PLOTS 6 & 7,
FIRST STREET SOUTH,
MANCHESTER, M15 4FN

AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL

PLANNING REF: PRE-PLANNING

PCA REPORT NO: 12329

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

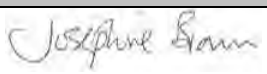
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PLOTS 6 & 7, FIRST STREET SOUTH, MANCHESTER, M15 4FN

AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Central National Grid Reference:	**SJ 8383 9719**
Local Planning Authority:	**City of Manchester**
Commissioning Client:	**Southside Regeneration Ltd**
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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

1.1 A planning application is to be submitted by Southside Regeneration Ltd to redevelop land at Plots 6 and 7 at First Street, Manchester, M15 4FN (Figures 1 & 2). The site is to be temporarily landscaped in advance of permanent redevelopment. The Proposed Development (Figure 14) comprises the redevelopment of the entire area of both plots and will involve the removal of a modern surface car parking area and a minimal amount of ground reduction before the site is then built up to create a temporary landscape feature.

1.2 The site considered by this report is located within an area which has a low potential for prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains and a high potential for post-medieval remains. Any remains surviving on the site which predate the late 18th century are expected to take the form of purely agricultural remains or isolated find spots, while evidence after this time is likely to relate to the documented rapid urban and industrial development of this area of Manchester. One can expect a survival bias favouring those remains existing at greatest depth (basements, cellars, foundations) and from the most recent major development of the site into an industrial complex during the 20th century.

1.3 Modern development upon the site is considered likely to have had only a minor impact upon the site's archaeological resource. The proposed development is expected to have an impact upon the site's archaeology, but also a relatively minor one.

1.4 No remains have been identified within the study area which are considered to be of national importance, thereby meriting preservation *in situ*. However, the assessment has shown that there are potential below-ground remains of local significance which would require preservation by record, in the likely event that they will be adversely impacted (if only minimally) by the proposed development.

1.5 PCA has undertaken consultation with Andrew Myers, Senior Planning Archaeologist at the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, to discuss the site, its heritage potential and a suitable mitigation strategy. My Myers has considered that a strip and map exercise is the most appropriate mitigation method for this site, given the high potential of encountering late post-medieval industrial and residential remains but the conversely low potential of survival of any remains preceding this period. Given the fact that a large proportion of the site will be left undisturbed by the proposed landscaping, with substantial impact limited to those deep-cut areas of the site around the edges, it is suggested that the proposed strip and map should be limited to the areas of impact (cut) only rather than site-wide where no impact is proposed.

1.6 Any such works must follow a methodology and project design contained within a Written Scheme of Investigation which is approved by Mr Myers of GMAAS in advance of the work. The monitoring works may be followed by a requirement for further mitigation such as by open-area excavation if significant remains are found, or by further archaeological monitoring which may be appropriate to deal with less significant remains.

1.7 Should planning consent be granted for the proposed development then an archaeological

condition or conditions should be expected.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Outline

2.2 This historic environment desk-based assessment has been commissioned by Southside Renegeration Ltd to accompany a planning application to develop land at Plots 6 and 7, First Street South, Manchester (Figure 1). The proposed development area (or PDA) is centred on SJ 8383 9719 and comprises a large, rectangular plot of land orientated roughly north-east south-west (Figure 2).

2.2.1 The site is located approximately 1.3km to the southeast of Manchester city centre, and approximately 1.1km from the centre of Hulme. The site is bounded by Hulme Street to the south and Medlock Street (A5103) to the west. The eastern boundary of the site is formed by Wilmott Street, and its northern boundary by an unnamed road.

2.2.2 The site measures approximately 1.5ha in area and is currently relatively flat, open land, until recently used for surface car parking. There are also a number of mature trees present within the south west corner of the site. There are presently some lightweight non-intrusive buildings (portacabin type) on the site.

2.2.3 Levels upon the site indicate that whilst the ground surface is essentially flat, there is some change in elevation across the site as the tarmacked surface is not completely even and level. The height of the current ground surface across the site varies from between 33.69m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum) to 30.89m AOD.

2.2.4 An historic environment desk-based assessment (DBA) is required as part of the planning process and accords with policies set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, published in March 2012. Section 12: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' states, 'where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'.

2.2.5 This report has been written in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

2.2.6 An historic environment desk-based assessment is undertaken in order that the local planning authority (LPA) may formulate an appropriate response to impacts upon any identified archaeological resource. This report aims to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to examine the likely impact of the proposed development upon that resource. This assessment may be followed by a requirement, from the archaeological advisor to the LPA, for further archaeological investigation(s) or survey.

2.2.7 This desk-based assessment was written by Maria Buczak of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. Extensive use has been made in preparing this report of a previous EIS (Environmental Impact Statement) for the adjacent Plot 8 within a related development proposal (Mayo 2015); this plot comprises a similar-sized area of land just to the south of Plots 6 and 7. Also relevant

was a desk-based assessment conducted by PCA in 2012 (Barrowman) for a previous development proposal which never eventually took place, the site boundary of which partially overlapped with the current PDA.

2.2.8 Research for the previous reports included consultation of published sources and grey literature held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), as well as those in Pre-Construct Archaeology's library and archives, and materials published online. An examination of all readily accessible historic maps up to the late 20th century was also undertaken.

2.2.9 A search of the HER was received on 7th June 2012 for a previous study of a site which partially overlapped with the current development site (and was conducted by Sarah Barrowman of PCA). PCA has confirmed with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service that this search is still considered valid for the Plot 6 and 7 Site. An assessment of the records held by the NMR for the 500m study area was also undertaken.

2.2.10 Email correspondence and verbal discussions took place with Jay Patel, Senior Planner at Deloitte in addition to continued email, verbal and face-to-face consultation with Andrew Myers, Senior Planning Archaeologist at GMAAS.

2.3 Report Objectives

2.3.1 As defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), an Historic Environment desk-based assessment should aim to:

Determine as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the archaeological resource within a specified area. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology, and other relevant by-laws of the IfA.

2.3.2 A desk-based assessment should consist of:

A collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

2.3.3 The desk-based assessment is required in order to assess the merit of the archaeological resource and lead towards one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.
- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation

strategy or other response to be devised.

- The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

2.3.4 The degree to which archaeological deposits survive on site will depend upon previous land-use and so consideration is given to the destructive effect of past and present activity from a study of the information available. In order that the appropriate archaeological response may be identified the impact of the proposed development is also considered.

2.3.5 The desk-based assessment usually forms the first stage in the process of archaeological assessment and may, if the quality of the archaeology and the perceived threat warrants, be followed by further mitigation measures.

3 THE STUDY SITE AND PROPOSED SCHEME

3.1 The Study Site

3.1.1 The proposed redevelopment area is centred at NGR SJ 8383 9719. The site comprises two joined plots of land which together form a rectangular area bounded by Hulme Street to the south and Medlock Street (A5103) to the west. The site is bounded by Wilmott Street to the east and an unnamed road to the north (Figures 1 and 2). The site has until recently been used for surface car parking.

3.1.2 The site is located approximately 1.3km to the southeast of Manchester city centre, and approximately 1.1km from the centre of Hulme. It is also situated approximately 165m south of the River Medlock (which drops to run underground to the north of the site), 275m south of the Rochdale Canal, and 220m south of the railway line which runs west from Manchester Piccadilly towards Bolton. The A57(M) runs east-west 150m to the south of the PDA.

3.1.3 The Site is not located within an Archaeological Priority Area nor a Conservation Area, as defined by the adopted Unitary Development Plan Proposals Map.

3.1.4 Although the ground surface across the site is essentially flat, it is uneven in places and so ranges from approximately 33.69m AOD to 30.89m AOD across the site.

3.2 The Proposed Scheme

3.2.1 The proposed development will entail the removal of the tarmacked surface of the current car parking area, followed by a variable amount of ground reduction across the site. This will precede, and prepare the ground for, a subsequent building up of the site to form a temporary landscaped area of artificial mounds which will serve as an interim landscape treatment ahead of the site's permanent redevelopment. (Figure 14). A draft isometric cut-and-fill drawing supplied to PCA proposes that approximately 50% of the site, around the centre, will be raised by up to 1.5m whilst the perimeter of the site will be subject to localised cutting by up to approximately 1.5m at most, although in the majority of cut areas the formation level is less than 500mm. The proposed development is thus likely to have a slight impact upon surviving buried remains across the majority of the site but a substantial impact upon localised areas concentrated around the edges of the site. It can be expected that the proposed ground reduction will expose and adversely affect at least the later post-medieval phase(s) of the site's redevelopment.



Plate 1: The development site until recently. Looking north-west (Google Maps, 2015).



Plate 2: Recent View of the south western, tree-lined boundary of the development site. Looking east (Google Maps, 2015).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 National

4.1.1 The importance of archaeology in the planning process is detailed in the Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF provides guidance on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.

4.1.2 This assessment takes into account the following legislation and policy:

- Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulation 1999;
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979;
- The Planning, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990.

4.2 Regional

4.2.1 This assessment also takes into account the following legislation and policy:

- Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West to 2021 (RSS13);
- North West Regional Economic Strategy.

4.3 Local

4.3.1 The local planning authority responsible for the study site is Manchester City Council, whose current planning policy is governed by its Core Strategy Development Plan Document adopted on the 11th of July 2012. This replaced the previous Unitary Development Plan, though some policies of the earlier plan are still extant, including that relating to archaeology:

> *20. ARCHAEOLOGY*
>
> *DC20.1 The Council will give particular careful consideration to development proposals which affect scheduled Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological interests, to ensure their preservation in place. In particular:*
>
> *a. Applications for consent to alter scheduled Ancient Monuments or sites of archaeological interest or their settings should be accompanied by an evaluation and assessment of the implications of the proposal.*
>
> *b. The Council will have special regard to the desirability of securing the preservation of Ancient Monuments and other sites of archaeological interest and their setting in place. It will not permit development that, in its opinion, would adversely affect scheduled Ancient Monuments, or other sites of archaeological interests, and their settings, In exceptional cases where development is inevitable, the Council will look at the scope for combining preservation in place with limited investigation and recording.*
>
> *c. Where the preservation of scheduled Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological interest in place is not appropriate, the Council will seek to gain*

full and proper recording of the site through early consultation between the applicant and approved archaeological organisation.

Reasons :-

Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological interest are valuable as part of Manchester's heritage and there is a presumption for their retention in place and against any damage occurring to them or to their setting. The policy gives effect to the obligation placed on the Council by statute to give particular attention to development proposals affecting Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological interest, and reflects the general policy objective set out policy E2.8 in this plan. The Council will rely on the coverage of Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological interest contained in the Sites and Monuments Record for Manchester for evidence of known archaeological remains.

4.3.2 The site is not located within an Archaeological Priority Area nor a Conservation Area, as defined by the adopted Unitary Development Plan Proposals Map.

4.3.3 The Core Strategy is the key, overarching DPD within the LDF and was adopted for use on 11th July 2012. The Core Strategy sets out the long term strategic policies for Manchester's future development and forms the framework that planning applications will be assessed against.

4.3.4 As such the following policies from the *Core Strategy* are also relevant:

Heritage

12.16 "Manchester is the original industrial city and much of its character is derived from the physical legacy of Victorian innovation. While the City is once again at the forefront of innovation it is important that areas of special architectural or historic interest are preserved and enhanced to create a modern and distinctive City based on its proud heritage.

12.17 As a hub of the regional transport network, Manchester grew to be an important centre in the Roman period with a fort erected in C78 AD on raised ground overlooking the confluence of the Rivers Medlock and Irwell in Castlefield. Manchester had become a town of regional importance by the medieval period, centred around the Cathedral. It continued as a regional centre for the spinning and weaving of wool, linen and flax in the late 16th and through the 17th century. As cotton rose in importance, Manchester grew rapidly until in the 18th century the first industrial city was born. The population increased seven-fold as a result of immigration supplying the growing weaving and fustian trades. The Bridgewater Canal (1765) linked Manchester to Liverpool and, therefore, to world trade. The first steam powered cotton spinning mill was built in 1781-82 on Shudehill and began a boom in mill construction along the Irk and Medlock valleys. Between 1782 and 1816 the number of steam powered mills rose from 1 to 86

and were built on a huge scale employing hundreds of people.

12.18 Textile mills continued to evolve and industrial sites expanded throughout the 19th and into the 20th century. By the end of the 19th century commercial warehouses became the principal character type of Manchester's commercial core. These prestigious buildings of iron and steel faced with stone, tile and glass inspired by the medieval merchant houses of Florence and Venice became the showrooms of textile merchants. The 19th century also brought the railways with stations, warehouses, sidings and viaducts dominating the city fringe. As well as improving communication for trade they enabled the commuting from the outskirts with urban cores developing at Gorton, Harpurhey, Chorlton, Withington and Didsbury.

12.19 The early 20th century saw shrinking world markets, economic depression and the decline of the North West's textile industry. Despite this there was substantial house building particularly in south Manchester. Between 1919 and 1939, 30,000 corporation supported houses were built in the city. The planned estates of Withington, Burnage, Wythenshawe, Woodhouse Park and Sharston are examples. By the middle of the 20th century it was decided that the inner city housing was obsolete and living conditions unacceptable so 'slum' clearance led to the creation of new inner city housing at Beswick, Miles Platting, Moss Side and Hulme. Late 20th century and early 21st century programmes have sought to redevelop these inner estates suffering from social as well as physical decline in the latter 20th century.

12.20 The historic environment is central to our cultural heritage. It contributes to the identity of Manchester through its aesthetic value and the memories of events. The original Victorian City helps create a sense of place and enhances the quality of our daily lives. Furthermore it can provide a catalyst for regeneration"

Policy EN 3

Heritage

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

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

12.21 Historic sites and areas of particular heritage value should be both safeguarded for the future and, where possible, enhanced both for their own heritage merits and as part of wider heritage regeneration proposals. Conservation areas and buildings that are statutorily listed are protected under national legislation guidance. The Council maintains information on the City's heritage assets. It is expected that developers will carry out an appropriate appraisal of issues relating to heritage assets.

12.22 To ensure the special architectural and historic interest is preserved and enhanced the Council maintains a schedule of listed buildings at risk and will produce documentation that identifies the important characteristics of existing conservation areas including the identification of those areas to be preserved and those in need of enhancement.

12.23 The above work will inform the implementation of Core Strategy policy".

4.4 Statutory Constraints

4.4.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the proposed development site, nor within the 500m radius of the study area.

4.4.2 There are also no Listed Buildings within the proposed development site although there are 26 within the 500m radius of the site. Only a few of these lie within close proximity of the development site itself; the nearest are situated approximately 150m to the north east of the centre of the development site and comprise the remains of Macintosh Mill (an important 19th-21st century mill complex) and an early 19th century chimney (once attached to a cotton mill).

4.4.3 All the Listed Buildings within the study area are of a great enough distance from the study site, and in such surroundings and conditions, that it is considered that they and their settings will not be adversely impacted upon by the proposed development.

4.4.4 The site does not lie within an Archaeological Priority Area nor a Conservation Area as defined by local planning policies.

4.5 Planning Permission

4.5.1 A planning application is to be submitted for the redevelopment of this site.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Geology

5.1.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain 1:10 000 scale map of the area (Sheet SJ89NE, 'Manchester & Salford') indicates that the Site lies upon drift deposits of Glacial Till in the east of the Site, composed of 'clay and silty clay, pebbly, reddish-brown, stiff and sandy'. In the west of the Site are Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits of 'sand and gravel' (Capita Symonds 2010).

5.1.2 A series of probe holes, boreholes, and trial pits were undertaken across the site in January 2011 (Capita Symonds 2011). This investigation revealed that typically across the site a 0.10-0.15m thick layer of hard standing overlay 0.20m-0.40m of topsoil, followed by 0.20m-2.60m thick deposits of made ground, which sealed the underlying Glaciofluvial deposits. It is expected that the deeper thicknesses of made ground are likely to represent in-filled cellars rather than reflecting the wider scenario, which is expected to be closer to the 0.2m dimension.

5.1.3 No deposits of alluvially deposited material (clays, peats etc.) were recorded in any geotechnical interventions.

5.2 Topography

5.2.1 Levels upon the site indicate that whilst the ground surface is essentially flat, it is not completely even and so ranges in height across the site between 33.69m AOD and 30.89m AOD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 In order to assess the archaeological potential within the Site, an examination of all archaeological entries in the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) has been made within a 500m radius from the central point NGR SJ 8383 9719. This search area is defined as the 'study area' for the purposes of this assessment. A summary of these entries is provided in Appendix 1 and is presented in Figure 3. Within the following text the HER entries are referred to by their location number on Figure 3 (e.g. Figure 3: 1).

6.1.2 The purpose of the HER search is to identify all known archaeological sites and finds in the vicinity in order to predict the likely archaeological conditions within the Site itself. It is important to understand that many of the entries on the HER result from chance discoveries and are at best a small and unrepresentative sample of the total buried heritage.

6.1.3 The information sourced from the HER is supplemented by other archaeological, documentary and cartographic resources. Future archaeological investigation in the region and/or further research may result in a significant change to the baseline data, which then in turn may greatly affect the archaeological potential of the Site.

6.2 Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 43)

6.2.1 Within the wider region in which Manchester is situated prehistoric evidence is typically sporadic and derives largely from find spots rather than from *in situ* archaeological contexts. However, the evidence suggests that settlements and activity tended to be concentrated on sands and gravels, preferably by watercourses and wetlands. Prehistoric evidence has been recovered from within Manchester, notably from around the Cathedral and by the Roman fort in Castlefield, which are situated at the junction of the rivers Irwell and Irk and River Medlock respectively.

6.2.2 As the Site lies close to the southern edge of the River Tib and the River Medlock, and the drift geology is composed of sands and gravels, these conditions may have been ideal for prehistoric activity. However, the HER search contains no records from within the study area relating to any prehistoric period or activity, possibly due to any such evidence having been lost due to industrial development (Arrowsmith 2006).

6.2.3 The potential for prehistoric activity on the site is thus considered to be **low.**

6.3 Roman (AD 43 – 410)

6.3.1 The site of the Roman fort of Manchester lies to the northwest of the site, at the edge of the study area. Outside the walls of the fort was an associated civilian settlement or *vicus*, known from both excavation and the discovery of chance finds. Such excavation work has shown that the ditch system that surrounded the fort was abandoned in the Flavian period, and sealed by timber shops and houses, with part of a timber-built hostelry having been uncovered in one such excavation (Figure 3: 1).

6.3.2 The distribution of finds suggests that this settlement extended to the southeast roughly as far as the present Deansgate Station, to the northwest of the study area (Arrowsmith 2006).

6.3.3 Evidence also suggests that the decline of the *vicus* mirrored that of the fort, post-AD 250.

6.3.4 Other evidence has been encountered in the study area. An inscribed altar, believed to date from no earlier than AD 120, was found on the bank of the River Medlock near Knott Mill, bearing an inscription reading "to fortune the preserver, Lucius Senecianus Martius, a centurion of the sixth legion, surnamed the Victorious". A Patera is carved on the right side, and on the left is a jug with handle for pouring liquid for the sacrifice (Figure 3: 2).

6.3.5 Within the study area several sites have produced Roman coins, such as those reported by Charles Roeder to have been found in the 'new gasworks, Cambridge Street, 24 feet below the level, in the silt of the ancient channel of the Medlock' (Figure 3: 11). These comprised an issue of Gallienus (AD 253-268), of Claudius Gothicus (AD 268-270), and Aurelianus (AD 270-275), with the close date-range of the coins suggesting that they represented a single group. The exact location at which they were found is unknown. A coin hoard numbering over 1600 examples was found during the excavation of the foundations of the Knott Mill railway station in 1852, believed to have been deposited between AD 375-380 (Figure 3: 5). A further three Alexandrian coins have also been recovered from the channel of the River Medlock (Figure 3: 12).

