Government Property Agency

AtkinsRéalis



MANCHESTER DIGITAL CAMPUS

Environmental Statement
Volume 4 - Appendix 13.3: Heritage Gazetteers

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1. Designated Heritage Assets

UID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Description
1197806	FORMER CHURCH OF ST PETER	Grade II listed building	384956	398678	Church, now disused. 1859-60, by Isaac Holden & Son. Red brick with dressings of white brick, slate roofs. Romanesque style. Nave with apsidal east end, north and south aisles and transepts, north-west tower. Tall square campanile tower with very tall first stage and belfry stage divided by a cornice, short set-back top stage; panelled sides to the 1st stage with Lombard friezes, large round-headed doorway on north side with set-in shafts, keystone and double-doors with ornamental strap hinges, round-headed lancet above doorway and very small lancet near top; round-headed 2-light louvred belfry windows, stylised and polychrome frieze; small round-headed window with flanking lancets to top stage; swept pryramidal roof. Four-bay aisles with sill-band to round-headed windows with imposts linked to raised panels pendent from Lombard frieze; low gabled transepts with stepped tripartite windows in similar style. Arcaded clerestory with coupled windows between blind arches. All windows have white brick heads and most were boarded at time of survey. Interior not inspected but reported (by Pevsner) to have 5 lofty bays with thin cast-iron columns and semi-circular brick arches, "superb roof: segmental plaster vault with slight coffers divided into bays by four elegant cast-iron trusses with enriched spandrels"; bench ends also cast-iron.
1197829	ASHTON CANAL LOCK NUMBER 1 IMMEDIATELY EAST OF GREAT ANCOATS STREET	Grade II listed building	385293	398173	Canal lock. c.1792-1799; altered. Large blocks of millstone grit, wooden gates. Narrow type (chamber 7 feet wide), with overflow channel on south side, central island with curved taper at both ends; stone staircases flanking lower entry at west end. First in a series of 13 similar locks, all in working order.
1197830	ASHTON CANAL TOWPATH BRIDGE OVER JUNCTION WITH ISLINGTON BRANCH CANAL WEST OF LOCK NUMBER 2	Grade II listed building	385346	398229	Towpath bridge over branch of canal. c.1800, altered. Red brick in English garden wall bond, with sandstone dressings. Elliptical arch with keystone, stone band, parapet with rounded stone coping (curved outwards at the ends, dying into the ground); cobbled deck. Forms group with Lock-keeper's cottage to east (q.v.) and Lock No.2 beyond that (q.v.). Listing NGR: SJ8534698229
1200821	NEW MILL	Grade II* listed building	385032	398642	Cotton spinning mill, now disused. Built in 1804. Red brick in Flemish bond, with slate roof. Cast-iron and timber internal structure. Six storeys, 22 bays, with slightly advanced 6-window range to centre, and 4-window gabled returns. Cambered brick heads to 9-paned windows. Semicircular stair turret in centre of rear elevation, which also has narrow vent-towers to each side. Detached engine house beyond the stair turret was partly rebuilt in the late C19 or early C20 (a new engine house built early C20 on conversion to rope drive does not survive). Original internal structure comprised cruciform cast-iron columns supporting timber beams and joisted floors: these survive on upper storeys, and have been replaced with cylindrical columns and steel beams elsewhere. The mill was built as part of Adam and George Murray's textile works, established on this site in 1798, and expanded to form a courtyard in which three spinning mills were linked by warehouse and office blocks around a courtyard and canal basin. Included as a now rare example of early non-fireproof construction, and as an important component of Murray's mills.
1200857	STABLE BLOCK TO SOUTH EAST OF JUNCTION WORKS AT PARADISE WHARF	Grade II listed building	384957	398166	Stable block to former lead works, restoration in progress at time of survey. Early to mid C19, altered. Red brick in English garden wall bond, slate roof. Rectangular plan. Two storeys, 4+5 windows, the further portion slightly lower; 3 segmental-headed stable doorways to the first portion and 2 in the other, all with altered doors; segmental-headed windows at 1st floor of the first portion, square-headed windows to the other, all with restored sills and the latter with restored lintels (glazing removed at time of survey). Small segmental-headed blind window at right-hand end of first portion. Left (north) gable wall has 2 low segmental-headed windows set high to ground floor and restored or inserted loft doorway above. Included for group value.

UID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Description
1207994	BROWNSFIELD MILL	Grade II* listed building	384892	398400	Cotton spinning mill, built as a room and power mill. Now in use as cash-and-carry premises. Built c1825 and extended shortly afterwards to form an L-plan. Brick, rendered to all but SW elevation; slate roofs; cast-iron and timber internal structure. Main block of c1825 is parallel to the Rochdale Canal: 7 storeys, 12 bays, with internal engine house at gable end marked by round-arched openings to SW. Small windows with segmentally arched brick-heads. Small privy tower on N elevation, which also has taking-in doors on lower floors to E of centre. 6-storeyed 7-bay wing at right angles to this range a slightly later addition, probably used for warehousing. It has central full-height loading bay, and privy and stair turret enclosing chimney, built at angle of the two ranges, with main entrance at base of tower. The chimney is now Manchester's oldest surviving mill chimney. Original site of boilers probably in detached fireproof room situated beneath the level of the yard. Internal construction has cast-iron columns carrying heavy timber beams which directly carry floor boards. Included as an excellent example of an early C19 mill, its plan form typical of early Manchester mills, and which in its detailed layout and design demonstrates the development of an industrial architecture in the relationships between function and plan. A rare surviving example of a type of construction employing heavy timber and cast iron, a system which provided load-bearing strength (well-suited to room-and-power mills in which upper floors would also be used for very heavy machinery) and slow-burn properties.
1217852	FORMER JUNCTION WORKS AT PARADISE WHARF	Grade II listed building	384917	398185	Lead works, unoccupied and conversion in progress at time of survey. Probably early to mid C19. Red brick, roof concealed. Tapeziform plan with triangular east end. Four storeys, 11-window facade to the wharf, with segmental-headed windows and some loading doorways; parapet. West end under 3 gables and probably 6 windows but only 4 visible (left end covered by large advertising hoardings); outer gables flat-topped. Interior: cast-iron columns, timber floors. Forms group with former stable block to south east (q.v.).
1219048	PARAGON MILL	Grade II* listed building	384961	398591	Cotton spinning mill. electrically powered. 1912 for McConnell and Kennedy. Brick with white stone and terracotta dressings. Concrete floor. Internal structure of cast iron columns, steel beams and concrete floors. Six storeys, ten bays, trapeziform plan, with ground floor extension designed to house preparation machinery. External stair tower against S elevation, and external towers built to house electric motors also built against this wall. Simplified baroque detail, with sill bands to ground and 1st floors, wide stone string course between 4th and 5th floors, pilasters above and below this, and corner turrets with segmentally-arched bands and banded parapets; segmental-headed 9-pane 3-3-3 windows divided by pilasters, with tower at SE corner surmounted by broken pediment and parapet. W return side in similar style, with narrow stair and sprinkler tower slightly canted back and rising 2 further storeys. Entrance advanced from base of tower, which is also linked by a bridge to the adjoining Sedgwick New Mill (Sedgwick Mills, qv). Single-storeyed extension (part of the original design) to the E of the site intended to house preparation machinery. The mill was built to an advanced design for electric power using Manchester Corporation mains supply. The mill forms part of the McConnell Kennedy works, together with the earlier Sedgwick Mills and Royal Mill (qv). A further mill (Long Mill) is no longer extant. McConnell Kennedy formed one of the largest of the Manchester textile firms, which amalgamated with the Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Association in 1898. Early example of mains electrically powered mill, typifying early C20 construction; important part of group of McConnell Kennedy mills.
1220282	FORMER WAREHOUSE AND OFFICES OF OLD MILL, DECKER MILL, AND NEW MILL	Grade II listed building	385033	398601	Office and warehouse range serving adjacent cotton spinning mills. c1806. Brick with slate roof. Originally a 4-storeyed building symmetrically planned with 10-window ranges each side of central entrance, but the left-hand range which extended to New Mill (qv) has been reduced in height to 2 storeys. Right hand range survives as 4 storeys. Central entrance formed main access to courtyard/canal basin for Old Mill, Decker Mill and New Mill (qv). Stone voussoir arch, with tripartite windows in upper storeys above. Other windows renewed in original openings with cambered brick heads. In rear elevation, oriel window of office to S of entrance arch. The building formed part of Adam and George Murray's textile works, established on this site in 1798 and expanded to form a courtyard in which 3 spinning mills were linked by warehouse and office blocks around a courtyard and canal basin. Included as an important component of this textile working site, and representing an early example of a specifically industrial architecture.
1247473	DECKER MILL OLD MILL	Grade II* listed building	385072	398584	Cotton spinning mills, now clothing factory. Old Mill (to the W) built in 1798, with Decker Mill added to the E in 1802. Brown brick with slate roofs; internal structure of cast iron columns and timber beams. The 2 mills form a continuous range parallel to the canal; both now 7 storeys (although 8 storeys when built), the original 11 bays of Old Mill extended by the 10 bay Decker Mill. Small windows with flat arched brick heads. Stair tower serving both mills towards centre of rear elevation, and 2 narrow heating or ventilation towers against this rear wall. Detached engine house in the yeard beyond (a mid C19 replacement), and octagonal stack with moulded cap adjacent to it. Internal structure has been modified, but it is likely that the original design incorporated joisted floors carried on cruciform cast iron columns (as surviving in part of New Mill, qv). Truncated remains of wing to Bengal Street elevation was formerly a 4-storeyed range used for warehousing, and had been added to the site by 1906. History: built for Adam and George Murray, as the earliest part of what became a large textile working site. The mills were originally provided with their own canal basin in the yard to the rear, which was linked to the Rochdale Canal by an arched tunnel under the street. Fairbairn and Lillie's first major contract was for the renewal of the machine shafting in this mill. Together with New Mill to the rear, these mills are highly significant as a large early textile working site, developed as a single concern around a courtyard/canal basin. Old Mill is also the earliest surviving mill in Manchester.

UID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Description
1247474	ROYAL MILL	Grade II* listed building	384975	398526	Cotton spinning mill, now clothing works. Dated 1912, and built to use mains electricity. Red brick with terracotta and stone dressings, with cast iron, steel and concrete internal structure. Distinctive baroque detailing. 6 storeys, 10x3 bays, with external stair-tower at NW corner, surmounted by dome, with electric motors housed in towers projecting from E wall. 7 storey entrance block to Redhill Street elevation, built over courtyard entrance and linking Royal Mill with the earlier Sedgwick Mills (qv). This has large segmental archway with cast iron surround. Office to right of entrance, with segmental doorway. Narrow advanced privy turret to left of entrance, with pairs of narrow windows to all floors, and cornice and segmental pedimented parapet. Water tower set back behind entrance block. Wide segmentally arched windows in each bay of main body of mill, which is enriched with banded and panelled corner pilasters, and heavy stone band above 3rd floor windows. The mill forms part of the McConnell Kennedy works, together with the earlier Sedgwick Mills and Paragaon Mill (qv). A further mill (Long Mill) is no longer extant. A stone over the entrance records that the mill replaced an earlier building on the site, originally built in 1797. Included as an early example of a mill designed to use mains electricity from the outset, which forms an important part of the McConnell Kennedy works.
1247479	ROCHDALE CANAL LOCK NUMBER 83, TO THE EAST OF TARIFF STREET	Grade II listed building	384880	398354	Canal lock. c.1800, for Rochdale Canal Company; now disused. Coursed squared sandstone, wooden gates. Chamber of 14-foot width with pairs of gates, ladder in centre of north side. Forms group with Brownfield Mill, Binns Place (q.v.), and towpath ramp opposite this (q.v.).
1247485	ROCHDALE CANAL LOCK NUMBER 82, TO EAST OF GREAT ANCOATS STREET	Grade II listed building	384956	398450	Canal lock. c.1800, for Rochdale Canal Company; now disused. Coursed squared sandstone. Chamber of 14-foot width, former pairs of gates now missing, weir inserted at upper end, C20 road bridge over lower end. Forms group with former cotton mills on Redhill Street. One of a series of 15 similar locks.
1247550	UNION STREET BRIDGE	Grade II listed building	385162	398639	Towpath and public road bridge over Rochdale Canal. Later C19, rebuilt 1903, and recently restored. Roving or turn-over bridge. Cast-iron and brick, with sandstone terminal piers. Crosses canal diagonally, has cast-iron panelled parapets and a tow-path deck on the south side with similar but lower parapet, and a spiral ramp at the south end with brick sides and cobbled deck, leading down from this deck to the towpath tunnel. History: replaced an earlier swivel bridge which itself replaced a draw bridge built with the canal in 1804. Included for group value.
1254689	FORMER ROCHDALE CANAL WAREHOUSE	Grade II* listed building	384800	398336	Canal warehouse, now workshops and stores. Dated 1836 on south parapet; altered. Brown brick with some sandstone dressings roof not visible). Long rectangular plan on east-west axis. Six storeys, with 13-window south facade; coupled semi-circular shipping holes in 7th-9th bays, with raised keystones; small round-headed windows on all floors, but those at 1st floor over the shipping holes blocked and those to the right altered, and all at 2nd floor (except 3 over the shipping holes) replaced by horizontal-rectangular windows; parapet with flat coping, and rectangular upstand over shipping holes lettered "1836". 4-window gable walls have full-height round-headed multi-stage loading slots, similar windows (some altered), and copings with wide kneelers; rear has 3 similar loading slots, 2 of these still with semicircular canopies to crane gear, and similar windows.
1270666	STORE STREET AQUEDUCT	Grade II* listed building	385009	398116	Canal aqueduct. c.1794-99. Coursed squared sandstone. Straight aqueduct approx.70m long, crossing Store Street at approx.45 degrees, with skewed semi-elliptical archway (the soffit now rendered), with 6 triangular buttresses (like cutwaters with refuges) on the north side and 4 on the south side; radiating voussoirs to the arches, 2 bands on the south side and one on the north side, coped parapets. Probably one of the earliest canal aqueducts with a skewed arch.
1270855	DOUBLING MILL FIREPROOF MILL	Grade II* listed building	385106	398622	Cotton doubling mills and warehousing, forming part of Murray's Mills (with Old Mill, Decker Mill and New Mill, qv), and added to the site in 1842. Brick with slate roofs, and internal construction (in Fireproof Mill) of cast iron columns and beams in Doubling Mill. The 2 mills form an L-shaped block of 5 storeys. Fireproof Mill (facing Bengal Street) is 7 bays with entrance to yard to left; Doubling Mill is of 8 bays, with internal engine house occupying 2 bays to W of site, marked by round-arched windows. Other bays each contain small window with flat arched stone head. Circular stair-tower attached to rear of Doubling Mill, towards E, and small ventilation tower projecting from rear of Fireproof Mill. Included as significant components of Murrays Mills, an important example of large-scale mill development of the early C19.

UID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Description
1270856	SEDGWICK MILL (TO WEST OF JUNCTION WITH MURRAY STREET)	Grade II listed building	385012	398540	Cotton spinning and doubling mills, now partially used as clothing factory. Sedgwick Mill built as cotton spinning mill 1818-20, with Sedgwick New Mill added to the site in 1868 mainly for doubling; both built for McConnell Kennedy. Sedgwick Mill built by James Lowe. 8 storeys, U-plan with 17-bay range to Redhill Street, and 8-bay wings to N at E and W ends. These wings linked by a narrow N range of c1820; warehouse built in yard in 1905. Original entrance in W wing, in stone voussoir arch, leading to yard, with access to projecting fire-proof circular staircase at NW angle of main range. Former engine house (built to house single beam engine) at W end of main range, separated by cross wall built to house upright shaft. Round-arched windows of engine house partially blocked in W wall. Boilers originally housed in W wing. Main range has slightly advanced central section, and small windows with flat arched stone heads in each bay. Electric motor and hoist tower added against inner wall in 1909. Fireproof internal construction in which cast iron columns support cast iron beams and transverse brick arches was modified in the 1960's in order to accommodate larger mules: new columns on new alignments were inserted by William Fairbairn. E and W wings employ similar construction. Sedgwick New Mill forms parallel range to N of site, and adjoins the W wing of Sedgwick Mill. Five storeys, 15 bays with wide segmentally arched windows in each bay. Cast iron columns support cast iron beams and transverse brick arches. Site of probable horizontal steam engine in basement of adjoining building, the external stair tower at the SW of the site utilised to house the upright shaft, and chimney (base only surviving) incorporated in NW corner of mill. 2-storeyed range to W of Sedgwick New Mill built c1888-1898 to house ancillary processes. The mills form part of the McConnell Kennedy works, together with Royal Mill and Paragon Mill (qv). A further Mill (Long Mill) is no longer extant. McConnell Kennedy were one of the largest Manchester cotton firms, amalgamating with the Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Association in 1898. An early example of fireproof construction in a large-scale building. Courtyard plan apparently typical of Manchester mill building. A prototype for mill layout, in which steam powered mules were positioned transversely, between columns delineating bays and powered from a single central line shaft in each storey, with preparatory processes housed on lower floors.
1270859	ROCHDALE CANAL TOWPATH FOOTBRIDGE AND ASSOCIATED RAMPS OPPOSITE BROWNSFIELD MILL	Grade II listed building	384917	398394	Towpath footbridge over former branch of canal, with approach ramps at east and west ends. Probably c.1804. Brick ramps with cobbled surfaces and stone slab outer walls with rounded tops; wooden bridge rebuilt. Forms group with Brownfield Mill.
1270860	ROCHDALE CANAL RETAINING WALL ON SOUTH SIDE OF REDHILL STREET, WEST OF UNION STREET BRIDGE	Grade II listed building	385047	398547	Retaining wall between canal and Redhill Street (formerly known as Union Street) which served as tow-path to this section of canal. 1804. Red brick up to street level, with blocked openings to former tunnels to Murrays Mills; parapet of massive millstone grit slabs with rounded tops, and at east end (next to Union Street Bridge (q.v.) a massive square block with remains of iron fittings for former tow-rope roller. West end terminates just east of footbridge in front of Royal Mill. Forms group with Union Street Bridge and the cotton mills on the opposite side of Redhill Street (q.v.).
1271062	50-62, PORT STREET	Grade II listed building	384707	398373	Row of 7 small dwellings, probably formerly for domestic industry, with shops at ground floor. Late C18 or early C19; altered. Brown brick in Flemish bond, slate roofs on 2 levels. Double-depth plan, each house single-fronted but with No.50 forming a cross-wing at the right-hand end (Hilton Street corner). Three low storeys, one window to each house, except No.50 which is higher, presents its gable end to Port Street and has no window above ground floor. Each has a mid C19 pilastered shopfront at ground floor, with entrance to left and wooden-framed window (mostly of 6 large panes); except No.50, each has a segmental-headed sash at 1st floor (12-paned except No.52 which is 4-paned), and a shorter 12-pane sash at 2nd floor (4 panes in the upper leaf and 8 in the lower), except No.54 which has a 6-light horizontal-sliding sash (probably for fustian weaver). Various ridge chimneys. Return side of No.50, to Hilton Street, has a basement with 3 openings, the basement area protected by remains of railings, 3 tall segmental-headed windows at ground floor (with 4-pane fixed glazing), 2 segmental-headed sashes and 4 tie-plates at 1st floor, and 2 square-headed 12-pane sashes at 2nd floor (and top of wall apparently rebuilt). Rear and interior not inspected.
1271382	72-76, NEWTON STREET	Grade II listed building	384771	398509	Merchants' and manufacturers' warehouses, now offices. c.1860-80, altered. Red brick in Flemish bond, with sandstone dressings, hipped slate roof. Long rectangular plan parallel to street. Simplified palazzo style. Four storeys with basement, 13 bays, with sill-bands to all floors, brick corbel table with stone brackets; round-headed doorways to the 7th, 10th and 13th bays, all with pilastered stone surrounds, keystones, panelled spandrels and cornices on consoles (that to the right now altered as a window); large segmental-headed windows to the 1st, 8th and 11th bays; otherwise, all windows at ground, 1st and 2nd floors are coupled segmental-headed sashes in square-headed recesses with stepped heads; coupled round-headed sashed windows to 3rd floor with stone hoodmoulds and linking impost bands. Shouldered basement windows. Right-hand return, 7 bays, in similar style but with single-light windows on all floors. Interior not inspected.

UID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Description
1282961	LITTLE MILL	Grade II listed building	385095	398667	Cotton spinning mill. Part of Murray's Mills (with Old Mill, Decker Mill, New Mill, Doubling Mill and Fireproof Mill, qv); now disused. Built to use mains electricity as its principal power source in 1908, rebuilding an earlier mill on the site of c1820. Brick, with internal construction of cast iron, steel and concrete. 5 storeys, 10x4 bays, with entrance, stair and privy tower advanced at NW angle, and tower housing electric motors projecting towards the NE. Wide segmentally arched windows (3 per bay in longitudinal axis) with simplified detailing, including cornice over 4th storey, and panelled angle pilasters to tower with swept segmental parapet running between them. Included as a significant part of Murray's Mills, important as an example of large-scale operation. Little Mill is also the earliest mill in Greater Manchester to be built to use mains electricity. (Williams M: Cotton Mills in Greater Manchester: London: 1992-: 134 & 162).
1282990	32 AND 34 LAYSTALL STREET	Grade II listed building	384982	398253	Garment warehouse. Dated 1838; altered. Red brick in Flemish bond with dressings of moulded buff and white terracotta; roof not visible. Rectangular plan. Eclectic style with Romanesque elements. Three storey 5-window facade, symmetrical, centre bay breaking forwards. Centre has segmental-headed waggon doorway with terracotta surround enriched with shafts, keystone, etc., 1st-floor oriel with window of 2 round-headed lights, Tudor-flower band, arcaded 3-light window at 2nd floor and above this attached lettering "ESTABLISHED 1838". Flanking the centre, round-headed doorways at ground floor, round-headed windows at 1st floor, square-headed windows at 2nd floor, and beyond these coupled windows on all floors, those at ground and 2nd floors square-headed, and those at 1st floor round-headed and set in large round-headed blank arches (Tudor-flower sill-bands to these); all these windows with much moulded terracotta enrichment, including twisted shafts with foliated caps. Enriched bracketed eaves. Unusual degree of High Victorian decoration on relatively small building.
1291735	BEEHIVE MILL	Grade II* listed building	385097	398719	Cotton spinning mill, built as a room and power mill. Early 1820's in three major building phases, with some later additions. Brick externally, with cast-iron and timber internal construction. Earliest buildings on the site comprise L-shaped block of six storeys with 13-bay range to Radium Street, and 3-bay wing to Jersey Street. 5-storeyed, 13-bay mill added on Bengal Street c1848. Original building has small cambered headed window in each bay (with six in gable returns). Attic lit by three windows to N, and by segmental window to S. Timber and cast-iron internal construction, with cast-iron columns supporting transverse timber beams with heavy floorboards (and no joists). Curved cast-iron roof ribs support timber principal rafters in attic storey which was also originally powered. Internal beam engine house towards N of building with cross wall originally containing upright shaft creating segregated area to N. Original circular staircase was also located on this axis, enclosing chimney (now demolished). Taking-in doors on each floor in this end section. Range to Jersey Street dated 1824, and probably built for warehousing. Three bays, with central segmentally arched entrance to yard, and small windows with cambered heads in each bay. Double taking-in doors on each floor originally (now altered). Internal construction comprises cast-iron columns supporting grid of T-section cast-iron beams carrying stone flagged floors. Cast-iron trusses with wrought-iron ties to roof structure. Adjacent block to Bengal Street was added in 1848, and partly rebuilt following a fire in 1861. Four storeys, 13 bays. In the rear elevation, the bays are separated by narrow full-height pilaster-like towers, possibly associated with a heating or ventilation system originally. Warehouse range is important example of early fire-proof construction, an advanced type of construction for its date, which demonstrates an understanding of the different properties of cast and wrought iron. Original building is also a good example of a once common type of early C19 construction, in which timber floors are constructed without joists a method which provided a strong structure with slow-burning properties. This method enabled heavy weights to be carried on upper floors, and together with the design of roof adopted in this mill, was appropriate in a room and power mill in which different firms would use different floors. Early use of bolting faces for line shafting cast into cast iron beams is also notable. In plan, L-shaped range type with internal engine house forming segregated area.
1380335	FOURWAYS HOUSE	Grade II listed building	384737	398317	Packing warehouse, now offices. 1906, with minor late C20 alterations. By James William Beaumont, architect, of Manchester. Red brick on a low stone plinth with ashlar sandstone dressings and moulded brick detailing. Multiple ridge roof, with a Welsh slate covering. PLAN: Rectangular plan, with centrally- placed narrow rectangular courtyard/light well accessed from streets to east and west. FRONT (NORTH) ELEVATION. Symmetrical 8-bay frontage range to Tariff Street, of six storeys above a basement. Entrances to bays 2 and 7, with stepped approaches to altered double doorways set within ashlar surrounds. Ashlar cill band to first and sixth floor. Ground floor shop front windows with metal lintel beams and deep stall risers, and above, coupled sash windows without glazing bars to all floors. These are flat-headed, except to upper floor, where openings have semicircular arched heads below a shallow parapet. Bays 2 and 7 have triple windows, a wide central opening with narrower flanking windows, all with sash frames, and with the lintels set lower than in other six bays. The heads of these bays step up above parapet level, with a wide banded semi-circular arch to the heads of the upper floor windows. Angled corner to right returns onto Hilton Street, and incorporates ground floor single doorway with late C20 canopy. Stacked single light openings above extend to 5th floor, those above first floor in widened chamfered frontage carried on shallow side corbels. SIDE (WEST) ELEVATION: Asymmetrical facade, with wide central vehicular entrance beneath flat metal lintel beam wagon. Windows in couples and triples, arranged 1:2:2:2:4:3:3:3, with entrance to bay 7, and raised parapet with wide arch to window heads. Remaining elevations reflect various aspects of these elevational details. INTERIOR. Load-bearing external walls carry internal frame of cast iron columns and metal cross beams. Service lifts for goods and passengers survive, together with original staircases. Exposed roof structure to attic storey. Glazed brickwork to internal courtyard to create light well. A little-altered and prominently sited example of a distinctive Manchester commercial building type, designed by a notable Manchester architect, and a

UID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Description
					component of a significant commercial quarter. It forms a group with the adjacent canal warehouse (item 29/416) and other packing warehouses (items 29/ 85, 29/86, and 29/87)
1283019	Ardwick and Ancoats Hospital	Grade II listed building	385450.5	398426	Dispensary and hospital, now disused. 1872 to 1873, by Daniel Lewis. Red brick with polychrome bands, steeply-pitched hipped slate roofs. Irregular plan. Gothic style. Three storeys and basements, 1:1:3:1:1 bays, symmetrical, the three-bay centre and the ends projecting. The centre bay, treated as a four-stage tower, breaks forwards slightly, has a two-centred arched doorway with shafts, the arch inscribed "ANCOATS HOSPITAL" and an arched extrados band inscribed "ARDWICK AND ANCOATS DISPENSARY", two-light windows to the first and second floors, weathered coping with stone turrets, and an elaborate turret with an oculus and tall oversailing parapet with corner tourelles (and formerly a saddle-back roof). All the windows have narrow arched lights with polychrome heads and impost bands, all those of the three-bay centre with shafts: the ground floor has mostly three-light windows and the first floor has mostly two-light windows, but the recessed bays which have four- and three-light windows to these floors; the second floor has two-light windows rising into gabled half-dormers. Later additions to rear. Interior not inspected. Historical note: the building was paid for by a gift of £5,000 by Hannah Bra(c)kenbury; a later bequest of hers, and local fundraising. In 1875 it became a provident dispensary, with means testing, and joining fees and subscriptions for members. In 1914 it was the site of the world's first dedicated fracture clinic. The dispensary is mentioned in Elizabeth Gaskell's 'Mary Barton' (1848). It was the subject of LS Lowry's 'The Outpatients' Hall' (1952), which depicted the accident and emergency department that operated here until 1979. The hospital closed in 1989.
1279636	ASHTON CANAL LOCK KEEPERS COTTAGE BESIDE LOCK NUMBER 2 AT ISLINGTON BRANCH JUNCTION BASIN	Grade II listed building	385367.6	398227.8	Lock-keeper's cottage. c.1800, altered. Brown brick in English garden wall bond, slate roof. Rectangular double-depth plan, plus small extension at right-hand corner. Basement and 2 storeys (on sloped site, 3 storeys at rear), a 3-window range; doorway to left of 3rd window, with altered door and painted lintel; windows with raised stone sills and altered glazing, those at ground floor segmental-headed; single-storey lean-to addition at right-hand end. Ridge chimney between 1st and 2nd windows, gable chimney to the right. Right-hand return wall has segmental-headed basement doorway beside lean-to; lower part of rear corner at this end is slightly chamfered and has stone quoin reinforcement against chafing of tow-ropes (tow-path passing round building from lock to bridge); rear has segmental-headed basement doorway near this corner, and 2 widely-spaced windows on each floor. Interior not inspected. Forms group with Lock No.[2] to east (q.v.) and Towpath Bridge over Islington Branch to west (q.v.).

