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1. INTRODUCTION

Appointment and Background

1.1 BWB Consulting (BWB) was instructed by to carry out an Archaeology Assessment for the proposed construction of a monument off Windmill Street, Manchester.

1.2 The assessment considers the likely potential effects of the proposed development on any cultural heritage assets within the proposed development site. In particular, it considers the impact of the ground works and construction works associated with the proposed development.

Scope of Works

1.3 An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 250m study area around the site has been undertaken. Specifically the assessment has included:

- A review of the development proposals in relation to the current legislative framework;
- Inclusion and review of the Historic Environment data for the site and its vicinity;
- Identification and consideration of archaeological assets on and within the vicinity of the site;
- A search of relevant documentary and cartographic sources for the site and surroundings;
- Identification and assessment of the known and potential archaeological resource;
- Recommendations where appropriate; and
- Identification of any constraints.

Methodology

1.4 The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with standard methodology for Heritage Assessments. The works included the study of relevant cartographic and other historical sources, records of previous archaeological interventions, and sites listed in the Historic Environment Record (HER) within 250m of the proposed development area. HER references are referred to in brackets throughout the text. The HER data is not included within this report at this stage as it was yet to be received.

1.5 The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the heritage assessment and are in line with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

Archaeological archives and databases

1.6 Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was obtained from the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (GMHER) and Historic England's National Monuments Record (NMR).

1.7 The genealogist (https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/) and the GMHER were consulted for historic maps and plans, antiquarian histories and other relevant documentary sources.

Designated heritage assets

1.8 Historic England's National Heritage List for England Database was consulted for information on all designated Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, and World Heritage Sites.

Published and unpublished sources

1.9 A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. This includes academic articles together with general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

2. SITE DETAILS

Site Location and Description

2.1 The proposed development site is located within the centre of Manchester, the development is planned to be a monument to commemorate the Peterloo Massacre in 1816 that was located close to the Site. The Site itself is located to the due east of the Manchester Central Convention Complex, to the south of Windmill Street.

2.2 The site is located at National Grid Reference SJ 83794 97788 and is located on a paved area with trees running along the south side of Windmill Street, located at around 40m above the Ordnance Datum. (**Figure 1**).

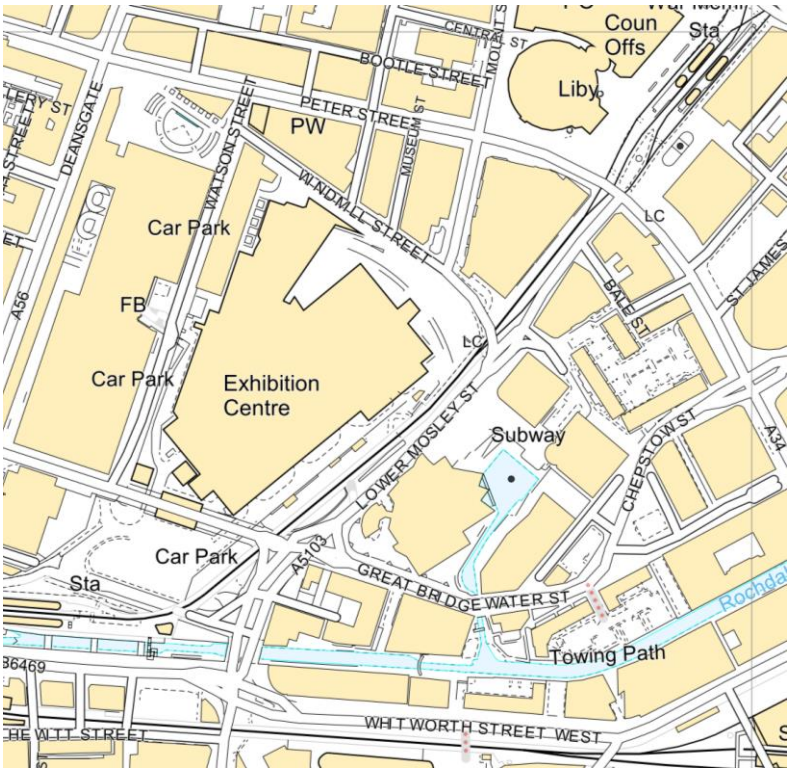


Figure 1 *Site Location Plan*

2.3 The solid geology of the site is recorded as the Manchester Marls Formation of Mudstone formed approximately 252 to 272 million years ago in the Permian Period. This is overlain by Glacial Till deposits (BGS 2018). The overlying soil has not been surveyed as the site is located within an urban area (SSEW 1983).

