



ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING
RECORDING

Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd

Marwood House
Harmire Enterprise Park
Barnard Castle
Co. Durham
DL12 8BN

t: 01833 690800

e: kt@naaheritage.com

w: www.naaheritage.com

NEW ROAD, RADCLIFFE,
GREATER MANCHESTER

prepared for

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Text: Karl Taylor

Illustrations: Karl Taylor and Damien Ronan

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Manager	Karl Taylor	
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Author Karl Taylor
Photographs Karl Taylor
Illustrations Karl Taylor and Damien Ronan

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NEW ROAD, RADCLIFFE, GREATER MANCHESTER

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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NEW ROAD, RADCLIFFE, GREATER MANCHESTER

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Summary

Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd was commissioned by CgMs Heritage, on behalf of Ascalon Properties Ltd, to undertake a programme of historic building recording of a detached barn and integrated house (19 New Road) on land off New Road, Radcliffe, Greater Manchester (NGR: SD 79212 06843). Planning permission was granted by Bury MBC (Planning Ref: 60723) for residential development in April 2017, which includes demolition of the existing buildings, including the barn.

Planning permission was subject to conditions, one of which (Condition 16, imposed following advice given by Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service in March 2017) required the applicant to secure a programme of archaeological works prior to the development. In addition to the building recording, the requirement included archaeological evaluation in the form of a geophysical survey and trial trenching, as well as archaeological open area excavation. A geophysical survey has already been carried out by a third party, which is the subject of a separate report.

The archaeological works required to satisfy the condition were listed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which was issued in November 2018 by CgMs Heritage. The historic building recording was undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidance to a Level 3 standard.

The barn forms part of a non-designated heritage asset, which is recorded within the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER Ref. 4020.1.0) and labelled on historic maps as 'Top o'th' Bank'. The HER record states that two structures in this location are shown on the Earl of Derby's Estate Plan of 1785. The barn was also recorded on the 1841 Plan of the Hamlet of Whitefield and subsequent historic and modern Ordnance Survey mapping.

The investigations revealed that the barn is wholly brick built and is likely to have been constructed during a single phase (with later alterations, blocking and internal remodelling), with the barn once comprising the whole building. The general appearance and fabric suggest an early 19th-century date, and the north-western end was probably converted to a house prior to 1893. The barn was probably used as a combination barn with threshing floor and cow house, the most distinctive feature being two very tall arches set within the cross walls. The building has survived relatively intact, although is now detached from its relationship with the rest of the farmstead at Top 'o th' Bank, which has been extensively remodelled and converted to residential use.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (hereafter the 'Client'), on behalf of Ascalon Properties Ltd, to undertake a programme of archaeological building recording of a detached barn and integrated house (19 New Road) on land off New Road, Radcliffe, Greater Manchester (hereafter the 'Site'; NGR: SD 79212 06843; Fig 1).
- 1.2 The barn lies within a plot of land (approximately 1.2ha), for which planning consent (dated 11th April 2017) for residential development has been granted by Bury MBC (hereafter the 'LPA'; Planning Ref.: 60723). This involves the demolition of existing buildings, including the barn. The planning consent is conditional upon the applicant securing the implementation of a programme of archaeological works prior to development commencing (Condition 16). In addition to the building recording, the condition included the requirement (where appropriate) for archaeological evaluation in the form of a geophysical survey and trenching, as well as archaeological open area excavation where appropriate. A geophysical survey has already been carried out by a third party, which is the subject of a separate report. Evaluation trenching based on the results will be decided by the LPA based on advice provided by Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) who fulfil the role of archaeological curators and advisors to the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA).
- 1.3 Condition 16 was imposed by the LPA following advice given by GMAAS on 22nd March 2017 and required that the archaeological works needed to satisfy the condition be listed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). CgMs Heritage was commissioned by Ascalon Properties Ltd to undertake consultation with GMAAS and produce the WSI, which was issued in November 2018 (CgMs 2018; included as Appendix A). This was forwarded to NAA upon appointment.

Aims and objectives

- 1.4 The primary aim of the building recording, as outlined in the WSI, is to create a record of the barn prior to its demolition and to make that record publicly available.
- 1.5 In achieving this aim, the following objectives were identified and met:
- compile an 'as existing' written descriptive record of the barn;
 - compile an 'as existing' annotated drawn record of the barn;
 - compile an 'as existing' photographic record of the barn;

- the preparation of a comprehensive report on the written, drawn and photographic record; and
- to prepare a suitably labelled and catalogued digital photographic and report archive to be entered onto the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (GMHER).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Historic building recording

- 2.1 The historic building recording was undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidance to a Level 3 standard (Historic England 2016, 26). A Level 3 record is an analytical record and aims to provide a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use (*ibid.*). There are four main levels of historic building recording outlined by Historic England, from Level 1 (photographs and brief notes) to Level 4 (a full architectural and historical analysis).
- 2.2 Where individual elements of the building were either inaccessible or obscured has been outlined in the relevant section. Also, any health and safety restrictions are noted.
- 2.3 The WSI contains historical and archaeological background information including the locations of recorded heritage assets within a 1km radius of the Site (CgMs 2018, fig. 3). Cartographic information dating to back to the 1893 Ordnance Survey is also included within the WSI (CgMs 2018, figs 4–9).

Written account

- 2.4 Written records were compiled on site of all elements of the exterior and interior of the building using NAA pro forma building record sheets. All records were carried out to a Level 3 standard (Historic England 2016, 26) as appropriate and as outlined in the WSI (CgMs 2018, 7). This enabled a comprehensive analytical account of the building to be outlined in this report, including the following information:
- the precise location, using an NGR and post code address;
 - any statutory designation;
 - the dates of the record, persons compiling the record and location of the archive;
 - an analytical description of the plan, form, function, date and sequence of development of the building including descriptions of individual rooms/ discrete spaces and components;
 - the past and present use of the building;

- an account of the fixtures and fittings and identification of architectural features, as well as discussion of the relative significance of rooms and/ or areas; and
- an account of the wider context of the building including any relationships to other buildings and places in the local area.

Drawn record

- 2.5 Drawn 'as existing' records were compiled on site to a Level 3 standard (Historic England 2016, 26) as appropriate and as outlined in the WSI (CgMs 2018, 6).
- 2.6 An outline floor plan of the barn was provided by the client that was used as a base drawing from which 2D plans were created. The plans were compiled by hand using a Leica Disto laser distance measure, which is accurate to +/-1mm over 100m. Site plans were then digitalised in AutoCAD to produce accurately scaled outputs.
- 2.7 The final drawn record comprises the following plans:
- scaled annotated plans of the ground and upper floors of the house and barn, showing the location of each element and features of specific architectural and archaeological interest, phasing and photographic locations and directions; and
 - one composite cross-section through the barn, illustrating one truss together with an example of one of the distinctive cross-walls.

Photographic record

- 2.8 An 'as existing' digital photographic record was compiled of the building to Level 3 standard (Historic England 2016, 26) as appropriate and as outlined in the WSI (CgMs 2018, 6). The record was compiled using Canon mirrorless interchangeable lens cameras (MILC) of 24.1-megapixel resolution. A range of lenses were used, including standard, wide angle and perspective control or 'shift' lenses. The camera was levelled on a tripod to reduce converging verticals where necessary and increase sharpness. Care was taken to provide well-lit images, but the nature of the building sometimes precluded this. Discrimination of images was carried out on site and unwanted images were deleted. All images contain a scale ranging from 0.5m to 2m.
- 2.9 The images were captured on site as .CR3 files (Canon proprietary RAW format) and converted to .JPG (for inclusion in the report) and 8-bit .TIFF files for archive purposes as outlined in guidance produced by Historic England (Historic England 2015b). Software used for conversion was Digital Photo Professional 4 by Canon.

2.10 The photographic record consists of the following:

- general views of the building in the wider landscape;
- external views of the building including all external elevations, mainly oblique but right-angle views were captured where available;
- each room/space/element; and
- detail images of structural, architectural and archaeological features were captured as necessary.

Limitations to survey

2.11 There were no major limitations to the survey and free access was available. However, the barn appeared to have been used as a vehicle repair business and some effects of this remained scattered around the interior. A rudimentary spray booth was present in the barn, which obscured some of the fabric. The interior and exterior of the house was extensively modernised, and this covered most of the fabric.

2.12 All the work was carried out in accordance with accepted best practice and national guidance (ClfA 2014a; 2014b; Historic England 2015a; 2015b; 2016).

3.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Location

3.1 The Site is located approximately 0.8km, as the crow flies, to the south-east of the town of Radcliffe, Greater Manchester (NGR: SD 79212 06843; Fig 1). It is sandwiched between the cutting for the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway (L&YR) Manchester, Whitefield and Radcliffe Line and the River Irwell. The Site consisted of a small collection of houses other than the barn, together with small enclosed fields that were mainly laid down to grass. Access was via a driveway from New Road.

Geology and building materials

3.2 The solid geology is mapped as mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures laid down 310 to 318 million years ago (BGS 2019). Superficial geology is mapped as Devensian glacio-fluvial deposits, formed from sands and gravels laid down some 2 million years ago (*ibid.*).

3.3 The soils are classified as slowly permeable, seasonally wet, acid loamy and clayey (Cranfield University 2019).

Topography and land use

- 3.4 The Site lies at approximately 94m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and occupies a position overlooking the River Irwell and Radcliffe Ees to the north and east. There are wide views to the north and west, views to the south and east being obscured by trees. The land drops away to the north down to the river and to the south towards New Road. The cutting for the L&YR cuts deeply to the south of the Site. Lidar data (CgMs 2018, fig. 10) suggest there is a possible trackway in the north-west edge of the Site.

Designations

- 3.5 There are no designated heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas or Listed Buildings) within the Site boundary. The barn itself is not listed.

Previous work

- 3.6 There are no recorded previous archaeological investigations within the Site or the immediate area.

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The following section aims to place the Site within its historic context in order to inform the work carried out. The following is a precis of a historical background contained within the WSI (CgMs 2018; included as Appendix A).
- 4.2 The GMHER was consulted by CgMs and details of recorded heritage assets within 1km radius of the Site were obtained (*ibid.*, fig. 3). A single non-designated heritage asset is recorded within the Site area, which is Top o' th' Bank Farm (GMHER 4020.1.0). It is recorded as a barn, farmhouse and farmstead. The HER record states that two structures are shown on the Earl of Derby's Estate Plan of 1785: a C-shaped range and a smaller rectangular structure to the south.

Prehistoric (to AD42)

- 4.3 Approximately 0.65km to the north-east of the Site is the site of the remains of a Mesolithic settlement at Radcliffe Ees (GMHER 77.1.0–77.8.0). This was initially excavated in 1949, 1950 and 1961. In addition to early Mesolithic evidence, Bronze Age artefacts were recovered, including a beaker, a stone axe hammer and a bronze axe.

Roman (AD43 to AD410)

- 4.4 The presumed route of the Roman road between Manchester and Ribchester (GMHER 14.1.1 and 14.1.2; road 7b in Margary 1967, 370–71) crosses Radcliffe Ees approximately 0.5km to the east of the Site.

Early medieval (AD410 to AD1066)

- 4.5 Radcliffe was held in 1066 by Edward the Confessor (at the time of his death) as one hide (Farrer and Brownbill 1906, 77).

Medieval (AD1066 to AD1540)

- 4.6 In 1086, at the time of the Domesday survey, Radcliffe became a parish and township in the Salford Hundred, one of only four as mentioned. In 1086, Roger of Poitou was Lord and Tennant in Chief (Williams and Martin 1992).
- 4.7 To the north-east of the Site, approximately 0.75km away, lies the Scheduled Monument and Grade I Listed Building of Radcliffe Tower (GMHER 354.1.0; List Entry No. 1014721). The monument dates to the 15th century and includes the standing remains of the tower house, along with the buried remains of a timber-framed hall.
- 4.8 Approximately 1km to the south-east of the site, within the Chapel Field side of Stand Golf Course, lie the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation of potential medieval date (GMHER 2888.1.0).

Post-medieval, Industrial and Modern (AD1540 to AD1900)

- 4.9 The region around Radcliffe was originally mainly concerned with the woollen industry, but during the later 18th century cotton became more important and many firms converted to its manufacture. The paper industry also became important in the period following 1860, when the East Lancashire Paper Mill (GMHER 6381.1.0 and 6381.1.1) was established. By the late 19th century, the area was recognised as one of the main centres of papermaking (Ashmore 1982). In common with many industrial towns, Radcliffe experienced significant decline during the 20th century, although the East Lancashire Paper Mill did not close until 2001.

Cartographic Evidence

- 4.10 Historic maps were obtained and incorporated into the WSI (see Appendix A). The following section outlines any changes in the layout or obvious phasing details of the barn.

- 4.11 The 1841 Plan of the Hamlet of Whitefield shows a collection of four buildings, the barn being the largest and on the same alignment as the current building without the extension to the front of the house. The buildings are labelled 'TOP 'o'th BANK.
- 4.12 The First Edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map of 1850 also shows a rectangular structure on the same alignment and footprint of the current barn (without the extension in front of the house). The barn lies to the north of the small group of buildings labelled 'Top o' th' Bank'.
- 4.13 The Ordnance Survey six-inch map of 1895 and the 25-inch map of 1893 (CgMs 2018, fig. 4), both illustrate the barn, with the 25-inch map clearly showing subdivisions within the structure. At the time of the survey, the building was divided into a two rooms, with a deep cell at the north-west end and a main, larger area to the south-east, which is reflected on the map. There is, of course, no evidence on the 25-inch map to suggest that the north-west end is being used as dwelling. Whelan & Co's (1853, 873) Directory of Manchester and Salford lists Elizabeth Dawson as a farmer at Top-o'th' Bank, Pilkington, but she may have inhabited one of the other buildings.
- 4.14 The 25-inch map also shows three pens/enclosures attached to the north-west gable and north-east long elevation. These are no longer evident and the surrounding field boundaries also differ from the layout at the time of the survey.
- 4.15 By the time of the 1909 Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (CgMs 2018, fig. 5), the subdivision between the front and back rooms of the 'house' is no longer evident and the 'pen' attached to the north-east long elevation has disappeared. The pen attached to the north-west gable has been extended and the layout of the field boundaries has changed somewhat. The six-inch map of 1910 shows a similar layout.
- 4.16 The south-west facing elevation of the 'house' is shown to project out from the main line of the elevation by the time of the 1929 Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (*ibid.*, fig. 6) and the building now acquires its modern footprint. The 'pens' have disappeared, and four isolated outlying structures are now illustrated, including one just to the south of the barn, which no longer exists.
- 4.17 The 1937 Ordnance Survey 25-inch map illustrates a slightly different layout and the small outlying building to the south of the barn has disappeared, replaced by a square structure set within the corner created by the extension to the house and barn (*ibid.*, fig. 7). The 1938 Ordnance Survey six-inch map does not show these structures.