UID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Description
1466846	Marlsbro House	II	384684.3	398406	Marlsbro House, a factory building of 1823, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: Architectural interest: * as a rare early example of heavy-timber floor construction, a concept providing both robustness and fire-resistance which appears to have originated in Manchester and which strongly influenced the mid-C19 design of industrial buildings in the USA, in particular New England; * for its unusual variation of a roof designed using both iron and timber elements, in this case including a cast-iron clerestory running the full length of both sides; * unusually for its date also incorporating iron ring-beams in the walls, to which the timber cross-beams and the heavy floorboards are fixed; * with little alteration to the technologically interesting structural fabric. Historic interest: * as an early-C19 factory in the centre of the world's first industrial city, outside the clusters of mills in the suburbs of Ancoats and Chorlton-on-Medlock. History The building shows similarity to cotton mills from the turn of the C19, with the four central bays on Newton Street projecting slightly. This might reflect the earliest known development of the site, with a square building in the centre of the block, which is shown on William Green's map of 1787 to 1794. This was probably the first phase of Samuel Barker's mill (the owner of the first phase building on this site). By approximately 1822, a gazetteer of Manchester mills depicted a cotton-spinning mill spanning between Faraday Street and Hilton Street, of seven storeys plus a loft, with a four-storey rear engine house and a five-storey rear extension over a gateway to the rear. Unfortunately this mill suffered a fire in February 1823, which reportedly left 'the whole building…reduced to a heap of ruins'. This strongly implies that the building was completely rebuilt after the fire. The engineers Wren and Bennett occupied the building by 1831, when James Nasmyth rented space from them in the adjacent building, (then known as their 'old building', on the site of the present Newton Buildings). They described themselves in 1841 as millwrights, machine makers and engineers, and made components for iron-framed buildings, machinery for cotton mills and steam engines, among other items. Although a drawing by Nasmyth does show a seven-storey structure in the 1830s, this was drawn from memory many years later and cannot be relied on. When the building was advertised for sale by Wren and Bennett in 1850, the details confirm that it was its present height, and its roof appears to be original to the fabric. Several Manchester mills of the period incorporate iron in their roof structure, and some incorporate iron beams, but no others are known with iron ring-beams embedded in the outer walls. The listed contemporary Manchester cotton mills are all between six and eight storeys tall, although shorter examples are known to have existed. It is possible that Marlsbro House was rebuilt as a cotton mill in 1823, and then sold prior to 1831. Fluctuations in cotton prices during the 1820s brought boom and bust conditions and could have forced a sale. After the 1851 sale, some of the original 42-pane cast-iron windows were replaced with timber sash windows, and the main entrance was relocated to Hilton Street, surrounded by a stone façade. The 1888 Goad fire insurance plan shows that the rear outbuildings were cleared by then, except for the chimney, and the building was in use by J Critchley's umbrella factory and HG Forshaw's costume factory, as well as an unnamed shirt factory. The current fire escapes are not marked on that plan. Prior to an aerial photograph of 1932, the Hilton Street gable was built up to create a flat parapet which wrapped around the first bay of the rear wall. The 1931 and 1962 Goad plans confirm a variety of uses including offices, warehouses and clothing manufacture. Around 1960, the building was altered to its present appearance, as a raincoat factory by the owners AG Garments. A new full-height reinforced-concrete stair and lift core was inserted in the south end and a new level-access entrance created at the south-west corner, sheltered by a wraparound canopy, now removed. Windows were replaced and the building was rendered front and back, with the large arched rear loading entrance filled in. What remained of the chimney was removed, and flat-roofed, rendered brick entrances were built for the rear fire escapes from the basement. The Hilton Street parapet was wrapped around the first bay of the front wall. More recently, internal partitions have created smaller spaces on all the floors except the loft, concealing much of the historic fabric from view. Factory, 1823, probably designed by millwrights and engineers Wren and Bennett. MATERIALS: red brick with applied cement render, some iron framing, slate roofs. EXTERIOR: prominently sited at the junction of Hilton Street and Newton Street, in Manchester's 'northern quarter'. The building is of four storeys plus a basement and loft, and 16 bays long. The front faces north-west, the central four bays projecting by approximately

UID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Description
					200mm. Render is applied in a checked pattern of light and dark grey, with grey paint at ground floor level. Windows have modern metal frames, with external roller shutters at the ground floor. Slim concrete sills are visible, but no lintels. At the left is a gable parapet with kneeler. A short parapet rises above the third-floor windows, partly concealing the loft. The right-hand bay has a square parapet which rises to the ridge height of the pitched roof, reading as a stair tower. This is the principal entrance bay, with a mid-C20 entrance surrounded by grey mosaic panels. Another entrance to the ground floor is in the third bay from the right, with modern door and no surround. The pitched roof is slated with an applied coating. A clerestory is set back from the parapet, with cast-iron stays (actually principal rafters) running at a steeper pitch from the eaves above the glazing, out to the parapet. Returning at the left, the north-east (Faraday Street) wall is four bays deep, with coped, kneelered gable, and matches the front in appearance. Returning at the left again, the checked render continues only as far as the first windows. The rest of the rear wall is in plain grey-brown render. External metal fire escapes serve the second bay from the right and third from the left, accessed from altered window openings. A small chimney stack rises above the parapet between the fourth and fifth bays from the right, and another projects at the right-hand side of the left-hand bay, which is blind and check-rendered. Single-storey rendered-brick entrances project in bays (from the left) 7 and 11. The roof matches the front in appearance. Returning at the left again, the south-west (Hilton Street) wall matches the front, with a matching entrance at the left, and a tall wooden door with applied moulded beads creating 18 panels, at the right. INTERIOR: the main construction is of ‘slow-burn’ type which omits joists in favour of heavy floorboards (probably 7 inches deep) resting directly on the cross-beams, which are centrally supported by a single line of cast-iron columns. Unusually, this is supplemented by cast-iron ring beams built in to the brick walls at the head of each floor. These are formed of inverted T-beams, with iron quadrants across the internal angles of the building. On the third floor the quadrants have empty slots which probably accommodated vertical wrought-iron tie-rods. The beams also feature metal spigots which angle down into mortices in the ends of the timber cross-beams, with a bolt for securing the fixing. In the end walls the beam soffit exhibits bolts for fixing the ends of the heavy millboard flooring. The combination of these structural elements forms a diaphragm at each floor. The roof structure is a composite of timber and iron, taking a mansard form. Iron I-section upper rafters are connected by an iron pin to the timber collar. A central wrought-iron tension rod runs from the ridge to the collar. Additional iron T-section rafters run at a steeper pitch down from the collar. The collar rests on cast-iron posts with a shoe for the purpose cast into their heads. A wrought-iron tension rod runs from the shoe to the timber tie-beam. The lower principal rafters are partly external as they rise through the lower-pitched roof below the clerestory, and are fixed to the external face of the shoe. The trusses are connected by cast-iron purlins with lugs to retain timber rafters in place, and which curve upwards at their ends where they are bolted to the principal rafter. Between the trusses, the loft wall is formed of a cast-iron framework which is pinned together, with a middle rail, posts forming three windows between trusses, and a top rail incorporating a gutter for the upper slate roof. The junctions of the middle rail display sockets which would accommodate vertical posts (now absent) supported off the tie-beam, thus supporting the clerestory. The structure now displays some distortion and cracking to the tie-rods and the rails. The wall below the clerestory is timber-boarded. Much internal subdivision and lining out obscures the historic fabric, and no other features of interest were visible.

UID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Description
N/A	Ancoats Conservation Area	Conservation Area	385004	398712	The streets of Ancoats were laid out during the latter part of the 18th century, with little development taking place other than small houses and shops along Great Ancoats Street and Oldham Road. Survey work for the Rochdale Canal was carried out by James Brindley in 1765. The knowledge that its construction would make the transport of raw materials and finished goods more convenient gave industrialists the confidence to build their cotton mills. The first mills were built in Ancoats as early as 1790. From the opening of the Rochdale Canal in 1804 through to 1912, the development of mills continued on a much larger scale, and enough of these buildings remain to enable the progress of mill design to be appreciated today. The first single-class housing area in the country was built in 1889 to provide homes for mill workers in Ancoats. This block, called Victoria Square, was the first example of municipal housing in Manchester, which was followed shortly by the development of model housing in adjacent Anita Street (originally known as Sanitary Street). The substantial economic activity generated by such a concentration of mills was halted by the slump in the cotton industry in the 1930's. Thereafter, the prosperity of the mills declined steadily, and the only new industry to establish itself in Ancoats was newspaper printing. In 1939, the Daily Express newspaper company opened new premises, which were built in the "functional" style, using new curtain-wall technology identical to that of the company's buildings in London and Glasgow. Ancoats, with its concentration of mill buildings, is an important landmark in the history of the Industrial Revolution. Old Mill, which is probably the oldest surviving in Manchester, was built in two phases in 1798 and 1801. It is one of the group of Murray's Mills and was constructed around a courtyard, with a canal basin and tunnel under one of the mills and Redhill Street, connecting it with the Rochdale Canal. The firm of McConnel and Kennedy, whose group of mills was the largest cotton employer with 1500 workers, claimed to be the first to run spinning mules by steam power. Sedgwick Mill, dating form 1818-1820, is the oldest of the group still standing, and it is believed to be the oldest surviving iron-framed, fireproof factory in Greater Manchester. Beehive Mill, completed in 1824, has internal timber construction with rare cast-iron roof trusses, whilst the warehouse part has stone flag floors supported on cast-iron T-beams. The roof is a very early cast-iron spaceframe s Street, represent the chronological development of cotton mill architecture from 1800 to the 1920's. Together they constitute the first industrial estate in the world. Although the area is dominated by the massive mill buildings, it also contains other listed buildings of differing character. The Victoria Square housing, noted earlier, is a five-storey block of flats dating from 1889. Built in red brick with a pitched slate roof and in the form of an enclosed courtyard, it may fairly claim to be one of the most successful local authority housing schemes in Manchester, due in part to its enclosure of shared inner space. Modern printing technology has meant that the original Daily Express building is not now used for that purpose, although it is still in commercial use. Printing now takes place in new premises to the rear of the original building. The church of St. Peter in Blossom Street, built of brick in the Romanesque style, dates from 1860. It is hoped that the building will be converted to a new use, as the religious use has now ceased following the steady decline in the population of the Ancoats area. The Crown and Kettle public house on the corner of Oldham Road and Great Ancoats Street, is a late 19th Century buff brick, Gothic-style building with stone traceried windows. These latter buildings, together with the older non-listed buildings in the area, provide a contrast of architectural styles with the with the surviving massive mill buildings. The character of the area remains largely industrial, therefore any new development must ensure retention of that character through detailing and the use of compatible materials. The maintenance of road surfaces, kerbstones and street lighting, together with vacant site enclosures and "hard and soft" landscaped areas will also be essential.

UID	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing	Description
N/A	Stephenson Square Conservation Area	Conservation Area	384570	398400	The area that is now Piccadilly Gardens, beyond the south-west side of the Stevenson Square conservation area, was once the site of the so-called 'daub holes', where mud for the construction of wattle and daub walls was extracted from the ground. In the mid-18th century, the land lying between Ancoats Lane and the old daub holes was owned by Sir Ashton Lever. Conceding to the pressure of property developers, Lever eventually sold the land to William Stevenson. In his turn, Stevenson sold the land on, piecemeal, to entrepreneurs, many of whose names are commemorated in the local street names. The original intention was that it should become a residential area which would rival the serenity of St. Ann's Square. Instead, the area became largely commercially oriented. In 1772, a privately owned track which is now known as Oldham Street was given to the public. The road took its name from Adam Oldham rather than from the place name. He was an acquaintance of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, which could account for the Oldham street location of the Methodist Chapel, opened by Wesley in 1781. Central Hall replaced the Chapel in 1885. Ancoats Lane, along the north-east boundary of the conservation area, was originally a cart track leading from Shudehill to the cattle drovers' highway, Ashton Old Road. By 1788 it was re-named Great Ancoats Street, reflecting its increased economic importance. Gradually the streets around the Square became lined with private houses and small businesses of an immense variety, including such trades as dry-salter, hat-block maker, cork-cutter and tin-plate worker, as well as some trades and professions which survive today. For the last three-quarters of the 19th century, the Square was popular with open-air speakers and became a meeting place and starting point for processions. The most notable of these celebrated the opening of the Town Hall in 1877 and was believed to have engaged 50,000 participants. During the latter half of the 19th century most properties in and around the present day conservation area were replaced by solely commercial buildings. Oldham Street, with its millinery and clothing-related shops was a favourite shopping district with Manchester's fashion-conscious residents up to the last quarter of the 20th century. A sudden decline of the shops coincided with the opening of the Manchester Arndale Centre in 1975, which changed the focus of retailing in the city centre. The conservation area still has a high proportion of underutilised floorspace, reflecting a lack of investment, partly because it is no longer fashionable for shopping. Stevenson Square and its buildings today The Stevenson square conservation area represents a significant portion of the city centre in which the majority of Victorian buildings remain intact. Many are listed by the Department of the Environment as being of special architectural or historic interest. Very few buildings from the 18th century are still standing in the conservation area. The earliest include a few groups of houses and two public houses. Numbers 69-77 Lever Street form a row of five three-storey merchants' houses with Tuscan pilaster door cases and sash windows with single glazing bars. At the time of construction in 1787, the residences were also places of work. Skilled artisans lived in the three-room (one up, one down, and basement) 'back houses' which were built in the back yards and fronted on to Bradley Street. These dwellings were large by comparison with other, poorer houses built later in the vicinity. This group of houses is unique in the world, as they are the only example of their type still standing. Numbers 8-14 Lever Street also form a group of Georgian houses, larger and more elaborate than 69-77, with two having acanthus leaf capitals and fluted entablature on the Tuscan pilaster door cases. Numbers 50-62 Port Street are small, three-storey Georgian houses which were also used for business purposes. In this case, shop fronts were added in the mid-19th century. Just one of this group, no. 54, has a typical fustian weavers' horizontal, sliding-sash window at eaves level. Numbers 24-28 Dale Street form a small group of Georgian houses, two of which have been converted to a public house. The Brunswick Hotel on Piccadilly is an early-19th century three-storey building which has been extended to include nos. 2 and 4 Paton Street. They are finished in stucco and have Tuscan pilaster door-cases. The majority of buildings of architectural or historic interest in the conservation area are Victorian or early-20th century. Most are related to the cotton industry, often warehouses, showrooms or workshops. These buildings are taller than the earlier examples and create a varied matrix of building mass, divided by largely dark, narrow streets. Wealth produced by the cotton industry can be seen reflected in the buildings, either stone or brick with stone dressings, many of which are elaborately decorated. Towards the end of this period terracotta became popular and was extensively used either in conjunction with brick or on its own. The most significant street redeveloped for textile uses during the Victorian and Edwardian periods is Dale Street. It changes direction at the junction of Newton Street and Port Street, increasing the importance of the buildings at this point. Number 35 Dale Street is a particularly fine example constructed in buff terracotta and orange-red brick, with numerous pinnacles and pediments forming an interesting skyline. Numbers 69-75 Piccadilly form a symmetrical five-storey stone building in Victorian Gothic style, with grouped windows in the centre bays, built around 1850. Numbers 77-83 Piccadilly were designed by Clegg and Knowles and dated 1877. A four-storey stone building with attic floor in Victorian eclectic style, which is richly decorated with stone carvings inspired by several sources. 107 Piccadilly is a Jacobean-Baroque style warehouse and showroom with offices, designed for a cotton manufacturer. Constructed in 1899 of red sandstone and red brick, it is a typical, lively design by local architect Charles Heathcote, who developed his own, inimitable style. No. 50 Newton Street is an early-20th century five-storey building with attic dormers. The three middle floors are linked by giant arcade windows with buff terracotta quoins contrasting with smooth red brick.

2. Non-Designated Heritage Assets

UID	Easting	Northing	Description
2113.1.0	384840	398320	Originally standing between the 1836 warehouse canal arm and Tariff Street bridge. Demolished in 1991. Brick built, with ground and first floors. Large access doors, and apertures for lifting beams on the western and eastern elevations, access doors on northern and southern elevations. Rectangular plan. Slate roof. 8 internal bays (4 each side). Tie-beam roof trusses, collar beam, principal rafter, ridge and three purlins each side, all jointed with cast-iron brackets. (2)(3) A former canal warehouse erected on the northern bank of the Rochdale Canal (original course) in the mid-C19. Mapping shows that it originally comprised three components internally. It had been reduced in size by 1950, and was demolished entirely in 1991. A geotechnical trial pit excavated within the footprint of the warehouse in 2014 revealed made ground and demolition material to a depth of at least 1.6m below ground level. Whilst no in-situ structural remains were identified, numerous granite setts were identified and may derive from historic surfacing associated with the former warehouse.
6432.1.0	384830	398549	Vacant site.
6449.1.0	384849	398670	Early C19 building. 2 storeys, 4x2 bays. Brick with cement on the lower level. Some original windows. Low hipped roof. One blocked window. 3 small windows on ground floor. Currently used by P. Ferris – Motor Engineers. (1) Substantially altered in the early 21st century. Planning permission was granted in 2003 (Manchester City Council ref. 066175/FO/NORTH1/02) for 'Renovation of existing two storey building, creation of rooftop extension. Change of use of building from garage and vehicle repair workshop to offices (Class B1)".
6450.1.0	384859	398660	A late C19 or early C20 building with 2 storeys and 6x2 bays. Possibly a warehouse or an office building. Brick and terracotta with stone embellishments. Contemporary loading door. Gable roof. Oriel window. Arched pediment. (1)
6451.1.1	384880	398670	Chimney – square section. Brick. Part of site 52 [HER 6451.1.0]. Possibly associated with warehouse? Same height as warehouse, has probably been shortened. (1) No longer extant.
6455.1.0	384909	398490	Late C19 public house. 3 storeys and 3x2 bays. Brick built with tile front. (1) Suffered from severe fire damage. Demolished mid-2002. [No associated ref.]
6456.1.0	384940	398429	Canal road bridge. Early C19 to mid-/ late C20. Brick and iron. Several phases. Includes locks immediately to east; restored. "Radfords & Co. 1838. Manchester" on east side. NB: the remains of a swing bridge stone plinth are still visible.
6461.1.0	385092	398751	Former canal bridge – Bengal arm now filled in. Disused [?]. Early C19. Sandstone sides – walls to bridge cleaned. Radium Street: raised to north and south of the bridge site. An interesting and unusual street feature.
6465.1.0	384970	398649	Late C19 or early C20 warehouse. 4 storeys. Bays are irregular. Large building. Red brick to front (Murray and Hood streets) with yellow brick and stone embellishment. Distinctive building. "Erected AD 1903" on Murray Street. 3 arched entrances to Hood Street; one with oriel window above and gable. Architecturally different, but scale fits into street pattern.
6472.1.0	385119	398719	Late C18 to mid-C19 public house. Brick built, 2 storeys, c.4x2 bays. Well conserved and in very good condition. Perhaps once a brewery? (1) On 1840s mapping a building about 40m to the east along Jersey Street [no longer extant (3)] is named as The Cross Keys Inn. (2)
11414.1.0	385061	398128	Small group of buildings shown along Store Street between the aqueduct and former stone wharf on the 1888–89 map. Site shown on 1905 map as occupied by a triangular building named as a tarpaulin works, and on the 1932 map as a saddlery works. Still shown on the 1960 map, when named as chair warehouse. Since demolished. Site now overgrown. Remains of external wall survive on Pollard Street, rising to c.3m at north-west corner; lower courses are Blue Staffordshire brick; red machine-made brick above.
11415.1.0	385080	398142	Triangular plot of land between Ashton Canal and Store Street shown on 1849 map and named as a stone wharf, part of the Meadow Street Wharfs which also included, to the east, two other stone wharves and a timber yard. On the 1888–89 and 1905 maps a building is shown at the western, Store Street, end of the triangular wharf; this had been removed by 1905 [sic]. The level of the wharf is c.5m above that of Store Street, its sides being revetted with sandstone walling in irregular courses, c.3m wide on the narrowest, Store Street, elevation
12317.1.0	385280	398549	Shown on the 1787–94 map as a small L-shaped range straddling Shooter's Brook. Still shown on 1808 map. Site vacant on the 1824 and 1831 maps, by which date this section of the brook had been culverted over. On the 1848–49 map the site is occupied by a timber yard, and on the 1888–91 map was partly built over. A new building complex is shown on this site on the 1905 map, and is still shown on the 1969 map. Site now lies within a recently landscaped area.
12316.1.0	385400	398339	Site vacant on 1831 map. Canal arm shown on 1848–49 map leading north-westward from the Rochdale Canal. On the 1915 map it is named as the 'Ancoats Lower Br.'. By 1931 the northern half of the arm had been infilled, with the remainder being infilled by 1969.
12327.1.0	385259	398520	Shown on 1787–94 and 1793 maps as a rectangular range with north-east end straddling Shooters Brook, and named as 'Messrs Salvins' Factory'. In 1833–34, when the site is named as 'Shooters Brook Mill', it was reported that the 'old part 'was built' about forty years since; second part fifteen years; third part, six years' (PP XX 1834, Di, 243). Originally water-powered but a steam engine by Manchester engineer Joshua Wrigley was added by 1796 (2). A plan of Manchester mills c.1822 shows that the original factory building was of 6 storeys with a loft. The site of two small structures, taken down by that date, is indicated against the north-west elevation. One is named as a 1-storey building, the other as a chimney. A projection is also shown on this side of the building on the 1787–94 map and appears to coincide best with the chimney, suggesting that the engine was installed during that period, probably in the 1790s. The c.1822 plan shows that on the north-east the original mill had been extended with a second factory block of 6½ storeys, with an engine house at the north end; next to this was a detached boiler house with a chimney in the angle between the two. In the centre of the south-east elevation of the mill was an external stair tower which also served a smaller building on the east, described as 'new factory' of 6 storeys. A line of three ancillary buildings had also been added on the west of the site, joining with the south-west corner of the early factory. The c.1822 plan names the owners and occupants as 'Benjamin Sandford, now Sandford & Green'. Similarly, the 1831 map names the site as 'Sandford & Green's Cotton Mill'. This map shows that a new range had been added at the south-east corner of the 'new factory' named in c.1822. The1848–49 map shows the plan of the mill unchanged, and again identifies the boiler house

UID	Easting	Northing	Description
			and chimney at the north end of the site. The 1888–91 map, however, shows that the mill buildings had been mostly replaced by new buildings, although the old boiler house may have remained. On the south side of the boiler house, running westward from Cannel Street, was now a 4-storey factory of 9x3 bays shown on a photograph of 1962 (MCL 11115). On Sandford Street, occupying much of the site of the original 1790s factory, was now a 3-storey factory, with a 2-storey 4-bay office building at its west end, both still standing in the 1960s (MCL 04389; 10621). The old boiler house appears to have been taken down by 1905 and on the 1915 map its site was a yard flanked by low buildings (MCL 11115). The whole complex is not named on the 1905 map but on the 1915 and 1931 maps is identified as an engineering works. By 1962 a tall single-storey brick range had been built on the south-west corner of the site, between the 4-storey and 3-storey factories, with four tall vehicle doorways on Sandford Street (MCL 10622; 11115). From the cartographic and photographic evidence the site continued as an engineering works into the 1960s. Site now mainly lies within a recently landscaped area. (1) Green's map of 1794 clearly shows Salvin's Factory to have been one of the first mills to have been erected in the area. The factory was opened as a 'room and power' mill, where small firms could rent the space and machinery necessary to spin cotton. In 1793, for instance, the firm of McConnel and Kennedy, in partnership with the Sandford brothers, are known to have rented space in the mill; John Kennedy is accredited with first applying steam power to a spinning mule for fine cotton spinning whilst at Salvin's Factory. The mill's power systems had been modified to steam by at least 1796. (3) Evaluation trenching in 2004 in advance of development revealed the well-preserved remains of two walls in Trench 1 that were likely to have formed part of the original factory building. A third wall was considered likely to have represented an extension to the original mill building, perhaps that shown on the plan of c.1822. Trench 2 investigated the survival of the former boiler houses and chimney at the northern end of the mill site. Structural remains that appeared to have been associated with the mill's power systems were exposed, including a series of flagstones and a brick floor representing the floor of the mill basement, the remains of a brick pier, a wall, and the well-preserved elements of a complex flue system. Trench 3 was placed across the southern part of the original mill building. A wall of mould-thrown bricks that probably formed part of the original structure was identified, along with a slightly later wall of hand-made bricks. This later wall incorporated a small vertical flue. The absence of thick sooting deposits implied that it had not been associated directly with the mill's engine boilers, and may have represented an ancillary feature such as a heating system. A flagstone surface was also noted. Following on from the evaluation, further remains of the mill were excavated and recorded, and a watching brief was maintained during earth-moving works associated with development. Four broad phases were provisionally identified, and were outlined in the post-excavation assessment report. Phase 1 comprised the original late-18th century mill building. Phase 2 represented the modification of the mill's power system associated with the documented introduction of a steampowered pumping engine during the 1790s. No remains associated with this pumping engine were encountered during the investigation. Cartographic evidence suggests that the footprint of the mill changed little at this time, although it may be assumed that internal remodelling was required. Excavation revealed that elements of remodelling had focused upon culverts that flowed through the mill. Phase 3 represented the documented extension of the mill to the NE during the early 19th century, as well as the installation of an updated power system. The excavation exposed structural remains that seemingly represented this installation and other associated structures. These included an engine room, boiler house, chimney and flue. Other remains from this period comprised a pavement associated with Sandford Street. Phase 4 refers to a building shown on the site of Salvin's Factory on OS mapping published in 1891. This can be identified from trades directories as an engineering and carriage-maker's works. The excavated remains from this period included deposits of clay used for levelling, a cobbled yard, concrete floor foundations and external walls. The archaeological investigation yielded no evidence for the site having been occupied prior to the installation of the original factory building.
12328.1.0	385249	398670	Shown unnamed on the 1800 and 1808 maps, aligned along the south side of New Islington, on the west side of Pott Street. A plan of Manchester mills c.1822 shows this as a rectangular range, the western end of which comprised a factory and machine makers shop of 4 storeys, and the remainder a factory of 6 storeys and a loft. Small square projections are shown against the south elevation, at either end of the 6-storey factory and at the south-west corner of the 4-storey block, and may be privy or stair towers. The plan names the site as occupied by TR&S Waller, and this firm is listed as cotton spinners in New Islington in 1814–15 (Wardle and Bentham 1814–15). The 1831 map also identifies the site as a cotton mill, and shows that an extension had been added on the south-west of the range, creating an L-shaped complex. Site vacant on the 1848–49 map, which shows a small group of buildings to the west, named as a machine manufactory. By 1888–91 New Union Street had been built across the eastern part of the mill site. (1) Five evaluation trenches were excavated at the site in 2004, in advance of proposed development. In addition, a series of test pits excavated to inform the site remediation programme were subject to an archaeological watching brief. A map regression had indicated that the mill had been dismantled by the 1840s; any surviving buried remains would therefore have a potential to inform a greater understanding of the early period of steam-powered textile production. The evaluation trenches investigated about 40% of the footprint of the mill that lay within the development area. The main structural elements of the mill were found to survive, and to be well preserved. Within the SE part of the site, basement walls were encountered at depths in excess of 1m below the modern ground surface, although no internal features were revealed. This factor, combined with the paucity of demolition material, suggested that the mill had been subjected to comprehensive dismantling during the mid-19th century. Within the NW part of the site, however, in-situ remains were encountered at depths of less than 1m below the modern ground surface. Of particular interest were the foundations of a probable boiler, and an intact flue system.
12330.1.0	385319	398439	Canal arm leading from the Ashton Canal and turning north-eastward to run parallel to Canal Street. Known as the Islington Branch (Hadfield & Biddle 1970, 298; Keaveney & Brown 1974, 27). Only the southern part of this arm is shown on the 1800 map, but the full length is indicated in 1808. At that date the arm is shown terminating at twin diverging wharves, on the west side of which was an inlet which on the 1848–49 map is identified as a dock. Hadfield & Biddle (1970, 277) specify this to have been a dry dock, and in 1829 William Hough, a boat builder, is listed at 118 Canal Street, evidently at or very close to this site (Pigot & Son 1829). The twin wharves are still shown on the 1824 map, but by 1831 had been replaced by a single, triangular basin. By 1821 a spur had also been added leading from roughly the centre of the arm to Mill Street. On the 1831 map the canal arm is flanked on the west by coal yards at the south end of Canal Street, while the 1848–49 map shows coal wharves on both the western and eastern side of the canal arm, both to the north and south of Mill Street. Wharves are still shown on some of these areas on the 1888–91 map but on the east side of the canal there was also now a wire works. This map also shows that the triangular basin and dock had been infilled, and their site incorporated within the [Molineaux Webb & Co Flint] glass works. The spur to Mill Street may also have gone out of use by this date, although its site was not built upon as late as 1969. The remainder of the arm is shown as still open on the 1969 map. North of the entrance to the arm a short inlet from the canal is shown on the 1824 map. This inlet was infilled by 1888–91. (1) A watching brief was undertaken as part of a wider scheme of archaeological investigation in advance of development. At the time of the interim report (2004), the bulk of this former canal branch remained to be exposed during the course of the development works. The watching brief undertaken up to this point indicated that the part of the canal which occupied the south-west corner of the study area had been largely removed by modern development, with only fragmentary brickwork surviving. This comprised a single wall aligned broadly NE–SW, which may have formed part of the canal retaining wall on a route parallel to the former Canal Street. The component bricks were all handmade variants, forming a wall about 0.34m wide. However, the disturbance to the wall was such that it was not possible to ascertain whether this was the original full width.
12331.1.0	385090	398499	Site vacant on the 1813 map. Mill shown on the 1821 map, sited between Allum Street and Newton Street. A plan of Manchester mills c.1822 shows the mill as comprising a rectangular factory block 5½ storeys high with a shallow projection at either end of the north elevation. Set against the north gable was a narrow boiler house, 3 storeys high. The plan names the occupant as Archibald Carruthers, listed in 1819–20