6.3.6 Other findspots in the study area have yielded an assortment of pottery, tiles, glass, amongst other items (Figure 3: 6, 7, 9).

6.3.7 Evidence of Roman roads also reputedly occurs within the study area. Deposits interpreted to be part of such a road were observed to the south of the Central Station (Figure 3: 8), and the Manchester to Buxton road is believed to pass through the area (Figure 3: 13). Evidence of a road was also expected to have been found in excavations at the Concert Hall Site, following a record of it from 1760; however it was not observed and was thus thought to have been destroyed thereafter (Figure 3: 10).

6.3.8 The finds lying beyond the fort and *vicus* may be indicative of the lines of local roads although this is speculative. They may equally relate to more ephemeral activity on the fringe of the area of occupation.

6.3.9 It has also been suggested that there may be a potential Roman cemetery within the region of Commercial Street, though the HER does not record any remains as yet having been uncovered (Figure 3: 3, 4)

6.3.10 The potential for Roman activity on the Site is thus considered to be **low.**

6.4 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

6.4.1 Only a single piece of evidence from Saxon period has been recorded within the study area – the findspot of a ring (Figure 3: 14). It is likely that the Site was notably removed from areas of settlement and land usage in this period.

6.4.2 The potential for Anglo-Saxon activity on the Site is thus considered to be **low**.

6.5 Medieval (AD 1066 – 1540)

6.5.1 Historically the study area straddled two townships, Manchester to the north, and Chorlton on Medlock to the south, with the boundary between the two being formed by the River Medlock. Later cartographic evidence indicates the site is likely to have lain within open land, possibly used for agricultural purposes. This is reflected in the HER, with no evidence from the medieval period being recorded.

6.5.2 The potential for medieval activity on the site is thus considered to be **low**.

6.6 Post Medieval (AD 1540 – Present)

6.6.1 During the early post-medieval period the site is likely to have remained within open and potentially agricultural land. However, by the late 18th century Manchester was entering a new phase of development, becoming the manufacturing and market centre for the regions' textile industry.

6.6.2 Until the Industrial Revolution of the late 18th and early 19th centuries the study area on both sides of the river was within the aforementioned agricultural land, as shown by cartographic evidence. The earliest known maps to show the study area in any detail are Green's plan of Manchester surveyed in 1787-94 (not reproduced) and Laurent's map produced in 1793 (Figure 4).

6.6.3 Laurent's 1793 map (Figure 4) shows the middle of the study site crossed through by a roadway running east-west. To the north of the roadway, the site is also crossed through by a waterway along the same orientation, which is surrounded by open space. The north eastern boundary of the site also lies close to the base of a higher island of land and could potentially be a good place to find evidence relating to activity that may have occurred upon this raised ground, during any period in the past. Waste from such activities may well, after all, have been thrown or washed off the edge of this higher ground to accumulate around its base.

6.6.4 To the south of the road, the site lies within fields divided by hedgerows, and on a steep slope which drops down from some kind of escarpment just north of the site boundary. This slope is likely to have been too steep to support crops, although it could have been utilised for pastoral purposes.

6.6.5 Johnson's Map from 1818-19 (Figure 5) continues to illustrate the site as largely open land with the main features still being the road and watercourse that transect the site. A number of structures (perhaps barns or possibly even dwellings) have been constructed in various places along this road, and a new road has also been added running south. The original east-west road may be the precursor to the modern Hulme Street.

6.6.6 Comparisons between Laurent's (1793) and Johnson's (1818-19) maps suggest some alterations may have also been made to the watercourse sometime between the late 18th and early 19th centuries. For instance, Johnson's map depicts the watercourse as more

consolidated, although this may be due to the poorer detail in which this map is rendered, rather than an actual change.

6.6.7 The two maps also depict the watercourse as being fed by different sources. On Johnson's map the waterway is shown to flow straight from the Medlock to the north. On Laurent's map the waterway appears to flow from a U-shaped pool or reservoir to the west (identified as supplying 'Mssrs B & S Gratrix's Printing Works'), and does not appear to be connected (at least not overground) to the Medlock. This may represent a deliberate alteration to the watercourse during this period, perhaps with the aim of directing water to where it was needed for intensifying agricultural/industrial processes.

6.6.8 By 1818-19 Cambridge Street, to the east of the Site, had also been laid out and become a focus of new development. Two steam-powered mills had been constructed in 1795 by Samuel Marsland on the eastern side of Cambridge Street between Hulme Street and Chester Street. Chorlton New Mill was also begun in 1813.

6.6.9 By the time of Swire's Map in 1824 (Figure 6) over half of the site has been covered by smallholdings and small orchard plots, with a few buildings (perhaps dwellings) along the line of the various roads that cross the site. The original east-west road has survived as the most substantial of these.

6.6.10 The northern half of the site lies within the grounds of the Gaythorn gas works (Figure 3: 40), which was established in the 1820s by the Provincial Portable Gas Company, a firm which supplied oil gas in copper vessels to customers who were not yet connected to the mains. Published accounts date the foundation of the Gaythorn works to 1825 but structures are shown on Swire's map of the previous year.

6.6.11 To the north of the Site on the east side of Albion Street, the Gaythorn Vaults Public House (Figure 3: 30) had been built by 1824. It adjoined a row of back-to-back houses, but these had been taken down by the early 20th century. The public house remained into the late 20th century adjacent to the northwest corner of the expanded gas works.

6.6.12 Cambridge Street Mill (Figure 3: 52) reputedly dates to approximately 1830, though it is also seen on Swire's 1824 map to the east of the site.

6.6.13 Bancks' Map of 1831 (Figure 7) illustrates that by 1831 the allotments had been removed, the plots of land had been re-divided and a new road system was beginning to be established. The site is now occupied by a number of smallholdings and a few rows of terraced housing, separated and crossed through by various open spaces and roads. The waterway in the north is still present, although it had not featured on Swire's earlier map.

6.6.14 By 1841 the Gaythorn Chemical Works (Figure 3: 35) had been established to the north of the site by Thomas Coppock, who also gave his name to a row of workers' housings, Coppock's Buildings, situated on the north side of the chemical works (Figure 3: 36).

6.6.15 The layout, usage and hinterland of the site had changed again by the Ordnance Survey of

1844-49, by which time streets of workers' housing had been developed (Figure 8; Figure 3: 42). This formed part of a substantial expansion during this period of the built-up area of Chorlton on Medlock, as seen to have begun to the west of the site on the 1831 map. The housing was constructed to provide accommodation for the huge number of workers that were drawn to the area to work within the industrial complex now depicted just to the north and east of the site boundary, mentioned in further detail below (6.6.23).

6.6.16 The new housing is illustrated to have comprised both through-houses and back-to-backs, of two to three storeys in height. Cartographic evidence indicates that possible light wells and therefore basements were present in a number of properties fronting more prominent roads including Newcastle Street which bisects the site.

6.6.17 The study site itself is now completely occupied by streets of workers' housing (both through-houses and back-to-backs), with the exception of one strip of land in the north-east. On this strip, a large vacant area separates two groupings of buildings, clearly discernible from the workers' housing by their large size and irregular layout. This area may have served as some kind of workshop or warehouse area, perhaps with an associated yard, and may have been connected to the industrial complex just over the street to the north and east.

6.6.18 On the corner of River Street and Easton Street is also depicted a small coal yard.

6.6.19 The section of waterway which formerly ran through the north of the site is no longer present, having been culverted. River Street runs along the northern boundary of the site and acts as a clear reminder of this now hidden watercourse.

6.6.20 Outside the site boundary to the south, on the corner of Chester Street and Bedale Street, this urban expansion included a pub, the Bedale Arms, and a school was established between Ebenezer Street and Jones Street, which initially appears to have been built on the upper floor of a row of back-to-backs.

6.6.21 The aforementioned back-to-back houses, along with terraced and blind-back housing, were a characteristic feature within the study area during this period, with the HER recording them at a number of locations (Figure 3: 15, 17, 18, 22, 30, 36, 37, 47, 49, 60). These houses are comparable to those seen to the northeast in the Ancoats area of Manchester, having been typically poorly constructed in order to house the quickly growing worker population. The back-to-back layout, or close approximations, was intended to make the maximum use of the available land and save on material costs in construction. However, this also led to unsanitary conditions, with privies located on the streets, which due to often inadequate supply and thus overuse had a tendency to leak into the nearby cellars. Back-to-back houses were effectively banned in the Borough Police Act of 1844 and the Sanitation Improvement Act of 1845, and whilst this led to the development of through-houses it did not effectively stop the use of back-to-backs (Gregory 2007).

6.6.22 The domestic history of the workers' housing areas are becoming subject to increasing archaeological focus, research, and interest within the past decade, with a number of

archaeological investigations have been undertaken upon similar housing in the Ancoats region (Wild 2008, Wild 2011, NAA 2011), though none have yet been undertaken within the study area.

6.6.23 By the mid-19th century the growth of the textile industry had resulted in Manchester becoming a primary example of an industrial city. This industrial development was associated with an expansion of development, including a southwards spread towards Charlton on Medlock and also around the River Medlock. This is illustrated in the northern half of the study area where there had been a significant growth in industrial development in the 19th century, as recorded on cartographic and historical records, particularly in close proximity to the local waterway.

6.6.24 A number of the mills that formed a prominent part of the local industrial development lay within the study area. Gaythorn Mill (Figure 3: 23, 28), Pictons Cotton Mill (Figure 3: 38), Ewarts Cotton Mill (Figure 3: 43), the Medlock Bridge Mill (Figure 3: 29), Chorlton New Mill (Figure 3: 48), and the cotton mills of the Little Ireland Complex (Figure 3: 46) were all established in this period. Archaeological work in the area has revealed features associated with this industrial history: for example, a watching brief recovered evidence of a former mill to the northwest of the Site, though no evidence of the earlier housing had survived (Figure 3: 21). The archaeological remains of a weaving shed and two warehouses were also recorded in the Little Ireland area (Figure 3: 50), and textile rubber works are also known to have been present in the area (Figure 3: 51, 53, 58).

6.6.25 Other industrial developments established by the mid-19th century included two dye/printing works (Figure 3: 31, 37), a glass works (Figure 3: 26), several timber yards (Figure 3: 18, 20), and an iron foundry (Figure 3: 19). A coal wharf is also recorded (Figure 3: 24), as is a tannery (Figure 3: 32). A 'bone, size, and chemical works' is also seen cartographically (Figure 3: 39). These are concentrated to the north of the site towards the River Medlock.

6.6.26 Other local changes included the construction of the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway in the late 1840s, having been authorised by an Act of Parliament in 1845 and opened in 1849. The line originally ran across the south of the city to link London Road (now Piccadilly) Station with the Manchester to Liverpool line, but it was later expanded to include a branch to Altrincham. Whilst the construction of the line inevitably entailed growth in the area it also required the demolition of the southern area of the Gaythorn Dye Works (Figure 3: 37).

6.6.27 The church of St Philip's, plus the rectory and school, to the south of the site was constructed in 1860, following the removal of two blocks of through-housing. The church was designed by Manchester architects Shellard and Brown, and was built in stone in a Decorated Gothic style, with most of the funding provided by the Birley family, local mill owners. Records show that the church was still present in the 1971, but has since been demolished (Figure 3: 45).

6.6.28 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1888-89 (revised 1894) (Figure 9) shows few changes to the site. In some places, a number of back-to-back properties have been removed to improve ventilation to those that remained, while in other previously undeveloped areas (for instance along the

west side of Easton Street) further terraced houses have been built.

6.6.29 The strip of land in the north east of the site, interpreted as a possible warehouse or workshop area, has also undergone some alterations. The area has been further subdivided into several smaller yards, and some new buildings have been constructed while other older ones have been demolished. A number of terraced houses within the row immediately to the south of this strip also appear to have been combined to make three, larger buildings. Clearly far more substantial than the surrounding workers' housing, they may have been incorporated into - and represent an enlargement of – this warehouse/workshop area.

6.6.30 Outside the site to the south, other local changes include the alteration of several properties into a school, and the construction in the early 1880s of a working men's club at the corner of Newcastle Street and Chester Street (Figure 3: 44). The gas works to the north had continued to expand.

6.6.31 In the late 19th century the Gaythorn Gas Works, to the north of the site, underwent considerable expansion into areas which had previously been occupied by earlier industrial buildings. The Gaythorn works ceased to be used for gas making in 1929 when the Partington works opened and the role of Gaythorn became one of gas distribution. The gasholders were progressively removed until by the late 1960s only two remained.

6.6.32 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1905 (Figure 10) again shows little substantial change to the site. The only alterations of note include the addition of a few further structures to the possible warehouse/workshop area in the north east, and the alteration of two stretches of workers' housing into large single buildings. Situated one along the western side of Easton Street, and one between Poplar and Irving Street, these may have become warehouses or perhaps came to perform a public function. Finally, almost two entire rows of back-to-back housing (which lined Agnes Street to the south and George Street to the north) were demolished, leaving a large empty plot of land in their place. Their demolition may be related to the sanitation problems connected with this densely-packed and poorly-built housing, and the resulting sanitation acts passed in the 1840s (Gregory 2007).

6.6.33 .By the time of the Ordnance Survey Map of 1915 (Figure 11) there had been a further removal of back-to-back housing across the site; those properties bounded by River Street, Wilmott Street, Hulme Street and Newcastle Street were cleared away and the site redeveloped with a new building of Mackintosh & Co, marking a westward expansion of the firm's works on Cambridge Street. This new building, known as the Wilmott Street Works, was in production by 1915 (Farrell *et al* 2001). In 1923 Mackintosh & Co were taken over by the Dunlop Rubber Company Ltd.

6.6.34 Outside the site to the south there was also some further removal of back-to-back housing, albeit on a far smaller scale.

6.6.35 The 1932 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 12) shows dramatic changes with the removal of all remaining housing across the entire site. The eastern half of the site has witnessed the

replacement of all previous buildings with one large one which forms part of the Dunlop Rubber Works. The remainder of the site lies vacant with the exception of a further large building in the very west of the site. Although not identified, it may well be a further storage or warehouse structure associated with the Rubber Works.

6.6.36 Immediately to the south of the site, all housing between Newcastle Street and Wilmott Street has also been demolished, with only the school and a structure next to it remaining.

6.6.37 In the wider area much of the remaining housing had been removed by the mid-20th century and the sites partly redeveloped with other works and warehouse buildings. The remaining earlier buildings were mostly cleared away in the late 20th century, including Gaythorn Mill (Figure 3: 23), the Cambridge Street Mill (Figure 3: 52), St Philip's church, school and rectory (Figure 3: 45), and the Gaythorn gas works (Figure 3: 40).

6.6.38 By the time the Ordnance Survey Map of 1965 was produced (Figure 13) the site, and its surrounds, had changed immensely, possibly due to the bombing raids of World War Two. The only housing that remains in even the surrounding area is that on either side of Marsland Street to the south east of the site. A number of new works, warehouses and industrial yards have been constructed within the general area, while a considerable number of plots lie vacant.

6.6.39 The eastern area of the site itself is still occupied by the large Rubber Works building. Meanwhile, the single building on the western half of the site has been demolished and a number of other buildings have been built instead. It would appear these also had some kind warehouse or industrial function.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Prehistoric

7.1.1 The site lies close to the southern edge of the River Tib and the River Medlock on drift geology of sands and gravels, conditions considered ideal for prehistoric activity. However, the HER search contains no records of evidence for prehistoric activity from within the study area (possibly due to any the impact of industrial development), and even within the wider Manchester region prehistoric evidence is typically sporadic and constituting only isolated find spots.

7.1.2 The potential for prehistoric activity on the site is thus considered to be **low.** If prehistoric remains were found on the site they may be of **local** significance.

7.2 Roman

7.2.1 Substantial Roman settlement activity is well documented to the northwest of the site in the form of the 1st to 4th century Roman fort '*Mamucium,*' its civilian settlement and associated roads. The HER search also contains a number of records of evidence for Roman activity from within the study area, including a number of roads. Most of these records, however, are concentrated on the edge of the Roman settlement nearly 500m to the north-west of the development site, and those that lie nearer the site all derive from find spots within secondary contexts rather than from *in situ* archaeological contexts.

7.2.2 The potential for Roman activity on the site is thus considered **low.** If Roman remains were found at the site they may be of **local** significance.

7.3 Anglo-Saxon

7.3.1 It is likely that the site was removed from areas of settlement and land usage in this period, only a single piece of evidence from the Saxon period having been recorded within the study area.

7.3.2 The potential for finding Saxon remains on the site can thus be considered as **low.** If such remains were found at the site they may be of **local** significance.

7.4 Medieval

7.4.1 Later cartographic evidence indicates that the site did not lie within the townships of Manchester or Chorlton on Medlock during the Medieval period, but rather within open land, possibly used for agricultural purposes. This is reflected in the HER, with no evidence from the medieval period being recorded within the study area.

7.4.2 The potential for Medieval activity on the site is thus considered **low**. If Medieval remains were found at the site they are likely to be purely agricultural in nature and probably of **local** significance.

7.5 Post Medieval

7.5.1 Evidence suggests a substantial amount of activity occurred on the site during the post-

medieval period, although the site is likely to have remained within open and potentially agricultural land until the late 18th century when the Industrial Revolution saw Manchester enter a new and dramatic phase of development.

7.5.2 The earliest cartographic evidence depicts the site still relatively undeveloped in the late 18th century, although it was by this time already crossed by a road and a water channel which, across the turn of the century, would see some relatively minor changes and developments. The site had begun to change more rapidly by the 1820s when the first substantial industrial works were constructed in the immediate vicinity; with the establishment of the nearby portable gas works, the site becomes covered by smallholdings and orchard plots which are replaced various times over the early 19th century by other smallholdings and, eventually, dense rows of workers' housing.

7.5.3 This housing remained on the site, with only minor changes, until the early 20th century when one begins to witness the (gradual but becoming rapid) clearance of this housing and replacement by industrial/warehouse buildings. By 1932, this process was complete with the housing completely replaced by a complex of yards and structures of an industrial nature. This complex underwent various changes and developments until at least 1965, at some point after which the entire area was cleared to become the car parking area which exists today.

7.5.4 The site clearly has a **high** potential for post-medieval remains, with a survival bias favouring evidence from the later centuries of this period as activity from this time is both more prolific and likely to have had a substantial impact upon remains from the preceding centuries buried below.

7.5.5 Post-medieval remains encountered on site will most likely take the form of foundations and basements belonging to the large industrial/warehouse structures constructed in the 20th century and - in-between these areas of deeper impact - basements, cellars and foundations of the earlier 19th century terraced workers' housing. Thick layers of made ground relating to the 19th and 20th century demolition of these structures should also be expected.

7.5.6 If post-medieval remains are found at the site they are likely to be of only **local** significance.

8 IMPACTS ON BURIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

8.1 Previous Land Use

8.1.1 The site may well have been used for agricultural/pastoral purposes during the medieval and early post-medieval periods, and did not see significant development until the late 18th century – early 19th century when the first road and structures were constructed. A probably natural watercourse is known to have run through the site from at least the late 18th century and may have existed there for a considerable period of time prior to this. It had been culverted by the mid-19th century.

8.1.2 Following this, the site witnessed increased development as various phases of orchard plots, smallholdings and (minimal) terraced housing were constructed across the site, before it underwent an even more substantial and rapid redevelopment during the first half of the 19th century when the entire area was covered by densely-packed workers' housing (and a small warehouse/workshop area). These were all eventually cleared over the course of the 20th century to be replaced by a number of large industrial buildings connected to the nearby rubber and gas works. These too were eventually demolished prior to the site's modern conversion into a car parking area.

8.1.3 The degree and quality of survival of the earliest archaeological remains expected on site (probably early post-medieval) is likely to have been heavily impacted upon by later construction events, particularly those associated with the substantial development of the site in the first half of the 19th century into an area of dense workers' housing.

