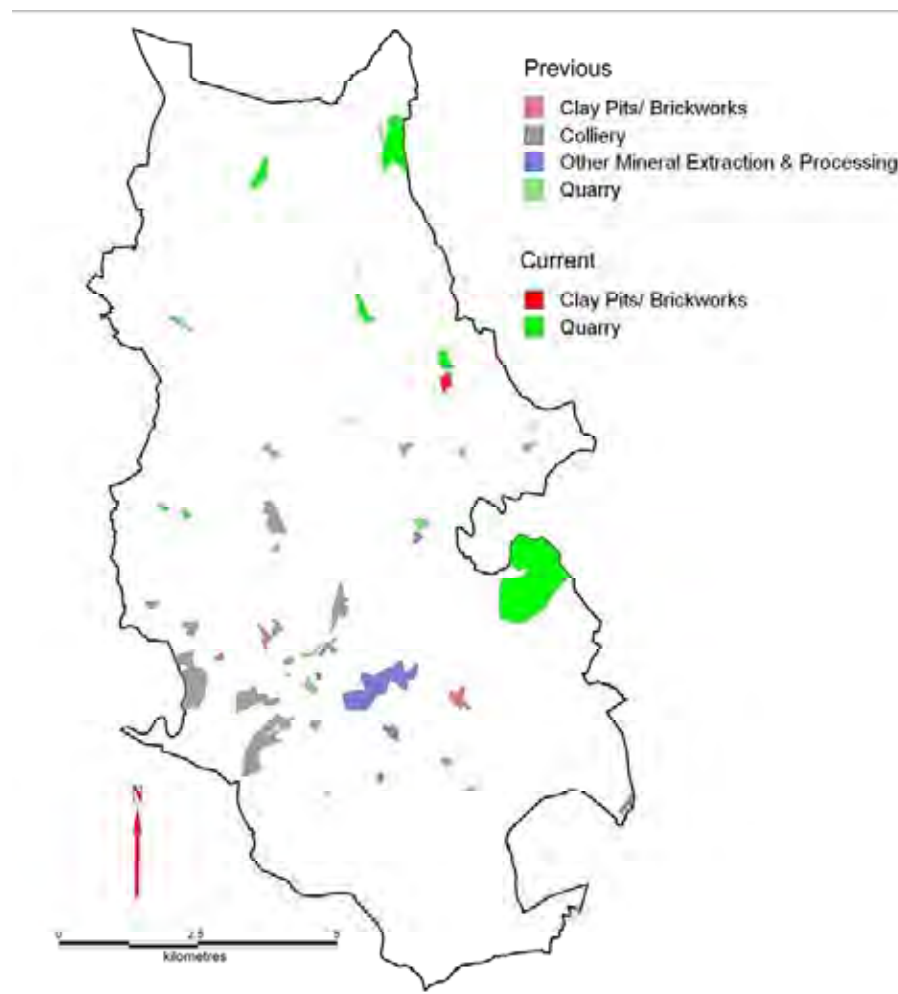
Seven further extractive sites in the district were recorded as present character areas during the HLC, all of which originated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but none are in active use. These comprise six quarry sites and a former brickworks.

Extractive industries were far more widespread through the district in the past, with extraction being recorded as a previous landuse within 57 character areas. These sites include eight clay pits/brickworks and twelve quarries in addition to those noted above, and twenty-eight collieries.

Their presence as a previous character type gives a broad idea of the distribution of collieries in the district but is not an accurate picture of the actual number or the size of individual sites, instead representing a count of the number of current character areas that have contained coal extraction sites of a significant size in the past. The former sites of some large collieries are comprised of different character types in the present day and thus appear twice or more in the HLC record. This has occurred at the former site of Outwood Colliery, where the main area today has become regenerated scrubland (HER Ref HGM10431), but which also includes a works site and a small commercial site (HER Refs HGM10519 and HGM10522 respectively).

The figure also does not take into account the numerous small coal pits scattered across the district, particularly in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (OS 1848-51), that are not large enough to have been recorded as a previous type.

The former collieries that have been noted during the project are concentrated in the Radcliffe area, within the Middle Coal Measures that form an east-west band across the borough (see Figures 22 and 1). A small number of collieries were also recorded to the north, within areas of Lower Coal Measures.



**Figure 22** Current and previous extractive sites recorded in Bury

### Key management issues relating to Extractive sites

<p>Below-ground archaeological potential</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for surviving archaeological remains and features relating to 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century extraction, including disused shafts</li> <li>• Limited potential for remains relating to earlier extraction</li> <li>• Archaeological remains relating to earlier settlement or</li> </ul>
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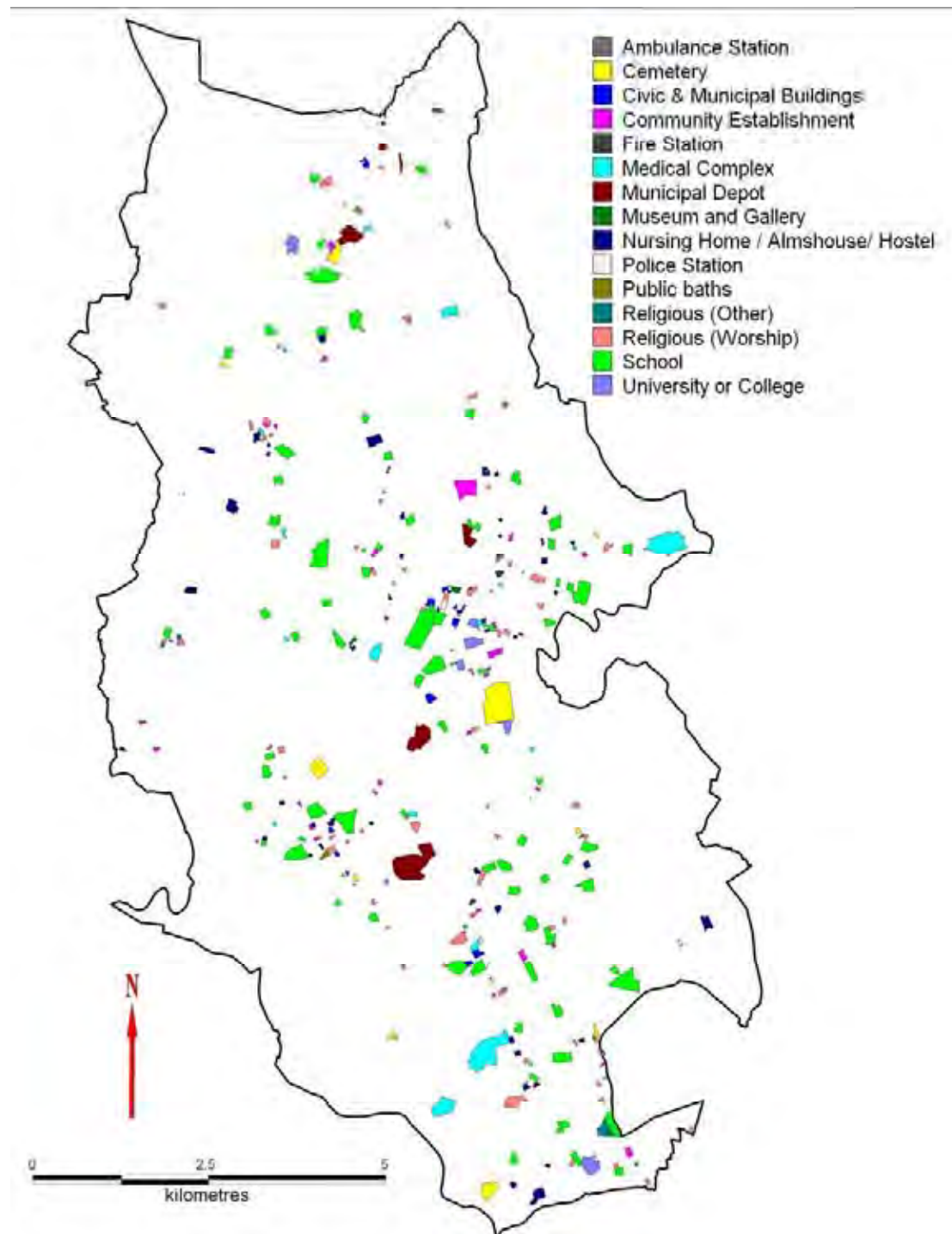
	<p>other activity can be revealed by the removal of material at current extraction sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The removal of material at extraction sites can itself cause the destruction of any archaeological remains present</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for standing buildings and structures of historic interest relating to various extractive industries and including historic processing equipment, pithead structures and administrative buildings</li> <li>• Potential for evidence of earlier transport infrastructure, such as railway lines and tramways</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant impact on the landscape owing to the large scale of some extractive sites, which may feature extensive areas of spoil heaps and hollows, or quarry faces</li> <li>• Historic extraction sites may form part of a wider contemporary landscape, often with links to a transport network and with associated workers' housing</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Redevelopment of redundant sites, resulting in the loss of archaeological remains and historic character</li> <li>• Alteration of historic settings by the inappropriate redevelopment of sites in the surrounding area</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent of surviving extractive sites with historic significance should be identified through a programme of assessment and building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Any redevelopment of former extractive sites that does take place should take into account the wider social fabric of the surrounding area – new development should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• The historic industrial heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects</li> <li>• Former extractive sites can be adapted for leisure use; quarries can be landscaped for use as parks or features within parks, whilst some types of extractive pits may be suitable for reuse as lakes</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a historic extraction site, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and</li> </ul>

	<p>for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic extraction sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li></ul>
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

## 7.8 Institutional broad type



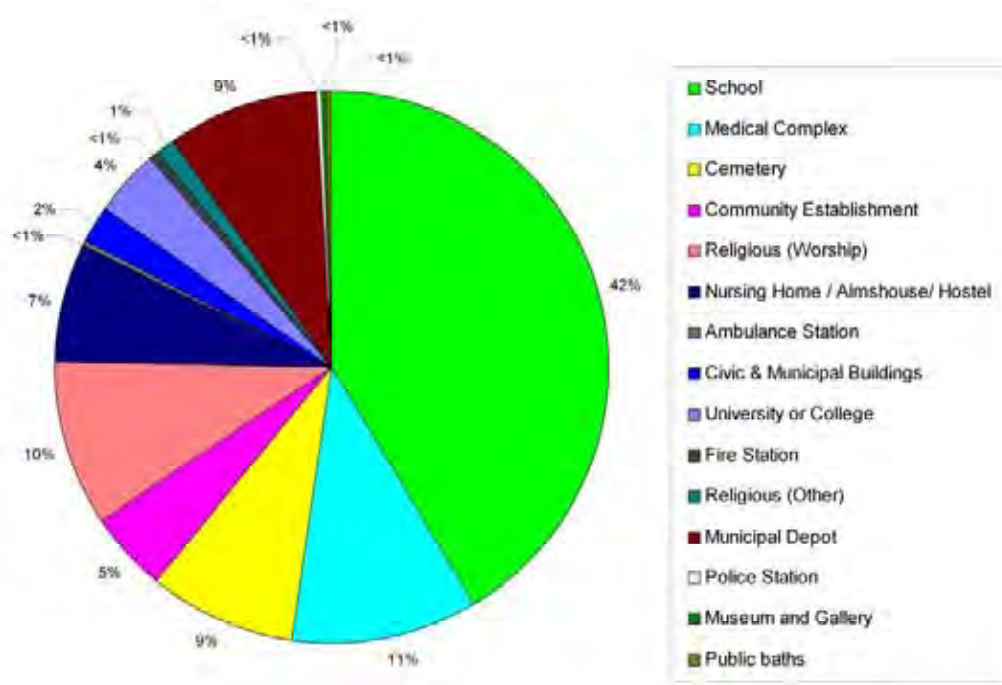
**Figure 23** Map showing the distribution of Institutional HLC types in Bury

### Occurrence of Institutional HLC types

Within Bury there are 4.3km<sup>2</sup> of land which contains the Institutional broad type (Figure 23). This represents 4.33% of the total area. Details are shown in Figure 24

and Table 7 below. Eight principal HLC types were identified for detailed analysis on the basis of their presence in the landscape or their historical significance, and these were grouped into five categories for the purposes of this report:

- Schools and Universities/colleges
- Religious (worship) and Religious (non-worship)
- Civic and municipal
- Cemeteries
- Medical complex and Nursing home/almshouses/hostels



**Figure 24** Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Institutional broad type in Bury

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of Institutional broad type represented
School	1.77	41.27
Medical complex	0.46	10.72
Religious (worship)	0.41	9.56
Municipal depot	0.37	8.62
Cemetery	0.37	8.62
Nursing home/ almshouse/hostel	0.30	6.99
Community establishment	0.21	4.90
University or college	0.17	3.96
Civic and municipal	0.10	2.33
Religious (non-worship)	0.06	1.40
Fire station	0.02	0.47
Museum and gallery	0.02	0.47
Ambulance station	0.01	0.23
Police station	0.01	0.23
Public baths	0.01	0.23
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4.29km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 7** Area covered by the different Institutional HLC types

### 7.8.1 Schools and Colleges

#### Description and historical context

Educational houses are an integral part of many historic urban landscapes, and schools represent the greatest area of institutional land use in Bury. This is a product both of the large amounts of land taken up by outside space associated with some schools, and the large number of individual sites. Combined, schools and colleges cover 1.94km<sup>2</sup>, 45% of the total area of Institutional HLC types in Bury. Schools and colleges can easily be identified on current and historic mapping as they are usually named.

Education houses have been a part of the vernacular environment since the post-medieval period. Early examples were often founded by religious or charitable societies. In the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century social welfare reforms led to an organised national system of education. The Second Reform Act of 1867 and Forster's Education Act of 1870 caused elementary schools to be built in areas where educational facilities were not provided. Contemporary colleges and institutions were also founded, with the intention of improving the skills of the labour force.



