

Red Door Day Centre, Bury
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
September 2024 (Updated December 2025)

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Report

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Site

Red Door Day Centre, Bury

Client

Caritas Diocese of Salford

Date

September 2024 (Updated December 2025)

Planning Authority

Bury Council

Grid Reference

SD 81022 11271

Prepared By

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Report Status

FINAL

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Contents

Executive Summary

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Aims, Objectives & Methodology
- 3.0 Statutory & Planning Policy Framework
- 4.0 Archaeological & Historic Baseline
- 5.0 Proposed Development & Potential Impacts on Heritage Assets
- 6.0 Summary & Conclusions

Sources Consulted

Figures

Appendices

List of Illustrations

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: HER Monuments Records
- Figure 3: HER Events Records
- Figure 4: Scheduled Monuments
- Figure 5: 1837 Bury Tithe Map
- Figure 6: 1849 1:1,056 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 7: 1893 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 8: 1930 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 9: 1973-1988 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 10: 1996 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 11: 2024 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 12: Satellite Image of the Site

List of Plates

- Plate 1 View across the site to the north
- Plate 2 View of the site to the east

Timescales Used in This Report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

Executive Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land at Red Door Day Centre, Bury (hereinafter referred to as the 'site'). In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework 2024), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the site.

The assessment has been prepared to provide initial advice to the commissioning client and in support of an application for planning permission.

Based on the information within the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, supplemented by historic mapping and documentary research, the site is considered to have a low potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric to medieval date and a high potential for archaeological remains of late post-medieval to modern date. It is considered that any previously unrecorded archaeological remains would be of up to low/local significance.

The groundworks associated with the construction of the proposed development have the potential to have below-ground impacts upon any archaeological deposits which may survive within the site.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land at Red Door Day Centre, Bury (Figure 1). The site is located at grid reference SD 81022 11271. This assessment has been prepared for the purpose of providing initial advice to the commissioning client and in support of an application for planning permission.
- 1.2** In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information so as to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological assets within the site. The assessment includes the results of a site survey, an examination of published and unpublished records, and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise. The assessment also considers the setting of heritage assets and provides an assessment of how their settings contribute to their significance.
- 1.3** The assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/archaeological assets on and close to the site and considers the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions. It also provides an understanding of any constraints to development of the site due to the presence of nearby heritage assets and provides an assessment of the potential impact development would have on the significance of heritage assets and also provides design responses that would serve to reduce that impact in line with local and national policy.
- 1.4** The search area used in this assessment is a 500m radius from the site for records held by the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (Figures 2-3), and a 1km radius for any designated heritage assets.
- 1.5** A site visit was undertaken on 9th September 2024 when the conditions were sunny and visibility was clear.

Location and Geology

- 1.6** The site comprises the car park at Red Door Day Centre, Bury. The site is bound by Badger Street to the north, Bold Street to the east, Back Moorgate to the south and Red Door Day Centre to the west.
- 1.7** The solid geology of the site comprises Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. This solid geology is overlain with superficial deposits of Devensian and Till glaciofluvial deposits (BGS). No ground investigation works have taken place across the site.

Site Visit

- 1.8** A site visit was undertaken on the 9th September 2024 to gain a greater understanding of existing land use and the potential for archaeological constraints within the site. The site is comprised of a car park and contains no visible features of archaeological interest.



Plate 1 View across the site to the north



Plate 2 View of the site to the east

2.0 Aims, Objectives & Methodology

2.1 The principal aims of this desk-based assessment are to:

- Gain an understanding of the archaeological potential of the site;
- Identify any archaeological constraints to the development of the site; and to
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development.

2.2 The results of this archaeological desk-based assessment will inform an archaeological strategy for further on-site assessment and formulation of a mitigation strategy, as appropriate to the archaeological potential of the site.

2.3 This desk-based assessment conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy (including National Planning Policy Framework 2024) and it has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the appropriate national and local standards and guidelines, including:

- Management of Recording Projects in the Historic Environment: MORPHE (English Heritage 2006);
- Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] [revised edition] 2014); and
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA January 2020).

2.4 It is noted that the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists defines desk-based assessment as:

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.”

2.5 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard for desk-based assessment states that:

“Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.”

Methodology

- 2.6** This archaeological desk-based assessment will include:
- A map regression based on Ordnance Survey maps and tithe/enclosure maps and apportionments;
 - Examination of material currently held in the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record for the site and for a 500m search radius;
 - Consultation of the National Heritage List for England to assess potential impacts to the significance of any designated heritage assets within a 1km search radius; and
 - A site inspection.
- 2.7** The report will also include a consideration of aerial photography for the site.
- 2.8** LiDAR provides topographic data and is particularly useful in the detection and identification of heritage assets that survive as earthworks. The Environment Agency (EA) regularly collects LiDAR data for England and makes these data available for public use through their online portal. Digital Terrain Models (DTM) are routinely used for heritage purposes as this model shows the grounds surface with buildings and trees filtered out to create a 'bare earth' effect. The Environment Agency National LiDAR Programme collected data at 1m resolution in 2020 which covers the site. These data were processed using the Relief Visualisation Toolkit (RVT) version 2.2 and were reviewed using QGIS.
- 2.9** The location of archaeology assets mentioned in the text are shown on Figures 2, 3 and 4.

3.0 Statutory & Planning Policy Framework

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 3.1** The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 3.2** Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment'. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development;
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
- Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our knowledge and understanding of the past.

- 3.3** Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 18a-001 states that:

"Conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change. It requires a flexible and thoughtful approach to get the best out of assets as diverse as listed buildings in every day use and as yet undiscovered, undesignated buried remains of archaeological interest."

- 3.4** Paragraph 207 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.5** A key aspect of NPPF paragraphs 212-215 is whether a proposed development will result in substantial harm or less than substantial harm to a designated asset. However, substantial harm is not defined in the NPPF. Paragraph 18a-017 (Paragraph: 018 Reference ID: 18a-018-20190723) of the PPG provides additional guidance on substantial harm. The following quote refers to listed buildings but the same principles applies to archaeological designated heritage assets. It states:

*“Proposed development affecting a heritage asset may have no impact on its significance or may enhance its significance and therefore cause no harm to the heritage asset. 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 National Planning Policy Framework (paragraphs 194-196 **now para 212-215 in the 2024 NPPF**) apply.*

“Within each category of harm (which category applies should be explicitly identified), the extent of the harm may vary and should be clearly articulated.

*“Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision-maker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. **It is the degree of harm to the asset’s significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed.** The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting.”*

- 3.6** Paragraph 215 of the NPPF outlines that where a proposed development results in less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, the harm arising should be weighed against the public benefits accruing from the proposed development. Paragraph 18a-020 of the PPG (Paragraph: 020 Reference ID: 18a-020-20190723) outlines what is meant by public benefits:

“Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental objectives as described in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 8). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits, for example, works to a listed private dwelling which secure its future as a designated heritage asset could be a public benefit.”

- 3.7** No harm occurs where a proposed development will have no direct physical effects on heritage assets and/or where a proposed development is outside of the setting of a designated heritage asset. In such instances, there will be no adverse effects on the significance of designated heritage assets.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.8** Paragraph 216 requires the decision-maker to take into account the effect on the significance of non-designated heritage assets and to take a balanced judgement having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the asset(s) potentially affected.

NPPF Definitions

- 3.9** *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 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).