8.1.4 The survival of these residential developments, and any surviving buried remains below them, are in turn likely to be have been heavily impacted upon by the subsequent industrial development of the site in the 20th century, most especially within the footprints of the various large buildings constructed on the site as part of this redevelopment. Not all of the site, however, was covered by these buildings, and the maintenance of some areas of the site as empty yard space throughout the 20th century (for example, in the centre-west of the site) is conducive to better archaeological survival across these areas (Figures 12 and 13).

8.1.5 Evidently, while these 19th and 20th century residential and industrial developments of the site are likely to have had a large impact on the survival of all previous potential remains, they are also important aspects of the historic landscape of industrial Manchester and worthy of study in their own right.

8.1.6 In contrast, the modern development that has taken place across the site is likely to have had only a minor impact upon the survival of earlier buried remains. After all, the modern demolition of the remaining industrial buildings on site is unlikely to have been accompanied by a substantial below-ground impact as no significant ground reduction would have been necessary for the establishment of the site as a car park.

8.2 The Proposed Development

8.2.1 The proposed development will see the site temporarily landscaped ahead of future permanent redevelopment. The proposal will involve the removal of all modern surfaces across the site and then a cut-and-fill exercise to landscape the site and achieve the finished levels. A draft isometric cut-and-fill drawing supplied to PCA proposes that approximately 50% of the site, around the centre, will be raised by up to 1.5m whilst the perimeter of the site will be subject to localised cutting by up to approximately 1.5m at most, although in the majority of cut areas the formation level is less than 500mm.

8.2.2 The proposed development is thus likely to have a slight impact upon surviving buried remains across the majority of the site but a substantial impact upon localised areas concentrated around the edges of the site. It can be expected that the proposed ground reduction will expose and adversely affect at least the later post-medieval phase(s) of the site's redevelopment.

8.3 Ground Soil Contamination

8.3.1 No data relating to levels of ground soil contamination was available at the time of writing. However, the location of the site close to, and sometimes within, various major industrial works during the past – including a gas and rubber works – would suggest a very high potential for contaminated soils being present. A site specific ground investigation should thus be undertaken, and used to create a scheme of relevant and adequate safety precautions. These will form part of the safe design of any archaeological work at the site and should be detailed within the accompanying Written Scheme of Investigation.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 This report aimed to identify the potential for the presence and significance of archaeological remains within the boundaries of the site, the probable period from which they date and the type of remains that could be expected. The likelihood for the survival of these remains has been discussed, as has the potential risk to them from the proposed scheme.

9.2 The desk based assessment has concluded that there is a low potential for prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval remains, and a high potential for post-medieval remains to be present within the boundary of the site. If found, remains from these periods are likely to be of local significance.

9.3 If any remains predating the late 18th century do survive on the site, they are expected to take the form of isolated find spots or purely agricultural evidence. From the late 18th century, however, industrialisation led to the steady development of the site and its immediate surroundings. The site itself first underwent fairly minimal development in the form of the construction of homesteads, orchard plots and some housing, however this development became far more substantial from the early 19th century when the site was completely redeveloped as an area of dense workers' housing, and again in the 20th century when these residences were cleared and replaced by buildings and yards of an industrial nature.

9.4 In summary, there is considered to be a very high potential for late post-medieval industrial and residential remains within the site, with an expected survival bias favouring those remains existing at greatest depth (basements, cellars and wall foundations) and from the 20th century industrial redevelopment of the site, as this major development is likely to have had a considerable impact upon the survival of all earlier buried remains. The maintenance of some pockets of the site as open yard space throughout the 20th century is, however, conducive to better archaeological survival within these areas.

9.5 Modern development across the site is conversely considered to have had a fairly minimal impact upon surviving below-ground remains; the site's long-term use as a car park is considered conducive to good preservation of the archaeological resource across the site.

9.6 The proposed development is likely to have a slight impact upon surviving buried remains across the majority of the site but a substantial impact upon localised areas concentrated around the edges of the site. It can be expected that the proposed ground reduction will expose and adversely affect at least the later post-medieval phase(s) of the site's redevelopment.

9.7 No remains have been identified within the study area which are considered to be of national importance, thereby meriting preservation *in situ*. However, the assessment has shown that there are potential below-ground remains of local significance which would require preservation by record, in the likely event that they will be adversely impacted by the proposed development.

9.8 PCA has undertaken consultation with Andrew Myers, Senior Planning Archaeologist at the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service to discuss the site, its heritage potential

and a suitable mitigation strategy. Mr Myers has considered that a mitigation method of strip and map is appropriate to the site, given the high potential of encountering remains related to the area's 19th-20th century urban and industrial heritage, but the conversely low potential of encountering any remains preceding this period. Given the fact that a large proportion of the site will be left undisturbed by the proposed landscaping, with substantial impact limited to those deep-cut areas of the site around the edges, it is suggested that the proposed strip and map should be limited to the areas of impact (cut) only rather than site-wide where no impact is proposed.

9.9 Any archaeological works must follow a methodology and project design contained within a Written Scheme of Investigation which is approved by Mr Myers of GMAAS in advance of the work.

9.10 The proposed program of strip and map may be followed by a requirement for further mitigation if significant remains are found or by further archaeological monitoring, which may be appropriate to deal with less significant remains.

9.11 Should planning consent be granted for the proposed development then an archaeological condition or conditions should be expected to require the above strip and map mitigation works, including post-excavation assessment, analysis and publication followed by the deposition of the site archive with an appropriate repository. The condition will require the archaeological works to be detailed within a Written Scheme of Investigation which is approved by GMAAS in advance.

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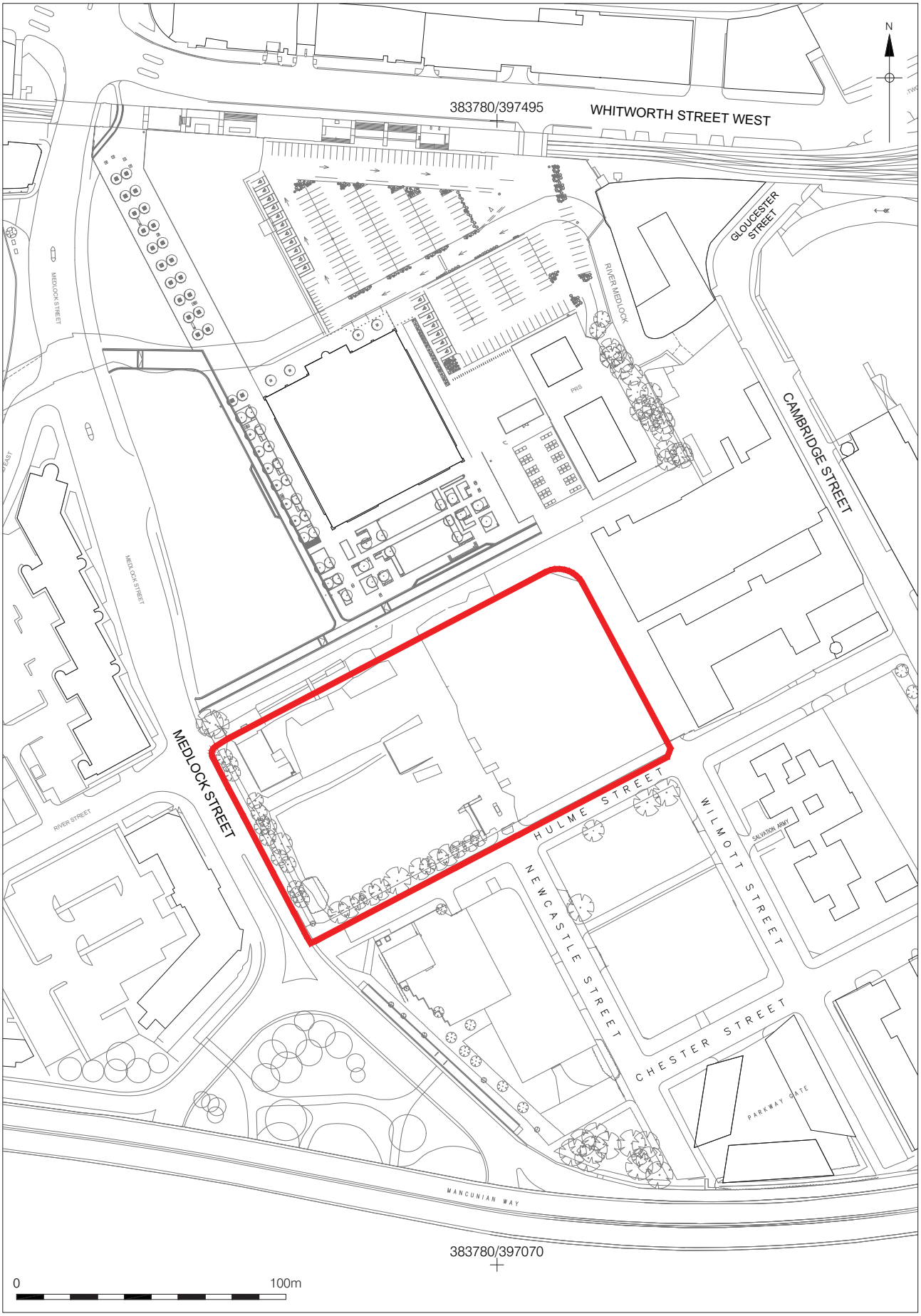
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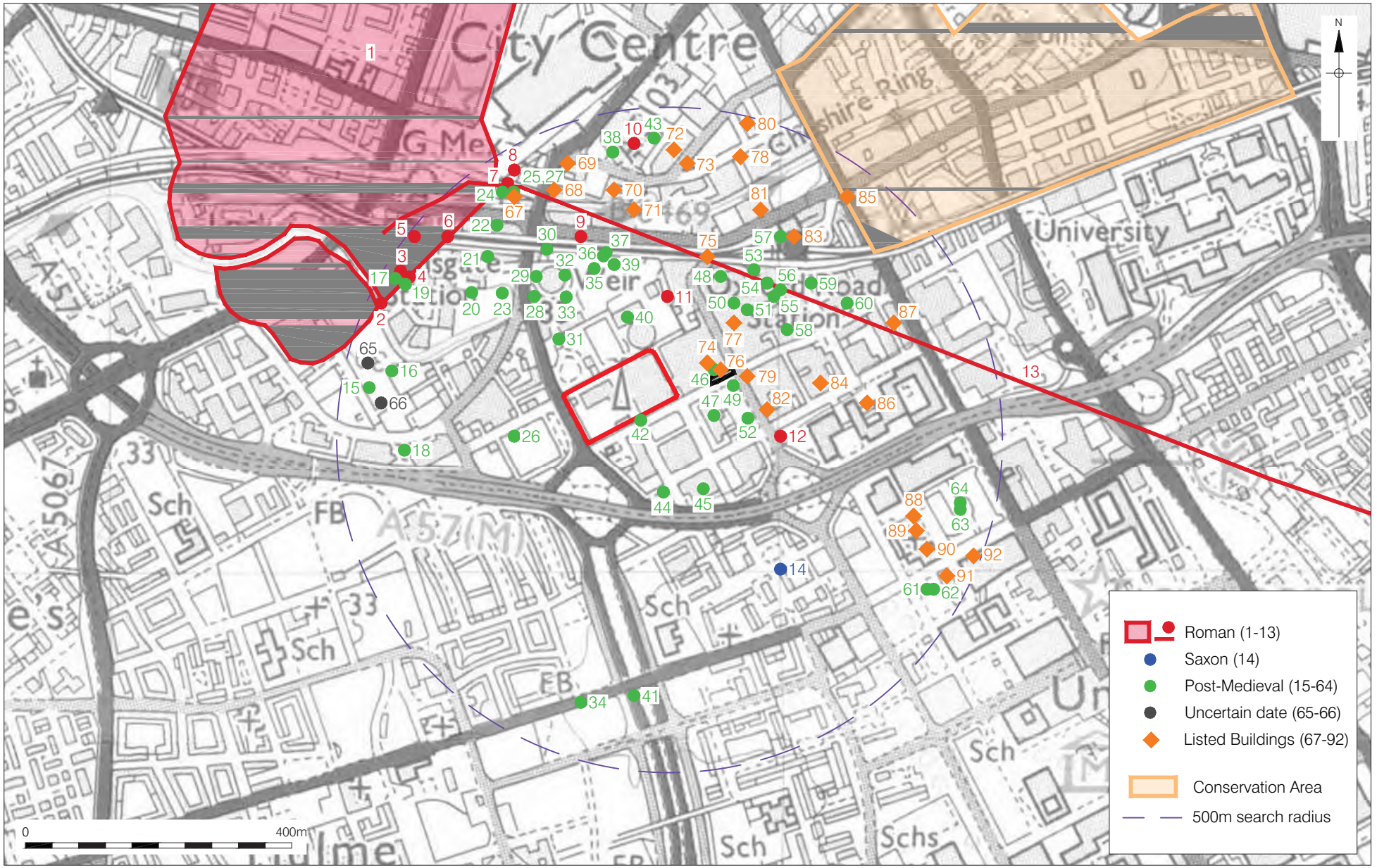
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Figure 1
Site Location
1:12,500 at A4



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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:2,000 at A4



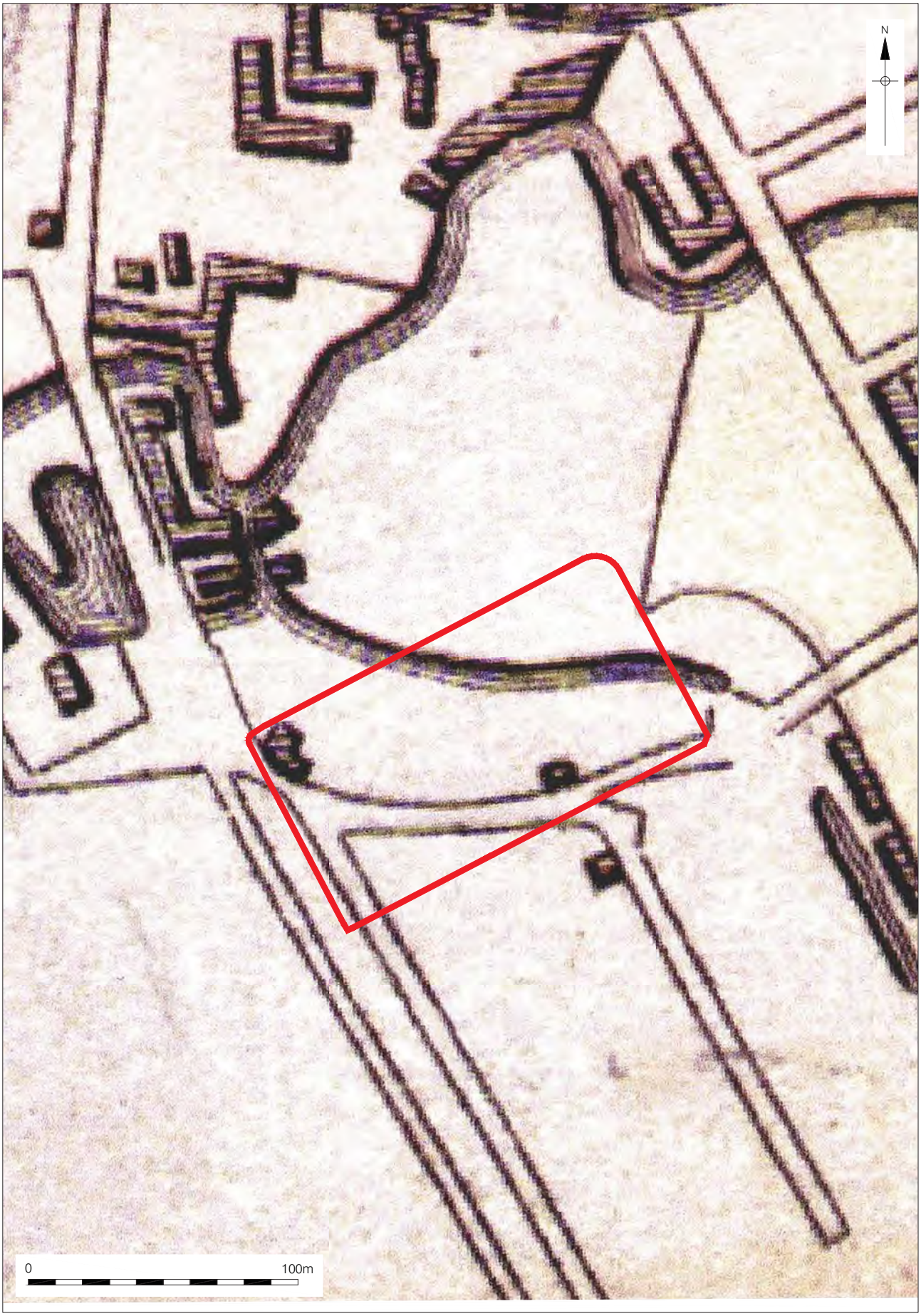
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Figure 3
GMHER Locations
1:8,000 at A4



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Figure 4
Detail of Laurent's map, 1793
Approx. 1:2,000 at A4



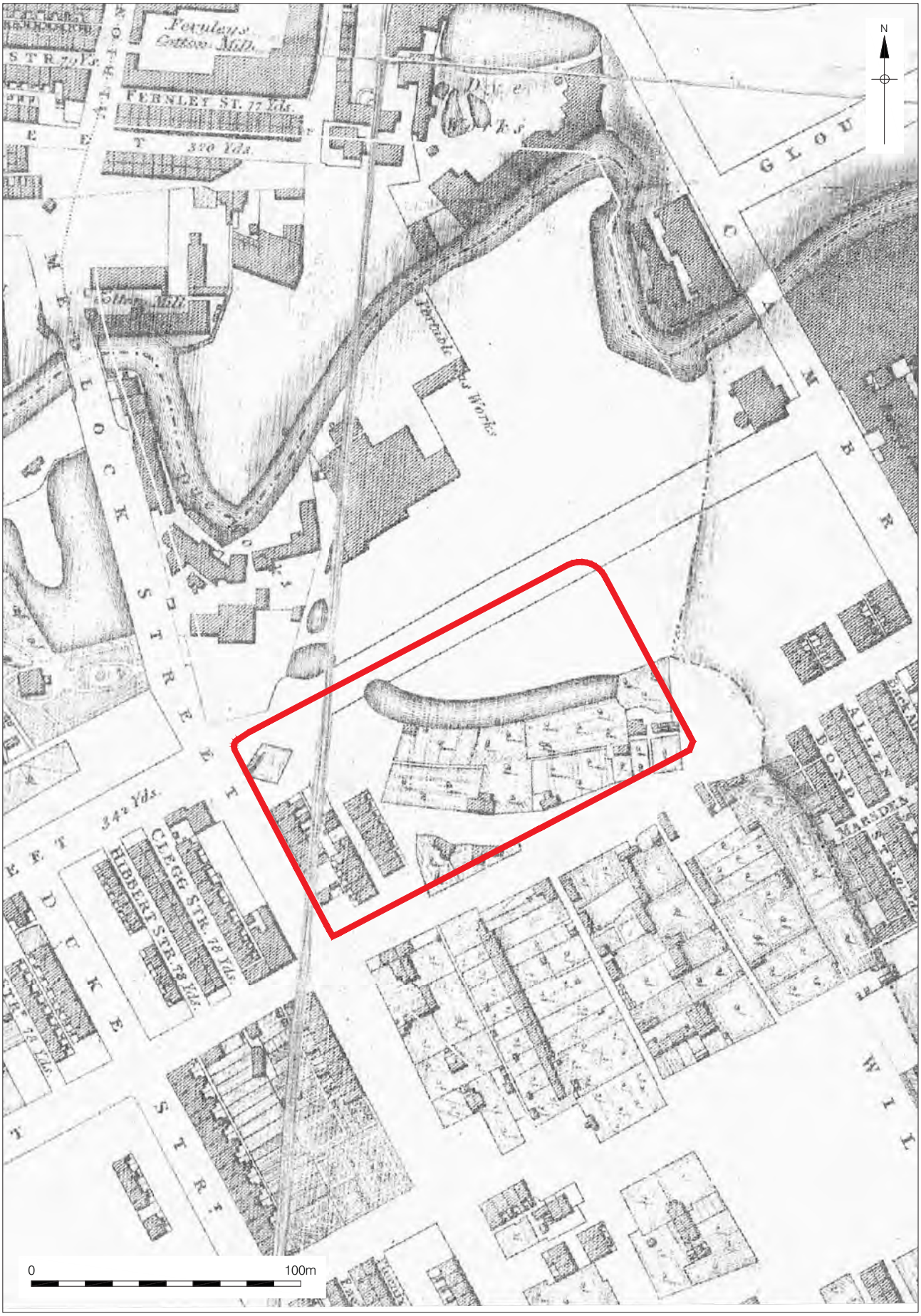
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Figure 5
Detail of Johnson's map, 1818-19
Approx. 1:2,000 at A4