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND

National Legislation and Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1 Section 16 of the NPPF *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* sets out the Governments planning polices for England and how these are expected to be applied to planning policy and the historic environment.

3.2 The NPPF recognises that heritage assets are:

"an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations."

And that plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.

3.3 Section 16, paragraph 189, of the NPPF requires that the relevant historic environment record be consulted and any heritage assets, including any contribution made by their

setting, likely to be affected by a development proposal have their significance assessed using appropriate expertise. Where an application site includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, an appropriate desk-based assessment, and where necessary, a field evaluation, should be provided to inform the planning authority's decision making.

3.4 Section 16, paragraph 191, states that where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

3.5 Section 16, paragraph 193 of the NPPF is a fundamental consideration in determining planning applications. It states that great weight should be given to a designated heritage assets' conservation, irrespective to the level of harm to its significance.

3.6 Section 16, paragraph 194, of the NPPF adds that "Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification."

3.7 Section 16, paragraph 195, states that a local planning authority should refused consent to a proposed development which would lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, unless it can be demonstrated that substantial public benefits outweigh the loss.

3.8 Section 16, paragraph 196 states that where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm of a designated heritage asset, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing the optimum viable use of the asset (s).

3.9 Paragraph 197 states that, the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

4. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

4.1 An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 250m radius around the proposed development site will be undertaken once the HER data is received. This will be in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', paragraph 189). Scheduled Monuments, registered Parks and Gardens, registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites are assessed to be of high significance, in line with paragraph 194 of the NPPF.

4.2 The significance of other heritage assets has been determined based on the following criteria detailed in Table 1, and broadly follows levels of national designation.

Table 1 Significance of heritage assets criteria

Significance	Type of heritage asset
High	Scheduled Monuments Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields World Heritage Sites
Medium	Heritage Assets identified as being of regional or local importance on the HER Sites identified within this assessment considered to be of regional or local importance
Low	Non-designated Heritage Assets recorded on the HER Previously unrecorded sites identified in this assessment and not considered to be significant
None	Previously recorded heritage assets or sites recorded in documentary sources now destroyed
Unknown	Potential but previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains Historical sites or features identified through documentary evidence as part of this assessment

4.3 The assessed significance of each individual asset identified as part of this assessment has been listed in **Appendix 1**. Where there is potential for an impact on a heritage asset, this is discussed in Section 7.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features

5.1 There are no recorded monuments within the site.

Designated sites or areas

5.2 The study area contains no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks or Gardens.

Previous archaeological investigations

5.3 No previous archaeological investigations have taken place on the site.

Chronological Summary

Prehistoric and Roman periods

5.4 There is no recorded evidence for early prehistoric activity in the study area, and generally evidence for prehistoric activity tends to be sporadic in the north-west. The meander in the river Irwell, however, may indicate potential for a prehistoric presence, but the development of this area during the late 18th to 20th century is likely to have removed evidence for earlier activity. In the region there is growing evidence for prehistoric settlement and other activity taking place on light well drained soils, such as sands and gravels, in preference to the boulder clay found within the study area.

5.5 Similarly evidence for Roman activity is absent from the study area despite the presence of the Roman fort and vicus at Castlefield located towards the west of the Site (Redhead 2015, 7). The Site is located to the north of the projected course of Roman Road 712 and 7b (Margary 1973). Whether this reflects a true dearth of occupation or the removal of Roman remains by later development is currently unknown.

Anglo Saxon and Medieval period

5.6 There is very little archaeological evidence in the region as a whole that represents the period between the end of the Roman occupation and the Norman Conquest. The area around Manchester came 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 1908).

5.7 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.

5.8 Following the Norman Conquest the majority of the land was given to Roger of Poitou, who retained the manor of Salford demesne (Tupling 1962, 116), but divided his other newly acquired land into several fiefdoms.

5.9 One of the more substantial landholding was centred on Manchester, created out of the hundreds of Salford, Leyland and West Derby to Albert Grelley (Tupling 1962). By the 13th century, the Grelley family had established a manor house at the confluence of the rivers Irwell and Irk to the northwest of the study area, and the medieval town grew up around it (Hartwell et al. 2004).

