

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Bridgewater House, Manchester

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by RPS on behalf of Watch this Space (Jembrana) Limited. It considers land located to the southwest of central Manchester in Castlefield. It comprises a c.0.23ha parcel of land, centred at NGR SJ 83201 and is currently occupied by a Grade II listed building to the north of the site, and a tarmacked car park to the south.

This assessment report provides a description of archaeological assets potentially affected by the proposed development of the site. It assesses their significance and addresses the information requirements of Government's National Planning Policy Framework in relation to heritage and policy EN3 in Manchester City Council's Core Strategy.

This report is concerned solely with below ground archaeology, a separate report has been prepared for Built Heritage and should be consulted in relation to Built Heritage and settings issues. This assessment considers the Grade II Listed former Bridgewater Canal offices, located within the site only as it has a bearing on below ground archaeology. There are no designated archaeological assets (Scheduled Monuments etc) within the site. No designated archaeological assets outside of the site are assessed to be sensitive to the proposed residential development.

The current assessment comprises an examination of evidence in the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) in addition to online resources. Information regarding Scheduled Monuments was obtained from the HER and Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE). The assessment incorporates published and unpublished material and charts historic land-use through review of 18th, 19th and 20th century map resources.

The proposed development site lies adjacent to an area of known Roman activity associated with the road linking the Roman fort at Castlefield with the Roman fort at Chester. The precise fording point of the Roman road across the River Medlock is uncertain, however recent archaeological excavations in the vicinity of the proposed development site indicates that temples and mausolea probably lined this road as it dropped down to the ford. It is acknowledged that the Site was subject to intensive development during the 19th century, reducing the potential for any Roman remains to survive *in situ*.

The extent to which any Roman remains present within the site have been impacted by Modern land use is unclear, but the map regression suggests that the northern extent of the site, to the north of the extant buildings and the eastern extent of the site have seen least development and are therefore likely to retain the highest potential for surviving Roman remains. The southern extent of the site has a moderate potential for surviving below ground elements relating to a range of buildings associated with the Grade II Listed building (originally built as an Officers' Mess).

The site is assessed as unlikely to contain remains of a significance that would require to be designed around/preserved *in situ*. The areas of greatest surviving potential are also currently in use as car-parking. Consultation will be south with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), though it is anticipated that some form of archaeological evaluation may be required. This is primarily to determine the potential for Romano-British activity, and also any original features of the 18th and 19th century associated with the listed building. If appropriate, a program of archaeological monitoring should be put in place during Site Investigation works (either geotechnical boreholes or test pits) and agreed as a planning condition. This is unlikely to be sufficient itself, and therefore the planning archaeologist is likely to recommend the need for a conditioned scheme for trial trenching to inform a mitigation strategy as necessary.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Matt Astill of RPS on behalf of Watch this Space (Jembrana) Limited, to support full applications for the residential-led conversion and redevelopment of the Bridgewater House site.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, also known as the site or study site, is located to the southwest of central Manchester in Castlefield. It comprises a c.0.23ha parcel of land, centred at NGR SJ 83201 97341 (Figure 1) and is bounded by the A56 (Chester Road) to the north, Great Jackson Street to the east, Silvercroft Street to the south, and Crown Street to the west.
- 1.3 This document has been prepared in compliance with the National Planning Policy Framework, to identify and provide a description of the significance of archaeological assets on the site and the likely effects of future development.
- 1.4 The assessment comprises an examination of evidence in the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) Historic Environment Record (HER), the Greater Manchester Record Office and online resources. Information regarding Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings was obtained from the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) and Historic England's National Heritage List for England. The assessment incorporates published and unpublished material and charts historic land-use through review of late 18th, 19th and 20th century map resources. A site inspection was undertaken on 19th May 2022.
- 1.5 The study provides an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site and the significance of any archaeological heritage assets within and around the site. As a result, the study enables relevant parties to identify and assess the impact of the proposed development and identify any necessary mitigation measures. All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment' (CIfA 2020).
- 1.6 As a result, the assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of archaeological assets on the site and the potential for previously undiscovered archaeological evidence, thus enabling potential impacts on the significance of any assets to be identified along with the need for design, engineering or archaeological mitigation.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently updated in July 2021. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>)
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.9 *Significance (for heritage policy)* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

- 2.10 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations.
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.14 The site is located within Manchester's LPA. Manchester's Core Strategy was adopted on 11th July 2012 and is the key Development Plan document in the Local Development Framework (LDF). It replaces significant elements of the Unitary Development Plan as the document that sets out the long-term strategic policies for Manchester's future development and will form the framework that planning applications will be assessed against.
- 2.15 The Core Strategy contains the following policy relating to the historic environment:

Policy EN3 Heritage

- 2.16 'Throughout the City, the Council will encourage development that complements and takes advantage of the distinct historic and heritage features of its districts and neighbourhoods, including those of the City Centre.
- 2.17 New developments must be designed so as to support the Council in preserving or, where possible, enhancing the historic environment, the character, setting and accessibility of areas and

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buildings of acknowledged importance, including scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, conservation areas and archaeological remains.

- 2.18 Proposals which enable the re-use of heritage assets will be encourage where they are considered consistent with the significance of the heritage asset.'
- 2.19 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the likely significance of that potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.
- 2.20 Manchester City Council is advised on archaeological matters by the development control archaeologist at Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS).

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The solid geology across the study site consists of sandstone comprising the Chester Pebble Beds Formations: sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 246 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period. The superficial geology across the remaining portion of the Application Site comprises a Devensian Till (www.bgs.ac.uk).

Topography

- 3.2 The Greater Manchester region lies within a topographically undulating lowland basin, bordered to the northeast by the Pennine range. The site occupies a fairly level terrace with Ordnance Datum recorded at c. 32.0m.
- 3.3 The study site is located within an Historic Landscape Characterisation area of predominantly mid-late 20th century commercial and light industrial units (HGM11587).

Site Conditions

- 3.4 A site visit was made on 26th May 2022. The study site was accessible and comprises a car park (currently in use), and a Grade II red-brick Georgian style building. This was the former Bridgewater Canal Offices and prior to that the Officers' Mess of the Manchester Regiment and later the offices of the Bridgewater Canal (Plate 1).
- 3.5 The entirety of the site is developed (Plates 3 and 4) and no archaeological features or finds were noted during the site visit, though evidence of earlier cobbled street surfaces were noted outside of the study site (Plate 5).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000	-	12,000	BC
Mesolithic	12,000	-	4,000	BC
Neolithic	4,000	-	1,800	BC
Bronze Age	1,800	-	600	BC
Iron Age	600	-	AD 43	

Historic

Roman	AD	43	-	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD	410	-	1066
Medieval	AD	1066	-	1485
Post Medieval	AD	1486	-	1799
Modern	AD	1800	-	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 250m radius of the study site, also referred to as the study area, held on the GMAAS Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 18th century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 Section 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.4 Data obtained from Historic England and the Local Planning Authority confirm that there are no Scheduled Monuments within the site or study area. The closest Scheduled Monument to the study site is c.300m to the north - 'Remains of eastern wall of the Roman fort' (NHLE ref. 1001953), (Figure 2). There is no intervisibility with the Scheduled Monument and the heritage significance will not be affected by development within the site.
- 4.5 A listed building, the Grade II Bridgewater Canal Offices, Chester Street, is situated within the site. The study site lies to the immediate south of the southern boundary of the Castlefield Conservation Area. A separate assessment that considers the potential harm of development on the setting of designated Built heritage assets has been prepared independently.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.6 The HER contains 100 records from within the study area, all pertaining to assets dating to either the Roman or the Post-Medieval to Modern periods. No non-designated assets are recorded within the study site.
- 4.7 A gazetteer of HER records is included in Appendix 1. Their locations are shown on Figures 3a-3b.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.8 No previous archaeological field work has been carried out within the study site, however a series of assessments and evaluation works have taken place adjacent to the site ahead of recent tower block developments- notably the Crown Street development to the immediate west; and the Chester Road development to the east.
- 4.9 An archaeological excavation at Crown Street (EGM5226) was undertaken in 2018 and exposed a substantial boundary or enclosure ditch, likely to be Roman in date. The excavation additionally revealed 19th century structures, including that of a steam mill and the remains of an early 19th-century brewery.
- 4.10 Evaluation works in 2008 at Chester Road (EGM3788) to the immediate east of the study site, identified Roman two probable Roman buildings together with pits and ditches. Although some post-medieval structural remained, this period was not as well represented as might have been anticipated.
- 4.11 Trial trenching at Knott Mill Bridge (EGM2473) to the northwest of the site in 1998, uncovered a possible Roman post hole, the stone and brick foundation of Knott Mill, and a capped well.