Schools associated with later 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century terraced houses tend to be small. Larger schools, often with extensive playing fields, were built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Extensive phases of school and college building activity occurred in both the interwar and post-war periods; many were built in association with suburban housing developments.

Around two thirds of the schools in Bury district (about 60 sites) date to the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century or the early 21<sup>st</sup> century. Although one of these was founded in a former 19<sup>th</sup> century villa, the overwhelming majority were newly built. A further eighteen schools recorded by the project were founded earlier in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Only one school with a pre-1850s origin was identified; this was the Prestwich Preparatory School, which currently comprises two buildings. The current 'School Lodge' appears to be shown on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping (OS 1848-51). By the 1890s it was marked 'Library' and the present main school building had been constructed (OS 1892-4).

Seven colleges have been identified within the borough, with four situated in or close to Bury town, including the modern Bury College and a training centre to the south of the town centre. All of the other colleges appear to utilise earlier institutional or residential buildings. Also in Bury are Holy Cross College (situated south of the town centre, at Fishpool), on the former site of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century convent and possibly incorporating the convent building, and the Woodbury Centre, originally the Art Deco Bury Technical College, built in 1937. Elsewhere in the borough there are a small college near Radcliffe, set within a former vicarage; a police training college at Sedgley Park, Prestwich, incorporating the former 19<sup>th</sup> century Sedgley House; and an Islamic college in the 19<sup>th</sup> century Holcombe Hall, which was used as a sanatorium in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The district does not contain any universities or university colleges.

### **Key management issues relating to Schools and Universities/colleges**

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for surviving archaeological remains of any age within undeveloped open areas such as playing fields</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standing buildings of historic interest, including 19<sup>th</sup> century schools, which may include inscriptions and datestones</li> <li>• Associated boundary features such as railings and</li> </ul>

	<p>gateposts, although iron railings are likely to have been removed during the Second World War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colleges and private schools may reuse existing buildings, such as large 19<sup>th</sup> century houses</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School and colleges can be substantial buildings set on large sites that form significant elements of the landscape, particularly where they are set within extensive playing fields</li> <li>• 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century schools often form an integral part of contemporary urban fabric, and may be associated with other buildings such as workers' housing and chapels</li> <li>• Mid- and late 20<sup>th</sup> century schools may represent elements of a contemporary landscape of suburban housing estates with other associated buildings such as parades of shops</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Older school buildings can fall out of use as the populations they were built to serve move and change. For example, 19<sup>th</sup> century schools may become disused when urban areas become less residential in character</li> <li>• Schools can be demolished as part of wider regeneration projects involving the clearance of the housing stock they were associated with. 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century terraced housing and schools may be particularly vulnerable to this</li> <li>• Older school buildings often lie in urban areas where development pressure is high, and are thus at risk of clearance and redevelopment once they fall out of use</li> <li>• Where regeneration of an area is carried out and school buildings themselves are not demolished, they become isolated from their historic setting and context</li> <li>• Older school buildings may be too small for current needs, with a lack of room for expansion on urban sites, or may be unsuitable for modern educational requirements and thus become redundant</li> <li>• Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including insensitive modernisation, can lead to the erosion of historic character</li> <li>• Parts of school playing fields may be sold for development, altering the setting of a school</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good or rare examples of historic school or college buildings that are not currently listed should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Examples that lie within wider historic landscapes that have retained other contemporary institutions and housing should also be identified</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Redundant school buildings can be converted for modern uses, particularly apartments</li> <li>• The historic urban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for redevelopment of the site of a school, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic school buildings should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

## 7.8.2 Religious (worship) and Religious (non-worship)

### Description and historical context

Places of worship and other religious buildings represent 11% (0.47km<sup>2</sup>) of the total area of the Institutional broad type in Bury. The first category represents churches and chapels of all denominations, as well as meeting houses, Kingdom halls, mosques and synagogues. Small religious houses, including many Nonconformist chapels of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, were generally recorded as attributes of residential areas or were noted in the summary of individual records rather than being regarded as character areas in their own right. Examples of the Religious (non-worship) type included a Salvation Army hall, a late 20<sup>th</sup> century Islamic centre, a convent with an attached nursing home, two Sunday schools and a probable church hall. Faith schools were recorded as educational rather than religious institutions.

The overwhelming majority of sites of worship in the borough are Christian churches and chapels. However, seven synagogues were also recorded by the project, five in Prestwich and two in Whitefield. Of these, one was built in the mid-1930s and the others in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Other than these, one mosque and a Kingdom hall were recorded in Bury, and an unspecified place of worship at Fishpool was noted.

Of the church sites, only eight occupied an area of more than a hectare. These included the three earliest ones in the borough (see below), and five others of various 19<sup>th</sup> century dates. Fifteen sites of half to one hectare were noted, but the remainder of the churches in Bury (about 77%) occupied plots of less than half a hectare.

Only three churches in the borough were identified as having origins predating the post-medieval period. These were the church of St Mary and St Bartholomew in Radcliffe, which includes 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century elements; St Mary's Church in Prestwich, founded in 1231 and named on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping as St Bartholomew's Church (OS 1848-51) (see Plate 15); and St Mary's Church in Bury, built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century on the site of a medieval church. The majority of the borough's medium to large sized churches were built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with a dozen or so dating to the first half of the century (and some possibly a little earlier), and about thirty dating to the second half of the century. A further twenty 19<sup>th</sup> century churches and chapels were recorded as attributes of residential areas, seventeen within areas of terraced housing and three in historic settlement cores.

A large number of religious institutions were established in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries in England as part of the urban and suburban expansion, forming an integral part of the built and social environment (see Plates 16 and 17). Many of these were high-status, ornate buildings of architectural significance. Within the immediate environment of many churches and chapels were associated features such as lych gates, graveyards, halls and presbyteries, all of which may themselves be of historical interest or architectural merit. Graveyards may contain unusual grave markers or fine sculpture (Plate 18). However, some chapels, particularly those built in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, occupied relatively small plots and did not have associated burial grounds or buildings.

Whilst many religious buildings are protected through listing, others are vulnerable to demolition but still form an important element of the urban landscape and should be

sympathetically reused where they are no longer used for their original purpose. It is not unusual for urban chapels or churches to be reused as warehouses or for other commercial purposes or, more recently, as apartments; those in more rural settings may be particularly suitable for residential conversion (see Plate 19).

Churches continued to be built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with about 15 built between the 1890s and the 1950s, and a further 23 dating to the second half of the century, including both character areas and the smaller sites recorded as attributes of residential areas. Of the later 20<sup>th</sup> century churches, at least five represent replacements of earlier church buildings.

### Key management issues relating to Religious buildings

<p>Below-ground archaeological potential</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human remains will be present within graveyards and churchyards, and often beneath the floors of church buildings. Many of these will date to the post-medieval and modern periods, but there will also be potential for much earlier remains where a church has an early foundation</li> <li>• The sites of post-medieval churches with earlier foundations may contain the archaeological remains of previous church buildings</li> <li>• Some potential for archaeological remains relating to occupation predating the founding of churches</li> </ul>
<p>Above-ground archaeological potential</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standing buildings of historic interest, including post-medieval and modern churches as well as examples that incorporate earlier fabric</li> <li>• Other buildings, many of which will be of more recent date, may include mosques, synagogues, Kingdom halls, cultural centres and convents</li> <li>• Associated dwellings such as vicarages, rectories and presbyteries</li> <li>• Buildings are likely to feature inscriptions and datestones</li> <li>• Headstones and tombs are of archaeological interest, and may include examples of important sculpture</li> <li>• Associated boundary features such as lych gates, walls, railings and gateposts, although iron railings are likely to have been removed during the Second World War</li> </ul>
<p>Historic landscape interest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Churches and chapels can be substantial buildings set on large sites that form significant elements of the landscape, particularly where they are set within large graveyards. Spires and towers may be landscape features that are visible across great distances</li> <li>• 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century religious buildings often form an integral part of contemporary urban fabric, and may be associated with other buildings such as workers' housing and schools</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mid- and late 20<sup>th</sup> century churches may represent elements of a contemporary landscape of suburban housing estates with other associated buildings such as parades of shops</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Church buildings in urban settings can fall out of use as the populations they were built to serve move and change, for example, when areas become less residential in character</li> <li>• Churches can become divorced from their historic settings when regeneration projects result in the clearance of the housing stock they were associated with. 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century terraced housing and chapels may be particularly vulnerable to this</li> <li>• Churches, chapels and other religious institutions often lie in urban areas where development pressure is high, and are thus at risk of clearance and redevelopment once they fall out of use</li> <li>• Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including insensitive modernisation, can lead to the erosion of historic character</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whilst many religious buildings are protected through listing, others are vulnerable to demolition but still form an important element of the urban landscape, and should be sympathetically reused</li> <li>• Good or rare examples of historic religious buildings that are not currently listed should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Examples that lie within wider historic landscapes that have retained other contemporary institutions and housing should also be identified</li> <li>• Where a graveyard is subject to development proposals, graves and associated grave furniture should remain undisturbed wherever possible. It is important to maintain the relationship between headstones and grave plots. If disturbance or clearance is inevitable, recording should be undertaken. This can present valuable opportunities to investigate aspects of population demographics</li> <li>• Redundant religious institutional buildings can be converted for modern uses, particularly apartments</li> <li>• Historic boundaries and settings should be retained within sites that are redeveloped</li> <li>• Any new development affecting places of worship and their environs should enhance traditional local building styles and the distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• Historic community buildings can be promoted as focal points for community-based projects</li> </ul>

Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for redevelopment of the site of a religious building, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Special consideration must be given to burial grounds. The removal of bodies is covered by Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic religious buildings should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

### 7.8.3 Civic and municipal

#### Description and historical context

By the nature of their functions, civic and municipal buildings are predominantly to be found in urban or commercial centres. The higher-status types of civic buildings such as town halls are often grand and ornate buildings of architectural significance. Civic institutions of less high status such as libraries may also be representative of the design movements of their time. Civic and municipal institutions may form complexes of contemporary buildings set in formal grounds or gardens.

Civic and municipal buildings account for about 2.3% of the Institutional land in Bury, covering just 0.1km<sup>2</sup> (ten hectares). The main concentration of such buildings in the district is in Bury, the principal town. Sites include council offices, the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century town hall, and late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century courts. Radcliffe has council offices that comprise a reused early 20<sup>th</sup> century technical school (HER Ref

HGM10560) and a modern civic hall built to a striking design in 1974 (Plate 20). Whitefield and Tottington also have council offices, both occupying much earlier houses that have been converted for office use.

There are fifteen libraries in Bury district, although many of these will have been too small to warrant character areas of their own. Unsworth Library, for example, is attached to a welfare centre; both buildings are small, and have been included as part of a suburban commercial core as they are situated within an area of shops.

### Key management issues relating to Civic and municipal buildings

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation pre-dating 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century development</li> <li>• Where present, archaeological remains are likely to show a greater degree of preservation within gardens and other areas that have not been built on</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standing buildings of historic interest, including 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century town halls</li> <li>• Associated features such as sculptures, memorials and fountains within the grounds to civic buildings</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civic and municipal buildings can be substantial, imposing structures, forming landmark features at focal points of urban centres</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Older buildings can be costly for councils to maintain and may be unsuitable for usage as modern offices unless potentially expensive alteration works are carried out. Such buildings are therefore at risk of redundancy, leading to deterioration and eventual demolition</li> <li>• Further risk of redundancy can result from changes to the structure of local government</li> <li>• Civic buildings usually lie in urban areas where development pressure is high, and are thus at risk of clearance and redevelopment once they fall out of use</li> <li>• Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including insensitive modernisation, can lead to the erosion of historic character</li> <li>• Inappropriate regeneration and redevelopment in the vicinity of civic buildings can be detrimental to historic settings</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good or rare examples of historic civic and municipal buildings that are not listed should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained</li> </ul>



	<p>original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examples that lie within wider historic landscapes that have retained other contemporary institutions and settings such as landscaped gardens should also be identified</li> <li>• Redundant civic buildings can be converted for modern uses such as apartments</li> <li>• The historic urban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for redevelopment of the site of a civic or municipal building, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic civic and municipal buildings should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

#### 7.8.4 Cemeteries

##### Description and historical context

Cemeteries are defined as burial grounds that are not associated with an established church or chapel. Thus, burial grounds and graveyards associated with churches, chapels or other places of worship were included in the HLC records relating to these buildings rather than recorded as separate character areas. Sites may, however, include contemporary mortuary chapels. Cemeteries represent 8.5% (0.37km<sup>2</sup>) of the total area of the Institutional HLC type in Bury borough.

The project identified twelve burial grounds in Bury, including some that are disused. Three are situated in the northern part of the borough, but the remainder are concentrated in the southern part. The majority originated in the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> or the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, although two of the four Jewish burial grounds were founded slightly later in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Typical Victorian cemeteries comprised medium- to large-scale geometric enclosures with a formal layout. They featured purpose-built lodges at their main entrances, and often contained three mortuary chapels of different denominations, one Roman Catholic, one Church of England and one Nonconformist. Unlike burial grounds directly associated with earlier churches and chapels, cemeteries were often established at the edges of towns on former enclosed land. In the earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century such cemeteries were often founded as private commercial enterprises, but an Act of Parliament of 1853 led to the creation of a great many municipal cemeteries in the second half of the century (English Heritage 2008).

The burial grounds of Bury are generally of a small to medium size, with only one covering an area of more than five hectares. This is Bury Cemetery, situated just to the south of the town. Set within open fields when created in about the 1860s, the site is now surrounded by 20<sup>th</sup> century suburban housing developments. Currently covering about 20.7ha, the cemetery was extended beyond its original boundaries in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The 19<sup>th</sup> century entrance lodge and gateposts survive, but the cemetery retains just one of its original three mortuary chapels (Plate 21).