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Figure 6
Detail of Swire's map, 1824
Approx. 1:2,000 at A4



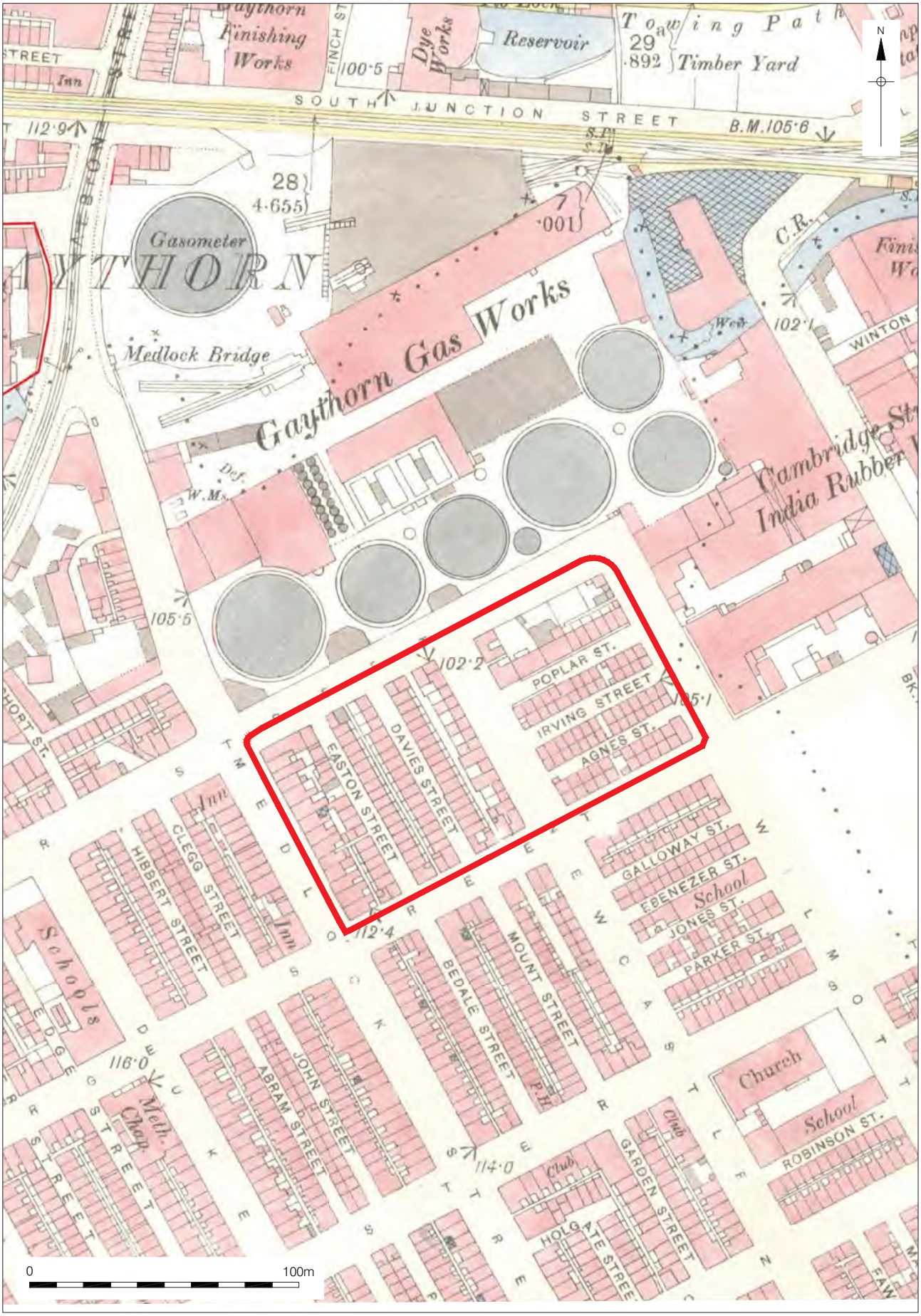
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Figure 7
Detail of Bancks' map, 1831
Approx. 1:2,000 at A4



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Figure 8
Ordnance Survey map, 1844-49
1:2,000 at A4



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Figure 9
Ordnance Survey map, 1888-89, Revised 1894
1:2,000 at A4



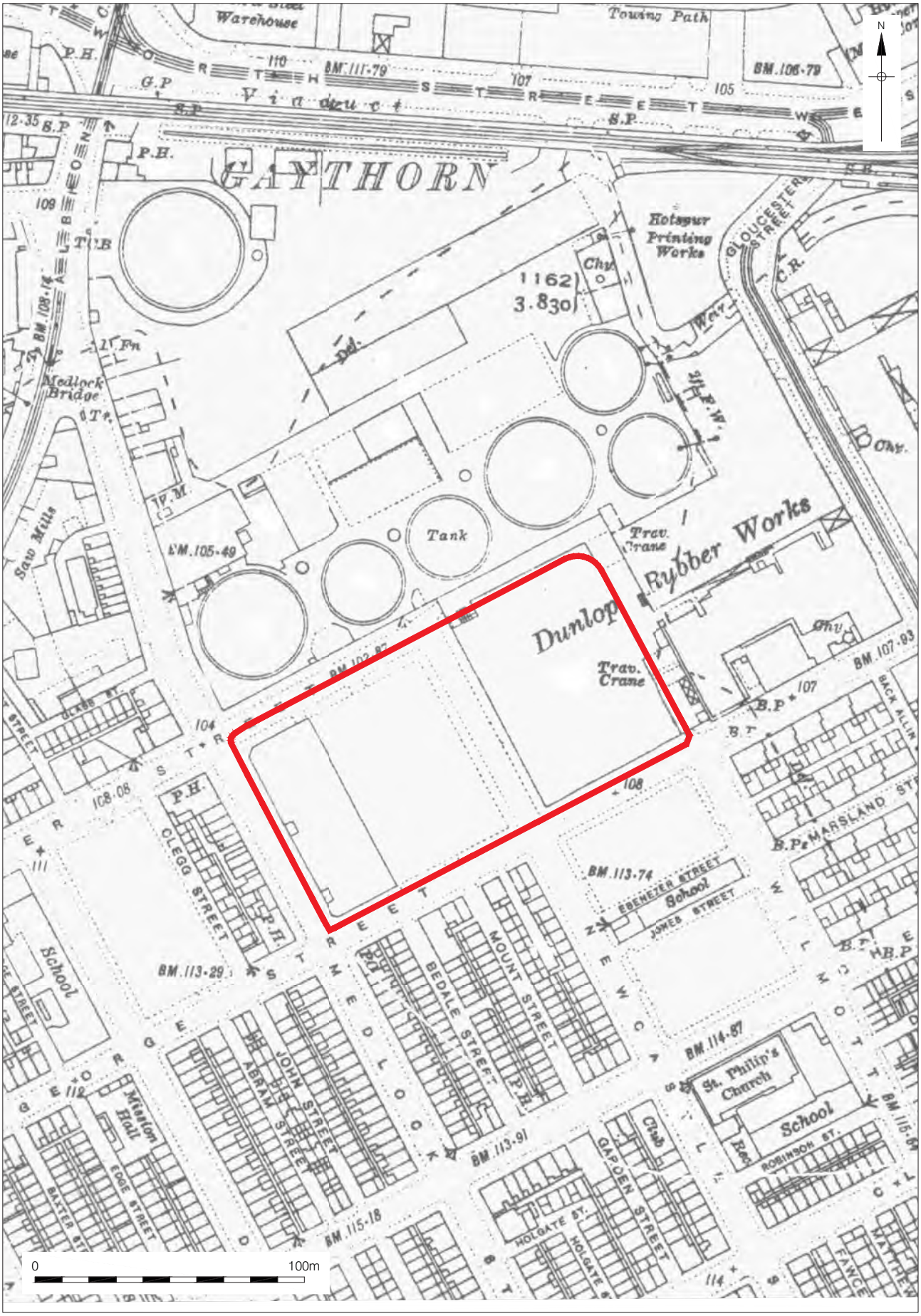
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Figure 10
Ordnance Survey map, 1905
1:2,000 at A4



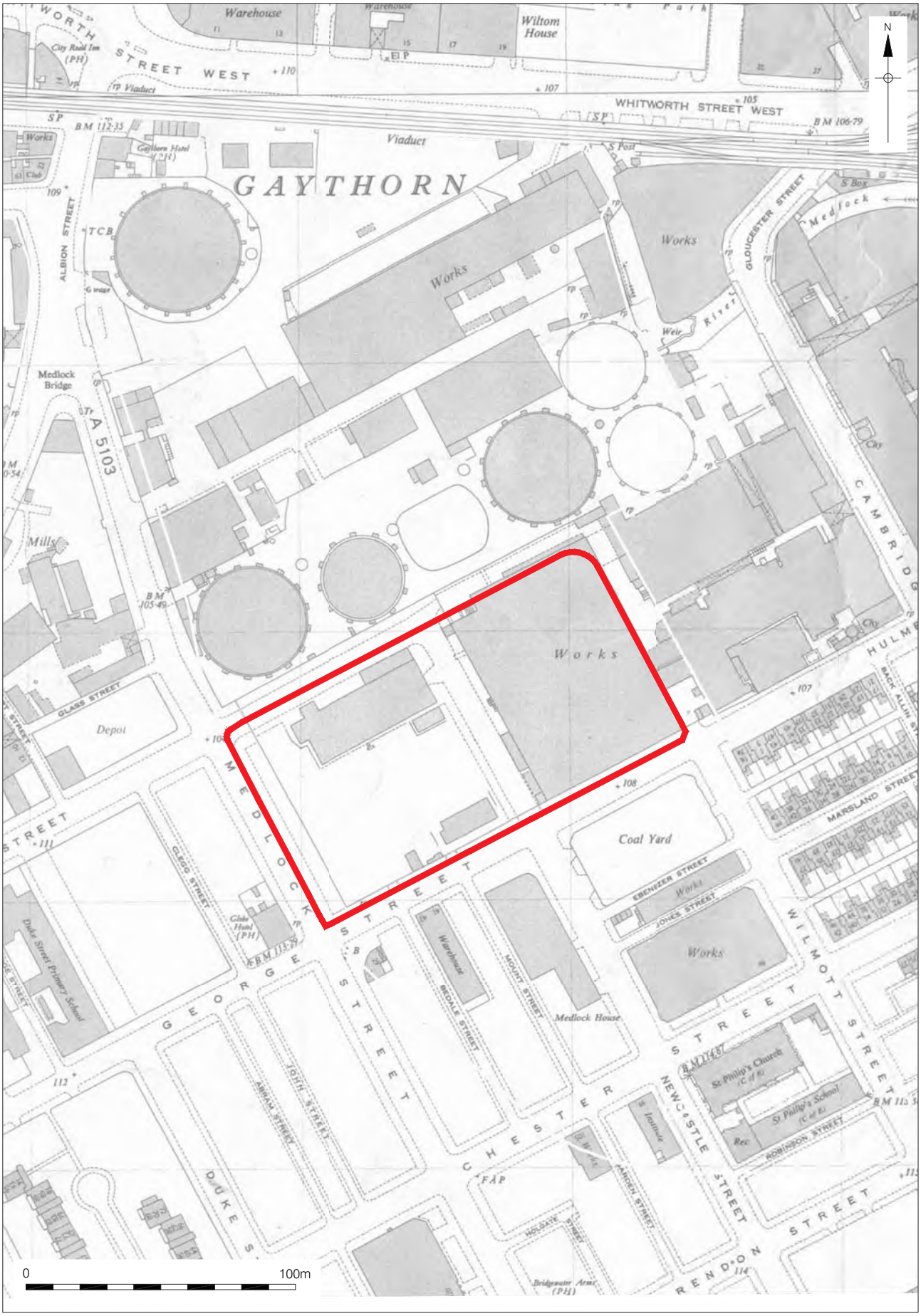
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Figure 11
Ordnance Survey map, 1915
1:2,000 at A4



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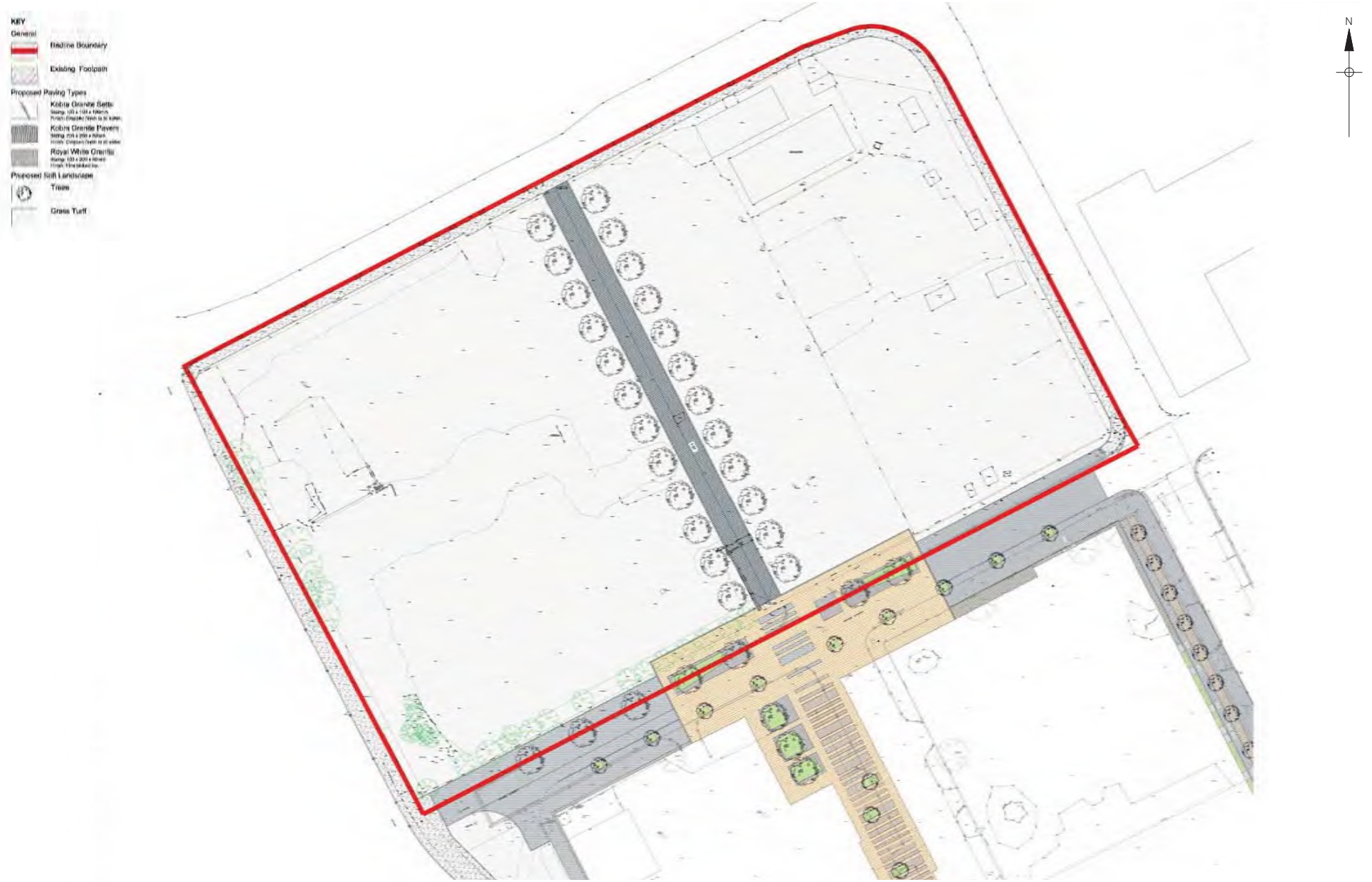
Figure 12
Ordnance Survey map, 1932
1:2,000 at A4



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Figure 13
Ordnance Survey map, 1965
1:2,000 at A4

Reproduced from a drawing by Exterior Architecture (December 2015)



0 50m

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Figure 14
Plan of the Proposed Development
1:1,000 at A4

APPENDIX 1: GREATER MANCHESTER HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

An examination of all archaeological entries in the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) has been made within a 500m radius from the central point NGR SJ 8383 9719. The entries are illustrated in Figure 3.