- 4.18 The 1956 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 SIM (Survey of Information on Microfilm) map is the most detailed to date and shows two small structures attached to the south-west side of the building (CgMs 2018, fig. 8). The 1965 Ordnance Survey 25-inch map shows the same features. The 1955 Ordnance Survey six-inch map lacks such details and just shows a rectangular structure.
- 4.19 By the time of the 1992 Ordnance Survey map, much of the modern field layout was established, including the presence of the modern house to the south-west of the barn (*ibid.*, fig. 9). A single small structure is now shown attached to the south-west elevation of the barn.

5.0 LEVEL 3 BUILDING RECORDING RESULTS

Introduction

- 5.1 The following section provides a summary of the results of the building recording commencing with the descriptive account.

Date and time of survey

- 5.2 The survey was carried out on 13th May 2019 when the weather was sunshine and showers.

General layout

- 5.3 The barn is a detached two-storey structure lying on a north-west–south-east axis and is 25.2m long by 12.9m wide (Plate 1; Figs 2 and 3). The building comprises five bays (Bays 1–5), the north-west bay (Bay 1) having been converted into a dwelling. There are cross walls between Bays 1 and 2 and Bays 3 and 4, both of which contain distinctive tall arches. There is no internal inter-access between the house and main body of the barn, but there is internal access to all other parts of the interior of the barn. There are large opposing barn doors in the centre of each long elevation, that within the north-east long elevation being partially blocked and made into a smaller and lower opening. A single-storey extension/outshut has been added to the south side of Bay 1. A single chimney stack is visible on the ridge of Bay 1.

Fabric

- 5.4 The whole building, appears to be constructed from red brick of slightly varying types, probably including the house and outshut. However, both the house and outshut have been thickly rendered and pebble dashed (of recent appearance), which has obscured the fabric. Some brick was visible internally through asbestos survey test holes in the

modern plaster. For the most part, the visible brickwork is laid in English garden wall bond with five rows of stretchers between a row of headers. Most of the mortar is lime and there is some cement smearing/rudimentary rendering on parts of the long elevations. There are areas of rebuilding and blocking with varying types and dates of brick work and, for the most part, an attempt to copy the bond has been made.

- 5.5 Internally, the walls of the barn are brick with some timber partitioning, while most of the walls within the house are of stud wall construction, apparently plasterboard. The central dividing wall, however, is solid. The floor of the barn was partly flagged, partly cobbled and partly bare earth. The floors in the house were all carpeted but appeared to be laid down to modern floorboards.
- 5.6 The roof is slate of two different styles/origins, the rainwater goods are mostly plastic with some cast-iron, there are timber fascia boards and the windows and doors are all timber of varying styles and dates. The barn is bare brick, while the interior of the house is covered with modern painted and papered wall finishes.

Exterior description

- 5.7 The following account will commence with the south-west elevation, which in this instance, is taken to be the principal or front elevation. The descriptive account will discuss each elevation in turn in a clockwise manner. The name of each elevation will be the direction it faces.

South-west elevation

- 5.8 This is the first elevation seen upon entering the site via the driveway from New Road (Plate 1). Around one third of the elevation has been pebble dashed, which extends along the wall and beyond the internal dividing wall between the house and barn by some 1.8m. The reason for this is unknown, but it does make the house look wider than it is (Plate 2). This effect is not repeated on the north-east elevation.
- 5.9 The house elevation is plain with a single upper floor window with modern casement. A single-story outshut/extension with plain sloping slate roof has been attached to the ground floor (Plate 2). This is also pebble dashed and contains two modern casement windows and a modern front door. The right wall of the extension matches the internal dividing cross-wall, but the left wall is stepped in slightly, which is reflected in the 1956 and 1992 Ordnance Survey maps.

- 5.10 The remainder of the elevation comprises the bare brick part of the barn (Plate 3). There are three openings: a ground floor window with modern timber-frame mullion window, an oculus directly above with internal timber shutter and the main large barn doors in the centre of the building. The barn doors have plain brick reveals and a brick segmental arch supported on sandstone impostes (Plate 4). The timber doors are obviously modern replacements; only the lower half open and are hung on modern hinges. Iron pintles, from which earlier doors were hung, remain visible.
- 5.11 To the right of the doors, there are obvious signs of patching, rebuild and repair (Plate 5). Vertical straight joints are visible, as are areas of different styles of brick. These are visible internally (Section 5.36).

North-west elevation

- 5.12 This gable elevation is quite plain, having been entirely pebble dashed (Plate 6). The fenestration comprises two ground floor and two upper windows, all with modern timber casement window frames and concrete sills. A door at the left side provides access/egress to and from Room 3.

North-east elevation

- 5.13 This forms the rear elevation and, in common with the front elevation, is divided between house and barn. One quarter of the elevation is pebble dashed and is wholly plain. There are two differently sized windows within the upper floor, each with PVCu frames and sloping tiled sills (Plate 7).
- 5.14 The remainder of the elevation comprises the bare brick part of the barn (Plate 7). There are two openings: a small ground floor window that has been repaired/reduced in size and the barn door with the same surround as that described in Section 5.10. The opening has been reduced in size to a single pedestrian doorway (Plate 8) with a horizontal timber baulk forming a lintel. The blocking brickwork is very similar to the main fabric of the barn and is laid in the same bond. There are no pintles, or evidence of pintles. The door is a simple plank and ledge affair. Set within the upper part of the elevation are three sets of vertically paired lozenge-shaped ventilation holes (Plate 9).

South-east elevation

- 5.15 This gable elevation of the same fabric as the long elevations (Plate 10). It has obviously been repointed and there are large areas of smeared cement. There is a single window in the central upper part which has a modern timber frame. The lower floor contains

two openings. The first of these is a large double-door opening on the left, which has been inserted in place of a previous arrangement, evidence for which is also visible internally (Section 5.37). The opening on the right, is a pedestrian doorway with steel door, timber lintel and sandstone plinth block, and single jambstone. In the central part of the elevation are two sets of lozenge-shaped ventilation holes of identical appearance to those already described.

- 5.16 There is a blocked pedestrian doorway on the ground floor, centrally placed, that once allowed access/egress to Room 10c (Section 5.39; Plate 11). The brickwork used in the blocking differs from the main fabric and is laid in stretcher bond with lime mortar. There are two jambstones visible identical to that on the other pedestrian door.

Internal description

- 5.17 The following section outlines each internal room/ space commencing with the house. Each interior room/ space has been assigned a room number commencing with Room 1 (the kitchen), which is the first room encountered upon entering the house. The rooms will be described in a logical manner starting with the ground floor.

The house

- 5.18 To avoid repetition within each room description, all the rooms in the house have modern decorative finishes unless otherwise stated. There is no visible earlier fabric unless otherwise stated. All floors are carpeted, except for the kitchen (Room 1) and bathroom (Room 7). All fixtures, fittings and details, such as door surrounds and skirtings, are modern unless otherwise stated.

Room 1

- 5.19 This room forms the kitchen and wholly occupies the outshut/ extension attached to the south-west elevation. The front door opens directly into the room, which contains a modern fitted kitchen. Small holes have been punched into the walls and ceiling presumably to test for asbestos. This room provides direct access to Room 2.

Room 2

- 5.20 Last used as a lounge or sitting room, this room contains the staircase leading to the upper floor of the house (Plate 12). The staircase is divided from the main part of the room by a stud wall. A small, below stairs cupboard is present, within which there is no obvious cellar/basement access and the floor is solid. The location of the staircase suggests that, prior to the addition of the outshut/extension, the front door may have

been located at the south-east corner of the room. There is no evidence to suggest a staircase in any other location.

- 5.21 There is a chimney breast on the north-east wall (mirrored in Room 3) that has been stripped of plaster to reveal stretcher bond brick construction. The wall between Rooms 2 and 3 is solid. Two faux timber beams span the ceiling.

Room 3

- 5.22 A further lounge/sitting room, there are no features worthy of discussion in this room. The only way to access this room internally is via Room 2. There is, however, a back door allowing access/egress (see also Section 5.12). The floor is solid and there are two faux timber beams spanning the ceiling.

Staircase

- 5.23 As stated in Section 5.20, the stairs are directly accessed via Room 2. They are narrow and steep and there is a single modern handrail. The stairs open into Room 4.

Room 4

- 5.24 This room forms the upper landing, through which all the upper floor rooms (Rooms 5–9) are individually accessible. There is a single loft access hatch but there was no access into the roof space, which is blocked with loft insulation.

Room 5

- 5.25 This room spans the width of the house and is all plain. The staircase intrudes into the room, at the north-east corner. This room, together with Room 6, have been created by dividing a larger room, which was the same size as Room 2. There are no other features of note.

Room 6

- 5.26 A plain, featureless room was created, as described in Section 5.25, by dividing a larger room in two. The dividing wall is of stud wall construction. There is a chimney breast on the north-west wall, which is identical to that in Rooms 2 and 3. There are no other features of note.

Room 7

- 5.27 This room contains a modern bathroom suite. In a manner similar to Rooms 5 and 6, it was created by sub-dividing a larger room of the same dimensions as Room 3. The

dividing wall is of stud wall construction. The wall between this room and Room 6 is solid and the other side of the chimney breast is visible. The north-east side of this has been reduced in width by 0.2m for an unknown reason.

Room 8

- 5.28 A plain room with no features worthy of description. The wall between this room and Room 9 (in the barn) is solid.

The barn

- 5.29 As described in Section 5.3, the barn occupies Bays 2–5. It comprises two main, equally sized areas (Rooms 9 and 10) divided by a cross wall. Room 10 is further divided into three areas (Rooms 10a–c). The whole of the interior walls of the barn are plain brick with lower walls painted white (two phases) unless otherwise stated. Both Rooms 9 and 10 are open right up to the roof space, which will be discussed separately.

Room 9

- 5.30 The current main access point to this part of the barn is via the barn door in the south-west elevation. Upon entering the room (Plate 13), the immediately noticeable features of interest are two tall, equilateral (the span being equal to the radius of each haunch), pointed arches set into the north-west (Arch A) and south-east (Arch B) walls (Plates 14 and 15). Whilst ostensibly the of the same type, with both arches having brick voussoir haunches above the spring line and being of the same dimensions for example, there are some differences.
- 5.31 Both arches were probably both identical at one point and evidence, in the form of a punched through pedestrian door and partial wall dismantling, suggests that the lower part of Arch B has been altered to allow access between the two areas. It is probable that Arch A was infilled when the house was created, the lower part below the spring line being infilled with brick two wythes thick, while above the spring line it appears to be a single wythe thick. Arch B contains a pedestrian door, above which it is partially partitioned with timber.
- 5.32 The interior aspects of the window openings and lozenge ventilation holes are visible, including ventilation holes on the south-west wall, below the oculus (Section 5.10), which are not visible externally. The oculus is set within a wide recess that contains a horizontal sliding shutter. The partially blocked barn door described in Section 5.14 is also visible internally (Plate 16).

- 5.33 The floor is laid down to two types of flooring, that in Bay 2 being of modern concrete, while the remainder of the floor is earlier and constructed of large sandstone flags (Plate 17).

Rooms 10a, 10b and 10c

- 5.34 Occupying Bays 4 and 5, the south-east half of the barn area is divided into two halves along the long axis; this forms Rooms 10a (Plate 18) and 10b (Plate 19), which are divided by a small room (Room 10c) and the remains of a brick-walled walkway/passage (Plate 20).

Room 10a

- 5.35 This room appears to have last been used as a vehicle respray area and general workshop. Some of the fabric of the barn is obscured by the spray booth and workbenches. The general fabric and appearance of this area is identical to that described for Room 9. The floor is laid down to modern concrete flags identical to those in Room 9. There is some evidence in the form of joist slots in the north-west wall, to suggest that there was once an upper floor in this side of the barn.

Room 10b

- 5.36 This room is relatively clear of modern fabric and the earlier fabric of the barn is visible. In common with Room 10a, joist slots are visible in the south-west and north-west walls consistent with an upper floor/ loft once having been present (Plate 21). There are also areas of rebuilding/ repair visible in the south-west wall that are consistent with those seen externally (Section 5.11; Plate 22).
- 5.37 There is a wide doorway set within the south-east wall of this room (see also Section 5.15). This has been inserted and partially replaces a former arrangement, traces of which remain (Plate 23), and is also visible externally (Section 5.15; Plate 10). This is a probably a mirror image of the door at the other side of the elevation (Plate 10) and there is a similar jamb stone present and timber lintel.
- 5.38 The floor in Room 10b is cobbled with square setts and stone drainage channels (Plates 24 and 25). The cobbles peter out toward the north-west end, where the floor is bare earth. The floor partly betrays the former layout of this part of the barn, which probably comprised animal stalling.

Room 10c

- 5.39 The blocked door situated within the south-east elevation (Section 5.16; Plate 11) once allowed access/egress to Room 10c, which is a very small lobby room with internal door leading to a narrow passage (Plate 26). Currently, only Room 10c and the walls of the very south-east end of the passage stand to any height, the remainder being at foundation level (Plate 11). There is a surviving timber partition that may be later.