5.10 In 1222 Manchester was granted an annual fair and a Great Charter of Manchester by Edward I in 1301, making it a free borough. The distance of the study area from the medieval centre around the church.

5.11 There are no recorded medieval archaeological assets within the study site boundary or within its surroundings. There is no evidence for medieval occupation or other activity near to the site.

Post-medieval Period

5.12 The Industrial Revolution in north-west England witnessed radical changes in urban settlement that were unprecedented in scale and the speed of transformation (McNeil and Nevell 2007). Records of textile industries in the wider area date from the 16th century onwards and these industries played a key role in Manchester and Salford's evolution (Redhead 2015, 18). From the late 1770s onwards, the town underwent a period of pronounced industrial growth (Redhead 2015, 2), and the river Irwell was a significant factor in this development both as a crossing point and as a source of power and a water supply for the mills and other industries.

5.13 Lancashire as a whole was predominantly an agricultural area of isolated settlements and market towns, with the growing town of Manchester at its centre (Williams with Farnie 1992, 3). 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).

5.14 This process of industrial development went hand in hand with 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, the terminus of which was at Castlefield (Hadfield and Biddle 1970). Other canals in the area include the Manchester and Salford Junction Canal was a canal in the city of Manchester. It was originally built to provide a direct waterway between the Mersey and Irwell Navigation and the Rochdale Canal. The canal opened in 1839 and was abandoned in 1922.

5.15 Rapid growth in the town's population was recorded in 1773. An estimated 22,481 people lived in Manchester, but this figure had more than tripled to 75,281 by 1801 (Lloyd-Jones and Lewis 1993). The rapid growth and increase in population lead to major development and pressures within society both within Manchester and across Great Britain.

5.16 Following the end of the Napoleonic wars in 1815, working people in industrialising yet disenfranchised areas like Manchester had become involved in the movement for reform and there was a campaign for universal suffrage. The main belief was that extending the vote to working men would lead to better use of public money, fairer taxes and an end to restrictions on trade which damaged industry and caused unemployment.

5.17 On the morning of 16th August a crowd gathered at St Peter's Fields in Manchester, just to the north of the Site to see a key speaker of the reform movement, Henry Hunt. He spoke from a cart, located in the front of what's now the Manchester Central Conference Centre. The people has brought banners with – REFORM, UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, EQUAL REPRESENTATION and, LOVE emblazed on them.

5.18 According to local magistrates, however, the crowd was not peaceful but had violent, revolutionary intentions. To them, the organised marching, banners and music were more like those of a military regiment. They therefore planned to arrest Henry Hunt and

the other speakers at the meeting, and decided to send in armed forces – the only way they felt they could safely get through the large crowd.

5.19 People who were already cramped, tired and hot panicked as the soldiers rode in, and several were crushed as they tried to escape. Soldiers deliberately slashed at both men and women, especially those who had banners. It was later found that their sabres had been sharpened just before the meeting, suggesting that the massacre had been premeditated. An estimated 18 people, including four women and a child, died from sabre cuts and trampling. Nearly 700 men, women and children received extremely serious injuries.

5.20 The government response was an official sanction of the magistrates' and yeomanry's actions, and the passing of the Six Acts, a paranoid legal crackdown on the freedoms of the public and press. Among this new legislation was the requirement for any public meeting on church or state matters of more than 50 people to obtain the permission of a sheriff or magistrate, and the toughening of the laws that punished authors of blasphemous or seditious material.

5.21 Peterloo remains a key moment in the history of the suffrage movement, less for the initial success of the meeting than for the way it allowed the reformers to gain the moral high ground. It was increasingly obvious that the government could only counter dissent with repression, while the chorus of angry voices only rose following outrages such as Peterloo.

5.22 The area of the Peterloo massacre was later redeveloped and saw further transport links developed close to the site. Manchester Central railway station is a former railway station in Manchester city centre, England. One of Manchester's main railway terminals between 1880 and 1969, it has been converted into an exhibition and conference centre named Manchester Central. The structure is a Grade II* listed building. The station was built between 1875 and 1880 by the Cheshire Lines Committee (CLC), and was officially opened on 1 July 1880.

5.23 Over a decade Central Station fell into a dilapidated state, was damaged by fire, and was used as a car park. The property was acquired by Greater Manchester Council and in 1982, work began on converting it into an exhibition centre, which opened in 1986 as the Greater Manchester Exhibition and Conference Centre or G-Mex.