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
Roman							
1	SJ 8334 9768	415.2.0	Castlefield Roman Vicus (site of) (Area of Roman Manchester)	Building Town Vicus	AD 43 to 409	Early activity in the area outside of the fort began with the first timber fort. Part of the vicus was excavated in 1972 and 1981. It was found that the ditch system surrounding the fort was abandoned during the Flavian period and covered by timber shops and houses. A road and associated buildings were built in the Hadrianic period. A hostelry, of timber structure, was uncovered, its function ascertained from large quantities of glass and gaming chips. After 250 the vicus experienced considerable decline paralleling the decline of the fort.	Conservation Area
2	SJ 8340 9740	415.4.24	Roman Inscribed Altar (Area of Roman Manchester)	Findspot Shrine	AD 43 to 409	In 1612, an inscribed altar without either capital or base was found under the roots of an oak tree on the bank of the River Medlock, near Knott Mill. The inscription reads, "to fortune the preserver, Lucius Senecianus Martius, a centurion of the sixth legion, surnamed the Victorious". There is a Patera carved on the right side, and on the left a jug with handle for pouring liquid for the sacrifice. Probably not earlier than 120 AD. Now in the Ashmolean museum in Oxford. Measures 27 x 15 x 11 inches.	-
3	SJ 83426 97441	13905.1.0	Commercial Street, Castlefield, Manchester (Area of Roman Manchester)	Cemetery?	AD 43 to 409?	The site has potential to retain buried remains of archaeological interest as possibly lies within area that may have formed part of Roman Cemetery.	-
4	SJ 83437 97437	13904.1.0	Commercial Street (Area of Roman Manchester)	Cemetery?	AD 43 to 409?	The site has potential to retain buried remains of archaeological interest as possibly lies within area which may have formed part of Roman Cemetery.	-
5	SJ 8345	415.4.1	Coin Hoard (Roman) at	Findspot	AD 43 to 409	This hoard of coins was found in digging the foundations of Knott Mill railway station, Castlefield in 1852. Over 1600 in	Conservation Area

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
	9750		Knott Mill Railway Station (Area of Roman Manchester)			number ranging from Sabina (wife of Hadrian) AD 128 to 136 to Valens AD 364-378.A great deal of pottery was found by Mr Roeder at this site. The coins are mainly from the House of Constantine in the C4, deposited probably between 375 and 380 AD. Two coins were displayed in Manchester Museum, caption reads " Left (obverse) shows bust of Constantine II who died in 340 AD and shows how stylised coins had become. Right (reverse) is Constantine I who died in 337 AD. Shows 2 soldiers with standards, a common reverse type of House of Constantine".	
6	SJ 8350 9750	415.4.15	Roman Finds along Railway Arches (Area of Roman Manchester)	Findspot	AD 43 to 409	Pottery, iron nails, charcoal, lead, broken tiles, fragments of glass found along railway arches of Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway, between Gilbert St and Mount St.	Conservation Area
7	SJ 8359 9758	415.4.28	Roman Amphora Neck (Area of Roman Manchester)	Findspot	AD 43 to 409	Neck of large amphora found at Trafford Street, Manchester.	-
8	SJ 8360 9760	415.6.0	Roman Road - (Section South of Central Station)(Area of Roman Manchester)	Communications Roads	AD 43 to 409	The Roman Road was seen in section to the south of Central Railway station, consisting of "3in of stiff clay on the pre-Roman surface, covered by 5in of burnt brick, small stones, charcoal, fragments of pottery and nails, on which boulders were bedded, about 8in in thickness, and 8in of gravel with 2in of stone and clay over it, making a total of 26in. The road passed within 100yds of the Roman fort, which it entered by a short branch road, leading to the Eastgate. Considering that the road was seen to the south of Central station, it has to mean that it was travelling eastwards from Castlefield fort, this means the road can be one of two:- Manchester to Oldham, or the Manchester to Buxton, I personally think it is the Buxton road".	-
9	SJ 8370 9750	415.4.26	Roman Urn and Samian Ware	Findspot	AD 43 to 409	A Roman urn, 3 Roman dishes (plain Samian Ware), and a Samian bowl were found in the silt of the old course of the River Tib at Gaythorn circa 1903.	-
10	SJ 8378 9764	2084.1.1	Concert Hall Site, Lower Mosley Street, Castlefield, Manchester	Road?	AD 43 to 409	Three mechanically excavated trenches were dug around the site of the 1992 excavation. Trench 1 found no visible trace of the Roman road recorded by Percival in 1760 but this may have been destroyed. A large pipe was found but this was related to a C19 sewer. Trench 2 revealed a brick wall 12.0m	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						from the east end of the trench. On both sides of this wall, infills, one of industrial origin, and the other natural, were found. The organic alluvium fill was sealed by modern material some 1.0m thick. Trench 3 yielded only industrial infills of ash, cinders and debris with a brick wall to the west end of the trench. Lack of organic silts suggests more severe truncation of the ground.	
11	SJ 8383 9741	415.4.12	Coins (Roman)	Findspot	AD 43 to 409	Three coins found at the New Gasworks, Cambridge Street, in silt of the ancient channel of the Medlock . Found 24 feet below ground level. Now lost. Once in possession of "Alderman Clay. Gallienus, 253-68 AD; Claudius Gothicus, 268-70 AD; Aurelianus, 270-5 AD; three third brass of Alexandria Imperial Greek".	Conservation Area
12	SJ 8400 9720	1375.1.0	Three Alexandrian Coins	Findspot	AD 43 to 409	Three Alexandrian coins, Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus and Aurelianus, found in the channel of the River Medlock at Cambridge Street, Manchester.	-
13	SJ 8472 9713	28.1.3	Manchester to Buxton Roman Road (Area of Roman Manchester)	Roads	AD 43 to 409	Part of the Roman Road from Buxton to Manchester. "There seems no doubt that the very direct road through Stockport to Manchester does indeed mark the course." (Monograph: Margary, ID. 1957. Roman Roads in Britain. 97)	Conservation Area
Saxon							
14	SJ 840 970	9916.1.0	Ring, Anglo-Saxon	Findspot	AD 410 to 1065	Provenance traced to Castlefield by B Edwards, now in British Museum. Gold finger ring has raised inscription against a niello background translated to "Aedred owns me, Eanred engraved me" (cf. BM No.SL 64, Ring cat.No 181). First recorded by Stukeley in a note "Remains of a Roman Temple at Borow hill (Vero metu) Castle field Manchester as big as Lincolns Inn Square...Coyns found frequently and not long agoe a large gold Roman Ring". A marginal note reads "Now cal'd Knoc- Castle", "The Ring is in the possession of Sir Hans Sloan has a Saxon Inscription described in Dr Hicks Large Saxon Gram m ar. RMM" RMM probable initials of Richard Middleton Massey in the FSA in 1718. Ring in the museum was in the ownership of Sloan but labelled Lancashire	-
Post-Medieval							
15	SJ 83382 97273	13925.1.0	Land at Owen Street, Castlefield, Manchester	Back To Back House Terraced House	AD 1800? to 1930 AD 1800? to 1934	Terraced buildings with yards of early and late 19C date were present along the north-eastern side of Owen street. Back to back workers housing of early 19C date were present at Owen Court and small terraced buildings along the southern	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						side of Ferneley Street, within proposed development area. Late 19C housing was present in the southern part on either side of Pond Place. All of the housing had been replaced by industrial buildings by the mid 20C. Potential for remains of this housing considered to be high.	
16	SJ 83416 97298	13926.1.0	Area of Olympia, Owen Street, Castlefield, Manchester	Engineering Workshop?	AD 1934 to 1980	In early 1930s Galloways Knott Mill Iron Foundry on this site was demolished and replaced by the Area of Olympia in 1938, a mix of numerous small businesses mostly automobile related. The site was cleared by the early 1980s and has since been used as a car park.	-
17	SJ 83426 97441	13905.1.0	Commercial Street, Castlefield, Manchester (Area of Roman Manchester)	Blind Back House	AD 1831 to 1900?	Building range aligned east-west almost certainly domestic properties and shown on 1831 map (Banck) and subsequent mapping as blind-back houses, demolished by the late 19C. Remainder of the site was subject to small piecemeal development although some parts only developed as yards. Site has potential to retain buried remains of archaeological interest as possibly lies within area which may have formed part of Roman Cemetery.	-
18	SJ 83435 97179	15920.1.0	(Land at) Great Jackson Street, Castlefield, Manchester	Warehouse Timber Yard Back To Back House Tramway School Public House	AD 1980 to Present AD1851 to 1891 AD 1851 to 1948 AD 1891 to 1948 AD 1938 to 1967 AD 1948 to 1967	Lewis's map 1788 shows fields and hedgerows with street layouts superimposed by Green map 1794. Road name possibly taken form Jackson's Farm to NW of site. 1848 OS map shows site occupied by several buildings with small streets between. 1851 map shows Timber yard with regular street layout in and around it and back-to-back houses. Timber yard replaced by more housing by 1891 and a Tramway runs down part of Great Jackson Street south of City Road. Two Victorian sewers marked on modern building plans. 1908 and 1922 maps largely same as 1896, school and associated playing field s marked on 1938, by 1948 the area had been redeveloped to include two public houses where there had previously been houses. 1967 Mancunian Way completed, passing along southern edge of proposed site, including radical changes to street plan and construction of two Warehouse.	-
19	SJ 83437 97437	13904.1.0	Commercial Street (Area of Roman Manchester)	Iron Foundry?	AD 1831 to 1965	Commercial building fronting Constance Street present on 1831 map (Banck), possibly Iron Foundry on Greaves Street referred to in the trade directory of 1853 (Whellan) which survives extant. Remainder of the site was subject to small piecemeal development although some parts only developed as yards. Site has potential to retain buried remains of	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						archaeological interest as possibly lies within area which may have formed part of Roman Cemetery.	
20	SJ 83536 97416	15520.1.0	Chemical Works, Little Peter Street (site of)	Timber Yard Chemical Works Starch Mill	AD 1850 to 1888 AD 1888 to 1973 AD 1888 to 1973	Site vacant on the 1849 OS map. Adshead's map of 1850 show a narrow range of buildings along the north-west side of the site, with a smaller fronting Little Peter Street, and names the site as a timber yard. The 1888 OS map shows the site built over with an irregular group of buildings, which are named on the 1905 and 1915 maps as 'Gum and Starch Works'. The Goad's insurance plan of 1928-30 shows the buildings as being of 1 or 2 storeys. This plan names the westernmost range as a 'colour and chemical warehouse'; the other buildings are shown as occupied by 'Austin Walters & Son Ltd, electrical engineers'. On the 1932 OS map the site is named as 'Joinery'. The 1965 map shows that some additional building had been carried out on the site which is named as 'mill'. Photographs of 1973 show that the 'mill' had been demolished and the site had become a car park. Trade directories do not appear to list the site on 1861 but in 1863 James Higgin & Co, manufacturing chemists are listed here, with the address given as 22 Little Peter Street. In 1879 the firm is listed as Higgin, Lloyd and Co, stearine and oil manufacturers and manufacturing chemists, 22 Little Peter Street. This firm is still listed here in 1915, but by 1930 the site was subdivided between several businesses: J Lowlas Ltd, oil lamp manufacturers, Ernest Goss & Co, aniline colour manufacturers, Whitehead & Hay, joiners, and Lewis & Crabtree Motors Ltd, service depot, all listed under 22 Little Peter Street; and Wallbank Mayer Jn, joiner , and Austin Walters & Son Ltd, sign specialists, both listed under 24 Little Peter Street. In the riverside wall the extent of the chemical works site appears to be defined by brick walling capped with stone coping, with a modern parapet pf machine made brick above this.	-
21	SJ 8356 9747	12406.1.0	Little Peter Street/Albion Street Redevelopment Area	House House Industrial Building Mill	AD 1700 to 1799 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899	The University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMAU) was commissioned by Alfred McAlpine Homes North West Limited to conduct an archaeological watching brief on a redevelopment site at Little Peter Street and Albion Street, Manchester during the ground reduction phase of the works.	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						The site was partly of interest due to the late 18th and early 19th century housing that had occupied the site before the area was used as an industrial zone in the mid-late 19th century. These industrial buildings had gone out of use and were demolished prior to the commencement of building works but were the most recent structures to have been constructed on the site. The redevelopment site, which was being cleared and converted to house luxury accommodation, stood close to the site of the Roman fort at Castlefield that lies to the northwest. It also stood in close proximity to several Roman roads and the find spots for several Roman coins finds which occurred at Knott Mill in the late 19th century. As the site lay so close to the Roman fort, there was the possibility for further Roman or Romano-British evidence. Over the last one hundred and fifty years, during various stages of growth and development, past evidence for human occupation and industrial activity has been found in the area, significantly during the construction of the railway system which lies only 10m from the northern side of the redevelopment. It was therefore felt that, in view of the location of the redevelopment in relation to the Roman sector of Manchester, a watching brief should be maintained on the site. Four features were found in the basement curtain walls of the mill and works buildings that led into subterranean tunnels. The exact nature of the function of the brick tunnels with their semi-circular arched entrances is not clear but it is probable that these were used to supply the buildings with fuel as a dump of coal was located at the west side entrances. It is also feasible to suggest that the tunnels were used to carry goods down to the canal at the nearby Albion Lock. The existing cellars exhibited the features typical of 19th century industrial or commercial buildings with double-thickness solidly constructed walling, ceramic tiles in wash area, ceramic service pipes and stone stepped brick-built stairwells. All the existing modern building material lay directly on top of the natural sandstone bedrock and did not display any penetrative evidence through this material in the form of foundation trenches. This is understandable as the bedrock provides a good foundation base with little reason to deep	

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						trench.	
22	SJ 83574 97517	15990.1.0	Pillo Hotel, 10-12 Whitworth Street, Manchester	Back To Back House Iron Works Nail Factory	AD 1818 to 1899 AD 1902 to 1911 AD 1911 to 1992	Area undeveloped 1787-94 map (Green) and lay within area enclosed as field owned by Mssrs Cheetham. First development between 1818 and 1824 during huge development Manchester as commercial and manufacturing centre. Smith Street laid out on E-W alignment across site and workers housing built along northern side and part of southern side. Further double depth and back to back houses built on south side between 1831 and 1845. These houses demolished 1899 when Whitworth Street built to provide broad thoroughfare between Oxford Road and Deansgate. Warehouse building on irregular footprint erected 1902 for Tatham & Co, Iron and Steel merchants, modified 1926, 1960 and 1990-2. Original building designed J W Beaumont. Frontage embellished and containing saleroom area. 3 storeys high, main storage area originally comprised single space open to roof and vehicle entrance to W. Rare type of building but key elements of original design removed by later modifications. Upper floors used 1902 as 'workrooms let to tenants' (blouse factory and apron and skirt manufactures listed Goad insurance plan). B Gibbons & Son, nail manufacturers and Edmondsons & Co, grindstone manufactures took over building 1911. Rare type of building but key elements of original design removed by later modifications. No other remains anticipated other than present building therefore no further archaeological work recommended. Building abandoned 1992 during phase of renovation and still unoccupied 2009.	-
23	SJ 83582 97415	15513.1.0	Gaythorn Mill, Albion Street (site of)	Cotton Mill Finishing Works Textile Mill Factory Wire Mill	AD 1824 to 1970 AD 1824 to 1970 AD 1824 to 1970? AD 1900? to 1970? AD 1900? to 1970?	Site vacant on Johnson's map of 1818-9. A rectangular block is shown on Swire's map of 1824, aligned north-south, with a projection at the north-east corner. The site is named as Gaythorn Mill on Bancks' map of 1831 which shows the northsouth block without the north-eastern projection but with a larger projection on the south-west, giving an L-shaped plan. The 1844 OS map shows that an extension had been added to the south side of this south-west wing, running to the River Medlock. The site is named as 'Gaythorn Mill (cotton mill)' on the 1849 OS map, and as 'Brown and Fairweather Gaythorn Cotton	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						Mill' on Adshead's map of 1850 which may shown a northern extension to the south-west wing. This is more clearly shown on the 1888 OS map which also shows further additions to the southern and northern ends of the building with other smaller buildings surrounding it on the west, north and east, forming three sides of a yard. The 1888 map names the site as 'Gaythorn Mills (finishing)' and indicates a chimney set on the west side of the main north-south block and a projecting turret against its elevation. The site is again named as 'Gaythorn Mills (finishing)' on the 1911 and 1915 maps. The 1928-30 Goad's insurance plan shows the main north-south block as being of 5 ½ storeys with a basement, built with cast iron columns and brick-arched floors. Its southern part included, on the east, stone stairs set in a square well adjacent to the external turret. To the west of this, extending to the west wall of the block, was a rectangular area shown as having concrete floors, which on the south-west lay immediately adjacent to the mill chimney. Its size and position suggests that this was originally the mill's engine house. The Goad's insurance plan shows the adjoining south-west wing to have comprised, on the south, a 2-storey building with a louvred roof, the north-east corner of this build also abutted against this mill chimney, suggesting this to have originally been the boiler house. The northern extension to this wing is named as a 'tank room'. The mid- to late 19th century additions at the north end of the main mill block are shown to have been of 1 storey; the additions at the south end are shown as being of 2 storeys with a 1-storey smithy at their south-west corner, adjacent to the river. The surrounding buildings on the west, north and east are shown as being of 1 or 2 storeys. The Goad's insurance plan names the site as 'British Driver-Harris Co Ltd Electric Cable Factory (Gaythorn Mill)'. Similarly on the 1932 OS map it is named as 'Gaythorn Mills (wire and cable)'. A photograph of 1954 includes the southern end of the eastern elevation of the mill and shows the windows to have had stone sills; it also shows that the external turret included a window on each floor and had been extended on the north in the mid-20th century.	

