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Planning, Development & Heritage Consultants

University of Manchester

Eddie Newcomb Building

Heritage Statement

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Heritage Statement has been prepared by Paul Butler Associates on behalf of The University of Manchester to provide an understanding of significance of the former Chemistry Laboratories on Burlington Street [the site] and the associated impact of the proposals upon this significance.

Approach and Methodology

- 1.2 This Statement of Significance has been prepared to comply with the tests and requirements of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF: 2024), specifically paragraphs 207 and 208, under which a description of the significance of a site, including any contribution made by its setting, must be provided to support any planning applications to assess the effect on significance of any proposed changes. There is also a requirement for applicants to make an informed assessment of heritage significance as part of a staged approach to decision-making.
- 1.3 This document broadly follows the staged approach to decision-making set out within *Historic England Advice Note 3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice (Second Edition)*:
- *Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected.*
 - *Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated.*
 - *Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it.*
 - *Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm.*
 - *Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.*
- 1.4 Research has been primarily desk-based, consulting historic mapping and written secondary sources. A visual and photographic survey of the site, its surroundings and nearby heritage assets was undertaken on 7th April 2025.

2. The Application Site and its Surroundings

Site location

- 2.1 The application site is situated in the centre of the University of Manchester's Oxford Road Campus, between the Schunck Lab and the John Owens building. The proposals relate to a series of changes within the former 'Chemistry Laboratories' part of the building.

Designations

- 2.2 The site is part of a series of buildings covered by one Grade II listing known as the '[Manchester University Laboratories](#)'. The other laboratories noted within this listing are the Schorlemmer Laboratory (1895), the Polygonal Laboratory (1904) and the John Morley laboratories (1909). It adjoins 'The Burlington Rooms', which is also separately Grade II listed, along with the railings.
- 2.3 The site is not within a conservation area.



Fig 2.1 The site area.

The Site

Exterior

2.4 The proposed works are internal with the exception being the altering of an exit door which currently opens inward (see figure 2.2).

2.5 The building is of pale buff brick, of similar tone to the stone of the main quadrangle, with stone dressings and red tile roofs. It is built across one and two storeys over a raised basement. The Burlington Street elevation is across six bays separated by stepped buttresses with tumbled brickwork, with a brick parapet. The ground floor has tall rectangular windows with timber casements. Arched windows have alternating brick and stone voussoirs forming a polychrome



Fig 2.2 Door proposed for alterations.

effect with stone hoodmoulds over. There is a tall, square campanile tower with pyramidal roof set back at the east end and a tall industrial square stack with Italianate detailing set back at the west end.

2.6 The external character of the building is in the Gothic Revival style, a hallmark of Alfred Waterhouse's work. It is similar to that of others in its setting, such as the John Owens Building (1873) and the Schorlemmer Lab (1895), both also designed by Waterhouse.

Interior

Lower Ground

- 2.7 The Lower Ground Floor is a mixture of plant and office spaces accessed off a main corridor. The fitout across much of the floor is modern with floor, wall and ceiling finishes generally being later alterations or additions. Some rooms to Burlington Street show the jack arch ceiling construction supported on iron columns (see fig 2.3) with exposed brick walls, however the majority of other spaces have few visible historic features.

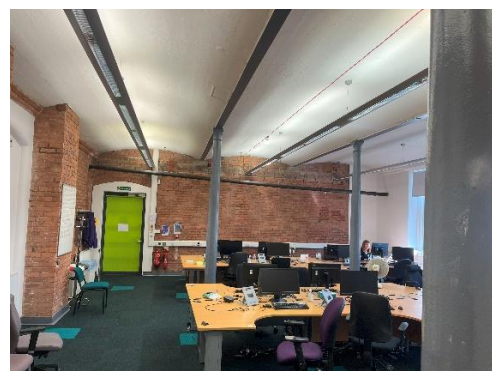


Fig 2.3 Exposed brick walls and jack arches

Lower Ground Mezzanine

- 2.8 This floor is largely in use as offices with a similar floorplan as below with rooms accessed off a main corridor. Historic features include patterned encaustic tiles and terrazzo flooring which can be seen along the corridor. The corridor has a modern suspended ceiling although a plaster cornice is visible behind this in some locations.
- 2.9 Throughout the site there are several door types, both four and six panelled timber historic doors and modern glazed doors, although the majority of existing doors are modern timber fire doors.



Fig 2.4 Patterned encaustic tiles and terrazzo flooring to the corridor.

2.10 The two parallel former science labs are separated by a single wall pierced by large, segmental arched openings. Both have arched braced timber trusses rising from corbels supporting the timber-lined roofs. The southern lab has roof lights to north slope. The northern lab has roof lights to both slopes. Each lab also has an angled observation post with a window set high up in the inner corner on the east side.



Fig 2.5 The former science labs now used as office space.

3. Historical Development

The University of Manchester

- 3.1 In the 19th century Manchester was at the centre of the industrial revolution; particularly that of the textile industry which was most prominent within the north-west. The importance of the city's involvement is evidenced by the now famous, 'The Condition of the Working Class in England' written by Frederick Engels. He describes the poor working and living conditions of industrial life in Manchester and Salford in 1844¹. It specifically mentions the slums on Oxford Road (then known as Oxford Street) in roughly the location of where Manchester University is now, and where the Chemistry laboratories (the site), were built in the early 1870s.
- 3.2 The origins of the chemistry department at the University of Manchester began when in 1846 John Owens left over £96,000 in his will for the creation of an education centre. In 1851, the John Owens College opened in a house in central Manchester. From the 1860s the professors looked to German universities for guidance on how it should operate, following their example of being research focussed, which allowed students to be at the forefront of new developments across a range of different topics.
- 3.3 It wasn't until 1870 that the College was moved to the Oxford Road site, after it was decided that more space was needed. The first building to be completed was the John Owens building in 1870 designed by Alfred Waterhouse, who started his practice in Manchester. This was shortly followed by the completion of the Chemistry Laboratories on Burlington Street (the site) in 1873, and a new medical school on Coupland Street.
- 3.4 In the years following the move to the College's new site on Oxford Road, it struggled to establish a good reputation and there were fears that it might have to close. However, thanks in part to Henry Roscoe the College was saved, after he championed the chemistry department along with his increasing reputation in the field.²
- 3.5 Henry Roscoe was a leading chemist in his field. After graduating from University College London, he went to study at the university in Heidelberg, an institution that was at the

¹ The Condition of the Working Class in 1844', by Frederick Engels.

² The Matter Factory: a history of the chemical laboratory' by Morris, Peter John Turnball. Chapter 7, pp.174

forefront of modern chemistry. In 1857, Roscoe returned to Manchester and was made a professor of Chemistry at John Owens College at the age of just 24. During his time at the college, he increased the number of students studying chemistry from 15 to 120³. Roscoe's legacy was preserved, when his paper 'Letters in elementary Chemistry' became a standard text in the teaching of the subject.

- 3.6 In 1880 the Owens College became the first part of the federal Victoria University, which would go on to become the University of Manchester in later years. Initially the Victoria University had branches in Liverpool and Leeds, however by 1903, it was just Manchester, becoming known as the Victoria University of Manchester.
- 3.7 The years between 1890 and 1914 were a time of great expansion and growth for the University, with it slowly expanding in the place of nearby industry and residential areas. This continued post-World War Two, with the opening of the Robinson undergraduate Laboratory and the Arthur Lapworth Laboratories.
- 3.8 By the 1950s the chemistry department had moved on even further with 'radical' new plans in place to develop a science area to the east of Oxford Road. The chemistry department promptly moved here in the early 1960s. Together with the UMIST university, the two chemistry departments worked side by side, officially joining together to create the University of Manchester, as we know it today, in 2004⁴.

The Site

- 3.9 Prior to the chemistry laboratories, in the mid-19th century the site was occupied by terraces and what appears to be a communal garden space. Surrounding the site there are further terraces and larger, detached villas with designed landscaping.
- 3.10 By the 1891 OS Map, the site had begun to change, with the villas from Oxford Place replaced with 'Owens College.' This is the first map where the chemistry laboratories are shown, with them being built between 1871-3. The building is identifiable by its buttresses

³ <https://www.soci.org/about-us/history/notable-scientists-and-inventors/henry-enfield-roscoe>

⁴ [https://archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk/search/archives/30f3edc0-41f2-3e3c-ae10-298d8a8e8e7e#:~:text=The%20chemical%20laboratories%20which%20opened,1834%2D1892\)%20until%201892.](https://archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk/search/archives/30f3edc0-41f2-3e3c-ae10-298d8a8e8e7e#:~:text=The%20chemical%20laboratories%20which%20opened,1834%2D1892)%20until%201892.)

along its south facing wall and small adjoining link to the building to the east of the site with which it shares a similar architectural style.

3.11 The Chemistry Laboratories were built by Alfred Waterhouse, who was advised by Henry Roscoe on what facilities a research-based chemistry laboratory required.

3.12 Waterhouse's historic plans for the building are shown within a document titled '*Description of the Chemical Laboratories at the Owens College, Manchester*' by Henry Roscoe (1878). The plans, noted as by Waterhouse, show a floorplan largely recognisable today based around a pair of large chemistry laboratories with smaller offices separated by the corridor. The large chimney, mentioned by Roscoe in the supporting text as being essential for good ventilation is also still visible on the exterior of the building.