The roof

- 5.40 The roof spans the whole structure, the visible parts of which (in Bays 2–5), appear to be part of an earlier phase.
- 5.41 The whole roof is covered with welsh slates. Bays 1–3 and half of Bay 4 are covered with slates laid in courses that diminish quickly towards the ridge (Plate 7). This is reflected internally with narrowing gauge slate battens, narrowing more quickly towards the ridge (Plate 27). The remainder of Bay 4 is covered with non-diminishing slates with equal gauge battens internally. The ridge consists of capped, angular ridge tiles four of which are ventilated. The north-west half of the roof has capped angular ridge tiles with twin vents. The verge at the south-east end of the roof on both pitches is capped with sandstone. There are no bargeboards.
- 5.42 There is a brick chimney stack straddling the ridge in the centre of Bay 1. There are four chimney pots of varying styles that once served the rooms of the house. The flue is centrally placed between the rooms.
- 5.43 There are traces of torching present throughout the whole underside of the roof, but it is more evident on the non-diminishing section.
- 5.44 The whole roof frame appears to be constructed from pine, and supported by two trusses, the dividing walls and the gables. There are three rows of offset purlins that are tenoned into the principal rafters of each truss. Upon these, each bay has around 10 sets of common rafters that support the slate battens. The two trusses are identical and are compound king and queen post trusses (Plate 28). The king post and queen posts are bolted to the horizontal members, while the straining beam is joined to the queen posts by shouldered mortice and tenon. The king post supports a ridge piece. The feet of both trusses are supported upon brick pillars. All truss members are sawn, or machine cut.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The investigations have revealed that the barn is likely to have been constructed during a single phase (with later alterations), the barn once comprising the whole building. There is no evidence to suggest that the house was added onto an existing barn, although most of the fabric of the house is obscured by modern finishes.
- 6.2 The First Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of 1893, is the first to clearly illustrate the general layout of the building, divided by a cross-wall at the north-west end and a further dividing wall in the house. Apart from the front extension to the house and the external pens, this is very similar to the current observed layout, although there is second cross-wall not illustrated on the mapping. Inspection of the house, although extensively modernised and further sub-divided with late 20th-century stud walls, suggests that the two-room deep layout is indeed likely to have been created prior 1893.
- 6.3 The distinctive arch set within the cross-wall dividing the house from the barn has been infilled, apparently with a single wythe of brickwork. Below the arch, the wall is contiguous with the main brickwork indicating that, prior to conversion into a house, there was no ground floor access between these areas. The Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of 1929 shows the south-west extension to the house, and there is no evidence to the contrary that the current extension is not of this date. The pebble dashed finished to the house may also date to around this time, although it may have been refinished/replaced later.
- 6.4 The remainder of the barn is of a single main phase with some alterations and changes, including blocking of doors/windows/ventilation and changes to the roof covering at the south-eastern end. It appears that much of the blocking was carried out at a relatively early date, as the brickwork is not of modern appearance. However, some of the rebuilding consists of late 20th-century brick.
- 6.5 The general fabric of the barn including the trusses and roof frame, which appear to be original, points towards an early 19th-century origin for the structure. The building was a combination barn, with evidence in the form of internal sub-divisions that formed cattle stalls, together with cobbled surfaces, including drainage gullies, in the south-east part of the barn. There were originally three ground floor doorways in the south-east gable elevation allowing access to the animal stalls and central feeding passage. The area between the two opposing doors was a flagged threshing floor for the

processing of grain, and there is evidence for a loft above the stalls (Bays 4 and 5) and in Bay 2.

- 6.6 The most distinctive feature of the barn are the two tall arches set within the cross-walls. There are no additional cross walls and the evidence suggests that there was no internal inter-bay access through the walls. The arches are disproportionately extravagant when compared with the rest of the barn and the evidence suggest that they are probably part of the original fabric, although some butt joining was visible in the upper parts of the wall between Bays 3 and 4.
- 6.7 The building has survived relatively intact although now detached from its relationship with the rest of the farmstead at Top 'o th' Bank, which has been extensively remodelled and converted to residential use.

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PLATES



Plate 1: general appearance of the south aspect of the barn, facing east.



Plate 2: the house, facing north.



Plate 3: the south-west elevation of the barn, facing east.



Plate 4: barn door within the south-west elevation of the barn, facing north-east.



Plate 5: areas of patching and repair in the south-west elevation, facing north-east.



Plate 6: north-west elevation, facing south-east.



Plate 7: north-east elevation, facing south-west.



Plate 8: blocked barn door within the north-east elevation, facing south-west.

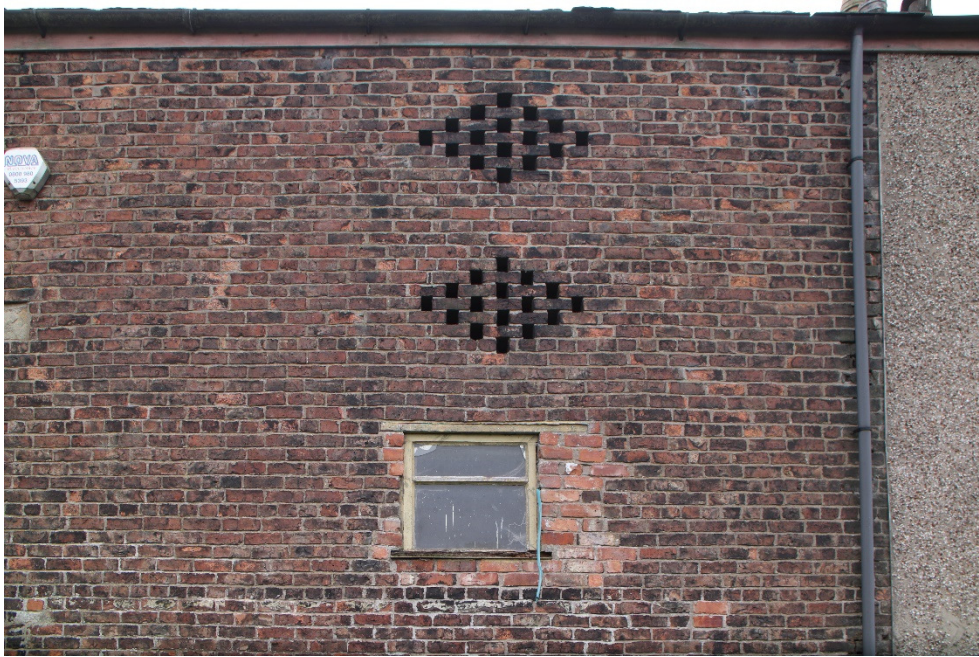


Plate 9: altered window and ventilation in the north-east elevation, facing south-west.



Plate 10: south-east elevation, facing north-west.



Plate 11: blocked door, south-east elevation, facing north-west.



Plate 12: Room 2 of the house showing location of staircase, facing north-east.



Plate 13: Room 9 of the barn, facing north.



Plate 14: equilateral Arch A within the wall dividing the house from barn, facing north-west.



Plate 15: equilateral arch (Arch B) set into the wall dividing Room 9 from Room 10, facing south-east.

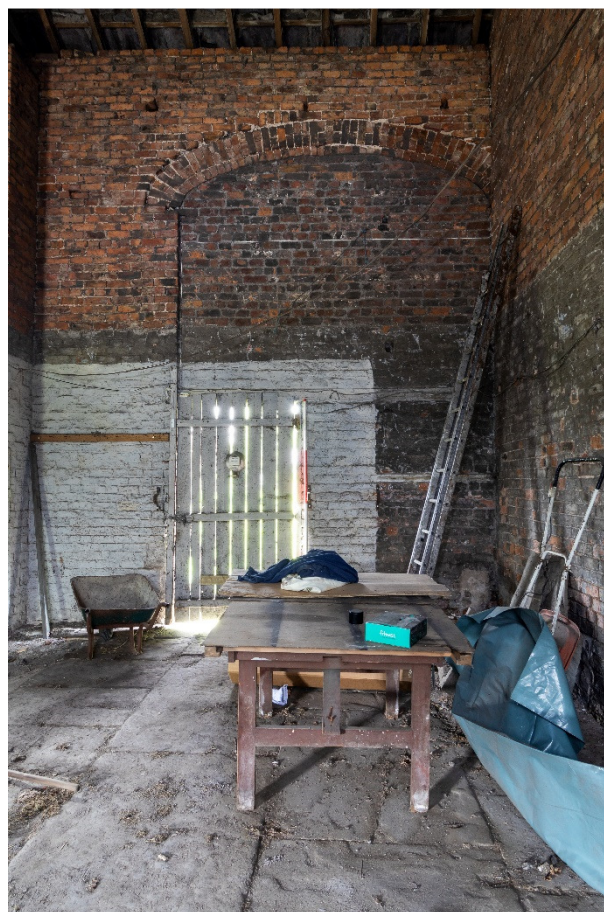


Plate 16: internal aspect of barn door set within north-east wall, facing north-east.



Plate 17: sandstone flags in Room 9, facing north-east.



Plate 18: Room 10a, facing west.



Plate 19: Room 10b, facing north-west.



Plate 20: Room 10c and central passage, facing south-east.



Plate 21: rebuilding and joist slots visible in the walls of Room 10b, facing west.



Plate 22: Rebuilding in the south-west wall of Room 10b, facing south-west



Plate 23: former doorway within the south-east wall of Room 10b.



Plate 24: cobble floor in Room 10b, facing south-east.



Plate 25: stone drainage channel in Room 10b, facing north-west.



Plate 26: Room 10c leading to passage between Rooms 10a and 10b.



Plate 27: internal view of roof showing gradually narrowing slate battens towards the ridge, facing north-west.



Plate 28: example truss, facing north-west.

