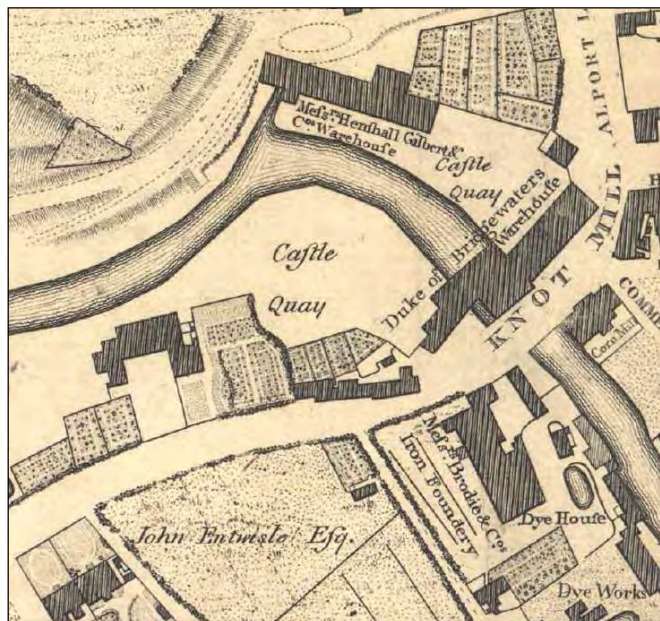




Deansgate South

Archaeological Desk
based Assessment

Document 7



Deansgate South, Manchester

Archaeological Desk- based Assessment



Oxford Archaeology North

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Knott Mill Securities Ltd

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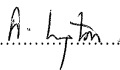
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SUMMARY

Knott Mill Securities Ltd is devising proposals for the redevelopment of land at the southern end of Deansgate, at the junction of the Bridgewater Viaduct with Chester Road (centred on NGR 383294 397429), on the south-western edge of Manchester city centre. The site lies within the area that formed part of the Roman settlement associated with the fort at Castlefield, and numerous finds of Roman date have been discovered in the area either by chance or via archaeological investigation.

The proposed development will necessitate considerable earth-moving works that have potential to impact on any below-ground remains of archaeological interest. In order to facilitate the design and planning application process, Knott Mill Securities Ltd commissioned Oxford Archaeology North to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the study area. This was intended to establish, as far as possible, the nature and significance of the sub-surface archaeological resource within the area, and to establish the impact of any future development upon this resource.

In total, 131 heritage assets have been identified within a radius of 250m, with an additional four sites of archaeological interest lying within the boundary of proposed development area. None of the sites within the proposed development area are afforded statutory designation, and are thus not considered to merit preservation *in-situ*. Any buried remains of pertaining to Manchester's Roman settlement would merit preservation by record, where these will be directly affected by development. However, the proposed development area was cleared of nineteenth-century buildings in the 1950s, and redeveloped as a garage. This included the installation of a series of underground petrol tanks along the northern part of the area, which will have destroyed any buried remains across much of the site. This severely reduces the potential for archaeological deposits to survive *in-situ*.

The results obtained from the archaeological assessment have concluded that there is a low potential for any buried remains of archaeological interest to survive *in-situ*, reflecting the extensive disturbance to below-ground levels caused during redevelopment in the mid-twentieth century. It is thus concluded that any further archaeological investigation of the Site Area is not merited.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Mike Bathurst of Edwards & Co for commissioning and supporting the project on behalf of Knott Mill Securities Ltd, and to Peter Rowe of Turley for his support. Thanks are also due to Norman Redhead, the Heritage Management Director with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), for his support and advice. Thanks are also expressed to Lesley Dunkley, also of GMAAS, for supplying background data from the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record. Further thanks are expressed to the staff of the Local Studies Unit at Manchester Central Library, the Museum of Science and Industry in Manchester, and the Lancashire County Record Office, for their assistance with the historical research.

The desk-based research and report was compiled by Dr Rachel Street and Ian Miller, and the illustrations were produced by Mark Tidmarsh.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Knott Mill Securities Ltd is devising proposals for the redevelopment of land on the south-western edge of Manchester city centre, within the area of Manchester's Roman settlement. The development proposals necessitate considerable earth-moving works that have a potential to impact on any buried remains of archaeological interest that survive.
- 1.1.2 In order to facilitate the design and planning application process, Knott Mill Securities Ltd commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development site (referred to hereafter as the Site Area). This was intended to establish, as far as possible, the nature and significance of the sub-surface archaeological resource within the study area, and to establish the impact of any future development. The data generated from the assessment is intended to provide an informed basis regarding the significance of any below-ground archaeological remains within the site.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The Site Area (centred on NGR 383294 397429) is situated at the southern end of Deansgate, at the junction of the Bridgewater Viaduct with Chester Road in the Knott Mill/Castlefield area of Manchester (Fig 1). It comprises a triangular plot of land bounded by Bridgewater Viaduct to the north, Chester Road to the south, and a modern multi-storey residential development that straddles the River Medlock to the east.



Plate 1: Recent aerial view looking east across Knott Mill, showing the Site Area

- 1.2.2 **Topography:** 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 Area lies on the south-western bank of the River Medlock, and for the most part occupies a fairly level terrace at a height of approximately 30m above Ordnance Datum. The north-western corner of the site, however, has been built up, presumably associated with its former use as a garage.
- 1.2.3 The ground level of the northern part of the Site Area lies c 0.5m below the pavement level of the Bridgewater Viaduct, whilst the modern ground surface to the south-east is approximately 0.5m above Chester Road. The height of the Site Area above Chester Road increases to more than 1.5m in the south-eastern part of the site, as the road falls towards the River Medlock. The eastern boundary of the Site Area, defined by a brick revetment wall, lies somewhat higher than the property on the east.
- 1.2.4 The modern topography of the site is clearly the result of considerable landscaping works, which will have altered the natural slope that will have fallen from west to east, towards the River Medlock. This landscaping may have been associated with the site's recent use as a garage and vehicle hire centre, which incorporated a petrol-pump station covered by a wedge-shaped canopy, with a concrete forecourt and an irregular single-storey office range, which have all since been demolished.
- 1.2.5 A previous study, carried out in 2001, identified a row of six petrol tanks across the southern part of the Site Area. These had been set into the concrete ground surface, although their full extent was not determined (UMAU 2001).
- 1.2.6 **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 of glacial origin, and sands, gravels, and clays of fluvial/lacustrine origin (Hall *et al* 1995, 8).

1.3 STATUTORY SITES

- 1.3.1 The Site Area does not contain any heritage assets that are afforded statutory protection, such as Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings, or any Registered Parks and Gardens. The Site Area does not fall within the boundary of a Conservation Area, although the south-eastern boundary of the Castlefield Conservation Area lies immediately to the north.
- 1.3.2 In total, there are 12 listed buildings within a 250m radius of the Site Area (Table 1), and whilst development will not have a direct impact on these designated buildings, their setting will require consideration in development schemes. Indirect impacts on the settings of the listed buildings in the wider study area have not been assessed, as these have been considered in a separate assessment of the built heritage.

HER ref.	Description	Grade	NGR
2013.1.0	Merchant's Warehouse	II	SJ 8309 9752
8329.1.0	Middle Warehouse at Former Castlefield Goods Yard	II	SJ 8310 9741
8331.1.0	Former Bridgewater Canal Offices	II	SJ 8319 9735
8379.1.0	378 Deansgate, Artingstalls Auctioneers (former Independent Chapel)	II	SJ 8333 9752
8586.1.0	Lock-Keeper's Cottage at Lock No 91 Next to Gaythorn Tunnel	II	SJ 8345 9757
12089.9.0	Lock No. 91, at east end of Gaythorn Tunnel	II	SJ 8345 9756
1716.1.0	Viaduct, West from Knott Mill and Deansgate Station	II	SJ 8329 9756
11681.1.0	Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway Viaduct	II*	SJ 8303 9770
11638.1.0	Floodgate on east side of Knott Mill Bridge	II	SJ 8337 9743
12089.10.0	Rochdale Canal Lock No 92 (Dukes Lock) and Castle Street Bridge	II	SJ 8312 9756
15574.1.0	Deansgate Station	II	SJ 8343 9752
11671.1.0	Boundary Stone on Knott Mill Bridge	II	SJ 8337 9743

Table 1: Summary of listed buildings within 200m of the Site Area

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1.1 The archaeological assessment has focused on the site of the proposed development, although information for the immediate environs has been considered in order to provide an essential contextual background. The assessment was carried out in accordance with the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England guidelines (IfA 2011, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments*; IfA 2010 *Code of Conduct*; English Heritage 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE)). The principal sources of information consulted were historical and modern maps, although published and unpublished secondary sources were also reviewed. The following repositories were consulted during the data-gathering process:

- **Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER):** the HER holds data on the historic environment for Greater Manchester, 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 HER was consulted to establish the extent of sites of archaeological and historic interest within the study area;
- **Lancashire County Record Office (LRO), Preston:** holds an extensive series of mapping for the Manchester area, as well as a collection of secondary sources about the city and its suburbs;
- **Greater Manchester Record Office, Manchester (GMRO):** the catalogue of the Greater Manchester Record Office was searched for information relating to the study area, and relevant data was incorporated into the report;
- **Archives and Local Studies, Manchester Central Library (MCL):** the catalogue of the Archives and Local Studies section of Manchester Central Library was searched for information relating to the study area;
- **Local Studies Unit at Manchester Central Library:** the local studies unit was consulted for information pertinent to the study area;
- **Museum of Science and Industry, Manchester:** the catalogue of the Museum of Science and Industry archives was searched for information relating to the study area, and relevant data was incorporated into the report;
- **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.

2.1.2 All archaeological sites within the Site Area have been included in the Site Gazetteer (Section 4; Fig 11), and know heritage assets within a 250m are summarised in *Appendix 1* and shown on Figure 12.

2.2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

2.2.1 The results of the assessment have identified the significance of the archaeological resource of the Site Area. In order to assess the potential impact of any future development, consideration has been afforded to:

- assessing in detail any impact and the significance of the effects arising from any future development of the Site 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.

2.2.2 Such impacts on the identified archaeological sites may be:

- positive or negative;
- short, medium or long term;
- direct or indirect;
- reversible or irreversible.

2.2.3 Key impacts have been identified as those that would potentially lead to a change to the archaeological site. Each potential impact has been determined as the predicted deviation from the baseline conditions, in accordance with current knowledge of the site and the proposed development. Table 2 shows the sensitivity of the site 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, II* and II Listed Buildings	To be avoided
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutory Designated Sites), Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record	Avoidance recommended
Local/Borough	Sites with a local or borough archaeological value or interest 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 archaeological value 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 archaeological value or interest	Avoidance unnecessary

Table 2: Criteria used to determine Importance of Sites

- 2.2.4 The impact is assessed in terms of the sensitivity of the site to the magnitude of change or scale of impact during any 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 3.