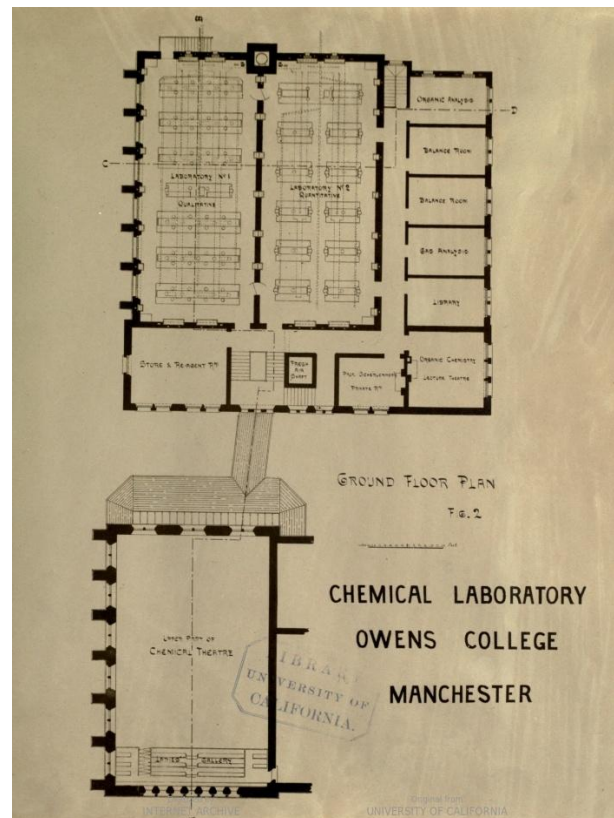


Fig. 3.1 Waterhouse's Ground Floor Plan as seen from '*Description of the Chemical Laboratories at the Owens College, Manchester*' by Henry Roscoe (1878)

3.13 Roscoe's supporting notes specifically mentions the capacity for pupils, the capacity of the labs and extra details such as the specific uses of the smaller rooms for activities such as 'balance room', 'organic analysis room' and 'demonstrator room.'; all of these are shown on the plans.

3.14 Alfred Waterhouse started out as an apprentice architect in Manchester, making his name when he won a competition to design the Manchester Assize Courts, in 1859. In 1868 Waterhouse won another design competition, to design Manchester Town Hall. Thus began an association with designing public buildings, specialising in universities as he progressed through his career. Waterhouse's most famous work is probably the Natural History Museum

in London, which he designed in the 1870s. At the University of Manchester, he designed not only the chemistry laboratories but the John Owens Building, and later the Schorlemmer Lab. Waterhouse's style was distinctly Gothic Revival, a key architectural movement during the Victorian period.

- 3.15 The design of the laboratories were based on those in Heidelberg, where Henry Roscoe had studied extensively⁵. This design then became a blueprint for other chemistry laboratories and was replicated extensively throughout the world. The Schorlemmer Laboratory, built in 1895, also designed by Waterhouse, was based on this Manchester-Heidelberg model and was built to the west of the existing Chemical Laboratories.
- 3.16 *'The Manchester-Heidelberg model returned to Manchester in the shape of the Schorlemmer laboratory in 1895, which was based by the tireless Waterhouse and William Henry Perkin, Jnr on Baeyer's laboratory in Munich; this in turn was based on the Owens' college laboratory of 1873.'*



Fig 3.2 Owens College Chemistry Theatre, 1895.



Fig 3.3 Victoria University, Chemistry Laboratory, 1900.

- 3.17 By the 1909 OS Map, Owens College had become Victoria University, the Quadrangle had also been built and slowly the residential and industrial landscape was starting to visibly change. The decades between this map and the 1891 were a time of real growth for the university. The addition of the Schorlemmer Laboratory in 1895 can also be seen.

⁵ The Matter Factory: a history of the chemical laboratory by Morris, Peter John Turnball

⁶ ^ pp.184.

- 3.18 By the 1922 OS Map, the Schunck Laboratory can be seen, also designed by Alfred Waterhouse, the laboratory was moved from Kersal in Salford where it was the private lab of Dr Schunk but was re-erected at the University by Paul Waterhouse. Paul Waterhouse, son of Alfred, designed the later laboratories at the University, including the Polygonal Laboratory and the John Morley Laboratories (1909).
- 3.19 Between 1951-63 the linking building was added (noted within the listing as not being of special interest) joining the building to its neighbour to the east.

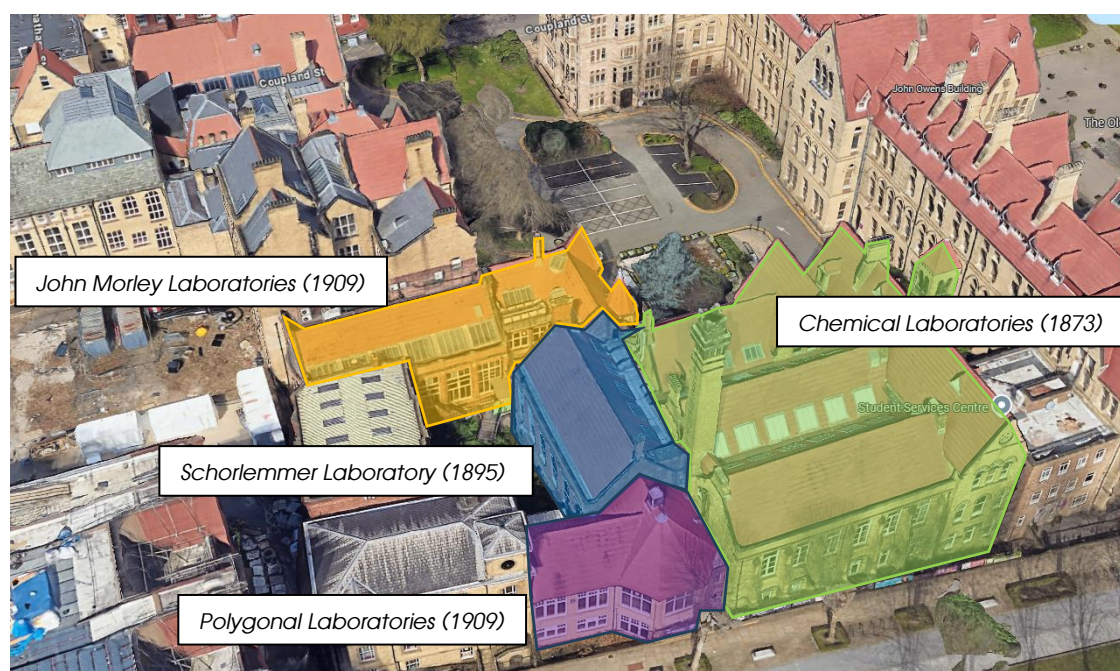


Fig 3.4 The Site's Phasing (Google Earth Base Map)

- 3.20 In more recent years the site has been used as offices by the University, for student services.

4. Significance

- 4.1 Significance can be defined as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be a combination of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. The understanding of the significance of a place is vital to inform sensitively managed change. In accordance with Historic England Advice Note 12 – Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets the following criteria are employed within this report to assess significance:
- 4.2 **Archaeological interest** – Where the heritage asset holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 4.3 **Architectural and artistic interest** – These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.
- 4.4 **Historic interest** – An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic) which heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

4.5 The criteria for the levels of significance used within this report is outlined below –

Significance	Criteria
Very High	Sites, buildings, landscapes and remains of 'exceptional', 'more than special interest' or sometimes considered nationally or internationally important. These include World Heritage Sites; Grade I Listed and Grade II* Listed assets; Scheduled Ancient Monuments or archaeological remains of equivalent significance.
High	Sites, buildings, landscapes and remains of acknowledged 'special interest' and sometimes considered nationally important. These include Conservation Areas; Grade II Listed Assets; and archaeological remains of national importance.
Medium	Sites, buildings, landscapes and remains of 'some interest' and generally considered of local or sometimes regional importance. These include Non-Designated Heritage Assets; Locally Listed Assets and archaeological remains of regional interest.
Low	Sites, buildings, landscapes and remains of 'limited interest'. These include historic sites that through level of alteration or typology have some limited local interest and can sometimes be consider Non-Designated Heritage Assets.
Neutral	Sites, buildings, landscapes and remains of 'no or negligible interest'. These include sites or landscapes of no (or very minor) interest.
Intrusive / Detrimental	Sites, buildings, landscapes and remains of 'no or negligible interest' that harm the setting or significance of wider assets.

The Chemical Laboratories

- 4.6 The site is covered by a listing that includes three other historical laboratories built in different phases. As none of the proposed works are in those parts of the building their individual significance is not assessed in detail, but they all contribute to the site's wider significance.

Historic Interest

- 4.7 The chemistry laboratories on site were amongst the first modern chemistry laboratories to be built at a university in Britain⁷. They were in the German style, based on those at Munich and Heidelberg University where Henry Roscoe had extensively studied under Robert Bunsen⁸. This Manchester-Heidelberg design then became the blueprint for this period, with laboratories being built all over Europe in this style. Eventually, the design returned to Manchester, with the Schorlemmer Laboratory which opened in 1895⁹. Schorlemmer was Roscoe's assistant and held the first chair of organic chemistry at the University of Manchester. The site was at the forefront of modern chemistry, and this strongly contributes towards its historical significance.
- 4.8 Sir Henry Roscoe was a pioneer not only in modern chemistry but also of the University of Manchester, which was then known as Owens College. Roscoe, as described by Turnbull, *'effectively saved Owens College single handedly'* by building up the chemistry department¹⁰, he enabled the College to become established and become a university. Roscoe's association with this building is of significance because of the importance and impact that he had not only within the field of chemistry but also in Manchester.
- 4.9 The historical significance of the chemistry laboratories is high, they were among the earliest (they predate the 1874 Cavendish laboratory built at Cambridge University) modern chemistry laboratories built at a British university. The links to Sir Henry Roscoe amplify the level of significance.

