



# **4-14 Great Moor Street, Bolton, Greater Manchester**

## **Archaeological Desk- based Assessment**



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Prepared by: Ian Miller Signed.....  
Position: Project Manager  
Date: October 2007

Approved by: Alan Lupton Signed.....  
Position: Operations Manager  
Date: October 2007

**Oxford Archaeology North**

Storey Institute  
Meeting House Lane  
Lancaster  
LA1 1TF  
t: (0044) 01524 848666  
f: (0044) 01524 848606

w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)  
e: [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)

**© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd (2007)**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford  
OX2 0EA  
t: (0044) 01865 263800  
f: (0044) 01865 793496

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## SUMMARY

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In September 2007, Worksharp Ltd commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land bounded by Great Moor Street, Chancery Lane, Back Bradshawgate, and Lottery Row in Bolton, Greater Manchester (centred on NGR SD 71839 09023). The study aimed to assess the potential for significant buried archaeological remains on the site, and was required to support and inform a planning application for a scheme of redevelopment (Planning Application 71259/05).

The desk-based assessment identified six sites of archaeological interest within the Scheme Area, all of which were recognised from map regression analysis. The sites are all of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century date, although may be divided into two groups; mixed residential and commercial buildings that represented the rapid and unregulated urbanisation of Bolton during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and those pertaining to the planned redevelopment of the site during the later part of the century. These buildings had all been demolished by the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, and the Scheme Area is presently occupied by a modern two-storey retail premises. This building is to be demolished as part of the proposed development, and replaced with a multi-storey block. The new building will not incorporate a basement, and it is not envisaged that its construction will necessitate large-scale ground-reduction works. These factors limit any negative impact on buried archaeological remains that may survive on the site, although the new building will require piled foundations.

The application site does not lie within a Conservation Area, or have any other statutory designation, and none of the archaeological sites identified within the boundary of the site are considered to be of National or Regional/County importance, which would merit preservation *in-situ*. Development of the site, however, may have an archaeological impact on buried remains of Local/Borough importance, involving their damage or destruction as a result of piling. In particular, historical mapping has indicated that a row of dwellings that occupied the northern boundary of the site in the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century may have incorporated cellars, the buried remains of which are likely to survive. These remains may require a mitigation strategy to allow for their permanent preservation by record, should the development result in their ultimate destruction. In addition, a Grade II Listed Building lies immediately adjacent to the site, and any alteration to this building by the proposed development will require the relevant consent.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Mr Ged Gibney, of Worksharp Ltd, for commissioning and supporting the project. Thanks are also due to Norman Redhead, of the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, for his advice and assistance with the documentary research. Thanks are also expressed to the staff of the Archives and Local Studies Unit in Bolton Library, the Greater Manchester Record Office, and the Lancashire Record Office for facilitating access to the sequence of historical mapping and other primary documentation.

The desk-based assessment and site visit was carried out by Ian Miller, and the illustrations were produced by Marie Rowland. The report was checked and approved by Alan Lupton.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In September 2007, Worksharp Ltd commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at 4-14 Great Moor Street, Bolton (Fig 1). The desk-based assessment was required to inform and support a planning application (No 71259/05) for the redevelopment of the site. The proposed scheme allows for the demolition of the extant building that currently occupies 4-14 Great Moor Street, and another modern building to the rear of the adjacent property. These are to be replaced by a new multi-storey block, which is likely to incorporate a large car-parking area at the present ground level, but will not have a basement. The principle aim of the assessment was to identify, as far as possible, the nature and significance of the archaeological resource within the Scheme Area, and to establish the impact of development upon this resource.

### 1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 Bolton Metropolitan Borough covers an area of some 140km<sup>2</sup>, and includes several townships, of which Bolton is the largest. The Scheme Area (centred on NGR SD 71839 09023) lies on the southern fringe of the town centre, forming part of Bolton that is designated as the Civic Core of Bolton (Bolton Council 2006, 61).
- 1.2.2 The Scheme Area comprises a block of land measuring some 986m<sup>2</sup>, which is bounded by Great Moor Street to the south, Chancery Lane to the west, Lottery Row to the north, and Back Bradshawgate to the east (Fig 1). The site lies beyond the southern edge of the Mawdsley Street Conservation Area, and is presently occupied by a modern commercial premises.
- 1.2.3 Topographically, the Bolton Metropolitan Borough straddles the southern edge of the West Pennine Moors, where several deeply cut river valleys open out into the broad basin of the Greater Manchester urban area. The region as a whole comprises the Mersey river valley (Countryside Commission 1998, 125), although the topography of the Bolton area reflects the valley of the river Croal, a tributary of the river Irwell.
- 1.2.4 The underlying solid geology of the area consists mainly of Bunter sandstones of Permo-Triassic age, which were deposited under the marine conditions of the period, between 280 and 195 million years ago (Countryside Commission 1998, 125). The overlying drift geology is composed of essentially Pleistocene boulder clays of glacial origin, and sands, gravels, and clays of fluvial/lacustrine origin (Hall *et al* 1995, 8).

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1.1 The desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the Project Design (*Appendix 1*). The principal sources of information consulted were historical and modern maps, although published and unpublished secondary sources were also reviewed. The study has focused on the proposed Scheme Area, whilst information from the immediate environs has been summarised in order to place the results of the assessment into context. All known sites of archaeological and historical interest within 0.25km of the Scheme Area have been included in the Site Gazetteer (*Appendix 2*). The results were analysed using the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annex 4 of *Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990). The following archive repositories were visited during the course of the assessment:

- ***Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)***: the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), held in Manchester, was consulted to establish the sites of archaeological interest already known within the area. The SMR is a Geographic Information System (GIS) linked to a database of all known archaeological sites in Greater Manchester, and is maintained by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU).
- ***Lancashire Record Office, Preston (LRO(P))***: the catalogue of the Lancashire Record Office in Preston was searched for information relating to the Scheme Area.
- ***Greater Manchester Record Office, Manchester (GMRO(M))***: the catalogue of the Greater Manchester Record Office was searched for information relating to the Scheme Area.
- ***Archives and Local Studies, Bolton Library (BL)***: the Local Studies section of the library holds most of the available published maps of the area. All available Ordnance Survey maps for the study area were examined, covering the period from 1848 to 1992.
- ***Oxford Archaeology North***: OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study, and these were consulted where necessary.

### 2.2 SITE VISIT

2.2.1 In addition to the desk-based research, a rapid inspection of the study area was carried out in order to relate the past landscape and surroundings to that of the present. It also allowed for a photographic record of the site to be compiled, and a rapid appraisal of the extant building and modern ground surface.

### 3. BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The following section presents a summary historical background of the general area. This is presented by historical period, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

Period	Date Range
Prehistoric	30,000 – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	cAD1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

*Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges*

- 3.1.2 **Prehistoric Period:** there are relatively few sites known from this period in the vicinity. The upland areas of the surrounding moors may have been exploited for hunting, but the poor drainage of the Pennines and spread of blanket peat at higher altitudes would have discouraged any settlement (Hall *et al* 1995, 117).
- 3.1.3 **Roman Period:** there are few known remains of Roman date in the Bolton area. Indeed, the only recognised evidence of Roman occupation locally is the line of the road that connected the forts of Manchester and Ribchester (Saxelby 1953, 38). It was reported in *The Gentlemen's Magazine* in 1807 that several Roman burial urns had been discovered on Brightmet Hill, although this awaits corroboration: there are no adequate descriptions of their discovery, and the urns have since been lost.
- 3.1.4 **Early Medieval Period:** the physical remains of this period are rare in the North West as a region (Newman 1996), and this is certainly the case in Bolton. Fragments of two pre-Norman stone crosses, thought to date from no later than AD 950, were discovered when the Bolton Parish church of St Peter was rebuilt in 1866, providing some evidence for activity during this period (Saxelby 1953, 39). Additional evidence, however, is lacking, although the name 'Bolton' may be translated as 'a manor house enclosure' in Old English.
- 3.1.5 **Medieval Period:** following the Norman Conquest, William I assigned most of the land between the Ribble and Mersey rivers to Roger of Poitou, although by the time of the Domesday survey (1080-6) the king had taken over his lands again, and they remained in Crown possession until they were given to Ranulf de Bricasard, the third Earl of Chester (Saxelby 1953, 40).



3.1.6 In 1251, King Henry III awarded Bolton a charter to hold a market on Churchgate. Some two years later, Bolton was made into a market town and borough by a charter from the Earl of Derby, William de Ferrers (Farrer and Brownbill 1911).

3.1.7 **Post-medieval Period:** by the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, Bolton was a small market town, with two annual fairs for horses, cattle and farm produce (Saxelby 1953, 44). In 1540, at a time when the textile industries in south Lancashire were beginning to flourish, John Leland wrote of the trading of 'cottons and coarse yarns in the market' (Chandler 1993, 263), reflecting the origins of an industry that was to become of paramount significance to the town's economy. The regional importance of Bolton during this period is implied by the level of annotation on Saxton's map of 1577.



Extract from Saxton's map of Lancashire, 1577

3.1.8 **The Industrial Period:** during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Bolton became the seat of a high-quality fustian industry, and the source of the largest contingent of 'country manufacturers attending the powerful Manchester market' (Williams with Farnie 1992, 29). In 1773, an enumeration of the inhabitants of the Bolton calculated that the town contained 946 houses with a population of 4,568 (Aikin 1795, 261). At this date, much of the area enclosed by Deansgate and Bradshawgate, occupied by the present Civic Core, comprised open ground, orchards and pasture (Bolton Council 2006, 60). During the final years of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, however, the town began to expand rapidly and, by 1851, the total population had reached 60,000. In consequence, land on the fringe of the town was subsumed by urban expansion, although cartographic evidence indicates that this was largely unplanned and unregulated (3.2.3 below). An important factor in this expansion was the growth of the factory-based textile industry, particularly during the 1850s when a mill-building boom transformed the town into a leading centre for cotton spinning (Williams with Farnie 1992, 29).

3.1.9 By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the town was a complete industrial townscape, which occupied all open spaces. Much of the initial unplanned expansion had been replaced with more regulated development. A dense periphery of mills, foundries and railway sidings, the so-called 'ring of fire', developed around the town centre, whilst residential populations were displaced from the town centre to the suburbs (Bolton Council 2006).