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 3: Criteria used to determine Scale of Impact

- 2.2.5 The interaction of the scale of impact (Table 3) and the importance of the archaeological site (Table 2) produce the impact significance. This may be calculated by using the matrix shown in Table 4:

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

Table 4: Impact Significance Matrix

- 2.2.6 The impact significance category for each identified archaeological site of interest will also be qualified, and recommended mitigation measures will be provided, where possible at this stage, to impacts that are of moderate significance or above; any measures to reduce any impact will be promoted in the report. It is also normal practice to state that impacts above moderate significance are regarded as significant impacts. It is important that the residual impact assessment takes into consideration the ability of the mitigation to reduce the impact, and its likely success.

- 2.2.7 It is also considered important to attribute a level of confidence by which the predicted impact has been assessed. For the purpose of this assessment, the criteria for these definitions are set out in the table below.

Confidence in Predictions	
Confidence Level	Description
High/Certain	The predicted impact is either certain, <i>ie</i> a direct impact, or believed to be very likely to occur, based on reliable information or previous experience, and may be estimated at 95% chance or higher.
Medium/Probable	The probability can be estimated to be above 50%, but below 95%.
Low/Unlikely	The predicted impact and its levels are best estimates, generally derived from the experience of the assessor. More information may be needed to improve the level of confidence, which can be estimated using the present information at above 5% but less than 50%.
Extremely Unlikely	The probability can be estimated at less than 5%.

Table 5: Impact Prediction Confidence

2.3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- 2.3.1 **National Policy Framework:** in considering any planning application for development, local planning authorities are bound by the policy framework set by government guidance. This guidance provides a material consideration that must be taken into account in development management decisions, where relevant. In accordance with central and local government policy, this assessment has been prepared in order to clarify the study site's archaeological potential and to assess the need for any further measures to mitigate the impact of the proposed development.
- 2.3.2 National planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment are set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was published by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012. Sites of archaeological or cultural heritage significance that are valued components of the historic environment and merit consideration in planning decisions are grouped as 'heritage assets'; 'heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource', the conservation of which can bring 'wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits...' (DCLG 2012, *Section 12.126*). The policy framework states that the 'significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting' should be understood in order to assess the potential impact (DCLG 2012, *Section 12.128*). In addition to standing remains, heritage assets of archaeological interest can comprise sub-surface remains and, therefore, assessments should be undertaken for a site that 'includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest' (DCLG 2012, *Section 12.128*).

- 2.3.3 NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; ‘great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be...substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional’ (DCLG 2012, *Section 12.132*). Therefore, preservation *in-situ* is the preferred course in relation to such sites unless exception circumstances exist.
- 2.3.4 It is normally accepted that non-designated sites will be preserved by record, in accordance with their significance and the magnitude of the harm to or loss of the site as a result of the proposals, to ‘avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposals’ (DCLG 2012, *Section 12.129*). Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest will also be subject to the policies reserved for designated heritage assets if they are of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments (DCLG 2012; *Section 12.132*).

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The following section provides an historical context to the present study. Key sites are summarised in the Gazetteer of Sites with numbers given in brackets (Section 4), and are mapped on Figure 11.
- 3.1.2 **Prehistoric period:** 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 area in the centre of the city may have been conducive for late prehistoric settlement on account of the natural topography and its riverside location. However, physical evidence is wanting, and there are no known prehistoric remains within 250m of the Site Area, and arguably the best evidence for 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, although none was found in securely stratified deposits (UMAU 2002).
- 3.1.3 **Roman period:** 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). The site of this encampment is marked today by Camp Street in Castlefield, situated a short distance to the north of the present Site Area (Plate 2). During the second century, the fort was developed in association with a substantial extramural settlement, or *vicus*, which expanded in both a northerly direction, and along the line of Chester Road to the south (Grealey 1974, 11). Roads from the fort linked Manchester with Ribchester to the north (HER 14.1.0), Castleshaw, and York to the northeast, Wigan to the north-west, Chester to the south, and Buxton to the south-east (HER 28.1.3).
- 3.1.4 Based on recent archaeological excavation and the distribution of Roman finds, the limits of this settlement appear to have extended northwards from the fort to approximately Quay Street, westwards along Liverpool Road for c 100m from the north-west corner of the fort, eastwards across Deansgate to the area now occupied by the Beetham Tower, and south-eastwards along Chester Road, terminating somewhere in the vicinity of Great Jackson Street (Plate 2).
- 3.1.5 Whilst the Site Area 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. The Site Area lies adjacent to the projected course of the Roman road leading south-westwards towards Chester, across the River Medlock (Plate 2). 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 on the south side of the Site Area.

- 3.1.6 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 (UMAU 2001, 7).

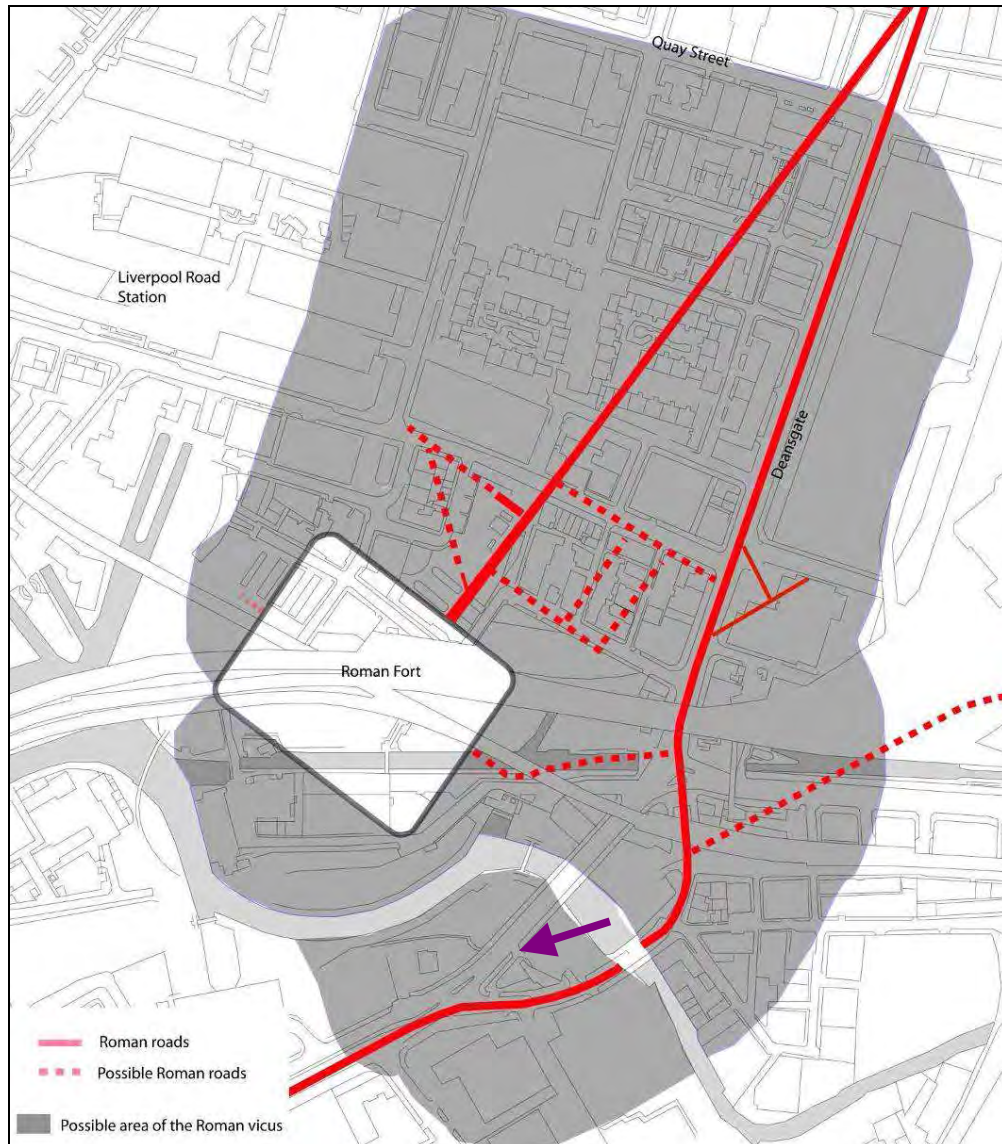


Plate 2: The extent of Manchester's Roman settlement (from Gregory forthcoming), with arrow marking the position of the present Site Area

- 3.1.7 A number of Roman finds discovered on the south side of the Medlock have been reported by antiquarians since the seventeenth century. These include fragments of pottery recorded in the 1770s by Whitaker, 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’.

- 3.1.8 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 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, and only a few hundred yards south-west of the Roman fort’ (Bruton 1909, 35; SMR 415.4.27).
- 3.1.9 Other finds are described as having been discovered in the vicinity of Knott Mill, including an altar to the goddess Fortuna Conservatris, 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’, *ie* on the opposite side of Chester Road to the Site Area (Bruton 1909, 32; HER 415.4.2).
- 3.1.10 More recently, an archaeological excavation was undertaken in advance of a 47-storey tower development at the junction of Deansgate, Great Bridgewater Street and Trafford Street (HER 13938.1.0). This site was occupied formerly by Great Northern Railway viaduct, and it was considered likely that the construction of this viaduct would have resulted in the destruction of buried archaeological remains. However, important archaeological remains dating from the Roman period were identified in three evaluation trenches that were placed across the site, leading to a programme of further excavation. The remains were interpreted as being associated with the civilian settlement attached to the Roman fort, situated 120m to the south-west. 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 subsequent phase of activity saw the most intense occupation in the Roman period with structures built on a grid-like layout fronting onto a road or street, with commercial premises, possibly roadside shops. The final phase of activity comprised a single substantial pit from which pottery dating to AD 200-50 was recovered (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2005).
- 3.1.11 Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out another excavation on the junction of Chester Road and Great Jackson Street subsequently (Plate 3). 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 (Plate 4), suggesting that the area was re-used for other purposes. Physical evidence for a sequence of inter-cutting pits, agricultural ditches and an enclosure ditch were also identified.



Plate 3: The archaeological excavation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at the junction of Chester Road and Great Jackson Street (courtesy of GMAAS)



Plate 4: Roman altar excavated by Pre-Construct Archaeology (courtesy of GMAAS)

- 3.1.12 **Early medieval period:** 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.
- 3.1.13 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, but recent research favours it being at the Roman fort in Castlefield. However, the area of the cathedral had 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.
- 3.1.14 Notwithstanding the documented history and the few chance finds that have been discovered in antiquity, the potential for Early Medieval remains to survive in the Site Area is considered to be low. This reflects the significant level of development that the study area has been subjected to since the eighteenth century.
- 3.1.15 **Medieval and Post-medieval periods:** post-Conquest Manchester was established around the manor house and parish church of St Mary, located over 1km to the north-east of the proposed development area. 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 (UMAU 2005).
- 3.1.16 The vicinity of Castlefield 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 north-west of the proposed development area (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 (HER 9849.1.0).