Prehistoric

- 4.12 The current understanding of any Prehistoric human activity in the Manchester region is limited. Actual evidence for Prehistoric activity in Manchester is largely restricted to a scattering of stray finds. The Castlefield area may have attracted late Prehistoric settlement on account of the natural topography and its location close to the confluence of the rivers Medlock and Irwell (UMAU 2002). However, no physical evidence has been discovered and there are no known Prehistoric remains located within 250m of the Site.
- 4.13 The nearest evidence for Prehistoric activity in the area was discovered c.450m to the north of the site during an archaeological excavation on land adjacent to Liverpool Road in Castlefield. Two Mesolithic flints, one Neolithic/Bronze Age waste flake, and a single fragment of late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery were uncovered. A 2001 archaeological evaluation at the corner of Quay Street and Lower Byrom Street uncovered archaeological features comprising a quarry pit and two postholes at a depth of c.0.5m below the modern ground surface. Subsequent excavation at the site revealed a Neolithic flint blade from one of the pits (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2002).
- 4.14 Based on the paucity of evidence dating to the Prehistoric within Manchester region, it is considered that the potential for surviving remains is negligible.

Roman

- 4.15 The site lies to the south of the River Medlock, much of which is now culverted. It was, however, a former meandering east-west tributary of the River Irwell. To the north side of the Medlock, overlooking the confluence with the Irwell, the site of a Roman fort was founded in the last quarter of the 1st century AD in the area now known as Castlefield. The development site is located

- immediately adjacent to the south-western boundary of the fort's ancillary settlement, or *vicus*, that developed on the periphery of the fort (415.2.0).
- 4.16 The fort and *vicus* at Manchester developed in phases. The fort was built between AD 77-84 under the governorship of Agricola, during the first military occupation of Manchester. The wooden fort, known as *Mamucium*, was sited c.300m to the north of the study site. Later phases of development saw the earlier defences being reconstructed and improved and the fort complex grew in size from c.1.2ha in size to c.5 ha. The increase in size was thought to accommodate additional granaries, with the fort possibly serving as a supply depot to aid the Roman military expansion northward.
- 4.17 The fort was rebuilt in stone in the early 3rd century and the excavated evidence indicates that it remained occupied to the end of Roman rule in the early 5th century. Archaeological evidence also suggests that the *vicus* contracted in size during this period with the construction of outer defensive ditches that encroached on the pre-existing settlement. Roads from the fort linked Manchester with Ribchester to the north (14.1.0), Castleshaw, and York to the north-east, Wigan to the north-west, Chester to the south, and Buxton to the south-east (28.1.3).
- 4.18 Of particular significance in terms of the location of the study site, was the discovery during the 19th century of three sculptures attributed to the worship of the god Mithras (415.4.27), a god closely associated with the military. The presence of Mithraic sculptures close to Chester Road suggest that a possible temple, or *Mithraeum* (13951.1.0), stood in the vicinity of the current site. The archaeologist and antiquarian Charles Roeder also recorded in the late 19th century the discovery of a fragmentary centurial stone (415.4.7) from the early 2nd century AD. Three altars (415.4.9; 415.4.24; and 415.4.9), two bearing dedications related to the military, were also found during the 19th century re-development of the area.
- 4.19 The discovery of the altars, as well as other smaller artefacts including coins and pottery, have led to a supposition that the area may have formed part of a Roman cemetery (OA North 2008). A Roman coffin (415.3.1) was found, in 1832, during digging on the south side of the river Medlock. It was enclosed within a casing of red earthenware, and appeared to have been made of oak, though it soon fell to dust. Bones were seen in it when it was opened, but they crumbled on exposure to air. The coffin was 6ft long. The reported earthenware was identified from a drawing as roofing tile. Roeder notes this coffin, placing it close to Great Jackson Street "where many other Roman sepulchral stones have been secured".
- 4.20 Based on recent archaeological excavations and the distribution of Roman finds including a boundary marker (415.5.0), the southern limits of the Roman settlement appear to have extended south-eastwards along Chester Road, terminating somewhere in the vicinity of Great Jackson Street. The Site thus lies just beyond the south-western edge of the suspected limits of the *vicus*.
- 4.21 To the north of the site, a series of Roman buildings (415.1.9) were uncovered by workmen in 1771 when the north bank of the river Medlock, immediately south of the Roman fort, was levelled for the construction of a canal wharf. These three buildings were postulated by Roeder as being a bath house complex for the Roman fort. Amongst finds were an iron chisel, stag horn, iron knife, and a heap of sheep and ox bones.
- 4.22 A hoard of Roman coins (415.4.19) including several from Alexandria, Egypt was discovered in 1897 in Great Jackson Street by navvies working on sewer drains and were later given to the Manchester Museum.
- 4.23 A well (415.1.8), thought to be Roman, was uncovered in 1830 c.240m north of the study site. It comprised a square, timber lined feature with several boulders or *ballistas* at the bottom and was found 'a few yards west of the wall'.
- 4.24 Roman pottery and a small hand quern (415.4.25) were found c.170m to the northeast of the site at Knott Mill around 1898.

- 4.25 Given the site's proximity to the purported boundary of the *vicus*, as well as the clear evidence for localised Roman settlement, it is considered that there is a low to moderate potential for surviving remains from this period to be present within the site. Such remains may be related to a cemetery or funerary practices based on evidence already recorded within the HER, however, the development of buildings and the landscaping of the site from the 18th century may have removed some, if not all, of these remains.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

- 4.26 The available evidence for Manchester in the Anglo-Saxon period, fragmentary as it is, does suggest a general trend of development. There is some evidence for at least sporadic activity continuing within the area of the old Roman fort and *vicus* in Castlefield. An Anglo-Scandinavian decorative silver roundel, possibly a brooch (141.1.0), which is believed to date from the 10th century, was discovered just south of the fort in the 18th century during the construction of the Bridgewater Canal and now resides in the City Art Gallery. An Anglo-Saxon gold finger ring was also discovered in Castlefield in the early 18th century, though outside the study area.
- 4.27 By the end of the late Anglo-Saxon period a new focus of settlement seems to have been established around the cathedral located on the spur of land between the Irwell and the Irk. This was later to become the core of the medieval town. However, this lies some 1.5km to the north of the study site.
- 4.28 The lack of archaeological evidence from this period suggests that the potential for Anglo-Saxon or Early Medieval remains within the site is low.

Medieval

- 4.29 Post-Conquest Manchester was established around the manor house and parish church of St Mary, located over 1km to the north-east of the Site. The town was granted a charter in 1301.
- 4.30 A deer park, named Aldport Park was established towards the south end of Deansgate, located between Knott Mill and Quay Street. The Park is documented from the late 13th century, and is thought to have still been existence in the 16th century. The name 'Aldport' means old market town in Old English, and potentially alludes to continued settlement around the area of the Roman fort (Miller and Cook 2019).
- 4.31 In 1509 a licence was issued for the construction of a mill dam at the Knott Mill site. It appears that the Great Jackson Street area remained largely undeveloped, open land until the late 18th century, though a number of villas are recorded along Chester Road to the north of the site.
- 4.32 No Medieval records are recorded within the study area and the potential for surviving remains within the site is considered to be low.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.33 Manchester witnessed rapid industrialisation and a subsequent population explosion from the 18th century. Mills became a common feature during the latter half of the century to meet the ever-increasing national demand for textiles- notably cotton, transforming Manchester into the global centre of factory-based cotton manufacturing.
- 4.34 The earliest industrial buildings close to Great Jackson Street comprised an iron foundry and a textile-finishing works, both of which were established by the 1790s, although the foundry was redeveloped in the 1830s and became one of the most important iron works in Manchester (Miller

and Cook, 2019). Other industrial buildings in the area included textile mills and breweries, encompassed by streets of terraced housing.