## 3.2 DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHEME AREA

- 3.2.1 The development of the Scheme Area may be traced reasonably well from the sequence of available historical mapping, although some valuable information has also been obtained from commercial trade directories. There are several early county maps produced during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries that cover the area, including that by Saxton (1577) and Mercator (1595), but the scale is typically too small to furnish any details of the use of the Scheme Area. William Yates' map of 1786 provides the earliest survey to show the general layout of Bolton, and whilst this map was also produced at a small scale, it shows that settlement was focused along the southern bank of the river Croal at the junction of Deansgate and Churchgate with Bradshawgate. This is likely to reflect the layout of the medieval settlement, with some ribbon development along Bradshawgate. The present study area, however, seems to lie beyond the fringe of the town, and was entirely undeveloped.



Extract from Yates' map (1786), showing position of Scheme Area

- 3.2.2 The layout of the town depicted on Yates' map is replicated, but in much greater detail, on a tithe map of Bolton that was produced in 1793. This map similarly shows the focus of settlement to have been along Deansgate, Churchgate, and the northern part of Bradshawgate. The study area, however, lies just beyond the southern edge of the map, reinforcing that it had a semi-rural aspect.
- 3.2.3 The next available map of Bolton is that surveyed by G Piggot, and published by Baines in 1824 (Fig 2). This shows that the town had experienced rapid growth during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The absence of any 19<sup>th</sup>-century surveys to chart this process of urbanisation prior to that of Piggot's is perhaps remarkable, and suggests that development was unregulated. The layout of the streets and the configuration of the buildings surveyed by Piggot similarly imply that development may in part have been *ad hoc*, and lacking urban planning. Conversely, the map also shows several streets on the urban fringe to have been laid out in a more regular pattern, but awaiting development, suggesting an element of planning. The development of the town during this period appears to have been focused to the south of the historic core along Deansgate, although Little Bolton to the north-east is also shown by Piggot's survey to have expanded significantly. The Scheme Area is shown to have been developed completely, comprising a block bounded by Bradshawgate to



the east, Old Acres to the south, Lottery Row to the north, and Chancery Lane to the west. The detail of the map does not allow individual buildings to be identified, although some information has been obtained from trade directories. Wardle and Bentham's directory for 1814-5, for instance, contains one entry for Old Acres, where Robert Bolton is listed as a counterpane manufacturer (Wardle and Bentham 1814, 12). A directory published four years later, however, contains numerous entries for Old Acres, suggesting this to have been a period of rapid expansion. These entries for Old Acres are dominated by the textile trades, and include nine weavers (presumably operating handlooms in attic workshops), four spinners, a winder, a muslin manufacturer, a counterpane manufacturer, and a finisher (Rogerson 1818). There are also entries for Lottery Row, including weavers and a shoemaker, and New Row, including a spinner (*ibid*).

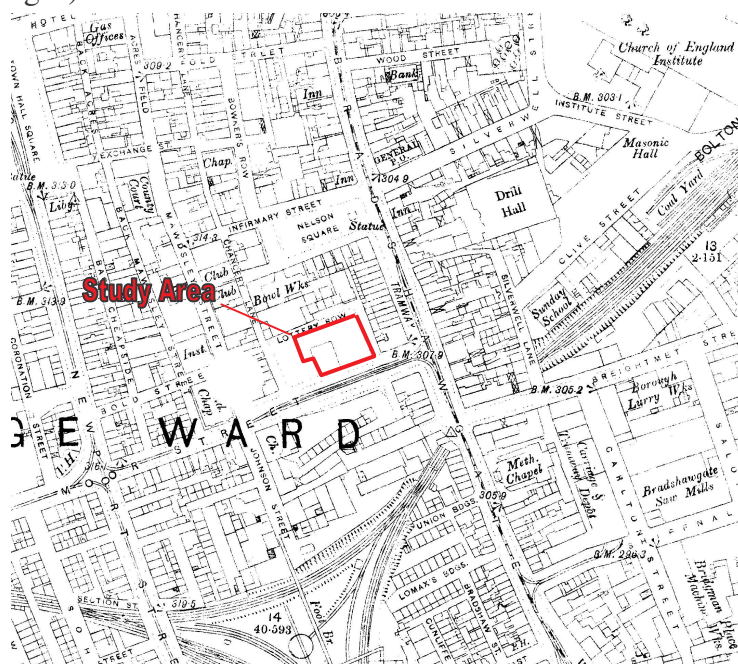
- 3.2.4 The extent to which Bolton had expanded by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century is depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping, which clearly shows the Scheme Area to have been encompassed by development. Moreover, the Ordnance Survey 5": 1 mile map, which was surveyed in 1847 and published in 1848 (Fig 3), provides the detail of individual buildings that cannot be elucidated from Piggot's survey. The block bounded by Bradshawgate, Old Acres, Chancery Lane and Lottery Row is shown to have comprised a mixture of residential and commercial or small-scale industrial properties, although the former category appears to be predominant. Buildings grouped around Makinson Square (Site 02), a small court accessed via a covered entrance from Chancery Lane, all appear to have been dwellings, including back-to-back housing. The houses along the eastern side of the court seemingly incorporated cellars, as indicated by the probable cellar lights shown on the Ordnance Survey map (Fig 3). The northern edge of the Scheme Area is shown to have been occupied by a terrace of slightly larger houses, marked as New Row (Site 03), which similarly appear to have incorporated cellars. The buildings occupying the southern side of New Row (Site 04) are of various sizes, suggesting that they may have been intended for commercial or small-scale industrial purposes. Moreover, the southern elevation of some of these buildings are abutted by larger rectangular structures (Sites 05 – 07), which may similarly represent commercial or industrial premises.



Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6": 1 mile map of 1847

3.2.5 The mixed use of the buildings within the Scheme Area is reflected in the surrounding plots, which contain a dense mix of commercial buildings and blocks of workers' housing. A terrace of 16 rectangular-shaped buildings (Site 09), possibly including artisans' workshop dwellings, is shown on the Ordnance Survey map to have fronted onto Old Acres along the southern part of the Scheme Area block. The map does not show any cellar lights against these buildings, suggesting that they did not contain basements. A terrace of similar buildings (Site 10) is shown to have fronted onto Bradshawgate.

3.2.6 The next available survey of the Scheme Area is a *Plan of the Borough of Bolton*, which was produced in 1882 (Fig 4). The detail provided by this plan is reproduced on Ordnance Survey mapping, which was surveyed in 1888 and published in 1891 (Fig 5) and 1893 at scales of 5': 1 mile and 25": 1 mile respectively. These show the study area to have been subject to a scheme of major redevelopment, which evidently involved the demolition of all the buildings bounded by Old Acres and Lottery Row. Old Acres was widened, probably to allow for the installation of two tramway lines, and renamed Great Moor Street.



Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1893

3.2.7 It seems that only one building (Site 11) had been erected within the Scheme Area by the late 1880s, and most of the site was vacant land, although the Balmoral Hotel and a terrace of five buildings had been built along the west side of Bradshawgate, replacing the row of earlier properties (Site 10); these new properties are listed in a trade directory for 1881, but not in earlier editions, and were occupied by a milliner, a hatter, a draper, a hosier, and a brush manufacturer (Axon 1881). A short road, Back Bradshawgate, is shown on the plan of 1882 to have been built to the rear of the properties, and connected Lottery Row with Great Moor Street.

3.2.8 The building within the Scheme Area (Site 11) is shown on the plan of 1882 as a large U-shaped structure, with a central covered entrance from Great Moor Street (Fig 4). Its position corresponds with No 14 Great Moor Street, which is listed in contemporary trade directories as a veterinary surgery (eg Axon 1881, 220; Duncan and Mills 1892, 327). The building is similarly depicted as the only structure within the Scheme Area on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 (Fig 5). The map does, however, show some changes to the layout of the area; the

terrace of buildings fronting onto Bradshawgate has been extended, necessitating the demolition of housing at the eastern end of Lottery Row and the blocking of direct access from Lottery Row to Bradshawgate.

- 3.2.9 By 1892, a building had been constructed immediately to the west (Site **01**), and opened as a Turkish baths (Duncan and Mills 1892, 327. The building is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1910 to have extended between Great Moor Street and Lottery Row (Fig 6). This map shows the Scheme Area to have been completely redeveloped, assuming a layout that it largely retained throughout most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The western part of the block, between the Turkish baths and Chancery Lane, was occupied by an Inland Revenue Office, and the eastern was dominated by a Salvation Army citadel (Site **12**), although the street frontage was occupied by several smaller buildings, representing Nos 4-12 Great Moor Street (Site **13**). Entries in trade directories indicate that these buildings were used for commercial and retail premises, including an electrical suppliers shop and a servant's registry (*eg* Tillotson 1911, 456). No 14 Great Moor Street (Site **11**) remained in use as a veterinary surgery, although by the late 1920s it was occupied by Gregory & Porritts Ltd, bazaar proprietors (Tillotson 1927, 450; Tillotson 1932, 510). It seems likely that Gregory & Porritts Ltd was responsible for the remodelling of the building, which including the complete rebuilding of the rear portion; the building is shown on Ordnance Survey mapping of 1930 (Fig 7) and 1939 as a single rectangular structure, rather than the U-shaped plan form shown on earlier maps.
- 3.2.10 The Salvation Army citadel (Site **12**) and Nos 4-12 Great Moor Street (Site **13**) were demolished during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, and replaced by a single building. The rear part of the Turkish baths (Site **01**) was similarly demolished and rebuilt during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 3.3 SITE VISIT

- 3.3.1 The site visit confirmed that the Scheme Area is occupied entirely by a modern two-storey, steel-framed building, which was used until recently as a bedroom furniture shop and showroom (Plates 1 and 2). The erection of this building evidently necessitated the complete demolition of 4-12 Great Moor Street, and the Salvation Army citadel (Plate 3). The new building also incorporated 14 Great Moor Street, and whilst this was heavily remodelled, some original fabric survives, including elements of the rear elevation (Plate 4). The facade, overlooking Great Moor Street, has been rebuilt completely.
- 3.3.2 A small cellar survives in the south-eastern corner of 14 Great Moor Street (Site **11**), and is almost certainly part of the original construction in the early 1880s. The cellar comprises a small rectangular room, aligned parallel to Great Moor Street, and is accessed via a trap door and stair ladder from the ground floor. It appears to have been used to house a heating boiler (Plate 5). The ground floor is largely modern in appearance, and contains few features of archaeological interest (Plate 6). The surviving historic fabric is limited to features within the eastern wall of the former Turkish baths (Plate 7).