- 3.1.17 **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).
- 3.1.18 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 (Hadfield and Biddle 1970). The Manchester terminus of the canal was at Castlefield, approximately 80m to the north-west of the proposed development area, whilst the bend of the River Medlock to the south of the study area was adapted as the final length of the canal (Sillitoe 1988). An important feature of the canal terminus was the distinctive canal warehouse, where perishable goods were stored between being delivered to the town and distributed locally. The first major warehouse to be erected in association with the canal was the Duke's Warehouse (HER 9849.1.0), which was built soon after 1765 (Taylor *et al* 2002, 10). This was soon complemented by Hensall, Gilbert and Company's Warehouse (known latterly as the Grocers' Warehouse (HER 9848.1.0) in c 1776, the Merchants' Warehouse in 1825, and Middle Warehouse in 1828-31 (Greene 2002). The surviving warehouses are a distinct element of the streetscape in Castlefield, and add an important characteristic to the area.
- 3.1.19 During the construction of the canal, a channel was cut from the River Medlock to allow water to flow through the industrial complex at Knott Mill via a mill leat. A secondary channel, directed through a brick-built culvert system, was cut to supply water to the power features and unloading dock at the Grocers' Warehouse (HER 9848.1.0). As the Medlock is fed by the Pennines, and was subject to rapid and heavy flooding, this channel was fitted subsequently with an overflow tunnel that was constructed adjacent to the site of Brazil Mill at the north end of Commercial Street (Sillitoe 1988). This tunnel is believed to have been built in 1838 (Tomlinson 1961, 139).
- 3.1.20 Castlefield's importance as a hub of the region's transport network resulted in the urban development of Knott Mill by the end of the eighteenth century. An early stage in this process is depicted on William Green's *Map of Manchester and Salford*, surveyed between 1787 and 1794, which shows numerous buildings at Knott Mill, and the main elements of the existing street plan laid out on former fields of the area south of the River Medlock. The regular layout of streets provides a false impression of considered town planning, whereas development was probably controlled by speculators rather than a regulatory body. This resulted ultimately in a mixed industrial and residential development, with rows of workers' housing occupying spaces between closely packed steam-powered mills, warehouses, and other commercial premises.

3.2 DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE AREA

3.2.1 The development of the Site Area may be traced reasonably well from the sequence of available historic mapping. The earliest known plan of the Site Area is provided by a survey of the Knott Mill area that was compiled in 1771 (Salford Archives E502). This shows a rectangular range of buildings fronting onto the road along the southern side of the present Site Area, which is annotated as ‘the smithy and ball-pot house. A garden is also shown immediately to the east of the buildings (Plate 5).

3.2.2 In 1785, the Duke of Bridgewater’s properties in the Castlefield area of Manchester were surveyed by Jonathon Foulkes. This survey also shows the rectangular range of buildings in the Site Area, which are similarly identified as the ‘ball pot house and smithy’ (Salford Archives U375/M1). The garden immediately to the east of the buildings are also shown, together with a yard situated to the rear.



Plate 5: Extract from a survey of 1771, marking the position of the Site Area

Building	Description
AA	Old Building belonging to the Lord of the Manor
B	Garden belonging to the Lord of the Manor
C	Garden laid open
DD	Old Road to the River Medlock
E	The New Warehouse
F	Addition to the Old Mill
G	Old Mill
H	Old Kiln
I	Garden
K	Smithy and Ball-Pot House

Table 6: Key to the buildings shown on the survey of 1771

- 3.2.3 The earliest reliable published maps that show the study area at a reasonable scale are Charles Laurent's *Map of Manchester & Salford*, published in 1793 (Plate 6), and William Green's survey published in 1794 (Fig 2). These again show the range of buildings referred to as the smith and ball-pot house (Site 01) on the previous surveys, although the building appears to have been extended slightly to the east. The land of the rear is shown to have been in use as gardens. Another small, rectangular building is also depicted on Green's map (Fig 2), lying immediately to the north of the Site Area.



Plate 6: Extract from Charles Laurent's map, published in 1793, marking the position of the Site Area

- 3.2.4 Several maps of the area were produced during the first decade of the nineteenth century. All of these maps were published at a small scale, thus precluding any meaningful analysis of individual buildings. The next available maps of the study area are those produced by Pigot in 1819, Johnson in 1820, and Swire in 1824 (Fig 3). These maps show part of the smithy and ball-pot house (Site 01) to have been demolished, leaving only the western component extant. This may have been necessitated by a requirement to widen the road at this point, which had been constricted by the former building. The reduced footprint of the building is similarly shown on Bancks & Co's survey of 1831 (Fig 5). This map shows the garden to the rear of the remaining building, but the original garden to the east appears to be occupied by a large yard.
- 3.2.5 The Bridgewater Viaduct was built across the River Medlock in 1841, taking a route immediately to the north-west of the Site Area. This was required to bypass the slopes on either side of Knott Mill Bridge (Tomlinson 1961, 148).

- 3.2.6 A detailed plan of the Site Area is provided by the Ordnance Survey 60": 1 mile map of 1851 (Fig 5). This shows that the eighteenth-century building in the Site Area survived extant, although it appears to have been extended slightly to the east and much of the garden to the rear removed. The yard occupying the eastern end of the Site Area also appears to have been developed, with a formal entrance on its eastern side, leading from the canalside wharf, and flanked by a new L-shaped building (Site **02**) that straddles the northern boundary of the site. A pump (Site **03**) is also depicted by the Ordnance Survey, occupying the south-eastern corner of the yard, implying that there was a well in this location.
- 3.2.7 The next available editions of Ordnance Survey mapping was surveyed in the late 1880s and published at a scale of 1:500 in 1891 (Plate 7) and at 25":1 mile in 1896 (Fig 6). These plans show that the building (Site **02**) that had straddled the northern boundary of the site had been reduced in size, and no part lay within the present Site Area. The eighteenth-century building (Site **01**) occupying the western part of the Site Area remained extant, and was seemingly served by a new entrance to its associated yard from Chester Road. A new range of buildings (Site **04**) had also been constructed by the mid-1890s, occupying the yard across the western part of the Site Area.

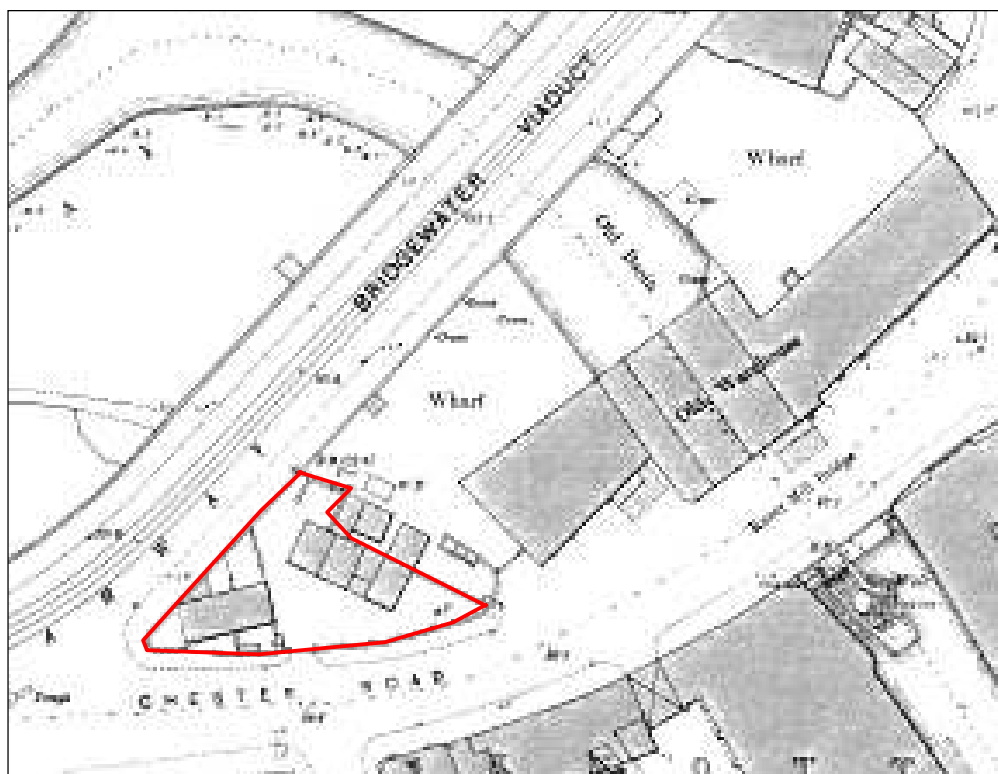


Plate 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of 1891, marking the boundary of the Site Area

- 3.2.8 Further detail of the buildings in the Site Area is provided by Goad's insurance plan of 1889. This shows the building in the western part of the site (Site **01**) to have been a two-storey dwelling, whilst the range to the east (Site **02**) comprised two-storey block with two single-storey structures abutting the north-east-facing elevation.

- 3.2.9 The next edition of Ordnance Survey mapping, published in 1908, 1922 and 1932 (Figs 7-9) show the same arrangement of buildings within the Site Area, with no significant changes. The Ordnance Survey map of 1948, however, shows the eighteenth-century building (Site **01**) in the eastern part of the Site Area to have been demolished (Plate 8).

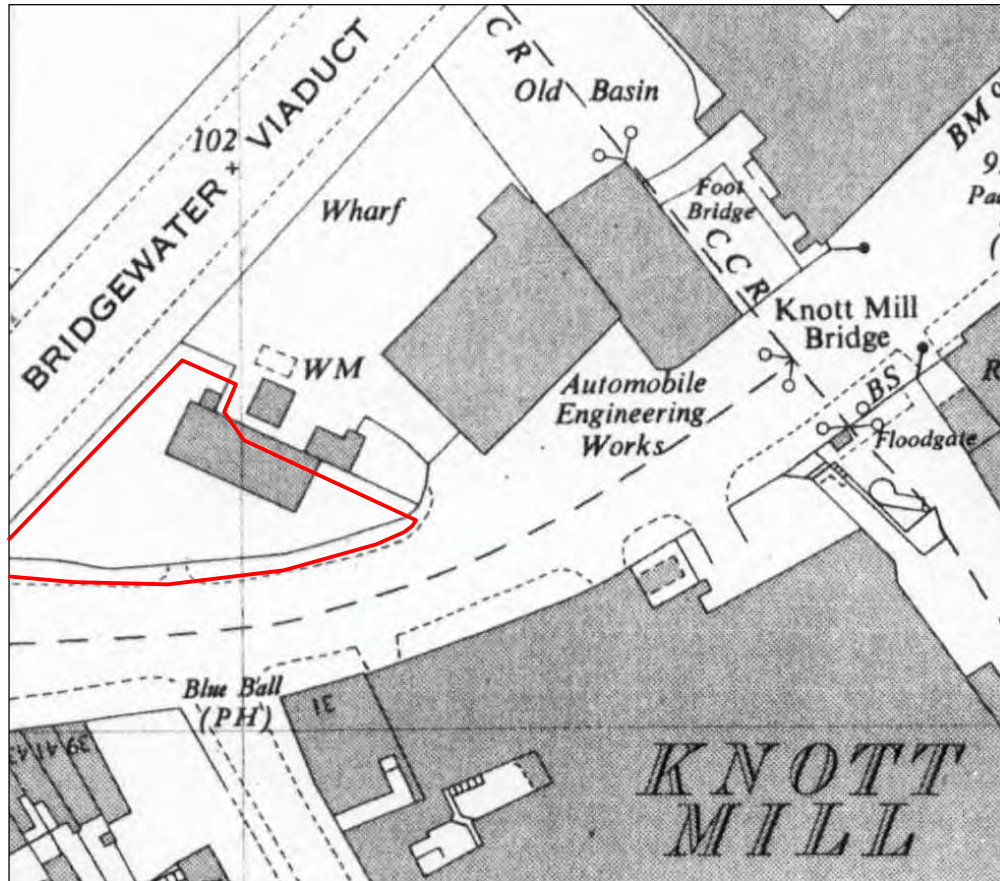


Plate 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1948, marking the boundary of the Site Area

- 3.2.10 Whilst the Ordnance Survey map of 1948 shows the buildings along the northern boundary of the Site Area to have survived until the mid-nineteenth century, they were evidently demolished within a few years. A photograph taken in 1955 (MCL m17267) shows the site to have been occupied by a petrol station, the footprint of which is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1965 (Fig 10).