- 4.35 The export requirements of the industrialised city led to the necessary implementation of an efficient transport system. This was initially from shipping on the River Irwell and later along the Bridgewater Canal.
- 4.36 The Bridgewater Canal was the first true industrial canal in Britain. Built by the Duke of Bridgewater to connect his mines at Worsley to Manchester, its construction was completed in 1764 with its terminus at Castlefield (120.10). Associated canal buildings soon followed (120.1.1). The earliest warehouse at Castlefield Canal Basin, the Duke's warehouse (9849.1.0), was built by 1789 and was situated between the present Bridgewater viaduct (11191.1.0) and the old Chester Road.
- 4.37 The continued development of the study area from the mid-19th and 20th centuries, saw the extensive introduction of a railway network. The earliest railway in the area dates to 1830 and was constructed by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway (L&MR) Company. Railway viaducts from this period remain dominant and distinctive features within the study area and comprise the 1850 viaduct running west from Knott Mill and Deansgate Station (1716.1.0); the Bridgewater/Chester Road viaduct (11191.1.0); and the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway viaduct (11681.1.0).
- 4.38 The post-medieval and modern records on the Greater Manchester HER within the search area primarily relate to buildings or transport features of a well-defined extent and nature. These heritage assets comprise commercial premises including wharf buildings, warehouses, mills and foundries; public houses and breweries; canal structures including sluices and water mills; and also residential buildings and schools. Though they help illustrate the rapid expansion of the Deansgate and Castlefield area, they do not specifically add to the understanding of the study site's archaeological potential and are therefore not discussed in any further detail. A list of these assets is shown in the gazetteer in Appendix 1. Where appropriate, heritage features are discussed in the map regression analysis below.

Historic Map Regression

- 4.39 The earliest available published map that clearly show the study site is William Green's survey of 1787-94 (Figure 4). The site is surrounded by streets laid out in a grid prior to being developed. The study site comprises a rectangular range of buildings incorporating the former Officers' Mess of the Manchester Regiment to the north of the site, with a narrow range and formal gardens to the Mess's rear to the south.
- 4.40 Green's map shows the earlier rural composition of the study area and how this is being encroached by industrialisation. 'Mr Jackson's' farm (13952.1.0) is denoted to the southeast of the site. This large farmstead appears to have been situated along a trackway that was to become Jackson's Lane, and later Great Jackson Street.
- 4.41 Aligned north-east to south-west to the immediate south of the site is Hulme Street. This formed a central thoroughfare along the grid of new streets, demarcating a modern area primed for industrial development compared to the more rural layout of the farmstead and fields to the immediate east. Several commercial buildings are already shown within the study area at his time, including a large brewery (13954.1.0) at the eastern end of Hulme Place to the south of the study site. The brewery sits in the location identified by the Historic Environment Record as the site of the purported site of the Roman *Mithraeum* (13951.1.0); and illustrate the proximity of potential areas of archaeological interest from both the Roman and industrial eras to the study site.
- 4.42 A lime works is located to the north of the site, just south of the River Medlock. A wharf and quay are denoted along the course of the river. To the east of the site lies an iron foundry and a dye

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- works. Tenter fields associated with the dye works surround the buildings along with a track which provided access to the dye works.
- 4.43 The next available map of the study area was produced by Dean and Pigot in 1809 (Figure 5). It clearly shows that the area had been subject to further development in the early 19th century. Jackson's Lane is now marked, though the farmstead itself that lent the lane its name is no longer denoted.
- 4.44 To the west of the site, street names are now marked, including Crown Street, Pryme Street, and Bradshaw Street. Residential blocks of workers' housing had been constructed along the gridded streets and were served by a public house (13966.1.0), and a probable coal yard (13968.1.0). Workers' housing was also erected along Silver Street (now replacing Hulme Street) and Great Jackson Street. All of these workers' houses appear to have been of a double-depth plan.
- 4.45 The study site itself appears to have changed very little. The main Mess building is retained at this time, surrounded by gardens to the north and south, and the smaller range of buildings are still located to the south along Silver Street.
- 4.46 The area had been almost entirely developed by the mid-1840s, as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848 (Figure 6). Though not a particularly clear production, the map ably shows the extent of development across the study area during the first half of the 19th century. An additional wing had been constructed onto the southern side of the Officers' Mess. This addition may well have related to the building's conversion into the Bridgewater Trustees Office, which is shown to have occupied at least the western portion of the original building.
- 4.47 The HER shows that a row of double-depth houses (13964.1.0) had been erected on the western side of Crown Street on the western boundary of the site. The Waterloo Brewery (13992.1.0) had also been built by the mid-19th century, occupying land to the rear of the Crown Street houses. More workers' housing (13963.1.0; Site 30) had also been erected on the land plots bounded by Little Street, Pryme Street, Southam Street and Chester Road to the west of the site. Jackson's Farm appears to have been demolished by the mid-19th century, to make way for more workers' houses.
- 4.48 The 1854 Township of Hulme Tithe Map (Figure 7) presents a detailed layout of the study site during this period. It clearly shows the position and extent of the buildings within the site and confirms them as now being the property of the Bridgewater Trustees Offices. The footprint of the offices forms a clear inverted 'L'-shape across the northern area of the site and along the western boundary of the site formed by the new wing. A row of ancillary buildings is also still present aligned along the southern boundary facing Silver Street. Below ground foundations and any basement structures will have removed earlier archaeological remains from within the footprint area of these buildings. However, the areas to the north and central part of the site remain free from buildings and likely retain parts of the original landscaping/gardens that surrounded the earlier Officers' Mess building. There is no indication as to the depth of landscaping in these areas, so some lower level of archaeological preservation may be possible.
- 4.49 Ordnance Survey mapping from the late 1880s and published at a scale of 1:500 in 1894-1896 (Figure 8), show further development has occurred to the north of the site between the River Medlock and Chester Road.
- 4.50 The early 20th century witnessed little alteration to the pattern of housing throughout the study area, which appears to have remained largely unchanged until the post-war era. The 1908 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 9), though somewhat unclear, appears to show that the buildings running across the southern boundary of the site have, or at least in part, been either demolished or significantly altered and reduced. Why this was is unclear, though it is possible that it was to form smaller plots of land- possibly for redevelopment. The demolition of the original building may still have left remnants of its foundations and/or basements in situ. The map also shows a tramway is now running along Chester Road to the immediate north of the site up to the Bridgewater Viaduct, and also running down Great Jackson Street to the east of the site. A public bath

(13985.1.0), had been built immediately adjoining a gymnasium along Pryme Street to the southwest of the study site. The former cotton mill on Pryme Street is now in use as a cattle food factory.

- 4.51 The next edition of Ordnance Survey mapping, published in 1922 (Figure 10) shows little change to the layout and use of the study area. By 1950-51 (Figure 11), however, many of the houses in the Site Area had begun to be cleared. Those along the western side of Crown Street immediately opposite the site had been demolished and replaced by a starch works, whilst the sites of some of the houses on Little Street and Silver Street had been cleared and remained vacant. The buildings in the study site remain in place.

Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

- 4.52 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 4.53 No scheduled monuments exist within the study area and although listed buildings are recorded, these are to be addressed in a separate assessment.

Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

- 4.54 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below and mapped where possible on Figures 2 and 3b:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	Low	Medium (Regional)
Roman	Low - Medium	Medium (Regional)
Anglo-Saxon	Low	Medium (Regional)
Medieval	Low	Medium (Regional)
Post Medieval	Moderate	Low

- 4.55 No non-designated assets are recorded with the study site. The potential for buried archaeological remains deriving from Prehistoric activity within the Site is considered to be low. The possibility of isolated artefacts cannot be totally dismissed given the distribution of finds, although it is considered most unlikely that artefacts will be found in-situ given the agricultural use of the land and intensive development of parts of the site from the 18th century onwards.
- 4.56 However, the site's proximity to the Roman fort of *Mancunium* and particularly the area of the *vicus*, suggest the site lies within an area of known Roman activity and, pending the extent of disturbance caused by intensive development during the 19th century, has some potential to contain buried archaeological remains dating from the Roman period. It has been postulated (OA North 2008), that the discovery of finds including three altars and a burial/coffin suggest that any surviving remains might be associated with ritual or funerary activity associated with a Roman cemetery. However, it is acknowledged that the Site was subject to intensive development during the 19th century, reducing the potential for any Roman remains to survive *in situ*.
- 4.57 The paucity of archaeological features discovered within the area dating to the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval period combined with the site's distance from the medieval core of Manchester, would suggest that the likelihood of buried deposits from these periods is very low.

