



# 11-13 The Rock, Bury, BL9 0JP

## Heritage Statement

Iceni Projects Limited on behalf of  
Luxury Leisure Ltd.

June 2026

ICENI PROJECTS LIMITED  
ON BEHALF OF LUXURY  
LEISURE LTD.



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**11-13 The Rock, Bury, BL9 0JP**  
**HERITAGE STATEMENT**





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## APPENDICES

### A1. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

# 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Heritage Statement has been prepared on behalf of Luxury Leisure Ltd ('the Applicant') to support a full planning application at 11-13 The Rock, Bury, BL9 0JP ('the Site') within Bury Council (Local Authority). It provides an assessment of the anticipated heritage impacts of the Proposed Development.

1.2 The Proposed Development can be summarised as follows:

*Reconfiguration of shopfront to include new access door, window and installation of new fascia.*

1.3 This report will:

- Set out the relevant legislative and policy framework within which to understand the Proposed Development of the Site;
- Provide a proportionate and robust analysis of the Site and surrounding area's historic development;
- Describe the Site and identify relevant heritage assets and their significance;
- Provide an assessment of the potential effects to the significance and setting of identified heritage assets resulting from the Proposed Development.

1.4 The methodology used in this assessment is set out in Appendix 1. The baseline was prepared using ongoing desk-based research.

1.5 The report is produced by Icen Projects. Specifically, it is authored by Esmé Coppock-Somers, Senior Consultant – Built Heritage & Townscape, with review by Nick Walker, Director – Built Heritage & Townscape.

## 2. RELEVANT LEGISLATION, POLICY, AND GUIDANCE

### Introduction

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- 2.1 The Statutory Development Plan for Bury Council consists of the Bury Unitary Development Plan ('UDP') (adopted 29<sup>th</sup> August 1997) and the joint Places for Everyone ('PfE') development plan document ('DPD') (adopted by Bury Council with effect from 21<sup>st</sup> March 2024). PfE supersedes some of the UDP policies.<sup>1</sup>
- 2.2 The relevant policies to this report are summarised in Table 2.1.
- 2.3 Bury Council is currently working to replace the adopted UDP with a new document called the Bury Local Plan. Until the new Local Plan is adopted, the UDP will continue to be used.
- 2.4 The National Planning Policy Framework ('NPPF') (2024) is a material consideration throughout this Heritage Statement.
- 2.5 A revised draft NPPF was published in December 2025 and was under consultation until March 2026. Several changes to heritage policies are proposed; for the most part, these seek to codify existing practice and case law within national policy, with other proposed changes including the removal of the term 'less than substantial harm'. Following consultation, adoption of a new NPPF is anticipated in the summer of 2026.

### Statutory Development Plan

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**Table 2.1 Summary of Local Policy**

| Policy Document | Relevant Policy                       | Summary                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bury UDP (1997) | Policy EN1/8 Shop Fronts              | Proposals for new or altered shop fronts should respect the <i>architectural elements of a building and the character of the surrounding street scene</i> . |
|                 | EN2/1 Character of Conservation Areas | Proposals should <i>preserve or enhance the character or appearance</i> of Conservation Areas.                                                              |

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<sup>1</sup> UDP Policy EV2 Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings was replaced by PfE Policy JP-P2: Heritage. The full list of policies superseded by PfE is set out in PfE Appendix A Table A.2.

|                            |                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Joint PfE<br>DPD<br>(2024) | Policy JP-P2:<br>Heritage | This policy seeks to work proactively with partners to conserve, sustain, and enhance the historic environment. It states that local plans will identify the key elements of a district's identity, character, and distinctiveness, which should be understood and prioritised for conservation and enhancement. This understanding should also support the role of heritage in placemaking, ensuring that heritage significance is considered. It also states that <i>development proposals affecting designated and non-designated heritage assets and/or their settings will be considered having regard to national planning policy.</i> |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Legislation

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- 2.6 Where any development may have a direct or indirect effect on designated heritage assets, there is a legislative framework to ensure the proposals are considered with due regard for their impact on the historic environment.
- 2.7 Primary legislation under Section 72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that:

*'In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any functions under or by virtue of any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.'*

## National Policy and Guidance

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### National Planning Policy Framework ('NPPF') (Dec 2024)