Radcliffe Cemetery covers about 4.5ha, and includes an entrance lodge and mortuary chapel built as a single structure. The site was not provided with other mortuary chapels. Ramsbottom Cemetery features a lodge but has no chapels.

The third largest burial ground in the borough is the 4.2ha North Manchester Synagogue Burial Ground at Rainsough Brow, created in the 1920s-30s.

### **Key management issues relating to Cemeteries**

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human remains dating from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards will be present in cemeteries</li> <li>• Some potential for archaeological remains relating to agriculture and occupation predating the founding of cemeteries</li> </ul>
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Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standing buildings of historic interest, including mortuary chapels and entrance lodges</li> <li>• Headstones and tombs are of archaeological interest, and may include examples of important sculpture</li> <li>• Associated boundary features such as walls, railings and gateposts, although iron railings are likely to have been removed during the Second World War</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cemeteries cover extensive sites and thus form significant elements within landscapes</li> <li>• The grounds to cemeteries are landscaped and laid out with formal paths, often in geometric designs</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When established, cemeteries were usually situated at the edges of settlements. Urban and suburban growth in the 20<sup>th</sup> century often means that the original semi-rural setting of a cemetery is lost</li> <li>• Buildings associated with cemeteries, particularly mortuary chapels, have generally fallen out of use due to a change in burial practices since their construction. As a result they become neglected and may be vulnerable to vandalism and dereliction</li> <li>• Memorial stones can also be vulnerable to vandalism</li> <li>• Memorial stones can deteriorate with the effects of weather and the natural ageing process; they may become cracked or otherwise damaged, and may fall over</li> <li>• Buildings and memorials are major elements of a cemetery, and any individual deterioration of these features has a cumulative negative effect on the historic character of the cemetery as a whole</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good or rare examples of historic cemeteries, memorial stones and tomb architecture should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation</li> <li>• Where significant memorial stones and tomb architecture have been identified, they should be recorded, and retained in situ wherever possible</li> <li>• Associated buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• The associated buildings and landscaping of historic cemeteries should be maintained to preserve the integrity of the original design</li> <li>• Where a former cemetery is subject to development proposals, graves and associated grave furniture should remain undisturbed wherever possible. It is important to maintain the relationship between headstones and grave plots. If disturbance or clearance is inevitable, recording should be undertaken. This can present valuable opportunities to investigate aspects of population demographics</li> <li>• Historic boundaries and settings should be retained within</li> </ul>

	<p>sites that are redeveloped</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic cemeteries can be promoted as focal points for community-based projects</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for redevelopment of the site of a cemetery, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Special consideration must be given to burial grounds. The removal of bodies is covered by Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic cemeteries should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

### **7.8.5 Medical complexes and Nursing homes/almshouses/hostels**

#### **Description and historical context**

Combined, the Medical complex and Nursing home/almshouse/hostel HLC types represent around 18% (0.76 km<sup>2</sup>) of the total area of the Institutional HLC type in Bury. The two categories include sheltered housing and retirement homes, hospitals, and larger scale clinics and surgeries.

In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was recognised that increasing urbanisation was bringing new health risks associated with poor living conditions. Social reforms to counteract this were put in place, and this led to the establishment of numerous hospitals and medical facilities. Some early purpose-built hospitals went beyond the

utilitarian. They were architect-designed and included many of the architectural features present on other higher-status public buildings. 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century plans and forms represent a significant record of stages in the evolution of modern functional hospitals. Other establishments may occupy converted buildings of potentially significant historic interest.

Of the hospitals in the borough, two occupy sites extending to over ten hectares (0.1km<sup>2</sup>). Fairfield General Hospital, to the east of Bury, covers 13.32 ha and was established in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century on the former site of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Bury Union Workhouse (later the Bury Corporation Public Assistance Institution). Some parts of the workhouse survive, and the buildings of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century infectious diseases hospital that lay immediately to the west of the workhouse also survive within the modern complex. Prestwich Hospital was established in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century as the County Lunatic Asylum, with a separate annexe nearby (Plate 22). The main site today covers about sixteen hectares, whilst the annexe is about 6.2 hectares. Some early buildings survive at both sites, but significant demolition and redevelopment have taken place in the late 20<sup>th</sup> to early 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Other smaller hospitals in the district with potential historic interest include:

- Ramsbottom Cottage Hospital, which appears to incorporate the original late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century building
- Highbank at Summerseat, which was shown as a hospital for incurables on 1890s mapping (OS 1892-4). The present site includes this building with a small extension, although a lodge and building in the north-eastern corner of the site are no longer extant
- Highbank Private Hospital in Walshaw, which occupies a converted late 19<sup>th</sup> century detached villa that was named High Bank, with significant modern extensions to the south
- Bealey Hospital and Bury Hospice in Radcliffe; the hospital incorporates the former Bealey Memorial Convalescent Hospital, built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century and used as a maternity home in the 1920s (OS 1922-29)
- Alpha Hospital at Elton, which occupies the former site of the Florence Nightingale Hospital (Infectious Diseases), built in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. Some early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings may be present in the current hospital, although the original late 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings are no longer extant.

Medical complexes, including local health centres in or close to residential areas, continue to be founded up to the present day. The project has recorded modern health centres and medical centres in Prestwich, Tottington, Elton and Radcliffe, and there are at least three in and around the town of Bury. A health centre in Whitefield includes both a later 20<sup>th</sup> century building and a reused 19<sup>th</sup> century house. A later 20<sup>th</sup> century surgery in Whitefield was recorded as a separate character area. Other small local surgeries will be present throughout the district, some in former 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century residential villas, but these sites are generally too small to have been recorded as character areas in their own right.

Of the Nursing home/almshouse/hostel character type, the majority are nursing homes and other residential homes for the elderly. Some occupy converted former dwellings, including an 18<sup>th</sup> century house, a 19<sup>th</sup> century villa and a late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century vicarage, but the majority are purpose-built later 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings. Most of these are set within suburban areas, concentrated around the suburbs of Bury, Radcliffe and Prestwich. However, there are also three nursing homes and old people's homes in more rural settings in the north-western part of the borough. The character type also includes at least one residential hostel and several areas of sheltered housing.

**Key management issues relating to Medical complexes and Nursing homes/almshouses/hostels**

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation pre-dating 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century development</li> <li>• Where present, archaeological remains are likely to show a greater degree of preservation within gardens and other areas that have not been built on</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standing buildings of historic interest, including 19<sup>th</sup> century almshouses and purpose-built hospitals, which may include inscriptions and datestones</li> <li>• Associated boundary features such as railings and gateposts, although iron railings are likely to have been removed during the Second World War</li> <li>• Residential homes and hostels may reuse existing buildings, such as large 19<sup>th</sup> century houses. Smaller local or private hospitals and doctors' and dental surgeries may also reuse 19<sup>th</sup> century houses, whilst large district hospitals sometimes developed from existing workhouses</li> </ul>
Historic landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hospitals can be substantial buildings set within large sites that form significant elements of the landscape</li> </ul>

interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mid- and late 20<sup>th</sup> century nursing homes may represent elements of a contemporary landscape of suburban housing estates</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hospital buildings need to be constantly updated to cater for the demands of a modern health service. Older buildings can become expensive to maintain or upgrade, and are then vulnerable to demolition and replacement with modern structures</li> <li>• Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including insensitive modernisation, can lead to the erosion of historic character</li> <li>• Conversion of historic buildings for use as modern nursing homes or hospitals can result in the removal of historic fabric and the erosion of historic character</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good or rare examples of historic hospital buildings and almshouses that are not listed should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Redundant hospital buildings may be suitable for conversion for modern uses, particularly apartments</li> <li>• New development should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• Where the site of a hospital complex is redeveloped, associated buildings and settings forming integral parts of the complex should be retained to preserve the integrity of the original design</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for redevelopment of the site of almshouses, a medical complex or a residential home, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic medical complexes, almshouses and residential homes should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

### **7.8.6 Other Institutional HLC types**

The remaining Institutional HLC types represent around 15% (0.65 km<sup>2</sup>) of the broad type. They include Public baths, Museums, Community establishments, Municipal depots, and stations for the emergency services.

There are three fire stations in the district, all of which date to the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These are in Ramsbottom, Whitefield and central Bury. A smaller fire station lay at the western edge of the Bury site by the 1890s and until at least the 1960s, but this was entirely replaced by the modern one. Two police stations, in Bury and Whitefield, have been identified as character areas. Both date to the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. There are also smaller police stations at Prestwich, Radcliffe and Ramsbottom. As public services such as the police were founded in the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, it is possible that further historic examples survive, but in reuse.

There are two museums in the borough, both in Bury town. These are the small regimental Fusiliers' Museum on the outskirts of Bury [moving to the Bury Arts and Crafts Centre in 2008 – [www.fusiliersmuseum-lancashire.org.uk](http://www.fusiliersmuseum-lancashire.org.uk)], and a transport museum within a former railway warehouse. The town also has a combined public library and art gallery (Plate 23), which forms part of a wider area of institutional buildings including a school of arts and crafts (formerly a technical school) and a Roman Catholic church.

There is one public baths in the borough, near the centre of Radcliffe; this was built in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century on the former site of 19<sup>th</sup> century terraced housing.

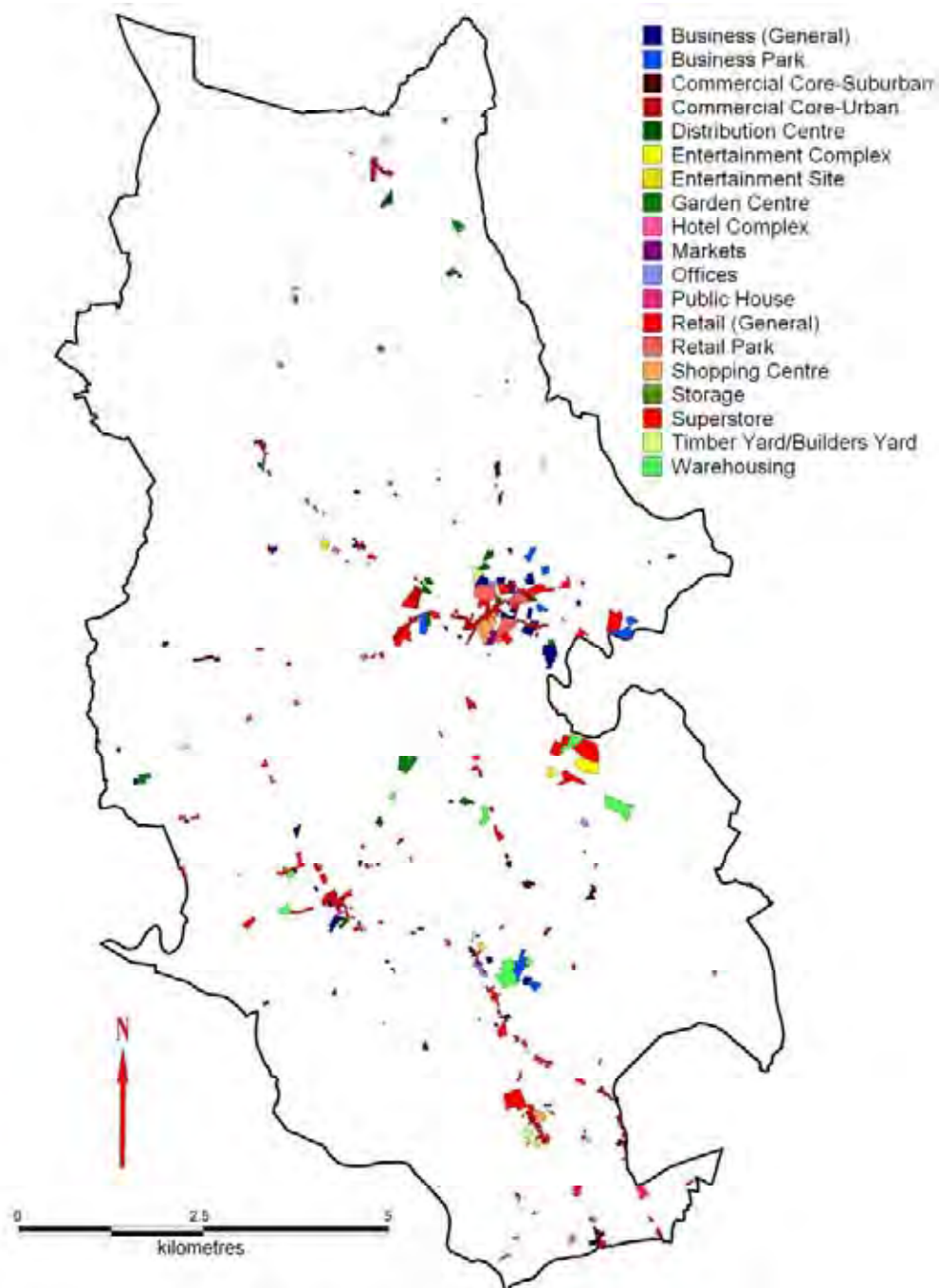
Community establishments include institutions such as social clubs, parish or community halls, nurseries and meeting rooms. Mixed category institutions with a social focus were also included. Sites recorded in Bury included a number of



community and day centres built in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, a small number of community centres and halls utilising 19<sup>th</sup> century school buildings, and a small number of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century political clubs.

Where sites have historic origins, examples of these community establishments should be given the same consideration as any other historic institution.