- 3.10** *Archaeological Interest* is defined as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 3.11** *Designated Heritage Assets* comprise: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Parks and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
- 3.12** *Significance* is defined as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 3.13** *Setting* 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.

Setting

- 3.14** Paragraph 18a-001 of the PPG makes a clear statement that any decisions relating to Listed Buildings and their settings and Conservation Areas must address the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as well as satisfying the relevant policies within the National Planning Policy Framework and the Local Plan.
- 3.15** Paragraph 18a-013 outlines that the assessment of the impact of a proposed development on the setting of a heritage asset needs to take into account and be proportionate to the significance of the asset being considered, and the degree to which the proposed development enhances or detracts from the significance of the asset and the ability to appreciate the significance.
- 3.16** The NPPG outlines that although the extent and importance of setting is often expressed in visual terms, it can also be influenced by other factors such as noise, dust and vibration. Historic relationships between places can also be an important factor stressing ties between places that may have limited or no intervisibility with each other. This may be historic as well as aesthetic connections that contribute or enhance the significance of one or more of the heritage assets.
- 3.17** Paragraph 18a-013 concludes:

"The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights of way or an ability to otherwise access or experience that setting. The contribution may vary over time.

"When assessing any application which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change. They may also need to consider the fact that developments which materially

detract from the asset's significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its on-going conservation."

- 3.18** Where a proposed development is located within the setting of a designated heritage asset, it potentially can reduce the contribution that the setting makes to the significance of a designated heritage asset(s). However, change (for example visual change) within an asset's setting is not necessarily in itself an impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset. An adverse impact will only occur if the change from a proposed development affects the contribution made by setting to overall significance of an asset. Development within the setting of a designated heritage asset can be a perceivable/appreciable change but one that does not affect the contribution that the setting makes to the significance of the asset or assets. In such a scenario, this effect can be described as having a negligible effect, which in NPPF terms is an effect below less than substantial harm.

Local Planning Policy

- 3.19** Bury Council is currently preparing a new Local Plan for Bury, following the adoption of the Places for Everyone (PfE) Joint Plan in March 2024, which was jointly prepared by nine districts in Greater Manchester, including the borough of Bury. The Regulation 18 Bury Draft Local Plan was published in March 2025 – consultation closed in ~~May~~ March 2025. Until the adoption of this emerging local plan, the Bury Unitary Development Plan (adopted August 1997) acts as the guide for future development within the borough of Bury and forms the basis for Bury Council's decisions on planning applications. The plan contains the following policy relevant to this assessment:

Policy EN3 – Archaeology

The Council recognises the importance of archaeological remains as part of the Borough's heritage and will seek the protection of sites of archaeological importance as and where they are found.

Policy EN3/1 – Impact of Development on Archaeological Sites

Where a development proposal is submitted which will affect an archaeological site, the developer should submit sufficient information on the potential impact of the development to allow the Council to make a full and proper investigation into its archaeological consequences. The Council will have regard to the following criteria in determining the importance of an archaeological site and the impact of any proposal:

- *the historic importance of the site;*
- *the quality and condition of the site;*
- *the rarity value of the site;*
- *the nature of the proposed development;*
- *the level/degree of disturbance;*
- *the permanence of the proposal;*
- *the siting of associated infrastructure/services.*

Policy EN3/2 – Development Affecting Archaeological Sites

On sites where development is considered to be acceptable in principle, consent will only be granted if:

- *the development is designed in such a way as to minimise the level of disturbance and damage;*
- *development is programmed so that such sites and remains can be investigated in accordance with a previously agreed scheme of excavation and evaluation;*
- *where damage or disturbance is unavoidable, arrangements are made for the archaeological recording of the site prior to and during development.*

Policy EN3/3 – Ancient Monuments

The Council will not permit development proposals which would adversely affect current and future scheduled ancient monuments and their settings.

Guidance

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)

3.20 The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. It outlines a six-stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:

- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

4.0 Archaeological & Historic Baseline

4.1 The heritage assets under consideration have been identified by means of a review of the following resources:

- Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) Data;
- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) held by Historic England;
- Historic England Archive;
- Local studies and record office research; and
- Review of historic mapping.

4.2 This resource has been used to provide an understanding of the heritage assets which may be affected by the proposed development. This chapter will describe the heritage assets which may be affected and assess their significance.

Designated Heritage Assets

4.3 A radius of 1km from the site has been used as a search area for assessing indirect effects on designated archaeological heritage assets. The scheduled monument of a medieval moated site and fortified manor house is located c. 725m to the south-west of the site. However, this asset lies beyond the scope for individual assessment in relation to the proposed development. This is due to sufficient distance and intervening topography and built form, which screens the site from view within the vicinity of the scheduled monument, and vice versa. The proposed development will bring no harm to the significance of the scheduled monument, which remains legible from within its setting, which the site lies beyond. The area beyond the 1km radius was also reviewed and no other designated heritage assets of archaeological interest were identified as requiring further assessment.

Non-Designated Archaeological Heritage Assets

Previous Archaeological Investigations

4.4 There are no previous archaeological investigations recorded within the site.

4.5 A desk-based assessment (EGM3254), evaluation (EGM3784) and excavations (EGM5648) were carried out prior to the construction of The Rock Shopping Centre situated to the south of the site. These investigations found extensive remains relating to the industrialisation of this part of Bury between the 17th and 19th centuries, though evidence relating to medieval settlement was limited to soil horizons which potentially indicate agricultural activity. These investigations found that the below-ground elements of the site had been disturbed by continual building activity from the 18th century onwards.

Prehistoric and Roman

4.6 There are no records of prehistoric or Roman date recorded within the site or the search area. It is considered there is a low potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric and Roman date.

- 4.7 There are no records of early medieval or medieval date recorded within the site or the search area.
- 4.8 The nearest settlement to be recorded in the Domesday survey was Radcliffe, a manor in the hundred of Salford, held by Roger of Poitou (Open Domesday). The manor of Bury was held by the Bury family from the 12th century until the death of a Henry de Bury in the 14th century, which saw the manor pass through marriage to the Pilkington family. The manor descended through this family line until the lands of Sir Thomas Pilkington were forfeited to the Earl of Derby in 1489 (Brownbill & Farrer, 1911).
- 4.9 The potential for non-agricultural archaeological remains of early medieval and medieval date is considered to be low.

Post Medieval and Modern

- 4.10 There are no records of post-medieval or modern date recorded within the site.
- 4.11 The manor of Bury remained with the Earl of Derby until its sale in 1872 to the Improvement Commissioners who assumed control over much of the public realm. The Earl of Derby remained the principal landowner into the 20th century (Brownbill & Farrer, 1911).
- 4.12 The majority of the records of post-medieval date within the search area comprise buildings and structures which are no longer extant (e.g. 10381.1.0, 3845.1.0, 9412.1.0). The remainder of the records of post-medieval date comprise extant buildings and structures, some of which are also designated as listed buildings, the most proximate of which is the Grade II listed former St Paul's Church located c. 350m to the south-east of the site (9240.1.0, NHLE 1163874). There are numerous records of post-medieval date that reflect industrial activity in Bury from the 19th century onwards (e.g. 3845.1.0, 3980.1.0, 9323.1.0). The former Albert ironworks (4048.1.0) and Braid cotton mill (3846.1.0) are the most proximate examples of these buildings to the site, located c. 100m to the east of the site.
- 4.13 The first map included in this assessment which shows the area of the site in detail is the 1837 Bury tithe map (Figure 5) which depicts the area of the site within an untithed area labelled 'Freetown'.
- 4.14 The 1849 OS map (Figure 6) shows the site within an open area of land which contains a small body of water. By the time of the 1893 OS map (Figure 7), the streets which bound the site have taken form and several buildings are shown within and surrounding the site, including a school along the northern site boundary. The Roman Catholic church is shown bordering the western site boundary. These buildings are also reflected on the 1930 OS map (Figure 8). By the time of the 1973-1988 OS map (Figure 9), the buildings within the site are no longer shown, though the church remains, now labelled as St Joseph's Church. The site remains free of buildings across all subsequent mapping, and the car park that comprises the site is shown in detail by the modern satellite image (Figure 12).

