Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit Monument Full Report

10/11/2010 **Number of records: 5**

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
1384.1.0	Barlow Cross/New Cross (site of)	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

CROSS (Cross Base, Undated)
CROSS (Cross Base, AD 18th Century - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Mentioned in 1554, the cross stood at the intersection of Oldham Street with Swan Street and Great Ancoats Street. A new cross was erected in the last quarter of the 18th century and the name was changed to New Cross. This is shown as a pyramidal belisk on a map of 1793. It was removed in 1819. Probably a boundary cross but no further information. Inferred siting confirmed.(1)(2)(3)

Sources

(1) Serial: 1904. 95

(2) Monograph: J.P.Earwaker. 1554. Manchester Court Leet Records.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SJ 8466 9868 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SJ89NW

Administrative Areas

District Manchester, Greater Manchester
Township Manchester, Manchester, Greater Manchester

Address/Historic Names

Oldham Street, Swan Street, Ancoats Street junction, Greater Manchester

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations

Conservation Area - Stevenson Square Active DGM1609

The area that is now Piccadilly Gardens, beyond the south-west side of the Stevenson Square conservation area, was once the site of the so-called 'daub holes', where mud for the construction of wattle and daub walls was extracted from the ground.
In the mid-18th century, the land lying between Ancoats Lane and the old daub holes was owned by Sir Ashton Lever. Conceding to the pressure of property developers, Lever eventually sold the land to William Stevenson. In his turn, Stevenson sold the land on, piecemeal, to entrepreneurs, many of whose names are commemorated in the local street names. The original intention was that it should become a residential area which would rival the serenity of St. Ann's Square. Instead, the area became largely commercially oriented.
In 1772, a privately owned track which is now known as Oldham Street was given to the public. The road took its name from Adam Oldham rather than from the place name. He was an acquaintance of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, which could account for the Oldham street location of the Methodist Chapel, opened by Wesley in 1781. Central Hall replaced the Chapel in 1885.
Ancoats Lane, along the north-east boundary of the conservation area, was originally a cart track leading from Shudehill to the cattle drovers' highway, Ashton Old Road. By 1788 it was re-named Great Ancoats Street, reflecting its increased economic importance.
Gradually the streets around the Square became lined with private houses and small businesses of an immense variety, including such trades as dry-salter, hat-block maker, cork-cutter and tin-plate worker, as well as some trades and professions which survive today.
For the last three-quarters of the 19th century, the Square was popular with open-air speakers and became a meeting place and starting point for processions. The most notable of these celebrated the