- 2.8 Paragraph 207 states that local planning authorities should require applicants to describe the significance of heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail provided should be proportionate to the significance of the asset.
- 2.9 Paragraph 210 emphasises that local planning authorities should take account of the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation.
- 2.10 Paragraphs 212 - 215 address the balancing of harm against public benefits. If a balancing exercise is necessary (i.e. if there is any harm to the asset), great weight should be applied to the statutory duty where it arises, and any harm to significance should require a clear and convincing justification. Where substantial or less than substantial harm will arise as a result of a proposed development, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of a proposal, including for less than substantial harm, securing its optimum viable use (para.215). In the case of substantial harm, this must be necessary to achieve substantial public benefits, or the criteria set out in paragraph 214.

- 2.11 Paragraph 216 requires a balanced judgement for proposals that affect non-designated heritage assets, having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

**Planning Practice Guidance ('PPG') (Historic Environment, last updated July 2019)**

- 2.12 Paragraph 002 states that conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change that requires a flexible and thoughtful approach.
- 2.13 Paragraph 006 sets out how heritage significance can be understood in the planning context as archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.
- 2.14 Paragraph 018 explains that, where potential harm to designated heritage assets is identified, it needs to be categorised as either less than substantial harm or substantial harm (which includes total loss) in order to identify which policies in the NPPF (paragraphs 214-215) apply. It goes on to state that whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgement for the decision-maker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the NPPF. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases.
- 2.15 The PPG also provides clear guidance in paragraph 020 on the meaning of 'public benefits', particularly in relation to historic environment policy, including paragraphs 214 to 215 of the NPPF. The PPG makes clear that public benefits should be measured according to the delivery of the three key drivers of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental outcomes, all of which are reflected in the objectives of the planning system, as per Paragraph 8 of the NPPF.

### 3. HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE AND SURROUNDINGS

- 3.1 Bury has likely been occupied since Saxon times, although the earliest reference to it dates to the late 12<sup>th</sup> century when it appears as Biri, derived from 'burh', the Anglo-Saxon word for defended homestead or stronghold. Bury's early settlement was centred around The Market Place and The Wylde, between the castle and the church. In 1440, a royal charter was granted to establish a market at Bury, an important junction on the roads between Manchester, Walmersley and Rochdale.
- 3.2 In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the manor house at Bury was fortified in response to the rising tensions associated with the War of the Roses. The fortified manor house became known as Bury Castle, and it was briefly refortified in the 17<sup>th</sup> century during the English Civil War. A 1696 map shows the village of Bury as a small collection of buildings grouped around the Market Place and along the roads to Manchester (Silver Street) and Rochdale (The Rock), with houses dotted along Bolton Street.
- 3.3 From the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Bury, which had been a relatively poor settlement, grew in prosperity and size due to the emergence of industrial textile manufacturing. Key inventions created by some of Bury's residents, together with the advent of steam power in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, accelerated cotton production. Other industries, including iron foundries, papermaking, and coal mining, further supported Bury's wealth and population growth.
- 3.4 By the 1820s, wealth from Bury's cotton industry began funding civic improvements, including street lighting, improved water access, new streets, and the replacement of dilapidated buildings. The town continued to grow, further enabled by the early arrival of the railways in 1846.
- 3.5 The 1847 OS map shows The Rock and Bolton Street densely populated with terraced houses and shops, while Market Street, which remained largely undeveloped, became the initial focus of mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century rebuilding schemes (Figure 3.1). These encompassed the church, the rectory, the southern half of the conservation area, Haymarket Street, and Manchester Road. Some early 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings were also redeveloped, including those along The Rock, the principal eastern thoroughfare, seen on the 1890 map (Figure 3.2).



Figure 3.1 1847 (surveyed) 1849 (published), Bury (sheets 3 & 4) showing dense terraced buildings along The Rock (labelled Fleet Street) with the approximate location of the Site shown with red arrow (BY-CC NLS).



Figure 3.2 1890 (revised) 1891 (published) Bury (Lancashire sheet LxxxVIII.9.7) showing the redevelopment of the buildings along The Rock (labelled as Fleet Street), including the Site shown with an arrow (BY-CC NLS).

- 3.6 11-13 The Rock (the Site) dates from this phase, with its slender plot seen on the 1890 map and its narrow gable frontage seen in Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.4. It has a rock-faced sandstone frontage and 'medievalising' arch and column detailing around the window openings on the upper levels.