⁷ <https://www.nature.com/articles/052063a0>

⁸ <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Henry-Enfield-Roscoe>

⁹ The Matter Factory: a history of the chemical laboratory by Morris, Peter John Turnbull

¹⁰ ^^pp.174

Architectural and Artistic Interest

- 4.10 The chemistry laboratories were designed by prominent Victorian architect, Alfred Waterhouse during his early career in Manchester. Waterhouse's designs were predominantly in the Gothic Revival style, which is reflected in the chemistry laboratories overall design.
- 4.11 The exterior of the building is characterised by pale bricks with red roof tiles, built to match the Grade II* Quadrangle nearby. This includes the John Owens building, built in 1870 also designed by Alfred Waterhouse.
- 4.12 Architectural features are also visible internally, with large windows and high ceilings to provide thorough ventilation, something which Roscoe saw as tantamount to the design of a chemistry lab. Other notable, internal features include jack arches and steel beams, mentioned in the description of the plans written by Roscoe that are a fireproof design as part of the building's function¹¹.
- 4.13 Waterhouse's planform and layout survives mostly unaltered and is legible, with the central labs surrounded by a corridor with perimeter offices. There are patterned, encaustic tiles on the ground floor with terrazzo flooring visible on other levels in the corridors.

Archaeological Interest

- 4.14 Prior to the building of the chemistry labs on the site in the 1870s, the 1851 Town Plan shows the presence of terraces and a large garden which was most likely for the use of the residents. Much of the surrounding area was planned out in the same way, with villas and terraces being the dominant features. There is unlikely to be much remaining evidence of these properties beneath the current building.
- 4.15 The laboratories being one of the first for chemical research built at a university in the world along with evidence of the original layout, furnishings and use of equipment warrant potential future study in the form of archaeological interest.

¹¹ Description of the Chemical Laboratories at the Owens college, Manchester. By H E Roscoe from the Plans of Alfred Waterhouse.

5. The Heritage Planning Context

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

- 5.1 Section 38(6) of the Planning Act states that the determination of planning applications must be made in accordance with the Development Plan unless other material considerations indicate otherwise. This establishes the Development Plan as the primary decision-making document when considering planning applications.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 5.2 In considering development affecting Listed Buildings, special regard will be given to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest (Section 66, Planning [Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas] Act 1990).

National Planning Policy Framework

- 5.3 The Revised NPPF which was published in July 2018 and most recently updated in December 2024, sets out the Government's planning policies regarding the conservation of the historic environment.
- 5.4 Section 16, Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, and policies 202-221 of the NPPF sets out the heritage context. The NPPF states 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'.
- 5.5 Paragraphs 207 and 208 require applicants to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting; and that the level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance; local planning authorities should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

- 5.6 Paragraph 210 sets out three considerations which local planning authorities should consider when determining applications-
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality;
 - the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
- 5.7 Paragraph 212 notes that when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. Paragraph 213 follows that any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification.
- 5.8 Paragraph 214 identifies a series of criteria that must be met where substantial harm to or total loss of significance will be caused to a designated heritage asset; it has to be demonstrated that substantial loss or harm is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss. Paragraph 215 states that where a development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.
- 5.9 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 directly or indirectly affect 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 (para 216).
- 5.10 Paragraph 219 states that local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance; and, that proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 5.11 The NPPG was published in March 2014 (updated 2023). The Guidance includes a section on the historic environment. Relevant paragraphs from the Guidance are set out below:
- 5.12 All heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not.
- 5.13 What matters in assessing whether a proposal might cause harm is the impact on the significance of the heritage asset. As the National Planning Policy Framework makes clear, significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 5.14 Proposed development affecting a heritage asset may have no impact on its significance or may enhance its significance and therefore cause no harm to the heritage asset. Where potential harm to designated heritage assets is identified, it needs to be categorised as either less than substantial harm or substantial harm (which includes total loss) in order to identify which policies in the National Planning Policy Framework apply.
- 5.15 The National Planning Policy Framework requires any harm to designated heritage assets to be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal. Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental objectives.
- 5.16 With regard to assessing substantial harm, National Planning Practice Guidance advises: 'Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting.' (Paragraph: 018 Reference ID: 18a-018-20190723).

Manchester Development Plan

- 5.1 Section 38(6) of the Town and Country Planning Act 2004 states that applications for development should be determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. In the case of Manchester City Council, the adopted Development Plan consists of the Places for Everyone (adopted March 2024), the Core Strategy (adopted 2012) and the Saved Policies of the Manchester Unitary Development Plan (adopted 1995). Due consideration in the determination of the application will also need to be afforded to national policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which represents a significant material consideration.

Manchester City Council Core Strategy (2012)

- 5.2 The policies of the Core Strategy in relation to heritage are outlined below –

Policy EN 3 Heritage

- 5.3 *Throughout the City, the Council will encourage development that complements and takes advantage of the distinct historic and heritage features of its districts and neighbourhoods, including those of the City Centre.*
- 5.4 *Proposals which enable the re-use of heritage assets will be encouraged where they are considered consistent with the significance of the heritage asset.*

Saved Policies of the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) for the City of Manchester (adopted 1995)

- 5.5 The UDP was superseded by the Core Strategy. However, a number of UDP policies have been 'saved'. Extant policies contained within the UDP which are relevant to the proposed scheme include:
- Policy DC19 'Listed Buildings' which seeks to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact upon the setting of listed buildings.

Places for Everyone (2024)

- 5.6 The Places for Everyone Plan (2024) has been adopted by Manchester City Council in March 2024, the policy relevant to heritage states (Policy JP-P2: Heritage) –
- 5.7 *We will proactively manage and work with partners to positively conserve, sustain and enhance our historic environment and heritage assets and their settings. Opportunities will be pursued to aid the promotion, enjoyment, understanding and interpretation of heritage assets, as a means of maximising wider public benefits and reinforcing Greater Manchester's distinct character, identity and sense of place....This knowledge should be used to inform the positive management and integration of our heritage by: Setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role of heritage in place-making; Ensuring that the heritage significance of a site or area is considered in accordance with national planning policy in the planning and design process and opportunities for interpretation and local engagement are optimised; Integrating the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings, with creative contextual architectural responses that contribute to their significance and sense of place; Delivering positive benefits that sustain and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing; and Exploring opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that restoration of historic buildings offer.*
- 5.8 *Particular consideration will be given to ensure that the significance of key elements of the historic environment which contribute to Greater Manchester's distinctive identity and sense of place are protected from harm. These include historic town centres, places of worship, historic transport routes including the canal network, industrial buildings and structures including textile mills, farmsteads and other sites, buildings, and areas of identified archaeological, architectural, artistic and/or historic value.*

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice 2: 'Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment' (2015)

- 5.9 This document provides advice to local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties. It sets out practical guidance to assist interested

parties in making an assessment of the impact of proposals on the significance of heritage assets.

Historic England Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition)

- 5.10 Published in December 2017, this document sets out guidance on managing change within the setting of heritage assets, including historic buildings, sites, areas and landscapes. Building on the historic environment provisions of national planning policy, the document provides advice on the definition of 'setting' before setting out key principles for assessing the implications of development proposals on the settings of heritage assets.

Historic England Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets

- 5.11 This Guidance was published in October 2019 and covers the National Planning Policy Framework requirement for applicants for heritage and other consents to describe heritage significance to help local planning authorities to make decisions on the impact of proposals for changes to heritage assets.

Historic England: Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance

- 5.12 This Guidance was published by Historic England (then English Heritage) in April 2008. The Document is designed to provide a logical approach to making decisions and offering guidance on all aspects of England's historic environment. Guidance is provided on understanding heritage values (evidential, historical, aesthetic, and communal), and assessing heritage significance.

6. Impact Assessment

- 6.1 Heritage impact is defined as the potential level of harm or benefit to the special architectural or historic interest caused by a proposed development. The NPPF does not prescribe a format for analysis of heritage significance and/or impact.
- 6.2 Scale or severity of impacts or changes can be judged taking into account their direct and indirect effects and whether they are temporary or permanent, reversible or irreversible. The cumulative effect of separate impacts should also be considered. Change can be either harmful or beneficial to heritage significance.
- 6.3 The following methodology is based on the guidance set out by ICOMOS (2011) Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties. Although intended for World Heritage Sites it provides a sliding scale of impacts that can be applied to assets on all significance levels.

Impact Grading	Criteria
High Beneficial	Comprehensive changes to an asset or its setting resulting in a major enhancement of significance.
Medium Beneficial	Significant changes to an asset or its setting resulting in a notable enhancement of significance.
Low Beneficial	Modest changes to an asset or its setting resulting in a slight enhancement of significance.
Neutral	No or negligible change to an asset or its setting resulting in no or negligible change to significance.
Low Adverse	Modest changes to an asset or its setting resulting in slight harm to significance.
Medium Adverse	Significant changes to an asset or its setting resulting in notable harm to significance.
High Adverse	Comprehensive changes to an asset or its setting resulting in major harm to significance.

- 6.4 The following section gives a breakdown of the proposals, providing a background justification for each element and an associated impact upon significance. Any mitigation which has been undertaken or could further reduce harm has also been identified.