opening of the Town Hall in 1877 and was believed to have engaged 50,000 participants.
During the latter half of the 19th century most properties in and around the present day conservation area were replaced by solely commercial buildings. Oldham Street, with its millinery and clothing-related shops was a favourite shopping district with Manchester's fashion-conscious residents up to the last quarter of the 20th century. A sudden decline of the shops coincided with the opening of the Manchester Arndale Centre in 1975, which changed the focus of retailing in the city centre. The conservation area still has a high proportion of under-utilised floorspace, reflecting a lack of investment, partly because it is no longer fashionable for shopping.
Stevenson Square and its buildings today
The Stevenson square conservation area represents a significant portion of the city centre in which the majority of Victorian buildings remain intact. Many are listed by the Department of the Environment as being of special architectural or historic interest. Very few buildings from the 18th century are still standing in the conservation area. The earliest include a few groups of houses and two public houses. Numbers 69-77 Lever Street form a row of five three-storey merchants' houses with Tuscan pilaster door cases and sash windows with single glazing bars. At the time of construction in 1787, the residences were also places of work. Skilled artisans lived in the three-room (one up, one down, and basement) 'back houses' which were built in the back yards and fronted on to Bradley Street. These dwellings were large by comparison with other, poorer houses built later in the vicinity. This group of houses is unique in the world, as they are the only example of their type still standing.
Numbers 8-14 Lever Street also form a group of Georgian houses, larger and more elaborate than 69-77, with two having acanthus leaf capitals and fluted entablature on the Tuscan pilaster door cases.
Numbers 50-62 Port Street are small, three-storey Georgian houses which were also used for business purposes. In this case, shop fronts were added in the mid-19th century. Just one of this group, no. 54, has a typical fustian weavers' horizontal, sliding-sash window at eaves level.
Numbers 24-28 Dale Street form a small group of Georgian houses, two of which have been converted to a public house.
The Brunswick Hotel on Piccadilly is an early-19th century three-storey building which has been extended to include nos. 2 and 4 Paton Street. They are finished in stucco and have Tuscan pilaster door-cases.
The majority of buildings of architectural or historic interest in the conservation area are Victorian or early-20th century. Most are related to the cotton industry, often warehouses, showrooms or workshops. These buildings are taller than the earlier examples and create a varied matrix of building mass, divided by largely dark, narrow streets. Wealth produced by the cotton industry can be seen reflected in the buildings, either stone or brick with stone dressings, many of which are elaborately decorated. Towards the end of this period terracotta became popular and was extensively used either in conjunction with brick or on its own.
The most significant street redeveloped for textile uses during the Victorian and Edwardian periods is Dale Street. It changes direction at the junction of Newton Street and Port Street, increasing the importance of the buildings at this point.
Number 35 Dale Street is a particularly fine example constructed in buff terracotta and orange-red brick, with numerous pinnacles and pediments forming an interesting skyline.
Numbers 69-75 Piccadilly form a symmetrical five-storey stone building in Victorian Gothic style, with grouped windows in the centre bays, built around 1850.
Numbers 77-83 Piccadilly were designed by Clegg and Knowles and dated 1877. A four-storey stone building with attic floor in Victorian eclectic style, which is richly decorated with stone carvings inspired by several sources.
107 Piccadilly is a Jacobean-Baroque style warehouse and showroom with offices, designed for a cotton manufacturer. Constructed in 1899 of red sandstone and red brick, it is a typical, lively design by local architect Charles Heathcote, who developed his own, inimitable style.
No. 50 Newton Street is an early-20th century five-storey building with attic dormers. The three middle floors are linked by giant arcade windows with buff terracotta quoins contrasting with smooth red brick.
The older streets would originally have been muddy tracks. The most important of these were later cobbled. With the increased transportation demands of commerce in the world's first industrial city, the Victorians paved the streets with durable gritstone setts. In some smaller streets these are still visible, together with cast-iron kerbs which were resistant to damage otherwise caused by the iron rims of cart wheels.

Other Statuses and Cross-References

National Monuments Record - SJ 89 NW 35	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 1384.1.0	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Condition Destroyed

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HGM11272 Commercial - Commercial Core-Urban (Type Code: COM-COURB)
Around the Juncition of Great Ancoats Street, Swan Street and Oldham Road, Manchester

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EGM948 OS Visit)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit Monument Full Report

SMR Number 6424.1.0 **Site Name** 7, Great Ancoats Street, Virginia House

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
6424.1.0	7, Great Ancoats Street, Virginia House	Building

Monument Types and Dates

COMMERCIAL (AD 20th Century - 1900 AD to 1999 AD)
OFFICE (AD 20th Century - 1900 AD to 1999 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Early-C20 terracotta, renovated brick office block. 4-storeys, 4x4 bays. Highly embellished. Very good terracotta. Double-glazed windows are possibly original. Lion "Trade mark" statue on top (1).

Sources

Photograph: 3442.