- 4.15** The cartographic evidence demonstrates that the site remained as undeveloped land until the mid-19th century, before school buildings were developed across the site at some time prior to 1893. The potential for archaeological remains from the post-medieval and modern periods is considered to be high with any such remains likely associated with potential foundations and features of the former school buildings within the site.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.16** The Historic Landscape Characterisation project places the site within an area recorded as 'St Joseph's Church', described as a late 19th-century Roman Catholic church and presbytery, with schools that were once present and are now lost.

Aerial Photographs and LiDAR

- 4.17** Google Earth holds clear historic aerial photography from 2000 to 2023 which consistently shows the car park that comprises the site in detail, as does the aerial image held on Bing.
- 4.18** Environment Agency Lidar data were examined for the site; there were no features of archaeological interest identified from these data.

Portable Antiquities Scheme

- 4.19** The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) encourages the recording of archaeological objects found by members of the public in England and Wales. A search of the online PAS database is appended to this report.
- 4.20** The PAS data is not available to download with spatial data however rough spatial information can be viewed, but not reproduced, using the PAS KML download in Google Earth.
- 4.21** The PAS records no findspots within the site or the search area.

Summary of Archaeological Potential and Assessment of Significance

- 4.22** A review of the available evidence has indicated the site has a low potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric to medieval date and a high potential for archaeological remains of late post-medieval and modern date. Although the significance of previously unrecorded archaeological deposits cannot be fully determined at this stage, available evidence suggests that any such deposits would be of no more than low/local significance.

5.0 Proposed Development & Potential Impacts on Heritage Assets

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The site is comprised of a car park situated adjacent to the Red Door Day Centre in Bury.

Proposed Development

- 5.2 The site is subject to a full planning application for the following development:

“Single storey day centre (Use Class F1) with kitchen and accessible wash areas, meeting and activity rooms, staff offices, cycle and car parking, landscaping and associated works.”

Previous Impacts, Potential Archaeological Impacts and Mitigation Measures

- 5.3 Previous impacts on the archaeological potential within the site will have been as a result of the construction and subsequent demolition of the former school buildings within the site. It is considered that this would have resulted in the truncation of below-ground archaeological deposits. However, the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits beyond the depths, or outside areas, of previous disturbance cannot be discounted.
- 5.4 A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the site has a low potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric to medieval date and high potential for archaeological remains of late post-medieval and modern date. It is considered that any previously unrecorded archaeological remains would be of low/local significance.
- 5.5 The groundworks associated with the construction of the proposed development have the potential to have below-ground impacts upon any archaeological deposits which may survive within the site beyond the depths of previous disturbance or in previously undisturbed parts of the site.

6.0 Summary & Conclusions

- 6.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land at the Red Door Day Centre in Bury (Figure 1).
- 6.2 The assessment has been prepared to provide initial advice to the commissioning client and in support of an application for planning permission.
- 6.3 Based on the information within the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, supplemented by historic mapping and documentary research, the site is considered to have a low potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric to medieval date and a high potential for archaeological remains of late post-medieval to modern date. It is considered that any previously unrecorded archaeological remains would be of up to low/local significance.
- 6.4 The groundworks associated with the construction of the proposed development have the potential to have below-ground impacts upon any archaeological deposits which may survive within the site.

Sources

General

The National Archives

Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

Cartographic

1837 Bury Tithe Map

1849 1:1,056 Ordnance Survey Map

1893 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map

1930 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map

1973-1988 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map

1996 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map

2024 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map

Websites

Archaeological Data Service – www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

British History Online – www.british-history.ac.uk/

British Geological Society Geology of Britain Viewer –
www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

HE National Heritage List for England – www.historicengland.org.uk/listing

Heritage Gateway – www.heritagegateway.org.uk

Open Domesday – www.opendomesday.org

North West England Regional Research Framework
www.researchframeworks.org/nwrf

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Brownbill, J. & Farrer, W. 1911. 'Townships: Bury' in A History of the County of Lancaster: Volume 5. London: Victoria County History, pp. 128-133

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Historic England. 2015. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment

Historic England. 2017. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets

APPENDIX A – GAZETTEERS

GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

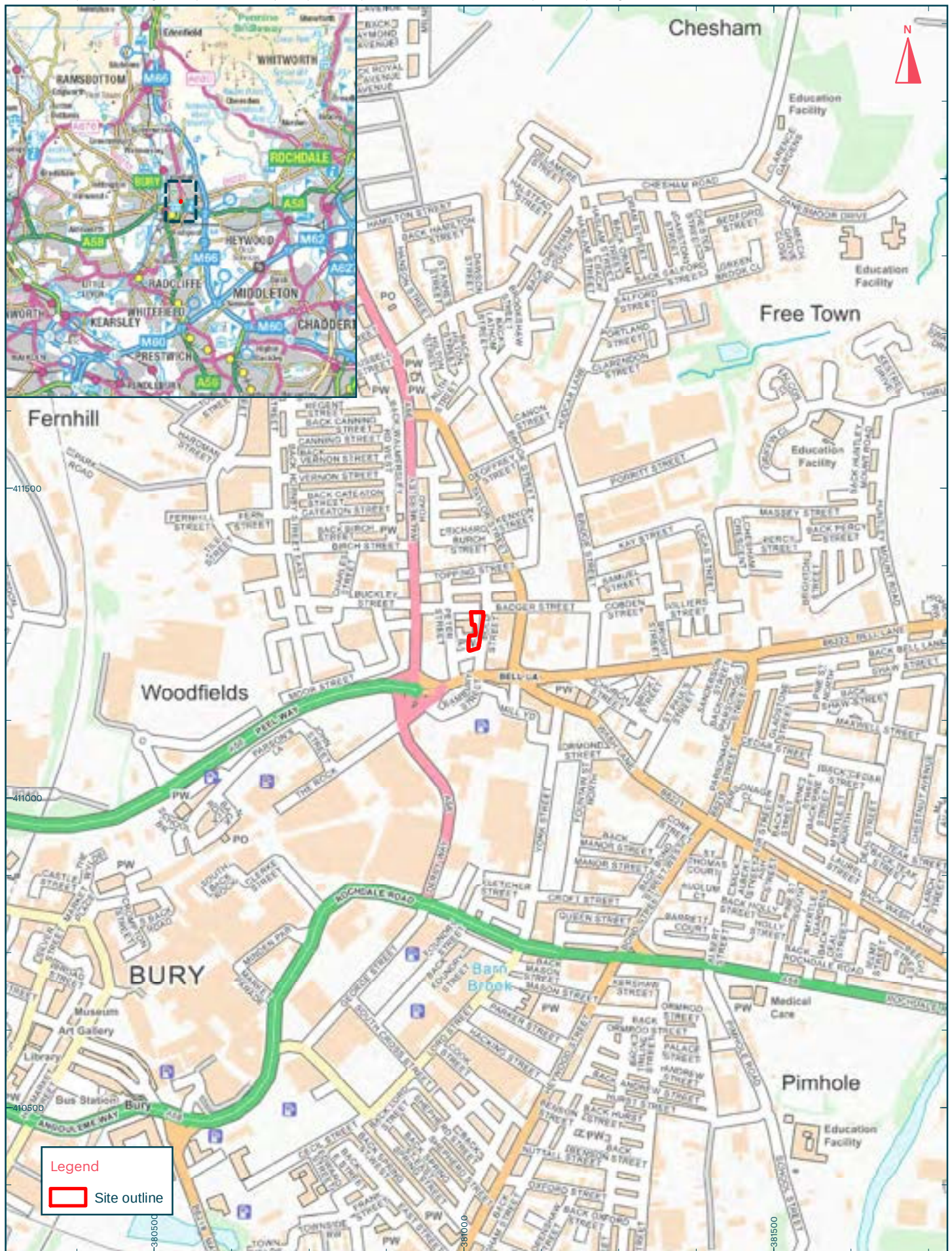
In order to understand the nature and extent of the surrounding archaeological resource, a search area of a 500m radius from the site was adopted. The following gazetteer represents all of the entries from the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.