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			as a cotton spinner at Allum Street and in 1817 at Union Street; Carruthers is still named at Allum Street in 1829 (Pigot & Dean 1817 and 1819–20; Pigot & Son 1829). The 1831 map shows that the mill had been extended on the north and names the site as 'Slaters' Cotton Mill'. Leigh Slater was listed as a cotton spinner and manufacturer at Allum Street in 1832 (Pigot 1832, 245). In 1833–34 his Manchester cotton-spinning mill was reported to have been erected in a single phase in 1818, and to have been steam powered, with 16hp (PP XX 1834, 228). On the 1848–49 map the site is named as 'Allum Street Mill (Cotton)', and a chimney is shown at the north end of the main mill block. Still shown, unnamed, on the 1888–91, 1905 and 1915 maps. On the 1931 map the northern part of the site is shown as part of the adjoining Perseverance Clothing Mill, the remainder being identified as a cardboard box works. The mill is shown on photographs of 1962 as 5-storey with an attic, as described in c.1822 (MCL 10244; 10093). The northern half of the site of the mill lies within the study area. (1) Adshead's map of 1851 names the mill as Miller and Mitchell's Cotton Manufactory. Named on 1930s & 1950s mapping as Imperial Mill. By 1979 the mill was no longer standing, with its site forming part of an area associated with a newly built primary school (St Jude's C of E) that lay just to the north. (2)
12333.1.0	385169	398539	Site vacant on the 1800 map. T-shaped arm leading from the Rochdale Canal shown on the 1808 map, this section of the canal having itself been completed in 1804. Smaller spurs are shown at either end of the arm on the 1824 map. On the 1831 map the arm was flanked by coal yards and Copperas Works on the west side of Pott Street. On the 1848–49 map coal wharves are still shown on the east and north-west sides of the arm, but the area on the south-west is now named as 'The Manchester Surveyor of Highways' Flag Store and Wharf'. On the 1888–89 map this is similarly named 'Corporation Yard & Stone Wharf', and is still named as such on the 1969 map. The wharf opposite this, on the eastern end of the south branch of the canal arm, is shown on the 1905 map as occupied by the yard and buildings of a saw mill, also shown on the 1915, 1931 and 1969 maps. The 1905, 1915 and 1969 maps all show this end of the canal arm being progressively infilled. On the 1915 and 1931 maps a galvanizing works is shown on the west side of the north branch, this complex being named on the 1969 map as an engineering works. Some infilling of this northern branch had occurred by 1931. By 1969 that branch had been completely infilled, and the arm was now reduced to a short length leading from the canal to serve the Corporation Yard and Stone Wharf. (1) A watching brief was undertaken in 2004 as part of a wider scheme of archaeological investigation in advance of development. The watching brief was carried out in conjunction with the phased removal of contaminated material from the south-western part of the former canal arm. The exposed canal structure was found to be very well preserved, with the side walls and overlying coping stones surviving largely intact. The structural elements of the canal arm were exposed for a distance of about 85m, and formed a linear channel 8.80m wide. An iron pipe of 6" diameter was revealed within the north wall of the canal. This appeared to have been part of the original construction of the canal, and was almost certainly associated with the provision of water for the steam engine that powered Allum Street Mill [HER 12331.1.0]. A stone-lined channel also appeared to have been part of the original construction. This was interpreted as a drain or feeder. A short spur was exposed on the southern side of the canal arm. This measured nearly 22m long and 8.80m wide, forming a dock. The walls forming the sides of the dock were well preserved, surviving to a height of 2m, although only a few coping stones remained in situ. The end wall of the dock, however, was poorly preserved and in large areas had collapsed altogether. The southern wall of the canal arm was not as well-preserved as the northern wall, with few coping stones remaining in situ. A breach to the wall and a rebuilt section were noted.
12334.1.0	385309	398469	A large works with a main elevation on Canal Street, and large side ranges flanking a rear yard opening onto the Islington Branch of the Ashton Canal. Shown unnamed on the 1808 map and on the 1824 map, which shows the eastern side of the yard containing two small reservoirs. The site is named as a dye works on the 1831 map and Horrocks & Tavare are listed as dyers and finishers at 117 Canal Street in a directory of 1825 (Baines 1825, 309). The 1848–49 map names the site as Canal Street Dye Works, and identifies two boiler houses on the east side of the main range, one at the north end, the other in the centre, with twin chimneys shown to the south of these. The reservoirs on the east of the yard are now named and appear to have been enlarged since 1831. The 1888–91 map still names this complex as a dye works and shows most of the yard occupied by small buildings. On the 1905 map the complex is named as disused. It is still shown, unnamed, on the 1915 map, by which date the yard has been largely cleared of buildings. The addition of two new vehicle entrances on the Canal Street elevation by 1915 suggests that the building had been remodelled or rebuilt since 1905. Photographs of this elevation in 1962 show it to have been of 3 storeys and about 19 bays, with a central gable and end gables marking the position of the side wings (MCL 11107, 11114). Unfortunately the photographs do not give a clear picture of other diagnostic features, but the arrangement of gables is more suggestive of a building of the early 20th century than the early 19th. On the 1831 map the complex is named as a clothing factory. It is still shown, unnamed, on the 1969 map. (1) Canal Street itself is no longer extant.
12335.1.0	385109	398539	Site vacant on the 1813 map. Mill shown, unnamed, on 1821 map, sited between Allum Street and Newton Street, the north end abutting onto the Pott Street Arm of the Rochdale Canal. A plan of Manchester mills c.1822 shows the mill as comprising a rectangular factory 6½ storeys high, with a 1½-storey boiler house at the north end. The plan names the occupants as Sutcliffe and Oxley. They are listed as cotton spinners at Allum Street in 1821–22, and in 1819–20 at Jersey Street and Spring Gardens (Pigot & Dean; 1819–20; 1821–22). The mill may therefore have been built c.1820, slightly after the adjoining factory to the south. The 1831 map, which names the site as 'Oxleys Cotton Mill', shows that an extension had been added along the east side of the mill. Sutcliffe and Oxley are named as cotton manufacturers in 1829, suggesting that by this date power loom weaving was also taking place at the site (Pigot & Son 1829). Site is still named as a cotton mill on the 1848–49 map, which identifies the boiler house and chimney at the north end, by the canal, and names an L-shaped range at the south end of the mill (also shown on the 1831 map) as a spindle works. The 1888–91 map and later maps show a chimney on the south side of the mill. This is shown on photographs of the 1960s as a tall polygonal chimney, detached from the main 6-storey block (MCL 10093; 10097). The mill is unnamed on the 1888–91 and 1905 maps, but on the 1915 map is named as a clothing factory. The 1931 identifies the building as the Perseverance Clothing Mill which also occupied part of the adjoining mill to the south. Still shown on the 1969 map which names it as a mill. (1) Adshead's map of 1851 annotates the mill as W. Sutcliffe's Cotton Manufactory, although the exact relationship of all of the structures on the site to Sutcliffe's mill is a little ambiguous. The 1891 OS map appears to show the mill connected to a range of buildings to the north-west (fronting the south-east side of the canal) via a walkway with a glass roof to either side. These buildings are named as a saw mill on 1930s OS mapping; this edition also names the former Oxley's mill building as Perseverance Clothing Mill. By 1979 the mill was no longer standing, its site forming part of the area associated with a newly built primary school (St Jude's C of E).
12336.1.0	385360	398539	Site vacant on 1824 map. An irregular-shaped complex is shown on the 1831 map on the west side of the basin at the end of the Islington Branch of the Ashton Canal. This site had been altered and perhaps rebuilt by 1848–49 when a substantial circular feature is shown in the centre of the site. The complex is shown with a similar arrangement on the 1888–91 map and on the 1905 and 1915 maps, which name the circular feature as a chimney, probably that of a glass kiln. These works can be identified as the original core of the Manchester Flint Glass Works established in 1827 by the firm of Maginnis Molineux & Co, later Molineux Webb & Co, which finally closed in 1931 (Dodsworth 1982, 64–7). The 1931 map shows that the chimney had been taken down, although the glass factory is still named. The site of the chimney is also shown as vacant on the 1969 map, although a building [that is] possibly a former part of the glass factory is shown immediately to the east and is named as a works. (1) The site is now under development. Preliminary excavation carried out on the site by Oxford Archaeology North, May 2004. Further excavations anticipated. (2) The glass works was one of the earliest to be established in the area. It manufactured a range of decorative pieces of cut and engraved glass. It was also the first Manchester firm known to have produced pressed glass, which commenced in c.1848. In 2004, five evaluation trenches were excavated in the northern part of the site. These were placed to the north, west and south of the glass furnace shown on OS mapping of the 1890s. The position of the actual furnace was not

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			available for evaluation, although its western edge was encountered within one of the trenches. The remains of brick walls and floors representing elements of the glass works complex were recorded during the evaluation. The finds assemblage was dominated by fragments of vessel glass and glass manufacturing waste.
12404.1.0	384859	398320	A watching brief was conducted along the central Manchester sector of the Rochdale Canal, its associated basin and industrial buildings for a major area redevelopment and for the construction of a new multi-storey car parking facility as part of the Piccadilly Basin Improvement Scheme. The results provided some below-ground evidence for the industrial structures that once stood on the site of the car park. No physical evidence or artefacts were found to indicate that these structures were any earlier than the 19th century. The groundworks also uncovered a canal arm that lay opposite Brownsfield Mill, built in the 1820s. During the first phase of the watching brief, when work was being carried out on the basin opposite Brownsfield Mill (UMAU 2000), there was no indication that the canal arm was still present. However, it is possible that the arm had been closed off and natural silting had rendered the brickwork indistinguishable. (1)
12431.1.0	385122	398765	Burtles Tate (1887–1924). The main Burtles Tate plant was Poland Street. German Street seems to have been a smaller subsidiary works and it is currently uncertain whether primary manufacture or secondary finishing was carried out at this site. The site was small – 25m by 30m – with two buildings arranged in an L-shape. There is no map evidence which shows a kiln chimney (1). It is now under the yard of the scrap metal merchants at the end of School Court. Good potential for belowground remains. (2) A building that appears to have originated as part of the Phoenix Iron Works, but was converted to a glass works by Burtles Tate & Co Ltd in the late 19th century. It is uncertain whether primary manufacture or secondary finishing was carried out at the German Street site [later Radium Street], although it is of note that the detailed Ordnance Survey map of 1891 does not mark any furnaces. (3)
12432.1.0	385177	398693	Percival Vickers (1844–54), Percival Yates & Vickers (1854–65), Percival Vickers & Co Ltd (1865–1914). Full excavation of the furnaces undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North in November and December 2003 ahead of development with basement car parking across the full footprint of the site (2). The excavation exposed considerable remains of the glass works and enabled a comprehensive record to be made of the three furnaces and annealing house. The excavation produced a large and significant artefactual assemblage which will furnish further important details of the glass manufacturing process and the range of wares produced at the site. The results of the excavation were enhanced by a further watching brief which allowed an extensive plan of the glass works to be generated. (1) Established 1844. Two glass furnaces, an annealing house and associated workshops. One of the important group of glasswork factories established in Manchester in the 19th century. By 1880 works had expanded to include a third furnace. The premises had been sold by 1914, occupied then by a clothing manufacturer. (2)
6457.1.0	384955	398449	Early C19 canal lock and iron footbridge. The footbridge is still in use. Conserved recently. It is a very distinctive high-arched footbridge which includes a urinal on Redhill Street (1). Photos (2). It lies within a Conservation Area. (3) Canal lock. c.1800, for Rochdale Canal Company; now disused. Coursed squared sandstone. Chamber of 14-foot width, former pairs of gates now missing, weir inserted at upper end, C20 road bridge over lower end. Forms group with former cotton mills on Redhill Street. One of a series of 15 similar locks. (4,5)
15556.1.0	385012	398656	A range of small through houses which are first plotted on Green's 1787–94 map of Manchester fronting Elliot Street (later renamed Jersey Street). Bancks & Co's 1831 map and the large-scale OS 1838 map indicate that the range comprised five smaller houses with yards and privies to the rear, with a larger dwelling positioned at the corner of Murray and Jersey Streets. This larger building appears, however, to have been subdivided into two smaller houses by the time of Adshead's 1850 survey. These buildings were extant until at least 1932 but were then demolished and replaced by a warehouse, which is plotted on the 1965 OS map. (1)
15558.1.0	385041	398676	On Bancks & Co's map of 1831 two buildings are depicted that may have been used for industrial purposes; these front onto Jersey Street and Bengal Street respectively. By the time of the 1845 and 1858 OS surveys the building fronting Bengal Street had been demolished and replaced by a large square building situated on the corner of Jersey and Bengal streets. The large-scale 1909 OS map denotes this building as 'City Inn B.H.' and it is possible that it had functioned as a beer house since its construction in the mid-19th century. Immediately to the north and west of these buildings a number of irregular buildings and enclosures are also plotted, which were presumably used as industrial premises. By the time of Adshead's 1850 map all of these buildings had been demolished and replaced by housing. (1)
15559.1.0	385030	398688	Two ranges comprised of five separate terraces, which fronted Jersey and Hood streets. These houses are first plotted on Adshead's 1850 map of the study area and had privies and yards to the rear, which were separated by a back alley that was accessed through a covered passage leading from Bengal Street. The width of the passage indicates that it could be accessed by a cart. Either side of this covered passage were two further houses, which were positioned between two larger buildings, on the corner of Bengal Street & Hood Street and Jersey Street & Bengal Street respectively, which Adshead's 1850 map suggests functioned as commercial concerns. The range of houses fronting Jersey Street was extant until at least 1932 but had been demolished by 1965. In contrast, the housing fronting Hood Street and the two commercial concerns were still extant by the time of the 1965 OS survey but appear to have been demolished in the latter part of the 20th century. The ghost of the roof and two chimney breasts, which formed part of the terraces fronting Hood Street, are, however, visible within the fabric of a wall that now forms part of an extant warehouse positioned on the corner of Murray Street and Jersey Street. (1)
15560.1.0	385012	398717	A range of narrow rectangular buildings fronting Blossom Street and Bengal Street, with a large enclosed yard to the rear, which are first plotted on Bancks & Co's map of 1831. On both the OS 1848 and Adshead's 1850 maps this site is denoted as a 'Timber Yard'. Although Adshead's map suggests that between 1848 and 1850 the buildings fronting Blossom Street had been extended, by the time of the 1888–89 OS survey the timber yard had been demolished and replaced by a range of eight terraced houses with privies and yards to the rear. These houses were extant until at least the 20th century. (1)
15561.1.0	385020	398703	A range of terraced houses fronting Hood Street, with privies and yards to the rear, which are first plotted on Adshead's 1850 map. Adshead's map also indicates that directly adjacent to these terraces, at the corner of Hood Street and Bengal Street, was a building which functioned as a commercial concern. Photographs of this building taken in the 1890s indicate that it was a beer house, the 'White Swan Inn'. These buildings were extant until at least 1965, but were demolished during the late 20th century. (1)
15562.1.0	384999	398674	A small rectangular building, set back from Murray Street, that is first plotted on the 1845 OS map of the area. By 1848 this building had been incorporated into a large square building located at the corner of Murray Street and Hood Street. Adshead's map indicates that this building had been extended eastwards by 1850 and that it functioned as 'Wm. Goodwin's Cotton Mill'. By the early 20th century the function of the building had, however, altered as it is denoted on the 1905 OS map as a 'Saw Mill'. By 1927 a Goads Insurance plan denotes the mill as 'A Keating. Metal Store' and indicates that the building was one-and-a-half storeys high. The height of this building, which is unusually low for a cotton mill, may suggest that by this date the original cotton mill had been demolished, or reduced in height. This building was extant until at least 1932, but had been demolished and replaced by a warehouse/ works by 1965. The site inspection suggests, however, that this warehouse/ works utilised the eastern wall of the mill in its design. This wall represents the extension to the mill, which had been constructed between 1848 and 1850, and is clearly visible within the fabric of the warehouse. The ghost of a roof and two chimneys are also visible

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			in this early wall, which formed part of the row of now-demolished terraces that originally butted onto the eastern side of the cotton mill. (1) No longer extant; the site was redeveloped for residential apartments between 2016 and 2019. (2)
6445.1.0	384916	398734	Late C19 brick-built industrial building. 2/3 storeys, 4 bays. There is a small chimney at the back (1). A block of housing is plotted on Green's 1787–94 map of Manchester. Bancks & Co's 1831 map and the 1848 OS map indicate that the majority of this housing was double-depth in plan and a number were provisioned with outshuts to the rear. Apart from the double-depth houses, Green's map also plots a range of houses fronting Sherratt Street, which later mapping indicates consisted of three blind-back houses. By the time of the 1905 OS survey two of these workers' houses had been demolished and replaced by a larger building. By the time of the 1911 OS survey one of the double-depth houses had been replaced by a small industrial building, which was extant in 2000. Although this building has now been demolished, its footings are still visible. (2) Excavations close to the corner of George Leigh Street and Sherratt Street (Area A) in 2007 exposed elements of the late 18th-century housing. These comprised the partial remains of a double-depth building fronting George Leigh Street, and blind-back and double-depth houses fronting Sherratt Street. An outshut was uncovered at the rear of one of the blind-back houses. It was found that a series of additions had been made to the double-depth building fronting George Leigh Street during the 19th century, including the construction of a half-basement that housed two ovens. The ovens were later blocked and a brick-lined water cistern was constructed in front of one. (3) A trench close to the corner of Sherratt Street and Loom Street (Area B) exposed further remains of late 18th-century houses, surviving at a surprisingly shallow depth, just 0.1–0.2m below the present ground surface. These properties had been added to and modified over the course of the 19th century. (3)
15842.1.0	384928	398715	A small range of double-depth properties, which are plotted on Green's 1787–94 map. These properties had outshuts to the rear and were associated with two covered passages. By the time of the 1888–89 OS survey the houses at the corner of Loom and Sherratt streets had been demolished and replaced by two small workers' houses and a double-depth property with outshut to the rear. By 1915 these properties had been demolished and replaced by a larger building, which was still extant in 1965 but has since been demolished. (1)
15843.1.0	384977	398744	A small range of eight double-depth properties, with outshuts to the rear, which are plotted on Green's 1787–94 map. The 1848 OS map indicates that these were associated with a covered passage, whilst in 1850 Adshead's map indicates that one of these properties functioned as a commercial concern. By 1888–89 these properties appear to have been substantially modified and the cartographic evidence suggests that by 1905 some, if not all, had been replaced by later double-depth houses. Six of these houses were extant in 1965 but have since been demolished. (1) Excavations in 2007 (Area E) revealed the partial remains of four of the late 18th-century properties which originally fronted Loom Street. Three of these houses appeared to have been constructed to an identical design and shared an exterior handmade brick wall. Each dwelling had a front and rear room. It was not possible to examine the interior of the front rooms, but the layout of the rear rooms was exposed within the excavated area. Each had a sandstone flagged floor, a rear door and doorstep, and a fireplace. The rear room of the fourth property, to the east, was also uncovered. This room was comparatively small, perhaps suggesting that the property was originally comparable to a blind-back dwelling. (2)
15844.1.0	385006	398749	A range of double-depth houses with outshuts to the rear are plotted on Green's 1787–94 map. The large-scale 1848 OS map indicates that at the front of these properties were steps, suggesting that they were cellared. This was confirmed by a geotechnical investigation, which identified a 1.9m deep buried wall, indicating the presence of a full basement. These properties were extant until 1931–32 but had been demolished by the time of the 1965 OS survey. (1)
15847.1.0	384986	398738	A small range of houses, which were constructed during the early 19th century and are plotted on Johnson's 1818–19 map of Manchester. These houses are depicted on the large-scale 1848 OS map as 4 blind-back houses fronting 'Blossom Court', which was accessed from a covered passage running from Loom Street. At the eastern end of this range was a larger blind-back, accessed from a passage running from Blossom Street. These properties were extant until at least 1888–89, but by the time of the 1905 OS survey they had been demolished and yard areas constructed in their place. (1) Excavations in 2007 (Area E) revealed the partial remains of the basement associated with one of these dwellings. The floor of the basement lay about 1.3m below the present ground surface, indicating that the properties had a raised ground-floor level. The basement contained a fireplace. The presence of a number of firebricks within its fabric suggested that it may have been related to some form of industrial process occurring within this room.
15848.1.0	384993	398731	A small range of houses constructed by 1818–19, shown on Johnson's map of Manchester. The 1848 OS map indicates that these properties comprised four back-to-back houses and two double-depth houses. The 1848 OS map suggests that all of these properties were provisioned with basements, due to the presence of steps and possible cellar lights. This was confirmed by a geotechnical investigation which identified a deposit of demolition rubble, probably contained within a full basement associated with these properties and extending to a depth of 2.6m. By the time of the 1888–89 OS survey the back-to-back houses had been converted into double-depth houses and by 1905 yard areas and outshuts had been added. By 1965 four of these properties were still extant, although these have now been demolished. (1) Excavations in 2007 (Area F) revealed the remains of three of the basements associated with the back-to-back properties. The basements extended to a depth of about 1.3m below the present ground surface, indicating that the properties had raised ground-floor levels. The basements included cellar lights to the front wall of the properties. The floors were of sandstone flags, and each basement had a fireplace. (2)
15850.1.0	384936	398696	A block of four double-depth houses located at the corner of Sherratt and Blossom streets. These houses appear on the early 19th-century mapping and two of the properties, fronting Sherratt Street, are mentioned in a 1797 rate book. The cartographic evidence indicates that the properties fronting Blossom Street were probably provisioned with cellars and one was extant until at least 1931–32. The houses fronting Sherratt Street were extant until 1986 and were surveyed by the Manchester Early Dwellings Research Group in 1983–84. They were described as 2-storey two-up two-downs; cellars; brick built with English bond on front elevation; porticoed porch, with stone column between the two front doors and apparently identical columns of timber in the outside; both houses had a fanlight lighting a hallway leading to the stairs; the rooms were 8ft high, with fireplaces in every room. No.41 had two windows on each floor to the side elevation, in addition to the one window on each floor on the front elevation. These dwellings were superior in their design to others found by the Research Group and their style more typical of the older districts where merchants lived, manufactured and traded than Ancoats itself where the typical house was the plainer terraced workers' dwelling. (1)
15851.1.0	384959	398715	A block of early to mid-C19 workers' housing, which is plotted on the 1848 OS map. This map indicates that the houses were arranged around three small streets named 'No.1 Court, No.2 Court & No.3 Court' and comprised two rows of back-to-back houses and a single row of blind-back houses. These properties were extant in 1888–89, although a pair of back-to-backs at the end of these courts had been replaced by a group of privies. They were, however, replaced by 5 double-depth houses by 1905, which had been demolished by 1965. (1) Excavations in 2007 (Area G) revealed partial remains of the back-to-back houses. These remains were extremely fragmentary due to later phases of truncation, but included the exterior walls of houses positioned to either side of an alley denoted No.3 Court on the large-scale 1848