(1) Monograph: Ancoats Study Group. 1988. Initial Street Survey. 1987-88.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SJ 8469 9869 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SJ89NW

Administrative Areas

District Manchester, Greater Manchester
Township Manchester, Manchester, Greater Manchester

Address/Historic Names

Great Ancoats Street, Ancoats, Manchester, Greater Manchester

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations

Conservation Area - Ancoats Active DGM1611

The streets of Ancoats were laid out during the latter part of the 18th century, with little development taking place other than small houses and shops along Great Ancoats Street and Oldham Road. Survey work for the Rochdale Canal was carried out by James Brindley in 1765. The knowledge that its construction would make the transport of raw materials and finished goods more convenient gave industrialists the confidence to build their cotton mills. The first mills were built in Ancoats as early as 1790. From the opening of the Rochdale Canal in 1804 through to 1912, the development of mills continued on a much larger scale, and enough of these buildings remain to enable the progress of mill design to be appreciated today.
The first single-class housing area in the country was built in 1889 to provide homes for mill workers in Ancoats. This block, called Victoria Square, was the first example of municipal housing in Manchester, which was followed shortly by the development of model housing in adjacent Anita Street (originally known as Sanitary Street).
The substantial economic activity generated by such a concentration of mills was halted by the slump in the cotton industry in the 1930's. Thereafter, the prosperity of the mills declined steadily, and the only new industry to establish itself in Ancoats was newspaper printing. In 1939, the Daily Express newspaper company opened new premises, which were built in the "functional" style, using new curtain-wall technology identical to that of the company's buildings in London and Glasgow.
Ancoats and its buildings today
Ancoats, with its concentration of mill buildings, is an important landmark in the history of the Industrial Revolution. Old Mill, which is probably the oldest surviving in Manchester, was built in two phases in 1798 and 1801. It is one of the group of Murray's Mills and was constructed around a courtyard, with a canal basin and tunnel under one of the mills and Redhill Street, connecting it with the Rochdale Canal. The firm of McConnel and Kennedy, whose group of mills was the largest cotton employer with 1500 workers, claimed to be the first to run spinning mules by steam power. Sedgwick Mill, dating form 1818-

1820, is the oldest of the group still standing, and it is believed to be the oldest surviving iron-framed, fireproof factory in Greater Manchester.
Beehive Mill, completed in 1824, has internal timber construction with rare cast-iron roof trusses, whilst the warehouse part has stone flag floors supported on cast-iron T-beams. The roof is a very early cast-iron spaceframe structure, unique in the area. These three groups of buildings, together with Brownsfield Mill on the other side of Great Ancoats Street, represent the chronological development of cotton mill architecture from 1800 to the 1920's. Together they constitute the first industrial estate in the world.
Although the area is dominated by the massive mill buildings, it also contains other listed buildings of differing character. The Victoria Square housing, noted earlier, is a five-storey block of flats dating from 1889. Built in red brick with a pitched slate roof and in the form of an enclosed courtyard, it may fairly claim to be one of the most successful local authority housing schemes in Manchester, due in part to its enclosure of shared inner space.
Modern printing technology has meant that the original Daily Express building is not now used for that purpose, although it is still in commercial use. Printing now takes place in new premises to the rear of the original building. The church of St. Peter in Blossom Street, built of brick in the Romanesque style, dates from 1860. It is hoped that the building will be converted to a new use, as the religious use has now ceased following the steady decline in the population of the Ancoats area.
The Crown and Kettle public house on the corner of Oldham Road and Great Ancoats Street, is a late 19th Century buff brick, Gothic-style building with stone traceried windows.
These latter buildings, together with the older non-listed buildings in the area, provide a contrast of architectural styles with the with the surviving massive mill buildings. The character of the area remains largely industrial, therefore any new development must ensure retention of that character through detailing and the use of compatible materials. The maintenance of road surfaces, kerbstones and street lighting, together with vacant site enclosures and "hard and soft" landscaped areas will also be essential.

