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MANCHESTER

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Plot F,
Great Jackson Street,
Manchester

Client:
Renaker Build Ltd

Technical Report:
Ashley Brogan

Report No:
SA/2021/31



Site Location: The site is bounded by Great Jackson Street and River Place in Manchester city centre

NGR: Centred at NGR SJ 83404 97231

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Summary

In January 2021, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Renaker Build Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment to support a planning application for the redevelopment of “Plot F” at Great Jackson Street in the Hulme area of Manchester (centred on NGR SJ 83404 97231). The site, which currently comprises low-rise warehousing, site cabins for construction workers associated with the construction of Deansgate Square and associated surface car parking, is bounded by Great Jackson Street to the south and west, River Place to the east and West Tower and the River Medlock to the north. The assessment aimed to establish the nature and significance of the sub-surface archaeological resource within the area and assess the impact of any future development upon this resource.

The proposed development site lies adjacent to an area of known Roman activity associated with the road linking the Roman fort at Castlefield with the Roman fort at Chester. The proposed development site lies a short distance to the east of the projected course of this NE/SW aligned road. The precise fording point of the Roman road across the River Medlock is uncertain, however recent archaeological excavations in the vicinity of the proposed development site indicates that temples and mausolea probably lined this road as it dropped down to the ford. Pending the extent of disturbance caused by intensive development during the nineteenth century, the proposed development site has considerable potential to contain buried archaeological remains deriving from the Roman period.

The character of Hulme was transformed from an agricultural landscape after the late-eighteenth century by the rapid expansion of Manchester. Late eighteenth-century maps indicate that the proposed development site was bounded by Mr Jackson’s farm to the west and Knott Mill Dye Works to the north during this period. During the nineteenth century, rows of workers’ houses were constructed within the proposed development site, map evidence suggesting that these dwelling ranged in size from back-to-backs to large terraced houses. Evidence from all of these post-medieval and Industrial period activities within the proposed development site may survive in the form of buried archaeological remains, with any Roman remains potentially surviving at a greater depth.

Ground-breaking and earth-moving works associated with the proposed development are likely to remove any buried archaeological remains that do survive within the site. Therefore, it may be anticipated that archaeological investigation via a programme of archaeological trenching and an archaeological strip, map and record evaluation may be required to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains and, if present, their extent and significance.

Should significant archaeological remains be encountered during the archaeological evaluation, further excavation may be required to offset the harm of the development to the buried archaeological resource, in line with the guidance provided by the National Planning Policy Framework. The scope and extent of any such further investigation will be determined by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisor to Manchester City Council.

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

In January 2021, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Renaker Build Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment to support a planning application for a proposed development at Plot F at Great Jackson Street in Manchester city centre (referred to hereafter as the Site).

The desk-based study aimed to identify as far as possible the nature, extent and significance of the sub-surface archaeological resource within the Site so as to enable informed recommendations to be made for the designs of the proposed scheme and for the future treatment of any surviving remains.

1.2 Government and Local Planning Policies

1.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The significance of the archaeological resource identified within this report has been assessed as recommended in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Local Communities, February 2019).

The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies and outlines the presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is defined by three principles: economic, social and environmental. Of the 12 core planning principles underpinning plan- and decision-making, conserving 'heritage assets in a manner appropriate to the quality of life of this and future generations' is one.

Section 16 specifically deals with this historic environment (paragraphs 184-202) and local planning authorities should consider:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Paragraph 189 states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to describe the significance of any affected heritage assets. This should be sufficient so as to understand the potential impact on their significance and this should be done using the appropriate expertise where necessary.

Paragraph 197 indicates that the effect of the proposal on non-designated heritage assets (designated assets are covered in paragraphs 193-96) should be taken into account. Paragraph 199 requires developers to record and advance understanding of heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and impact.

1.2.2 Local Development Framework

The NPPF outlines the need for local planning policies to create local plans and frameworks to implement the NPPF at a local level. Manchester adopted a Core Strategy in 2012, which is scheduled until 2027. The heritage strategy is outline in *Objective 6: Environment* and summarises the approach the local authority will take in determining planning applications that may affect the historic environment.

Policy EN3 states:

‘Throughout the City, the Council will encourage development that complements and takes advantage of the distinct historic and heritage features of its districts and neighbourhoods, including those of the City Centre.

New developments must be designed so as to support the Council in preserving or, where possible, enhancing the historic environment, the character, setting and accessibility of areas and buildings of acknowledged importance, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, conservation areas and archaeological remains.

Proposals which enable the re-use of heritage assets will be encourage where they are considered consistent with the significance of the heritage asset.’

Manchester City Council is advised on archaeological matters by the development control archaeologist at Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS).

2. Method Statement

The assessment considers the potential impact of the proposed development upon any buried archaeological remains within the Site, and comprised a desk-based study and site inspection. The production of the assessment followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standard and guidance for undertaking archaeological desk-based assessments (*Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*, revised 2017).

2.1 Research Sources

The desk-based assessment made use of the following sources:

- published and unpublished cartographic, documentary and photographic sources;
- the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, maintained by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service;
- The North West England Regional Research Framework;
- Manchester Local Archives and the Greater Manchester Record Office in Manchester Central Library;
- Salford Archaeology's extensive library of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the Site.

The aim of the research was to provide the relevant historical and archaeological background relating to the development of the Site. The available sequence of historical mapping was the principal source of information, as this provides evidence for the development of the Site since the late eighteenth century. The results of the historical and archaeological research will be analysed against the current framework for the region, *The North West England Regional Research Framework*, in order to identify whether there is potential for the Site to contribute to the current initiatives and research questions listed within the agenda.

2.2 The Document

The following presents the historical and archaeological evidence for the Site. A gazetteer (Chapter 5) is presented of sites of potential archaeological interest identified within the Site and this information, along with map regression (Figs 2-11), is used to assess the significance of the remains (Chapter 6) and the impact of the proposed development on the below-ground archaeological resource (Chapter 7). A mitigation strategy is outlined in Chapter 8, based on the assessment presented in the previous chapters.

3. The Setting

3.1 Location

The Site (centred on NGR SJ 83404 97231) is situated to the south of Manchester city centre, and forms part of the historic township of Hulme (Fig. 1), closely bordering the township of Castlefield. The Site extends to approximately 0.84 hectares, and is bounded by Great Jackson Street to the south and west, River Place to the east and West Tower and the River Medlock to the north (Plate 1). It currently comprises low-rise warehousing, site cabins for construction workers associated with the construction of Deansgate Square and associated surface car parking.



Plate 1: Recent aerial view of the Site, showing the Site boundary

Topographically, the Manchester Conurbation as a region is within an undulating lowland basin, which is bounded by the Pennine uplands to the east and to the north. The region as a whole comprises the Mersey river valley, whilst the rivers Irwell, Medlock, and Irk represent the principal watercourses in Manchester (Countryside Commission 1998, 125). The Site lies on the western bank of the River Medlock and occupies a fairly level terrace at a height of c 32m above Ordnance Datum.

3.2 Geology

The solid geology of the area comprises Carboniferous sedimentary material and a series of Permo-Triassic rocks, consisting mainly of New Red Sandstone. The overlying drift incorporates Pleistocene boulder clays, and sands, gravels, and clays of fluvial/lacustrine origin (Ordnance Survey Geological Survey 1970).

3.3 Designations

There are no designated heritage assets, such as Scheduled Monuments or Registered Parks and Gardens, within the Site, although there are 6 listed buildings within a 250m radius (Table 1). The proposed development will not have a physical impact on any of these designated buildings as this report is concerned solely with the below-ground archaeological resource.

The Site does not fall within a conservation area, although it lies just beyond the southern edge of the Castlefield Conservation Area. In addition, the Site lies a short distance to the south of the area of the Roman settlement associated with the fort at Castlefield. This area is recorded on the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER 415.2.0), but does not have any statutory designation.

List Entry No.	Description	Grade	NGR
1197761	School House	II	SJ8320397089
1292311	Former Congregational Chapel	II	SJ 83330 97528
1283068	Bridgewater Canal Offices	II	SJ 83190 97355
1210156	Floodgate on E side of Knott Mill Bridge	II	SJ 83370 97433
1282975	Boundary Stone on Knott Mill Bridge	II	SJ 83374 97437
1376146	Deansgate Station	II	SJ 83430 97525

Table 1: Summary of designated heritage assets within a 250m radius of the Site

4. Historical Background

The following section provides a framework to the present study, working chronologically through the periods listed below (Table 2). Each section details evidence of archaeological remains and the potential for their recovery.

Period		Date Range
Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	Pre-10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	10,000 – 3500 BC
	Neolithic	3500 – 2200 BC
	Bronze Age	2300 BC – 700 BC
	Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British		AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval		AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval		AD 1540 – c 1750
Industrial Period		c AD1750 – 1914
Modern		Post-1914

Table 2: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

4.1 Prehistoric Period

4.1.1 Archaeological Evidence

The current understanding of any human activity in the Manchester region during the prehistoric period is poor, although it is reasonable to suggest that the Castlefield / Hulme area may have been conducive for late prehistoric settlement on account of the natural topography and its location close to the confluence of the rivers Medlock and Irwell (UMAU 2002).

Stone heads dating to the Iron Age were found in Hulme. No date or precise location is given for recovery of the stone heads, however, they were known to be found in Hulme, possibly at Gloucester Place, located to the south of the Site (HER 9092.1.0). Other evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity was yielded from an archaeological excavation that was targeted on a plot of land adjacent to Liverpool Road in Castlefield (Gregory 2007, 181). During the course of this work, two Mesolithic flints, one Neolithic/Bronze Age waste flake, and a single fragment of late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery were recovered (HER 13944.1.0), although none was found in securely stratified deposits. In 1982, GMAU identified buried soils within the Site, which indicates the potential for early remains to survive within this area (HER 16024.1.0; GMAU 1982).

4.1.2 Archaeological Potential

There is some potential for buried archaeological remains deriving from prehistoric activity to be recovered from within the Site.

4.2 Romano-British Period

4.2.1 Archaeological Evidence

The first military occupation of Manchester was established during the governorship of Agricola (AD 77-84), and commenced with a five-acre wooden fort, known as *Mamucium* (Bruton 1909), situated c 125m west of the Site. The fort underwent several phases of development subsequently, the earlier defences being deconstructed and improved. The military complex evolved in response to the on-going military campaigns, from a purely defensive site to an established supply depot, essential to the expansion and consolidation of control in the north. The maturation of the military complex can be seen in the growing body of evidence for a military annexe, occupying an area to the north and east of the fort (Arrowsmith 2016, 9-12). Evidence pertaining to this annexe is relatively scant and thus the exact nature of early settlement is unclear. Whilst the Site lies on the opposite side of the River Medlock to the Roman fort and the northern *vicus*, there is some evidence for Roman activity in this locality. Three Roman coins were found a short distance east of the Site, all of which dated to the third century AD: Gallienus 253-68 AD; Claudius Gothicus 268-70 AD; Aurelianus 270-5 AD (HER 415.4.12).

Roads from the fort linked Manchester with Ribchester to the north (HER 14.1.0), Castleshaw, and York to the north-east, Wigan to the north-west, Chester to the south, and Buxton to the south-east (HER 28.1.3). The Site lies a short distance to the east of the projected course of the Roman road leading south-westwards towards Chester, across the River Medlock. The precise course of this road across the river, however, is uncertain. One possibility is that it followed the line of Knott Mill Bridge and Chester Road to the west of the Site. An alternative route of the Roman road is suggested by one of the earliest known plans of the Castlefield area, dated 1765, which shows routeway curving from the north side of the road to the bridge (then known as Knot Mill or Aldport Lane) and terminating on the east bank of the Medlock. The key to this map describes this route as a 'hollow way to the ford', implying that this was a crossing point of some antiquity (Miller and Cook 2019).

Several Roman finds discovered on the south side of the Medlock have been reported by antiquarians since the seventeenth century (HER 415.4), including fragments of pottery recorded in the 1770s by Whitaker (HER 415.3.0), and a tomb, comprising a wooden coffin in a grave lined with tiles, found in 1832 at a location which Charles Roeder described subsequently as 'evidently near Great Jackson Street' (HER 415.3.1).

Perhaps the best-known Roman finds from the south side of the River Medlock, however, are three sculptured stones found at a depth of c 2m by workmen sinking a drain in 1821. One of which has been identified as *Cautopates*, a figure associated with the worship of the Mithras, from which it is inferred that a *Mithraeum*, or building used for the worship of the god, stood within the locality. The precise spot at which the three stones were found is not certain, but they are described as having been discovered 'in the line of the Roman road from Manchester to Chester' (Bruton 1909, 35).

Other finds are described as having been discovered in the vicinity of Knott Mill, including an altar to the goddess *Fortuna Conservatrix*, found in 1612 'under the roote of an oak in Medlock neere Knott Mill' (Bruton 1909, 20; HER 415.4.24). In 1760, a centurial stone recording the building of a length of wall (presumably of the fort), was found 'on the south bank of the Medlock near Knott Mill, on the left of the road from Manchester to Stretford' (Bruton 1909, 32; HER 415.4.2).

An archaeological investigation undertaken at the junction of Deansgate and Great Bridgewater Street in 2005 revealed important remains dating from the Roman period (HER 13938.1.0). These remains were interpreted as being associated with the civilian settlement attached to the Roman fort. The earliest phase of Roman activity was characterised by a group of substantial gravel pits, likely to have been associated with construction of roads in the settlement, with some evidence for tree clearance, the laying out of boundary ditches, and timber-framed buildings. The area appeared to have been abandoned in c AD 120-60, although a later phase of Roman activity saw the most intense occupation with structures built on a grid-like layout fronting onto a street, with commercial premises, possibly roadside shops.

Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out another excavation on the junction of Chester Road and Great Jackson Street in 2008, close to the present Site. This provided important new information on the character development of Roman Manchester, and indicated that temples and mausolea probably lined the Roman road from Chester as it dropped down to the ford across the River Medlock. Significantly, a Roman altar was recovered from this excavation. This had been dumped into a pit away from the road, suggesting that the area was re-used for other purposes. Physical evidence for a sequence of inter-cutting pits and an enclosure ditch were also identified.

Excavations at Owen Street in 2016 identified a spread of relict plough soil, containing Roman pottery and a series of ditches, the longest with a total recorded length of 36.8m was lined on one side by a row of post holes, cut into the bedrock (Salford Archaeology 2016). These features may have formed part of a field system, delineating a plot of agricultural land. Further evidence for Roman activity in the area was recovered from an archaeological excavation on the south bank of the River Medlock at 2-4 Chester Road, where an assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered, together with some evidence for stone-quarrying activity (Miller and Cook 2019).

4.2.2 Archaeological Potential

The Site lies adjacent to an area of known Roman activity and, pending the extent of disturbance caused by intensive development during the nineteenth century, has the potential to contain buried archaeological remains deriving from the Roman period.

4.3 Medieval period

4.3.1 Historical and Archaeological Evidence

There is scant archaeological evidence in the region as a whole that represents the period between the end of the Roman occupation and the Norman Conquest, although the area around Manchester is known to have come under the control of several kingdoms during this period. In AD 620, Edwin conquered and occupied Manchester, and it may have been at this time that settlement in the town was established around the cathedral (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). A gold finger ring (HER 9916.1.0), discovered in antiquity, has been traced to the Castlefield area, providing rare physical evidence for human activity in Manchester during this period.

In AD 919, the Anglo-Saxon king Edward the Elder established a fortified base, or burh, at Manchester, which was then part of Viking Northumbria. It has been suggested that the burh lay within the area around the cathedral, on the northern edge of the modern city centre. The area of the cathedral had certainly become a new focus for settlement by the

late eleventh century, and the site occupied presently by Chetham's School is thought to have been the site of a castle founded by Manchester's Norman barons. This early settlement at the confluence of the Irwell and Irk seems to have been bounded on the landward side by Hanging Ditch, whose curving line ran between the two rivers, taking a line that was followed subsequently by Toad Lane, the forerunner of Todd Street and Corporation Street.

Post-Conquest Manchester was established around the manor house and parish church of St Mary, located over 1km to the north-east of the Site. In 1223, the right to hold an annual fair was obtained, and the town was important enough to be granted a charter in 1301 (Kidd 1993, 14). A deer park, named Aldport Park (HER 112.1.0) was located towards the south end of Deansgate, bordered to the north by modern day Peter Street and Quay Street, and to the south by the River Medlock. The park is documented from the late thirteenth century and is thought to have still been existence in the sixteenth century (Miller and Cook 2019).

The vicinity of Castlefield and Hulme remained almost wholly undeveloped until the eighteenth century; the only known activity in the area during the late medieval period was focused upon a mill at Knott Mill to the west of the Site (GMAU 1993). The earliest reference to this mill dates from 1509, when a licence was given for the mill dam. It has been suggested that the mill, and subsequently this part of Manchester, derived its name from the miller (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 178). The site of the mill is thought to have been incorporated into, or built upon, by the Duke's Warehouse in the late eighteenth century (HER 9849.1.0).

4.3.2 Archaeological Potential

Given the location of the Site away from Manchester's medieval core, the potential for buried archaeological remains is considered to be low.

4.4 Post-medieval and Industrial Period

The onset of the rapid industrialisation centred on Manchester from the eighteenth century resulted in a massive expansion of the town's population. It was during this period that some of the principal streets, including Deansgate, Market Street and Shude Hill, developed commercially (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 180). By the 1780s, the national demand for textiles, particularly cotton, began to rise, resulting in a dramatic increase in mill building that transformed Manchester into a centre of the factory-based cotton-manufacturing industry of international repute (Baines 1835). This process of industrial development was facilitated greatly by the introduction of canals, which provided the first efficient means of transporting bulk loads of goods. The first true industrial canal in Britain was that built by the Duke of Bridgewater, which was completed from his mines at Worsley to Manchester in 1764 (McNeil and Newman 2006, 172-173; Hadfield and Biddle 1970). The Manchester terminus of the canal was at Castlefield, to the west of the present Site (Sillitoe 1988).

The HER lists buried soils identified during an archaeological evaluation undertaken in 1982 (GMAU 1982). Trench F of the evaluation was located within the Site and identified a deposit of dark sandy loam with charcoal flecks, which contained possible archaeological features. These features were located at shallow depths and were cut into the natural subsoil. The deposits were interpreted as pre-industrial soils, possibly dating to the post-medieval period (HER 16024.1.0).

Castlefield and Hulme became increasingly developed during the post-medieval and industrial periods, with numerous streets of workers' housing and several mills dominating the area within 300m of the Site. Medlock Street Glass Works (HER 12416.1.0), Medlock Bridge Mill (HER 15504.1.0), Gaythorn Mill (HER 15513.1.0), Spinning Mill (HER 9868.1.0), Gaythorn Chemical Works (15518.1.0), Size Works (HER 15506.1.0) and Knott Mill Dye Works all fall within 300m from the Site, along with several other heritage assets, which were of industrial, commercial and residential use.

Aspects of housing conditions in Manchester: the earliest dwellings for the new breed of factory worker were erected with little legislative control. The Manchester Police Commissioners had sought to apply a rudimentary form of building regulations as early as 1792, including a requirement to provide party walls between properties. However, in the absence of any practical way of enforcement, the regulations were largely ignored (Hylton 2003, 152). There was a marked contrast between the housing from the late eighteenth century, and that from the 1820s and 1830s, even including the use of poorer quality bricks and mortar (Nevell 2008, 136; Pearlman 1956, 3). Most of the worker's houses built during this period were erected without any form of water supply or sanitation; at best, an open drain from an ashpit privy might have been installed down the middle of the street or court (Parkinson-Bailey 2000, 35).

There are several contemporary descriptions of Manchester's nineteenth-century housing stock, including that provided by Dr J Ferriar in the proceedings of the Board of Health in 1805, who noted that the 'number of damp and very ill-ventilated cellars inhabited in many parts of the town is a most extensive and prominent evil. It may be necessary to explain to gentlemen who have not visited such places, that they each consist of two rooms underground, the front apartment of which is used as a kitchen, and though frequently noxious by its dampness, and closeness, is greatly preferable to the back-room: the latter has only one small window, which, though on a level with the outer ground, is near the roof of the cellar, it is often patched with boards or paper, and in its best state, is so much covered with mud, as to admit very little either of air or light. In this cell, the beds of the whole family, sometimes consisting of seven or eight, are placed' (Board of Health 1805, 12-13).

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, several acts and by-laws were passed that were designed to regulate the living conditions within Manchester (Nevell 2014). These date from 1790 onwards, were initially implemented by the Police Commissioners, and included by-laws relating to the width of streets, paving, drainage, as well as rudimentary building regulations relating to providing party walls. However, these by-laws were largely ineffectual (Hylton 2003, 152) and Manchester continued on its very specific social and economic trajectory, which meant that by the mid-nineteenth century it formed one of the pre-eminent industrial slum cities in the country.

By that time, the atrocious living conditions within the town, coupled with the appearance of liberal social reformers and local politicians, created a legislative watershed in Manchester, following which a series of more effective acts were passed that were specifically designed to improve the living conditions of those occupying workers' housing. The first of these was the Manchester Police Act of 1844, which stated that any new house should be provided with a toilet, with a door and covering, and all existing houses were to have one installed; significantly, this act also banned the building of new back-to-backs (Muthesius 1982, 126; Lloyd-Jones and Lewis 1993). Cellar dwellings were also made

illegal in 1853, through the Manchester New Streets Act, though this was largely unsuccessful at first, and the cellar population of Manchester is calculated at 22,924 in 1845 and 12,396 in 1861 (Roberts 1993, 22). Indeed, it was not until 1868-72 that the majority of cellar dwellings in Manchester were vacated (Hylton 2003, 154).

Two significant advances in housing legislation were introduced in the late 1860s. The first was the Manchester Waterworks and Improvement Act of 1867, which led to the appointment of a Medical Officer of Health for the town, the first of which was Dr John Leigh (Parkinson-Bailey 2000, 41). The 1867 Act also specified the minimum requirements for room sizes and window areas in new dwellings, and also required that every new house had a yard at the rear, which had to be at least 70ft². This local act was then supplemented in 1868 by the passing of the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwelling Act, also known as the Torren's Act after its author, which focused on the improvement, maintenance, or demolition of pre-existing houses and also new-build houses (*ibid*). To bring houses up to the required standard, landlords might create a through-dwelling by knocking doors through the party wall between a pair of back-to-backs (Roberts 1993, 22).

In 1875, the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act was introduced to provide the mechanism of slum clearance, the first act of its kind (Pearlman 1956, 28). However, the Manchester authorities were initially resistant to this act, and it was not until 1890, with the amendment of this Act, that slum clearance and regeneration began in earnest (*op cit*, 34).

4.4.2 Archaeological Potential

The Site developed during the industrial period with workers' houses and industrial works in the immediate vicinity. Physical evidence for some of these nineteenth-century buildings may survive *in-situ* as below-ground remains. The buried soil horizon identified on the HER indicates the potential for post-medieval agricultural soils to be recovered within the Site.

4.5 Development of the Site

4.5.1 Cartographic Evidence

The development of the Site may be traced reasonably well from the sequence of available historic mapping. The earliest published map that shows the area at a meaningful scale is William Green's survey of 1787-94, which captures the Site at an early stage of its gradual transformation from a semi-rural prospect to part of an industrialised townscape (Plate 2; Figure 2). Green's map shows that the Site was predominantly rural during the eighteenth century. Tenter fields associated with the dye works were located within the northern area of the Site, along with a track which provided access to the dye works. To the west of the Site was Mr. Jackson's Farm. The farmhouse partially fell within the Site boundary, along with its associated gardens. A boundary separated these gardens from the rural land occupying the rest of the Site.

Jackson's Farm may have given its name to the former Jackson's Lane and the present Great Jackson Street. However, other historic maps (Bancks & Co. 1831, Johnson 1819, OS Town Plan 1851) show the presence of a second Jackson's Farm to the south of the Site. This second farm was located at the present George Parr Road, approximately 670m to the south of the Site. It is unclear why the two farms share a name. It is possible that the farm within the Site pre-dates Jackson's Farm to the south or that the Jackson family occupied both premises.

Jackson's Farm was named after the occupant of the farm in the late-eighteenth century, George Jackson. George was a cow keeper and was listed on Scholes directories of 1794 and 1797. It is not clear at which of the two farms George Jackson resided.

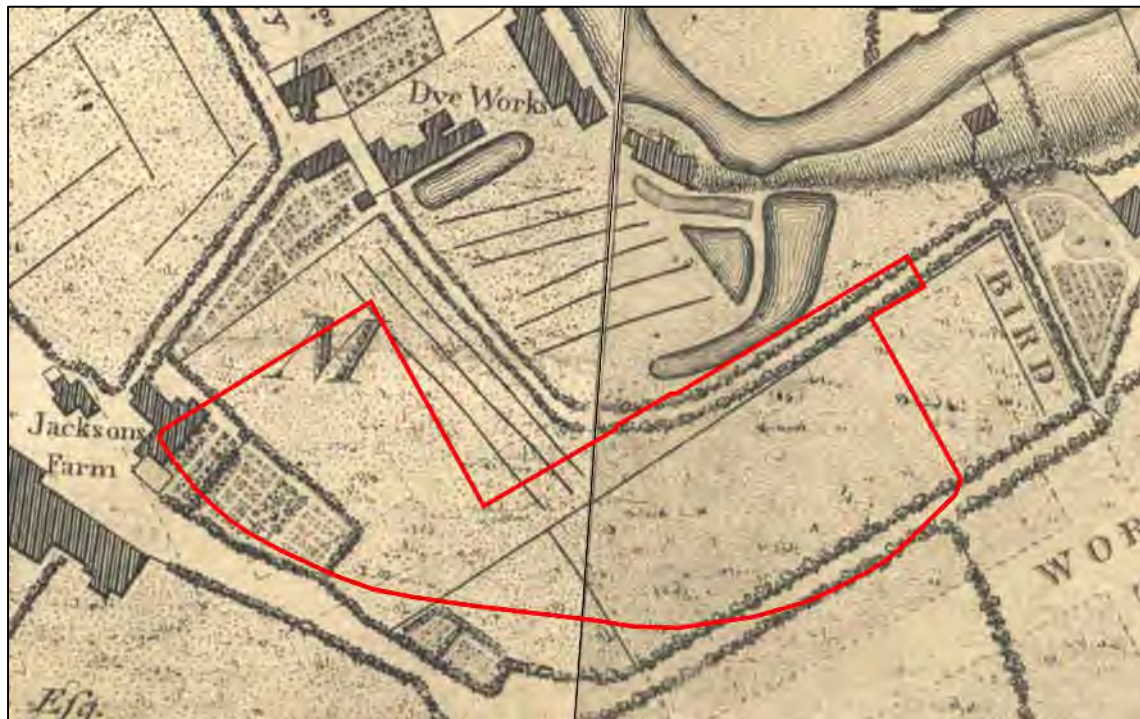


Plate 2: Site boundary superimposed onto Green's map of 1787-1794

Swire's *Map of Manchester and its Environs* of 1824 shows that the Site remained undeveloped in the early nineteenth century (Plate 3; Fig. 3). In the surrounding landscape, a row of terraced houses had been constructed to the south of the Site at Jackson's Lane and further development had taken place to the north-west of the Site.

The next survey to depict the area is Bancks & Co's *Map of Manchester and Salford* of 1831, which shows little change to the Site, however, the track formerly located along the southern boundary of the Site appears only as a field boundary on the 1831 map (Plate 4; Fig. 4). Mr Jackson's Farm, shown on Green's map, appears on Swire's map of 1824 and Bancks & Co.'s map of 1831, however, the building was not labelled.