3.3 BOREHOLE DATA

- 3.3.1 A series of boreholes was taken across the Site Area in 2000 as part of a previous design proposal that was ultimately not taken forward. Two of these were sunk against the northern boundary of the site, by the Bridgewater Viaduct, with a third placed against the southern boundary of the site by Chester Road. Those in the northern part of the site encountered a thick deposit of modern rubble fill, continuing to a depth of approximately 1m beneath the concrete forecourt surface. In one of these boreholes, the rubble overlay a deposit of reddish-brown sand, probably deriving from completely weathered sandstone, which overlay the sandstone bedrock. The solid geology was encountered at a depth of 1.7m below the modern ground surface. The sequence revealed in the second borehole in the northern part of the site was broadly similar, although the solid geology was not reached until a depth of 2.3m. The third borehole similarly revealed modern rubble fill, including fragments of concrete, underlying the concrete surface to a depth of 1.5m. Below this was a layer of mid-brown sand and gravel, overlying the sandstone bedrock at a depth of 2m (Northern Foundations 2000).

3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 3.4.1 Some intrusive archaeological investigation has been undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the Site Area in recent years. This includes a limited programme of trial trenching carried out by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit in 1982. This was targeted on a large area that had been occupied by the Knott Mill Iron Works, situated on the opposite side of Chester Road to the Site Area. No Roman remains were identified in the nine trenches excavated, the early levels here having been removed by later development. Of three trenches located at the northern end of the site, by Chester Road, two encountered sandstone bedrock at a depth of c 0.7-1.0m, overlain by modern demolition rubble beneath a concrete raft. Excavation of the third trench revealed extensive cellars dating to the nineteenth century (GMAU 1982).
- 3.4.2 In 1988, GMAU excavated several trial trenches on a site between Chester Road and Castle Quay, c 50-100m west of the study area. At least two of the trenches produced fragments of Roman pottery, but that this came from features of known or likely modern date.
- 3.4.3 In 1998 the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMAU) carried out an evaluation on the site of the eighteenth-century Duke's Warehouse and associated wharfs, situated immediately to the east of the Site Area (HER 9849.1.0). No evidence of Roman remains was found in the single trench that was excavated on the east side of the River Medlock. The trenches placed on the west side of the river yielded fragments of Roman pottery from a deposit that lay 0.5m below the modern ground surface, suggesting that Roman levels existed at a relatively shallow depth, and had for the most part been removed by later activity (UMAU 1998).

3.5 SITE VISIT

- 3.5.1 A site visit was carried out in July 2015 (Plates 9-10). This site is currently secured by hoarding, but is clearly vacant and supports self-seeded scrub vegetation. The site is bounded to the north and south by a low brick-built wall, seemingly of mid- to late twentieth-century date (Plate 9). Most of the buildings associated with the site's former use as a garage have been demolished, with the exception of a redundant, irregular-shaped, single-storey structure in the northern corner (Plate 10). The existing ground surface comprises concrete.



Plate 9: View of the Site Area from the west, showing the Bridgewater Viaduct to the right



Plate 10: The single-storey structure occupying the northern corner of the site

- 3.5.2 The ground level across the Site Area appears to be fairly level, except for a raised area in the northern corner, and lies approximately 0.4m below pavement level of the Bridgewater Viaduct. On the south-western side of the site, the ground level is approximately 0.5m above Chester Road, although this increases to c 1.5m in the south-eastern corner (Plate 11). The eastern boundary of the Site Area is defined by a brick revetment wall, with the ground level to the east lying approximately 4m lower than the Site Area (Plate 12), reflecting the extensive landscaping works that have been carried out.



Plate 11: The southern edge of the Site Area, along Chester Road

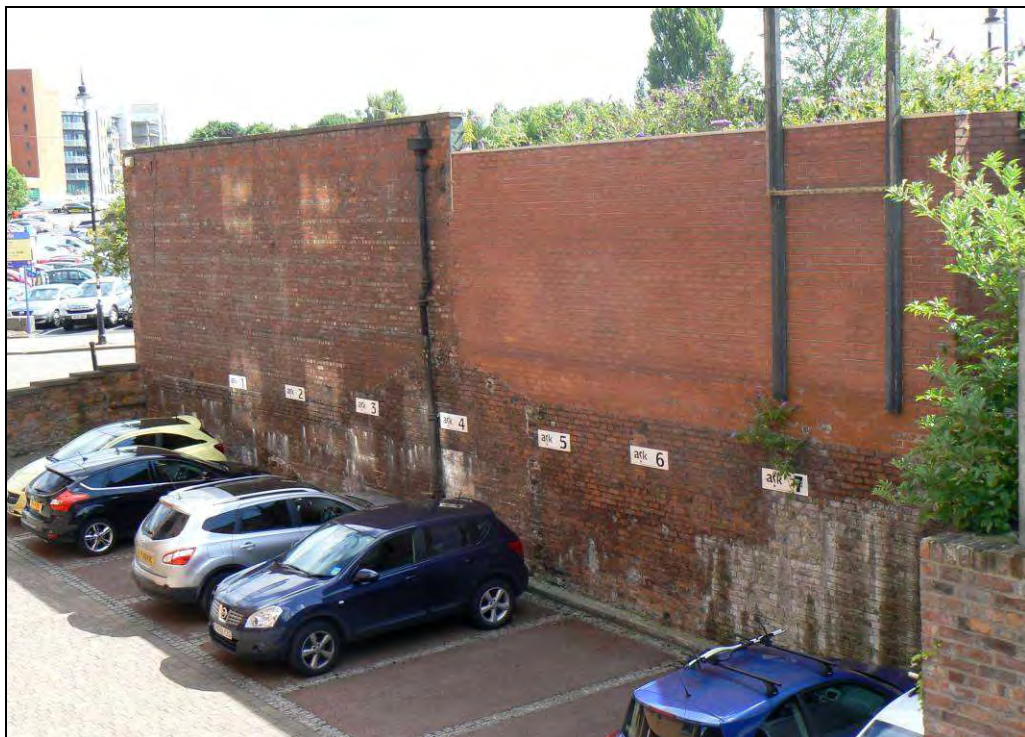


Plate 12: The revetment wall forming the eastern side of the Site Area

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site Number	01
Site Name	Smithy and Ball-Pot House
HER Number	-
Site Type	Building (Site of)
Period	Eighteenth century
NGR	383298 397423
Source	Green's map 1794; OS 1851; OS 1891; OS 1908; OS 1932; OS 1948
Description	A building shown on eighteenth-century plans to have comprised a rectangular range of buildings described as a 'smithy and ball-pot house'. The ball-pot house may have referred to the use of part of the building as a public house or, conversely, suggest an association with pottery manufacture. The eastern part of the building had been demolished by the 1820s, possibly to allow the main road to be widened. The footprint of the reduced building appears on subsequent mapping up to an edition published in 1932, but had been demolished by 1948. The site was redeveloped subsequently for use as a garage.
Assessment	The site lies within the Site Area, although any remains are likely to have been destroyed by twentieth-century development.

Site Number	02
Site Name	Chester Road
HER Number	-
Site Type	Building (Site of)
Period	Mid-nineteenth century
NGR	383302 397439
Source	OS 1851; OS 1891; OS 1908; OS 1932; OS 1948
Description	A small building straddling the northern boundary of the Site Area, first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851. The building was remodelled in the second half of the nineteenth century, and the part within the boundary of the Site Area was demolished.
Assessment	The site lies within the Site Area, although any remains are likely to have been destroyed by twentieth-century development.

Site Number	03
Site Name	Chester Road
HER Number	-
Site Type	Pump / Well (Site of)
Period	Mid-nineteenth century
NGR	383313 397426
Source	OS 1851
Description	A pump shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851, but absent from later mapping. Probably associated with a well.
Assessment	The site lies within the Site Area, and the lower courses of the presumed well may be affected by earth-moving works.

Site Number	04
Site Name	Chester Road
HER Number	-
Site Type	Building (Site of)
Period	Late nineteenth century
NGR	383301 397432
Source	OS 1896
Description	A building range erected along the northern boundary of the Site Area by the 1890s. Shown on the historic map sequence to have comprised elements. Demolished between 1948-56, and the site redeveloped for use as a garage, with petrol tanks been installed across the footprint of the earlier buildings.
Assessment	The site lies within the Site Area, and may be affected by earth-moving works.

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 In total, four sites of archaeological interest have been identified within the boundary of the Site Area (Sites **01–04**), with an addition 131 heritage assets within a radius of 250m. The four sites within the Site Area developed as a direct result of the early industrial development and expansion of Manchester (Table 7), and span the period between the late eighteenth and late nineteenth centuries. None of these heritage assets have legal designations, although 12 buildings within a 250m radius are afforded statutory designation as listed buildings.

Period	No of sites	Sites
Prehistoric	0	-
Roman	0	-
Medieval	0	-
Post-medieval	0	-
Industrial	7	01, 02, 03, 04
Unknown	0	-

Table 7: Number of heritage assets within the Site Area by period

- 5.1.2 In addition to the sites of interest identified from the sequence of historical maps (Sites **01–04**), numerous finds of Roman date have been discovered either by chance or during archaeological investigations within a 250m radius of the Site Area. This raises the possibility that other Roman finds may lie within the Site Area, although the site has clearly been subject to considerable earth-moving works and landscaping from the mid-twentieth century onwards.

5.2 CRITERIA

- 5.2.1 Where sites do not possess a statutory designation their value as a heritage asset has been determined with reference to the Secretary of State's criteria for assessing the national importance of monuments, as contained in Annexe 1 of the policy statement on scheduled monuments produced by the Department of Culture, Media, and Sport (2010). These criteria relate to period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity, and potential. The heritage assets within the Site Area (Sites **01–04**) have been considered using the criteria, with the results below.
- 5.2.2 **Period:** the Site Area is known to have contained buildings from at least the mid-eighteenth-century, together with other buildings dating to the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Notwithstanding development during this period, the possibility of Roman remains within the Site Area, including evidence of the Roman road to Chester and of activity alongside that road, cannot be discounted.