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						The buildings are still shown on the 1965 map, which again indicates the mill chimney. A photograph of 1973 shows that the mill had been demolished and the site had become a car park. Trade directories name the firm of James Massey & Son, cotton Spinners & manufacturers, Gaythorn Mill, in 1832 and continue to list this firm here until 1845. Site is bounded on the east by a boundary wall built of handmade brick with flat stone coping. This rises c 2m above Albion Street and on the east continues downward for a further c 3m as revetment. On the east this wall abuts against the fabric of Medlock Bridge. The boundary wall on Little Peter Street also includes more fragmentary remains of handmade brick.	
24	SJ 83582 97567	15832.1.0	Building, Trafford Street (site of)	Building Wharf	AD 1845 to 1888	The building had been constructed by the 1845 OS map. It was L-shaped in plan. The 1849 large-scale OS map indicates that this building contained a covered passage, allowing access to an area, which is denoted as a 'Coal Wharf' on Adshead's 1850 map. By 1888-9 the building had been demolished, or partially demolished and modified. A 1900 Goad's Insurance plan indicates that this new, or modified, building was 4 storeyed and had a tank constructed on top of its roof.	-
25	SJ 83599 97567	15831.1.0	Weighing Machine (site of)	Weighing Machine	AD 1845 to 1888	The 1845 OS map shows a small building, named 'weighing machine' on the 1849 OS map. By 1888-9 the weighing machine had been demolished.	-
26	SJ 836 972	12416.1.0	Medlock Street Glass Works	Glass Works	AD 1832 to 1886	William Robinson (1832-1886) This was a small glass works with a single kiln. It was constructed as an L-shaped block 25m by 40m with a central chimney. Access to the site from Shortcroft Street was shared with a brewery. The site was redeveloped in the 1890s as Victoria Iron Works. Site recently completely redeveloped by modern apartment block with basement car park.	-
27	SJ 83609 97564	15833.1.0	Industrial Building, Trafford Street (site of)	Industrial Building	AD 1888 to 1980	Three joining industrial/commercial buildings are depicted on the 1888-9 OS map. The Goad's Insurance plan indicates that all of the buildings were one storeyed and were the premises of 'Smith & Co.' in 1900. Later OS mapping indicates that these buildings were extant until at least 1965 but have since been demolished.	-
28	SJ 8363 9741	9868.1.0	Spinning Mill (Cheethams, Gaythorn) (site	Spinning Mill Textile Mill Button Mill	AD 1750? to 1870? AD 1750? to 1870? AD 1852? to 1870?	Mill present with star symbol on this site (1793. Laurents Map of Manchester.). The building is shown as rectangular with the "wheel" at the eastern end and the long end of the mill parallel	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
			of)			with the river. This map and Green's (1794. Green's Map of Manchester & Salford.) make it clear that the mill drew water from a basin to the north-east of the site, apparently on the course of the River Tib. The mill is not named but occurs in a parcel of land seemingly owned by Messrs Cheethams (1794. Green's Map of Manchester & Salford.). Baines map shows the mill in existence (or a building of similar plan), with a new road (since 1794) called Medlock Street passing the west end of the building (1833. Baines Map of Manchester & Salford.). Gaythorn Mills to the north-east of here is a finishing works (No. 12144, Mills Archive). A c.1822 book of plans of factories in Manchester township shows that this was a four storey spinning mill, steam powered, with an engine house at its western end. This engine house seems to have been an addition postdating Green's survey, leaving it uncertain as to whether this building was originally supplied with power and by what means. The owner of the site is given in the c1822 survey as Samuel Gratrix. This names suggests that the site was originally run in conjunction with the dyeworks (13692.1.0) on the opposite side of the river. Bancks' map of 1831 shows that the north elevation included a projection to either end and to the centre. It is named as Gaythorn Small Ware Manufactory on the 1849 OS map, which shows the north-west projection included a covered vehicle entrance from the street. The site is named on Adshead's map of 1850 as Hope & Co's Smallwares Mill, and on a plan of 1861 as a 'Bone Button Factory'. OS mapping of 1888 shows that the mill had been demolished and its site incorporated within the Gaythorn gasworks.	
29	SJ 83633 97440	15504.1.0	Medlock Bridge Mill (site of)	Cotton Mill Textile Mill	AD 1800 to 1865?	Site vacant on Green's map of 1787-94 and Laurent's map of 1793. A building is shown on Johnson's map of 1818-19. Swire's map of 1824 shows that this had either been replaced or extended westwards so that it extended to Gratrix Street, now Albion Street. Bancks' map of 1831 suggests that the building had also been extended to the east and shows it as forming part of a cotton mill (see 9868.1.0). The 1845 OS map shows that a wing had been added on the	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						north-west and another on the north-east, creating two side of a yard. The site is named on the 1849 OS map as 'Medlock Bridge Mill (cotton)' and as 'Wood, Penny & Bro Cotton Mill' on Adshead's map of 1850. OS mapping of 1888 shows that the mill had been demolished and its site incorporated within the Gayton gas works.	
30	SJ 83649 97481	15514.1.0	Gaythorn Vaults Public House & Workers Housing (site of)	Back To Back House Blind Back House Public House	AD 1824 to 1905? AD 1824 to 1905 AD 1849 to 1999?	Site vacant on Johnson's map of 1818-19. Swires' map of 1824 shows a block aligned east-west, with splayed ends. On Bancks' map of 1831 this is shown as composed of back-to-backs, with a blind-back at the eastern end. On the OS map of 1849 the western end is now shown as a public house, the Gaythorn Vaults. This map also shows external lightwells and steps, pointing to the buildings being cellared. It also shows an additional building, on the south side of the Gaythorn Vaults, which seems to have been added since the OS survey of 1845. Adshead's map of 1850 names the pub as the Gaythorn Tavern. The 1888 OS map shows that roughly half this site had been demolished, leaving the pub and adjoining properties which included a new build on its south side; map names the pub as the Gaythorn Vaults. By 1905 the last of the workers' houses on the east side of the pub had been demolished. The pub is shown unchanged on mapping of 1932. The OS map of 1965 shows that it had been extended on the east and names it as the Gaythorn Hotel. A photograph of the western elevation of the pub taken in 1971 shows it to have been of 3 storeys and 3 bays; the ground floor had been modified, possibly in the early 20th century, with a large inserted central window; the upper two floors retained tall windows with stone sills. The photograph shows the mid- to late 19th century build on the south side of the pub to have also been of 3 storeys, with a shop frontage to the ground floor. The large-scale OS mapping shows probable lightwells again the north elevation of the pub and the two adjoining houses on the east, suggesting that these were cellared. The Gaythorn Tavern, Albion Street, is documented in 1825.	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
31	SJ 83667 97346	13692.1.0	Print Works/Dye Works (site of)	Printing Works Dye Works Gas House	AD 1787 to 1845? AD 1845? to 1855? AD 1888? to 2006?	Shown on Green's map of 1787-94 and Laurent's map of 1793 as an irregular group of buildings on the Chorlton on Medlock bank of the River Medlock alongside the southern bend in the river, and named as Mssrs B & S Gratrix's Printing Works. The works are shown as supplied by a watercourse flowing from the south-east. One branch of this flowed beneath the easternmost buildings to discharge into the Medlock while another fed a reservoir on the west of the site. On the south the system also included a smaller channel which avoided the eastern branch to link directly with the reservoir. Johnson's map of 1818-19 and Swire's map of 1824 show that Gratix Street, now Albion St/Medlock St, had been constructed on the western side of the site, causing truncation and rebuilding of the buildings on this side. Johnson's map also indicates that a new range had been built on the southern side of the site adjacent to the eastern branch channel. Swire's map also implies that the easternmost building on the site had been demolished. However, Bancks' map of 1831 seems to show the same building here as on green's map, but extended on the north-east. The 1845 and 1849 OS maps show that further building work had taken place on the site, which is now named as Medlock Street Dye Works. The main watercourse supplying the site is still shown on Johnson's map, but not the smaller southern divisionary channel. Swire's map of 1824 shows neither channel but indicates a reservoir adjoining the south side of the dyeworks. Bancks' map of 1831, however, again shows a central section of this main watercourse as an open channel and does not indicate the reservoir, although two ponds and indicated immediately to its east. On the OS maps of 1844-9 the site of this watercourse is covered by housing. And reservoir is again shown on the south side of the site, now bordered on the south by River St. OS mapping of 1888 shows that the dyeworks had been demolished and the Gaythorn gasworks extended over the site. The southern end of the site was now occupied by a large gasholder and much of the remainder by offices and other buildings. The dyeworks/printworks were possibly founded by 1788 when a trade directory lists Benjamin and Samuel Gratrix as dyers, printers and embossers, with the address given as 'Alport Street, Knotmill'. Later directories list Michael and Robert	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						Holt, dyers, Gratrix St, in 1825; M & R Holt, Hulme Dye Works, Medlock St in 1832; Richard Hartley dyer, and Owen & Hartley, dyers, Medlock St in 1836; Owen, Hartley, Smedley & Co, dyers, Medlock St, Hulme in 1838; Thomas Owen, printer and dyer, Medlock St Works, Hulme in 1841; Thomas Owen, dyer, 3 Medlock St, Hulme in 1850. By 1855 the site does not appear to be listed.	
32	SJ 83676 97442	15505.1.0	Tannery, Whitworth Street West (site of)	Tannery	AD 1800 to 1880?	Site vacant on Green's map of 1787-94 and Laurent's map of 1793. An L-shaped range is indicated on Johnson's map of 1818-19. Swire's map of 1824 shows that a small T-shaped building had been added on the north. On Bancks' map of 1831 the southern wing of the main block is no longer shown but this is indicated again on the OS map of 1849, which also shows tenters at its southern end; the map names the site as Gaythorn Tannery. On Adshead's map of 1850 it is named as 'J Webster's Skin Yard'. A drawing of the river Tib made in 1873 shows a 2-storey block along the east bank of the river with a taller northern range to its rear; both parts were lit by extensive multi-pane windows. OS mapping of 1888 shows that the tannery had been demolished and its site incorporated within the Gaythorn gas works. Trade directories list John & Joseph Webster, glue makers, Gaythorn in 1841; Joseph Webster, glue manufacturer and tanner, 78 Hewitt Street, in 1850; and J&G Webster, fellmongers & size makers, Hewitt Street, 1861; and Joshua Webster, fellmonger, leather dresser & woolstapler, Hewitt Street, Gaythorn in 1869.	-
33	SJ 83678 97409	15506.1.0	Size Works, Medlock Street (site of)	Chemical Works Textile Mill	AD 1800 to 1870? AD 1818 to 1850?	Site vacant on Greens map of 1787-94 and Laurent's map of 1793. a rectangular range is shown on Johnson's map of 1818- 19, on the southern side of the confluence of the river Medlock and the Tib, but the site is shown as vacant on Swire's map of 1824 and Bancks' map of 1831. The 1845 OS map shows a number of small structures in the northern part of the site. The 1849 OS map names one of these as a tank, and identifies the whole site as 'Finch Street Size Works'. The site is named as 'M Bakewell's Chemical Works' on Adshead's map of 1850. OS mapping of 1888 shows that the works had been demolished and the site incorporated within the Gaythorn gasworks. Trade directories of 1841 and 1850 list Mary Bakewell, size maker, Finch Street, Gaythorn.	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
34	SJ 837 968	9921.1.0	Baths and Laundries (site of)	Baths Public Building	AD 1800 to 1899	Thomas Worthington, architect. Architecture inspired by Italian sketches. No projections apart from a range of jutting stone consoles at parapet level supporting the balcony of the attic storey. Wash house, 1st & 2nd class bathing halls deep 35'x 82'and 41' wide. Tall brick chimney. Heavy arched facade with decorative local brick & pale cream York stone; 2 double ended Lancashire boilers heated the water with more than 8,000 gallons for the baths. Cost £12,000. It was partially damaged by bombs and only part of the frontage was reconstructed in the 1950s.	-
35	SJ 83720 97452	15518.1.0	Gaythorn Chemical Works (site of)	Chemical Works	AD 1845 to 1880	Site vacant on Bancks' map of 1831. The 1845 OS map shows an irregular group of buildings arranged around a yard, named on the 1849 OS map as Gaythorn Chemical Works. Adshead's map of 1850 names the site as 'Coppock's Chemical Works' and shows two small buildings on the west side of the yard as having a commercial use. Other buildings on the northeast of the yard, are shown as housing butting against the western end of the row of houses named on the 1849 OS map as Coppock's Buildings (15518.1.0). The OS map of 1888 shows that the buildings had been demolished and the site incorporated within the Gaythorn gas works (15515.1.0), with covered railway sidings now occupying the site. Trade directories list Thomas Coppock as a manufacturing chemist in Gaythorn in 1838 and at Finch Street, Gaythorn in 1841. In 1850 and 1855 the Executrix of Thomas Coppock, manufacturing chemist, is listed at Gaythorn Chemical Works.	-
36	SJ 83734 97471	15519.1.0	Coppock's Buildings (site of)	Blind Back House House	AD 1845 to 1880?	Site vacant on Banks' map of 1831. A rectangular range is indicated on the 1845 OS map, and is shown on the 1849 OS map as a row of seven blind-back houses, named as Coppock's Buildings. This row is unnamed on Adshead's map of 1850 which shows the western three houses as blind-back, with the rest of the row as double-depth houses. The OS map of 1888 shows that the houses had been demolished and the site incorporated within the Gaythorn gas works (15515.1.0), with covered railway sidings now occupying the site.	-
37	SJ 83738 97476	13693.1.0	Dye Works/ Workers' Housing (site of)	Dye Works Houses	AD 1787? to 1841? AD 1850? to 2006?	Group of three buildings shown on Green's map of 1787-94 and Laurent's map of 1793, two being aligned east-west across the River Tib which has been widened to the north to create a reservoir. The third building was set on the east side of that last feature, with two other reservoirs to its east. The	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						southernmost range straddles the study area boundary, with the remainder of the site lying outside. The site is named on Bancks' map of 1831 as 'Dye Works', and shown with slight changes to the OS map of 1845. The 1849 OS map shows that the southern buildings on the site had been demolished and this area was now crossed by the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway. In place of these buildings Adsheads' map of 1850 shows a row of blind-back houses butting against the south side of the viaduct. To the north of the viaduct, the northern part of the dye works site, including the northern reservoir, is still shown on the 1849 map and named there as Gaythorn Dye Works, whilst Adshead's map identifies it as Goodier & Co's Dye Works. Trade directories list John Goodier, dyer, Gaythorn, in 1832; Krause & Cooke, dyers, Hewitt Street, Deansgate, in 1841.	
38	SJ 83748 97627	13931.1.0	Pictons Cotton Mills, Concert Hall site, Manchester (site of)	Cotton Mill	AD 1800 to Unknown	Archaeological Watching Brief carried out during excavation works on proposed site of Concert Hall, Lower Moseley Street. Documentary research mentions 1831 map (Banck) which indicates Pictons Cotton Mill, Ewarts Cotton Mill and Smiths Silk Mill built on site of branch of Rochdale Canal over the bed of the River Tib, which were not present on 1794 maps. Construction of these mills affected continuity of any earlier archaeological levels.	-
39	SJ 83750 97458	15517.1.0	Bone, Size & Chemical Works (site of)	Bone Mill Chemical Works Textile Mill	AD 1831 to 1880?	Site vacant on Swire's map of 1824. A rectangular building adjacent to the River Medlock is shown on Bancks' map of 1831. The 1845 OS map shows that this had been extended to the north, and the 1849 OS map names it as 'Bone, Size and Chemical Works'. This extended building was possibly part of the Gaythorn Chemical Works of Thomas Coppock. The OS map of 1888 shows that the building had been demolished and the site incorporated within the Gaythorn Gas Works, with covered railway sidings now occupying the site.	-
40	SJ 83770 97379	15515.1.0	Gas Works, Albion Street (site of)	Gas Works Retort House	AD 1824 to 1990 AD 1849 to 1985	Site vacant on Johnson's map of 1818-19. Swire's map of 1824 shows an H-shaped building named as 'Portable Gas Works'. Bancks's map of 1831 names the site as the same but shows a more irregular shaped block with a smaller building to the north-east. On the OS map of 1849 this irregular shaped block is identified as 'cotton mill' and is shown as accessed via a bridge over the River Medlock	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						leading from Finch Street; a chimney is indicated in the eastern half of the mill. To the east a larger complex is shown, named as 'Manchester Gas Works No 5 Station', and bounded on the south by River Street. It included two large rectangular ranges set parallel to each other across a narrow yard, accessed from River Street. The western range abutted the cotton mill and is named as a coal store, while the eastern range is identified as retort house. Two large gasholders are shown to the east of the retort house. Three other gasholders stood in the northern part of the site, which also included a series of structures set alongside the river, comprising from east to west gas condensers, a purifying house, a smaller retort house, a smithy and adjacent to the bridge over the river, an office at the gas works' entrance. Comparison with the 1845 OS map indicates that a number of these structures had been added since that date, including the more northerly of the two large eastern gasholders, and the riverside gas condensers and purifying house. The 1845 map also shows only the northern half of the coal store. The 1888 OS map shows the site now named as Gaythorn Gas Works, had undergone considerable expansion. The River Medlock and the Tib had been culverted and the site now extended northwards to the Manchester South and Altrincham Junction Railway, as well as westwards to Albion Street and Medlock Street. The old gas works buildings on the south side of the Medlock had been swept away except for the two large eastern gasholders. By 1888 four new gasholders had been built along the south side of the site by the boundary with River Street. The OS map of 1994 shows that the gas works buildings had been removed and the site redeveloped with the present British Council Building.	
41	SJ 8378 9681	9874.1.0	Holy Trinity Church (site of)	Churches Religious Ritual And Funerary	AD 1800 to 1899	Built in 1843 by Miss Atherton of Kersal and a district assigned in 1854 (16 June). Was situated on Stretford Road, south side. Building with corner buttress (1848. OS 6" to 1 mile. 1st Edition, Sheet 104.9). Very similar building on OS 2nd Edition (1896. OS 6" to 1 mile. 2nd Edition, Sheet 104.9).	-
42	SJ 83790 97224	15516.1.0	Workers' Housing, Hulme Street (site of)	Workers Cottage Back To Back House Sunday School	AD 1831 to 1965 AD 1844 to 1965? AD 1928? to 1965?	Extensive area of workers housing built over former area of allotments. The earliest houses here are shown on Bancks's map of 1831 and comprised three blocks alongside and to the rear of Medlock Street. The 1844 and 1845 OS maps show that the allotment area had been entirely developed. Its	--

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						western part between Medlock Street and Newcastle Street comprised blocks running parallel to those streets, while the eastern part comprised blocks at a right angle to Newcastle Street and Medlock Street. The 1844 OS map shows that the houses on Medlock Street included rear outshuts and yards. The remainder were double-depth through-houses with rear yards or back-to-backs, with the latter being found in particular along to the east of Newcastle Street. The large-scale OS mapping shows lightwells and external steps indicating the presence of basements in the houses in the north-east, between River Street and George Street. An early photograph shows housing on Irving Street in this same area to have been 3-storey back-to-backs, with tall windows to the ground and 1st floor. The large-scale mapping also shows possible lightwells, suggesting the presence of basements, in houses fronting the larger thoroughfares of River Street, Chester Street, Newcastle Street & Wilmott Street, and south of Chester Street, on Medlock Street and Mount Street. The Goad's insurance plan of 1928-32 shows that the south-west of the study area housing between Medlock Street and Newcastle Street was of 2 storeys, with the exception of 3 storey properties on Chester Street. This south-west area included a pub, the Bedale Arms, situated at the junction of Chester Street and Bedale Street. In the east of the study area a block of back-to-backs between Ebeneezer Street and Jones Street in 1844 included a Sunday School on its 3rd storey. The 1888 OS map names a school in the same location, and shows lightwells against its north and south elevation, indicating this to have been basemented, and suggesting that by this date the houses had been replaced by a purpose-built school. The 1888 map also shows that in the south-east of the study area three streets of housing had been demolished and St Philips Church, Rectory and School built on the site. By 1905 other housing had undergone improvement. In the case of some rows of back-to-backs, on Poplar Street and Irving Street, Jones Street and Parker Street, every third house had been removed to improve ventilation to the remaining pair. Others on Newcastle Street and Poland Place were also improved by the removal of every third house but only on one side of the block. Others in Mount Street and	