6. Cartographical Analysis

6.1 The 1807 map of the area by Roper (**Figure 2**) shows St Peters Church towards the northeast of the Site and Lower Mosley Street running southwest from the church and passed the Site. The canal is also identified on the map just to the south of the site and heading east into its tunnel. The eastern part of Manchester at this time is shown as much more rural and undeveloped. The area known as St Peter's Fields is also depicted on the map with areas of planning and larger buildings to the north.

6.2 The plan of St Peters Fields from 1820 (**Figure 3**), shows the green open space of the Fields and St Peters Church towards the north of the Site. Windmill Street is noted for the first time and development along this street is also represented. This map also notes the location of where the Magistrates assembled. It also details the location of the cart that

was used for the rally, towards the north of Windmill Street. The map shows the increasing in development of Manchester at this time and gradual expansion. A slightly later map from 1822 (**Figure 4**), again shows a similar development of Manchester at this stage.

6.3 The greatest increase in development then occurs between the 1820s and 1840s. The first Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (**Figure 5**) shows the area now heavily developed and the urban expanse of Manchester present. Windmill Street is noted as is Lower Mosley Street. The open space of St Peters Fields has now been built upon.

6.4 Through the 1850s (**Figure 6**), the site is located at the corner of Windmill Street and Lower Mosley Street. This is partly occupied by the Kings Arms or Cumberland House Public House. Located to the rear is Wilson's Buildings which look to be tenement housing with steps up to them. The Goad Map of 1886, **Figure 7,** falls just short of covering the area of interest and is not recorded.

6.5 The later Ordnance survey mapping (**Figure 8-10**) show the location of Central station and the area in front of the station noted as station approaches. This forms an open approach to the station with covered routes to allow access and small buildings that would have sold good to travellers to and from the station. The boundary around the Station Approach was a possible brick wall with pillared gates (**Figure 11**) and road ways into the courtyard area. This changes very little until the site was redeveloped in the later part of the 20th century and the wall and pillars were removed and a freer access and open plaza were put in place.

7. ASSESSEMENT

Recorded heritage assets

Direct impacts

7.1 The proposed nature of the development is very limited and as such will not have any impact upon any recorded heritage assets. The foundations for the proposed monument are unlikely to be very deep and as such is unlikely to encounter anything of archaeological interest.

7.2 There is limited potential that the works will encounter remains of former structures that would have occupied the corner of Windmill Street and Lower Mosley Street and could relate to the former Kings Arms Public House. If the foundations are located fully within the boundary of the former station, then remains of the boundary wall could be encountered.

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 The Archaeology Assessment has established that there are no Scheduled Monuments, or Registered Battlefields within the study area or within the site.

8.2 The map regression has demonstrated that the site was largely undeveloped until the 1840s after which the Site was occupied partly by a public house. This was then removed following the development of the railway and the construction of the Central Station and it's approach. This remained largely unchanged until it shut in the mid-20th century and was then redeveloped in the later 20th century.

8.3 Any groundworks associated with the monument are likely to be very limited given the use of the land in the past as a public house and then used as an open area to access the station and later as an approach to the station and exhibition centre. There is a low potential for encountering any archaeological remains of any significance at all but it is acknowledged that the remains of former 19th-century structures may be encountered if foundations are required to any great depth.