Proposal / Location	Discussion	Impact
Re-hanging external door	To act as a fire escape it is proposed to re-hang the inwards opening door to open outwards. The non-original ironmongery will also be replaced, and a new frame will be required. The current door arrangement does not comply with the fire strategy and restricts the building's occupancy capacity. The works will result in the retention of the door as historic fabric and the inversion of the opening of the door is not considered to result in any harm to significance.	Neutral
Entrance Area and Stairs (S5)	The re-decoration of the painted blue walls with a more neutral colour tone will have neither a positive nor negative impact upon significance with both being modern paint schemes.	Neutral
Stair S5 replacement and relocation of door	It is proposed to replace the historic timber panelled door with a modern glazed fire door. The historic door will be relocated, adapted and rehung in place of a modern door currently in place at room G.0009. Every attempt has been made to minimise the need for fire stopping measures where it will involve the loss of heritage fabric and the compartmentation proposed does minimise the need for the loss of heritage fabric elsewhere. To meet fire regulations the door will need to have a 30-minute fire resistance. Under current building	Neutral

Proposal / Location	Discussion	Impact
	regulations, all fire doors must be tested with their specific build-up and environment. The only way of adequately upgrading and certifying the door would be its testing to destruction which in itself would obviously result in the loss of the door. Due to these requirements, it is not possible to retain and upgrade the door and meet the necessary fire regulations. However, the original door will be retained and utilised within the scheme in another door opening on the same floor (B.009) therefore there will be no loss of heritage fabric. The proposed door will replicate the adjacent glazed doors on both levels to provide a co-ordinated visually matching entrance from the stair. There will not be any loss of heritage fabric as the door will be relocated meaning there will be no associated harm to significance.	
Modern fire door replacement (various doors)	There are various modern fire doors that are proposed for replacement. These are all modern fabric of no significance and the replacement with a modern fire door will have a neither positive nor negative impact upon significance.	Neutral
Areas of damp to be repaired (various locations)	In some locations there is localised areas of damp and damaged plasterwork. These areas of defective plaster are to be removed and appropriately repaired and repainted in a like for like manner. This will offer a small enhancement to the appearance of	Low Beneficial

Proposal / Location	Discussion	Impact
	these spaces and a low beneficial impact upon significance.	
Lower Ground Floor Exam and Post Room (B.003 / B.004)	The proposal will remove the intrusive suspended ceiling and various non-original dividing walls. Exposed services and a raft ceiling will allow a greater appreciation of the volume of the space and offers an enhancement over the existing arrangement. A doorway into the corridor will be infilled with the modern door removed. This doorway is not shown on Waterhouse's historic plans, so it represents a later addition and therefore does not result in any harm. There will be some subdivision of this space and although the arrangement is changed it is not considered to offer any more or less level of subdivision than currently exists and therefore does not result in harm.	Low Beneficial
Lower Ground Floor Corridor C9 and Meeting Room B.006	The proposal will remove the modern subdivisions and take the space back to the original proportions as seen on the Waterhouse historic plan (this space being the boiler room). The suspended ceiling will be removed allowing the original proportions of the space to be appreciated.	Low Beneficial
B.004A: Removal of modern meeting room	The modern partitions and ceilings will be removed and this will become part of B.003 (see above).	Low Beneficial

Proposal / Location	Discussion	Impact
G.001A / G.001B: removal of modern glazed subdivide	The proposal will remove the modern subdivisions and take the space back closer to its original proportions as seen on the Waterhouse historic plan. An internal fire lobby is proposed for fire regulations to provide a disabled refuge, but the room(s) will still be less subdivided and closer to the original arrangement than existing and therefore this element will result in a low level enhancement to significance.	Low Beneficial
Mezzanine Corridor C7 and C8: New Fire Lobby	Other than the replacement of modern fire doors (as discussed above) new fire lobbies are proposed to these corridors. These are proposed to allow the building to meet fire regulations. This will slightly change the historic arrangement of the corridor, although the lobby would be near the end of the corridor behind the corner leaving the long corridor with side offices unaltered. There is evidence on site (in the flooring) and from the historic floorplans that this corridor did have some subdivision so was never entirely open. Due to the slight subdivision of the corridor there will be some low level harm to significance.	Low Adverse
G.002 New Lighting and removal of subdivisions	The modern screen and door between G.001 and G.002 will be removed, no connections are shown between the two laboratories on the Waterhouse plan so it is likely these doorways are modern interventions when they were converted to offices.	Neutral

Proposal / Location	Discussion	Impact
	New lighting will be read as a discrete, modern installation and will not harm significance.	
M&E Package	No external works or changes are proposed with all M&E additions / reconfigurations internal utilising existing extracts. The proposed M&E installation will largely follow existing service route in existing cable trays or behind suspended ceilings not resulting in any harm. Some areas will require some very minimal intervention into historic fabric in widening existing builder's work openings this will have a very low impact on significance.	Low Adverse

Summary of Impacts

- 6.5 The proposals will result in some isolated instances of very low harm to the significance of the Grade II Listed asset, although equally some elements of the proposal will offer enhancements to significance.

Compliance with planning policy

- 6.6 As the proposals will result in some individual instances of less than substantial harm at the lowest end of the scale, paragraph 215 of the NPPF (2023) suggests this must be outweighed by the public benefits of the scheme and that any harm to a designated heritage asset requires clear and convincing justification.
- 6.7 The instances of harm are considered largely unavoidable, and they allow the building to meet fire regulations for the safety of the building and its users and allow the University to upgrade outdated services and ICT equipment. This public benefit is considered to outweigh the low level of harm.

- 6.8 The continued use of the building for the University is considered the asset's optimum viable use in these circumstances. The heritage enhancements of the proposals are also a public benefit. Collectively these benefits outweigh the very low level of less than substantial harm.
- 6.9 Therefore, the proposals are compliant with both local and national planning policy in relation to heritage with no areas of conflict.

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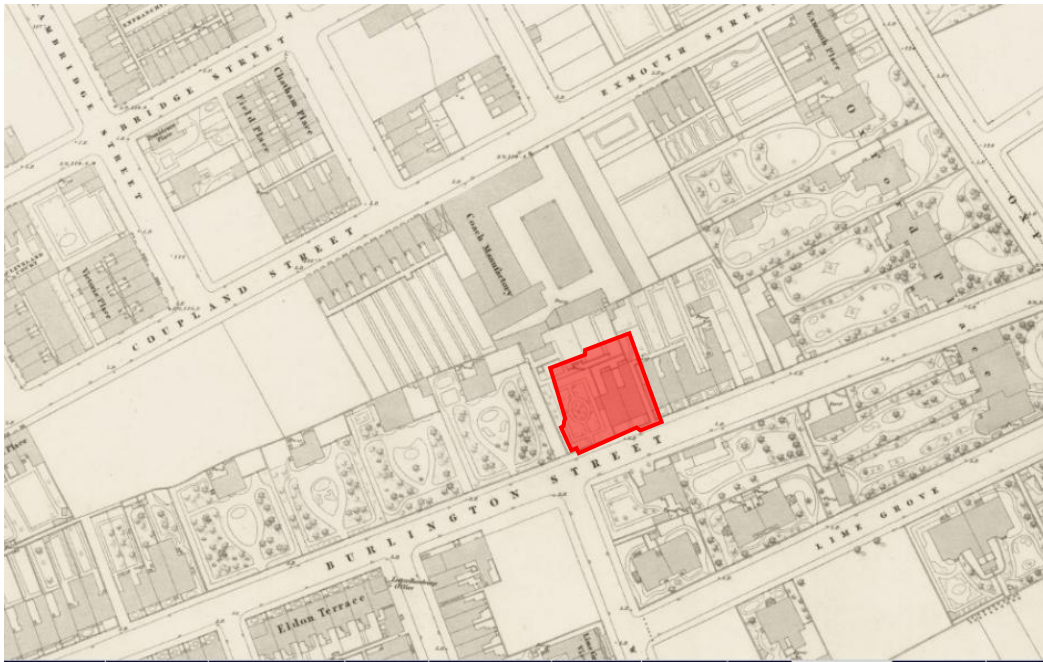
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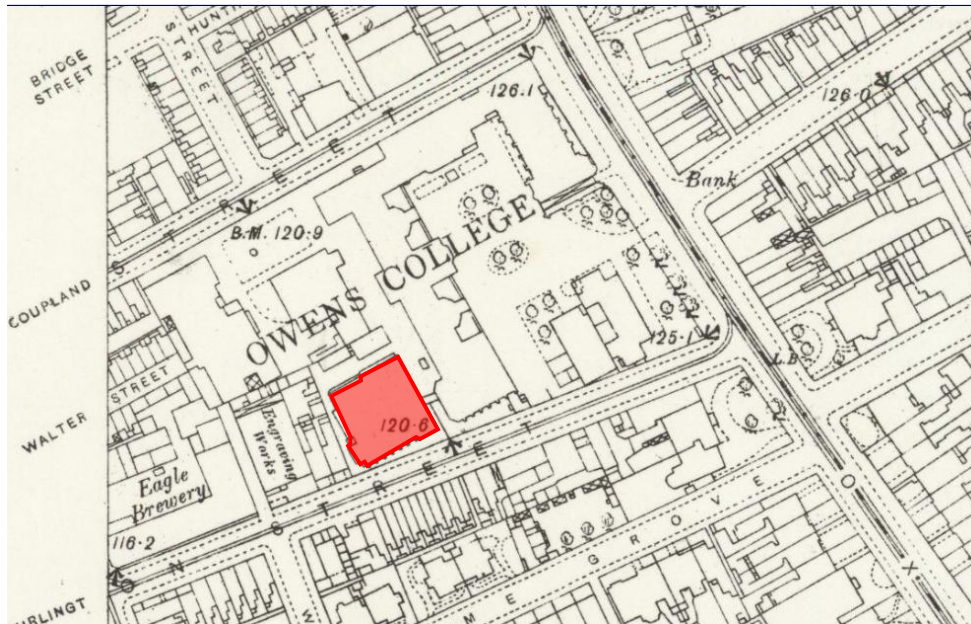
Appendix A: Map Regression



Manchester and Salford Sheet 44. Published 1851



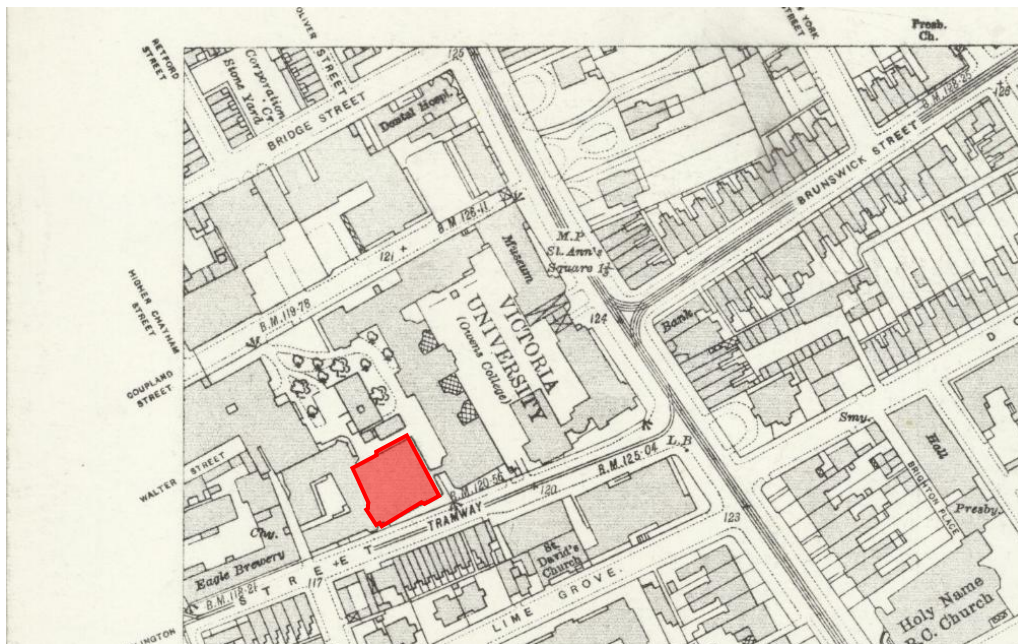
Manchester – Lancashire CIV.15.1 Published 1891.