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 6424.1.0	Active
Conservation Area	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Condition	Good

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HGM11272 Commercial - Commercial Core-Urban (Type Code: COM-COURB)
Around the Juncition of Great Ancoats Street, Swan Street and Oldham Road, Manchester

Other Land Classes

Landuse	Built over

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FGM4276 WINDOW (AD 20th Century - 1900 AD to 1999 AD)

Associated Events/Activities

EGM245 Building Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit Monument Full Report

SMR Number 8490.1.0 **Site Name** Crown & Kettle Public House

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
8490.1.0	Crown & Kettle Public House	Listed Building

Monument Types and Dates

INN (Hostelry, AD 19th Century - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)
PUBLIC BUILDING (AD 19th Century - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)
INN (Hostelry, AD 20th Century - 1900 AD to 1999 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Late-C19. Gothic style. Buff brick, stone dressings. 2 storeys. 5 2-light stone mullion windows in chamfered surrounds with pointed traceried lights & hood moulds carried across as bands. White brick and stone embellishments. Sill band. Ground storey windows of 2-lights with mullions & transoms & pointed arched traceried lights. Central one surmounting doorway which has traceried panels. Restored eaves & hipped slate roof. Returned side to Great Ancoats Street of similar character. A later 2-storey 2x2 bay addition is to the rear of the building on Oldham Road (1). The building has a gothic plaster ceiling and wooden panelling allegedly recycled form the airship R100 which was broken up after its sister ship, the R101 crashed in France in 1930 (2). At the time of the enhancement survey the building is unoccupied and in poor condition (AM 1993).

Sources

(1) Monograph: Manchester CC. 1994. List of Buildings of Special Hist/Arch Interest. Secretary of State. 95-96

(2) Unpublished document: Andrew Davis. 2005. Manchester Historic Pubs Walk. Andrew Davis.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SJ 8468 9870 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SJ89NW

Administrative Areas

District	Manchester, Greater Manchester
Township	Manchester, Manchester, Greater Manchester

Address/Historic Names

2 Oldham Road, Ancoats, Greater Manchester

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations

Conservation Area - Ancoats Active DGM1611

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These latter buildings, together with the older non-listed buildings in the area, provide a contrast of architectural styles with the with the surviving massive mill buildings. The character of the area remains largely industrial, therefore any new development must ensure retention of that character through detailing and the use of compatible materials. The maintenance of road surfaces, kerbstones and street lighting, together with vacant site enclosures and "hard and soft" landscaped areas will also be essential.

Listed Building (II) - 8490.1.0 Crown & Kettle Public House Active DGM616

Public house. Probably earlier C19, altered. Buff brick with stone dressings, hipped slate roof. Square plan on corner site. Two storeys, 5x5 bays; very tall transomed 2-light windows to ground floor with Gothick tracery and linked hoodmoulds, a doorway in the lower part of that in the centre of the Oldham Street facade, with 4-centred arched fanlight, and similar doorways in the 2nd and 5th bays of the Great Ancoats Street facade; shorter 2-light windows to 1st floor with cusped lights, also with linked hoodmoulds. Interior: unusual ceiling with very large Gothic pendents; small snug with mahogany panelling said from airship R.101. History: said to have been used as courtroom associated with former market close to this site.

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 8490.1.0	Active
Conservation Area	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Condition	Poor

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HGM11272 Commercial - Commercial Core-Urban (Type Code: COM-COURB)
Around the Juncition of Great Ancoats Street, Swan Street and Oldham Road, Manchester

Other Land Classes

Landuse	Built over

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FGM2445 BRICK (AD 19th Century - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)
FGM4303 WINDOW (AD 20th Century - 1900 AD to 1999 AD)

Associated Events/Activities

EGM236 Building Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
8506.1.0	133 Oldham Street, The City Public House	Listed Building

Monument Types and Dates

INN (Hostelry, AD 18th Century - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
PUBLIC BUILDING (AD 18th Century - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Circa 1870, core probably late-C18. Originally known as the Prince of Orange. Stucco; 3 storeys. 2 restored sash windows, no glazing bars. Sculptured plaster panel at 1st storey an allegorical scene probably depicting the Prince of Orange. Another panel with armorial device at 2nd storey. Good inn front has doorway & windows with radial fanlights, carved spandrels, pilasters with scrolled capitals, carved floral panels, all contained beneath dentilled fascia with brackets & ball-head finials. Parapet.