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FIGURES

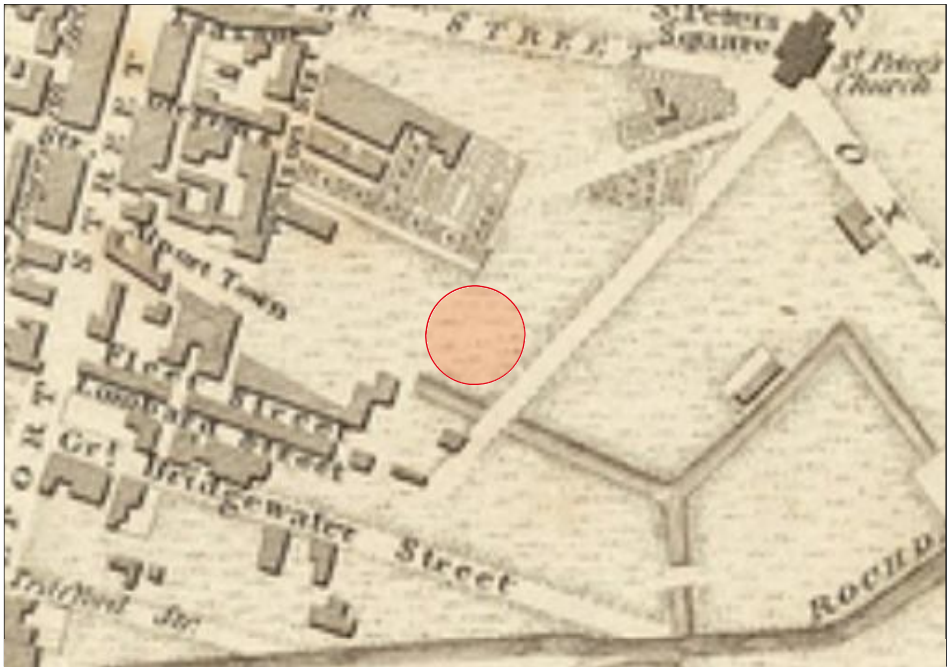


Fig 2. An extract from an engraving of Manchester and Salford by J. Roper, 1807, showing the site location (not to scale)

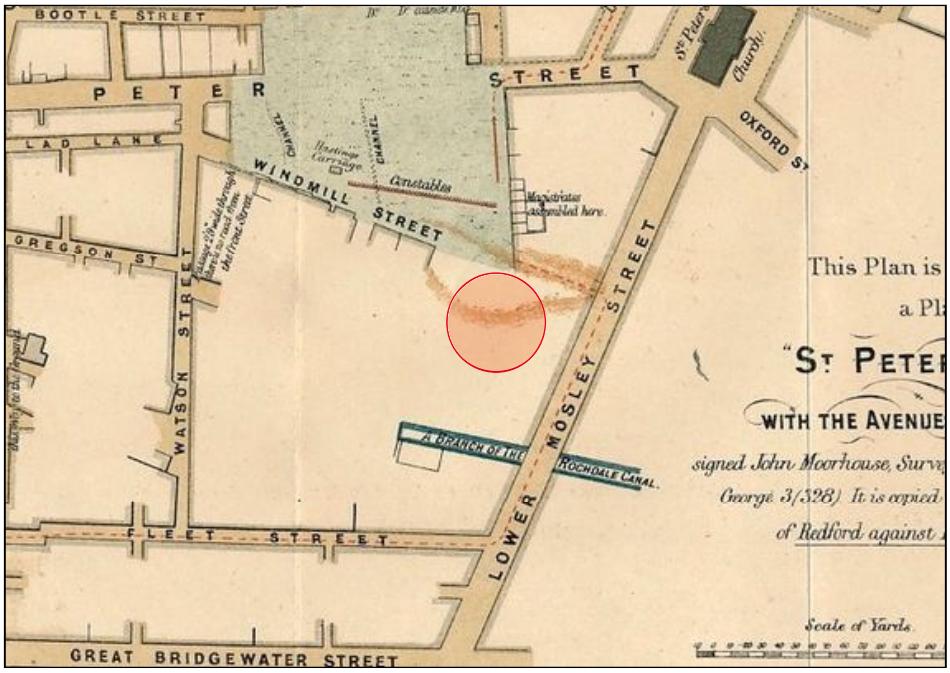


Fig 3. An extract from a plan of St Peter's Field with the avenues leading thereto, 1820, showing the site location (not to scale)