UID	Easting	Northing	Description
			60" to 1 mile OS map. This walling, two courses wide, was of handmade brick and had been built on a series of sandstone flags which acted as a foundation raft. The remains of privies constructed following demolition of the back-to-backs were also recorded. (2)
15852.1.0	384951	398730	A row of seven early to mid-19th-century double-depth houses fronting Loom Street, which are plotted on the 1848 OS map. These properties were extant in 1931–32 but had been demolished by 1965. (1) Excavations in 2007 (Area G) revealed the remains of the southern rooms of four of these houses. The houses shared an exterior wall of handmade brick. The complete plans of two rear rooms were exposed. Each room included a fireplace. Significantly, following excavation the method and techniques utilised by the 19th-century builders could be discerned
15853.1.0	384941	398735	A row of 5 early to mid-19th-century double-depth houses with outshuts to the rear which are plotted on the 1848 OS map. These houses had been demolished by 1965. (1)
13897.1.0	384812	398494	Strip of land cleared of structures. Site of 36 Dean Street, used as a car park with hardcore surface, compacted over demolished remains of workers' cottages. Considered to have high potential to contain buried remains of archaeological interest. (1)
13998.1.0	384723	398345	Rectangular range along Brewer Street built between 1808 and 1819 with yard to the rear. Between 1831 and 1845 replaced by larger range which also occupied the site of its former rear yard, named on the 1848 map as a machine manufactory. A Goad's plan of 1886–1901 shows the building to have been of 3 storeys. Demolished after 1965. Remains of the exterior walls of this building, of handmade brick, still stand to a height of c.1m on Brewer Street and Tariff Street. The wall on Tariff Street includes five stone sills which project beyond the face of the wall, but the windows above these have been blocked by handmade brick. This wall also includes a break for a vehicle entrance, which is not shown on the early mapping and may be of recent date. Although the entrance includes stone jambs, these may be reused. If this entrance is a recent feature, this may originally have been the position of a sixth window. There is a further section of C19 walling, c.1.5m high, to the west on Tariff Street. (1) The early occupants of the machine manufactory have not been identified but by 1874 this building was occupied by William Wood, a cap manufacturer, who in 1869 was listed as occupying premises in Tib Street. The 1888 10' to 1 mile OS map names both this building and 51 Hilton Street as a cap factory. This common use seems to have extended across the upper floors of these buildings. The 1886-1901 Goad's plan lists these floors as housing a hat block factory, with a glass warehouse on the lower floor of 8 & 10 Brewer Street. From the cartographic and documentary evidence, between 1848 and 1888 51 Hilton Street [HER 15860.1.0] was incorporated within a works complex which also included the former machine manufactory at 8 & 10 Brewer Street and a new range housing an engine and boiler [HER 13999.1.0]. The present evidence suggests that this changeover occurred between 1869 and 1874. (1) An evaluation trench excavated to the rear (west) of the pre-1831 structure revealed a series of dumps of levelling material, put down during the C19 prior to construction of the machine manufactory between 1831 and 1845. (2)
12089.1.0	384879	398352	Canal lock. c.1800, for Rochdale Canal Company; now disused. Coursed squared sandstone, wooden gates. Chamber of 14- foot width with pairs of gates, ladder in centre of north side. Forms group with Brownsfield Mill, Binns Place (q.v.), and towpath ramp opposite this (q.v.). (1,2,3)
8636.1.0	384800	398337	Built 1836. Red brick. 5 storeys. Ranges of small semi-circular-headed windows with modern windows inserted to ground and 1st storeys. 3 tiers of loading doors with arched wooden hoist canopies, hoist system of wheels and axle until c.1898 when they were replaced by hydraulic hoists. Later still they were replaced by electric hoists. Gabled ends. Slate roof. It is a Grade II Listed Building. (1)(2)(3)(4) Jacksons Warehouse is a Type 1 canal warehouse built in 1836 by the Rochdale Canal company. It is brick built with austere façades with small semi-circular-arched windows. There are two arched shipping holes in the southern elevation along with cathead cranes at the top of the elevation. Internally, the floors comprise wooden joists and transverse beams supported by cast-iron, circular-section, columns and lateral spine wall. The roof structure comprises a series of wooden King Post trusses. Some original detailing survived within the structure, including a number of loading openings associated with a surviving hoisting mechanism and line shafting in the roof space, and three hoist wheels in the roof space. (5)(6) Canal warehouse, now workshops and stores. Dated 1836 on south parapet; altered. Brown brick with some sandstone dressings roof not visible). Long rectangular plan on east–west axis. Six storeys, with 13-window south façade; coupled semicircular shipping holes in 7th to 9th bays, with raised keystones; small round-headed windows on all floors, but those at 1st floor over the shipping holes blocked and those to the right altered, and all at 2nd floor (except 3 over the shipping holes) replaced by horizontal-rectangular windows; parapet with flat coping, and rectangular upstand over shipping holes lettered "1836". 4-window gable walls have full-height round-headed multi-stage loading slots, similar windows (some altered), and copings with wide kneelers; rear has 3 similar loading slots, 2 of these still with semi-circular canopies to crane gear, and similar windows. (7,8)
12091.1.0	385046	398545	Retaining wall between canal and Redhill Street (formerly known as Union Street) which served as towpath to this section of the canal. 1804. Red brick up to street level, with blocked openings to former tunnels to Murrays Mills; parapet of massive millstone grit slabs with rounded tops, and east end (next to Union Street Bridge (q.v.). (1) Retaining wall between canal and Redhill Street (formerly known as Union Street) which served as towpath to this section of canal. 1804. Red brick up to street level, with blocked openings to former tunnels to Murrays Mills; parapet of massive millstone grit slabs with rounded tops, and at east end (next to Union Street Bridge (q.v.) a massive square block with remains of iron fittings for former tow-rope roller. West end terminates just east of footbridge in front of Royal Mill. Forms group with Union Street Bridge and the cotton mills on the opposite side of Redhill Street (q.v.). (2,3)
8280.1.0	385293	398173	Canal lock. c.1792–99; altered. Large blocks of millstone grit, wooden gates. Narrow type (chamber 7 feet wide), with overflow channel on south side, central island with curved taper at both ends; stone staircases flanking lower entry at west end. First in a series of 13 similar locks, all in working order. (1,2,3,4)
2042.1.0	384975	398584	Selected for detailed survey. Marked on map as a cotton mill (1,2). The original 'Old Mill' was built in 1798 and in 1801 a new mill of similar dimensions was added on the site immediately to the W of 'Old Mill'. This was doubled in length in 1805 when the whole building was named 'Long Mill'. The next major addition was 'Sedgwick Mill', built in 1818–20 on the site to the E of 'Old Mill'. In 1868 'Sedgwick New Mill' was added to the N of 'Sedgwick Mill'. In 1898 McConnel & Co was amalgamated into the Fine Cotton Spinners & Doublers Association, and in the early C20 extensive rebuilding was carried out. 'Old Mill' replaced in 1913 by 'Royal Mill', and 'Paragon Mill' was built to the N of 'Sedgwick New Mill'. 'Long Mill' destroyed by fire in 1960 (3,4,5). McConnel & Kennedy erected their first purpose-built mill in 1797, on the line of the proposed Rochdale canal. Over the next century and a quarter other buildings and structures were added to make a complex of mill buildings, all dedicated to the production of fine cotton yarn. Although the earliest structures have gone, what is left is a collection of buildings that date from 1818 to 1912 that represents a unique record of mill development from early fireproof construction to the latest developments of the early 20th century. (6) A watching brief of the complex was required during refurbishment works in the early 21st century; the developers and their architects encouraged as full a record as possible. (6). See separate records for mills in the complex for summaries. The complex includes a number of individually Listed buildings.

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16126.1.0	384888	398529	Desk-based assessment in March 2011 identified the presence here of a block of 10 back-to-back workers' houses dating to the early 19th century, which were demolished in the late 20th century. No.6 Jersey Street, which formed the NW corner of the block, served as a private dwelling during the first half of the 19th century. However, by 1863 it was listed in trade directories as a provisions store, a functionwhich continued until its demolition. Nos.2–8 Pickford Street also formed part of the block of back-to-backs and were also originally used as dwellings. The buildings had undergone extensive redevelopment by 1888. No.10 Pickford Street, an early 19th-century L-shaped building, served as a private dwelling throughout the C19 but was used for a French polishing business in the early C20, until the mid-1930s. It had been demolished by 1963 and replaced by an industrial unit (numbered as 6–10 Pickford Street). (1) The former site of the back-to-back houses was subject to open-area excavation in April 2011, in advance of proposed development. This revealed a considerable number of features relating to the C19 housing in the form of brick walls, possible floor supports and drainage systems, and was able to confirm the footprint of the structures identified on historic mapping. Four distinct phases from the earliest development on the site in the early 19th century to the present day were identified. These phases incorporated episodes of alteration and refurbishments also seen on the cartographic evidence of the time. Recovered artefacts included C19 pottery, clay pipes and a pair of 'pince-nez' spectacles. (2)
16147.1.0	385137	398732	Green's map, published in 1794, shows a block of buildings fronting onto the northern side of Elliott Street (now Jersey Street). The size of this block is consistent with a terrace of artisans' workshop dwellings. These are likely to be some of the earliest workers' housing in Ancoats. Bancks & Co's map of 1831 shows that the block comprised a terrace of six houses with a larger property at the eastern end, presumably representing retail or commercial premises. The detail provided by the Ordnance Survey map of 1850 indicates that the properties incorporated cellars, with separate access from the street, suggesting that they were used for dwellings. The houses had been demolished by the late 1880s. Subsequent development does not appear to have included any basements, offering some potential for the survival of the original cellar dwellings. (1) The 60" OS map of 1844–49 names the larger easternmost building of the terrace as The Cross Keys Inn, confirming that it was a commercial property (2). No.97 Jersey Street, on the site of the western end of the terrace, is now The Cross Keys public house [see HER 6472.1.0].
16150.1.0	385108	398744	A Sunday school was erected at this site in 1826 by John Young, a local cotton spinner. The building is annotated as a Sunday school on Bancks & Co's map of 1831 and subsequent maps until the mid-20th century, but has since been replaced with a three-storey brick-built structure. (1)
6473.1.1	385121	398756	Site of an engine house, boiler, cistern and chimney, named on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850. Cumulatively representing a steam power plant, it seems probable that these features supplied power to the Phoenix Iron Works; their detached location is curious. The size and configuration of the engine house are consistent with a vertical beam engine. A similarly sized building in the same position is shown to have formed part of the nearby glass works [HER 12431.1.0] on the OS map of 1891. However, the building had been demolished by 1948. (1)
2121.2.0	385058	398721	Former site of the Bengal Street block of the Bee Hive Mills complex. The original part of Bee Hive Mill, to the east of this site, was built in the early 19th century (by 1824). The Bengal Street block was built in 1848 by Joseph Lamb, who is entered in trade directories (e.g. Slater 1851) as a 'spindle and fly maker'. It seems that Lamb used only the lower two storeys, the upper three being occupied by Thomas Sykes, a cotton spinner, thread manufacturer and cotton doubler. The upper three storeys of the Bengal Street block were destroyed by fire in January 1861, after which the mill was largely rebuilt. A fire in July 2005 resulted in the complete loss of the building with the exception of some fragmentary remains of the external walls. The surviving remains were unstable, and an archaeological survey was undertaken in August 2005, ahead of demolition. Evidence was recorded for various phases in the developmental sequence of the building, and an unusual heating system was identified. Elements of historic fabric that had been obscured by 20th century additions to the building were also noted. A small structure on the N side of the W end of the mill represented the earliest fabric identified; this had been built between 1848 and 1850, and had survived the fire of 1861. Most of the surviving fabric pertained to the rebuilding following this fire. Like its predecessor, the rebuilt block appears to have been intended as a 'room and power' mill (with some space rented rather than owner-occupied), and incorporated some unusual design features. (1) Excavations undertaken in late 2006 included a trench that targeted the putative steam-raising plant associated with this block of the mill omplex. Few surviving remains were found to provide an indication of the power source for the mill. The excavation area was contained between two east–west aligned walls composed of hand-made bricks, thought to have contained the engine room. No engine beds of significant dimensions were encountered, although a small rectangular stone block measuring 1.80m by 1.10m was observed within the eastern edge of the room. The upper surface of the block was perforated with 25mm diameter iron pins, which would have restrained a small engine. Two smaller blocks were also observed. Each may have provided support for a machine, although their dimensions suggest something for a smaller engine. An internal brick floor area was encountered. The upper surface of this was interspaced with stone wheels of varying diameters. It is likely that this part of the site was latterly used as a workshop associated with a later occupation of the mill. (2)
16152.1.0	385067	398706	Buildings are first shown at this site on Green's map of 1794. Although there is no firm indication as to their precise function, a larger block to the south may have represented dwellings whilst a smaller block to the north may have been in commercial use, as suggested by a boundary wall to the rear. It is probable that the buildings depicted on Bancks and Co's map of 1831 are essentially the same structures. This map shows the larger block as back-to-back housing forming court dwellings. The detached range to the north may also represent dwellings, although the varying size of properties suggests that some may have been used as commercial premises. The OS 60" to 1 mile map of 1848–49 labels the buildings to the south as Shilling Court and Holditch's Court, confirming their use as dwellings at this time. Two of those along the Jersey Street frontage incorporated external flights of steps, although it is not clear whether these represent access to an upper storey or a basement. By 1891 the central row of properties had been cleared, presumably reflecting the implementation of housing improvement acts. By 1943 all but four dwellings had been demolished; the remaining houses had also been cleared by 1958. The site has remained vacant since the 1950s. (1) Part of this area was excavated in late 2006. Remains of walls encountered during the excavation pertained to several periods of construction that could be correlated to the sequence of historic maps. A number of cellars were excavated running parallel to Bengal Street and Jersey Street. Those along Bengal Street may have been used latterly as workshops or storage areas, whereas those along Jersey Street contained evidence of domestic habitation, including fireplaces. Remains of workers' houses to the rear, on Shilling Court and Holditch's Court, were also investigated. (2)
16148.1.1	385056	398731	A section of the infilled canal arm was excavated during an evaluation in 2006. The structural remains that were revealed were found to survive in good condition, although the excavation of a transect across the entire arm was precluded by the presence of modern buildings. The portion available for investigation was excavated to a depth of 2.3 metres below the modern ground surface, where clay of natural origin was exposed. This did not appear to have been puddled to form a waterproof base to the canal, as its natural plasticity and thickness seemingly formed a natural waterproof boundary; an absence of puddle clay was similarly revealed during an excavation of the canal basin within the Murrays' Mills complex on the opposite side of Jersey Street. The southern edge of the canal arm was vertically sided, and was retained by a brick wall that was used subsequently as a foundation for the northern wall of the Bengal Street block of Bee Hive Mills [HER 2121.2.0]. The wall was three bricks wide (0.57m) and was composed

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			of mould-thrown bricks laid in English garden wall bond with pale lime mortar. At its base, 2.03m below ground level, was a half-brick offset plinth, at least three courses high, but cut into the natural clay below the limit of excavation. (1)
16153.1.0	385059	398712	A trench excavated as part of a programme of works prior to redevelopment targeted the site of a ditch that had been noted during evaluation. The position of the ditch corresponded broadly with a boundary feature depicted on Green's map of 1794, which seemingly represented a relic of the pre-urbanised landscape. The excavation revealed an asymmetrical flat-bottomed ditch, some 2.8m wide, that had been cut into the natural clay. The original depth of the ditch could not be established with confidence as it is most likely to have been truncated during late 18th-century development; it was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Analysis of the ditch fill indicated that the pre-industrial landscape contained some scrubby vegetation and open waste ground. No evidence of cultivated plants was found, although a damson stone and seeds from brambles imply that these species were growing in the vicinity. Similarly, large quantities of wood fragments and thorns suggested that trees and shrubs may have been growing near to the ditch. (1)
15849.1.0	384976	398725	Three houses located on Blossom Street. The cartographic evidence indicates that one was constructed between 1818–19 and 1824, was double-depth in plan and was set back from Blossom Street. By 1831 two further double-depth houses had been built immediately south of this property, fronting Blossom Street, and access was now via a covered passage positioned between the later properties. The earlier of the properties, set back from Blossom Street, had been demolished by 1905 whilst the properties fronting Blossom Street were extant until at least 1931–32, but had been demolished by 1965. (1)
2043.2.1	385060	398599	This structure, located within the courtyard to the north of Old and Decker mills, was the latest of a series of steam-power plants that drove the mills. It is not known precisely when this building was erected, although it may be broadly dated to the later 19th century. Whilst the earlier structures have been demolished, significant information about their form and location survives within the existing fabric of both mills and the present engine house. When combined with the results of documentary research and excavation, this allows some description, analysis and phasing of the development of the power source for this area of the Murrays' Mills complex. The engine house survives intact, although heavily remodelled. It incorporates the northern wall of the earlier engine house [HER 2043.2.3] and is the same length. However, the wall was significantly heightened, by about 14' (4.27m), with the additional wall height being a brick narrower. The fabric of the new engine house was built of mould-thrown red brick with string courses picked out in yellow brick. (1)
2043.2.2	385070	398589	The original engine house for Old Mill appears to have been constructed at its east end, flush with the north elevation. The evidence upon which this is based is drawn from archive sources and surviving physical remains. Detailed drawings of the engine house specification by Boulton and Watt suggest it was 28' (8.54m) in length internally, and 9'10" (3.00m) wide, with a 9'5" by 10'5" boiler house on its east side. The construction of Decker Mill, on the eastern end of Old Mill, subsumed the original engine house and chimney, and demanded their relocation. (1). Old Mill was constructed in 1798 and Decker Mill in 1801; the original engine house would thus have been present for only a few years.
2043.2.3	385064	398596	Construction of Decker Mill, an extension to the slightly earlier Old Mill, commenced in 1801. Prior to this a new engine house was built, as construction of Decker Mill subsumed the site of the original engine house at the eastern end of Old Mill. Although this second engine house was also later demolished, some of its fabric was incorporated into both the stair tower and the later (Phase 5) engine house (see HER 2043.2.1). (1)
2043.2.4	385074	398605	Two trenches were excavated to the rear of Old and Decker mills, as part of a comprehensive programme of conservation-based research and analysis at the Murrays Mills complex. Trench 1 examined the area to the east of the extant engine house to the mills [HER 2043.2.1]; historic mapping indicated that the first structure to occupy this area was the boiler house that served the engine installed in 1801–02. This building had been remodelled with the erection of the replacement engine house and boiler room during the later 19th century. No physical evidence for the boiler house of 1801–02 was found during the excavation, suggesting that the construction of the late C19 boiler house had obliterated the earlier structure. However, it was noted that the component walls of the later structure incorporated handmade bricks in addition to machine-pressed variants, suggesting some reuse of building materials. Substantial remains of the final boiler house were revealed during the excavation, which exposed about 75% of the original building. The date at which the last steam engine to power Old and Decker mills was removed is uncertain, although cartographic sources indicate it to have been between 1902 and 1930. However, it seems that the boilers remained in use until the 1950s, providing steam for the engine that powered New Mill, and possibly also for heating purposes. The boiler house was still standing in 1985, but had been demolished by 1990. Remains of the flue and associated features that had connected the C19 boilers to the extant chimney were recorded in a smaller trench a short distance to the west (Trench 2). (1)
1386.2.1	385057	398617	In the late 18th to early 19th century, beginning in 1798, a complex of cotton-spinning mills (Murrays Mills) was built around a courtyard to the north of the Rochdale Canal at Ancoats. Between about 1804 and 1806 a canal basin with a link to the canal was constructed within the courtyard. (1) Excavations undertaken in 2003–04 as part of a comprehensive programme of conservation-based research and analysis at the mills complex exposed the edge of the canal basin at four locations, at an average depth of 0.2m below the present ground surface. The south-western edge of the basin was represented by a curved alignment of large freestone blocks of yellow sandstone set into a thick deposit of puddled clay. Small rectangular housings were set into four of the blocks, one of which contained an iron mooring ring. The southern edge of the basin in this area was butted by a series of flagstones forming a yard surface. Some had been cut carefully to fit the curve of the basin. The basin was abandoned during the early 20th century; a layer of concrete and stone setts was laid down following its backfilling. (2) The north-eastern edge of the canal basin was exposed along the south-western part of Trench 4. A single layer of large freestone blocks formed the upper surface, which were seen to overlie bricks that constituted the wall of the basin. In some instances, slates had been laid between the bricks and the freestone blocks. Iron strips joined some of the blocks together. (1) The incorporation of a canal basin within the enclosed courtyard of the mill complex was a unique innovation that contributed greatly to the success of the spinning enterprise. Primarily, the canal facilitated the importation of raw materials and the export of finished goods. Additionally, the basin almost certainly provided the water required by the steam engine boilers. Access to the courtyard basin from the canal was via a tunnel below the Bengal Street block. Passage through the tunnel would have been restricted to narrow boats. The dimensions of the tunnel indicate it to have been a 'legging tunnel'; height restrictions and the absence of a towpath would have left the boat crews with no

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			alternative but to haul the laden vessels by legging. There is no reference to the construction or use of the canal basin in any of the former canal company's records, implying that it was entirely the responsibility of the Murrays, although they would presumably have been liable for an annual fee for the provision of water. (2)
16159.1.0	385075	398629	A building survey of the remains of the Bengal Street block was carried out in 2003–04 as part of a comprehensive programme of conservation-based research and analysis of the Murray's Mills complex. Evidence provided by a Boulton & Watt plan shows that the original structure was completed by c.1806. The Bengal Street block was constructed of locally made mould-thrown brick, bonded with a pale lime and sand mortar. The original structure of the Bengal Street block comprised four storeys of nineteen bays, with a shallow basement. The structure had later architectural embellishment, similar to that in the Murray Street block, but with a blind central arch and blind doorways either side. Between about 1822 and 1831 it was raised to six storeys in height, and a circular stair tower was added to the western elevation prior to 1849. It was linked to the mill complex on the opposite side of Bengal Street by two underground tunnels which had been constructed by the late 1840s. By the late 19th century the northern three bays had been rebuilt to form an engine house, with an electric substation added to its western side in the early 20th century. The Bengal Street block was largely demolished following a fire in 1999. The present structure survives only in the southern two bays, with a flat roof and C20 buttresses to Decker Mill, to the south (HER 2043.2.0). Well-preserved buried remains of the mill were revealed in an excavation trench as part of the project. These included the original eastern and western walls of the early 19th century and the foundations of the slightly later stair tower. Part of an early C19 sandstone yard surface and a concrete basement floor of the later C19 were also recorded. (1)
16159.1.1	385063	398642	Remains of an early 19th-century subway that had linked the Bengal Street block of Murrays Mills with Little Mill on the opposite side of Bengal Street were recorded during excavations undertaken as part of a comprehensive programme of conservation-based research and analysis of the Murrays Mills complex. The subway structure comprised two parallel walls of machine-pressed bricks, set 1.97m apart. The northern wall of the subway also formed the southern end of the engine house. The remnants of an iron handrail, propped up with rotted wooden planks, survived in situ against the north wall. The southern wall of the subway was similarly composed of machine-pressed bricks, bonded with a very dark grey cement mortar. The inner face of the wall, however, comprised a single skin of bricks which was not bonded to bricks behind, suggesting this to have been a later addition. Towards its western end, the wall butted up to the original western wall of the Bengal Street block, which had been partially removed during the late C19 to allow for the insertion of the new engine house. Immediately west of this original wall was an L-shaped stub wall, which formed part of the entranceway to the subway. A series of score marks were noted to have been incised into this wall, seemingly as a result of rope friction. These were aligned at an angle of c.10 degrees from the handrail, and may have represented a system of hauling trolleys through the subway. The floor of the subway was exposed at depth of 1.61m below the present ground surface, and was composed of large stone slabs, forming a surface that sloped evenly down to the east. Some of the slabs were missing. (1)
16160.1.0	385291	398408	Two targeted evaluation trenches were excavated across the projected line of a Roman road within a proposed development area, as part of a larger scheme of archaeological investigation. No Roman deposits were encountered within Trench 1, although several late post-medieval features were exposed at the north end of the trench. The earliest of these was a 0.5mwide brick wall, aligned east–west and surviving to a maximum height of 0.74m. The fabric of the wall comprised hand-made bricks loosely bonded with a speckled pale red/ cream mortar. The wall perhaps represented a remnant of a building associated with the coal yard shown on the 1851 OS map. A thin layer of slate resembling the base of a drain or culvert and the remains of a yard or road surface were also noted. (1) The 60" Ordnance Survey map of 1844–49 shows a series of Coal Wharves at this location, along the Islington branch of the Ashton Canal.
16161.1.0	385267	398394	Two targeted evaluation trenches were excavated across the projected line of a Roman road within a proposed development area, as part of a larger scheme of archaeological investigation. No Roman deposits were encountered within Trench 2. However, a wall on an east–west alignment was revealed at a depth of 1m below the ground surface. The wall was 0.68m wide, and survived to a maximum height of 0.59m. The wall had a slight difference in fabric to the wall encountered in Trench 1 [see HER 16160.1.0], in that the bricks used in the wall in Trench 2 were of a dense red colour as opposed to the orange bricks used in the wall in Trench 1. The wall perhaps represented a remnant of a building associated with the coal yard shown on the 1851 OS map. (1) The 60" Ordnance Survey map of 1844–49 shows a series of Coal Wharves at this location, along the Islington branch of the Ashton Canal. (2)
12336.2.0	385396	398506	Elongated rectangular range named as Manchester Flint Glass Works shown on the 1848–49 map on the south side of Kirby Street, and on the north side of the basin at the end of the Islington Branch of the Ashton Canal. A yard flanked by narrow buildings is shown attached on the east. On the west, the elongated range adjoined a group of buildings with a probable glass kiln, which represented the original core of the works founded in 1827. On the 1888–91 map, the works had been substantially extended on the east, on the site of the yard. This extension included three large circular features which can also be identified as the probable chimneys of glass kilns. Only the two more northerly of these features are shown on the 1905 and 1915 maps and are named there as chimneys. By 1905 the building containing the southernmost chimney, which is no longer shown, had been extended on the west. A similar arrangement is shown on the 1915 and 1931 maps, which still name the site as a glass works. The works went out of use in 1931. On the 1969 map the buildings along Kirby Street are identified as warehousing, and the site of the two chimneys, which are themselves not depicted, is shown as a ruin. Photographs taken in 1967 shows that on Kirby Street the works included a 3-storey building (MCL 10216; 10217), and that a square chimney base, possibly for a boiler and probably shown on the 1848–49 and later maps, stood to the rear of the Kirby Street range close to the north-west corner of the canal basin (MCL 10218). (1) Two evaluation trenches excavated in 2010 targeted the footprint of buildings depicted on OS mapping of 1893. In particular, a series of structures associated with one of the glass-melting furnaces lay within the area of trenching. The results obtained from Trench 1, to the north-west, indicated that the building that had occupied this part of the site had probably been used as a warehouse or for office accommodation, and retained little or no evidence for glass manufacturing processes; part of this building was also exposed to the south-east, within Trench 2. The buried remains of the building comprised an interior flagstone floor and internal brick walls. These remains are considered to be of limited archaeological interest. The structural remains exposed across the south-east part of Trench 2 provided evidence for at least two phases of the development of the glass works. They also included the fragmentary remains of a flue seemingly associated with the late 19th-century glass melting furnace, which was situated immediately south-west of the excavated trench. Only 9 artefacts were recovered during the evaluation. All were found within demolition layers, and were thus essentially unstratified. (2)

UID	Easting	Northing	Description
2042.1.1	384974	398525	Marked on map (1) as a cotton mill. Old Mill was completely demolished in 1911–13 and replaced by a new mill. Electrically powered for mule-spinning. 6 storeys (plus basement) and 10x6 bays. Segmental-headed windows. External stair tower topped with a sprinkler tank attached to north-west corner. 7-storey 5x7-bay extension to south along Union Street which links Royal Mill to Sedgwick Mill. Pilasters between the bays. At the base of the stair tower are a recess for a bell and a stone plaque commemorating the name of the firm and a Royal Visit in 1942 when the mill acquired the name "Royal Mill". Steel/ concrete internal structure. Electric motors enclosed in a tower to the east side wall. Built in red machine brick with some stone embellish[ment] (2,3,4,5). Listed in 1988. The mill was originally known as the New Old Mill as it stood on the site of the McConnel and Kennedy's 1797 mill, the first on the site. It was renamed as the Royal Mill after the visit of the King and Queen in 1942. It is a 6-storey mill designed in an Edwardian Baroque, with a flat roof. Joined to Sedgwick Old Mill by a link block 7 storeys tall and 3 bays wide, built in 1912. A measured survey of Royal Mill was undertaken in 2000 during a programme of refurbishment. The remains of a wall 2.5m north of the Royal Mill staircase tower were examined in order to ascertain whether this was part of the original Old Mill. It was concluded that the wall represented part of a structure built to the north of Old Mill, indicated as 'roller covering & mixing, winding etc.' on a plan of 1909. This structure had been put up after 1850, perhaps at about the time that the firm expanded into Sedgwick New Mill (1868). The remains of the foundations of some ancillary buildings were also noted. (6) Cotton spinning mill, now clothing works. Dated 1912, and built to use mains electricity. Red brick with terracotta and stone dressings, with cast-iron, steel and concrete internal structure. Distinctive Baroque detailing. 6 storeys, 10x3 bays, with external stair-tower at north-west corner. (EXTRACT)(7,8) Site visited 21st February 2017. Good condition, occupied. Surveyed in 2007 prior to [residential/ commercial] conversion. Below-ground archaeological potential: low. (9)
2120.1.1	384992	398576	Marked on map (1) as a cotton mill. This mill is a 6-storey structure to the north of Sedgwick Mill. The north façade is 15 bays long and the west façade is 6 bays long and attached to the west wing of Sedgwick Mill. Square windows with segmental heads. External (added) stair tower in the corner with the west wing. Cast-iron internal structure. Internal engine house located between the south side wall and the yard. The engine was probably situated partly or fully below the ground level. The boilers were located externally, beyond the west end of the mill. A 2-storey 6x2 bay extension to the east wing: timber/ cast-iron internal structure, similar windows to the mill, mid- to late C19. Another 2-storey 8x2 bay building is located to the west of the mill, used for ancillary purposes. (2) Sedgwick New Mill was built in 1867–68 and comprises an L-shaped 6-storey fireproof structure with a double pitched roof. The short arm of the 'L' is not at right-angles to the main block and was built onto the west wing of the Old Mill [presumably Sedgwick Old Mill and not the Old Mill just to the south-west which was replaced in 1912 by the new Old Mill that was later named Royal Mill – see HER 2042.1.1]. The mill had been built on the site of the gas works of the Old Mill and a row of cottages on the south side of Maria Street. (3) A survey of the mill was undertaken early in the 21st century during a refurbishment programme. The mill had suffered from a partial collapse and its west end had been unstable for a long period of time. A weakness in the building may have been caused by the meeting of two beams in a 'V' where the newer building met the old. The two beams were attached to one another but were not supported by the adjacent load-bearing wall. (4) Cotton spinning and doubling mills, now partially used as clothing factory. Sedgwick Mill built as cotton spinning mill 1818–20, with Sedgwick New Mill added to the site in 1868 mainly for doubling; both built for McConnel Kennedy. Sedgwick Mill built by James Lowe. 8 storeys, U-plan with 17-bay range to Redhill Street, and 8-bay wings to north at east and west ends. These wings linked by a narrow north range of c.1820; warehouse built in yard in 1905. (SUMMARY)(5,6) Surveyed in 2007 prior to conversion. Below-ground archaeological potential: low. (7)
2042.1.3	384992	398595	L-shaped carding shed to the east of Paragon Mill. Essentially a roofed area supported by other buildings or the external wall to the yard. The area could be accessed from both Paragon Mill and Sedgwick New Mill. The structure was demolished in 2004 or 2005 as part of a refurbishment programme to the McConnel & Kennedy mill complex. (1)
6464.1.0	384990	398642	Simple, small mid-C19 public house. 2 storeys and 2x2 bays. Entrances on the corner and in the side (central). Sash windows. Flat-headed stone lintels and sills. Now boarded up. Interesting, with distinctive embellishments. (1) The building had been demolished by the end of the 20th century. (2)
16165.1.0	384982	398612	Former site of the Royal Oak, a public house shown on mapping by at least the mid-19th century. The pub was part of a terrace, with houses adjoining to each side. (1) The proximity of the Royal Oak to the proposed site of McConnel & Co's Paragon Mill, built in 1912, forced the company to adapt their buildings in order to preserve 'ancient light rights'. This involved a flat roof on part of the carding shed and a single-storey extension to the east end of Paragon Mill itself. The Royal Oak and the houses to the east are believed to have been demolished in the early 1960s. (2)
16166.1.0	385000	398621	Former site of the Vine, a public house. The building was present by the mid-19th century at the eastern end of a terrace which included houses and another public house, the Royal Oak [HER 16165.1.0]. It is not marked as a pub on available mapping. (1) The Royal Oak and the houses to the east are believed to have been demolished in the early 1960s. The Vine remained standing until about 1979, having been converted as the 'Cosy Café', but was derelict for some time before its demolition. (2)
2042.1.4	385001	398561	Site of a warehouse built in 1905 within the McConnel & Kennedy mill complex, in the courtyard of Old Mill. It was demolished in 2003 in order to improve the light in the courtyard and to enhance the setting of the older structures. The building, a flat-roofed structure of four storeys, almost completely filled the courtyard. (1)
16167.1.0	385262	398273	Former site of Moore's Mill. Trade directories indicate that Samuel M Moore was a cotton merchant during the early 19th century, based on Cross Street in 1818. By 1820 he is listed in connection with the factory on Mill Street, where the firm of 'Moore and Welch' is entered as cotton-spinners. In response to a questionnaire of 1834 Mr Moore had stated that the mill was erected in 1804, indicating that he was not the original occupier. (1) The site of Moore's Mill lies within a larger area that was investigated in 2005 in advance of development. Two evaluation trenches targeted the site of the mill and a rectangular range of buildings to the east. Several walls surviving to a considerable depth were exposed, some of which represented structures associated with the mill's steam power plant. In particular, walls within the southern part of the trench clearly represented the remains of the boiler house. This had been subdivided by two E–W partition walls which appeared to have been added to the original build. However, all of the component walls were of hand-made wire-cut bricks set in a lime-based mortar typical of the first half of the 19th century. Some structural remains that probably dated to the late 19th century were also recorded. A larger area at this location was subsequently excavated, targeting the site of the engine and boiler houses. Several phases of construction were identified, including some that had been encountered during the evaluation. These included a boiler room that had probably originated as an extension to the mill during the early part of the 19th century, and a room that had almost certainly housed a steam engine. Further developments included a room at the northern end of the trench that incorporated a sunken floor. The area to the south and west of the boiler room demonstrated the apparent removal of internal structures during its conversion to an industrial school in the late 19th century [see HER 16168.1.0], although several walls survived in this area that pertained to the original mill. (1)