Figure 3.3 1927 aerial view of Bury with the Site indicated by an arrow (Britain from Above).

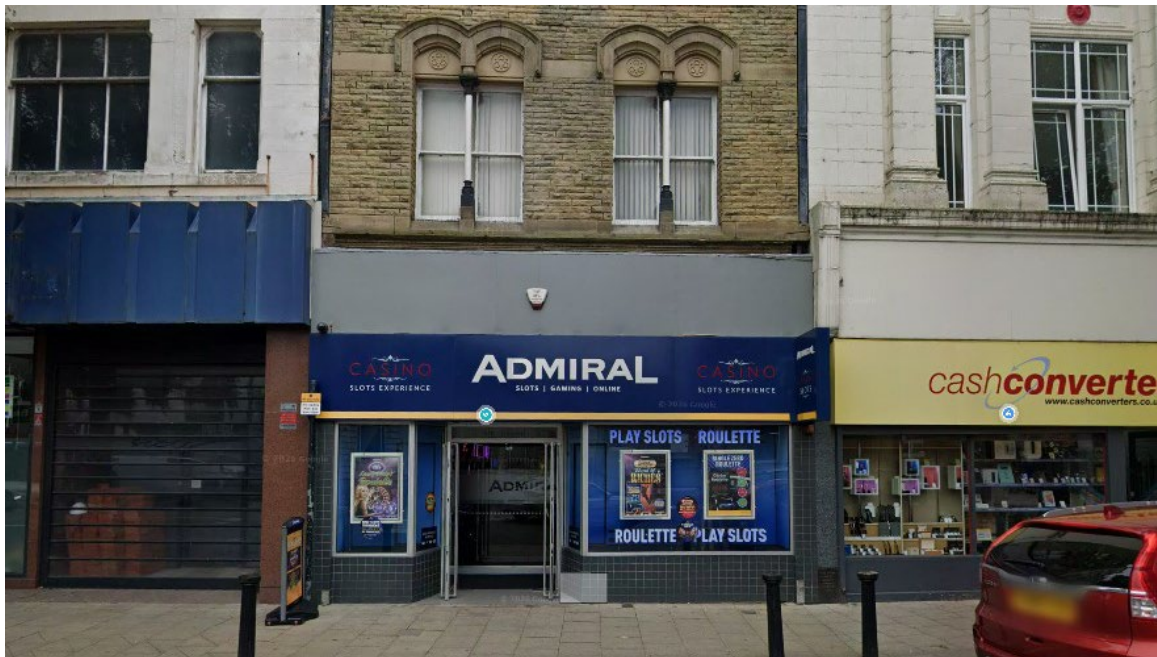


Figure 3.4 c.1955 view along The Rock, with an oblique view of the Site shown with an arrow (Francis Firth).



Figure 3.5 c.1950 view along The Rock, with a partial view of the shop front shown with an arrow (Francis Firth).

- 3.7 The ground floor of the Site is currently in retail use and has likely been used continuously for this purpose since its construction and likely before. An image from c.1950 (Figure 3.5) shows a partial view of the shopfront, featuring an advertising sign above large windows with slender frames that appear to span most of the frontage. The frontage has since been altered. Figure 3.6 shows its current appearance, with a lower-positioned advertising sign above modern aluminium-framed windows, set within tiled blockwork. It therefore appears that the existing shopfront is entirely modern.



*Figure 3.6 2025 view of the current modern shop frontage (Google Street View).*

- 3.8 By the end of the 19th century, Bury had become the largest centre of paper manufacturing in the world, and several significant civic buildings were constructed around 1900, with some additional development during the interwar period, including 5-9 and 51-21 The Rock, either side of the Site.
- 3.9 Bury's industries suffered substantial decline during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and many of the mill buildings on the periphery of the town centre were demolished. Bolton Street station and Knowsley Street station were also demolished after their closure in the 1970s. In the same decade, a ring of dual carriageways was built encircling the town. Several historic buildings were also demolished due to post-war planning decisions, including the buildings along The Rock east of Union Street, which now date from the late 20th century.

## 4. SITE DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF ASSETS

- 4.1 In accordance with NPPF Paragraph 207, applicants should describe the significance of heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail provided should be proportionate to the significance of the asset.<sup>2</sup>
- 4.2 The Site is located at 11-13 The Rock, within Bury's town centre (Figure 4.1). The ground floor of the Site is used as an Admiral Amusement/Adult Gaming centre. It is located between two retail properties. The Proposed Development will reconfigure the shopfront, including a new access door, window and fascia.

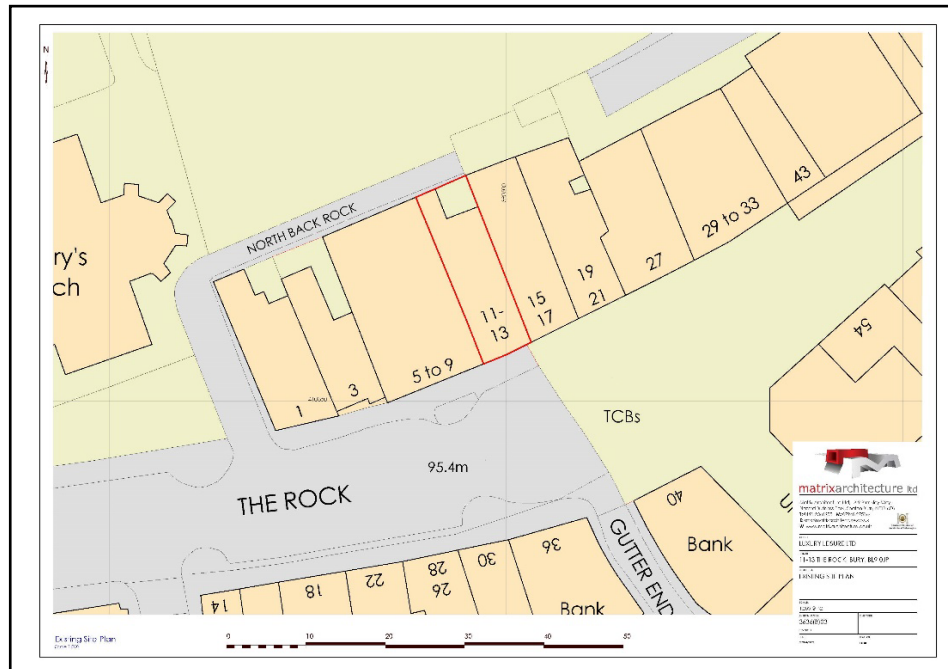


Figure 4.1 Location Plan showing the Site outlined in red (Matrix Architecture)

- 4.3 The Site is located in **Bury Town Centre Conservation Area**, and **3-17 The Rock, Bury, BL9 0JP** is included on the Council's draft local list and is considered a potential non-designated heritage asset (NDHA) (Figure 4.2).<sup>3</sup> Based on the scale of the Proposed Development, these are the only two heritage assets scoped into this Heritage Statement.

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<sup>2</sup> At minimum, the relevant Historic Environment Record ('HER') should be consulted (NPPF, para. 207). As stated on <https://gmaas.salford.ac.uk/historic-environment-record/>, Greater Manchester's HER is available to search via <https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/>. A search did not reveal any records directly relevant to the Site.

<sup>3</sup> As described in correspondence from Bury Council (ref: 73148, 13 May 2026).

