

Bolton Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation

Interim Report

The Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit
School of Arts, Histories and Cultures
Mansfield Cooper Building
The University of Manchester
Oxford Road
Manchester
M13 9PL

September 2008

Contents	Page
1 Summary and Introduction	1
1.1 The project	1
1.2 Context	1
1.3 Use of this report	2
2 Aims and Objectives	3
2.1 Overall aim	3
2.2 Objectives for the Bolton study	3
3 Methodology	5
3.1 Phase 1 – Characterisation	5
3.1.1 The character types	5
3.1.2 HBSMR	6
3.1.3 Defining character areas	6
3.1.4 Creation of polygons	7
3.2 Phase 2 – Report production, incorporating review, analysis and interpretation	8
4 Documentary Sources	9
5 Introduction to Bolton	10
5.1 Location and administration	10
5.2 Topography and geology	10
5.3 Archaeological and historical background	10
5.3.1 Prehistoric	10
5.3.2 Roman	12
5.3.3 Early medieval	13
5.3.4 Medieval	13
5.3.5 Post-medieval	15
5.3.6 Early modern	16
5.3.7 20 th century	18
6 An Overview of Bolton’s Historic Character	19
6.1 Undeveloped land in Bolton	21

7 Bolton's Historic Character – Analysis and Recommendations	23
7.1 Unenclosed land broad type	23
7.1.1 Open moorland	23
7.1.2 Mossland	25
7.2 Enclosed land broad type	29
7.2.1 Piecemeal enclosure	31
7.2.2 Surveyed enclosure	33
7.2.3 Strip fields	35
7.2.4 Agglomerated fields	38
7.3 Woodland broad type	40
7.3.1 Semi-natural woodland, Cloughs and Plantations	41
7.3.2 Regenerated scrub/woodland	43
7.4 Residential broad type	45
7.4.1 Farm complexes, Folds and Vernacular cottages	48
7.4.2 Elite residences	51
7.4.3 Historic settlement cores	53
7.4.4 Terraced housing	55
7.4.5 Villas/detached housing	58
7.4.6 Planned estates (social housing)	61
7.4.7 Low rise and High rise flats	64
7.4.8 Conversions	66
7.4.9 Private estates	68
7.5 Ornamental, parkland and recreational broad type	71
7.5.1 Playing fields/recreation grounds and Sports grounds	73
7.5.2 Public parks	76
7.5.3 Golf courses	79
7.5.4 Country parks	81
7.5.5 Other Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types	84
7.6 Industrial broad type	86
7.6.1 HLC types relating to the textile industry	89
7.6.2 Industrial works (general)	91
7.6.3 Utilities	93
7.6.4 Industrial waste ground	95
7.7 Extraction broad type	97
7.8 Institutional broad type	100
7.8.1 Schools and Universities/colleges	102

7.8.2 Religious (worship) and Religious (non-worship)	105
7.8.3 Medical complexes, Nursing homes/almshouses/hostels and Children's homes	110
7.8.4 Civic and municipal	113
7.8.5 Cemeteries	115
7.8.6 Other Institutional HLC types	117
7.9 Commercial broad type	118
7.9.1 Retail parks, Superstores, Shopping centres and Entertainment complexes	120
7.9.2 Business parks, Distribution centres, Warehousing and Storage sites	122
7.9.3 Commercial cores (urban and suburban), Markets, Public houses and Entertainment sites	125
7.9.4 Retail (general), Business (general) and Offices	129
7.9.5 Other Commercial HLC types	131
7.10 Communications broad type	132
7.10.1 Canals	134
7.10.2 Railway lines, Train stations and Train depots/sidings	136
7.10.3 Motorways, Motorway–trunk road junctions and Car parks	140
7.11 Water bodies broad type	143
7.12 Horticulture broad type	147
7.13 Military broad type	150
8 Photographic Images of Bolton	151
9 Bibliography	158
Appendix 1 Broad Character Types	160
Appendix 2 HLC Types	160

List of figures, tables and plates

Figure		Page
1	Map showing the borough of Bolton by broad character type	19
2	Pie chart showing the percentage area covered by broad character types in Bolton	20
3	Map showing the distribution of undeveloped land in Bolton	22
4	Map showing Unenclosed land in the Smithills Moor area	23
5	Red Moss as depicted on the OS 6" Lancashire map of 1848-51	26
6	Map showing the distribution of Enclosed land HLC types	29
7	Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Enclosed land broad type in Bolton	30
8	Pie chart showing the percentage by area of different Woodland HLC types in Bolton	41
9	Map showing the distribution of Residential HLC types in Bolton	45
10	Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Residential broad type in Bolton	45
11	Map showing Residential broad type by period of origin	48
12	Map showing the distribution and period of origin of farm complexes in the Smithills area. Smithills Hall lies to the east of this area	49
13	The Columbia Mills area, Victory	56
14	Map showing the development of suburban housing along Chorley New Road	59
15	Map showing previous land uses of post-1922 housing developments in Bolton district	61
16	Map showing residential development in the area around Hall i' th' Wood	62
17	Map showing the distribution of Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types in Bolton	71
18	Pie chart showing the percentage by area of Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types in Bolton	72
19	Map showing the distribution of Industrial and Extractive HLC types in Bolton	86

Figure		Page
20	Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Industrial broad type in Bolton	87
21	Map showing the extent of lost industrial sites in Bolton	88
22	Map showing the distribution of Institutional HLC types in Bolton	100
23	Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Institutional broad type in Bolton	100
24	Map showing the distribution of Commercial HLC types in Bolton	118
25	Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Commercial broad type in Bolton	119
26	Map showing the distribution of Communication HLC types in Bolton	132
27	Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Communications broad type in Bolton	133

Table		Page
1	Area coverage of the broad types represented in Bolton	21
2	Area covered by the different Enclosed land HLC types	30
3	Area covered by the different Woodland HLC types	40
4	Area covered by the different Residential HLC types	46
5	Area covered by the Residential broad type by period of origin	47
6	Area covered by the different Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types	71
7	Current industrial land use in Bolton district	87
8	Area covered by the different Institutional HLC types	101
9	Area covered by the different Commercial HLC types	119
10	Area covered by the different Communications HLC types	133

Plate		Page
1	Piecemeal and early surveyed enclosure in the Smithills Estate area	151
2	Smithills Moor Estate	151
3	Church Street, Horwich	152
4	New Colliers' Row, Smithills	152
5	Campbell Street, Farnworth	153
6	North Way, Hall I' th' Woods	153
7	Wallsuches Bleachworks	154
8	Gated community at The Grange, Dobb Brow	154
9	Late 19 th century lodge, Queen's Park, Bolton	155
10	Former 19 th century or earlier industrial reservoir, Queen's Park, Bolton	155
11	Arley Hall and moat	156
12	The former Bolton Textile Mill No. 2	156
13	Fragments of a late 19 th to early 20 th century landscape	157
14	Disused aqueduct, canal basin and site of former locks at Nob End	157

1 Summary and Introduction

1.1 The project

The Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (GMUHLC) is being undertaken by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU), based at the University of Manchester. It is funded primarily by English Heritage, with contributions from each of the ten local authorities which make up the Greater Manchester area.

Two project officers, Karl Lunn and Lesley Mitchell, were appointed at the beginning of July 2007, and the project is scheduled to end in August 2010. The project is managed by Norman Redhead (County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester, GMAU) and supervised by Elizabeth Chantler (Historic Environment Record Officer, GMAU).

1.2 Context – the national HLC programme

The broad purpose of HLC

Since the early 1990s, there has been a growing awareness amongst those concerned with managing the historic environment that the scale of change within the landscape is a key factor affecting overall character. English Heritage have been developing characterisation as a way of understanding the processes that have created current landscapes, so that sustainable levels for change can be set which will allow character to be maintained.

County-wide Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) projects form part of a national programme supported and developed by English Heritage but carried out by local government, chiefly county council historic environment services. They aim, through a desk-based programme of GIS mapping and analysis, to achieve an archaeologist's understanding of the historical and cultural origins and development of the current landscape. They seek to identify material remains at landscape scale which demonstrate the human activities that formed the landscape as it is seen today.

HLC projects give broad-brush overviews of complex aspects of the historic environment. They provide a neutral and descriptive general understanding of the cultural and historical aspects of landscapes, and thus provide both a context in which other information can be considered and a framework for decision-making.

Projects can be used to inform a variety of planning, conservation and management-led initiatives and strategies. Their objective is to promote better understanding and management of the historic landscape resource, to facilitate the management of continued change within it, and to establish an integrated approach to its sustainable management in partnership with relevant organisations.

Characterisation of urban areas

For the most part, Historic Landscape Characterisation has so far focused on patterns of rural land use. More recently, projects from the Extensive Urban Survey programme have been influenced by the characterisation methodology developed for rural areas. Both programmes have sought to understand the development of the historic environment and both seek to formulate strategies and frameworks for the future management of this resource.

Over the past ten years the methodology of Historic Landscape Characterisation has developed, as new technologies utilising Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for the spatial analysis of historic environment data have emerged. Since much of the landscape of the Greater Manchester area is of an industrial character, the traditional HLC approach of considering urban areas as separate from rural areas is inappropriate here. The Greater Manchester project will therefore form part of the development of the HLC application into more complex metropolitan areas, using a combined method that integrates the modelling approach of Historic Landscape Characterisation with that of Extensive Urban Survey. Projects dealing with similarly mixed areas are currently underway in Merseyside, South Yorkshire and the Black Country.

1.3 Use of this report

Archaeological sites, findspots, historic buildings and landscape features are recorded on the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record held at the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, archaeological advisors to Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council. It is important to consult this office at an early stage when dealing with a planning application that may affect areas of historical or archaeological interest, and on any other management issues and opportunities arising from this report.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Overall aim

The overall aim of the project is to undertake a broad-brush characterisation of the landscape of Greater Manchester using GIS and a linked database which can be interrogated on a wide variety of data, and thus encourage the management and understanding of the landscape through the planning process and the formulation of research strategies.

2.2 Objectives for the Bolton study

There are four project objectives to be addressed individually for each district:

1. Characterisation of the visible historic environment of Bolton, involving the recording of character areas and their constituent attributes and components on the GIS database.
2. Analysis and interpretation of the characterisation data. This will involve:
 - Analysis and identification of landscape character types and historic character areas.
 - Assessment of the relationship between present character, past historical character and its context.
 - Identification of the potential for archaeological remains (both above and below ground), the historic importance and the current condition of the character areas and their key components.
 - Identification of the 'forces for change' acting on the character areas and their components.
3. Formulation of management and research strategies, including managing change within Bolton's historic environment. This will involve:
 - Advice on using the characterisation in planning to influence regeneration and other redevelopment proposals.
 - Informing the consideration of historic character within the Local Development Framework, including potential incorporation of the project results into Supplementary Planning Documents.

4. Outreach and dissemination throughout the life of the project. This will involve:

- Dissemination of the project results and promotion of the resource to Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council, the University of Manchester, relevant regeneration agencies and the public.
- Production of a CD-ROM.
- A formal publication of the results as part of a final report at the end of the project.

Further objectives involving assessment of the character of Greater Manchester as a whole will be addressed in the final report once characterisation of all ten districts has been completed.

3 Methodology

An initial pilot phase for the project was carried out between July and October 2007. Following on from this are two phases of work for each district. Once work on all of the individual districts has been completed, there will be a final phase involving overall review, analysis and interpretation, the production of a report for Greater Manchester as a whole, and the archiving and dissemination of the results.

The two phases of work for each district comprise:

Phase 1 Broad-brush characterisation: mapping and digitisation

Phase 2 Report production, incorporating analysis and interpretation

3.1 Phase 1 – Characterisation

3.1.1 The character types

Before characterisation work could commence, it was necessary to define the landscape character types that would be encountered within the project area. HLC allows the creation of many different classifications of historic landscape types, each of distinct and recognisable common character. The distribution of landscape types can be mapped using GIS to define polygons; these are supported by written descriptions of the types and the historical processes that they represent.

Each polygon is assigned to one of the character types from the pre-defined set. There are two levels of character types, which allow mapping to be analysed at a broader or a more refined level of detail. For the GMUHLC, thirteen broad types of land use have been defined. These comprise:

- Unenclosed land
- Enclosed land
- Woodland
- Residential
- Ornamental, parkland and recreational
- Industrial
- Extraction
- Institutional
- Commercial
- Communications

Water bodies
Horticulture
Military

Each of these 'broad' types encompasses a set of narrow HLC types with specific attributes. For example, the 'Residential' broad type includes 22 different narrow types, such as 'Planned estate (social housing)', 'Terraced housing', 'Vernacular cottages' and 'Villas/detached housing'. For the full list of broad types and their definitions, together with their associated narrow types and attributes, see Appendices 1 and 2. The character types occurring within Bolton are discussed in further detail in Section 7.

3.1.2 HBSMR

The digital characterisation was undertaken utilising the HLC component of a system known as HBSMR. This is a database, GIS and photographic management system developed by exeGesIS Spatial Data Management Ltd specifically for local authority sites and monuments records (also known as Historic Environment Records, or HERs). HBSMR utilises Access for the database, and either MapInfo or ArcView for the GIS component. The system installed at GMAU uses MapInfo. The HLC component comprises a set of tables and data entry forms, and allows the polygons created for character areas to be linked easily with the related data. Using HBSMR has the further advantage that the HLC data can readily be viewed alongside existing HER data relating to archaeological sites, events and statutory designations. Some types of data, including references to sources such as historic mapping, can be linked to the HLC records where appropriate.

3.1.3 Defining character areas

Polygonisation for the GMUHLC is carried out by first looking at the current landscape using OS 1:10,000 mapping to identify discrete blocks of character. These could include, for example, the grounds of a school or hospital, or the extent of a housing estate of a particular date, looking at the layout of the streets and the types of houses to judge the approximate date at which it was built. The available historic mapping is then consulted to ascertain the previous land uses of the site and to confirm the date of origin of the type.

Time-depth is added to the record for each individual character area by identifying from mapping the character of the area in the past, assigning it to one of the

character types from the defined set. If a site has been redeveloped or its use substantially changed more than once, further previous character types can be entered into the database, going as far back in time as examination and interpretation of mapping allows. For example, a modern private housing estate could have been built on an area cleared of 19th century terraced housing which was in turn built on enclosed land, giving one current character type and two previous types. Where features have been present in the past that are worthy of note but not significant enough to warrant the assignment of a further previous type, such as a single coal pit within an area of enclosed land shown on mid-19th century mapping, this feature will be noted in the 'Summary' field of the record associated with the polygon.

Where the extent of an area of modern character covers different character types that were extant at the same time in history (for example a modern residential estate covering the former site of a 19th century cotton mill with contemporary terraced houses and a villa set in a large garden), the predominant previous character type is identified and entered into the 'Previous type' field, and the presence of the other types is mentioned in the 'Notes' directly associated with this field.

3.1.4 Creation of polygons

Polygons were generally drawn using the 1:10,000 mapping, with edges refined using MasterMap where necessary. The scale at which the mapping was set whilst drawing the polygons varied according to the size of the area being drawn. Care was taken to ensure that the edges of polygons were as neat as possible given the time constraints of the project, and that edges joined up without leaving gaps which could cause the 'leakage' of subsequent polygons into inappropriate areas. Where character areas of different types were separated from one another by roads, the edges of the polygons were brought out to meet in the centre of the road, except where the road was itself a significant landscape feature forming a character area in its own right, such as a motorway.

Once a polygon had been drawn, any existing HER records with GIS points within the area of the polygon were linked to the HLC record, and the previous types and the attributes of the character area were defined. Any sources referred to in the summary or notes were then linked to the HLC record, or new 'Source' records compiled where these did not already exist.

Part of the historic urban core of the town of Bolton was characterised during the pilot phase, in July and early August 2007. Work on characterising the remainder of the district commenced in October following on directly from the end of the pilot phase, and was completed at the end of January 2008.

3.2 Phase 2 – Report production, incorporating review, analysis and interpretation

During this phase, the character mapping has been used to analyse patterns of settlement and land use over time in the Bolton area, and maps showing key aspects of these patterns have been produced. Each 'broad' type has been considered in a dedicated section, with its defining characteristics outlined. The narrow types which occur in Bolton were then examined for each broad type, and the role of the most significant types within the landscape has been considered and discussed. See Section 7, below.

4 Documentary Sources

A wide range of resources were used during the course of the Bolton HLC project. To define the current character, reference was made to the OS MasterMap. As this map is constantly being updated, a copy of the map as it appeared in 2006 was used throughout to ensure consistency over the three years of the overall project. The internet was of significance in providing information on the current use of buildings.

Post-1999 development was indicated by a comparison between MasterMap and the Cities Revealed aerial photographic survey of 1997-99. Of principal importance for ascribing dates of origin to current character types and for defining previous character were the historic Ordnance Survey 6" and 25" maps and the 25" National Survey of mid-20th century date (details of the editions consulted can be found in the 'Bibliography' section at the rear of the report). Yates's 1786 map of Lancashire and a map of Bolton town produced by the Great Bolton Improvement Trust in 1793 were generally the earliest maps consulted. Baines's 1824 map of Bolton town was also a valuable source of information. Occasional reference was made to earlier estate maps, particularly Senjor's and Oldham's plans of the Smithills Estate, dated 1620 and 1769 respectively.

The information stored on the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record provided additional detail and archaeological depth. It contains details of previous archaeological investigations, historical surveys, listed buildings, monuments of archaeological significance and stray finds.

5 Introduction to Bolton

5.1 Location and administration

The borough of Bolton is situated at the north-western edge of Greater Manchester. It shares its borders with three other Manchester districts: Bury to the east, Salford to the south, and Wigan to the south and west. To the north it is bordered by the borough of Chorley in Lancashire, and by the borough of Blackburn with Darwen, a unitary authority.

Services for Bolton are provided by Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council, which is based at the town hall in Bolton, the administrative centre of the borough.

5.2 Topography and geology

Topographically, the district of Bolton can be broadly divided into four zones. These include high moorland in the northern part of the borough and broad lowland valleys in the south, with ground at an intermediate level to the west of the main urban areas. The fourth zone comprises river valleys.

The main solid rocks in the area are Millstone Grits and Coal Measures of the Upper Carboniferous. These are overlain by Permian and Triassic rocks, mainly Bunter Sandstone. Much of the solid rock in the district is overlain by drift deposits, primarily glacial. These are made up of boulder clays, sands and gravel. Post-glacial river alluvium and peats have also had an effect on the landscape of the borough (Bolton MBC 2001, p2).

5.3 Archaeological and historical background

5.3.1 Prehistoric

The earliest evidence of prehistoric settlement in the Bolton area dates from the Mesolithic period (c. 8300-3200 BC), and consists largely of flint scatters on the moors on the northern edge of the borough. These represent the temporary or seasonal settlements of mobile hunter-gatherer communities who occupied the upland areas in the early post-glacial period.

The high moorland areas also contain the best evidence for Neolithic activity. During this period (c. 3200-2200 BC) these hills would have supported a mixture of grassland, open heather moor and light deciduous forest of hazel and alder, providing an environment suitable for hunting and primitive agriculture. Anglezarke

Moor has produced fragmentary remains of a chambered long barrow, 'The Pikestones', and a possible round barrow at Round Leaf. Tantalising evidence of lowland settlement comes in the form of stray finds such as a flint polisher from Queen's Park in Bolton.

The early Bronze Age (c. 2200-1500 BC) appears to have been a time of favourable climate and rising population. There is an increase in finds, including the first metal objects and the first widespread use of pottery in the area, and a number of funerary monuments date from this period, indicating the existence of settled farming communities. The stone circles at Cheetham's Close, Turton Heights and Standing Stone Hill on Anglezarke Moor, and cairns or burial mounds on Rivington Moor, Winter Hill and Anglezarke Moor all occur on upland areas. Cheetham's Close features a group of monuments which includes a stone circle, two ring-bank cairns and at least two small cairns; this was clearly a centre of ritual/community activity. But there is considerable evidence also for lowland settlement. Burial mounds were located at Haulgh Hall, Walmsley Church, Rose Hill and Breighmet; all were sited on river gravel terraces and have produced both grave goods and urns. Whilst most burial mounds were destroyed by 19th century development or antiquarian investigations, a few of the better surviving sites such as Harper's Mound, Horwich, have been protected through scheduling. Isolated finds are also more common in this period and include a bronze spearhead and palstave and a perforated stone hammerhead and axe heads.

Evidence for the later prehistoric period in Bolton has been scant. There is evidence for climatic deterioration in the middle Bronze Age, from around 1300 BC to the mid-Iron Age of c. 400 BC. This corresponds with a marked decrease in the number of find spots and funerary sites. Pollen core analysis shows expanding peat bog during this period, and it is likely that in south-east Lancashire marginal farmland became unworkable and the population declined. Red Moss has yielded a Bronze Age skull and important palaeoenvironmental evidence for the character of the environment in this area in the late prehistoric period.

When the Roman army arrived in Lancashire during the 70s AD it would have come across a largely open and cultivated landscape, probably dotted with farmsteads along the river valleys and with some defended hilltop enclosures in the uplands. The native population was part of a loose confederation of tribes called the Brigantes. Recently, archaeologists excavated an Iron Age roundhouse and associated

rectangular post structure at the Cut Acre Open Cast Coal site in Middle Hulton. The roundhouse measured seven metres in diameter and was formed of a ring of post holes, with a south-eastern entrance. An eaves drip gully enclosed the structure on one side. Charred grains showed that barley and possibly bread wheat were being used and that crop processing had taken place.

Based on excavations elsewhere in Greater Manchester, it can be anticipated that further late prehistoric remains exist in Bolton, on gravel terrace promontory sites overlooking rivers and streams, or as hilltop enclosures. An example of the former which has been identified by archaeologists as having excellent potential is Giant's Seat near Ringley.

5.3.2 Roman

The Romans created a road system across south-east Lancashire linking a network of forts, with Manchester being the hub. The road from Manchester to Ribchester survives as a substantial earthwork on the eastern edge of Bolton at Heights Barn just beyond the borough's boundary, a site excavated by Bolton Archaeology Society. Further north, at Affetside, it can be seen as a straight road, still used today and named Watling Street. Another postulated Roman road alignment, now the A6, runs from the Manchester to Wigan road northwards to Walton le Dale (Preston). Excavations on the main Roman roads have shown varying levels of survival and methods of construction, suggesting that engineers used local materials.

Unfortunately, to date, no proven Roman period settlements have been identified in Bolton district. Attempts have been made to identify Cockey Moor as the Roman settlement of 'Coccium', but excavations in Wigan in the last two decades have proved conclusively that Wigan is Coccium. A single sherd of Roman pottery was found during excavations at nos. 37-41 Churchgate in Bolton, raising the possibility of Roman settlement in the pilot area. A possible location could be in the graveyard of Bolton parish church. This lies in a promontory position on a bend in the River Croal, a favourable location for Romano-British farmsteads (Arrowsmith 2007).

Romanisation of the Bolton area appears to have been a transient affair and its impact on native structure and economy was slight. There were no villas which might indicate large, managed estates and indeed settlement probably continued in the pre-Roman form of dispersed farmsteads dependent on a pastoral economy, with crops on the lower valley slopes or river terraces.

5.3.3 Early medieval

There is remarkably little archaeological evidence for the post-Roman and pre-Norman Conquest period. It is not certain when the town of Bolton first became established. The name 'Bolton' is not recorded until the 12th century, but it is Anglo-Saxon in origin and derives from the old English 'bothel', meaning a dwelling house, and 'ton', meaning an enclosure. Other Anglo-Saxon place name elements in the area, such as 'shaw', 'rod' and 'fold', similarly testify to some form of settlement during this period.

However, the most convincing evidence of a pre-Conquest settlement at Bolton is provided by the late Saxon ornamental stone cross found during demolition of the parish church in 1866. There is a suggestion that some of the early churches began as Celtic churches in the 6th or 7th century, these being characterised by a circular plan form with a series of cells ranged along the inside of a curvilinear court. Based on the circular shape of its original graveyard, Bolton may qualify as such an early site.

5.3.4 Medieval

The later medieval period, from the Norman Conquest to the end of the 15th century, saw a system of parishes and manors established that survived to the 19th century. It was a time in which the economy of Lancashire was still based on agriculture but in which the manufacture of textiles was becoming increasingly important. Whilst the economy of Lancashire was poor by national standards, there was considerable population growth, and the scattered farmsteads, halls, hamlets and villages were augmented by the development of market towns. Castles and religious houses were few in number and had little impact on the economy, landscape or society.

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Bolton lay within the Hundred of Salford, which was held, as was all the land between the River Ribble and the Mersey, by the Norman noble, Roger de Poitou. By 1212 the manors of Great and Little Bolton, on either side of the River Croal, formed part of the extensive estates of Roger de Maresay, who leased them to the de Bolton family who held them until the 17th century.

A market charter was granted to Bolton in 1251, with a borough charter being given in 1253. These created an urban community whose citizens or burgesses received plots of land in return for yearly rents to the lord of the manor. The plots of land, or

burgages, were generally 6-10m wide and could extend up to 90m in length. Town plans of Bolton suggest that medieval burgage plots were centred on Churchgate and Deansgate. Sadly, no buildings survive on burgage plots from this period, but a deed of 1487 for Manchester describes one as being occupied by a three- or four-storey courtyard building which contained a hall, parlour and chamber, with a garden and stables within the courtyard. A timber-framed building does remain from the early post-medieval period on Churchgate in Bolton, giving a flavour of the types of structures that once clustered around the medieval market places; this is The Old Man and Scythe public house. An inquest of 1288 refers to 69 burgages in Bolton.

The medieval settlement here grew up around the church, which overlooked the gorge of the River Croal and the rectangular-shaped market place stretching along Churchgate. Archaeological excavations in 1998 uncovered a number of medieval walls representing three burgage plots, with a corridor between the walls that provided access from the market place to back yards. Around a hundred sherds of medieval pottery were found, ranging from basic cooking pots to finer green-glazed flagons. The burgages had a narrow frontage onto the market place but extended a long way back. Originally the back yards were open and used for gardens, stock, and small-scale industry, but by the end of the 18th century they were infilled with buildings, some being used for textile manufacture and storage, reflecting the growth of the textile industry in the area.

Details on the form of the Norman church at Bolton are scant, but the demolition work of 1866 did reveal a number of Norman architectural pieces. In the late 15th century the church was substantially altered, with the nave widened, the tower encased and the chancel rebuilt. There are no known castles in Bolton district, but excavations at Blackrod suggest the site of a late medieval fortified manor at Castle Croft.

Hall sites are known for most of the medieval manors in Lancashire. Timber-framing from a late medieval great hall survives at Smithills Hall, but sadly many large and impressive halls have been demolished and their details are known only from map evidence, old photographs and historic documentation. Lostock Hall in Horwich and Bradshaw Hall north of Bolton have long since been pulled down, but the Hearth Tax of 1666 states that they had twenty and thirteen hearths respectively, indicating their high status. Other hall sites, such as Heaton Hall, have partial survival.

Whilst Bolton was a small, relatively poor market town whose economic basis was largely agricultural, there is a specific reference to fulling in the Borough Charter. This indicates that the textile industry was already of some local importance by the 13th century, and it is clear that the town and surrounding area became increasingly dependent upon the industry during the later medieval period. Thus the antiquarian Leland, writing in the 1530s, noted: 'Bolton upon Moore Market stendith most by cottons (ie. Woollens and course yarne). Divers villages in the More about Bolton do make cottons'.

In the late medieval period the landscape was dotted with isolated halls and farmsteads set against a background of open field systems, pasture meadows and large tracts of woodland. The classic open field system of the medieval period is little in evidence in the borough, and broad reversed S-shaped ridge-and-furrow with headlands for the plough team to turn is very rare due to changing agricultural practices and 19th and 20th century development. However, land was improved on a large scale to provide common upland pasture for cattle and sheep. This can be seen on the eastern edge of the borough towards Affetside, where the now enclosed fields were linked by packhorse-ways and drovers' roads which survive as sunken lanes (hollow-ways). Elsewhere, lowland mosses such as Red Moss were gradually shrinking as they were reclaimed for pasture by drainage or slowly removed by 'turbary' (the right to extract peat for fuel). Iron working was an important part of the local medieval economy, and many valleys, where there was wood for charcoal and iron ore, would have been exploited by iron smelters. A recent example of this was excavated by archaeologists at the Cut Acre open cast coal mine site at Middle Hulton, where several bloomery furnace bases were revealed at Cinder Hill field.

5.3.5 Post-medieval

The post-medieval history of Bolton and the surrounding area was largely characterised by the increasing importance of the textile industry. By the 17th century Bolton had become a marketing and distribution centre not only for the established woollen trade but also for the burgeoning cotton industry. A class of wealthy merchant-clothiers began to arise, and their wealth, as well as providing luxurious out-of-town residences such as Hall I' th' Wood and Darcy Lever Hall, contributed directly to the growth and development of the town itself through benefaction. For instance in 1641 the clothier Robert Lever endowed a new grammar school on Churchgate. Outlying chapels of ease were also established through this system of benefaction, including by the 17th century Bradshaw, Walmsley, Turton and Blackrod.

Despite a setback in the Civil War, when it was sacked by a Royalist army in 1644, Bolton was clearly thriving in the late 17th century, as Blome wrote in 1673: 'Bolton seated on the river Irwell, a fair and well built town with broad streets, hath a market on Mondays, which is very good for cloth and provisions, and is a place of great trade in fustians.'

In the countryside there are many examples of high status houses and farmsteads of the lesser gentry or rising yeoman class. Important examples have been archaeologically recorded at Sefton Fold and Lower House Farmhouse at Bolton Sports Village, Horwich, Dearden Fold at Ainsworth, and Seddon Fold at Prestolee.

5.3.6 Early modern

The textile industry was the basis of Bolton's huge economic and population growth through the 19th century. South Lancashire towns such as Bolton concentrated on cotton spinning, and in Bolton's case this was fine spinning using mules. The industry here developed later than in Manchester, so that there was an increase from 18 cotton mills in 1818 to around 160 in the Bolton district by 1920. Around 40 of these survive today. The earliest cotton spinning mill is St Helena, erected in 1777. The Bolton area is characterised by a proliferation of later, large mills dating from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century. They contain key elements such as chimneys, engine houses and boiler houses for power, spinning rooms, warehousing and offices.

The Greater Manchester Textile Mill Survey, undertaken by GMAU and RCHME in the late 1980s, catalogued surviving mills, leading to the most important and best preserved sites being listed to protect them from demolition and inappropriate development. Even unprotected sites are of local historic importance and provide iconic monuments in the local landscape. Bolton MBC are currently preparing a mills heritage strategy to promote economic reuse and therefore long term protection of these buildings.

Weaving was another main component of the textile industry, with older roots than cotton spinning. Handloom weaving continued until the mid-19th century, with around 4,200 handloom weavers in Bolton in 1838. This industry was characterised by three-storey weavers' cottages, a number of which survive. Power looms in single storey weaving sheds, with saw-tooth roofs and glazed north lights for even lighting, allowed for larger scale manufacturing. By 1920 Bolton was the largest cloth

weaving centre in southern Lancashire with 70 firms and c. 40,000 looms. Sometimes mills were integrated, combining spinning and weaving, but Gilnow Mill is the only example left of this type.

Textile finishing, particularly bleaching, was also a major industry in the area. Over 30 bleachworks existed, including very large family concerns such as the Ainsworths at Halliwell Bleachworks and the Ridgeways at Wallsuches Bleachworks, both in the north of the borough where they could make use of the essential plentiful supply of water. Wallsuches has undergone extensive archaeological investigations which are of national importance as part of its redevelopment by Redrow Homes. Today, only Belmont Bleachworks and the Ainsworth Finishing Co. at Breighmet remain in production.

Related to textile manufacturing was 19th century paper making, which relied on cotton rags or waste and lots of water. There were fifteen paper mills in the borough, of which three remain including Creams, which has operated on the same site at Little Lever since 1677.