UID	Easting	Northing	Description
16168.1.0	385286	398264	Former site of an industrial school, converted from an early 19th-century mill (Moore's Mill – see HER 16167.1.0) in the later 19th century. The building is named as an industrial school on 1890s and 1907–10 mapping (1)(2). On 1920s to 1950s mapping it is annotated as a technical school (3)(4). The school had been demolished by the late 20th century (5). The site of the school/ former mill lies within a larger area that was investigated in 2005 in advance of development. Some evidence for the apparent removal of internal structures during conversion of the mill in the late 19th century was found. To the east of this area an evaluation trench was excavated across the site of a narrow range of buildings shown on a map of 1831. An early 19th-century wall and the possible foundation for a small machine were encountered. Two more walls may have dated to the mid- to late 19th century. An E–W aligned wall of similar fabric may have represented part of an internal structure associated with the industrial school. (6)
16169.1.0	385270	398241	Former site of a row of houses. Buildings are shown along the northern edge of Bradley Street (later named Bradfield Street) as early as 1794, on Green's map. Bancks and Co's map of 1831 shows a row of terraced houses [described as back-to-backs in the report]. An east–west aligned evaluation trench was excavated across the area in 2005 as part of a wider investigation in advance of redevelopment. Few structural remains of the dwellings survived within the trench, although a single east–west aligned wall along the southern edge may have represented an external boundary wall for the houses. The wall was exposed over a distance of 12m and was butted by another wall parallel to Back Mill Street. Little evidence of the wall's original fabric had survived other than a probable reuse of material. This was demonstrated by the apparent removal of the wall sometime in the late 19th or early 20th century with the insertion of a basement. Evidence of this removal was suggested by a probable rebuild of the wall with the bottom 14 courses comprising brown and red glazed bricks laid above a stone floor, sealed by 16 courses of handmade bricks that were probably reused from demolished structures. The north face of the wall was split into equidistant bays 1m apart, resembling shower or toilet cubicles. A sandstone flag surface representing a yard or alley behind the structure was also noted, along with a further wall. The eastern end of the evaluation trench was dominated by a large brick-floored cellar of the early to mid-19th century. Another small cellar or chamber was attached to its western wall. Although the trench contained structural remains that probably dated to the early 19th century, these remains were fragmentary and had been remodelled or partially destroyed during the 19th and 20th centuries. No further archaeological work was recommended in this area. (1)
16170.1.0	385263	398212	An east–west aligned evaluation trench was excavated in 2005 as part of a wider investigation in advance of development. The trench targeted the site of back-to-back housing on the southern side of the former Bradley Street, shown on Bancks & Co's map of 1831. The western part of the trench revealed well-preserved remains of a cellar associated with a back-to-back dwelling built of hand-made bricks. The room contained evidence for fireplaces along the northern and western elevations, and a floor that comprised a random pattern of Yorkshire flags and hand-made bricks. The original entrance into the dwelling had probably been from Bradley Street. However, this entrance had been replaced with a fireplace, which itself had been blocked in the second half of the 19th century. Remains of an adjacent dwelling and some other dwellings were also observed, as well as a cobbled road surface representing Back Mill Street. Following on from the evaluation, further excavation of the two structures at the western end of the evaluation trench was undertaken. Mapping evidence indicates that the earliest housing at this location was built between 1804 and 1820, although buildings were present further to the NE and SW along Bradley Street by the time of Green's 1794 map. The excavated structures represented back-to-back cellar dwellings. Evidence of modifications to the cellars during the mid-19th century was noted during the excavation, such as the installation of a range within a fireplace, blocking of windows and the removal of a dividing wall. Evidence of alterations post-dating this phase was also observed. (1)
16171.1.0	385301	398190	A trades directory for the year 1817 contains an entry for James Goolden, a timber merchant based at 59 Great Ancoats Street. The same entry appears in a directory published eight years later. (1) Goolden's Buildings are named on the 60" to 1 mile OS map of the late 1840s. (2) An evaluation trench was excavated across the site of Goolden's Buildings in 2005 as part of a wider investigation in advance of development. The trench exposed spreads of cobbled surfaces which appeared to represent access roads or alleys for individual units within the warehouse, and an external wall of the warehouse building. A small brick-floored structure within the warehouse was exposed across the central part of the trench. The well-preserved surface of Back Mill Street and a spread of cobbles that probably represented the southern edge of School Street were also noted. (1) Following on from the evaluation, a programme of further work aimed to provide a foundation plan of the former warehouse. The site of the warehouse was occupied previously by a building illustrated on Green's map of 1794. No walls associated with this building were encountered, although it is probable that the warehouse sealed the 18th-century building foundation. Physical remains representing four phases of activity were recorded during the excavation, the latest representing modifications to the building during the late 19th century and the installation of the cobbled surfaces between units within the warehouse. The building is shown on mapping until at least the 1950s. (1)(3)
16172.1.0	385311	398321	Former site of a terrace of houses fronting onto Old Mill Street (formerly Mill Street). The terrace is not shown on Swire's 1824 map of Manchester, but is depicted as a row of 5 houses on Bancks & Co's map of 1831. (1) The OS 60" to 1 mile map of the late 1840s shows the terrace as a row of four houses with a block of narrower buildings adjoining to the rear. These are perhaps associated with the nearby coal wharfs; a weighing machine is situated directly to the south-east (2–3m from the easternmost building). (2). Adshead's map of 1851 indicates that these small structures were in commercial rather than residential use. (1) The terrace was still standing in the 1950s but had been demolished by about the 1980s. (3,4)
16173.1.0	385338	398296	A continuous row of small square buildings aligned NW–SE is shown on historic mapping along the western side of what is now Vesta Street. The buildings are first shown on Swire's 1824 map of Manchester; they are not depicted on Johnson's map of 1820. Adshead's map of 1851 indicates that 8 of the buildings were dwellings, with one in commercial use. (1) Vesta Street was named White Street in the 19th century, as shown on OS mapping. (2,3). The name 'Vesta Street' first appears on the 1907–10 edition. (4) The buildings are shown on 1920s mapping, but by the 1950s the row had been cleared and an engineering works had been built over the site. (5,6)
16174.1.0	385351	398261	Former site of a spindle works, shown on 1890s and 1907–10 map editions. (1,2) The works presumably supplied wooden spindles for cotton spinning machines. There were a number of associated structures, quite possibly including buildings to house the power plant, such as a steam engine house with chimney. (3) The building is named as a 'Toy Balloon Works' on 1920s mapping, a use which continued until at least the 1950s. A chimney is shown at the southern corner of the building. (4,5). The works had been cleared by about the 1980s. (6)
11313.1.0	385190	398151	Remains of canal basin dated 1798/ 99, extended c.1803. Was part filled in for railway development by Sheffield, Ashtonunder-Lyne & Manchester Railway (later MS&L Railway). (1)
6431.1.0	384815	398573	Mid-C20 building. 3 storeys, 4x3 bays to Great Ancoats Street. 1930s-style concrete building. Glazed walls. Very large horizontal rectangular windows. Currently used by "Barons". (1)

UID	Easting	Northing	Description
			Site cleared in the early 21st century (building visible on an aerial photograph of the late 1990s; not shown on 2005 or 2006 mapping). (2)(3)(4)
16504.1.0	384843	398338	The first building to be erected at this site was built in the 1840s and comprised an L-shaped 2-storey structure which was probably a small warehouse [see HER 2113.1.0] and associated storehouse. A narrow rectangular range lay parallel to Tariff Street, at a right-angle to the main warehouse. Historical mapping indicates that the building contained at least four internal partitions [p23]. The narrow building (Site 02) incorporated four compartments [p19; implying 3 rather than 4 'internal partitions']. Goad's insurance plan of 1889 shows this range to have been mainly of two storeys, with the ground floor being open fronted. The small block at the NW end of this range was only a single storey in height. The range [fronting Tariff Street] had been demolished by 1948. (1) A geotechnical trial pit excavated within the footprint of the building in 2014 revealed a deposit of made ground to a depth of 1.7m; this deposit included fragments of modern concrete. No in-situ structural remains were identified, suggesting that all foundations of the former building may have been destroyed entirely during the landscaping works carried out in 2002. (1)
13997.1.0	384728	398354	A pair of two small buildings, identified on a Goad's plan of 1886–1901 as 2-storey dwellings. Built between 1808 and 1819. Still standing in 1931–32, but later mapping suggests these buildings were either replaced or modified by 1965. Site now a car park area. (1) An evaluation trench excavated in 2009 revealed a very roughly built wall footing comprising flat stone slabs set onto the clay surface below, with courses of rough stone blocks and fragments on top of it including several sections of reused stone columns laid on their sides. A flat square stone pad, thought to have originally supported a brick or stone structure rather than a cast iron beam, was also noted. In the centre of the trench the clay surface had been cut by a cellar; handmade brick walls were noted at the south-east and north-west sides. One of the walls had been repaired with timber and a cast-iron wall tie and had handmade brick blocking or repair at its north-east side. The cellar also had a floor of handmade brick. It had been infilled with mixed demolition rubble. (2) The reused columns were indicative of those used in C18 townhouse porticos and are likely to have come from C18 buildings demolished in the immediate area. The footings align well with workers' housing visible on Bancks's map of 1831; it is likely that the remains relate to the housing built here between 1808 and 1819. The cellar is also likely to be part of the workers' housing. Although the buildings on Bancks's map are not shown as cellared, they probably simply did not have cellar lights, as has been seen with cellared dwellings throughout Manchester. It has also been seen that not all buildings in a row of workers' housing are uniformly cellared, with some having basements and others none. (2) Remains relating to the north-west of the two houses were also recorded during excavation of a larger area following on from the evaluation. The remains were thought to represent a single house which had had a number of additions. Buttresses and other internal features were much more roughly built than the original external walls and seemed to have been built from reused materials as and when the occupants could find them. Two buttresses within one room may have represented a fireplace inserted when the house was split into two rooms by a wall. (2)
16506.1.0	384735	398345	During excavation of an evaluation trench in 2009, layers observed sloping downwards to the east or south-east appeared to follow a slope or cut in the natural clay. This seemed to be heading in the direction of the canal basin [situated a short distance to the east] and may represent part of the original construction of the basin during the C18. The layers above it contained brick fragments and sherds of C18 pottery, fitting in with this date, and possibly represented the filling in of the construction cuts after the building of the basin was completed and the ground levelled in the area during the late C18 and early C19. A similar layer of sticky black silt observed in a second trench to the west was also interpreted as possible remains of a deposition associated with construction of the canal basin. (1)
16507.1.0	384723	398366	Open-area excavation in 2009 revealed walls and footings relating to a series of early (pre-1808) structures comprising walls and footings that did not fit with any of the other structures on site and are not shown on mapping. They had been truncated by the walls of the public house which was built between 1808 and 1819 [HER 16508.1.0], and therefore probably represent a short-lived phase of buildings, by their size probably workers' housing, built after 1787–94 and demolished before 1808. They appear to be a series of narrow buildings, each of a similar size to workers' houses excavated at Chapel Wharf (Salford) and at Pollard Street (Ancoats). The north-east and south-east outer walls of the later public house probably follow the same alignment as the original outer walls of these structures. The south-east structure had what appears to have been a fireplace.
16508.1.0	384718	398362	Open-area excavation in 2009 revealed the remains of an early C19 public house. These included a front room at the northeast side with a cellar at the centre and a tile-floored bar room to the south-west of this, next to a flagged open courtyard. A covered corridor lay between the courtyard and cellar with access to the cellar, courtyard, tile-floored room and a small toilet to the south-east. The front room was rectangular with a fireplace at its south-east side. No access points were visible within the room but this may be due to the level of demolition, or it could be that the entrance lay at the north-west side of the room, outside the area of the trench. Access was gained to and from the cellar through a doorway in the corridor. It is likely that the cellar doorway also gave access to and from a room above the cellar. The [toilet] had a concrete floor and a blocked entrance from the courtyard suggesting that it was a later rebuild of an earlier toilet accessed from the yard. This may have also resulted in the concrete repair within the courtyard flags to allow updating of the toilet drainage when it was rebuilt. The bar room was accessed from the corridor and the courtyard. Most of this area was tiled but it had stone flags at its north-east side, next to the cellar, suggesting that this was the position of the bar. The public house was built between 1808 and 1819, the front replacing earlier unmapped structures [HER 16507.1.0]; it is named Brown's Field Hotel on the map of 1848. It was demolished between 1931–32 and 1966 and replaced by a factory. (1)
16509.1.0	385074	398532	Terrace of small houses, probably not shown on a map of 1808 but shown on Thornton's map of 1824. Named 'Albion Buildings' on the 60" to 1 mile OS map of 1850. Aligned NW–SE, at right-angles to the Rochdale Canal (which lies immediately to the north-west). No longer shown on mapping by 1891. (1)
16510.1.0	385082	398545	A small block of buildings of unknown function is shown on Lewis's map of 1788. Green's map of 1794 may show small yards with outbuildings, suggesting the block is residential. The Rochdale Canal was constructed parallel to the block, a short distance to the north-west, and is first shown on mapping of 1808. The block of buildings is shown more clearly on Bancks & Co's 1831 map as a possible terrace of houses with a longer building at the north end. This longer building is named as a smithy on the 1850 OS 60" to 1 mile map. However, Adshead's map of 1851 shows what appears to be a slightly larger block [perhaps partly rebuilt but retaining elements of the earlier structure? – now flush against the edge of the canal, whereas previous mapping shows a gap]. Adshead depicts the whole block in yellow, indicating use as a mill or works. By 1891 this area was occupied by a saw mill which took up the canal frontage; the C18 block appears to have either been cleared or partially subsumed into the later building. (1)
6436.1.0	384840	398569	Late C19 brick-built building with 3 storeys and 4x3 bays with paired windows. The windows of the lower 2 storeys are blocked. A small-scale building, typical for the area. (1) Buildings range in date from the second half of the 19th century to the 1930s and each was used for small-scale manufacturing and warehousing purposes. Was probably formed in its present form during the 1870s and represents rare

UID	Easting	Northing	Description
			polychromatic brickwork and stone dressing, reflecting its use as artisans' workshops and presumably retail outlet. There were modifications to the hoist in the early 20th century and installation of an electric motor to power line-shafting on the ground floor. (2) The buildings at this site had been cleared by 2006. (3)
6451.1.0	384877	398672	Late C19 warehouse with 4 storeys and 14x4 bays. Brick with stone embellishments and terracotta. 3 normal doors and 2 loading doors with cast-iron lintels and bump pillars. The back of the warehouse (Loom Street) is in two phases. 4 storeys. Lift shaft and loading doors on all levels. Currently in use as clothing workshops. (1)
6452.1.0	384901	398699	Mid- to late C19 brick warehouse. 2 storeys and 4x2 bays. Attached to site No.52. Big loading door (double). Square section of a large brick chimney shortened to the height of the warehouse in Blossom Street. Attached to 4-storey C19 warehousing in Loom Street. (1) Appears to no longer be extant – this site is shown as vacant on 2006 mapping. (2)
6453.1.0	384918	398690	2-storey, 2x1-bay brick building. Louvre on roof. Gable to street. 2-storey early- to mid-C20 building attached. Industrial. (1) Appears to no longer be extant – this site is shown as vacant on 2006 mapping. (2) The plot had been redeveloped by September 2012; now occupied by a modern apartment building with commercial units on the ground floor. (3)
6466.1.0	384933	398656	Late C19 brick warehouse, 4 storeys. 1 bay remains with loading room. Possibly one end of a warehouse. Small scale. Next to a church. Chimney at north end – looks original length. (1) Demolished by 2014; the site has been cleared and is in use as a car park. (2)
6467.1.0	384912	398647	Mid- to late C19 brick warehouse or other industrial-related building. Part rendered, mainly of 2 storeys and 5x2 & 2x2 bays. Row of buildings on north side of Hood Street (west end). Typical small scale for area. The central building has an arched entrance with some embellishments. NB: See photograph of the rear from Blossom Street – it includes possible workshops. (1) Demolished by 2014; the site has been cleared and is in use as a car park. (2)
6468.1.0	384930	398669	Early to late C19 brick houses. 2 storeys, and 2x2 & 3x2 bays. 2 small houses, next to a (later) church. Possibly one house (No.60) and the remains of a workshop (No.58). Rare survival of Ancoats mid-C19 housing. (1) Demolished by 2014; the site has been cleared and is in use as a car park. (2) The car park has since been built over. (3)
2022.1.0	384930	398235	Originally a block of back-to-back/ side-to-back houses, converted to industrial/ workshop premises in 1896. A survey was carried out to identify materials or features remaining from use as houses for later recovery and reconstruction. First built in 1820s were 3 pairs of back-to-backs, with an addition to the south gable of two pairs of back-to-backs and one pair of side-to-backs a few years later (2,3). After conversion to industrial premises the building underwent many alterations until last used in 1989. North and west elevations both post-1896 conversion. South elevation has 50% of original handmade bricks and one doorway whilst the east elevation has a large amount of brickwork, 2 windows and 2 doorways. Surviving internally are two staircases, south chimney and outline of two original rooms/floor area. (1) No longer extant. The block was surveyed in 1991 ahead of proposed demolition (1). The site had been cleared by the late 1990s (4).
2045.1.0	385376	398340	Marked on map (1) as a vacant site, on map (2) no details are given and on map (3) it is marked as "York Mill (Cotton Waste & Bags)". A steam-powered site. This site today consists of several buildings that are brick built with steel internal structure. The windows generally have brick arch lintels and sills. No engine house, but a possible boiler house. Square brick repointed chimney. Glazed brickwork to the window arches and sills. All original roofs have been removed and buildings are generally in very poor condition. (4) No longer extant. The mill buildings were replaced in the second half of the 20th century with a rectangular building, marked 'Works' on 2006 mapping (5,6). This has since been demolished and the site cleared (7). Below-ground archaeological potential: high. Recent application to redevelop the site (115947/FO/2017), which has been subject to desk-based assessment and a Heritage Statement by ARUP, as well as evaluation trenching by Salford Archaeology. Further excavation has been recommended. (8)
11406.1.0	385098	398230	Rectangular complex arranged around a central courtyard shown on 1845 map and named on 1849 map as 'Vulcan Iron Works (Mill Work and Tools)'. By 1888–89 the yard had been infilled, and the site is named as a disused foundry. Further alterations had taken place by 1905 when the building may be shown in its present form, named as an iron and steel warehouse. Present building comprises a tall double-gabled works building on the west, brick built, with two large central doorways (one blocked) with stone surrounds. East of these are 3 bays of offices/ warehousing. Two storeys. The endmost bays are in brick, with hipped roofs, and decorative brick keystones (resembling triglyphs) above first-floor windows; the central bay is stone built, with double-hipped roof, and pilasters to first floor. All three of these bays have stone dentillation at eaves level. The ground-floor façade of these three bays has been altered, apart from the westernmost bay, which has a window to either side of a central door with a third window immediately above. At the eastern end of the block is a single storey multi-gabled shed, the exterior again much altered. (1)
12087.1.0	384756	398492	Merchants' and manufacturers' warehouses, now offices. c.1860–80, altered. Red brick in Flemish bond, with sandstone dressings, hipped slate roof. Long rectangular plan parallel to street. Simplified palazzo style. Four storeys with basement, 13 bays, with sill-bands to all floors, brick corbel table with stone brackets; round-headed doorways to the 7th, 10th and 13th bays, all with pilastered stone surrounds, keystones, panelled spandrels and cornices on consoles (that to the right now altered as a window); large segmental-headed windows to the 1st, 8th and 11th bays; otherwise, all windows at ground, 1st and 2nd floors are coupled segmental-headed sashes in square-headed recesses with stepped heads; coupled round headed sashed windows to 3rd floor with stone hoodmoulds and linking impost bands. Shouldered basement windows. Righthand return, 7 bays, in similar style but with single-light windows on all floors. Interior not inspected. (1,2,3,4) Planning application for conversion into residential units in 2001.
6437.1.0	384845	398608	Late C19/ early C20 brick-built warehouse/ sweatshop. It has 4 storeys with a semi-basement and 3x7 bays. Common brick with Accrington brick façade. Good tiled entrance. On its own it is not much – may be seen as part of a storey [presumably means 'story'?]. (1)
6459.1.0	384904	398554	Public house, c.1790, altered. Brown brick in Flemish bond, slate roof. Rectangular plan. Three storeys and 3 bays, with pilasters to ground floor, doorway offset right with pilaster jambs, panelled door and rectangular overlight, two windows to left and one to right, fascia-board carried round; blank panel in centre of 1st floor flanked by segmental-headed windows with coupled sashes; 4-pane sashed window in centre of 2nd floor flanked by coupled 4-pane sashes. Gable chimneys. Left return wall has similar treatment to ground floor with three windows towards rear, and one sash window on each floor above these. Rear has long garret workshop window. History: had a licence by 1794. (1)(2) Has suffered from fire and vandalism and is in a very poor condition (NR 1993). Demolished 1990s – site now under development.

