

G L Hearn

**Ten Acres Lane, Newton Heath,
Manchester**

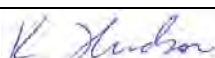
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background to Project

Arup have been appointed by GL Hearn to design and undertake a heritage annex to an Environmental Statement. The ES is produced as a supporting document for the Outline Planning application for a proposed mixed-use redevelopment, which will include residential and business units ranging in height between 2 and 3 storeys.

This report has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment' (IFA, 2001), Code of Conduct (IFA, 2002) and with government advice in Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment.

1.2 Location & Status of Site

The site is located at National Grid Reference SD875 002, in Newton Heath to the northeast of Manchester city centre, off Ten Acres Lane (Fig.1). The site is bound by Ten Acres Lane and a recreation ground to the west, to the north by Rochdale Canal and Mitchell Street to the west. To the south of the site is mainly a residential development and Briscoe Lane Primary School.

The site generally slopes from 86m AOD in the east to 76m AOD in the west, with a high point found to the east side within the site boundary. It covers an area of approximately 19ha, most of which is Greenfield and is currently unmaintained.

1.3 Aims & Objectives

The aim of the Desk Based Assessment is to provide an overview of readily available documentary data relating to the history and archaeological potential of the site and to provide baseline data for the heritage component of the Environmental Impact Assessment.

1.4 Methodology

1.4.1 Documentary Research

The Desk Based Assessment comprised of an examination of readily available published and unpublished written records, illustrations, maps and archaeological and geological records. Information was sourced from the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) through an onsite visit, online historical resources and the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

1.4.2 Cartographic Sources

Historic Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 maps from the 19th century onwards were examined to gain an understanding of the development of the study area.

1.4.3 Site Walkover

A site visit was undertaken and photographs were taken of the general condition of the site.

1.4.4 Consultation

Consultations were held with the Greater Manchester County Archaeologist concerning the archaeological potential of the site (see Appendix A2). This Desk Based Assessment was undertaken as a result of these discussions.

2 Planning & Legislative Framework

Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5): Planning for the Historic Environment was published on the 23rd March 2010, replacing Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG 15) Planning and the Historic Environment. PPS 5 draws together the guidance previously issued to provide for a single document covering matters relating to the historic environment and is supported by a practitioners guide 'Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide' which provides guidance to various bodies in the application of the PPS.

PPS 5 highlights the interrelationship between various elements of the historic environment and how collectively these contribute to our understanding and appreciation of the asset. The fragile and irreplaceable nature of the resource is highlighted and the need for Local Authorities to develop policies and developers schemes that provide for the enhancement and preservation of the resource. In those circumstances where physical change to an asset will occur that may result in the permanent loss and or change, which is identified as the least preferred option as once lost such resource are irreplaceable, PPS 5 provides mechanisms to secure appropriate mitigation measures. Key to this is the requirement for appropriate evaluation of the heritage potential of a proposed development to take place prior to the submission of a planning application. Depending on the site, this may involve desk based research, with further detail being provided by geophysical survey and/or trial trenching.

3 Historical & Archaeological Background

An understanding of the archaeological and built heritage baseline, including elements of the historic landscape, is discussed below. Approximate historical periods are described based on the information provided in Table 1; known heritage sites within the footprint of the scheme, are listed in Table 2; heritage assets within 500m of the proposed development site, are listed in Table 3 and listed buildings within the locality, are listed in Table 4. Cultural heritage sites within 500m of the proposed development site are shown on Figure 1. Land use within the proposed development site & areas of archaeological potential are shown on Figure 2.

Table 1: Definition of Archaeological Time Periods

Time period	Approximate Date Range
Palaeolithic	450,000 - 12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,000 BC
Bronze Age	2,000 - 600 BC
Iron Age	600 BC - AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 - 410
Anglo-Saxon (early medieval)	AD 410 - 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 - 1485
Post Medieval	AD 1485 - 1914
Modern	1914 - present

Table 2: Heritage Assets within the footprint of the Scheme

HER Site No.	Name	Period	Description	Location
Not Registered on HER	Brickworks	Post-Medieval	Site of western brickworks	SD87310017
Not Registered on HER	Brickworks	Post-Medieval	Site of eastern brickworks	SD87880037
Not Registered on HER	Reservoir	Post-Medieval	Site of Reservoir	SD87480041
Not Registered on HER	Flag-stone Wall	Post-Medieval	Site of flag-stone wall remains	SD87270027

Table 3: Heritage Assets within 500m of Proposed Development Site (centre)

HER Site No.	Name	Period	Description	Location	Distance from Site
24.1.0	Manchester to Castleshaw Roman Road	Roman	Road beyond Central Station, taken up by Mill St, then Cemetery Rd & Briscoe Lane to Newton Heath	SJ86549918	169m south
24.1.1	Manchester to Castleshaw Roman Road	Roman	Road along Briscoe Lane where church is located	SD88480049	411m east
2076.1.0	Building & Settlement	Medieval to Post Medieval	Newton Heath	SD88000070	246m north-east
9847.1.0	Industrial Site, Stable, Printing Works & Textile Mill	16 th to 19 th century	Site of Cheetham Fold	SJ87769999	152m south
9699.1.0	Bleach Works, Cow House, Farm, Farmhouse,	16 th to 17 th century	Site of Baguley Fold	SJ87579961	424m south

HER Site No.	Name	Period	Description	Location	Distance from Site
	Farmstead, Barn & Garden				
9636.1.0	Mill & Brewery	18 th to 19 th century	Site of Corn Mill & Victorian Brewery	SD88050057	200m north-east
9637.1.0	Garden & House	19 th century	Site of Heath Hall	SD88210071	407m north-east
2030.1.0	Engine House, Textile Mill, Weaving Mill, Factory & Warehouse	19 th to 20 th century	Ten Acres Mill	SD87250034	62m north
2107.1.0	Brewery, Engine House, Spinning Mill, Textile Mill & Boiler House	19 th to 20 th century	Wellington Mill	SD86700025	466m north-west
2103.1.0	Factory	20 th century	Avro Aeroplane Works	SJ87509970	324m south
1469.1.0	Factory	20 th century	Site of Park Works	SJ87309980	285m south-west

Table 4: Listed Buildings within Locality

Listed Building No.	Name	Grade	Period	Location	Distance from Site
454821	Church of All Saints	II	19 th century	SD8831000394	355m east
454822	Railings & Gateways to Churchyard of Church of All Saints	II	19 th century	SD8829600415	349m east
388192	Newton Silk Mill	II	19 th century	SD8809900629	270m north-east
454828	Church of St Wilfrid & St Ann	II	20 th century	SD8745200618	200m north

3.1 Historical Background

Newton Heath is an urban area of Manchester in the county of Greater Manchester. Evidence for human activity in this area dates to the prehistoric period. While it is likely the area was inhabited during the Mesolithic, Neolithic and the Bronze Age, the first group known by name was ‘the Brigantes’ (Iron Age tribe) who held territory in Northern England, which also included the area of Manchester.

During the Roman occupation, the north-west acted as a buffer zone between the northern frontier and the more Romanised south (Morris, 1983). Permanent military occupation moved north and legionary fortresses were established at Chester and York (Jones & Reynolds, 1978). Sited upon high ground overlooking

the River Medlock near its confluence with the River Irwell, a Roman fort named *Mamucium* (Roman name for the fort at Manchester) was constructed to protect Chester and York from the Brigantes (Cooper, 2005; Redhead, 2008). A road system was created to link the network of forts, with *Mamucium* being at the centre. From here roads could be taken south-west to the Chester legionary fortress; west to the military site at Wigan (*Coccium*); north-west to Ribchester fort; north-north-east to the fort at Ilkley; north-east to York legionary fortress; east to Melandira fort and south-east to a Roman site at Buxton. Therefore, being at the centre of a regional transport network, Manchester grew to be an important centre in the Roman period (Jones & Reynolds, 1978; Redhead, 2005). Although no evidence of Romano-British occupation has been found at Newton Heath, the Manchester to Castleshaw Roman Road lies directly to the south. Castleshaw, near Delph in Saddleworth, was a turf and timber fort constructed by Agricola in 78AD, and is the second known Roman fort site in Greater Manchester. Used as part of parcelling up the Pennines and controlling routeways, Castleshaw was sited 16 miles east of Manchester, 13 miles east of Newton Heath (Redhead, 2005).

Anglo-Saxon evidence is nominal for this area, however the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for year 919AD, states: *“In this year after autumn King Edward went with the army to Thelwell and ordered the Burg to be built, occupied and manned; and while stayed there he ordered another army, also for the people of Mercia to occupy Manchester in Northumbria, and repair and maintain it”*.

By the Norman Conquest, settlement focus had transferred to the confluence of the rivers Irwell and Irk (Kidd, 2006) but the Roman road network remained essentially unaltered (Morris, 1983). At the time of the Domesday Survey, the manor of Newton - meaning ‘*new farm/settlement*’ (Nottingham.ac.uk) consisted of plough-land that belonged to the churches of St. Mary & St. Michael. However, in 1548 this was taken by the Crown on the confiscation of the church estates (Morgan, 1974). The settlement lay on previous heath land until its enclosure in 1804 and it is suggested that Newton Lane would have been the main drove-road (route used to drive cattle to market) into Manchester; and the reason for the foundation of the village fair in 1223 (Lloyd, 1986).

Although previously an agricultural area, Newton Heath became a major area of industry after the Industrial Revolution. Engineering became the main industry of the area, with the arrival of companies such as Mather & Platt, Heenan & Froude (manufactured the Blackpool Tower here) and Avro (British aircraft manufacturer). Yet, many were also employed in mining and textile industries. In 1922, brick makers within the Manchester area formed an alliance and became J & A Jackson Ltd., who rapidly became an important supplier. Over the next 50 years, the company expanded and prospered by acquiring numerous brickworks across North-West England, this also included the works at Briscoe Lane (at the proposed development site), Newton Heath (manchesterhistory.net).

From 1798 to 1834, Rochdale Canal (a ‘broad’ canal) was constructed and became the first trans-Pennine canal route; it was built as a canal to link two seas and to take traffic over the top. However, to link high-level in the Pennines, reservoirs had to be constructed to feed down both sides of the Canal. This resulted in the water supply being able to feed the Rochdale Canal as it descended, and the waterways into which it dropped (Fletcher, 2002). The Canal facilitated the delivery of materials in bulk and provided water that was required by steam-power plants. This was a key attribute of the Ancoats’ Mills that allowed

numerous mills to be packed together in a comparatively small area (Miller, 2007).

In 1830, however, a railway surveyed by George Stephenson was proposed, to follow the route of the canal. When the Manchester and Leeds Railway opened in 1841 (becoming the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway in 1847), the canal company leased the canal to a consortium of railway companies and became a highway of commerce between Lancashire & Yorkshire along with the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway. The railway not only served the industrial heart of the North-West of England but also provided a link with the shipping industry (north-west coast) and tourist industry, such as Blackpool and Morecambe Bay (lyrs.org.uk). Two main lines were laid across Newton Heath, and engine repair sheds were opened in 1877 at the Newton Heath Traction Maintenance Depot – this then became a major employer to over 2000 workers, over a 40 acre site (manchester2002-uk.com).

The canal remained profitable, but by the 20th century tonnage being carried was in sharp decline. The last boat made the through journey across the Pennines on the Rochdale Canal in 1937. In 1952, the canal was closed apart from the short section between Castlefield and the Ashton Canal junction at Piccadilly, which was then abandoned in 1962. In 2000, the canal was transferred from the Rochdale Canal Company to the Waterways Trust and 2 years later, the whole canal became navigable once more; almost 200 years after its original opening (penninewaterways.co.uk).

In the early 19th century, two public parks were established in the locality. Philips Park and Queen's Park were two of the first three public parks in the Manchester area that were established at public expense as a single enterprise. All were designed by Joshua Major (1786-1866) following an open competition and opened consecutively on the same day in 1846. In 1863, after also winning a competition, William Gay (with architects Paul and Ayliffe of Manchester) designed Philips Park Cemetery. The cemetery opened in 1866, and was completed in 1867. It originally occupied about 16.5 hectares and had three chapels, one Catholic, one Anglican, one for other denominations. It was extended later, to about 20 hectares, to include a Jewish burial ground and chapel (parksandgardens.ac.uk).

3.2 Archaeological Background

3.2.1 Prehistoric

No Prehistoric remains are known within the proposed development site, however it is possible that as-yet undiscovered remains dating from this period may exist within the study area.

3.2.2 Romano-British

The proposed development site is located directly north of a regional Roman road network - 145m north of the Manchester to Castleshaw Roman Road (now Briscoe Lane). Sited between Manchester and Castleshaw, Lloyd (1986) has suggested this area may represent the last remaining traces of a Roman practice camp. Whilst there are no obvious indications within the present archaeological

record, it is possible that as-yet undiscovered remains dating from this period may exist.

3.2.3 Anglo-Saxon

No Anglo-Saxon remains are known within the proposed development site, but the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles note activity within Manchester and directly to the south. Therefore, it is possible that as-yet undiscovered remains dating from this period may exist within the study area.

3.2.4 Medieval

The buildings and settlement of Newton Heath have been recorded upon the HER as of being medieval to post-medieval date, however the evidence for this is speculative. Activity is evidenced by field boundaries and trackways/roads, and it is through the western section of the proposed development site that a possible medieval road travels. The former course of Ten Acres Lane runs through the site and due to its curved nature, is almost certainly medieval in origin.