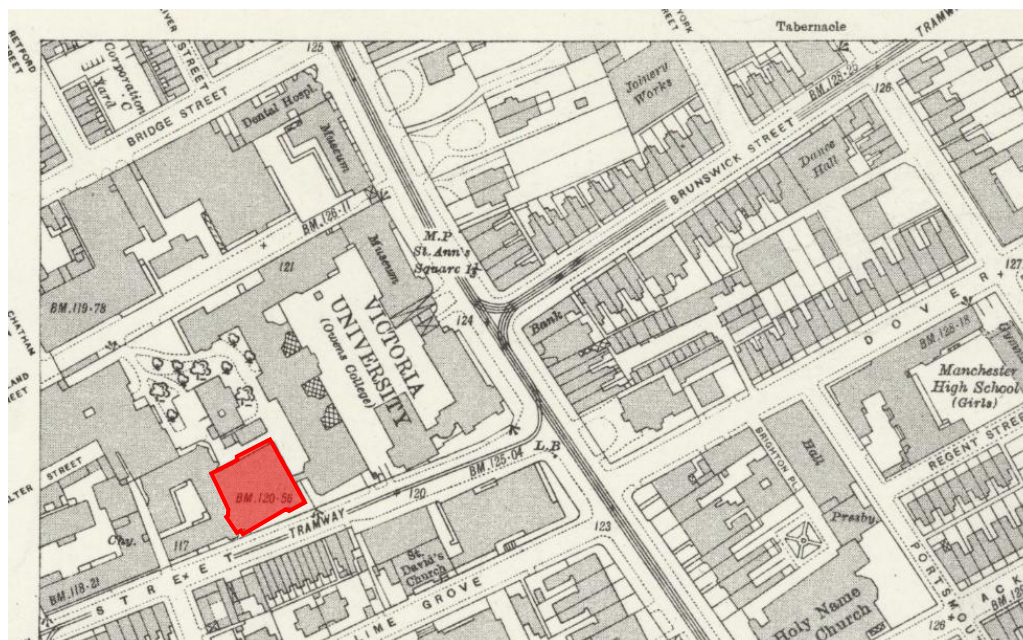
Lancashire CIV.15. Published 1893



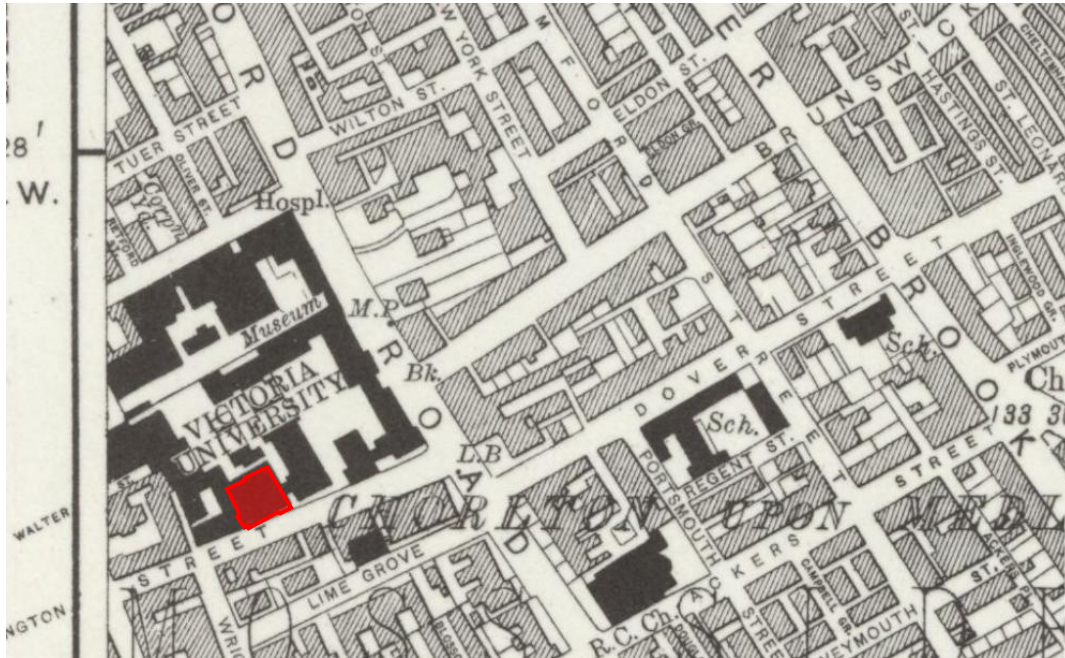
Lancashire Sheet CIV.SE. Published 1909



Lancashire CIV.15. Published 1922



Lancashire CIV.15. Published 1935



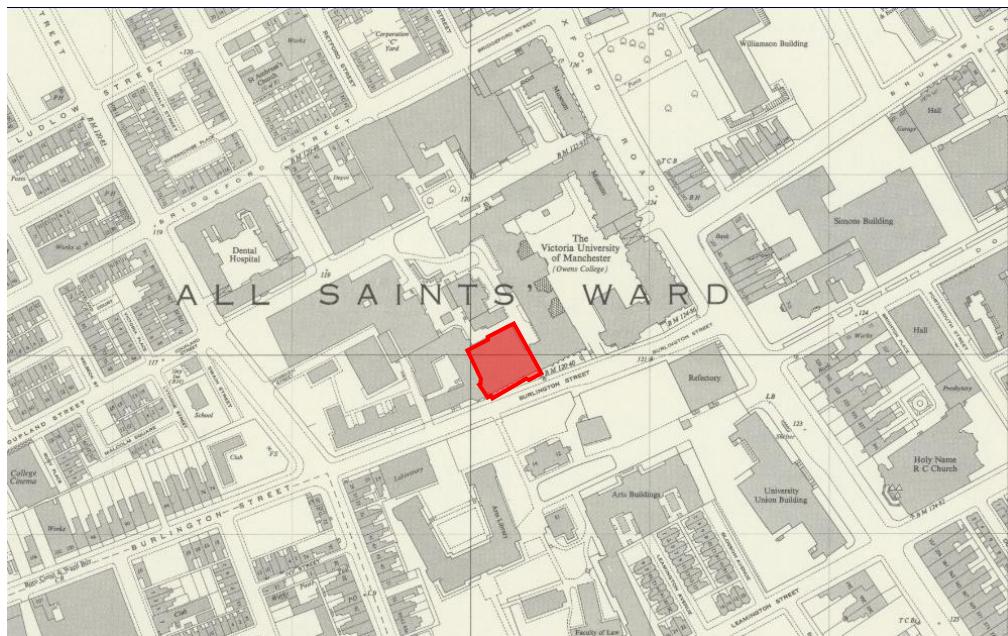
Lancashire Sheet CIV.SE. Published 1938.



Lancashire Sheet CIV.SE. Published 1946.



SJ8496-A. Published 1951.



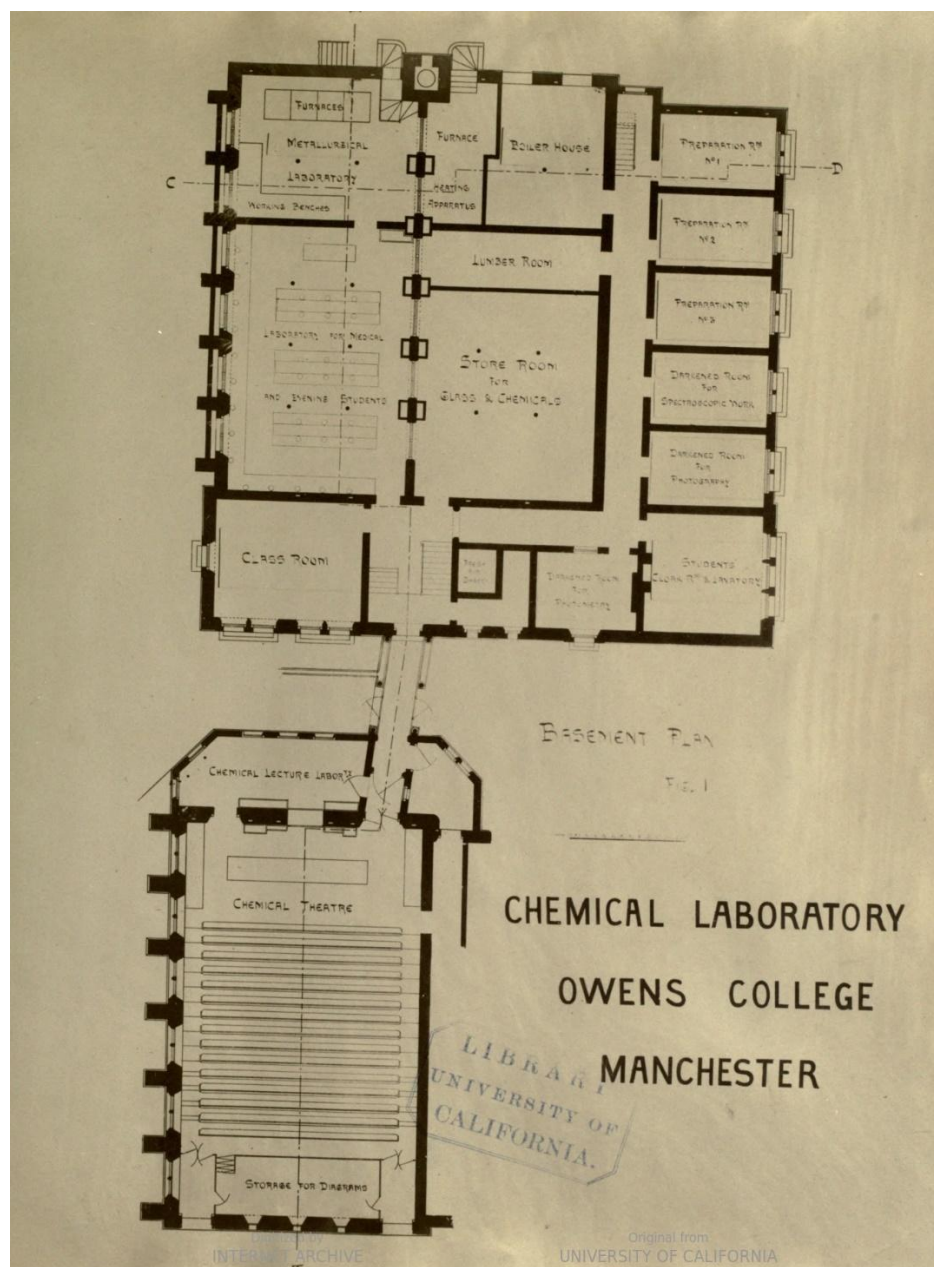
SJ8496-SJ8596-BB. Published 1963.