The detailed Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851 (Plate 5; Fig. 5) shows that the Site had been subject to intensive development between 1831 and 1851. The street built during this period include Riga Street, Owen Street, Pond Street, Wilson Street, Flora Street, Frost Street, Beta Street and Alpha Street. The name "Pond Street" likely derived from the reservoir located directly to the north of the street. Mr Jackson's Farm was demolished by 1851 and replaced by a row of large terraced houses with an unusual boundary to the rear, which likely marks the former boundary of the farm. To the east of these larger houses was a row of back-to-back houses, fronting Riga Street, Spring Place and Riga Place. The remainder of the Site comprised terraced houses of varying sizes, including some smaller houses along Flora Street and Beta Street. These houses had outshuts and yards to the rear. The houses of Owen Street were also fairly large in floorplan. Five of the buildings at Frost Street were labelled as "Hooley's Buildings" on the 1851 OS map. The Town Plan depicts pavement lights against all of these houses, suggesting that they may have incorporated cellars.

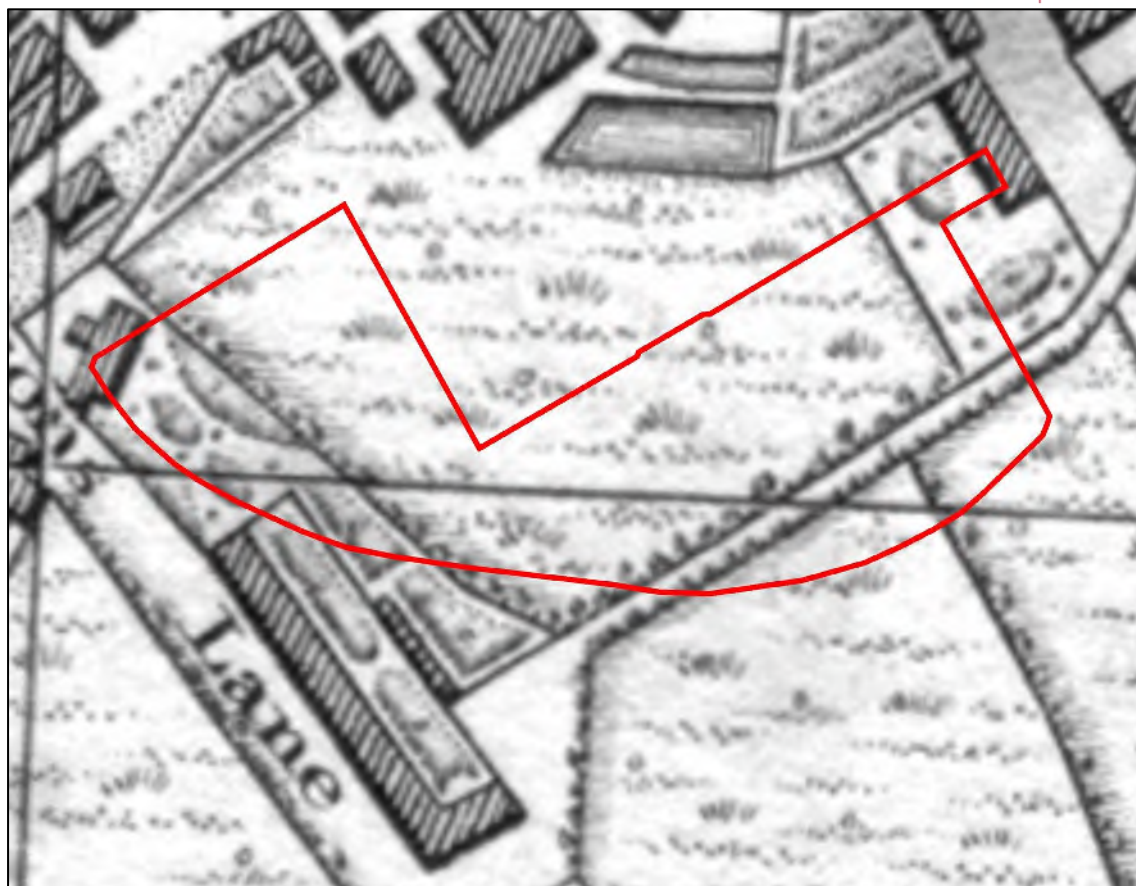


Plate 3: Site boundary superimposed onto Swire's map of 1824



Plate 4: Site boundary superimposed onto Bancks & Co.'s map of 1831



Plate 5: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851

The Town Plan of 1851 also shows the changes to the street pattern and the names of the streets. The track along the southern boundary of the Site (shown on Green's and Swire's maps) was replaced by Holt Street and Jackson Lane had been renamed Great Jackson Street by 1851. The wider landscape had also become intensively developed by the mid-nineteenth century, with the Knott Mill Iron Works located to the north of the Site, Hulme Brewery to the north-east and Britannia Iron Works to the east.

The next detailed survey of the Site is provided by the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891, which shows that the Site remained mostly unchanged during the second half of the nineteenth century (Plate 6; Fig. 6). The houses appear to have the same floor plan as seen in the 1851 Town Plan, including the back-to-backs of Riga Street. The next edition of Ordnance Survey mapping was published at a scale of 25": 1 mile in 1908 and is the first to show a change in the floorplan of the back-to-back houses, which by 1908 were double-depth houses (Plate 7; Fig. 7).

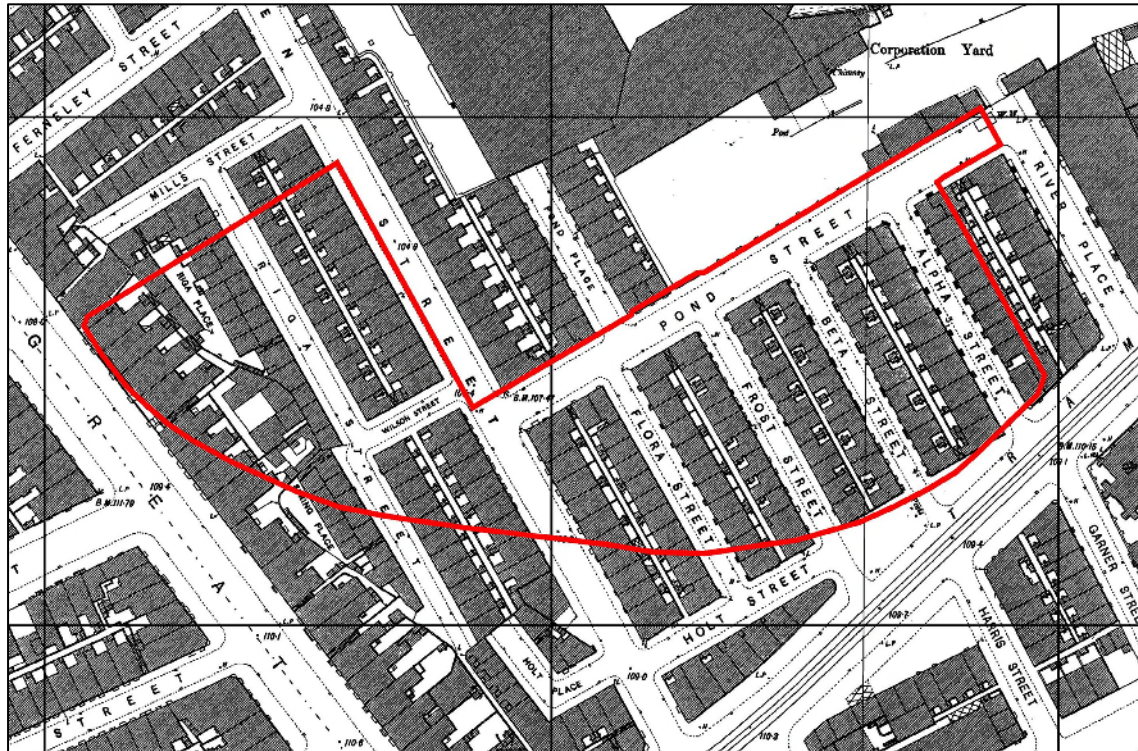


Plate 6: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891



Plate 7: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1908

The same detail is provided by the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1922 (Figure 8), although greater detail is shown on Goad's fire insurance plan of 1928 (Plate 8). This plan shows the buildings of Alpha Street, Beta Street, Frost Street and Flora Street. Whilst the whole Site is not captured on Goad's fire insurance plans, the plans show that the houses within the eastern area of the Site comprised two storeys.

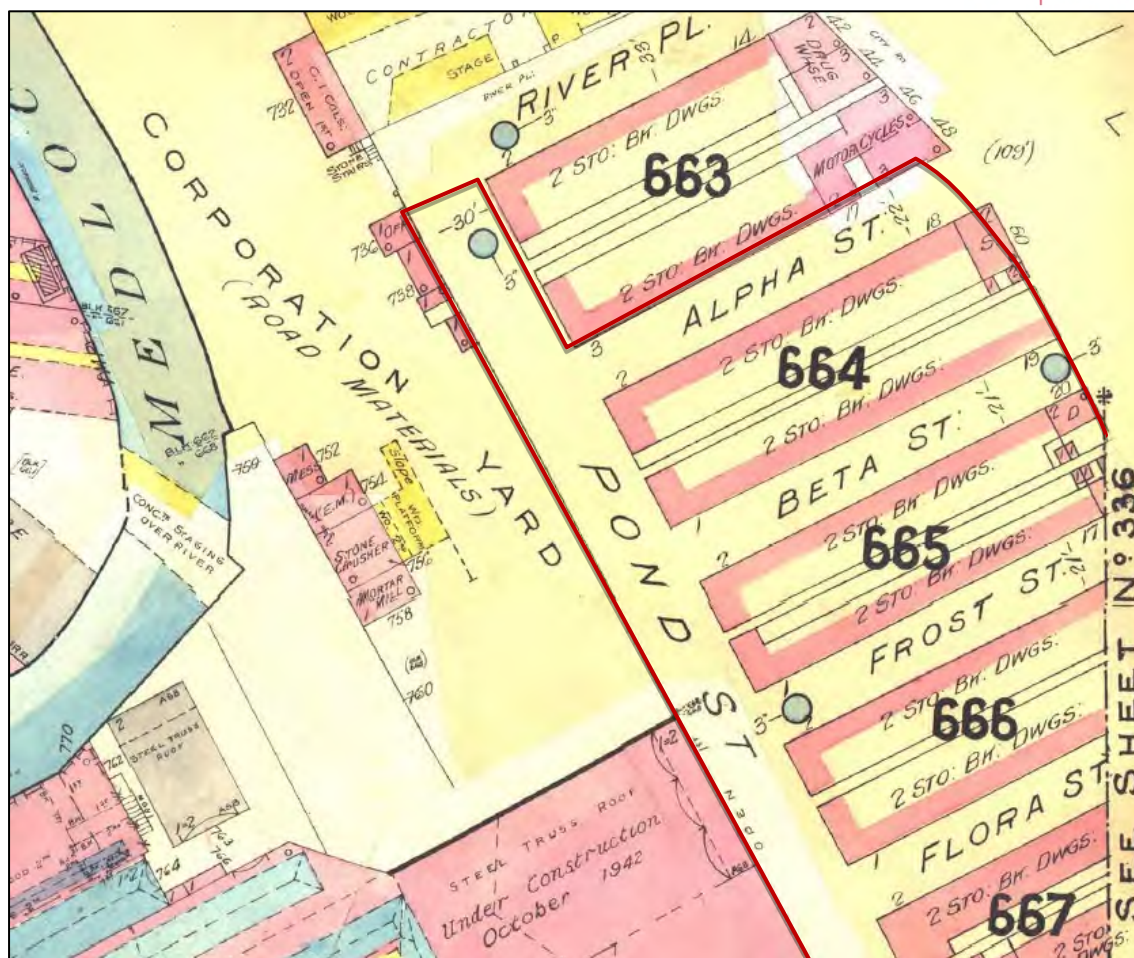


Plate 8: Site boundary superimposed on Goad's fire insurance plan of 1928

The Site is also captured during this period on aerial photographs taken in 1939 (Plates 9 and 10). These show the Site to have been fully occupied with terraced houses, with industrial buildings and a yard separating the Site from the River Medlock.