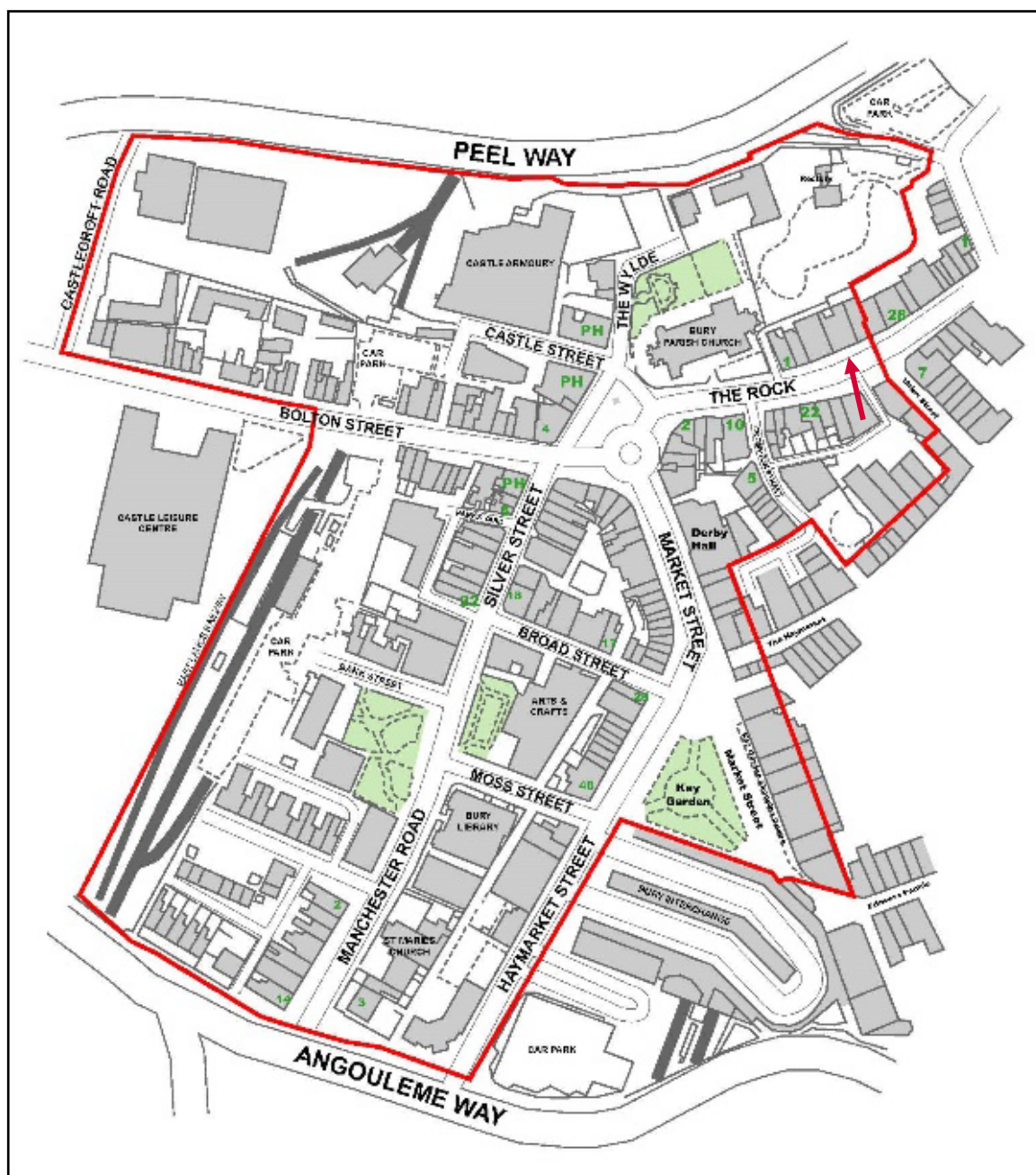


Figure 4.2 Bury Town Centre Conservation Area (outlined in red) with the Site (indicated by an arrow) included on the draft local list (Bury Council).

## 5. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Bury Town Centre Conservation Area

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- 5.1 Bury Town Centre Conservation Area was designated in 1978 and extended west in September 2005. The current Appraisal was prepared in February 2007.
- 5.2 As described in the Appraisal, Bury Town Centre Conservation Area is focused on the historic medieval settlement with an irregular grid of streets around the junction of Market Place, Bolton Street, Silver Street and The Rock. The fine grouping of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century civic and commercial buildings around this area is illustrative of Bury's former prosperity and confers architectural interest. The use of local sandstone and a narrow development window contribute to the distinctive and unified character of the conservation area.<sup>4</sup>
- 5.3 The Site is located in The Rock, Crompton Street and Union Street Character Area, described:
- As the main road to Bury from the east, The Rock was one of the earliest areas in the town to be settled and developed. No pre-Victorian buildings survive, but, as a busy commercial street, the layers of Victorian, Edwardian, Art Deco and later architecture provide a varied and interesting streetscape. The scale is predominantly three or four storeys, with buildings hugging the street line and following the gentle curve eastwards from the Market Place.<sup>5</sup>*
- 5.4 The Rock is a key visual gateway into the town from the east, with key east and west views along it.<sup>6</sup>



Figure 5.1 Key View east along The Rock (Google Street View)



Figure 5.2 Key View west along The Rock (Google Street View)

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<sup>4</sup> Bury Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal (February 2007), p.8.