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- 4.58 The northern part of the site has not seen any form of development since the building of the former Officers' Mess of the Manchester Regiment in the 18th century. Further development during the mid-19th century, saw the Mess converted into the Bridgewater Canal Offices, which remain *in situ* to this day and are Grade II listed. To the south of the site buildings were cleared during the second half of the 20th and early 21st centuries, and the area is now used as a car park.

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 This majority of the site is currently in use for car-parking purposes, and the ground surface comprises tarmac or gravel. Surrounding the study site's locale, elements of the original historic street pattern can still be observed, and extant historic surfaces survive *in situ*. This indicates that modern resurfacing was not at a level lower than the historic roads, suggesting that original 18th and 19th century urban features may survive *in situ* below the surface.
- 5.2 The former red-brick Grade II Bridgewater Canal Office still stand toward the northern end of the site. The building is surrounded to the north and east by protective security fencing.

Proposed Development

- 5.3 The development proposals comprise the restoration and conversion of the now abandoned Bridgewater Canal Office building and the redevelopment of the current car park area. This will provide four-storey new build apartments, allowing a total of 53 new homes, together with a shared courtyard and private amenity space, bicycle and bin storage and associated landscaping.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets

- 5.4 The site contains no designated archaeological assets. It does contain the Grade II listed former Bridgewater Canal Office and lies immediately to the south of the Castlefield Conservation Area. Impacts to the significance of these assets are addressed within in a separate built heritage report.
- 5.5 The proposed development will have no impact on any designated archaeological asset.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 5.6 Based on the development proposals, below ground impacts will be around the perimeter of the site within the footprint of the proposed new buildings. Given the construction techniques employed in modern development, it reasonable to assume that development will likely impact on buried deposits and/or structures within this footprint during building of foundation works. The central area of the site is unlikely to be impacted as this is proposed for the laying of a courtyard and provision of green landscaped areas.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by RPS for Watch this Space (Jembrana) Limited Architects.
- 6.2 It considers a study site comprising c.0.23ha of land immediately south of the A56 Chester Road in the Castlefield area of Manchester. The site has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- 6.3 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential and Significance:
Prehistoric	Negligible
Roman	Low - Medium
Anglo-Saxon	Low
Medieval	Low
Post Medieval	Medium
Modern	Low

- 6.4 There is the potential that the redevelopment of the site will result in the disturbance of buried archaeological remains across specific areas across the site, outside the footprint of the Grade II listed former Bridgewater Canal Office building which remains extant. Historic mapping shows that the area to the immediate north of the building, and the area to the immediate south, formed a landscaped courtyard and gardens whilst the building was in use as the Officers' Mess/ during the mid-19th and early 20th centuries. Additionally, a row of buildings existed along the southern boundary of the site at this time before they were altered and eventually removed during the first half of the 20th century. It is possible that some elements of the foundations of these buildings remain, as well as surviving remnants of the gardens. Their relationship with the listed building would suggest any surviving remains to be of medium (regional) value.
- 6.5 The possibility that surviving pockets of Romano-British remains might be present within the site, though unlikely, should not be discounted. The site was subject to intensive development during the 19th century, reducing the potential for any Roman remains to survive *in situ*. Excavations in the vicinity of Chester Road and Great Jackson Street have revealed surviving remains of Roman date below medieval/post-medieval plough soil, some at a depth of 1.5-2m below ground surface. Moreover, it is probable that any such remains might be associated with ritual or funerary activity associated with the purported site of a Roman cemetery. However, it is considered that due to the development of the site during the 19th century, the potential for any Roman remains to survive *in situ* would be limited to the central area of the site outside the footprint of the surviving listed building, and north of the southern boundary where a building range existed until the mid-20th century.
- 6.6 The lack of Early Medieval period evidence within the study area suggest it is unlikely that any remains from this date will have survived the development of the site from the late 18th century onwards.
- 6.7 The requirement for further archaeological evaluation works within the study site will be decided in consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), the archaeological advisors to Manchester City Council. However, it may be anticipated that some form of archaeological evaluation may be required primarily to determine the potential for Romano-British activity, and also any original features of the 18th and 19th century associated with the listed building. If appropriate, a program of archaeological monitoring should be put in place during Site Investigation works (either geotechnical boreholes or test pits). If required, additional works will be sought to be implemented as a planning condition. Should significant archaeological remains be

encountered during the initial investigation, further excavation and/or mitigation may be required to offset the harm of development to the sub-surface archaeological resource, in line with the guidance by the National Planning Policy Framework.