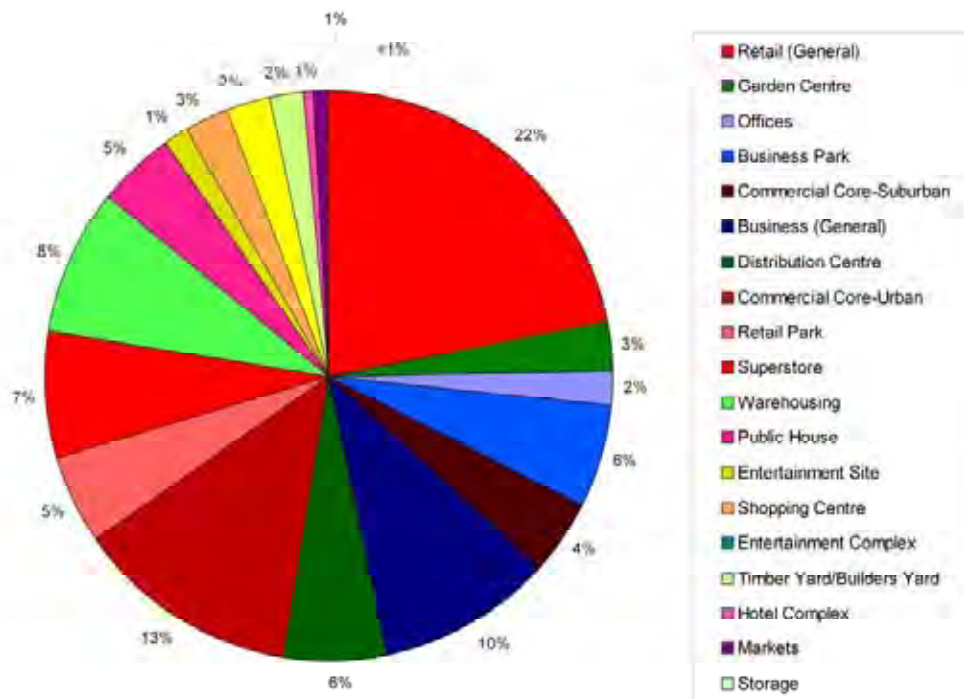
## 7.9 Commercial broad type



**Figure 25** Map showing the distribution of Commercial HLC types in Bury

### **Occurrence of commercial HLC types**

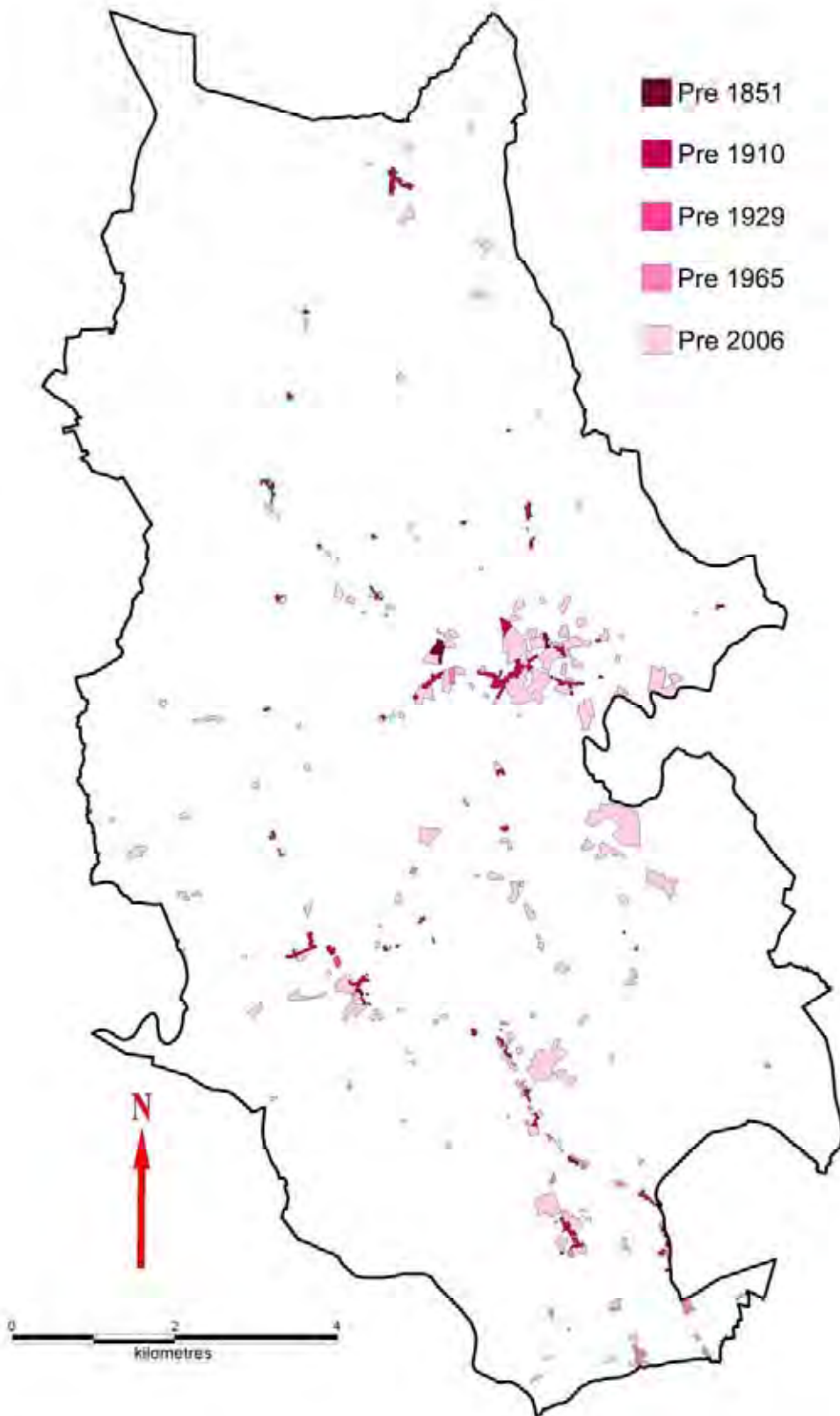
The borough of Bury includes 2.7km<sup>2</sup> of land in Commercial use (Figure 25). This represents just 2.72% of the total area of the district. A detailed breakdown is shown in Table 8 and Figure 26. Much of the borough's commercial character is of recent origin, having been established in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This is illustrated in Figure 27, below.



**Figure 26** Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Commercial broad type in Bury

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of Commercial broad type represented
Business (general)	0.27	10.10
Business park	0.16	5.99
Commercial core (suburban)	0.11	4.12
Commercial core (urban)	0.35	13.09
Distribution centre	0.14	5.24
Entertainment complex	0.06	2.24
Entertainment site	0.03	1.12
Garden centre	0.08	3.00
Hotel complex	0.03	1.12
Markets	0.02	0.75
Offices	0.05	1.87
Public house	0.12	4.49
Retail (general)	0.59	22.07
Retail park	0.13	4.86
Shopping centre	0.07	2.62
Storage	0.003	0.11
Superstore	0.19	7.11
Timber yard/builder's yard	0.05	1.87
Warehousing	0.22	8.23
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2.67km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 8** Area covered by the different Commercial HLC types



**Figure 27** Map showing the period of origin of Commercial areas in Bury

There is no one particular Commercial HLC type that dominates in Bury. Only three types account individually for 10% or more of the total Commercial area. These are Retail (general), which covers 22%, Commercial core (urban), which covers 13%, and Business (general), which covers 10%. Twelve character types each cover 5% or less of the area, and the remaining four cover between 6% and 8%. However, many of the commercial HLC types share characteristics such as the scale of buildings and sites and the types of locations in which they are generally to be found, and can be grouped together.

Four main groups of HLC types were identified for detailed analysis on the basis of their presence in the landscape, historical significance, or similar origins:

- Business parks, Distribution centres and Warehousing
- Retail parks, Superstores, Shopping centres and Entertainment complexes
- Commercial cores (urban), Commercial cores (suburban), Markets, Public houses and Entertainment sites
- Retail (general) and Business (general)

### **7.9.1 Business parks, Distribution centres and Warehousing**

#### **Description and historical context**

Business parks, Distribution centres and Warehousing together represent 19.5% (0.52km<sup>2</sup>) of the Commercial broad type in Bury. There are nine business parks in the district, including a cluster of three in Whitefield that form part of a larger commercial area with warehousing on adjacent sites. The remaining sites are all located in and around Bury town. None is particularly extensive, with the largest single site, the J2 Business Park on Bridge Hall Lane, covering 2.99 hectares.

Three of the business parks are on former industrial sites and may include remnants of historic industrial buildings: Brenton Business Complex probably represents the conversion of a cotton waste mill (HER Ref HGM10026); Freetown Business Park is on the site of a cotton mill that was largely demolished in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century (HER Ref HGM10076); J2 incorporates the former sites of a woollen mill and a dye works (HER Ref HGM9679). The Bridge Trading Estate lies on the former site of a canal wharf (HER Ref HGM10309).

Warehousing and distribution sites generally comprise medium to large-scale buildings or sheds with associated yards, bays or car parks. It was possible to identify Distribution centres, Warehousing and other storage facilities by noting the presence of lorry bays and cargo container yards on aerial photographs. Sites named as depots were also recorded as Distribution centres. The two types overlap, as distribution centres commonly include warehouses.

The distribution/warehouse sites recorded in Bury are relatively small, with twenty of the thirty-one areas recorded covering less than a hectare. Only two cover more than three hectares. These are an area of Park Seventeen at Whitefield (7.41 hectares; HER Ref HGM10817) and a warehouse site at Pilsworth (6.06 hectares; HER Ref HGM8767). The majority originated in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with a small number reusing earlier industrial sites or buildings.

#### **Key management issues relating to Business parks, Distribution centres and Warehousing**

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings and activities</li> <li>• Limited potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to earlier occupation within undeveloped areas of commercial sites such as yards/hardstanding</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for standing buildings and structures of historic interest relating to various commercial uses and including historic docks and wharfs</li> <li>• Potential for evidence of earlier transport infrastructure, such as railway lines and tramways</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant impact on the landscape owing to the potentially large scale of sites and individual buildings</li> <li>• Large commercial sites are often associated with wider industrial landscapes</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wholesale site clearance and redevelopment, resulting in total loss of historic character</li> <li>• Piecemeal redevelopment, leading to a gradual erosion of historic character</li> <li>• Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, leading to the erosion of historic character</li> <li>• Alteration of historic settings by the inappropriate redevelopment of sites in the surrounding area</li> <li>• Older buildings can be costly to maintain or to upgrade for modern commercial use, and are therefore at risk of redundancy, leading to deterioration and eventual demolition</li> </ul>

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent of surviving commercial sites with historic significance should be identified through a programme of assessment and building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Historic commercial buildings that have become redundant may be suitable for conversion into apartments or hotels or for other uses</li> <li>• Any redevelopment of commercial sites that does take place should take into account the wider social fabric of the surrounding area – new development should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• Historic plot outlines and the fabric of surviving early boundaries should be retained</li> <li>• The historic commercial heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a historic commercial site, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic commercial sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

## 7.9.2 Retail parks, Superstores, Shopping centres and Entertainment complexes

### Description

Retail parks, Superstores, Entertainment complexes and Shopping centres in Bury are relatively few, covering an area of only 0.45km<sup>2</sup>; however, this represents 16.85% of the Commercial broad type in the borough.

There are three retail parks, all of which are situated just off the ring road in Bury town. Only eight supermarkets were recorded during the project, comprising a large Tesco and two smaller stores in Prestwich, three sites in or close to the centre of Bury, and two further sites located within two kilometres of Bury. The two shopping centres in the borough are also situated in Bury and Prestwich.

The only substantial entertainment complex is located within a wider commercial and industrial area adjacent to the M66, north of Hollins Vale, which is again only about two kilometres from central Bury. Neighbouring sites include a supermarket, other modern commercial buildings, and industrial works and warehouses.

All of the character areas of these four types in the borough date to the late 20<sup>th</sup> or early 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### Key management issues relating to Retail parks, Superstores, Shopping centres and Entertainment complexes

Below-ground archaeological potential	Limited potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to earlier occupation within undeveloped areas of sites such as car parks
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited potential for the survival of boundary features relating to previous uses of sites</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant impact on the landscape owing to the large scale of sites and individual buildings</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The construction of the large-scale commercial complexes represented by these character types usually results in the complete loss of previous historic character, either by the wholesale clearance of existing buildings and structures or by the transformation of former open ground</li> <li>Construction of large-scale commercial complexes will have an impact on the setting of any historic buildings or areas in the vicinity</li> </ul>



Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The potential impact of proposed developments on the wider historic environment should be identified and assessed</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance that are affected by development proposals should be reused whenever possible, or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Any new development should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• Historic plot outlines and the fabric of surviving early boundaries should be retained</li> <li>• Iconic modern structures that reflect particular aspects of their era of origin, including shopping centres and cinemas, may in the future be deemed worthy of record or preservation</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for large commercial developments, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> </ul>

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

### **7.9.3 Commercial cores (urban and suburban), Markets, Public houses and Entertainment sites**

#### **Description and historical context**

Combined, these HLC types represent 23.6% (0.63km<sup>2</sup>) of the Commercial broad type in Bury. These categories comprise some of the commercial establishments at the heart of the social landscape. The more typical modern commercial urban cores comprise streets containing a mix of buildings originating in different periods (dating from at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards), with markets, shopping precincts, a

variety of retail outlets, and businesses including banks, post offices and public houses. Many urban cores still retain substantial elements of Victorian or earlier high street, which contribute greatly to historic character (see Plates 24 and 25). Buildings of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries were often decorative (see Plate 26). The degree of survival of historic features is difficult to assess from modern mapping, however, as the extent of modernisation and shop-front alteration cannot be seen. Figure 28 illustrates the periods of origin of the HLC elements which make up the commercial core of Bury town.



**Figure 28** Plan showing Commercial areas in Bury town core by period of origin

Character within urban cores is mixed, including buildings, structures and areas originating in different periods and on greatly different scales. It was therefore necessary during the project to differentiate between such areas. For example, a modern shopping centre and a street of 19<sup>th</sup> century shops may form elements of an urban core, but have very different character (see Plates 27 and 28). The HLC type 'Commercial core – urban' therefore does not cover the whole of the actual commercial centre of a town, but generally includes concentrations of smaller-scale shops and businesses.