<sup>5</sup> Idem, p.27.

<sup>6</sup> Idem, p.19.

### 3-17 The Rock, Bury, BL9 0JP, Potential Non-Designated Heritage Asset ('NDHA')

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- 5.5 3-17 The Rock, Bury, BL9 0JP is included on the Council's draft local list. 11-13 The Rock is identified in the Bury Town Centre Conservation Area as an 'unlisted building of merit' and is considered to make a positive contribution to the conservation area. It is described in the Appraisal as a:

*Coursed stone building of four storeys, whose gable end faces The Rock. Carved stone window architraves, drip mouldings and ashlar banding. Sash windows. Modern shop front.*



Figure 5.3 11-13 The Rock is included on the Council's draft local list and is identified as an 'unlisted building of merit' in the Bury Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal (Google Street View).

- 5.6 3-17 The Rock, Bury, BL9 0LP comprises a group of buildings of varied appearance, forming part of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century redevelopment of The Rock, one of Bury's medieval streets. These buildings are generally set on narrow plots. They are typically three to four-storey commercial properties, often with a strong vertical emphasis on their principal elevations with modern shopfronts at street level. Built between the late 19th century and the interwar period, their narrow street frontages and mix of architectural styles and materials contribute to their interest and combine to create a sense of a bustling market town.
- 5.7 11-13 The Rock in particular, utilises high-quality local blond sandstone across its gable frontage, with carved arched architraves and mullions that demonstrate strong craftsmanship. Metal mullions, possibly cast iron from a former local foundry, are present at first-floor level. These materials, details and associations, evident across the external appearance of the upper levels, are the principal contributors to the building's interest. The shopfront reflects the area's commercial history. However, its current modern appearance and materials do not make a meaningful contribution to that interest.

## 6. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

### Description of Proposed Development

6.1 Drawings of the proposed changes have been prepared by Matrix Architecture and accompany this application. The proposed changes can be summarised as:

- Reconfiguring the shopfront by replacing and repositioning the door and lobby entrance;
- Introducing a new yellow aluminium feature door surround;
- Creating a larger window opening and installing aluminium-framed glazing;
- Installing mid-grey laminate cladding panels and replacing the existing aluminium panel above the fascia sign; and,
- Replacing the projecting sign with a new version (subject to separate approval).