Bolton was noteworthy at one time for its engineering companies, which supported the cotton industry. Mill engines and other stationary engines were produced by J & E Wood, John Musgrave, and Hick Hargreaves, whilst Dobson & Barlow and Richard Threlfall made mules and other textile machinery. Hick Hargreaves in its early days manufactured steam locomotives and it is no surprise that it was located next to the Leigh to Bolton Railway, which opened in 1829. This railway was based on inclined planes worked by stationary engines; little now remains except for some embankments and part of the Daubhill inclined plane. Highlights of the later railway system include Horwich Locomotive Works, built on a greenfield site in 1887, Bolton Railway Station (1904), St Peter's Way railway viaduct with its cast iron arches of 1848, the stone viaduct at Tonge, and the iron lattice girder at Burnden Viaduct.

The Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal opened in 1797. At Nob End are some of the best remains of the canal system, with a water-retaining stretch associated with a disused flight of locks down to the Clifton Aqueduct over the Irwell. Bolton itself had a canal terminus at Church Wharf but little remains to be seen.

The abundance of Coal Measures in the Bolton area allowed a considerable coal industry to develop. In the southern part of the borough 43 collieries existed by 1854,

linked to the Middle Coal Measures of the Wigan, Leigh and Worsley coalfields. Thinner seams of the Lower Coal Measures were exploited in the north where remains of coal mines can be seen at Smithills, Winter Hill, Montcliffe and Wildersmoor Collieries.

5.3.7 20th century

Industrial expansion from the late 18th to the early 20th century transformed Bolton's landscape. National industrial decline after the 1920s, however, had a significant impact on the area, with numerous textile mills closing. Many of these have been lost, but many others have been reused as commercial premises or for alternative industry.

Residential patterns in the district have also changed in the 20th century, with suburbs growing up around Bolton's 19th century urban centres, particularly after about 1946. More than half of the district's terraced housing has been replaced, with many sites redeveloped for modern housing, and others now in commercial or industrial use.

In many areas industrial remains have been swept away and greened over or replaced by housing, so that it is often difficult to appreciate today how industrial the area once was. However, there are still many clues in the landscape, although often these are not recorded or protected. In undertaking the Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation project for Bolton District it has become apparent how poorly represented the post-medieval and early modern periods are on the archaeological database, the Historic Environment Record. This is due to a lack of dedicated research and enhancement. GMAU recommend that a proper heritage audit is undertaken so the borough's most important heritage sites can be identified, understood, managed and protected.

6 An Overview of Bolton's Historic Character

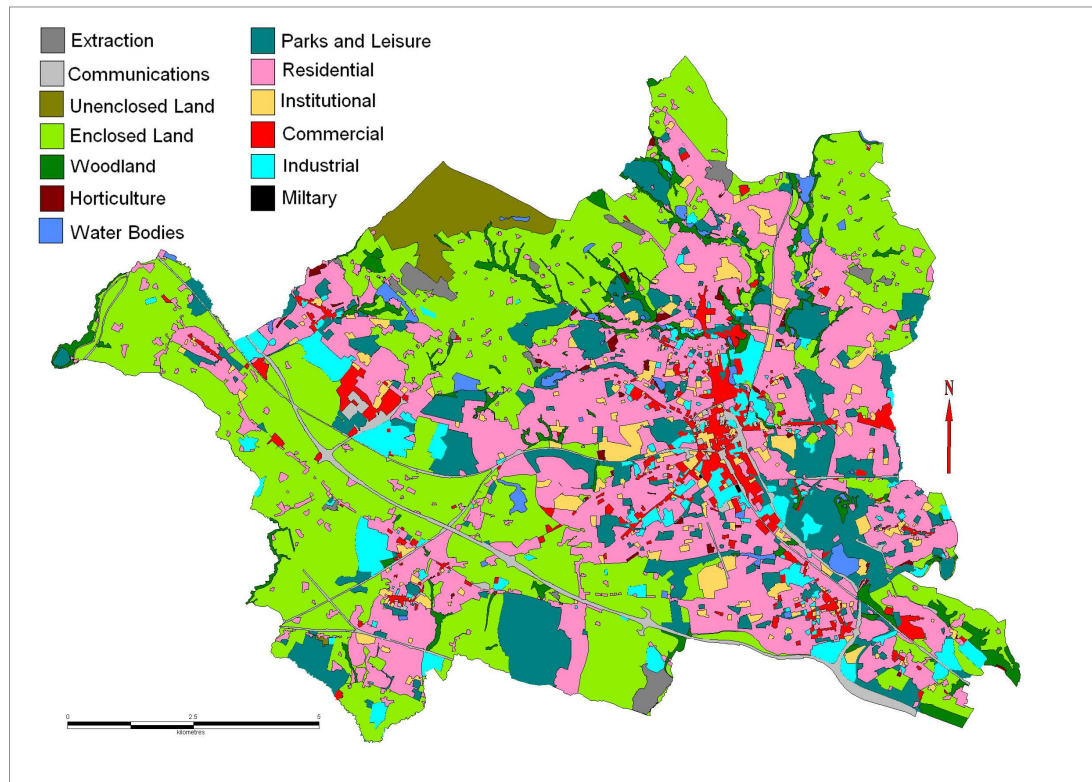


Figure 1 Map showing the borough of Bolton by broad character type

The main area of settlement in Bolton lies in the eastern half of the district, although there are significant areas of 20th century suburban expansion around Westhoughton and Horwich. Large estates of social and private housing make up the outer extent of the settled areas.

The centre of the town of Bolton itself contains relatively little ornamental or other open ground, although there are two large areas to the west (Queen's Park and a group comprising Gilnow Park, Heaton Cemetery and Haslam Park). To the south-east of the town lies Moses Gate Country Park, an extensive open area largely reclaimed from former extractive and industrial sites.

There are commercial and industrial concentrations in Bolton town centre and to the north and south of the town, integrated with the transport network in the form of the A666 dual carriageway, which connects with the M61 motorway. The M61 is a prominent feature within the landscape, cutting across lower-lying areas of farmland. Some areas of industry and commerce, particularly those reusing previous industrial

sites, lie close to the north-south water courses of Eagley Brook and Bradshaw Brook, reflecting the association of earlier industry with water. There are also significant areas of modern industry and commerce at Horwich and an industrial estate at the edge of Westhoughton.

Enclosed land makes up about a third of the area of Bolton and is concentrated mainly in the western and northern parts of the district, and to the south of Bolton town, near Over Hulton. Almost two thirds of the enclosed land in Bolton is made up of piecemeal enclosure, with its characteristic small, irregular fields. There are significant areas of agglomerated fields, where earlier boundaries have been taken out to form larger enclosures, in the north-eastern and southern parts of the district.

Moorland at the northern edge of the district forms part of a much larger moorland area that extends to the north into Lancashire and Blackburn with Darwen.

The area covered by each broad character type within Bolton District is shown in Figure 2 and Table 1, below.

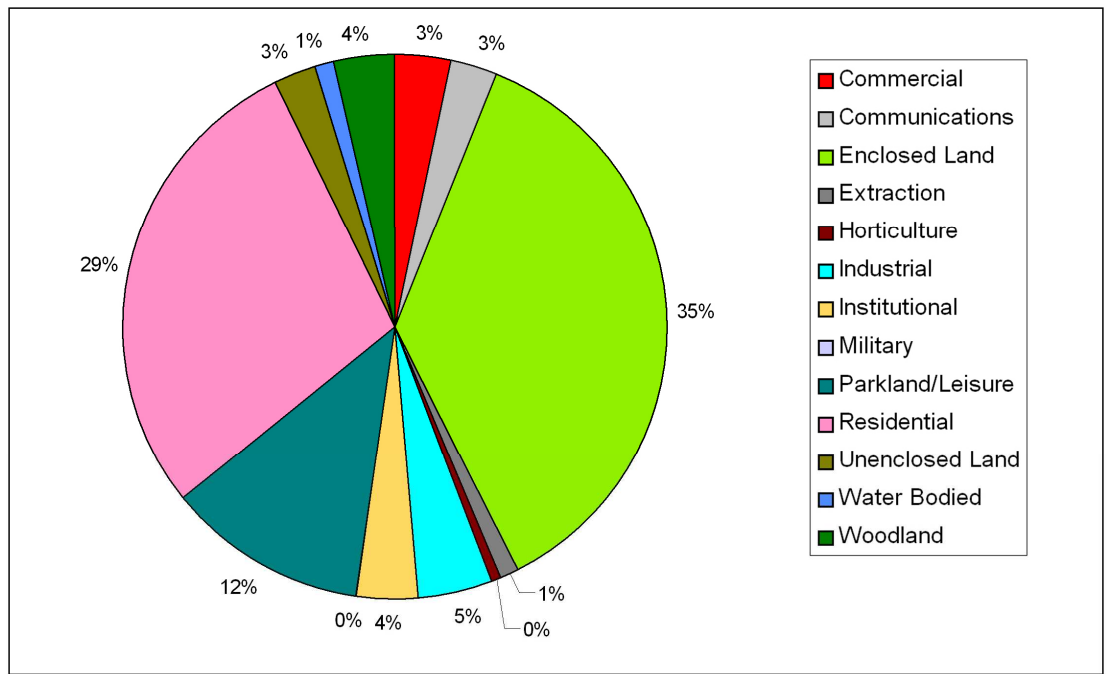


Figure 2 Pie chart showing the percentage area covered by broad character types in Bolton

Broad type	Area covered (km²)	% of district represented
Enclosed Land	50.70	36.38
Residential	40.04	28.73
Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	16.45	11.80
Industrial	6.36	4.56
Institutional	5.05	3.62
Woodland	4.96	3.56
Commercial	4.78	3.43
Communications	3.90	2.80
Unenclosed Land	3.49	2.51
Water Bodies	1.61	1.16
Extraction	1.49	1.07
Horticulture	0.52	0.37
Military	0.02	0.01
Totals for district	139.37km²	100%

Table 1 Area coverage of the broad types represented in Bolton

6.1 Undeveloped land in Bolton

The first three character types to be discussed in this report can be broadly categorised as ‘undeveloped’ land. Comprising Enclosed Land, Unenclosed Land and Woodland, together these types cover about two-fifths of Bolton district (about 42%). Whilst much of the Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational type could also be described as ‘undeveloped’, the areas within this type differ in that they are in everyday public use as formal or informal recreation areas linked with urban and suburban settlement patterns. They have thus been regarded separately from more rural landscapes where recreation is not the primary function (see section 7.5).

Whilst moorland and woodland landscapes are popularly regarded as ‘natural’ or ‘semi-natural’, it is recognised that all land of these types in the Bolton area has been altered to some degree by human activity in the past and frequently shows evidence of this activity. Moorland in the north part of the district, for example, has been subject to quarrying and coal extraction. The period of origin of the various human impacts can be assessed by examining clues in the landscape, such as earthworks or the morphology of boundaries, and, for later interventions, mapping.

Whilst many areas of these types, particularly enclosed land, have never been subject to development, land that is not developed today may have contained buildings or structures in the past. Woodland, for example, can regenerate on

disused sites, as has happened at a site off Baker Street in Kearsley. Marked as a disused cotton mill on 1890s mapping, this small site is currently wooded (OS 1892-94).

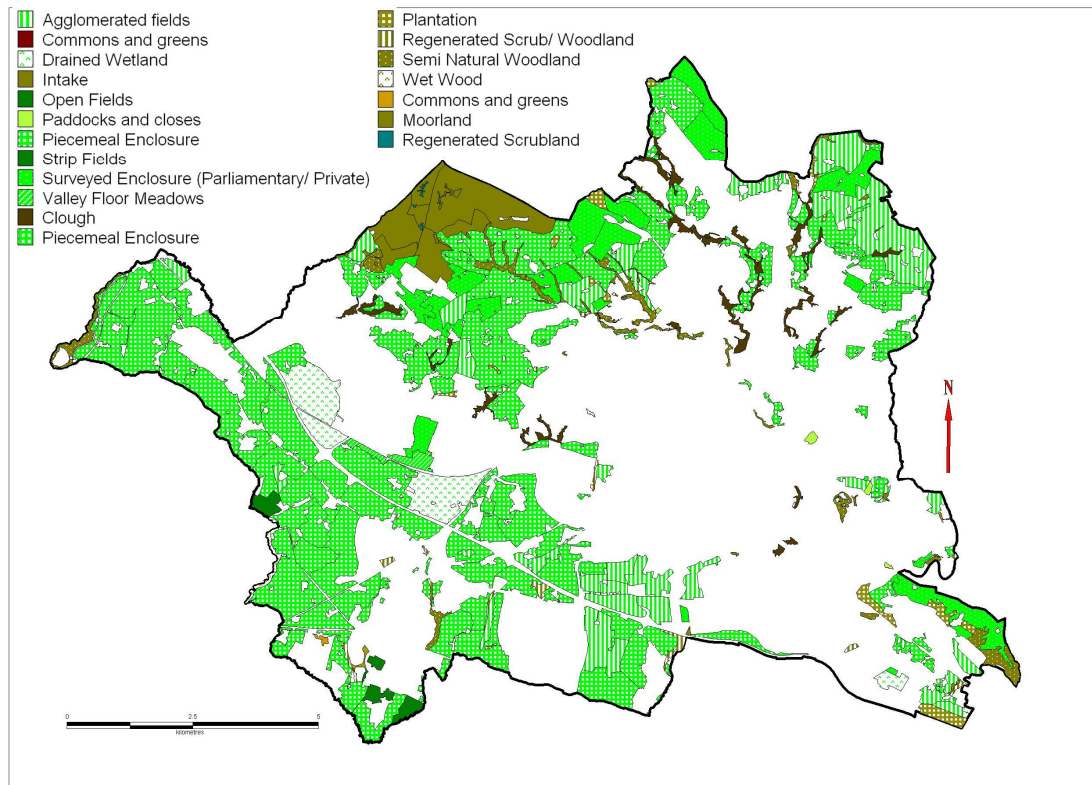


Figure 3 Map showing the distribution of undeveloped land in Bolton

7 Bolton's Historic Character – Analysis and Recommendations

7.1 Unenclosed land broad type

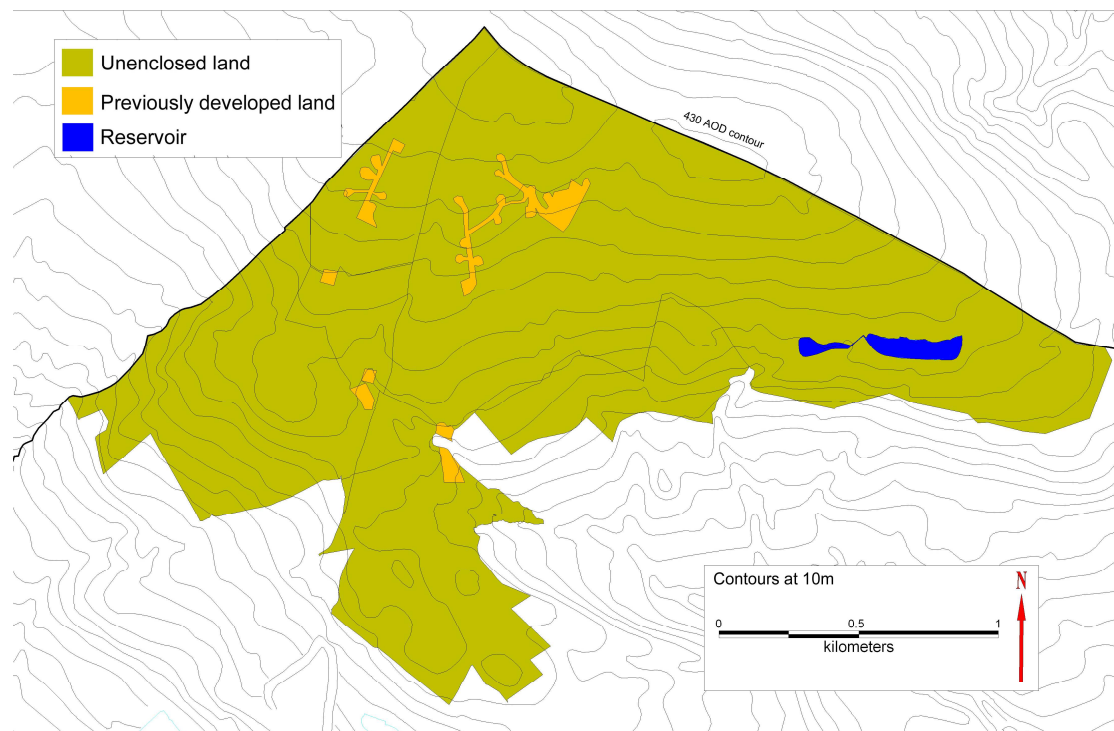


Figure 4 Map showing Unenclosed land in the Smithills Moor area

Description

This character type comprises areas that are currently of low economic value and where there is little or no settlement. It includes marginal land such as open mossland and marsh, and other unimproved land which may nonetheless be exploited, such as common land, pasture and moorland.

7.1.1 Open moorland

Description and historical context

In the current Bolton landscape, Unenclosed land is found only in the Smithills Moor area in the northern part of the district (see Figure 1). This forms part of a continuous area of moorland which extends northwards into Lancashire and Blackburn with Darwen. The height of the land here is generally above 300m AOD. The part that falls within Bolton district covers an area of 3.49km².

Although the area today lies at the fringes of agricultural potential there is evidence to suggest that humans have exploited the upland region since the prehistoric period.

Extensive flint scatters in the Rossendale and Pennine uplands of this region suggest hunting activities from the Mesolithic period onwards, whilst the presence of cairns implies permanent settlement during the early Bronze Age. This was a time when the climate was more favourable to upland exploitation.

Mineral extraction rights probably dated to at least the early post-medieval period. Mapping of 1851 depicts extensive mining activity; at this time Smithills Moor contained Wildersmoor Colliery, Holden's Colliery and a multitude of bell pits. A tile kiln was also present. With mining came settlement. Five Houses, Hole Bottom and Cottage i' th' Moor were present in 1851 (OS 1848-51). These had been abandoned by 1894. Figure 4 illustrates the extent of Unenclosed land at Smithills Moor, showing areas that have been developed in the past but have since reverted to moorland.

Key management issues relating to areas of Open moorland

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palaeoenvironmental evidence relating to past climates, flora and fauna is likely to be preserved in wet areas • Undisturbed wetland environments can provide internationally significant evidence of prehistoric upland exploitation from at least the Mesolithic onwards • Scatters of prehistoric flints in upland areas provide evidence of tool production and use • Disused mine shafts and tunnels will be present • Limited potential for evidence of prehistoric upland settlement • High potential for extensive remains relating to post-medieval upland settlement
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited potential for prehistoric monuments, including cairns and burial mounds • Remains of structures relating to mining • Remains of dwellings and other structures relating to post-medieval upland settlement • Remains of structures relating to industrial activity, such as kilns
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of modern development and exploitation in upland areas can lead to relatively high legibility of past landscapes
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moorland areas may be affected by proposals for infrastructure developments such as windfarms and pipelines, which could have a significant impact on any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains present
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of disturbance in areas not affected by post-medieval

	<p>settlement and mining can lead to good preservation of palaeoenvironmental and other prehistoric deposits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of modern development can lead to good preservation of post-medieval mining and settlement sites • Areas where the geology suggests a high potential for evidence of human activity, such as former sand and gravel islands where prehistoric camps or shelters may have been erected, can be targeted for archaeological evaluation • Environmental assessment of specific sites can identify survival of palaeoenvironmental deposits, informing research and allowing the mitigation of development impacts
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of Unenclosed land, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic upland areas should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection to sites that are significant for their archaeological remains or for their ecology:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Protection Areas
- Ramsar Sites

7.1.2 Mossland

Description and historical context

Although there is no surviving untouched mossland in Bolton, there were several mosses in the district in the past. Mossland has therefore been recorded here as a previous rather than a current character type.

Like the upland moors, the former lowland mosses were probably enclosed at a late date. The three main former mosses in Bolton are Chew Moor near Lostock, Red Moss near Horwich, and Kearsley Moss in the south-eastern part of the district. All three of these areas have been recorded by the project as Drained wetland. Despite a lack of early settlement evidence for this region, mosses are archaeologically significant in relation to the preservation of organic and palaeoenvironmental indicators. Archaeological evidence found in the Manchester mosses include human remains and stone tools relating to prehistoric exploitation. There is always the potential for the discovery of exceptionally well-preserved early settlement.

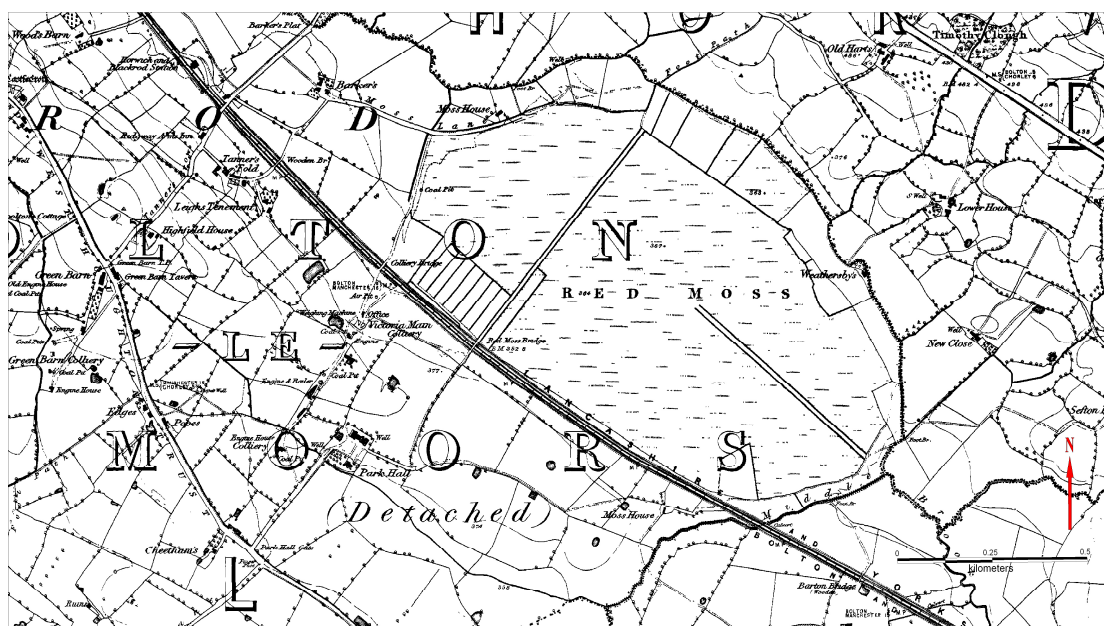


Figure 5 Red Moss as depicted on the OS 6" Lancashire map of 1848-51. The regular nature of the drainage ditches crossing the mossland area and field boundaries in the immediate vicinity suggest late enclosure

There is little evidence for the drainage of mosses before the 18th century. Prior to formal drainage and enclosure, they were probably used for pasturage and turbarry (peat extraction). Late drainage would have produced the pattern of ditches and regular surveyed boundaries depicted in Figure 5. Red Moss and Kearsley Moss have both been drained, although they are still named on current mapping. These are remnants of larger areas, especially Kearsley Moss – this was part of an area of mossland that extended beyond the current district boundary to the south, along with areas named Clifton Moss, Wardley Moss and Linnyslaw Moss. Enclosure of some parts of the mossland had already occurred by the mid-19th century (OS 1848-51), and by the 1890s the whole of the remaining area of mossland in the Kearsley area

had been subdivided into regular rectangular enclosures (OS 1892-94). Chew Moor had been enclosed by the mid-19th century, but place names in the general area such as Moss Hall and Mosslands give a clue to its former mossland character (1894-96).

Mechanised peat extraction, drainage and contamination with polluted water are significant threats to mosses. At Red Moss, landfill and sewage deposits are causing environmental problems. Peat, however, is still hand cut, providing a greater chance for the discovery of archaeological remains. Despite damage to the peat, pockets of good preservation survive (Halls, Wells and Huckerby 1995).

Key management issues relating to former areas of Mossland

Below-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for surviving archaeological remains, likely to be well-preserved where present due to waterlogged conditions. Remains may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehistoric artefacts, settlement evidence and human remains • Peat deposits, which can preserve palaeoenvironmental evidence relating to past climates, flora and fauna
Above-ground archaeological potential	<p>Some potential for remains associated with the post-medieval exploitation of mosses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moss-side settlements may include examples of vernacular buildings • Boundary features relating to piecemeal enclosure at the edges of mosses, particularly drainage ditches, may survive
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of former mossland may retain distinctive 18th or 19th century enclosure patterns
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits by industry and utilities, including waste disposal • Peat extraction • Agriculture and drainage • Large-scale development, particularly of industrial or commercial parks
Opportunities	<p>Even where some exploitation has taken place, areas of former mossland can still contain important palaeoenvironmental and archaeological evidence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas where the geology suggests a high potential for evidence of human activity, such as former sand and gravel islands where prehistoric camps or shelters may

	<p>have been erected, can be targeted for archaeological evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental assessments of specific sites can identify survival of palaeoenvironmental deposits, informing research and allowing the mitigation of development impact
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of mossland or former mossland, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic mossland should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection to sites that are significant for their archaeological remains or for their ecology:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Protection Areas
- Ramsar Sites

7.2 Enclosed land broad type

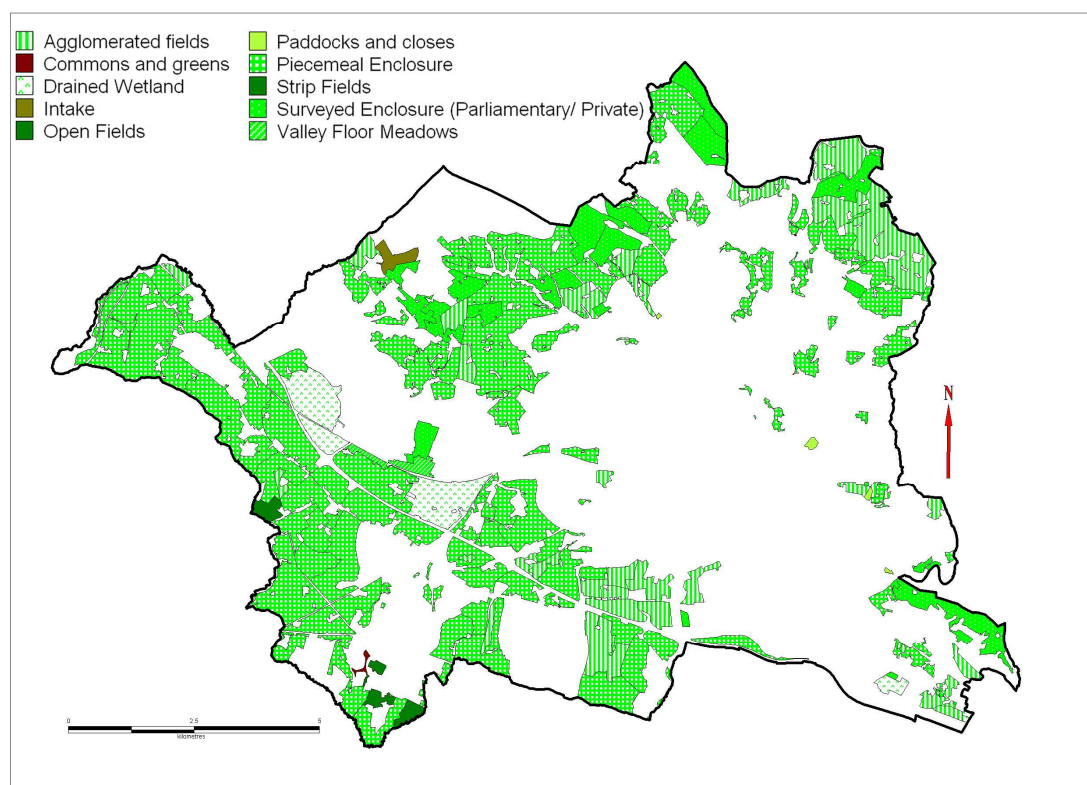


Figure 6 Map showing the distribution of Enclosed land HLC types

Definition of the broad character type

This type comprises land that has been demarcated and enclosed, particularly fields. Much of this land will not have been developed in the past, but the type does include the former sites of buildings and complexes, often relating to industry or extraction, that are no longer extant. These sites have reverted to once more form part of the landscape of fields. Areas with a 20th century 'enclosure' date identified by the project, therefore, may represent sites currently in use as fields that were in a different use in the 19th or earlier 20th century.

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of Enclosed Land represented
Surveyed Enclosure (Parliamentary/ Private)	5.82	11%
Agglomerated fields	8.55	17%
Piecemeal Enclosure	32.06	64%
Strip Fields	1.14	2%
Valley Floor Meadows	.33	1%
Paddocks and closes	.08	<1%
Drained Wetland	2.46	5%
Intake	.24	<1%
Totals	50.66	100%

Table 2 Area covered by the different Enclosed land HLC types

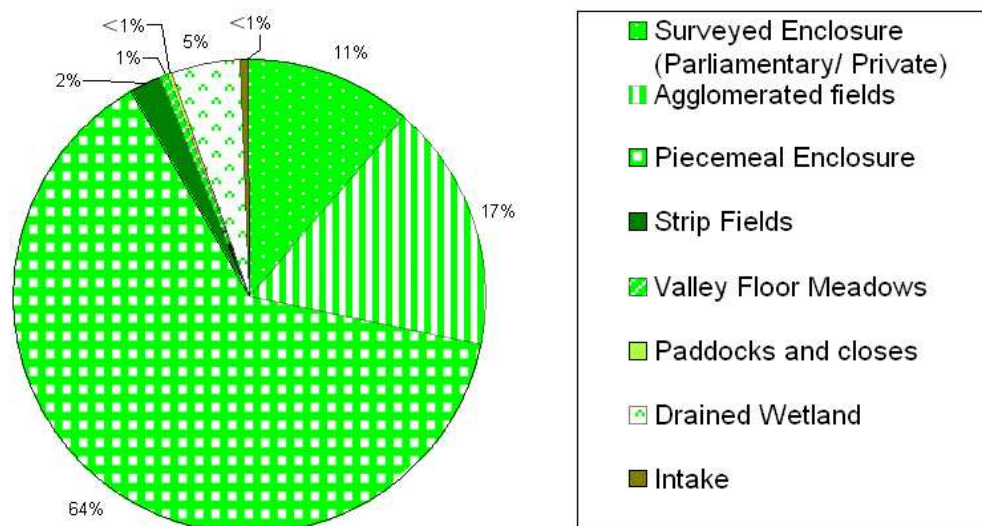


Figure 7 Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Enclosed land broad type in Bolton

Enclosed land in Bolton

About 36% of the area of Bolton (50.7km²) has been classified as enclosed land. Much of this is concentrated in the northern and western parts of the district, including along the M61 corridor, with a further area of fields in the south east, near Kearsley, and small pockets elsewhere. Whilst there are other areas of land within and between towns that are not built up, these are mainly used for leisure rather than agriculture, and include golf courses, parks and country parks.

The most prominent Enclosed land HLC types in Bolton are piecemeal enclosure (32km²), agglomerated fields (8.55 km²), surveyed enclosure (5.86 km²), drained wetland (2.46 km²) and strip fields (1.14 km²). Other types represent less than 5% of the total area of enclosed land. These include assarts (small, irregular fields enclosed from woodland), paddocks and valley floor meadows.

No evidence of prehistoric enclosure was recognised during the HLC; the earliest enclosure identified in Bolton district is thought to have originated in the medieval period. However, it must be noted that periods of origin assigned to areas of fields during the course of the HLC are based on the interpretation of enclosure patterns shown on 19th century and later mapping and do not constitute a detailed or definitive study. The current agricultural landscape is a product of an often complex evolution. In the 19th century in particular large areas of the landscape were remodelled, fields were enlarged and boundaries straightened.