- 5.2.3 Whilst some chance finds dating to the Early Medieval period have been discovered in the wider study area (HER 9916.1.0), it is unlikely that any remains from this early period will have survived the intensive development of the site from the mid-eighteenth century onwards.
- 5.2.4 **Rarity:** none of the identified sites are considered to be significant on the basis of rarity, although Roman remains are rare within the region. The smithy and ball-pot house (Site **01**), for their date, can be considered of high local rarity. None of the other buildings identified during the assessment can be attributed a rarity value.
- 5.2.5 **Documentation:** the historical development of the study area from the late eighteenth century can be traced reasonably well from cartographic sources and from entries in the available commercial trade 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.
- 5.2.6 **Group Value:** any Roman remains within the study area might contribute to the wider understanding of the development of Roman Manchester, and in particular of the types of activity being carried on this south side of the River Medlock. There is some evidence for a cemetery in this locality, but the information at present available is scant and lacking detail.
- 5.2.7 **Survival/Condition:** the extent to which any buried remains of Roman or later date survive *in-situ* is currently unknown. In the south of the site the construction of petrol tanks is likely to have destroyed any early levels in that area. However, to the south and north of these tanks, boreholes show the presence of sands and gravels below the modern make-up, raising the possibility of the survival of archaeological features within those layers. In particular, it seems possible that the lower courses of the well (Site **03**) shown on mid-nineteenth-century mapping may survive *in-situ*.
- 5.2.8 The large-scale nineteenth- and early twentieth-century maps suggest that there may be the remains of a well in the south-east corner of the Site Area.
- 5.2.9 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** any buried archaeological remains, should they be present and survive *in-situ*, are vulnerable to damage or destruction during any earth-moving works across the site.
- 5.2.10 **Diversity:** none of the known sites within the Site Area are considered to be significant due to diversity.
- 5.2.11 **Potential:** there are no prehistoric sites within the Site Area or its environs, and the potential for prehistoric remains is considered to be very low. Similarly, there are no known medieval or post-medieval sites within the Site Area or its immediate environs, and the potential of remains from these periods is considered to be low. The Site Area does lie within the area of the Roman settlement, and the possibility of finds from this period cannot be discounted. However, it is likely that any such finds may have been damaged or destroyed during twentieth-century redevelopment of the site.

5.3 SIGNIFICANCE

- 5.3.1 On the criteria outlined above, the possibility of Roman remains of regional significance to survive within the Site Area cannot be discounted. This significance is based largely on the criteria of period, rarity and group value. There is also the possibility of the study area containing remains of high local significance, belonging to the smithy known to have stood here in 1771. In this case the assessment is based largely on the criteria of period and rarity. Later remains within the study area are considered to be of lesser significance.

6. LIKELY IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT

6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 Current planning policy guidance for the historic environment, embodied in NPPF (DCLG 2012), advises that archaeological remains are an irreplaceable resource. It has been the intention of this study to identify the archaeological significance and potential of the Site Area, and assess the impact of proposed development, thus allowing the policy stated in NPPF (DCLG 2012) to be enacted upon.
- 6.1.2 It should be noted that the present assessment has focused on sub-surface archaeological resource of the Site Area. Indirect impacts on the settings of adjacent standing buildings have not been assessed, as detailed design proposals have not yet been produced. The results are summarised in Table 8.

6.2 IMPACT

- 6.2.1 Groundworks for any future development within the Site Area, including the reduction or other disturbance of ground levels, the digging of foundations and service trenches, have the potential for having a direct impact by damaging or destroying below-ground archaeological remains. The extent of any previous disturbance to buried archaeological levels is an important factor in assessing the potential impact of development, and the existing topography of the Site Area implies that it has been subject to considerable landscaping works. This is exacerbated by the series of petrol tanks that is known to have been installed across the northern part of the site in the mid-twentieth century.

6.3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 6.3.1 Following on from the above considerations, the impact on the sites of archaeological interest within the Site Area has been largely determined as slight, based on an assumption that redevelopment of the site as a garage in the mid-twentieth century caused considerable damage to buried remains.

Site No	Site Name	Importance	Impact	Significance of Impact
-	Roman remains	Regional/County	Slight	Minor
01	Smithy and Ball-House	Local/Borough	Slight	Minor
02	Chester Road Buildings (mid-nineteenth century)	Low Local	Slight	Neutral
03	Pump / Well	Low Local	Slight	Neutral
04	Nelson Court (late nineteenth-century)	Low Local	Slight	Neutral

Table 8: Assessment of the impact significance on each site within the Site Area

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

- 7.1.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework* instructs that in the case of heritage assets which either have designated status or are non-designated but are of a significance demonstrably comparable with a Scheduled Monument, *ie* of national importance, the general assumption should be in favour of conservation. Where the loss of the whole or a part of a heritage asset's significance is justified by a development, the developer should be required first to record that asset and advance understanding of its significance, in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact (NPPF, p 32 para 141). Development also has the potential for enhancing heritage assets. This might include the consolidation and display of excavated below-ground remains, or the reference to heritage assets within the design. NPPF encourages developments which change the setting of a heritage asset so as to better reveal its significance.
- 7.1.2 None of the known heritage assets identified within the Site Area are afforded statutory designation, and are thus not considered to be of national importance that would require preservation *in-situ*. Of the non-designated heritage assets identified within the Site Area, it is likely that most will have been damaged or destroyed completely during twentieth-century redevelopment. However, the potential for fragmentary buried remains or finds dating to the Roman period cannot be discounted entirely.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.2.1 The results obtained from the archaeological assessment have concluded that there is a low potential for any buried remains of archaeological interest to survive *in-situ*, reflecting the extensive disturbance to below-ground levels caused during redevelopment in the mid-twentieth century. It is thus concluded that any further archaeological investigation of the Site Area is not merited.

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Manchester Local Image Collection

MCL m17267, View of Chester Road in 1955

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APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 250M OF THE SITE AREA

HER ref.	Description	NGR
Listed Buildings		
1716.1.0	Viaduct, West from Knott Mill and Deansgate Station	SJ 8329 9756
12089.9.0	Lock No. 91, at E end of Gaythorn Tunnel	SJ 8345 9756
11681.1.0	Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway Viaduct	SJ 8303 9770
11638.1.0	Floodgate on E side of Knott Mill Bridge	SJ 8337 9743
12089.10.0	Rochdale Canal Lock No. 92 (Dukes Lock) and Castle Street Bridge	SJ 8312 9756
2013.1.0	Merchant's Warehouse	SJ 8309 9752
15574.1.0	Deansgate Station	SJ 8343 9752
8586.1.0	Lock-Keeper's Cottage at Lock No 91 Next to Gaythorn Tunnel	SJ 8345 9757
8331.1.0	Former Bridgewater Canal Offices	SJ 8319 9735
8379.1.0	378 Deansgate, Artingstalls Auctioneers (former Independent Chapel)	SJ 8333 9752
8329.1.0	Middle Warehouse at Former Castlefield Goods Yard	SJ 8310 9741
11671.1.0	Boundary Stone on Knott Mill Bridge	SJ 8337 9743
Building		
11190.1.0	River Medlock Sluice (Knott Mill)	SJ 8333 9747
13904.1.0	Building (former iron foundry?)	SJ 83438 97428
11191.1.0	Bridgewater/Chester Road Viaduct	SJ 8332 9749
16486.1.0	12-16 Southern Street	SJ 8336 9767
11242.1.0	Police Station (former)	SJ 8331 9767
9894.1.0	Crown Hotel (now The Deansgate)	SJ 8342 9762
Roman Find Spots		
415.3.1	Roman Burial (coffin)	SJ 8320 9745
415.4.0	Roman Pit and Finds	SJ 8342 9762
415.4.1	Coin Hoard (Roman) at Knott Mill [Deansgate] Railway Station	SJ 8345 9750
415.4.2	Building Stone (Roman)	SJ 8336 9742
415.4.3	Inscribed Stone (Roman)	SJ 8321 9761
415.4.7	Centurial Stones (Roman)	SJ 8326 9757
415.4.8	Coin Hoard (Roman)	SJ 8330 9760
415.4.9	Altar (Roman)	SJ 8321 9760
415.4.11	Coin Hoard (Roman – Knott Mill Hoard No. 3)	SJ 8339 9759
415.4.13	Coins (Roman)	SJ 8320 9762
415.4.14	Inscribed Tiles (Roman)	SJ 8320 9764
415.4.15	Roman Finds along Railway Arches	SJ 8346 9750

HER ref.	Description	NGR
415.4.16	Sal Ammoniac and Coin (Roman)	SJ 8344 9753
415.4.17	Roman Pottery at Police Station	SJ 8332 9763
415.4.18	Roman Altar	SJ 8330 9760
415.4.19	Great Jackson Street Coin Hoard	SJ 8319 9739
415.4.20	Coins (Castlefield)	SJ 8322 9762
415.4.23	Coin Hoard (Roman)	SJ 8343 9762
415.4.24	Roman Inscribed Altar	SJ 8340 9740
415.4.25	Roman Pottery and Quern	SJ 8335 9745
415.4.27	Sculptured Mithraic Stones	SJ 8320 9740
Early Medieval Findspots		
9916.1.0	Ring, Anglo-Saxon (findspot)	SJ 833 976
Undated Findspots		
281.1.0	Bracelet with Beads	SJ 8330 9760
Monument		
14.1.0	Manchester to Ribchester Roman Road	SJ 8369 9840
28.1.3	Manchester to Buxton Roman Road	SJ 8472 9713
66.1.0	Roman Rampart	SJ 83205 97651
120.1.0	Castlefield Canal Terminus	SJ 8310 9750
120.1.1	Castlefield Canal Basin Buildings	SJ 8310 9749
415.1.0	Castlefield Roman Fort (site of)	SJ 8320 9762
415.1.1	Castlefield Roman Fort Rampart	SJ 8325 9765
415.1.2	Castlefield Roman Fort North Gate	SJ 8324 9765
415.1.3	Castlefield Roman Fort Defensive Ditches	SJ 8324 9766
415.1.6	Castlefield Roman Fort Barracks (site of?)	SJ 8318 9765
415.1.8	Well, Castlefield	SJ 8328 9759
415.1.9	Bath House South of Roman Fort	SJ 8317 9749
415.2.2	Hearth, Building, Vicus: Worsley Street Excavations, Castlefield(	SJ 8330 9769
415.2.3	Vicus, Ditch: Bridgewater Street Watching Brief	SJ 8331 9767
415.3.0	Urns, Roman (part of cemetery)	SJ 8332 9759
415.5.0	Boundary Marker	SJ 8329 9754
13920.1.0	Feature in Roman Gardens	SJ 83281 97680
13934.1.0	Rampart, Oven: 1950 Atkinson excavation	SJ 83226 97679
13938.1.0	Railway Viaduct, Road, Vicus, Pit: Beetham Tower Site	SJ 83444 97645
13942.1.0	Roman ditch on Barton Street (site of)	SJ 83254 97714
13943.1.0	Roman buildings on Barton Street (site of)	SJ 83306 97680
13946.1.0	Roman industrial activity, Barton Street	SJ 83323 97672
13973.1.0	Roman remains at 340 Deansgate	SJ 83391 97675
13976.1.0	Roman remains on Bridgewater Street (site of)	SJ 83346 97666
13979.1.0	Road, Hearth, Vicus: Worsley Street Excavations	SJ 83298 97693
1386.2.0	Rochdale Canal	SJ 8437 9782