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Cartographic

1787-1794 William Green's Survey Map of Manchester

1809 Dean and Pigot's Map of Manchester

1848 Ordnance Survey Map

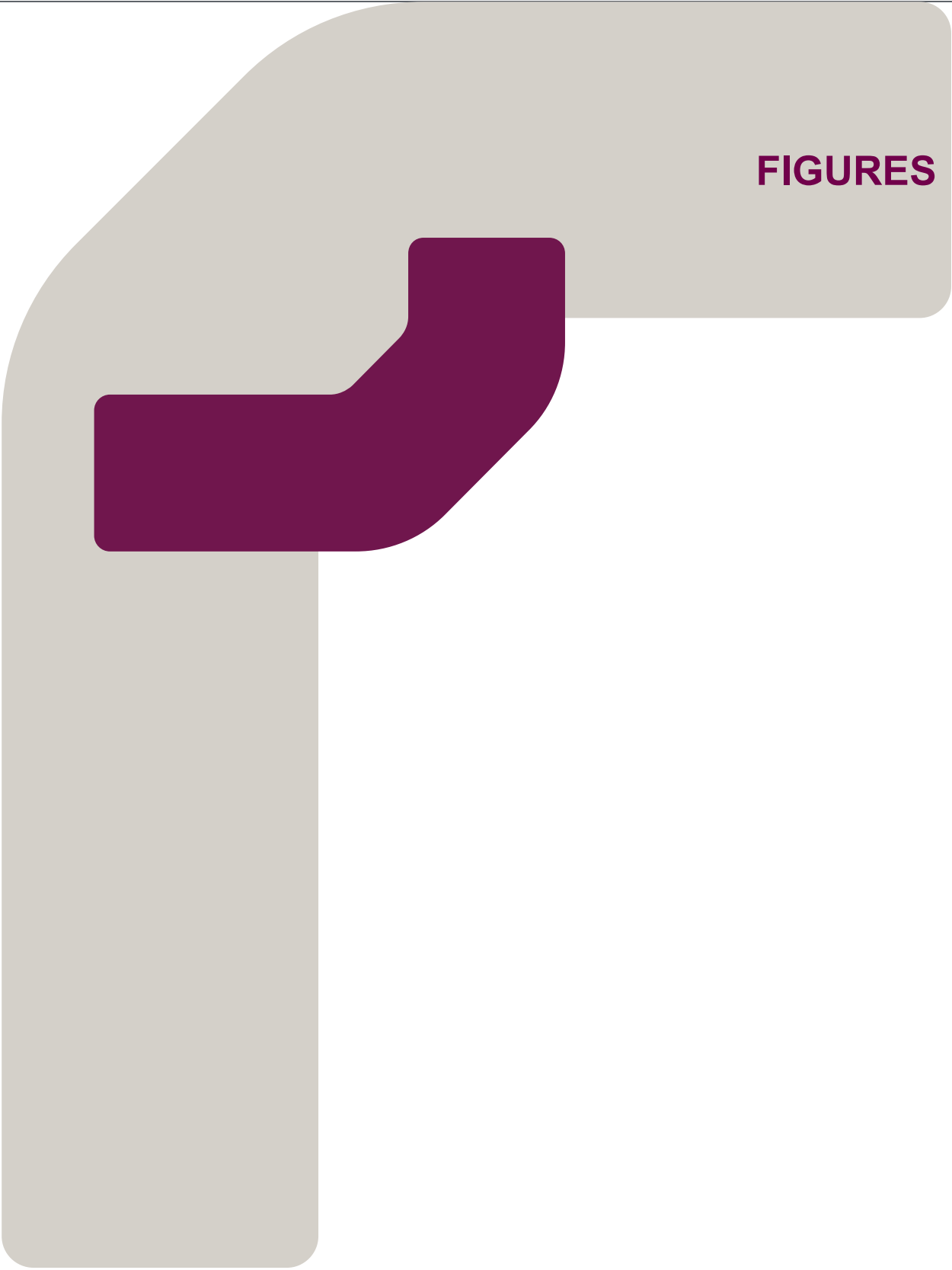
1854 Township of Hulme Tithe Map

1894-1896 Ordnance Survey Map

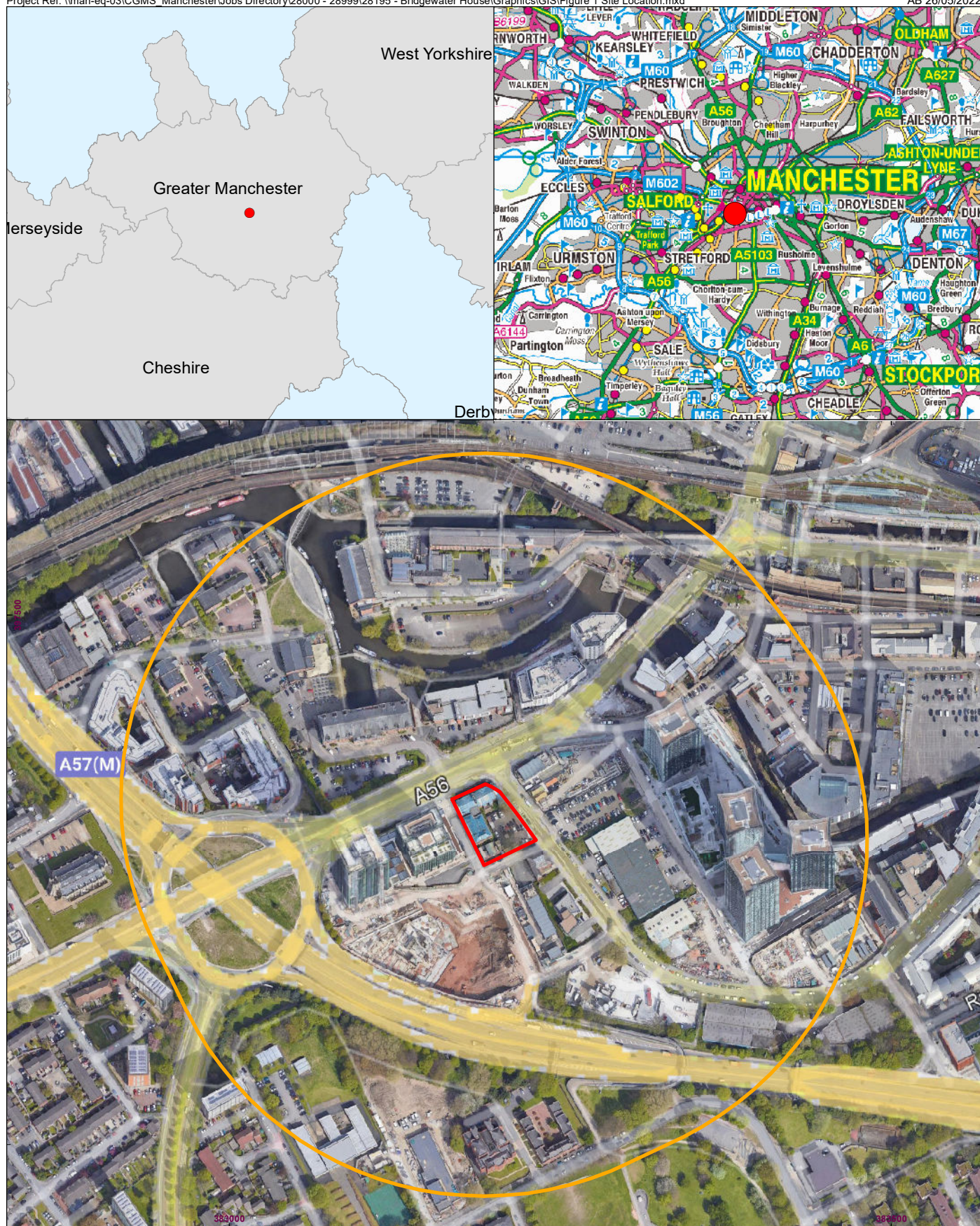
1908 Ordnance Survey Map

1922 Ordnance Survey Map

1950-1951 Ordnance Survey Map



FIGURES



-  Site Boundary
-  250m Search Area



0 40 80 120 m
Scale at A4: 1:4,000



Figure 1
Site Location

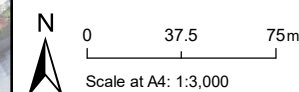
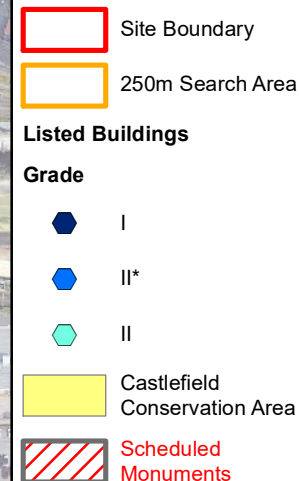
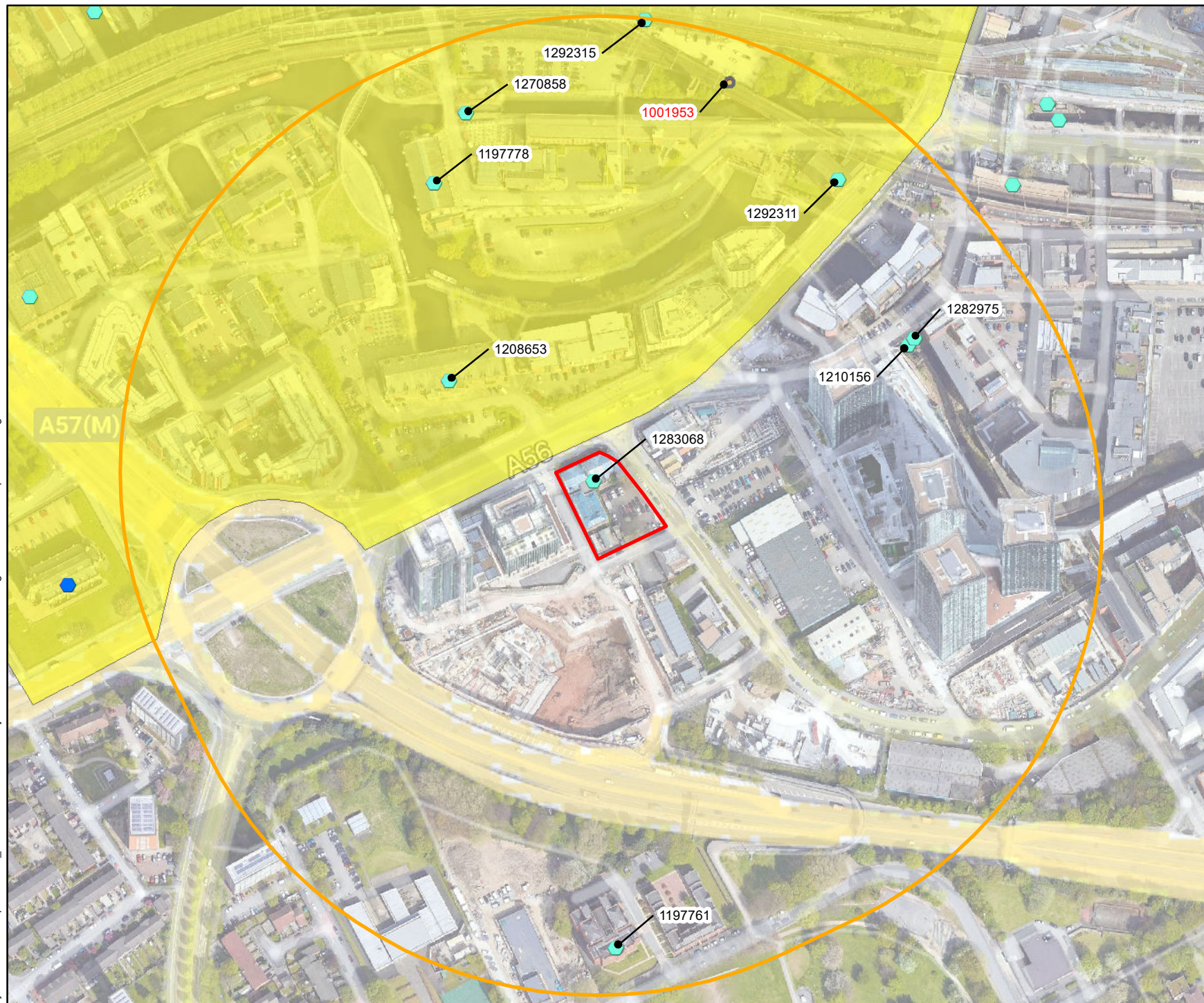