The larger urbanised centres within Bury district tend to have evolved in different ways. Bury itself grew up around its medieval church and castle, and was granted a

market charter in 1440. Radcliffe was a hamlet in the medieval period, with a 12<sup>th</sup> century church and a fortified manor house. It did not grow into a sizeable settlement until the later post-medieval period, developing into an industrial town based on textiles and coal mining in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Ramsbottom was a 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial town, with numerous textile finishing mills, cotton mills and paper mills.

In Bury district, commercial cores are not concentrated in town centres to the same degree as they can be elsewhere. Instead, the district contains numerous small areas of shops and commercial premises that are predominantly situated along the principal roads as ribbon development. Rather than dividing neatly into 'urban' and 'suburban' cores, the commercial foci in Bury are centred on settlements and residential areas that are often neither urban nor suburban.

The HLC type 'Commercial core – suburban' was intended to cover areas contemporary with mid- to late 20<sup>th</sup> century residential suburbs, usually comprising short terraces or parades of shops with some provision for car-parking. Examples of such areas within Bury are few, but include Sunny Bank. Shops at Unsworth were rebuilt after the 1950s when housing developments were built in the surrounding area, but lie on the site of the historic settlement core of Unsworth Pole (OS 1848-51; HER Ref HGM9176).

The character of suburban commercial cores in Bury district is generally less closely associated with later 20<sup>th</sup> century residential development, however, with suburban commercial cores also being defined as areas of local shops, sometimes originating as early as the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. These tend to comprise elements of ribbon developments and are situated along the main through roads, particularly Bury New Road, Bury Old Road and Walmersley Road (see Plates 29 and 30). Their locations have now become part of wider conurbations and are thus closest to 'suburban' in character. These areas often include a post office and a purpose-built public house.

Even the commercial core of Prestwich is essentially a ribbon development, with 19<sup>th</sup> century shops lining both sides of Bury New Road and a modern shopping centre built to the rear of these properties on the eastern side of the road. 19<sup>th</sup> century ribbon developments are likely to have initially included houses as well as shops, or combined commercial and residential premises, and to have developed a more commercial character over time.

Six Entertainment sites have been identified in Bury, all of which are clubs. Five are situated in urban areas: three set close together in Prestwich, one in Whitefield and one in central Bury. The sixth is a leisure club that belongs to the Bolholt Country Park Hotel, and is thus in a more rural setting.

36 Public houses were characterised as individual areas (Plate 31). Some of these occupy plots of a significant size, such as the Woodthorpe on Bury Old Road at Prestwich, a former 19<sup>th</sup> century villa set within a two-hectare site. Others, however, such as the New Inn on Walmersley Road, have very little associated land but have been characterised separately because they are not contemporary with development in neighbouring areas and do appear to form a separate character area of their own. In other areas, particularly where they formed a contemporary and integral part of a development, public houses were recorded as an attribute of wider commercial or residential areas. 109 character areas that contained at least one public house as an attribute were recorded.

**Key management issues relating to Commercial cores (urban and suburban), Markets, Public houses and Entertainment sites**

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for complex surviving archaeological remains relating to medieval and post-medieval settlement</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for standing buildings of historic interest, including shops, markets, cinemas, and purpose-built post offices, public houses and banks</li> <li>• Potential for building frontages of 20<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> or even 18<sup>th</sup> century date to hide earlier structures</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for the preservation of early street layouts, and the outlines of historic building plots</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Piecemeal redevelopment, leading to a gradual erosion of historic character</li> <li>• Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including the removal of fixtures and decorative elements, leading to the erosion of historic character</li> <li>• Alterations to historic street layouts</li> <li>• Alteration of historic settings by the inappropriate redevelopment of sites in the surrounding area</li> <li>• Successive redevelopment in urban areas is very likely to have damaged or caused the removal of some archaeological layers or deposits</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buildings and areas that are of historic significance should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural</li> </ul>

	<p>significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic street patterns and pedestrian routes should be retained</li> <li>• Historic plot outlines and the fabric of surviving early boundaries should be retained</li> <li>• New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• Where redundant historic buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses</li> <li>• The historic urban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects</li> </ul>
<p>Management recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic commercial cores should be seen as primary areas for conservation-led regeneration</li> <li>• Well-preserved historic commercial cores that are not currently designated as Conservation Areas should be considered for designation</li> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for development that affects historic commercial buildings, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic commercial cores and related buildings should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

#### 7.9.4 Retail (general) and Business (general)

##### Description and historical context

The Retail (general) and Business (general) HLC types represent around 32% of the Commercial broad type in Bury (0.86 km<sup>2</sup>). These categories were assigned to small areas of likely retail outlets or offices where they did not fall into a more specific character type. In Bury, the Retail (general) character areas (of which 94 were recorded) tend to be set along main through roads, representing ribbon development and continuing the distribution pattern shown by other small commercial premises in the urban and suburban cores within the district. An exception is the more modern commercial area north of Hollins Vale, adjacent to the M66, which forms part of a wider area of medium to large-scale industrial and commercial development, including an entertainment complex and industrial works [see section 7.9.2, above]. These character areas are larger than those generally found in the borough, at least two being of around three hectares. Many other Retail areas in the district are of less than a hectare.

Business (general) areas are more clustered, with the main concentrations being in Bury, Radcliffe and Whitefield. Again, the majority are small, occupying sites of less than a hectare. 50 sites of this type were recorded in the district during the HLC. Types of businesses represented include garages, filling stations, scrapyards and boarding kennels.

Although some 19<sup>th</sup> century shops and commercial premises are included, the character areas of these two types are most often of 20<sup>th</sup> century date, with about 60% of the recorded sites originating after the 1950s and a further 20% or more dating to the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Only a small number of these sites have reused earlier structures.

##### Key management issues relating to areas of Retail (general) and Business (general)

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In urban areas, potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to medieval and post-medieval settlement</li><li>• In suburban or rural areas, limited potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation pre-dating 20<sup>th</sup> century development</li></ul>
Above-ground archaeological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Limited potential for standing buildings of interest dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, including shops, offices</li></ul>

potential	and other business premises, forming part of the social and architectural history of localities
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parades of 20<sup>th</sup> century local shops may form part of a wider landscape of contemporary private or social housing</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buildings that do not stand out as examples of attractive, high-quality architecture, particularly those of 20<sup>th</sup> century date, may nonetheless be of social interest. However, where these are not recognised as being of special interest they may be vulnerable to demolition without record</li> <li>• Where shops or businesses form part of an area of housing, they may be vulnerable to clearance and redevelopment as part of wider regeneration projects</li> <li>• Successive redevelopment in urban areas is very likely to have damaged or caused the removal of some archaeological layers or deposits</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buildings and groups of buildings that are of historic or social significance should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Where good, representative examples of local shops and small-scale offices of the 20<sup>th</sup> century are affected by development proposals, recording of the site at an appropriate level, such as a photographic survey, should be considered</li> <li>• New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for development that affects historic commercial buildings, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic commercial premises should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>

### **7.9.5 Other Commercial HLC types**

Commercial HLC types occurring in Bury that have not been discussed above comprise Storage sites, Offices, Garden centres, Timber yards/builders' yards and Hotel complexes. Together, these cover only 0.21km<sup>2</sup> (21 hectares), representing about 8% of the commercial land in the district.

Only one Storage site, a small depot in Prestwich, was recorded during the HLC, but this may be an under-representation. The character type overlaps in concept with Distribution and Warehousing, so it is likely that other sites that are used primarily for storage may have been recorded as distribution or warehouse sites instead.

Ten Office sites were recorded, most of which represent purpose-built blocks of the later 20<sup>th</sup> or early 21<sup>st</sup> century. However, two sites where 19<sup>th</sup> century villas appeared to have been reused for office or business rather than residential purposes were identified in Whitefield. Offices are also likely to have been present within wider commercial areas, particularly urban commercial cores, but will not necessarily be named as such on mapping, or be large enough to warrant inclusion as separate character areas.

Four Garden centres were noted in Bury. These all dated to the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and occupied sites ranging from about 0.7 to 3.9 hectares.

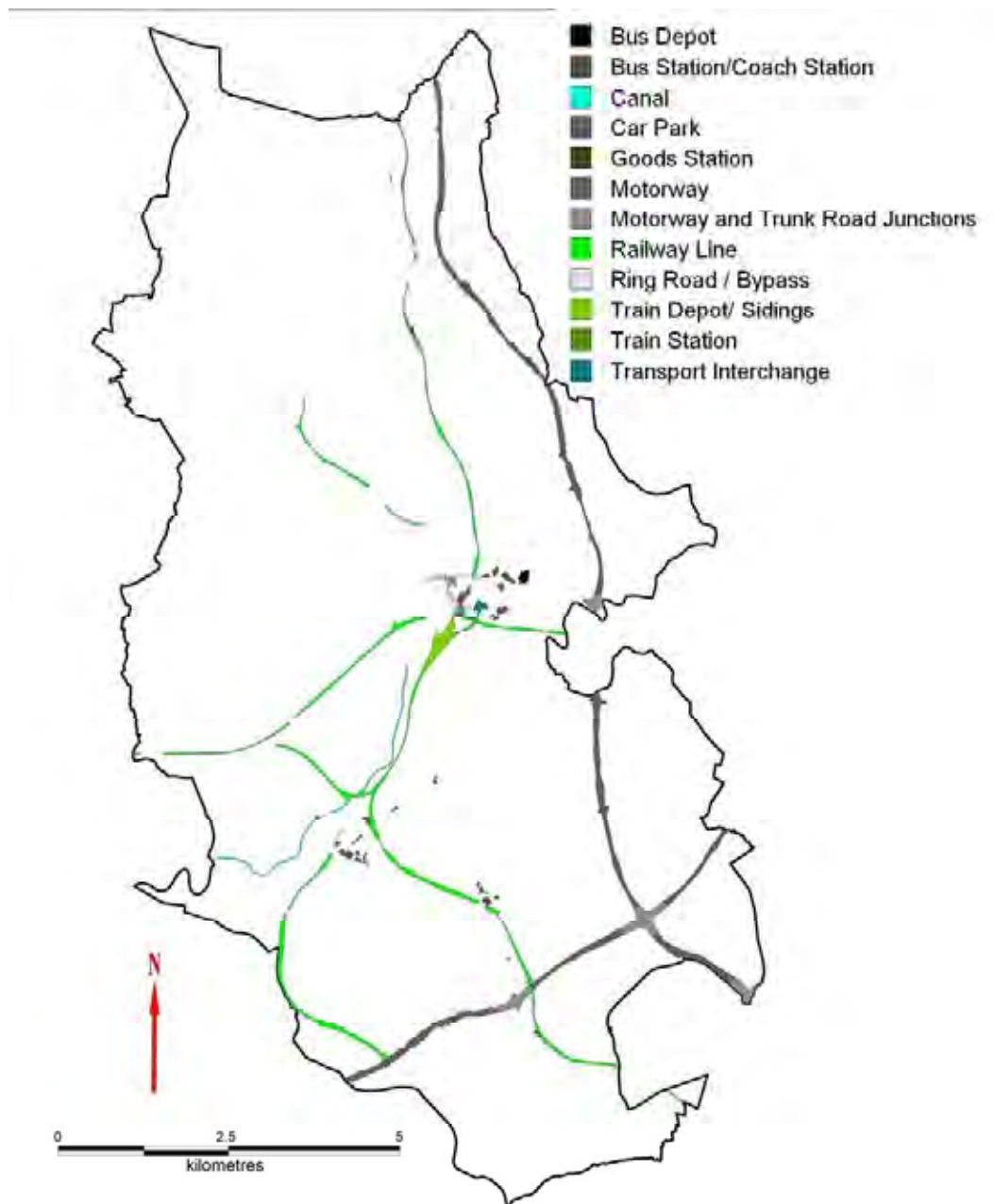
Four Hotel complexes were recorded in Bury. Of these, one at Carr near Ramsbottom represents the conversion of a 19<sup>th</sup> century mill, two are former 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier houses that have been extended (Red Hall and Bolholt), and one is a modern hotel built on the former site of reservoirs associated with a bleach and dye works.

Historic buildings that have been reused as hotels require special consideration. Conversion has an impact not only on building fabric and external appearance but also on historic interiors. The architectural importance of buildings such as villas and mills should be assessed through a programme of evaluation. Such buildings should also be considered in the context of their surroundings. For villas in particular, garden settings are an important element of the historic character. Where they have survived, garden boundaries and associated features should be retained in situ. Any new hotel development, including extensions to existing buildings, should enhance traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations.



The few builders' yards present in Bury date to the mid- to late 20<sup>th</sup> century, and are on a small scale. One timber yard was recorded, in Bury town (HER Ref HGM9020). This was established as a sawmill in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, with a timber yard first shown on 1920s mapping (OS 1922-29). It is likely that some of the original buildings at this site are still extant.