HER ref.	Description	NGR
1607.1.0	Castlefield Basin	SJ 8320 9750
8330.1.0	2 - 4 Chester Road (Managers House) (site of)	SJ 8323 9744
9848.1.0	Grocer's Warehouse (Henshall Gilbert & Co) (site of)	SJ 8328 9753
9849.1.0	Duke's Warehouse (site of)	SJ 8336 9746
9865.1.0	Corn Mill, Brazil Mill (site of)	SJ 8339 9744
9866.1.0	Watermill, Mill Culvert (Water Leat) (site of)	SJ 8320 9740
10503.1.0	Knott Mill Bridge Evaluation	SJ 8337 9748
12233.1.0	Land at Bridgewater Viaduct	SJ 8328 9742
11269.1.0	Castlegate	SJ 8317 9743
12341.1.0	Castlefield, Manchester	SJ 8320 9757
12406.1.0	Little Peter Street/Albion Street Redevelopment Area	SJ 8356 9747
12590.1.0	Alberts Shed (site of)	SJ 83130 97523
13875.1.0	Slate Wharf, former Timber Wharf (site of)	SJ 83062 97495
13876.1.0	Slate Wharf, former Blacksmiths Workshop (site of)	SJ 83045 97514
13877.1.0	Slate Wharf, former Canal Warehouse (site of)	SJ 83047 97503
13905.1.0	Buildings on Commercial Street (site of)	SJ 83426 97441
13923.1.0	Linear Feature: Southern Street	SJ 83348 97681
13924.1.0	Brodie & Co/ Galloway's Knott Mill Iron Foundry (site of)	SJ 83359 97372
13925.1.0	Land at Owen Street Back To Back House (site of)	SJ 83382 97273
13926.1.0	Owen Street Engineering Workshop (site of)	SJ 83416 97298
13927.1.0	Blue Ball Inn (site of)	SJ 83337 97406
13928.1.0	Buildings on Chester Road (site of)	SJ 83252 97362
13937.1.0	Onwards Workshops site	SJ 83186 97667
13939.1.0	Solomon's Arches Trench A	SJ 83205 97648
13940.1.0	Solomon's Arches Trench G	SJ 83217 97639
13941.1.0	Solomon's Arches Trench H	SJ 83225 97629
13984.1.0	Buildings on Hulme Place, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83185 97285
13951.1.0	Crowngate (site of possible Mithraeum)	SJ 83261 97282
13952.1.0	Former Farmhouse on Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83268 97252
13953.1.0	Former Bridgewater Arms and buildings on Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83091 97317
13954.1.0	Brewery (site of)	SJ 83235 97296
13955.1.0	Buildings on Pryme Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83112 97288
13956.1.0	Buildings on Bradshaw Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83087 97274
13957.1.0	Buildings on Paradise Court, Silver Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83154 97264
13958.1.0	Swan Inn and Brewery, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83175 97215
13959.1.0	Buildings on Swan Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83185 97226
13960.1.0	Silver Street Methodist Chapel, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83237 97309

HER ref.	Description	NGR
13961.1.0	Housing on Great Jackson Street/Silver Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83238 97270
13962.1.0	Buildings on Southam Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83155 97325
13962.2.0	Buildings on Southam Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83175 97307
13963.1.0	Buildings on Little Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83118 97329
13964.1.0	Buildings on Crown Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83163 97336
13965.1.0	Hulme Mill, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83127 97302
13966.1.0	Prince of Wales public house, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83126 97266
13967.1.0	Buildings on Pryme Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83135 97226
13968.1.0	Pryme Street Coalyard, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83131 97237
13969.1.0	Buildings on Bradshaw Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83109 97241
13970.1.0	Buildings on Silver Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83085 97255
13971.1.0	Houses at Union Place, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83080 97266
13972.1.0	Anderson's Buildings, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83074 97281
13974.1.0	Remains of C18 properties at 340 Deansgate	SJ 83391 97672
13980.1.0	Jacksons Wharf (former buildings on)	SJ 83050 97463
13981.1.0	Jacksons Wharf (former buildings on)	SJ 83086 97376
13983.1.0	Jacksons Wharf (former buildings on)	SJ 83048 97394
13985.1.0	Pryme Street Baths (site of)	SJ 83164 97223
13990.1.0	Buildings on Melbourne Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83205 97225
13991.1.0	Industrial buildings on Back Silver Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83165 97235
13992.1.0	Waterloo Brewery, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83162 97330
15520.1.0	Chemical Works, Little Peter Street (site of)	SJ 83536 97416
15991.1.0	Watching brief at 10 Southern Street (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 83364 97682
16024.1.0	Features south of River Medlock	SJ 8340 9725
16025.1.0	Vaulted Cellars (remains of), Knott Mill	SJ 8338 9731
16217.1.0	Cobbled surface (site of), Slate Wharf	SJ 8304 9745
Place		
415.2.0	Castlefield Roman Vicus	SJ 8334 9768

List of known heritage assets within 250m of the Site Area, recorded in the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location map
- Figure 2: Site area superimposed on William Green's map of 1794
- Figure 3: Site area superimposed on Swire's *Map of Manchester and its Environs*, 1831
- Figure 4: Site area superimposed on Bancks & Co's map of 1831
- Figure 5: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 60": 1 mile map of 1851
- Figure 6: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1896
- Figure 7: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1908
- Figure 8: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1922
- Figure 9: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1933
- Figure 10: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1: 2500 mile map of 1965
- Figure 11: Plan of gazetteer sites
- Figure 12: Location of heritage assets
- Figure 13: Location of Roman find spots / heritage assets