Sources

(1) Bibliographic reference: DoE. 1974. 96

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SJ 8461 9866 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SJ89NW

Administrative Areas

District Manchester, Greater Manchester
Township Manchester, Manchester, Greater Manchester

Address/Historic Names

Oldham Street, City Centre, Greater Manchester

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations

Conservation Area - Smithfield Active DGM1608

By 1741 High Street, a field path linking Market Street Lane (now Market Street) and Shudehill, had become an important thoroughfare. Oldham Street, named after Adam Oldham, a felt maker, was a private track before being opened to the public in 1772.
A stream emerging from farmland in Miles Platting made its way alongside Newton Lane (now Oldham Road) and ultimately contributed to the River Medlock. It was given the dignified title of the River Tib, and the footpath nearby became known as Tib Street. The street was frequently flooded by this 'river', which was subsequently culverted in 1783.
Since its establishment in 1821, Smithfield has been known as the centre for Manchester's food markets, where fruit, vegetables, meat and fish have been sold on both a wholesale and retail scale. At its peak around the turn of the century, it was probably the largest market complex in Britain, occupying seven acres. None of the remaining market buildings is now used for its original purpose, and the wholesale trade has moved into new accommodation away from the city centre, the last to relocate being fruit and vegetables in 1974. Initially the range of goods sold was much greater, including birds and other livestock, which may be the precursors of the present day pet shops in Tib Street. The market rights for the whole city were purchased by the corporation from the Lord of the Manor, Sir Oswald Mosley, in 1845, and the building of the large covered market was commenced in 1854.
Notable entrepreneurs in the textile industry, such as John Rylands, John Owens, Robert Affleck and John Brown, all established their businesses in the Smithfield area. The fortunes made by them helped to establish such institutions as the Rylands Library and Owens College, which eventually developed into the Victoria University of Manchester. The Rylands Building on Market Street, housing Debenham's department store, is another memorial to John Rylands. It was designed by Harry S. Fairhurst, in the Art Deco style, in 1931.
Sir William Fairbairn, Scottish born inventor and one of the most talented engineers of the nineteenth

century, set up his first workshop on High Street in 1817, where he made mill machinery.
The most recent major development in Smithfield is the housing which occupies part of the covered market site, and the conversion of part of the retail fish market into a Craft Village. Both projects were carried out by the City Council.
Smithfield and its buildings today
Historically, the predominant building type was food markets. Few of these are still standing, and those that are have been converted to other uses. Principal amongst them is the retail fish market, which is now the Craft Village. This building, significant among indoor markets, was an extension to the original retail fish market constructed during the 1890s. An iron frame supports a roof which is 50% glass to provide good illumination. Offices with projecting windows, associated with the original market stalls, were at high level, and these have been converted to craft workshops. So too has the ground floor, which has a well illuminated two-storey central space with sub-tropical trees.
Other market buildings are also of interest. The wholesale fish market on High Street was built in two phases by different architects in 1873 and 1879. It is characterised by elaborate gables with corbelled or overhanging brickwork, and carved stone panels in the arches over the wrought iron gates. The stone carvings showing maritime scenes were by Bonshill and William Skeer. The roof was removed when the refrigeration in the basement was shut off in the 1970s. and a portion of the ground floor space was at one time used for a garden centre.
The Smithfield Market Hall on Swan Street is a two-storey stone building dated 1858. The detail around the main entrances takes its inspiration from the architecture of classical Greece, and each principal semi-circular arch has a bull's head carving on the central large key block. Originally a meat market, it soon became a vegetable market, and in recent years has been a training workshop for the Greater Manchester Youth Association.
Buildings to the south of the Conservation Area, closest to the commercial heart of the regional centre along Oldham Street, Market Street and Church Street, are larger and of later date than the rest of the area. The contrast is especially noticeable around Turner Street and Back Turner Street, where there are some very small-scale houses dating from the Georgian period, subsequently converted or used for commercial purposes. Nos. 35-37 Thomas Street are a pair of these houses, converted and also largely rebuilt in recent years.
The City at 133 Oldham Street was originally two private dwellings built before 1782 by two cotton manufacturing brothers. By 1800 the premises were combined and used as a public house, then known as the Prince of Orange, the character probably depicted in the sculpted plaster panel at first floor level. The ground floor front of the inn is decorated with numerous carved timber panels.
No. 29 Swan Street is a Ruskinian Gothic-style building in orange-red brick with stone dressings. It has coloured bricks in the arches over the windows, with projecting stone hood-moulds, and also an overhanging oriel window at first floor level. Some of the stonework is richly carved in a leaf pattern, which forms both horizontal cornice banding and decorating near the windows. No.1 Piccadilly, an unusual building with elevations constructed mostly of cast iron, is now painted in bright colours.