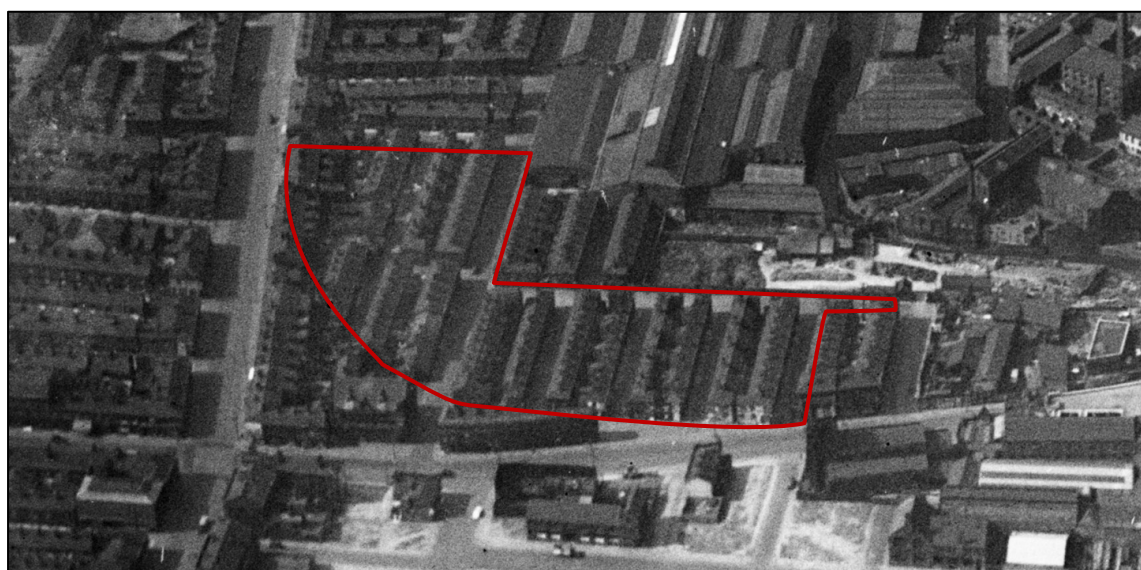


Plate 9: Aerial photograph showing Hulme taken in 1939 with approximate location of Site shown, looking northwest

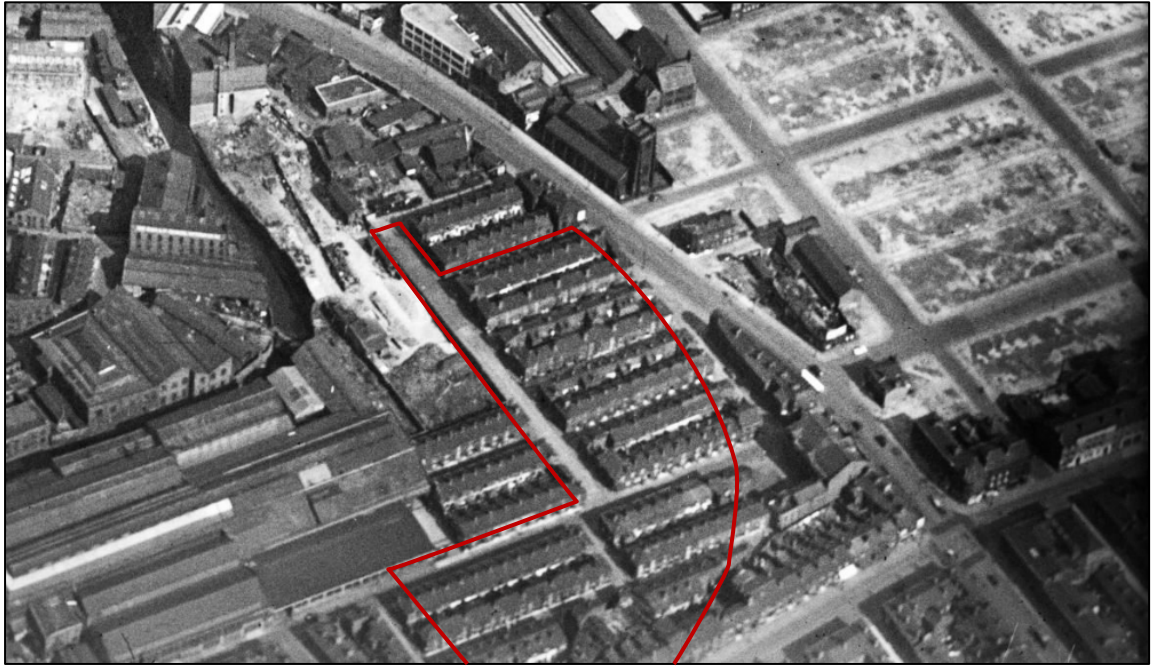


Plate 10: Aerial photograph showing Hulme taken in 1939 with approximate location of Site shown, looking east

The Ordnance Survey map of 1948 shows that some of the houses within the Site had been demolished, particularly those along Great Jackson Street and Riga Street (Figure 9). Wilson Street, which was visible on the 1891 OS map, is shown as Rowton Street on the 1948 OS map. The remaining houses were gradually cleared over the following decades. A photograph taken in 1955 shows some of the remaining houses at Flora Street to Alpha Street, as seen from City Road (now replaced by Great Jackson Street) (Plate 11).



Plate 11: Flora Street to Alpha Street, May 1955, looking north from City Road (now Great Jackson Street)

By the early 1960s, the houses within the Site had been demolished. A photograph taken in 1961 shows the site of the houses of Alpha and Beta Street, as seen from City Road (Plate 12). The Ordnance survey map of 1962 shows the vacant site of the houses, however, a warehouse is shown between Frost Street and Beta Street (Plate 13). A warehouse is also shown between Owen Street and Great Jackson Street, which is labelled “Knott Mill”.



Plate 12: Site of Alpha Street and Beta Street after demolition. Hulme, 1961, looking north from City Road (now Great Jackson Street)

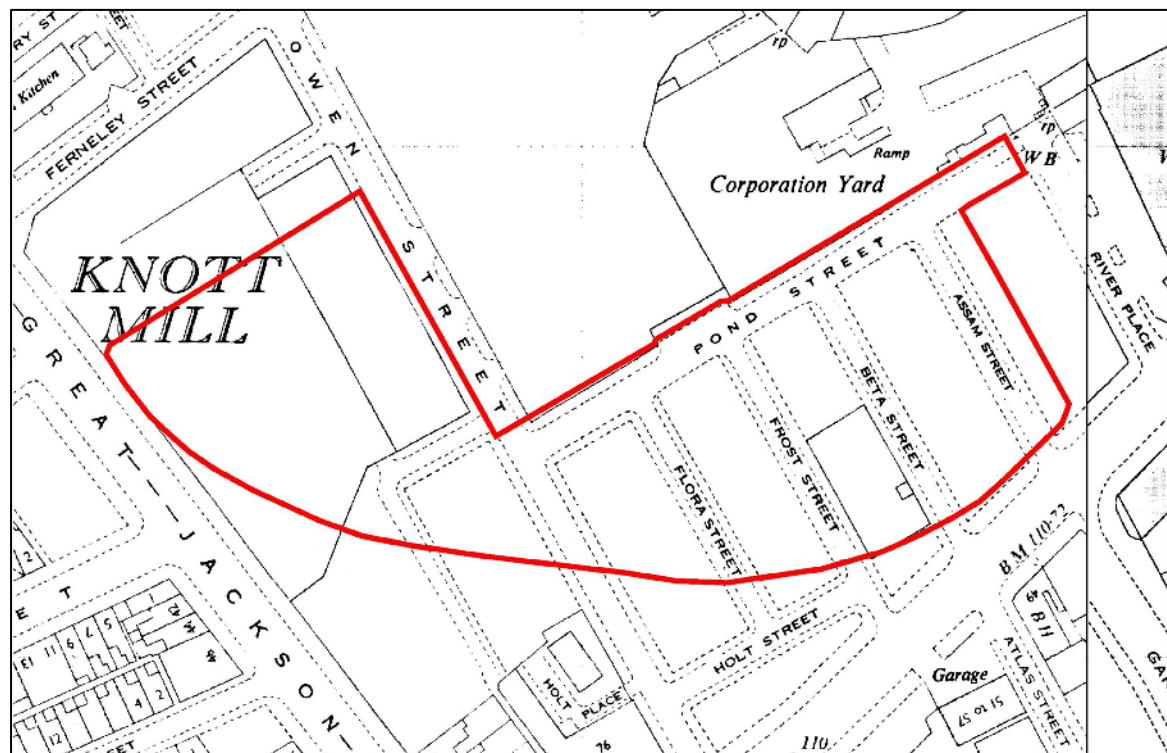


Plate 13: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1962

5. Gazetteer of Sites

The following gazetteer entries summarise the sites of potential archaeological interest in the Site. These sites have been identified from the sequence of historical mapping, coupled with a review of other archival sources. The location of these sites is shown on Figures 12 and 13.

GE Number	01
Site Name	Track and Field Boundary (site of)
HER Number	-
Site Type	Track and field boundary
Period	Eighteenth century
NGR	SJ 83435 97270
Source	Green 1787-94
Description	A track flanked on each side by a field boundary is shown on Green's map of 1787-94 along the northern boundary of the Site, providing access to the dye works to the north of the Site. Neither the track nor the boundary are shown on Swire's map of 1824, and both had been subsumed by development of Pond Street and associated housing by the mid-nineteenth century.
Assessment	The track and the field boundary were located at the northern boundary of the Site but were destroyed by mid-nineteenth-century development.

GE Number	02
Site Name	Track and Field Boundary (site of)
HER Number	-
Site Type	Track and field boundary
Period	Eighteenth century
NGR	SJ 83456 97216
Source	Green 1787-94
Description	A track flanked on each side by a field boundary is shown on Green's map of 1787-94 along the southern boundary of the Site, providing access to Gratrix's Printing Works (to the east of the Site) from Jackson's Lane (to the west).
Assessment	The track and the field boundary were located along the southern boundary of the Site but were destroyed by mid-nineteenth-century development.

GE Number	03
Site Name	Mr. Jackson's Farm (site of)
HER Number	-
Site Type	Farmstead
Period	Eighteenth century
NGR	SJ 83325 97236
Source	Green 1787-94
Description	Mr. Jackson's Farm was located to the west of the Site. The site of the farm building partially fell within the Site boundary and the gardens of the farm were located within the Site.
Assessment	The site of the farm building partially lies in the western part of the Site, and the foundations may survive <i>in-situ</i> as below-ground remains.

GE Number	04
Site Name	Tenter Ground of Knott Mill Dye Works (site of)
HER Number	16025.1.0
Site Type	Tenter ground
Period	Eighteenth century
NGR	SJ 83362 97258
Source	HER; Green 1787-94
Description	A large dye works comprising several buildings, reservoirs and a tenter ground shown on Green's map of 1794. The dye works had been expanded by the mid-1820s and remained in use until the late 19th century, when it was subsumed by the Knott Mill Iron Works
Assessment	The tenter fields were located across the northern boundary of the Site but were likely destroyed by mid-nineteenth-century development.

GE Number	05
Site Name	Back-to-back Workers' Houses at Riga Street (site of)
HER Number	-
Site Type	Workers' housing
Period	Mid-nineteenth century
NGR	SJ 83333 97254
Source	OS mapping
Description	Back-to-back workers' houses are shown on the Town Plan of 1851 and 1891. By 1908, the houses had been knocked through to create double-depth houses. The houses were demolished between 1922 and 1948. It is unclear if the houses at Riga Street were cellared.
Assessment	The site of the back-to-back houses lies in the western part of the Site, and the foundations and/or cellars may survive <i>in-situ</i> as below-ground remains.

GE Number	06
Site Name	Area of Terraced Houses from Flora Street to Alpha Street (site of)
HER Number	-
Site Type	Workers' housing
Period	Mid-nineteenth century
NGR	SJ 83447 97240
Source	OS mapping
Description	Rows of terraced houses were constructed along Flora Street, Frost Street, Beta Street and Alpha Street in the mid-nineteenth century. The houses had varying floorplans with small yards and outshuts to the rear. The Town Plan depicts pavement lights against all of these houses, suggesting that they may have incorporated cellars.
Assessment	The site of the houses lies in the eastern part of the Site, and the foundations and/or cellars may survive <i>in-situ</i> as below-ground remains.

GE Number	07
Site Name	Large Terraced Houses at Jackson Lane, Riga Street and Owen Street (site of)
HER Number	-
Site Type	Workers' housing
Period	Mid-nineteenth century
NGR	SJ 83375 97246
Source	OS mapping
Description	Large terraced housing was constructed along Jackson's Lane (now Great Jackson Street), Riga Street and Owen Street in the mid-nineteenth century. The Town Plan depicts pavement lights against all of these houses, suggesting that they may have incorporated cellars.
Assessment	The site of the houses lies in the eastern part of the Site, and the foundations and/or cellars may survive <i>in-situ</i> as below-ground remains.

GE Number	08
Site Name	Possible Site of Mithraeum
HER Number	13951.1.0
Site Type	Mithraeum
Period	Roman
NGR	SJ 83261 97282
Source	HER
Description	The site lies on the opposite side of the River Medlock to the Roman fort and the suggested area of the northern Vicus, but there is some evidence for Roman activity in this area. "Three sculptured stones" reported to have been found by workmen sinking a drain during groundworks on Great Jackson Street include one identified with Cautpoates, a figure associated with the worship of Mithras, from which it is inferred that a Mithraeum or building used for the worship of the god stood within the locality.
Assessment	The location of the Mithraeum is unknown. It is possible that below-ground remains of the Mithraeum could survive within the Site boundary.

GE Number	09
Site Name	Castlefield Roman Vicus (site of)
HER Number	415.2.0
Site Type	Vicus; Town
Period	Roman
NGR	SJ 8334 9768
Source	HER
Description	Early activity in the area outside of the fort began with the first timber fort. Part of the vicus was excavated in 1972 and 1981. It was found that the ditch system surrounding the fort was abandoned during the Flavian period and covered by timber shops and houses. A road and associated buildings were built in the Hadrianic period. A hostelry, of timber structure, was uncovered, its function ascertained from large quantities of glass and gaming chips. After AD 250 the vicus experienced considerable decline, paralleling the decline of the fort.
Assessment	The vicus extended into the area to the north of the Site and therefore Roman remains associated with the vicus may survive within the Site as below-ground remains.

6. Significance

6.1 The Policy Context of Heritage Assets

The archaeological resource of an area can encompass a range of assets, including below-ground remains, earthworks, and standing buildings and other structures. Some of these remains may have statutory protection, such as Scheduled Monuments or listed buildings. Others do not, but may nevertheless be of archaeological significance. Under both national and local planning policy, as outlined below, both statutory and non-statutory remains are to be considered within the planning process.

The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policy and framework for England, and how these are expected to be implemented. NPPF places particular emphasis on assessing the development proposals in line with an up-to-date local plan (*op cit*, Section 3.28). Consequently, Manchester's Core Strategy (adopted 2012) was consulted as the key Development Plan Document in the Local Development Framework (LDF), with particular reference to Policy EN3: Heritage. In determining applications, local planning authorities must be able to understand the significance of any heritage assets affected by a proposed development in order to assess its impact. This enables the conservation of heritage assets in a manner suitable to their significance so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations, or else they can be recorded and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

6.2 Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

The most commonly accepted methodology for assessing archaeological significance is the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annex 1 of *Scheduled Monuments: identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (DCMS March 2010). These criteria have all been utilised in this assessment and are listed below:

- Period
- Rarity
- Documentation
- Group Value
- Survival/Condition
- Fragility/Vulnerability
- Diversity
- Potential

6.3 Baseline Significance Conditions

6.3.1 Period

The possibility of Roman remains surviving within the Site cannot be discounted, based upon previous discoveries of Roman finds in the vicinity of Owen Street, Chester Road and Great Jackson Street. However, it is acknowledged that the Site was subject to intensive development during the nineteenth century, reducing the potential for any Roman remains to survive *in-situ*.