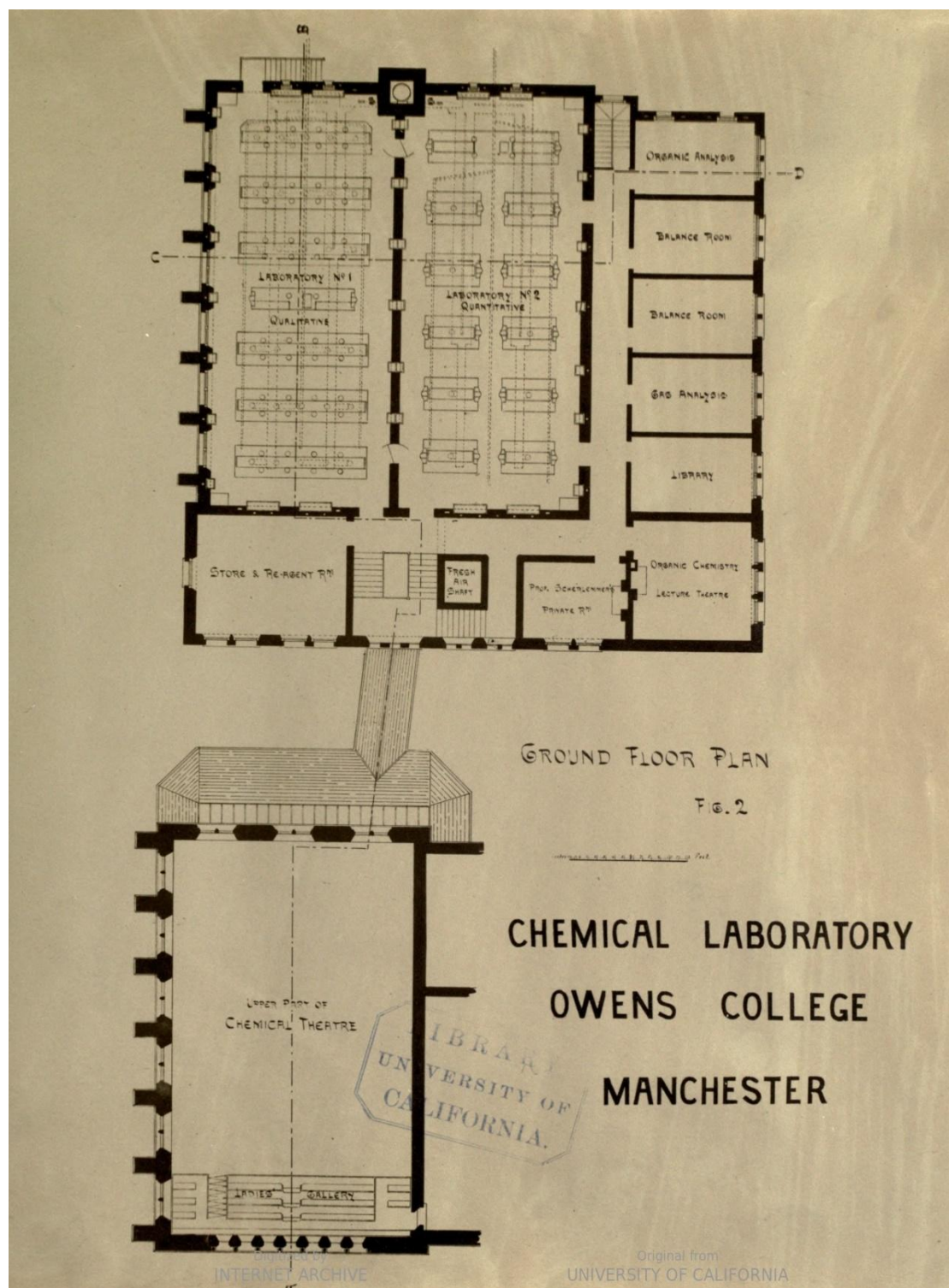
SJ89NW-A. Published 1972.

Appendix B - Historical Sources

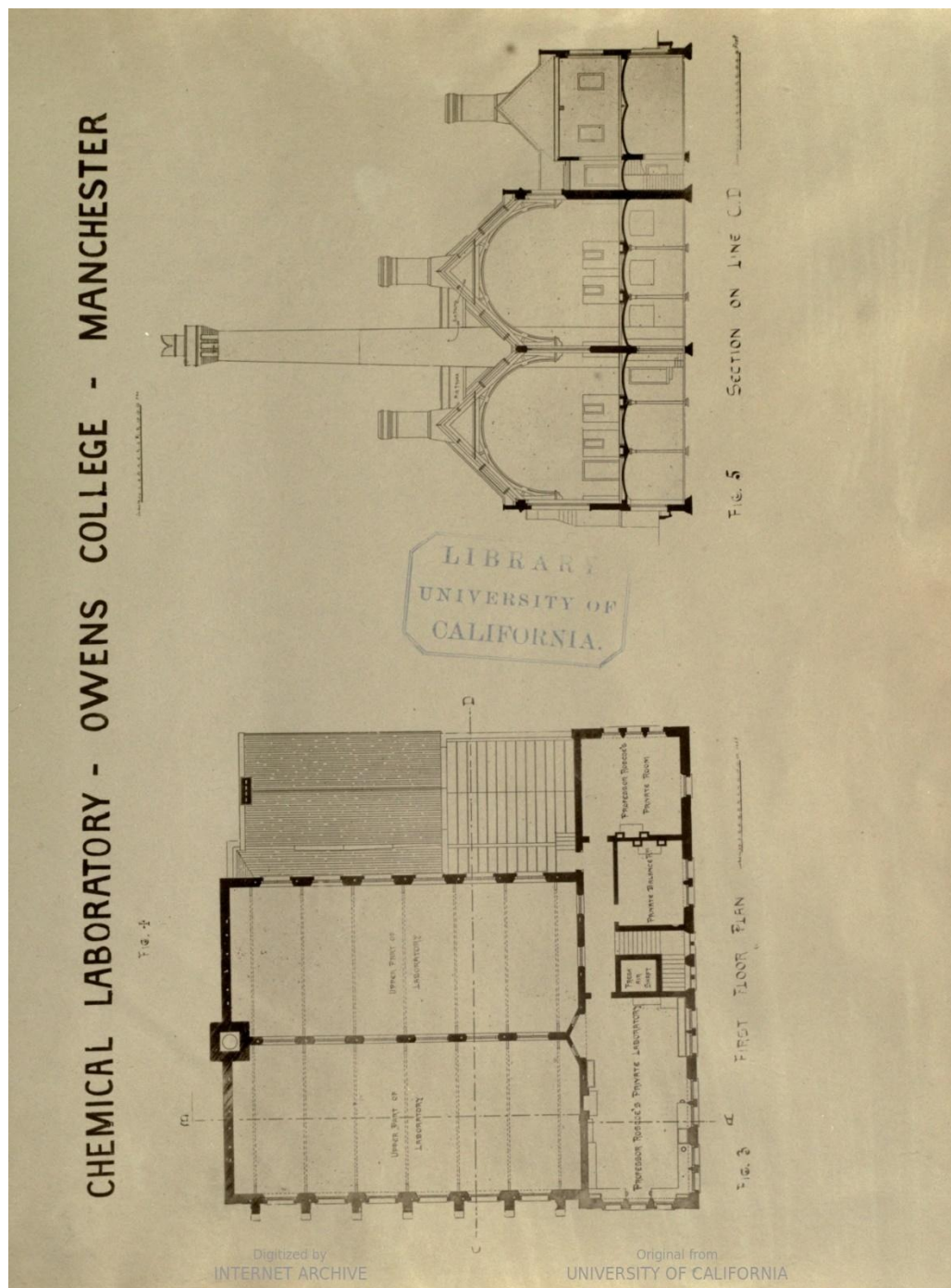
Historic Plans (1868)



Basement Plan, 1878.



Ground Floor Plan, 1878.



First Floor Plans, 1878.



Owens College Chemistry Theatre, Manchester 1895. Manchester City Council Archive.



Owens College, Manchester University, Chemistry Lab, 1900. Manchester City Council Archive.