- 3.3.3 The first floor of the building is open plan, but in a variable condition. The first floor of 14 Great Moor Street is in a poor condition, and the floor space is dominated with the collapsed ceiling (Plate 8). The rear internal elevation retains an electrically-powered hoist and taking-in doors (Plate 9), facilitating the delivery of goods from Lottery Row. This part of the building is without a roof, but does retain iron trusses that are probably original features.
- 3.3.4 The first floor of 4-12 Great Moor Street is in a better condition, but is dominated by a large central stairwell (Plate 10). This part of the building retains a modern corrugated metal roof, which is supported on rolled steel joists. A second, smaller stairwell exists against the eastern internal elevation of the building (Plate 11), which connected with a doorway off Back Bradshawgate (Plate 12).
- 3.3.5 The former Turkish baths (Site **01**), situated immediately adjacent to 14 Great Moor Street, survives largely in a good condition (Plate 13). The rear portion of the building, however, was demolished in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and replaced with a modern commercial unit (Plate 14); this element will be demolished as [part of the proposed development.



## 4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 In total, six sites of archaeological interest have been identified within the Scheme Area (Fig 8), and an additional 42 known sites, mainly comprising Grade II listed buildings, lie within a distance of 250m. None of the sites within the Scheme Area have any legal designation, although a Grade II Listed Building (Turkish baths, Site **01**) lies immediately to the west. The other 31 listed buildings that lie within 250m of the Scheme Area are unlikely to be affected by the proposed development.

4.1.2 The following section focuses on those sites of archaeological interest that may be affected by the proposed development; a complete list of all of the sites within the wider study area is presented as *Appendix 2*, and depicted on Figure 9.

Site No	Site Type	Period	Status
<b>01</b>	Bolton Turkish Baths	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Extant. Grade II Listed Building
<b>03</b>	Workers' Housing	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Destroyed
<b>04</b>	Workers' Housing	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Destroyed
<b>05</b>	Commercial Building	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Destroyed
<b>11</b>	Commercial Building	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Destroyed
<b>12</b>	Salvation Army Citadel	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Destroyed
<b>13</b>	Commercial Buildings	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Destroyed

Table 2: Summary of archaeological sites that may be affected by development

### 4.2 CRITERIA

4.2.1 There are a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological significance or importance of sites; that to be used here is the 'Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments' which is included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990). The sites previously listed (*Section 4*, above) were each considered using the criteria, with the results below.

4.2.2 **Period:** the sites identified within the boundary of the Scheme Area all date from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Finds from the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods are unknown in the vicinity, and it is considered unlikely that any remains from these periods will survive *in-situ* within the Scheme Area. The sites may, however, be divided into two broad groups; mixed residential and commercial buildings (Sites **03**, **04** and **05**) that represented the rapid and unregulated urbanisation of Bolton during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the planned redevelopment of the site during the later part of the century (Sites **01**, **11**, **12** and **13**).

- 4.2.3 **Rarity:** the remains of early 19<sup>th</sup>-century workers' housing can be considered to be of regional rarity. Recent archaeological work in other parts of Greater Manchester, such as in Ancoats (OA North 2005; OA North 2007), have demonstrated the value of investigating the remains of cellar dwellings and workshops, and the present study area may include the sites of early examples. Other examples in Bolton are unknown.
- 4.2.4 **Documentation:** the historical development of the study area from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century can be traced reasonably well from cartographic sources, and is enhanced by entries in commercial directories. Further documentary research may furnish additional evidence, including more precise dating of the construction of the relevant buildings, although this is unlikely to alter the outline presented in this assessment.
- 4.2.5 **Group value:** some of the sites form a contemporary group of workers' housing/workshops, probably associated with the former industrial buildings in the area, cumulatively representing the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century urbanisation of Bolton. Other sites represent the planned redevelopment of the site during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.2.6 **Survival/Condition:** there no survival of above-ground archaeological remains within the Scheme Area. The detail on historical mapping seems to indicate that the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century terraced housing to the south of Lottery Row (Site **03**) contained cellars, which may survive reasonably intact, although this is unattested. There is no evidence to suggest that the other early 19<sup>th</sup>-century sites (Sites **04** and **05**) incorporated cellars, and it seems likely that these sites will have been destroyed by the intensive redevelopment of the Scheme Area during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.2.7 **Fragility:** any surviving buried remains will be adversely affected by the proposed development.
- 4.2.8 **Diversity:** the identified sites relate to mixed residential, commercial, and small-scale industrial use between the early 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 4.2.9 **Potential:** all sites have the potential to reveal specific information that is not available from other sources. However, given the intensive development of the study area and its environs from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the potential for remains of an earlier date to survive is low.

### 4.3 SIGNIFICANCE

- 4.3.1 Table 3 shows the sensitivity of archaeological sites scaled in accordance with its relative importance using the following terms for the cultural heritage and archaeology issues, with guideline recommendations for a mitigation strategy.

Importance	Examples of Site Type	Mitigation
National	Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I and II* Listed Buildings	To be avoided
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutory Designated Sites), Grade II Listed Buildings Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record	Avoidance recommended
Local/Borough	Sites with a local or borough value or interest for cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Low Local	Sites with a low local value or interest for cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Negligible	Sites or features with no significant value or interest	Avoidance unnecessary

*Table 3: Criteria used to determine Importance of Sites*

- 4.3.2 All of the archaeological sites identified within the boundary of the Scheme Area are considered to be of either Local/Borough (Sites **03**, **04** and **05**) or Low Local importance (Sites **11**, **12** and **13**). Site **01**, immediately adjacent to the Scheme Area, is considered to be of Regional/County importance.

## 5. LIKELY IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 IMPACT

5.1.1 In its Planning Policy Guidance *Note 16*, the Department of the Environment (DoE) advises that archaeological remains are a continually diminishing resource and ‘*should be seen as finite, and non-renewable resource, in many cases, highly fragile and vulnerable to destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed*’. It has been the intention of this study to identify the archaeological potential of the Scheme Area, and assess the impact of redevelopment, thus allowing the advice of the DoE to be enacted upon. Assessment of impact has been achieved by the following method:

- assessing any potential impact and the significance of the effects arising from redevelopment;
- reviewing the evidence for past impacts that may have affected the archaeological sites;
- outlining suitable mitigation measures, where possible at this stage, to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse archaeological impacts.

5.1.2 The impact is assessed in terms of the sensitivity or importance of the site to the magnitude of change or potential scale of impact during future redevelopment scheme. The magnitude, or scale of an impact is often difficult to define, but will be termed as substantial, moderate slight, or negligible, as shown in Table 4.

Scale of Impact	Description
Substantial	Significant change in environmental factors; Complete destruction of the site or feature; Change to the site or feature resulting in a fundamental change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Moderate	Significant change in environmental factors; Change to the site or feature resulting in an appreciable change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Slight	Change to the site or feature resulting in a small change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Negligible	Negligible change or no material changes to the site or feature. No real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.

Table 4: Criteria used to determine Scale of Impact



- 5.1.3 The interaction of the scale of impact (Table 4) and the perceived importance of the archaeological site (Table 3) produce the impact significance. This may be calculated by using the matrix shown in Table 5:

Resource Value (Importance)	Scale of Impact Upon Archaeological Site			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible
<b>National</b>	Major	Major	Intermediate/ Minor	Neutral
<b>Regional/County</b>	Major	Major/ Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
<b>Local/Borough</b>	Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
<b>Low Local</b>	Intermediate / Minor	Minor	Minor/ Neutral	Neutral
<b>Negligible</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 5: Impact Significance Matrix

- 5.1.4 The extent of any previous disturbance to buried archaeological levels is an important factor in assessing the potential impact of the redevelopment. This is largely unattested, although it seems probable that the intensive development during the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century will have had a substantial impact on any buried archaeological remains of earlier periods.

## 5.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 5.2.1 Following on from the above considerations, the significance of impact has been determined as substantial based on an assumption that piled foundations will destroy any buried remains. The results are summarised in Table 6.

Site Number	Importance	Impact	Significance of Impact
<b>01</b>	Regional/County	Negligible	Neutral
<b>03</b>	Local/Borough	Substantial	Intermediate
<b>04</b>	Local/Borough	Negligible	Neutral
<b>05</b>	Local/Borough	Negligible	Neutral
<b>11</b>	Low Local	Substantial	Minor
<b>12</b>	Low Local	Substantial	Minor
<b>13</b>	Low Local	Substantial	Minor

Table 6: Assessment of the impact significance on each site during development

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## 6. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

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### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 Current legislation draws a distinction between archaeological remains of national importance and other remains considered to be of lesser significance. Those perceived to be of national importance may require preservation *in-situ*, whilst those of lesser significance may undergo preservation by record, where high local or regional significance can be demonstrated.
- 6.1.2 No sites have been identified within the proposed development area that may be considered as being of national importance and therefore merit preservation *in-situ*. However, the study area has some potential to contain *in-situ* buried remains of Local/Borough importance, namely early 19<sup>th</sup>-century cellar dwellings (Site 03), which would require preservation by record should they be directly affected by future development proposals.

### 6.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

- 6.2.1 The scope and specification of any archaeological recording required in advance of redevelopment would be devised in consultation with the Assistant County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester. However, in the first instance, any programme of intrusive investigation, such as the excavation of geo-technical pits, should be monitored archaeologically. The primary objective of any such monitoring would be to establish to presence or absence of any buried remains of the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century cellar dwellings in the northern part of the site (Fig 10).

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## 7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### 7.1 CARTOGRAPHIC AND PRIMARY SOURCES

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## APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

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September 2007

**Oxford  
Archaeology**

**North**

**4 - 14, GREAT MOOR STREET,  
BOLTON,  
GREATER MANCHESTER**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
PROJECT DESIGN

### ***Proposals***

*The following project design is offered in response to a request from Mr G Gibney, of Worksharp Developments, for an archaeological desk-based assessment to inform the proposed development of a site off Great Moor Street, Bolton.*

## **1 BACKGROUND**

### **1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT**

1.1.1 In September 2007, Mr G Gibney, of Worksharp Developments, requested Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to submit a fee proposal to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site at 4-14 Great Moor Street in Bolton, Greater Manchester (centred at SD 717090). The assessment was required to inform a proposal for the redevelopment of the site (Planning Application no 71259/05).

1.1.2 The principle aim of the assessment will be to identify, as far as possible, the nature and significance of the cultural heritage and sub-surface archaeological resource within the study area, and to establish the impact of development upon this resource. The resource is considered to include Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, hedgerows of historic importance, and non-designated features of regional or local archaeological or historical interest and value.

### **1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY**

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology has over 30 years of experience in professional archaeology, and can provide a professional and cost effective service. We are the largest employer of archaeologists in the country (we currently have more than 200 members of staff) and can thus deploy considerable resources with extensive experience to deal with any archaeological obligations you or your clients may have. We have offices in Lancaster and Oxford, trading as Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), and Oxford Archaeology (OA) respectively, enabling us to provide a truly nationwide service. Desk-based assessments, watching briefs, surveys, evaluations and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA is an Institute of Field Archaeologists Registered Organisation (No 17), and is thus bound by the IFA's Code of Conduct and required to apply the IFA's quality standards.