Figure 2
Designated Heritage Assets

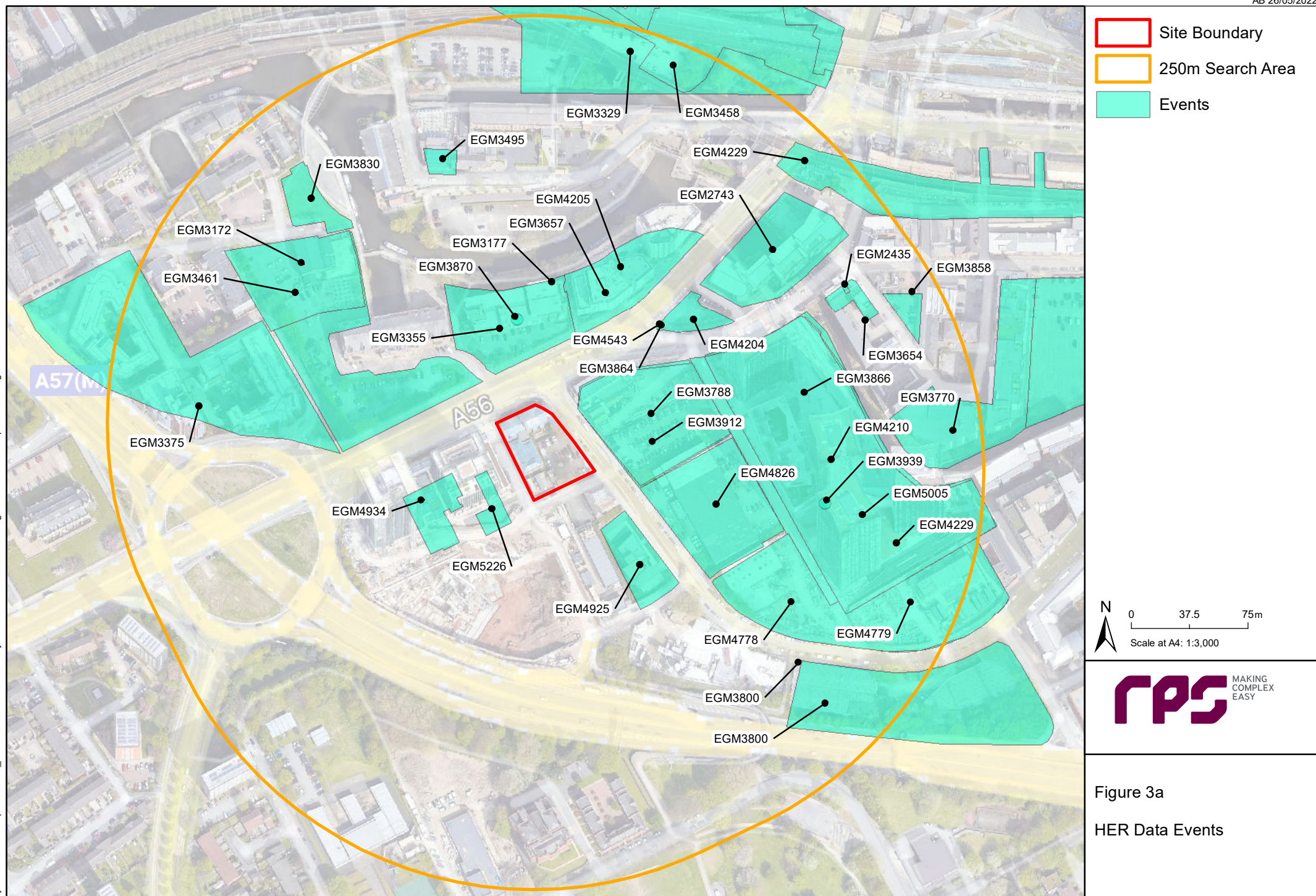
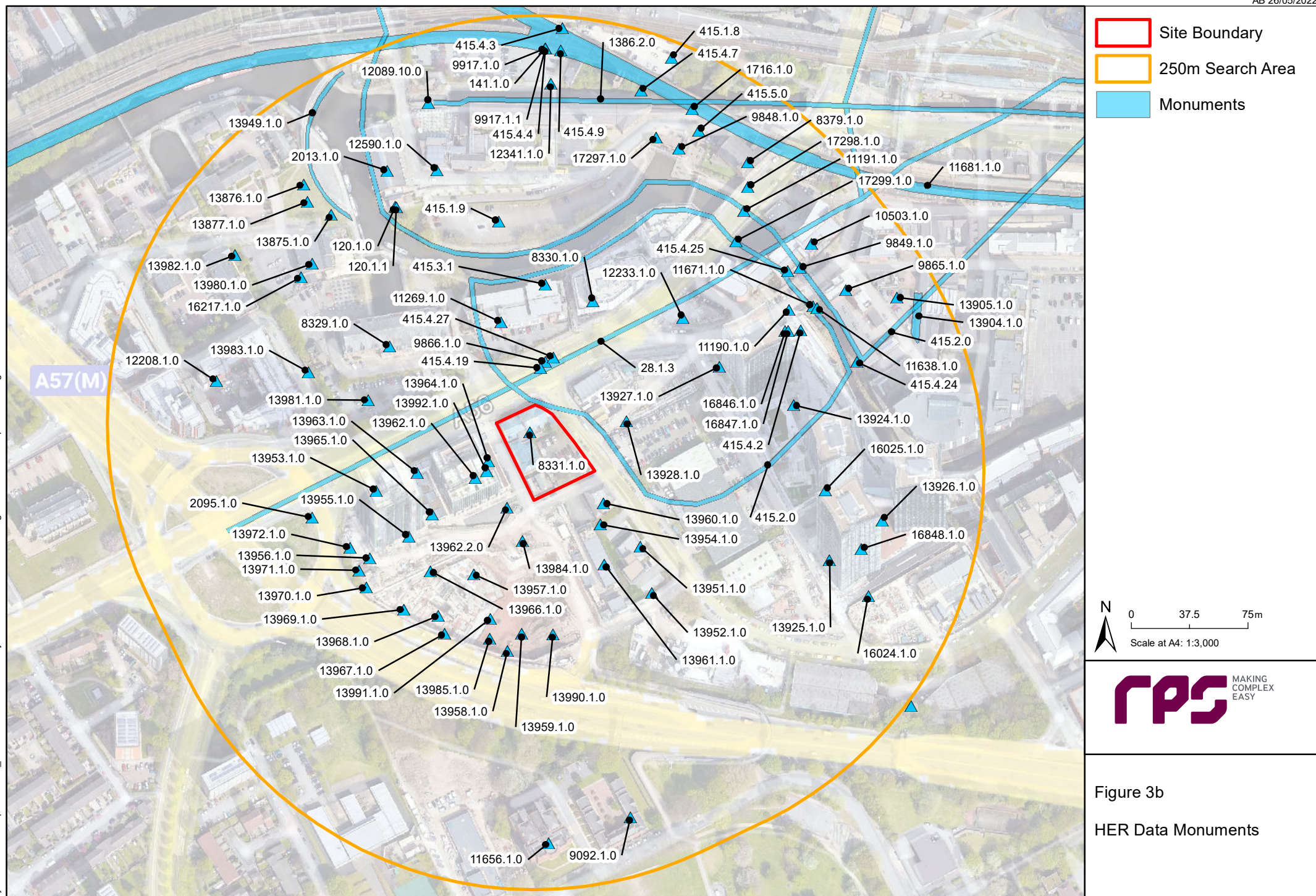
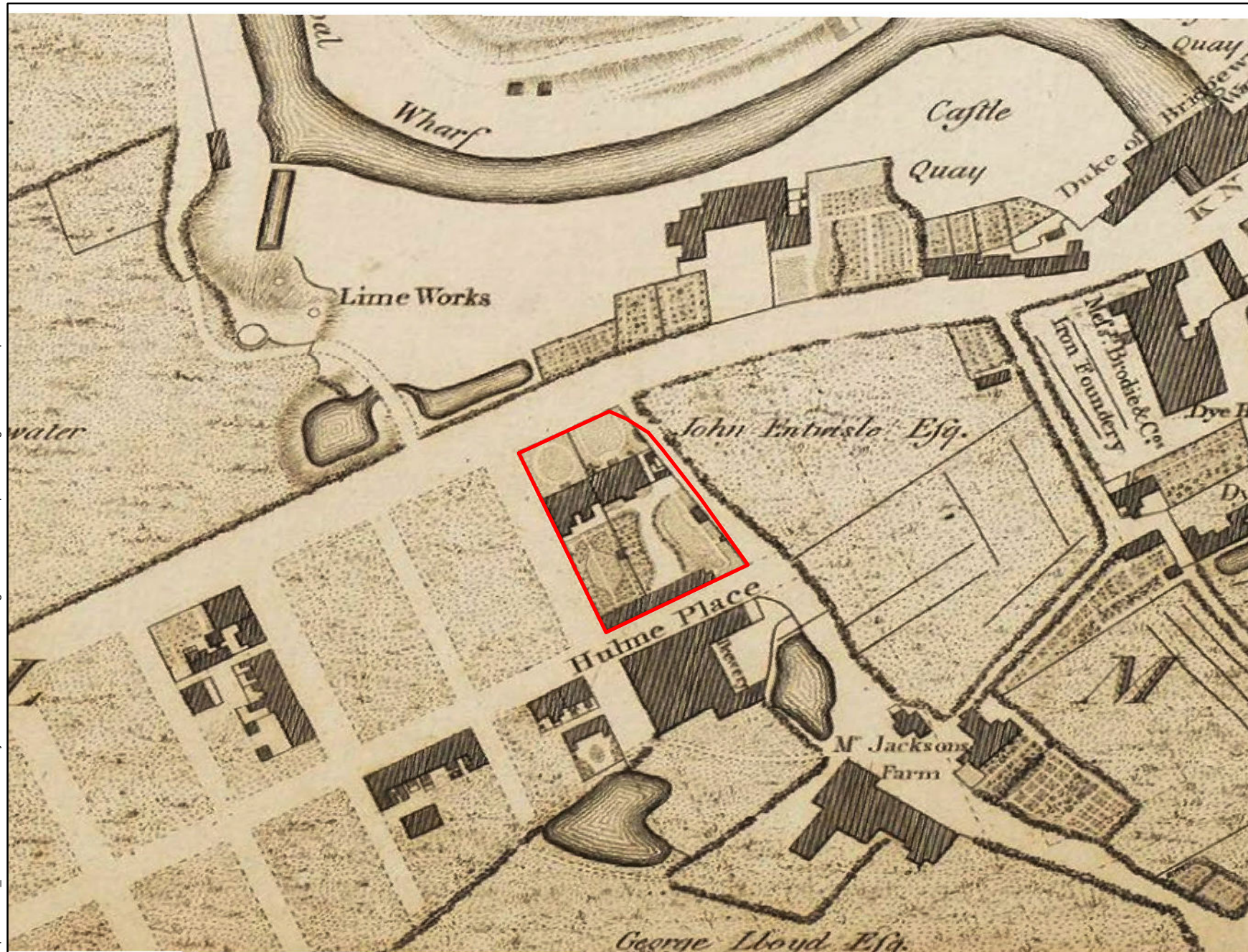