UID	Easting	Northing	Description
1387.1.0	385007	398116	The aqueduct over Store Street consisted of stone side walls, a brick tunnel and triangular openings off the parapet on each side. (1) It was built in 1797–99, and may be the first skewed canal aqueduct to be constructed. Crosses Store Street at an angle of 41 degrees. Built from ashlar stone with angled piers in the manner of the early packhorse bridges. When originally built would have crossed the valley of Shooters Brook. (2(a)). With the Ashton Canal arriving in 1797, an aqueduct was thrown across the valley bottom at this point in a skewed form with Shooters Brook flowing in an open channel through the central arch. (2(b)) Canal aqueduct. c.1794–99. Coursed square sandstone. Straight aqueduct approximately 70m long, crossing Store Street at approximately 45 degrees, with skewed semi-elliptical archway (the soffit now rendered), with 6 triangular buttresses (like cutwaters with refuges) on the north side and 4 on the south side; radiating voussoirs to the arches, 2 bands on the south side and one on the north side, coped parapets. Probably one of the earliest canal aqueducts with a skewed arch. (3)(4)(5,6)
11422.2.0	385368	398226	Lock-keeper's cottage. c.1800, altered. Brown brick in English garden wall bond, slate roof. Rectangular double-depth plan, plus small extension at right-hand corner. Basement and 2 storeys (on sloped site, 3 storeys at rear), a 3-window range; doorway to left of 3rd window, with altered door and painted lintel; windows with raised stone sills and altered glazing, those at ground floor segmental headed; single-storey lean-to addition at right-hand end. Ridge chimney between 1st and 2nd windows, gable chimney to the right. Right-hand return wall has segmental-headed basement doorway beside lean-to; lower part of rear corner at this end is slightly chamfered and has stone quoin reinforcement against chafing of tow-ropes (towpath passing round building from lock to bridge); rear has segmental-headed basement doorway near this corner, and 2 widely spaced windows on each floor. Interior not inspected. Forms group with Lock No.2 to east (q.v.) and Towpath Bridge over Islington Branch to west (q.v.). (1)(2)(3,4)
11336.2.0	384955	398166	Stable block to former lead works, restoration in progress at time of survey. Early to mid-C19, altered. Red brick in English garden wall bond, slate roof. Rectangular plan. Two storeys, 4+5 windows, the further portion slightly lower; 3 segmental headed stable doorways to the first portion and 2 in the other, all with altered doors; segmental-headed windows at 1st floor of the first portion, square-headed windows to the other, all with restored sills and the latter with restored lintels (glazing removed at time of survey). Small segmental-headed blind window at right-hand end of first portion. Left (north) gable wall has 2 low segmental-headed windows set high to ground floor and restored or inserted loft doorway above. Included for group value. (1,2,3)
2042.1.2	384961	398591	Marked on map (1) as a cotton mill. Erected between 1911 and 1913. Red brick with white limestone dressings. 6 storeys. Jersey Street elevation has a 9-window range with corner turret (decorated with stone banding) to north-east corner. Wide stone stringcourse between 4th and 5th floors returns along east elevation (facing Murray Street), which is a 9-window range (3 windows to each bay which is divided by a pilaster buttress) with stair turret at the south-east corner surmounted by broken pediment and parapet. The west elevation, also 9-window, is similarly treated but with engine tower (i.e. containing 1 electric motor to each floor) and sprinkler tower at each angle, the latter with elaborate oriel window to each face at the top stage. Early example of a mill designed for electrical power. A measured survey of the mill was undertaken in 2000 during a programme of refurbishment of the McConnel & Kennedy mill complex. Paragon Mill is a 6-storey structure in Accrington-type brick with stone embellishments. There is added decoration to the towers in an Edwardian Baroque style – the staircase tower has a broken pediment. The architect was HS Porter. The building has a rectangular plan with two single-storey extensions to the west and east. It is flat roofed and once had an air filter plant at this level. There is an additional staircase and lift tower on the south-west corner and latrine tower, built internally on the north-east. The Paragon and its sister mill the Royal [HER 2042.1.1] were built in 1912/13 and represented the latest technical developments in mule spinning in both the use of electricity and the architecture of the buildings. The mill was originally planned as a 5-storey building. It was built on the site of cottages set between Maria Street and Jersey Street. (6) Cotton spinning mill. Electrically powered. 1912 for McConnel and Kennedy. Brick with white stone and terracotta dressings. Concrete floor. Internal structure of cast-iron columns, steel beams and concrete floors. 6 storeys, 10 bays, trapeziform plan, with ground-floor extension designed to house preparation machinery. External stair tower against south elevation, and external towers built to house electric motors also built against this wall. (EXTRACT)(7,8) Site visited 21st February 2017. Good condition, occupied. Surveyed in 2007 prior to [residential] conversion. Below-ground archaeological potential: low. (9)
2119.1.0	384891	398399	Selected for detailed survey. Marked on map (1) as "Gerrard's Mill", as a cotton mill on map (2) and no details on map (3). Ancoats Study Group record photograph no: 3601 (4). The spinning mill dates back to the late 1820s and has 2 wings. The eastern wing is the earliest and has 7 storeys and 12x7 bays. Timber internal construction with cast-iron columns. Internal engine house to western end. Small rectangular windows have stone sills and brick heads. Gable slate roof. Stair tower and privy tower. The later western wing has 6 storeys and 7x6 bays. It has taking-in doors to each storey located in the second bay from the north overlooking the yard. It has rectangular brick-arch windows with stone sills. The chimney is located within the stair tower (4,5). See Slides List. It is a Grade II* listed building. (6) Detailed building survey undertaken as part of the Greater Manchester Textile Mill Survey. Brownsfield Mill is an early C19 steam-powered cotton spinning mill. The mill is of smaller proportions than the other surviving mills in the Ancoats area and may be more representative of the typical Manchester cotton mill of the early C19 in its scale, its timber-floored construction and its canalside location. The deeds to the mill have not been consulted, but other sources suggest a date of 1825 and indicate that the mill initially had a succession of single occupiers, all engaged in cotton spinning. From the late 1850s, however, Brownsfield Mill was occupied by an increasing number of tenants engaged in a wide variety of trades. Although most of the external walls have been cement rendered the mill is unusually intact and well preserved, with no major additions or alterations to the main structure. The yard is unusual in that it is divided into two levels, being directly accessible from both Great Ancoats Street, at the upper level, and from the basement of the mill. (4) Built in 1825 and located along side of Rochdale Canal. Steam-powered cotton spinning mill, with timber frame construction and internal engine house. Unusual for underground boilers and stair tower enclosing chimney. (7) Mill is notable for having the earliest surviving chimney-cum-stairhouse tower in Manchester, for an internal canal arm at the northern end of the northern wing, and for its covered courtyard. The power system remains are also quite well preserved with the engine house containing the original engine bed and evidence for two vertical drive shafts. (8) Cotton spinning mill, built as a room-and-power mill. Now in use as cash-and-carry premises. Built c.1825 and extended shortly afterwards to form an L-plan. Brick, rendered to all but SW elevation; slate roofs; cast-iron and timber internal structure. (SUMMARY)(9,10) Site visited 21st February 2017. Good condition, vacant. Subject to building survey in 2007 (8). Below-ground archaeological potential: low. (11) Desk-based assessment of the site's archaeological potential was undertaken in 2016–17, informing a planning application for refurbishment of the mill for residential use. The development proposals have been designed carefully to minimise any harmful effects on the significance of the building, although some ground-breaking works will be required that have a potential to impact on buried archaeological remains. In particular, the foundation beds for the original steam engine survive beneath a modern suspended floor, and whilst these will be retained in situ as part of the development, they will require a detailed archaeological record once they have been exposed during the construction programme. The configuration of the original steam-raising plant for this engine is not entirely certain, and physical evidence for this system may potentially survive in two lower-level rooms adjacent to the annex block; any ground-breaking works in this part of the site will require monitoring archaeologically. Similarly, any works to the

UID	Easting	Northing	Description
			existing floor in the lower ground floor of the annex block will require archaeological monitoring to establish whether a canal arm entered the building – a ‘shipping hole’ incorporated into the north-western end bays of the annex may have been intended to enable canal boats to enter the building, although this has not yet been proven conclusively. In addition, the foundations of two former buildings in the mill yard, perhaps representing a ‘counting house’ or office and dwellings, may survive in situ, together with the cellars of the commercial properties that fronted Great Ancoats Street within the northeastern part of the proposed development area. Any damage or disturbance of buried remains of these buildings may also merit an archaeological response, although it is not anticipated that the development will necessitate significant groundbreaking works in these areas. (12)
2120.1.0	385011	398539	Selected for detailed survey. Ancoats Study Group record photos: nos.3614/5. (3). Additional photos: 0621, 0624–26 and 2605–6. Sedgwick Mill was added to the McConnel & Kennedy site in 1818–20. The main block is of 8 storeys and 17x8 bays and an additional block is of 8x8 bays. Rectangular windows with stone lintels and sills. Internal engine house to the north-west corner. External stair tower. Fireproof internal construction. A sprinkler tank has been added to the stair tower in the late C19. Arches to the entrance passage. Electric motor tower added to the north side of the main block in 1909. 2 privy towers attached to the north side. Boilers originally contained with the 8x8 bay block. A 3-storey concrete-floored warehouse was added in the early C20 (4,5). See Slides List. Sedgwick Old Mill comprised four buildings and a gatehouse built around an internal courtyard. These were built in phases between 1818 and about 1826. Ancillary buildings were added to the original structure both within the courtyard and externally to the north. The most dominant of these features was a warehouse added in 1905 [see HER 2042.1.4]. A survey of the mill complex was undertaken during a refurbishment programme in the early 21st century. (6) The mill was built on land owned by a Colonel Sedgwick. McConnel & Kennedy had been using a building on the site – Sedgwick's House – for carding since 1795. Sedgwick Old Mill is of fireproof construction in locally made brick with pitched roofs of slate; the builder was James Lowe. Although the original fenestration had been completely changed (and subsequently replaced during the refurbishment with a type of window deemed to be appropriate), and three of the four blocks have had internal alterations, the site is surprisingly intact. Other alterations had mainly involved external additions to the historic core. (6) Cotton spinning and doubling mills, now partially used as clothing factory. Sedgwick Mill built as cotton spinning mill 1818–20, with Sedgwick New Mill added to the site in 1868 mainly for doubling; both built for McConnel Kennedy. Sedgwick Mill built by James Lowe. 8 storeys, U-plan with 17-bay range to Redhill Street, and 8-bay wings to north at east and west ends. These wings linked by a narrow north range of c.1820; warehouse built in yard in 1905. (SUMMARY)(7,8) Site visited 21st February 2017. Good condition, occupied. Surveyed in 2007 prior to conversion. Below-ground archaeological potential: low. (9)
12168.1.0	384736	398317	Packing warehouse, now offices. 1906, with minor late C20 alterations. By James William Beaumont, architect, of Manchester. Red brick on a low stone plinth with ashlar sandstone dressings and moulded brick detailing. Multiple ridge roof, with a Welsh slate covering. PLAN: Rectangular plan, with centrally placed narrow rectangular courtyard/ lightwell accessed from streets to east and west. FRONT (NORTH) ELEVATION: Symmetrical 8-bay frontage range to Tariff Street, of 6 storeys above a basement. Entrances to bays 2 and 7, with stepped approaches to altered double doorways set within ashlar surrounds. Ashlar cill band to first and sixth floors. Ground-floor shop-front windows with metal lintel beams and deep stall risers, and above, coupled sash windows without glazing bars to all floors. These are flat headed, except to upper floor, where openings have semi-circular-arched heads below a shallow parapet. Bays 2 and 7 have triple windows, a wide central opening with narrower flanking windows, all with sash frames, and with the lintels set lower than in other 6 bays. The heads of these bays step up above parapet level, with a wide banded semi-circular arch to the heads of the upper-floor windows. Angled corner to right returns onto Hilton Street, and incorporates ground-floor single doorway with late C20 canopy. Stacked single-light openings above extend to 5th floor, those above first floor in widened chamfered frontage carried on shallow side corbels. SIDE (WEST) ELEVATION: Asymmetrical façade, with wide central vehicular entrance beneath flat metal lintel beam wagon. Windows in couples and triples, arranged 1:2:2:2:4:3:3:3, with entrance to bay 7, and raised parapet with wide arch to window heads. Remaining elevations reflect various aspects of these elevational details. INTERIOR: Load-bearing external walls carry internal frame of cast-iron columns and metal cross beams. Service lifts for goods and passengers survive, together with original staircases. Exposed roof structure to attic storey. Glazed brickwork to internal courtyard to create lightwell. A little-altered and prominently sited example of a distinctive Manchester commercial building type, designed by a notable Manchester architect, and a component of a significant commercial quarter. It forms a group with the adjacent canal warehouse and other packing warehouses. (1,2,3)
2043.1.1	385032	398601	A building survey of the Murray Street block was carried out in 2003–04 as part of a comprehensive programme of conservation-based research and analysis. The block comprises four structures: the Murray Street block, a 'Blowing House', an 'Air Raid Shelter' and a 'Lean-to Garage'. Earlier description of the site further subdivided the Murray Street block into three sections, although these elements all appear to originally have been of a single build. The original structure comprised four storeys of 20 bays, with access through the block into the central courtyard via a 2-storey arch in the tenth bay from the southern end. Access to the building itself was afforded via doorways in the western elevation either side of this arch. The Murray Street block was extended several times on the eastern face. Despite much alteration, the Murray Street block retains a significant portion of original fabric. Evidence provided by a Boulton & Watt plan shows that the original structure was completed by c.1806, and the results of building investigation within New Mill (Oxford Archaeology North forthcoming) have indicated that the Murray Street block was a later addition than New Mill, itself dated to 1804 on the same plan. The Murray Street block was constructed of locally made mould-thrown brick, bonded with a pale lime and sand mortar. The internal layout of the original structure is somewhat obscured due to heavy remodelling during subsequent phases. (1) Office and warehouse range serving adjacent cotton spinning mills. c.1806. Brick with slate roof. Originally a 4-storeyed building symmetrically planned with 10-window ranges each side of central entrance, but the left-hand range which extended to New Mill (qv) has been reduced in height to 2 storeys. (SUMMARY)(2,3) Site visited 21st February 2017. The left-hand range was rebuilt back up to four storeys in 2007. The range is currently being renovated and converted into apartments, and the buildings are therefore covered in scaffolding. Fair condition, vacant. The Murray's Mill complex has been subject to building survey and excavation programmes by a number of archaeological contractors, including GMAU in 1990 and Oxford Archaeology North during the 2000s. Below-ground archaeological potential: low. (4)
2121.1.0	385097	398718	Marked on maps (1,2) as 'Beehive Cotton Mill' and as 'Corn Mill' on map (3). Ancoats Study Group photograph No.3658 (4). Phase 1 of this site was built around the early 1820s. It has 5 storeys (plus attic) and had 13x5 bays. Brick built. Rectangular windows with brick sills and stone heads. Gable slate roof. Internal stair tower/ chimney. Timber/ cast-iron internal structure. 3-storey internal engine house. A 6-storey 6x3-bay fireproof wing was added in 1824. Unusual internal structure. Brick built. Similar, though shorter windows to main block. Gabled roof. The attic space was used for manufacturing purposes. A third phase was added in the late C19. It has 4 storeys and 4x2 bays. Domestic chimney to the north. Taking-in doors. Used also as a boiler room (5). Slides. Cotton spinning mill, built as a room and power mill. Early 1820s in 3 major building phases, with some later additions. Brick externally, with cast-iron and timber internal construction. Earliest buildings on the site comprise L-shaped block of 6 storeys with 13-bay range to Radium Street, and 3-bay wing to Jersey Street. 5-storeyed, 13-bay mill added

UID	Easting	Northing	Description
			on Bengal Street c.1848. (SUMMARY)(6,7) Site visited 21st February 2017. Good condition, partly occupied. Subject to previous building surveys and excavation programmes, including in 2005 and 2007. Below-ground archaeological potential: low. (8)
6460.1.0	385161	398639	Building materials of brick and iron. Late C19 or early C20. Restored. There is a swing footbridge on earlier maps, the stone base of which survives. Circular ramp on south bank – 2 ramps give access to east and west. Main bridge possibly widened? West side has early and late iron sides. Rope grooves cut into top. Remains of iron gate hinges in canal wall on Redhill Street. NB: Former canal branch extended south. Original route of Union Street, east of the bridge, is still visible and has been cobbled. (1) Towpath and public road bridge over Rochdale Canal. Later C19, rebuilt 1903, and recently restored. Roving or turn-over bridge. Cast-iron and brick, with sandstone terminal piers. Crosses canal diagonally, has cast-iron panelled parapets and a towpath deck on the south side with similar but lower parapet, and a spiral ramp at the south end with brick sides and cobbled deck, leading down from this deck to the towpath tunnel. History: replaced an earlier swivel bridge which itself replaced a drawbridge built with the canal in 1804. Included for group value. (2,3)
8289.1.0	384956	398677	1859–60. Architects: Isaac Holden & Son. Romanesque style. Red brick with stone and yellow brick dressings. Slate roof. Nave with apse, aisles and Italianate NW tower. Large for the area. Contrasts with scale and functions of other Ancoats buildings. Interior has semi-circular brick arches on slender cast-iron columns and good segmental roof with cast-iron trusses (1)(2). Site surveyed as part of an MA in Architectural Conservation. The project examined the possible reuse of the building within the Ancoats Conservation Area (3). Church, now disused. 1859–60, by Isaac Holden & Son. Red brick with dressings of white brick, slate roofs. Romanesque style. Nave with apsidal east end, north and south aisles and transepts, north-west tower. Tall square campanile tower. (SUMMARY)(4,5) The church closed in 1960, and after a period of time being used as a warehouse the building was abandoned in the early 1990s. Subsequently however, through the initial work of the Ancoats Buildings Preservation Trust, Heritage Lottery Fund, English Heritage, the Homes and Communities Agency and the Architectural Heritage Fund, the building was partially restored. In 2013 the Hallé raised significant funding to complete the restoration and convert the church, which is now the principal rehearsal and recording venue for the Hallé Orchestra, Choir and other Hallé Ensembles. (6)
12401.1.0	385105	398622	Waulk Mill is a Grade II Listed building which forms part of the Murray's Mill complex (centred SJ 8510 9861) to the east of Bengal Street. This complex encompasses two mid-19th-century mills. The earliest is Doubling Mill, erected 1840–43, which was used for doubling cotton and retains its engine houses, circular stair tower and wooden floors supported by cast-iron columns. Fireproof Mill, built in the period 1843–48, has a fireproof structure with brick-barrel vaulting supported by Hodgkinson cast-iron beams and cast-iron columns, although the southern three bays were rebuilt in concrete. On the ground floor of this mill was a cart tunnel and three arched entrances indicating that this part of the mill was probably used for storage. These two brick mills were originally separate structures but were linked in the 1880s when a new engine was installed and a new boiler house was built between the two structures. The Murray's Mill complex is the oldest textile mill grouping surviving in the City of Manchester, with mill structures standing from 1798. Doubling Mill and Fireproof Mill form Phase 5 of the development of this nationally important complex. (1) NB – Grade II* Listed. Cotton doubling mills and warehousing, forming part of Murray's Mills (with Old Mill, Decker Mill and New Mill, q.v.), and added to the site in 1842. Brick with slate roofs, and internal construction (in Fireproof Mill) of cast-iron columns and beams in Doubling Mill. The two mills form an L-shaped block of 5 storeys. Fireproof Mill (facing Bengal Street) is 7 bays with entrance to yard to left; Doubling Mill is of 8 bays, with internal engine house occupying 2 bays to west of site, marked by round-arched windows. Other bays each contain small window with flat-arched stone head. Circular stair tower attached to rear of Doubling Mill, towards east, and small ventilation tower projecting from rear of Fireproof Mill. Included as significant components of Murrays Mills, an important example of large-scale mill development of the early C19. (2,3) Site visited 21st February 2017. The block facing Bengal Street is only four storeys, not five. Good condition, occupied. Subjected to a building survey in 2002 (1). Below-ground archaeological potential: low. (4)
2043.2.0	385072	398584	Part of the Murrays' Mills complex. Old and Decker Mills form a single structure, which presently comprises six floors and a basement. The original part of the structure, and indeed of the complex, is Old Mill, which is rectangular in plan and comprises the western eleven bays of the present building. This was built in 1798 and was originally known as Union Mill. It is thought to have been the first cotton-spinning mill ever to have been built to a height of eight storeys, and set the trend for subsequent mills in the area. Within three years of building Old Mill the Murrays had effectively doubled the size of the mill with an extension to the east, known as Decker mill. This part was also built to a height of eight storeys. Access to the extended building was via a central, square-plan external stair tower, containing a spiral stair, which afforded access to either side of the dividing wall between Old and Decker Mills. A mutli-phase toilet tower projects from the W end of the N elevation, and the ruinous remains of the later Bengal Street Block butt the E end of the N elevation. Two rectangular heating towers also project from the N elevation. The principal fabric is brick. On each floor the ceiling is generally supported by transverse timber beams, each supported by a single row of hollow cylindrical cast iron columns. These columns inter-link between floors, creating continuous pipes from basement to attic, seemingly as part of the former gas lighting system. The building is a multi-phase structure, with the fabric being altered as technology and demand increased throughout the 19th century. The latter phases demonstrate the decline of the cotton industry from the mid-20th century, and the transition of the structure from a working spinning mill into a building containing several small manufacturing companies, and finally to an abandoned structure. (1) The mill on the corner of Redhill Street and Murray Street, known as Old Mill, is the oldest surviving mill in Manchester, dating from 1798. These mills are of non-fireproof construction. (2) Cotton spinning mills, now clothing factory. Old Mill (to the W) built in 1798, with Decker Mill added to the E in 1802. Brown brick with slate roofs; internal structure of cast-iron columns and timber beams. The 2 mills form a continuous range parallel to the canal; both now 7 storeys (although 8 storeys when built), the original 11 bays of Old Mill extended by the 10-bay Decker Mill. Small windows with flat-arched brick heads. Stair tower serving both mills towards centre of rear elevation, and 2 narrow heating or ventilation towers against this rear wall. (SUMMARY)(3,4) Site visited 21st February 2017. Currently being renovated and converted into apartments, therefore concealed by scaffolding. Fair condition, vacant. The Murray's Mill complex has been subject to building survey and excavation programmes by a number of archaeological contractors, including in 1990 and during the 2000s. Below-ground archaeological potential: low. (5)
2043.1.3	385095	398664	Cotton spinning mill. Part of Murray's Mills (with Old Mill, Decker Mill, New Mill, Doubling Mill and Fireproof Mill, q.v.); now disused. Built to use mains electricity as its principal power source, in 1908, rebuilding an earlier mill on the site of c.1820. Brick, with internal construction of cast iron, steel and concrete. 5 storeys, 10x4 bays, with entrance, stair and privy tower advanced at north-west angle, and tower housing electric motors projecting towards the north-east. (SUMMARY)(1,2) Site visited 21st February 2017. Most of the windows have been boarded and there is a small amount of vegetation growth. Fair condition, vacant. Below-ground archaeological potential: low. (3)
2043.1.0	385065	398622	Selected for detailed survey. Marked on maps as a cotton mill (1)(2)(3)(4). Record photographs Nos.0012–13, 0038, 2605–06. Ancoats Study Group record photos Nos.3663 4 and 3663 5. A well-preserved cotton mill site that now comprises the following buildings: A) an early C19 brick spinning mill of 7 storeys and 21x7 bays. Timber internal structure. Rectangular windows with brick arches and stone sills.

UID	Easting	Northing	Description
			Hipped gable slate roof. Mid-C19 engine house in yard. Boiler house and octagonal brick chimney. Later additions. B) a brick-built early C19 mill of 4 storeys and 9x4 bays. Timber internal structure. Flat roof. Similar windows to A), but has Georgian-style bay windows where offices are. Two mid-/late C19 brick warehouses. (5)(6) Slides. Office and warehouse c.1806. Originally 4 storeys but has been reduced to 2 storeys on range extending to New Mill. The earliest phase mill, a large spinning mill, was erected in 1798; an extension was added in 1801 and a new engine fitted. New Mill, as well as various warehouses and auxiliary buildings, were added in 1804–06. A new engine was added in 1829. Doubling and Fireproof Mills were added by 1844, as well as various auxiliary buildings. A & G Murray was wound up and conveyed to the Fine Cotton Spinners & Doublers Association in 1898, along with other local firms. New Little Mill was added in 1908–09 as a 5-storey 10x5-bay purpose-built electrical mill. The whole site was conveyed to two or more separate companies by 1950 when large-scale cotton spinning ceased. The site is well preserved. See Slides Catalogue. Detailed archaeological recording of the various buildings making up the complex was undertaken in 2003–04, in parallel with a comprehensive programme of repair works. This facilitated access to parts of the mill complex that had previously been unavailable. In many instances, the work confirmed and expanded upon the results obtained from earlier studies, but some of the conclusions drawn from previous research were reinterpreted. A Conservation Plan Review issued in 2007 presented the development of the entire complex with a chronological description of the current buildings, with dates tied into the detailed sequence of available historic maps. (7) See separate records for information on Listing designations and descriptions. [HER 2043.1.1; 2043.1.2; 2043.2.0; 2043.1.3; 12401.1.0]
11336.1.0	384916	398184	The Junction Lead Mill complex is a four-storey brick building with three pitched, slate roofs. The interior has wooden floors and beams, supported by circular cast-iron columns, with cart entrances in the north-west and south-west corners of the building and three loading bays in the south elevation. Triangular in plan, with overall dimensions c.210 x 400m with its narrowest end at its junction with Ducie Street and Aqueduct Street, where the north-east corner of the building comes to a rounded point. Here there is a lowered chimney built into the corner of the building. It has four phases spanning the period c.1850 to mid-20th century and for most of its life was used as a warehouse. At the time of the survey three hoists survived within the building. (2) Lead works, unoccupied and conversion in progress at time of survey. Probably early to mid-C19. Red brick, roof concealed. Trapeziform plan with triangular east end. Four storeys, 11-window façade to the wharf, with segmental-headed windows and some loading doorways; parapet. West end under 3 gables and probably 6 windows but only 4 visible (left end covered by large advertising hoardings); outer gables flat-topped. Interior: cast-iron columns, timber floors. Forms group with former stable block to south-east. (q.v.) (1,3,
12061.1.0	384967	398277	Garment warehouse. Dated 1888; altered. Red brick in Flemish bond with dressings of moulded buff and white terracotta; roof not visible. Rectangular plan. Eclectic style with Romanesque elements. Three-storey 5-window façade, symmetrical, centre bay breaking forwards. Centre has segmental-headed waggon doorway with terracotta surround enriched with shafts, keystone, etc., 1st-floor oriel with window of 2 round-headed lights, Tudor-flower band, arcaded 3-light window at 2nd floor and above this attached lettering "ESTABLISHED 1838". Flanking the centre, round-headed doorways at ground floor, round headed windows at 1st floor, square-headed windows at 2nd floor, and beyond these coupled windows on all floors, those at ground and 2nd floors square-headed, and those at 1st floor round-headed and set in large round-headed blank arches (Tudor-flower sill-bands to these); all these windows with much moulded terracotta enrichment, including twisted shafts with foliated caps. Enriched bracketed eaves. Unusual degree of High Victorian decoration on relatively small building. (1,2) Garment warehouse. Dated 1838; altered. (EXTRACT)(3,4)
11698.1.0	385013	398297	Industrial building, probably formerly a cotton spinning mill, latterly a wire mill. c.1830, extended and altered. Red brick in English garden wall bond with some sandstone dressings (roof not visible). Rectangular plan. Five storeys, 18 windows with raised sills, flat-arched heads and altered glazing; 2 tall round-headed arches at right-hand end, both altered but with radiating glazing bars in the heads; round-headed doorway at ground floor of 6th bay, with rusticated stone surround; inserted doorway in 13th bay; various tie-plates. Coped parapet. Octagonal chimney at east end. Interior (GMAU report): timber-floored construction. (1) The building was still present at the time of a late 1990s aerial photograph (2). However, the site had been cleared by 2005 (3). [Formerly a Listed Building. Listing revoked May 2001; see associated Designation record DGM515.]
11421.1.0	385346	398228	Towpath bridge over branch of canal. c.1800, altered. Red brick in English garden wall bond, with sandstone dressings. Elliptical arch with keystone, stone band, parapet with rounded stone coping (curved outwards at the ends, dying into the ground); cobbled deck. Forms group with Lock-keeper's cottage to east (q.v.) and Lock No.2 beyond that (q.v.). (1)(2)(3,4)
12090.1.0	384918	398394	Towpath footbridge over former branch of canal, with approach ramps at east and west ends. Probably c.1804. Brick ramps with cobbled surfaces and stone slab outer walls with rounded tops; wooden bridge rebuilt. Forms group with Brownsfield Mill (q.v.). (1,2,3)
2043.1.2	385031	398641	Marked on all three maps as a cotton mill (1,2,3). This is the third extant cotton mill on this site, called 'New Mill'. This mill was added to the original site in 1804–06. It is brick built and has 6 storeys and 22x6 bays. Hipped roof at the east end but the west end terminates in a gable wall containing 4 false windows. 8-storey stair tower, as well as two further towers that were added during the early C19. Detached engine house with tall arched windows. Timber internal structure with cast-iron columns. In the early C20 a privy tower was added to the south side wall, west of the stair tower. In 1909 a 2-storey cage hoist tower was added to the east end of the mill facing Jersey Street. This building is now in multiple occupation. (4) Grade II* Listed. Was for a time the subject of duplicate entries in the National Heritage List. One Entry was removed from the List in January 2017. See descriptions in LB Designation records. (5,6) Cotton spinning mill, now disused. Built in 1804. Red brick in Flemish bond, with slate roof. Cast-iron and timber internal structure. 6 storeys, 22 bays, with slightly advanced 6-window range to centre, and 4-window gabled returns. Cambered brick heads to 9-paned windows. Semi-circular stair turret in centre of rear elevation, which also has narrow vent-towers to each side. Detached engine house beyond the stair turret was partly rebuilt in the late C19 or early C20 (a new engine house built early C20 on conversion to rope drive does not survive). Original internal structure comprised cruciform cast-iron columns supporting timber beams and joisted floors: these survive on upper storeys, and have been replaced with cylindrical columns and steel beams elsewhere. The mill was built as part of Adam and George Murray's textile works, established on this site in 1798, and expanded to form a courtyard in which 3 spinning mills were linked by warehouse and office blocks around a courtyard and canal basin. Included as a now rare example of early non-fireproof construction, and as an important component of Murray's Mills. (6) Site visited 21st February 2017. Currently being renovated and converted therefore covered in scaffolding. Fair condition, vacant. The Murray's Mill complex has been subject to building survey and excavation programmes by a number of archaeological contractors, including in 1990 and during the 2000s. Below-ground archaeological potential: low. (7)
6454.1.0	384871	398518	Four mid-C19 houses. One is a restaurant (The Dancing Weasel), formerly The King's Arms. Another is a Medicinal Wholesalers shop and another is an Electrical Fittings shop. NB: The view from the rear (Pickford Street) is very interesting – possibly originally workshops. (1) Desk-based assessment of the site of Nos.87–91 and land immediately to the north in 2011 noted that the site of Nos.89–91 was vacant by this time. Nos.87–93 were former shop premises that dated back to the late 18th century. Of these buildings, only No.87 was still standing, and this structure had undergone extensive structural restoration. The earliest cartographic evidence for No.87 is Green's map of 1794, which shows a roughly square structure with a rear yard and privy. The building was extended in the first half of the 19th century, but