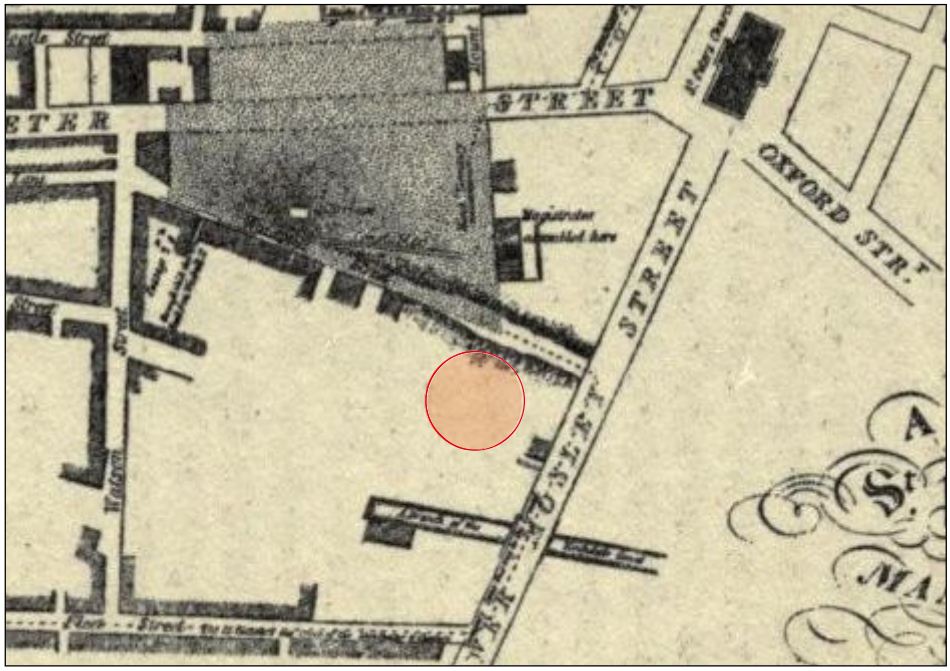


Fig. 4. An extract from the map of St Peter's field, 1822, showing the site location (not to scale)



Fig. 5. An extract from the 1848 OS first edition map, showing the site location (not to scale)



Fig 6. An extract from the 1850 OS map, showing the site location (not to scale)



Fig. 7. An extract from the 1886 Goad insurance map, showing the site location (not to scale)

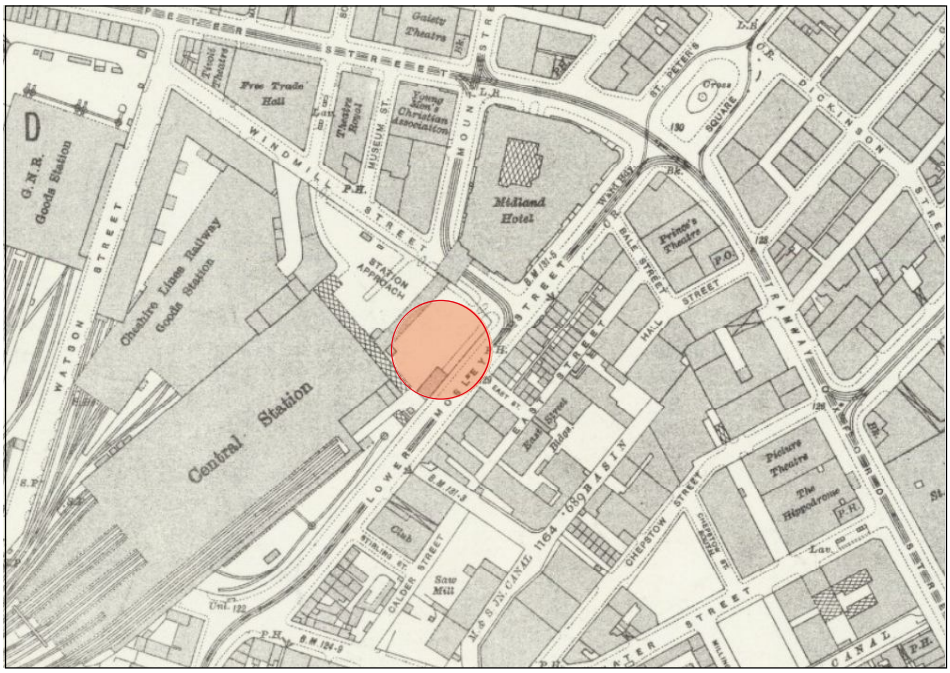


Fig. 8. An extract from the 1896 OS map, show the site location (not to scale)