## **2 OBJECTIVES**

### **2.1 OBJECTIVES**

2.1.1 The main objective of the assessment will be to establish, as far as is possible, the potential for any buried archaeological remains to survive within the proposed Scheme Area, and to assess their relative significance. Based upon this data, and in consultation with the Greater Manchester Planning Archaeologist, recommendations will be outlined for an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation, if required, in advance of development.

### 3 METHOD STATEMENT

#### 3.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

3.1.1 The principal sources of information to be consulted will include historical and modern maps, although published and unpublished secondary sources will also be reviewed. The study will focus on the proposed Scheme Area, whilst information from the immediate environs will also be summarised in order to place the results of the assessment into context. All archaeological sites within the study area will be included in a Site Gazetteer, and depicted on a plan. The results will be analysed using the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annex 4 of *Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990). The assessment will include consultation with:

- **Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record (SMR):** the SMR holds data on the historic environment for the entire county, including Listed Buildings, all known archaeological sites, along with the location and results of previous archaeological interventions in a linked GIS and database format. The SMR will be consulted to establish the extent of sites of archaeological and historic interest within the study area;
- **Greater Manchester County Record Office (GMRO), Manchester:** holds an extensive series of mapping for Greater Manchester, as well as a collection of secondary sources about Bolton and surrounding area. All available Ordnance Survey maps for the study area will be examined, covering the period from 1848 to 1992, enabling the development of the Scheme Area to be traced over the past 150 years;
- **Bolton Local Studies Library, Bolton:** the local studies section within Bolton Library contains an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area;
- **National Monument Record (NMR):** the NMR is a national resource that holds data on the historic environment from a variety of sources. Baseline data on sites and excavations can be accessed via their internet portal. The resource is complementary to the Greater Manchester SMR and although the two databases may hold the same information for the most part, the NMR may sometimes contain additional sites, particularly those recognised from aerial photograph interpretation;
- **Oxford Archaeology North:** OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, incorporating both published work and unpublished client reports.

## 3.2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

3.2.1 The results of the assessment will identify the significance of the archaeological resource of the Scheme Area. In order to assess the potential impact of any future development, consideration will be afforded to:

- assessing in detail any impact and the significance of the effects arising from any future development of the Scheme Area;
- reviewing the evidence for past impacts that may have affected the archaeological sites of interest identified during the desk-based assessment;
- outlining suitable mitigation measures, where possible at this stage, to avoid, reduce, or remedy adverse impacts.

3.2.2 During the course of the assessment, a site visit will be carried out to relate the existing landscape to research findings. A photographic record of the site will also be compiled.

3.2.3 **Report:** four copies of a bound and collated final report will be submitted to Worksharp Developments within four weeks of the completion of the site visit. At the Client's discretion, further copies will be sent to the Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit. The suitably illustrated final report will include:

- a summary
- an introduction to the project
- methodology employed for the assessment
- archaeological and historical background, which will include a sequence of scaled-up historical maps
- a gazetteer showing the position of archaeological features or areas of known archaeological significance
- a discussion of the relative archaeological significance of identified features
- recommendations for any further mitigation works and details of the final deposition of the project archive will also be made.



## 4 WORK TIMETABLE

- 4.1 A one-week period should be allowed to undertake the historical research required.
- 4.2 A report will be submitted within four weeks of receipt of a letter of instruction.
- 4.3 OA North can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the Client.

## 5 STAFFING PROPOSALS

- 5.1 The project will be under the overall charge of **Ian Miller BA FSA** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. It is likely that Ian will also carry out the desk-based assessment as he has considerable experience of undertaking historical research and compiling desk-based assessments.

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## APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF SITES

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Bolton Turkish Baths</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71822 09012
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11889.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building
<b>Sources</b>	SMR; Ordnance Survey, 1910
<b>Description</b>	A two-storey building erected in 1891 as a Turkish baths on the north side of Great Moor Street. It continued as a Turkish baths until 1980, when it was converted for office use. The building is of brick construction with terracotta dressings and a hipped slate roof. The facade comprises a three-window range, with an advanced central bay housing the entrance. It contains a segmentally arched doorway between bulbous pilasters with low relief scrollwork. The flanking windows are also segmentally arched, with stressed voussoirs and round headed mullioned and transomed lights. The rear portion of the building was demolished in the late 20 <sup>th</sup> century, and has been replaced by a modern structure.
<b>Assessment</b>	The building is of Regional/County importance, reflecting its designation as a Grade II Listed Building, and whilst it lies outside of the Scheme Area, the proposed development may have a slight archaeological impact.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Makinson Square</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71813 09013
<b>Site type</b>	Workers' Housing (Site of)
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	None
<b>Sources</b>	Piggot's survey, 1824; Ordnance Survey, 1848
<b>Description</b>	A block of workers' housing, including back-to-back dwellings, arranged around a central courtyard that was accessed from Chancery Lane. The block was probably built in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. All buildings demolished by 1882 as part of the complete redevelopment of the plot between Chancery Lane and Bradshawgate.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site is of Local/Borough importance, but was probably destroyed during 19 <sup>th</sup> -century redevelopment. A small part of the site lies within the Scheme Area, although development is likely to have a negligible archaeological impact.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>New Row (North Side)</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71833 09035
<b>Site type</b>	Workers' Housing (Site of)
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	None
<b>Sources</b>	Rogerson 1818; Piggot's survey, 1824; Ordnance Survey, 1848
<b>Description</b>	A terrace of buildings along the northern side of New Row, which is listed a trade directory for 1818. The buildings are likely to have been used as workshop dwellings, and probably date to the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. A series of features shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848 seem to represent cellar lights, implying that these houses incorporated basements. All buildings

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<b>Assessment</b>	demolished by 1882 as part of the complete redevelopment of the plot between Chancery Lane and Bradshawgate. The site is of Local/Borough importance, but was probably destroyed during 19 <sup>th</sup> -century redevelopment. It lies partially inside the Scheme Area, and may be affected by development.
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<b>Site number</b>	<b>04</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>New Row (South Side)</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71836 09028
<b>Site type</b>	Buildings (Site of)
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	None
<b>Sources</b>	Piggot's survey, 1824; Ordnance Survey, 1848
<b>Description</b>	A terrace of buildings of varying sizes arranged along the southern side of New Row, which is listed a trade directory for 1818. The function of these buildings is uncertain, although their sizes suggest that they may have been used as dwellings. There is no indication from historical mapping that any of the buildings contained cellars. All buildings demolished by 1882 as part of the complete redevelopment of the plot between Chancery Lane and Bradshawgate.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site is of Local/Borough importance, although the buildings were probably largely destroyed during 19 <sup>th</sup> -century redevelopment. It lies inside the Scheme Area, although development is likely to have a negligible archaeological impact.

<b>Site number</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>New Row</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71837 09022
<b>Site type</b>	Commercial/Industrial Building (Site of)
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	None
<b>Sources</b>	Piggot's survey, 1824; Ordnance Survey, 1848
<b>Description</b>	A rectangular-shaped structure, seemingly comprising two buildings, forming the eastern side of an unnamed courtyard to the south of New Row. Access to the courtyard appears to have been afforded via a covered entrance from Old Acres. Little is known about this structure, although its plan form suggests that it had been commercial or small-scale industrial premises. Buildings demolished by 1882 as part of the complete redevelopment of the plot between Chancery Lane and Bradshawgate.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site is of Local/Borough importance, but was probably destroyed during 19 <sup>th</sup> -century redevelopment. It lies inside the Scheme Area, although development is likely to have a negligible archaeological impact.

<b>Site number</b>	<b>06</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>New Row</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71859 09032
<b>Site type</b>	Commercial/Industrial Building (Site of)
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	None
<b>Sources</b>	Piggot's survey, 1824; Ordnance Survey, 1848
<b>Description</b>	A rectangular-shaped structure, parallel and adjacent to the east of Site <b>05</b> , and abutting properties on the south side of New Row. The structure appears to have comprised two buildings, and its plan form suggests that it had been commercial or small-scale industrial premises; it may have been associated

<b>Assessment</b>	with Site <b>07</b> . Building demolished by 1882 as part of the complete redevelopment of the plot between Chancery Lane and Bradshawgate. The site is of Local/Borough importance, but was probably destroyed during 19 <sup>th</sup> -century redevelopment. It lies beneath Back Bradshawgate and outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by development.
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<b>Site number</b>	<b>07</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>New Row</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71866 09036
<b>Site type</b>	Commercial/Industrial Building (Site of)
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	None
<b>Sources</b>	Piggot's survey, 1824; Ordnance Survey, 1848
<b>Description</b>	A rectangular-shaped building abutting the north-eastern edge of Site <b>06</b> , and may have formed part of the same complex. Building demolished by 1882 as part of the complete redevelopment of the plot between Chancery Lane and Bradshawgate.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site is of Local/Borough importance, but was destroyed during 19 <sup>th</sup> -century redevelopment. It lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by development.

<b>Site number</b>	<b>08</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Pump</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71871 09024
<b>Site type</b>	Pump (Site of)
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	None
<b>Sources</b>	Piggot's survey, 1824; Ordnance Survey, 1848
<b>Description</b>	A pump marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848. Presumably furnished a communal domestic water supply. Demolished by 1882 as part of the complete redevelopment of the plot between Chancery Lane and Bradshawgate.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site is of Local/Borough importance, but was probably destroyed during 19 <sup>th</sup> -century redevelopment. It lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by development.

<b>Site number</b>	<b>09</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Old Acres</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71846 09008
<b>Site type</b>	Commercial/Residential Buildings (Site of)
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	None
<b>Sources</b>	Piggot's survey, 1824; Ordnance Survey, 1848
<b>Description</b>	A terrace of 16 rectangular-shaped buildings forming the northern side of Old Acres between Makinson Square (Site <b>02</b> ) and Bradshawgate. All buildings demolished by 1882 as part of the complete redevelopment of the plot between Chancery Lane and Bradshawgate.
<b>Assessment</b>	Part of the site lies within the Scheme Area, but has been destroyed. The proposed development will have a neutral impact on the site.

<b>Site number</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Bradshawgate</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71867 09046
<b>Site type</b>	Commercial/Industrial Buildings (Site of)
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	None
<b>Sources</b>	Piggot's survey, 1824; Ordnance Survey, 1848
<b>Description</b>	A terrace of eight adjoining buildings fronting onto the western side of Bradshawgate. The buildings are of varying sizes, and whilst their intended function remains uncertain, they are likely to have been used jointly for residential and commercial functions. All buildings demolished by 1882 as part of the complete redevelopment of the plot between Chancery Lane and Bradshawgate.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site is of Local/Borough importance, but lies outside of the Scheme Area and will not be affected by development.