3.2.5 Post-Medieval

Within the proposed development site, there are four areas of Post-Medieval activity. Two areas of former brickworks and their industrial remains are noted – one in the western section of the site, and one in east (Photos 3,4). It has been suggested (Redhead *pers comm.*) due to their locality, size and probable outputs, the kilns could well have been continuous kilns. ‘Hoffmann kilns’ are the best-known types of this kiln and by the end of the 19th century, numerous improvements had been made, which included a rectangular version (Hammond, 1977, 1981). It is possible, therefore, that evidence of Hoffmann kilns may exist within the study area.

In the northern part of the site, adjacent to the Rochdale Canal, is the site of a reservoir and the remnants of a flag-stone wall (Photo 6). Flag-stone walls are a part of the local heritage and although being an usual practice, they were widespread from the 18th to early 20th centuries. There are three recorded types of walling – enclosure of yards/gardens associated with old cottages, field boundaries or used as retaining walls (Rochdale Civic Society, 1999). Due to its location, it is possible the remnants of this wall could represent a field boundary or a retaining wall.

In the vicinity lies Ten Acres Mil 65m north, 200m north-east the site of a Corn Mill & Victorian Brewery, 400m north-east the site of Heath Hall, 40m south the site of Cheetham Fold, 400m south the site of Baguley Fold, 500m west lies Wellington Mill, 300m east the Church of All Saints and the railings & gateway to the churchyard, and 300m north-east lies Newton Silk Mill.

3.2.6 Modern

No modern remains are known within the proposed development site, however 300m south lie the Avro Aeroplane Works and the site of Park Works

3.2.7 Unknown

There are no sites of unknown date within the study area.

3.2.8 Listed Buildings

There are no Listed Buildings within the proposed development site, however there are four within the locality.

360m east is the Church of All Saints (Grade II, LB No.454821) and the Railings & Gateways to the churchyard (Grade II, LB No.454822); 280m north-east lies Newton Silk Mill (Grade II, LB No.388192) and 200m north is the Church of St Wilfrid & St Ann (Grade II, LB No.454828)

3.2.9 Other Statutorily Protected Sites

There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Battlefields, World Heritage Sites or Registered Parks & Gardens within the proposed development site.

In the vicinity, however, lie the Registered Park & Gardens of Philips Park Cemetery (Grade II) 174m south and Queen's Park (Grade II) 1.6km north-west; Conservation Area of Newton Heath 1km south-east and Clayton Hall Moated Site (Scheduled Monument No.22448) 1.6km south.

3.2.10 Previous Archaeological Investigations

There have been no previous archaeological investigations within the proposed development site, however there has been activity in the locality.

In 2003, a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was undertaken of Moston Hall, Manchester (NGR: SD8784301522). The assessment noted that evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British settlement in the region had greatly increased in the last decade but is still uncommon.

3.3 Map Summary

In the late 19th century, the proposed development site is shown to be set within a predominately industrial landscape, set within post-medieval field boundaries within an area known as 'Ten Acre Field'. Bounded in the north by the Rochdale Canal, Ten Acres Lane to the west, the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway to the south and Culcheth Lane to the east. By 1894, a brick works is recorded in the western part of the site, followed 16 years later by another in the east. Pit excavations associated with both brick works had extended 200m towards the centre of the site, by 1922. The western brick works had been removed by 1951 and replaced with a sports ground, and the eastern works disused, then removed by 1981. A tramway was also recorded in the eastern part of the site in the 1951 survey, but no further record is noted thereafter.

3.4 Land Use

Land within the centre of the proposed development site, radiating both east and westwards, has been used for clay extraction that was associated with the previously recorded brick works (sited east and west). Land at the outer western, northern and eastern limits show little evidence of disturbance – see areas of archaeological potential (Fig. 2).

4 Discussion & Conclusion

Baseline data has demonstrated that within the proposed development site, there have been areas of Post-Medieval activity, which include large amounts of pit extraction for the extraction of clay. A brick works was recorded in the western part of the site in 1894, followed 16 years later by another in the east. Pit excavations, for the removal of clay, associated with both brick works had extended towards the centre of the site, by 1922. By 1951, the western brick works had been removed and replaced with a sports ground, and the eastern works had been removed by 1981. A tramway was also recorded in the eastern part of the site in the 1951 survey, but no further record is noted thereafter. . Whilst there are no obvious indications from the historical mapping of Hoffmann kilns (kilns used in the production of bricks) on the site, the archaeological remains of the brickworks, and the reservoir site, is of local industrial heritage interest. In addition, the remnants of flag-stone walling are also a part of the local heritage. Three areas of possible archaeological potential (western, northern and eastern outer limits of the site) are noted, where land has remained undisturbed. (Fig.2).

4.1 Possible Impact of Development

Where future development would require excavation below the existing ground surfaces, such as within new building footprints and areas of landscaping, direct impacts upon buried heritage assets would be likely. Many of these potential impacts may be avoided by sympathetic design, and therefore heritage assets should be considered as soon as possible during the detailed design stage.

4.2 Recommendations for further Investigations

It is proposed that further investigations should be undertaken to evaluate (further works may be required) the areas of archaeological potential and to record the remnants of flag-stone wall. Details of these investigations should be agreed with the County Archaeologist in advance of a detailed planning application, but in general terms should seek to clarify the nature of any archaeological remains that may exist within the proposed development site and to enable appropriate mitigation measures to be agreed if required. The County Archaeologist has indicated that these investigations should seek to establish the potential for evidence relating to the industrial archaeological remains relating to the brickwork site, particularly the kilns and processing evidence; and palaeoenvironmental remains of the former Newton Heath landscape.

The requirements and timings of further archaeological investigations (as discussed with the County Archaeologist) was agreed, that due to health and safety considerations on-site, any evaluations, trial trenches and/or surveys will be addressed by condition.

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<http://www.manchester2002-uk.com> (accessed 05.04.11)
- North West Archaeological Research Framework
<http://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/mol/archaeology/arf/> (accessed 05.04.11)
- Philips Park Cemetery, Manchester
<http://www.parksandgardens.ac.uk> (accessed 05.04.11)
- The Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway Society
http://www.lyrs.org.uk/the_railway/index.html (accessed 05.04.11)

Appendix A

Archaeological Data

A1 Cartographic Sources

Source	Scale	Date
Lancashire & Furness	1:10,560	1848
Lancashire & Furness	1:2,500	1893
Lancashire & Furness	1:10,560	1894
Lancashire & Furness	1:2,500	1908
Lancashire & Furness	1:10,560	1909 to 1910
Lancashire & Furness	1:2,500	1922
Lancashire & Furness	1:10,560	1923 to 1938
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1951 to 1952
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,560	1956
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,560	1966 to 1968
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1966 to 1980
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1978 to 1981
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1982 to 1987
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1990 to 1993
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	2003 to 2004

A2 Archaeological Data

7th April 2011

Karen Hudson
Heritage Consultant
Arup
The Arup Campus Blythe Gate Blythe Valley Park
Solihull B90 8AE

Dear Karen

Archaeological Consultation on Former Jackson Brickwork Site, Ten Acre Lane, Newton Heath, Manchester

Having appraised the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, it is apparent that the site's historic land-use is dominated by two former brickworks originating in the second half of the 19th century. Associated with the brickworks were two large areas of clay extraction. There was also a rectangular reservoir alongside the canal of uncertain purpose. A rapid study of historic mapping indicates that a strip of land may have survived undisturbed between the clay quarries. This land has the potential to provide evidence for the character of the original Newton Heath. The site has not been redeveloped since the abandonment of the brickworks and some foundations are still apparent on recent aerial photographs.

Based on this appraisal the archaeological interest can be summarised as:

- Industrial archaeological remains relating to the brickwork sites, particularly the kilns and processing evidence.
- Former Jackson Brickwork Site, Ten Acre Lane.
- Palaeoenvironmental potential for remains of the former Newton Heath landscape.

I recommend that, under HE6 of PPS5, an archaeological desk based assessment should be undertaken pre-application to formally identify features of archaeological interest (non-designated heritage assets), assess their potential and relative significance, and inform further mitigation in relation to the application. It is possible that previously unknown heritage assets with an archaeological interest will be identified during the DBA. It should be noted that archaeological evaluation is likely to be required to determine the significance of below-ground remains.

GMAU would be able to prepare a brief for this work (a charge applies for this) or validate a Written Scheme of Investigation or project design prepared by yourself or another archaeological consultant.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you wish to clarify any of the above.

Yours sincerely
Norman Redhead

County Archaeologist

Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit Monument List Report**17/02/2011****Number of records: 60****Site at Ten Acres Lane, Newton Heath - HER sites within 1km**

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Administration Areas/Description	NGR
Building				
2103.1.0	Avro Aeroplane Works	Industrial Site, Factory	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8750 9970 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
9836.1.0	Newton Grange	House, Settlement	Bradford, Manchester, Greater Manchester, Manchester, Greater Manchester	SJ 8698 9937 (point)
10466.1.0	Dob Lane Chapel	Chapel, Religious Ritual And Funerary	Oldham, Greater Manchester, Failsworth, Oldham, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8836 0085 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
9787.1.0	Clayton Vale Print Works	Printing Works, Bleach Works, Industrial Site, Building	Tameside, Greater Manchester, Droylsden, Tameside, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8830 9949 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
2036.1.0	Daisy Bank Mill	Industrial Site, Office, Textile Mill, Spinning Mill, Factory	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8865 0015 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
10501.1.0	Sisters of the Poor Nunnery	Nunnery	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8850 9980 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
2109.1.1	Textile Mill	Industrial Site, Textile Mill, Silk Mill, Factory	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8819 0060 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
2030.1.0	Ten Acres Mill	Industrial Site, Textile Mill, Warehouse, Weaving Mill, Engine House, Factory	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8725 0034 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
9698.1.0	Gas Plant Works	Industrial Site, Factory	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8655 9990 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
6087.1.0	Dob Lane End Mill	Industrial Site, Textile Mill, Warehouse, Weaving Mill, Factory	Newton, Oldham, Greater Manchester, Oldham, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8845 0093 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
10488.1.0	Bank Bridge Print Works	Printing Works	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8745 9927 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
6086.1.0	Morton Mill	Tower, House, Industrial Site, Unassigned, Textile Mill, Spinning Mill	Oldham, Greater Manchester, Failsworth, Oldham, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8844 0097 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
6090.1.0	Meadow Mill	Industrial Site, Textile Mill, Weaving Mill, Boiler House, Engine House, Factory	Newton, Oldham, Greater Manchester, Oldham, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8850 0075 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
2107.1.0	Wellington Mill	Brewery, Industrial Site, Textile Mill, Spinning Mill, Boiler House, Engine House	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	SD 8670 0025 (point)
9697.1.0	Dye Works	Dye Works, Industrial Site	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8674 9983 (MBR: 10m by 10m)

Find Spot

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Administration Areas/Description	NGR
3672.1.0	Roman Coin Find (Phillips Park Area)	Findspot	Bradford, Manchester, Greater Manchester, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8730 9910 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
1431.1.0	Post-Medieval Halberd	Findspot	Bradford, Manchester, Greater Manchester, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8730 9909 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
Listed Building				
15484.1.0	Public Laundry	Public Wash House	Manchester, Manchester, Greater Manchester, Manchester, Greater Manchester	SJ 8632 9977 (point)
15554.1.0	Entrance Lodge to Main Entrance of Philips Park Cemetery	Cemetery Lodge	Manchester, Manchester, Greater Manchester, Manchester, Greater Manchester	SJ 8677 9923 (point)
8428.3.0	Philips Park Cemetery, Cemetery Chapel	Tower, Chapel, Cemetery Chapel, Religious Ritual And Funerary	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8695 9934 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
8428.2.0	Philips Park Cemetery, Cemetery Office	Religious Ritual And Funerary, Burial, Cemetery, Office	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	SJ 8678 9927 (point)
8488.2.0	Railings and gateways to churchyard of Church of All Saints	Railings, Gate	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8835 0040 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
8428.1.0	Philips Park Cemetery, Gates & Railings to Main Entrance	Burial, Cemetery, Gate	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	SJ 8678 9925 (point)
2109.1.0	Newton Silk Mill (Albany Works)	Industrial Site, Office, Textile Mill, Silk Mill, Weaving Mill, Factory	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	SD 8810 0062 (point)
8488.1.0	Church of All Saints and Graveyard	Church, Religious Ritual And Funerary	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	SD 8831 0039 (point)
8505.1.0	Church of St. Wilfrid & St. Ann	Church, Religious Ritual And Funerary	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8745 0061 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
Monument				
9627.1.1	Mill Race, Moston Mills (site of)	Leat, Reservoir, Industrial Site, Mill	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Moston, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8810 0116 (MBR: 302m by 72m)
9636.1.0	Corn Mill and Victorian Brewery (site of)	Brewery, Industrial Site, Mill	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8805 0057 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
9627.1.0	Moston Mill (site of)	Industrial Site, Mill, Textile Mill	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Moston, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8715 0117 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
9637.1.0	Heath Hall (site of)	Garden, House, Settlement	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8821 0071 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
9628.1.0	Mill/Ireland's Dye Works (site of) (Moston)	Dye Works, Industrial Site, Mill, Watermill	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Moston, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8707 0098 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
9847.1.0	Cheetham Fold (site of)	Printing Works, Stable, Industrial Site, Textile Mill	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8776 9999 (MBR: 10m by 10m)

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Administration Areas/Description	NGR
9846.1.0	Water Mill (site of)	Watermill	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8724 9923 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
8428.6.0	Catholic Chapel, Philips Park Cemetery (site of)	Chapel, Inhumation	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	SJ 8708 9937 (point)
9647.1.0	Hardy's Farm (site of)	Farm, Farmstead, Farmhouse	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8655 0059 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
8428.4.0	Dissenters Chapel, Philips Park Cemetery (site of)	Cemetery Chapel, Inhumation	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8720 9933 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
12558.1.0	Dean Brook Farm (site of)	Farm, House, Building	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Moston, Manchester, Greater Manchester	SD 87571 01106 (point)
10491.1.0	Salt Road, Clayton Vale	Road, Trackway	Tameside, Greater Manchester, Droylsden, Tameside, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 883 994 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
10490.1.0	Clayton Mineral Railway Viaduct	Railway Viaduct, Mineral Railway	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8748 9903 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
10489.1.0	Clayton Vale Infectious Diseases Hospital (site of)	Site, Infectious Diseases Hospital	Tameside, Greater Manchester, Droylsden, Tameside, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8831 9948 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
8428.5.0	Jewish Chapel, Philips Park Cemetery (site of)	Chapel, Inhumation	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8758 9933 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
12560.1.0	Cottage, Dean Lane (site of)	House, Building	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Moston, Manchester, Greater Manchester	SD 87736 01247 (point)
24.1.1	Manchester to Castleshaw Roman Road	Road	Newton, Oldham, Greater Manchester, Oldham, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8848 0049 (MBR: 291m by 245m)
24.1.0	Manchester to Castleshaw Roman Road	Road	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8654 9918 (MBR: 2343m by 1597m)
24.1.2	Manchester to Castleshaw Roman Road	Road	Oldham, Greater Manchester, Failsworth, Oldham, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8991 0148 (MBR: 3867m by 2604m)
2076.1.0	Newton Heath	Settlement, Building	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8800 0070 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
2035.1.0	Culcheth Lane Mill	Industrial Site, Textile Mill, Spinning Mill, Chimney, Factory	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8840 0010 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
1469.1.0	Park Works (site of)	Industrial Site, Factory	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	SJ 8730 9980 (point)
1429.1.0	Culcheth Hall (site of)	Hall, House, Great House, Settlement	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	SJ 8848 9968 (point)
11725.1.0	Philips Park Cemetery	Cemetery, Park, Inhumation Cemetery	Bradford, Manchester, Greater Manchester, Manchester, Greater Manchester	SJ 8722 9930 (point)
9627.2.0	Moston Mill House (site of)	House	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Moston, Manchester, Greater Manchester	SD 87983 01389 (point)
9696.1.0	Brick Works (site of) at Hulme Hall Lane	Industrial Site, Factory, Pit	Bradford, Manchester, Greater Manchester, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8659 9945 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
MonListRpt		Report generated by HBSMR from exeGes/IS SDM Ltd		Page 3

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Administration Areas/Description	NGR
12559.1.0	Dean Brook Dye Works (site of)	Dye Works	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Moston, Manchester, Greater Manchester	SD 87718 01155 (point)
12353.1.0	Weir (site of), Moston	Weir	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Moston, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 8669 0102 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
7499.1.0	Rail Bridge, Clayton Vale Print Works	Railway Bridge, Railway	Tameside, Greater Manchester, Droylsden, Tameside, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8819 9945 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
9132.1.0	Phillips Park, Manchester	Garden, Pond, Park, Public Park	Bradford, Manchester, Greater Manchester, Manchester, Greater Manchester	SJ 8726 9905 (point)
9816.1.0	Scotland Hall (site of)	Farm, Farmstead, Farmhouse	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8810 9970 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
9786.1.0	Victoria Rubber Works (site of)	Bleach Works, Pond, Reservoir, Industrial Site, Building, Factory	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	SJ 8858 9969 (point)
9699.1.0	Baguley Fold (site of)	Cow House, Farm, Farmstead, Bleach Works, Garden, Timber Framed Building, Barn, Farmhouse	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Newton, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SJ 8757 9961 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
1229.1.1	Former Roadway, south & east of Moston Hall (site of)	Road	Manchester, Greater Manchester, Moston, Manchester, Greater Manchester	Centroid SD 87832 01417 (MBR: 314m by 455m)

Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit Event/Activity Full Report

17/02/2011

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
EGM3489	Moston Hall	Desk Based Assessment

External Reference:

Dates: 01/06/2003 - 30/06/2003

Project Details:**Event/Activity Types**

Archive interpretation/documentary research

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: UMAU

Associated Individuals - None recorded**Associated Organisations - None recorded****Location****Grid Reference**

Centroid SD 87843 01522 (MBR: 141m by 175m) SD80SE Area

Administrative Areas

District Manchester, Greater Manchester
Township Manchester, Manchester, Greater Manchester

Address

Moston Hall, Manchester, Greater Manchester

Description and Sources**Description**

DBA undertaken by UMAU. Evidence of prehistoric/Romano-British settlement in the region has greatly increased in the last two decades but it is still uncommon.

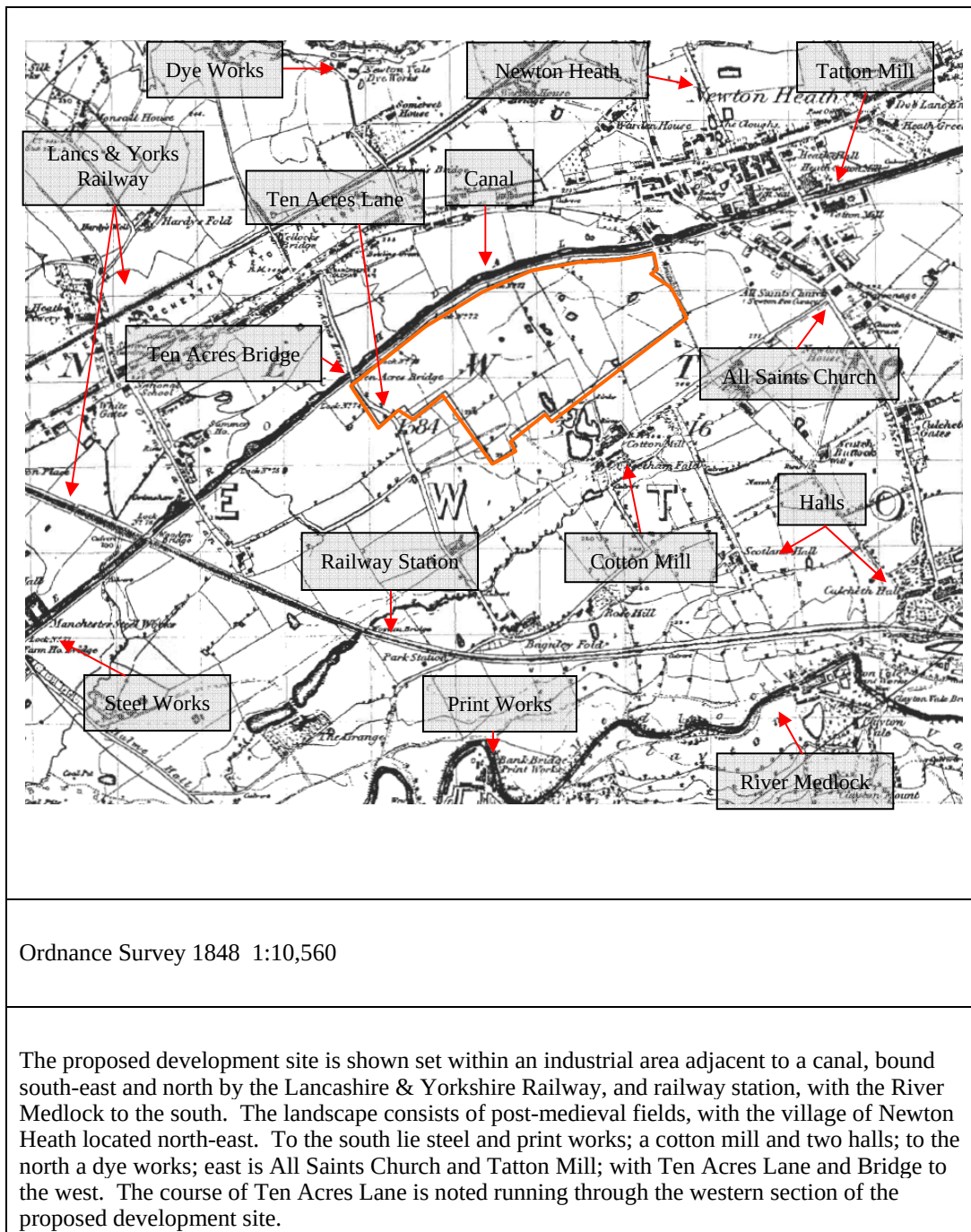
Sources

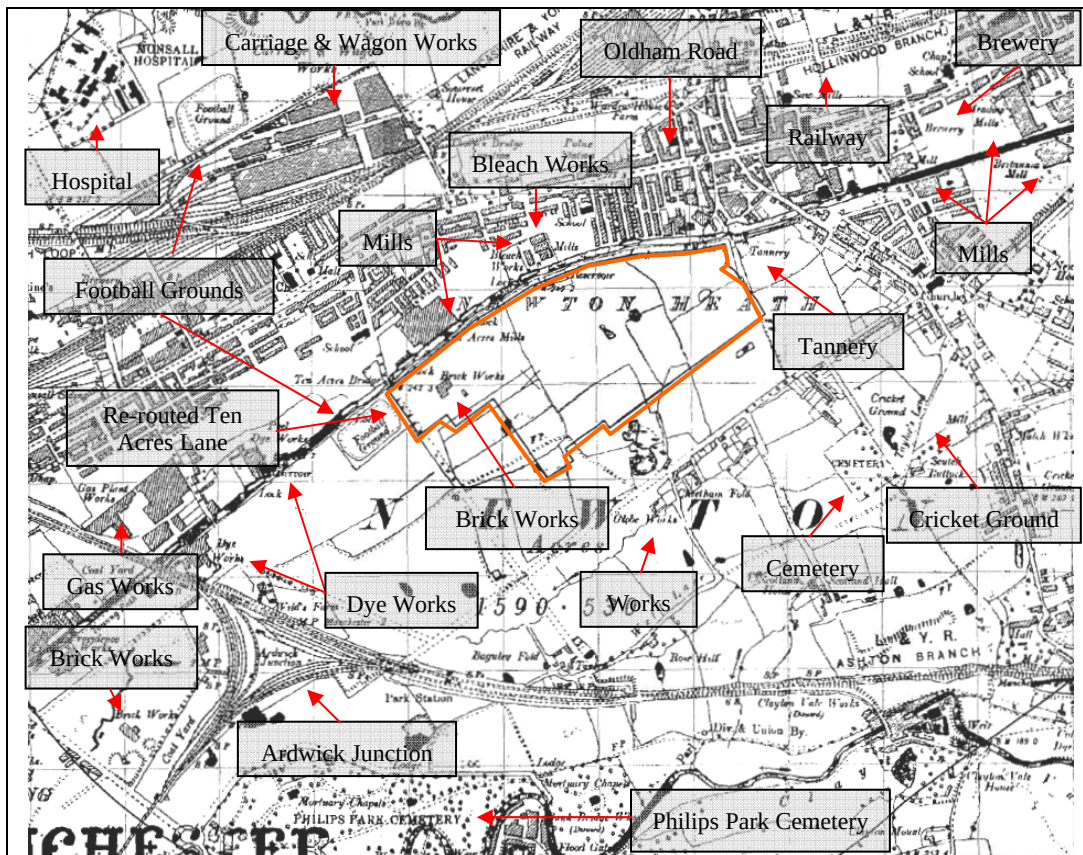
Unpublished document: UMAU. 2003. Moston Hall, Manchester, An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Dr Peter Arrowsmith.

Associated Monuments

1229.1.0	Moston Hall (site of) (Monument 1229.1.0)
1229.1.1	Former Roadway, south & east of Moston Hall (site of) (Monument 1229.1.1)
12558.1.0	Dean Brook Farm (site of) (Monument 12558.1.0)
12559.1.0	Dean Brook Dye Works (site of) (Monument 12559.1.0)
12560.1.0	Cottage, Dean Lane (site of) (Monument 12560.1.0)
12561.1.0	Ridge & Furrow Earthworks, Broadhurst Park (Monument 12561.1.0)
1366.1.0	Lightbowne Hall (site of) (Monument 1366.1.0)
27.1.0	Roman Road (Possible) (Monument 27.1.0)
9111.1.0	Broadhurst Park (Place 9111.1.0)
9627.1.0	Moston Mill (site of) (Monument 9627.1.0)
9627.2.0	Moston Mill House (site of) (Monument 9627.2.0)

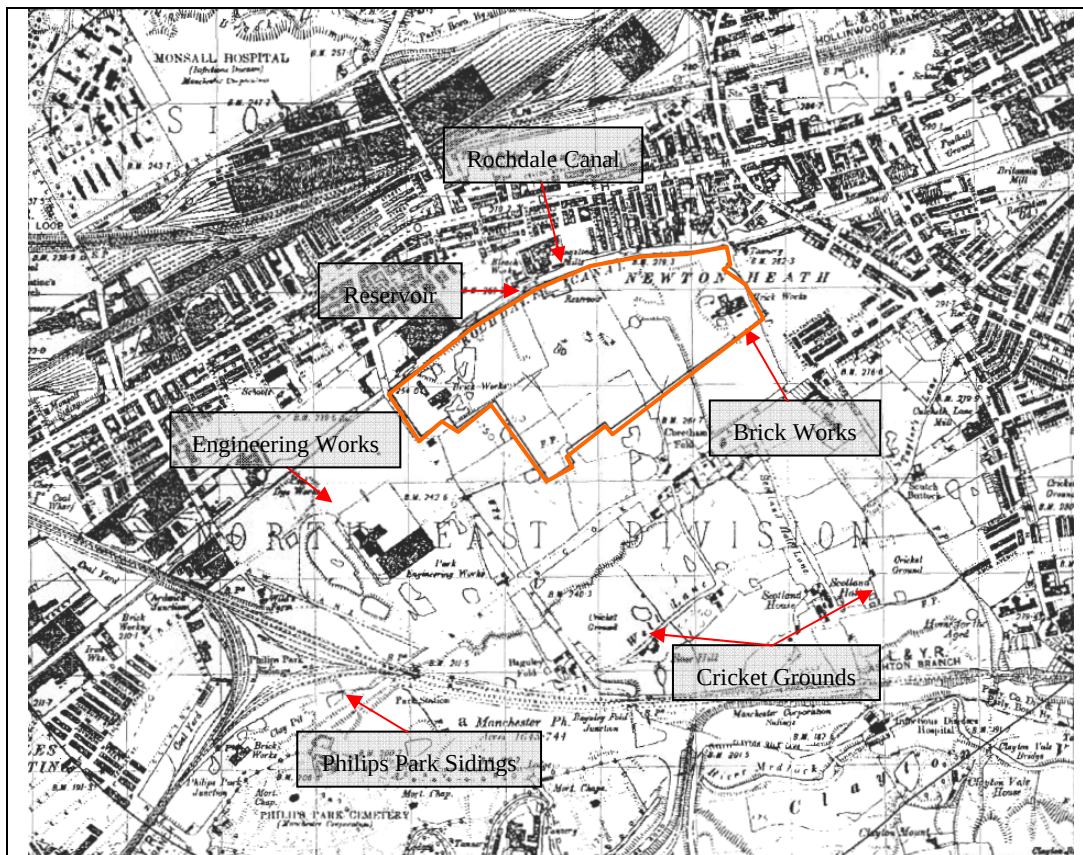
A3 Historic Map Regression





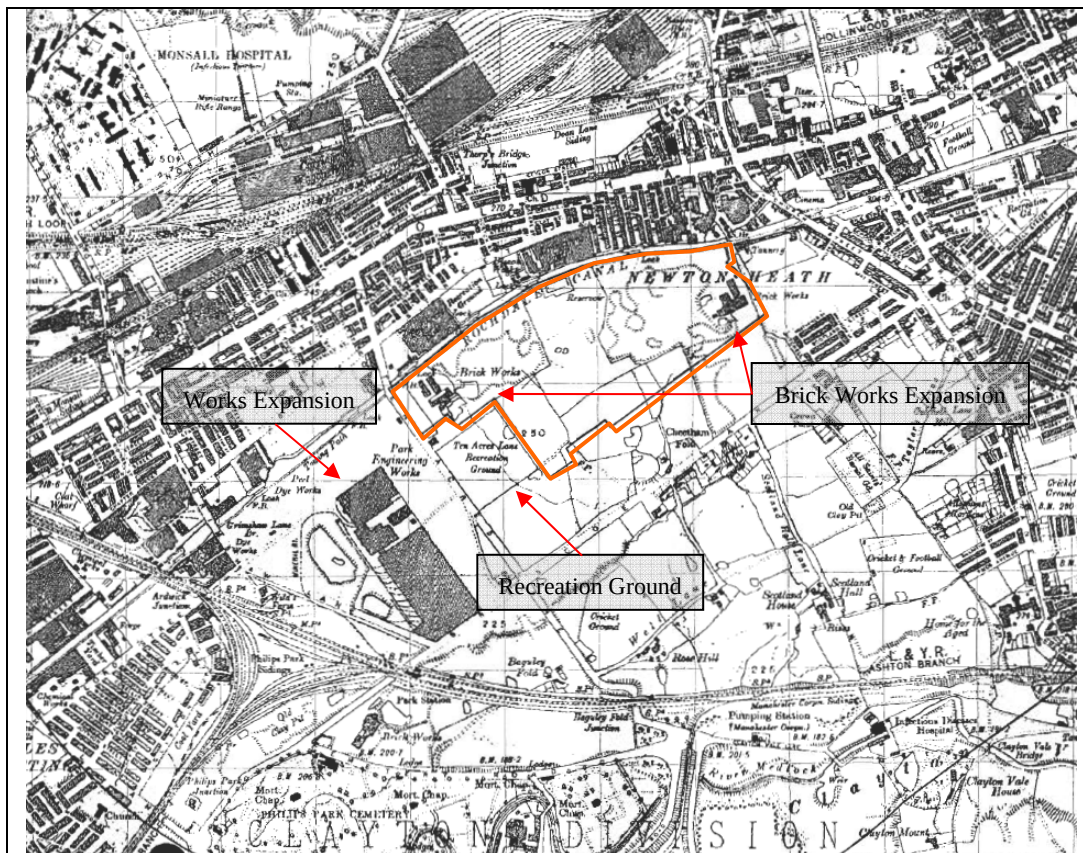
Ordnance Survey 1894 1:10,560

By this survey, increased industrial activity is recorded. Adjacent to the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway lie a carriage & wagon works (off the Newton Heath Loop of the railway line) and the Hollinwood Branch of line travelling east. Nunsall Hospital is recorded directly west of the carriage & wagon works, with brick and bleach works and mills directly south. The south-west, north-east road paralleling the canal is now recorded as Oldham Road. Directly east of the site is a tannery, numerous mills and a brewery. South-west additional gas, brick and dye works are noted west of Ardwick Junction, off the Aston Branch of railway line. Two cemeteries are recorded – one south-east, adjacent a cricket ground and Philips Park Cemetery to the south. Two football grounds are noted - one south-west and one north of the carriage & wagon works. Ten Acres Lane has now been re-routed to run adjacent to the proposed development site rather than through it, as recorded previously.



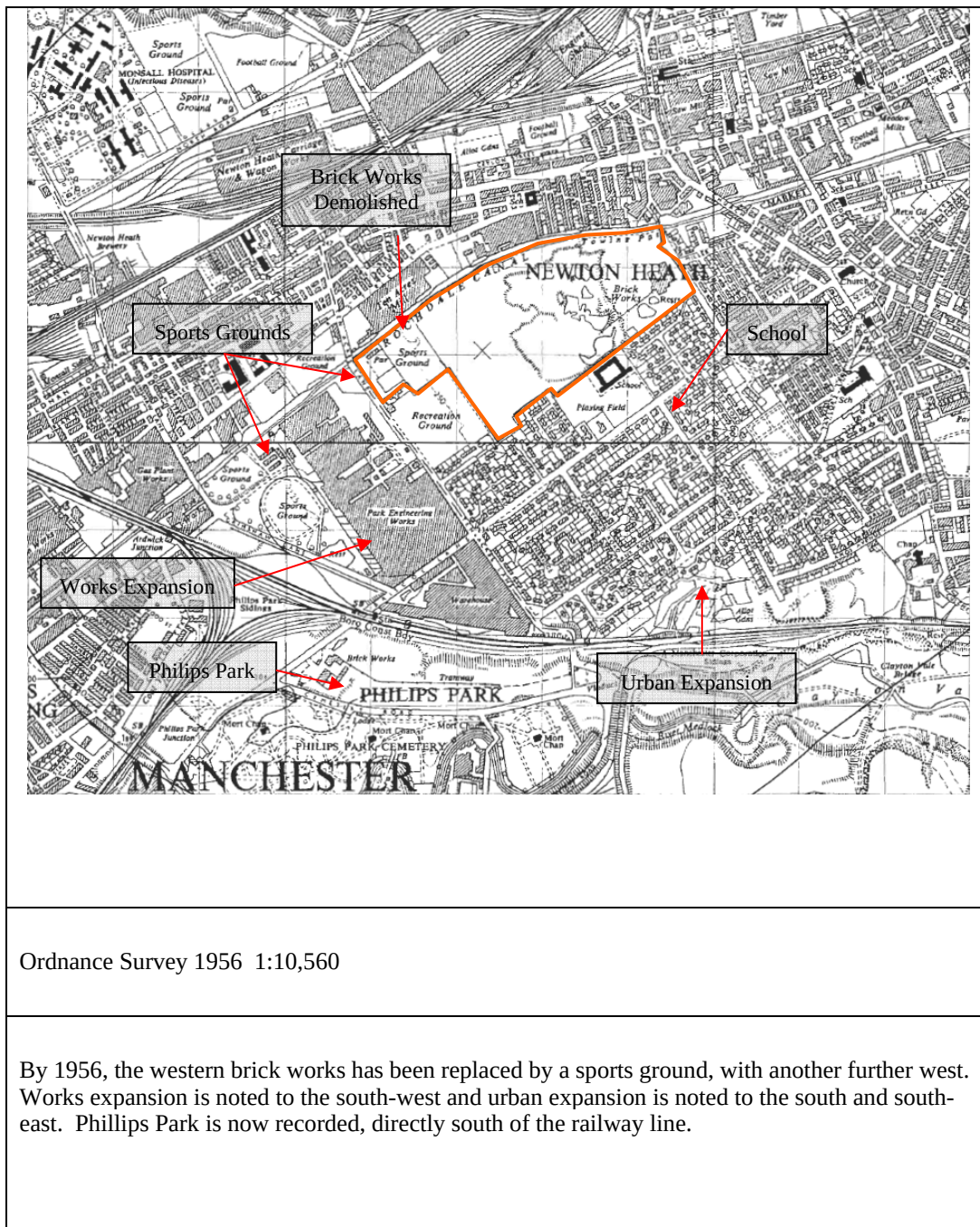
Ordnance Survey 1909 to 1910 1:10,560

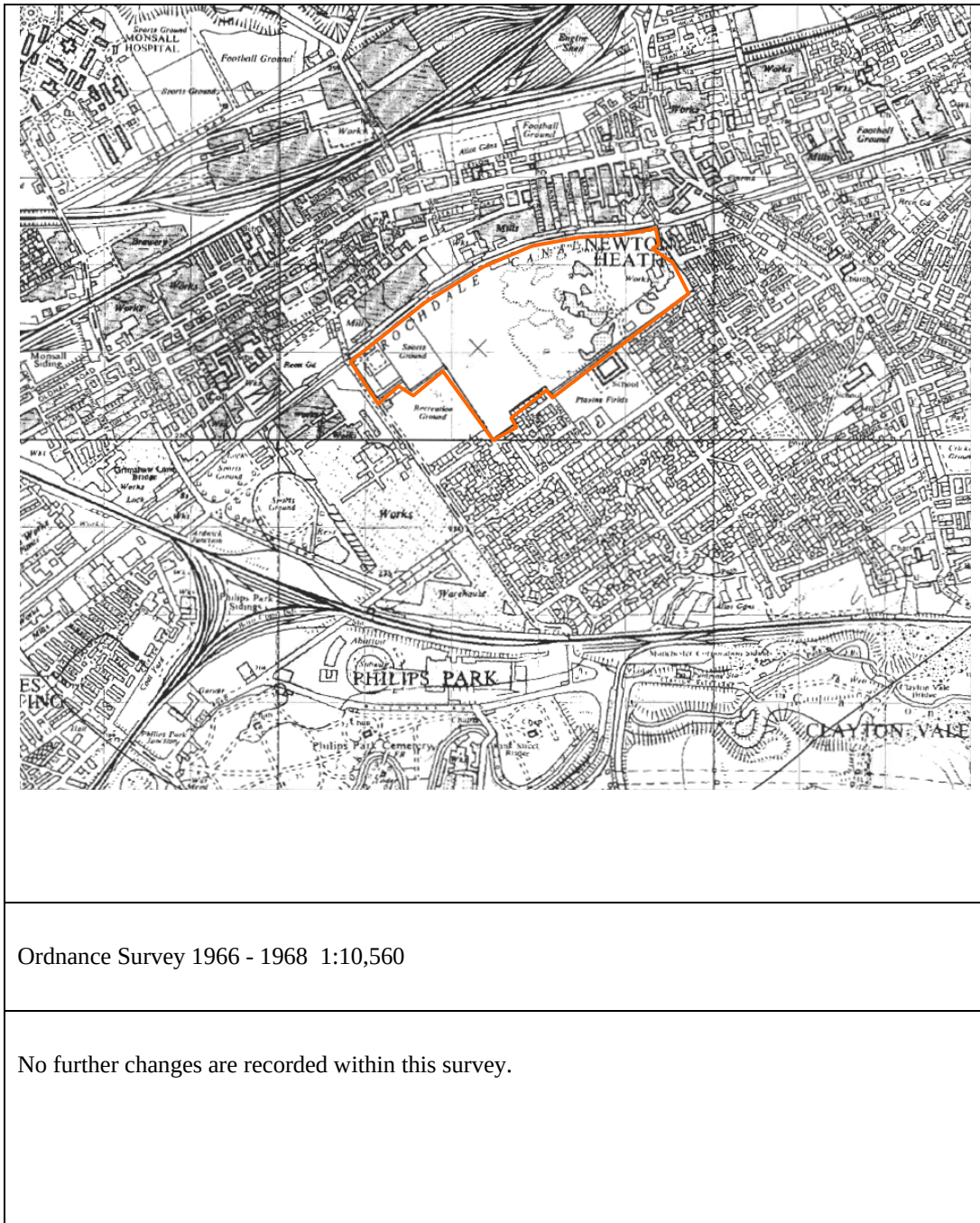
This survey records a reservoir adjacent to the now termed 'Rochdale Canal' with an additional brick works noted in the eastern part of the proposed development site. The previously recorded football ground, directly south-west of the site, has now gone but an engineering works is noted instead. To the south, Philips Park Sidings are now recorded at Ardwick Junction, and two further cricket grounds.

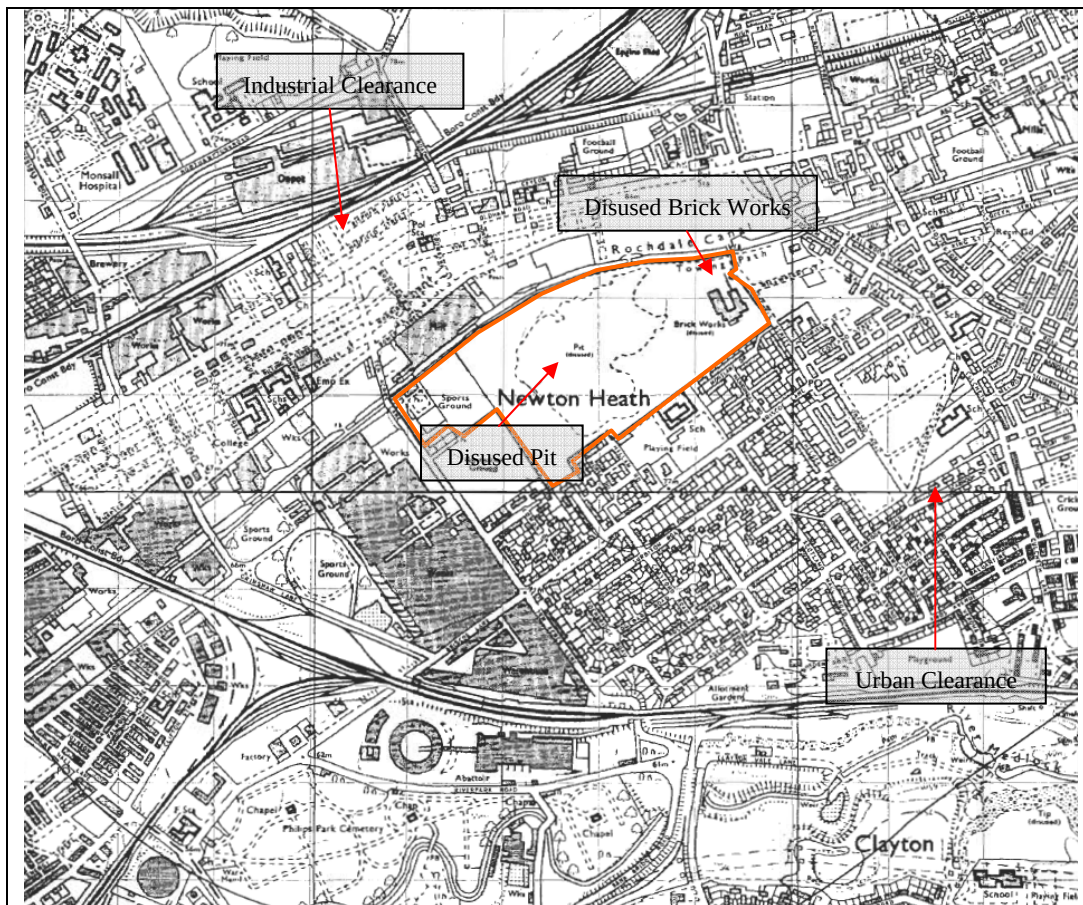


Ordnance Survey 1923 - 1938 1:10,560

Within the development site, both east and western brick work sites have expanded by this survey. In addition, an expansion is also noted on the engineering works, to the south. Adjacent to the western brick works, Ten Acres Recreation Ground is recorded.

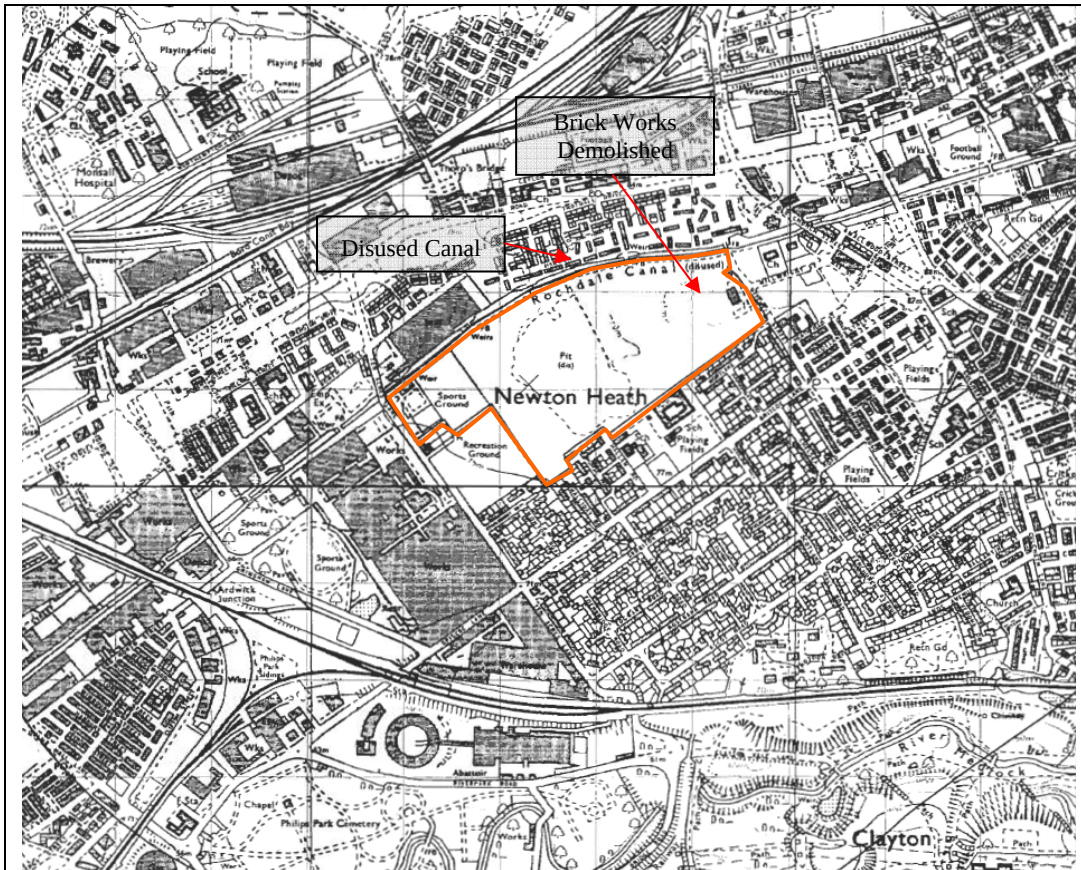






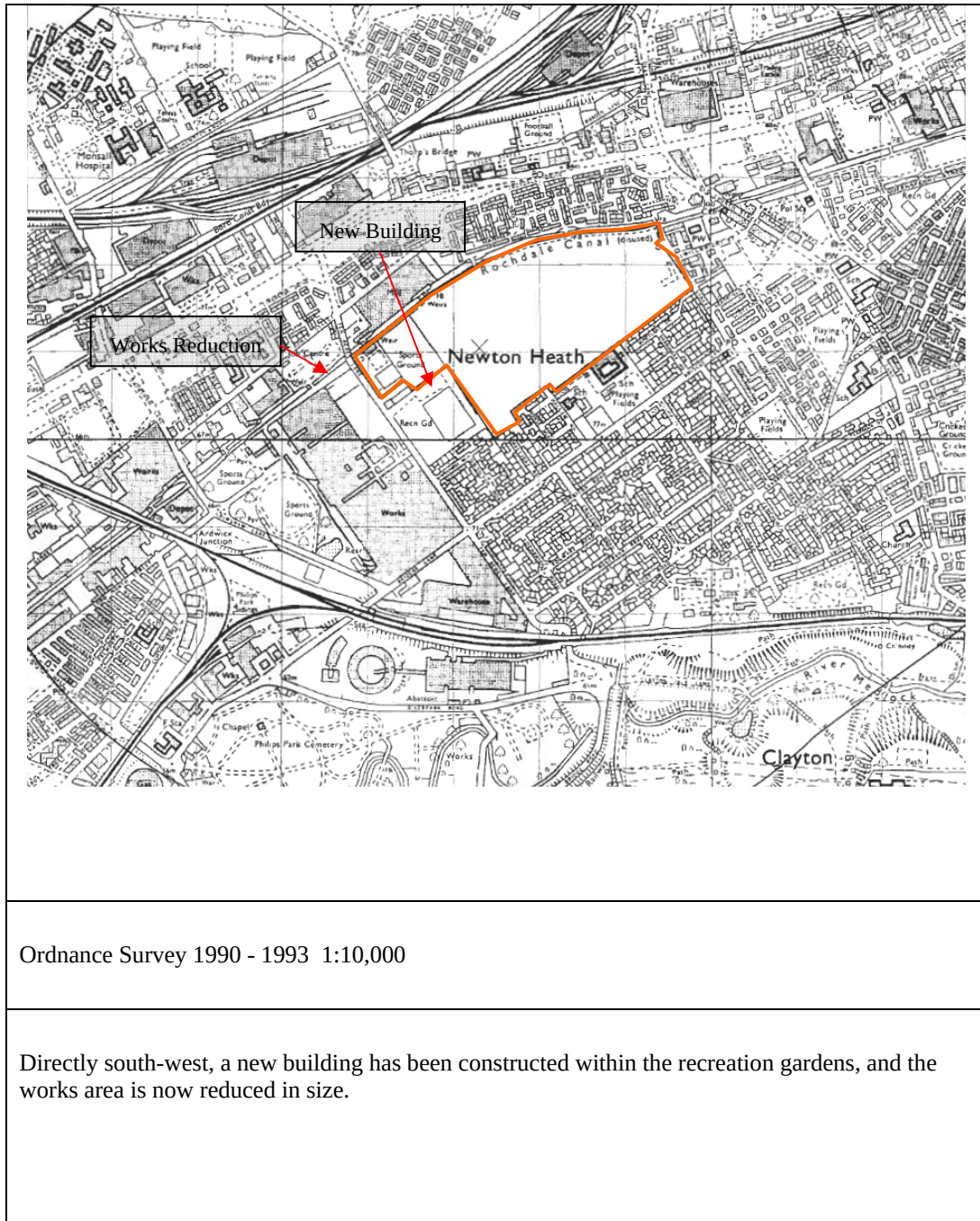
Ordnance Survey 1978 - 1981 1:10,000

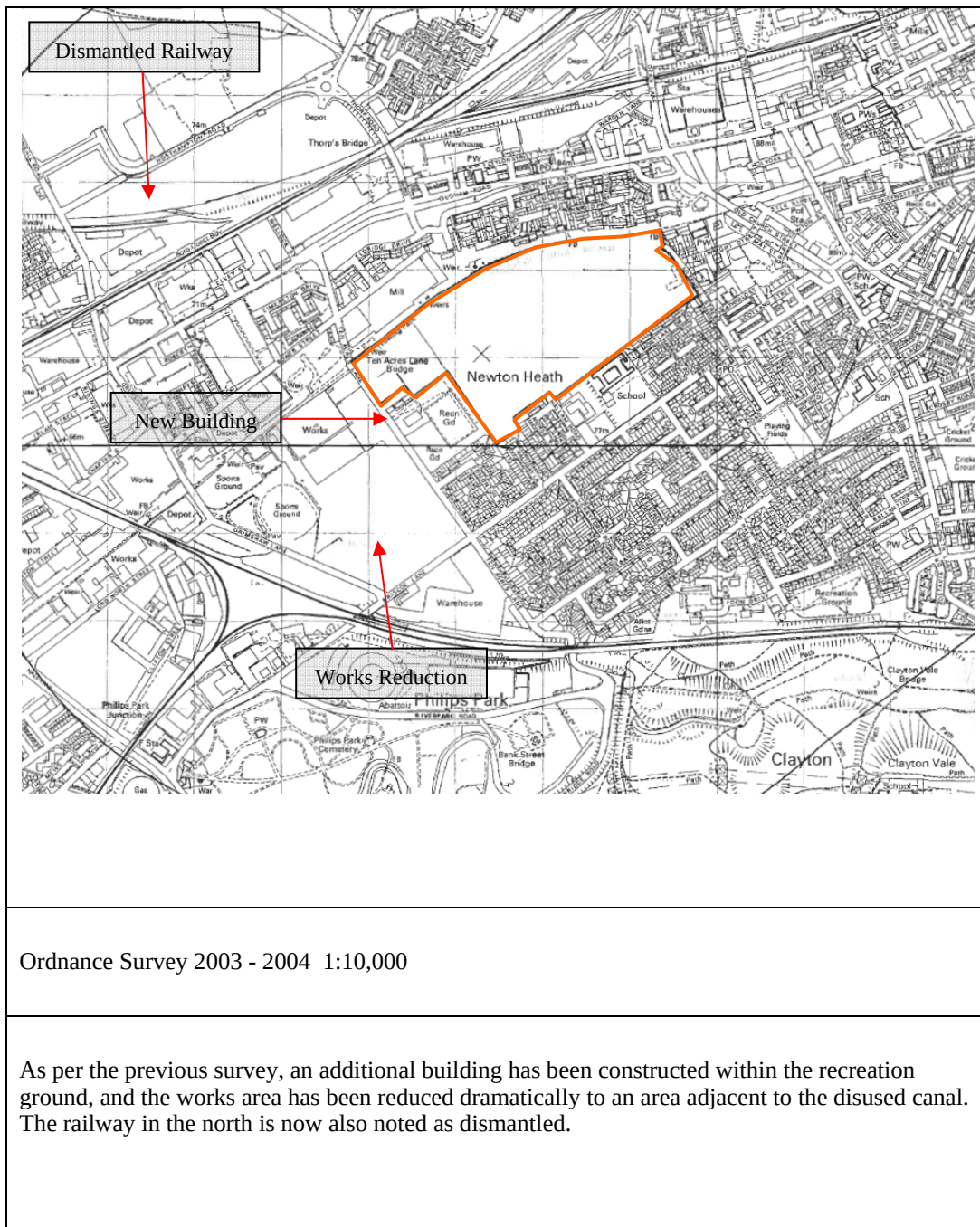
By this survey, the brick works in the eastern part of the site is now disused, including a pit in the centre. Industrial clearance is noted in the north and a small urban area has been cleared to the east.

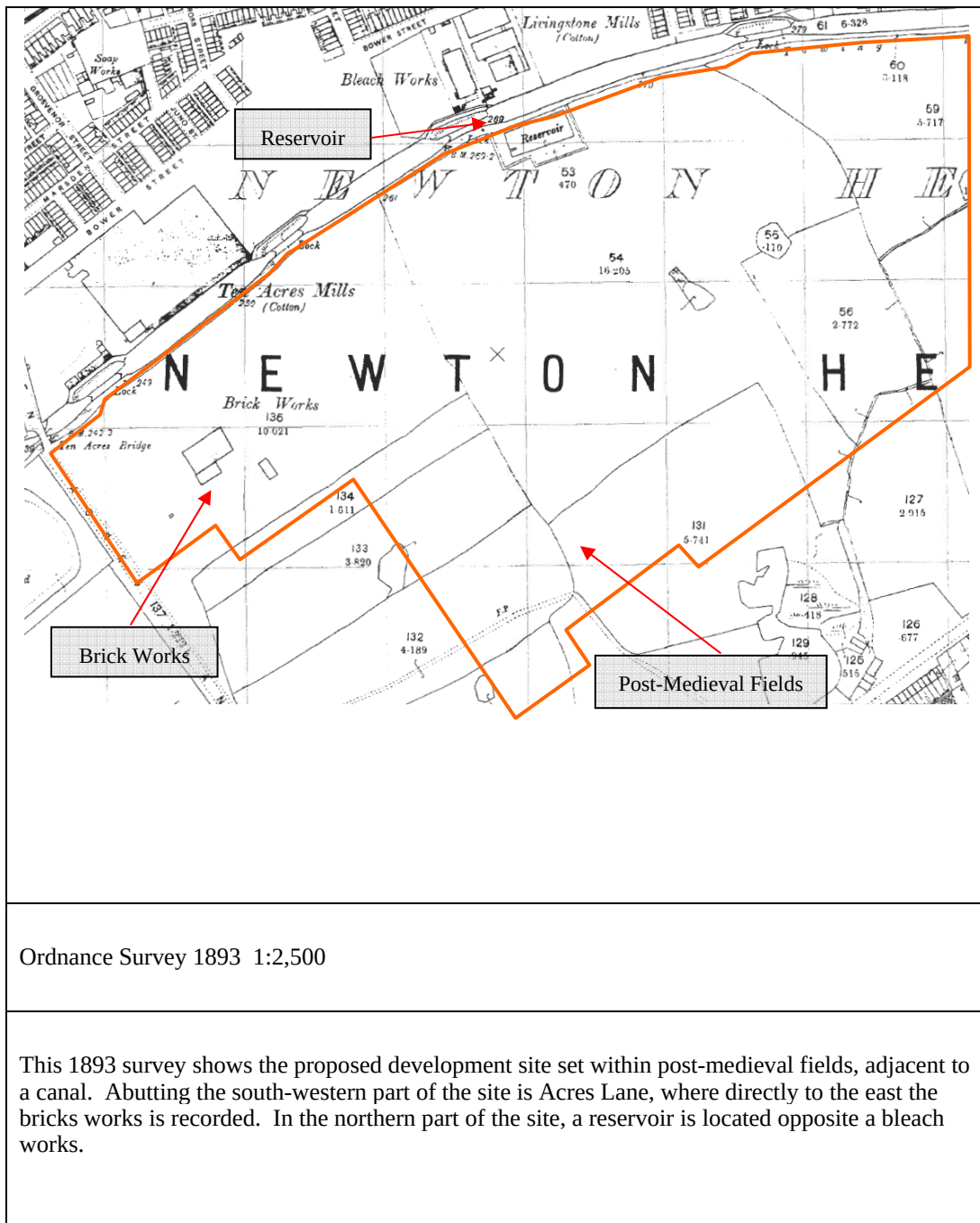


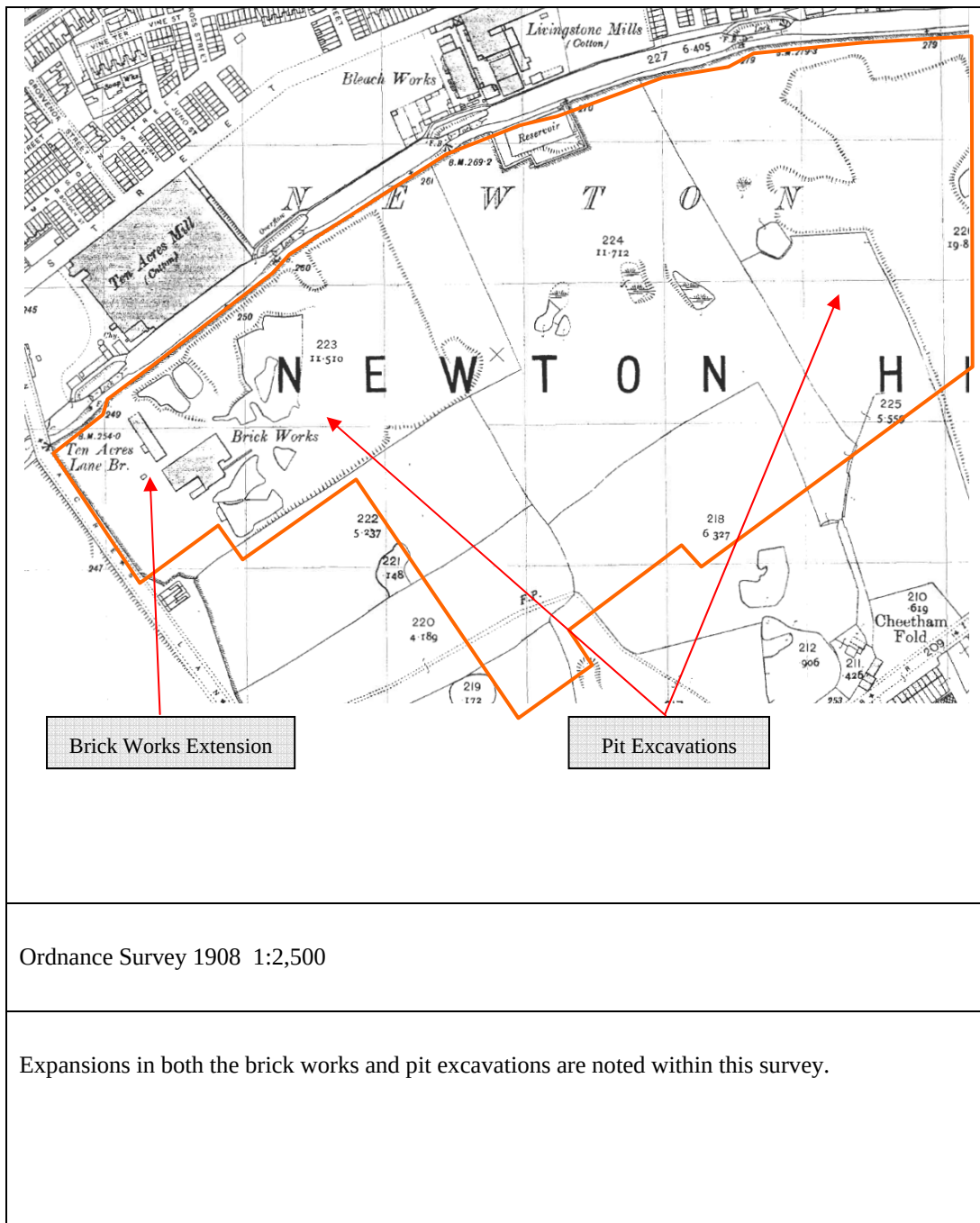
Ordnance Survey 1982 - 1987 1:10,000

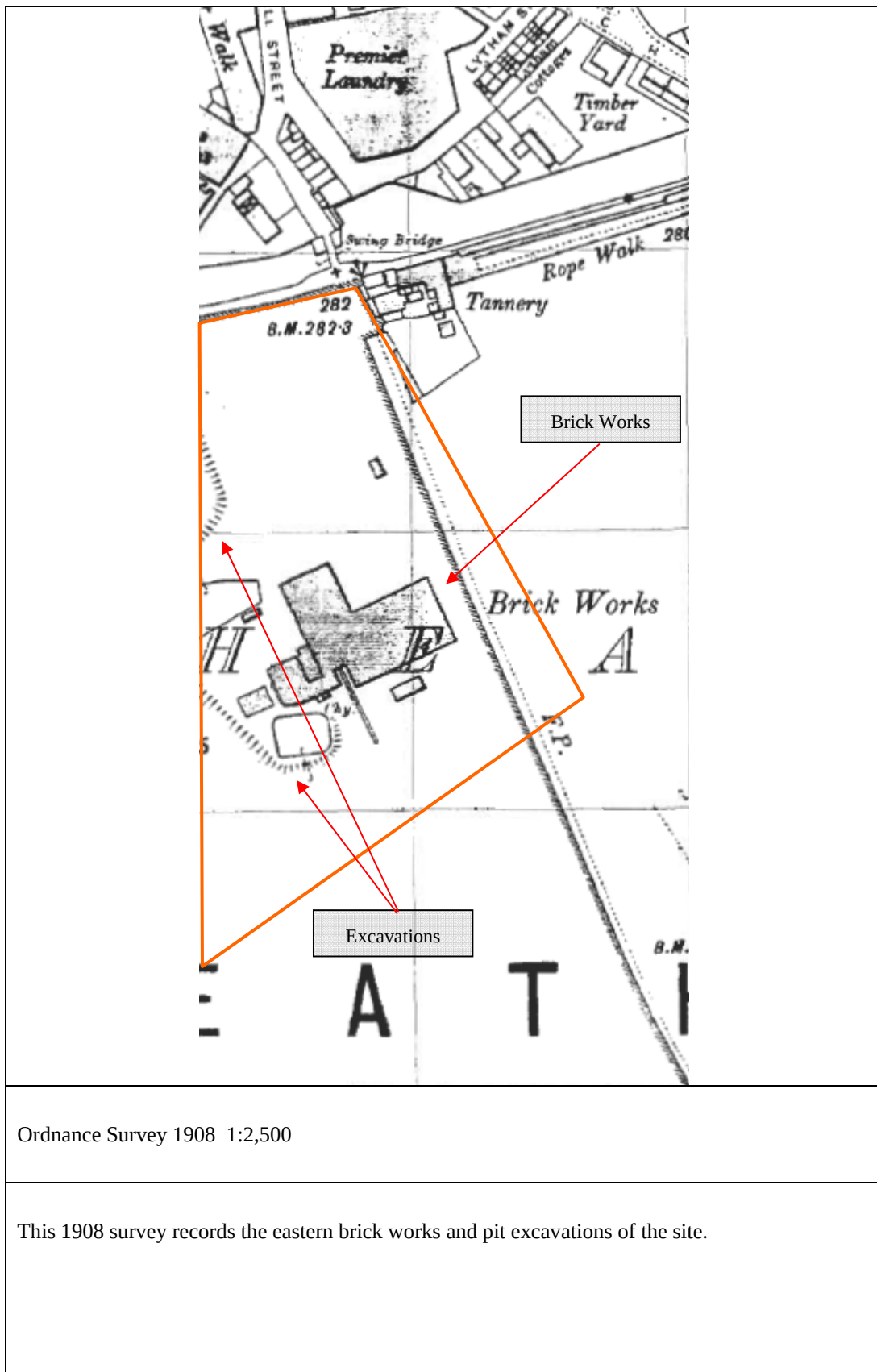
The Rochdale Canal is now recorded as disused and the brick works has been demolished in the eastern part of the proposed site.

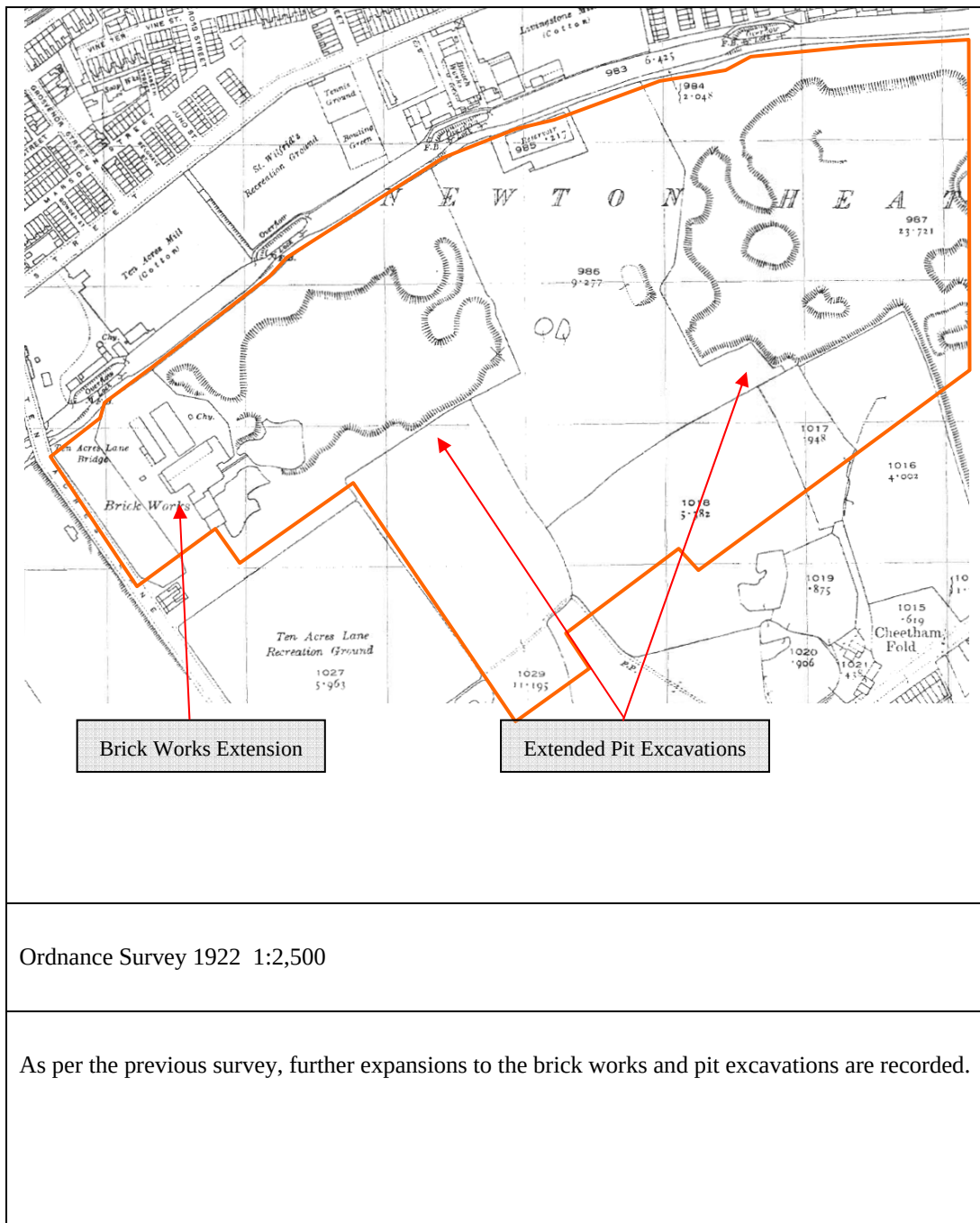


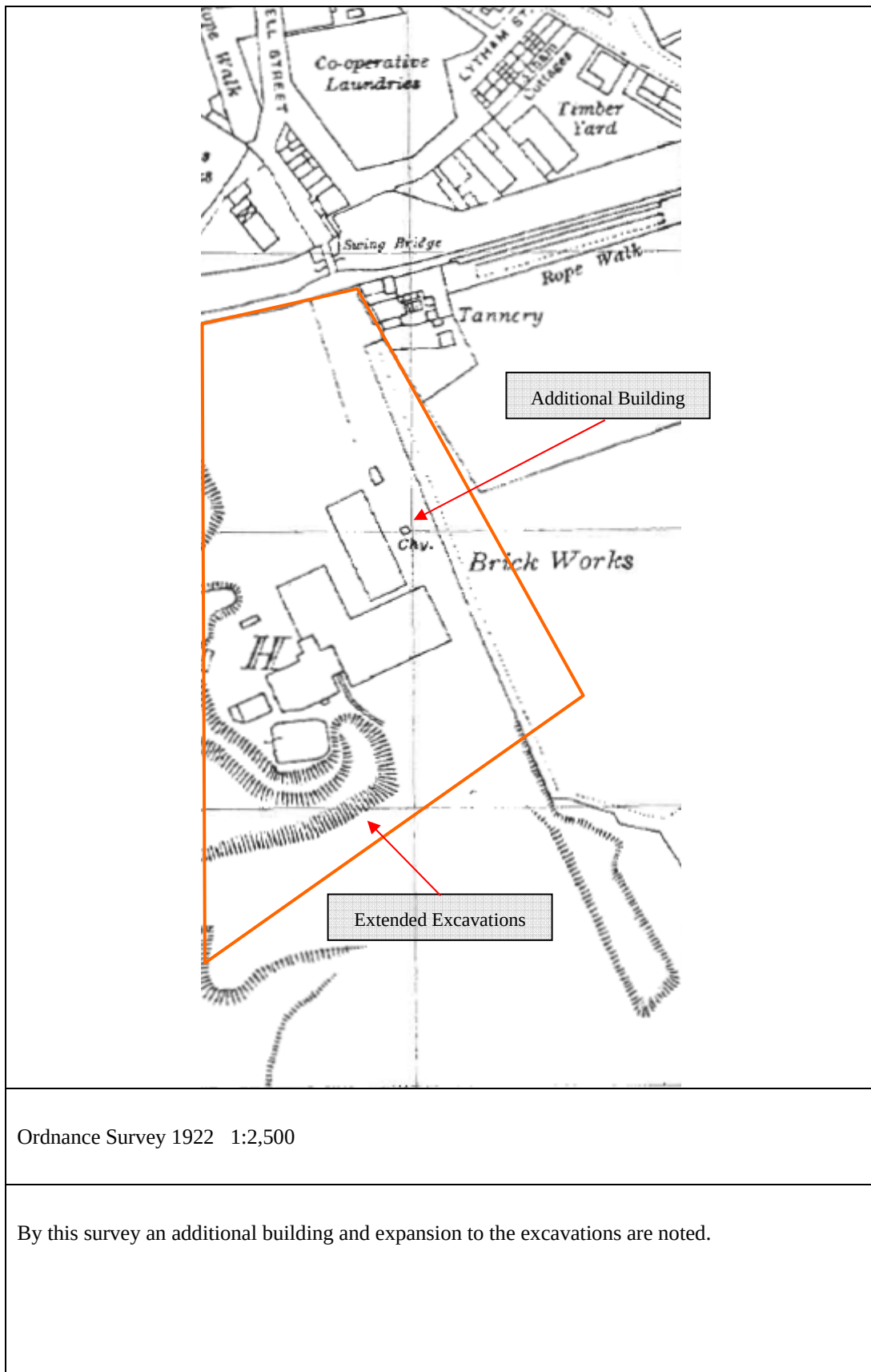


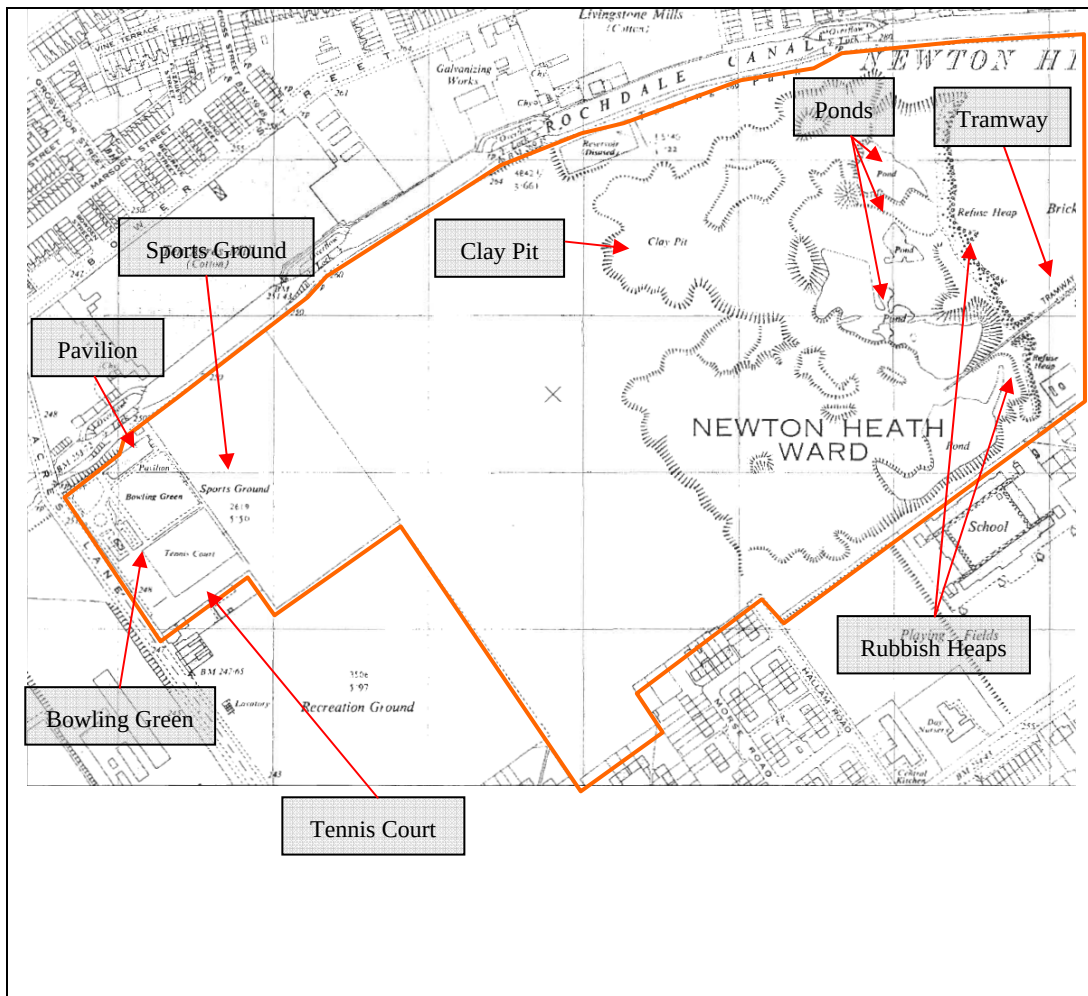






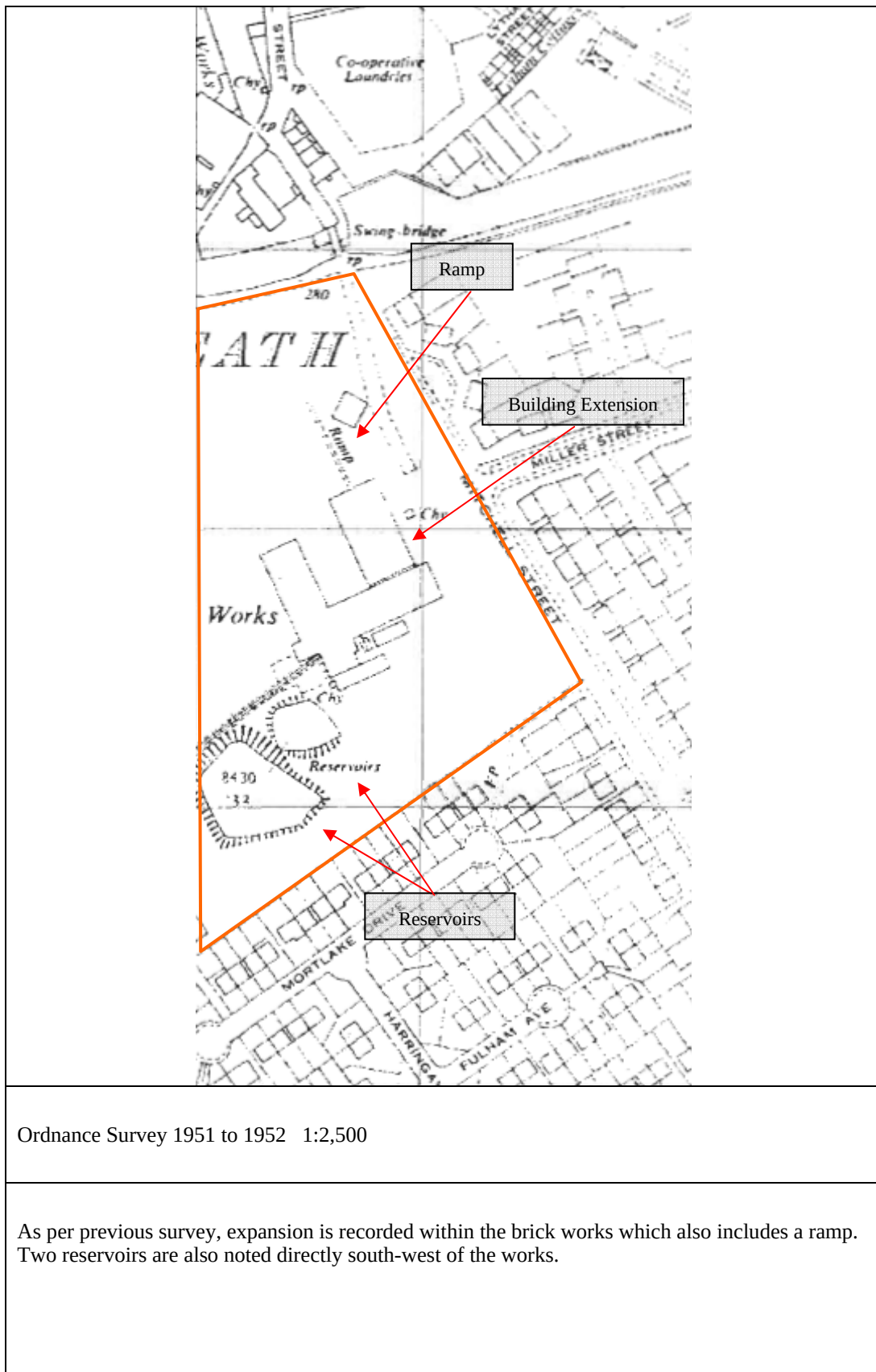


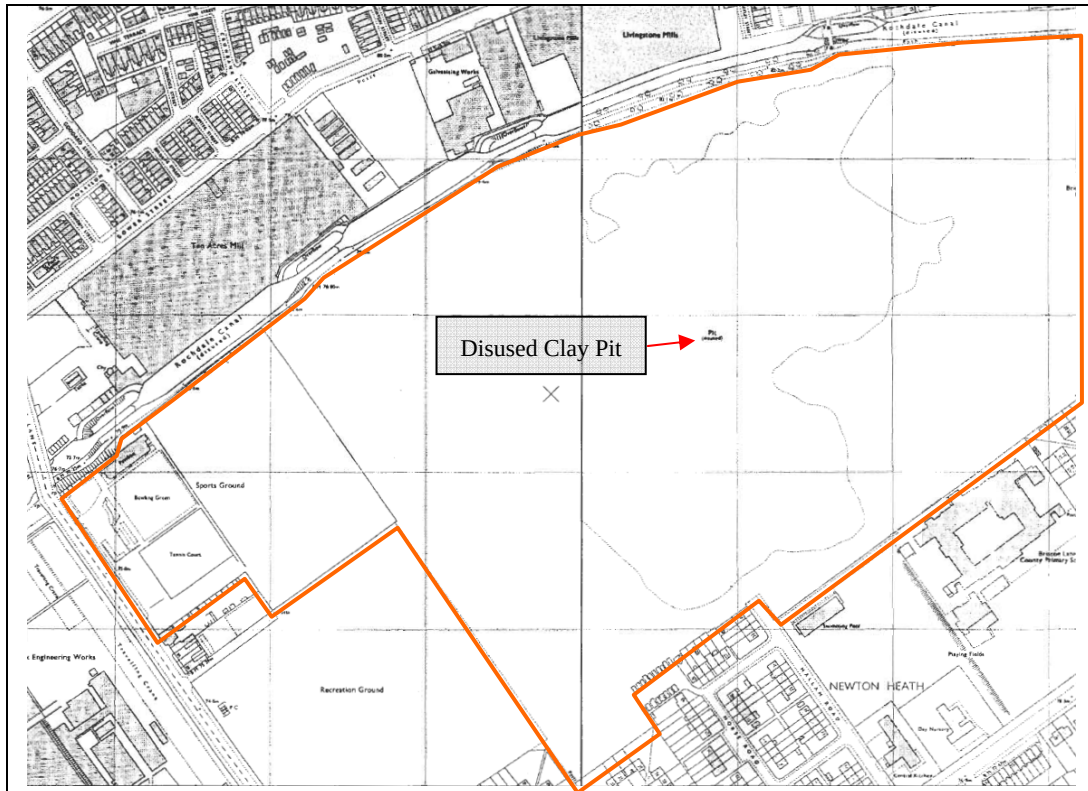




Ordnance Survey 1951 1:2,500

By 1951, the brick works in the western part of the site has now been replaced by a sports ground, pavilion, bowling green and tennis court. In the eastern part of the site, three ponds, a tramway and two areas of rubbish heaps have been recorded.





Ordnance Survey 1966 - 1980 1:2,500

This survey shows the disused clay pit and the removal of all activity within the eastern part of the site.

A4 Figures & Site Walkover Photographs

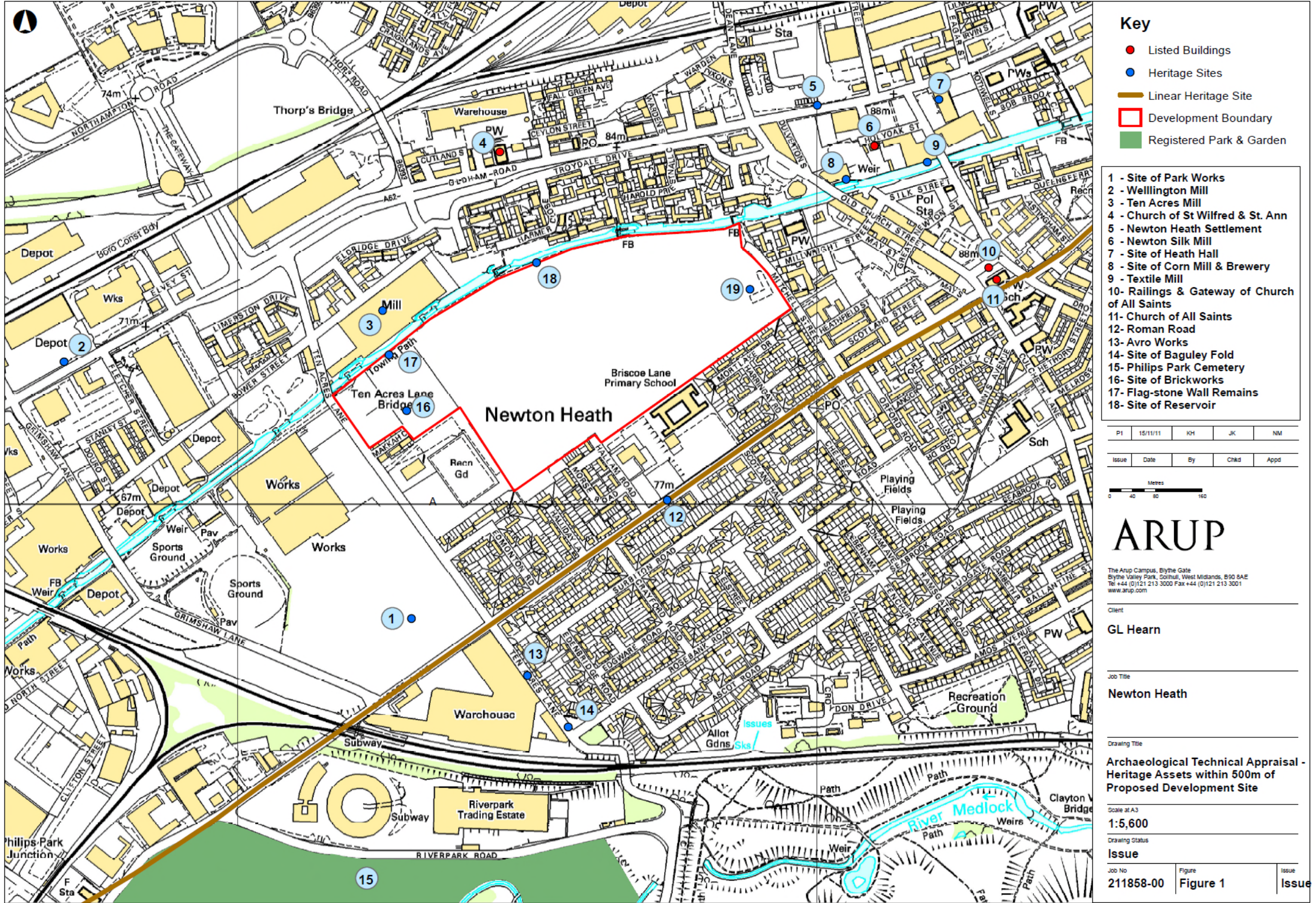


Figure 1 Heritage Assets

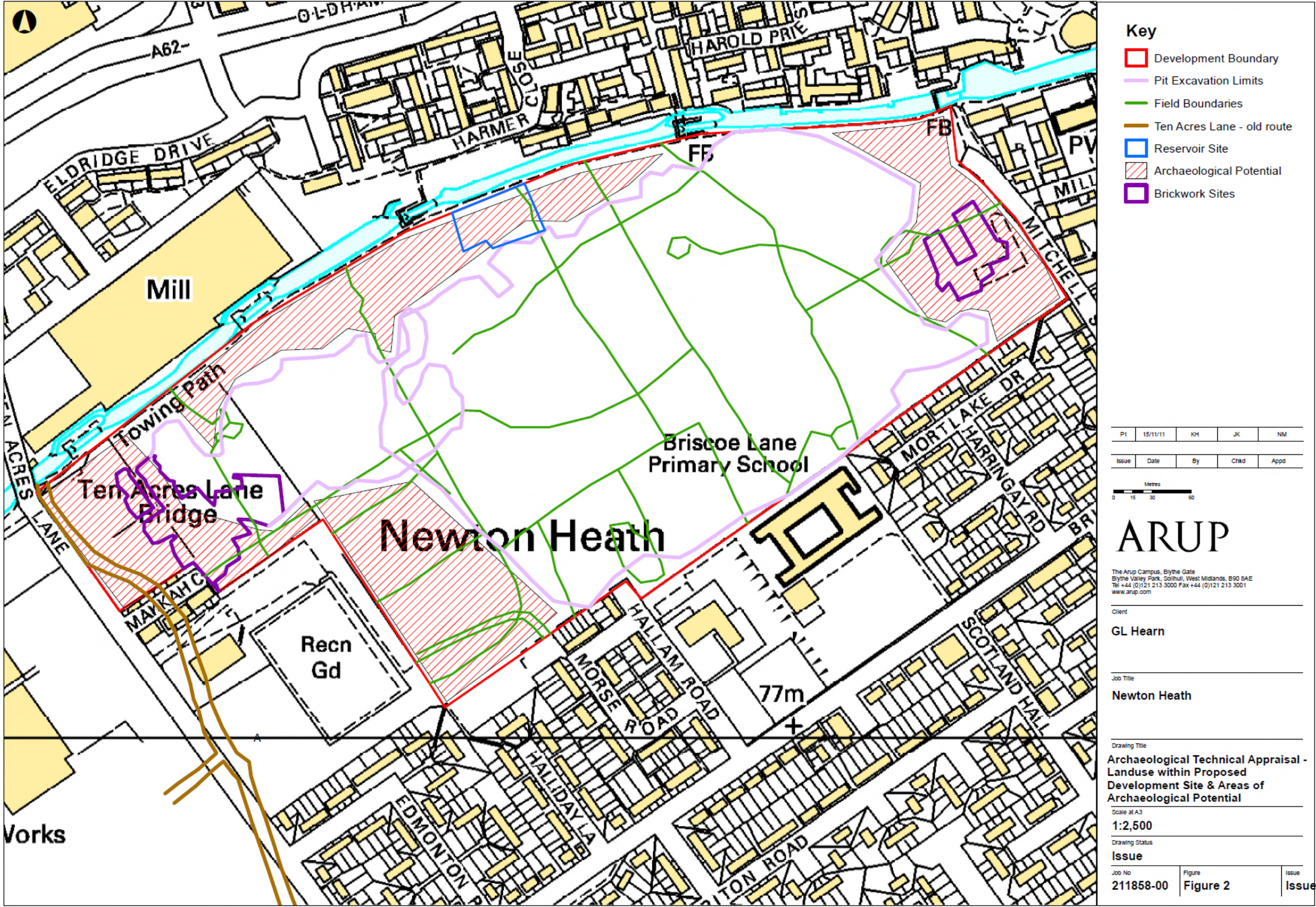


Figure 2 Landuse within Proposed Development Site & Areas of Archaeological Potential



Photograph 1: Edge of western in-filled pit excavations
(north-west facing)



Photograph 2: Edge of eastern in-filled pit excavations
(east facing)



Photograph 3: Site of former brick works
(north facing)



Photograph 4: Site of former brick works
(east facing)



Photograph 5: Site of former reservoir
(north facing)



Photograph 6: Adjacent to the Rochdale Canal
(west facing)



Photograph 7: Adjacent to the Rochdale Canal
(south-west facing)



Photograph 8: Site adjacent to the Rochdale Canal
(west facing)



Photograph 9: Marshy grassland
(north-west facing)



Photograph 10: Scrubland
(north-west facing)



Photograph 11: Scrubland
(south facing)