Whilst some chance finds dating to the early medieval period have been discovered in the wider study area (HER 9916.1.0), it is very unlikely that any remains from this early period will have survived the intensive development of the site from the mid-nineteenth century onwards. The Site is likely to have remained in agricultural use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, although it is unlikely that any physical evidence for this activity will survive below ground.

The Site was developed initially during the nineteenth century, when workers' housing was constructed across the area. The archaeological interest in the Site is thus focused largely on potential nineteenth-century remains

6.3.2 Rarity

Any Roman remains found within the study area would be considered to be of regional rarity. The remains of the eighteenth-century farm (GE03), field boundaries, tracks (GE01 and GE02), and tenter ground (GE04) could be considered to be of local rarity. The mid-nineteenth-century houses within the Site (GE05, GE06 and GE07) are of local rarity, as numerous examples of this monument type have been subject to archaeological investigation elsewhere in Manchester previously.

6.3.3 Documentation

The historical development of the study area from the late eighteenth century can be traced reasonably well from cartographic and other primary sources. Further documentary research would undoubtedly furnish additional evidence, including more precise dating of the construction of the relevant buildings, although this is unlikely to alter the outline and conclusions presented in this assessment.

6.3.4 Group Value

Any Roman remains within the Site might contribute to the wider understanding of the development of Roman Manchester, and in particular of the extent of Romano-British field systems in this locality. The other non-designated heritage assets in the Site represent elements of the urban industrial townscape, which played a central role in the development of the city from the late eighteenth century onwards. As such, these heritage assets have some group value.

6.3.5 Survival / Condition

The extent to which any buried archaeological remains survive *in-situ* is currently unknown. The majority of the Site was not developed completely during the nineteenth century, raising some potential for earlier remains to survive intact below ground, however, the evidence obtained from historical mapping suggests that the workers' housing contained cellars, the construction of which will have removed any archaeological remains.

The foundations of the workers' housing (GE05, GE06 and GE07) likely survive intact due to the lack of development across the Site since their demolition.

6.3.6 *Fragility/Vulnerability*

Any buried archaeological remains within the Site, should they be present and survive *in-situ*, are vulnerable to damage or destruction during any earth-moving works.

6.3.7 *Diversity*

None of the known heritage assets within the Site are considered to be significant due to diversity.

6.3.8 *Potential*

There are no prehistoric sites within the Site or its environs, and the potential for prehistoric remains is considered to be very low. Similarly, there are no known medieval sites within the Site or its immediate environs, and the potential of remains from this period is considered to be low.

The Site does lie immediately beyond the known area of the Roman settlement, and there is some potential for finds from this period to survive, together with physical evidence for field systems (Fig. 14). There is considerable potential for buried remains dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The investigation of the physical remains of the workers' houses has been recognised as a legitimate avenue of research. This is articulated in the *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (<https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>), which identified several initiatives that should be prioritised for archaeological research of the industrial period, including *Initiative 7.24*:

“Need to excavate urban cellars to examine life ‘below stairs’ in the middle-class house and cellar dwellings and workshops in working class houses” (McNeil and Newman 2007, 139)

There is also the potential for the Site to contribute to wider research questions posed in the framework, including *Research Question Ind33*:

“How well studied and understood are the back yards of workers housing and what is their significance?” (<https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/industrial/#section-24>)

6.4 *Significance of Below-Ground Archaeological Remains*

Using the above criteria, and particularly rarity and survival/condition, the Site is likely to contain non-designated below-ground heritage assets of local significance.

Buried remains of the eighteenth-century farm (GE03) and eighteenth-century track and field boundaries (GE01 and GE02) could be of local significance, pending their survival, condition and extent. The other heritage assets identified during the desk-based research, including mid-nineteenth-century workers' housing, are of local significance.

Remains dating to the Roman Period would be of at least regional significance due to their rarity.

7. Impact of Development

7.1 Impact of Development

Delivery of the development proposals will necessitate ground-breaking works across the Site, with the potential to impact on buried archaeological remains. This assessment has demonstrated that the Site has the potential to retain buried remains of an eighteenth-century farm (GE03), eighteenth-century field boundaries, tracks (GE01 and GE02), nineteenth-century workers' housing (GE05, GE06, GE07) and possibly remains associated with the Roman occupation of Manchester (GE08 and GE09) (Plates 14 and 15; Figs 14 and 15). Any such remains that do exist within the Site are likely to be of local, if not regional, significance and, without a programme of mitigation, the scheme could damage or destroy these remains.

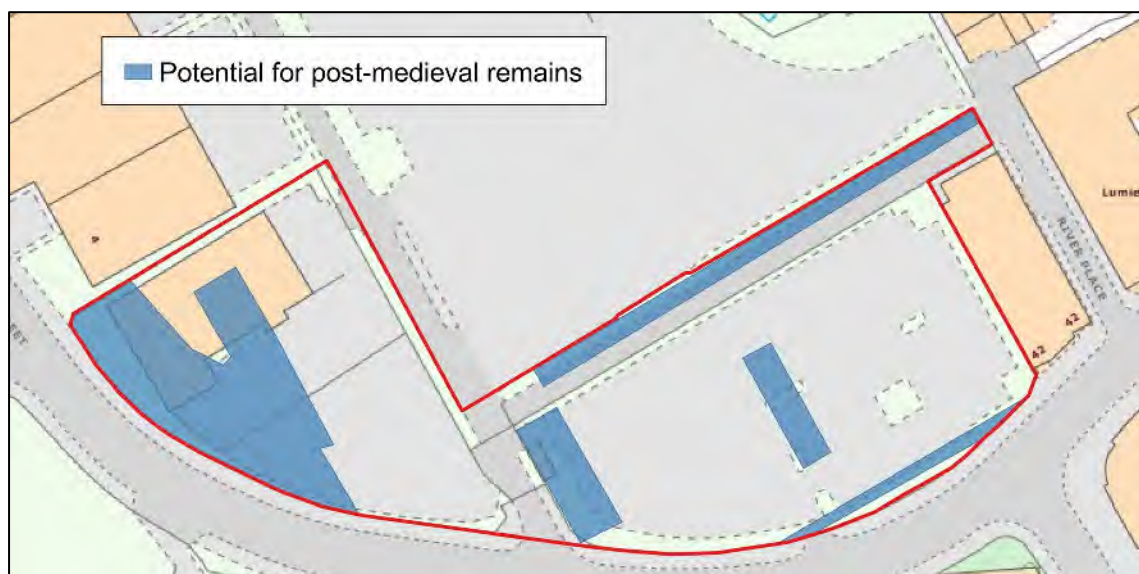


Plate 14: Area of post-medieval archaeological potential

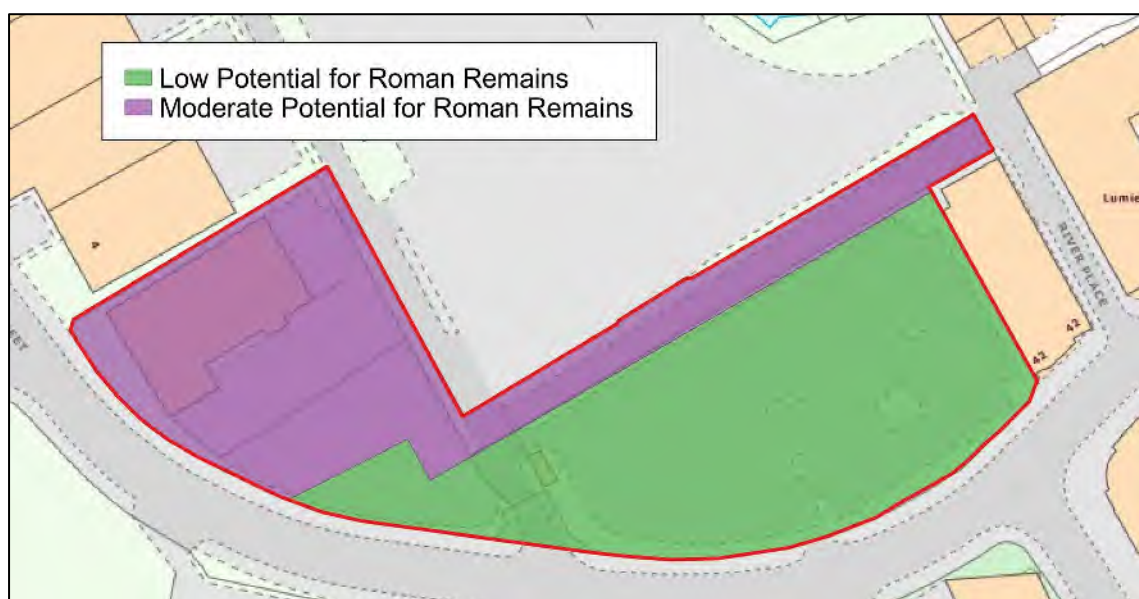


Plate 15: Area of Roman archaeological potential

8. *Further Investigation*

8.1 *Heritage Assets*

Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset's significance is justified by a development, the developer should be required to record that asset and advance understanding of its significance, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

The assessment has identified the sites of non-designated heritage assets of local and potentially regional significance within the Site. Any damage to those sites of local significance during the delivery of the proposed development would merit the implementation of a strategy that would mitigate the ultimate loss of the buried remains, ie preservation by record.

8.2 *Further Investigation*

The requirement for any further archaeological recording of buried remains within the Site will be decided by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, in their capacity as archaeological advisor to Manchester City Council. However, it may be anticipated that further archaeological investigation via an archaeological strip, map and record evaluation may be required to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains and, if present, their extent and significance. This should be focused on the area that is most likely to contain remains of Mr. Jackson's Farm (GE03) and the back-to-back houses on Riga Street (GE05). The irregular-shaped building of Riga Street and the houses of Owen Street and Frost Street should also be targeted in the strip, map and record evaluation.

An archaeological evaluation at the site of the former field boundaries along the tracks (GE01 and GE02) may be required to establish whether palaeo-environmental remains survive within the Site. Areas less likely to have been disturbed by nineteenth-century development, especially in the north-western and eastern part of the Site, may require further investigation via trial trenching to establish the potential for Romano-British activity.

Should significant archaeological remains be encountered during the initial investigation, further excavation may be required to offset the harm of development to the sub-surface archaeological resource, in line with the guidance by the National Planning Policy Framework.

Sources

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The assessment was written by Ashley Brogan and the illustrations were produced by Sarah Mottershead and Ashley Brogan.

Appendix 1: Figures

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Site boundary superimposed on Green's map of 1787-1794
- Figure 3: Site boundary superimposed on Swire's map of 1824
- Figure 4: Site boundary superimposed on Bancks & Co's map of 1831
- Figure 5: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 60": 1 mile map of 1851
- Figure 6: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 town plan 1891
- Figure 7: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1908
- Figure 8: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1922
- Figure 9: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1948
- Figure 10: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1962
- Figure 11: Study boundary superimposed onto modern Ordnance Survey digital mapping
- Figure 12: Gazetteer Entries 01, 02, 03, 05, 08 and 09 superimposed onto modern mapping
- Figure 13: Gazetteer Entries 04 and 06 superimposed onto modern mapping
- Figure 14: Site boundary shown alongside area of potential Roman remains
- Figure 15: Site boundary shown alongside area of potential eighteenth- and nineteenth-century remains