<b>Site number</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>14 Great Moor Street</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71833 09012
<b>Site type</b>	Building (Site of)
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	None
<b>Sources</b>	Plan of the Borough of Bolton, 1882; Ordnance Survey, 1891
<b>Description</b>	A large U-shaped building with a central covered entrance from Great Moor Street. Erected by 1882, it represented the first structure built within the Scheme Area following the clearance of the site. Listed in trade directories as a veterinary surgery until the 1920s.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the Scheme Area, but is of Low Local importance and has been largely destroyed. The proposed development will have a neutral impact on the site.

<b>Site number</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Salvation Army Citadel</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71846 09037
<b>Site type</b>	Building (Site of)
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	None
<b>Sources</b>	Ordnance Survey, 1910
<b>Description</b>	A large U-shaped building with a central covered entrance from Great Moor Street.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the Scheme Area, but is of Low Local importance and has been destroyed. The proposed development will have a neutral impact on the site.

<b>Site number</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>4-12 Great Moor Street</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD
<b>Site type</b>	Buildings (Site of)
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	-
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	None
<b>Sources</b>	Ordnance Survey, 1910
<b>Description</b>	A terrace of properties fronting the north side of Great Moor Street, seemingly used for commercial and retail purposes.

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<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the Scheme Area, but is of Low Local importance and has been destroyed. The proposed development will have a neutral impact on the site.
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<b>Site number</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Bradshawgate</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71840 09250
<b>Site type</b>	Battlefield (Site of)
<b>Period</b>	17 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	502.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Lies within the Churchgate Conservation Area
<b>Sources</b>	SMR; Farrer and Brownbill 1911
<b>Description</b>	A Civil War battlefield site associated with the siege of Bolton between February 1642 and May 1644, and the subsequent storming of the town by Royalist forces under Lord Derby.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site has been subsumed by urban expansion, resulting in its destruction. Site destroyed. The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Shiffnal Street Bus Station</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 72043 08986
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	560.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	None
<b>Sources</b>	SMR; Ashmore 1982
<b>Description</b>	A building on Shiffnal Street erected by Bolton Corporation as a depot for electric trams.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Old School House</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71960 09274
<b>Site type</b>	Public Building (Site of)
<b>Period</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	1455.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Lies within the Churchgate Conservation Area
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A former school situated in Churchgate, the earliest record of which dates to 1524. It was united with the new grammar school, which was erected in 1657 and demolished in 1880.
<b>Assessment</b>	Site destroyed. The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Former Presbyterian Chapel</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71770 09140
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	10448.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Lies within the Mawdsley Street/Nelson Square Conservation Area
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A chapel built in 1845-6.

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<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.
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<b>Site number</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Wood Street Gas Lamps</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71877 09196
<b>Site type</b>	Gas Lamps
<b>Period</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11797.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Silverwell Street/Wood Street Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	Two gas lamps, dating to c 1790, situated on Wood Street. The lamps comprise fluted iron columns with acanthus tops and lanterns.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>15-19 Wood Street</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71910 09210
<b>Site type</b>	Town House
<b>Period</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11798.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Silverwell Street/Wood Street Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A three-storey town house of brick construction, with segmental headed sash windows, built in 1786.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>14-20 Wood Street</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71920 09200
<b>Site type</b>	Town House
<b>Period</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11799.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Silverwell Street/Wood Street Conservation Area
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A terrace of large three-storey town houses of brick construction, built in c 1790.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>10-12 Wood Street</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71880 09190
<b>Site type</b>	Town House
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	12211.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Silverwell Street/Wood Street Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A two-storey town house of brick construction, built in 1849 in classical style.

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<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.
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<b>Site number</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Nationwide Building Society</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71670 09110
<b>Site type</b>	Bank
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	12213.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Town Hall Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A two-storey building built in Grecian style in 1825-9 by Lane.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Town Hall</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71570 09150
<b>Site type</b>	Town Hall
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	12214.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Town Hall Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A large building set on a rusticated podium in the middle of the town centre square.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>27 Silverwell Street</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71960 09180
<b>Site type</b>	Town House
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	12217.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Silverwell Street/Wood Street Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A late Georgian two-storey brick house with a slate roof.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>15-25 Silverwell Street</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71936 09169
<b>Site type</b>	Terrace
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	12218.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Silverwell Street/Wood Street Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A terrace of early Victorian two-storey houses. All of brick construction, with slate roofs and boxed eaves.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Prudential Assurance Building</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71856 09082
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11802.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Mawdsley Street/Nelson Square Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A building of brick construction with stone dressings, dated 1889, situated on the corner of Bradshawgate.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Statue of Samuel Crompton</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71850 09100
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11803.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Mawdsley Street/Nelson Square Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A bronze statue on a polished marble plinth, situated in Nelson Square.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>37 Mawdsley Street</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7178 09030
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11806.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Mawdsley Street/Nelson Square Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A three-storey town house of brick construction.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>23 Mawdsley Street</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7177 0907
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11807.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Mawdsley Street/Nelson Square Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A three-storey town house of brick construction, with a cement-rendered facade.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>20-22 Mawdsley Street</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7174 0907
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11808.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Mawdsley Street/Nelson Square Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	Three-storey town houses of brick construction, dating to the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Former NCO's Headquarters</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7188 0915
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11828.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Silverwell Street/Wood Street Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A late Georgian three-storey house of brick construction.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>County Court</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71733 09132
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11829.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Mawdsley Street/Nelson Square Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A large two-storey building on Mawdsley Street.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Statue of Dobson</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71617 09197
<b>Site type</b>	Statue
<b>Period</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11855.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Town Hall Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A stone statue by John Cassidy to Sir BA Dobson, erected in 1900.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Statue of Chadwick</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71634 09125
<b>Site type</b>	Statue

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<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11856.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Town Hall Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A stone statue with plaque of seated woman with poor children, erected in 1873.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>28 Bradshawgate</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7182 0926
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11872.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Deansgate Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	An hotel erected in 1907.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Yates' Wine Lodge</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7182 0923
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11873.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Deansgate Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A three-storey building of terracotta construction with a slate roof, built in 1906.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>71 Bradshawgate</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7189 0909
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11874.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR; Ordnance Survey, 1848
<b>Description</b>	A three-storey shop of brick construction, erected in c 1840.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Former County Grammar School</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71846 08971
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11888.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A County Grammar School, erected in 1897, now forming part of Bolton Metropolitan College. Situated on Great Moor Street.

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<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.
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<b>Site number</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Roman Catholic Church</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71802 08964
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11890.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A Roman Catholic church, designed by Charles Holt and erected in 1861. Situated on Great Moor Street.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>2 Mawdsley Street</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7171 0913
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11901.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Mawdsley Street/Nelson Square Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	Shop and office premises built in 1865.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>24-26 Mawdsley Street</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7175 0906
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11902.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Mawdsley Street/Nelson Square Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A pair of office buildings, erected c 1870.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>25-7 Mawdsley Street</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7177 0905
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11903.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Mawdsley Street/Nelson Square Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	Offices erected c 1870, including the former Constitutional Club, and known originally as Bradford Buildings.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>28 Mawdsley Street</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7175 0904
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11904.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Mawdsley Street/Nelson Square Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	Offices erected in 1865. Two-storey building of brick construction with stone dressings and a slate roof.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Nelson Square Cenotaph</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71827 09097
<b>Site type</b>	Cenotaph
<b>Period</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11905.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Mawdsley Street/Nelson Square Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A cenotaph comprising a white ashlar pylon with wreath and inscription plates, erected c 1920 to commemorate those who served in the Bolton Artillery during the Great War. The cenotaph is situated in Nelson Square.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Nelson Square Railings</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7185 0910
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11906.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Mawdsley Street/Nelson Square Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	Cast-iron railings and gates to an underground public conveniences.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>13 Silverwell Street</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7191 0915
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11915.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Silverwell Street/Wood Street Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A two-storey office building, erected in 1903.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Victoria Square Cenotaph</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 71657 09172
<b>Site type</b>	Cenotaph
<b>Period</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11920.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Town Hall Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A cenotaph comprising a white ashlar with bronze figures, erected in 1928. The cenotaph is situated in Victoria

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<b>Site number</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Site name</b>	<b>Garden Wall, Wood Street</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SD 7196 0921
<b>Site type</b>	Building
<b>Period</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>SMR No</b>	11921.1.0
<b>Stat. Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building. Lies within the Silverwell Street/Wood Street Conservation Area.
<b>Sources</b>	SMR
<b>Description</b>	A stone garden wall of probable late 18 <sup>th</sup> -century origin, enclosing the south and east sides of gardens at the east end of Wood Street.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside of the Scheme Area, and will not be affected by the proposed development.

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## ILLUSTRATIONS

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- Figure 2: Extract from a survey by G Piggot, published in 1824
- Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 5': 1 mile map, published in 1848
- Figure 4: Extract from a *Plan of the Borough of Bolton*, 1882
- Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 5': 1 mile map, published in 1891
- Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25'': 1 mile map, published in 1910
- Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25'': 1 mile map, published in 1930
- Figure 8: Gazetteer of archaeological sites of interest within the Scheme Area
- Figure 9: Gazetteer of archaeological sites of interest within 250m of the Scheme Area
- Figure 10: Zoning of archaeological potential

### PLATES

- Plate 1: View looking north-west across 4-14 Great Moor Street
- Plate 2: View looking east, showing the former Inland Revenue office and the Turkish baths (Site **01**).
- Plate 3: View looking west along Lottery Row, showing rear of 4-12 Great Moor Street
- Plate 4: Rear elevation of 14 Great Moor Street, which retains some original fabric
- Plate 5: The cellar at the front of 14 Great Moor Street
- Plate 6: The ground floor of 4-14 Great Moor Street, looking towards the street frontage
- Plate 7: East-facing elevation of the dividing wall between 14 Great Moor Street and the Turkish baths
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- Plate 13: The facade of the former Turkish baths (Site **01**)
- Plate 14: Modern building to the rear of the former Turkish baths (Site **01**)