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						Newcastle Street were converted to through-houses. One block of back-to-backs still remained on Galloway Street and Ebeneezer Street, but had also been improved by the removal of every third house by 1915. In the north-east the block defined by River Street, Wilmott Street, Newcastle Street and George Street had been largely cleared of properties by 1913-15. This area appears to have already seen some conversion or rebuilding of property, including the apparent demolition in 1901-5 of back-to-backs at the west end of Irving Street. The remaining housing in the south of the study area appears to have been removed by 1965.	
43	SJ 83810 97648	13929.1.0	Ewarts Cotton Mills, Concert Hall site, Manchester (site of)	Cotton Mill	AD 1800 to Unknown	Archaeological Watching Brief carried out during excavation works on proposed site of Concert Hall, Lower Moseley Street. Documentary research mentions 1831 map (Banck) which indicates Ewarts Cotton Mill, Pintons Cotton Mill and Smiths Silk Mill built on site of branch of Rochdale Canal over the bed of the River Tib, which were not present on 1794 maps. Construction of these mills affected continuity of any earlier archaeological levels	-
44	SJ 83824 97116	15522.1.0	Club, Newcastle Street (site of)	Club Working Mens Club	AD 1884 to 1970?	Site vacant on 1849 OS map. A building is shown on the 1888 OS map which names it as 'St Philip's Workmen's Club'. Directories do not list the site in 1881 but in 1884 name it as 'St Philip's British Workmen Room', and in 1888 as 'St Philip's Parish Rooms'. Still standing in 1965 when named as 'institute'. Since demolished.	-
45	SJ 83884 97121	15521.1.0	St Philip's Church, School & Rectory (site of)	Church School Vicarage	AD 1888 to 1980?	Church, school and rectory shown on the 1888 OS map and built on the site of worker's housing of the 1830s/40s (15516.1.0). The church was constructed, along with the school and rectory, in 1860 to designs by the Manchester architects Shellard and Brown. It was built in stone in a Decorated Gothic style and consisted of a nave with side aisle and a tower, with a spire at the north-east corner, and a chancel with a north side aisle. The rectory was described as being in the 'Elizabethan' style. The church stood on the north-west of the site, with the school, for girls and infants, forming most of a block running along the southern side of the site, with two being separated by a central playground. A separate playground adjoined this on the east. The south-west corner of the site was occupied by the rectory, abutting the school on the east. The same plan appears on later	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						mapping including the map of 1965. photographs taken in 1971 show the church still standing. Since demolished.	
46	SJ 839 973	12397.1.0	Block B Little Ireland	Cotton Mill Rubber Works Spinning Mill Weaving Shed	AD 1800 to 1899	The watching brief was conducted at Little Ireland Block B in September 2001, by CgMs Consulting commissioned by Taylor Woodrow Capital Developments Limited. The site consisted of a sub-rectangular area within the Little Ireland complex which itself bounded by Hulme Street to the south, Cambridge Street to the west and north and Great Marlborough Street to the east. The Little Ireland complex consists of a number of early 19th century cotton spinning mills. In the 1820's the site housed the largest weaving shed in the world, a one acre single room although this was outside the current site. Although development had taken place around Little Ireland in the late 18th century it was not until the early 19th century that it was developed by the Birley and Marshland families. The area of Block B is bounded to the west and south by the culverted course of the River Medlock. On the eastern bank of the Medlock a gasometer was erected in 1826 (UMAU 2000). In the later 19th century the occupiers expanded their enterprises into rubber production and the vulcanisation of cloth. By the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888-9 the River Medlock had been culverted the rubber works was built over it. It was the floor and foundations of this building which overlay the site.	-
47	SJ 83900 97231	15512.1.0	Workers' Housing, Cambridge Street (site of)	Back To Back House Blind Back House Workers Cottage Model Dwelling	AD 1818 to 1880? AD 1818 to 1880? AD 1818 to 1880? AD 1898 to 1970?	Two rectangular ranges shown on Johnson's map of 1818-19 set to the west of Cambridge Street Mill (15510.1.0) and the adjacent houses on Cambridge Street (15511.1.0). Swire's map of 1824 shows that four additional blocks had been built in the area between these ranges and the Cambridge Street buildings. Bancks' map of 1831 shows that all these ranges comprised workers' houses, consisting mostly of back-to-backs, but with the row immediately to the rear of the Cambridge Street Mill being blind-backs. The 1844 OS map shows that further Workers' housing band been built in the adjacent area to the west, bounded by Wilmott Street, and indicates that these comprised blind-backs on the east and blind-backs to the west. This western area also included two coal yards. The 1888 OS map shows that all of these buildings had been removed, leaving the site vacant, and it is still shown as such on the OS revision of 1894. The 1905 OS	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						map, however, shows that the site had been redeveloped with new housing with rear yards. Photographs show that this new development was built in 1898 and comprised model housing, two storeys with 1st floor balconies to the rear elevations. This later housing is still indicated on the 1965 map, which shows it to have comprised 72 apartments.	
48	SJ 8391 9744	2146.1.2	Chorlton New Mill; Weaving Shed & Engine House	Engine House Weaving Shed Finishing Works Industrial Site	AD 1800 to 1899	Originally site of a one acre, single room weaving shed from 1824, which housed 600 looms. Was the largest powered weaving shed of its period, and as such a building of world importance. Little remains of structure as it was rebuilt between 1876-85 as a finishing works. Present structure is a multi phased, multi roofed, two storey, five bay, brick building. Ground floor supported by I section steel sancheons and brick walls. Curving wall along southern and eastern part of River Medlock comprised hand and machine made brick and might be associated with the 1824 weaving shed. Mid C19th beam engine house located immediately north-west of river. Two storey hand made brick structure, heavily altered. Once coped gables rebuilt in machine made brick. Roof largely original and comprises four King-post trusses supporting graduated stone slate roof. Earliest building within the Little Ireland redevelopment area. Probably associated with weaving shed.	-
49	SJ 83929 97276	15511.1.0	House & Works, Cambridge Street (site of)	Terraced House Japanning Works Cardboard Box Factory	AD 1818 to 1960? AD 1870? to 1960? AD 1900? to 1960?	Rectangular block shown on Johnson's map of 1818-19, possibly at this date representing only part of the range shown here on Swire's map of 1824 and later mapping. This range is shown on Bancks' map of 1831 as houses with rear yards. The 1844 OS map shows that at their northern and southern ends these yards were infilled with additional housing. By 1888 the northern part of the block had been replaced by a single build, with a square chimney at its south-west corner. The Goad's insurance plan of 1928-30 shows this northern build as being of 4 storeys with a basement and names it as a cardboard box factory; the plan shows the houses to have been of two storeys. Large-scale OS mapping shows lighwells and steps against the front elevation of these houses, indicating the presence of basements. Most of the block was demolished between 1932 and 1965 when only no 6 Cambridge Street remained standing.	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						On the evidence of the trade directories the northern part of the block was rebuilt c1870; William Marshall, tinplate worker and japanner, is listed here in 1874, with the premises named as Cambridge Iron and Japan Works; Thomas H Wilson, tinplate worker, is listed here, at 4 Lower Cambridge Street in 1900, while directories of 1915 and 1930 list the occupant as William Henry Turner, box maker. Late 19th century directories list No 6 Cambridge Street as occupied by a beer retailer.	
50	SJ 8393 9740	12403.1.0	Little Ireland	Weaving Shed Warehouse	AD 1820 AD 1848 to 1888	The University of Manchester Archaeological Unit were commissioned by Crosby Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during demolition and initial earth moving works at the Little Ireland site in central Manchester (centred SJ 839 973). Three structures were recorded. Two multi-storey warehouses dating from the period c1848 to 1888, and the remains of an 1820's weaving shed on the southern bank of the River Medlock, covering an area of one acre and encompassing 610 looms it was the largest powered weaving shed in Manchester and one of the biggest such structures in Lancashire when it was built.	-
51	SJ 8395 9739	11245.1.0	Manufacturing Shed (site of)	Building Industrial Site	AD 1800 to 1999	Manufacturing shed overlaying the culverted course of the River Medlock. Built between 1836-45. Part of the Macintosh & Co Rubberworks. Southern gable had three pitched, as did the northern gable. Eastern wall had number of blocked windows, western wall incorporated a curved section of retaining wall above the River Medlock. This stretch of wall appeared to be earliest surviving section of building, made from handmade, iron-mould, bricks. This c.20m length contained a series of tall blocked brick-arched windows at both ground and 1st floor level. Also a blocked square opening defined by square blocks, which was probably a line shaft opening. upper floor supported by 5 rows of I-section steel supports running north to south. Along western wall, a series of late C20th one-roomed offices. Upper floor comprised 2 bays. Western smaller bay had louvered corrugated roof supported by 11 wire trusses on brick pillars. Also a run of line shafting, with belt drives every other truss, on the eastern side of the bay. At time of survey, Macintosh process manufacturing machinery still in place in both bays. Building surveyed as part of Little Ireland	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						redevelopment area.	
52	SJ 83951 97227	15510.1.0	Cambridge Street Mill (site of)	Cotton Mill Textile Mill Engine House Brass Foundry Boiler House	AD 1818 to 1970? AD 1818 to 1970? AD 1840? to 1970? AD 1880? to 1970? AD 1888? to 1970?	Site vacant on Green's map of 1787-94 and Laurent's map of 1793. a rectangular building is shown on Johnson's map of 1818-19, with a central projection on the west. Swire's map of 1824 shows a wing added on the south west. Bancks' map of 1831 shows the site as an L-shaped range, without the central projection, and with a yard to the rear. The 1844 OS map names the main block as 'Cambridge Street Mills (cotton)' and shows that the south-west wing was occupied by an engine house, with a circular chimney at its north-west corner; the map also indicates that a store house had been built in the northwest corner of the yard, with a small range linking this to the main mill. The 1888 OS map names the building as a 'brass foundry', and shows that an extension had been added at the south-west, extending to the rear of the yard. The site is named on the 1894 OS revision as 'foundry'. There are photographs of this site dating from 1896 which shows the L-shaped range to have comprised two main elements. One was a southern wing, with a gabled frontage on Chester Street; this was of 4x4 bays, of 3 storeys with a half basement and an attic which was lit by a lunette in each gable. A tall square chimney was set at its north-west corner. Abutting this wing on the north was a range of 9 bays and 4 storeys above a half basement. The photographs also show that the mid- to late 19th century south-west extension of the building comprised a single storey boiler house, with a hipped roof, and three semi-circular headed openings to Chester Street. The store house was of 2 storeys, with a gabled roof and chimneys. The 1905 map shows that the yard had been infilled, so that all the site's rectangular footprint was now built upon. The site is similarly shown on the 1909 map. On the 1915 map and later maps no internal divisions are shown within this unit, but an aerial photograph of 1927 shows that the early buildings were still standing. The Goad's insurance plan of 1928-30 identifies the north range on Cambridge Street, as being of 4 storeys, and the south range, on Chester Street, as being of 3 1/2 with a basement; both are shown as containing cast-iron columns and stone stairs and shown in the angle between the two. A hoist is indicated in the position of the mill chimney, with a smaller hoist shown adjoining the north side of the stone stairs. At the west end of the south	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						range, where the earlier photographs show a single storey boiler house, the Goad's plan indicates a further build of 3 1/2 storeys with a basement; again with cast iron columns and with a concrete floor on the 2nd floor. The store house range at the north-west of the site is again shown as 2 storeys, while the yard between this and the main mill building is shown as covered with glass roofing. The plan names the site as occupied by Woodhouse & Co Ltd, plumbers, used as a warehouse and lead pipe factory. The site is still shown, unnamed on the 1932 & 1965 OS maps. The buildings were demolished by 1985, prior to the GM textile Mill Survey in the mid 1980's. The site is now a public car park.	
53	SJ 8396 9745	11246.1.0	Warehouse (site of)	Chimney Engine House Finishing Works Industrial Site Warehouse Water Tower	AD 1800 to 1999	Dates from 1865-85, period when production on site changed from cotton to rubberised cloth. 5 storey, hand-made brick, warehouse with brick barrel vaulting to each floor, a single row of cast iron columns (running north to south) to each floor, and a huge loading opening in the middle of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th floors. Two later lifts; one in the north-eastern corner and one in the south-eastern corner. 5th floor burnt out, roof lost. Blocked loading bay defined by cast-iron fittings at the same level and fronting the railway. Water tower in south-eastern corner with gothic tracery detail. The original function of this is in some doubt as square chimney survives in the south-western corner of the site suggesting that the ground floor, which is taller than the others, contained an engine house. Building therefore may originally been a finishing works. Warehouse surveyed prior to redevelopment as part of Little Ireland area.	-
54	SJ 8398 9743	11248.1.0	Engineering workshops (site of)	Engineering Workshop Industrial Site	AD 1800 to 1999	Two engineering shops, built between 1885-1923. First comprised a rectangular brick building one storey high but open to the roof, which was supported by 6 steel wire trusses on brick pillars and had a corrugated roof with lights. The second and largest of the two, was a large open space 2 storeys high. The corrugated roof with lights was supported by 8 wire steel trusses. There was an overhead electrical crane supported by I-section steel girders with a manufacturers plate stating that it was made by Joseph Adamson Ltd of Hyde. Surveyed prior to redevelopment as part of the Little Ireland area.	-
55	SJ 8399	2148.1.0	Textile Finishing	Industrial Site Spinning Mill	AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899	Marked on the OS of 1910 as a finishing works. The river Medlock runs under the site There is now only one major	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
	9741		Works	Textile Mill Factories Finishing Works Office	AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1900 to 1999 AD 1900 to 1999 AD 1900 to 1999	building remaining on this site. It is brick built and has 3 storeys and 13x3 bays. It dates back (mainly) to the mid C19. Rectangular windows with stone lintels and sills to the 1st and 3rd storeys, the windows on the 2nd floor have brick arches. Pilasters separate the window. Brick detailing to top storey windows. Classical style stone embellishments to the main entrance. Gable roof. Internal offices at the gable end. No other related auxiliary buildings have survived. The above building was probably a spinning mill that was later converted to fabric finishing.	
56	SJ 8400 9742	11247.1.0	Cotton Warehouse (site of)	Industrial Site Warehouse	AD 1800 to 1999	1850s cotton warehouse. 5 storey, 5 bay, slate roofed, garden-wall bond brick warehouse. Eastern most bay was occupied by a series of loading bay doors to each floor. A later eastern addition to this structure was partially demolished in the mid- 1990s. Unable to survey interior. Parts of the exposed interior in the eastern gable showed that the floors were of non-fireproof construction, being wooden supported by cast-iron columns. Remains of a staircase in demolished 6th bay. Surveyed prior to redevelopment as part of Little Ireland area.	-
57	SJ 8400 9750	9896.1.0	Bellhouse Workshops	Factories Industrial Site	AD 1821 to 1899	Workshops dating to 1821. Bounded by the Rochdale Canal, Oxford Road, Rail Line & Donald Streets. 1842 E.T. Bellhouse & Company commenced operation at the Eagle Foundry in Hunt (now Whitworth) Street. They built the Manchester South Junction Railway arched viaduct between London Road South & Ordsall Lane. It is probable that Bellhouse, at Eagle Foundry were manufacturing hydraulic & screw presses. Eagle Foundry had gone out of production by 1903. The erection of the Palace & Refuge Assurance Building & the widening of Hunt (Whitworth) Street meant that part of the Eagle Quay Arm of the Rochdale Canal was infilled, dispensing with the old moveable bridge & encroached on timber wharfs & yards of Messrs John & William Bellhouse.	-
58	SJ 8401 9736	11244.1.0	Finishing Works (site of)	Finishing Works Industrial Site	AD 1800 to 1999	Single storey sheds, built between 1885-1923. Part of the Charles Macintosh & Co rubber works. Two multi-roofed warehouse style single storey brick buildings with steel lattice roof trusses supported by half buttresses, largely of one phase. Described as Finishing Works on the 1888 map of area. Western wall of the first building had 4 blocked doorway	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						openings, and a corrugated steel roof. An overhead crane on steel stancheons was in the middle of the western half of this complex. Single row of cast-iron columns, re-used, ran down the middle of the western open building dividing two pitched roofs. 8 steel trusses in both the eastern and western bays. 1 loading door to Hulme St.. Concrete floor bedded on crushed brick foundations. A test pit near entrance to eastern half of site revealed remains of hand made brick foundations below this floor. The second easternmost building was a large rectangular single storey warehouse style brick building with 7 lattice steel roof trusses. Large loading bay to Hulme St., and at least 2 blocked windows in this elevation. Roof was corrugated steel, floor was concrete. Buildings surveyed prior to redevelopment as part of Little Ireland area.	
59	SJ 84046 97430	15466.1.0	Factory, Great Marlborough Street (Site of)	Factory	AD 1849 to 1960?	In the mid-19th century, between 1849 and 1861, a small factory was built on the site. This was used for the production of packing cases and trunks, a role that continued into the 20th century. The factory saw some minor modification in the early 20th century and remained standing into the late 20th century. The present brick boundary wall on Great Marlborough Street incorporates the lower c1.5-2m of the 4-storey building which stood on this site and includes eight blocked windows, c1m wide with stone sills. The north boundary wall retains part of the factory yard wall but also includes modern rebuilding.	-
60	SJ 8410 9740	9889.1.0	Little Ireland Urban District	House Workers Cottage	AD 1800 to 1899	Between 1830 & 1850 the slum areas of Manchester became even more developed and impoverished than earlier. The area known as "Little Ireland" was to be found north of a curve in the River Medlock: now cut off and mostly demolished by Oxford Road Station and the Altrincham Rail Line. It was described by the socialist Engels as ".. Two groups of about two hundred cottages built chiefly back-to-back in which live about four thousand human beings most of them Irish. The cottages are old, dirty and of the smallest sort, the streets uneven, fallen into ruts and in part without drains or pavement". In this district about 250 people shared one privy	-
61	SJ 8422	9877.1.0	Chapel (site of)	Chapels Religious Ritual And	AD 1800 to 1899	Shown on the OS 2nd Edition as a cruciform chapel. Now built over and occupied by the Manchester Metropolitan	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
	9697			Funerary		University.	
62	SJ 8423 9697	11766.1.0	Former Congregational Church Sunday School	Sunday School	AD 1850 to Present	Circa 1850. Architect, Edward Walters. Stone; 2 storeys; 7 mullion and transom windows with traceried arched lights and hood moulds; canted oriel windows and gables to right and left; central arched doorway with tabernacle work; moulded bands; battlemented parapets. Now used as studios by the Regional College of art.	-
63	SJ 8427 9709	9870.2.0	All Saints Churchyard (site of)	Cemetery Churchyard Funerary Site Grave Cemetery	AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1901 to Present	All Saints Church and Yard were constructed in 1820 by the Reverend Charles Burton and used until demolished in 1949. During excavation, Trench A revealed the foundations of the church, a wall and an inverted arch. Trenches B and C showed two graves and the remains of a timber coffin at 2.34m and 1.7m depths. Trench D exposed only human remains at 2.2m depth. Finally Trench E revealed gravestones at 80cm depth and a large stone pedestal in the south-east corner. This excavation was carried out in order to record the level at which human remains would be found and to ensure that they would not be disturbed when re-landscaping	-
64	SJ 8427 9710	9870.1.0	Church of All Saints (site of)	Church Religious Ritual And Funerary	AD 1800 to 1899	1820. All Saints had Mission Church called St Matthias. Square, with north side porch, set in central plot in Grosvenor Square on OS 2nd Edition (2). Church now demolished & new church erected on south side of square. Church suffered wartime damage. Land bought & building funded by Rev. Charles Burton 1819. Consecrated Aug 20 1820. Irregular octagon in plan, Grecian style. 1835 tower, cornice, balustrade & dome completed. Main entrance to Devonshire St. Large gallery supported by 12 Doric columns. Damaged by fire 1850. Demolished 1949, land sold to Corporation. churchyard first used 19 April 1820. 16572 recorded burials. Open common graves until 1840s, then the smell of decay gave offence & the burials were covered.	-
Uncertain Date							
65	SJ 8338 9731	16025.1.0	Vaulted Cellars (remains of), Knott Mill	Cellar	Undated	A trench was cut through a hole in a concrete raft and revealed extensive vaulted cellaring.	-
66	SJ 8340 9725	16024.1.0	Features at Knott Mill Bridge	Feature	Undated	A trench excavated between the Pond Street pavement and concrete raft. Deposit of dark sandy loam with charcoal flecks contained two possible archaeological features. One shallow, 2m long and 0.6m deep and a U shaped feature, 0.7m long and 0.5m deep, both cut into natural subsoil. Not possible to	-

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						establish with any certainty but their general sterility indicated agricultural soils possibly dating to post-medieval period.	
Listed Buildings							
67	SJ 8360 9756	12089.8.0	Lock No 90 (approx 30m W of Albion Bridge)	Canal Lock	AD 1804	Canal lock. 1804-5, for Rochdale Canal Company; restored. Coursed squared sandstone, wooden gates. Chamber 14-foot width with pairs of gates at both ends, ladder in centre of North side. Seventh in a series of 9 locks on extension linking former Rochdale Canal basin at Dale Street with Bridgewater Canal basin at Castlefield, all in working order. Forms part of group with Lock No. 91 and Lock Keepers Cottage to west (q.v.), and Albion Street bridge to east (q.v.).	Listed Building (II)
68	SJ 8366 9757	8268.1.0	13-17 Albion Street	Industrial Site Warehouse	AD 1800 to 1899	A late C19 warehouse. Gothic style. Red brick with stone dressings; 4 storeys; 3-light windows with foliated pilasters, pointed arched traceried heads & pierced quatrefoils, those to 2nd storey in segmental-headed reveals; stone sill bands & brick corbel coursing at 3rd storey; dog-tooth brick bands; corbel table to eaves; slates. Modern showroom to ground storey.	Listed Building (II)
69	SJ 8368 9761	8412.1.0	50 Great Bridgewater Street, The Britons Protection Public House	Inn Public House	AD 1800 to 1899	Early C19. Altered. Red brick, painted ground floor front, roughcast above. First recorded as the Briton's Protection in 1820 Slate roof. Double-depth plan. 3 storeys over cellars, 2 1st floor windows; symmetrical. Ground floor entrances at middle & both ends; pilastered jambs & foliated capitals, 2 pairs of windows with altered glazing, above these openings a plain fascia board with the legend "TETLEY" over each pair of windows. Simple pilasters at corners of upper floors. Sill band to 2nd floor. 2 tripartite sashed windows per floor & 4-paned sash central to 2nd floor. Interior: Early C20 decoration. Tiles, doglegged staircase & balusters, bar fittings. Rear parlour has segmental-headed fireplace at each end. The long front bar, parallel to the street frontage has an ornate lincrusta ceiling. A corridor gives access to a series of rooms with wood panelling, fitted seating and bell pushes. Annexe under pavement at front. Building on site since 1811.	Listed Building (II)
70	SJ 8375 9757	2145.1.0	Havelock Mill (site of)	Industrial Site Silk Mill Textile Mill Textile Mill Weaving Mill	AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1900 to 1999 AD 1900 to 1999	Marked on map as 'Ryles Silk Mill' and as 'Great Bridgewater St Mills' on map. This site dates from the 1820's and originally comprised a timber floored silk mill with an internal engine house and an attached full height wing on Great Bridgewater Street. This mill is of eight storeys and 20x8 bays long and was one of	Listed Building (N/G)