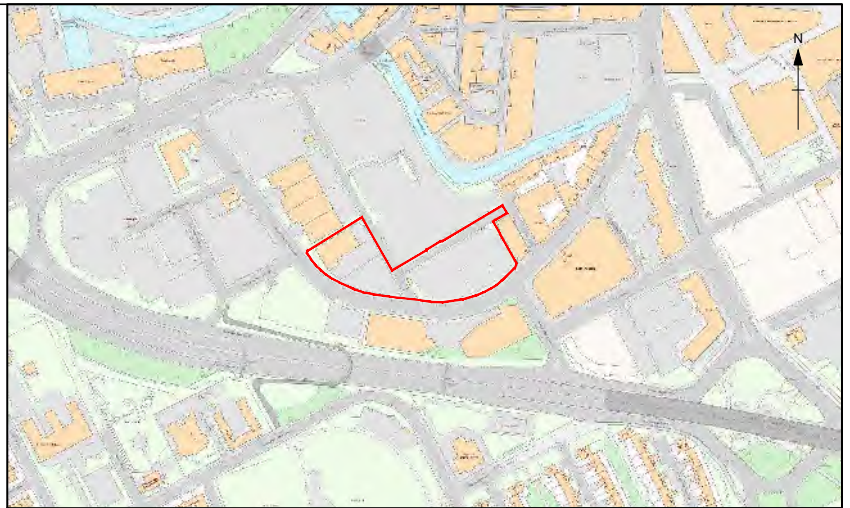


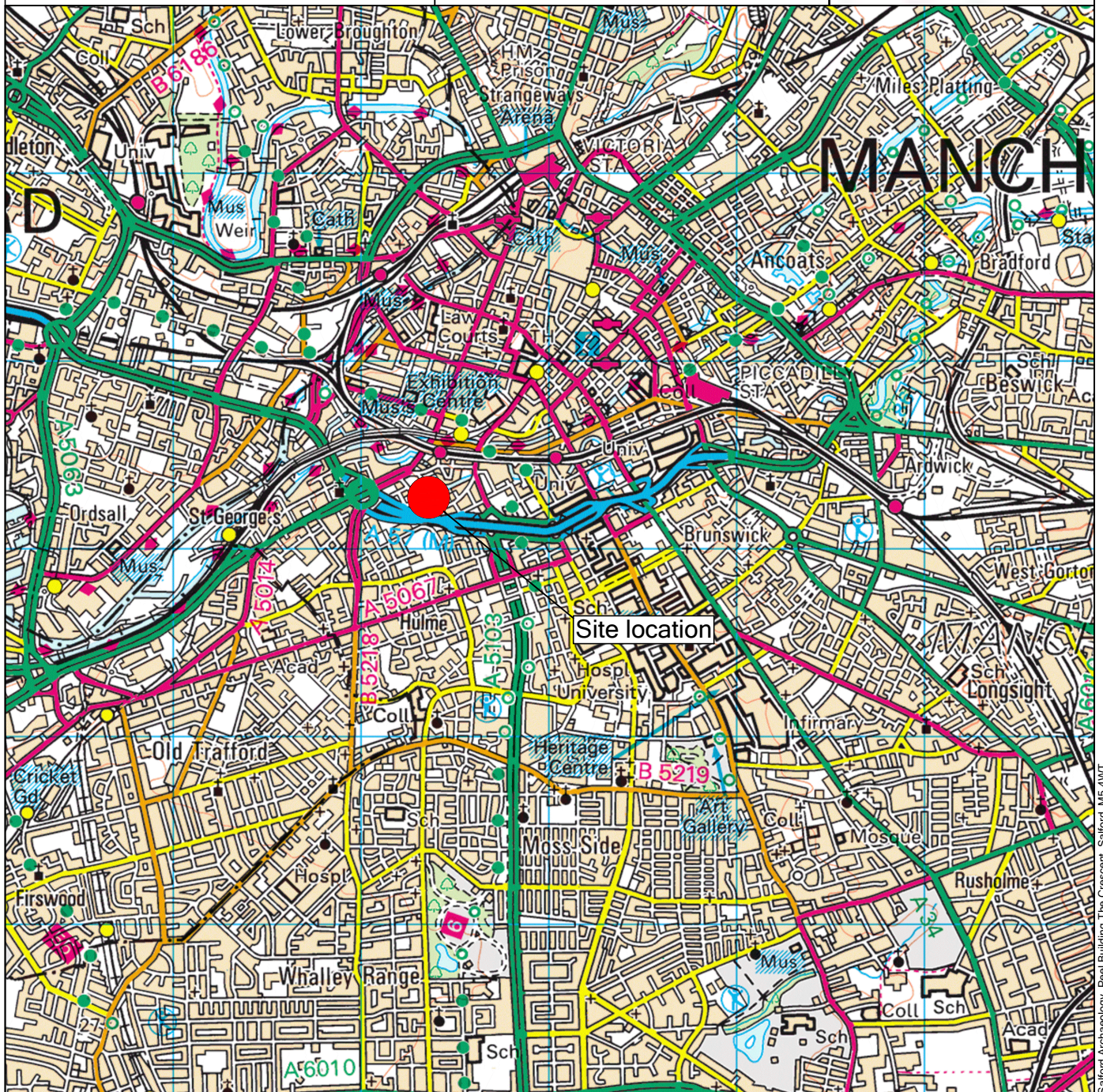
Figure 1:

Site Location

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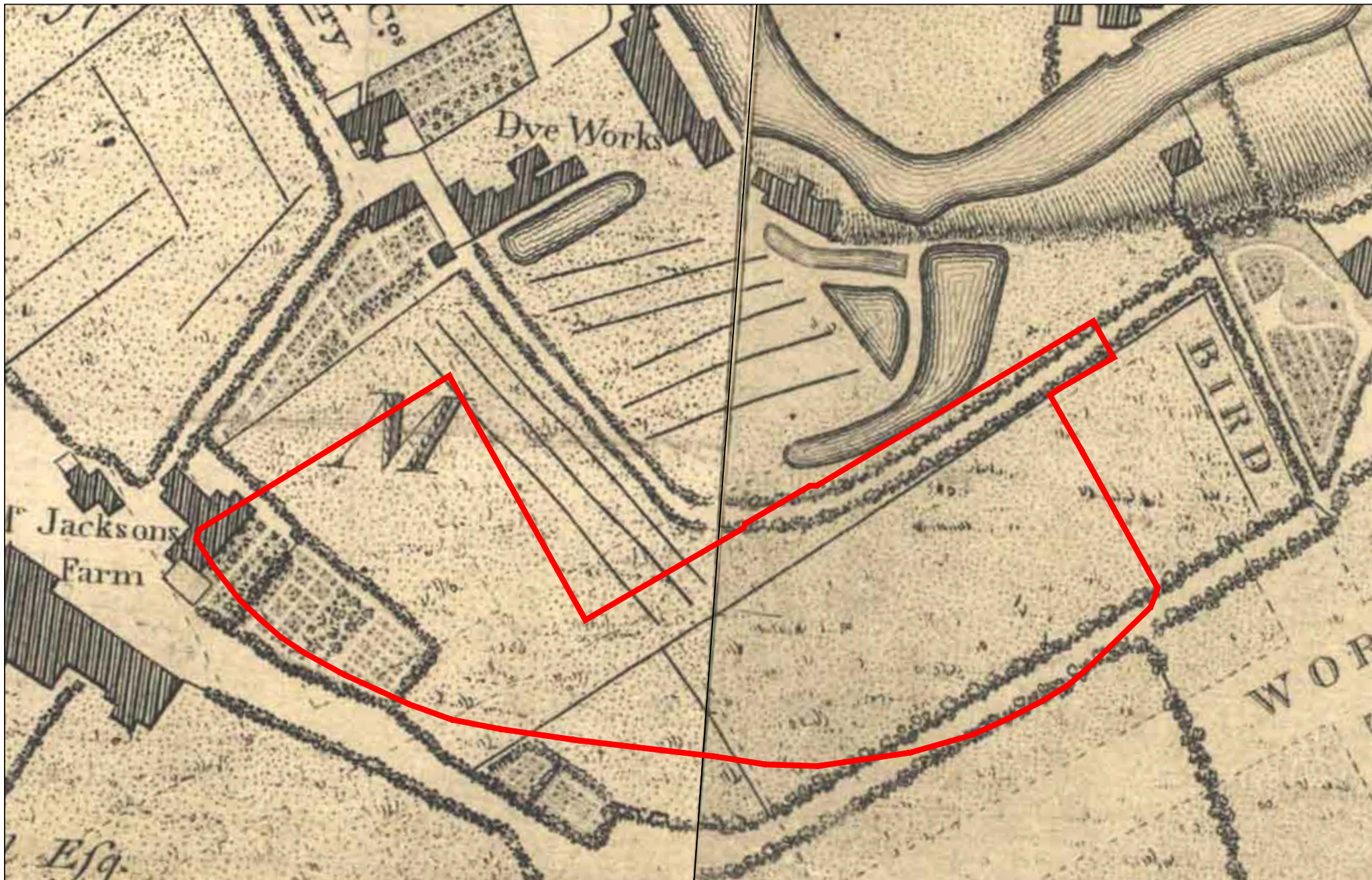
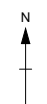


Figure 2:
Site Boundary Superimposed onto Green's Map of
Manchester & Salford 1787-94



Key: — Site Boundary



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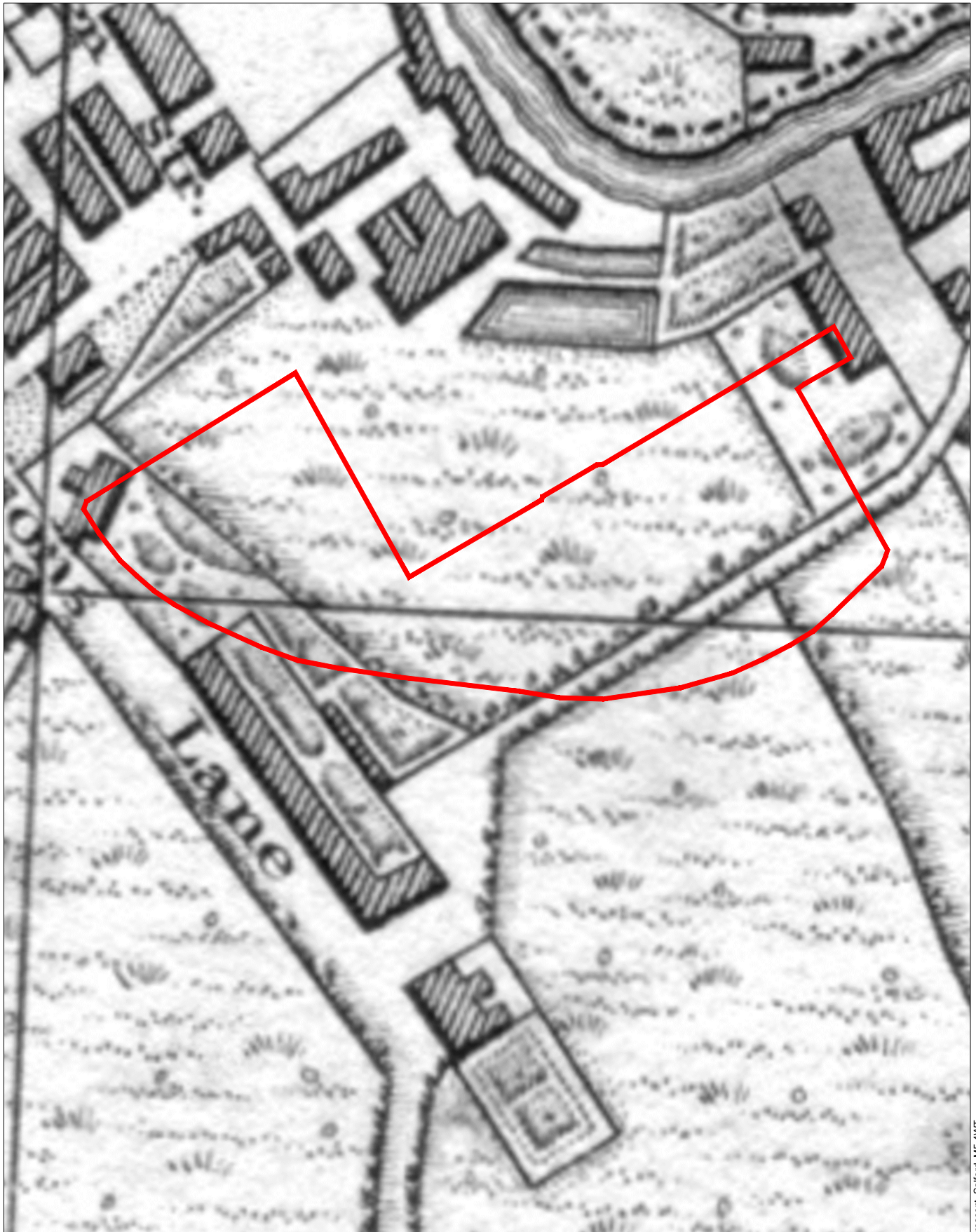


Figure 3:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto Swire's Map of Manchester & the Environs 1824



Key:

— Site Boundary



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0 50 m



Scale at A4 1:1250



Figure 4:
Site Boundary Superimposed onto Bancks & Co's Map of Manchester & Salford 1831



Key:

— Site Boundary



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Scale at A4 1:1250



Figure 5:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto the 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851

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Key:

— Site Boundary



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0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1250



Figure 6:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto the 1/500 Town Plan of 1891

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Key:

— Site Boundary



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Scale at A4 1:1250

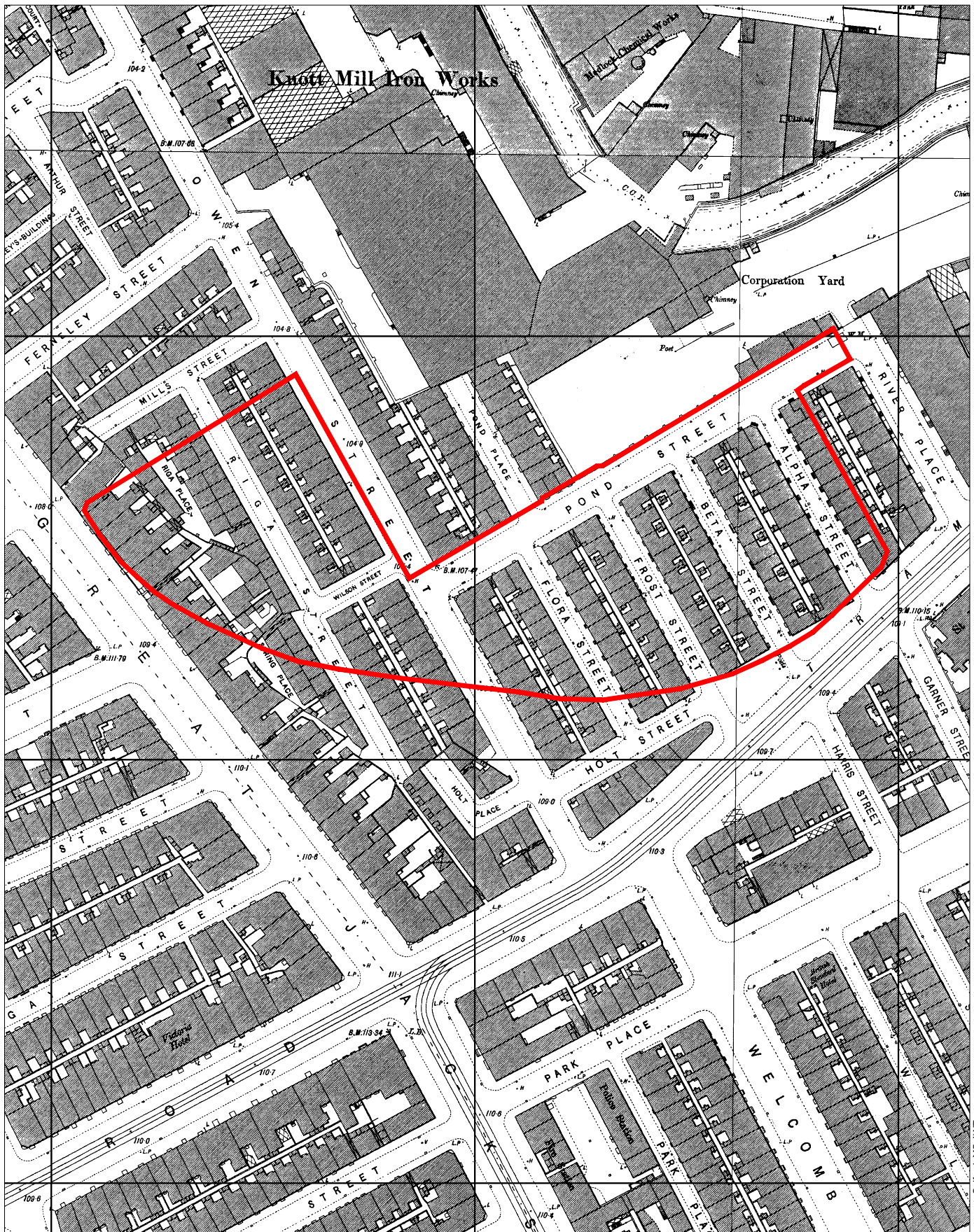


Figure 6:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto the 1:500 Town Plan of 1891

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Key:

— Site Boundary



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Scale at A4 1:1250



Figure 7:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto the 1:2500 County Series Map of 1908

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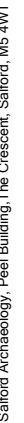
— Site Boundary



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ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1250



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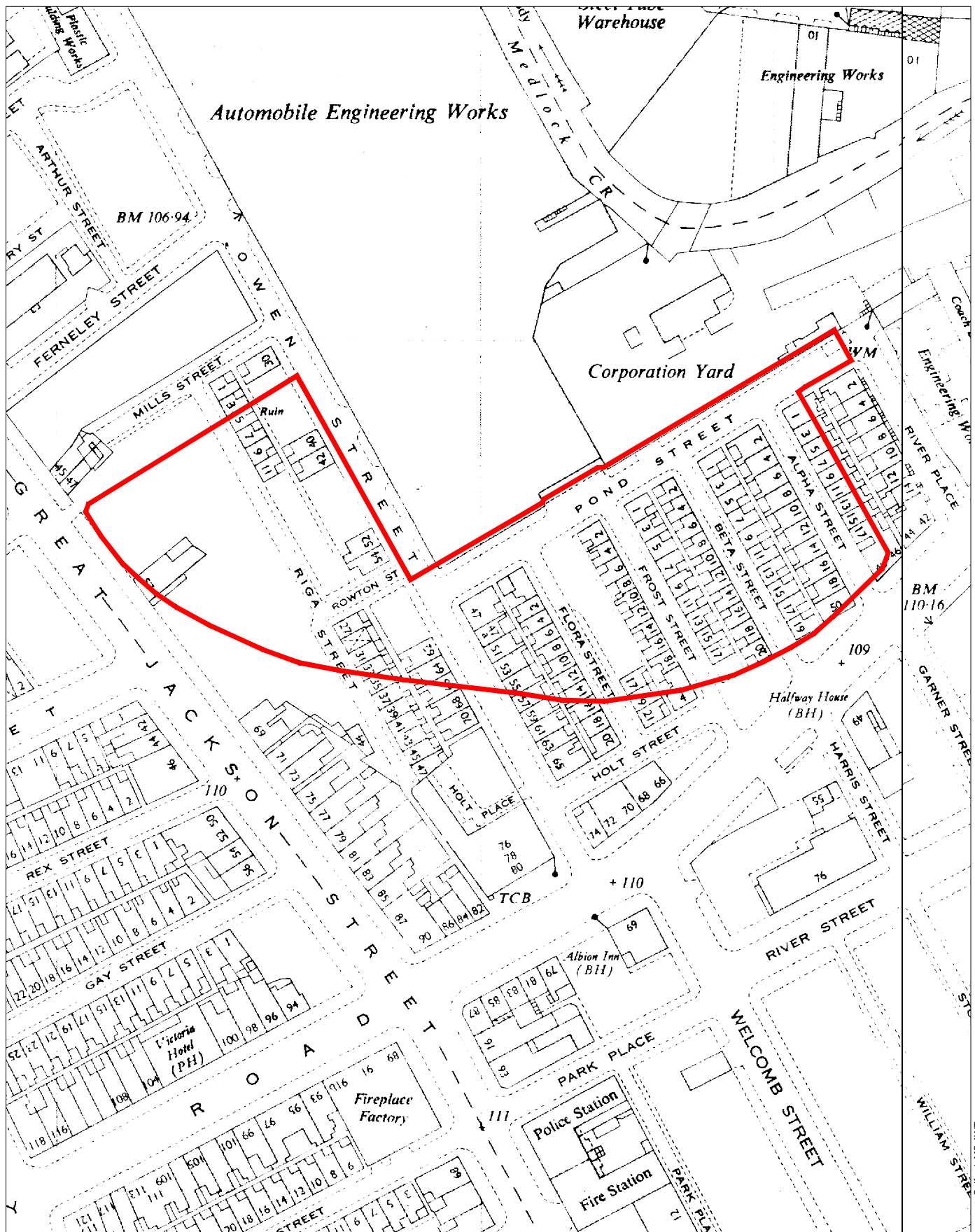


Figure 9:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto the 1:1250 National Grid Map of 1948

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Key:

— Site Boundary

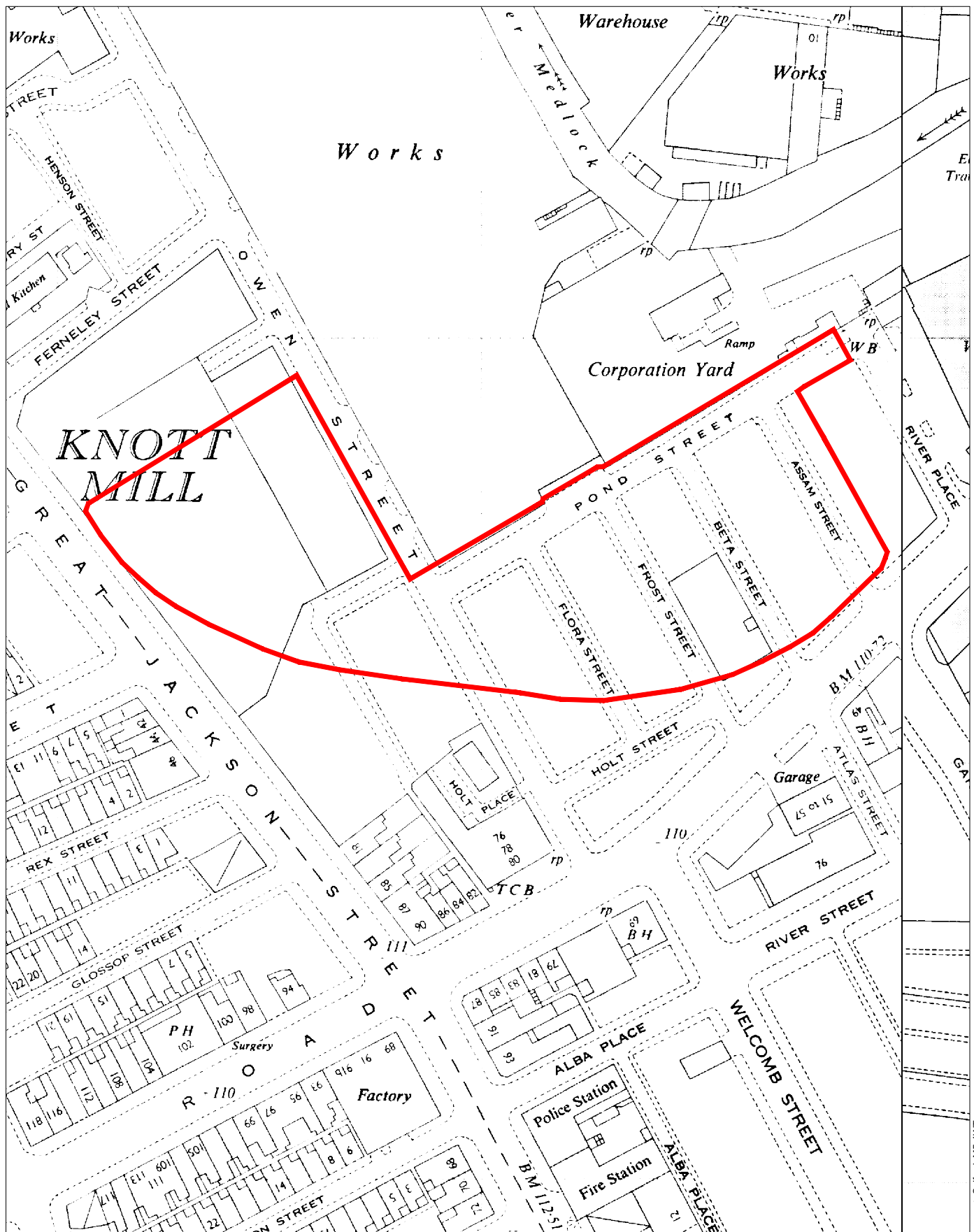


Figure 10:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto the 1:1250 National Grid Map of 1962

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Key:

— Site Boundary



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0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1250



Figure 11:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto the 1:1250 National Grid Map of 1962

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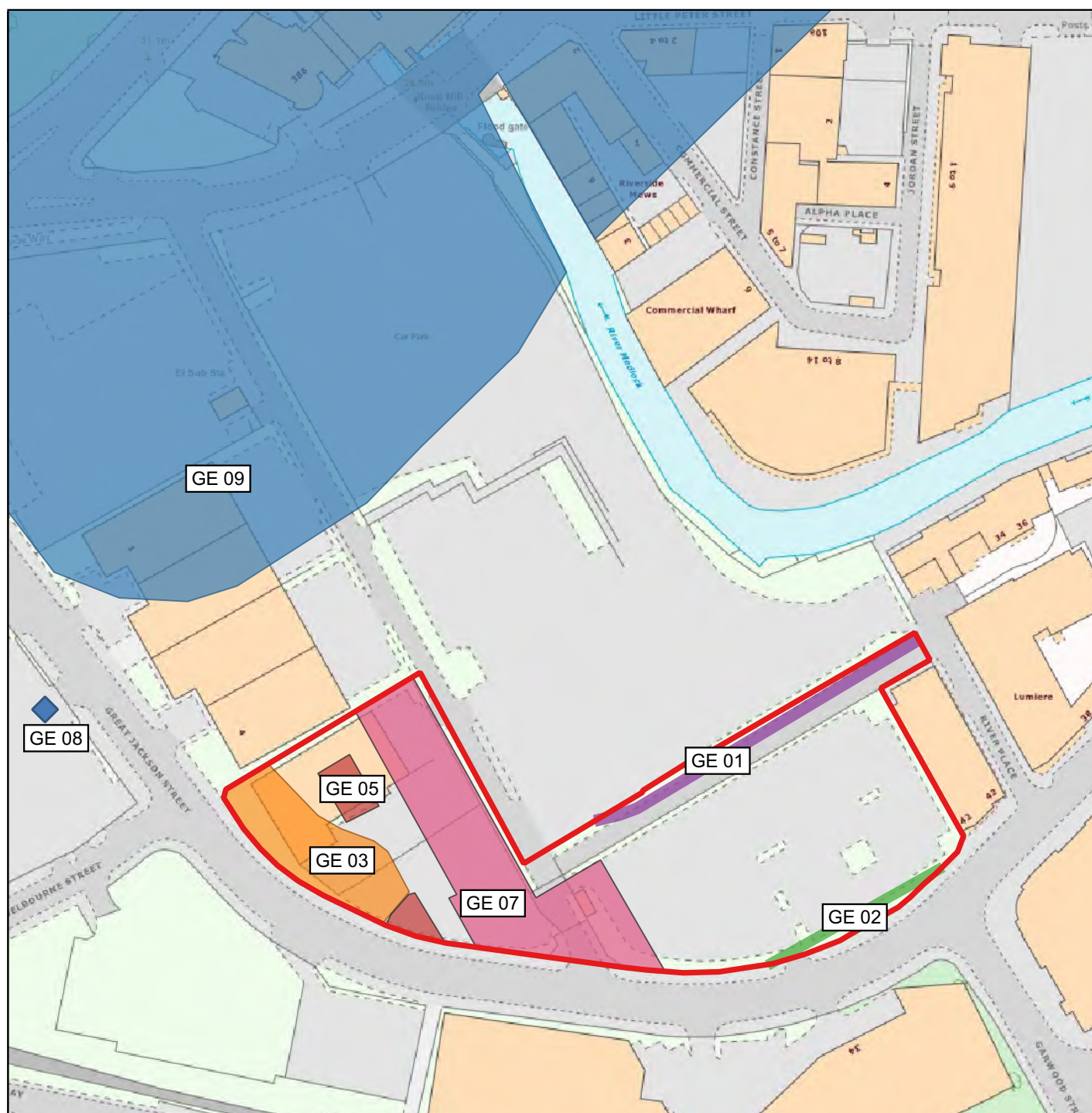
Key:

— Site Boundary



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0 50 m
Scale at A4 1:1250



- Key:
- Site boundary
 - GE01 Track and Field Boundary (site of)
 - GE02 Track and Field Boundary (site of)
 - GE03 Mr. Jackson's Farm (site of)
 - GE05 Back-to-back Workers' Houses at Riga Street (site of)
 - GE07 Large Terraced Houses at Jackson Lane, Riga Street and Owen Street (site of)
 - ◆ GE08 Possible Site of Mithraeum
 - GE09 Castlefield Roman Vicus (site of)