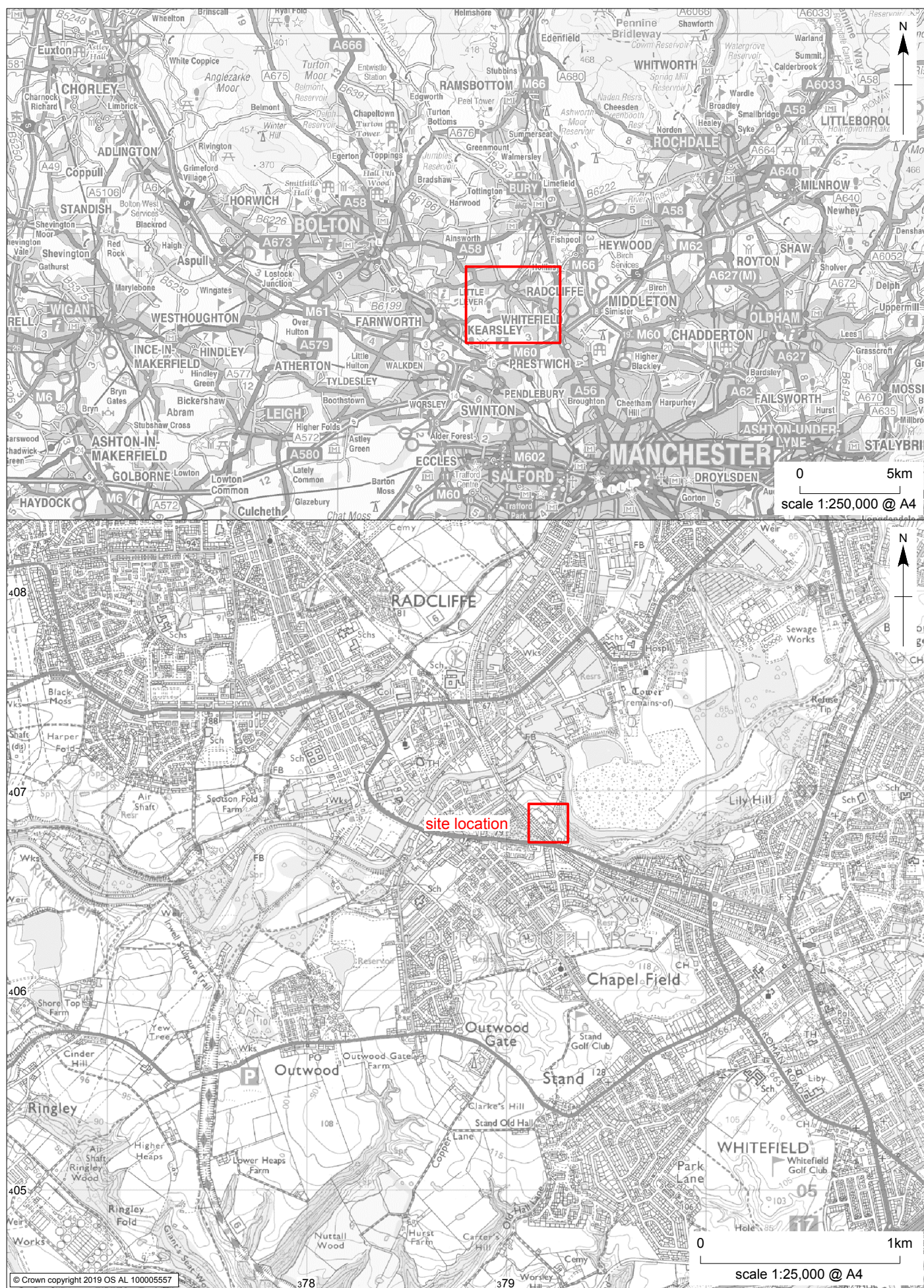
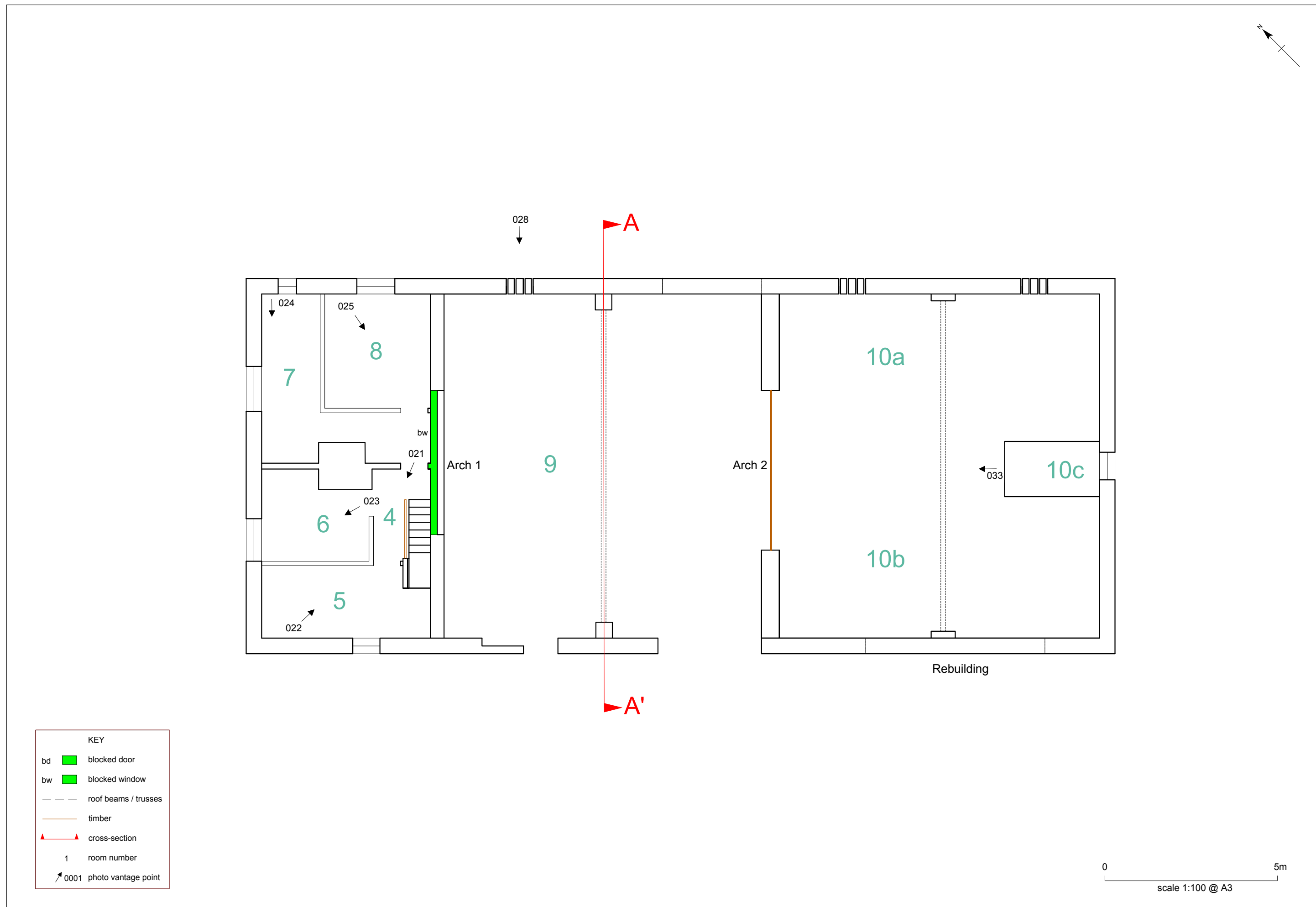
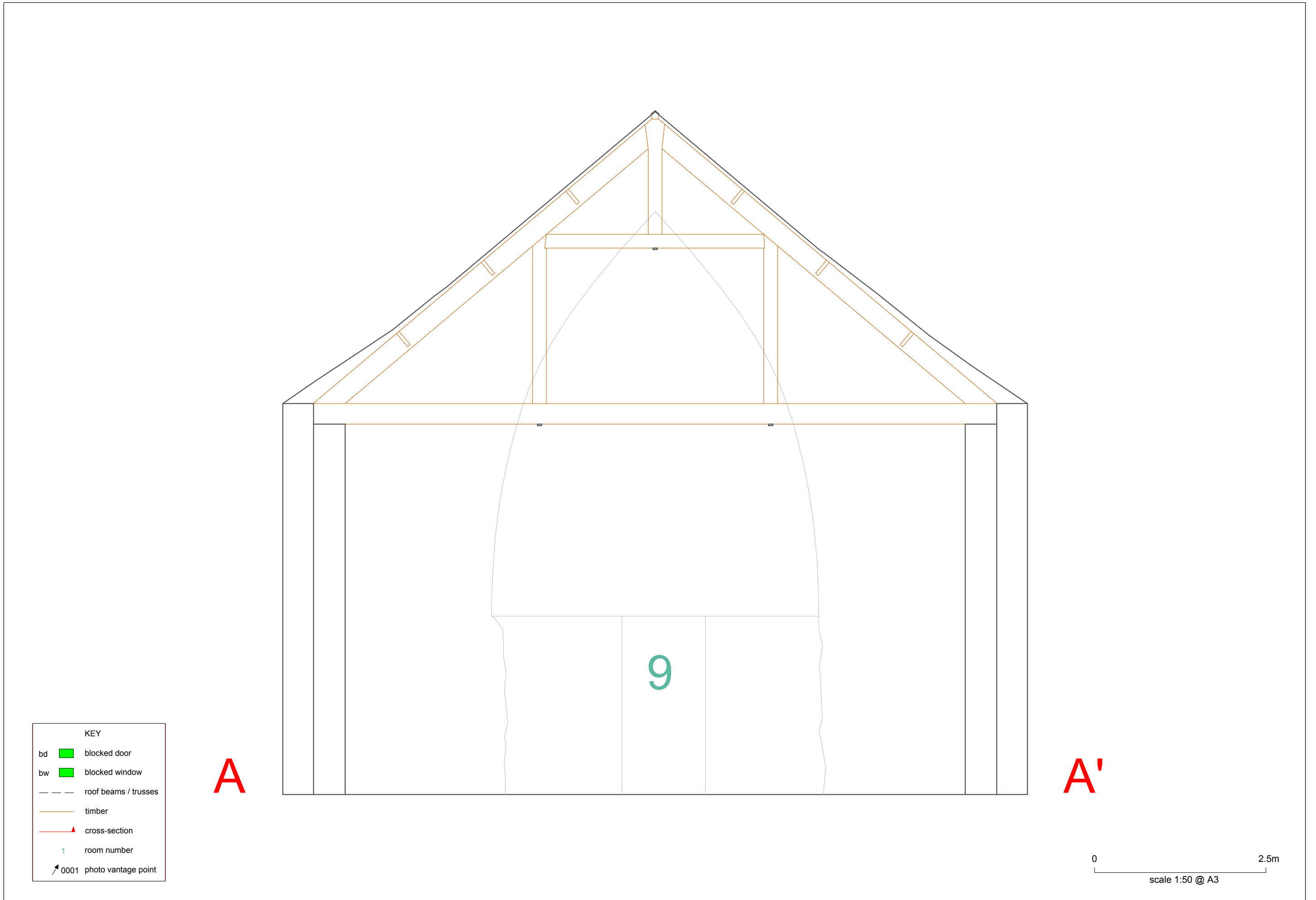


Figure 1





APPENDIX A: WSI



**WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION: HISTORIC
BUILDING RECORDING AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**LAND AT NEW ROAD,
RADCLIFFE, BURY**

NOVEMBER 2018

**Planning Authority:
Bury Metropolitan Borough
Council**

**Site centred at:
SD 7916 0690**

**Author:
Pete Owen MCIfA**

**Issue Date:
November 2018**

**CgMs Ref:
PO/24056/01**

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7.0	Monitoring
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10.0	References

Appendix A: Heritage Asset Summary

Figures

Figure 1	Site Location
Figure 2	Site Plan
Figure 3	Heritage Assets Plan
Figure 4	1893 Ordnance Survey Map
Figure 5	1909 Ordnance Survey Map
Figure 6	1929 Ordnance Survey Map
Figure 7	1937 Ordnance Survey Map
Figure 8	1956 Ordnance Survey Map
Figure 9	1992 Ordnance Survey Map
Figure 10	LiDAR Plot

Plates

Plate 1	The barn, looking east
Plate 2	Western portion of the site, looking north west
Plate 3	View of the site, looking southeast
Plate 4	View from the site towards the Rive Irwell, looking north

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Scope of Document and Background

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by CgMs Ltd. (Part of the RPS Group plc) on behalf of Ascalon Properties Ltd. It concerns land proposed for residential development at New Road, Radcliffe, Bury (also referred to as the site).
- 1.2 The area proposed for development is centred on National Grid Reference TA 117 812 and is approximately 1.2ha in extent (Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.3 The site contains a portion of a non-designated heritage asset recorded in the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER); the barn associated with Top o' th' Bank Farm. In addition, the site lies within an area where it is considered that currently unknown archaeological remains may be present. Further details relating to the historic and archaeological background to the site are contained below, in Section 2.
- 1.4 Planning consent has been granted to redevelop the site for residential use (Bury MBC planning ref. 60723) and a condition has been placed on that consent requiring the applicant to secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological works prior to development commencing. The purpose of the archaeological works is to record the barn prior to its demolition, to investigate if any currently unknown archaeological remains exist within the site and, if necessary, to make a record of those remains prior to their removal during development works. The potential for the presence of currently unknown archaeological remains has been highlighted as the site occupies a natural highpoint overlooking the River Irwell and sites such as these are known to have been selected for settlement and other activities during the Prehistoric and Roman periods.
- 1.5 In accordance with the above, and following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), the scheme of archaeological investigations described in this WSI has been agreed. These investigations will comprise a Level 3 survey of the barn prior to its demolition and archaeological evaluation via geophysical survey and trial trenching.
- 1.6 If significant archaeological remains are identified during the trial trenching and these cannot be preserved in situ, further archaeological investigations may be required prior to any development commencing. The details of any further mitigation will be subject of a separate WSI.

2.0 HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The locations of heritage assets recorded on the HER within a 1km radius of the site (the 'study area') are shown on Figure 3, and a summary list is contained within Appendix A. A portion of one non-designated heritage asset is recorded within the site; the barn associated with Top o' th' Bank Farm (4020.1.0). No previous archaeological investigations are recorded within the site or its immediate vicinity.

Prehistoric and Roman

- 2.2 The earliest recorded archaeological evidence within the study area is the extensive remains of the Mesolithic settlement at Radcliffe Ees, located approximately 650m to the northeast of the site (77.1.0 to 77.8.0). Initially excavated in 1949, evidence at the site included preserved timber posts and other organic remains, thought to date to the early Mesolithic period (circa 10,000 to 12,000 BC). Further remains of the settlement were identified during subsequent archaeological investigations in 1950 and 1961. Artefacts dating to the Bronze Age was also recovered, including a beaker, a stone axe hammer and a bronze axe. The presumed alignment of the Manchester to Ribchester Roman road is located approximately 500m to the east of the site (14.1.1 and 14.1.2).

Medieval

- 2.3 Radcliffe is known to have been settled in the early Medieval period and is one of only four parishes within the hundred of Salford referred to in the Domesday book of 1086, where it is listed as a Royal Manor held by Edward the Confessor. Radcliffe Tower, a Scheduled Monument dating to the early 15th century, is located approximately 750m to the north east of the site (354.1.0). The monument includes the standing remains of a fortified tower house, along with the buried remains of what was originally a timber-framed hall. The remains of ridge and furrow earthworks of potential medieval date are also recorded within the study area (2888.1).

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 2.4 Whilst a farm is depicted within the site on maps as early as 1785, the earliest map to show the site in any detail is the 1850 Ordnance Survey map, which depicts what appear to be the current barn. The site is shown in greater detail on the 1893 Ordnance Survey map, where the farm has lost its rural setting following the construction of the railway line and New Road (Figure 4). The relative lack of change within the site can be observed on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1909 to 1992 (Figures 5 to 9).

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION, GEOLOGY AND GROUND CONDITIONS

3.1 Geology

- 3.1.1 The underlying solid geology underlying the site consists of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation. This is overlain by Devensian glacio-fluvial sands and gravels (British Geological Survey online). The soils are classified as being slowly permeable, seasonally wet, acid loamy and clayey (Soilscapes online).

3.2 Topography

- 3.2.1 The site is located to the southeast of the centre of Radcliffe, on a natural highpoint overlooking the River Irwell and Radcliffe Ees. The site is generally level and lies at approximately 94m AOD, although the site slopes gently downwards towards the northwest. The access road slopes more steeply downwards to the junction with New Road. LiDAR data (Figure 10) shows a possible trackway at the north-western end of the site and small areas of disturbance.

3.3 Site Description

- 3.3.1 The barn is located towards the south-eastern end of the study site (Plate 1). The barn is fronted by an area of hardstanding and modern garages, whilst to the rear of the barn lies a small bungalow of no historic or archaeological interest. The majority of the site is under grass (Plates 2 and 3). The site has extensive views of the surrounding landscape, including towards the River Irwell and Radcliffe Ees (Plate 4).

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The aim and objective of the historic building recording is to create a record of the barn prior to its demolition and to make that record publicly available.
- 4.2 The aim of the evaluation is to investigate the presence of any currently unknown archaeological remains that may be present within the areas of the site currently under grass and to enable a determination to be made regarding the character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and significance of those features and deposits. This information is required in order that the local planning authority can make an informed decision regarding the need for any further archaeological mitigation.
- 4.3 In order to address the main aim, the general objectives of the archaeological evaluation are to:
- identify the extent, character and significance of any archaeological remains within the site, first via geophysical survey and then trial trenching.
 - provide information that will enable an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on any potential archaeological remains identified to aid the determination of any further archaeological mitigation that may be required prior to development commencing.
 - ensure the recording of archaeological remains, to place this record in its local context and to make this record available
- 4.4 This specification conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy. It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the appropriate national and local standards and guidelines, including:
- Management of Recording Projects in the Historic Environment: MORPHE (Historic England 2015)
 - Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice.
 - Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [revised edition] 2014)
 - Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [revised edition] 2014)

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Historic Building Recording

- 5.2 The historic building recording fieldwork will be undertaken to a Level 3 standard in accordance with the Historic England guidance (2016). As a minimum, the following points from the guidance notes would be addressed where possible:

Survey and Drawings

- 1) Measured plans (to scale or fully dimensioned) as existing. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance, such as blocked openings, masonry joints, ceiling beams and other changes in floor and ceiling levels, and any evidence for fixtures of significance.
 - 2) Measured cross-section illustrating the vertical relationships within the building (floor and ceiling heights or the form of roof trusses, for example).
- 5.3 Drawings will be used to illustrate the phasing and development of the farm and will incorporate detail such as window and door openings, a change of ground and roof level, and changes to building material.