Figure 3a
HER Data Events





Site Boundary

N
0 15 30m
Scale at A4: 1:1,500

rps MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

Figure 4

William Green's survey of
1787-1794



 Site Boundary

N
0 30 60m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500

rps MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

Figure 5

Dean and Pigot's map of
1809

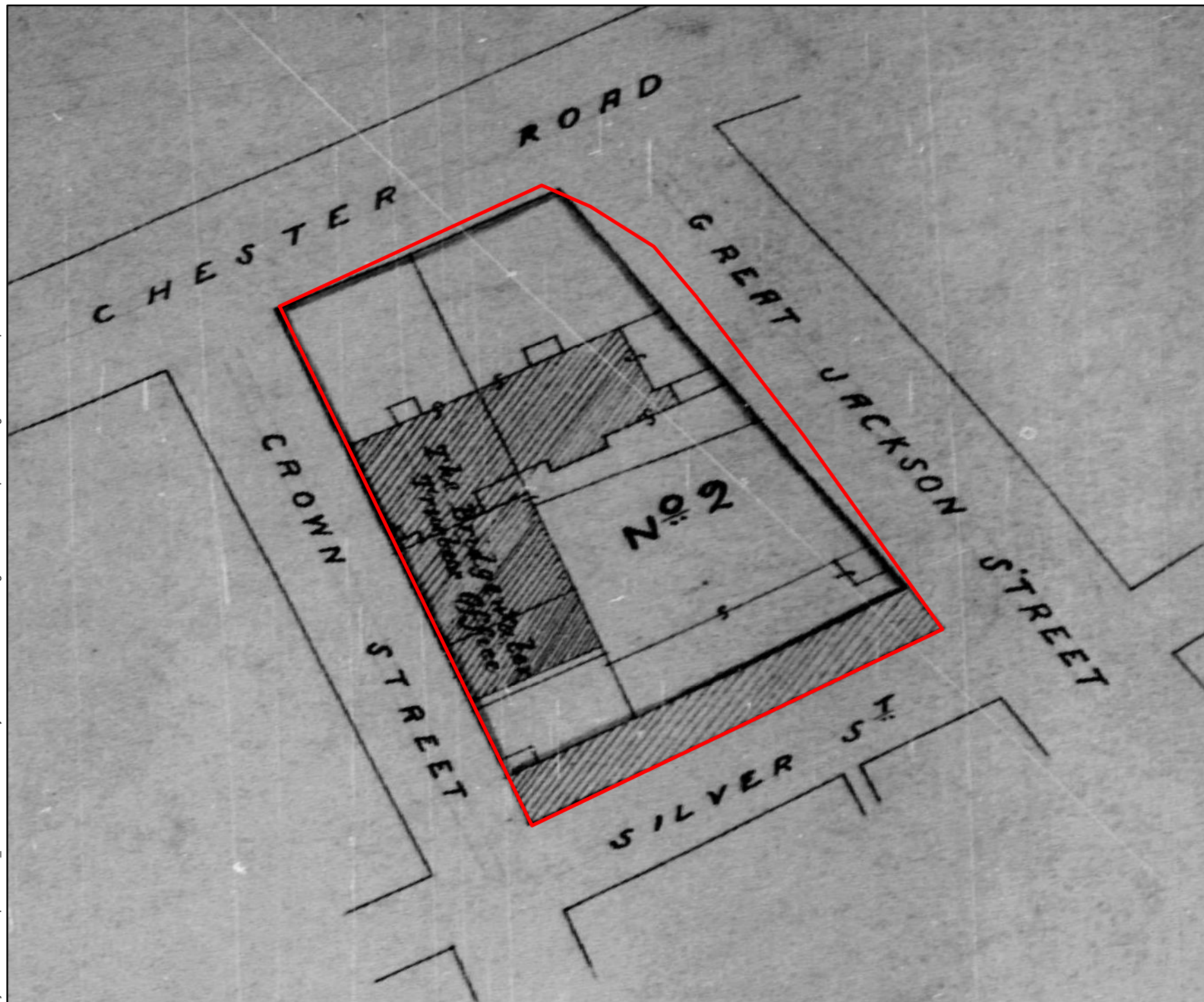


 Site Boundary

N
0 30 60m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 6
Ordnance Survey Map 1848