Abbreviations:

GMHER: Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

GMHER NO.	NAME	PERIOD
Monuments		
10381.1.0	Congregational chapel (Bury Congregational Church) (site of)	Post Medieval
10384.1.0	Former Primitive Methodist church, Walmersley Road (site of)	Post Medieval
10385.1.0	Former New Jerusalem chapel, Walmersley Road (site of)	Post Medieval
15474.1.0	Charity school (site of)	Post Medieval
15475.1.0	St John's Church (site of)	Post Medieval
15476.1.0	Toll bar, Butcher Lane (site of)	Post Medieval
15477.1.0	Vulcan Works/ Vulcan Mills, Butcher Lane (site of)	Post Medieval
15478.1.0	Fustian mill, Earl Street (site of)	Post Medieval
15479.1.0	Woollen mill, Derby Street (site of)	Post Medieval
15480.1.0	Reservoir, Earl Street (site of)	Post Medieval
3585.1.0	Brookshaw Fold (site of)	Post Medieval
3587.1.0	Moorgate	Post Medieval
3842.1.0	Butcher Lane (site of) â excavations	Post Medieval
3844.1.0	Commercial Weaving Mill (formerly Fernhill Mill)	Post Medieval
3845.1.0	Alexandra Mill (site of)	Post Medieval
3846.1.0	Braid Mill	Post Medieval
3848.1.0	Britannia Mills	Post Medieval
3849.1.0	Chesham Felt Hat Works (former)	Post Medieval
3850.1.0	Higher Mills (site of)	Post Medieval
3852.1.0	Springfield Mill (site of)	Post Medieval
3854.1.0	Hudcar Mill (site of)	Post Medieval
3975.1.0	Moorside Works (site of)	Post Medieval
3976.1.0	Derby House Mill (site of)	Post Medieval
3979.1.0	Barn Brook Mills (later Ormond Mill) (site of)	Post Medieval
3980.1.0	Cotton Waste Mill (Fountain Street Mill)	Post Medieval
3981.1.0	Virginia Mill	Post Medieval
3982.1.0	York Street Mill	Post Medieval
3983.1.0	Ela Mill (formerly Brick House Mill; aka Darren Mill)	Post Medieval

GMHER NO.	NAME	PERIOD
4048.1.0	Albert Works	Post Medieval
4177.1.0	Chesham Leather Works (former)	Post Medieval
9240.1.0	St Paul's Church (former)	Post Medieval
9240.1.1	St Paul's Vicarage (former)	Post Medieval
9323.1.0	Gas works (site of)	Post Medieval
9412.1.0	St Mary's Church and school (site of)	Post Medieval
9566.1.0	Lower Chesham Hall	Post Medieval
9575.1.0	Bury Health Care NHS Trust Offices (The Ribchester Centre)	Post Medieval
13730.1.0	Hornby Buildings, the Rock (site of)	Modern
Events		
EGM3254	The Rock Triangle	-
EGM3784	155-163 The Rock	-
EGM5648	Rock Triangle	-

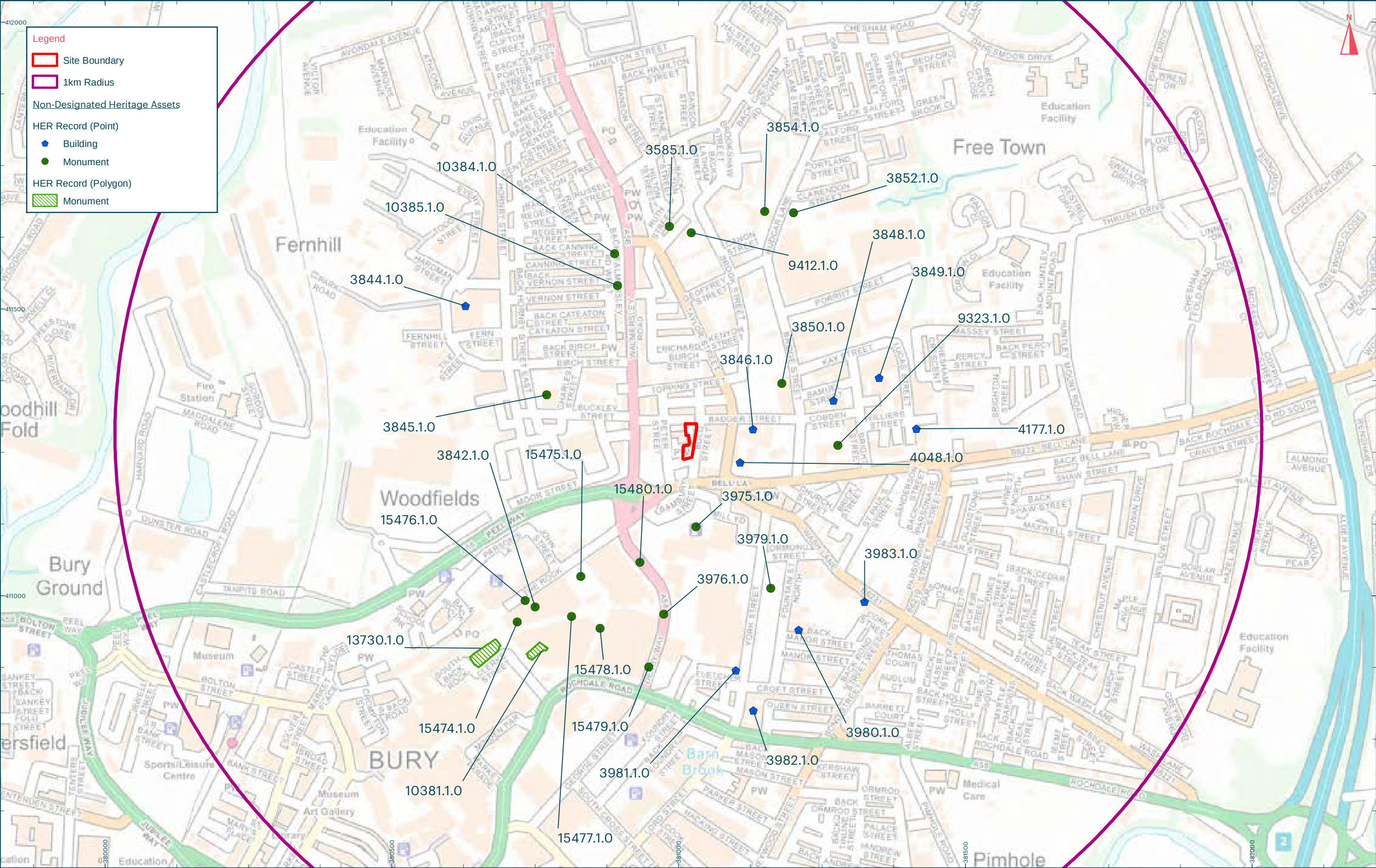


Title:
Figure 1: Site Location
Address:
Red Door Day Centre, Bury

Scale at A4: 1:8,000

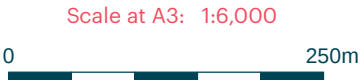
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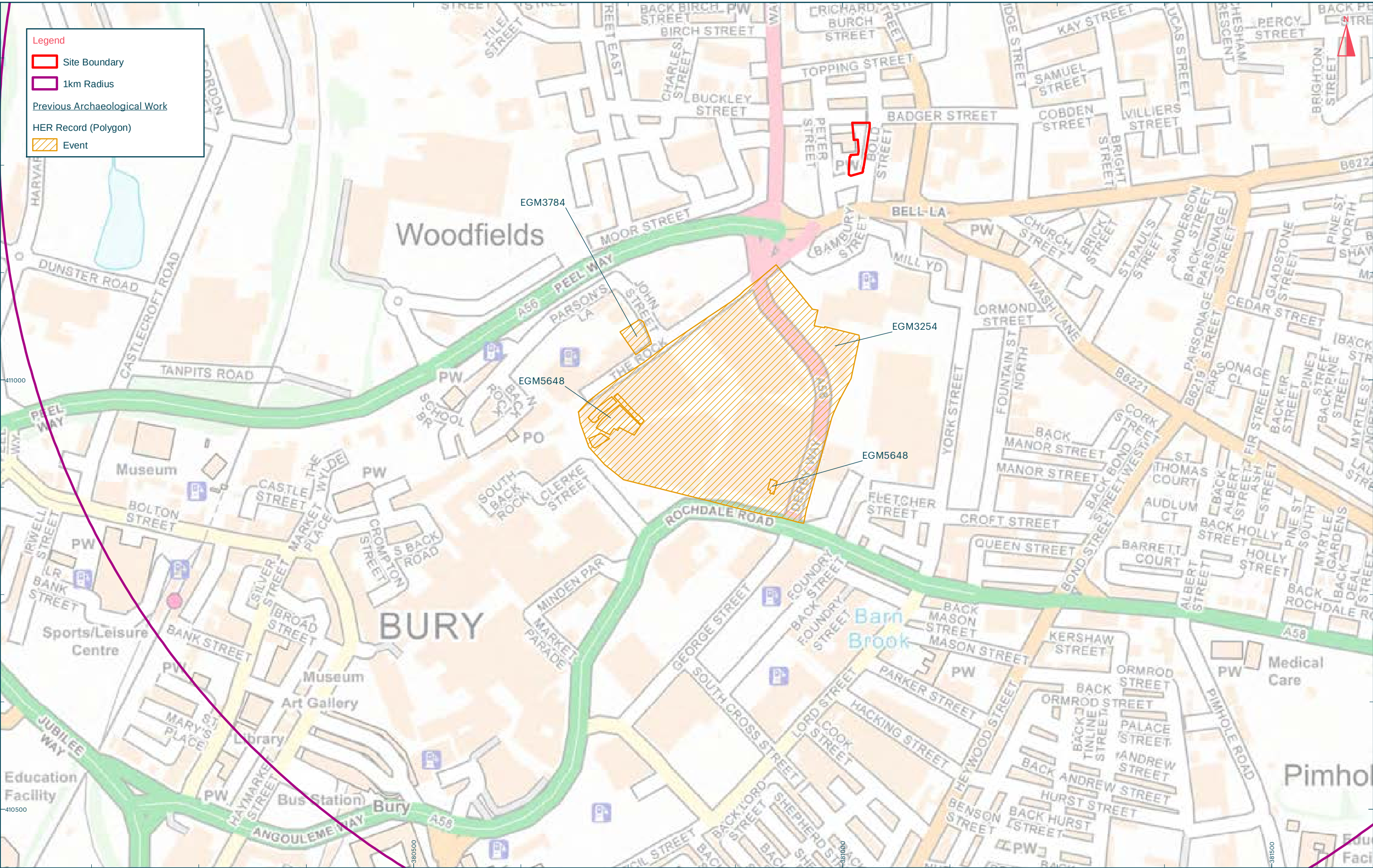
orion.



Title:
Figure 2: HER Monuments Records

Address:
Red Door Day Centre, Bury





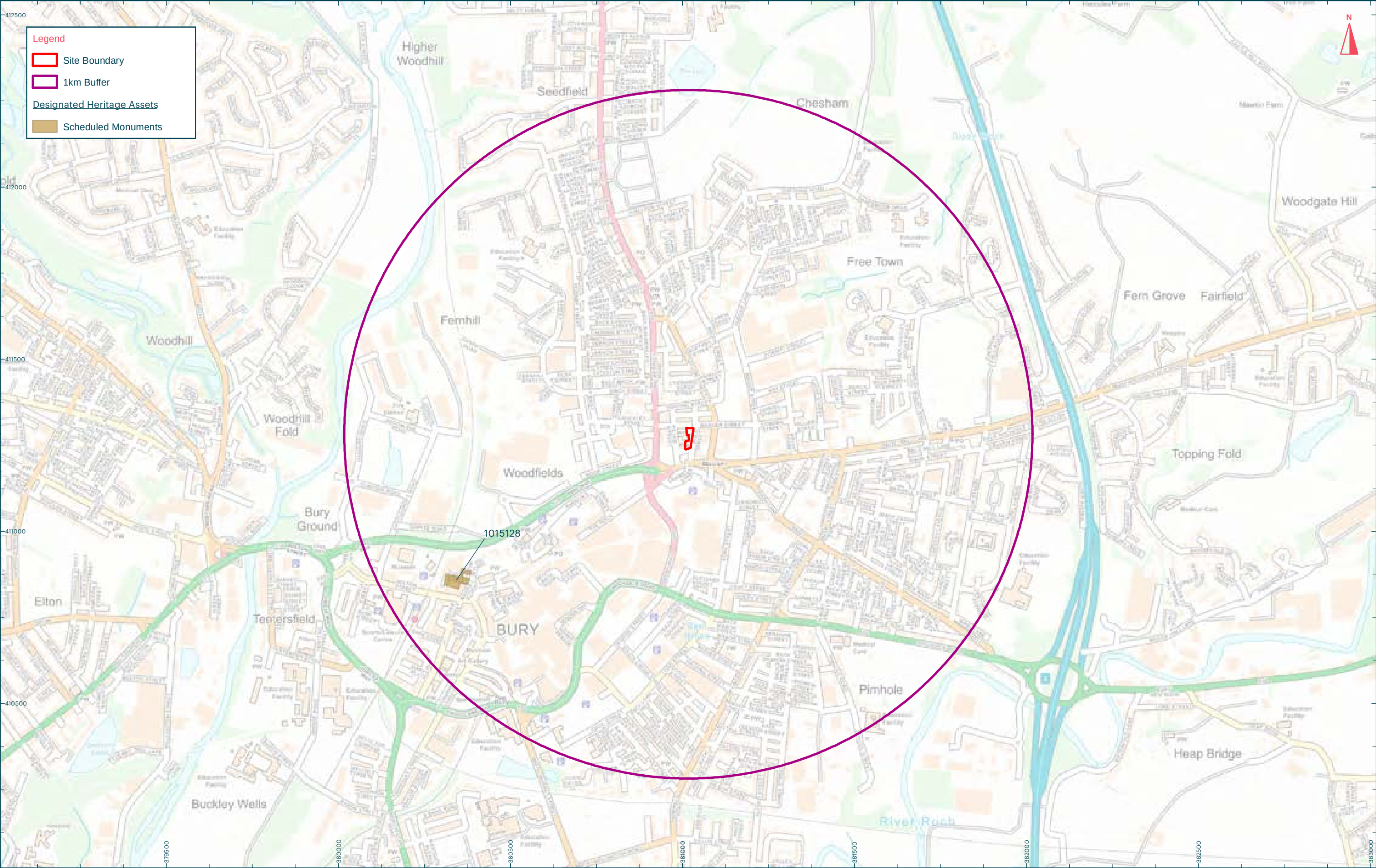
Title:
Figure 3: HER Events Records

Address:
Red Door Day Centre, Bury

Scale at A3: 1:4,000

0 100m





Title:
Figure 4: Scheduled Monuments

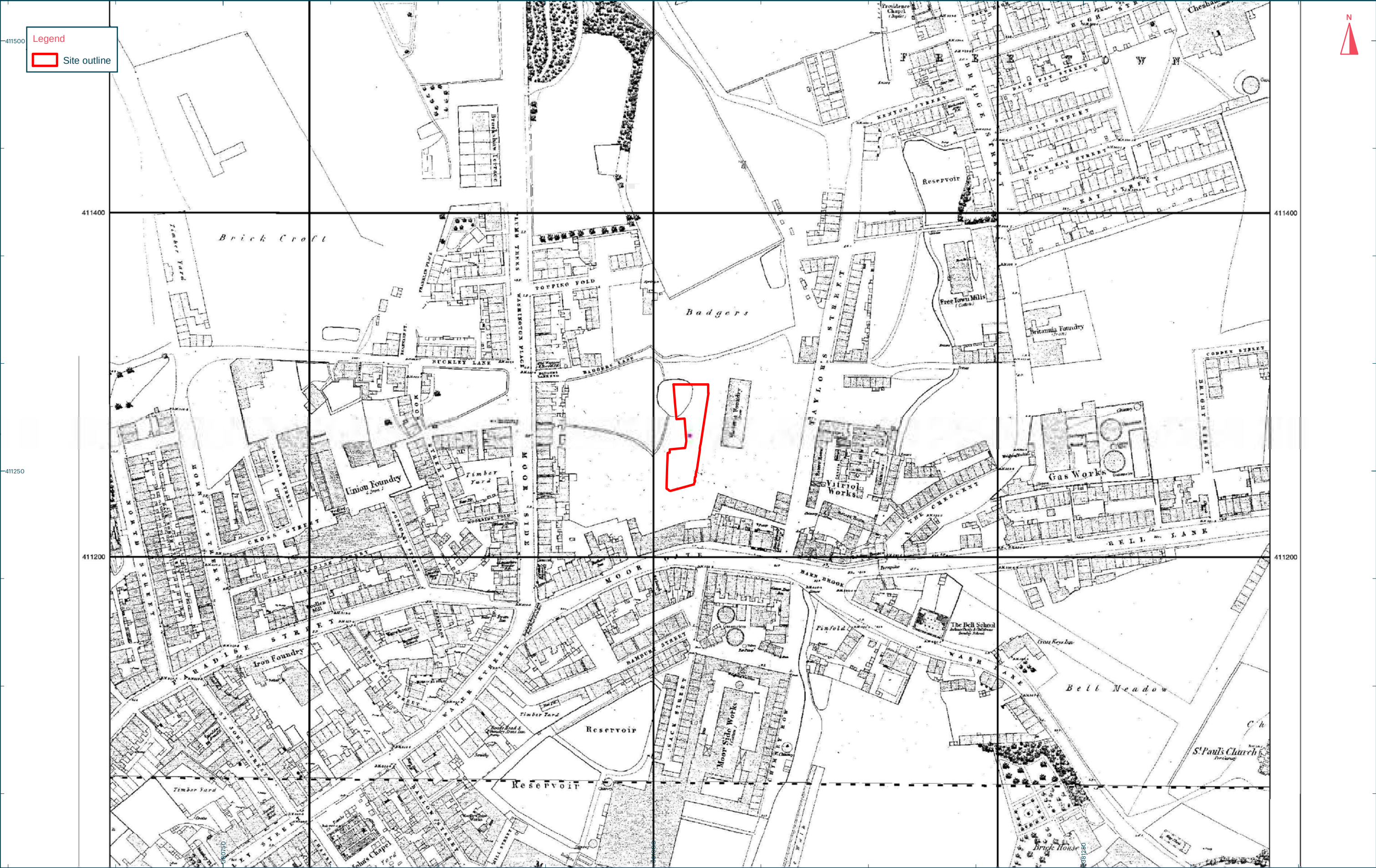
Address:
Red Door Day Centre, Bury

Scale at A3: 1:10,000

0 250m







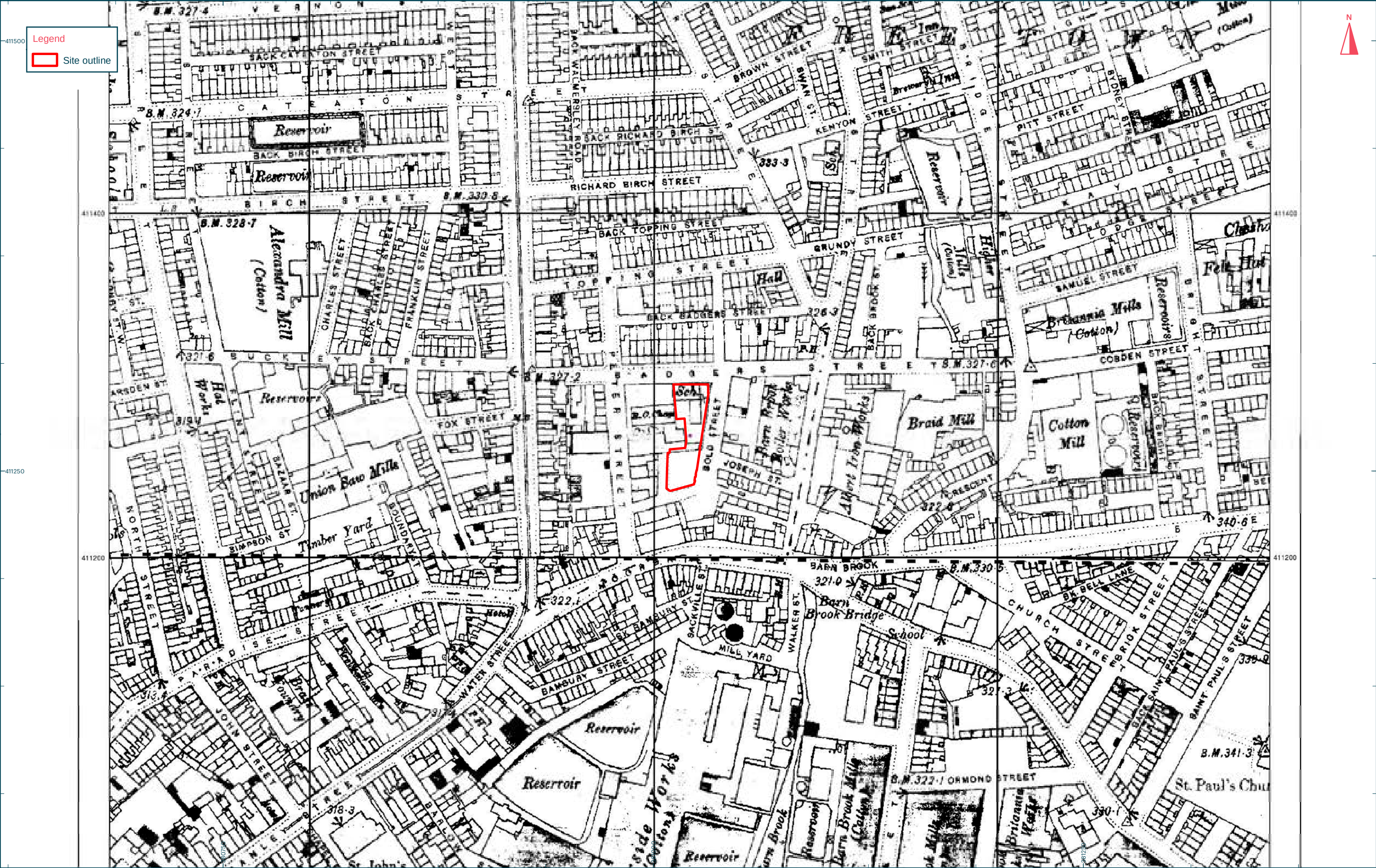
Title:
Figure 6: 1849 1:1,056 Ordnance Survey Map

Address:
Red Door Day Centre, Bury

Scale at A3: 1:2,000

0 50m





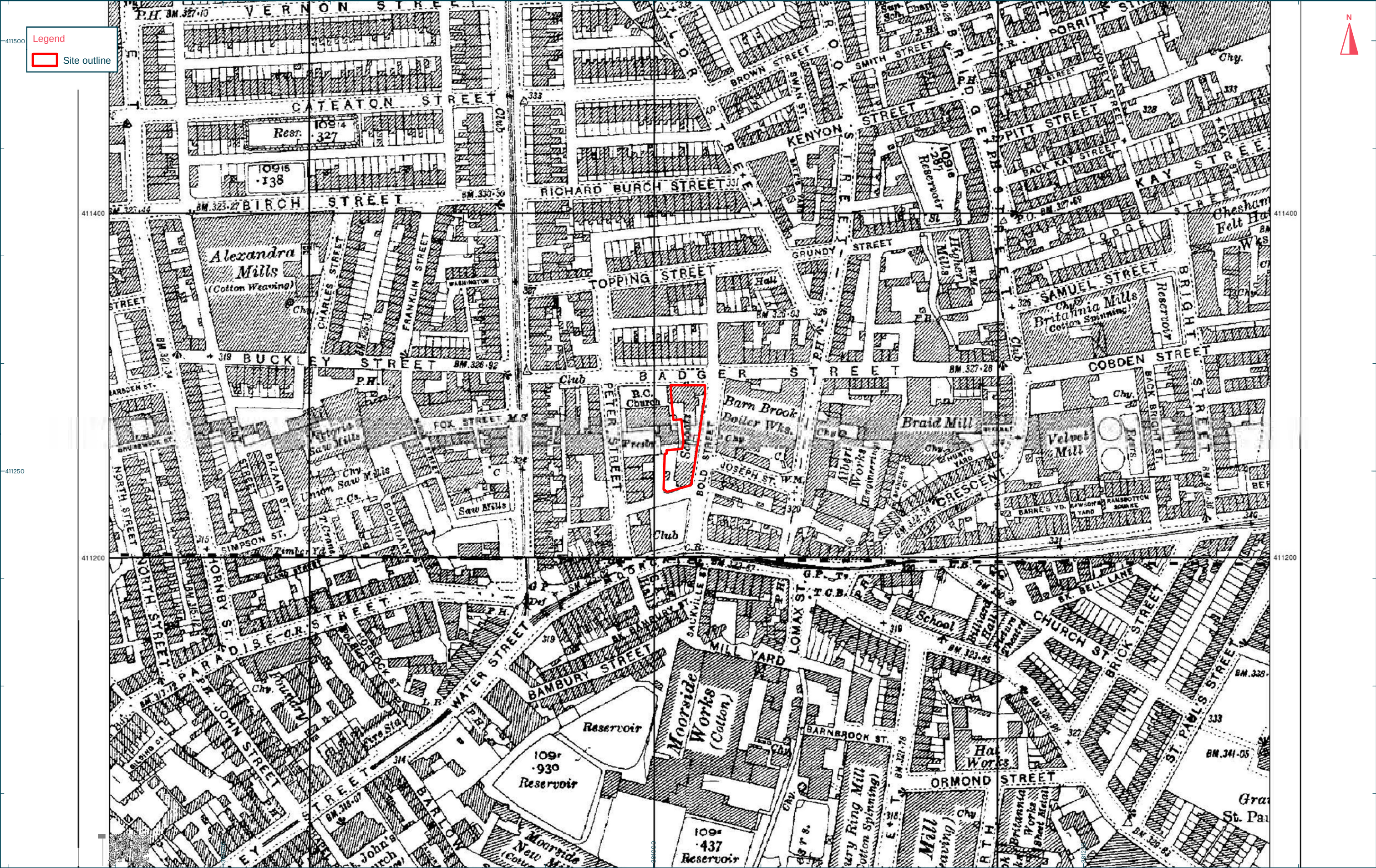
Title:
Figure 7: 1893 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map

Address:
Red Door Day Centre, Bury

Scale at A3: 1:2,000

0 50m





Title:
Figure 8: 1930 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map

Address:
Red Door Day Centre, Bury

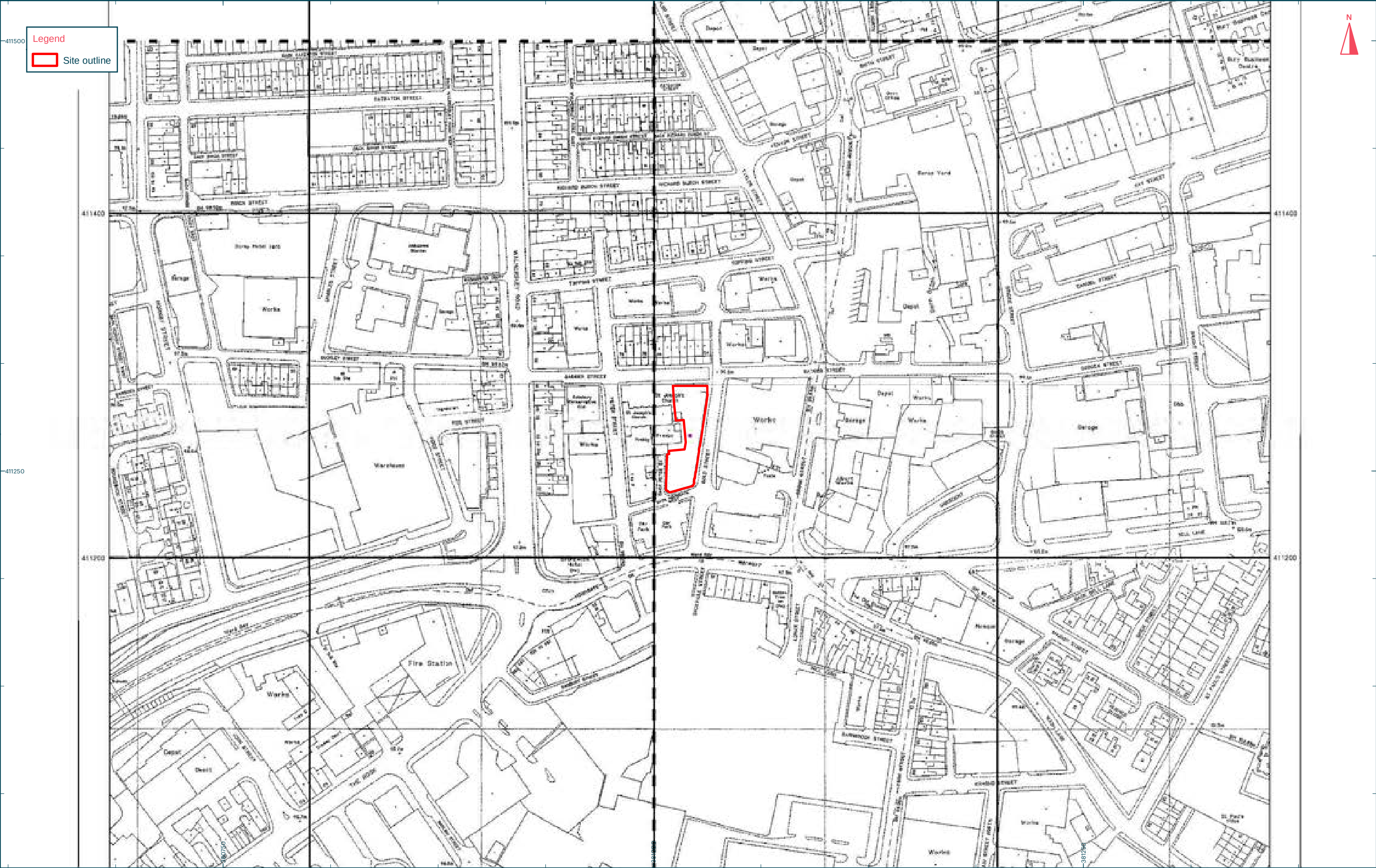
Scale at A3: 1:2,000

0

50m







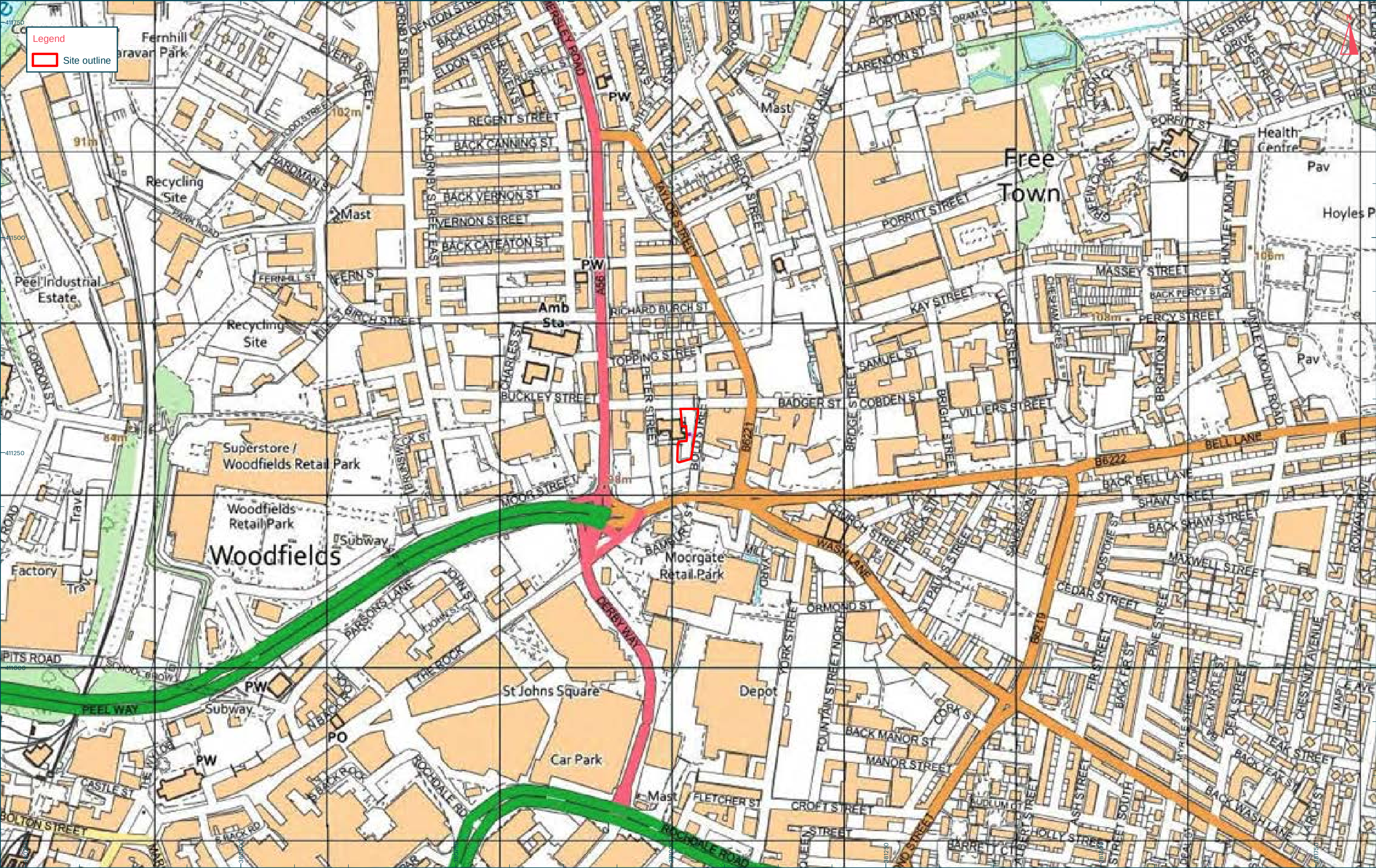
Title:
Figure 10: 1996 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map

Address:
Red Door Day Centre, Bury

Scale at A3: 1:2,000

0 50m





Title:
Figure 11: 2024 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map

Address:
Red Door Day Centre, Bury

Scale at A3: 1:4,000

0 100m





Title:
Figure 12: Satellite Image of the Site

Address:
Red Door Day Centre, Bury

Scale at A3: 1:2,000

0 50m