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						Manchester's largest silk mills. Around 1840 a 6 storey cotton mill of 10x6 bays and of fireproof construction was added to the E side with an attached full height wing and a 2nd (detached) engine house. The upper storey of the cotton mill has been replaced, but the site is otherwise little altered. The auxiliary buildings are also extant. Unusual pointed arch windows to the engine house. See also SF 4338 54-58. GV Listing. Demolished in 1990s to make way for apartment development.	
71	SJ 8378 9754	12089.7.0	Lock No 89 (Tib Lock), S of Havelock Mills	Canal Lock	AD 1804	Canal lock. 1804-5, for Rochdale Canal Company; restored. Coursed squared sandstone, wooden gates. Chamber of 14-foot width with pairs of gates at both ends, ladder in centre of North side. Sixth in series of 9 locks on extension linking former Rochdale Canal basin at Dale Street with Bridgewater Canal basin at Castlefield, all in working order. Forms part of a group with Havelock Mills (72-76 Great Bridgewater Street, q.v.) and with Albion Street Bridge to west (q.v.).	Listed Building (II)
72	SJ 8384 9763	8326.1.0	16-20 Chepstow Street (Chepstow House)	Office Shipping Warehouse	AD 1800 to 1899	Late-C19. Brick with stone dressings. 3 storeys, basement & attic, sash windows generally, with stone sills & lintels, those in left-hand portion of 3 lights with three-quarter round pilasters. Stone sill band at 1st floor. Rusticated plinth. Oriel window to left tiered over upper storeys & surmounted by a stone cupola. Moulded stone eaves; brick gables & dormers. Elaborate Gothic style arched doorway with gabled canopy & steps up.	Listed Building (II)
73	SJ 8386 9761	8327.1.0	127 Chepstow Street, Peveril of the Peak Public House	Inn Public House	1800 AD to 1899	Public house. Circa 1820, altered c.1900. Named after the "Peveril of the Peak" stage coach which ran between Manchester & London (2). Clad in c.1900 green, yellow & brown faience tiles. Slated low pitched roofs to eaves. 2 storeys. Irregular corner site of 4 bays to Chepstow Street, 1 corner bay & 2 bay return to Gt. Bridgewater Street. Square-headed entrances to corner & to Chepstow Street, other round-headed; all with coloured glazed & moulded faience pilasters. Moulded faience architraves around square-headed windows. Timber windows sashed above, plate glass altered below. Brick stacks. Interior of c.1900 intact with glazed screen & some panelling, etc.	Listed Building (II)
74	SJ 8389 9731	12400.1.0	Macintosh Mill	Textile Mill Cotton Mill Rubber Works Boiler House	AD 1824 to 1940 AD 1837 to Present AD 1837 to Present AD 1851 to 1999	It is during the industrialisation of Manchester in the 18th and 19th century that the site began to develop. The area is currently dominated by the industrial remains of one of the most important mill complexes in Manchester. The area was	Listed Building (II)

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						named Chorlton-on-Medlock in 1832 having formerly been known as Chorlton Row. Macintosh No 1 factory was built in 1824 following the partnership between the Birley Company and Charles Macintosh. The mill was built to produce double texture waterproof fabric, with a rubber solution sandwiched between two pieces of cloth. Rubber production probably began around 1932. The building was designed like a cotton mill just in case the venture failed, thereby allowing for an easy conversion into a more conventional mill. This building was destroyed during bombing raids on Manchester in 1940 and subsequently demolished. The Macintosh No 2 factory (the Dunlop Building) was erected in 1837 following an expansion caused by a merger with the Hancock firm of London and the transfer of production to Manchester following a fire in the London factory. The Macintosh No 3 factory was built in 1855 as demand increased following the introduction of the 'vulcanisation' process in the rubber production. The boiler house fronting Hulme Street was built in 1851 and was in use until recently. This analysis is largely restricted to a consideration of Dunlop Block C which is located on the west side of Cambridge Street bounded by Hulme Street to the south and Wilmott Street to the west. Block D, the Wilmott Street works are excluded from this present study. The buildings of varying date, form and function are Grade II listed and subject to proposals for redevelopment and refurbishment.	
75	SJ 8389 9747	11681.1.0	Railway Viaduct	Railway Viaduct	AD 1800 to Present	Railway viaduct over street. Later C19. Wrought-iron and cast-iron. Segmental arch with latticed spandrels; Greek key frieze, pilastered and panelled parapet.	Listed Building (II)
76	SJ 8391 9730	12056.1.0	Mill chimney stack on E side of junction with Cambridge Street	Chimney	AD 1800 to 1899	Detached chimney stack to cotton mill. Probably early C19. Brown brick in English garden wall bond. Octagonal, tapering in the height, finished with stone cornice; 3 metal straps near the top (full-height ladder attached to west side at time of survey 1989). History: said to have been built for Chorlton New Mill (on opposite side of Cambridge Street), and connecting to it by underground flue.	Listed Building (II)
77	SJ 8393 9737	2146.1.0	Chorlton New Mill	Boiler House Chimney Engine House Industrial Site Textile Mill	AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899	Detailed survey. Marked on map as cotton mill and as "Cambridge Street India Rubber Works" on map. The oldest part of this site was erected around 1814 and has 6 storeys (plus 2 underground) and 20x6 bays. Internal engine house to the N. M-style roof. Segmental headed	Listed Building (II)

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
				Weaving Mill Factories	AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1900 to 1999	windows with projecting stone sills. The chimney is attached to the W side of the mill. A new wing was added in 1818 and attached to the E half of the S end of the mill. It has 7 storeys and 12x7 bays. M-style roof. Large loading door to the S side wall. Fireproof internal construction. Circular stair tower. In 1829 a weaving shed was added, and Gasometer room was converted to an engine house. Large boiler house to the N (3-5). See Slides Catalogue. The final main phase in construction of Chorlton New Mill was the addition in 1845 of a 7 storey block of 7x6 bays between the S end of the Cambridge Street Mill and the W end of Hulme Street wing. Large engine house to the S half of the lower 3 stories. Small segmental headed windows. The large engine installed in 1845 was the largest at the site. The 6 boilers for this engine were housed on the opposite side of Cambridge Street because of lack of space in the mill itself. In 1836 an external engine house and boiler house were added to the N side of the Hulme St Wing, now replaced by various C20 buildings This site is now occupied by Dunlop for the manufacture of rubber based products.	
78	SJ 8394 9762	8411.1.0	90 Great Bridgewater Street, Tootal Building Extension, Lee House	Commercial Warehouse	AD 1900 to 1999	Commercial building. 1928. Brown brick with Portland stone to ground & 1st floors & to cornice. Roof not visible. 8 storeys, 6 bays to Bridgewater Street. Square-headed entrance to 3rd bay from left & 2-bay loading bay to left. Windows from 2nd floor to cornice united vertically to form canted bay windows with metal panels at floor levels & stepped brick piers between. Metal framed windows, glazing bars, Art Deco decorations to Portland stone. Metal rail attached to Portland stone capping above 7th storey. Right-hand return & rear with similar treatment & also of special interest.	Listed Building (II)
79	SJ 8395 9729	2271.1.0	Chorlton Old Mill	Boiler House Engine House Industrial Site Spinning Mill Textile Mill Factories Office	AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1900 to 1999 AD 900 to 1999	Marked on OS of 1849. as a cotton mill and as an "India Rubber Works" on OS of 1910.. Formerly Chorlton (Old) Mill. This site now comprises the following buildings A), mid to late C19 brick built mill of 3 main phases. Phase 1 has 5 storeys and 9x5 bays. Multi-ridge roof. Small square brick arched windows. Includes offices added later. Boiler house, engine house and chimney added to the SE corner. Phase 2 also has 5 storeys and 9x5 bays. Attached to the W of phase 1. Poss. later than phase 1. Multi-ridge roof and similar windows to Phase 1. Phase 3 has 5 storeys & 13x5 bays. Roof & windows as other phases.	Listed Building (II)

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						Attached at right angle to phase 2. Poss. late C19. Embellish. brickwork to the offices in phase 1 of the mill, typical of the late C19. In use by Dunlop.	
80	SJ 8395 9767	8328.1.0	3 Chepstow Street (Canada House)	Warehouse	AD 1900 to 1999	Commercial building. 1909. Designed by William G Hegginbottom. Orange/brown glazed faience cladding. Facade to Chepstow St. S. of 5 storeys with double attic storey & basement; 10 bays. Segmental-headed windows to ground floor with cornice over. 1st, 2nd & 3rd storeys united within giant segmental- headed arches. Projecting canted bay windows to 1st & 2nd floors in 2nd, 3rd & 5th bays from either end. Modillion cornice above 3rd floor. Segmental- headed windows to 4th floor, 3 lights with terra cotta mullions & cornices below segmental relieving arches. Piers between windows rise above 4th floor to form pinnacle with moulded tops. Continuous glazing to double attics. Main arched & hooded entrance to Chepstow St. Octagonal columns (iron?).	Listed Building (II)
81	SJ 8397 9754	12150.1.0	The Ritz Dance Hall	Dance Hall	Built 1927	Dance hall, 1927, altered. Brick with white glazed terracotta façade, roof not visible. Rectangular plan at right angles to street. Free C20 classical style. Two storeys, 1,7,1 bays, symmetrical; with plinth, channelled rustication to ground floor, horizontal canopy over ground floor suspended on tie-rods (and now with C20 fascia), pilastered upper floor, cornice and stepped parapet. The ground floor has a wide central entrance with a range of C20 doors, and 3 small windows to the outer bays (all either blocked or blind) with keystones and voussoirs; the upper floor has a pilastraded 7-bay panel with moulded surround including roundels, vertical-rectangular windows with moulded cornices in the 5 central bays with moulded ornament above them, and blind windows in the 1st and 7th; the end bays have paired windows in sunk panels, with similar cornices. Interior: original features such as balcony with Tuscan columns, pilastered walls, revolving stage (no longer functional) flanked by staircases (altered). History: venue of most of the well-known dance bands of the 1930s and 40s. Included as now rare example of its type and date, representing earlier C20 popular culture.	Listed Building (II)
82	SJ 8398 9724	2315.1.0	Mill on north east corner of Junction with Chester	Cotton Mill Spinning Mill Textile Mill Factory	AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1900 to 1999	Cotton spinning mill, now offices. Early C19, altered. Brown brick in Flemish bond with some sandstone dressings, roof concealed by parapet. Rectangular plan. Five storeys with basement and attic, 13 windows to Cambridge Street; square	Listed Building (II)

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
			Street (Marsland's Mill)	Printing Works	AD 1900 to 1999	stair turret attached between 8th and 9th windows, with doorway at its base; doorway inserted in 10th bay; segmental-headed windows with arched brick heads, all with altered glazing. Coped parapet. Five-window gable end to Chester Street has central doorway, similar windows including one at attic level. Interior now has suspended ceilings, but construction is probably of fireproof type. Marked on map as a printing works.	
83	SJ 8402 9750	9899.1.0	Oxford Road Rail Station	Railway Railway Platform Railway Station	AD 1901 to Present	At the corner of Gloucester Street, a hybrid railway station, one part old/ one part recent and an empty lot of land. Rail line of the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway Company - sanctioned by Parliament in 1845 with the interest in that held by the Earl of Ellesmere, and then sold to the London and North Western Rail Company.	Listed Building (II)
84	SJ 8406 9728	2149.1.0	Chatham Mill	Industrial Site Spinning Mill Textile Mill Factory Metal Working Site Spinning Mill Textile Mill	AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1900 to 1999 AD 1900 to 1999 AD 1900 to 1999 AD 1900 to 1999	Marked on the OS of 1910 as a cotton waste mill. The main building on this site was erected by the year 1820. The site comprises the following: A), a 6 storey mill built in 1820 with timber floors. 18x6 bays. Gable slate roof. Internal beam engine house to the W end. Internal circular stair tower in the NE corner. Added tall sprinkler tower atop E end gable wall. Small segmental headed windows. Arched entrance to the stair tower. Loading bay to each storey. B), a 4 storey 12x4 bay extension was added to N in 1823. Arched entrance. Fireproof internal structure. Internal circular stair tower to the NW corner. A warehousing and office block. C), a 1 storey 6x1 bay poss. boiler house with an arched window below the apex. D), a 2 storey mid C19 6x2 bay exten. to C).	Listed Building (II)
85	SJ 8410 9756	8524.1.0	Refuge Assurance Company Offices (formerly)	Commercial Tower Cupola Furnace	AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1800 to 1899 AD 1900 to 1999	1891-1912. Architects: Alfred & Paul Waterhouse. Tall central tower of red brick crowned by Baroque cupola of yellow terra cotta. Entrance below of grey granite with central arch & broken pediment above. Flanking blocks of red brick & terra cotta. 5 storeys, in Early Renaissance style with gables & mullion windows. Long returned side to Whitworth Street of similar character. Group Value. By the late 19th century most insurance risks were covered in Manchester. "The Refuge Friend in Deed Life Assurance and Sick Friendly Society" was transferred into the Refuge Assurance Company in 1881.	Conservation Area Listed Building (II*)
86	SJ 8413 9725	8334.1.0	Dalton Statue in forecourt of Dalton College	Commemorative Monument Statue	1800 AD to 1899	1854. Large bronze statue of John Dalton, chemist & mathematician by William Theed, the Younger. The figure depicted seated. Nearby an inscribed bronze plaque, set on a marble base which formed part of the Dalton memorial in the	Listed Building (II)

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						former Ardwick Cemetery. The statue was moved here from Piccadilly Gardens in 1961 after completion of Dalton College, in the forecourt of which it now stands.	
87	SJ 8417 9737	12169.1.0	6 to 14a Oxford Road	Cinema Theatre	Built 1929-30	Also known as: Regal Twins. Former cinema, built 1929-30 by Pendleton and Dickenson of Manchester for Emmanuel Nove. Faience clad façade, with stock brick rear elevations, on steel frame; flat roof with gable ends and flat-pitched sides. Original plan of two double-height auditoria set over 1st-floor restaurant and waiting halls, and ground floor foyer and shops. EXTERIOR: Long, 4-storey principal facade in classical style, clad in white faience, the ends curving into the return walls. Façade divided into 9 bays, filled with shop units at ground level, except for the central bay which forms entrance to the theatre, with a canopy above. At 1st and 2nd floor levels bays are separated by giant pilasters with stylised yellow faience Ionic capitals. Cornice is ornamented with miniature arches. Each bay has 6 windows. All bays, except one over entrance, have subsidiary pilasters on 1st floor and consoles on 2nd floor to support cornice. Windows over entrance are separated by giant pilasters surmounted by capitals in the form of lion masks. 3rd floor set back behind a balcony, which has a simple metal balustrade in the form of cross-members and verticals. Bay over entrance rises to form an arched portico, with volute keystone and shaped pediment. On the top left corner of this appear the letters EN (for Emmanuel Nove) with the date, 1930, on the top right hand corner. Metal balustrade also continues across the bottom of the portico. Central pilasters of quadrant ends have capitals in the form of embellished oval cartouches. 2nd floor quadrant central windows have faience balustraded balconies. All windows have 6-light mullion and transom glazing. Last bay on the returns is treated differently, the furthest half of each being blind and the nearest half of the left hand one only having a window at second floor level. Rear elevation has large horizontal first-floor windows and a scattering of smaller windows to light the main stairwell, hallways and lavatories. Flat roof with gable ends and flat-pitched sides. Art Deco folding metal gates at the entrance to the theatre are not original, but were added in appropriate style in 1992. INTERIOR: Foyer retains a little original ceiling decoration,	Listed Building (II)

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						refurbished in Art Deco style in 1992, with a wall decoration inspired by that elsewhere in the building. Staircase rises through the centre of the building, with metal balustrade with rising sun and Greek fret decoration; some of this is original, more has been renewed to the same pattern. At rear an escape stair set around 1930s metal lift cage and lift. Surviving cinema auditorium is at the 2nd and 3rd floor levels and has much fine Art Deco plaster decoration on the walls, a little renewed. This has an undulating profile with attenuated fluted pilasters and broader ones in the form of cascades or of the zigzag Moderne type. Flat barrel ceiling divided into fields with plaster cruciform ventilation grilles. Other cinema auditorium and 1st-floor spaces (parts of which were originally a restaurant and waiting halls) have now been converted into offices and rehearsal rooms; while wall decoration has gone the Art Deco cruciform plaster ventilation grilles have survived. Windows and interiors of the shops are not of special interest; the shops' significance is only as part of the formal composition of the façade. ANALYSIS: Cinema built as a speculative suite of halls by Emmanuel Nove, who was a housing estate developer. After his project failed, it opened as the Regal Twins (operated by the Manchester Piccadilly Picture Theatre), closing as the Cannon in 1992. Regal Twins represents an early example of a multiple cinema complex, a type which only became common some forty years later with the decline in film attendances. Exterior is a particularly handsome faience composition. Internally there is much high quality Art Deco plaster decoration to the surviving auditorium, in a surprisingly rich Art Deco idiom rare in Britain. SOURCES: Dennis Sharp, The Picture Palace, London, Hugh Evelyn, 1969, p.211; William Shenton, unpublished gazetteer of Manchester cinemas.	
88	SJ 8420 9708	8468.1.0	Manchester Ear Hospital (formerly)	Hospital Infirmary Public Building	AD 1700 to 1799	Late-C18 early C19. Red brick. 3 storeys, basement. 3 windows now fitted with modern casements, central with pediment on consoles. Band at 1st floor. Stucco surround to central doorway, which extends upwards to enclose central window. Ionic pilaster door case with panelled reveals, 6-panelled door & steps up. Moulded wood eaces cornice. Slates.	Listed Building (II)

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
89	SJ 84204 97058	15813.1.0	St Augustine's RC Church	Roman Catholic Church	AD 1967 to Present	The Roman Catholic Church of St Augustine was built in 1967-8, using money from the War Damage Commission to help fund both the building and its artistic scheme. It meets the criteria for listing by virtue of its strong modern design by Desmond Williams, imaginative use of the constricted site, innovative internal arrangements in keeping with the recommendations of the Second Vatican Council of 1962-5, and outstanding artwork by Robert Brumby. The special interest of the church is not sustained throughout the ancillary buildings which are attached, and, while forming part of the overall ensemble, possess a much lesser degree of special interest.	Listed Building (II)
90	SJ 8422 9703	8467.1.0	Ormond Building, Manchester Metropolitan University	Public Building	AD 1800 to 1899	1880. Originally Chorlton Union Offices. Architects: Mangnall & Littlewood. Brick, stone dressings. 2 storeys & part with attic. R-hand wing has segmental headed windows with hood moulds in stone architraves with cornices. Ground floor windows have semi-circular arched heads with keyblocks & traceried lights. Head & sill bands. Polygonal bay on L-hand side, rising above eaves as octagonal cupola with lantern. Doorway with segmental head & cornice hood on consoles, voluted pediment. Parapet, surmounted above L-hand bay by open balustrade & entablature with pediment.	Listed Building (II)
91	SJ 8425 9699	8310.1.0	Righton Building	School Shop Showroom	AD 1900 to 1999	Draper's shop & showrooms now annex to School of Art. 1905, altered. White glazed brick & buff terra cotta, slate & glass roof. Rectangular plan on corner site. Chamfered corner. 2 storeys over cellars, 5 windows to Cavendish St. plus corner to left. Ground floor altered. Terra cotta sill band, frieze, cornice, shaped parapet, centre arched with finial and banner of raised lettering "A.D. RIGHTON 1905". Transformed canted oriel windows of 8 lights to the centre & 6 lights to outer bays & corner. Interior, central atrium with gallery of superimposed cast iron columns, lower with openwork brackets forming elliptical arches & the upper with Corinthian capitals supporting a panelled frieze, with set-back glazed screen walls to both floors.	Listed Building (II)
92	SJ 8429 9702	8309.1.0	Manchester Polytechnic School of Art	Art School Public Building	AD 1880 to Present	1880-1. Architect: GT Redmayne. Gothic style. Symmetrical. Stone, 2 storeys. Large gables at sides, each with 3 pointed arched windows in an arched recess. Centre has 6 large studio windows with blind arches, corbel table. Central	Listed Building (II)

Map Ref.	Grid Ref	SMR No.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Status
						pointed arched doorway with elaborately carved spandrels, buttresses, pinnacles, crocketed finials etc., stone stacks, slates. Later brick additions at rear added 1898 by JG Sankey.	

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