Listed Building (II) - 8506.1.0 The City Public House Active DGM622

Formerly known as: The Prince of Orange PH OLDHAM STREET. Public house. Probably late C18, altered c.1870. Stucco on brick (roof concealed). Narrow rectangular plan at right-angles to street. Three storeys and 2 windows; good inn front at ground floor including pilasters with scrolled capitals, carved floral panels, round-headed doorway to left, round-headed window to right and arched rectangular window in centre all with carved spandrels and radiating glazing bars in the fanlights; dentilled frieze and painted fascia with large ball finials to the end brackets. Each upper floor has a painted relief panel flanked by sashed windows without glazing bars: the panel at 1st floor depicts the arrival of William and Mary, welcomed by Britannia curtseying and presenting a crown, and by a pair of helmeted women, a parson with raised arms and an angel with a trumpet, and the panel at 2nd floor contains the Royal Arms with lion and unicorn. Large panel between floors painted "THE CITY"; coped parapet. Interior not inspected.

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 8506.1.0 Active

Ratings and Scorings

Condition Uncertain

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HGM11259 Commercial - Commercial Core-Urban (Type Code: COM-COURB)
Oldham Street and Hilton Street, Manchester

Other Land Classes

Landuse	Built over

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FGM1504 DOOR (AD 18th Century - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
FGM4157 WINDOW (AD 19th Century - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
8632.1.0	2 & 4 Swan Street (formerly Midland Bank)	Listed Building

Monument Types and Dates

BANK (FINANCIAL) (AD 20th Century - 1900 AD to 1999 AD)
OFFICE (Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Circa 1914. Ashlar: 2 storeys. Semi-circular end to right facing Oldham Road. Rusticated ground storey. Ionic coupled pilasters to 1st storey. Casement windows in plain surrounds with cornices. Panelled frieze. Dentilled modillion cornice. Parapet with balustrade. Ground floor has pilaster doorcase with cornice on consoles surmounted by voluted keyblock. Semi- circular-headed bank windows. Group Value.

Sources

(1) Monograph: Manchester CC. List of Buildings of Special Hist/Arch Interest. Secretary of State. 140

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SJ 8463 9873 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SJ89NW

Administrative Areas

District	Manchester, Greater Manchester
Township	Manchester, Manchester, Greater Manchester

Address/Historic Names

Swan Street, Ancoats, Greater Manchester

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations

Listed Building (II) - 8632.1.0 Former Midland Bank Active DGM1181

Bank, now office. c.1914, renovated. Portland stone (roof concealed). Irregular plan on corner site, with semi-circular south end to Oldham Road. Classical style. Two storeys; rusticated ground floor, coupled Ionic pilasters at 1st floor, panelled frieze, dentilled modillion cornice and balustraded parapet. Pilaster doorcase with cornice on consoles surmounted by voluted keyblock; round-headed windows at ground floor with run-out voussoirs, square-headed windows at 1st floor with moulded architraves including ornamental balconies and cornices mounted on cartouches.

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 8632.1.0 Active

Ratings and Scorings

Condition Uncertain

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HGM11272 Commercial - Commercial Core-Urban (Type Code: COM-COURB)
Around the Juncition of Great Ancoats Street, Swan Street and Oldham Road, Manchester

Other Land Classes

Landuse Built over

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FGM3008 WINDOW (AD 20th Century - 1900 AD to 1999 AD)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded