

Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment,
Land at Pitsford Road, Manchester



March 2024

Client	Bellway Homes Limited (Manchester)	
Site name	Land at Pitsford Road, Manchester	
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Summary

Heritage Archaeology was commissioned by Bellway Homes to provide a Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed development site at Pitsford Road, Manchester.

There are no designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the proposed development site. The proposed development site is not within the settings of any heritage assets, given the distance of separation and the intervening built form, topography and mature vegetation between the site and the closest designated heritage assets.

The site has a low potential for archaeology pre-dating the later post medieval period. No non-designated heritage assets are recorded by the Greater Manchester HER within the site.

The site is the former Brewery Siding, a late 19th century siding of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, associated with the LY&RC Wagon Works, the works was sited to the west of the site. The former sidings are a locally significant heritage asset but given the likely survival of the sidings within the site and their lack of context as associated assets are no longer extant, the heritage value of the site is considered to be negligible.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1. Bellway Homes Limited (Manchester) has commissioned a historic environment desk-based assessment for a proposed development site at land at Pitsford Road, Manchester. This assessment considers known and potential effects on archaeology and built heritage (collectively known as heritage assets) and effects that could arise as a result of development within the setting of heritage assets.

Site location

- 1.2. The development site is an area of woodland covering approximately 2.5 hectares. It is located in Monsall, to the north east of Manchester. It is bound to the north by Pitsford Road and to the south by the railway.
- 1.3. The development site is at national grid reference SD86160016, the nearest postcode is M40 8QX.
- 1.4. The historic environment record (HER) relevant to this area is maintained by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, Manchester City Council.

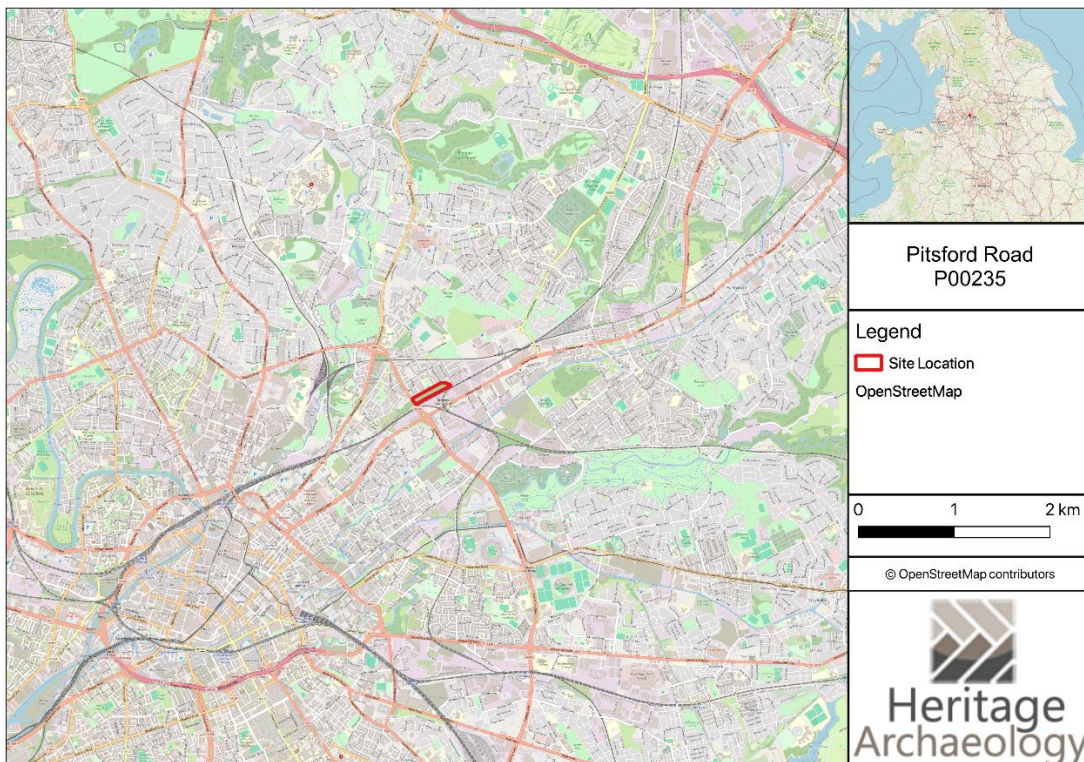


Figure 1: Site location

Aims of the Desk-based Assessment

- 1.5. This assessment aims to determine, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of any heritage assets that could be affected by development within the site.

- 1.6. This report also provides an assessment of the potential impact of the proposed development on the significance of heritage assets within or near to the site.

Assumptions and limitations

- 1.7. Archaeological evidence is often buried and invisible from the ground surface, it is therefore possible that the extent, character and significance of an asset could vary from that described in the consulted data sources. A reasonable worst case has been taken in the assessment that follows, and professional judgement used to determine the likely significance (or value) of heritage assets where the precise nature of the asset is not known.

Planning context

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2023

- 1.8. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), December 2023, sets out the relevant national policy provisions for the historic environment in Chapter 16. Relevant to this report are:
- 1.8.1.Paragraph 200: An applicant should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by a planning application, the level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.
- 1.8.2.Paragraph 205: When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.
- 1.8.3.Paragraph 206: Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification.
- 1.8.4.Paragraph 208: Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

Best practice and guidance

- 1.9. The following guidance documents have been referenced in preparing this report.
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2, Managing significance in decision-taking in the historic environment, Historic England, 2015
 - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3, 2nd Edition (GPA3): The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic England, 2017

- Conservation Principles; Policy for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment, Historic England Consultation Draft, 2017
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment, CIFA, 2017
- Historic England, Advice Note 12 Statements of Heritage Significance; analysing significance in heritage assets, Historic England 2019

1.10. Historic England, in GPA2 (pages 2-8), provides advice on the assessment of significance as part of the application process. The guidance notes that it is important to understand the nature, extent and level of significance of heritage assets (the heritage value) that may be affected.

1.11. Historic England, at paragraph 9 (page 4) of GPA3 note that "*Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation ... Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance*".

1.12. Conservation Principles sets out Historic England's recommended approach to making decisions about the historic environment. Also of relevance is the guidance in HEAN12 Statements of Heritage Significance which sets out that heritage interest comprises the following:

- Archaeological interest (evidential value): There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- Architectural and artistic interest (aesthetic value): These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.
- Historic Interest (historical and communal value): An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity..

2 Method of assessment

Study area

- 2.1. Data on designated and non-designated heritage assets was obtained for a 1km study area, from the site boundary. This is the area in which it is anticipated historic environment effects could occur given the scale of the potential development and surrounding topography.

Data sources

- 2.2. The following data sources were consulted in compiling this report:
- Historic Environment Record (HER) for Greater Manchester;
 - National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Historic England for data on designated heritage assets;
 - The National Record of the Historic Environment (also known as PastScape), maintained by Historic England and viewed via the Heritage Gateway website;
 - Historic Ordnance Survey mapping;
 - Local and national archive data and historic mapping; and
 - Archaeology Data Service.

Site visit

- 2.3. A site visit was undertaken to assess:
- The nature of the surroundings of heritage assets within the vicinity of the development site, to determine the contribution made by setting to the significance of those assets (including visual and functional relationships with other heritage assets, formal design, openness, integrity and change over time); and
 - The way the assets are appreciated, experienced and understood in terms of the contribution made by setting to significance (including views, visual prominence, associated attributes, and intentional inter-visibility with other assets).
 - The extent, condition and character of known heritage assets within the site, as far as reasonably possible;
 - The potential for the site to include previously unrecorded heritage assets; and
 - Any health, safety or environmental considerations relevant to future field work or archaeological potential.

Determining the level of effect

- 2.4. The level of effect on a heritage asset has been determined by assessing the heritage value of the asset, then comparing that to the predicted magnitude of change (the impact).

Heritage value

- 2.5. Heritage value (significance) has been assessed for each asset as being either high, moderate, low or negligible.
- 2.6. Assets with **high** value include those that have a designation, as they meet national criteria for designation under the relevant legislation or planning policy provisions. Assets that are not scheduled monuments, but of demonstrably equivalent significance have been treated as if they were scheduled and accorded high value. The NPPF describes scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites as heritage assets of the highest significance. In the professional judgements made in determining the level of effect, this relatively higher level of significance is considered.
- 2.7. Assets with **moderate** value are those that have regional interest, being good examples of regional archaeology or architecture, or having regionally significant historic interest.
- 2.8. Assets with **low** value are those that are of local interest only, being well represented regionally and nationally, or based on the condition of the asset.
- 2.9. Assets with **negligible** value will typically demonstrate poor survival or very limited historic, architectural, or archaeological interest.

Magnitude of change

- 2.10. The magnitude of change has also been assessed as being either high, moderate, low or negligible.
- 2.11. A change described as being of **high magnitude** would result in a significant or total loss of heritage value, either as a result of physical removal of the asset or a change within its setting that significantly impacts the understanding and appreciation of the heritage asset.
- 2.12. A change described as being of **moderate magnitude** would result in harm to heritage value either as a result of partial physical removal of the asset or a change within its setting that impacts the understanding and appreciation of the heritage asset.
- 2.13. A change described as being of **low or negligible magnitude** would result in a slight loss of heritage value through limited physical impact on the asset or a change within its setting that would be barely perceptible and the appreciation and understanding of the heritage asset would be largely unchanged.

The level of effect

- 2.14. The level of effect has been determined by comparing the heritage value of the asset with the degree of change to that value. An important consideration is whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of the special interest of the asset (whether archaeological, historic, aesthetic or communal); it is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is assessed.

2.15. The conclusions in this report identify the overall level of effect on heritage assets in accordance with the following scale:

Heritage Value	Magnitude of change			
	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Negligible</i>
<i>High</i>	Major	Major or medium	Medium or minor	Minor or none
<i>Moderate</i>	Major or medium	Medium or minor	Minor or none	Minor or none
<i>Low</i>	Medium or minor	Minor or none	Minor or none	None
<i>Negligible</i>	Negligible	Negligible or none	None	None

2.16. In policy terms (NPPF paragraph 207 and 208), harm to the significance of a heritage asset can be substantial or less than substantial. Planning practice guidance identifies that substantial harm is a high test. This is normally associated with total loss of a heritage asset's significance and is equivalent to a major effect in the scale set out above.

3 Historic background and context

Overview

- 3.1. The underlying solid geology within the development site consists of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures formation, this is overlain by Till (British Geological Survey). The site is largely level and lies at approximately 67m above Ordnance Datum. It is currently under woodland, established during the 21st century. A railway runs to the south of the site.

Prehistoric

- 3.2. There is little evidence for the prehistoric period within the wider landscape including the study area. Whilst there are notable examples of later prehistoric lowland settlement within the region, none are recorded in the vicinity of the site. Two Bronze Age flint tool finds have been reported as having been found within the 1km study area, indicating that there may have been some activity within the vicinity during the later prehistoric period. However, no known prehistoric sites are recorded within the study area or immediate vicinity and significant later 19th century development has occurred within the study area.

Roman

- 3.3. The Roman fort of *Mamucium* was established by 78 AD at a site overlooking the confluence of the rivers Irwell and Medlock, in the Castlefields area of Manchester. A civilian settlement called a *vicus* grew up around the north and east sides of the fort. There is no evidence that the Roman settlement extended as far as the development site and finds from the Roman period are infrequent in the study area, with only a potential quarry site noted.

Medieval

- 3.4. The proposed development site is within the township of Newton. The village has a linear form on historic maps, following the Manchester to Oldham road. It is likely to have been the location of a medieval settlement, with the Victoria County History of Lancashire (1911) recording that the manor may relate to plough land recorded in the Domesday Book as Newton in Kirkham, Lancashire. The township is also recorded in the hearth tax return of 1666, with the principal houses of the township including that of Mrs Mary Whitworth (Whitworth Hall stood immediately to the west of the site until the late 19th century), which had nine hearths. The site is likely to have been within farmland throughout the medieval and early post medieval period.

Post-medieval and modern

- 3.5. Manchester developed rapidly during the 19th century and it is evident on historic mapping that the site was farmland until the mid-19th century and then developed as railway sidings following the construction of the Manchester to Leeds railway, which still runs to the south of the site.
- 3.6. The Manchester to Leeds Railway was opened in 1841, after the Manchester and Leeds Railway Act was given royal assent in July 1846. The company changed its name to the

Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, which was formed in 1847. The railway is evident on historic mapping from the 1840s.

- 3.7. By the 1880s the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company has built a carriage and wagon works to the west of the site and railway sidings had been constructed in association with the works, called Brewery Siding (presumably due to its proximity to the Newton Heath Brewery which was to the north). Junction Iron Works was to the south of the sidings.

Historic map regression

- 3.8. The Tithe map for Newton in the parish of Manchester, dated 1846, shows the site as three plots (numbered 93, 94 and 95), all three are recorded in the apportionment as field, cart road and stream, under the same ownership but with different occupiers. The 1848 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey mapping also shows the site as farmland. The railway to the south of the site is evident on this mapping.



Figure 2: Newton Tithe Map, 1846 (approx. site location in blue)

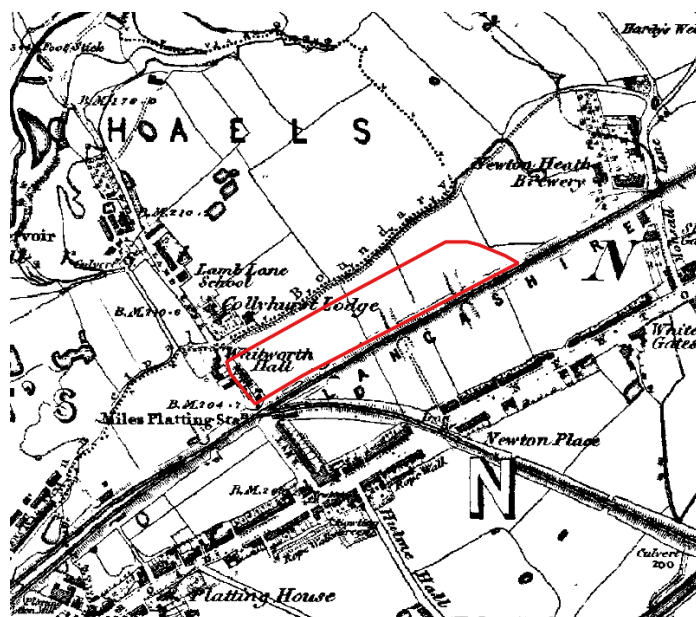


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1:10,560, 1848

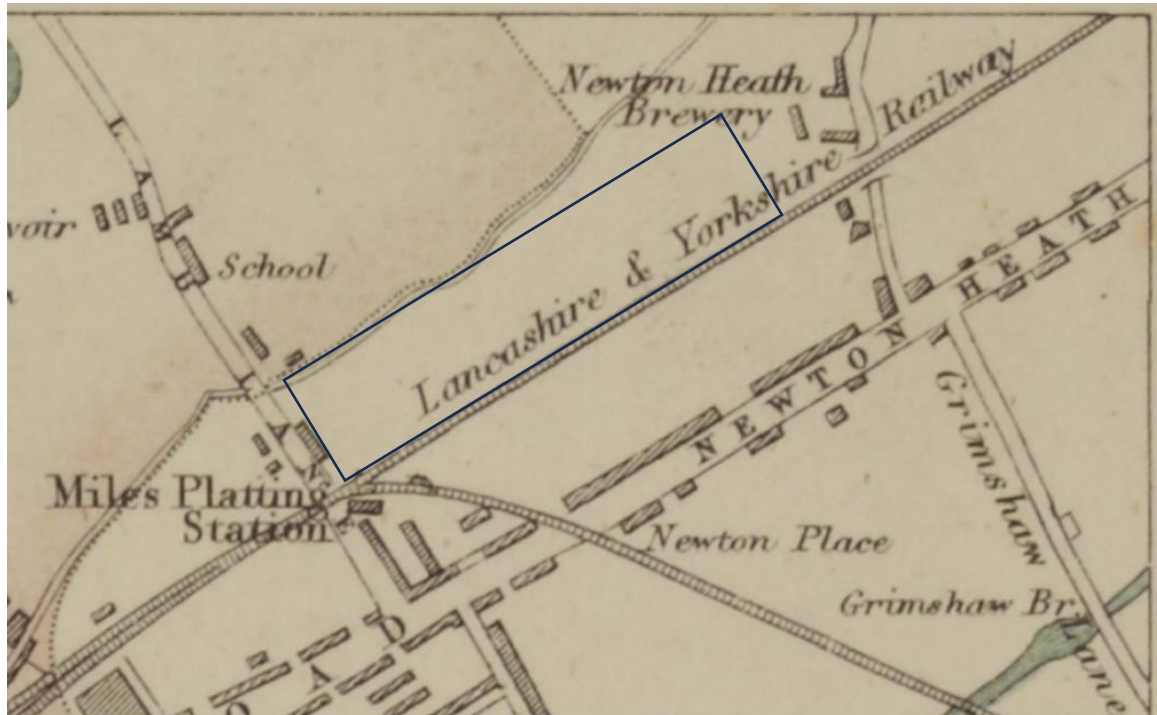


Figure 4: Bartholomew, 1870



Figure 5: Ordnance Survey Manchester Town Plan, 1891, 1:500

- 3.9. The Ordnance Survey map sequence depicts railway sidings within the site between the 1880s and 1980s. The site is partially shown on the 1891 Manchester Town Plan and that mapping also provides the details of the adjacent Wagon Works, Junction Iron Works and Miles Platting Station. Pitsford Road is named Emmett Street, and also dates to the later 19th century. The site itself was labelled 'Brewery Siding' and had a large number of rail tracks and a signal box within it.

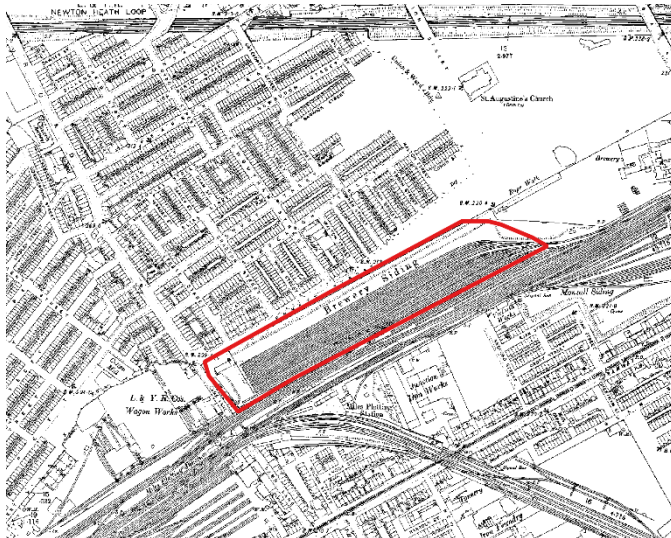


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey (County Series, 1:10,560), 1893

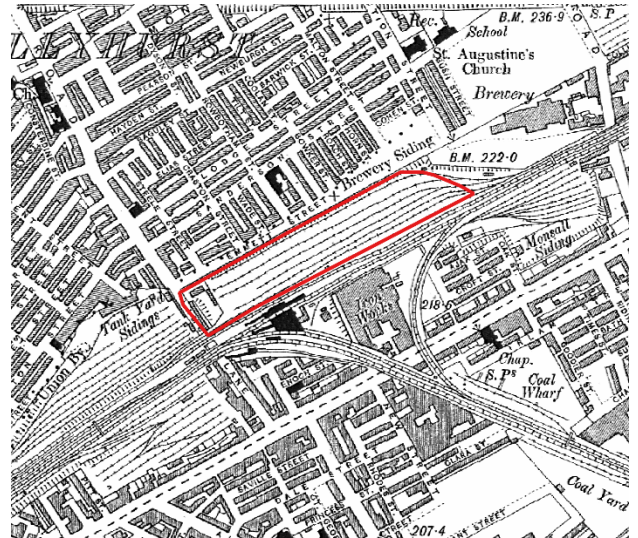


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey (County Series, 1:10,560), 1909



Figure 8: Ordnance Survey (County Series, 1:10,560), 1956

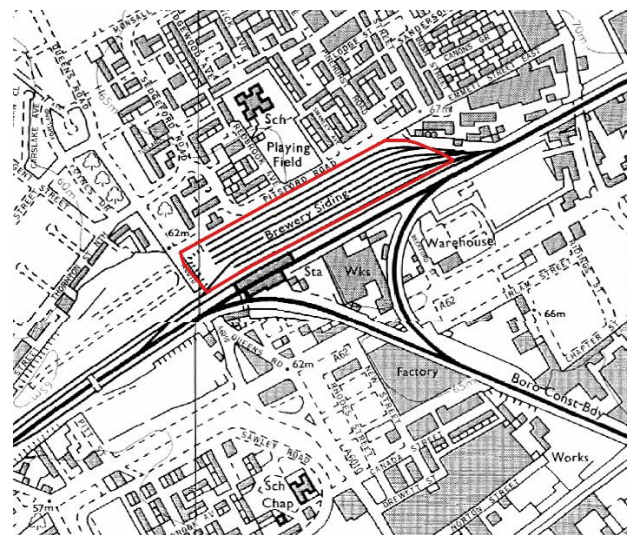


Figure 9: Ordnance Survey (County Series, 1:10,000), 1981-82

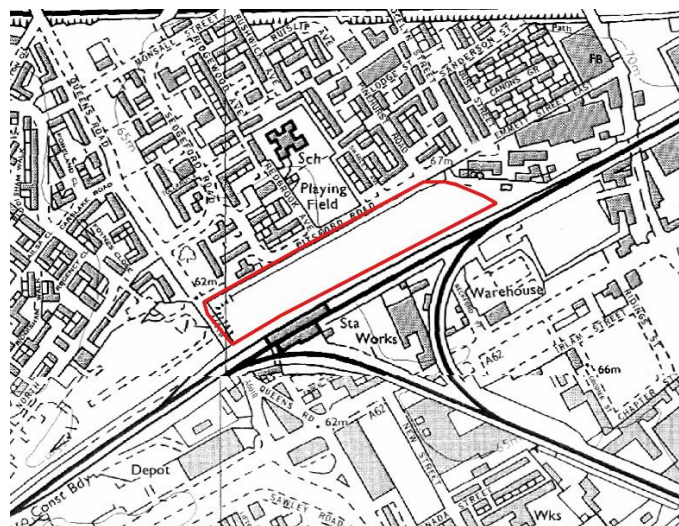


Figure 10: Ordnance Survey (County Series, 1:10,000), 1990-93

Aerial photography

- 3.10. The site was covered by scrub encroachment on aerial photography from 2000. The site was clear in 2003, with no evidence for any in situ rail track obvious in the image. Scrub encroachment was evident again by 2009.



Google Earth 2000



Google Earth 2003



Google Earth 2009

- 3.11. The Environment Agency lidar data for the site shows the height of the site relative to Pitsford Road and some potential evidence of the former rail tracks.

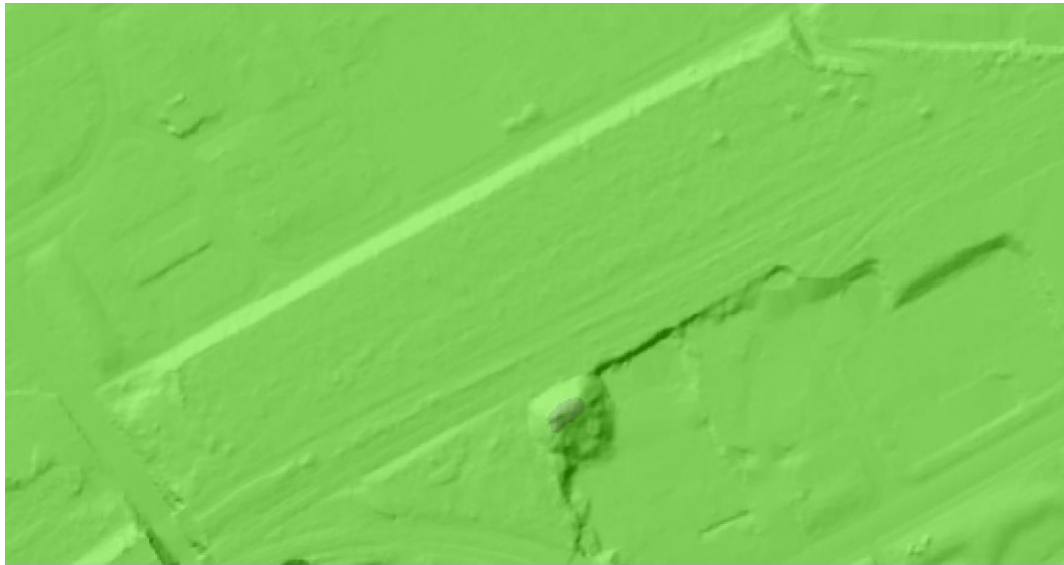


Figure 6: Lidar DTM 50cm – 1m 2019-21 (Environment Agency, Government Open Data)

Site visit

- 3.12. The proposed development site comprises an area of scrub and wood (predominantly Silver Birch). It is higher than Pitsford Road.
- 3.13. Concrete capping and discarded ironwork was evident in the western part of the site. Brickwork and concrete was also evident in the centre of the site, presumably indicating dismantled buildings (possibly the signal box shown on historic mapping close to this location). A stack in blue brick was noted close to Pitsford Road at the north eastern end of the site. Site photographs are included as Appendix B.
- 3.14. In summary, the site visit confirmed that the site is under scrub and wood established recently within the cleared former railway sidings. There was some, very limited, evidence for the former sidings extant within the site.

Previous archaeological interventions

- 3.15. A number of archaeological events are recorded within the 1km study area however none or within close proximity to the site and none have any particularly bearing on understanding the archaeological context or potential of the site.

4 Known heritage assets within the study area

Designated heritage assets

- 4.1. There are no designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the site.
- 4.2. One grade II* listed building, three Grade II listed buildings and one grade II registered park and garden are located within the 1km study area:
 - Grade II* listed Victoria Mill; former cotton spinning mill dated 1869-73;
 - Grade II registered park and garden, Queen's Park a public park opened in 1846 and within it grade II listed Benjamin Brierley statue (1898);
 - Grade II listed Corpus Christi Basilica, a church dated 1906; and
 - Grade II listed Public Laundry.
- 4.3. The above assets are of high value, being designated against the national criteria for listing. They are of architectural and historic interest (aesthetic and historic heritage value).
- 4.4. The above assets are all over 500m from the proposed development site. The distance of separation and intervening built form prevents any intervisibility between these assets and the site, the site is not within the surroundings in which these assets are experienced and as such the site is not within the settings of these assets.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 4.5. No non-designated heritage assets are recorded by the HER within the site, although as noted above the site is within HLC HGM14398, former area of railway sidings.
- 4.6. There are 34 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area:
 - Asset IDs NDHA1 and NDHA2 relate to two records for Bronze Age stone hammer finds at Turkey Lane (which is no longer extant), they are unlikely to relate to any extant evidence for Bronze Age activity and are of negligible value;
 - Asset ID NDHA3 is a quarry of 18th century date although it is possible that extraction was taking place from the Roman or medieval period;
 - Asset ID NDHA4 is the core of Newton village, a medieval and later settlement along Oldham Road;
 - Asset IDs NDHA5 – 32 relate to a range of features dating from the post medieval period, many of which are no longer extant, most relate to the industrial expansion of Manchester; and
 - Asset ID NDHA33 is an early 20th century cinema that has been demolished.
- 4.7. NDHA23, Whitworth Hall, site of, is immediately adjacent to the proposed development site. Whitworth Hall is shown on historic maps but its location was subsequently redeveloped for

railway sidings in the 19th century and the building is no longer extant. No evidence for this asset is expected to survive within the development site.

- 4.8. None of the above are within or adjacent to the site. The assets are of low to negligible value, relative to their current level of survival, and they have predominantly historic and evidential interest at a local level.

Historic landscape character

- 4.9. The Greater Manchester Historic Landscape Characterisation project identifies the site as HLC reference HGM14398, area between Pitsford Road and rail line at Miles Platting. This is recorded as "Former area of railway sidings, which were present from at least the 1890s until the 1950s. The lines had been taken up by about the 1980s; by the late 1990s the area had become wooded. Possibly planted rather than natural regeneration."

Archaeological potential

- 4.10. The archaeological context, historic map regression, known heritage assets, and previous 20th century development of the area around the site indicate that there is a negligible potential for prehistoric, Roman, early medieval or medieval period assets within the proposed development site. There is sparse evidence for all periods in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development and the development of the site as a railway siding would have impacted any archaeology that was present prior to the 19th century.
- 4.11. There is a high potential for archaeological evidence associated with the former brewery siding of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, dating to the later 19th century. The sidings have been removed and the site has been overgrown with scrub and wood. Significant survival of the sidings is not therefore anticipated. However the site visit demonstrated that there are some remnants of the sidings within the site.

Statement of significance

- 4.12. The proposed development site has a negligible potential for archaeology from all periods predating the later post medieval period. It has a high potential for the presence of archaeology dating to the later post medieval period associated with the former brewery sidings. The former sidings have a degree of historic interest as evidence for the industrial heritage of Greater Manchester, although this is of negligible value given the condition of the site and lack of any associated works. The sidings also have evidential value as there is some potential for the archaeological interest of the site to reveal evidence for the sidings. The site therefore has a degree of historic and archaeological interest.

5 Assessment, discussion and conclusions

Assessment

- 5.1. There are no designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the proposed development site. The proposed development site is not within the settings of any heritage assets, given the distance of separation and the intervening built form, topography and mature vegetation between the site and the closest designated heritage assets.
- 5.2. The site has a low potential for archaeology pre-dating the post medieval period. No non-designated heritage assets are recorded by the Greater Manchester HER within the site.
- 5.3. The site is the former Brewery Siding, a late 19th century siding of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, associated with the LY&RC Wagon Works that was sited to the west of the site. The former sidings are a locally significant heritage asset but given the likely survival of the sidings within the site and their lack of context as associated assets are no longer extant, the heritage value of the site is considered to be negligible.

Discussion and recommendations

- 5.4. The predicted adverse impacts on the historic environment do not indicate any historic environment constraint to the proposed development of the site. The adverse impacts could be mitigated by providing a programme of archaeological work. This is consistent with the policies of the NPPF (Paragraphs 209 and 211) and could be secured as a condition of planning consent.

Consultation

- 5.5. The conclusion of this report is subject to consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service. Any agreed programme of work would be set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation, provided to GMAAS for their approval.

6 References, glossary and abbreviations

Time periods used are as follows:

- Prehistoric: 500,000 BC - AD 43
 - Neolithic: 4,000 BC – 2,200 BC
 - Bronze Age: 2,600 BC – 700 BC
 - Iron Age: 800 BD – AD 43
- Roman: AD 43 – 410
- Medieval: 1066 – 1540
- Post medieval: 1540 - 1901
- Modern: 1901 - present

Abbreviations used are as follows:

- LB – Listed Building (LB Gd I – Grade I, LB II* - Grade II* listed, LB Gd II – Grade II listed)
- NDHA – Non-designated heritage asset

References

*CIfA, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment.
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*

National Planning Policy Framework, 2023

Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Landmark Historic Mapping

*'Townships: Newton ', in A History of the County of Lancaster: Volume 4, (London, 1911) pp.
271-273. British History Online <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol4/pp271-273>*

*Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation, Manchester District Report,
June 2009*

Websites

<https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

www.pastscape.co.uk

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk>

<https://archaeologicaldataservice.ac.uk/archsearch>

<https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore>

<https://finds.org.uk/>

<https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>

<https://lyrs.org.uk/the-railway/>

Appendix A: Gazetteer of known heritage assets

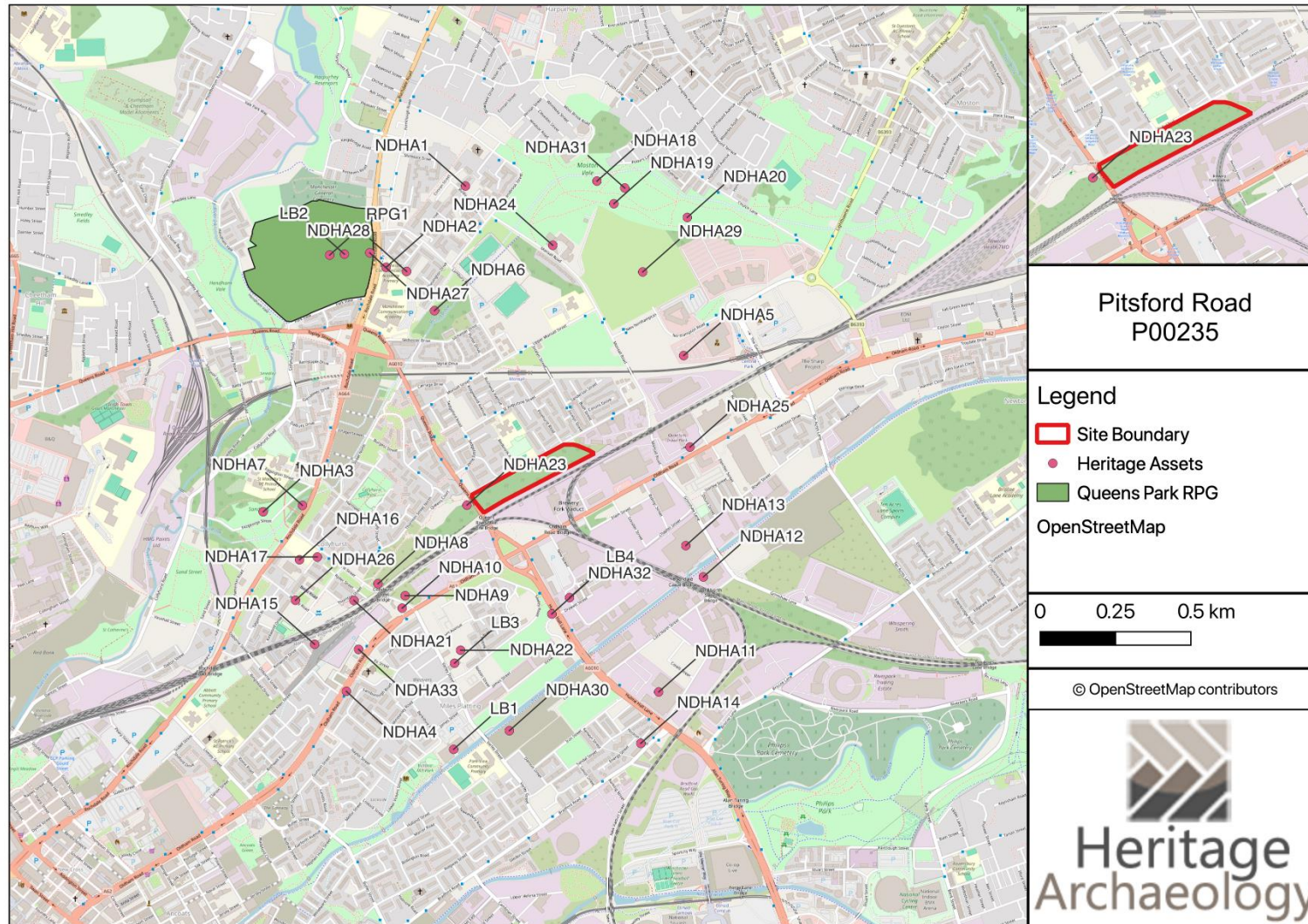


Figure 11: Location of known heritage assets

ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
LB1	1197924/ MGM2721	LB II*	Victoria Mill	Cotton spinning mill, now disused; a double mill built in 2 phases in 1869 and 1873. George Woodhouse, architect, for William Holland. Red brick with yellow brick dressings; roof not visible but probably slate. Fire-proof internal structure. U-plan formed by 2 large rectangular spinning mills, joined by a central engine house. Symmetrically planned about a central stair turret wrapped around the chimney with engine house (rebuilt in 1902 on conversion to rope drive) and boiler house to the rear, in the centre of a narrow courtyard formed by the 2 mill ranges to either side of the stair tower, a 3-window range, that to left with former internal engine house marked by partially blocked round-arched window; the right hand range obscured by a brick shaft of 1920. This central block is flanked by the 2 spinning mills, each a 6-storey, 11x10 bay block, with stressed angle pilasters (extended as privy towers to N elevation). Italianate detail of spinning mills, which have segmentally headed windows to 5 storeys, and coupled round-headed windows to the upper storey, arcaded with shafts and continuous sill band. 2-window towers towards centre of each mill appear to be later additions. Interior not inspected, but constructional system almost certainly transverse brick arches carried on cast iron columns. Ancillary buildings survive to NW of site, but former blowing rooms and offices, which were built parallel to the front of the mill across a narrow yard, and a range of ancillary buildings to the SE are no longer extant. A very large double mill for its date, which makes striking use of a distinctive industrial architectural vocabulary (especially in the economical design of combined stair tower and chimney). An excellent example of the development of a specifically industrial architecture, and of the work of George Woodhouse.	Post Medieval	High	385909	399261
LB2	MGM9818	LB II	Ben Brierley Statue in Queen's Park (plinth only)	Statue. 1898. Stone. By John Cassidy of Benjamin Brierley (1825-1896) a former handloom weaver who became a member of the City Council. He was a founder of the Manchester Literary Club and the author of many books. At present stone plinth in situ: rest in store awaiting restoration.	Post Medieval	High	385552	400901
LB3	MGM13342	LB II	Corpus Christi Basilica	Church. c.1906, by W.T.Gunson. Red brick with sandstone dressings, steeply-pitched slate roof. Italian Romanesque style. Nave with north and south aisles, chancel with apsidal sanctuary, south-west tower (incomplete). Large west front formed by gable of nave with tower to same height, with corner pilasters, string-courses, stone bands to the upper portion. The gable has a giant blank arch with moulded and banded head, containing a gabled portal with round-headed doorway which has a splayed reveal with triple shafts and banded	Modern	High	385913	399546

ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
				head, and recessed double doors with traceried tympanum; a band of 6 tall round-headed lancets; and a semi-circular window filling the head of the arch, with a-stylar reticulated tracery and a statue in a projected canopied niche. the gable has another niche with a statue. To the right, the base of the tower has a projected apsidal baptistery which has a continuous arcade of round-headed windows with cushion-capital shafts, and a shallow semi-conical roof; and the 2 upper stages have pairs of round-headed lancets, the upper pair louvred. The right-hand side of the tower has a portal like that at the front but simpler. The 6-bay aisles have continuous blank-arcading at ground floor level, pilaster buttresses and pairs of round-headed lancets, and stone bracketed eaves; the nave has brick semi-columns with pedestals and carved stone capitals, and windows and eaves like the aisles; and the apse has a high-set arcade of small round-headed windows. Interior: aisle arcades of moulded round-headed arches on columns with large stone cushion capitals all elaborately carved in Romanesque style; very large round-headed chancel arch with coupled shafts; barrel-vaulted roof with simple semi-circular trusses.				
LB4	MGM16743	LB II	Public Laundry	Public laundry. c.1900-1910. Red brick and buff terracotta, with slate and glazed roof. Rectangular plan. Art Nouveau style. The long 2-storey 5-bay facade is almost symmetrical, the centre and ends breaking forwards, and has a terracotta plinth, red brick ground floor with terracotta quoins and cornice, and terracotta tiled facing to the upper floor. The centre is a 3-bay composition with a Diocletian window at ground floor flanked by segmental-headed doorways with terracotta surrounds including keystones and segmental cornices, and a keyed oculus at 1st floor under a gabled parapet, flanked by pairs of small segmental-headed windows with keystones and cornices like the doorways. The link to the left has 4 windows at ground floor, all square-headed with segmental-headed terracotta architraves including keystones and segmental cornices; the wide end bay to the left of this has 2 pairs of similar windows at ground floor and a lunette at 1st floor with archband and keystone. The link and end bay to the right are similar except that each has an additional opening in the centre: a narrow window in the link (now mostly replaced by a C20 doorway with roller shutter), and a doorway in the end bay (this and the flanking windows now furnished with similar shutters). Continuous glazed skylight to roof. Interior: original Art Nouveau tiling in duck-egg blue with	Modern	High	386295	399762

ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
				bands and friezes of blue and green swags and festoons; original stained glass in doors, etc.				
RPG1	MGM1763	RPG	Queen's Park	An early public park designed by Joshua Major in the grounds of Hendham Hall and opened in 1846. Major's controversial design was altered in the 1850s and 1860s by John Shaw. Together with Peel Park, Salford and Philips Park, Manchester (qv), also designed by Major, Queen's Park is one of the first public parks in a major industrial city and is an important site in the history of public parks. Purchased by public subscription in 1844. Bowling green added 1909 followed by tennis courts and children's playgrounds for cricket and football. Now owned by Manchester City Council. Laid out with an informal network of serpentine paths. Three entrances to the park. Of the two entrances from Rochdale Road the mid-19th-century stone gate piers together with part of the low stone boundary wall survive at the northernmost entrance but the mid-C19 park fences and gates have been replaced by late C20 galvanised metal fencing. The surviving lodge adjoins this entrance and is separated from the park by a low stone wall and privet hedge and sections of bow-top iron fencing. Entrance to the south-east of the park from Rochdale Road next to the Library. The third entrance, marked by ornamental gate piers of brick and render, lies to the south and leads into the park from Park View.	Post Medieval	High	385503	400898
NDHA1	MGM1758	NDHA	Perforated Stone Axe Hammer (antiquarian find)	A Bronze Age perforated stone axe/hammer was found in February 1868, some 3ft below the surface at a brickyard near Turkey Lane, Harpurhey. The hammer measures 6.75" by 3" and is now in Queen's Park Museum (1). Turkey Lane no longer exists.	Bronze Age	Negligible	385954	401125
NDHA2	MGM1935	NDHA	Stone hammer (findspot)	Found near Turkey Lane [which no longer exists], Queen's Park, Harpurhey. 3ft from the surface in clay. The grid reference shows it to have been found opposite the park. It is of gritstone described as 'grained stone with decomposition on the surface'. Its length is 6.75", width 2.75" and greatest height 3". The top surface is gently hollowed towards the socket hole; the lower side is partly chipped and broken away. At one end the sides curve rapidly to the sharpened edge, while the other end preserves its originally curved form unbroken. It is preserved at Queen's Park Museum. An implement is also mentioned in "The Superficial Geology of SW Lancashire", 1877, Mr CE Rance. Apparently this is not the same artefact as described above although there is comparison on site provenance.	Bronze Age	Negligible	385690	400857

ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northings
NDHA3	MGM10840	NDHA	Collyhurst Sandstone Quarries (site of)	Evidence of C18 extraction from the quarry exists in a receipt for sandstone dated 2nd Sept 1797 (4). In 1794 the quarry was owned by Sir John Parker Mosley. The quarry has since reverted to its natural state, although evidence for C19 buildings still exists, as does a substantial segment of cut rock at ground level. It is believed that stone was taken from here to build the Roman fort at Castlefield in the 2nd century AD (2)(3) (cf. Roeder). Clearly shown on maps of the area. A brickworks covered the south-west quarter of the quarry on the 1908 25" OS map. The site is undeveloped. The buildings in the bottom of the quarry where the rail track ends are later than surrounding area (AM 1993). Research in 1997 by F. Broadhurst suggests medieval rather than Roman date. Quarry available for extraction for more than 400 years. Sandstone of Westphalian C age, confused with but still lying adjacent to the "Collyhurst Sandstone" nearby. Medium grain purplish sandstone with siltstone and clayrock partings. The colour is ascribed to oxidation of iron minerals associated with the close proximity of the overlying Permian unconformity. It is proposed by the authors that the name should be changed to avoid further future confusion.	Roman to Post Medieval	Negligible	385280	400049
NDHA4	MGM2724	NDHA	Newton Village Core	Newton is shown by Yates as a linear settlement on either side of Oldham Road. The housing probably continued in small groups along the road up to the crossroads at Clayton. The mid-C19 OS map shows housing along most of Oldham Road. The place-name means the 'new town	Medieval to Post Medieval	Negligible	385554	399454
NDHA5	MGM10837	NDHA	Hardy's Farm (site of)	A description of Newton Heath c.1772 refers to the farm occupied by Mr Hardy. In 1862 Higson described the house: The house was half-timbered and rising from a strong stone basement. The front had 3 gables and a dormer window. On the lintel of the entrance door in the rear was inscribed "I.S." and the date MDCXVI (1616) in old capital letters, and a modern repetition appeared in a stone in the brickwork. The lobby passed through the house. The interior had an ornate mantelpiece and fire grate in the style of 1780 or approx. A view of the back of the building is found in the Axon MSS, lot 26, p330. In 1862 Robert Broomhead was the tenant. Shown on OS 1st edition map (2). Farm little changed (3). Demolished by 1931 (4). Site destroyed by development. The site is named as 'Hardy's Fold' on (2). However, by the time of the OS 25" mapping of 1892-94 (5), the site was part of an area of railway sidings associated with a nearby carriage & wagon works, with no trace of the farm shown on the map.	Post Medieval	Negligible	386676	400562

ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northings
NDHA6	MGM10838	NDHA	Green Mount Dye Works (site of); also Turkey Lane Works and Harpurhey Chemical Works	In 1791 Joseph Redford transferred his lease in the estates of Green Mount, owned by William Hatton, to Robert Andrew of Manchester, dyer, and in 1793 this lease is extended, whereupon Robert Andrew erected premises for his business. In 1812 he bought the land outright. He built a mansion (Green Mount Place, c.300m to NW; HER 1250.3.0) (1). On the OS 1st edition map (2). Expanded work site (3). Building remains but used as a tape works as well as a finishing works (4). The 1910 OS map (5) names the north-west part of this site as Turkey Lane Works (Raising & Finishing), with buildings to the SE marked Harpurhey Chemical Works (Disused).	Post Medieval	Low	385850	400713
NDHA7	MGM10851	NDHA	Clough Mill (Logwood) (site of)	Clough Mill. Named as Bridge Mill on the 1908 OS 25" Lancashire map (Sheet 104.3) (4). One of several logwood mills in the area. Appears on the OS 1845 1st edition map (2), and the 1893 series (3). Also appears and is named on the 1830 estate map of Charles Ryder	Post Medieval	Low	385410	400070
NDHA8	MGM10855	NDHA	Match Manufactory (site of)	Match manufactory, originally located on Collyhurst Street. Appears on the 1845 1st edition map (2), and possibly the building is still extant on the 1893 series for the area (3). The site was vacant and has subsequently been landscaped as part of a children's cycle course and playground. The 1890s 25" OS map shows the former site of the factory as a vacant plot, with a small chapel on the immediately adjacent land to the south.	Post Medieval	Low	385660	399810
NDHA9	MGM10856	NDHA	Platting Mill (Cotton) (site of) (also known as Collyhurst Mill; Ryder's Cotton Mill)	Platting Mill. There are two mill ponds associated with the site, to the north-west. The site is shown on Baines 1824 (2), and the Ryder Estate Map 1830 (3). Named as "Ryder's Cotton Mill" on Bancks & Co's 1831 map. Appears on the 1845 1st edition map (4), and the 1893 series for the area (5). Named as "Collyhurst Mill (Dis)" on the 1908 OS map. However, the site has now become derelict; the mill was demolished some decades ago (exact date unknown). The site was recently (1990) in use as a reclaimed brick collection/ distribution depot. Traces of the C19 original brickwork and sealed ground-level window surrounds can still be seen.	Post Medieval	Low	385750	399770
NDHA10	MGM10857	NDHA	Forge (site of)	A 19th-century forge was located near the junction of Collyhurst Street and Oldham Road. Appears on the 1845 map (2). Now a derelict site. Possibly still extant c.1893 (3).	Post Medieval	Low	385740	399729
NDHA11	MGM10890	NDHA	Brick works at Hulme Hall Lane (site of)	Not shown on the OS 1st edition map. Shown on 1896 OS map as a simple, small rectangular building with a pit to the south, at the junction of two roads. The brickworks is not shown on the 1931 OS 6" sheet and the area north of the road is covered by earthworks.	Post Medieval	Low	386590	399449

ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
NDHA12	MGM10891	NDHA	Dye Works	Complex of about 5 buildings on the south bank of the Rochdale Canal with possible loading bay onto the Ashton branch of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway (LYR) (1). Not possible to identify new usage. There is a new roof to the main block of buildings with corrugated sheet to all except one small office with steam vent on the roof, the closest building to the railway bridge.	Post Medieval	Low	386739	399829
NDHA13	MGM10892	NDHA	Gas Plant Works	Large complex of around 4 buildings with rail track at the north-east corner [W corner?] leading on to the Ashton branch of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway (LYR) (1). The present building occupying the site is a large complex and comes onto Grimshaw Lane. 6 buildings. Toothed roofline in corrugated sheets on a brick base. Brick to 1st floor – partly blocked/ ornamented set back in the brickwork, part rendered. The buildings closer to the rail line are in the same style and brick type indicating the site as is; one open doorway revealed timber strut roofwork, built at the same time	Post Medieval	Low	386681	399933
NDHA14	MGM11009	NDHA	Newton Coal Pits (site of)	A record exists of a lease on coal in Newton, 1674. 1676 reference to a John Ellar of Openshaw who was slain at "Newton Coal Pitt". 1682 leases for the mining of coal in Newton; 1692 & 1697 leases by the Collegiate College included payment in kind (of carts of coal). 1699 lease of Richard Tong of Tong gave permission for mining in all of the Manor of Newton on lease by the Collegiate College. In 1729, John Seddon of Manchester had a similar lease for 21 years. A 1790 pamphlet referred to the supply of coal from "the large collieries at Newton Lane". A few coal pits including the Gleden Coal Pit No. 1 & 2, to the south side of Shooter's Brook and Hulme Hall Lane. The coal workings had been abandoned by 1896.	Post Medieval	Low	386530	399279
NDHA15	MGM11014	NDHA	Engine Shed (site of)	Former site of an engine shed, sandwiched between the junction of the L&YR [Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway] and Sidings Branch. A long building with turning plate at the north-east end (1). Turning plate featured on the OS 2nd edition map. There are a number of railway-related buildings shown at this location on the 60" to 1 mile OS map of c.1845, comprising two workshops, an 'office and store', a smithy, a coke store, a rectangular engine shed, and a large (c.35m diameter) round feature crossed by 8 railway tracks, also named as an engine shed	Post Medieval	Low	385449	399610
NDHA16	MGM1738	NDHA	Collyhurst Hall (site of)	Possibly the site of a moated manor house. There is firm evidence of a hall c.1649–81. The hall had numerous outbuildings, including a stone-built coach-house [HER 1230.2.0]. A later Georgian-style hall existed and was illustrated on an 1830 map of the estate – this may have been from an earlier illustration.	Post Medieval	Low	385400	399890

ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northings
				Early maps of the site show substantial garden and landscaping developments (cf. Green's; Bancks & Co's(2)(3)). The site and area are mentioned in a wide variety of documents. During the 16th and 17th centuries, the district of Collyhurst had a separate manorial rental (1). The Methodist chapel (NAR No.SJ 89 NE 5), now demolished, was near, but not on, the site of Collyhurst Old Hall. Definite evidence of Collyhurst Hall, 1681				
NDHA17	MGM1739	NDHA	Collyhurst Hall Coach-House (site of)	Coach-house, probably of sandstone block construction, of 2 storeys, which stood at the beginning of the drive to Collyhurst Hall. On an illustration (4) a side entrance with double doors and stone corbels is shown. Roof was decorated with ball and finials, some of which were missing. The front section was extremely decorative with elaborate ornate windows, a central quatrefoil attic window, stone mouldings (upper ones moulded and decorated with carvings), arched doorway; part of this building could have formed living quarters for the coachmen. Gatehouse type. Possibly dating from the 17th century as its appearance differed from the later Hall [HER 1230.1.0]. Standing but in ruinous condition until demolished soon after 1846. Jacobean-style façade similar to that at Turton Tower.	Post Medieval	Low	385459	399899
NDHA18	MGM13582	NDHA	Moston Bottoms Mill (site of)	The site of this mill is recorded on Johnson's map of 1820, where it is described as 'Logwood Mill'. Two rectangular buildings forming a T-shaped complex are shown on the OS 1848 map and named as 'Moston Bottoms'. They lie opposite Moston Cottage on the southern side of Potters Lane. The 1848 tithe map records say that this was a 'mill and garden' occupied by Mary Lord but owned by Samuel Taylor. The mill is recorded as lying in ruins in 1879 (Seale 1983). Only the northern rectangular range, aligned east to west with Potters Lane, is shown on the 1908 OS map. This range is shown as divided into four properties. 19th-century photographs in the Local Studies and Archives Unit at Manchester Central Library show a range of two-storey brick buildings with single-storey outshuts to the south. This site is occupied by brick rubble. A plaque on Moston Cottage, the former mill house, which stood nearby until the 1990s, recorded that the mill was built in 1714	Post Medieval	Low	386390	401140
NDHA19	MGM13584	NDHA	Pair of semi-detached houses (site of)	A pair of semi-detached houses are shown on the 1908 OS map, south of Moston Brook and immediately to the north of the site of Monsall Hospital. They do not occur on the 1951 OS map. The site was landscaped in the late 20th century and there are no visible remains.	Post Medieval	Low	386446	401065

ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
NDHA20	MGM13585	NDHA	Weir (site of), Moston	The site of the weir that formed part of the leat system for Moston Bottoms Mill. The leat is first recorded on Johnson's map of 1820, but the weir is not shown until the 1848 tithe map and the OS 1848 map, although it must have been present from the beginning. The site was landscaped in the late 20th century and there are no visible remains.	Post Medieval	Low	386689	401019
NDHA21	MGM13672	NDHA	Glass Bottle Works (site of)	Hargreave H & Co (1863–71); Hargreave & Bland (1871–81); Hargreave & Southerst (1881–1920). The site is approximately 150m by 25m. There is a large single kiln building shown on the 1893 1:2,500 map. The site is now occupied by a rather delightful 1930s/40s telephone exchange with decorative brickwork and basement. May be some possibility of below-ground remains under the car park to the rear.	Post Medieval	Low	385580	399755
NDHA22	MGM13674	NDHA	Varley Street Glass Works	Webb Thomas & Co (1886–93). The site was a rectangular island site 75m square. There is a central yard with a single kiln in the north corner of the site with a large rectangular block extending from it along what was William Street. This probably housed lehrs and annealing ovens. The site is now occupied by Corpus Christi Basilica, a priory and a parish centre. The church probably dates from 1908, the priory maybe ten years later and the parish centre 1960s/'70s. The original glass works site was large, mostly taken up by a yard area. The works and the furnace itself was in the north corner, located within a large square building. There is a good chance that this will survive within a landscaped area behind the parish centre. A small section of the original precinct wall survives on the east side beside the entrance.	Post Medieval	Low	385933	399589
NDHA23	MGM10836	NDHA	Whitworth Hall (site of)	A description of Newton Heath c.1772 refers to Whitworth Hall on "Lamb Lane" as a farmhouse with a few adjoining cottages (1). Shown on the OS 1st edition map (2). Not on OS 2nd edition map [no associated ref.	Post Medieval	Low	385956	400069
NDHA24	MGM2767	NDHA	Monsall Dyeworks	Marked on map (1) as a Silk Dyeing Works and on map (2) as a Dye Works. The main building on this site is mid-C19 and brick built. 3 storeys (plus basement) and 6x3 bays. Brick-arch windows with stone sills. M-style slate roof, and also gable slate roof (in parts). Circular windows beneath the gables. A 2-storey brick building is attached at 90 degrees to the above building. It has similar (though smaller) windows and looks older. About 8x2 bays. Gable at the front. A mid-C20 building is at the rear of this which has 2 or 3 storeys, and also a single-storey brick building with an asbestos roof. A group of mid-C19 (small) buildings with gable slate roofs (about 2 storeys) around the main building could include a boiler house and offices. No chimney. Divided into units.	Post Medieval	Low	386243	400928

ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
NDHA25	MGM2768	NDHA	Wellington Mill (site of)	Marked on map (1) as a cotton mill. The spinning mill building is late C19 and brick built. Phase 1 (the earliest) has 4 storeys and 12x4 bays. It has small rectangular brick-arched windows and stone sills. Gable slate roof. An early to mid-C20 addition has 3 storeys and large concrete-framed windows. It is attached to the north end of Phase 1, adjacent to the engine house. Boiler house and octagonal brick (lowered) chimney. Flat roof to phase 2. Warehouse No.1 is late C19 and brick built. It has 2 storeys and 5x2 bays. Gable slate roof. No.2 is also late C19 and brick built. This has 2 storeys and 2x2 bays with a gable slate roof. There are also various smaller C19 buildings on the site (heavily modified) next to the mill, which could include offices etc. No longer extant. By the late 1990s the mill had been demolished and its site was in use as hardstanding associated with a modern depot to the north. Below-ground archaeological potential: high.	Post Medieval	Low	386696	400259
NDHA26	MGM11013	NDHA	Brick Field (site of), off Whitley Road	Shown on OS 1st edition map as an open field in apparent terracing (1). Area redeveloped by the time of the 1896 map	Post Medieval	Low	385386	399756
NDHA27	MGM19321	NDHA	Green Mount Place (later Green Mount) (site of), in Queen's Park	Shown on the 2nd edition OS map as "Green Mount" (1), the estate of which had been purchased by Robert Andrew in 1808-10, from William Hulton. In 1831 his bequest left the estate to Trustees of his daughter. The Hultons of Over had held Harpurhey since the 16th century. Before that it was possessed by the Hultons of Farnworth. Site called "Green Bank" on the 1931 OS 25" map (2). There is no house on the 1978 OS 1:10,000 map, and the site remains undeveloped. Shown on the first edition OS map as a block of buildings, named "Green Mount Place" (3). Named "Green Mount" on 1890s mapping, and shown as a large dwelling in a wooded garden with a smaller building attached to the east (1). By 1910 the property had been subdivided into what appears to have been 4 dwellings; it is still named "Green Mount" (4). c.1955 OS map (5): still named "Green Mount"; as shown in 1910. By the late 1990s the site had been cleared and had become part of Queen's Park (HER 1250.1.0). The line of the adjacent Rochdale Road had been straightened so that it now overlies the eastern part of the former building. Robert Andrew built Green Mount Dye Works, about 300m to the south-east.	Post Medieval	Low	385636	400905
NDHA28	MGM19686	NDHA	Manchester Carriage and Tramway Company's	Source (1) has a fold-out drawing at the rear showing the location and layout of the various depots of the Manchester Carriage and Tramways Company. The "Queen's Road (Collyhurst)" depot is shown on an island site bounded by four streets: Cardiff Street (from which access was taken), Turkey Street, Lathbury	Post Medieval	Low	385758	400843

ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northings
			Queen's Park Depot (site of)	Street and Seacroft Street. A building with the same plan form as that shown by the fold-out drawing is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series (Lancashire) 1st edition map published in 1893, but the building is not named. By the time of the OS 1:2500 County Series 1st revision map published in 1908 the site is occupied by a building annotated "Hippodrome". The site is now occupied by a modern housing development and no above-ground remains exist. None of the historic streets defining the depot site remain. The site is approximately at the southern end of the current-day Kelvington Drive.				
NDHA29	MGM19706	NDHA	Monsall Hospital (site of)	Monsall Hospital was established as a fever hospital by the trustees of Manchester Royal Infirmary, largely because of the insistence of John Leigh, the first Medical Officer of Health for Manchester; it opened as the Barnes House of Recovery and Convalescent Home for Fever Patients in 1871 (1). Robert Barnes donated £9,000 and the hospital was named the Barnes House of Recovery. Manchester City Council contributed £500. The total cost was £13,000. There was accommodation for 128 fever patients and room to separate patients with different infections. In 1875, there were 843 admissions, mostly for smallpox. By 1895, more buildings had been erected and there were 350 beds. The hospital was sold to Manchester City Council in 1895 for £4,900. The council agreed to receive and treat any patients with infectious diseases, including Erysipelas. It became the Monsall Fever Hospital in 1897 and the Monsall Hospital for Infectious Diseases in 1925. It contained isolation wards, separate accommodation for different infections, laboratory and operating theatres, convalescent wards and activities for recovering patients. In the early 20th century, four out of every five admitted patients were under the age of 15. The facility joined the National Health Service in 1948 and became the Monsall Isolation Hospital in 1954 before being renamed Monsall Hospital in 1965. It closed in 1993 and was demolished subsequently.	Post Medieval	Low	386541	400839
NDHA30	MGM19758	NDHA	Floor Cloth Manufactory (site of)	A floor cloth manufactory shown on the OS 1st edition 25": 1 mile map of 1893, situated between the Rochdale Canal and Canal Street (1). The 1st revision map of 1908 shows the factory to have been divided into a brass foundry and a cabinet works (2). The site seems to have been subsumed by a chemical works by the 1950s, which has since been cleared.	Post Medieval	Low	386094	399322
NDHA31	MGM13583	NDHA	Mill leat and pond (site of)	The course of a mill leat and pond are shown on Johnson's 1820 map, on the 1848 tithe map and on the 1848 OS map as running to the north of Moston	Post Medieval	Low	386482	401117

ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
				Brook, eastwards from Moston Bottoms for about 300m (from SD 8639 0114 to SD 8670 0109). It is shown with its western and eastern ends filled in on the 1908 OS map and is missing from the 1951 OS map, the western end of its course being occupied by allotments. The site was landscaped in the late 20th century and there are no visible remains.				
NDHA32	MGM11010	NDHA	Hulme Hall (Pedley's Place) (site of)	Records: 1552 of Ralph Pedley, Manchester Church Warden; 1540 mention of Pedley Place in Newton; c.1586 and 1587 Stephen Hulme of College named in Newton. Rear view of building given in Owens MSS vol.26, p328. One division of the hall contained a stone fireplace said to have been installed by Humphrey Chetham; traditionally the hall was founded c.1500. Four piles of buildings: the most westerly was modern; 2nd had a frontage of c.1750, rear had crucks and was probably original; 3rd built c.1580/ 1600; 4th was early C17. Hall had 5 gables. 2nd part, pair of crucks at one gable. Other gable had pair of crucks which, because of extension, formed part of the interior. Rest of timber pile had large panes or plaidings with "here & there" diagonal bracing rib (cont).	Post Medieval	Low	386236	399708
NDHA33	MGM13369	NDHA	Empress Cinema (site of)	Empress Electric Theatre was built between 1911 and 1912 for W H Broadhead and Son. It had a red brick façade, with dressings in contrasting white brick; the right return wall was also of red brick but the left return wall was rendered. The pitched roof was constructed of metal. The building consisted of a double-height auditorium with balcony, behind a small foyer. It was a good example of an early purpose-built cinema; the auditorium had unusually lavish high-quality plaster and timber decoration. The organ case dated from the time when church organs (rather than cinema organs, which did not appear until after World War I) were installed in cinemas to accompany silent films. The building, originally the Empress Electric Theatre, was used for some time as a bingo hall before 1996. In 2000, it was used as a warehouse. However, it was demolished in around 2006, following a fire. It was Grade II listed.	Modern	Negligible	385595	399593

Appendix B: Site photographs



View of site from Pitsford Road



Blue brick stack/ manhole cover



Brick and concrete, site centre



Concrete capping



Iron work (track) and sleeper



General shot looking north east

END OF REPORT