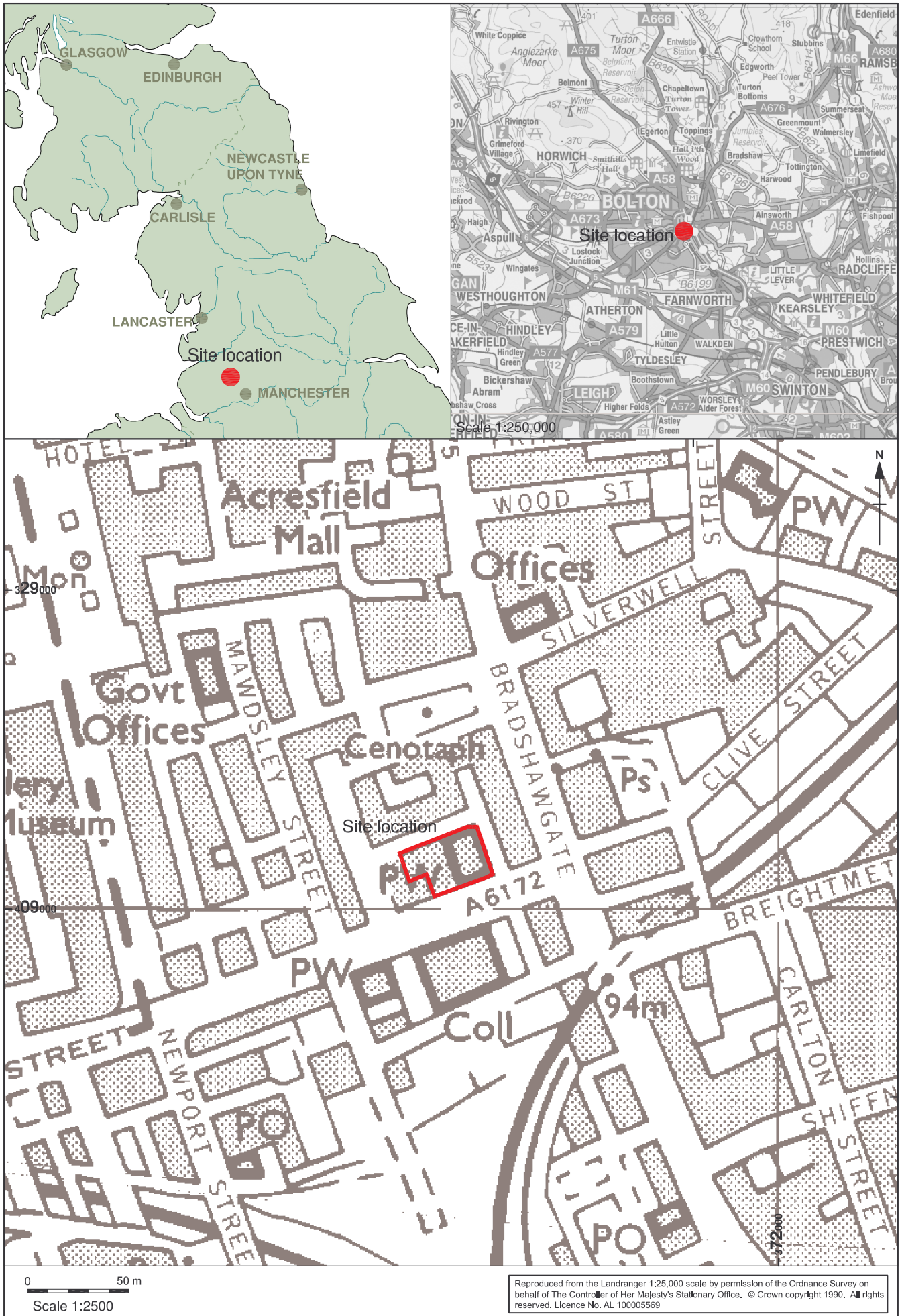


Figure 1: Site Location

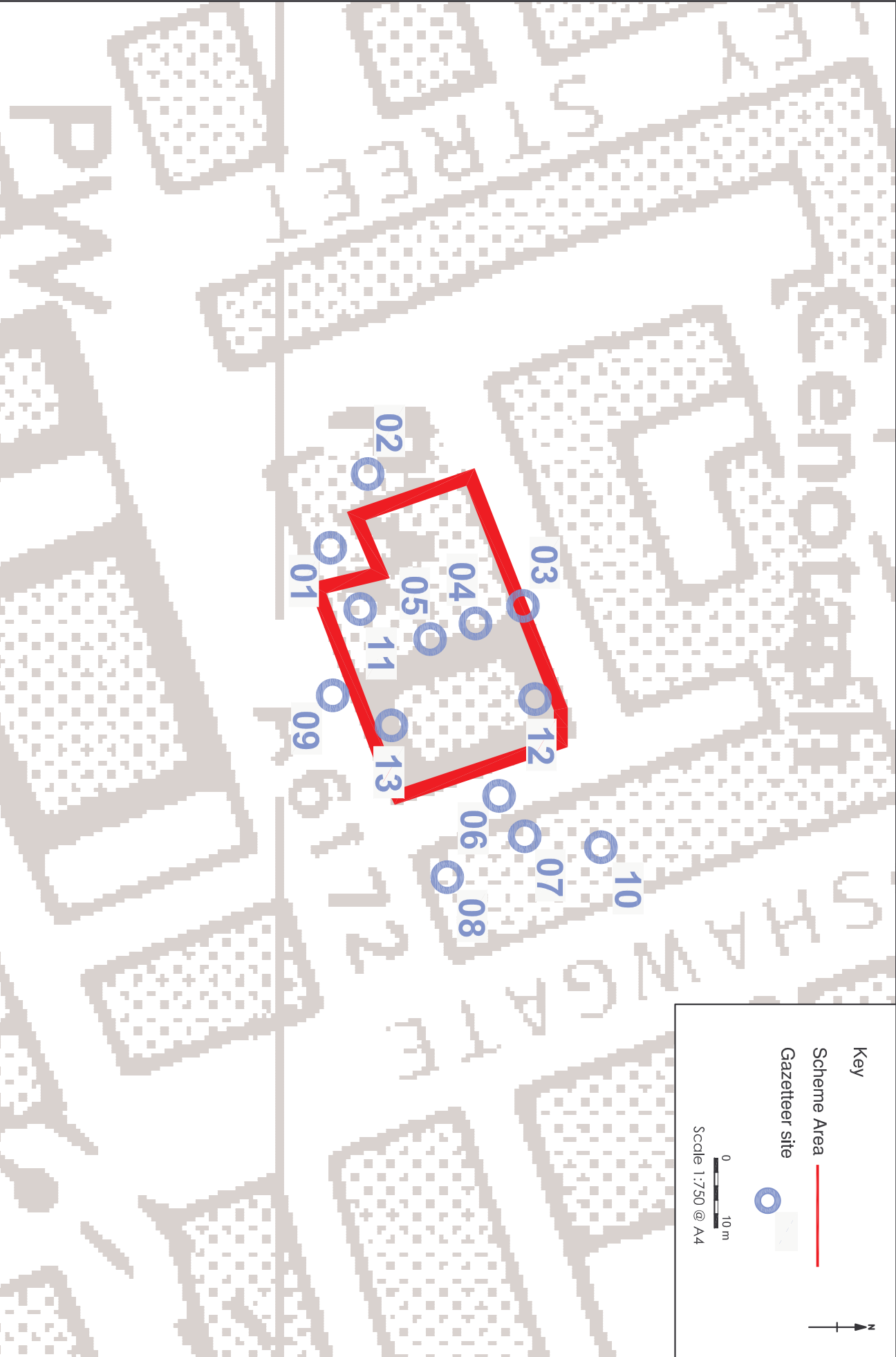


Figure 8: Gazetteer of archaeological sites of interest within the Scheme Area and immediate vicinity

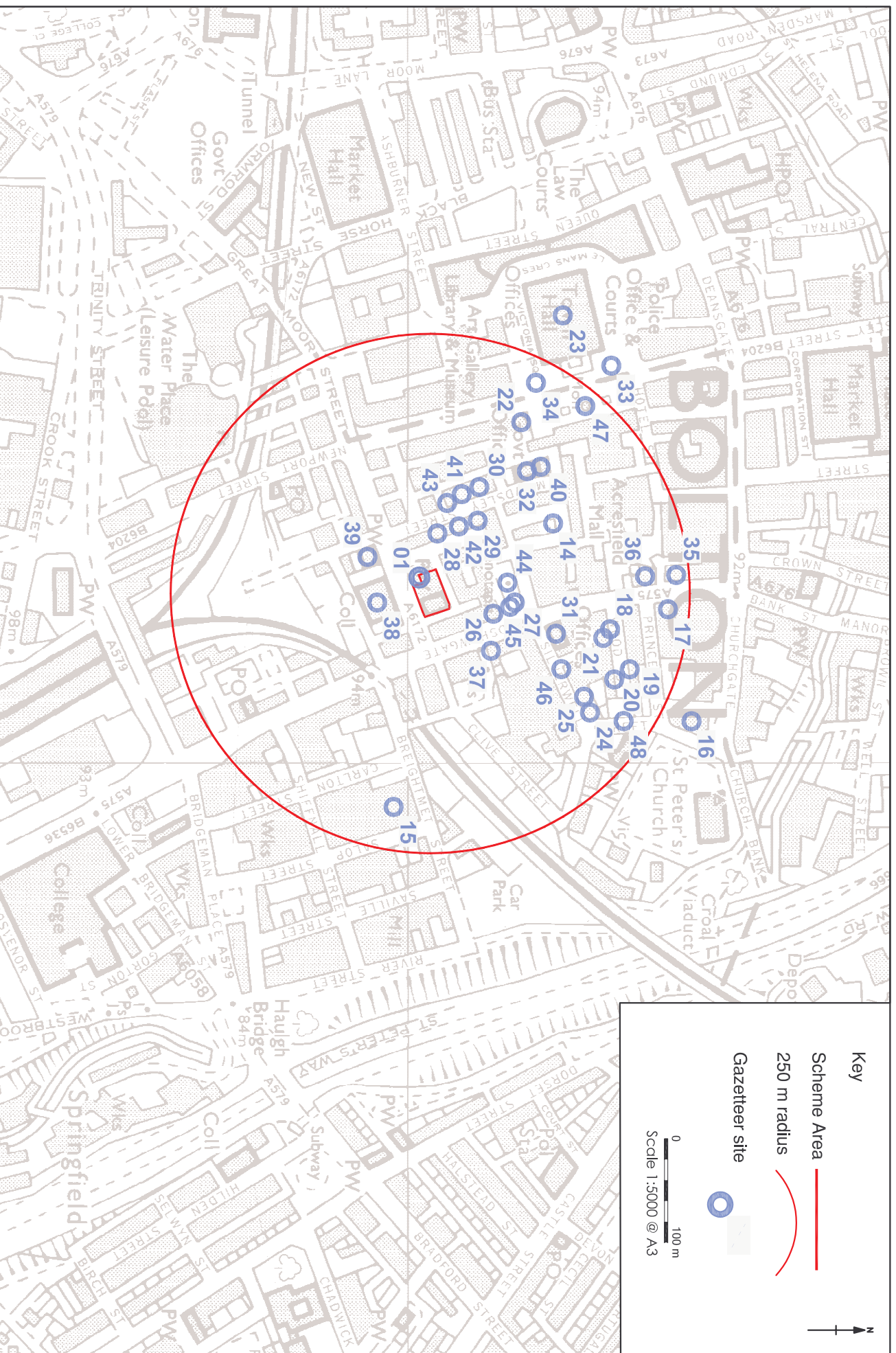


Figure 9: Gazetteer of archaeological sites of interest within 250 m of the Scheme Area