7.2.1 Piecemeal enclosure

Description and historical context

This covers the largest area of the Enclosed land HLC types in the district (see Figures 6 and 7). It is probable that in Bolton much of this type had an origin in the post-medieval period, particularly in the upland regions. However, the Smithills Estate in the northern part of the district did originate in the medieval period. A report by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (1996) examined historical records to establish the range and extent of the estate in the medieval and post-medieval periods. It concluded that the owners of the Smithills Estate became resident in the 15th century. Prior to this the estate was confined to the area adjacent to the hall. Land was allotted to farming tenants who employed mixed farming methods. The greatest expansion of the estate occurred after 1620. Senjor's map of 1620 and Oldham's 1769 plan demonstrate a clear spread of enclosure and settlement onto what was presumably wasteland of low economic value. This early enclosure is recognisable predominantly by its erratic field boundaries and irregular or semi-regular field patterns (see Plate 1). The boundaries often respected topography or natural features such as gullies.

The date of farms established in this area ranges from pre-1580s to post-1801 (UMAU 1996, 13) (see Figure 12 on p49). It is reasonable to assume that this pattern of land ownership was prominent throughout the district in the medieval and

post-medieval periods. Where land was more favourable for agricultural exploitation it can be assumed that settlement and enclosure was earlier than elsewhere.

There are many areas within the Bolton district where piecemeal enclosure and the associated pattern of dispersed farmsteads are extant. About 38% of piecemeal enclosure has survived since 1851 with little boundary loss ('little' has been defined for the purposes of the HLC project as less than 15%). However, these earlier patterns suffered at the end of the 19th century when it was common for fields to be agglomerated and boundaries to be straightened. Much piecemeal enclosure has also been lost through 19th and 20th century development.

Key management issues relating to areas of Piecemeal enclosure

Below-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for surviving archaeological remains beneath ancient and modern ploughsoils. Remains may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehistoric artefacts and settlement evidence • Deposits and features relating to post-medieval, medieval or earlier historic settlement associated with the field systems
Above-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for remains associated with farming and historic land division, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm buildings • Field boundaries, including hedges, drystone walls and ditches • Earthworks, including boundary banks • Historic political boundaries such as parish boundaries
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although it can be difficult to ascribe a date to an area of piecemeal enclosure, surviving examples can be of considerable antiquity
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agglomeration of fields in response to the demands of modern agricultural methods, leading to a loss of boundaries and other features • Continued ploughing, which can damage and destroy archaeological remains • Development of greenfield sites due to urban and suburban expansion, resulting in the destruction of archaeological remains and the loss of historic landscapes
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained • Relict field boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of historic landscapes • The layouts of new developments such as residential estates can be designed so that the lines of key field

	<p>boundaries are retained within the landscape, either as routeways or as modern property boundaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redundant farm buildings can be restored and converted for residential or other uses • Where farm buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses, residential or otherwise, to provide a historic context for the site
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of piecemeal enclosure, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic enclosed land should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environment Plans and land stewardship agreements

7.2.2 Surveyed enclosure

Description and historical context

Surveyed enclosures reflect a change in the agricultural system which occurred after c.1750 with the introduction of the Enclosure Acts. Such enclosure was carried out by commissioned surveys, principally with the aid of maps, a ruler and surveying equipment. As a result boundaries are straight and patterns are regular. In the Bolton district the fringes of moor and mosses often have boundaries of this type, suggesting a late enclosure of economically marginal land. Occurring alongside the

process of land allotment, more scientific farming methods were being introduced. Earlier field patterns were swept away and larger and more regular fields were plotted, resulting in further surveyed or agglomerated field systems.

In the last two centuries there has been a trend for upland abandonment in Bolton district. Population migration as a result of people seeking employment in centres of industry was one cause. Furthermore, in-field arable farming, particularly in the uplands, has been replaced by cattle and sheep rearing so that the necessity of maintaining the boundaries of small fields has decreased. Changes in land and farm ownership may also have had a visible effect on the landscape, with a move away from small farm holdings resulting in agglomeration and the reorganisation of boundaries.

Key management issues relating to areas of Surveyed enclosure

Below-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for surviving archaeological remains beneath ancient and modern ploughsoils. Remains may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehistoric artefacts and settlement evidence • Deposits and features relating to post-medieval settlement associated with the field systems, or relating to earlier agricultural activity
Above-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for remains associated with farming and historic land division, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm buildings • Field boundaries, including hedges and ditches • Earthworks, including boundary banks • Historic political boundaries such as parish boundaries
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction of surveyed enclosures brought a significant change to the 18th and 19th century landscape. Where they survive, such areas illustrate a key point in social history
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agglomeration of fields in response to the demands of modern agricultural methods, leading to a loss of boundaries and other features • Continued ploughing, which can damage and destroy archaeological remains • Development of greenfield sites due to urban and suburban expansion, resulting in the destruction of archaeological remains and the loss of historic landscapes
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained • Relict field boundaries can be restored or reinstated to

	<p>enhance the legibility of historic landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The layouts of new developments such as residential estates can be designed so that the lines of key field boundaries are retained within the landscape, either as routeways or as modern property boundaries • Redundant farm buildings can be restored and converted for residential or other uses • Where farm buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses, residential or otherwise, to provide a historic context for the site
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of surveyed enclosure, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic enclosed land should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environment Plans and land stewardship agreements

7.2.3 Strip fields

Description and historical context

Only 5% of the area covered by Enclosed land HLC types in Bolton was identified as Strip fields. Areas in this category can be given a firm medieval date; the fields are relics of the medieval farming method in which hedgeless strips of land were ploughed, producing boundaries with a long sinuous appearance. Later enclosure

often incorporated the boundaries of earlier patterns. Strip fields were often associated with medieval villages farmed communally. Bolton, however, lacks these types of nucleated settlements. The principal colonisation in this district was probably in the form of farms and folds, producing the characteristic landscape of small irregular fields and dispersed settlement. The sparse density of settlement and the lack of strip fields here in the middle ages is a reflection of the poor quality of soils in the area, which were generally unsuitable for arable farming. Instead there was a strong emphasis on sheep rearing and the woollen industry. It is probable that a system of *vaccary* (large-scale management of stock) occurred in the less densely populated upland moor and crest slope areas.

Some areas assigned to the Piecemeal enclosure HLC type in Bolton do contain elements which resemble open field patterns, particularly in the low-lying southern part of the district. However, the detection of early boundary types is confused by later enclosure. There is scope for further research into early enclosure in the borough with further study of place name evidence and early estate and tithe maps.

Key management issues relating to areas of Strip fields

Below-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for surviving archaeological remains beneath ancient and modern ploughsoils. Remains may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehistoric artefacts and settlement evidence • Deposits and features relating to medieval settlement associated with the field systems
Above-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for remains associated with farming and historic land division, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm buildings • Field boundaries, including hedges, drystone walls and ditches • Earthworks, including boundary banks, and ridge and furrow • Historic political boundaries such as parish boundaries
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features relating to medieval field systems are a relatively rare survival in Bolton
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agglomeration of fields in response to the demands of modern agricultural methods, leading to a loss of boundaries and other features • Continued ploughing, which can damage and destroy archaeological remains • Development of greenfield sites due to urban and suburban expansion, resulting in the destruction of archaeological

	remains and the loss of historic landscapes
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained • Relict field boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of historic landscapes • The layouts of new developments such as residential estates can be designed so that the lines of key field boundaries are retained within the landscape, either as routeways or as modern property boundaries • Redundant farm buildings can be restored and converted for residential or other uses • Where farm buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses, residential or otherwise, to provide a historic context for the site
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of former medieval strip fields, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic enclosed land should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environment Plans and land stewardship agreements

7.2.4 Agglomerated fields

Description and historical context

Agglomerated fields represent the second most common Enclosed land HLC type in Bolton, covering 8.55km², or 16.7% of the Enclosed land recorded during the project. These fields were generally created in the late 19th and 20th centuries to facilitate mechanisation and other changes in agricultural practices. The pattern is generally of large fields (over eight hectares) with regular or semi-regular boundaries. These were often created by removing the internal enclosure divisions of large field systems.

Despite widespread damage to earlier HLC types, previous features may be retained. External boundaries can be preserved, whilst interior boundaries may be retained as fossilised features such as short lengths of tree lines or earthworks. Farm sites, agricultural sheds and relict boundaries may be retained. Many areas of agglomerated fields, through an identification of earlier features, have the potential for their previous landscapes to be sensitively restored. Other archaeological features may also be preserved beneath ploughsoils.

Key management issues relating to areas of Agglomerated fields

Below-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for surviving archaeological remains beneath ancient and modern ploughsoils. Remains may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prehistoric artefacts and settlement evidence• Deposits and features relating to rural settlement in historic times
Above-ground archaeological potential	<p>Potential for remains associated with earlier farming activity and historic land division, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farm buildings• Relict field boundaries, including hedges, drystone walls and ditches• Earthworks, including boundary banks• Historic political boundaries such as parish boundaries
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Areas of agglomerated fields are generally formed by the removal of a proportion of the existing boundaries rather than a wholesale reorganisation of the landscape. They are therefore likely to retain some historic boundaries, and the lines of relict boundaries may still be visible in places, perhaps as earthworks or lines of trees
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continued ploughing, which can damage and destroy archaeological remains

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of greenfield sites due to urban and suburban expansion, resulting in the destruction of archaeological remains and features relating to earlier enclosed landscapes
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained • Relict field boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of earlier historic landscapes • The layouts of new developments such as residential estates can be designed so that the lines of key field boundaries are retained within the landscape, either as routeways or as modern property boundaries • Redundant farm buildings can be restored and converted for residential or other uses • Where farm buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses, residential or otherwise, to provide a historic context for the site
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of previous historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of historic farmland, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic enclosed land should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environment Plans and land stewardship agreements

7.3 Woodland broad type

Description

About 3.5% of the landscape of Bolton has been assigned the Woodland HLC type (4.96km²). The four main HLC types represented are Semi-natural woodland, Cloughs, Regenerated woodland and Plantations. Types that are not represented comprise Wood pasture, Spring wood, Wet wood and Ancient woodland.

The areas of historic woodland surviving today owe their shapes to a process of gradual erosion of the natural woodland through clearance, enclosure and development from the prehistoric period onwards. Historic woodland areas thus have parallels with piecemeal enclosure, with its mixed boundary morphology. The edges of individual areas are frequently defined by natural boundaries, particularly in the case of cloughs. Woodland perimeters can also be delimited by the boundaries of the surrounding HLC types.

Many woodlands were managed as important economic resources until the late post-medieval period. They provided the owners with a supply of valuable timber and were a source of pasturage and fuel for commoners. The boundaries of woodland fluctuated on map surveys of different dates. It is possible that as boundaries expanded and contracted other historical features, such as boundary walls or ornamental garden features, may have become incorporated within the woodland area. Woodland thus can offer some form of protection for archaeological features (but see 'Threats' section in the table below).

Woodland comprising an integral part of a current parkland or other recreational landscape has not been polygonised separately during the project but is instead considered to be a feature of that landscape.

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of Enclosed Land represented
Semi-Natural Woodland	2.02	40%
Plantation	0.83	17%
Wet Wood	0.03	1%
Clough	1.71	34%
Regenerated Scrub/ Woodland	0.38	8%
Totals	4.96	100%

Table 3 Area covered by the different Woodland HLC types

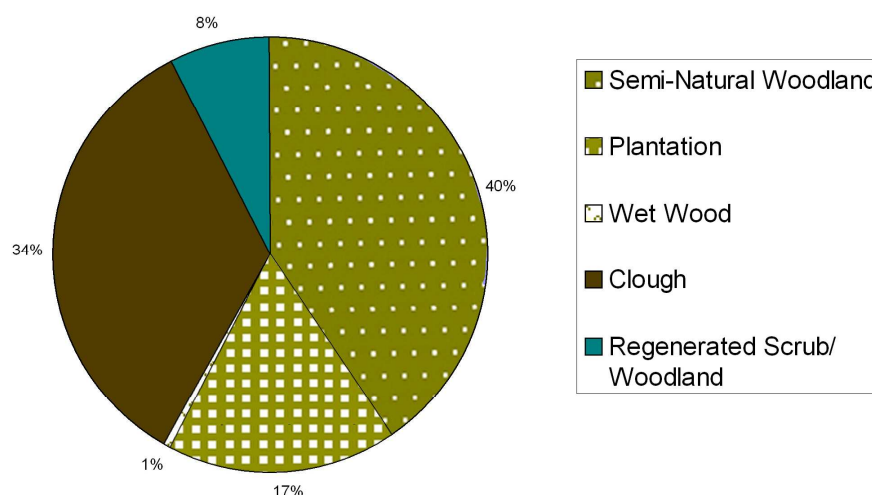


Figure 8 Pie chart showing the percentage by area of different Woodland HLC types in Bolton

7.3.1 Semi-natural woodland, Cloughs and Plantations

Description and historical context

Semi-natural woodland and cloughs cover the largest areas in this district, 1.85km² and 1.75km² respectively. The occurrence of semi-natural woodland in Bolton is generally in land of low economic value which is predominantly river or shale banks and cloughs. In the case of Bolton, the terms Clough and Semi-Natural Woodland were to a certain degree interchangeable during the project, largely as a result of Clough being added to the list of character types partway through the characterisation phase, as it became recognised as a separate type. Whilst cloughs can be defined as semi-natural, they have specific characteristics, comprising steep wooded valleys with a central stream. The three areas identified early on in the project as Wet wood also represent cloughs.

Plantation represents 0.83km² of Bolton's woodland, of which only 0.13km² dates to before 1900. The period of origin of other woodland types was generally defaulted to the post-medieval period or, where applicable, the date of surrounding enclosure. 74 of the 110 records with a Woodland broad type date to before 1910. In reality, the boundaries of areas traditionally named 'wood' or 'clough' on modern or historic mapping will have fluctuated over time. An area defined as semi-natural woodland in the modern landscape may well contain remnants of early woods, regenerated woodland and wet wood.

No areas of ancient woodland were recognised on the available mapping. Although intermittent clearance has occurred since the early prehistoric period, it is likely that the medieval landscape of Bolton was significantly more wooded with large areas of waste between dispersed farmsteads. 1.21km² of woodland has been lost since 1848, primarily through the creation of reservoirs and housing.

Key management issues relating to areas of Semi-natural woodland, Cloughs and Plantations

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very limited potential for below-ground archaeological remains in areas of historic woodland where past settlement may be unlikely • Limited potential for below-ground archaeological remains relating to settlement or agriculture pre-dating the creation of plantations • Where archaeological remains are present, wet conditions in cloughs and wet woods could lead to the preservation of organic materials. However, archaeological deposits in any wooded area are likely to have been damaged by tree roots and the action of burrowing animals
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving historic boundary banks • Features such as ancient coppice stools provide evidence of past woodland management • Areas covered by woodland fluctuate over time, leading to the potential incorporation of other historic features such as boundaries, or ornamental garden features where woodland forms part of an area of parkland
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland covers a relatively small percentage of the area of Bolton. Surviving areas of woodland pasture and semi-natural woodland constitute evidence within the landscape of a resource that was an important element of the rural economy until relatively recently • The boundaries of plantations are often straight and geometric, reflecting the fact that they were created deliberately • In some areas these straight boundaries may indicate associations with areas of post-medieval surveyed enclosure • Plantations may be associated with historic parkland
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland can be vulnerable to piecemeal or wholesale clearance for development or agriculture, particularly where it is not currently managed for economic gain • Tree roots and burrowing animals within woodland can cause severe damage to below-ground archaeology • Plants growing within the walls of standing structures or ruins can be destructive
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing historic boundaries and associated features should be retained and actively maintained

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relict woodland boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of earlier historic landscapes
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic woodland should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies • Where applications are made for new woodland planting, the effect that this will have on historic landscapes and potential archaeological remains should be taken into account in the planning process

There are a range of designations which can offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Areas of Conservation

7.3.2 Regenerated scrub/woodland

Description and historical context

The majority of these areas in Bolton date to the mid- to late 20th century. They were generally formed in one of two ways. Developed sites, particularly industrial or communications sites (such as railway lines), can become disused and, if not redeveloped, can regenerate as woodland. Alternatively pockets of land, perhaps isolated remnants of mossland or former fields, can remain undeveloped even where adjacent sites are built on, and can become wooded if the area is not maintained as open space.

Although earlier boundaries may be preserved by current site perimeters, the main archaeological potential of this HLC type lies in what remains from previous land uses.

Key management issues relating to areas of Regenerated scrub/woodland

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for below-ground archaeological remains relating to previous uses of sites, particularly industrial uses • Regenerated woodland on areas of former mossland may preserve pockets of environmentally sensitive deposits
Above-ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving structures relating to previous uses of

archaeological potential	sites, including buildings, boundary walls and gateposts
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regenerated woodland can provide valuable green areas within the landscape where it is on unused 'leftover' land • Where woodland has regenerated on disused sites, these are often not publicly accessible and may be dangerous due to the presence of derelict structures. They may thus have a negative impact on the landscape
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regenerated woodland is often found on disused sites within urban areas, and is thus at risk of destruction in advance of redevelopment • Tree roots and burrowing animals within woodland can cause severe damage to below-ground archaeology • Plants growing within the walls of standing structures or ruins can be destructive
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing historic boundaries and associated features relating to previous uses of regenerated woodland sites should be retained and actively maintained • Damage to archaeological remains caused by woodland plants may be less intensive in areas of recently regenerated woodland than in areas of historic woodland
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where good legibility of previous historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for a site located within regenerated woodland, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic industrial sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

7.4 Residential broad type

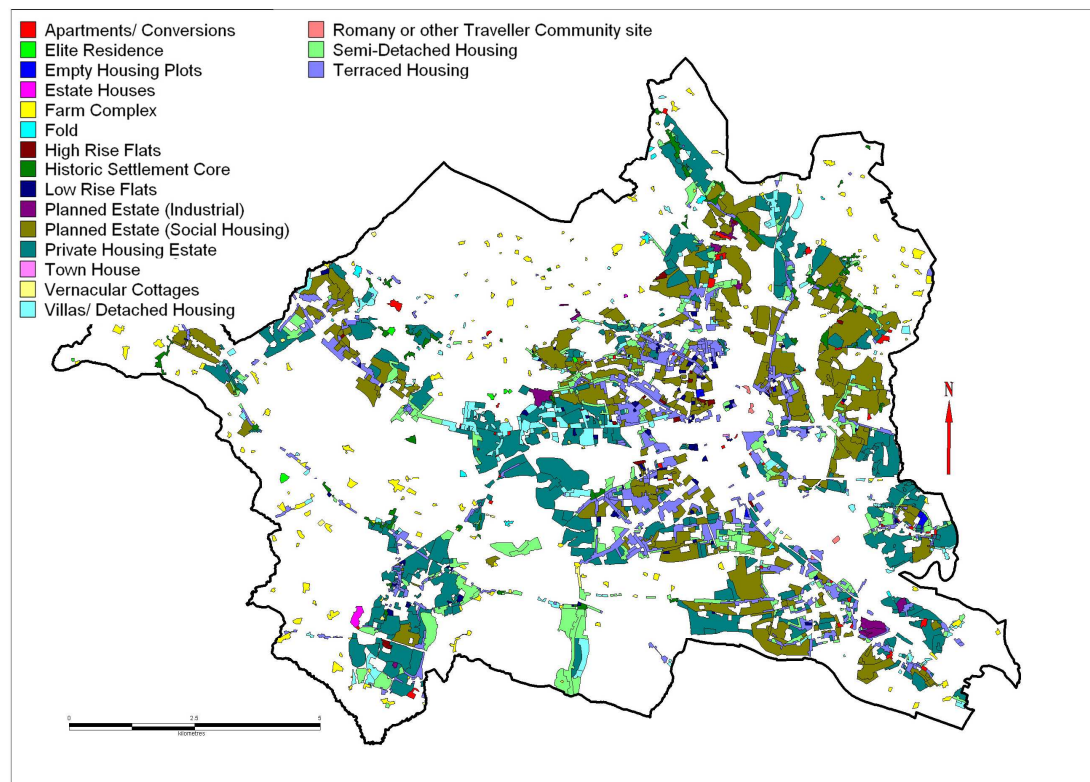


Figure 9 Map showing the distribution of Residential HLC types in Bolton

Occurrence of Residential HLC types

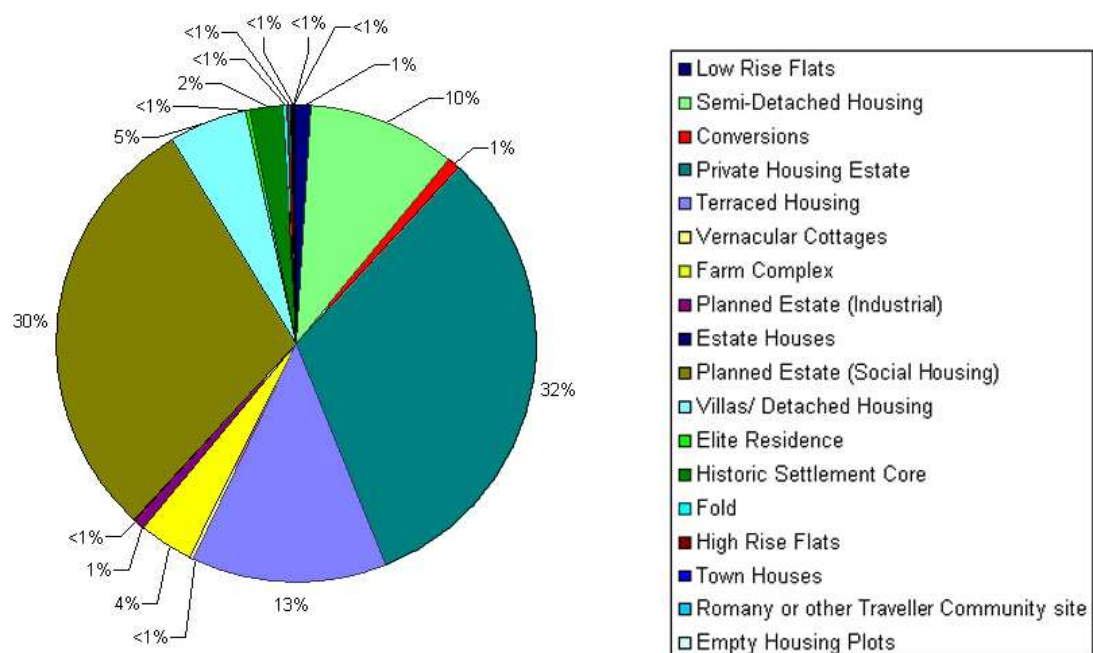


Figure 10 Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Residential broad type in Bolton

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of Enclosed Land represented
Low Rise Flats	0.46	1%
Semi-Detached Housing	4.05	10%
Conversions	0.32	1%
Private Housing Estate	12.83	32%
Terraced Housing	5.18	13%
Vernacular Cottages	0.13	<1%
Farm Complex	1.14	4%
Planned Estate (Industrial)	0.36	<1%
Estate Houses	0.06	<1%
Planned Estate (Social Housing)	11.93	30%
Villas/ Detached Housing	2.12	5%
Elite Residence	0.07	<1%
Historic Settlement Core	0.84	2%
Fold	0.14	<1%
High Rise Flats	0.13	<1%
Town Houses	0.01	<1%
Romany or other Traveller Community site	0.04	<1%
Empty Housing Plots	0.08	<1%
Totals	40.16km²	100%

Table 4 Area covered by the different Residential HLC types

Definition of the broad character type

Residential areas range in scope from single elite residences set in large gardens or parkland to densely populated estates and apartment or tower blocks.

Residential areas in Bolton

The main residential elements of Bolton's landscape can be summarised as follows:

- Dispersed early farmsteads and folds
- Historic great houses
- Pre-1850 village/settlement cores
- Evidence of workshop dwellings
- High density workers' housing
- Mid- to low density suburban development of the late 19th and early 20th centuries (including the Georgian planned developments north of Bolton)

- Interwar and post-war social housing (including recent housing association developments)
- Private housing estates of the later 20th and early 21st centuries

The earliest known urban development in the district occurred around the core of Bolton town during the early medieval period. This was surrounded by a sparsely settled landscape of predominantly isolated tenant farms, folds, halls, and the laithe houses of private landowners who were farming and producing textiles. Urban development expanded in the 17th and 18th centuries and village cores were formed. During the 19th century the area of land in residential use rapidly increased (Table 5 and Figure 11), with the construction of large estates of terraced workers' housing and middle-class suburban dwellings. The industrialist's villa replaced the hereditary landowner's hall. During the interwar and post-war eras the corporation replaced the industrialist, building society or private investor as the principal organisation building houses. Development continued in the late 20th century with private investors and housing associations playing a more prominent role.

Period of origin or HLC type	Area (km²)
Pre-1850	6.65
1850-1918	5.071
1918-1945	7.65
1945 to present day	20.65
[Commercial core]	[0.93]

Table 5 Area covered by the Residential broad type by period of origin

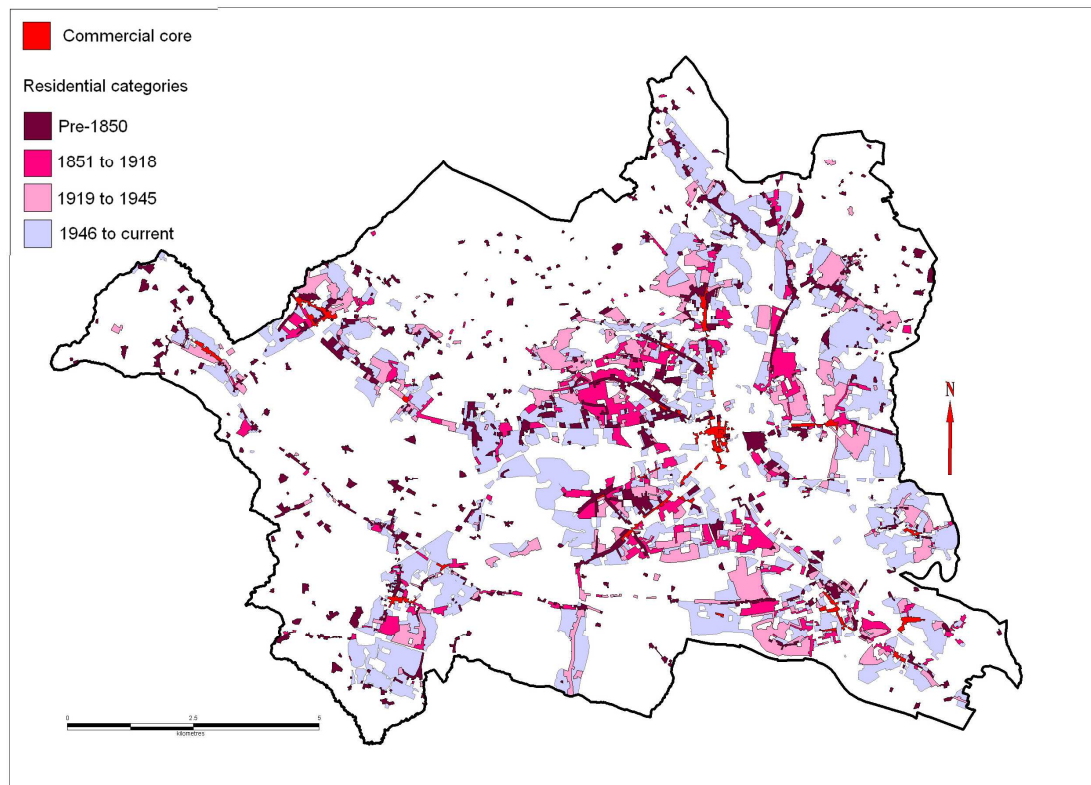


Figure 11 Map showing Residential broad type by period of origin

7.4.1 Farm complexes, Folds and Vernacular cottages

Description and historical context

Farms usually comprise a cluster of buildings arranged around a yard. They are very often named as farms on mapping, and if not can be identified by interpreting the plans of the buildings. Vernacular cottages can also be named on maps. Cottages usually appear in isolation as a single building with a garden, but are also found in short, sometimes uneven, rows.

Farm complexes cannot be considered without referring to their social setting and the wider landscape (Plate 2). Enclosed land in the medieval and post-medieval periods typically belonged to large estates such as Smithills, which were occupied by tenants. It has been established that much of the farming settlement and field pattern on the Smithills estate originated in the 17th and 18th centuries (UMAU 1996). This was probably the pattern in both the upland and lowland areas of Bolton. The pattern of distribution and many of the actual farms depicted in Figure 12 are of early post-medieval origin. With the exception of ancient halls and the centre of the town of Bolton, farms represent the earliest form of settlement in the district. Where agricultural land is extant, early distribution patterns can still be seen. Many former

agricultural settlements also survive in isolation within areas of later development, and often the buildings are still in use as residences.

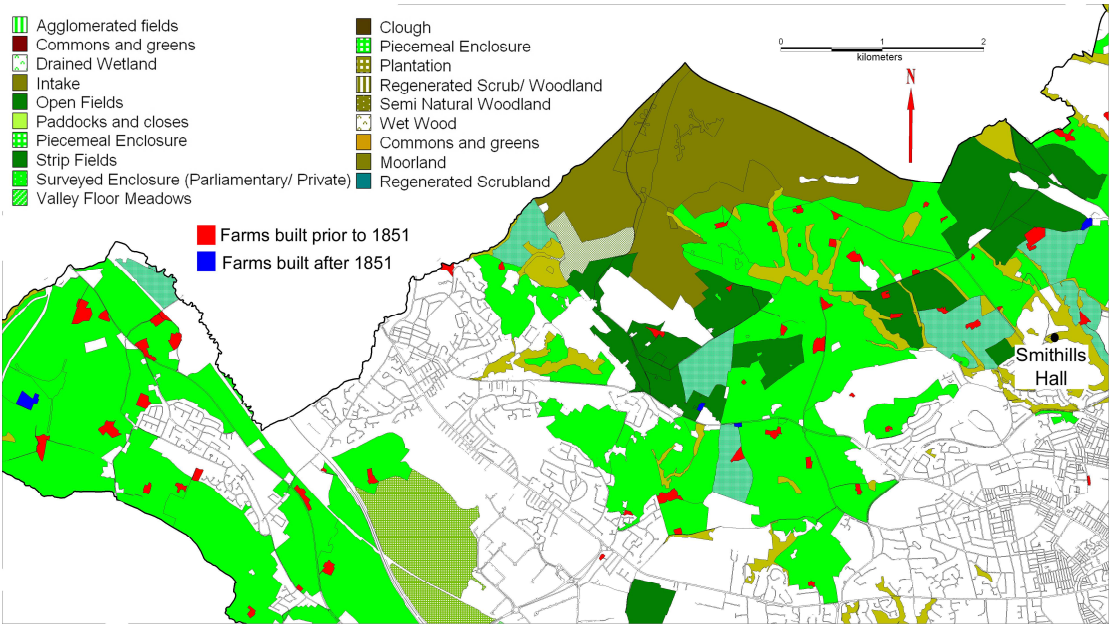


Figure 12 Map showing the distribution and period of origin of farm complexes in the Smithills area. Smithills Hall lies to the east of this area

Prior to the beginnings of industrialisation in c.1780, cloth was produced in rural handloom workshops. It is reasonable to assume that many farms and other rural settlement sites incorporated some element of home industry; even after the introduction of textile mills it is estimated that there were 4,200 handloom weavers in Bolton (McNeil and Nevell, 2000). The place name ‘Fold’ gives a clue to the location of some of these weavers, but their distribution elsewhere is difficult to identify through historic mapping alone.

Key management issues relating to Farm complexes, Folds and Vernacular cottages

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 19th and early 20th century or earlier occupation
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for standing buildings of historic interest, including vernacular dwellings, farm buildings and former weavers’ cottages
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic farm buildings and cottages may be associated with remnants of earlier enclosure patterns, forming an integral part of rural landscapes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where old farm buildings and cottages have survived within urbanised areas, they serve as a reminder of historic origins and context, helping locations to preserve an individual identity and 'sense of place'
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radical alteration of the settings of rural historic farm buildings and cottages as a result of urbanisation Farms on urban fringes can be vulnerable to change as a result of the loss of farmland and the loss of markets Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, leading to the erosion of historic character Agglomeration of farming estates, leading to complexes of farm buildings becoming redundant Changes in the use of the surrounding land, such as the creation of golf courses, leading to complexes of farm buildings becoming redundant Modernisation of farming practices, leading to historic buildings being rendered obsolete and suffering from neglect
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm buildings and cottages that are of historic significance but are not listed should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording Where redundant historic buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses In green belt areas, redundant farm buildings can provide some of the few opportunities for new development or rebuild New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations Historic plot outlines and the fabric of surviving early boundaries should be retained
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process Where planning permission is granted for a site that contains historic farm buildings or vernacular cottages, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic

	farms and cottages should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.4.2 Elite residences

Description and historical context

The Elite residences HLC type applies to large detached high-status dwellings, usually in a setting of formal gardens or private parkland and often with one or more driveways, lodges, granges and other associated buildings. The origin of this type varies. Some, such as Smithills Hall (now a museum), date to the medieval period. However, a significant number of country houses in Bolton date to the 19th century. During this period high-status dwellings were constructed by wealthy industrialists, such as Ridgemont House in Horwich. This was the home of Thomas Ridgeway, one of the founders of Walsuch's Bleach Works, and dates to the early 19th century.

Of the 69 elite residences identified during the course of this study, six appeared to still be in use as individual residences and twenty-three were in an alternative use with a significant survival of earlier fabric. Typically, country houses and elite residences are now in council ownership (Hall i' th' Wood and Smithills Hall for example) or have been converted into schools, hotels or farms. Where houses do survive, their settings have often suffered as a result of development or neglect. For example, in the 19th century Halliwell Lodge was situated at the end of a long drive set within a large park-like garden. Now, however, it stands in isolation within an estate of early 20th century terraced houses. Over half of the elite residences in Bolton have been destroyed or significantly altered. Two important early halls in particular have been lost, Darcy Lever Hall and Lostock Hall.

Key management issues relating to Elite residences

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to post-medieval and earlier occupation, including earlier elite residences that may have existed within the grounds of 18th or 19th century houses
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites are likely to contain standing buildings of historic interest, including historic halls, post-medieval clothiers houses and the homes of wealthy 19th century industrialists • Estates may include ancillary buildings such as stables, coach houses, lodges or cottages • Garden or parkland features may also be present, including boundaries and paths
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extant elite residences and their grounds form attractive landscapes and provide important areas of green space • Where elite residences are no longer in private use, the associated parkland or grounds can survive within the current landscape as public parks • Where elite residences themselves or associated lodges or cottages have survived as isolated buildings within developed areas, they serve as a reminder of historic origins and context, helping locations to preserve an individual identity and 'sense of place'
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radical alteration of the settings of elite residences and associated buildings as a result of urbanisation • Development of the large open spaces represented by the grounds to elite residences, especially where they are situated at the edges of expanding urban areas • Elite residences themselves are by their very nature large and expensive to maintain, and are thus vulnerable to neglect and eventual demolition
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elite residences that are of historic, social or architectural significance but are not listed should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • Elite residences can be particularly suitable for conversion into institutions such as schools or colleges, or residential apartments • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Historic boundary features can be retained within new developments
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which

	<p>acknowledges this interest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for a site that contains a historic elite residence or associated buildings, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic elite residences should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
--	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.4.3 Historic settlement core

Description and historical context

The term 'Historic Settlement Core' was used to describe clusters of residential, commercial and institutional buildings originating before 1851. With the exception of Bolton town centre, no historic settlement pre-dating the post-medieval period was observed in the district. Historic settlement cores were defined by the presence of settlement on the Yates Lancashire Survey of 1786 and the OS Lancashire 6" 1st edition map. The detail of these maps was not sufficient to identify building use or to make comparisons with building footprints depicted on modern mapping. However, the OS Lancashire 25" 1st edition map of the 1890s did provide sufficient detail. Knowledge of historic building plan forms was applied and a small amount of assumption about the continuation of settlement into the late 19th century was made in applying this HLC type.

Two predominant types were recognised: linear ribbon developments such as Church Street, Horwich (Plate 3), and nucleated rural moorside settlement, often with farms at the core, such as Dimple in Egerton with its Unitarian Chapel founded in

1672. Within these settlement cores, houses would often include workshops, whilst public houses, inns, chapels and churches were also present. The Historic settlement core HLC type shares some common characteristics with the Commercial urban core type; the main difference between the two lies in the ratio of houses to shops.

Key management issues relating to Historic settlement cores

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for complex surviving archaeological remains relating to medieval and post-medieval settlement
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for standing buildings of historic interest, including vernacular cottages, farm buildings, churches, schools and commercial buildings • Potential for building frontages of 20th, 19th or even 18th century date to hide earlier structures
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the preservation of early street layouts, and the outlines of historic building plots
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piecemeal redevelopment, leading to a gradual erosion of historic character • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including the removal of fixtures and decorative elements, leading to the erosion of historic character • Alteration of historic settings by the inappropriate redevelopment of sites in the surrounding area
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic street patterns and pedestrian routes should be retained • Historic plot outlines and the fabric of surviving early boundaries should be retained • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Buildings that are of historic significance but are not listed should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • Where redundant historic buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses • The historic urban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic settlement cores should be seen as primary areas for conservation-led regeneration • Well-preserved historic settlement cores are often designated as Conservation Areas. Where this is not the case, these areas should be considered for

	<p>designation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of historic settlement, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic settlements should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.4.4 Terraced housing

Description and historical context

This HLC type was used to describe rows of houses with a unified frontage, constructed predominantly in the late 18th to early 20th centuries. These were often built to accommodate Bolton's industrial workers, particularly in the 19th century. The quality of buildings ranged from sub-standard back-to-back houses with poor sanitary conditions and overcrowding to model estate cottages such as those at Barrow Bridge. The scale of these developments ranged from short individual rows to large-scale ribbon developments along arterial routes and more extensive gridiron estates (Plates 4 and 5).

Generally these houses did not occur in isolation, but instead formed part of a wider social and industrial landscape (Figure 13). Churches, halls, schools and social institutes were often incorporated into developments to provide facilities for the resident community. About 60% of the terraced houses in Bolton have been lost due to subsequent redevelopment, particularly in the late 20th century. This represents

an area of some 3.41 km². Despite extensive clearance, however, many well-preserved examples of this HLC type are extant.



Figure 13 The Columbia Mills area, Victory. Late 19th to early 20th century textile workers' housing, probably associated with the mill. High status houses front Chorley Road, with a gridiron development to the rear. This 19th century character is largely extant (MasterMap 2006). Infill development is present on the former sites of the bowling green and the chapel. Columbia Mill itself and many of the houses survive.

Key management issues relating to areas of Terraced housing

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 18th, 19th and 20th century settlement
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing buildings of historic interest, including terraced houses ranging from back-to-back cottages to middle-class residences • Within larger areas of terraced housing, there is potential for the survival of contemporary institutional buildings such as chapels and schools
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terraced housing once formed a significant element of the urban landscape in the north west. Surviving remnants are an important reminder of the industrial-era heritage of the region
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many terraced houses are of relatively low value and, as old building stock, are vulnerable to disuse, neglect and demolition • Wholesale clearance and redevelopment of areas of terraced housing leads to the loss of historic street patterns as well as built fabric • Piecemeal clearance of smaller areas, including individual terraces, leads to an erosion of historic character • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including insensitive modernisation, lead to the erosion of historic character • Associated institutional buildings such as schools and chapels are in danger of becoming redundant and being replaced, or reused, for example as garages or warehousing, which can result in the loss of historic fabric and erosion of historic character
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic street patterns, including the characteristic 'gridiron' layout of some areas of terraced housing, should be retained • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Areas of historic terraced houses that are of historic, social or architectural significance but are not designated should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • Where redundant historic buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses • The historic urban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of

recommendations	<p>local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of historic terraced housing that form significant remnants of 19th or early 20th century landscapes, retaining associated buildings such as schools, chapels and corner shops, should be considered for the creation of new Conservation Areas • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of terraced housing, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic terraced housing should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
-----------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.4.5 Villas/detached housing

Description and historical context

Villas and detached houses represent the domiciles of the middle classes of Bolton. They are typically substantial, higher status houses set in large gardens; villas may be semi-detached. The distribution of this HLC type was influenced by the introduction of railways and tramways in the 19th century. Character areas typically comprise late 19th century ribbon developments, such as those found along Chorley New Road, or discrete suburban clusters. Prior to the mid-19th century the distribution was more dispersed, with functions relating to contemporary settlement cores; the type included houses such as vicarages and the residences of squires.

Survival of this residential category is quite high compared to that of lower status housing. Nonetheless, in Bolton approximately 47% of villas and detached houses constructed before 1892 have had a change of use or have been replaced. The size

of these buildings makes them suitable for reuse as institutes such as convalescent homes or schools, or for conversion into apartments. Modern development has also had a high impact on the settings of villas and detached houses. The large gardens, suburban character and high status nature of these areas have attracted subsequent infill development, principally of late 20th century private housing (Figure 14).

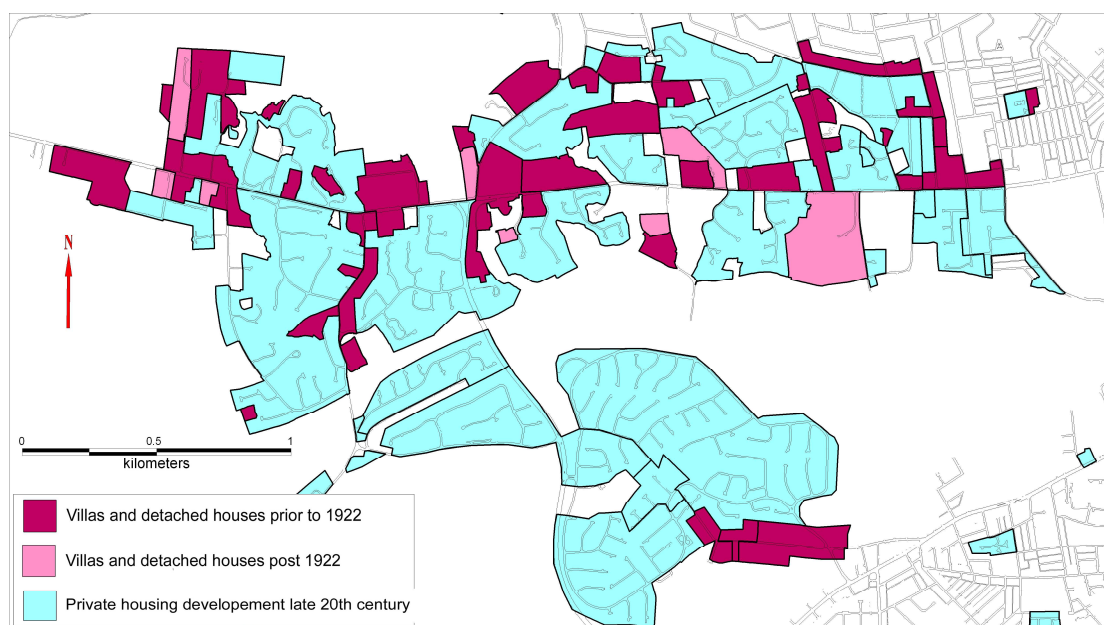


Figure 14 Map showing the development of suburban housing along Chorley New Road. Three phases of development can be observed: villas and detached housing initially formed a ribbon development in the 19th to early 20th century; a small amount of early 20th century infill of detached housing followed, and subsequently private housing was built on a larger scale in the late 20th century

Key management issues relating to areas of Villas/detached housing

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 18th, 19th and 20th century settlement, including garden features
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standing buildings of historic interest, including architect-designed residences of local, regional or national importance
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villas and detached houses represent an early element of suburbanisation, serving as a reminder within the landscape of some of the changes in society that took place in the 19th century
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villas and high-status detached houses are usually of a substantial size and can be too large or expensive to maintain as family homes. They are thus vulnerable to subdivision, conversion and redevelopment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large plot sizes make sites attractive for redevelopment; several modern houses or one or more new apartment blocks can be built in the grounds of a single villa. Even where the original house is retained within a redevelopment, the insertion of new buildings alters its setting • Such infill and piecemeal redevelopment alters the grain of suburban and urban areas, greatly increasing the characteristically low density of dwellings and reducing the area of green space • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including insensitive modernisation and conversion, lead to the erosion of historic character
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitive conversion of villas for institutional or multi-occupancy residential use can give them a new lease of life and ensure their continued survival • Villas and detached houses that are of historic, social or architectural significance but are not listed should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • Historic property boundaries and plot outlines are often retained due to the piecemeal nature of redevelopment in areas of villa housing. This retention should be encouraged • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • The historic urban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • High-density new build that results in the loss of historic plots as visible landscape features should be discouraged. The building of apartment blocks on a similar scale to the villas that are being replaced, and set in landscaped grounds, can help to ensure some continuity of the grain and character of areas • Where planning permission is granted for the site of a villa or high-status detached house, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic

	villa housing should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.4.6 Planned estates (social housing)

Description and historical context

The bulk of all residential development extant within Bolton district today was constructed in the mid- to late 20th century. Developments were principally built on former agricultural land (80% of all housing construction after 1922) (Figure 15).

“Slum” clearance also released a significant amount of land for social housing development, particularly in the Brownlow Way area north of Bolton town centre in the late 20th century.

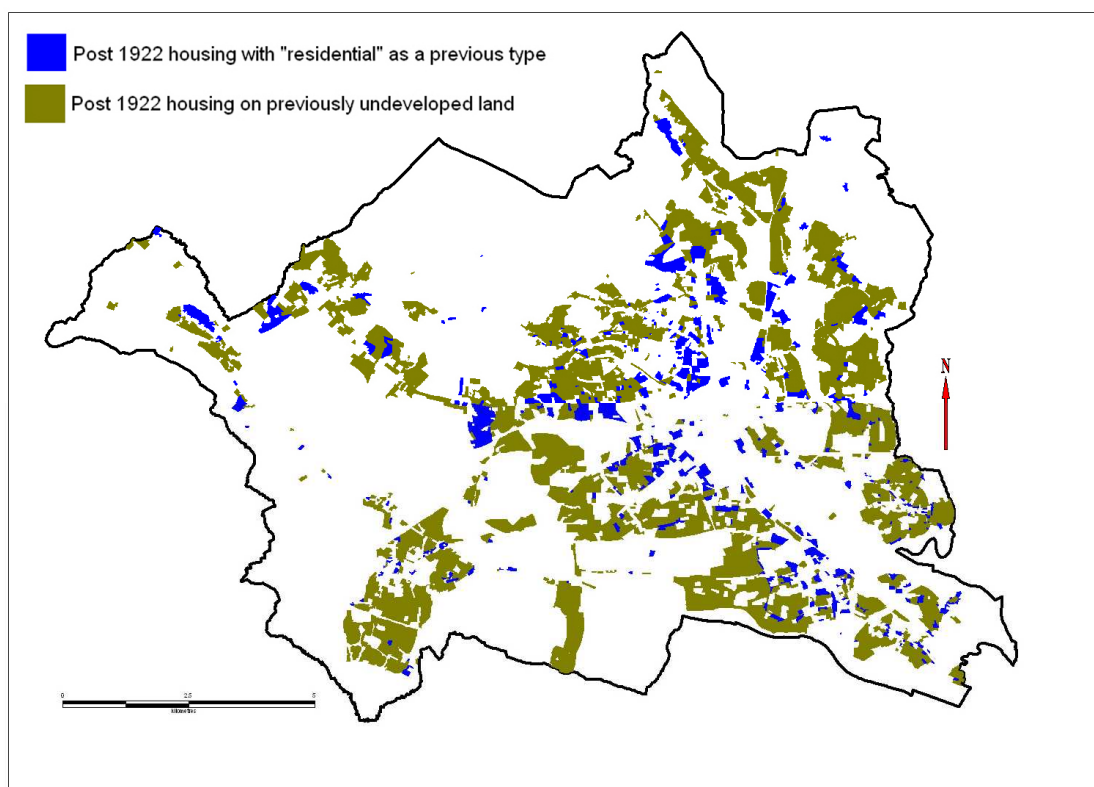


Figure 15 Map showing previous land uses of post-1922 housing developments in Bolton district. 84% of this housing was built on previously undeveloped land

Social housing was identified on mapping on the basis of the scale and uniformity of the development, types of dwelling present and the size of gardens. Building types included a combination of rows of houses, semi-detached houses and low rise flats. High rise flats and discrete areas of low rise flats that were not part of mixed estates were treated as separate HLC types. Where pubs and small-scale schools and chapels were present within residential areas, they were recorded as attributes rather than treated as separate character areas in their own right (see also Section 7.8).

It is evident from mapping that as the 20th century proceeded, the scale of construction of social housing developments increased dramatically (Figure 16 and Plate 6). This was probably a result of government housing construction policies in the inter-war and post-war periods, and recent trends in construction for housing associations.

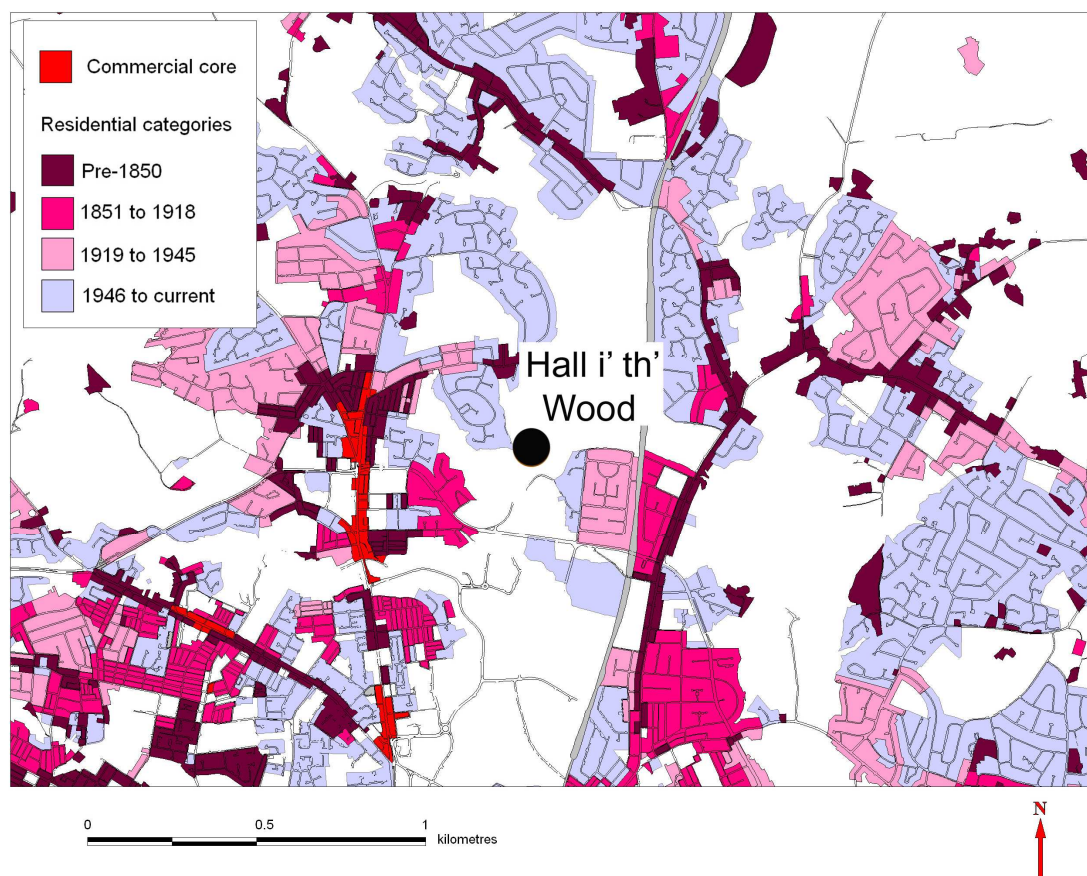


Figure 16 Map showing residential development in the area around Hall i' th' Wood. Mid-20th century social housing took the form of large planned estates; of particular interest in this area is the geometric street pattern to the immediate south of Hall i' th' Wood. Later 20th century development has also had a significant impact on the landscape

Key management issues relating to Planned estates (social housing)

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation pre-dating 20th century development • Increased potential for survival of archaeological remains, where present, within areas of undeveloped open space such as allotment gardens and playgrounds
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive areas of mid-to-late 20th century houses, often with associated features characteristic of local authority estates, such as particular styles of fencing and porches, and fixtures such as windows, doors and door furniture • Non-residential contemporary buildings built as integral elements of estates often survive, including pubs and parades of shops, and institutions such as schools, churches and libraries
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned estates have a significant visual impact at a landscape scale, particularly where they have been designed and laid out with a geometric or other characteristic plan form
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right for people to buy their council houses has led to different patterns of ownership so that estates are no longer maintained in a uniform fashion. Householders make individual improvements, leading to an erosion of the uniform character of estates • Older and less well-maintained housing stock can be vulnerable to clearance and redevelopment as part of wider regeneration projects • Green open spaces within local authority estates can be vulnerable to infill development, introducing different styles of housing that do not always blend in, and altering the grain of estates
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authority estates that are of historic, social or architectural significance should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • The designed layouts of local authority estates should be retained, including both street patterns and open spaces integral to the original design • Estates identified as being of historic, social or architectural significance should be retained, or preserved by detailed recording of a representative sample of houses • New development should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • The historic suburban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of new Conservation Areas should be considered for examples of well-designed, distinctive

	<p>local authority estates where a significant number of dwellings have retained original fixtures and other features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of social housing, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic social housing should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.4.7 Low rise and High rise flats

Description and historical context

This character type predominantly comprises low rise flats built after the Second World War. The majority of flats and apartments are newly built, but the type can also include developments focused on an earlier house or building that has been converted into several residences, where there are also new-build flats or apartments within the grounds. Houses that have been converted into apartments with no associated new build, thus retaining more of the historic character of a site, are characterised as 'Conversions'.

Although these HLC types cover a relatively small area, they can dominate the local landscape in terms of scale and have a strong visual impact on the setting of historic buildings.

Key management issues relating to Low rise and High rise flats

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation pre-dating 20th century development • New flats can be built on 'brownfield' sites, including former industrial and residential areas. By their very nature, such sites have the potential to contain archaeological remains relating to these previous uses
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites may include standing buildings of historic interest, particularly subdivided former villas that have been retained within wider redevelopment schemes
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rise flats have a strong impact on the landscape, often being visible from great distances • Low rise flats can also dominate the local landscape, as they are often built on a larger scale or in denser concentrations than earlier housing in the vicinity • Well-designed blocks of flats of any date may themselves represent landmark features of architectural significance
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New-build flats can have a significant impact on the landscape, erasing whole areas of previous character types, including historic street layouts as well as built fabric. Special consideration should be given to the impact that large new structures may have on existing historic landscape character • The larger plot sizes of former detached villas can make sites attractive for redevelopment; several modern houses or one or more new apartment blocks can be built in the grounds of a single villa, altering the grain of suburban and urban areas, and affecting the garden settings of villas where the original house is retained within a redevelopment • Other infill and piecemeal redevelopment with new-build flats alters the grain and density of suburban and urban areas • Blocks of 20th century flats, particularly high rise blocks or local authority flats, can have a limited life-span due to the construction techniques used and also to social perceptions of such flats as undesirable places to live. They are thus vulnerable to demolition and redevelopment
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blocks of flats that are of historic, social or architectural significance should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Blocks of flats identified as being of historic, social or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording

Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of new Conservation Areas should be considered for areas of well-designed, distinctive blocks of flats that are of historic interest • Where good legibility of previous historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for the construction of low or high rise flats, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic and iconic flats should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
----------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Special consideration should be given to the impact that large new buildings may have on historic character.

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.4.8 Conversions

Description and historical context

There are 36 records for the Bolton district with the HLC type Conversions, dispersed throughout the district. This category is particularly significant because it represents the conversion of prior HLC types for residential purposes. Buildings that have been converted include elite houses, weaver's cottages, farms and mill complexes.

Conversion ensures the survival of historic buildings that might otherwise be lost, having become redundant for their original purpose. Generally the historic character of converted buildings is maintained, with a 'significant' legibility as defined by the project. Wallsuch's Bleachworks, which originated in 1775, is an example of a former industrial site that is now in residential use. Conversions and new build are both present, but the site has retained much of its industrial character (see Plate 7).

The character type relating to conversions was initially added to the existing type of 'Apartments' to give 'Apartments and Conversions', and thus included new-build private apartments as well as older buildings. Later in the project this was reconsidered and the type was adjusted to cover only conversions, with apartments to be categorised with 'Low Rise Flats', another pre-defined type. Due to time restraints it has not been possible to alter all of the records that in retrospect should have been assigned to different types; there are therefore 16 records in Bolton with the 'Conversion' type that are modern buildings which were initially 'Apartments and Conversions' and which, if being characterised later in the project, would have been assigned the 'Low Rise Flats' residential character type instead.

Key management issues relating to residential Conversions

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to post-medieval settlement and industry
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentially a range of standing buildings of historic interest, including former industrial buildings, farm buildings, chapels, schools and large historic houses
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where earlier buildings have survived within urbanised areas, they serve as a reminder of historic origins and context, helping locations to preserve an individual identity and 'sense of place' • Former villas represent an early element of suburbanisation, serving as a reminder within the landscape of some of the changes in society that took place in the 19th century • Former industrial buildings serve as reminders of an important aspect of Bolton's history
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings undertaken as part of the conversion process can lead to the erosion of historic character
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitive conversion of redundant buildings for residential use can give them a new lease of life and ensure their continued survival • Converted buildings that are of historic, social or architectural significance but are not listed should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which

	<p>acknowledges this interest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for the conversion of a historic building, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic industrial and domestic buildings should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.4.9 Private Estates

Description and historical context

Private housing estates were distinguished from areas of social housing by examining the scale of development, the size of individual gardens and the construction date and layout of estates. Generally estates of detached or semi-detached houses with medium to large gardens were included. The majority appear to have been built since the post-war period: 10.64 km² of private estates have been built in Bolton since 1950 compared with 5.15 km² of private houses or estates surviving from before the 1950s (see Plate 8). Significantly, 87% of private estates were built on previously undeveloped land (predominantly agricultural). Where private estates were built on former developed land, the perimeters of earlier character types have frequently been preserved by modern area boundaries. However, it is generally the case that internal features such as earlier field boundaries or street layouts have been lost.

Key management issues relating to Private housing estates

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation pre-dating 20th century development • Increased potential for survival of archaeological remains, where present, within areas of undeveloped open space such as allotment gardens and playgrounds • Modern housing developments in urban areas are often built on 'brownfield' sites, including former industrial and residential areas. By their very nature, such sites have the potential to contain archaeological remains relating to these previous uses
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive areas of mid-to-late 20th century houses built to a uniform design or a limited number of designs, often with associated features common to groups of houses within the estate, such as particular styles of porches, and fixtures such as windows, doors and door furniture • Non-residential contemporary buildings built as integral elements of estates often survive, including pubs and parades of shops, and institutions such as schools, churches and libraries • Houses within smaller areas of private development can be built to a distinctive design characteristic of the decade in which they were built • Earlier buildings such as farmhouses or vernacular cottages can survive as 'islands' of historic character within areas of 20th century housing
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large areas of private housing have a significant visual impact at a landscape scale, and represent the physical embodiment of suburbanisation, an important aspect of 20th century social history • Estates and smaller developments can often be dated by their layouts, which followed the fashions and ideas of planning at the time when they were built. Distinctive patterns include the long avenues of the 1930s-1950s, and the irregular winding culs-de-sac of the 1980s and 1990s • Where residential development has taken place on areas of former enclosed land, the outlines of estates and internal roads and property divisions may follow the lines of former field boundaries, leading to the fossilisation of elements of earlier landscapes
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older and less well-maintained housing stock can be vulnerable to clearance and redevelopment as part of wider regeneration projects • Green open spaces within housing estates can be vulnerable to infill development, introducing different styles of housing that do not always blend in, and altering the grain of estates

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private housing estates that are of historic, social or architectural significance should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Estates identified as being of historic, social or architectural significance should be retained, or preserved by detailed recording of a representative sample of houses • New development of private housing estates should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • The historic suburban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects • Where redundant historic buildings are affected by proposals for private housing development, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses, to provide a historic context for the site
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of new Conservation Areas should be considered for examples of well-designed, distinctive estates where a significant number of dwellings have retained original fixtures and other features • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of previous historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for a site located in an area of private housing, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic private housing should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.5 Ornamental, parkland and recreational broad type

Definition of the broad character type

Designed ornamental landscapes and other areas used for recreational purposes, including those that have not been developed and are used by local people for dog-walking and other informal everyday activities.

Ornamental, parkland and recreational areas in Bolton

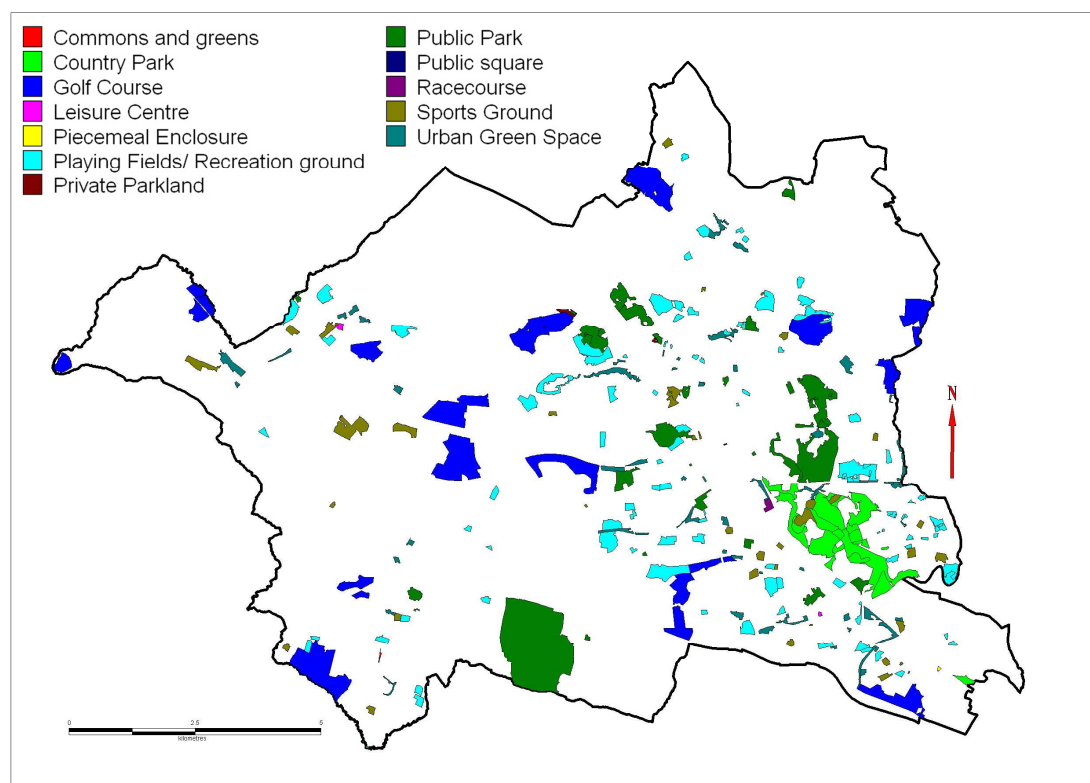


Figure 17 Map showing the distribution of Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types in Bolton

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of Enclosed Land represented
Urban Green Space	1.13	7%
Playing Fields/ Recreation ground	2.99	18%
Country Park	1.84	11%
Public Park	4.32	26%
Sports Ground	0.99	6%
Golf Course	5.05	32%
Private Parkland	0.03	<1%
Leisure/Sports Centre	0.02	<1%
Racecourse	0.03	<1%
Totals	16.41	100%

Table 6 Area covered by the different Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types

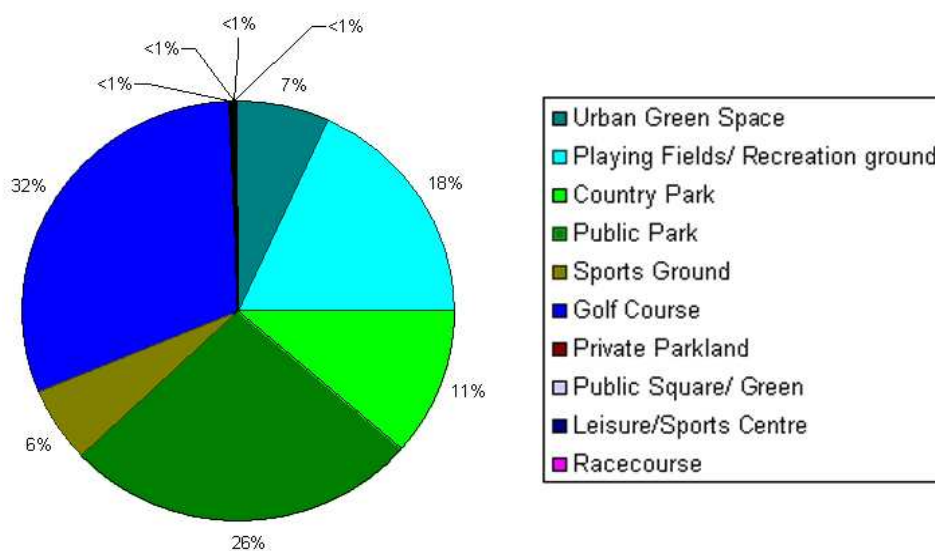


Figure 18 Pie chart showing the percentage by area of Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types in Bolton

The HLC types within this Broad type overlap considerably, as it includes areas of mixed facilities that could be categorised in different ways. It has therefore not been possible to calculate the actual numbers of individual character areas of certain recreational HLC types present in Bolton, or the physical area covered.

For example, football pitches or cricket grounds can be polygonised in their own right as Sports Grounds but can also be found as integral parts of larger recreational areas and thus be polygonised as part of a 'Playing Field/Recreation Ground'. An area at Moss Lea is annotated 'Recreation Ground' on 1920s-30s mapping (OS 1923-38). It is named 'Barlow Park' on current mapping and includes some facilities characteristic of public parks, including bowling greens, a putting green, a playground and a tennis court (MasterMap 2006). However, a larger part of its area is taken up with a cricket ground, a football ground, a 'sports ground' and a playing field. The park could, therefore, have been defined as a 'Public Park', a 'Sports Ground' or as 'Playing Fields/Recreation ground'.

This ambiguity has led to inconsistencies in the characterisation of Bolton with, for example, bowling greens appearing as both 'Sports Grounds' and 'Playing Fields/Recreation Grounds' as a result of records being created before a standardised approach was agreed upon. The 'Sports Grounds' and 'Playing Fields/Recreation grounds' HLC types have been considered within one section [7.5.1, below].

Further inconsistencies occurred when some experience of characterisation in Bolton highlighted the need for two new HLC types, 'Urban green space' and 'Country park'. The former was defined to cater for areas of an informal nature that could not be fitted into existing categories. Such areas include relatively small green spaces that may have been created by the demolition of a row of terraced houses or the clearance of an industrial site, or may simply comprise an area that lies between groups of buildings and has never been built on. These spaces were initially recorded as Recreation grounds, but this was felt to be inaccurate. Country parks were at first characterised as Public parks, but have since been separated out due to the considerable size of the areas they cover and their lack of the features commonly associated with public parks, such as formal layouts, bandstands and other recreational facilities.

Five principal HLC types were identified for detailed analysis on the basis of their presence in the landscape or historical significance:

- Playing fields/recreation grounds and Sports grounds
- Public parks
- Golf courses
- Country parks

7.5.1 Playing fields/recreation grounds and Sports grounds

Description and historical context

Sports grounds, playing fields and recreation grounds in Bolton are distributed quite evenly through the urban and suburban areas, tending to be situated within or adjacent to residential areas where they are easily accessible to the population. The majority of such areas comprise football and cricket grounds and areas named on mapping as recreation grounds or playing fields. The 'Playing fields' type does not include school fields, which have been characterised along with their associated schools as institutional areas. Less common facilities identified as sports grounds include an equestrian centre in Westhoughton, situated close to but not actually within a built-up area, and a tennis club at Markland Hill.

Formal recreation grounds were first created in Bolton in the second half of the 19th century. Surviving sites may still include some of their early or original features, but may also have been reorganised over the years. Darbshire Recreation Ground to

the north east of Bolton town centre, for example, is named on 1890s mapping (OS 1892-94). By the early 20th century it featured a bowling green and a boating pond (OS 1907-10). On 1920s mapping it can be seen that the pond has been replaced by swings, and a second bowling green has been added (OS 1922-29). The site retains its bowling greens and a playground area at the western end, but is now named 'Darbshire Park Recreation Ground' on the map, illustrating again the overlap between definitions and character types within the broad type.

Some recreation grounds were created as part of wider recreational landscapes, such as the area adjacent to Heaton Cricket Ground, first marked on mapping of the 1920s (OS 1922-29). A playing field lay immediately to the east, and private parkland associated with Moss Bank lay to the north. By the 1950s a dual carriageway separated the recreation and sports grounds to the south from Moss Bank Park, by then a public park, to the north (OS 1950-55).

Key management issues relating to Playing fields/recreation grounds and Sports grounds

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains of any age within undeveloped open areas
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing structures of historic interest, including 19th and 20th century pavilions and clubhouses • Some sports grounds in Trafford, such as the Lancashire County Cricket Ground, may contain buildings of regional or national importance • Associated boundary features such as railings and gateposts, although iron railings are likely to have been removed during the Second World War
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playing fields, sports grounds and recreation grounds often represent significant expanses of open green space within otherwise built-up areas • The perimeters of playing fields, sports grounds and recreation grounds may respect or incorporate earlier boundaries relating to field systems or settlement • Some types of 19th and early 20th century sporting facilities such as bowling greens and tennis clubs formed part of a wider urban social landscape, being integrated into street layouts in association with residential developments or public houses • Mid- and later 20th century playing fields and sports grounds are often associated with contemporary housing developments, particularly large planned estates
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large open areas such as playing fields can be vulnerable to piecemeal development at the edges, where the

	<p>taking of small amounts of land for housing or other development gradually encroaches upon the open green space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller sports facilities such as bowling greens may become disused where a particular activity becomes less popular, and may be vulnerable to the development pressures of urban and suburban areas • Construction of modern housing or other buildings on the sites of former urban open spaces alters the historic grain of settlements and erodes historic character
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good or rare examples of historic pavilions or other recreational buildings that are not currently listed should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • Historic layouts, including paths and landscaping, form integral aspects of the historic character of recreation grounds. Where the original layout of a historic recreation ground survives, this should be maintained wherever possible • Any new development that does take place within former open recreational areas should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Sports grounds and recreation areas were created for public enjoyment and to serve local communities. These aims should be respected and promoted alongside the historic context of individual areas
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for development of the site of an open recreational area or part of such an area, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic recreation areas should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Tree preservation orders
- Sites of Special Scientific interest
- Hedgerow Regulations
- English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest

7.5.2 Public parks

Description and historical context

The creation of public parks arose in response to the need for open recreational green space within the rapidly expanding urban areas from the later 19th century onwards. It was not uncommon in the early 20th century for land to be donated by estate owners to the corporation. Parks created from the former grounds to halls or large houses in Bolton include Leverhulme Park, formerly the site of Bradshaw Hall (later Darcy Lever Hall) (HLC Ref HGM3845), and Moss Bank Park, which includes a former mid-18th century bleachworks site that formed part of the estate (HLC Refs HGM1777, 1781 and 1784). Once donated, such sites were quickly opened to the public, usually with additional recreational facilities provided by the council.

Ornamental landscapes and planting, water features, greens, formal pathways, bandstands and pagodas all formed elements of 19th and early 20th century park design.

Other Public parks were created on undeveloped agricultural land; examples include Queen's Park in Bolton, created from meadow and pasture land at the western edge of the town in the 1860s (HLC Ref HGM46) and Tonge Park, created from fields in the inter-war period (HLC Ref HGM859). Queen's Park features a purpose-built late 19th century lodge (see Plate 9). Although created from fields, it contains a number of reservoirs relating to a former bleach works that lay immediately east of the park (see Plate 10).

Heritage Lottery Fund grants are available for the restoration of public parks. Within Greater Manchester, community archaeology projects have been successfully

undertaken which have enabled local communities to engage with their local park and its heritage.

Key management issues relating to Public parks

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains of any age within undeveloped open areas • Where a park was formed from the grounds of an elite residence, there will be potential for remains relating to post-medieval or earlier gardens or domestic activity • Potential for the below-ground remains of elite residences themselves and ancillary buildings
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing structures of historic interest, including 19th and 20th century pavilions, pagodas and bandstands • Standing buildings may include former elite residences and ancillary buildings such as stables, coach-houses, glasshouses, icehouses, lodges and gatehouses • Landscaping features relating to previous use of parks as private grounds, such as paths and flowerbeds, may be present • Associated boundary features such as railings and gateposts, although iron railings are likely to have been removed during the Second World War
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public parks represent significant expanses of open green space within otherwise built-up areas • Municipal parks often feature formal layouts and landscaping, with a range of leisure facilities and features such as fountains, bowling greens and ornamental planting that form integral parts of the designed landscape • The perimeters of public parks may respect or incorporate earlier boundaries relating to field systems or settlement
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any alteration or removal of original features, including the redesign of path layouts, unsympathetic building maintenance or the removal of mature trees, causes the erosion of historic character • 19th or 20th century landscaping associated with public parks may have had an impact on earlier landscaping where a park was formed from the grounds of an elite residence
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good or rare examples of historic bandstands, pavilions or other recreational buildings that are not currently listed should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey • Good or rare examples of historic elite residences and associated ancillary structures that are not currently listed should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural

	<p>significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic layouts, including paths and landscaping, form integral aspects of the historic character of public parks. Where the original layout of a historic park survives, this should be maintained wherever possible • Detailed desk-based study of historic parks to identify the original design and layout would be of benefit for the maintenance of their historic character, informing new planting or the restoration of lost or degraded landscape features • Features relating to the original layout of a park should be retained wherever possible • Municipal parks were created for public enjoyment and to serve local communities. These aims should be respected and promoted alongside the historic context of individual areas
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for works within a public park, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic public parks should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation areas
- Tree preservation orders
- Sites of Special Scientific interest
- Hedgerow Regulations
- English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest

7.5.3 Golf courses

Description and historical context

There are golf courses at fifteen locations in Bolton, as well as at least one miniature golf course, in Leverhulme Park, which has been included within the character area defining the park. Golf courses are spread throughout much of the district, and most are situated on the outskirts of urban or suburban areas. Dunscar Golf Course in the northern part of the district and, in the west, Wigan Golf Course and the course and range at White Hill near Blackrod have the most rural settings, but even these are situated only a short distance from the nearest settlements.

The four earliest golf courses in Bolton are shown on mapping dating to 1907-10 (OS), and were thus constructed at the very end of the 19th or beginning of the 20th century. At least one of these, now part of the Great Lever and Farnworth Golf Course, was later extended. The remaining courses were created throughout the 20th century, with at least four post-dating the 1950s.

Almost all of the golf courses were created from former enclosed land, with only one comprising former parkland associated with an elite residence. This is Wigan Golf Course, which utilises Arley Hall as its clubhouse (see Plate 11). Some courses include 19th century or earlier farm sites; for example, the Old Links Golf Course at Barrow Bridge contains Harwood's Farm and the former sites of Langshaw Ford Farm and 'Thurstons', all of which are shown on mid-19th century mapping. All of the former farmland on which golf courses were created has been classified as 'Piecemeal Enclosure' with the exception of the site of Kearsley Moss Golf Course which, as the name suggests, was constructed on former drained wetland.

Key management issues relating to Golf courses

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential for surviving archaeological remains of any age, including evidence of agriculture and early settlement• Where a golf course was formed from the grounds of an elite residence, there will be potential for remains relating to post-medieval or earlier gardens or domestic activity• Potential for the below-ground remains of elite residences themselves and ancillary buildings
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Standing buildings may include former elite residences and ancillary buildings such as stables, coach-houses and glasshouses• Standing buildings may include former farm buildings such as farmhouses and barns

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundaries such as hedges and walls relating to relict field systems may be present • Earthworks relating to the former agricultural use of golf course sites may be present, including boundary banks and medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golf courses often cover extensive areas and have a significant visual impact on the landscape • Some golf courses have now been present in the landscape for over a century and are in themselves becoming historic landscape features • The perimeters of golf courses may respect or incorporate earlier boundaries relating to field systems
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The removal of field boundaries during the creation of golf courses can result in the wholesale loss of historic enclosure patterns • Grass management regimes on golf courses are non-traditional and can be destructive • Historic farm buildings within golf courses can fall out of use and become neglected, potentially leading to demolition • Intensive drainage works associated with golf course construction can damage buried archaeological remains and can create misleading earthworks
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where intensive landscaping is not carried out, golf courses can aid the preservation of buried archaeological features and deposits, protecting them from damage by modern ploughing • Good or rare examples of farm buildings, historic elite residences and associated ancillary structures that are not currently listed should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • Where historic buildings within golf courses are suffering from neglect, steps should be taken to ensure their preservation. Historic standing buildings can be retained and reused to provide facilities such as clubhouses, serving as a reminder of historic origins and context and helping locations to preserve an individual identity and 'sense of place' • The extent of any surviving historic field boundaries and other above-ground archaeological features such as earthworks should be established and any threats to them assessed through a programme of systematic evaluation • Where present, such features should be retained and protected from potentially damaging landscaping works • Relict hedges and walls can be restored in order to reinstate earlier boundary features

Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for works within a golf course, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic enclosed land should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
----------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

There are a range of designations which offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environmental Plan Schemes and land stewardship agreements

7.5.4 Country parks

Description and historical context

Bolton includes two country parks and a small part of a third, Clifton Country Park, which extends to the south east into Salford District. Moses Gate is the largest park, covering a total area of about 180 hectares of land that has mainly been used for industry and extraction in the past. It contains Rock Hall, which was built in c.1807 and is now used as a visitor centre. The hall formed part of the Farnworth Paper Mill Estate. The former site of the paper mill, which was later used as a bleachery, and the associated reservoirs is also included within the park. Other industrial, extractive and utilities sites within the park include the Hall Chemical Works, Great Lever Chemical Works, Farnworth UDC Sewage Works, Gravel Hole Colliery, Hacken Outfall Works (Sewage), Prestolee Old Cotton Mill and Foggs Colliery, where a slag heap was present until at least the 1950s.

Seven Acres Country Park, to the west of Brightmet, covers about 32 hectares and although it did contain some features relating to industry and extraction, was largely formed from enclosed fields. It includes the former site of Brightmet Hall and, in the southern part of the park, the former Toothill Bridge Bleach Works, where two reservoirs have survived. In the mid-19th century the area contained a number of shafts and coal pits relating to nearby collieries.

Key management issues relating to Country parks

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains of any age, including evidence of industry, extraction, agriculture and early settlement • Where a country park includes the former site of an elite residence or its grounds, there will be potential for remains relating to post-medieval or earlier gardens or domestic activity • Potential for the below-ground remains of elite residences themselves and ancillary buildings
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing buildings may include former elite residences and ancillary buildings such as stables, coach-houses and glasshouses; former farm buildings such as farmhouses and barns; former industrial structures • Boundaries such as hedges and walls relating to relict field systems may be present • Earthworks relating to the former agricultural use of country parks may be present, including boundary banks and medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country parks are usually of a very large extent and may preserve remnants of entire earlier landscapes, particularly industrial, extractive, agricultural or private parkland landscapes • The perimeters of country parks may respect or incorporate earlier boundaries relating to field systems
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological deposits within country parks can be damaged by vegetation or the actions of burrowing animals
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of country parks can aid the preservation of buried archaeological features and deposits, protecting them from damage by modern ploughing or redevelopment • Good or rare examples of farm buildings, industrial buildings or historic elite residences and associated ancillary structures that are not currently listed should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained

	<p>original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic standing buildings within country parks can be retained and reused to provide facilities such as education and information centres, serving as a reminder of historic origins and context and helping locations to preserve an individual identity and 'sense of place' • Ruined buildings and structures can be consolidated and displayed with information boards to inform users of the park and enrich the visitor experience • The extent of any surviving historic field boundaries and other above-ground archaeological features such as earthworks should be established and any threats to them assessed through a programme of systematic evaluation • Where present, such features should be retained and protected • Relict hedges and walls can be restored in order to reinstate earlier boundary features
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for works within a country park, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic landscapes should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

There are a range of designations which offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environmental Plan Schemes and land stewardship agreements

7.5.5 Other Ornamental, parkland and recreational HLC types

The largest sport-related structures in the district are the Lostock Sports Arena and the nearby Bolton Wanderers FC Stadium. A small number of sports centres have also been identified, including one on White Lion Brow in the centre of Bolton and one at Lever Edge. Sports centres possibly have more in common with 'leisure' centres than with sports grounds, although there is again an overlap here between types. The sports centre at Lever Edge, for example, lies adjacent to a large area of playing fields and has been included as part of this. The sports centre near the middle of Bolton does not have associated outside space, and this is more typical of 'Leisure centres', a separate character type. Two of these have been identified within the district, in Horwich and in Farnworth; both are in town centre locations with no associated open space.

Although two areas were identified as private parkland during the characterisation exercise, one of these, at Barrow Bridge, is perhaps more likely to be in public use, having included a boating lake and a café in the 1950s. The site currently includes a car park but no buildings; the lake appears to have been backfilled, and the precise status of the site is unclear. The other possible private parkland comprises the gardens to a vicarage in Halliwell and is thus perhaps better characterised as 'Residential', forming part of the curtilage of a high-status house. A number of former private parks in the district were passed into local authority ownership in the 20th century, and are currently in use as public parks.

The district includes two public squares, both of which are in Bolton town centre. Victoria Square provides the setting for the town hall. Dating to the second half of the 19th century, this was originally named 'Town Hall Square' (OS 1892-94). Features include statues, fountains and a war memorial. Nelson Square is of earlier date, and is named on Baines's map of 1824. Covering about 0.18ha, the square contains three listed structures: a cenotaph dating to 1920, a statue of Samuel Crompton, and the railings to underground public conveniences, forming part of the setting to the statue.

Only one 'racecourse' has been identified within Bolton District; this is a greyhound stadium at Westhoughton. Until recently there was also a greyhound track at Burnden. Although present on an aerial photograph of the late 1990s, on current mapping this site appears to be empty. In the mid-19th century there was a racecourse at Horwich. This had gone by the 1890s, with its former site by then in

use as fields. The northern part of the site is currently in use as allotments, whilst the southern part was developed for housing in the mid-20th century.

No caravan or camping sites were identified within the district.

7.6 Industrial broad type

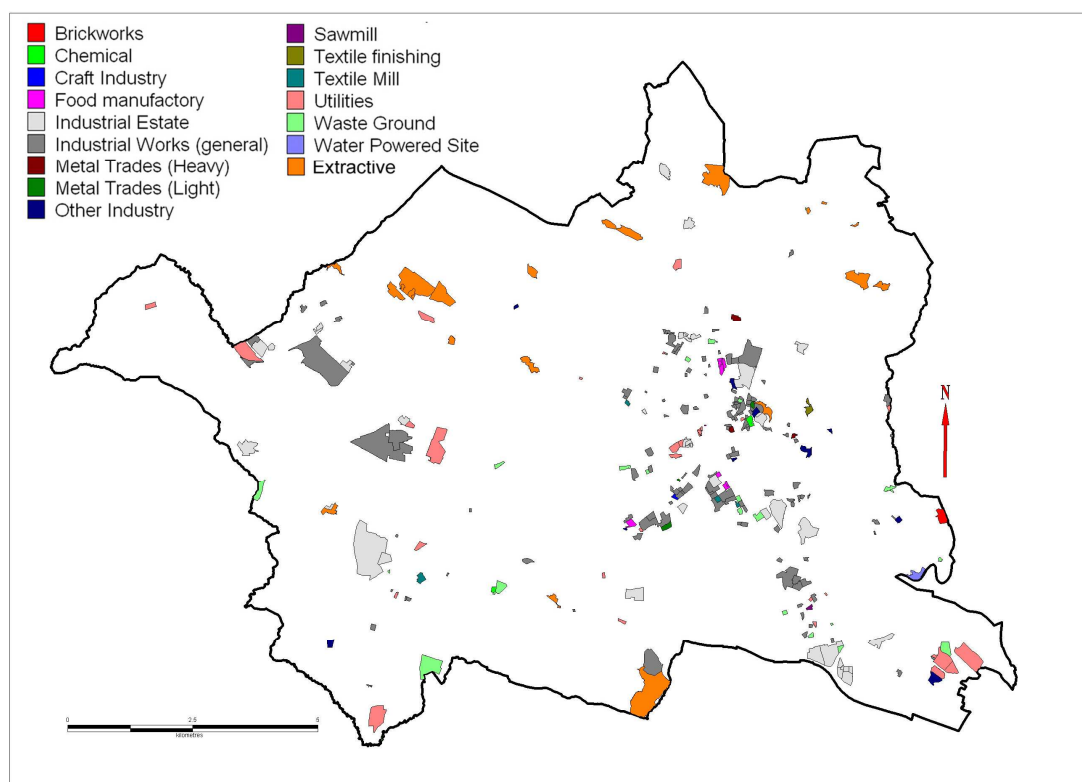


Figure 19 Map showing the distribution of Industrial and Extractive HLC types in Bolton

Industrial sites represent about 4.5% of the total area of Bolton (6.36km² – see Table 1, above). Industrial sites were identified on current mapping largely by their labels of ‘Works’ or ‘Industrial Estate’. Trade directories and the internet were consulted when identifying the ‘narrow’ Industrial HLC types. However, time constraints meant that this could not be done for all of the industrial sites in the district. As the nature of the industry carried out could not be identified for a great many sites, a very high proportion of sites have been recorded simply as ‘Industrial Works’, making it difficult to make a meaningful analysis of the distribution of different types of industry. However, the proliferation of industrial estates and sites labelled ‘Works’ rather than with a specific industry infers areas of mixed industry that are more characteristic of modern times than of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Many sites are now occupied by a mix of industrial and commercial companies (see Plate 12). Of the 263 industrial sites recorded on current mapping in Bolton, 210 have a function which originated after 1926.

The principal current industries identified during the project are listed in Table 7.

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of Enclosed Land represented
Industrial Works (general)	2.66	42%
Utilities	0.95	15%
Food manufactory	0.08	1%
Other Industry	0.13	2%
Waste Ground	0.40	6%
Industrial Estate	1.89	30%
Textile Mill	0.05	1%
Chemical	0.03	<1%
Metal Trades (Heavy)	0.04	1%
Textile finishing	0.02	<1%
Paper Mill	0.04	<1%
Sawmill	0.01	<1%
Craft Industry	0.01	<1%
Metal Trades (Light)	0.03	<1%
Brickworks	0.04	1%
Totals	6.38	100%

Table 7 Current industrial land use in Bolton district

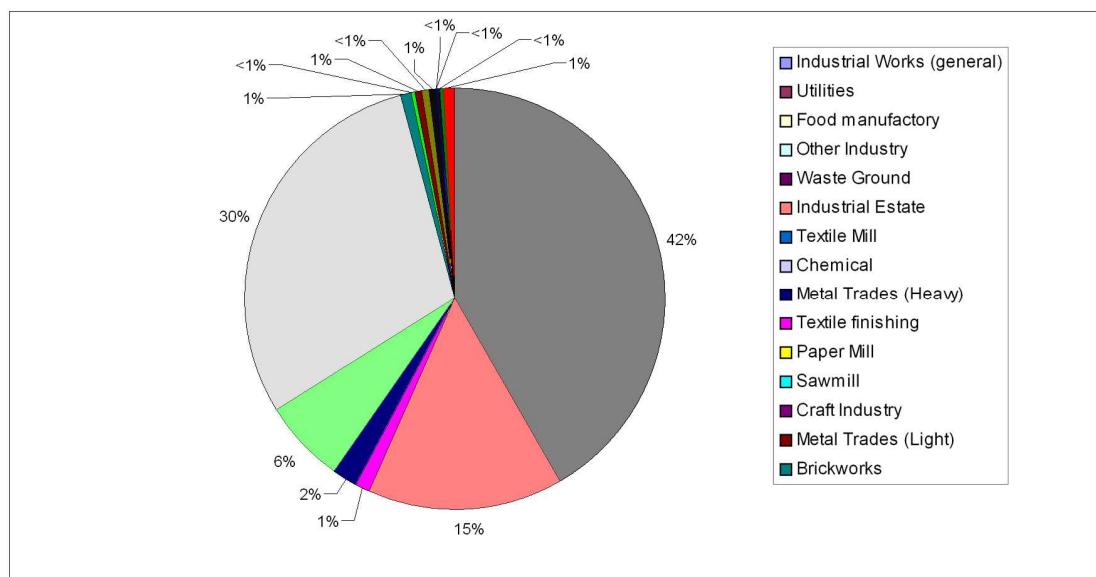


Figure 20 Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Industrial broad type in Bolton

Figure 21 illustrates current and previous industrialisation in the immediate area around Bolton. The blue area indicates former industrial sites with no presence in the current landscape. These sites were predominantly established by 1926. Although Bolton still provides a nucleus for modern industry, the 19th/early 20th century character has been significantly altered.



Figure 21 Map showing the extent of lost industrial sites in Bolton. The areas marked in blue were formerly in industrial use

The surviving historic industrial buildings in Bolton display a wide variety of architectural types and dates. 53 industrial sites founded before 1926 are extant. One of these was St. Helena Mill in Bolton, built in 1777. This was initially water-powered, but had been replaced by a steam-powered mill by 1847.

However, 348 industrial sites have been lost in the mid- to late 20th century. 107 records demonstrate significant representation of the earlier industrial HLC character, indicating the reuse or conversion of existing buildings. Commerce and industry are the most common reuses of industrial sites (95 records). Eight records were residential/apartment conversions. The three most common modern reuses of previous industrial sites where the previous character is not legible are commercial (146 records), industrial (137 records) and residential (118 records). 38 records represent former industrial sites which are now vacant, including waste ground, urban green spaces or undeveloped enclosed land. 32 sites lie beneath car parks.

Although the Bolton HLC study has been relatively successful in identifying the extent of historic industrial character in the district, the condition of structures cannot be assessed within the scope of the project. Historic origins were established by comparing the footprints of buildings depicted on historic map sequences with those on modern mapping (OS MasterMap 2006). Often the detailing of early mapping is vague and the true extent of the survival of historic buildings and their contexts is difficult to ascertain. Modern buildings may have footprints the same as or similar to those of their predecessors, and it may not be obvious from mapping that they are different structures.

It is clear that modern development is having an impact on Bolton's industrial character. Some buildings are only partially occupied or empty, and many probably suffer from neglect. The industrial heritage of Bolton continues to be eroded. The Victoria Iron and Brass Foundry of Garside Street, for example, was established before 1851 and reached its zenith by the late 19th century. The derelict remnants of this complex were demolished during the time of this study (*Bolton planning application number 74966/06*).

7.6.1 HLC types relating to the textile industry

Description and historical context

The rise of industry in the 18th and 19th centuries, particularly the textile industry, was the greatest single factor to influence landscape development in Bolton. Prior to the 18th century the landscape of the district was primarily agricultural, with isolated farms and hamlets, although even before industrialisation textile production made a significant contribution to the economy, with cloth being produced in rural handloom workshops. This continued after the introduction of textile mills, with an estimated 4,200 handloom weavers still active in Bolton (McNeil and Nevell, 2000). Bolton town provided the market centre.

The period between 1780 and 1830 saw a rapid expansion of industrial buildings, particularly textile-related ones. With the introduction of innovative industrial production systems, a wider related social and commercial landscape developed in parallel. High status mill owners' houses, large estates of workers' housing, commercial buildings and institutional buildings were constructed, and a transport infrastructure of canals, railways and tramways was introduced alongside improvements to the road network. Amongst this rapid urban expansion the mills

dominated (Plate 13). Coal extraction and related brick and tile manufacturing industries also increased.

The town of Bolton is best known for cotton spinning, specialising in fine spinning. Most mills were large multi-storey complexes with attached buildings for power looms, engines and offices. Power looms were generally housed in single storey sheds. 70 firms with around 40,000 looms were active in Bolton in 1920, the highest number in any town in southern Lancashire (McNeil and Nevell 2000).

The placement of textile mills and other industrial sites was often geographically determined. Textile bleaching and paper-making required large quantities of water, and water was also required to power early mills. Consequently, many mills were situated in valley bottoms. Water features commonly associated with industrial sites include arrangements of reservoirs, weirs and leats. Over thirty bleach works operated in the Bolton district, of which one continues to do so.

A second textile boom at the end of the 19th century led to an increase in mills and partially ensured a high survival of this HLC type. However, the 1920s were to see the climax of the national textile industry. One of the last cotton mills built in Lancashire was completed at Astley Bridge by 1926. There followed after this year a period of national industrial decline. Production of textiles in countries such as America and India displaced that of Britain in the later 20th century, affecting the pattern of modern industry.

As a result of this decline, a great many textile mills in Bolton became redundant during the 20th century. Some of these have been reused for other industrial or non-industrial purposes, whilst others have been demolished and their sites redeveloped. Less than 1% of the area of Bolton recorded by the HLC as being in industrial use is thought to currently be utilised for textile-related industry. Over one hundred character areas were recorded as representing former textile mill sites that have been reused for other industrial and commercial purposes. These ranged from cotton mill buildings reused for modern industry, such as Riversdale Mill in Darcy Lever (HLC Ref HGM4310), to a modern superstore in central Bolton built on the former site of Flash Street Cotton Mills (HLC Ref HGM87). The former site retains significant legibility of its earlier use, whilst on the latter site the 19th century landscape, including the street layout, has been obliterated.

Key management issues relating to Textile mills and related industrial sites

For information relating to the management of historic textile-related industrial sites, see table within Section 7.6.2, below.

7.6.2 Industrial works (general)

The proliferation of textile mills in Bolton in the 19th and early 20th centuries led to a need for associated industrial works to supply machinery and parts for the mills. Engineering, therefore, was also a significant industry in Bolton, with the largest three companies producing mill engines and engine components. There were several metal works and foundries in the town of Bolton in the later 19th century, including iron and steel works and a brass works. The manufacture of paper was also important in the district, the sites of fifteen paper mills having been recorded. Three of these remain in production (McNeil and Nevell 2000). Extensive industrial works at Horwich, originating in the late 19th century, produced locomotives.

Knowledge of historic industrial sites in Bolton is severely lacking, with significant under-representation for this district in the Historic Environment Record. The HER identifies 158 named mills or mill sites in Bolton. The Historic Landscape Characterisation exercise recorded over 200 as previous types alone, not taking into account historic sites still in industrial use. Subject areas such as Bolton's textile heritage, complementary engineering and extractive industries and its wider social and physical setting would all benefit from further detailed study.

General works account for about 42% of the current industrial area of Bolton. Fifty current works sites were recorded as reusing at least part of a 19th or earlier 20th century industrial building, mainly textile mills but including the former locomotive works in Horwich (HLC Ref HGM2249). Such sites make a significant contribution to the surviving historic character of the district.

Key management issues relating to Industrial estates and Industrial works

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 19th and 20th century industry• Limited potential for remains relating to earlier post-medieval industry• Limited potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to earlier occupation within undeveloped areas of industrial sites such as yards/hardstanding
Above-ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential for standing buildings and structures of historic

archaeological potential	<p>interest relating to various industries and including historic docks and wharfs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for evidence of earlier transport infrastructure, such as railway lines and tramways • 19th century and earlier industrial sites may include water supply and management features such as ponds, reservoirs and leats
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant impact on the landscape owing to the large scale of sites and individual buildings • Historic industrial sites may form part of a wider contemporary landscape of associated workers' housing, with facilities such as shops, churches and schools
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholesale site clearance and redevelopment, resulting in total loss of historic character • Piecemeal redevelopment, leading to a gradual erosion of historic character • Modernisation of industry necessitating the alteration or replacement of older buildings not suitable for modern uses • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, leading to the erosion of historic character • Alteration of historic settings by the inappropriate redevelopment of sites in the surrounding area
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of surviving industrial sites with historic significance should be identified through a programme of assessment and building survey • Historic plot outlines and the fabric of surviving early boundaries should be retained • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • Historic industrial buildings that have become redundant may be suitable for conversion into apartments, offices or other uses • The retention of buildings associated with distinctive local industries should be particularly encouraged • Any redevelopment of industrial sites that does take place should take into account the wider social fabric of the surrounding area – new development should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • The historic industrial heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there

	<p>should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a historic industrial site, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic industrial sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.6.3 Utilities

Description and historical context

This character type represents almost 15% (0.95km²) of the Industrial broad type in Bolton, and includes features such as mid- to late 20th century electricity substations and telephone exchanges, and gas works and sewage works of the 19th and 20th centuries. Sites are generally on a small to medium scale ranging from less than a hectare to 2.65 hectares, although there are several larger sewage works and water works sites of around 10-17 hectares. In Kearsley there is an area of electricity substations on either side of a disused railway line totalling about 7.5ha. This was scaled down from a larger site of about 16ha.

Historically the first industrial utilities were the gas and sewage works developed in the 19th century by the corporation, boards or private firms. Late 19th century gas holder stations are characteristic features of well-preserved Victorian urban and industrial landscapes. Sewage works were contributing factors in the health and sanitation reforms of the late 19th century. Well-preserved and rare examples of water treatment works have achieved listed building status.

By the early 20th century the first electricity transformer stations and telephone exchanges were present. Many water treatment plants, gas works and telephone exchanges incorporate building design elements which are exemplary of the period. Industrial utilities formed an integral part of historic urban landscapes.

Key management issues relating to Utilities

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 19th and 20th century utilities • Limited potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to earlier occupation within undeveloped areas of utilities sites such as yards/hardstanding
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for standing buildings and structures of historic interest relating to various utilities, including features such as gas holders and water towers
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes medium and large-scale sites with a significant impact on the landscape • Historic utilities sites may form part of wider contemporary urban and industrial landscapes with associated industrial buildings, housing and institutions
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernisation can necessitate the alteration or replacement of older buildings not suitable for modern uses • Disuse and neglect can lead to deterioration and ultimately demolition • Utilities sites are often located in dense urban areas where there is high development pressure, and can therefore be at risk of redevelopment when they become disused • Unsympathetic redevelopment of the area around a historic utilities site can have an impact on the integrity of any surrounding historic landscape that provides a setting for the site
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of surviving utilities sites with historic significance should be identified through a programme of assessment and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • Any redevelopment of utilities sites that does take place should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • The historic industrial heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there

	<p>should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a historic utilities site, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic utilities sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.6.4 Industrial waste ground

Description and historical context

This character type represents about 6% (0.4km²) of the Industrial broad type in Bolton. The term was applied to any former site of industrial activity which was in an advanced state of dereliction. It included a former colliery and quarry site and several former railway-related sites.

Key management issues relating to Industrial waste ground

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 19th and 20th century industry • Some potential for remains relating to earlier post-medieval industry • Limited potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to earlier occupation within undeveloped areas of industrial sites such as yards/hardstanding
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the remains of standing buildings and structures of historic interest, as well as features such as historic boundary walls, gateposts and inscriptions • Potential for evidence relating to transport infrastructure, such as railway lines and tramways • 19th century and earlier industrial sites may include water supply and management features such as ponds, reservoirs and leats

Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derelict sites can have a negative visual impact on the landscape • Historic industrial sites may form part of a wider contemporary landscape of associated workers' housing, with facilities such as shops, churches and schools
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former industrial sites often lie in urban areas or on industrial estates where development pressure is high, and are thus at risk of clearance and redevelopment, resulting in damage to or destruction of historic structures and archaeological remains and deposits • Derelict sites are at risk from vandalism and theft of materials
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surviving industrial sites with historic significance or with significant surviving archaeological remains should be identified through a programme of assessment and building survey • Any redevelopment of industrial sites that does take place should take into account the wider social fabric of the surrounding area – new development should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Structures that reflect the history of a site, including gateposts and other boundary features, can be retained within new development as a historic reference, helping to preserve an individual identity and 'sense of place' • The historic industrial heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a historic industrial site, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic industrial sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

7.7 Extraction broad type

Definition of the broad character type

Areas involved with the extraction of commodities and minerals such as fuel or building materials, including coal mining, stone quarries, peat, and clay or shale for pipe and tile production.

Extraction areas in Bolton

Extraction sites in Bolton tend to be long-lived and to have been established early. Sixteen of the eighteen extraction areas recorded during the project were established before 1894. Stone quarries were present at Montcliffe and the adjacent Pilkington Delf near Horwich by the mid-19th century, and the sites are both still worked today.

The scale of stone quarries ranges from relatively minor quarries that were probably used for local buildings to large industrial-scale extraction sites, with the largest being the Montcliffe Stone Quarries, covering an area of 0.26km².

The Middle and Lower Coal Measures occur in the district, and have been mined extensively. Although no active coal extraction sites were recorded in Bolton there were 91 HLC areas with coal extraction recorded as a previous type, illustrating the former importance of coal mining to the district. Pipe, brick and tile-making industries were also present. Many features relating to colliery and other extractive sites are still present in the landscape, including spoil heaps, disused shafts and the former lines of some of the many mineral railways and tramways that served the sites.

Key management issues relating to Extraction sites

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential for surviving archaeological remains and features relating to 19th and 20th century extraction, including disused shafts• Limited potential for remains relating to earlier extraction• Archaeological remains relating to earlier settlement or other activity can be revealed by the removal of material at current extraction sites• The removal of material at extraction sites can cause the destruction of any archaeological remains present
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential for standing buildings and structures of historic interest relating to various extractive industries and including historic processing equipment, pithead structures and administrative buildings• Potential for evidence of earlier transport infrastructure, such as railway lines and tramways

Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant impact on the landscape owing to the large scale of some extractive sites, which may feature extensive areas of spoil heaps and hollows, or quarry faces • Historic extraction sites may form part of a wider contemporary landscape, often with links to a transport network and with associated workers' housing
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment of redundant sites, resulting in the loss of archaeological remains and historic character • Alteration of historic settings by the inappropriate redevelopment of sites in the surrounding area
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of surviving extractive sites with historic significance should be identified through a programme of assessment and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • Any redevelopment of former extractive sites that does take place should take into account the wider social fabric of the surrounding area – new development should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • The historic industrial heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects • Former extractive sites can be adapted for leisure use; quarries can be landscaped for use as parks or features within parks, whilst some types of extractive pits may be suitable for reuse as lakes
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a historic extraction site, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic extraction sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.8 Institutional broad type

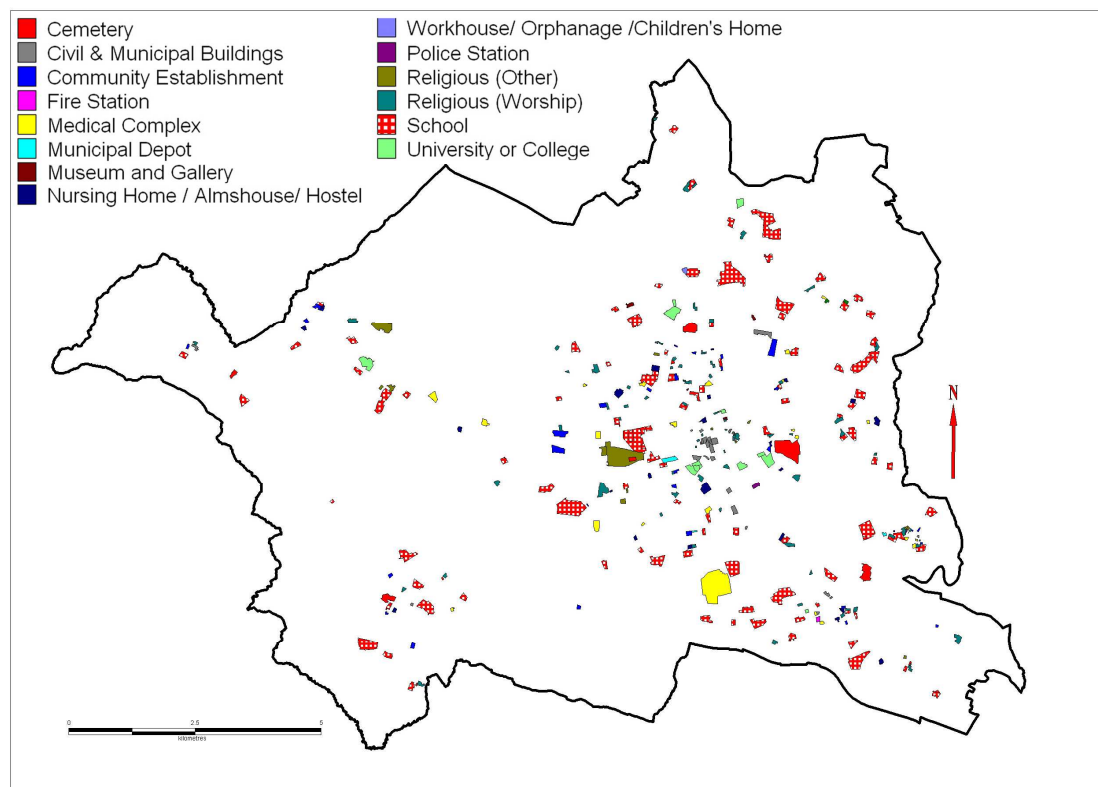


Figure 22 Map showing the distribution of Institutional HLC types in Bolton

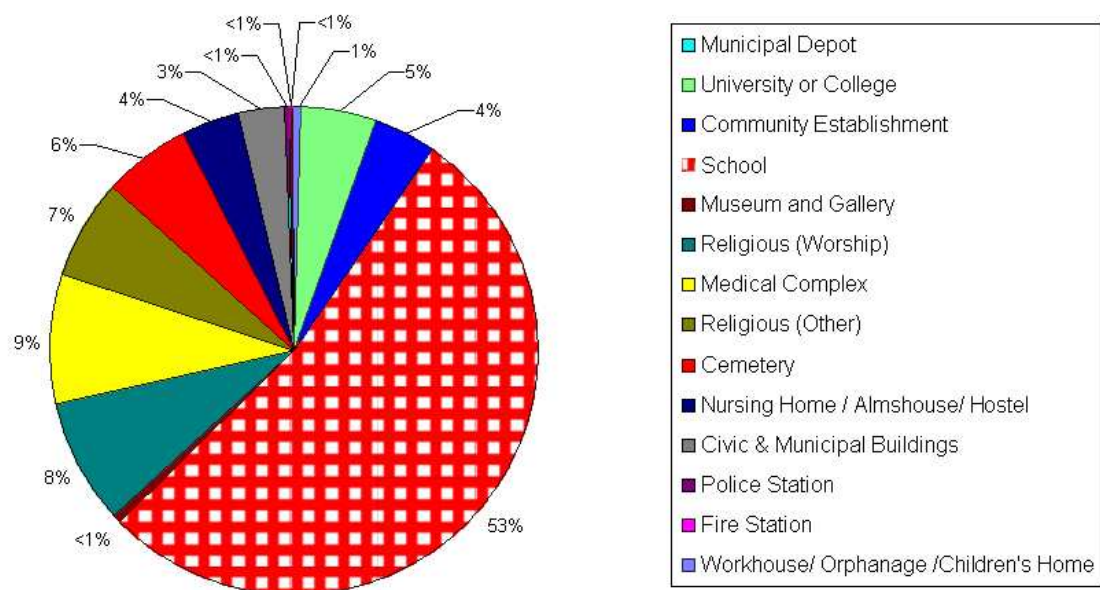


Figure 23 Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Institutional broad type in Bolton

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of Enclosed Land represented
Municipal Depot	0.03	1%
University or College	0.25	5%
Community Establishment	0.22	4%
School	2.67	53%
Museum and Gallery	0.02	<1%
Religious (Worship)	0.43	8%
Medical Complex	0.43	9%
Religious (Other)	0.33	7%
Cemetery	0.30	6%
Nursing Home / Almshouse/ Hostel	0.19	4%
Civic & Municipal Buildings	0.16	3%
Police Station	0.01	<1%
Fire Station	0.01	<1%
Workhouse/ Orphanage /Children's Home	0.01	<1%
Totals	5.02	100%

Table 8 Area covered by the different Institutional HLC types

Definition of the broad character type

Institutional areas include buildings and sites serving communities, such as schools, and those utilised for public services, such as fire and ambulance stations. They are thus often in public ownership, but may also be owned privately or by charities. The sites almost always contain buildings. The type includes 'community establishments', of which thirty have been defined within the district. These comprise sites such as community centres, parish halls, day centres and youth clubs. This broad type also includes cemeteries.

Institutional areas in Bolton

Institutional sites may be of mixed use, often including a church and a related school. For example, Holy Trinity church in Horwich shares a site with a Church of England primary school and a community centre in a building originally used as a school (HLC Ref HGM2543).

Institutional sites are concentrated in populated areas, as it is their function to serve the community. They can be found within and at the edges of settlements. Individual character areas that occupy the largest amounts of land in the Bolton area include

cemeteries, schools and churchyards, as well as the Royal Bolton Hospital. It should be noted that sites which would fit into this character type will often be very small, comprising perhaps a chapel on an urban street frontage with no associated land, or a local library. Since the project is being undertaken at a landscape level to give a broad brush overview of character, sites that comprise only a single small building cannot be considered to be 'character areas' in their own right but are instead features within a wider character area. The residential area around Castle Street in Mill Hill near Bolton, for example, includes a police station and two small churches which have not been polygonised separately. For each example of the 'Residential' broad character type, it is possible to record the presence or absence of a school or a church as an attribute of the area, so that sites that are too small to constitute character areas are nonetheless represented.

By far the most common institutional character types, in Bolton district as elsewhere, are schools and places of worship. This is so even without taking into account the small schools and churches that have been recorded as attributes of residential areas rather than being separated out as historic landscape types. Schools and churches are often built as part of a residential development, and this can be observed within areas of 19th century terraced housing, where they tend to occupy small sites, and in the larger housing estates of the mid-20th century. In the latter, however, schools in particular tend to be allocated larger amounts of land and are thus significant enough to be considered character areas. Where chapels and schools occur in areas of 19th century terraced housing, they are often on adjacent sites or in close proximity to one another.

7.8.1 Schools and Universities/colleges

Description and historical context

About 70 schools (out of 108) appear to have been built directly onto previously undeveloped land, particularly onto former enclosed land but with some built on former allotments or recreational areas. Seven were built on the former sites of terraced housing.

Some schools in the district have been built within the former grounds of villas or elite residences, such as Mount St Joseph School in the former grounds of Townleys House in Harper Green (HLC Ref HGM2327). Birtenshaw Hall School (HLC Ref HGM3129) to the south of Bromley Cross represents the reuse of a historic house,

but this is rare in Bolton; such houses are more likely to have been cleared before the construction of a school.

41 areas have 'school' as a previous type, including some Sunday schools and nurseries. These are generally 19th century buildings that occupied small sites. It is not unusual for churches or chapels and their associated schools to fall out of use as the needs of communities change, perhaps when a larger and more modern school is built elsewhere, and for the original buildings then to be reused for other purposes. The present use of the sites varies, although a high proportion are now in residential use. In central Bolton the former Municipal Secondary School, dating to the 1890s or the first few years of the 20th century, has been converted for residential use and has been renamed 'The Old School Rooms' (HLC Ref HGM146). Some former schools are in commercial use, and a small number now contain different institutional buildings, including a site on Mytham Road in Little Lever where a school has been replaced by a church, and the former site of Moor Hall Sunday School, now occupied by Farnworth Care Home (HLC Refs HGM902 and 2628 respectively).

The higher education establishments of Bolton district have varied origins. There is a concentration of such institutions within the town of Bolton, which includes two university campuses, a campus of the Bolton Institute and the Bolton Metropolitan College. The latter comprises two sites: in the southern part of the town is a large building, formerly the Municipal Technical College, and to the north is the former Bolton Women's Institute. Elsewhere, the district includes the Harrowby Training Centre in Farnworth, a college of further education in Horwich, the Institute of Islamic Education in Cox Green, and a college campus in Sharples.

Both of the Bolton University campuses and the Chadwick Campus of the Bolton Institute were constructed in the later 20th century following the clearance of earlier buildings. Open areas within the campuses may therefore have potential for remains relating to these former buildings.

The college in Sharples developed from a large villa built in the 18th or 19th century. By the 1920s the house was in use as a college; it was marked as a college and a boys' Roman Catholic grammar school in the 1950s, and the site has since been expanded by the addition of further buildings (HLC Ref HGM3026). The Islamic Institute occupies a former 19th century convalescent hospital building, the Blair

Hospital (HLC Ref HGM2796). Other educational institutions in the district were built onto previously undeveloped land.

Key management issues relating to Schools and Universities/colleges

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains of any age within undeveloped open areas such as playing fields
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing buildings of historic interest, including 19th century schools, which may include inscriptions and datestones • Associated boundary features such as railings and gateposts, although iron railings are likely to have been removed during the Second World War • Colleges and private schools may reuse existing buildings, such as large 19th century houses
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School and colleges can be substantial buildings set on large sites that form significant elements of the landscape, particularly where they are set within extensive playing fields • 19th and early 20th century schools often form an integral part of contemporary urban fabric, and may be associated with other buildings such as workers' housing and chapels • Mid- and late 20th century schools may represent elements of a contemporary landscape of suburban housing estates with other associated buildings such as parades of shops
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older school buildings can fall out of use as the populations they were built to serve move and change. For example, 19th century schools may become disused when urban areas become less residential in character • Schools can be demolished as part of wider regeneration projects involving the clearance of the housing stock they were associated with. 19th and early 20th century terraced housing and schools may be particularly vulnerable to this • Where urban regeneration of an area is carried out and school buildings themselves are not demolished, they become isolated from their historic setting and context • Older school buildings often lie in urban areas where development pressure is high, and are thus at risk of clearance and redevelopment once they fall out of use • Older school buildings may be too small for current needs, with a lack of room for expansion on urban sites, or may be unsuitable for modern educational requirements and thus become redundant • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including insensitive modernisation, can lead to the erosion of historic character • Parts of school playing fields may be sold for development, altering the setting of a school

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good or rare examples of historic school or college buildings that are not currently listed should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • Examples that lie within wider historic landscapes that have retained other contemporary institutions and housing should also be identified • Redundant school buildings can be converted for modern uses, particularly apartments • The historic urban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for redevelopment of the site of a school, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic school buildings should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.8.2 Religious (worship) and Religious (non-worship)

Description and historical context

The sites used for religious worship in Bolton are overwhelmingly Christian churches, although a significant number of mosques can also be found in the district and the area includes at least one Friends' Meeting House. Other places of worship such as

Kingdom Halls are generally too small to be considered 'landscape' types, but are instead features within the landscape.

Almost all of the churches in Bolton date to the 19th and 20th centuries, with only a small number of earlier date. They include a high proportion of Nonconformist chapels. Only a few of the churches are set within churchyards or graveyards. Very few occupy an area larger than one hectare, and only one lies within a site that is larger than two hectares. This is St Mary's Church in Deane, a listed building with 17th century origins set in a plot measuring approximately 3.85ha (HLC Ref HGM3518). The historic St Peter's Church at the edge of Bolton town centre (HLC Ref HGM211) is set within a 1.29ha site. Even where a church does have associated land, and where it has additional buildings such as presbyteries and vicarages, the overall site is usually quite small. For example, St Maxentius' Church in Bradshaw (HLC Ref HGM3782) is set within a graveyard with a vicarage at the western end, but the site occupies only 0.80ha in total. Some of these churches are of relatively early date or represent the rebuilding of earlier churches. St Maxentius' Church replaced a 16th or 17th century church, the tower of which is still extant.

Some of the larger church sites identified by the HLC include associated schools which have not been designated as separate character areas. For example, St Stephen and All Martyrs' Church of England Church and Primary School at Darcy Lever lie within a single site, which also includes a vicarage (HLC Ref HGM3948).

Loss of historic character can occur as a result of religious buildings falling out of use and being either converted for reuse, or demolished and replaced by later development of a different type. 44 sites in the district have been identified as previously containing churches or other religious buildings. The reuse of these sites is varied, and sites are more likely to have been cleared than for buildings to have been retained and converted. In some instances, the previous use of a site is commemorated in the name of a new street, thus retaining a tiny element of historic character. For example, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel and its Sunday school at the junction of Castle Street and Bradford Street in Mill Hill were replaced in the second half of the 20th century by a small residential development named 'Wesley Mews', whilst on Bankfield Street in Willows the former site of 'The Saviour's Church', Sunday school and vicarage is now occupied by two terraces, one of which is named 'Saviours Terrace'.

Only one residential conversion of a church has been recorded, at Cannon Street, Willows (HLC Ref HGM4132). Non-residential conversions include a Methodist chapel now apparently in use as an industrial works on Pine Street, Back o' th' Bank (HLC Ref HGM1290), and a Roman Catholic church in Brightmet which has been incorporated into the post-1950s St Osmund's Primary School (HLC Ref HGM1498). 34 of the 67 churches within character areas defined by the HLC are listed buildings, and are therefore protected from inappropriate change.

Bolton's mosques are varied in character, with some reusing earlier buildings and some being newly built on cleared sites. Some continue the religious or related use of a site, representing reused churches (eg off Peace Street, Willows), or former vicarages or Sunday schools (Eskrick Street, Brownlow Fold and Blackburn Road, Back o' th' Bank (HLC Ref HGM1185) respectively). A site at Grecian Street, Rose Hill, includes a mosque utilising a former school building, on a plot which also once contained an associated chapel (HLC Ref HGM3590). At least two mosques have been built on the former sites of residential or commercial terraces. A later 20th century temple of unknown tradition was also built on a site previously occupied by terraces.

Buildings in Bolton that have religious associations but do not function primarily as places of worship include Sunday schools, a convent and a crematorium. The district also includes at least one mission hall. Several more of these were built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but the buildings have generally been reused or their sites redeveloped. For example, a former Methodist mission hall in Bolton is currently in use as a shop (Victoria Hall on Knowsley Street).

Key management issues relating to Religious buildings

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human remains will be present within graveyards and churchyards. Many of these will date to the post-medieval and modern periods, but there will also be potential for much earlier remains where a church has an early foundation • The sites of post-medieval churches with earlier foundations may contain the archaeological remains of previous church buildings • Some potential for archaeological remains relating to occupation predating the founding of churches
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing buildings of historic interest, including post-medieval and modern churches as well as examples that incorporate earlier fabric

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other buildings, many of which will be of more recent date, may include mosques, synagogues, kingdom halls, cultural centres and convents • Associated dwellings such as vicarages, rectories and presbyteries • Buildings are likely to feature inscriptions and datestones • Headstones and tombs are of archaeological interest, and may include examples of important sculpture • Associated boundary features such as lych gates, walls, railings and gateposts, although iron railings are likely to have been removed during the Second World War
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Churches and chapels can be substantial buildings set on large sites that form significant elements of the landscape, particularly where they are set within large graveyards. Spires and towers may be landscape features that are visible across great distances • 19th and early 20th century religious buildings often form an integral part of contemporary urban fabric, and may be associated with other buildings such as workers' housing and schools • Mid- and late 20th century churches may represent elements of a contemporary landscape of suburban housing estates with other associated buildings such as parades of shops
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church buildings in urban settings can fall out of use as the populations they were built to serve move and change, for example, when areas become less residential in character • Churches can become divorced from their historic settings when regeneration projects result in the clearance of the housing stock they were associated with. 19th and early 20th century terraced housing and chapels may be particularly vulnerable to this • Churches, chapels and other religious institutions often lie in urban areas where development pressure is high, and are thus at risk of clearance and redevelopment once they fall out of use • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including insensitive modernisation, can lead to the erosion of historic character
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst many religious buildings are protected through listing, others are vulnerable to demolition but still form an important element of the urban landscape, and should be sympathetically reused • Good or rare examples of historic religious buildings that are not currently listed should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should

	<p>be retained or preserved by detailed recording</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples that lie within wider historic landscapes that have retained other contemporary institutions and housing should also be identified • Where a graveyard is subject to development proposals, graves and associated grave furniture should remain undisturbed wherever possible. It is important to maintain the relationship between headstones and grave plots. If disturbance or clearance is inevitable, recording should be undertaken. This can present valuable opportunities to investigate aspects of population demographics • Redundant religious institutional buildings can be converted for modern uses, particularly apartments • Historic boundaries and settings should be retained within sites that are redeveloped • Any new development affecting places of worship and their environs should enhance traditional local building styles and the distinctiveness of locations • Historic community buildings can be promoted as focal points for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for redevelopment of the site of a religious building, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Special consideration must be given to burial grounds. The removal of bodies is covered by Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic religious buildings should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.8.3 Medical complexes, Nursing homes/almshouses/hostels and Children's homes

Description and historical context

Medical complexes in Bolton include local health centres, surgeries and medical centres which generally occupy small sites of around half a hectare or less, and which lie within residential areas or close to other local facilities such as shops. There are also numerous local surgeries that are not large enough to constitute character areas.

There are five hospitals in the district, of which the Royal Bolton is by far the largest at 27.99 hectares (HLC Ref HGM2330). This site developed from the late 19th century onwards, beginning with the construction of Townleys Hospital immediately to the north of the Bolton Union Workhouse, which the hospital later incorporated. The buildings were constructed in a former area of open fields. Two hospitals are based in former private houses that have been converted [HGM3254; HGM3358], whilst the remaining two represent sites with 19th century origins. Fall Birch Hospital was originally an isolation hospital [HGM3171], and the former Hulton Hospital was originally the Bolton Borough Fever Hospital, founded in 1853 [HGM4009].

Hospitals based in historic buildings are particularly vulnerable to forces for change, as they are increasingly expected to meet the far more advanced needs of a 21st century health service. 19th and early 20th century buildings must be adapted at the risk of losing historic fabric and character, or are demolished if adaptation is not considered viable. The site of Hulton Hospital, for example, was largely cleared of buildings in 2005-6. It was closed at the end of 2002 as, "although much loved, the hospital was not up to modern day standards" (Bolton Hospitals NHS Trust 2002).

In contrast, local medical and health centres tend to be based in purpose-built modern structures and thus have little or no historic interest. They often represent the redevelopment of sites occupied by earlier buildings, although some were built directly onto undeveloped land.

Nursing homes tend to be built in residential areas and/or close to other institutional buildings such as schools, health centres and sometimes churches. The majority of nursing and residential care homes in Bolton District have been built in the second half of the 20th century. However, a small number represent conversions of Victorian villas, often with modern extensions, as at Beechville, near Lostock. Shannon Court

Nursing Home to the south east of Bolton town centre was originally a pair of large semi-detached late 19th century villas. By the early 20th century, the two houses had been converted into a Church of England girls' home.

The single children's home identified by the project, near Astley Bridge in the north part of the district, may also represent the reuse of an earlier villa which has been altered. A house on the same alignment is shown on mapping from at least the mid-19th century onwards. Named High View by the 1890s, the house is first shown as 'Braxmere Children's Home' on 1950s mapping. The adjacent nursery is still named 'High View'.

Key management issues relating to Medical complexes, Nursing homes/ almshouses/hostels, and Children's homes

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation pre-dating 19th and 20th century development • Where present, archaeological remains are likely to show a greater degree of preservation within gardens and other areas that have not been built on
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing buildings of historic interest, including 19th century almshouses and purpose-built hospitals, which may include inscriptions and datestones • Associated boundary features such as railings and gateposts, although iron railings are likely to have been removed during the Second World War • Residential homes and hostels may reuse existing buildings, such as large 19th century houses. Smaller local or private hospitals and doctors' and dental surgeries may also reuse 19th century houses, whilst large district hospitals sometimes developed from existing workhouses
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospitals can be substantial buildings set on large sites that form significant elements of the landscape • Mid- and late 20th century nursing homes may represent elements of a contemporary landscape of suburban housing estates
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital buildings need to be constantly updated to cater for the demands of a modern health service. Older buildings can become expensive to maintain or upgrade, and are then vulnerable to demolition and replacement with modern structures • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including insensitive modernisation, can lead to the erosion of historic character • Conversion of historic buildings for use as modern nursing

	homes or hospitals can result in the removal of historic fabric and the erosion of historic character
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good or rare examples of historic hospital buildings and almshouses that are not listed should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • Redundant hospital buildings may be suitable for conversion for modern uses, particularly apartments • New development should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Where the site of a hospital complex is redeveloped, associated buildings and settings forming integral parts of the complex should be retained to preserve the integrity of the original design
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for redevelopment of the site of almshouses, a medical complex or a residential home, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic medical complexes, almshouses and residential homes should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.8.4 Civic and municipal

Description and historical context

Municipal buildings include libraries, council and other government offices and town halls. By the nature of their function, such buildings are predominantly to be found in urban or commercial centres. The majority of the civic and municipal buildings in the district are concentrated within the town of Bolton, the administrative centre.

Buildings here include the Town Hall, law courts, the central police office and magistrates' court, government offices and the Art Gallery, Library and Museum. Small clusters occur elsewhere, including a town hall and library in Westhoughton, and a library, town hall and government offices in Farnworth. There are also council offices in Blackrod. Individual buildings such as local libraries are also present, and there are two isolated museums within former elite residences, at Smithill's Hall and at Hall i' th' Wood, Astley Bridge.

The higher status examples of civic buildings are often grand and ornate buildings of architectural significance, such as Bolton Town Hall (HLC Ref HGM79). Civic institutions of less high status such as libraries may also be representative of the design movements of their time. Civic and municipal buildings may form complexes of contemporary institutions set in formal grounds or gardens.