## 7.10 Communications broad type

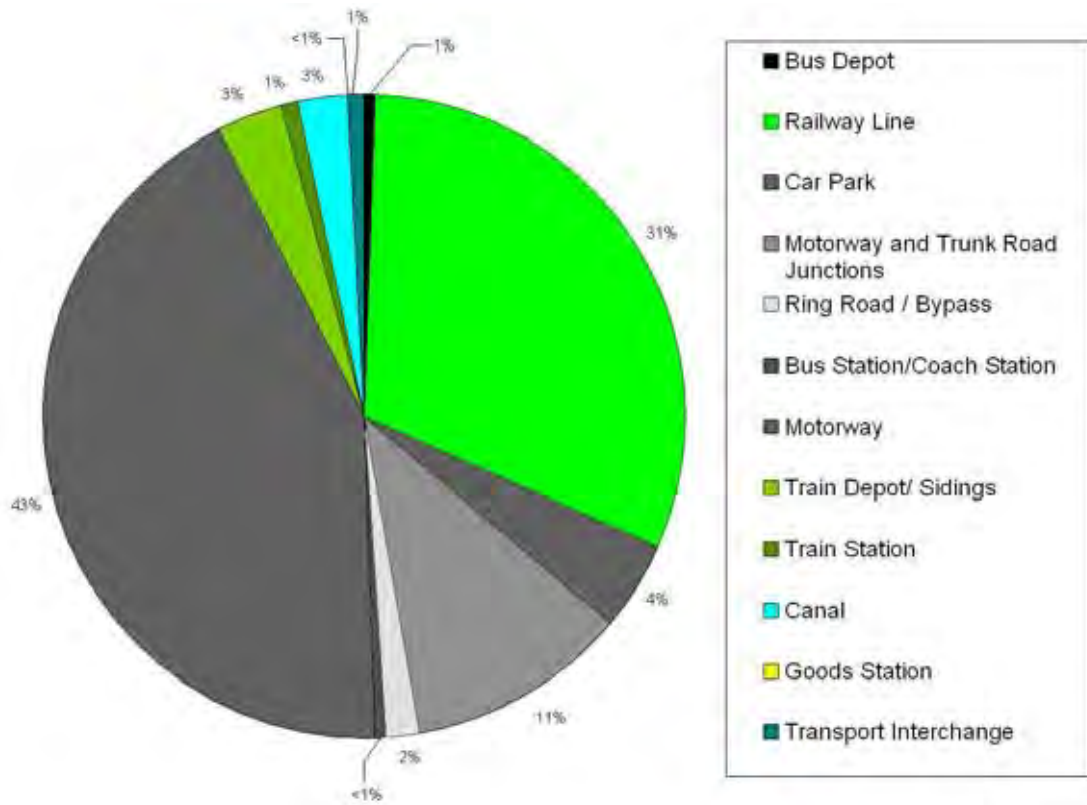


**Figure 29** Map showing the distribution of Communications HLC types in Bury

### **Occurrence of Communications HLC types**

Within Bury, the Communications broad type covers 3.20km<sup>2</sup> of land, representing 3.23% of the total area. Details are shown in Figure 30 and Table 9 below. Three principal groups of HLC types relating to different aspects of the transport network were identified for detailed analysis on the basis of their presence in the landscape or their historical significance:

- Roads
- Rail
- Canals



**Figure 30** Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Communications broad type in Bury

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of Communications broad type represented
Bus depot	0.02	0.62
Bus station/coach station	0.02	0.62
Canal	0.08	2.49
Car park	0.14	4.33
Goods station	0.003	0.09
Motorway	1.37	42.81
Motorway/trunk road junction	0.36	11.24
Railway line	0.99	30.93
Ring road/bypass	0.06	1.87
Train depot/sidings	0.11	3.44
Train station	0.03	0.94
Transport interchange	0.02	0.62
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3.20km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 9** Area covered by the different Communications HLC types

### 7.10.1 Motorways, Motorway/trunk road junctions, Ring roads/bypasses and Car parks

#### Description and historical context

Together, Motorways, Motorway/trunk road junctions and Ring roads represent around 54% (1.73km<sup>2</sup>) of the Communications broad type in Bury. Only road-related features which were on a sufficiently large scale were recorded. These included all motorways and larger sections of dual carriageway, major road junctions and intersections, and large car parks where these were independent of commercial or institutional establishments. All of the areas of these types that were recorded have a character originating in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century or the early 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Almost the whole of the M66 motorway falls within the borough. This begins at the A56 just to the south of Haslingden, and runs due south to connect with the M60 and the M62 at junction 18 near Whitefield. From this junction a short stretch of the M62 runs out of the district to the north-east, connecting the area with Huddersfield and Leeds. Part of the M60 ring road around the central part of Greater Manchester also passes through Bury district, on an east-west alignment.

The only dual carriageways within the district are the ring road around Bury and a very short stretch of the A56 immediately to the north and south of junction 17 of the M60.

Car parks in the district are concentrated in Bury and the centre of Radcliffe, with a small group near the bus station in Whitefield. All are open-air with the exception of one multi-storey car park in Bury.

#### Key management issues relating to road-related HLC types

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to previous uses of the site in open-air car parks where there has been no associated new build</li> <li>• The construction of major roads is likely to destroy any archaeological remains present within the road corridor</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited potential within open-air car parks for the survival of boundary features relating to previous uses of sites</li> <li>• Bridges, flyovers, cuttings and tunnels associated with motorways and other roads represent examples of major civil engineering works, and some can be considered to be of architectural value</li> </ul>

<p>Historic landscape interest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major roads and large car parks have a significant impact on the landscape owing to their large scale and high visibility</li> <li>• Car parks can preserve distinctive shapes within the landscape, such as an area of disused railway sidings</li> <li>• New roads can cut across historic landscapes and can have a significant impact on historic settlement patterns and field systems, and on street layouts in urban or suburban areas</li> </ul>
<p>Threats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Car parks may be temporary or more permanent features, with some temporary car parks representing the opportunist use of vacant sites. However, the sites of opportunist and planned car parks alike will represent areas where the historic character has been removed, often completely. This will involve the loss of historic buildings and, in some cases, the loss of existing street patterns</li> <li>• Construction of new major roads or the upgrading of existing roads will have an impact on the setting of any historic buildings or areas in the vicinity</li> <li>• New roads may have an impact on drainage and groundwater, and may introduce pollutants. This is particularly significant in mossland areas where reduced groundwater may desiccate below-ground organic archaeological remains</li> <li>• The principal threats to significant elements of road schemes themselves, including bridges and flyovers, are replacement or unsympathetic repair</li> </ul>
<p>Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where new car parks are created, historic site outlines and boundaries should be preserved</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance that are affected by proposals for a new car park should be reused whenever possible, or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• The impact of a proposed road scheme on the historic environment can be mitigated by altering the route of the road to avoid known areas of archaeological deposits or areas of historic landscape significance</li> <li>• Sympathetic landscaping, involving the use of native species where trees or other vegetation are planted, can play a vital part in reducing the visual impact of new road schemes</li> </ul>
<p>Management recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for new road schemes, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the archaeological potential of the road corridor and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Any buildings of historic or architectural significance that may be affected by a proposed new road scheme or road improvement scheme should be identified through</li> </ul>

	<p>a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where a new car park is to be created, the archaeological potential of the site should be evaluated. The environmental conditions of archaeological remains can be a significant factor in their survival and continued preservation. Where possible, steps should be taken to ensure that environmental conditions that have resulted in the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits should be maintained</li> </ul>
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A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

### **7.10.2 Railway lines, Train stations, Goods stations and Train depots/sidings**

#### **Description and historical context**

These HLC types together represent around 35% (1.13km<sup>2</sup>) of the Communications broad type in Bury. 0.99km<sup>2</sup> of this is made up of railway lines, some dismantled but still visible as landscape features, and some still in use, albeit no longer as part of the national rail network.

In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century the town of Bury was connected by rail with Bolton to the west, Heywood to the east, and Ramsbottom and Haslingden to the north. To the south, the railway ran past Radcliffe, curving around to the west before running south again to Clifton Junction. Here the line divided, part of it joining the line to Salford and Manchester and another heading south and then west to Patricroft, which was then a separate settlement to the west of Eccles. Here it joined the E-W running Liverpool and Manchester line. By the 1890s the Prestwich and Tottington branch lines had both been opened. The latter ran north-east from Bury through Tottington to Holcombe Brook.

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century about a third of the national rail network was lost following the proposals of Dr Beeching in 1963 (BBC 2008). Of the lines that ran through the borough of Bury, at the present time the Prestwich branch line and the line between Radcliffe and Bury are used by the Metrolink tram service, although a short section

that ran NW from Radcliffe to connect with the Liverpool, Bolton and Bury Line is no longer extant. The Tottington branch line is no longer open. Much of it survives within the landscape and is in use as a path. However, north of Brandlesholme Road the former railway line has been built over, including a car park and small shopping precinct on the former site of Holcombe Brook Station. The former site of Woolfold Station now lies beneath part of a residential development.

The former Liverpool, Bolton and Bury Line to the west of Bury is also no longer in use. Part of this lies beneath a later 20<sup>th</sup> century housing development at Bradley Fold, but much of the remainder survives as a linear feature. The Clifton, Accrington and Colne Line between Radcliffe and Clifton Junction has also been dismantled; within the borough of Bury, this line is in use as a path along much of its length.

Running to the north and east of Bury is part of the East Lancashire Railway, originally built in the 1840s and 1850s. The line closed to passengers in 1972 and was last used for freight in 1980. However, the East Lancashire Railway Preservation Society was formed in 1968, and was responsible for the reopening of a stretch of the railway in 1991, and subsequently further parts of the line. Services are run at weekends throughout the year and on weekdays in August, using historic locomotives and carriages (East Lancashire Railway 2008).

Three stations along the East Lancashire Railway have been identified as separate character areas (Ramsbottom, Summerseat and Bury Bolton Street stations) (Plate 32). Elsewhere however, surviving stations have been included along with stretches of the current Metrolink line. One railway depot survives within the borough, at Buckley Wells at the edge of Bury. This site includes a carriage shed and an engine house. Although currently disused, it is to be redeveloped as a visitor attraction as part of the historic railway (East Lancashire Railway 2008).

As well as providing a passenger service, the rail network played a vital part in the development of industry, allowing the fast transportation of raw materials, fuel and goods. Warehouses, sidings, goods yards and goods sheds were prominent features in the landscape until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. However, many such features have been lost with the 20<sup>th</sup> century decline of industry and an increased reliance on the road network for bulk transportation. No railway sidings were recorded as a current character type within the borough of Bury, although two railway warehouses at Summerseat and a goods station in Bury town are still extant. One of the

warehouses has been converted into residences (HER Ref HGM8669). The second dates to about 1860 and is a listed building (HER Pref Ref 13748.1.0/HGM8660). The railway lines going into the shed have been taken up. The former goods station to the west of the Castle Armoury in Bury, also a listed building, is currently in use as a transport museum (HER Ref HGM9043).

Sidings have been lost not only along the dismantled railway lines, but also along the current Metrolink line and the East Lancashire Railway. Sidings at Prestwich Station have been redeveloped for the residential development of Rectory Green, for example (HER Ref HGM7798), and the site of the Ramsbottom Sidings is now occupied by a water treatment works and a fitness centre (HER Refs HGM8060 and 8065).

### Key management issues relating to Railways and associated areas

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to rail infrastructure within former goods yards, depots and sidings, including turntables and the footings of goods sheds and engine sheds</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for the survival of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century railway-related structures such as stations and signal boxes</li> <li>• Potential for the survival of buildings associated with the railways, such as hotels and station masters' houses</li> <li>• Bridges, cuttings, viaducts and tunnels associated with railways represent examples of major civil engineering works, and some can be considered to be of architectural and historic value</li> <li>• Potential for the survival of embankments and other landscape features relating to disused railway lines</li> <li>• Potential for the survival of disused rails within industrial parks</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Railways can represent prominent linear features within the landscape, particularly in flat areas, including former mossland, where embankments can be visible from great distances</li> <li>• Areas of railway sidings have distinctive, often triangular shapes which can be preserved in the outlines of later developments such as car parks or residential estates</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural features of disused railway lines, including bridges and viaducts, can become derelict if not maintained</li> <li>• Where such structures are deemed unsafe or are removed this can lead to a loss of amenity where stretches of former railway lines that are in use as footpaths or cycle paths have to be closed to the public</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sites of former railways and sidings are particularly at risk of redevelopment in urban areas where vacant land is at a premium, and as a result of government planning policies that favour the reuse of 'brownfield' sites. The loss of associated features and structures results in the erosion of the historic character of railways</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disused railway lines and their associated engineering or architectural features can be preserved as landscape features with a high amenity value as 'green' corridors</li> <li>• Where the routes of former railway lines are left undeveloped, this allows for the future option of reinstating routes as rail or tramways</li> <li>• Good or rare examples of historic railway buildings that are not currently listed should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Where redundant historic buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses</li> <li>• New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• The historic railway heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a former site of railway sidings, depots, stations or yards, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic railways should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance

- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Railway Heritage Act 1996 as amended by the Railways Act 2005

### 7.10.3 Canals

#### Description and historical context

A disused stretch of the Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal runs through the district, from just south of Little Lever, through Radcliffe, terminating on the southern outskirts of Bury (Plate 33). Previously the canal ran further to the north into Bury itself, but this part has been backfilled. This stretch ran roughly alongside the lines of Hinds Lane and Wellington Street, terminating at the Bury Canal Wharf, at the site of the current Bridge Trading Estate. The former Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal Reservoir (now named Elton Reservoir), which fed the canal, has survived, along with short stretches of feeder channel at its northern end and near the eastern edge. A former basin near Scotson Fold is no longer extant.

A branch of the same canal ran south-east from Nob End through the borough of Bolton, passing through Bury at its south-western edge, alongside the River Irwell, and continuing into Salford. At Clifton Junction the Clifton Aqueduct survives, although the stretches of canal immediately adjacent to it are now dry. The aqueduct was built in 1796, and carried the canal across the Irwell.