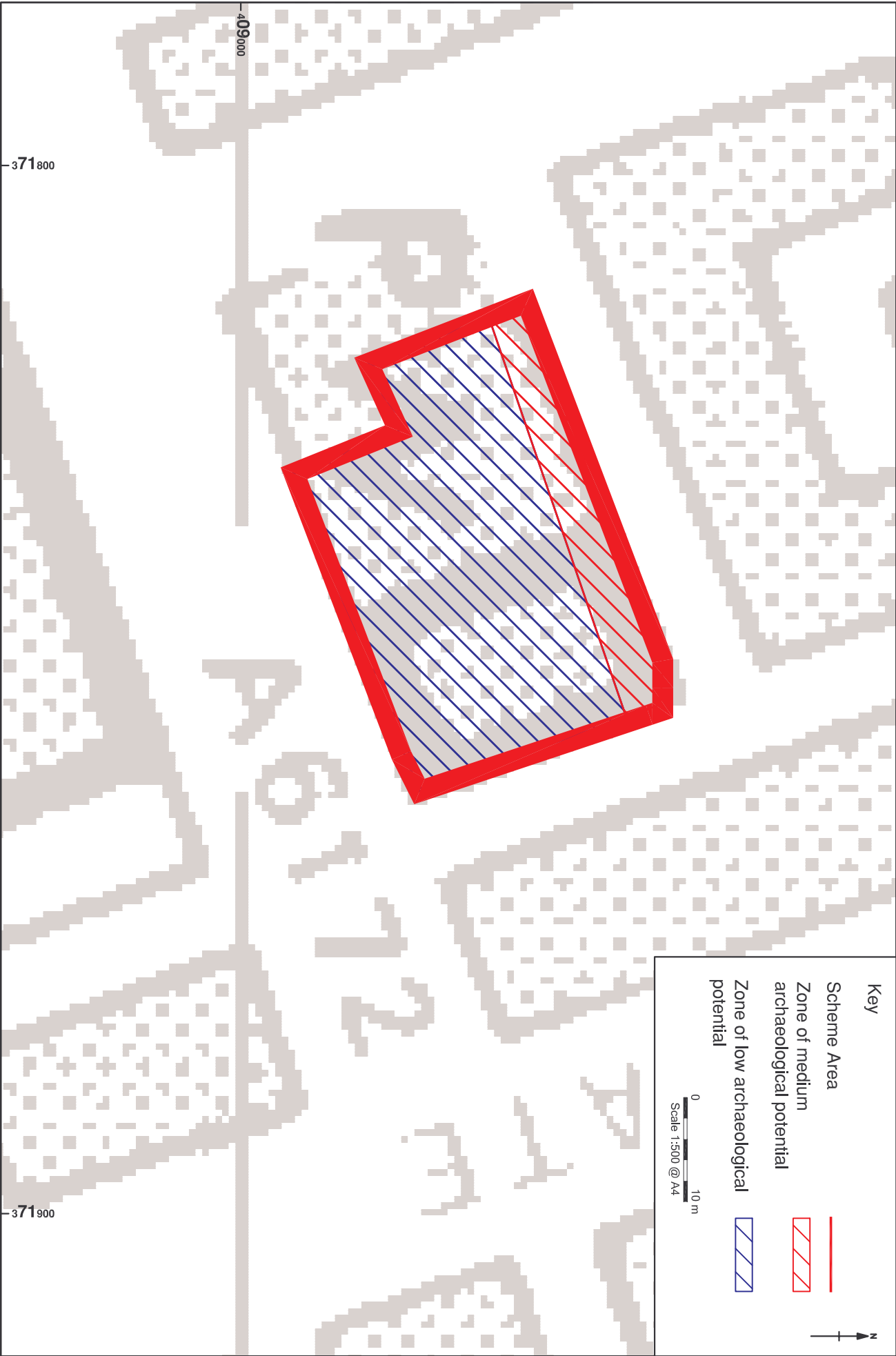
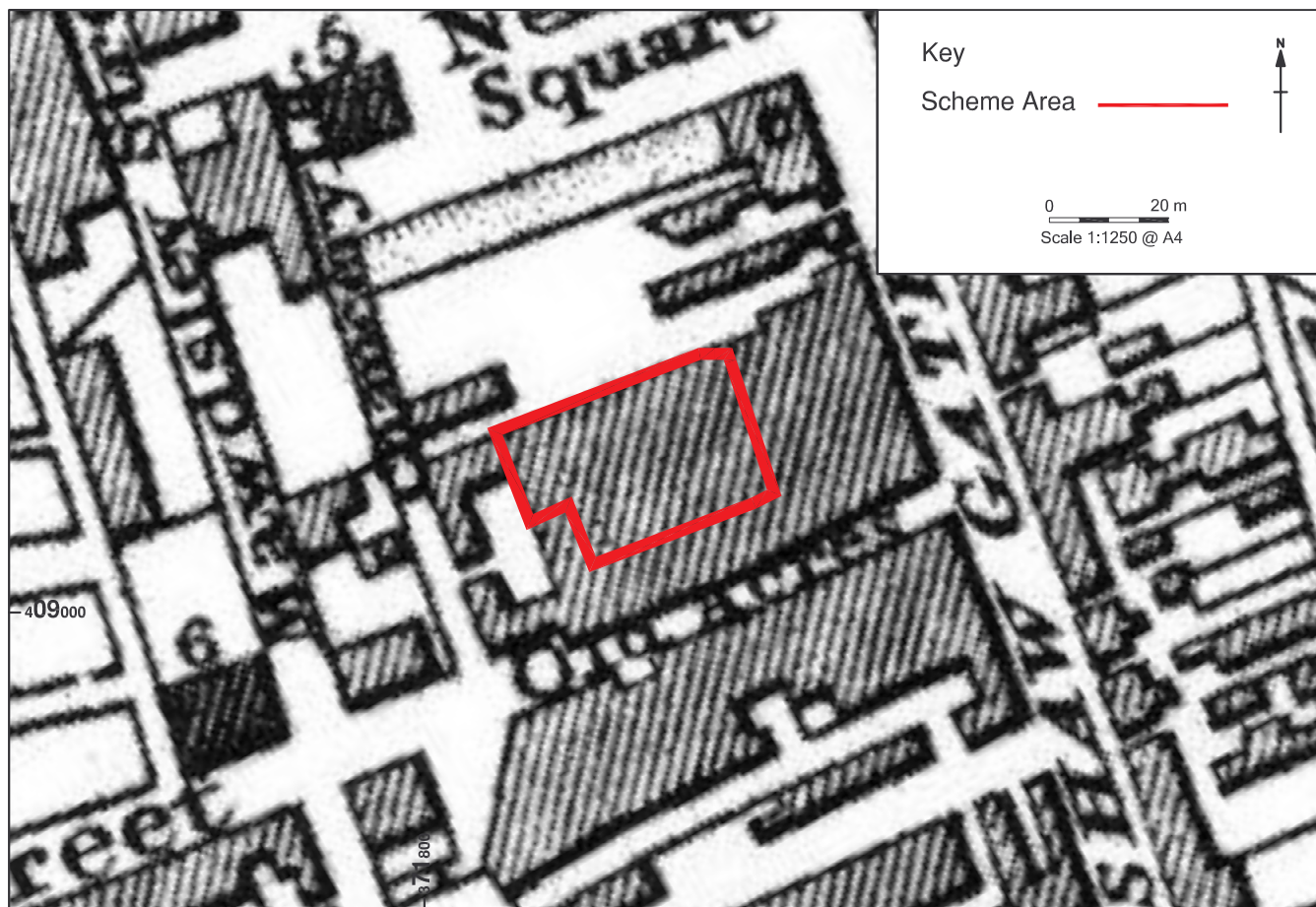