UID	Easting	Northing	Description
			mapping evidence suggests that its external layout has remained unchanged since 1851. Trade directories indicate the building was used as a clothiers throughout the C19, biscuit manufacturers and wine merchants during the early part of the C20 and a bacon slicer and scales repair shop during the latter half of the C20. Census returns indicate that the upper floors of the building were used as a dwelling. Nos.89–91 are also shown on Green's 1794 map, as two square structures. Both buildings had a rear yard and privy. By 1888 the privies had been demolished and it appears that the buildings had been knocked through to form one larger building. It was at this time that census returns show that the upper floors of the buildings ceased to be used as dwellings, whilst trade directories indicate that the occupier of No.91, a sign writer and tin plate worker, expanded his business into No.89. Earlier in the C19 the ground floors had been used for a series of commercial ventures including a book binders and newsagents (No.89), a cobblers, a provisions store and a circulating library (No.91). The premises continued to be used as a tin plate workshop and later a gold and silver blockers up until the 1940s when it became a woodworkers' supplies store, a use that continued until the early 21st century when the building was demolished. (2)
8477.1.0	385450	398426	1879–91. Architect: Thomas Worthington [information updated: see (8)]. Gothic style. Red brick, stone dressings, bands of black brick. Symmetrical façade with projecting bay at centre and at each side. 2 storeys, basement, attic. Brick and stone mullion windows with pointed-arched heads of variegated brick. Brick bands. Central tower with corner tourelles and saddleback slate roof. Stone coped gable dormers breaking below eaves. Hipped slate roof. (1) The site is shown as an L-shaped building on the OS 2nd edition map, featuring Mill Street section with a long hall and southern cross wings (3). 1922 OS 25" fails to name the hospital but it is highlighted. There are six buildings in all (4). Site vacant on the 1848–49 map. Ancoats Hospital shown as roughly H-shaped complex at the junction of Mill Street and Kirby Street on the 1888–91 map. The front part of this complex was the range built in 1872–44 by the architects Lewis and Crawcroft, not, as the Listed Building Description states, by Thomas Worthington (Hartwell 2001, 276 & personal communication). The rear parts are later additions and include a datestone of 1888 for the Victor Albert Pavilion. The 1905 map shows that the range on Mill Street had been extended to the west. At the west end of that extension was a new building named as a 'Girls Institute'. A photograph of 1962 shows these additions as being of one and three storeys respectively and possibly built in a Baroque style (MCL 52560). Their site is now occupied by the late 20th-century single-storey building of the Ancoats Community Clinic. To the rear of that building is the nurses home, of c.6–7 storeys which map evidence shows to have been begun by 1931 and later extended on the west. The south-east of the site includes other building of 20th century date and rising to about 3 storeys. The map evidence shows that buildings were being added on this side of the site, including on the site of the Ancoats Higher Branch of the Ashton Canal, by 1931, with other additions shown in 1969. (5) Listed Building Description: Dispensary and hospital, now hospital. 1879–91, by Thomas Worthington [information updated: see (8)]. Red brick with polychrome bands, steeply pitched hipped slate roofs. Irregular plan, Gothic style. Three storeys and basements, 1:1:3:1:1 bays, symmetrical, the 3-bay centre and the ends projecting. (EXTRACT)(2; quoted in (5)) Dispensary and hospital, now hospital. 1879–91, by Lewis and Crawcroft [information updated: see (8)]. Red brick with polychrome bands, steeply pitched hipped slate roofs. Irregular plan. Gothic style. Three storeys and basements, 1:1:3:1:1 bays, symmetrical, the 3-bay centre and the ends projecting. The centre bay, treated as a 4-stage tower, breaks forward slightly, has a 2-centred-arched doorway with shafts, the arch inscribed "ANCOATS HOSPITAL", and an arched extrados band inscribed "ARDWICK AND ANCOATS DISPENSARY", 2-light windows to the 1st and 2nd floors, weathered coping with stone turrets, and an elaborate turret with an oculus and tall oversailing parapet with corner tourelles (and formerly a saddleback roof). All the windows have narrow arched lights with polychrome heads and impost bands, all those of the 3-bay centre with shafts: the ground floor has mostly 3-light windows and the 1st floor has mostly 2-light windows, but the recessed bays have 4- and 3-light windows to these floors; the 2nd floor has 2-light windows rising into gabled half-dormers. Later additions to rear. Interior not inspected. (7) An archaeological photographic building survey undertaken between October 2002 and January 2003 in advance of development informed an assessment of the structure's date, phaseology and importance. Ancoats Hospital is one of over a dozen hospitals built in the Greater Manchester area during the second half of the 19th century. These fall into two main plan forms. Firstly, pavilion style hospitals which were characterised by isolated blocks or pavilions, such as Astley Hospital near Wigan. Secondly, corridor hospitals which had a distinctive H-shaped plan where the main corridor linked a number of blocks containing wards, as at Withington Hospital. Ancoats Hospital falls into the latter category, although as at many such sites, C20 alterations and additions have altered the original plan form. (6) Dispensary and hospital, now disused. 1872 to 1873, by Daniel Lewis... The building was paid for by a gift of £5,000 by Hannah Bra(c)kenbury; a later bequest of hers, and local fundraising. In 1875 it became a provident dispensary, with means testing, and joining fees and subscriptions for members. In 1914 it was the site of the world's first dedicated fracture clinic. The dispensary is mentioned in Elizabeth Gaskell's 'Mary Barton' (1848). It was the subject of LS Lowry's 'The Outpatients' Hall' (1952), which depicted the accident and emergency department that operated here until 1979. The hospital closed in 1989. (EXTRACT)(8)
6438.1.0	384830	398620	Mid-late C19/ early C20. Brick and red brick. Mainly 1 and 2 storeys with a various number of bays. Current use: various industrial etc. Blossom Street façade: 2 storeys with an M-shaped roof section on left (4x2 bays). Right section: 7x2 bays with very small boarded windows. Unusual and small scale. (1) No longer extant. The building was still standing in July 2017, but by May 2018 the site had been cleared and was under redevelopment (2).
6463.1.0	384988	398696	Late C19 brick warehouse (part rendered) with 2 storeys and many irregular bays and several phases. A small-scale industrial building. Distinctive pillared doorway on Blossom Street. Hipped slate roof. Currently used by "Stockbridge Airco Ltd". Building straddles Blossom Street, Hood Street and Murray Street. (1) Documentary evidence obtained from Manchester and Salford trade directories suggests that this building was constructed between 1836 and 1838 and was occupied in 1838 by William Wagter who is listed as a 'Wheelwright'. Later documentary and cartographic evidence indicates that the ownership and function of the building remained unchanged until at least 1848, as Slater's 1848 directory lists the wheelwright William Wagster at a Murray Street address, whilst the large-scale 1848 OS map denotes the building as 'Blossom Street Works (Wheelwright)'. By the time of the publication of Adshead's 1850 map the building had been altered, however, and extended eastwards along Blossom Street. By this date it had also changed its function and ownership, as it is denoted on Adshead's map as 'Wm. Goodwin's Spindle & Flyer Manufac'. By the time of the 1888–89 OS survey the building had undergone major modification. Based on incongruities between the large-scale OS 1848 map, Adshead's 1850 map and the 1888 OS map it is probable that certain elements of the original building were demolished, with an extension added along Hood Street and to the rear of the terraces fronting Blossom Street. This extended building was provisioned with an internal courtyard that could be accessed from Blossom Street. The 1888 OS map also depicts a chimney within the courtyard, and two narrow rooms within the extension along Hood Street. These narrow rooms possibly functioned as a boiler house and engine room, which would have been used to power the works. The large-scale OS maps indicate that the building functioned as a 'Paper Works' by 1888, until at least 1909. A Goads Insurance plan indicates that in 1927 the building was owned by EG Archer and functioned as a 'Cloth Finishers'. The site inspection and the GMAU survey of the buildings of the Ancoats Conservation Area (see (1)) suggest that elements of this 19th [century] building are still extant. From an external inspection the earliest element appears to be positioned at the corner of Blossom and Murray streets. Here a low 2-storey building is found, of semi-domestic character, whose brickwork is now rendered. It is possible that this building forms part of the original rectangular building that was constructed between 1836 and 1838. To the rear of, and abutting, this building is a 2-storey multi-ridged roof building. This building has 9 bays, and is constructed of machine-made brick. Along the Hood Street façade, the central bay was provisioned with a doorway and upper window, which are now blocked, whilst the remaining bays were provisioned with rectangular windows with stone sills and wedge-shaped lintels, which have also been blocked. An upper loading door, now blocked, was also associated with one of the bays. The Murray Street façade was provisioned with four rectangular windows with stone sills and wedge-shaped lintels, a doorway and a wider loading

UID	Easting	Northing	Description
			entrance. It is probable that this building represents the original extension that was constructed along Hood Street and which functioned as a paper works in the late 19th century. (2) No longer extant. The building was still standing in mid-2015, but by late 2020 the site had been cleared and redeveloped. (3)
17373.1.0	385155	398369	Site of an iron foundry marked on William Green's map of 1787–94, occupying the south-eastern bank of Shooter's Brook and forming one of the earliest industrial works in the emerging industrial district of Ancoats. Green's map (1) depicts a rectangular building broadly parallel to Shooter's Brook and a larger range set at right-angles, forming two sides of a quadrangle. According to John Aikin in 1795, the Shooter's Brook foundry was operated by Bassett and Smith and was one of six iron foundries active in Manchester at that date. (2)Bancks & Co's map of 1831 (3) shows Shooter's Brook to have been culverted and the iron foundry expanded across its course, subsuming the site of a pottery shown on Green's map. The original foundry buildings appear to have been rebuilt or replaced entirely. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:1056 town plan identifies the site as 'Shooter's Brook Iron Works No 1 (Mechanical Engineering)', and shows the site to have been expanded considerably since Bancks & Co's survey of 1831 (4). The 1st edition 1:500 town plan of 1891 shows a similar building footprint, but the site is no longer annotated as an iron works. The site is shown on later historic mapping to have been used as a timber shed and latterly as part of a saw mill.
24.1.0	386734	399294	Part of the Roman road from Manchester to Castleshaw. Just beyond the Central Station the alignment is taken up by Mill Street and then by Cemetery Road and Briscoe Lane to Newton Heath (1). Road constructed c.AD79–84. Possibly constructed by elements of the 20th Legion. The road was excavated on Gaskell Street, Newton Heath in 1856. It was found to be 24 feet in width and had a gravel surface on a log base designed to carry the road over boggy areas (2)(3). Shown on Johnson's map as Backlane (4)(5)(6). Suggested line of the Roman road from Manchester to Castleshaw and ultimately to York. North of Old Mill Street, Ancoats. (7)
6361.1.0	389316	398216	The canal was constructed in 1792–97. The canal cost approximately £170,000. The peak annual tonnage in 1838 was 522,469 tonnes. The canal was still in good use until the increased popularity of road haulage forced it to close in the 1920s. Most sections of the canal can still be seen and pleasure traffic is encouraged to use it. A wide variety of buildings exist along the whole length of the canal from industrial warehouses, mills and factories to domestic dwellings and cottages. (1)(2) Canal gradually being cleaned and reopened. (TAS 97) Ashton is the terminus of three canals (Ashton, Peak Forest, Huddersfield Narrow) constructed in the 1790s. They were part of one enterprise, with the same shareholders, and the engineer was Benjamin Outram. Part of the impetus was the drive to deliver locally produced coal to Manchester, for which the Ashton Canal to Manchester was constructed 1792–97. (3) The Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne Canal was first opened to navigation in 1797 and closed to commercial traffic in 1957. There were also several branches joining the main canal. These consisted of the Stockport branch (SJ 893 912–SJ 883 982) opened in 1797 and abandoned in 1962; Hollinwood branch (SD 908 030–SJ 901 979) opened 1796, abandoned in 1961; Fairbottom branch (SD 935 017–SD 919 010) opened 1796, abandoned in 1955. Also three other minor branches: one private branch from Hollinwood to the Old Lane Colliery, Werneth; one to Islington, and the last one to Dukinfield. (4) The Ashton Canal continued in use commercially until the 1950s and was used as a diversionary route during WWII. A toll book was found at Fairfield lock in the early 1970s which recorded the passage of c.200 boats passing between 1942 & 1944. (Pers. comm. John Pitman, March 2016.)
16148.1.0	385141	398774	Branch of the Rochdale Canal, opened by 1808 but first shown cartographically on Pigot's map of 1819. Appears to have been infilled on the Ordnance Survey map of 1948. Passed underneath Poland Street and German Street, terminating at Bengal Street to the west. (1)
16175.1.0	385337	398273	Swire's 1824 map of Manchester shows a secondary arm of the Islington Branch of the Ashton Canal, at right-angles to the main branch. (1) The main Islington Branch runs roughly NW–SE at this point, with the smaller sub-branch joining the north-east side. The sub-branch is just over 20m long. (2). The sub-branch is shown on Bancks & Co's map of 1831, but was no longer present by 1851. (3,4)
1386.2.0	384226	398163	Linear SJ 8486 9834 to SJ 834 976. Urban canal section c.1.25 miles long, connected with the Ashton-under-Lyne Canal at Dale Street. Nine broad locks down to the Bridgewater Canal at Castlefield which gave it the name 'Rochdale Nines'. A third junction is formed with the Manchester & Salford Canal in Great Bridgewater Street area. Infilled canal arms. Part of the Cheshire Ring of canal navigations. Parliamentary approval of 1799, and 1800. Completed 1804. Now mainly used for pleasure craft. (1)(2) Originally proposed in 1766, but not built until 30 years later, the 33-mile canal linked the Bridgewater Canal to the Calder and Hebble Navigation in Yorkshire. The Manchester section, over 8 miles long with 8 locks, opened in 1804. (3)
17312.1.0	385429	398269	A desk-based assessment identified, on historic mapping, the lines of three pre-19th-century field boundaries that would have crossed a proposed development area on Pollard Street. These are shown on Green's map, published in 1787–94. The field boundaries separated the study area into four fields, with the two to the north owned by the Grammar School and the two to the south owned by Mssrs. Rigby, Touchett, Harrison and Wild. Intensive C19 development of the area is likely to have obliterated any trace of these features. (1)
16505.1.0	384844	398309	The well-preserved remains of a sandstone block wall were observed in a geotechnical trial pit excavated in 2014 across the original north wall of the Rochdale Canal [now further to the south at this location] and the southern wall of the main former warehouse building [HER 2113.1.0]. This almost certainly represented the wall of the canal, with contaminated canal silts present immediately to the south. Similar structural remains were revealed in another trial pit, placed across the SW corner of the former warehouse. (1) The northern part of the canal channel was infilled at some point in the second half of the C20. Mapping shows that it was still open in the 1950s (2), but it had been infilled by the time of a 1984–96 OS edition (3).
6433.1.0	384879	398557	Brick-built warehouse with slate roof. 4 storeys and semi-basement, 5x2 small bays. An "infill" building – standing on its own. It has an iron fire-escape, rubbing stakes at ground level on loading bay, and 3rd-floor architectural brickwork. Very distinctive and small scale. (1) The formerly vacant land to the immediate north of the building has been redeveloped in the 21st century with a 6-storey apartment building that adjoins the former warehouse on its north-east and north-west sides. The iron fire escape noted in (1) is no longer present. (2) The address of the adjoining new building is No.1 Jersey Street and this appears to apply to the former warehouse as well, although the warehouse building is still numbered on mapping as No.5 (3).
6458.1.0	384880	398522	Coates School 1821 (stone plaque). Brick with felt roof/ slate and 4 bays. Now Minster Mill – carpet sales. Interior wood beamed, iron stanchions. Gable end on Jersey Street has had loading bays added. Has probably been converted to a workshop/ warehouse at some time. (1)

UID	Easting	Northing	Description
13895.1.0	384833	398500	Two standing 3-storey buildings of late 18th-century origin although heavily remodelled. Marked on 1831 map (Bancks & Co) as Astley Arms pub with address given as 224 Great Ancoats Street. Depicted on 1850 OS and 1851 (Adshead) maps with same configuration but additional details. Subsequent directories refer to Astley Arms as Paganini public house. Converted in 1950 for use as button manufacturer's workshop. Considerable remodelling in modern brickwork followed demolition of adjacent properties in the late 20th century. (1) Demolished by 2014; the site has been cleared and is in use as a car park. (2)
13896.1.0	384822	398487	A 2-storey, 2-bay building comprising two properties of modern machine-pressed bricks indicating early to mid-C20 construction, occupying footprint of early demolished C19 buildings. Vestiges of some historic fabric may remain in the southwest gable and rear outshut. No archaeological interest; demolition will have negligible impact. (1) No longer extant; the site had been cleared by 2015. (2)
6430.1.0	384798	398588	Mid-/ late C19 brick-built warehouse/ shop. 3 storeys, cellar. 3x3 double bays. Very ornate façade to Blossom Street/ Great Ancoats Street. Brick is good to middling. No evidence of hoists etc. Embellishment – very good. Double pilasters, recessed full round-headed windows in pairs. Dentillated embellishment. Currently used by Selhide Ltd. (1) No longer extant. The building was demolished and the site cleared between May 2014 and June 2015. (2)
6447.1.0	384957	398750	Early C20 brick building. 1 storey and 4x1 bays. Pebbledashed. Part of a larger building. 2 loading doors. Currently used by "Express Motors". (1) A range of 9 double-depth houses with outshuts and yards are plotted on Green's 1787–94 map. Adshead's 1850 map indicates that one of these properties functioned as a commercial concern during the mid-19th century. By 1915 three of these properties had been demolished and a large rectangular building erected in their place. By 1931–32 this later building had been demolished and replaced with a large rectangular building, which is denoted as 'Warehouse' on the 1965 OS map. This warehouse is still extant and is used as a garage. (2) No longer extant. The garage was still standing in April 2016 but by June 2017 it had been demolished and the wider area was under development. (3)
6462.1.0	385064	398766	Mid-C19 brick warehouse with 3 storeys and 9x3 bays. Situated on the west side of Radium Street, north of the site of Bengal [canal] Arm. An unusual small building with small windows. Related to canal? Interesting tower-like projections to the north side wall (see photograph); the central one is larger, a possible chimney. Very unusual scale and features. Some original window panes. (1) Text moved from former duplicate entry 2122.1.0: Marked on map (2) as a "Coal Wharf" and on map (3), no details given. The main building on this site (which could be textile related) is a mid- to late C19 brick building of 3 storeys and 9x3 bays. Timber internal structure. Rectangular windows with brick arches and stone sills. Distinctive carved [?curved] brickwork to the lintels. Gable slate roof. Carved stone quoins set in the lower external corners. There are also loading doors, which suggests usage as a warehouse. No other related auxiliary buildings remain on the site and the above building is now divided into units occupied by individual tenants. (4)
6429.1.0	384793	398606	Built 1927. Brick built with red brick gable front. "MCED 1927" datestone. Fanlight. Large (see Jersey Street sub station [HER 6434.1.0]). Current use unknown. (1) A historic building survey was undertaken in January 2017 in advance of proposed demolition: "The former electricity substation was established by the Manchester Corporation Electrical Department to address the increasing need for electrical energy required, during the first quarter of the C20, as a consequence of the electrification of the expanding tram network, conversion of cotton mills from steam to electric power, and increasing demand for electric lighting in both domestic and commercial contexts. "Documentary, cartographic research and analysis of the built fabric has shown that the former substation was built over three principal phases. "The OS map of 1922 shows that the site of the (Phase 1) substation had been cleared of a boot factory and dwelling in preparation for the construction of the new substation. The initial substation (comprising the northern 3½ bays) was built fronting onto Gun Street c.1923. The substation was built to the same height and roofline, with a raised ridge lantern, as present. "Building plans submitted by the Manchester Corporation Electrical Department in 1927 detail the Phase 2 extension to the south of the existing substation. The new addition in many ways mirrored the built form of the existing (Phase 1) building. The southern gable end wall of the Phase 1 build was demolished and a new 3-bay, in-line extension, built to the same height and with the same roof profile, was added to the south. The Phase 1 roof was retained and extended and the tracks for the travelling crane lengthened, to the south. Clearly the Phase 1 substation was built with a travelling crane from the outset. The use of similar structures and materials was a feature seen across both phases, in addition to the matching roof trusses, the lattice stanchions were also indistinguishable. "The Phase 2 extension re-orientated the building with a new façade fronting onto the main thoroughfare, relegating its former façade to Gun Street into a less significant rear elevation. The architectural treatment of the new elevation to Great Ancoats Street used a facing of higher quality brickwork, masonry embellishments and dressings to door and window openings. The façade drew from Classical motifs with a stylised loggia of pilasters, fascia and Romanesque-style window openings. "Whilst the interior was little more than functional, its openness, large volume, exposed roof trusses and use of clerestory gave the interior a church-like character. Few internal features remained, the most notable being a mezzanine or gallery built along the length of the western and northern walls. Whilst it appeared to be a Phase 2 structure, subtle differences suggest it had been enlarged to the east and to the south, a suspicion confirmed by a much smaller mezzanine shown on the 1943 Goad Insurance Plan. The concrete bed to the mezzanine was a later reworking and accordingly so was the structure that enclosed the switch gear, although it appears to have reused the fascia of a former structure. Hand-painted annotation on this fascia shows that the substation formerly accommodated three electrical transformers. "Building plans submitted by the Manchester Corporation Electrical Department in 1931 detail the addition of a new transformer house onto the north of the western flank elevation of the Phase 1 building. The small size of the new transformer house would suggest it accommodated another transformer working in tandem with those in the main building, proof of the ever-increasing demand on the electrical supply network. Later changes to the interior of the substation, apart from those made to the mezzanine, involved the blocking of window openings and undoubtedly changes to the apparatus; most evidence of the latter had been removed, although some amp meters and switches remained." (2) The building was demolished and the site cleared between June and September 2017. (3)
6441.1.0	384843	398639	Pub and hotel. Built c.1900. Brick with slate roof. 3 storeys and cellar. 3x5 bays. Small house attached on Blossom Street (No. 17a). 3 storeys, 2 bays with cellar – trapdoor to cellar. Good facing brick – poorer quality at rear. Added extension to the rear of the pub. Iron fire-escape. No.17a looks as though it was once part of the whole. (1) Historic building recording was undertaken in 2015, aiming to mitigate the impact of the building's renovation as part of a larger development involving the construction of a 4–6-storey apartment block. The work provided an analytical descriptive account of the building and its history and development. A map dated 1851 details the corner structure to be a public house with a terraced house adjacent. Earlier map evidence indicates that there was a building on the site of the public house from at least 1794, whilst the earliest historical reference to the pub is in the Manchester Trade Directory of 1811. Despite this, the building recording did not identify any structural evidence that can be unequivocally dated to before the 1850s. A conservative construction date for the pub and adjoining terraced house is therefore considered to be between 1810 and 1850. (2) Following a brief closure period, major renovations to the public house and the terraced house took place following the submission of plans for new elevations for the structure in 1899. These renovations certainly involved the renewal of the brickwork onto Blossom Street and Henry Street and they probably also involved the wholesale replacement of earlier window openings and glazing, as well as the insertion of new openings. The interior of the structure also appears to have

UID	Easting	Northing	Description
			been refitted during this time. Following the renovations, No. 17a Blossom Street was put to light industrial use, initially for glass manufacture before changing to skirt and blouse production in 1918. The second floor of the pub itself contains a cutting room where fabrics produced in local mills would be cut to pattern for trade. (2) The Edinburgh Castle was closed as a public house for some time in the early 21st century, but reopened in November 2019. [LD Personal observation]
6442.1.0	384849	398648	Industrial or warehousing? 2 storeys with 5x2 bays on Cotton Street. Rendered in grey pebbledash. Possibly late C19 or early C20 and highly modified. Broad gable. Possibly not of interest. Original function? Date? Current users: The Pelican Press. NB: 3 storeys, 3x2 bay building (No.17 [presumably refers to 17a – see HER 6441.1.0]) to the left of No.19 Blossom Street. Probably a domestic house. Red brick building either late C19 or early C20. (1) No longer extant. The building was demolished and the site cleared between September 2016 and June 2017. (2)
6446.1.0	384934	398709	Late C19 public house, brick-built with 3 storeys and 3x3 bays. (1) A large square building is plotted on Green's 1787–94 map, which was fully licensed as a public house c.1827. Named on 1848 OS map as 'The Black Smith's Arms', on Adshead's 1850 map as 'The Hammer', and on the 1888 map as 'The Smith's Arms'. Still standing. Central doorway to façade. Early 20th-century façade with brick arches to ground-floor windows; the pub's name was set on a plaque above the doorway, but this has either been covered or removed. (2) During a building survey undertaken in 2007 five main structural phases were visible, the largest relating to the conversion of the building to a public house. Later alterations included a wall painting. Some of the primary late-18th-century fabric was still extant, making this structure one of the earliest to survive in the Ancoats area. Remained in use until the 1990s. (3) Condition very poor. By September 2012 the building was boarded up with signage warning "Dangerous Building. Do not enter". (4) No longer extant. Although it was still standing in June 2015, by July 2017 the building had been demolished and the site was under development. (5)
6435.1.0	384911	398593	Late 1920s to 1930s houses with 2 storeys, 2x2 bays. Brick built with slate roofs. Next door to an electricity sub station [HER 6434.1.0]. On the corner of Jersey Street and Henry Street. The sub station has no markings. (1)
6434.1.0	384900	398587	Current use unknown. (1) A historic building survey was undertaken in January 2017 in advance of proposed demolition: "The former electricity substation was established by the Manchester Corporation Electrical Department to address the increasing need for electrical energy required, during the first quarter of the C20, as a consequence of the electrification of the expanding tram network, conversion of cotton mills from steam to electric power, and increasing demand for electric lighting in both domestic and commercial contexts. "Documentary, cartographic research and analysis of the built fabric has shown that the former substation was built over three principal phases. "The OS map of 1922 shows that the site of the (Phase 1) substation had been cleared of a boot factory and dwelling in preparation for the construction of the new substation. The initial substation (comprising the northern 3½ bays) was built fronting onto Gun Street c.1923. The substation was built to the same height and roofline, with a raised ridge lantern, as present. "Building plans submitted by the Manchester Corporation Electrical Department in 1927 detail the Phase 2 extension to the south of the existing substation. The new addition in many ways mirrored the built form of the existing (Phase 1) building. The southern gable end wall of the Phase 1 build was demolished and a new 3-bay, in-line extension, built to the same height and with the same roof profile, was added to the south. The Phase 1 roof was retained and extended and the tracks for the travelling crane lengthened, to the south. Clearly the Phase 1 substation was built with a travelling crane from the outset. The use of similar structures and materials was a feature seen across both phases, in addition to the matching roof trusses, the lattice stanchions were also indistinguishable. "The Phase 2 extension re-orientated the building with a new façade fronting onto the main thoroughfare, relegating its former façade to Gun Street into a less significant rear elevation. The architectural treatment of the new elevation to Great Ancoats Street used a facing of higher quality brickwork, masonry embellishments and dressings to door and window openings. The façade drew from Classical motifs with a stylised loggia of pilasters, fascia and Romanesque-style window openings. "Whilst the interior was little more than functional, its openness, large volume, exposed roof trusses and use of clerestory gave the interior a church-like character. Few internal features remained, the most notable being a mezzanine or gallery built along the length of the western and northern walls. Whilst it appeared to be a Phase 2 structure, subtle differences suggest it had been enlarged to the east and to the south, a suspicion confirmed by a much smaller mezzanine shown on the 1943 Goad Insurance Plan. The concrete bed to the mezzanine was a later reworking and accordingly so was the structure th at enclosed the switch gear, although it appears to have reused the fascia of a former structure. Hand-painted annotation on this fascia shows that the substation formerly accommodated three electrical transformers. "Building plans submitted by the Manchester Corporation Electrical Department in 1931 detail the addition of a new transformer house onto the north of the western flank elevation of the Phase 1 building. The small size of the new transformer house would suggest it accommodated another transformer working in tandem with those in the main building, proof of the ever-increasing demand on the electrical supply network. Later changes to the interior of the substation, apart from those made to the mezzanine, involved the blocking of window openings and undoubtedly changes to the apparatus; most evidence of the latter had been removed, although some amp meters and switches remained." (2) The building was demolished and the site cleared between June and September 2017. (3)
ATK1	385043	398505	Allum Street Foundry, established in early 19th century and first shown on Baines' 1824 map of Manchester. J.P. Firmstone listed as iron and brass founder, machinist and machine maker in the 1834 Pigot's Directory. Site appears to have been out of use as a foundry by the late 19th century.
ATK2	385000	398467	Oil Cloth Manufactory. Originated as a cotton mill in the early 19th century under ownership of James Kennedy, of McConnel & Kennedy. By the time of the 1851 Ordnance Survey town plan, the building was in use as an Oil Cloth Manufactory. Building demolished by the time of the 1880 Ordnance Survey map.
ATK3	384976	398441	A range of small-scale industries and commerce were present through out the Proposed Development Site, as revealed by historic mapping. These included metal industries, warehouses and timber yards.
ATK4	385073	398436	Worker's housing was a prominent feature of the Proposed Development Site from the late 18th century until its clearance during the 20th century. This included a range of housing types and status, including three-storey houses, court housing and back to back housing, often characterised by poor quality housing and living conditions.