Site Photography

- 1) A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape, if the views noted in 2 below are also adopted).
 - 2) The building's external appearance. Typically, a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate.
 - 3) The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas. The approach will be similar to that outlined in 2 above.
 - 4) Scaled detailed views, internal and external, structural or architectural, relevant to the design, development/phasing and use of the building, not adequately seen on general photographs.
- 5.4 The photographic archive will be produced using a digital SLR with a selection of lenses to produce digital images in uncompressed TIFF and JPEG formats. A full photographic index will be produced.
- 5.5 Should any of the recording process be inhibited by cladding or other modern fixtures and fittings (both externally or internally), or vegetation and trees, a requirement for

soft-stripping or clearance may result in a return to site under watching brief conditions to complete the survey. Any requirements will be advised by the archaeological subcontractor.

The Written Account

5.6 The report will describe the methods employed and outline the results. It will include a systematic account of the origin, development and use of the buildings as well as the evidence on which this is based. This will include, where appropriate:

- 1) The building's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form.
- 2) A note of any statutory designation (listing, scheduling or conservation area). Non-statutory designations (historic parks and gardens registers, local lists etc.) may be added.
- 3) The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and, if an archive has been created, its location.
- 4) An analysis of the building's plan, form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known. The purpose of such an expansion is to describe the building when no fuller record is necessary, to serve as an introduction to the more detailed body of the record that may follow, and to satisfy those users who may need no more than a summary of the report's finding.
- 5) An account of the past and present use of the building.
- 6) An account of the fixtures and fittings and their purpose.
- 7) Identification of key architectural features (including fixtures and fittings).
- 8) Discussion of the relative significance of rooms.

5.7 Description of the historic context of the building, including its relationship with nearby buildings in architectural and functional terms.

Report and Archive

5.8 Following completion of the building recording fieldwork a report will be prepared within a period of four to six weeks describing the methods employed and outlining the results.

5.9 Details of style and format will be determined by the archaeological contractor. In any event it will include:

- An executive summary of the work undertaken and the results obtained

- The aims and methods adopted during the programme of archaeological works
- Detailed description and phasing of the buildings
- Appropriate illustrative material such as maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs; including a site location plan at 1:2500, a site plan at 1:1250, and where appropriate, large-scale specific plans;
- A summary of results;
- A description of the archive contents and details of its location for long-term storage
- The OASIS reference and summary form.

5.10 Following submission to Bury MBC, copies of the historic building report will also be provided to the Greater Manchester HER in the required format and copies will also be uploaded as part of the OASIS database record.

Archaeological Evaluation

5.11 The first phase of the archaeological evaluation will comprise a magnetometer survey of the areas of the site currently under grass. The results of the geophysical survey will be used to determine the location of the archaeological evaluation trenches, which will be agreed with GMAAS prior to trial trenching commencing. It is considered that approximately 100 linear metres of trenching (2m width) will achieve the stated aims of the evaluation. Following all phases of site works, a report will be prepared detailing the results of that phase.

Recording

5.12 The trenches will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on 1:2500 mapping of the area.

5.13 The topsoil and overburden will be machine-excavated using a 1.8m wide flat toothless bucket under continuous archaeological supervision to expose the uppermost horizon of archaeological remains or, where absent, the upper interface of geological deposits.

5.14 The trenches will be cleaned sufficiently to enhance the definition of features and a base plan produced at a suitable scale using Total Station or GPS.

5.15 All structures, deposits and finds will be recorded according to accepted professional standards.

5.16 Should it be required, there may be certain instances where sample excavation of features/deposits is necessary, beyond evaluation purposes, in order to maximise

information on function, date and depth. This should be at the discretion of the site supervisor but the intention should also be communicated to and agreed with CgMs who will inform the planning archaeologist.

- 5.17 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features exposed or excavated will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets and photo record sheets will also be used as necessary.
- 5.18 Plans indicating the location of all archaeological features identified will be drawn at an appropriate scale. The location and extent of archaeological features will be recorded by Total Station or GPS.
- 5.19 Archaeological features will be plotted on an overall plan at a scale of 1:50. Areas of significant remains or areas of complex stratigraphy will be planned in greater detail at 1:20 or 1:10 scale as appropriate. Plans and sections will include context numbers and AOD spot heights for all principal strata and features.
- 5.20 A photographic record of the project will be maintained, illustrating the detail and context of the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the progress of the programme of archaeological works.

Finds and Samples

- 5.21 A high priority will be given to dating any finds exposed. All artefactual and ecofactual material revealed during the excavation will be retained for recording and assessment and, where appropriate, further analysis and will be treated in accordance with the *CIfA Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological material* (2008). Finds and samples will be subject to scientific dating where justified against the project aims.
- 5.22 All finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No 2* (1983). Appropriate guidelines set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1991) will also be followed.
- 5.23 Should finds and features be identified that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the *Treasure Act* (1996), these will, if possible, be archaeologically excavated and removed to a safe place. Such finds will also be reported immediately to the local coroner (within 14 days, in accordance with the Act).

- 5.24 It is not anticipated, but should any human remains be discovered, these will initially be left in situ, covered and protected and CgMs / the planning archaeologist informed as soon as is practicable. If removal is necessary, this will comply with the relevant legislation, any Home Office and local environmental health regulations, and the appropriate Historic England advice.

Report

- 5.25 Following completion of the fieldwork, a report will be prepared within a period of two-three weeks describing the methods employed and outlining the results.
- 5.66 Details of style and format will be determined by the archaeological contractor. In any event it will include:
- An executive summary of the work undertaken and the results obtained
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the programme of archaeological works
 - The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological deposits and material uncovered
 - The nature and location of the features and deposits encountered
 - Appropriate illustrative material such as maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs; including a site location plan at 1:2500, a site plan at 1:1250, and where appropriate, large-scale specific plans
 - A summary of results
 - A description of the archive contents and details of its location for long-term storage
 - The geophysical survey report will be included as an appendix
- 5.27 The report will also include a finds report comprising: all pottery and glass discovered during the evaluation as well as all other artefacts that may be discovered. A specialist report on all animal or human bone discovered during the evaluation will also be included. Pottery and ceramic building material will be recorded by sherd count, weight and ware type and, if appropriate, from within context groups.
- 5.28 The discussion of the archaeological potential of the site will also include reference to its potential as indicated by the finds and environmental evidence.
- 5.29 Following submission to Bury MBC, copies of the report will also be provided to the Greater Manchester HER in the required format and copies will also be uploaded as part of the OASIS database record.

Archive

- 5.30 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the archaeological works, will be deposited with Bury Art Museum. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of Bury Art Museum and guidance issued by the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2011). An accession code will be obtained from Bury Art Museum prior to the deposition of the archive.
- 5.31 The archive will also be prepared in line with the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2009). The CIfA Standard stipulates that metal finds should be x-rayed in line with Historic England guidelines.

Further Archaeological Work

- 5.32 Any further archaeological works deemed necessary as the result of the initial phases of work covered by this WSI will be the subject of a separate WSI.

6.0 TIMETABLE AND PERSONNEL

- 6.1 The timetable for the archaeological investigations is yet to be determined.
- 6.1 The archaeological work will be undertaken by a suitable experienced archaeological contractor under the overall supervision of CgMs.
- 6.2 Curriculum Vitae for key personnel can be provided to the planning archaeologist on request.

7.0 MONITORING

- 7.1 The aims of monitoring are to ensure that the evaluation is undertaken within the limits set out in this WSI and to the satisfaction of the planning archaeologist.
- 7.2 The programme of archaeological work will be undertaken under the overall supervision of CgMs.
- 7.3 The planning archaeologist will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement and will monitor the implementation of the archaeological work on behalf of Bury MBC and will assess the work being undertaken on-site against the methodology detailed in this WSI and any subsequent addendums.
- 7.4 CgMs will also keep the planning archaeologist informed of the progress of the work during the period in which it is undertaken.

8.0 INSURANCE

- 8.1 CgMs can produce evidence of Public Liability, Professional Indemnity Insurance and/or general 'all risk' insurance if required. The selected archaeological contractor will be expected to carry the same level of insurances.

9.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 9.1 All works will be in compliance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act* (1974), applicable regulations and codes of practice, and recommendations of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1986).
- 9.2 All archaeological staff will undertake their operations with safe working practices.
- 9.3 All staff will be made aware of the hazards and any necessary measures which need to be taken with regard to those hazards.
- 9.4 A site-specific Risk Assessment has been prepared by the selected archaeological contractor and is contained within Appendix A.

10.0 REFERENCES

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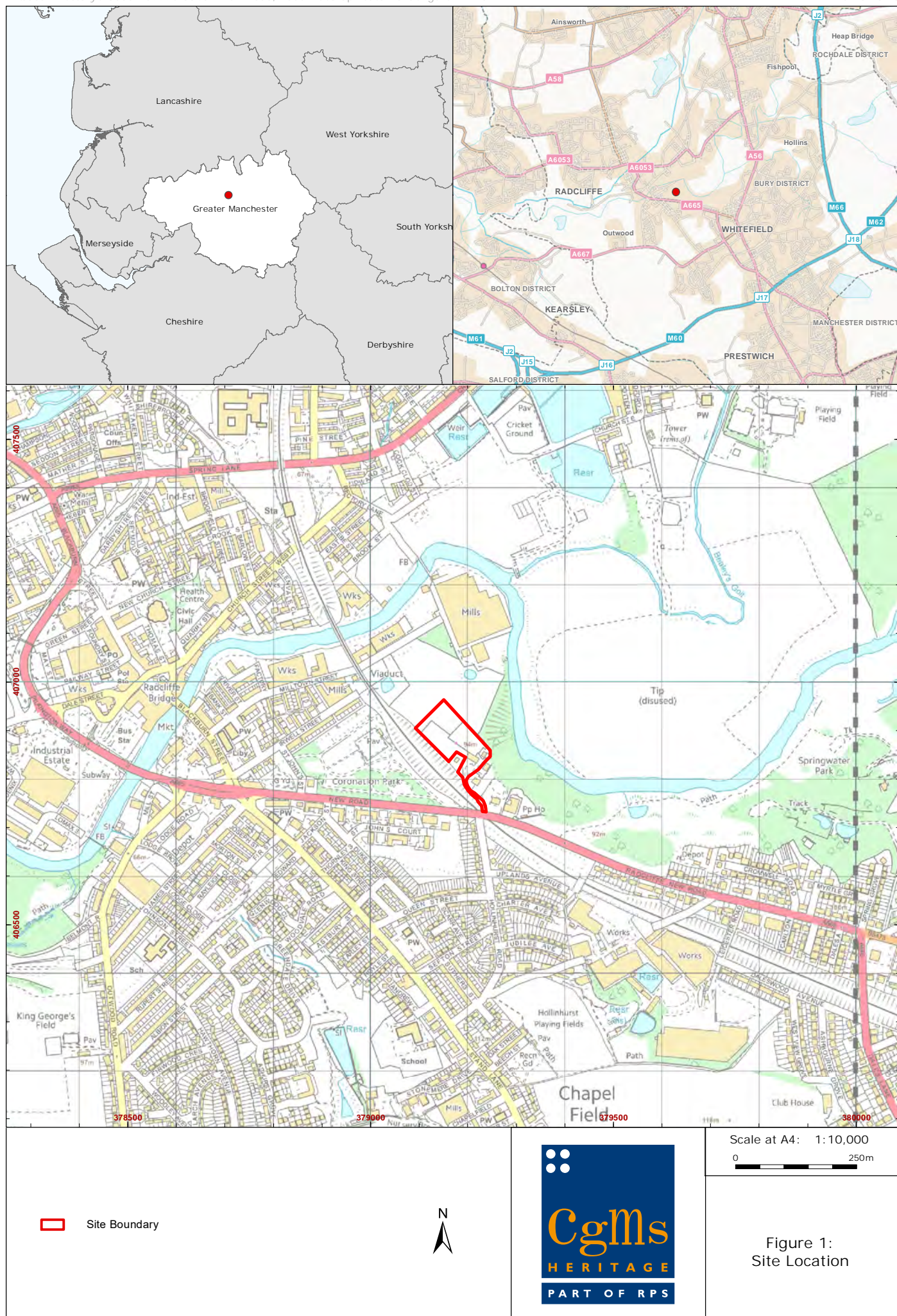
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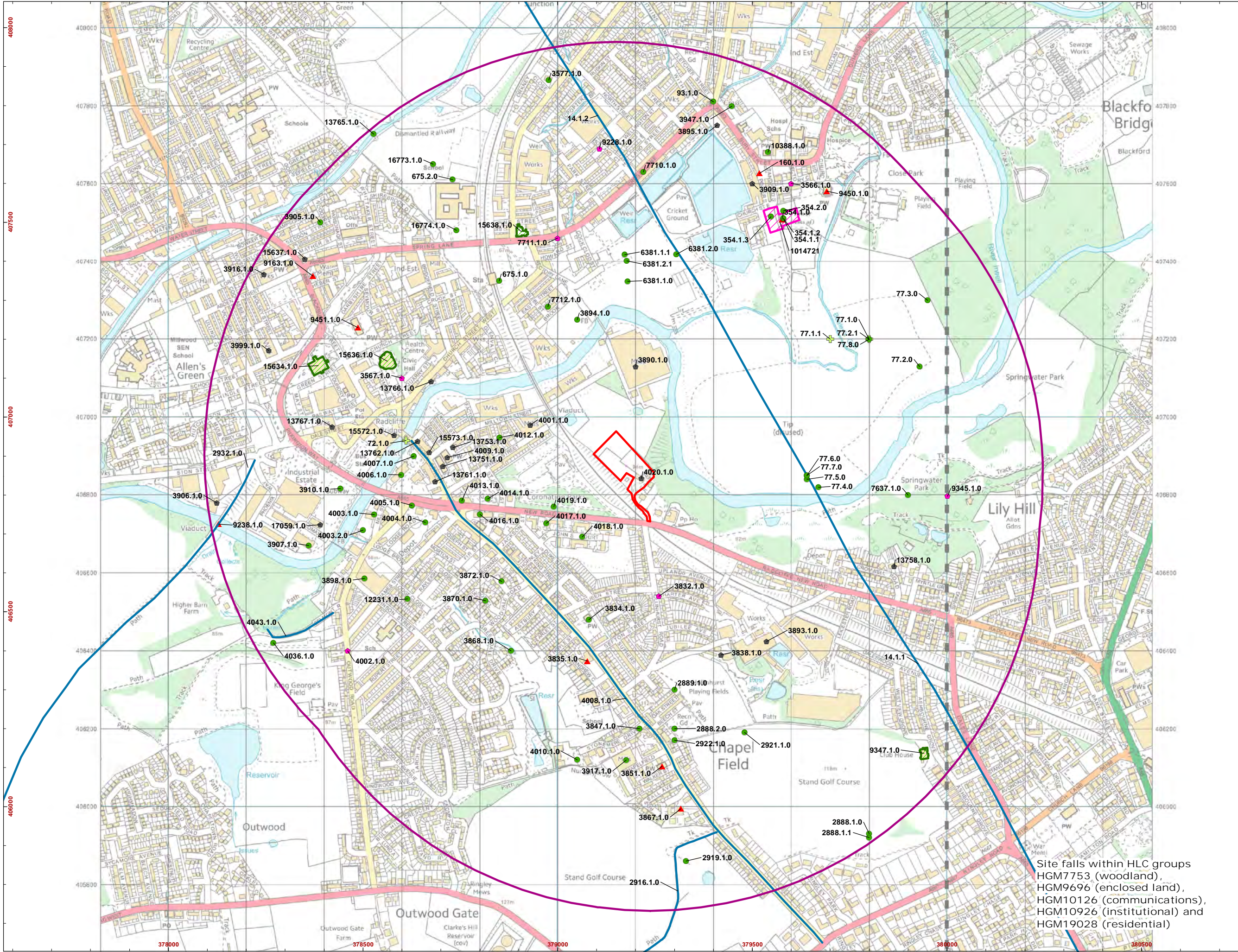
Legend

— Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 2:
Site Plan



- Site Boundary
- 1km search radius

Designated Heritage Assets:

- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Monuments

Non-Designated Heritage Assets:

HER Record Point

- Monument
- Find Spot
- Building
- Place
- HER Monuments Line
- HER Monuments Region

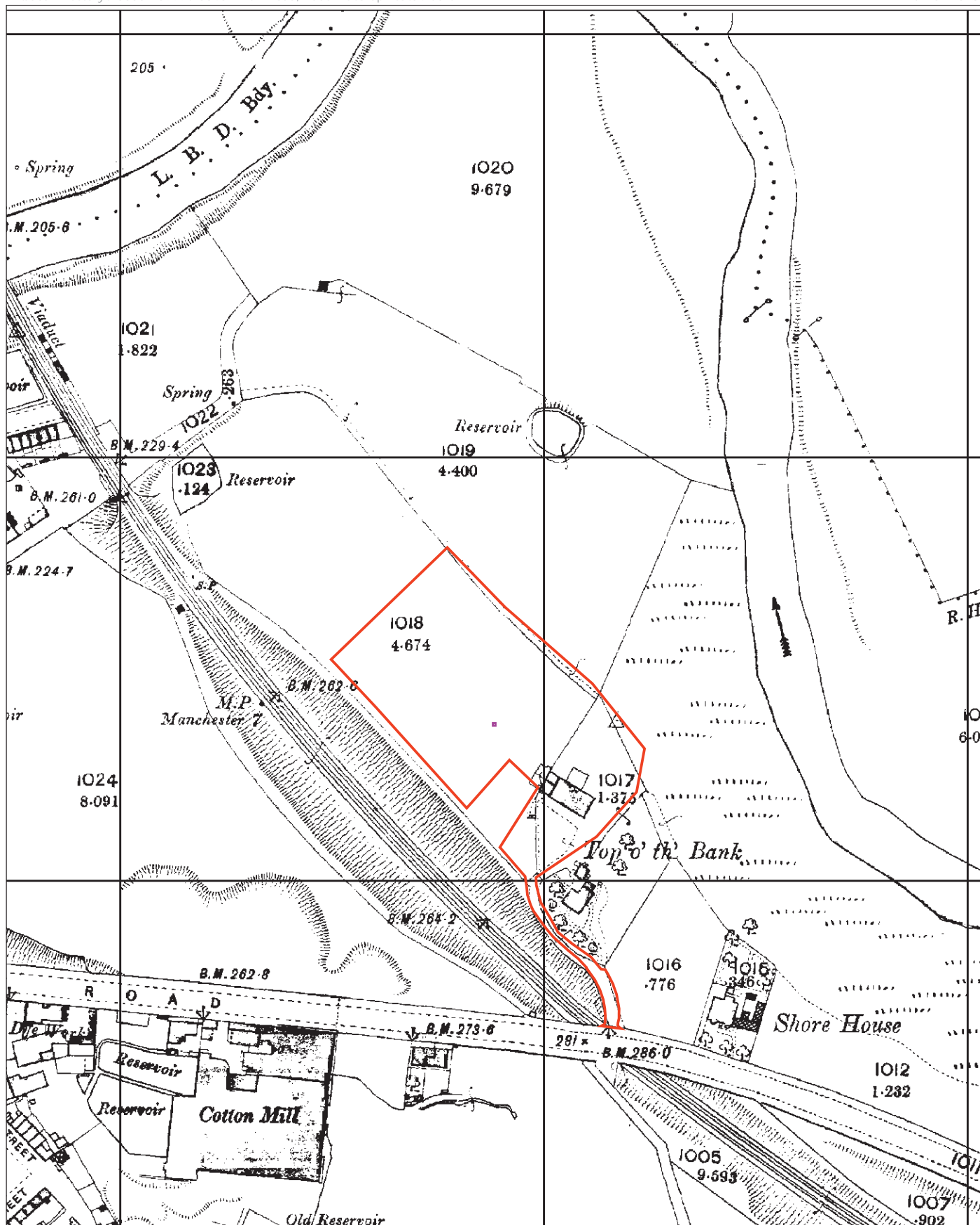


Scale at A3: 1:9,000



Figure 3:
Heritage Assets Plan

Site falls within HLC groups
HGM7753 (woodland),
HGM9696 (enclosed land),
HGM10126 (communications),
HGM10926 (institutional) and
HGM19028 (residential)



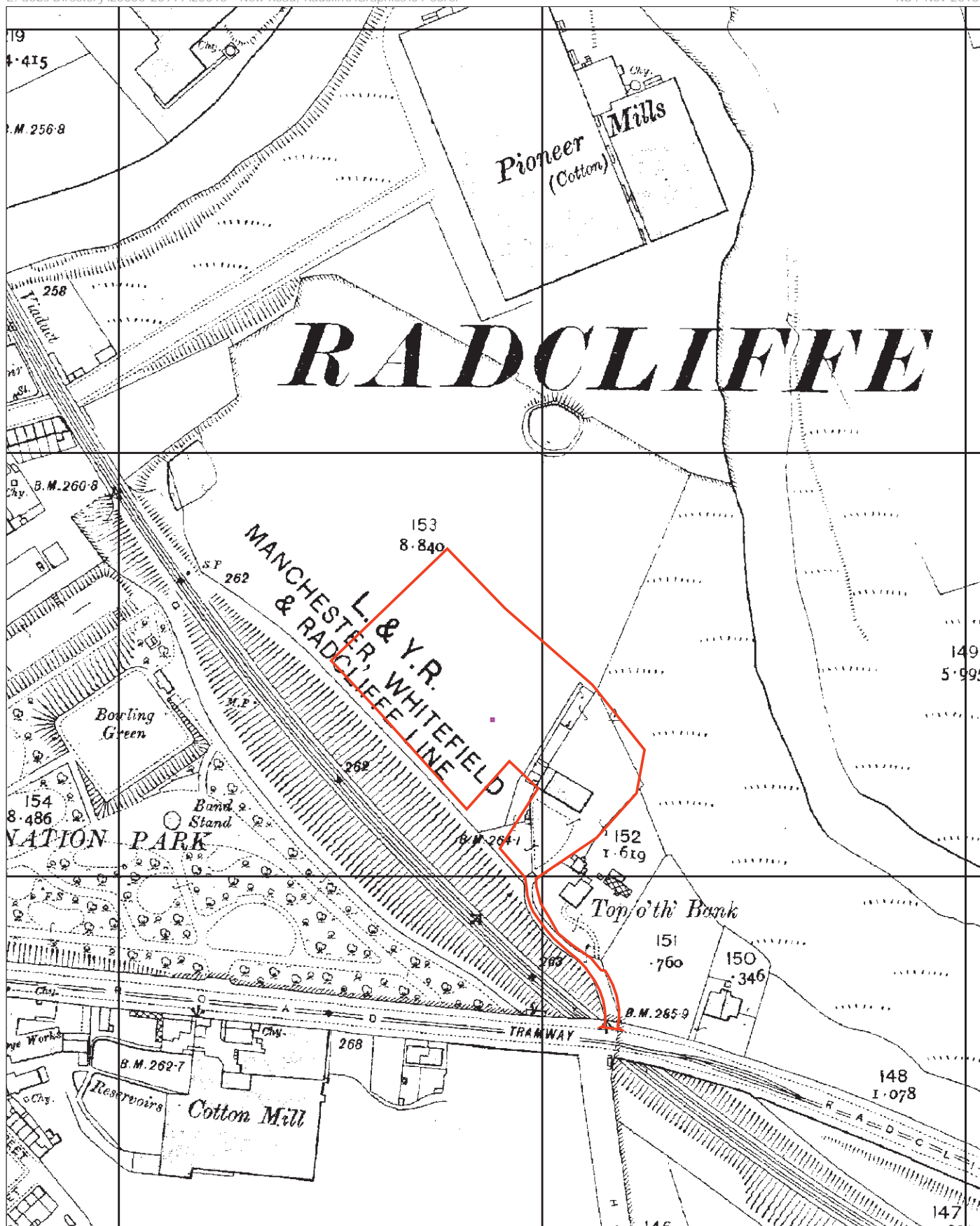
Legend

— Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 4:
1893 Ordnance Survey
Map



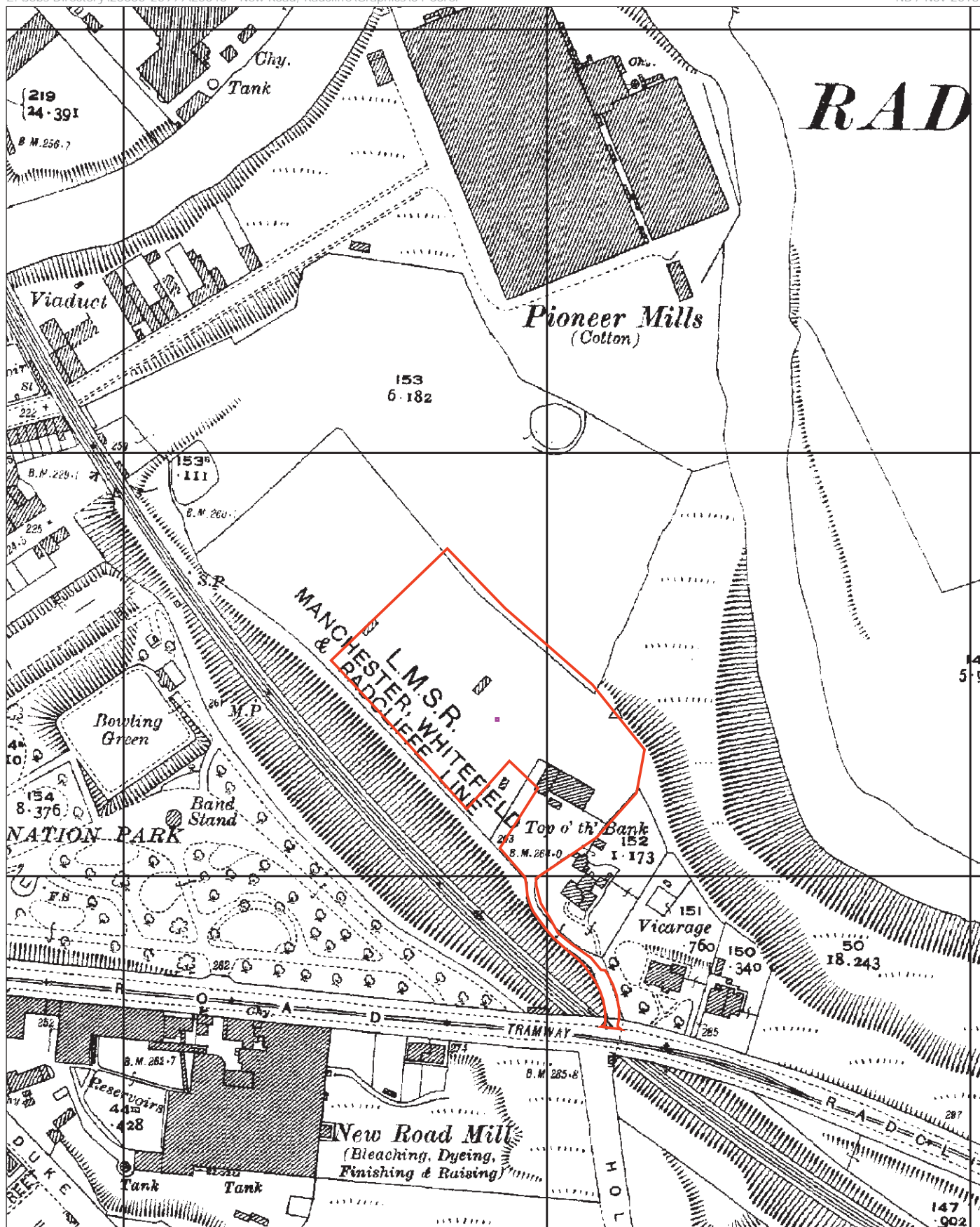
Legend

— Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 5:
1909 Ordnance Survey
Map