#### Key management issues relating to Canals

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to canalside and riverside activity within former docks, wharfs and canal yards, including the footings of warehouses</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for the survival of 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century structures such as lifting equipment, boathouses, and features that facilitated the use of horse-drawn canal boats</li> <li>• Potential for the survival of buildings associated with canals, such as lock-keepers' cottages</li> <li>• Bridges, cuttings, aqueducts and tunnels associated with canals represent examples of major civil engineering works, and may be of architectural and historic value</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canals can represent prominent linear features within the landscape</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canalside features such as docks and wharfs are at risk of falling into disuse with the decline in the importance of</li> </ul>

	<p>canals for the transportation of goods and materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sites of canalside features and buildings are particularly at risk of redevelopment in urban areas where vacant land is at a premium, and as a result of government planning policies that favour the reuse of 'brownfield' sites</li> <li>• The loss of associated features and structures contributes to the erosion of the historic character of canals</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canals can be preserved as landscape features with a high amenity value</li> <li>• Good or rare examples of historic canal-related buildings or structures that are not currently listed should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and building survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Where redundant historic buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses</li> <li>• New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• Canalside locations can be attractive sites for new apartment blocks, and this can contribute to the promotion of canals as pleasant places to live and undertake leisure activities</li> <li>• Canal heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a former site of canal docks or wharfs, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic canals, docks and wharfs should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

#### **7.10.4 Other Communications HLC types**

Only four areas were recorded in Bury that do not fall within the HLC types discussed above. These comprise:

- the late 20<sup>th</sup> century Bury Bus Depot
- the modern Bury Interchange at the end of the Metrolink line, situated on a former market site
- the late 20<sup>th</sup> century bus station in Radcliffe
- the bus station in Whitefield, which was present by the 1950s and extended later in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **7.11 Water bodies broad type**

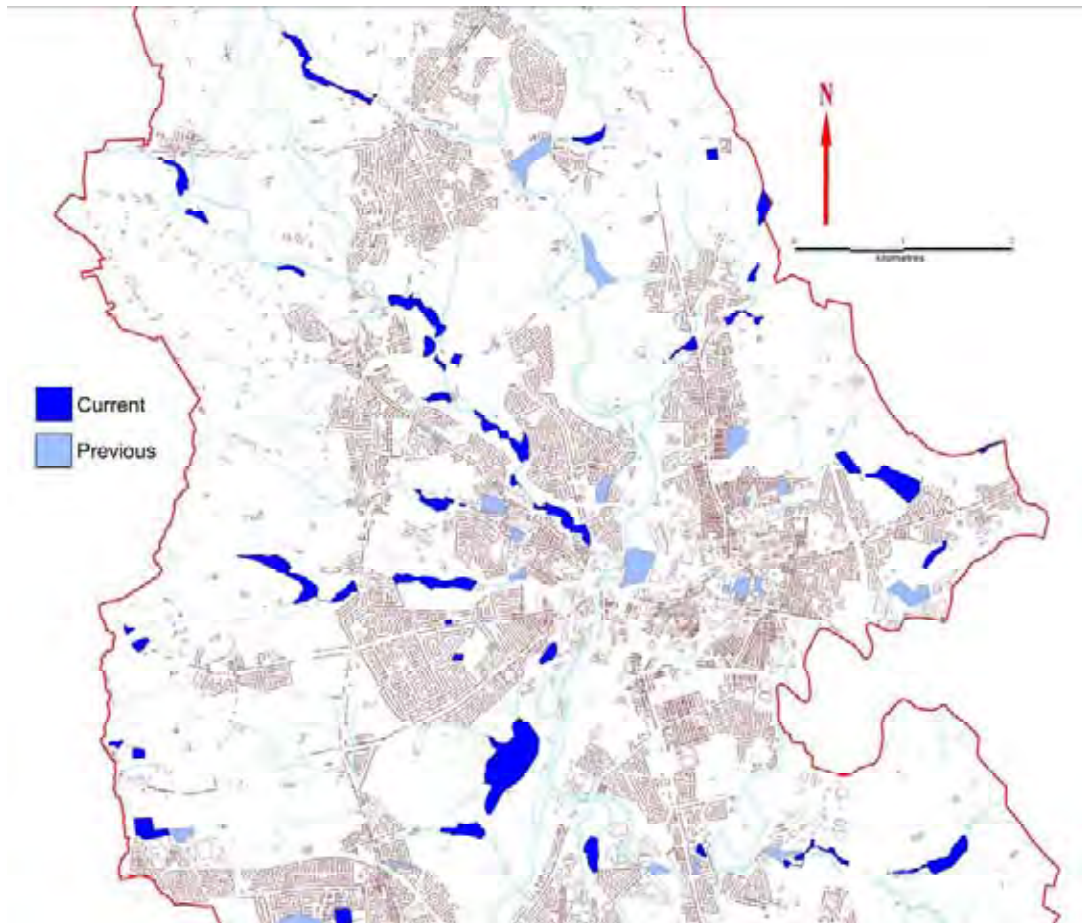
57 Water bodies were recorded as character areas within Bury, all but one of which are Reservoirs. The non-reservoir site was recorded as a Lake, as this was the closest fitting HLC type. However, it could be more accurately described as a pond, having apparently developed within a marshy area in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (HLC ref HGM9904).

Of the Reservoirs, the majority were created in association with industrial sites, including bleachworks, printworks, fulling mills and cotton mills, in the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and are shown on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. Many of these were extended later in the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century. Only eight were created in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, although one modern covered reservoir lies on the former site of an industrial reservoir. Small reservoirs that form integral parts of industrial sites are included within the character areas for those sites. Only those that form distinct landscape features of a significant size were recorded separately.

There are very few reservoirs to the south of Radcliffe, with none recorded within Whitefield and only Heaton Park Reservoir recorded near Prestwich. In the northern part of the borough and to the east of Hollins, the majority of the recorded reservoirs have a long, narrow plan and a linear distribution (see Figure 31). This reflects their positioning on or alongside natural watercourses.

35 Reservoirs were recorded as a previous HLC type, and again these are mainly situated in the northern part of the borough, with none in Whitefield and only one site in Prestwich. The latter was the non-industrial Manchester Water Works Prestwich Hills Reservoirs, a pair created on a single site in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century and replaced by housing in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (HLC ref HGM8115). The sites of reservoirs that are no longer extant tend to lie within urban or suburban areas, and have clearly succumbed to 20<sup>th</sup> century development pressures (see Figure 31).

Reuses of such sites are varied, with nine of the thirteen broad character types represented, but it is most common for reservoirs to have been backfilled and redeveloped as residential areas (fourteen sites, or 41% of recorded former reservoirs). Seven have been redeveloped for commercial use. Disused reservoirs are not invariably backfilled; some survive as open water within woodland or parkland, including a former Bury Corporation reservoir that is now in use as a lido near Chesham, to the north of Bury town (HLC Ref HGM8727).



**Figure 31** Map showing current and former Reservoir sites in Bury

There are only two reservoirs that cover an area of more than ten hectares. These are Elton Reservoir, created in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century as a feeder reservoir for the Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal (22.66ha), and Heaton Park Reservoir, which straddles the boundary between the boroughs of Bury and Manchester. The western half falls within the area of Bury, and covers about 22.13ha. Most of the other reservoirs occupy areas of between one and five hectares. Fourteen individual sites of less than a hectare were recorded, but it is highly likely that other smaller reservoirs forming elements of industrial sites are also present.

**Key management issues relating to Reservoirs**

<p>Below-ground archaeological potential</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where reservoirs have been created by excavation, any below-ground archaeological remains that may have been present will have been destroyed</li> <li>• Where reservoirs have been created by the flooding of low-lying areas or valleys rather than by excavation, any archaeological remains that may have been present will have been preserved beneath the reservoir</li> </ul>
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Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for standing buildings and structures of historic interest, such as pump houses and structures housing equipment at the edges of reservoirs</li> <li>• Potential for the presence of water management features such as dams and weirs</li> <li>• Potential for the presence of the remains of post-medieval settlement and other activity where the construction of corporation reservoirs involved the flooding of settled valleys</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large reservoirs are highly visible and have a significant impact on the landscape</li> <li>• Historic industrial reservoirs may form part of a wider contemporary landscape of mills and other industrial buildings, perhaps with associated workers' housing and facilities</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The decline of industry in the district, particularly the textile industry, has caused many reservoirs to become redundant</li> <li>• Backfilling of redundant reservoirs and the redevelopment of sites results in total loss of historic character</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent of survival of reservoirs with historic significance should be identified through a programme of assessment and survey</li> <li>• Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</li> <li>• Any redevelopment of former reservoir sites that does take place should take into account the wider social fabric of the surrounding area – new development should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> <li>• Disused reservoirs can be reused as recreational facilities</li> <li>• The historic industrial heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a historic reservoir site, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic</li> </ul>

	reservoirs should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
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## **7.12 Horticulture broad type**

### **Occurrence of Horticulture HLC types**

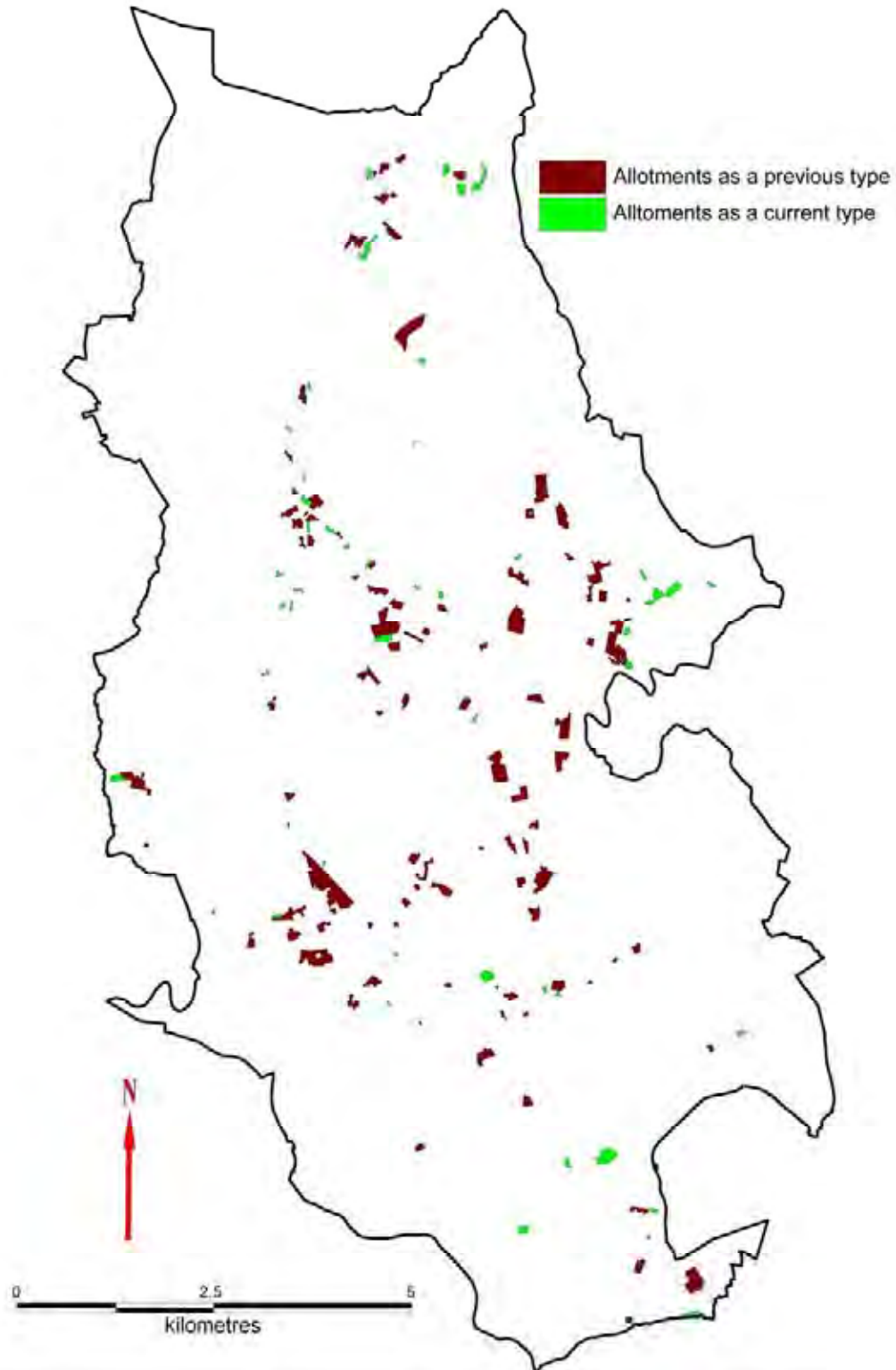
Within Bury borough, 0.55km<sup>2</sup> of land are covered by the Horticulture broad type, representing around 0.56% of the total area. 56 Horticultural sites were identified during the project, of which 50 were allotment gardens and 6 nurseries. No orchards were observed as a current HLC type.

### **Description and historical context**

Allotments are important as social historic landscape features, physical embodiments of an aspect of late post-medieval English social history. They are also particularly important in the present day as green spaces within suburban and urban areas. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, land was provided by an Act of Parliament to poor houses and charitable trustees (General Enclosure Act of 1801). This land was provided in order to compensate for the loss of common land through enclosure in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Land allotment frequently faced hostility from the land-owning classes (Crouch and Ward 1997, 39-63). The passing of the Allotments Act of 1887 marked the end of lengthy struggles and campaigns by reformers. It enabled local sanitary authorities to acquire land by compulsory purchase. The Small Holdings and Allotments Act of 1908 created a responsibility for local councils to provide allotments. Nearly all of the allotments recognised in this study post-date the passing of this act. Later allotments have clear associations with the larger-scale social housing developments of the interwar and post-war periods.

Although there are at least fifty allotment sites in Bury, and there could well be some additional small sites within residential areas that were not characterised separately during the project, a significant area of allotment gardens within the district was lost in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. 152 character areas were recorded as having previously been at least partly in use as allotment gardens (see Figure 32). Some of these represented the reuse of part of a site rather than complete loss. For example, houses in the Allen Street/Racecourse Walk area of Radcliffe were built on a large area of allotments, of which the north-western corner has survived (HLC Ref HGM10046).