Key management issues relating to Civic and municipal buildings

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation pre-dating 19th and 20th century development• Where present, archaeological remains are likely to show a greater degree of preservation within gardens and other areas that have not been built on
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Standing buildings of historic interest, including 19th and 20th century town halls• Associated features such as sculptures, memorials and fountains within the grounds to civic buildings
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Civic and municipal buildings can be substantial, imposing structures, forming landmark features at focal points of urban centres
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Older buildings can be costly for councils to maintain and may be unsuitable for usage as modern offices unless potentially expensive alteration works are carried out. Such buildings are therefore at risk of redundancy, leading to deterioration and eventually demolition• Further risk of redundancy can result from changes to the structure of local government

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic buildings usually lie in urban areas where development pressure is high, and are thus at risk of clearance and redevelopment once they fall out of use • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including insensitive modernisation, can lead to the erosion of historic character • Inappropriate regeneration and redevelopment in the vicinity of civic buildings can be detrimental to historic settings
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good or rare examples of historic civic and municipal buildings that are not listed should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • Examples that lie within wider historic landscapes that have retained other contemporary institutions and settings such as landscaped gardens should also be identified • Redundant civic buildings can be converted for modern uses such as apartments • The historic urban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for redevelopment of the site of a civic or municipal building, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic civic and municipal buildings should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.8.5 Cemeteries

Description and historical context

Bolton District includes several late Victorian cemeteries and one that was established in the mid-20th century. Ridgmont Cemetery first appears on mid-1950s mapping, and was established in the western half of the former grounds to the early 19th century Ridgmont House. The cemetery lodge was also associated with the earlier land use, appearing on mid-19th century mapping at the entrance to the park from Chorley Old Road. Farnworth Cemetery was also established in former parkland, in this case associated with Darley Hall. Other cemeteries in the district were generally established on former enclosed land.

Cemeteries are defined as burial grounds that are not associated with an established church or chapel. Thus, burial grounds and graveyards associated with churches, chapels or other places of worship were included in the HLC records relating to these buildings rather than recorded as separate character areas. Sites may, however, include contemporary mortuary chapels. Late 19th century cemeteries usually featured purpose-built lodges at their main entrances. There were usually three mortuary chapels of different denominations, although small cemeteries sometimes featured only one, as at Blackrod and Leigh Common, Westhoughton. Many of these chapels have not survived. Where they do survive, they have often fallen into disuse and are in a poor state of repair and thus vulnerable. Farnworth Cemetery has lost all three of its mortuary chapels. Heaton Cemetery and Tonge Cemetery have both lost two, with only their Church of England chapels having survived. Cemetery lodges, however, do tend to survive.

Key management issues relating to Cemeteries

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Human remains dating from the mid-19th century onwards will be present in cemeteries• Some potential for archaeological remains relating to agriculture and occupation predating the founding of cemeteries
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Standing buildings of historic interest, including mortuary chapels and entrance lodges• Headstones and tombs are of archaeological interest, and may include examples of important sculpture• Associated boundary features such as walls, railings and gateposts, although iron railings are likely to have been removed during the Second World War
Historic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cemeteries cover extensive sites and thus form significant

landscape interest	<p>elements within landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grounds to cemeteries are landscaped and laid out with formal paths, often in geometric designs
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When established, cemeteries were usually situated at the edges of settlements. Urban and suburban growth in the 20th century often means that the original semi-rural setting of a cemetery is lost • Buildings associated with cemeteries, particularly mortuary chapels, have generally fallen out of use due to a change in burial practices since their construction. As a result they become neglected and may be vulnerable to vandalism and dereliction • Memorial stones can also be vulnerable to vandalism • Memorial stones can deteriorate with the effects of weather and the natural ageing process; they may become cracked or otherwise damaged, and may fall over • Buildings and memorials are major elements of a cemetery, and any individual deterioration of these features has a cumulative negative effect on the historic character of the cemetery as a whole
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good or rare examples of historic cemeteries, memorial stones and tomb architecture should be identified through a programme of systematic evaluation • Where significant memorial stones and tomb architecture have been identified, they should be recorded, and retained in situ wherever possible • Associated buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • The associated buildings and landscaping of historic cemeteries should be maintained to preserve the integrity of the original design • Where a former cemetery is subject to development proposals, graves and associated grave furniture should remain undisturbed wherever possible. It is important to maintain the relationship between headstones and grave plots. If disturbance or clearance is inevitable, recording should be undertaken. This can present valuable opportunities to investigate aspects of population demographics • Historic boundaries and settings should be retained within sites that are redeveloped • Historic cemeteries can be promoted as focal points for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management,

	<p>including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where planning permission is granted for redevelopment of the site of a cemetery, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Special consideration must be given to burial grounds. The removal of bodies is covered by Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic cemeteries should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.8.6 Other Institutional HLC types

Bolton has a large newly built police station at Rose Hill to the south of the town centre (HLC Ref HGM4221). Elsewhere within the district, police stations tend to occupy small-scale buildings close to urban or suburban centres, and constitute features rather than significant character areas within the landscape.

7.9 Commercial broad type

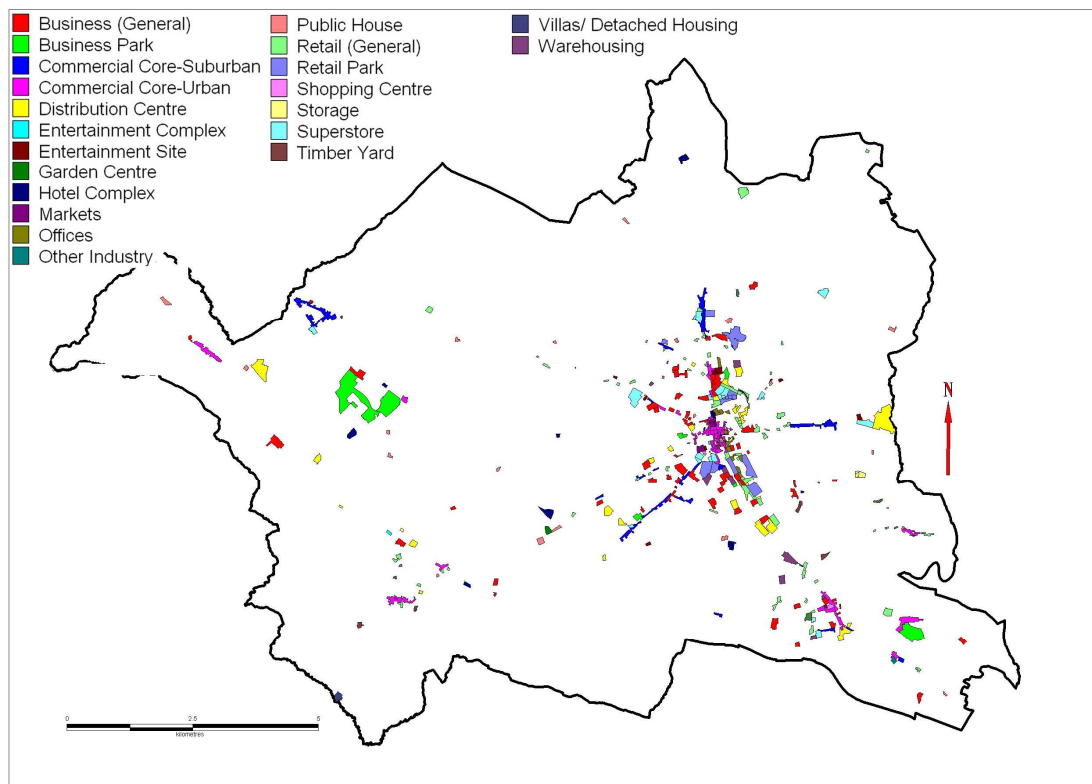


Figure 24 Map showing the distribution of Commercial HLC types in Bolton

Definition of the broad character type

A varied category including many kinds of business premises, ranging from groups of historic shops and pubs at the heart of early settlements through to large modern supermarkets and retail parks. The type also includes large-scale leisure developments and hotel complexes, and businesses such as builders' yards.

On the whole, large modern retail and business developments in Bolton district are concentrated around the town of Bolton and the surrounding conurbation, with smaller clusters in Horwich in the west and Kearsley and Farnworth in the south-eastern part of the district. Most of these large-scale developments, including supermarkets as well as business parks, have been built on land that has previously been developed for non-residential uses, especially industrial.

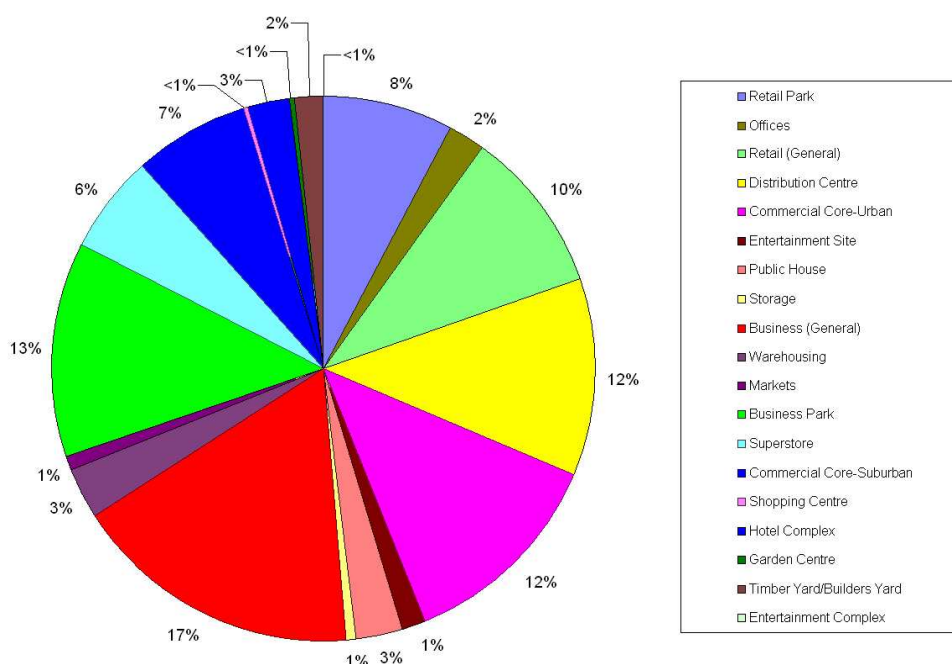


Figure 25 Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Commercial broad type in Bolton

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of Enclosed Land represented
Retail Park	0.38	8%
Offices	0.10	2%
Retail (General)	0.46	10%
Distribution Centre	0.56	12%
Commercial Core-Urban	0.59	12%
Entertainment Site	0.06	1%
Public House	0.14	3%
Storage	0.03	1%
Business (General)	0.81	17%
Warehousing	0.15	3%
Markets	0.05	1%
Business Park	0.60	13%
Superstore	0.29	6%
Commercial Core-Suburban	0.33	7%
Shopping Centre	0.01	<1%
Hotel Complex	0.12	3%
Garden Centre	0.02	<1%
Timber Yard/Builders Yard	0.07	2%
Entertainment Complex	0.003	<1%
Totals	4.77	100%

Table 9 Area covered by the different Commercial HLC types

7.9.1 Retail parks, Superstores, Shopping centres and Entertainment complexes

Eight retail parks have been identified within Bolton district, all of which fall within the urban area of the town of Bolton. Four of these have been very recently built, dating to the late 1990s or early 21st century, whilst the remainder date to the second half of the 20th century. Retail parks form significant areas in the landscape, generally being large and featuring medium or large sized buildings. Character areas range in size from about 2.2 up to 9.5 hectares. The retail parks in Bolton all utilise land that was previously occupied by buildings and structures on a similarly large scale. The previous character of these sites was nonetheless varied, with former land uses including railway sidings and goods sheds, a football ground (Burnden Park), and various industrial areas (textile mills and engineering works, a bleach works and an iron works).

The distribution of superstores appears uneven from the characterisation. However, where supermarkets occur within larger retail and leisure developments, they will not have been picked out as individual character areas. For example, a superstore adjacent to the Bolton Wanderers football stadium has been included as part of a business park. Similarly, large modern entertainment facilities may be included within more general retail and leisure complexes. At least one cinema has been noted within a retail park, but has not been characterised separately (near Astley Bridge). Only one site has been identified as an 'entertainment complex'; this comprises the Octagon Theatre and adjacent civic centre near Bolton Town Hall.

One shopping centre, the Market Precinct in Farnworth, has been identified in the district. This dates to the second half of the 20th century and replaced the 19th century market place. The previous character of the site has been obliterated by the modern development, leaving the name as the only direct clue to its former use.

Key management issues relating to Retail parks, Superstores, Shopping centres and Entertainment complexes

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to earlier occupation within undeveloped areas of sites such as car parks
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited potential for the survival of boundary features relating to previous uses of sites

Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant impact on the landscape owing to the large scale of sites and individual buildings
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of the large-scale commercial complexes represented by these character types usually results in the complete loss of previous historic character, either by the wholesale clearance of existing buildings and structures or by the transformation of former open ground • Construction of large-scale commercial complexes will have an impact on the setting of any historic buildings or areas in the vicinity
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential impact of proposed developments on the wider historic environment should be identified and assessed • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance that are affected by development proposals should be reused whenever possible, or preserved by detailed recording • Any new development should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Historic plot outlines and the fabric of surviving early boundaries should be retained • Iconic modern structures that reflect particular aspects of their era of origin, including shopping centres and cinemas, may in the future be deemed worthy of record or preservation
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for large commercial developments, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.9.2 Business Parks, Distribution centres, Warehousing and Storage sites

Description and historical context

Business parks in the district are clustered around Bolton and its outskirts, although there are also large modern business developments in Horwich and Kearsley. The business parks vary in size from less than one hectare to over thirty, and are on sites that have been used for different purposes in the past. The Europa Trading Estate at Stoneclough in Kearsley, for example, was built directly onto open land, whilst St Peter's Business Park to the north of Bolton town centre lies on the former site of a goods station. The eastern part of the Bolton Technology Exchange was formerly the site of a corn mill, although the site of its western half remained as undeveloped recreational land until at least the 1950s.

The extensive business developments built in Horwich in the later 20th and early 21st centuries form part of a larger development of retail, leisure and industrial uses. From the size of the car-parking area provided, it appears that this development area is mainly accessed by road. This is borne out by the proximity of the site to the M61 and thus the national motorway network. However, a new railway station, Horwich Parkway, was also constructed to serve the area as part of its general redevelopment, which included the construction of the Bolton Wanderers FC stadium and a nearby sports arena.

The 'Warehouse' and 'Distribution' character types overlap, as many warehouses are used for both storage and distribution. Distribution centres, however, often include large areas where lorries and other vehicles are parked. One large (c.14.7ha) area off Brightmet Fold Lane in Brightmet comprises a complex of depots with areas of hardstanding for lorries and a substantial warehouse. The second-largest warehousing and distribution character area, in Blackrod, comprises a group of warehouses on a 7.7ha site with large numbers of lorries lined up along some edges of the site and the sides of the warehouses themselves. This has also been characterised as a distribution centre. Other warehousing and distribution sites in the district are generally smaller, ranging between about 0.5 and four hectares.

24 out of 36 warehousing and distribution sites were in use for some form of industry prior to their present use, with sites including a number of textile mills, two foundries, gas works, a slag heap, and a site which contained a brewery and a sawmill. In Bolton, however, it appears more likely that such buildings will be cleared and that there will be little or no legibility of the previous character type. Further sites have or

may have been used for industry at some point in the past, including one on Fletcher Street in Bolton which was the site of a textile mill before the construction of a railway goods warehouse in the later 19th century. A warehouse on Central Street in Bolton previously comprised a garage building and a mission hall, with possible industrial use in the late 18th century.

'Storage' sites can be difficult to distinguish on mapping from other sites with general commercial or business use, but can be distinguished from warehouses as they comprise a substantial open-air element. The three identified during the course of the characterisation exercise include two open-air sites, comprising a caravan storage site off Radcliffe Road, Darcy Lever, on the former site of a colliery, and a small area cleared of terraced housing and now apparently used for the storage of cars for a nearby showroom, off Croft Street in Burnden. There may well be further such storage sites within Bolton district.

Key management issues relating to Business parks, Distribution centres, Warehousing and Storage sites

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to 19th and 20th century commercial buildings and activities • Limited potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to earlier occupation within undeveloped areas of commercial sites such as yards/hardstanding
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for standing buildings and structures of historic interest relating to various commercial uses and including historic docks and wharfs • Potential for evidence of earlier transport infrastructure, such as railway lines and tramways
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant impact on the landscape owing to the large scale of sites and individual buildings • Large commercial sites are often associated with wider industrial landscapes
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholesale site clearance and redevelopment, resulting in total loss of historic character • Piecemeal redevelopment, leading to a gradual erosion of historic character • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, leading to the erosion of historic character • Alteration of historic settings by the inappropriate redevelopment of sites in the surrounding area <p>Older buildings can be costly to maintain or to upgrade for modern commercial use, and are therefore at risk of redundancy, leading to deterioration and eventually demolition</p>

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of surviving commercial sites with historic significance should be identified through a programme of assessment and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • Historic commercial buildings that have become redundant may be suitable for conversion into apartments or hotels or for other uses • Any redevelopment of commercial sites that does take place should take into account the wider social fabric of the surrounding area – new development should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Historic plot outlines and the fabric of surviving early boundaries should be retained • The historic commercial heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a historic commercial site, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic commercial sites should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.9.3 Commercial cores (urban and suburban), Markets, Public houses and Entertainment sites

Bolton has a large commercial urban core, and also features several smaller areas away from the main town centre, comprising groups of shops or commercial premises on two of the main roads into the town from the north and north-west, and serving a residential area to the north. Elsewhere in the district, there are smaller commercial cores in Horwich, Westhoughton, Blackrod, Kearsley, Farnworth and Little Lever. As these sites are by definition situated at the heart of settlements, they often include surviving 19th or early 20th century buildings. However, change within town centres is a continuous process and can include both piecemeal and wholesale redevelopment, leading to a patchwork of discrete areas that are all in commercial use but have distinctive character. Areas typically comprise streets containing a mix of buildings originating in different periods (dating from at least the mid-19th century onwards), with markets, shopping precincts, a variety of retail outlets, and businesses including banks, post offices and public houses. Market Street in Farnworth, for example, had largely been developed by the mid-19th century. The character area includes several banks and public houses, and many of the current buildings appear from mapping to date to at least the 1880s-90s and probably earlier. Meanwhile, on the south side of Brackley Street redevelopment has involved the replacement of 19th century terraced properties with modern shop units, but a short row of 19th century buildings, including the Market Hotel, has survived. To the west of this, a large modern building has completely replaced an area of terraced properties.

Eighteen of the twenty-three suburban commercial core areas identified by the project have origins in the 19th to early 20th century or earlier. The remaining five areas originated in the second half of the 20th century. The historic suburban cores comprise ribbon development of terraced properties along some of the principal routes where they pass through the outskirts of the main urban areas. These are concentrated on the older routes into Bolton, but also occur in the south-eastern part of the district, in Kearsley and Farnworth.

Suburban commercial cores can be areas of considerable historic character, but are situated on roads that are now far busier than they would have been when the buildings were first constructed. Access to such shops may be difficult due to restricted parking; they are likely to have a localised customer base and may lose out

to businesses with a more central location. Where businesses are less viable, such properties may be at risk of falling into disuse or being poorly maintained.

The five later 20th century suburban commercial areas comprise small sites of less than a hectare containing buildings of mixed commercial use. Only one of these appears purpose-built as a discrete commercial area serving suburban residential development. Situated on Highfield Road in Farnworth, the area includes a post office and a public house, and is contemporary with the housing estates to the east, west and south.

Only two urban centres in the district currently have markets, Bolton and Farnworth. Bolton has a mid-20th century market hall on the former site of an iron and steel works and, in the northern part of the town centre, a market hall dating to 1853 and a modern building named 'The Market Place' immediately adjacent to this. Neither of these sites represents the historic location of a market in Bolton; a market place is not shown on the 1793 tithe map of the town. There was a wholesale market off Coronation Street in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This area was in use as a car park by the 1950s, and is currently the site of a multi-storey car park. Farnworth has a modern market place occupying the former site of public baths and terraced housing, and situated adjacent to the 19th century market place.

'Entertainment sites' identified in Bolton district mainly comprise clubs. Several of these date to the later 20th century, whilst others were established in the late 19th to early 20th century. Other sites include a club occupying a former Odeon cinema and a theatre dating to the early 20th century, both in Bolton town centre.

35 public houses in Bolton have been defined as character areas, although as pubs were also recorded as attributes of residential and commercial areas, this does not reflect their actual distribution and there are a great many more within the district. Public houses tend to occupy small sites and to be situated in built-up areas, although some of those identified during the survey are set on through roads in more rural locations, such as the Wilton Arms on the A675 near Horrocks Fold. Sites are most commonly of about 0.5ha or less, with only a very small number of those identified occupying larger sites. The Ridgeway Arms Hotel in Blackrod is on a site of c.0.7 ha, but this includes a bowling green.

A pub at the eastern edge of Hunger Hill, the former site of a farm, occupies the largest area, a 1.44ha site which includes a large car park. Two further pubs are set in medium to large sites; both represent former high-status residences that have been converted. Southfields on Green Lane in Great Lever was a house that was later used as a club; its 0.84ha site features a bowling green and tennis courts. The Watermillock at Astley Bridge, on a 1.00 ha site, was also formerly a large house set in its own grounds.

Public houses tend to show continuity of use across several map editions, and to survive, sometimes in isolation, where contemporary buildings around them have been replaced. The 19th century Cattle Market Hotel at Rose Hill, for example, is still extant and in use as a pub, even though the abattoirs and cattle markets which formerly lay immediately to the south and the contemporary terraced housing that lay immediately to the north have all been replaced with modern industrial and commercial redevelopment.

Large hotels were recorded as a separate character type. Five modern complexes were identified, including two motels, whilst three further hotels represent conversions of historic houses.

Key management issues relating to Commercial cores (urban and suburban), Markets, Public houses and Entertainment sites

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for complex surviving archaeological remains relating to medieval and post-medieval settlement
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for standing buildings of historic interest, including shops, markets, cinemas, and purpose-built post offices, public houses and banks • Potential for building frontages of 20th, 19th or even 18th century date to hide earlier structures
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the preservation of early street layouts, and the outlines of historic building plots
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piecemeal redevelopment, leading to a gradual erosion of historic character • Alterations to the appearance of historic buildings, including the removal of fixtures and decorative elements, leading to the erosion of historic character • Alterations to historic street layouts • Alteration of historic settings by the inappropriate redevelopment of sites in the surrounding area • Successive redevelopment in urban areas is very likely to have damaged or caused the removal of some

	archaeological layers or deposits
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings and areas that are of historic significance should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • Historic street patterns and pedestrian routes should be retained • Historic plot outlines and the fabric of surviving early boundaries should be retained • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Where redundant historic buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses • The historic urban heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic commercial cores should be seen as primary areas for conservation-led regeneration • Well-preserved historic commercial cores that are not currently designated as Conservation Areas should be considered for designation • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for development that affects historic commercial buildings, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic commercial cores and related buildings should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.9.4 Retail (general), Business (general) and Offices

The sites of 23 offices have been identified during the characterisation exercise, although this identification is not always certain due to the lack of annotation of some buildings on modern mapping. It is sometimes not clear whether a building is in commercial or residential use and, where it appears more likely to be commercial, whether it is a retail unit, entertainment site or office building.

Those that have been assigned the 'Offices' character type are overwhelmingly concentrated in or close to Bolton town centre, with just one possible office building noted elsewhere, on the High Street in Little Lever. The majority of these buildings are of modern construction, built after 1955, although a small number reuse historic buildings. These include a possible former late 18th century school building close to St Peter's churchyard, and a building on Lark Street, just to the north of Bolton town centre, which may represent the reuse of part of a small early 20th century engineering works and brass foundry. A terrace on Mawdsley Street dating to the second half of the 19th century and now used mainly as offices included two clubs and a school in the 1890s; the buildings were probably all in institutional or commercial rather than residential use at this time.

Sites categorised as general retail or business are concentrated within the urban areas of Bolton and Farnworth, with smaller clusters in Kearsley and Horwich. As the categories are by definition 'general', they include a diverse range of businesses and commercial premises, including some sites where the nature of the activity is unknown but is assumed to be commercial. 142 examples of the character type were identified in Bolton district during the HLC. Of these, about one third (47 sites) are garages, including six car showrooms or sites thought likely to be car showrooms. Seven scrapyards were also identified. 24 sites (c.17%) represent reused industrial or commercial buildings, most often mills but including at least one warehouse, dating to the 19th or early 20th century. Many of these buildings have been subdivided to provide accommodation for a number of small businesses which may be diverse; individual sites may include companies involved in light industry, trade and distribution. This reuse of industrial buildings for generally non-industrial purposes reflects the decline in manufacturing and the cotton industry in the 20th century. The finding of new uses for redundant mills rather than redeveloping sites plays an important part in maintaining some of the historic character of former industrial areas. About 33% of all of the commercial sites identified during the HLC had previously been in industrial use in some capacity.

General business and retail character areas also include groups of local shops, such as the Kearsley Mount Shopping Precinct. Other sites identified during the characterisation exercise include a restaurant in a rural setting, a piggery, and modern business premises in late 20th century buildings.

Key management issues relating to areas of Retail (general), Business (general) and Offices

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In urban areas, potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to medieval and post-medieval settlement • In suburban or rural areas, limited potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation pre-dating 20th century development
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited potential for standing buildings of interest dating from the 19th and 20th centuries, including shops, offices and other business premises, forming part of the social and architectural history of localities
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parades of 20th century local shops may form part of a wider landscape of contemporary private or social housing
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings that do not stand out as examples of attractive, high-quality architecture, particularly those of 20th century date, may nonetheless be of social interest. However, where these are not recognised as being of special interest they may be vulnerable to demolition without record • Where shops or businesses form part of an area of housing, they may be vulnerable to clearance and redevelopment as part of wider regeneration projects • Successive redevelopment in urban areas is very likely to have damaged or caused the removal of some archaeological layers or deposits
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings and groups of buildings that are of historic or social significance should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • Where good, representative examples of local shops and small-scale offices of the 20th century are affected by development proposals, recording of the site at an appropriate level, such as a photographic survey, should be considered • New development should respect traditional local building

	styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for development that affects historic commercial buildings, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic commercial premises should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

7.9.5 Other Commercial HLC types

Two timber yards have been identified in the district, one in Westhoughton and one near Darcy Lever. Of the five builders' yards, one is situated to the north of Bolton and the remainder are loosely clustered to the south east, in Farnworth and Little Lever. Previous uses of these sites are varied, including both former industrial uses and undeveloped land. One site at Dove Bank, Little Lever, contained a pond or reservoir relating to a nearby cotton mill in the mid-19th century, but later reverted into agricultural use.

Only one large garden centre has been identified in the district. This is situated on the main Wigan Road between Deane and Hunger Hill, and is on the former site of the Victoria Colliery.

7.10 Communications broad type

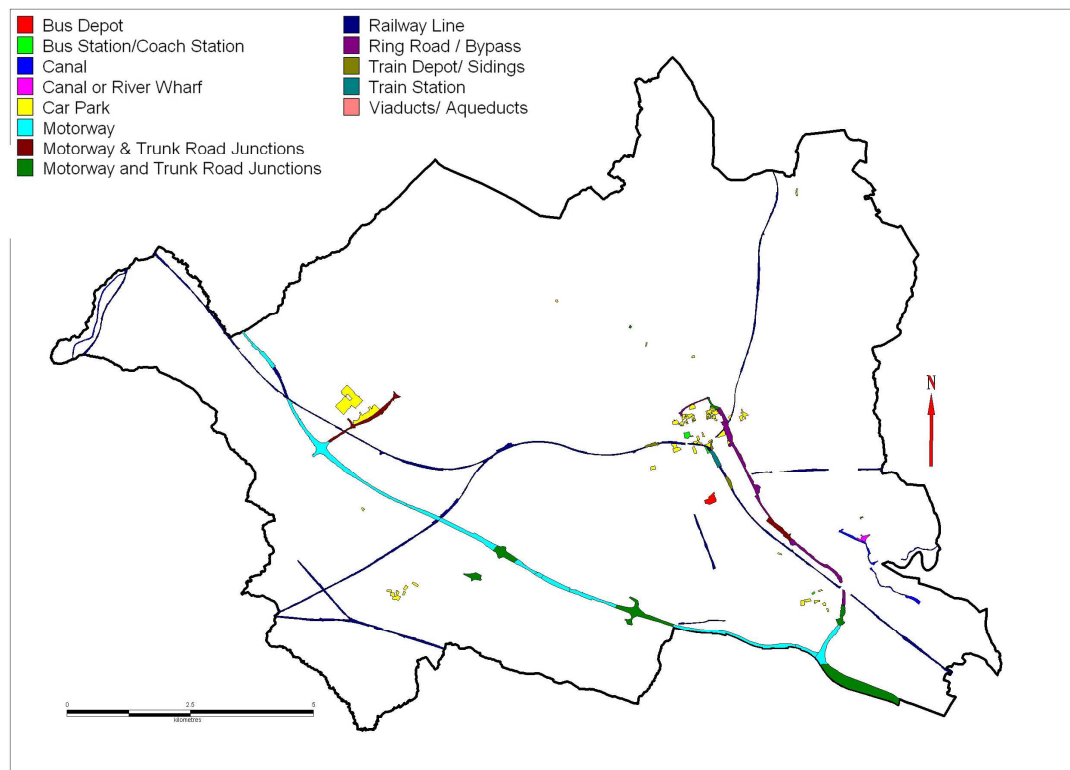


Figure 26 Map showing the distribution of Communication HLC types in Bolton

Definition of the broad character type

Transport has had a significant impact on the landscape in the 19th and 20th centuries, with road travel especially having a major impact in the second half of the 20th century. This broad type includes major linear features relating to communication and transport such as roads, railways and canals. The main nodes linking these, such as train stations, transport interchanges, airports and roundabouts, are also included, together with facilities such as car parks, motorway services and railway depots.

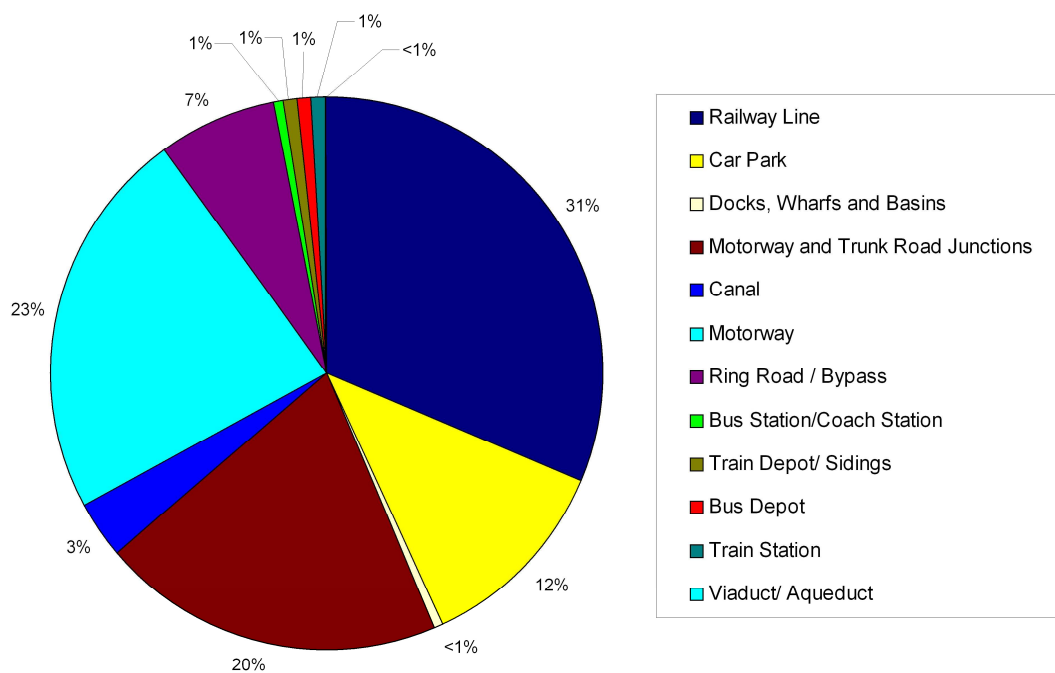


Figure 27 Pie chart showing the percentage of different HLC types making up the Communications broad type in Bolton

HLC type	Area covered by HLC type (km ²)	% of Communications broad type represented
Canal	0.13	3%
Docks, wharfs and basins	0.02	<1%
Railway line	1.22	31%
Train station	0.03	1%
Train depot/sidings	0.04	1%
Bus depot	0.03	1%
Bus station/coach station	0.02	1%
Car park	0.46	12%
Motorway	0.90	23%
Motorway/trunk road junction	0.78	20%
Ring road/bypass	0.28	7%
Viaduct/aqueduct	0.001	<1%
Totals	3.91km²	100%

Table 10 Area covered by the different Communications HLC types

7.10.1 Canals

Description and historical context

In contrast to the recent rise of road transport, there has been a decline in the use of canals and, to a lesser extent, railways. To the west of Blackrod, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes through Bolton on a north-south alignment, close to the extreme western edge of the district. The second of Bolton's canals, the Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal, had become disused by the 1950s and much of it no longer survives as a landscape feature. Three stretches that remain flooded lie in the eastern part of the district at Little Lever, including one which extends eastwards into Bury district. However, between Little Lever and the town of Bolton the canal has been backfilled and is no longer shown on mapping, although a footpath still follows its former line. One of the disused stretches includes a former wharf, accessed by paths off Melrose Road and Redcar Road, and situated within Moses Gate Country Park. A little to the south of this, at Nob End, are a well-preserved aqueduct and canal basin, and the remains of a flight of locks (see Plate 14).