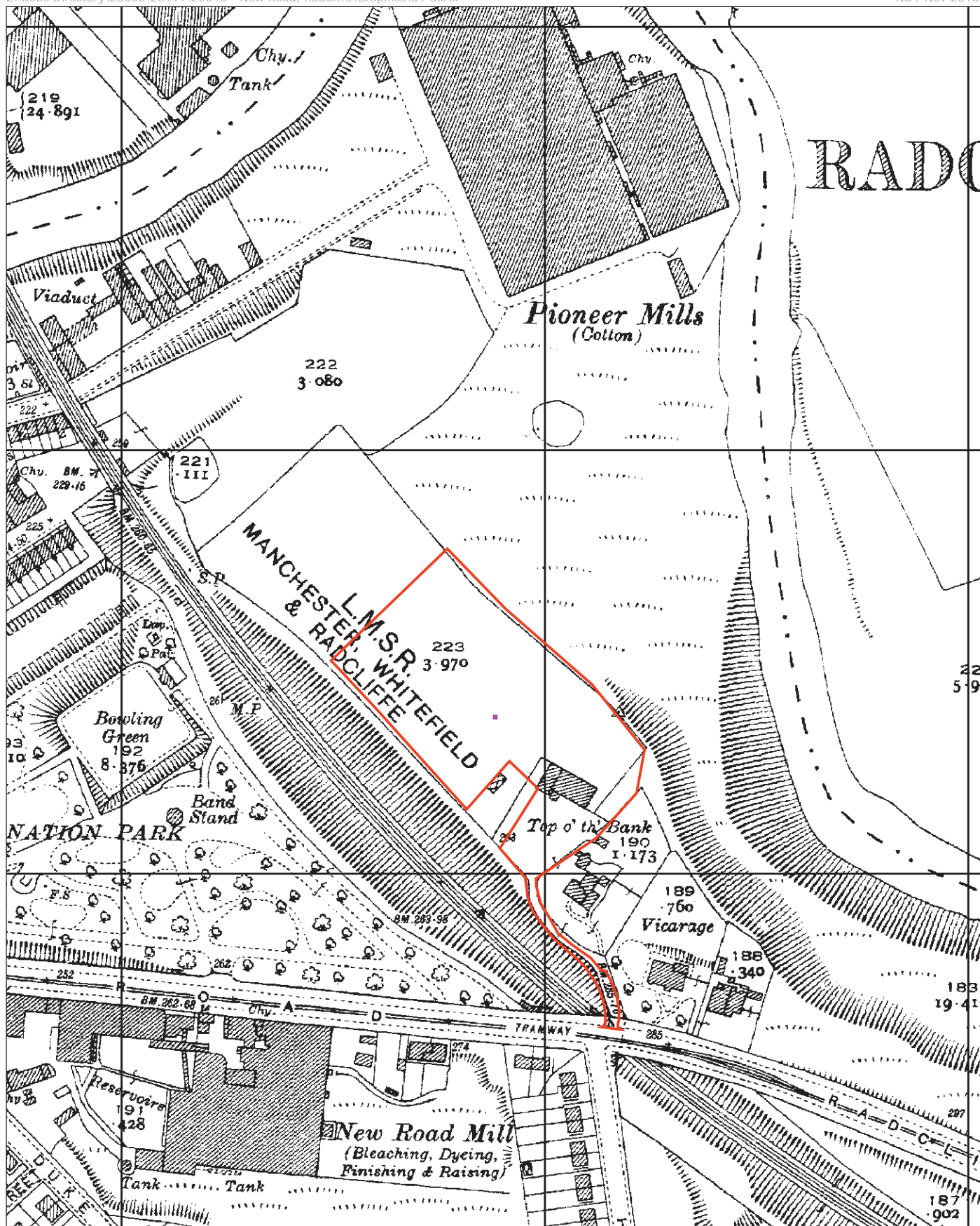
Legend

— Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 6:
1929 Ordnance Survey
Map



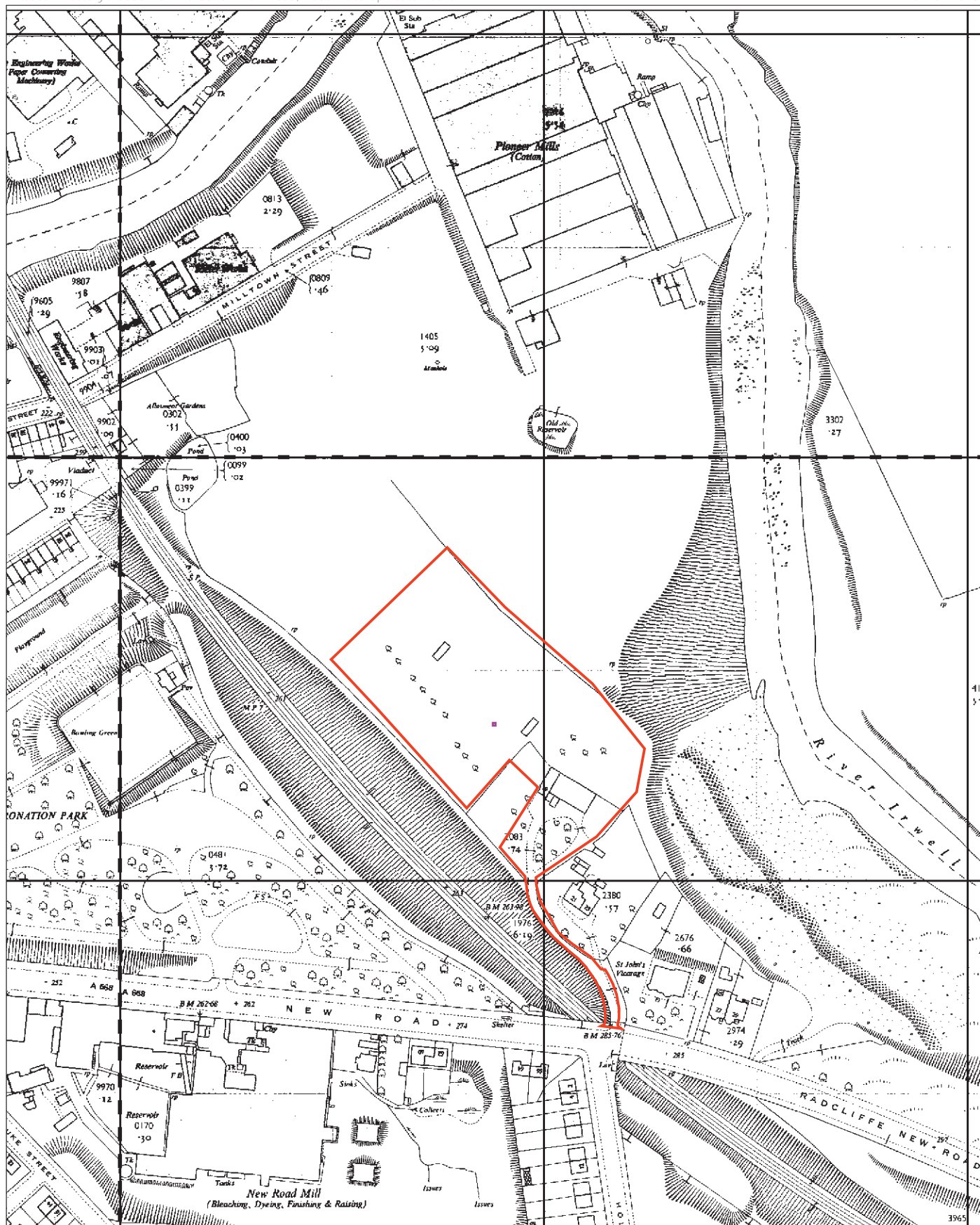
Legend

— Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
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Figure 7:
1937 Ordnance Survey
Map



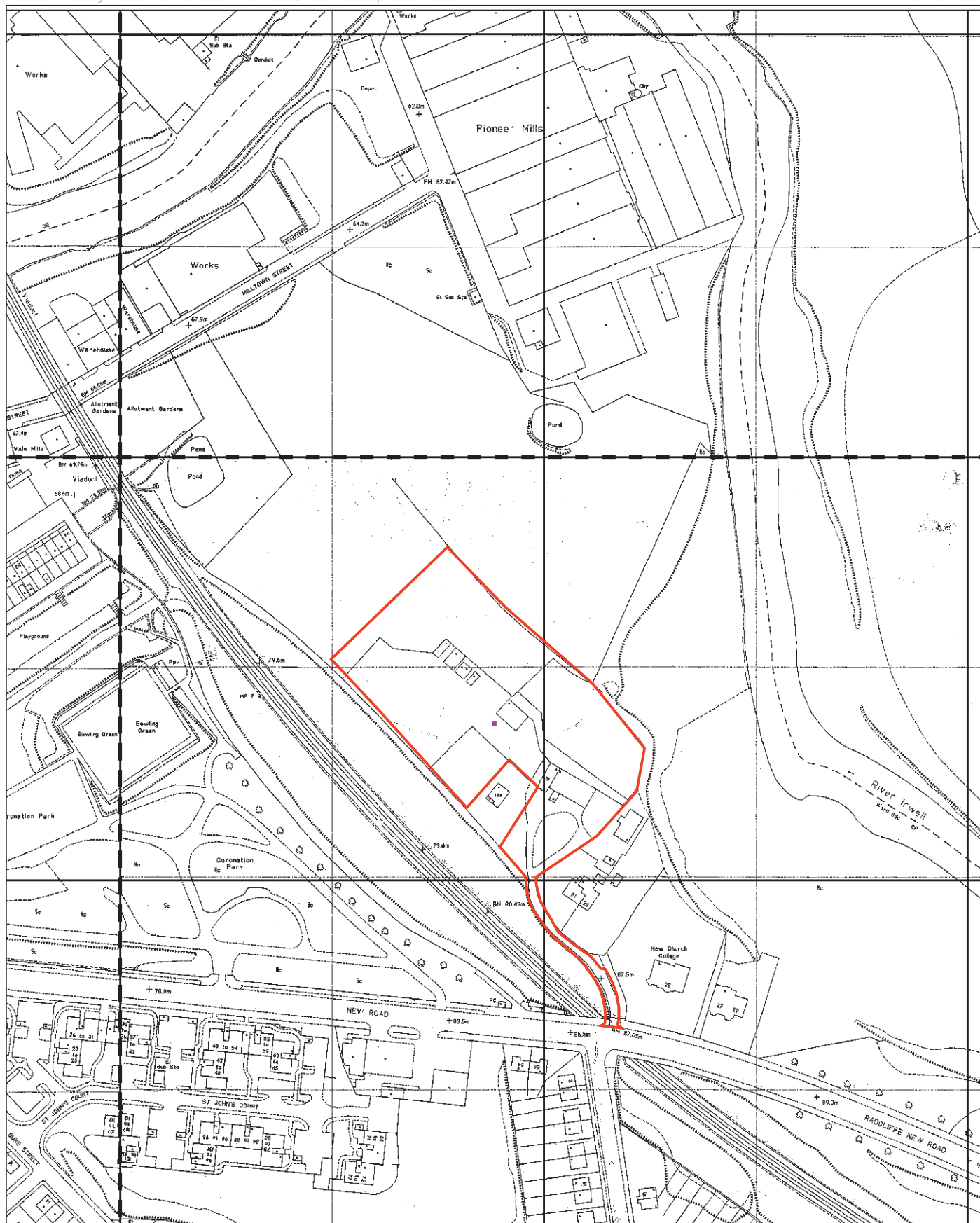
Legend

— Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 8:
1956 Ordnance Survey
Map



Legend

— Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 9:
1992 Ordnance Survey
Map



 Site Boundary

Additional Information:

DSM 1m

Vertical Exaggeration:
10x

Direction: 133°
Angle: 35°



Scale @ A3:
0 1:1000 20 m

Figure 10:
LiDAR Plot



Plate 1: The barn, looking east



Plate 2: Western portion of the site, looking northwest



Plate 3: View of the site, looking southeast



Plate 4: View from the site towards the River Irwell Valley, looking north

Appendix A: Heritage Asset Summary

Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service Monument List Report

22/10/2018

Number of records: 113

Radcliffe New Road, Radcliffe: HER entries within 1km of the site boundary

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Administration Areas/Description	NGR
Building				
3906.1.0	Foundry Mills (formerly Irwell Foundry)	Foundry, Iron Foundry, Textile Mill, Warehouse, Cotton Mill	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7812 0678 (point)
13762.1.0	Former Woolpack Inn, Radcliffe	Public House, Building	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 78640 06938 (point)
4009.1.0	The Bridge Methodist Church	Chapel, Methodist Chapel	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7871 0689 (point)
13766.1.0	Former Radcliffe Times Office, Church Street West	Newspaper Office	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 78675 07092 (point)
13767.1.0	Former Co-operative Store, Dale Street, Radcliffe	Shop, Cooperative Store	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 78421 06975 (point)
15637.1.0	Former Town Hall, Radcliffe	Town Hall	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 78351 07406 (point)
3999.1.0	Albert Mill (aka Windley Works)	Casting House, Office, Warehouse, Cotton Mill, Spinning Mill	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7825 0717 (point)
13761.1.0	Former Old Rams Head public house, Radcliffe	Apartment, Public House, Building	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 78685 06834 (point)
3909.1.0	Tower Works	Bleach Works, Dye Works, Warehouse, Chimney, Boiler House	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7950 0760 (point)
4001.1.0	Irwell Vale Mill	Dye Works, Finishing Works, Office, Textile Mill, Cotton Mill, Spinning Mill, Chimney, Boiler House	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7893 0698 (point)
3895.1.0	Cross Mill	Textile Mill, Cotton Mill, Weaving Mill, Weaving Shed, Chimney	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7941 0775 (point)
3893.1.0	New Road Mill (formerly Crow Oaks Bleach Works)	Bleach Works, Dye Works, Finishing Works, Factory	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7953 0642 (point)
3890.1.0	Pioneer Mills	Textile Mill, Cotton Mill, Spinning Mill, Chimney	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7920 0713 (point)
17059.1.0	Electricity Sub Station (former Radcliffe UDC Electricity Works)	Electricity Sub Station, Power Station	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7839 0672 (point)
3838.1.0	The Hollies/ Crow Oaks	Farm, Farmstead, Farmhouse	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7942 0639 (10m by 10m)
9347.1.0	Stand Golf Club Club House (formerly The Dales)	Great House, Lodge, Formal Garden, Park	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7994 0613 (22m by 29m)
3916.1.0	Victoria Mill (aka Victoria Works; Abden Street Mill)	Industrial Site, Cotton Mill, Ropery	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7824 0736 (point)