Historic Environment Record (HER) (N.B. Full descriptions not included)

Listed Buildings

Name: BURLINGTON ROOMS (SCHUNK LABORATORIES, MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY) AND ATTACHED RAILINGS

List Entry Number: 1197811

District: Manchester

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish: Non Civil Parish

Grade: II

Date first listed: 03-Oct-1974

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Name: PHARMACY DEPARTMENT, DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

List Entry Number: 1209002

District: Manchester

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish: Non Civil Parish

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 03-Oct-1974

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Name: No name for this Entry

List Entry Number: 1246282

Location: 323-7, OXFORD ROAD, 333, OXFORD ROAD

District: Manchester

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish: Non Civil Parish

Grade: II

Date first listed: 03-Oct-1974

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Name: MANCHESTER MUSEUM EXTENSIONS

List Entry Number: 1246283

District: Manchester

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish: Non Civil Parish

Grade: II

Date first listed: 03-Oct-1974

Date of most recent amendment: 27-Oct-1999

Name: ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS

List Entry Number: 1271296

District: Manchester

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish: Non Civil Parish

Grade: I

Date first listed: 18-Dec-1963

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Name: FORMER DEPARTMENT OF METALLURGY, UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, AND ATTACHED RAILINGS

List Entry Number: 1271344

District: Manchester

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish: Non Civil Parish

Grade: II

Date first listed: 21-Sep-1973

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Name: VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER INCLUDING CHRISTIE LIBRARY, WHITWORTH HALL

List Entry Number: 1271428

District: Manchester

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish: Non-Civil Parish

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 18-Dec-1963

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Name: WATERLOO PLACE

List Entry Number: 1271457

District: Manchester

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish: Non Civil Parish

Grade: II

Date first listed: 03-Oct-1974

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Name: SAMUEL ALEXANDER BUILDING

List Entry Number: 1393664

District: Manchester

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish: Non Civil Parish

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 12-Feb-2010

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Name: Manchester University Rutherford Building and Hopkinson Memorial Wing

List Entry Number: 1402635

District: Manchester

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish: Non Civil Parish

Grade: II

Date first listed: 19-Oct-2011

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

NDHA's

Name: Avila House, Manchester

Reference Number: 1492483

Location: Avila House, 335-337 Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PG

District: Manchester

District Type: Metropolitan Authority

Parish: Non-Civil Parish

NMR Excavation Index

Name: University of Manchester: Tuer Street Estates

County: MANCHESTER

Grid reference: SJ8446096700

Map reference: [EPSG:27700] 384460, 396700

Period/Subjects: POST MEDIEVAL - BUILDING

Identifiers: [ADS] Depositor ID – 1502582 [ADS] Associated ID - AIP Record Number: G.02.2161

Greater Manchester HER (those that have not been mentioned above)

HER Number: 12682.1.0

Name: Tuer Street Estates Depot (site of) – former stables (site of)

Grid Reference: SJ 8445 9670

Protected Status: None recorded

HER Number: 16064.1.0

Name: Workers' housing, Tuer Street (site of)

Grid Reference: SJ 8443 9672

Protected Status: None recorded

HER Number: 16010.1.0

Name: Eagle Inn (site of)

Grid Reference: SJ 8441 9671

Protected Status: None recorded

HER Number: 16010.1.1

Name: Workshop and smithy, north side of Tuer Street (site of)

Grid Reference: SJ 8443 9672

Protected Status: None recorded

HER Number: 16010.2.0

Name: Bowling Green, south of Tuer Street (site of)

Grid Reference: SJ 8445 9667

Protected Status: None recorded

HER Number: 16013.1.0

Name: Manchester Corporation Stone Yard, south of Tuer Street (site of)

Grid Reference: SJ 8445 9667

Protected Status: None recorded

HER Number: 16012.1.0

Name: Tuer Street Estates Depot (site of) – former Manchester Corporation Electricity Sub station (site of)

Grid Reference: SJ 8444 9672

Protected Status: None recorded

HER Number: 16014.1.0

Name: St Ambrose Sunday School (site of)

Grid Reference: SJ 8448 9671

Protected Status: None recorded

HER Number: 16864.1.0

Name: Houses, east side of Cowcill Street (site of)

Grid Reference: SJ 8428 9673

Protected Status: None recorded

HER Number: 17260.1.0

Name: Ducie Arms public house

Grid Reference: SJ 8449 9629

Protected Status: None recorded

Historic England Listing

Official list entry

Heritage Category:

Listed Building

Grade:

II

List Entry Number:

1402638

Date first listed:

19-Oct-2011

List Entry Name:

Manchester University Laboratories

Statutory Address 1:

Manchester University Laboratories, Burlington Street, Manchester

Location

Statutory Address:

Manchester University Laboratories, Burlington Street, Manchester

District:

Manchester (Metropolitan Authority)

Parish:

Non Civil Parish

National Grid Reference:

SJ8450196490

Summary

University science laboratories, now partially administrative offices (Chemical Laboratories) and café (west part of polygonal laboratory building). Chemical Laboratories 1871-3, Schorlemmer Laboratory 1895, both by Alfred Waterhouse, polygonal laboratory 1904 and John Morley Laboratories 1909, both by Paul Waterhouse. Buff brick, red brick, stone dressings, and red tiles.

Reasons for Designation

The 1871-3 Chemical Laboratories and 1895 Schorlemmer Laboratory by Alfred Waterhouse, and the 1904 polygonal laboratory and 1909 John Morley Laboratories by Paul Waterhouse, at the University of Manchester, are designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Architect: Two of these four purpose-built science laboratories were designed by the eminent architect, Alfred Waterhouse, and two were designed by his son, Paul Waterhouse. Father and son both designed a number of university buildings at Oxford, Cambridge (Alfred), and various provincial universities, many of which are listed. * Historic interest: These four buildings are all bespoke science laboratories, providing facilities to ensure that the university was at the forefront of scientific research, and attracted the best professors in the later C19 and into the C20. The two C19 buildings are significant as relatively early examples and the Chemistry Laboratories building actually pre-dates the Cavendish Laboratory, built in 1874 at the University of Cambridge. * Design: Practical input into the design of the Chemistry Laboratories was provided by the Professor of Chemistry, Henry Enfield Roscoe, who firmly believed in the primacy of practical teaching as evidenced by the provision of large, well-lit and ventilated laboratories with overlooking observation posts, and similar large laboratories were present in the subsequent buildings also. * Interiors: the Chemistry Laboratories retains the original lecture room, with demonstration bench, raked benching and writing slopes; other survivals in the four buildings include original flooring, doors, staircases, high-level observation posts, and stone sinks (Schorlemmer Laboratory). * Architectural interest: Both the Chemistry Laboratories and the John Morley Laboratories are designed in a picturesque Gothic idiom to complement the Grade II* main quadrangle of the university. * Group Value: The buildings all interconnect, and clearly demonstrate the integrated development of the science faculty at the University of Manchester. As a group they are immediately to the west of the main quadrangle (Grade II*), attached by a later link block, and are attached to the Schunck Building (Grade II) and the Pharmacy Department [formerly Medical School] (Grade II). * Date: The Chemistry Laboratories building was built by Alfred Waterhouse in 1871-3, and was one of three buildings initially designed by him as the core of Owens College when moved to its present Oxford Road location, the other two being the west range of the Main Quadrangle and the Medical School. The establishment subsequently became a university in 1880.

History

The buildings being assessed for possible designation are a group of science laboratories located to the rear of the main Oxford Road quadrangle of the University of Manchester. They are: the Chemical Laboratories, 1871-3 by Alfred Waterhouse; the Schorlemmer Laboratory, 1895 by Alfred Waterhouse; a polygonal laboratory, 1904 by Paul Waterhouse; and the John Morley Laboratories, 1909 by Paul Waterhouse. The University of Manchester had originated as Owens College in 1851. It moved to the present Oxford Road location in 1873, having appointed the architect Alfred Waterhouse to design the new buildings in 1869, with work beginning in 1870. The first phase of construction included the rear, west range of the main quadrangle, the Chemical Laboratories, and the Medical School, all of which were completed by 1874. The west range, with the Chemical Laboratories to the left and Burlington Street in the foreground, are shown on a contemporary engraving (Pevsner, 2001, 107). In 1880 the establishment became the first college of the new Victoria University, with Liverpool joining in 1884 and Leeds in 1887. The 1893 Ordnance Survey map shows a narrow link block attaching the Chemical Laboratories to the west range of the main quadrangle. Waterhouse had also built the north side and part of the east side of the main quadrangle, fronting Oxford Road, between 1883-7, the latter section in a grander style befitting the main elevation of a new university. The Professor of Chemistry at this time was Henry Enfield Roscoe, whose quality and methods of teaching meant he was primarily responsible for Manchester being the leading school of chemistry in the country. He also spread an appreciation of the national importance of chemistry through his writings and public lectures. Roscoe had studied in Germany under Robert Bunsen and worked with him on photo-chemical reactions. His experience of Bunsen's laboratory influenced his subsequent teaching methods which were firmly based in the belief that the teaching of chemistry must take place in the laboratory rather than in the lecture room. He encouraged this approach both by example and by the provision of facilities for its undertaking, resulting in many more original investigations being published from his laboratories than any other laboratory in the country during his 30 years of professorship. In 1877 he wrote the 'Systematic Treatise on Chemistry' with Carl Schorlemmer, which became a standard textbook. He was awarded many honours including being elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1863, honorary member of the German Chemical Society in 1879, President of the Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry, and the British Association, and was knighted in 1884. He also served as a Carnegie trustee from 1901.