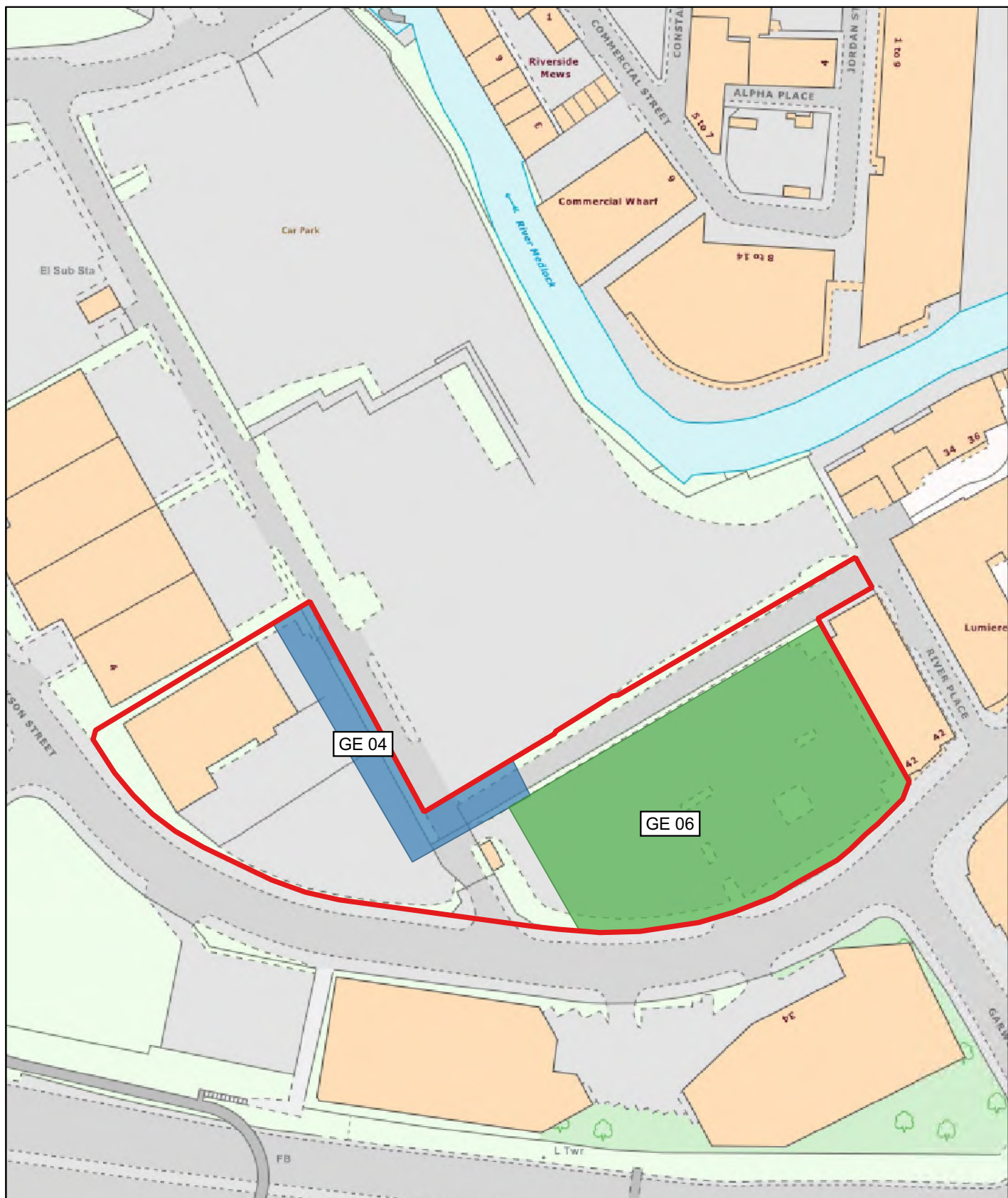
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Figure 12: Gazetteer Entries 01, 02, 03, 05, 08 and 09 shown on modern mapping

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0 25 50 m





Key:



Site boundary



GE04 Tenter Ground of Knott Mill Dye Works (site of)



GE06 Area of Terraced Houses from Flora Street to Alpha Street (site of)



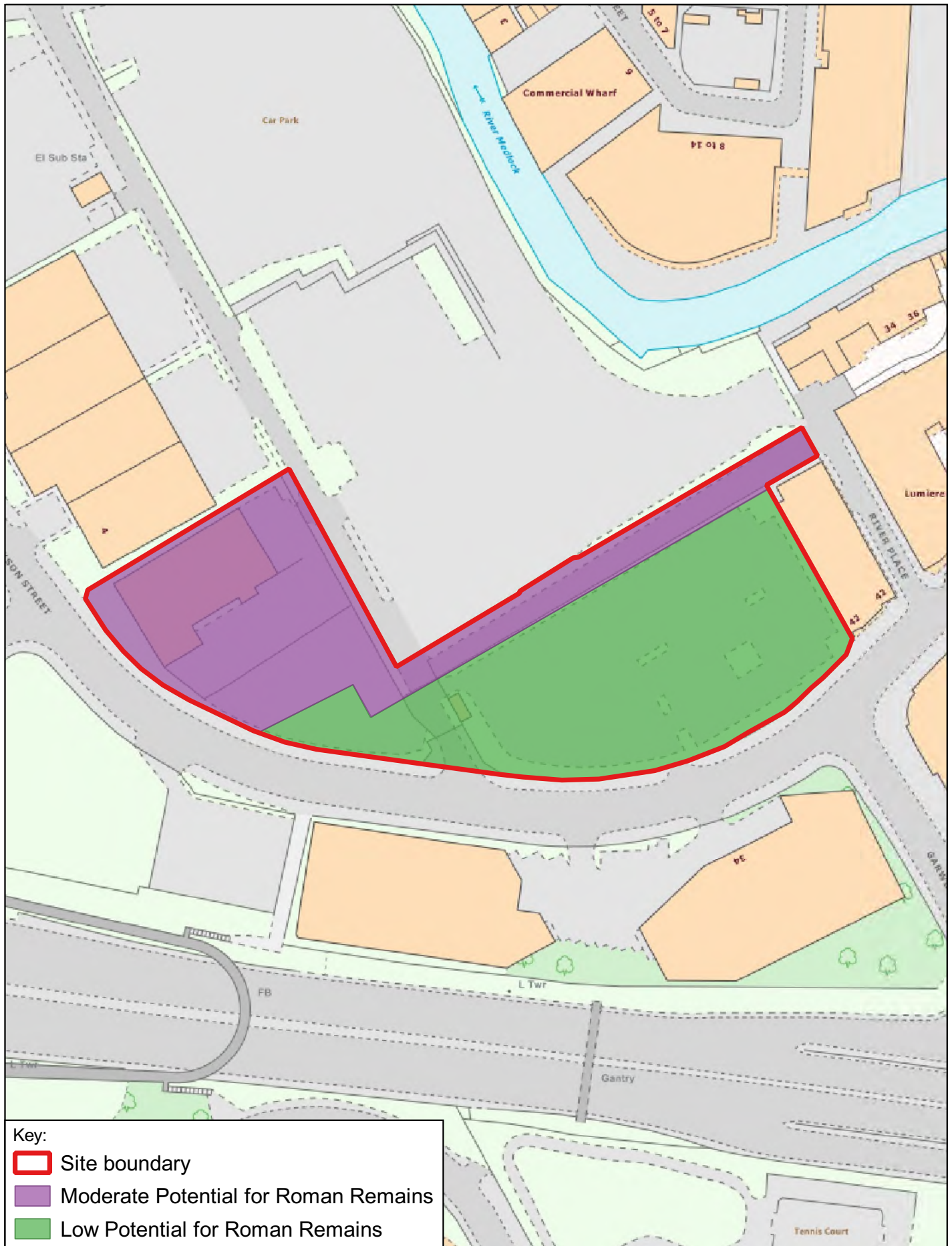
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Figure 13: Gazetteer Entries 04 and 06 shown on modern mapping

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0 20 40 m





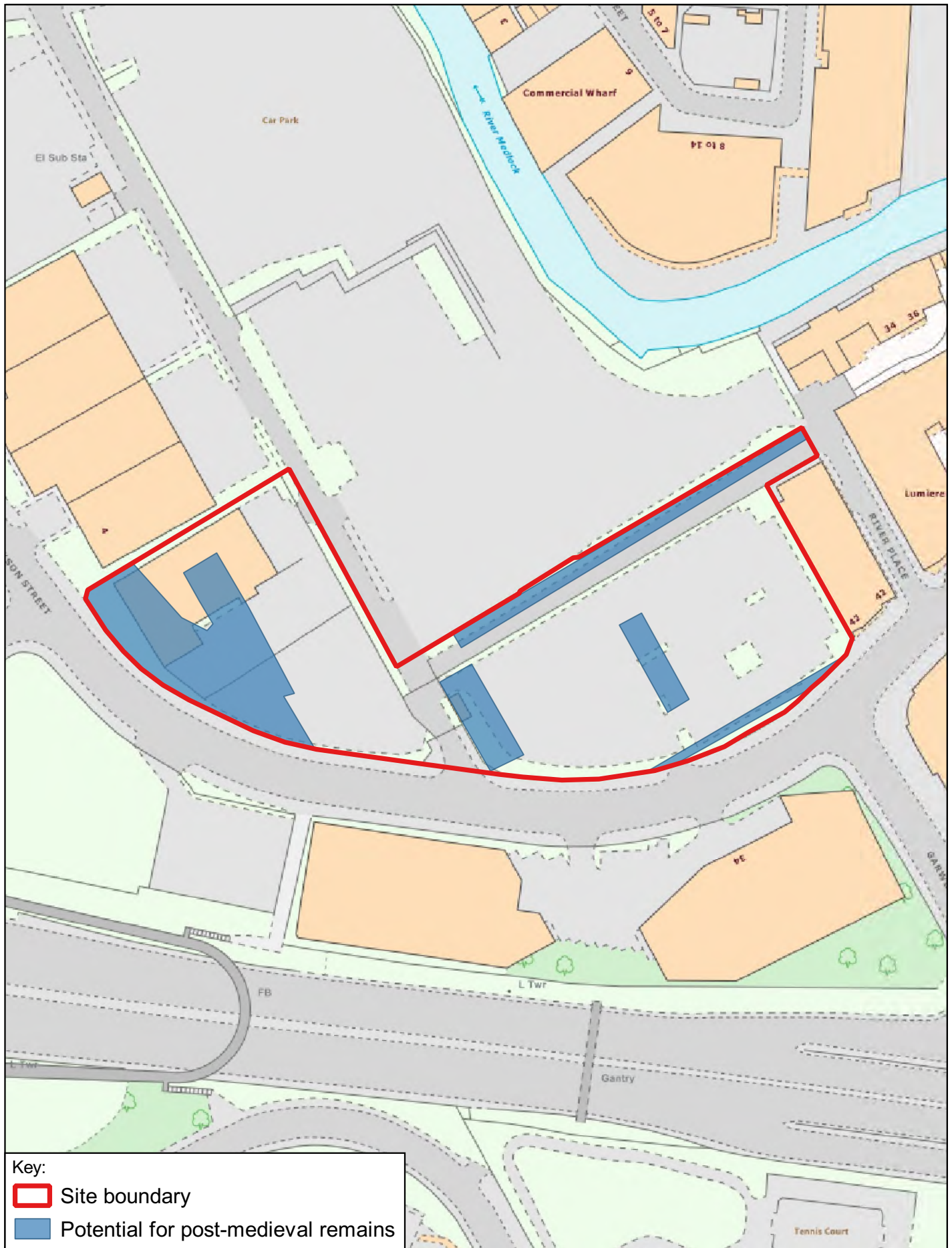
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Figure 14: Areas of Roman archaeological potential

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0 25 50 m

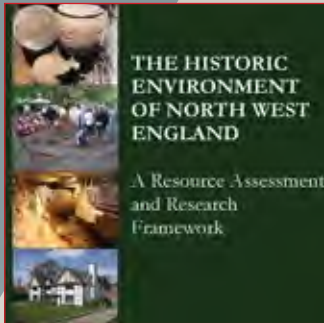




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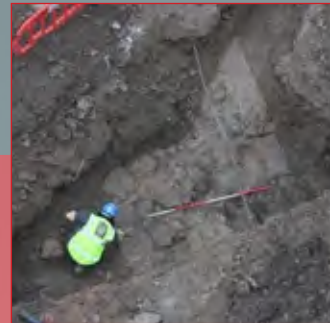
CONSULTANCY



DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS



WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



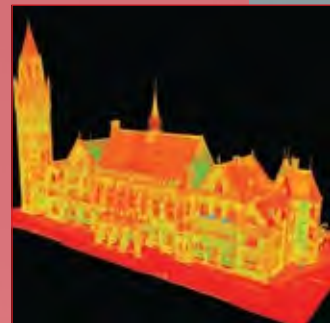
EXCAVATION



BUILDING SURVEY



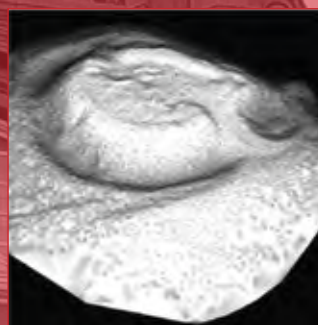
3D LASER SCANNING



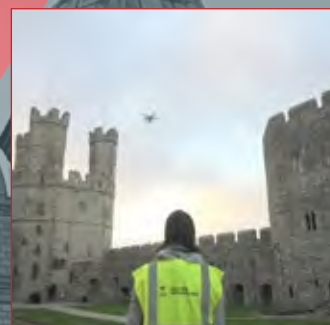
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



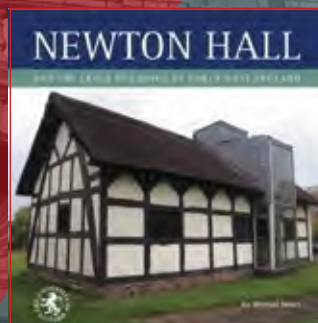
DRONE SURVEYS



WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS CPD EVENTS