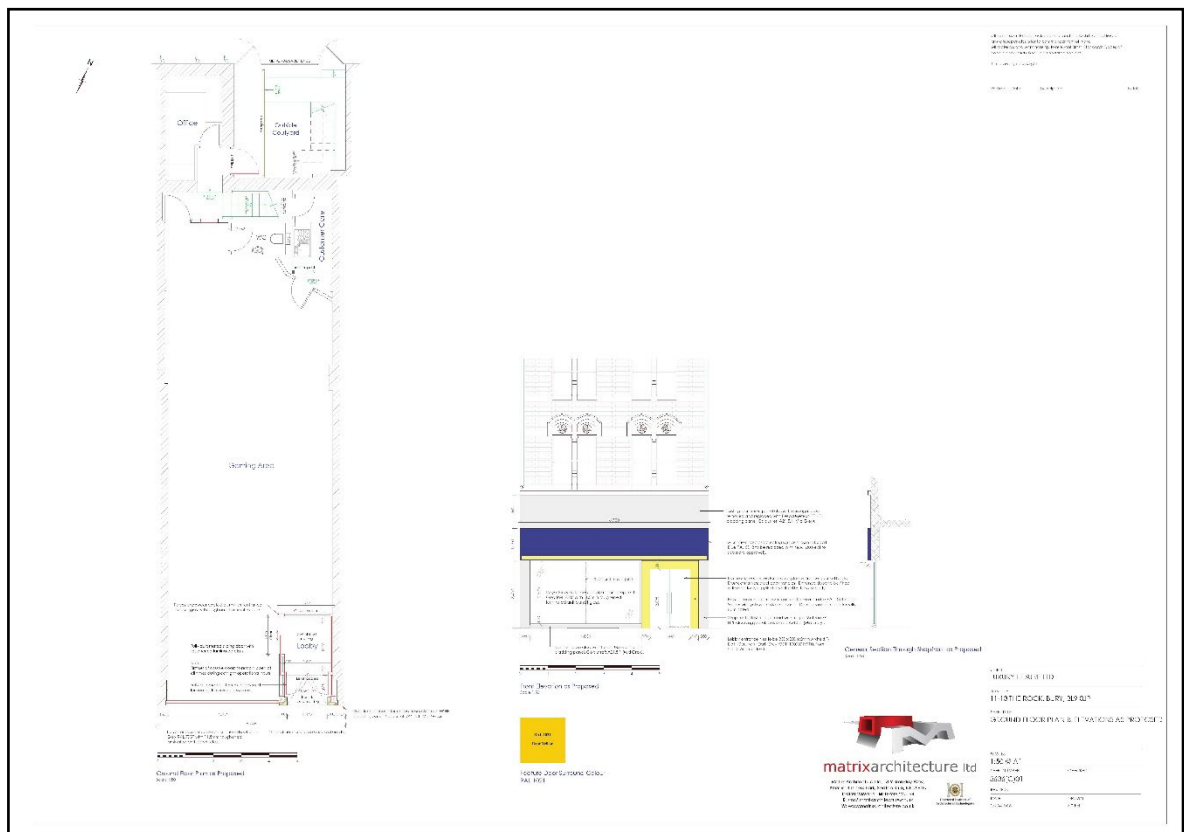


Figure 6.1 Ground and elevations as proposed (Matrix Architecture)

### **Assessment of Impact on Bury Conservation Area Character Appraisal**

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- 6.2 Ultimately, the proposals will replace one modern shopfront with another, resulting in a minor change to the appearance of a modern shop frontage within the conservation area. The current appearance and materials of the existing shop front do not contribute to the character and appearance of the conservation area, except through their commercial function, which will be retained.
- 6.3 No changes are proposed to the upper levels, which do contribute to the character and appearance of the conservation area through their design and materiality. The proposals will not alter or obstruct key views east and west along The Rock.
- 6.4 Overall, the proposed changes will have a neutral impact, thereby preserving the character and appearance of the conservation area, in line with paragraph 210 of the NPPF. There will be no harm.

### **Assessment of Impact on 3-17 The Rock, Bury, BL9 0JP, NDHA**

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- 6.5 As set out in section 5, the significance of the NDHA is primarily derived from the quality of the materials, details and associations of the upper levels, as well as its commercial use at street level. These elements will be preserved.
- 6.6 The proposals to reconfigure the shopfront will only affect modern fabric at ground level, which does not itself contribute meaningfully to the significance of the NDHA. The proposals will alter the appearance of the shopfront by changing the openings, as well as some of the colours and materials, however the result will be broadly similar to that seen at present and it will visibly remain a commercial unit. The proposals will support streetscape activation.
- 6.7 Overall, the proposed changes will represent a modest visual and physical change to modern fabric, resulting in a neutral impact to the local listed building. As such, significance of the NDHA will be preserved, in line with paragraph 216 of the NPPF. There will be no harm.

## 7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1 This Heritage Statement supports an application for reconfiguring a shop front, including a new access door, window and fascia. The Site, 11-13 The Rock, is located within the Bury Town Centre Conservation Area and is included on the Council's draft local list. The ground floor is used as an Admiral Amusement/Adult Gaming centre and has a modern shop frontage. The proposals make minor changes to this modern frontage.
- 7.2 The impact assessment found all changes to have a neutral effect on both designated and non-designated heritage assets and will result in no harm. The Proposed Development will therefore preserve the character and appearance of the conservation area and the significance of the NDHA.
- 7.3 With regards to planning policy, the significance of the heritage assets has been described in a manner which is proportionate to understanding the impact of the proposed changes, in line with paragraph 207 of the NPPF (2024) and Policy JP-P2: Heritage of the Joint PfE DPD (2024).
- 7.4 The proposed changes will preserve the character and appearance of Bury Town Centre Conservation Area in line with Section 72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, paragraph 210 of the NPPF, Policy JP-P2: Heritage of the Joint PfE DPD, and Policy EN2/1: Character of Conservation Areas of the Bury UDP (1997). There will be no harm to the conservation area and, as such, paragraphs 212-215 of the NPPF are not triggered.
- 7.5 The proposed changes will not result in any harm or loss of significance to the NDHA, in line with paragraph 216 of the NPPF and Policy JP-P2: Heritage of the Joint PfE DPD. The Proposed Development also respects the architectural elements of the building and the character of the surrounding street scene in line with Policy EN1/8: Shop Fronts of the Bury UDP.