3. Events

UID	Name	Easting	Northing	Description
EGM3666	Blossom Street	385012	398686	Desk-based assessment undertaken ahead of proposed development. The area includes the remains of a cotton mill, a wheelwrights workshop and a row of late 18th-century workers' housing. Appropriate record of these buildings should be made.
EGM3777	New Islington Wharf	385302	398252	Evaluation and subsequent targeted excavation undertaken in advance of development. Six trial trenches were excavated; the subsequent excavation targeted two back-to-back dwellings along the western edge of the site, the engine and boiler rooms associated with a former textile mill, and a foundation plan of a former timber warehouse along the south edge of the site. In addition, a Level II survey of a brick building thought to date to the early 19th century located at the site entrance along Old Mill Street was required.
EGM3803	30-34 George Leigh Street	384836	398693	Desk-based assessment undertaken ahead of proposed development. The study area contains the upstanding remains of a late C19 clergy house and St Michael's Roman Catholic School, and potential below-ground remains relating to late C18 and C19 workers' housing, St Chad's Roman Catholic School and a C19 public house. No further archaeological recording is recommended in the case of below-ground remains. In the case of the standing buildings it is recommended that an English Heritage Level 2 building survey should be undertaken of the clergy house and St Michael's School prior to any internal alterations as part of the proposed redevelopment.
EGM3810	Loom Street	384960	398742	Desk-based assessment. The study area contains the upstanding remains of a late 18th-century building and below-ground remains of late 18th- & 19th-century houses. Level 2 building survey should be undertaken on upstanding building and evaluation trenching should sample the sites of workers' housing.
EGM3848	George Leigh Street School	385028	398796	Archaeological photographic building survey carried out in response to an application for consent to alter the internal and external appearance of a former school built in the early C20
EGM3851	74-78 Great Ancoats Street	384825	398500	Desk-based assessment, required to support and inform a planning application for redevelopment. The study aimed to assess the potential for significant archaeological remains on the proposal site. The report recommends an assessment of No.78 Great Ancoats Street, as this building is considered likely to be of late C18 origin, as well as a programme of evaluation trenching to establish the presence or absence of buried remains of C18 workers' housing in the northern part of the site.
EGM3856	Newton Street	384687	398405	Desk-based assessment, required to support and inform a planning application for redevelopment. The proposed development would involve the demolition of a 4-storey industrial building that occupied the site. The standing structure was assessed in a separate report, the present study being concerned solely with the sub-surface archaeological resource. It is concluded that the site has a high potential to contain buried remains of archaeological significance within the yard area to the rear of the extant building. In particular, any surviving buried remains of the early C19 steam-power plant associated with the original cotton mill are considered to be of local/ borough archaeological importance, and their damage or destruction as part of the proposed development will require an appropriate mitigation strategy. In the first instance, this is likely to comprise an archaeological evaluation, which will aim to establish the presence or absence of any buried remains, and assess their significance.
EGM3882	51 Hilton Street			Desk-based assessment commissioned in connection with a proposed development. The standing building at the site was built between 1808 and 1819, and the surrounding study area was also first developed during that period. The assessment concludes that the study area may contain below-ground remains of local significance, these being remains of early C19 workers' houses, a machine manufactory built between 1831 and 1845, and a later C19 engine house and boiler house range.
EGM3959	Ancoats Hospital	385450	398411	Archaeological photographic building survey undertaken in order to fulfil a planning condition.
EGM4015	Howarth Metals	385157	398762	An English Heritage Level II type survey of the historic wall fronting Jersey Street was undertaken in July 2010. The wall retained physical evidence for multiple phases of construction, retaining many of its original characteristics. Although the rebuilt Poland Street façade was of much lower architectural quality, it did retain some stylings in the form of Staffordshire Blue brick decoration.
EGM4016	Islington Wharf Mews	385338	398282	Excavation of an area measuring approximately 24 by 11m ahead of development at a site where a limited watching brief in 2002 had identified the presence of a block of 10 early C19 back-to-back houses, as well as an 11th dwelling, which occupied the site until the 1970s. It is concluded that the area contains considerable remains of a low regional significance relating to the workers' housing. However, the proposed development poses a minimal risk to other buried features due to the use of a concrete raft foundation, and therefore no further works on this site are recommended.
EGM4017	Vacant land on the corner of Pickford Street and Jersey Street	384890	398524	Excavation of an area measuring approximately 24 by 11m ahead of development at a site where a limited watching brief in 2002 had identified the presence of a block of 10 early C19 back-to-back houses, as well as an 11th dwelling, which occupied the site until the 1970s. It is concluded that the area contains considerable remains of a low regional significance relating to the workers' housing. However, the proposed development poses a minimal risk to other buried features due to the use of a concrete raft foundation, and therefore no further works on this site are recommended.

UID	Name	Easting	Northing	Description
EGM4018	Bengal Street Block, Bee Hive Mills	385067	398730	Survey of the surviving remains of part of a mill complex following a catastrophic fire. A watching brief was also maintained during demolition works, and desk-based assessment of the site and the adjoining property was undertaken.
EGM4019	Waller's Mill, New Islington	385223	398670	Evaluation comprising the excavation of five targeted trial trenches at the former site of a textile mill that was present by 1800. The work was carried out in advance of proposed development.
EGM4020	New Islington Archaeological Works	385349	398515	A programme of archaeological investigations including a watching brief, a building survey and several evaluations was undertaken in advance of and during major development works.
EGM3781	Salvin's Factory and New Islington Mill	385315	398599	Post-excavation assessment of the dataset generated from the archaeological investigations of Salvin's Factory and New Islington Mill, completed in advance of an assessment of the dataset from the entire programme of ongoing works associated with the New Islington Development.
EGM4024	Bengal Street Block, Bee Hive Mills	385060	398713	An excavation was carried out in order to provide a detailed mitigation record of buried archaeological remains in advance of redevelopment.
EGM4025	Molineaux Webb & Co Glassworks site	385390	398538	Two trial trenches were excavated at the site of one of the largest and most important glass-manufacturing sites in Greater Manchester, in advance of development works. The trenches targeted the footprint of buildings depicted on OS mapping of the 1890s.
EGM3737	Flint Glass Works	385177	398699	A programme of archaeological works was carried out as a condition of planning consent for residential development. An evaluation and watching brief phase revealed that extensive and well-preserved sub-surface remains of a glass works survived across much of the site. A targeted excavation subsequently exposed considerable remains of the glass works and enabled a comprehensive record to be made of the three furnaces and annealing house.
EGM4029	Loom Street	384960	398742	Seven open-area trenches were excavated to enable the investigation of well-preserved remains of 18th- and 19th-century workers' housing in advance of development works. The presence of the remains had been confirmed by the earlier excavation of evaluation trenches, during June and July 2007.
EGM4030	McConnel & Co Mills	384989	398560	Archaeological recording work undertaken during refurbishment works at a historic mills complex. A condition for a watching brief was attached to planning consent. The work undertaken went beyond the planning requirements but fell short of a full archaeological survey.
EGM4031	87-91 Great Ancoats Street and vacant land on the corner of Pickford Street and Jersey Street	384873	398522	Desk-based assessment of a proposed development site located within Manchester's early industrial and textile manufacturing quarter. An archaeological excavation is recommended.
EGM4026	Murray's Mills: Old and Decker Mills	385071	398606	Part of a comprehensive programme of conservation-based research and analysis at Murray's Mills involved a building survey of Old and Decker Mills, documentary research, and the excavation of five discrete areas within the mill complex.
EGM4027	Murray's Mills: Murray Street Block and Bengal Street Block	385027	398627	Part of a comprehensive programme of conservation-based research and analysis at Murray's Mills involved a building survey of the Murray Street and Bengal Street blocks, documentary research, and the excavation of five discrete areas within the mill complex.
EGM3840	The Smith's Arms	384934	398711	Archaeological building survey of a former public house, originally built as a middle-class domestic residence in the period 1775–94. The survey was undertaken prior to redevelopment. The pub has since been demolished.
EGM4109	Tariff Street	384838	398314	Desk-based assessment of a proposed residential development site adjacent to the Rochdale Canal. It is anticipated that a limited programme of archaeological evaluation of the former site of a warehouse may be appropriate, coupled with a watching brief during development works, targeted on the former wall of the canal.
EGM4110	Tariff Street	384724	398354	Four targeted trial trenches were excavated at a proposed development site, and this was followed by open-area excavation of an area where the evaluation had demonstrated good survival of archaeologically significant remains at a very shallow depth. The trenching revealed the remains of workers' housing, a public house and a small factory boiler room all dating to 1808–1819, a short-lived range of workers' houses dating to between 1787–1794 and 1808, and evidence of factory engine beds and a bearing box dating from between 1831 and 1848. Layers were also uncovered which may relate to the construction of the canal basin during the C18.
EGM4113	Land south of Redhill Street	385106	398519	Desk-based assessment of the proposed site of a school, which has previously contained at least two C19 textile mills and some early housing. Included a site inspection.
EGM4350	Former Manchester Corporation Electricity Substation	384794	398606	Level 2 historic building survey undertaken prior to demolition of a 1920s electricity substation.

UID	Name	Easting	Northing	Description
EGM4355	Former Edinburgh Castle Public House	384844	398640	Historic building recording undertaken in advance of renovation of a former public house, providing an analytical descriptive account of the building and its history and development.
EGM4377	Marlsbro House	384686	398404	Assessment undertaken to identify the nature, extent and significance of the archaeological resource in order to inform a proposed development requiring the demolition of the existing 4-storey industrial building on the site. A detailed consideration of the above-ground historic environment was presented in a separately commissioned heritage appraisal. [The building itself was subsequently Listed at Grade II, in November 2019.
EGM4449	Pollard Street	385421	398231	Assessment of an area of brownfield land, commissioned to support a planning application for redevelopment of the site. The assessment demonstrates that the proposed development site is likely to contain buried archaeological remains of local or borough significance relating to the extensive C19 industrial activity that took place on the site. These relate to Pollard Street Mill, the Soho Ironworks, Lowe Street Cotton Mill, a fire station, and workers' housing.
EGM3356	Ashton Canal Corridor	385580	398292	Archaeological assessment of a study area which comprised the proposed route corridor for the fast bus routes and combined pedestrian and cycle routes to the Commonwealth Games Stadium, together with areas of proposed site-based environmental improvements along that corridor.
EGM4505	Land off Store Street	385062	398129	Desk-based assessment prepared as part of a planning application for proposed development. The assessment identified a low archaeological potential within the proposal area prior to the construction of the Ashton Canal at the end of the 18th century. From the mid-19th century the boundary of the proposed development area was defined by the construction of surrounding development and occupied by several different business until the latter half of the 20th century. Archaeological features within the proposal site may relate to remains of now-demolished buildings and the construction of the Ashton Canal, including the construction of the Grade II* Listed Store Street Aqueduct, which is immediately adjacent to the western edge of the site. Some of these features were also identified on site.
EGM4507	Store Street	385062	398129	Heritage statement, commissioned to evaluate the potential impact of a proposed development upon the surrounding historic environment.
EGM3841	Brownsfield Mill	384896	398416	Building survey of an early C19 Grade II* Listed cotton mill, commissioned as part of restoration works.
EGM4617	Brownsfield Mill	384896	398416	Desk-based assessment commissioned in order to inform a planning application for proposed refurbishment of Brownsfield Mill, a Grade II * Listed Building, for residential purposes. The assessment aimed to identify the nature and significance of the below-ground archaeological resource within the site area so as to enable informed recommendations for future treatment of any surviving remains. The assessment considers below-ground remains only; the impact of the development proposals on the significance of the Listed Building and its setting is considered in detail in a separate Heritage Impact Assessment [see EGM4621]. The development proposals have been designed carefully to minimise any harmful effects on the significance of the building, although some groundbreaking works will be required that have a potential to impact on buried archaeological remains. Some specific areas are identified in the assessment that will require an archaeological response should they be subject to ground-breaking works.
EGM4621	Brownsfield Mill	384892	398412	Heritage impact assessment, commissioned in advance of proposed refurbishment of an early C19 cotton mill for residential purposes. The purpose of the assessment is to assist the planning authority in considering the impact of the proposals on the significance of the mill, including potential below-ground archaeology. The assessment concludes that subdividing the internal space and providing servicing for residential apartments will inevitably have an impact on the historic fabric, but through an iterative design process that has enabled heritage issues to be considered alongside other factors, much of the potential harm has been mitigated. The report includes a detailed gazetteer of the interventions that will be required to undertake the development, and assesses the impact of these on the significant of the asset as a whole or the building element concerned. Mitigation measures undertaken or proposed are provided.
EGM4646	New Islington	385317	398555	Evaluation of a brownfield site in New Islington, undertaken in advance of proposed residential redevelopment. The aim was to assess the survival of buried archeological remains. Ten evaluation trenches were excavated.
EGM4704	Block A Blossom Street	384767	398626	Evaluation of a potential development site, commissioned in response to a condition attached to planning permission for a residential development. The site was divided into two blocks; only Block A was examined during the current evaluation, with evaluation of Block B due to take place later in 2017. 5 trenches were to be excavated, although one (Trench 5) was abandoned after encountering live services.
EGM4723	74-88 Great Ancoats Street	384818	398493	Excavation undertaken in fulfilment of a condition attached to planning consent for the development of a residential tower block. The excavation was informed by earlier desk-based assessment and evaluation, with the latter revealing remains of a series of brick buildings and identifying an area considered worthy of fuller investigation. The excavation revealed a series of cellars and courtyards dating from the late C18 into the early C19. These consisted of a mixture of workers' houses, a warehouse, and other buildings of mixed residential and commercial use.
EGM4759	Vesta	385369	398309	Desk-based archaeological assessment, commissioned to accompany an application for residential development. A separate heritage statement addresses above-ground assets. The assessment aimed to investigate the potential for below-ground archaeology, describe the significance of such assets, assess the potential impacts upon the significance of the assets arising from the proposed development, and provide recommendations for further assessment and mitigation.

UID	Name	Easting	Northing	Description
EGM4767	New Little Mill	385100	398671	Desk-based assessment of the New Little Mill site in Ancoats, commissioned in advance of proposed residential development. The aims of the assessment were to identify the presence of any known or potential buried heritage assets that may be impacted by the proposed development; describe the significance of such assets; assess the likely impacts upon the significance of the assets from the proposed development; and provide recommendations for further assessment and mitigation of impacts to the buried heritage assets. Comprised documentary research, a site visit and watching briefs. Further archeological evaluation may be required.
EGM4800	New Little Mill	385100	398670	Heritage appraisal of New Little Mill, commissioned in advance of proposed development. The aim of the appraisal was to investigate the site's historical value and significance. Appraisal comprised a summary of significance; description of the site; context and historical context; heritage significance of assets; photographic record.
EGM4820	Dakota Manchester	384857	398193	Archaeological evaluation commissioned in advance of proposed development of a nine-storey hotel. The aim of the assessment was to mitigate the damage or loss of archaeological remains. Comprised documentary research (plans) and the excavation of four trenches.
EGM4846	Block B, Blossom Street	384820	398624	Evaluation commissioned in fulfilment of a condition attached to planning permission for residential development. Two trenches were proposed for investigation, but in the event a lack of ceiling space meant that one larger trench was excavated in the south-western half of the site. Whilst structural remains of C18/C19 terraced buildings were not observed within the trench, there appeared to be good survival of features relating to rear yard buildings in the north-eastern part of the trench.
EGM4872	Burlington House	384837	398313	Archaeological excavation commissioned in fulfilment of a condition attached to planning permission for residential development. The archaeological interest of the site had been highlighted in an earlier desk-based assessment, and well-preserved buried remains of a former canal basin wall as well as the foundations of a crane base and the original surfacing of the wharf had been observed during archaeological monitoring of geotechnical trial pits in 2015. The excavation enabled a detailed record of all the surviving archaeological remains on the site to be compiled in advance of development.
EGM4941	Beehive Mill	385094	398721	Heritage statement, prepared to accompany planning and Listed Building Consent applications for proposed works to the Grade II* Listed Beehive Mill. Includes an initial impact assessment of the proposed development as well as a significance assessment of the site and its contribution to the Ancoats Conservation Area.
EGM5000	New Little Mill	385100	398670	Assessment of New Little Mill, commissioned in advance of proposed redevelopment. The scheme includes the repair, refurbishment and change of use of New Little Mill to provide 68 residential apartments, car parking, hard landscaping, external lighting, access and servicing proposals and other associated works. The aim of the assessment was to assess the significance of any fixtures and fittings within the mill prior to the commencement of the proposed development works, and to gain a better understanding of of the significance of the remaining artefacts- in turn informing a decision as to whether individual artefacts should be retained for display or long-term curation. Comprised a photographic survey and visual inspection.
EGM5038	Land at Tariff Street	384797	398393	Desk-based assessment, commissioned ahead of the submission of a planning application for a proposed residential/ retail development on land formerly occupied by Brownsfield Canal Basin and Wharf, a branch of the Rochdale Canal. Documentary research and a walkover survey were undertaken. It is recommended that in the first instance, a phase of targeted trial trenching should be carried out across the entire site to assess the level of survival of any below-ground archaeological remains, particularly those associated with the canal and wharf buildings.
EGM4815	Port Street	384853	398432	A desk-based assessment prepared to support a planning application for redevelopment. The assessment demonstrated that the application site likely remained largely agricultural until the early 19th century, when an arm of the Rochdale Canal was constructed within the site. By 1831 a row of terraced commercial properties and a public house had been built, fronting Great Ancoats Street, and by the mid-19th century a timber and slate wharf had also been established within the development area. A machine tool works and a garage had replaced part of the wharf and the canal arm was filled in by the mid-20th century. All the buildings within the development area have since been demolished.
EGM4816	Port Street	384853	398432	Heritage statement, prepared to support a planning application for redevelopment of a site currently used for surface car parking. The proposal site is situated directly adjacent to the Grade II* Listed Brownsfield Mill.
EGM5255	6 Loom Street	384853	398674	Desk-based assessment of an area of land, commissioned in advance of the proposed construction of a pair of two-storey dwellings. The assessment aimed to determine the potential for unknown or unrecorded archaeological features to be present within the study area. Comprised documentary research.
EGM5260	New Little Mill	385093	398666	Historic building investigation and watching brief at New Little Mill, Ancoats, undertaken in advance of proposed redevelopment to provide 68 residential apartments.
EGM5266	Central Retail Park	385120	398398	Environmental statement prepared in advance of proposed development. The assessment aims to consider the potential effects of the site preparation and construction works upon potential archaeological deposits and features which may be present by identifying all known and potential designated and non-designated heritage assets within the site and outlining any likely environmental effects of the development and the assets likely to be affected. Comprised field survey and documentary research.

UID	Name	Easting	Northing	Description
EGM4451	Manchester Metrolink Phase 3A, East Manchester Line	386485	398447	Excavations and watching briefs undertaken in advance of and during intrusive groundworks associated with construction at four locations along the route of a new tramway. The work allowed the examination of a range of remains relating to Manchester's industrial history. This included investigation of one of the largest early steam powered mills in Ancoats, as well as remains of other industries which were in part dependent on the textile industry (engineering, dyeing and chemical)
EGM5390	Brownsfield Mill	384896	398416	An assessment of Brownsfield Mill prepared in support of a proposed redevelopment of this Grade II* Listed Building.
EGM3366	Jacksons Warehouse	384796	398335	Archaeological building survey of a Grade II Listed canal warehouse dating from 1836, undertaken to fulfil a condition of planning consent for conversion of the building into flats.
EGM5014	Blossom Street	384815	398613	Excavation undertaken in fulfilment of a condition attached to planning consent for residential development. The excavation was informed by earlier desk-based assessment and evaluations, with the latter revealing structural remains related to the C18 and C19 development of the area, and identifying areas considered worthy of fuller investigation. The excavation revealed a series of cellars and other building remains which dated from the late C18 to the early C20. The majority of the buildings uncovered were residential in nature, although three commercial buildings were exposed. These buildings remained until the C20, with some being cleared and replaced with warehousing in the early C20 and others standing into the late C20.
EGM5394	Laystall Street	384977	398259	Evaluation and excavation, comprising the excavation of four archaeological evaluation trenches and the monitoring of a basement excavation. This revealed three main archaeological phases. Late 18th-/ early to mid-19th-century development was represented by the remains of workers' housing in two of the trenches along with structural remains representing the Welsh Harp public house – observed on historic mapping – in another trench. C20 activity was represented by the demolition of these structures and the use of the demolition debris to create a made ground levelling deposit used for the layering of concrete and asphalt in order to create the modern ground surface. No further investigation was carried out.
EGM454	Brownsfield Mill	384891	398411	Detailed building survey undertaken as part of the Greater Manchester Textile Mill Survey. Brownsfield Mill is an early C19 steam-powered cotton spinning mill.
EGM5397	Murray's Mills	385053	398613	In 2015, planning approval was secured for a revised scheme of refurbishment at Murrays' Mills in Ancoats. In order to offset the harm of refurbishment, a condition was attached to planning consent that required a scheme of archaeological investigation to be undertaken as part of the development. For the most part, this allowed for an archaeological watching brief to be maintained during refurbishment works, coupled with targeted excavation and recording of the former Bengal Street Block and the late 19th-century engine house at the northern end of the building, and excavation inside Old and Decker Mill Engine House.
EGM5398	Ancoats Dispensary	385452	398417	Archaeological watching brief, undertaken during groundworks to the rear of Ancoats Dispensary. Historical mapping has identified that the area to the immediate south-east of the Dispensary was formerly known as 'Brick Field'. This suggests that during the 18th century, or earlier, the area was used for the manufacture of bricks and could potentially contain the remains of early brick kilns. No features or structures of archaeological significance were encountered during the watching brief.
EGM4795	Vesta Street	385369	398309	Evaluation commissioned in advance of proposed development. Earlier desk-based assessment had concluded that the site had high potential to contain buried remains of an iron foundry that was occupied in the mid-C19 by the eminent engineer William Fairbairn, together with a late C19 or early C20 textile mill. The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of a single trench, which was placed along the footprint of the mid-C19 iron foundry, and part of the later textile mill. Whilst the evaluation revealed that the north-western part of the site had been subject to considerable disturbance in the late C20, with the resultant loss of all buried remains, significant structural elements of the former iron foundry and textile mill were revealed across the south-eastern part of the trench. Further investigation is recommended, to comprise an open-area excavation targeted on those elements of the iron foundry that survive in situ, together with the steam-power plant for the later textile mill.
EGM4866	Vesta Street	385368	398322	Archaeological excavation undertaken to fulfil a condition of planning consent for residential development. A previous evaluation at the proposal site had revealed some significant buried structural remains of a mid-C19 iron foundry and engineering works, constructed by William Fairbairn. The excavation enabled a detailed record of all the surviving archaeological remains on the site to be compiled in advance of development
EGM5454	Tariff Street	384802	398393	A desk-based assessment prepared to support an application for redevelopment. This identified a high potential for the site to contain buried archaeological remains associated with the Rochdale Canal and wharves, and recommended that a programme of evaluation trenching is implemented in advance of development.
EGM5455	1NQ, Tariff Street	384802	398393	Heritage statement prepared to support a planning application for the redevelopment of a site currently in use as a car park.
EGM5448	Laystall Street	385042	398311	Desk-based assessment, commissioned to support a planning application for a hotel development. The potential for the site to contain buried archaeological remains dating from the 18th century onwards is considered to be high. Remains may include post-medieval relict soils and late 18th- and 19th-century buildings.

UID	Name	Easting	Northing	Description
EGM5449	Hilton Motto Hotel	385042	398311	Heritage statement, prepared to inform development proposals for a 20-storey hotel on the former site of a public house. The proposal site is situated close to a number of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Consequently, a heritage statement was required in order to assess the residual heritage interest of the site and identify nearby designated heritage assets which may have the potential to be affected by the development proposals.
EGM3331	Manchester Millennium Village	385346	398516	Desk-based assessment of an area proposed for residential redevelopment. The aim was to identify as far as possible the nature of the archaeological resource to enable informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any archaeological deposits. The assessment finds that the study area potentially contains belowground remains of regional significance, including the Roman road from Manchester to Castleshaw and York, several early mills, a dye works, a glass works, and canal arms, with a related basin and dry dock. Recommendations are made for further archaeological work.
EGM5520	Phoenix Ironworks: Manchester Life, Poland Street Zone	385140	398770	A desk-based assessment prepared to support an application for the redevelopment of a plot of land. This demonstrated that the site contains several sites of archaeological interest that are entered on the Greater Manchester HER, including 18th- and early 19th-century workers' housing, the infilled Bengal Street arm of the Rochdale Canal and associated wharfs, the Phoenix Iron Works and a late 19th-century glass works. It was concluded that the site warranted intrusive investigation in advance of any development work.
EGM5521	Phoenix Ironworks	385140	398770	A heritage impact assessment prepared to support an application for the redevelopment of a plot of land. The study concluded that, overall, the proposals will contribute positively to the character and appearance of the Ancoats Conservation Area.
EGM5531	Port Street	384833	398427	Three evaluation trenches were excavated to satisfy a condition attached to planning consent for redevelopment. The evaluation trenching revealed that an infilled canal arm survived across the site, but the deposits were too heavily contaminated for analysis or artefact retrieval. No further investigation was carried out.
EGM5543	Former Central Retail Park	385053	398435	An archaeological watching brief carried out during the excavation of a series of trial pits across the former Central Retail Park in Ancoats.
EGM5597	Tariff Street	384777	398403	A 'strip, map and record' exercise, which uncovered the foundations of a former warehouse and part of a wharf on the Rochdale Canal.
EGM5598	Ancoats Dispensary	385453	398399	A watching brief maintained during development groundworks at the former Ancoats Dispensary. No remains of archaeological interest were found.
EGM5602	Central Retail Park, Great Ancoats Street	385130	398397	A desk-based assessment prepared to inform the future redevelopment of the former Central Retail Park on Great Ancoats Street. This concluded that there is potential for archaeological remains relating to former industrial buildings and associated back-to-back workers' dwellings to be present within the site boundary, and that further archaeological work would be required prior to construction works.
EGM1806	Walker's Buildings, Ancoats			Building survey of a block of three pairs of former back-to-back houses constructed in the late 1820s. The Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU) was commissioned by the Greater Manchester Museum of Science and Industry to undertake a drawn survey of the building with the intention of identifying those parts that belonged to the back-to-back phase. Documentary and map research were to be undertaken to complement the analysis of the surviving fabric. The results would enable materials contemporary with the back-to-back phase to be recovered, and used as a basis for any future reconstruction. The survey was to be undertaken ahead of the proposed demolition of the building as part of the Paradise Wharf development.
EGM2512	Murray's Mills			Detailed building survey undertaken as part of the Greater Manchester Textile Mills Survey.
EGM456	McConnel and Kennedy's Mills			Detailed building survey undertaken as part of the Greater Manchester Textile Mill Survey.
EGM3237	Junction Lead Mills			Building survey undertaken in fulfilment of a condition attached to planning consent for redevelopment works.
EGM3365	Waulk Mill (formerly Doubling and Fireproof Mills)			Building survey of a Grade II Listed building that formed part of a mid-C19 cotton mill complex.
EGM455	Beehive Mill			Archaeological building survey
EGM3380	Piccadilly Basin Development Phase II, Rochdale Canal			Watching brief undertaken along the central Manchester section of the Rochdale Canal, its associated basin and industrial buildings during the ground disturbance phase of a major redevelopment programme.
EGM3381	Paradise Wharf			Archaeological watching brief undertaken during the refurbishment of the Junction Lead Mills Warehouse. This recorded evidence for the internal and external joist systems in the form of wall cranes and jib cranes. It also indicated a two-phased development from steam to electric power of the hoist system. A below-ground archaeological watching brief was also undertaken in the car park immediately south of the Junction Lead Mills site. This revealed the foundations of a Type 1 canal warehouse built in the period 1794–1831.

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