Figure 10: Zoning of archaeological potential







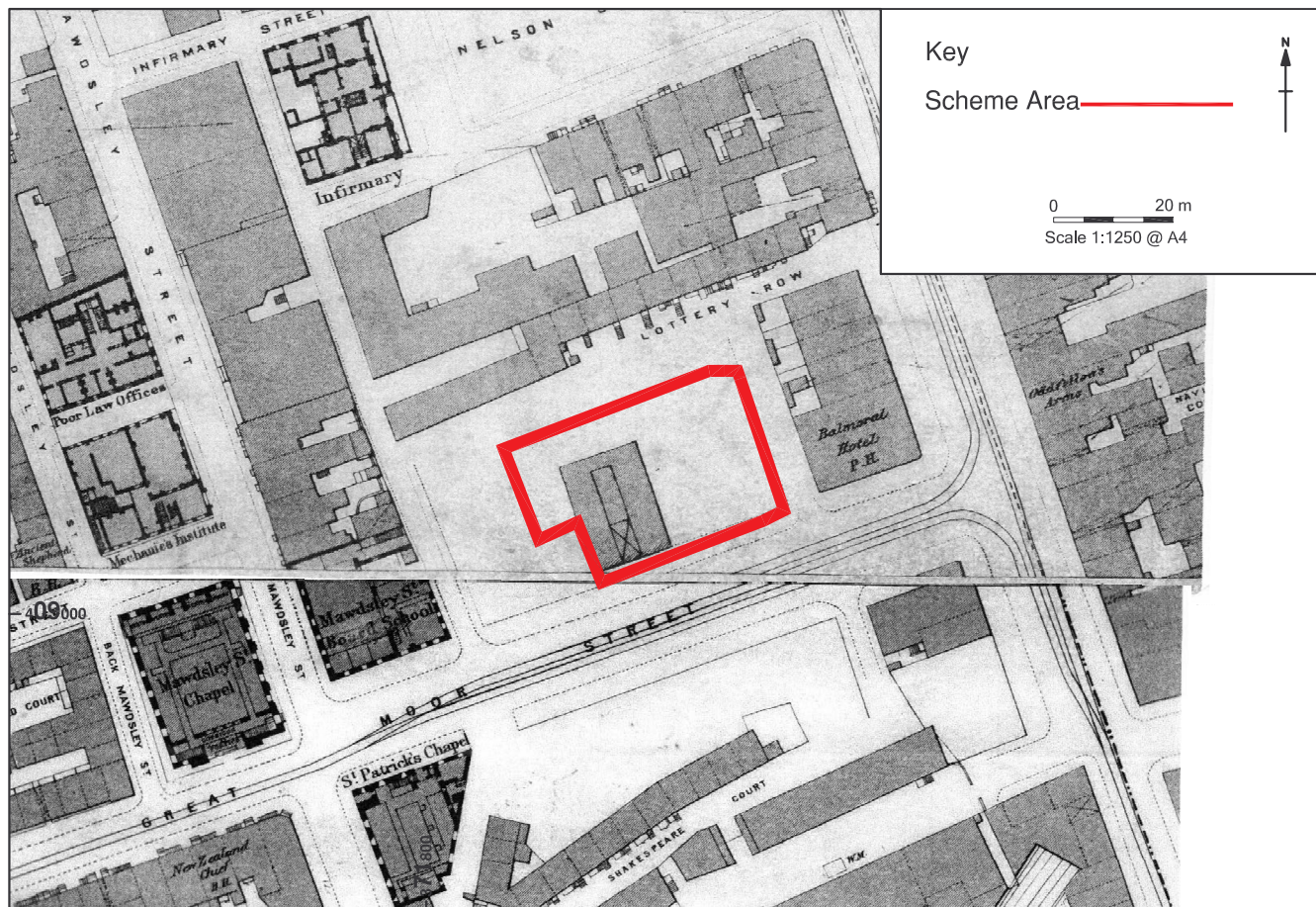


Figure 4: Extract from a Plan of the Borough of Bolton, 1882



Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 5': 1 mile map, published in 1891



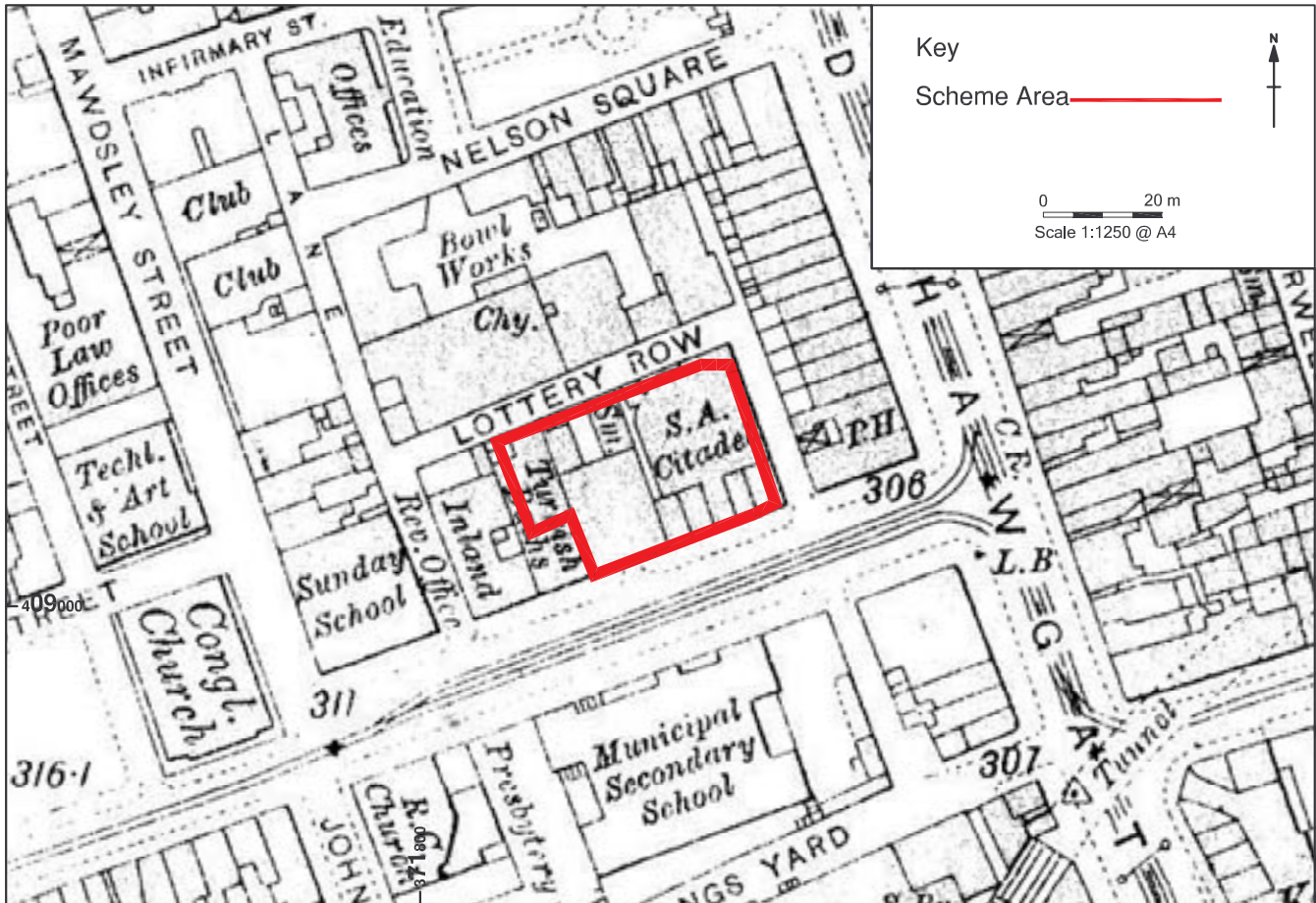


Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map, published in 1910

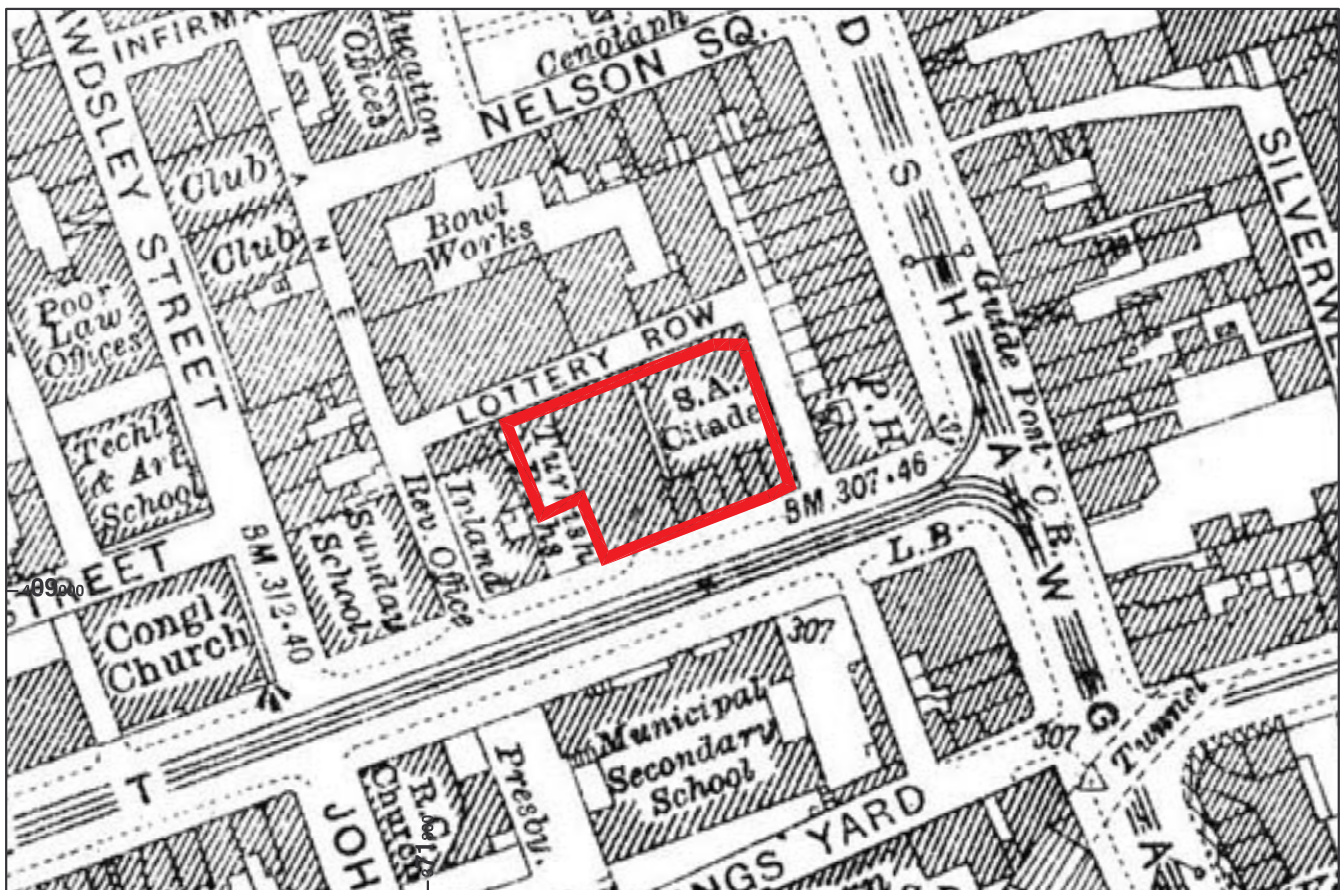


Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map, published in 1930





Plate 1: View looking north-west across 4-14 Great Moor Street



Plate 2: View looking east, showing the former Inland Revenue office and the Turkish baths (Site 01)





Plate 3: View looking west along Lottery Row, showing rear of 4-12 Great Moor Street



Plate 4: Rear elevation of 14 Great Moor Street, which retains some original fabric





Plate 5: The cellar at the front of 14 Great Moor Street



Plate 6: The ground floor of 4-14 Great Moor Street, looking towards the street frontage





Plate 7: East-facing elevation of the dividing wall between 14 Great Moor Street and the Turkish baths



Plate 8: View across the first floor of 14 Great Moor Street





Plate 9: The hoist and taking-in doors against the rear internal elevation of 14 Great Moor Street



Plate 10: The first floor of 4-12 Great Moor Street, showing the central stairwell





Plate 11: Stairwell against eastern internal elevation



Plate 12: East-facing elevation of 4-14 great Moor Street, showing doorway from Back Bradshawgate





Plate 13: The facade of the former Turkish baths (Site 01)



Plate 14: Modern building to the rear of the former Turkish baths (Site 01)