Key management issues relating to Canals, Canal locks and Docks, wharfs and basins

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to canalside and riverside activity within former docks, wharfs and canal yards, including the footings of warehouses
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential for the survival of 18th, 19th and 20th century structures such as lifting equipment, boathouses, and features that facilitated the use of horse-drawn canal boats• Potential for the survival of buildings associated with canals, such as lock-keepers' cottages• Bridges, cuttings, aqueducts and tunnels associated with canals represent examples of major civil engineering works, and may be of architectural and historic value
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Canals can represent prominent linear features within the landscape
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In Trafford both the Bridgewater Canal and the Manchester Ship Canal are maintained and are thus not in immediate danger of becoming disused and being backfilled• Canalside features such as docks and wharfs are at risk of falling into disuse with the decline in the importance of canals for the transportation of goods and materials• The sites of canalside features and buildings are particularly at risk of redevelopment in urban areas where vacant land is at a premium, and as a result of government

	<p>planning policies that favour the reuse of 'brownfield' sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loss of associated features and structures contributes to the erosion of the historic character of canals
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canals can be preserved as landscape features with a high amenity value • Good or rare examples of historic canal-related buildings or structures that are not currently listed should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • Where redundant historic buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Canalside locations can be attractive sites for new apartment blocks, and this can contribute to the promotion of canals as pleasant places to live and undertake leisure activities • The historic canal heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where planning permission is granted for a former site of canal docks or wharfs, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic canals, docks and wharfs should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.10.2 Railway lines, Train stations and Train depots/sidings

Description and historical context

Railway lines that are currently in use connect the town of Bolton with Preston to the north west, Manchester to the south east, Blackburn to the north, and Wigan to the west. A further line which passes through the southern part of the district, through Westhoughton, runs from Wigan to Salford and central Manchester.

Disused railways

Numerous railway lines that are no longer in use and have been dismantled also passed through Bolton district in the 19th and 20th centuries. These included branch lines connecting the main through lines, such as the Hilton House branch line and the Westhoughton Connecting Line in the south-western part of the district, the Bolton and Kenyon line which ran roughly south west from Bolton town centre, and part of the Wigan, Bolton and Bury Line, running east from Rose Hill, through Darcy Lever.

Mineral railways formed a significant component of the district's railway network in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Many of these served collieries, with examples including three branch lines to the Scot Lane Collieries near Westhoughton, lines serving Kearsley Colliery and the nearby Clifton and Kearsley Colliery Works in Salford District, and the Great Lever Colliery at Burnden. The Bridgewater Collieries Railway ran from a basin on the Bridgewater Canal in Salford District to the London, Midland and Scottish Railway near Little Hulton, also in Salford. This major railway connected several large collieries, including Brackley Colliery in Bolton District. Some of the lines were in use for only a short time, depending on the lifetime of the colliery that they served. For example, a colliery railway to the south of Farnworth is first shown on 1890s mapping, but is marked as a dismantled railway on 1907-1910 OS mapping. Some collieries also had dedicated tramways, such as the Brightmet Colliery tramway on the site of the current miniature golf course in Leverhulme Park (HLC Ref HGM3845).

Some former railways are still visible within the landscape, particularly where their routes included embankments or cuttings, or features such as viaducts, as at Darcy Lever. The routes of former railway lines are often reused as paths, as has occurred along two edges of a modern housing development at Highfield, Farnworth (HLC Refs HGM2098 & HGM2106). The line of the former Bridgewater Collieries Railway now forms a path along the southern edge of the development, whilst the Worsley and Bolton Line is preserved in a north-south aligned path immediately to the east.

The latter can be traced for some distance to the north, although parts of the line have been obliterated by new development, including Lichfield Close and Colchester Drive (HLC Ref HGM2328). The shape of these two culs-de-sac reflects the former outline of an area of sidings with an engine shed and a goods shed.

Stations and sidings

Although there is a separate character type for railway stations, these have generally been included within the polygons created around railway lines, as they form an integral part of the railway line and are often not large enough to have a significant impact at a landscape scale and thus merit the creation of a separate record.

Horwich Parkway station, for example, is small with minimal associated structures and has been included with a stretch of the railway line (HLC Ref HGM2318).

However, Bolton Station is situated immediately south of a railway junction and is larger with more than two platforms; it has been included as a character area in its own right (HLC Ref HGM4074).

Only two significant areas of railway sidings have been identified in Bolton district, both of which are in Bolton town centre. In the 19th century and until at least the mid-20th century there were many more areas of sidings and goods yards, sometimes with engine sheds. Some have been redeveloped for a variety of uses, including modern housing such as Brentwood Drive and Ashby Close at Moses Gate (HLC Ref HGM2869), or commercial use, such as a retail park at Trinity Street in Bolton (HLC Ref HGM4095). Some are currently the sites of car parks, as at Hewlett Street, off Brightmet Street in Bolton (HLC Ref HGM4286).

Railways and industrial development

Whilst there were many industrial sites in Bolton that were situated close to the railways, the distribution of such sites in the 19th and 20th centuries was much wider than the railway network. Collieries were far more likely than manufacturing sites to be directly connected into the railway network. Industrial sites that did have their own sidings included Kearsley Chemical Works (HLC Ref HGM1739) and the Hulton Brick Works (HLC Ref HGM3488). By contrast, in the north eastern part of the district there were numerous industrial sites that relied on water and were situated on or beside rivers and streams. These included bleach works (eg Mill Hill Bleach Works HGM955; Little Bolton Bleach Works HGM982) and paper mills (eg Lomax Bank Paper Mill HGM1381; Farnworth Paper Mill, HGM3698). Some cotton mills were

also sited on water courses (eg Oaken Bottom Mill HGM3858; Kearsley Mill HGM2553).

The loss of railways and railway sidings reflects the decline in the importance of rail for the transportation of goods in the later 20th century as the road network increased in importance, as well as the decline in the extraction industry with the closure of the area's many collieries.

Key management issues relating to Railways and associated areas

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to rail infrastructure within former goods yards, depots and sidings, including turntables and the footings of goods sheds and engine sheds
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the survival of 19th and 20th century railway-related structures such as stations and signal boxes • Potential for the survival of buildings associated with the railways, such as hotels and station masters' houses • Bridges, cuttings, viaducts and tunnels associated with railways represent examples of major civil engineering works, and some can be considered to be of architectural and historic value • Potential for the survival of embankments and other landscape features relating to disused railway lines • Potential for the survival of disused rails within large industrial sites
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Railways can represent prominent linear features within the landscape, particularly in flat areas, including former mossland, where embankments can be visible from great distances • Areas of railway sidings have distinctive, often triangular shapes which can be preserved in the outlines of later developments such as car parks or residential estates
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architectural features of disused railway lines, including bridges and viaducts, can become derelict if not maintained • Where such structures are deemed unsafe or are removed this can lead to a loss of amenity where stretches of former railway lines that are in use as footpaths or cycle paths have to be closed to the public • The sites of former railways and sidings are particularly at risk of redevelopment in urban areas where vacant land is at a premium, and as a result of government planning policies that favour the reuse of 'brownfield' sites. The loss of associated features and structures results in the erosion of the historic character of railways

Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disused railway lines and their associated engineering or architectural features can be preserved as landscape features with a high amenity value as 'green' corridors • Where the routes of former railway lines are left undeveloped, this allows for the future option of reinstating routes as rail or tramways • Good or rare examples of historic railway buildings that are not currently listed should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and building survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • Where redundant historic buildings are affected by development proposals, they can potentially be retained and converted for modern uses • New development should respect traditional local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • The historic railway heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where planning permission is granted for a former site of railway sidings, depots, stations or yards, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic railways should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Railway Heritage Act 1996 as amended by the Railways Act 2005

7.10.3 Motorways, Motorway/trunk road junctions and Car parks

Description and historical context

Major roads constructed in Bolton in the mid- to late 20th century include the M61 motorway and several stretches of dual carriageway. The A6027 connects the M61 with the large leisure and retail development at the site of the Bolton Wanderers football stadium at Lostock. The ring road around Bolton town centre includes two stretches of dual carriageway, with part of the A673 forming its northern side and part of the A666 its eastern side, connecting the town with the M61 to the south. Further to the north is the A58 Moss Bank Way. Part of this had been constructed as a dual carriageway by the mid-1950s, and a further part has since been widened. These modern roads cut across pre-existing landscapes, as the railways did in the previous century. The motorway was built on land that was previously mainly enclosed fields. However, the A666 and the A673 cut through areas of 19th century urban development, causing significant localised alterations to the street pattern.

As well as roads, car parks have also had a significant impact on the landscape in the 20th century, with concentrations in the main commercial centres. For the HLC, only large car parks independent of commercial or institutional establishments have been recorded as character areas in their own right. There will also be many smaller areas informally used for car parking, as well as small formal or private car parks that make up elements of the urban streetscape. Car parking areas have been polygonised separately only where their size is particularly large, for example at the commercial and leisure development near the stadium at Lostock, where the main car park covers over 14 hectares (HLC Ref HGM2383).

Many of the car parks identified in Bolton district represent former industrial or residential sites, and the majority are open-air sites rather than multi-storey structures. Since they have not been redeveloped, such sites have the potential to include well-preserved archaeological remains relating to previous land uses.

Key management issues relating to Motorways, Motorway/trunk road junctions and Car parks

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to previous uses of the site in open-air car parks where there has been no associated new build• The construction of major roads is likely to destroy any archaeological remains present within the road corridor
Above-ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited potential within open-air car parks for the survival of

archaeological potential	<p>boundary features relating to previous uses of sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridges, flyovers, cuttings and tunnels associated with motorways and other roads represent examples of major civil engineering works, and some can be considered to be of architectural value
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major roads and large car parks have a significant impact on the landscape owing to their large scale and high visibility • Car parks can preserve distinctive shapes within the landscape, such as an area of disused railway sidings • New roads can cut across historic landscapes and can have a significant impact on historic settlement patterns and field systems, and on street layouts in urban or suburban areas
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car parks may be temporary or more permanent features, with some temporary car parks representing the opportunist use of vacant sites. However, the sites of opportunist and planned car parks alike will represent areas where the historic character has been removed, often completely. This will involve the loss of historic buildings and, in some cases, the loss of existing street patterns • Construction of new major roads or the upgrading of existing roads will have an impact on the setting of any historic buildings or areas in the vicinity • New roads may have an impact on drainage and groundwater, and may introduce pollutants. This is particularly significant in mossland areas where reduced groundwater may desiccate below-ground organic archaeological remains • The principal threats to significant elements of road schemes themselves, including bridges and flyovers, are replacement or unsympathetic repair
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where new car parks are created, historic site outlines and boundaries should be preserved • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance that are affected by proposals for a new car park should be reused whenever possible, or preserved by detailed recording • The impact of a proposed road scheme on the historic environment can be mitigated by altering the route of the road to avoid known areas of archaeological deposits or areas of historic landscape significance • Sympathetic landscaping, involving the use of native species where trees or other vegetation are planted, can play a vital part in reducing the visual impact of new road schemes
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where planning permission is granted for new road schemes, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the

	<p>archaeological potential of the road corridor and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any buildings of historic or architectural significance that may be affected by a proposed new road scheme or road improvement scheme should be identified through a programme of desk-based study and systematic building survey • Where a new car park is to be created, the archaeological potential of the site should be evaluated. The environmental conditions of archaeological remains can be a significant factor in their survival and continued preservation. Where possible, steps should be taken to ensure that environmental conditions that have resulted in the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits should be maintained
--	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

A range of statutory protection is available for buildings and areas of historic interest:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Areas of Archaeological Importance
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas

7.11 Water bodies broad type

Definition of the character type

This HLC type includes large water bodies such as reservoirs and lakes, but not millponds. Where a reservoir is directly associated with, for example, a cotton mill and is situated within the same site or immediately adjacent, the reservoir has been included as a feature of the industrial area. Larger separate industrial reservoirs have been defined as individual character areas. The type does not include linear features such as rivers or canals except where these are directly associated with an industrial site, such as leats.

No fisheries and no artificial lakes, channels or leats were recorded in Bolton. Seven lakes were identified, although all of these were described rather as 'ponds' in the text of their associated records, implying that it would probably be appropriate to include an additional character type for such features, as these are likely to differ in scale and origins from genuine lakes.

By far the most common type of water bodies recorded in the district were reservoirs, with 51 being identified during characterisation. The majority of these relate to 19th century and earlier industry, and there are concentrations along the major watercourses through the district. Some areas include related water management features. For example, on the Belmont or Eagley Brook at Egerton there are reservoirs, filter beds, leats and weirs associated with the former Egerton Dye Works, built in 1826-9. Reservoirs at the Waters Meeting Bleach Works near Back o' th' Bank also included filter beds. A number of other reservoirs in the district were also associated with bleach works. Other textile-related mills also had reservoirs, including small ones immediately adjacent to the buildings themselves. There were several reservoirs associated with New Mills at Astley Bridge, a complex of cotton mills. One reservoir is still extant a short distance to the west, but the mills themselves and a second small reservoir are no longer extant.

Industrial reservoirs vary in size but are generally quite small, sometimes with individual reservoirs built close together to form larger complexes, as at Bradshaw Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works. Individual reservoirs could be very small; Halliwell Bleach Works included reservoirs covering 0.1ha and 0.25ha.

Corporation reservoirs are usually large in comparison with those constructed for industry. 19th century reservoirs in Bolton that appear not to be related to industry

include Doe Hey Reservoirs at Harper Green, Farnworth, and Rumworth Lodge Reservoir, south of Lostock Junction. The latter covers an area of about 15ha. High Rid Reservoir, built by the Bolton Corporation Water Works in the second half of the 19th century, covers an area of 13.83ha.

The largest water body in Bolton is the Jumbles Reservoir, built in the north-eastern part of the district in the later 20th century across the boundary into Blackburn with Darwen. The southern half of the reservoir, in Bolton, covers an area of about 12.25ha, with the northern half being of roughly equal size.

The district includes five post-1950s covered reservoirs.

Significant numbers of reservoirs within the district have been lost in the 20th and 21st centuries. 'Reservoir' was recorded as a previous type for 63 character areas. 40% of these 'lost' reservoir sites have been redeveloped for housing. A further 22% of sites are in recreational use, including a sports centre, playgrounds and informal open spaces. The current character of the remaining sites is varied, but uses include a multi-storey car park, a primary school and a late 20th century works. Many industrial reservoirs which formed integral parts of mill complexes recorded as 'industrial' previous types are also likely to have been lost in addition to these.

Some of the reservoirs that no longer have an industrial function have a new role as recreational facilities. In Moses Gate Country Park, for example, reservoirs associated with the former Farnworth Paper Mill (later Farnworth Bleachery) are still extant and form a significant feature within the landscape of the park, with facilities including a hide and a slipway. Recreational use of water bodies is often informal, however, and cannot always be ascertained from mapping or aerial photographs, although it can be inferred by the inclusion of reservoirs within parks and other recreational sites.

Key management issues relating to Reservoirs

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where reservoirs have been created by excavation, any below-ground archaeological remains that may have been present will have been destroyed • Where reservoirs have been created by the flooding of low-lying areas or valleys rather than by excavation, any archaeological remains that may have been present will have been preserved beneath the reservoir
---------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for standing buildings and structures of historic interest, such as pump houses and structures housing equipment at the edges of reservoirs • Potential for the presence of water management features such as dams and weirs • Potential for the presence of the remains of post-medieval settlement and other activity where the construction of corporation reservoirs involved the flooding of settled valleys
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large reservoirs are highly visible and have a significant impact on the landscape • Historic industrial reservoirs may form part of a wider contemporary landscape of mills and other industrial buildings, perhaps with associated workers' housing and facilities
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decline of industry in the district, particularly the textile industry, has caused many reservoirs to become redundant • Backfilling of redundant reservoirs and the redevelopment of sites results in total loss of historic character
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of survival of reservoirs with historic significance should be identified through a programme of assessment and survey • Buildings identified as being of historic or architectural significance, including good or rare examples that have retained original fixtures, fittings and decoration, should be retained or preserved by detailed recording • Any redevelopment of former reservoir sites that does take place should take into account the wider social fabric of the surrounding area – new development should respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations • Disused reservoirs can be reused as recreational facilities • The historic industrial heritage can be promoted as a focus for community-based projects
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a historic reservoir site, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of historic

	reservoirs should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies
--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

7.12 Horticulture broad type

Occurrence of Horticulture HLC types

Horticulture represents less than one percent of the total area of Bolton (an area of 0.52km²). The broad type category comprises three HLC types: allotments, nurseries and orchards. No orchards of significant size were noted within the Bolton area during this study. Nurseries were also an insignificant element of the landscape, with only seven records totalling an area of 0.07km² being recorded. The distribution of nurseries tended to be in rural areas or in association with parkland, at Smithills Hall for example. 'Nursery' was noted as a previous type at only ten locations, with the previous distribution pattern being similar to the current pattern.

Allotments are important as social historic landscape features, physical embodiments of an aspect of late post-medieval English social history. They are also particularly important in the present day as green spaces within suburban and urban areas. 0.45km² of allotment gardens (36 records) were recorded as a current landscape character type during the HLC. 31 of these sites date from before 1950. At least 118 allotment sites have been lost in the later 20th and 21st centuries, predominantly to new housing and industrial development.

It is probable that in the early 19th century the provision of land for the labouring classes took the form of cottager's plots or field gardens. Land was provided by Act of Parliament to poor houses and charitable trustees (General Enclosure Act of 1801), to compensate for the loss of common land through enclosure in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Land allotment frequently faced hostility from the land-owning classes (Crouch and Ward 1997). The passing of the Allotments Act of 1887 enabled local sanitary authorities to acquire land by compulsory purchase, and marked the end of lengthy struggles and campaigns by reformers. The Small Holdings and Allotments Act of 1908 created a responsibility for local councils to provide allotments. It appears that most of the allotments recognised in this study post-date the passing of this act. Many have clear associations with the larger-scale social housing developments of the interwar and post-war periods. Horticultural plots that were laid out prior to this date have also been recorded during characterisation as allotment gardens. Although some of these areas were never annotated as allotments on mapping, others were. For example, an allotment site off Tonge Moor Road was shown as an

area of small plots with glasshouses on 1890s and early 20th century mapping and was first annotated as allotment gardens in the 1950s (HLC Ref HGM940)

Key management issues relating to Horticultural sites

Below-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for surviving archaeological remains relating to agricultural activity and other occupation pre-dating 20th century horticultural use
Above-ground archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited potential for standing buildings of historic interest at nursery sites, including glasshouses • Potential for extant or relict historic boundaries relating to earlier agricultural use of horticultural sites, including hedges, drystone walls, ditches and banks
Historic landscape interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allotment gardens often represent integral elements of 20th century local authority suburban housing estates • Allotments represent the embodiment of an aspect of social history • Nurseries can be distinctive landscape features, often with extensive areas of glasshouses • Orchards and nurseries may have historic associations with farms or large houses
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development pressures can lead to the piecemeal loss of allotment gardens in urban and suburban areas • Orchards and nurseries also tend to be lost with the expansion of urban areas • The glasshouses and sheds typically associated with horticultural sites tend to be insubstantial and may have a relatively short life-span. When cleared or replaced, they may leave very little evidence in the archaeological record
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and historic significance of nurseries, orchards and allotment gardens should be identified through a programme of desk-based assessment and evaluation • Where new development is proposed for the former site of a nursery, buildings and structures that are considered to be of historic interest should be recorded, or preserved in situ if possible • Allotment gardens should be retained wherever possible, both for their landscape value as features of 20th century suburbs and for their amenity value as areas of green space • Relict field boundaries can be restored or reinstated to enhance the legibility of historic landscapes • Where old fruit trees survive on former orchard sites, these should be retained within any new development as they represent an element of the historic origins and character of such sites • New development on former horticultural sites should

	respect local building styles and the historic distinctiveness of locations
Management recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic buildings that are not listed but are nonetheless of local interest can be placed on a 'local list' which acknowledges this interest • Where good legibility of historic character exists, there should be enhancement through positive management, including restoration where appropriate, and protection through the planning process • Where planning permission is granted for redevelopment of a horticultural site, conditions should be attached to ensure that provision is made for the investigation of the site's archaeological potential and for the preservation in situ or recording of any archaeological deposits that are encountered • Awareness of issues relating to the importance of horticultural areas should be promoted and should feed into Local Development Frameworks, Parish Plans and Spatial Strategies

There are a range of designations which offer statutory protection:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Hedgerow regulations
- Tree preservation orders
- Changes to land management regimes can be approached through Farm Environmental Plan Schemes and land stewardship agreements

7.13 Military broad type

Only two military sites have been identified within Bolton District, both of which are Territorial Army centres within the town of Bolton.

The Derby Barracks is housed within mid-20th century buildings, although it has been the site of a barracks since the second half of the 19th century. Prior to this, it was the site of the Union Workhouse.

The TA Centre on Nelson Street is on the former site of a tannery that was still present in the 1950s.

8. Photographic images of Bolton



Plate 1 Piecemeal and early surveyed enclosure in the Smithills Estate area (*source – Cities Revealed 1997-99*)



Plate 2 Smithills Moor Estate. Dispersed farming settlement with origins that are probably of significant antiquity



Plate 3 Church Street, Horwich. A mixture of residential and commercial types comprising a late 18th century workshop dwelling situated at the end of a row of early 19th century terraced houses. The prominent bay windows of the larger dwelling suggest a Regency commercial frontage



Plate 4 New Colliers' Row, Smithills. A row of four stone cottages first named 'New Colliers' Row' c.1850. Probably associated with nearby 19th century mining activity (OS 1848-51; OS 1892-94)



Plate 5 Campbell Street, Farnworth. Late 19th to early 20th century terraces and associated industrial complex, former Bolton Textile Mill No. 2 (Cotton), of a similar date (OS 1907-10)



Plate 6 North Way, Hall I' th' Woods. Constructed in the early 20th century, probably in the inter-war period. This is an estate of brick-built houses in a striking geometric street layout



Plate 7 Wallsuches Bleachworks, an industrial site originating in the 18th century, now converted for modern residential use



Plate 8 Gated community at The Grange, Dobb Brow. High-status dwellings constructed at the end of the 20th century on the site of a former historic grange named Burnt House



Plate 9 Late 19th century lodge, Queen's Park, Bolton



Plate 10 Former 19th century or earlier industrial reservoir, Queen's Park, Bolton



Plate 11 Arley Hall and moat. The hall is currently in use as a clubhouse for Wigan Golf Course



Plate 12 The former Bolton Textile Mill No. 2. Now occupied by small-scale mixed commercial and light industrial units. The previous type is legible to a significant degree



Plate 13 Fragments of a late 19th to early 20th century landscape. Terraced houses and institutes are present, but in terms of scale the mills still dominate



Plate 14 Disused aqueduct, canal basin and site of former locks at Nob End

9 Bibliography

Publications

McNeil, R & Nevell, M, 2000 *A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Greater Manchester* Association for Industrial Archaeology

Unpublished reports

Arrowsmith, Peter, 2007 *Bolton Post Office, Deansgate, Bolton. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

Bolton MBC, 2001 *A Landscape Character Appraisal of Bolton*

Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, nd *Bolton: Areas of Archaeological Interest*

University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 1996 *The Smithills Estate, Bolton. An Archaeological Survey*

Websites

Bolton Hospitals NHS Trust 2002

www.boltonhospitals.nhs.uk/publications/annualreport/milestones/hultonhospital.htm;

Accessed 7th February 2008

Maps

1786 Yates's Map of Lancashire, Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit

Great Bolton Improvement Trust 1793, "Enclosure" Map of Bolton

Oldham, H, 1769, Plan of Smithills Demesne

OS MasterMap, 2006

OS 1954-56 County Imperial 6", 1st edition

OS 1950-55 25" National Survey

OS 1956-59 25" National Survey

OS 1960-65 25" National Survey

OS 1966-69 25" National Survey

OS 1848-51 Lancashire 6", 1st edition

OS 1894-96 Lancashire 6", 1st revision

OS 1908-12 Lancashire 6", 2nd edition

OS 1923-38 Lancashire 6", 3rd revision

OS 1892-94 Lancashire 25", 1st edition

OS 1907-10 Lancashire 25", 1st revision

OS 1922-29 Lancashire 25", 2nd revision

Senjor, W, 1620, The Plan of Smithilles

Other sources

Cities Revealed, 1997-99, Aerial Photographic Survey

Appendix 1 Broad Character Types

Broad Type	Description
Commercial	Business areas including retail and office units
Communications	Major linear features such as roads and canals will be marked, together with main communication nodes linking these, such as train stations, transport interchanges, airports, roundabouts etc
Enclosed Land	Land that has been demarcated and enclosed, particularly fields
Extractive	Areas involved with the extraction of commodities and minerals such as fuel or building materials
Horticulture	Large scale commercial gardening enterprises
Industrial	Areas concerned with industrial processes and manufacturing
Institutional	Areas (with or without buildings) connected to large establishments, associations and organizations
Military	Land used for military purposes, including airfields, training grounds and ammunition storage depots
Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	Designed landscapes and those used for recreational purposes, including 'informal' recreation areas
Residential	Areas where people live. Includes large individual houses and housing estates
Unenclosed Land	Unimproved land, open land, moorland, marsh, wasteland etc
Water Bodies	Large water bodies including reservoirs and lakes. Does not include millponds
Woodland	Land with dense concentrations of trees

Appendix 2 HLC Types

Broad Type	HLC Types	Attributes considered
Commercial	Business (general), Business park, Commercial Core – suburban, Commercial Core – urban, Distribution centre, Entertainment complex, Entertainment site, Garden centre, Hotel complex, Markets, Offices, Public house, Retail (general), Retail park, Shopping centre, Storage, Superstore, Timber yard/builder's yard, Warehousing	Sub-type [retail, entertainment, business], Status, Building scale, Legibility of previous type, Presence of public house, Presence of bank
Communications	Airport, Bus or coach station, Bus depot, Canal, Canal lock, Car park, Docks, wharfs and basins, Freight terminal, Goods station, Motorway, Motorway services, Motorway and trunk road junctions, Railway line, Ring road/bypass, Train depot/sidings, Train station, Tram depot,	Sub-type [water, road, rail, air], Legibility of previous type, Status/re-use

	Transport interchange, Tunnel portal, Viaduct/aqueduct	
Enclosed Land	Agglomerated fields, Assarts, Crofts, Drained wetland, Intake, Open fields, Paddocks and closes, Piecemeal enclosure, Prehistoric field systems, Strip fields, Surveyed enclosure (parliamentary or private), Valley floor meadows	Field size, Pattern, Boundary morphology, Boundary type, Legibility of previous type, Boundary loss since 1850, Pasture type
Extractive	Annular spoil heap (bell pit earthworks), Clay pits/brickworks, Colliery, Landfill, Open cast coal mine, Other mineral extraction and processing, Peat extraction, Quarry, Reclaimed coal mine, Shallow coal workings, Spoil heap	Product [peat, aggregates, clay/bricks, coal, stone, refractory materials, ironstone, not recorded], Status, On-site processing, Legibility of previous type
Horticulture	Allotments, Nursery, Orchard	Size, Building type, Legibility of previous type
Industrial	Brewery, Brickworks, Chemical, Corn mill, Craft industry, Food manufactory, Glassworks, Hatting, Industrial estate, Industrial works (general), Limeworks/cement works, Metal trades (heavy), Metal trades (light), Other industry, Paper mill, Potteries/ceramics, Sawmill, Tanneries/abattoirs, Textile finishing, Textile mill, Textile trade, Utilities, Vehicle factory/locomotive works, Waste ground, Water-powered site	Dominant sector [ceramics, chemical, concrete works, construction, electronics, food processing, fuel storage/processing, glass works, heavy engineering, light engineering, metal trades, mixed commercial and industrial, paper/printing, power (distribution), power generation (fossil fuels), power generation (renewables), recycling, sewage/water, telecoms, textiles and clothing, not recorded], Building scale, status, Legibility of previous type
Institutional	Ambulance station, Asylum, Cemetery, Civic & municipal buildings, Community establishment, Fire station, Fortified site, Medical complex, Municipal depot, Museum and gallery, Nursing home/almshouse/hostel, Police station, Prison, Public baths, Religious (other), Religious (worship), School, University or college, Workhouse/orphanage/children's home	Sub-type [residential, religious, military, medical, educational, civic and municipal, charitable], Status, Building scale, Legibility of previous type
Military	Airbase, Ammunition store, Barracks, Military training ground, Prisoner of war camp	[No Attributes defined]
Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	Caravan/campsite, Country park, Deer park, Golf course, Inner city	Building scale, Legibility of previous type, Presence of

	farm, Leisure/sports centre, Playing fields/recreation ground, Private parkland, Public park, Public square/green, Racecourse, Sports ground, Tourist attraction, Urban green space, Walled garden, Zoo	bandstand, Presence of water feature, Presence of recreational feature, Park scale
Residential	Ancient settlement, Back-to-back/courtyard houses, Burgage plots, Conversions, Elite residence, Empty housing plots, Estate houses, Farm complex, Fold, Fortified site, High rise flats, Historic settlement core, Low rise flats, Planned estate (industrial), Planned estate (social housing), Prefabs, Private housing estate, Romany or other traveller community site, Semi-detached housing, Terraced housing, Town houses, Vernacular cottages, Villas/detached housing, Weavers' cottages, Workshop dwellings	Density, Layout pattern, Private open spaces, Presence of pub, Legibility of previous type, Status, Presence of school, Presence of church/chapel
Unenclosed Land	Commons and greens, Moorland, Mossland, Pasture, Wetland common	Elevation, Legibility of previous type
Water Bodies	Artificial channel/leat, Artificial lake, Fishery, Fish pond, Lake, Reservoir	Sub-type [reservoir, ornamental feature, natural open water], Leisure use [watersports, not known, bird watching], Legibility of previous type
Woodland	Ancient woodland, Clough, Plantation, Regenerated scrub/woodland, Semi-natural woodland, Spring wood, Wet wood, Wood pasture	Woodland size, Boundary morphology, Boundary loss since 1850, Legibility of previous type