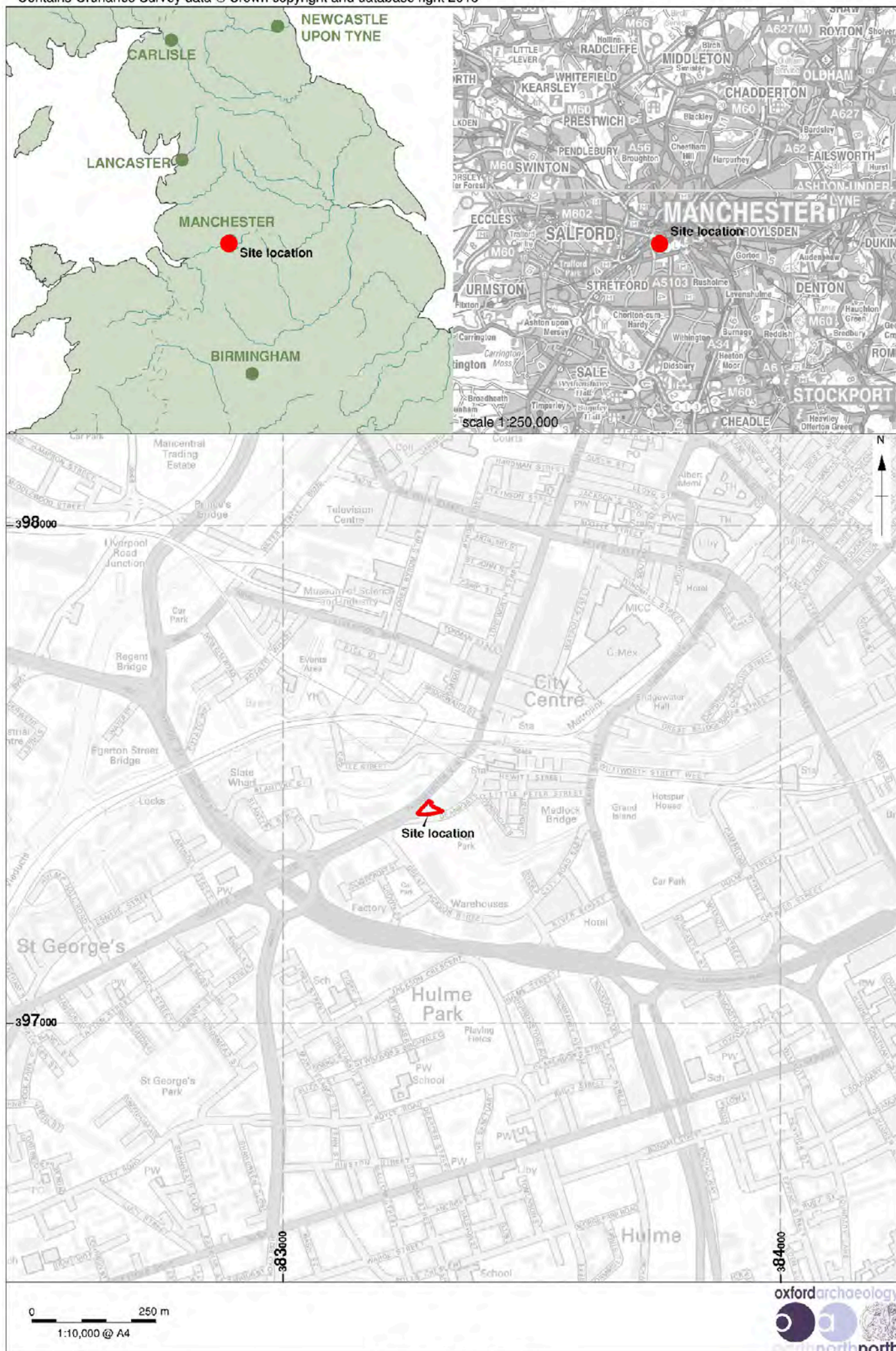


Figure 1: Site location

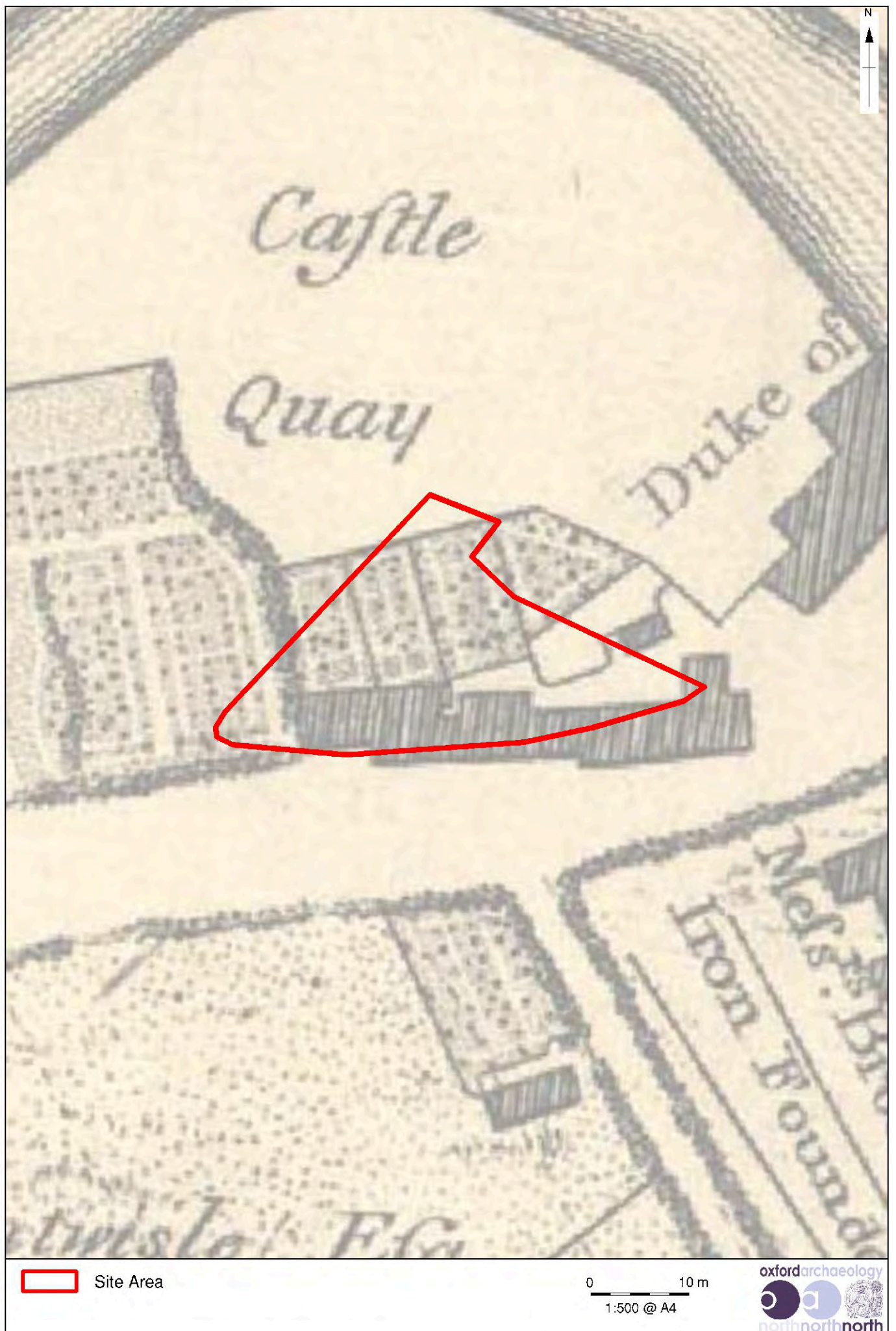


Figure 2: Site area superimposed on William Green's map of 1794

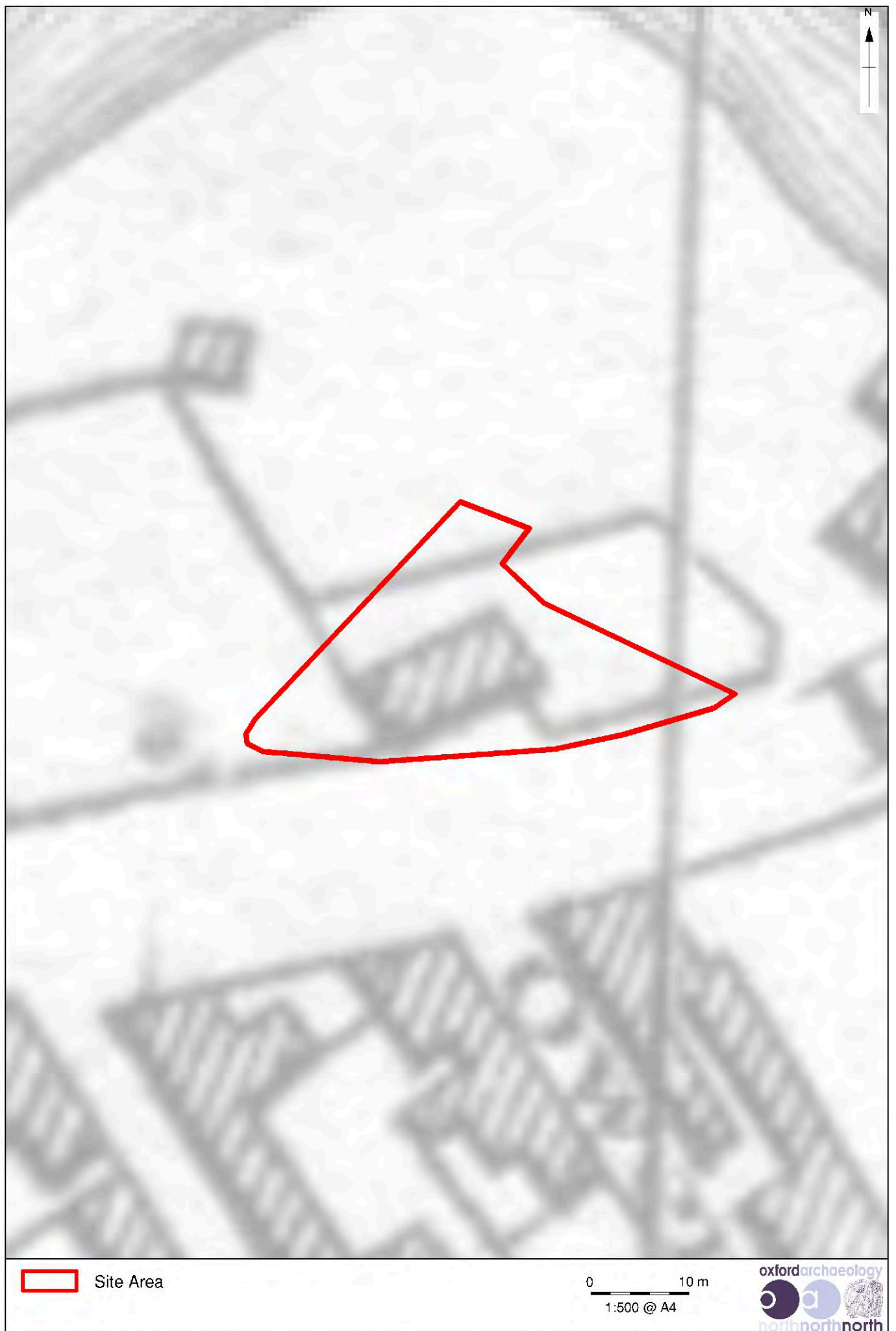


Figure 3: Site area superimposed on Swire's map of Manchester and its Environs, 1824

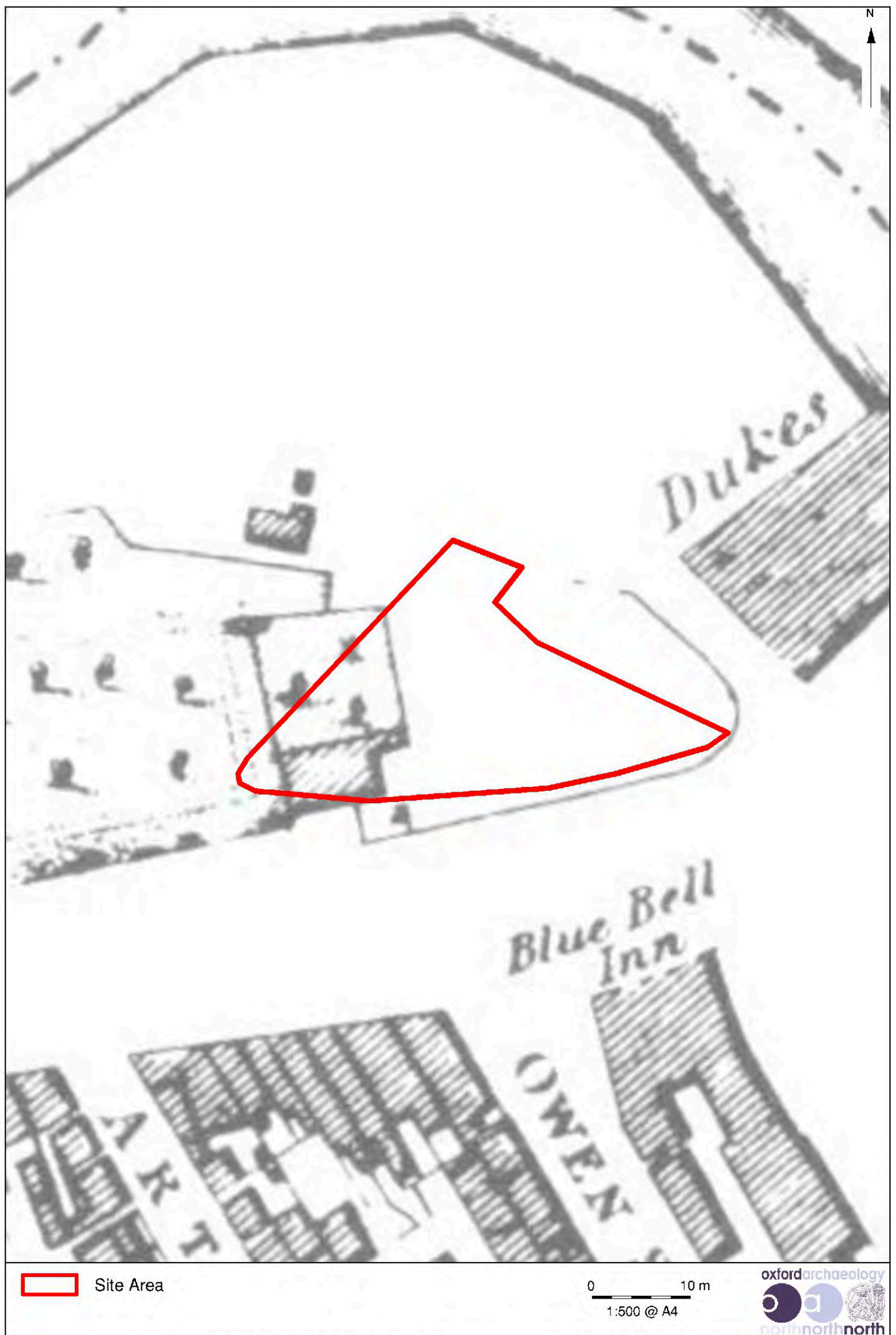


Figure 4: Site boundary superimposed on Bancks & Co's map of 1831



Figure 5: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 60":1 mile map of 1851