The Schorlemmer Laboratory, also designed by Alfred Waterhouse, was set back from Burlington Street and attached to the west side of the Chemical Laboratories. It was funded by public subscription, and was built as a memorial laboratory to Carl Schorlemmer (1834-1892), the first professor of organic chemistry in England. The building opened in May 1895. Schorlemmer had initially been employed as Roscoe's private assistant in 1859, having previously studied in Germany and attended lectures by Bunsen, which had resulted in his adopting chemistry as a profession. He was subsequently appointed lab assistant, lecturer, and then professor in 1874. Schorlemmer's work on hydrocarbons resulted in a hypothesis which became one of the fundamental concepts of modern organic structural theory. He also worked on aniline dyes. He was friends with Friedrich Engels and also knew Karl Marx, whose views he shared, using his scientific ideas in his political philosophy. Schorlemmer's influence in Communist ideologies (though he was never a practising communist) was acknowledged in the Soviet Union and much of eastern Europe until the end of the 1980s.

In 1895 Henry Edward Schunck (1820-1903) donated his entire personal laboratory, built in 1871, to the university. He was a chemist who undertook research into natural dyes, training in Germany before returning to Manchester to become chemical manager of the family calico printing firm, Schunck, Souchay & Co. In 1904 the university achieved independence and autonomy and in this year the laboratory building was moved from Kersal in Salford and re-erected by Paul Waterhouse, son of Alfred Waterhouse, on the west side of the Chemical Laboratories and Schorlemmer Laboratory as a mirror-image of the original building. At the same time Paul Waterhouse in-filled the area between this and the pre-existing buildings by building a polygonal laboratory attached to the south gable wall of the Schorlemmer Laboratory and abutting the west wall of the Chemical Laboratories, with a wing to the left attached to the Schunck Laboratory.

In 1909 the John Morley Laboratories were built by Paul Waterhouse in the space between the Schorlemmer Laboratory and Medical School to the north. A contemporary account of the building's official opening on 4th October 1909 states that the new laboratories were built through the munificence of Andrew Carnegie, who had presented £10,000 to the university for the purpose and requested that they be known as the John Morley Chemical Laboratories. The building included a large laboratory for organic chemistry; research rooms; private laboratories; other accommodation for the professors; a large laboratory for third-year students; new service and store rooms; and cold-storage and ice-making machinery. Sir Henry Roscoe declared the new laboratories open and stated that he was glad that Mr Carnegie, who had endowed libraries throughout the English-speaking world, should now have established a scientific laboratory, he hoped not for the last time. It is not known whether there are any other laboratories in England funded by Carnegie. John Morley, in honour of whom the building was named, was 1st Viscount Morley of Blackburn, Liberal MP and Minister, including Secretary of State for India, and Chancellor of the University of Manchester from 1908. The 1922 OS map shows the completed group of laboratories, with the John Morley Laboratories in its present form as an L-shaped building. This replaced a smaller rectangular building shown on the 1908 OS map running north-south along the western boundary of the group. It is, however, apparent upon inspection that the shorter south arm of the L-shaped building has differences in appearance and construction which suggests that it was not all one phase and this section was probably a later extension built between 1909 and 1922.

Details

PLAN: Chemical Laboratories: square with three ranges with double-pitched roofs running east-west, containing two large parallel former science labs with basement labs beneath, the northern range housing individual rooms opening off a corridor on each floor, with a lecture hall at the east end of the first floor, and a range to the east side with steep double-pitched roof running north-south with gables to Burlington Street and rear courtyard elevations, containing individual rooms with a former science lab on the first floor to the Burlington Street side. Schorlemmer Laboratory: rectangular building built against the west side of the Chemical Laboratories. Large science lab on the ground floor and another in the basement. Polygonal Laboratory: Built against south wall of Schorlemmer Laboratory and west wall of the Chemical Laboratories, with polygonal science lab on ground floor and workshop in basement. West wing separated by a cross wall and attached to east wall of Schunck Building; formerly additional laboratories.

John Morley Laboratories: rectangular building running east-west attached to north side of Chemical Laboratories and Schorlemmer Laboratory. Original building contains two large laboratories, research rooms, private laboratories, and offices. Short south arm at west end is later and not of special interest. All four buildings about at least one of the other laboratory buildings and interconnects with them.

EXTERIOR: Chemical Laboratories: Pale buff brick of similar tone to stone of main quadrangle, with stone dressings and red tile roofs. One and two storeys over a raised basement. Burlington Street elevation; from left a range of six bays separated by stepped buttresses with tumbled brickwork, with rebuilt brick parapet. Ground floor has tall rectangular windows with timber casements, relating to a science lab. High basement lit by similar large windows opening into an area. Tall industrial square stack with Italianate detailing set back at west end. At east end is slightly projecting three-bay gable. Flat-headed doorway with flanking window to each side in basement, three pointed-arch windows to raised ground floor and first floor, with circular window in gable apex with quatrefoil plate tracery. Arched windows have alternating brick and stone voussoirs forming polychrome effect with stone hoodmoulds over. Tall, square campanile tower with pyramidal roof set back at east end. Rear courtyard elevation; from left a three-bay gable, a second adjoining three-bay gable, with a three-bay range to the right. First gable has similar pointed-arch windows on ground and first floors, with circular window at the apex. Second gable has two pairs of segmental arched windows to the basement and ground floor, with three tall, pointed-arch windows on the first floor, relating to the lecture hall. To right are three pairs of segmental-arched windows to basement and ground floor, with paired flat-headed windows above on first floor. Schorlemmer Laboratory: Red brick. Single storey over a basement. Only the six-bay west elevation is visible facing into a small courtyard. Slightly projecting basement level with stone coping and square windows. At right-hand end is a segmental-arched doorway. Raised ground floor has tall, rectangular windows and a stepped-brick eaves level with parapet. Windows have stone sills and lintels and wooden casements, those on the ground floor with centre-pivoting top lights. Above the second to fifth bay windows are metal wall straps.

Polygonal laboratory: Pale buff brick. Single storey over a basement facing Burlington Street. From left (abutting Schunk Building), two bays with double-pitched red tile roof, canted bay with pyramidal roof, narrow bay abutting Chemical Laboratories. Two left bays and left and centre face of canted bay have wide rectangular six-light casement windows, the two left with small panes to the upper lights. Two-light rectangular casement windows to right face of canted bay and right bay. Moulded stone sill band with deep rendered band over basement windows, which are similar to those on ground floor. Brick buttresses to canted bay, lantern ventilator to roof.

John Morley Laboratories: Pale buff brick with dark brown stone dressings to rear courtyard elevations. Small-pane glazing to all windows. Red brick elsewhere. Two storeys over a raised basement. East elevation from left has a narrow bay abutting the Chemical Laboratories, a polygonal stair turret, and two wider bays to the right. Doorway in left bay with large stone mullion and transom window above and a smaller mullion window on first floor. Two right bays have wide six-light mullion and transom windows to the basement and ground floor and three-light mullion windows on the first floor. Stair turret has round-headed

windows to lowest level. The upper windows are separated by decorative stone panels and have tracery heads. Moulded modillion cornice with plain gargoyles, a blind arcade stone parapet, and a steep polygonal spire. Large, projecting angled gable to outer corner. Stone mullion and transom windows to basement, ground and first floors. Between the ground and first floors and to the gable apex are decorative stone panels. North elevation from left is of three bays with similar mullion and transom windows to the basement and ground floor and mullion windows to the first floor. Original basement doorway in right-hand bay inscribed CHEMISTRY DEPT on the stone lintel. Left-hand window on the ground floor altered to form a doorway with a flight of metal steps, flat-roofed canopy and hoist arm on the left side. Brick ridge stack.

INTERIOR: Chemical Laboratories: Main entrance in link block (not of special interest) opens into entrance hall with open well staircase with turned timber balusters, moulded handrail, and newel posts with ball finials, now painted grey. Stair treads are concrete sections with chamfered undersides slotted together. The two parallel former science labs are separated by a single wall pierced by large, segmental arched openings. Both have arched braced timber trusses rising from corbels supporting the timber-lined roofs. Southern lab has roof lights to north slope, northern lab has roof lights to both slopes. Each lab also has an angled observation post with a window set high up in the inner corner on the east side. High basement is fire-proofed with iron columns (probably using Dennet system of wrought-iron bars and concrete arches used by Waterhouse both in Manchester Town Hall (1868) and the west range of the main quadrangle). Lecture hall on first floor retains original demonstration bench, raked wooden benching with flip-up leather-covered seats, and writing slopes. Other features of note include patterned encaustic tiles to ground-floor corridor, terrazzo flooring to other corridors, four and six-panelled doors, and moulded cornices.

Schorlemmer Laboratory: Tall laboratory on ground floor has arched braced timber trusses rising from corbels to support timber-lined roof with central ventilation grilles and five skylights to the east slope. Features of note include the wooden parquet floor and shallow stone sinks (now cased in laminated wood) on iron brackets beneath the windows. Beneath each sink is a cast-iron radiator. Across the south gable wall is a possible former balcony above the windows supported on iron brackets. Basement laboratory has series of iron columns, now boxed-in, supporting cross beams.

Polygonal laboratory: Parquet flooring, fire-proofed basement with iron beams and concrete arches running east-west. Set in the original south external wall of the Schorlemmer Laboratory, now the internal north wall of the polygonal laboratory, is a granite plaque dated 1903 commemorating the centenary of Dalton's Atomic theory.

John Morley Laboratories: Features of note include the cantilevered stone spiral stair with swept handrail in the stair turret, terrazzo flooring to the corridors, original panelled doors with partial small-pane glazing. The large ground-floor former science lab, to the rear of smaller offices and personal labs, has five timber queen-post roof trusses with decorative pierced arcading to the spandrels. Six large skylights to both roof slopes. A modern first floor has been inserted. On the ground floor, close to the entrance into the Schorlemmer Laboratory is a bronze medallion to William Henry Perkin, Waynflete Professor of Organic Chemistry 1892-1912. There is also a plaque over the adjacent double doors with raised

lettering stating THE JOHN MORLEY LABORATORIES 1909.

SUBSIDIARY ITEMS: Low stepped brick wall with chamfered stone coping and decorative iron railings in front of areas on Burlington Street. Continues on from similar fencing in front of south elevation of west range of main quadrangle, which runs between two shaped stone piers.