## **A1. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY**

Appendix 1 | Methodology

Heritage Assessment

This report provides an assessment of the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential effects of the proposed development. It has been informed by:

- Relevant legislation, and national and local planning policy (see Section 2); and
- Best practice guidance set out in:
  - Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (IEMA/IHBC/CiFA, 2021)
  - Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Historic England, 2008)
  - Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes (Historic England, various).

Under the requirements of the above policy and guidance, the process of heritage impact assessments can be summarised as involving three parts:

- Understanding the cultural significance of identified designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting;
- Understanding the nature and extent of potential effects on significance and settings of identified heritage assets; and
- Making a judgement on the impact that the Proposed Development may have on significance and setting.

There are two ways in which the Proposed Development can affect heritage assets:

- by physical changes to the fabric, use and visual appearance of designated or non-non-designated heritage assets (known as direct effects); and
- by changes to the setting of designated or non-designated heritage assets in the vicinity (known as indirect effects).

Understanding Significance

Heritage assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: ‘A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)’.

The setting of a heritage asset is defined as: ‘the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’ (NPPF, Annex 2).

Non-Designated Heritage Assets (‘NDHAs’) are defined as buildings, structures and places which have a degree of heritage significance but do not meet the criteria for designation: ‘Only a minority [of buildings] have enough heritage significance to merit identification as non-designated heritage assets’ (PPG paragraph 039).

NPPF paragraph 207 requires the significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by the Proposed Development to be described in a proportionate manner. The methodology used here for understanding the significance draws from the approach set out in Historic England’s Conservation Principles and NPPF Annex 2 by defining heritage interests. As defined in the PPG (Historic Environment, para 06), the heritage interest may be:

- Archaeological;
- Architectural and artistic; and/or
- Historic.

It is important to note that understanding significance is primarily a descriptive exercise. However, guidance by IEMA, IHBC and CifA identifies that ‘importance’ can be defined and scaled as ‘high’, ‘medium’ or ‘low’ or any other simple scale that offers a form of gradation. This is done in broad terms, as per Table H1. The ability to scale assets, including differentiating those of ‘highest significance’ is also established in the NPPF (i.e. para.213).

As identified in NPPF paragraphs 207 and 208, significance can also derive from the setting of a heritage asset. HE’s GPA3 guidance gives general advice on understanding setting and how it may contribute to significance. This assessment follows the staged approach set out in GPA3 guidance to identifying the level of contribution that setting makes to the significance of heritage assets.

Assessing Effects

Legislative and policy requirements for the assessment of effects on heritage assets require the assessor to establish whether the value is preserved, better revealed/enhanced or harmed as a result of the Proposed Development.

Beneficial effects occur when the Proposed Development would enhance the value or contribution of the setting to value of heritage assets.

Should harm arise to the significance or contribution of setting to significance of designated heritage assets, there is a requirement in NPPF paras.212-215 to determine whether the level of harm amounts to ‘substantial harm’ or ‘less than substantial harm’. Any harmful impact to the significance of a designated heritage asset should require a clear and convincing justification and be weighed against the public benefits of the Proposed Development. Great weight should be given to asset’s conservation, the greater the harm, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval.

For any harm to NDHAs, NPPF paragraph 216 requires balanced judgement with regard to scale of harm or loss and significance.

As established in Bramshill (2021) and Whitechapel Bell Foundry (2021) , when assessing effects, it is possible to undertake an internal heritage balancing exercise where relevant heritage harms and heritage benefits can be balanced to come to a ‘net’ position.

| Significance | Designation of Receptor                                                                                                   |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Very High    | Site acknowledged of international importance<br>World Heritage Site                                                      |
| High         | Grade I or Grade II* Listed Asset<br>Scheduled Monument                                                                   |
| Medium       | Grade II Listed Asset<br>Conservation Area                                                                                |
| Low          | NDHAs of higher local importance (including local listing)<br>Designated Heritage Assets compromised by poor preservation |
| Very Low     | NDHAs of lower local importance or compromised by poor preservation.                                                      |

Table H1: Heritage Significance