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Administration Areas/Description	NGR
13753.1.0	Former Post Office, Radcliffe	Post Office, Building	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 78731 06922 (point)
13751.1.0	Radcliffe Library	Public Library, Date Stone	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 78705 06873 (point)
15573.1.0	Former Lancashire & Yorkshire Bank, Stand Lane	Restaurant, Bank (Financial)	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 78670 06910 (point)
15572.1.0	Terrace of shops at 1–9 Blackburn Street, Radcliffe	Dye Works, Shop, Bank (Financial)	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 78580 06953 (point)
4020.1.0	Top o' th' Bank Farm	Farmstead, Barn, Farmhouse	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7921 0684 (point)
13758.1.0	Goat's Head Cottages (Goats Gate Terrace)	House, Row	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 79864 06616 (point)
Find Spot				
77.1.1	Finds (near Mesolithic Lake Settlement)	Findspot	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7970 0720 (10m by 10m)
72.1.0	Stone Axe Hammer, Radcliffe (find spot)	Findspot	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7861 0694 (10m by 10m)
77.2.1	Beaker and Bronze Age Axe	Findspot	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7980 0720 (10m by 10m)
Listed Building				
3867.1.0	Woodley Farm, Stand Lane	Farm, Farmhouse	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7931 0599 (point)
3851.1.0	Stand United Reformed Church	Church, United Reformed Church	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7926 0610 (point)
9451.1.0	Church of St Thomas	Tower, Church, Anglican Church	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7848 0723 (point)
9450.1.0	Church of St. Mary & St. Bartholomew	Tower, Chantry Chapel, Church	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7969 0758 (point)
3835.1.0	Stand Lodge	Villa, Apartment, House	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7907 0637 (point)
354.1.0	Radcliffe Tower and site of Hall	Fortified Manor House, Tower, Ditch	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7957 0750 (point)
9238.1.0	Outwood Viaduct	Railway, Viaduct	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7812 0672 (point)
9163.1.0	Radcliffe War Memorial	Commemorative Monument, War Memorial	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7837 0736 (point)
160.1.0	Tythe Barn	Barn, Tithe Barn, Bee Bole	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7951 0762 (point)

Monument

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Administration Areas/Description	NGR
16773.1.0	Field System (site of)	Field System	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7868 0765 (point)
93.1.0	Radcliffe Village Cross (site of)	Cross	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7940 0781 (10m by 10m)
77.1.0	Mesolithic Lake Settlement (site of)	Post Hole, Settlement, Stake Hole, Unenclosed Settlement, Building	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7980 0720 (point)
14.1.2	Manchester to Ribchester Roman Road	Road	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7774 1000 (3232m by 5292m)
2888.1.0	Chapel Field Cropmarks	Field Boundary, Pond	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7980 0593 (10m by 10m)
2888.1.1	Ridge & Furrow at Chapel Field	Ridge And Furrow	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7980 0592 (10m by 10m)
2888.2.0	Linear and Rectangular Cropmarks at Chapel Field	House, Hamlet	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7930 0620 (10m by 10m)
675.2.0	Goods station (site of)	Goods Yard, Goods Station	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7873 0761 (point)
16774.1.0	Ousel Fold (site of)	Farm, Farmstead	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7874 0748 (point)
14.1.1	Manchester to Ribchester Roman Road	Road	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 8115 0411 (3896m by 7199m)
77.6.0	Mesolithic Lake Settlement (site of) – 1961 Excavation (Site 2)	Settlement, Stake Hole, Unenclosed Settlement, Floor, Building	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7964 0685 (10m by 10m)
13765.1.0	Bridges over the Manchester, Bolton & Bury Canal, including Whittaker Bridge	Canal Bridge, Railway Bridge	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 78527 07727 (point)
15634.1.0	Public Baths, Green Street, Radcliffe (site of)	Baths	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 78385 07132 (52m by 49m)
15636.1.0	Radcliffe Civic Suite (site of)	Civic Centre	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 78563 07145 (42m by 45m)
77.2.0	Mesolithic Lake Settlement (site of) – 1949 Excavation	Post Hole, Hut Circle, Settlement, Stake Hole, Unenclosed Settlement, Building	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7993 0713 (10m by 10m)
15638.1.0	St Mary & St Philip Neri Catholic Church, Radcliffe (site of)	Priests House, Roman Catholic Church	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 78908 07479 (31m by 31m)
77.3.0	Mesolithic Lake Settlement (site of) – 1950 Excavation	Platform, Settlement, Causeway, Unenclosed Settlement, Building	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7995 0730 (10m by 10m)
6381.2.1	Wall possibly associated with former Barracks	Wall, Culvert, Barracks	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7917 0740 (point)
77.5.0	Mesolithic Lake Settlement (site of) – 1961 Excavation (Site 1)	Settlement, Stake Hole, Unenclosed Settlement, Building	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7964 0684 (10m by 10m)
10388.1.0	Wesleyan Chapel, Bury Street (site of)	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Nonconformist Chapel	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7954 0768 (point)

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Administration Areas/Description	NGR
6381.2.0	Calico Printing Works and Barracks (site of)	Calico Printing Works, Barracks	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 79304 07418 (point)
77.7.0	Mesolithic Lake Settlement (site of) – 1961 Excavation (Site 2)	Settlement, Stake Hole, Unenclosed Settlement, Building	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7964 0685 (10m by 10m)
77.8.0	Mesolithic Lake Settlement (site of) – 1996 Summary	Settlement, Unenclosed Settlement, Building	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7980 0720 (10m by 10m)
77.4.0	Mesolithic Lake Settlement (site of) – 1960 Excavation	Settlement, Stake Hole, Unenclosed Settlement, Building	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7967 0682 (10m by 10m)
6381.1.1	Chimney base at East Lancashire Paper Mill (site of)	Chimney	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7917 0741 (point)
12231.1.0	The Pipe Mill (site of)	Pipe Workshop, Dye Works, Paper Mill, Dye House, Clay Drainage Pipe Works, Chimney	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7861 0653 (point)
2889.1.0	Cropmark (field system?), Hollinhurst Playing Fields	Field System	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7930 0630 (10m by 10m)
4019.1.0	Brick Field off New Road (site of)	Brickworks, Building, Brickfield, Extractive Pit	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7899 0677 (10m by 10m)
7712.1.0	Rectory (site of)	Vicarage	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7897 0728 (point)
4006.1.0	Dye Works (later Irwell Preserve Works; later Irwell Works (Chemicals)) (site of)	Chemical Works, Dye Works, Jam Factory	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7860 0685 (10m by 10m)
4007.1.0	Mill at Radcliffe Bridge (site of)	Mill	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7863 0690 (point)
4008.1.0	Stand Lane (Turnpike)	Road, Toll Road	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7922 0621 (1056m by 1288m)
4010.1.0	Nursery Mills (Chapelfield Mill) (site of)	Finishing Works, Textile Mill, Warehouse, Cotton Mill, Spinning Mill, Chimney, Engine House	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7905 0612 (point)
4012.1.0	Wellington Mills (Cotton and Dyeing) (site of)	Dye House, Carding Mill, Cotton Mill, Spinning Mill	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7885 0694 (point)
4013.1.0	Dye Works (site of)	Dye Works, Building	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7875 0678 (point)
4014.1.0	St John's Church (site of)	Churchyard, Anglican Church	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7882 0679 (10m by 10m)
4016.1.0	Stone Delph House (site of)	Reservoir, House	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7880 0675 (10m by 10m)
4004.1.0	Dye Works (Blue Mill) (site of)	Dye Works, Pond	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7866 0673 (10m by 10m)
4018.1.0	New Road Mill (site of)	Finishing Works, Textile Mill, Cotton Mill	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7906 0669 (point)

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Administration Areas/Description	NGR
4003.2.0	Corn Mill (Cawdaw) (site of)	Watermill, Corn Mill, Mill Pond	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7850 0671 (10m by 10m)
4036.1.0	Brick Works (site of)	Brick Kiln, Brickworks, Extractive Pit	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7827 0642 (10m by 10m)
4043.1.0	Heap Lane	Road	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7833 0644 (169m by 62m)
354.1.1	Radcliffe Tower: 15th Century Work	Fortified Manor House, Tower, Manor House, Great Hall, Castle	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7958 0751 (point)
354.1.2	Radcliffe Tower: Post-Medieval Work	Manor, Manor House, Settlement	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7958 0751 (point)
354.1.3	Radcliffe Tower and Site of Hall: excavations (1979 and 1980)	Wall, Courtyard, Ditch	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7954 0751 (point)
354.2.0	Radcliffe Tower: Smithing Hearth (site of)	Blacksmiths Workshop, Hearth	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7958 0753 (10m by 10m)
6381.1.0	East Lancashire Paper Mill (site of)	Wall, Paper Mill, Reservoir, Gate, Steam Engine	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7918 0734 (point)
7637.1.0	Spring Water Print Works (site of)	Printing Works, Bleach Works, Reservoir	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7990 0680 (10m by 10m)
7710.1.0	Croft (site of)	House, Building	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7922 0763 (10m by 10m)
4017.1.0	Dye Works (site of)	Dye Works, Reservoir, Industrial Site	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7897 0672 (point)
3872.1.0	Stand Lane Mill (site of)	Finishing Works, Textile Mill, Cotton Mill, Weaving Mill	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7885 0657 (point)
2919.1.0	Ridge & Furrow at Stand Golf Club	Ridge And Furrow	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7933 0586 (10m by 10m)
2921.1.0	Rectangular Structure at Stand Golf Course	Farmstead, Building	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7948 0619 (10m by 10m)
2922.1.0	Medieval Green Lane (possible)	Trackway, Path	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7930 0617 (10m by 10m)
2932.1.0	Former line of East Lancashire Railway Clifton Accrington & Colne Line (part of route)	Railway	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7785 0453 (1579m by 3027m)
675.1.0	Radcliffe Station	Railway, Railway Station	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7885 0735 (point)
3834.1.0	New Jerusalem Church (site of)	School, Church, Cemetery	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7908 0648 (point)
3577.1.0	Withins Lane Colliery (site of)	Spoil Heap, Colliery	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7897 0786 (point)
3847.1.0	Cotton Mill (site of)	Pond, Cotton Mill	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7921 0620 (10m by 10m)

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Administration Areas/Description	NGR
4005.1.0	Stand Lane Colliery (NW workings) (site of)	Colliery	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7862 0677 (point)
3870.1.0	Stand Lane Colliery (SE workings) (site of)	Colliery, Extractive Pit	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7881 0652 (point)
2916.1.0	Possible Medieval Green Lane at Stand Golf Course	Trackway	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7930 0576 (191m by 313m)
3894.1.0	Wilton Mill (site of)	Printing Works, Bleach Works, Water Tower, Building, Cotton Mill, Spinning Mill, Chimney, Engine House	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7905 0725 (point)
3898.1.0	Springfield Mills (site of)	Dye Works, Industrial Site, Finishing Works, Chimney, Factory	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7850 0658 (point)
3905.1.0	Sun Mills (site of)	Warehouse, Cotton Mill, Weaving Mill, Weaving Shed	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7839 0750 (point)
3907.1.0	Victoria Works (site of)	Finishing Works, Office, Warehouse, Terrace	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7836 0667 (point)
3910.1.0	Crystal Mills (formerly Phoenix Mills) (site of)	Textile Mill, Cotton Mill	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7844 0681 (point)
3917.1.0	Bankside Works (Bankside Mills) (site of)	Foundry, Leather Factory, Finishing Works, Office, Warehouse, Chimney	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7917 0611 (point)
3947.1.0	Bury Street: Evaluation	Terrace, Back To Back Terrace, Pit	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7944 0779 (point)
4003.1.0	Cawdaw Hall (site of)	Hall, Great House	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7852 0675 (point)
3868.1.0	Cawdaw Clough Bleach works (site of)	Bleachery, Reservoir	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7888 0640 (10m by 10m)
Place				
9345.1.0	Springwater Park – site of Spring Cottage/ Spring Water House and grounds	House, Park	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 8000 0679 (point)
9228.1.0	Barlows (site of)	Country House, Formal Garden, Park	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	SD 7910 0768 (point)
3567.1.0	Radcliffe Bridge Village Core	Settlement, Building	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7860 0710 (10m by 10m)
3832.1.0	Hollin Hurst (settlement) (site of)	Settlement, Building	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7926 0654 (10m by 10m)
4002.1.0	Old Zachary Lane (Settlement)	House, Settlement, School House	Bury, Greater Manchester, Pilkington, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7846 0640 (10m by 10m)
7711.1.0	Cock Clod	House, Settlement, Building	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7900 0746 (10m by 10m)
3566.1.0	Radcliffe Village Core	Settlement, Building	Bury, Greater Manchester, Radcliffe, Bury, Greater Manchester	Centred SD 7960 0760 (10m by 10m)