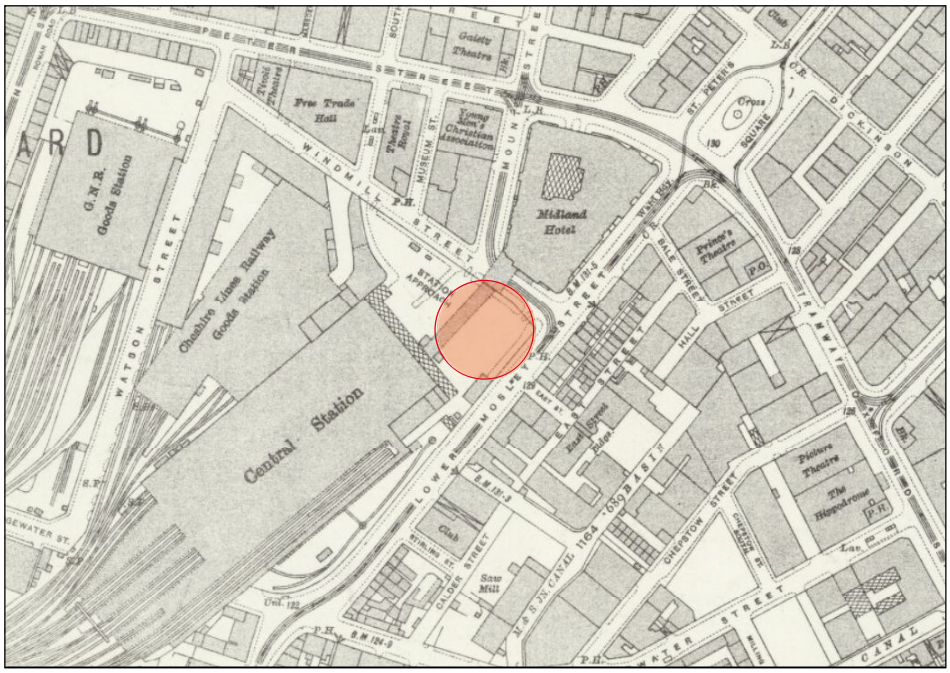


Fig. 9. An extract from the 1922 OS map, showing the site location (not to scale)

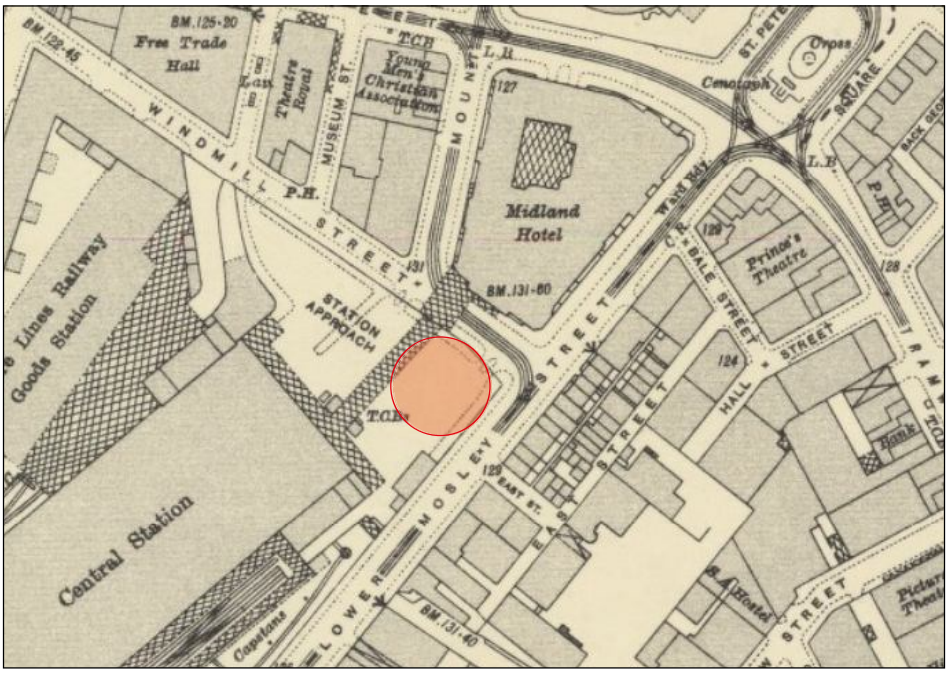


Fig. 10. An extract from the 1934 OS map, showing the site location (not to scale)



Fig. 11. Image of Central Station, likely to be late 19th century in date

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Catalogue entries for heritage assets recorded on the Greater Manchester HER and those identified as part of this assessment are provided below. Each entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) number and, where appropriate, the relevant HER reference numbers.

Monuments

NAME	GRID REF	HER REF	LIST ENTRY NO.	SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION

Events

NAME	GRID REF	HER REF	LIST ENTRY NO.	SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION

NAME	GRID REF	HER REF	LIST ENTRY NO.	SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION

APPENDIX 2: Plates

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