Figure 6: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile map of 1896



Figure 7: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile map of 1908



Figure 8: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile map of 1922



Figure 9: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile map of 1932

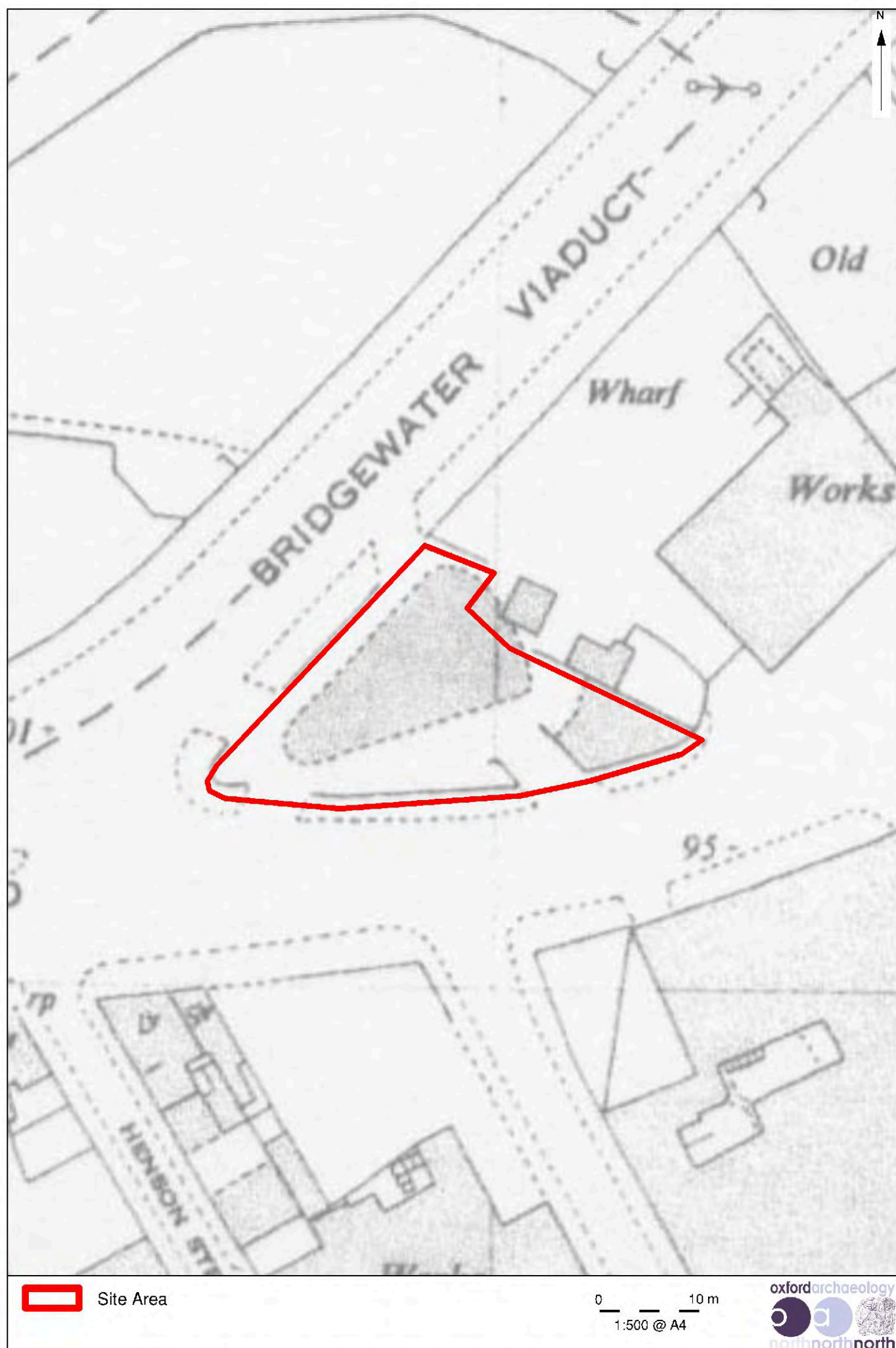


Figure 10: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1965

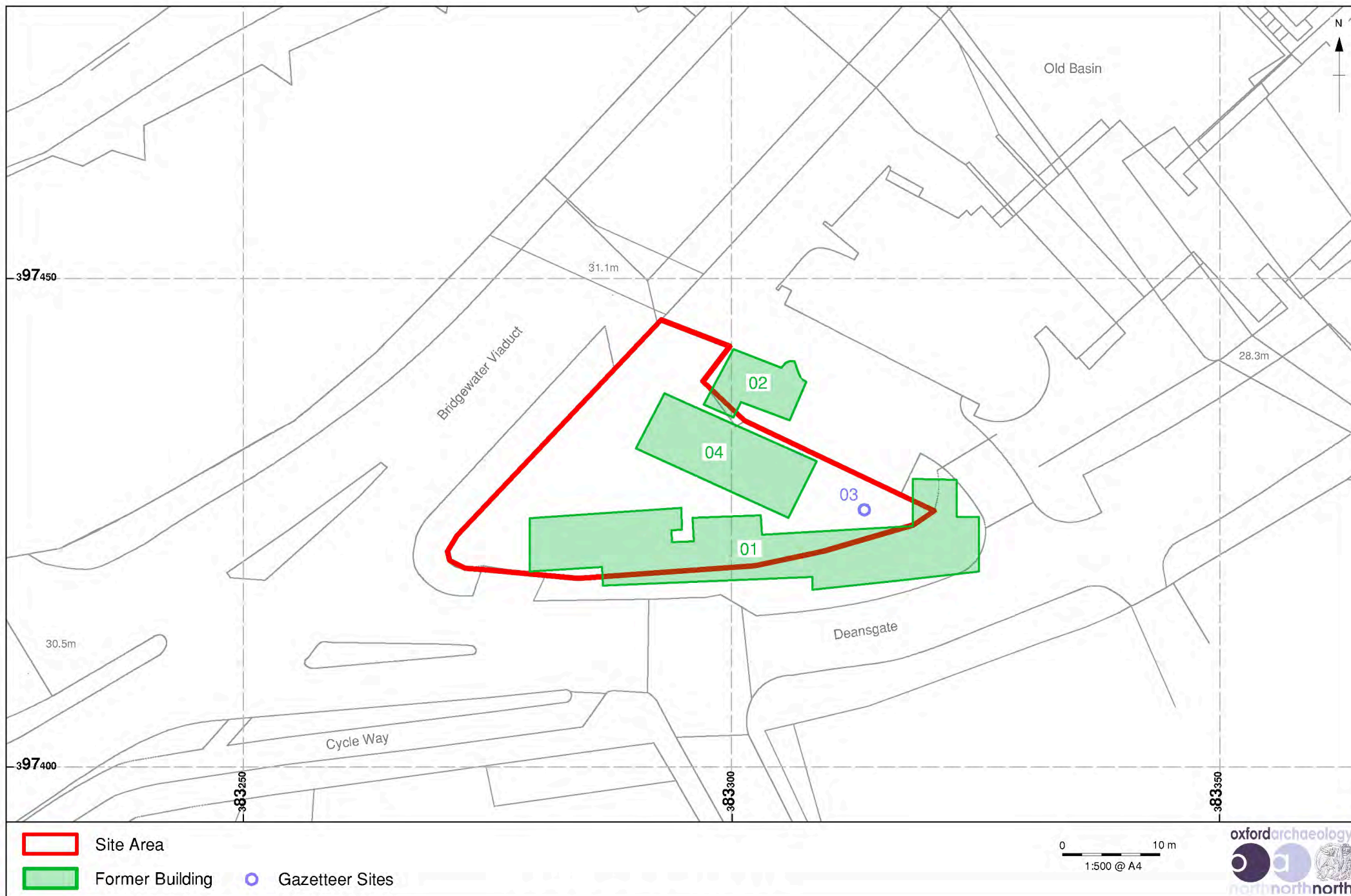


Figure 11: Plan of Gazetteer Sites

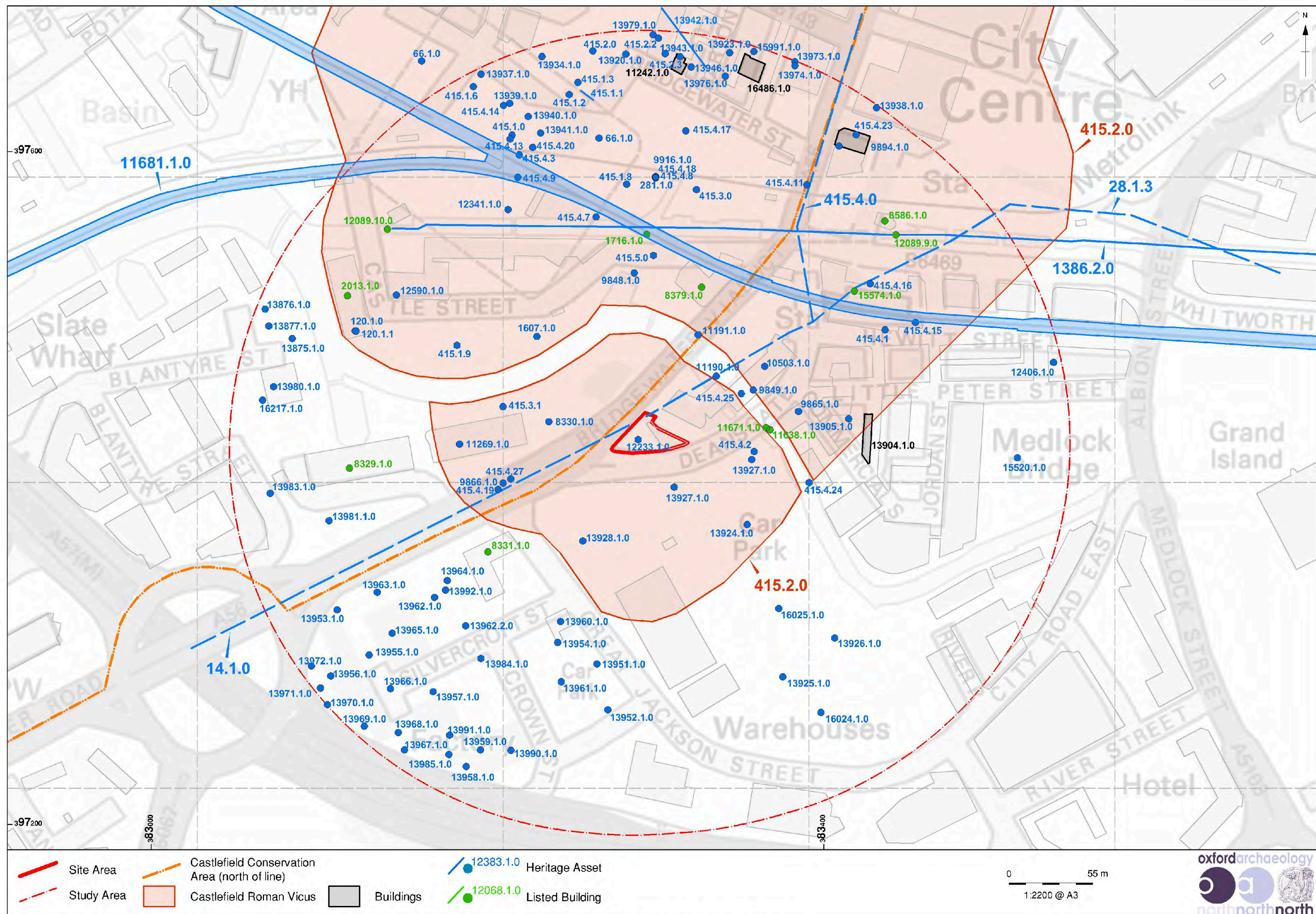


Figure 12: Location of Heritage Assets