**Figure 32** Map showing current allotment sites in Bury, and areas that previously contained allotments

About two-thirds (93) of the 'lost' allotment sites have been covered by residential development. A further 22 are now the sites of institutional buildings, including nine schools. There are also eighteen commercial and industrial sites, and ten

ornamental, including six areas of Urban green space where allotments may well have simply fallen out of use rather than being formally re-designated. A small number of former allotment sites are also currently in use as woodland or enclosed land.

### Key management issues relating to Horticultural sites

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation pre-dating 20<sup>th</sup> century horticultural use</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited potential for standing buildings of historic interest at nursery sites, including glasshouses</li> <li>• Potential for extant or relict historic boundaries relating to earlier agricultural use of horticultural sites, including hedges, drystone walls, ditches and banks</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allotment gardens often represent integral elements of 20<sup>th</sup> century local authority suburban housing estates</li> <li>• Allotments represent the embodiment of an aspect of social history</li> <li>• Nurseries can be distinctive landscape features, often with extensive areas of glasshouses</li> <li>• Orchards and nurseries may have historic associations with farms or large houses</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development pressures can lead to the piecemeal loss of allotment gardens in urban and suburban areas</li> <li>• Orchards and nurseries also tend to be lost with the expansion of urban areas</li> <li>• The glasshouses and sheds typically associated with horticultural sites tend to be insubstantial and may have a relatively short life-span. When cleared or replaced, they may leave very little evidence in the archaeological record</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and historic significance of nurseries, orchards and allotment gardens should be identified through a programme of desk-based assessment and evaluation</li> <li>• Where new development is proposed for the former site of a nursery, buildings and structures that are considered to be of historic interest should be recorded, or preserved in situ if possible</li> <li>• Allotment gardens should be retained wherever possible, both for their historic landscape value as features of 20<sup>th</sup> century suburbs and for their amenity value as areas of green space</li> <li>• Relict field boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of historic landscapes</li> <li>• Where old fruit trees survive on former orchard sites, these should be retained within any new development as they represent an element of the historic origins and</li> </ul>

	<p>character of such sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New development on former horticultural sites should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for redevelopment of a horticultural site, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of horticultural areas should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>

There are a range of designations which offer statutory protection to areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders (TPO)
- Changes of use in land management regimes could be approached through Farm Environment Plans and land stewardship agreements

### 7.13 Military broad type

Two Military sites of very different character were identified within Bury during the HLC project. These comprise rifle ranges and a training ground established in the 1920s at Holcombe Moor, and a 19<sup>th</sup> century barracks within the town of Bury.

The Holcombe Moor site covers an area of about 41.32 hectares and includes the recorded sites of three historic farmsteads, two areas of ridge and furrow earthworks and a quarry. Structures associated with the site's military use include a building named Range House, shown on mapping from the 1920s onwards (OS 1922-29), and a group of slightly later buildings immediately to the south of this that are not identified on modern mapping.

The barracks in Bury is a listed building, constructed in 1868 on the site of Bury Castle. The structure reused some of the earlier building materials. It was extended in 1907 to provide a drill hall. Part of the foundations of the castle have been excavated, and are on display at the site (HER Pref Ref 679.1.0).

#### Key management issues relating to Military sites

Below-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for good preservation of archaeological remains relating to earlier uses of sites. Remains may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prehistoric artefacts and settlement evidence</li> <li>• Deposits and features relating to post-medieval, medieval or earlier agriculture and associated historic settlement</li> <li>• Below-ground remains of military structures pre-dating buildings currently in use</li> </ul>
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century military structures</li> </ul> <p>Within large rural sites, potential for remains associated with farming and historic land division, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm buildings</li> <li>• Field boundaries, including hedges, drystone walls and ditches</li> <li>• Earthworks, including boundary banks</li> <li>• Historic political boundaries such as parish boundaries</li> </ul>
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for the preservation of historic and, exceptionally, prehistoric agricultural landscapes</li> <li>• Extensive rural military sites can themselves have a significant visual impact at landscape scale</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscaping and the use of military vehicles and heavy artillery can cause damage to both above-ground</li> </ul>

	archaeological features and buried deposits
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The MOD gives archaeology a very high land management priority and maintains a record of the sites and monuments that have been identified within the Defence estate</li> <li>• The MOD has a formal plan for the care of historic buildings within the Defence estate</li> <li>• Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained</li> <li>• Relict field boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of historic landscapes</li> <li>• Areas of undeveloped military land used for training can allow the relatively intact preservation of evidence of earlier settlement and land use</li> </ul>
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</li> <li>• Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</li> <li>• Where planning permission is granted for a site located within a historic military site, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</li> <li>• Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic military sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies</li> </ul>

There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders (TPO)

## 8. Photographic Images of Bury



**Plate 1** Croichley Fold Farm, near Hawkshaw. High-status farm complex established by at least the 16<sup>th</sup> century



**Plate 2** Holcombe Village – 18<sup>th</sup> century textile workshops



**Plate 3** View of Ramsbottom Bridge from Holcombe Village. Mixed development of late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century terraced houses (centre of picture)



**Plate 4** Holcombe Moor. Moorland edge: Piecemeal enclosure, Cloughs and Unenclosed land





**Plate 5** Remains of the pre-1851 Ferns Cotton Mill, near Tottington



**Plate 6** Mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century terraced houses at Walshaw



**Plate 7** Clifton Road, Prestwich. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century terrace with well-preserved raised cobbled pavement



**Plate 8** Clifton Road, Prestwich. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century villas



**Plate 9** Early 20<sup>th</sup> century social housing. Part of an estate centred on Victoria Avenue, Whitefield



**Plate 10** Pair of early 20<sup>th</sup> century semi-detached houses on Radcliffe New Road. The right-hand house exhibits significant later additions and alterations



**Plate 11** Low-rise flats – social housing of the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. Off Clifton Road, Prestwich



**Plate 12** Former Alexandra Rope Walk, Canon Street, Bury



**Plate 13** Free Town area, Bury. The Bury textile industry in its prime in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century



**Plate 14** Former York Street Mill, Bury. Reused textile mill dated 1891, in an area recorded as Industrial works (general) (HER Ref HGM 10111)



**Plate 15** St Mary's Church, Prestwich. Early church site on promontory position. The current grade II listed church includes elements dating from the 15<sup>th</sup> to late 19<sup>th</sup> centuries



**Plate 16** Christ Church, Walshaw. Grade II\* listed church dating to 1888



**Plate 17** Late 19th century Wesleyan chapel, Bolton Street, Ramsbottom



**Plate 18** High-status memorial within St Mary's Churchyard, Prestwich





**Plate 19** The Chapel, Holly Mount. Residential conversion of a former late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century chapel



**Plate 20** Civic Hall, Thomas Street, Radcliffe, built in 1974



**Plate 21** Bury Cemetery, St Peter's Road, Bury. 19<sup>th</sup> century cemetery, showing the surviving grade II listed Church of England mortuary chapel, built in about 1866



**Plate 22** Prestwich Hospital, Prestwich. Part of the annexe to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century County Lunatic Asylum



**Plate 23** Public Library, Art Gallery and Museum, Manchester Road, Bury, built 1899-1901



**Plate 24** Bridge Street, Ramsbottom. Part of the town's 19th century commercial core



**Plate 25** Bridge Street, Ramsbottom. Purpose-built late 19th century bank



**Plate 26** Stand Lane, Radcliffe. Carved bank sign of the late 19th century



**Plate 27** Dale Street, Radcliffe. Later 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial precinct



**Plate 28** Church Street, Radcliffe. 19<sup>th</sup> century commercial core with significant later additions



**Plate 29** Late 20th century suburban shopping parade on Bury New Road



**Plate 30** Walmersley Road, Bury. Pre-1851 commercial ribbon development



**Plate 31** Church Inn, Church Lane, Prestwich. Public house founded in the 17<sup>th</sup> century



**Plate 32** Railway station, Ramsbottom. Station on the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century East Lancashire Railway, closed in 1972 but later restored; reopened in 1987



**Plate 33** Part of the Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal, near Radcliffe



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## Appendix 1 Broad Character Types

Broad Type	Description
Commercial	Business areas including retail and office units.
Communications	Major linear features such as roads and canals will be marked, together with main communication nodes linking these, such as train stations, transport interchanges, airports, roundabouts etc.
Enclosed Land	Land that has been demarcated and enclosed, particularly fields
Extractive	Areas involved with the extraction of commodities and minerals such as fuel or building materials.
Horticulture	Large scale commercial gardening enterprises.
Industrial	Areas concerned with industrial processes and manufacturing.
Institutional	Areas (with or without buildings) connected to large establishments, associations and organizations.
Military	Land used for military purposes, <i>including airfields, training grounds and ammunition storage depots</i>
Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	Designed landscapes and those used for recreational purposes, <i>including 'informal' recreation areas such as leftover corners that have not been developed and are used by local people for dog-walking etc</i>
Residential	Areas where people live. Includes large individual houses and housing estates.
Unenclosed Land	Unimproved land, open land, moorland, marsh, wasteland etc.
Water Bodies	Large water bodies including reservoirs and lakes. Does not include millponds.
Woodland	Land with dense concentrations of trees.

## Appendix 2 HLC Types

Broad Type	HLC Types	Attributes considered
Commercial	Business (general), Business park, Commercial Core – suburban, Commercial Core – urban, Distribution centre, Entertainment complex, Entertainment site, Garden centre, Hotel complex, Markets, Offices, Public house, Retail (general), Retail park, Shopping centre, Storage, Superstore, Timber yard/builder's yard, Warehousing	Sub-type [retail, entertainment, business], Status, Building scale, Legibility of previous type, Presence of public house, Presence of bank
Communications	Airport, Bus or coach station, Bus depot, Canal, Canal lock, Car park, Docks, wharfs and basins, Freight terminal, Goods station, Motorway, Motorway services, Motorway and trunk road junctions, Railway line, Ring road/bypass, Train depot/sidings,	Sub-type [water, road, rail, air], Legibility of previous type, Status/re-use

	Train station, Tram depot, Transport interchange, Tunnel portal, Viaduct/aqueduct	
Enclosed Land	Agglomerated fields, Assarts, Crofts, Drained wetland, Intake, Open fields, Paddocks and closes, Piecemeal enclosure, Prehistoric field systems, Strip fields, Surveyed enclosure (parliamentary or private), Valley floor meadows	Field size, Pattern, Boundary morphology, Boundary type, Legibility of previous type, Boundary loss since 1850, Pasture type
Extractive	Annular spoil heap (bell pit earthworks), Clay pits/brickworks, Colliery, Landfill, Open cast coal mine, Other mineral extraction and processing, Peat extraction, Quarry, Reclaimed coal mine, Shallow coal workings, Spoil heap	Product [peat, aggregates, clay/bricks, coal, stone, refractory materials, ironstone, not recorded], Status, On-site processing, Legibility of previous type
Horticulture	Allotments, Nursery, Orchard	Size, Building type, Legibility of previous type
Industrial	Brewery, Brickworks, Chemical, Corn mill, Craft industry, Food manufactory, Glassworks, Hatting, Industrial estate, Industrial works (general), Limeworks/cement works, Metal trades (heavy), Metal trades (light), Other industry, Paper mill, Potteries/ceramics, Sawmill, Tanneries/abattoirs, Textile finishing, Textile mill, Textile trade, Utilities, Vehicle factory/locomotive works, Waste ground, Water-powered site	Dominant sector [ceramics, chemical, concrete works, construction, electronics, food processing, fuel storage/processing, glass works, heavy engineering, light engineering, metal trades, mixed commercial and industrial, paper/printing, power (distribution), power generation (fossil fuels), power generation (renewables), recycling, sewage/water, telecoms, textiles and clothing, not recorded], Building scale, status, Legibility of previous type
Institutional	Ambulance station, Asylum, Cemetery, Civic & municipal buildings, Community establishment, Fire station, Fortified site, Medical complex, Municipal depot, Museum and gallery, Nursing home/almshouse/hostel, Police station, Prison, Public baths, Religious (other), Religious (worship), School, University or college, Workhouse/orphanage/children's home	Sub-type [residential, religious, military, medical, educational, civic and municipal, charitable], Status, Building scale, Legibility of previous type
Military	Airbase, Ammunition store, Barracks, Military training ground, Prisoner of war camp	[No Attributes defined]
Ornamental, Parkland	Caravan/campsite, Country park,	Building scale, Legibility of

and Recreational	Deer park, Golf course, Inner city farm, Leisure/sports centre, Playing fields/recreation ground, Private parkland, Public park, Public square/green, Racecourse, Sports ground, Tourist attraction, Urban green space, Walled garden, Zoo	previous type, Presence of bandstand, Presence of water feature, Presence of recreational feature, Park scale
Residential	Ancient settlement, Back-to-back/courtyard houses, Burgage plots, Conversions, Elite residence, Empty housing plots, Estate houses, Farm complex, Fold, Fortified site, High rise flats, Historic settlement core, Low rise flats, Planned estate (industrial), Planned estate (social housing), Prefabs, Private housing estate, Romany or other traveller community site, Semi-detached housing, Terraced housing, Town houses, Vernacular cottages, Villas/detached housing, Weavers' cottages, Workshop dwellings	Density, Layout pattern, Private open spaces, Presence of pub, Legibility of previous type, Status, Presence of school, Presence of church/chapel
Unenclosed Land	Commons and greens, Moorland, Mossland, Pasture, Wetland common	Elevation, Legibility of previous type
Water Bodies	Artificial channel/leat, Artificial lake, Fishery, Fish pond, Lake, Reservoir	Sub-type [reservoir, ornamental feature, natural open water], Leisure use [watersports, not known, bird watching], Legibility of previous type
Woodland	Ancient woodland, Clough, Plantation, Regenerated scrub/woodland, Semi-natural woodland, Spring wood, Wet wood, Wood pasture	Woodland size, Boundary morphology, Boundary loss since 1850, Legibility of previous type