Site Boundary

N
0 5 10m
Scale at A4: 1:500

rps MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

Figure 7

Township of Hulme Tithe
Map 1854



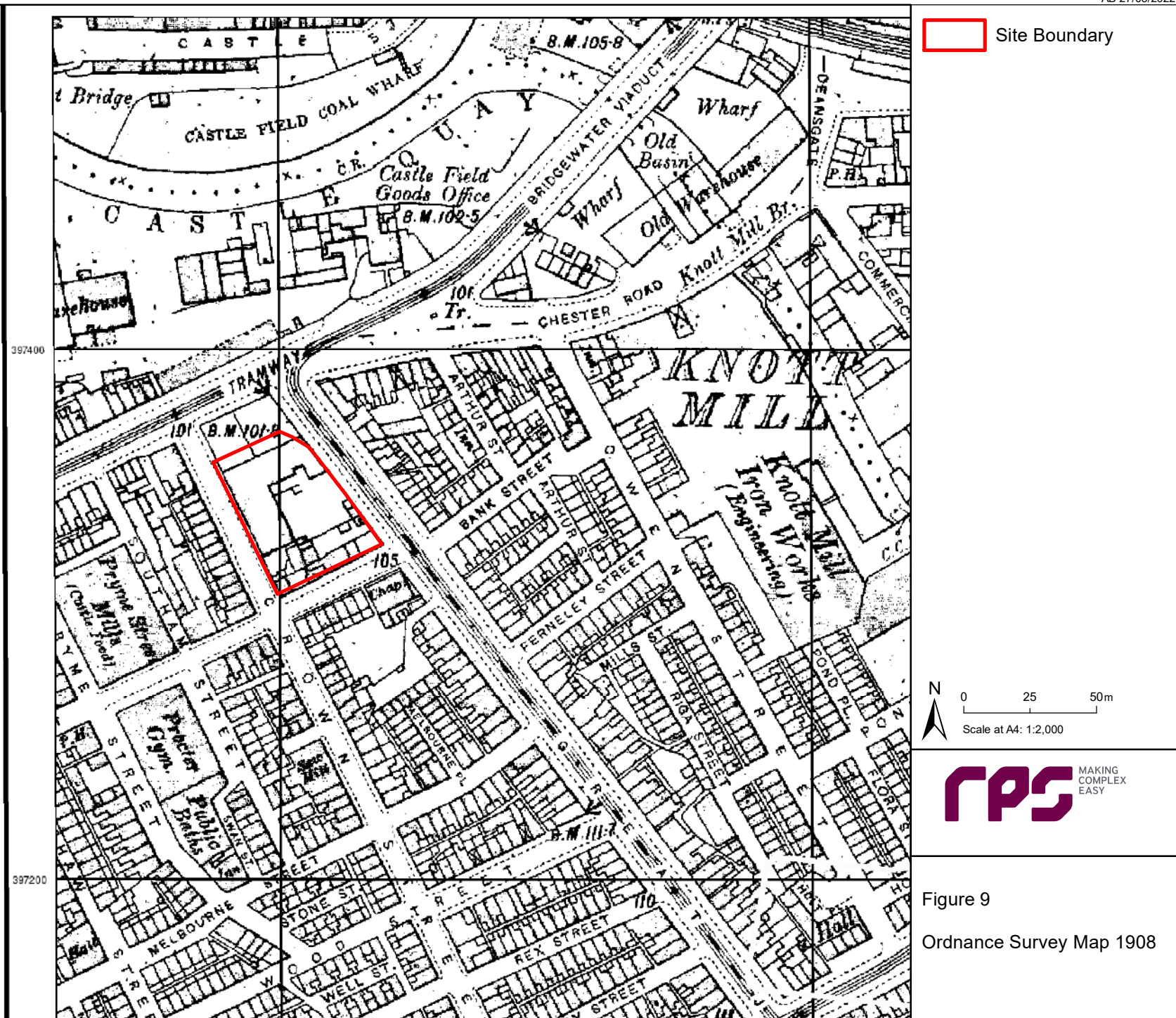
 Site Boundary

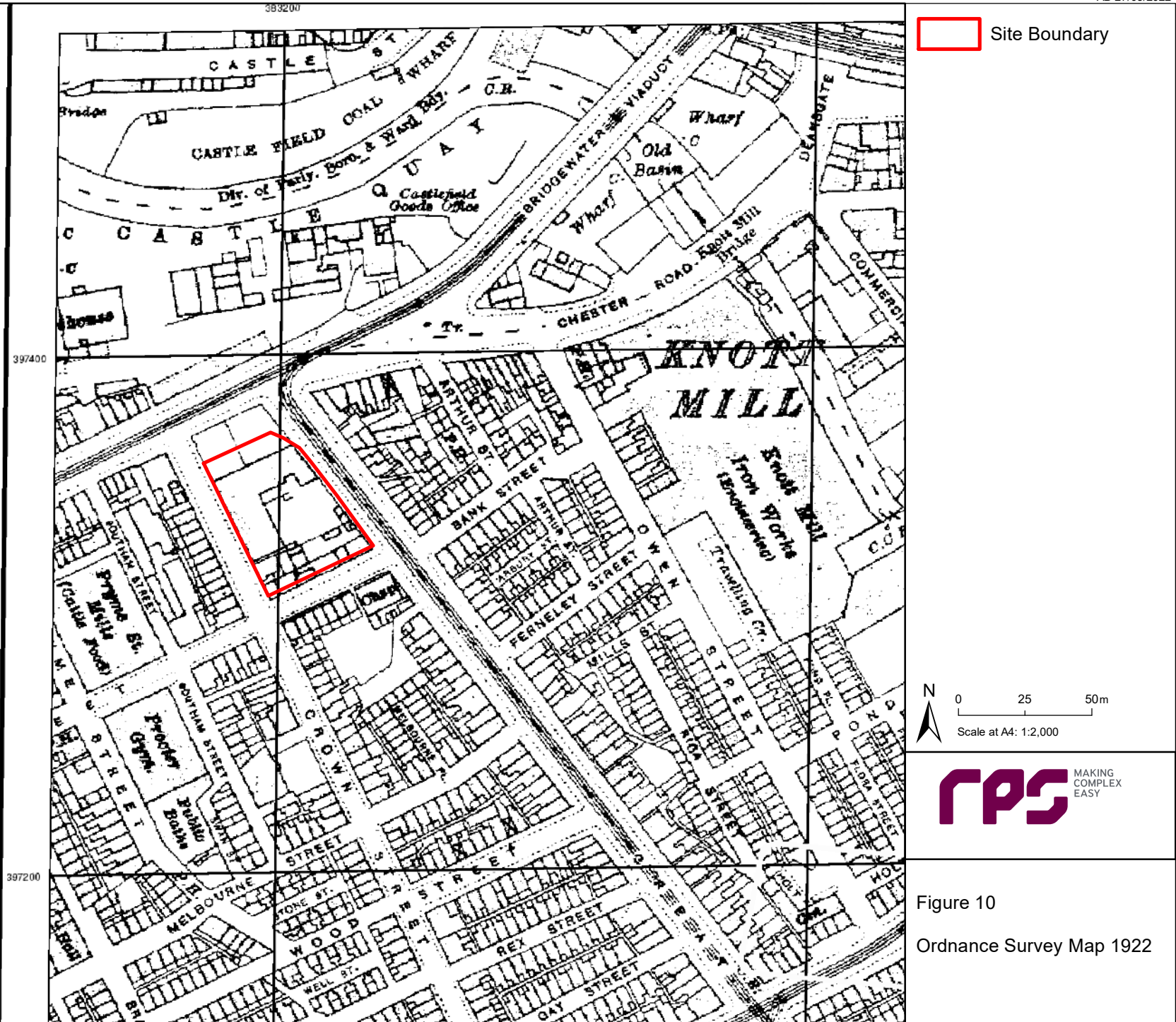
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Scale at A4: 1:2,500

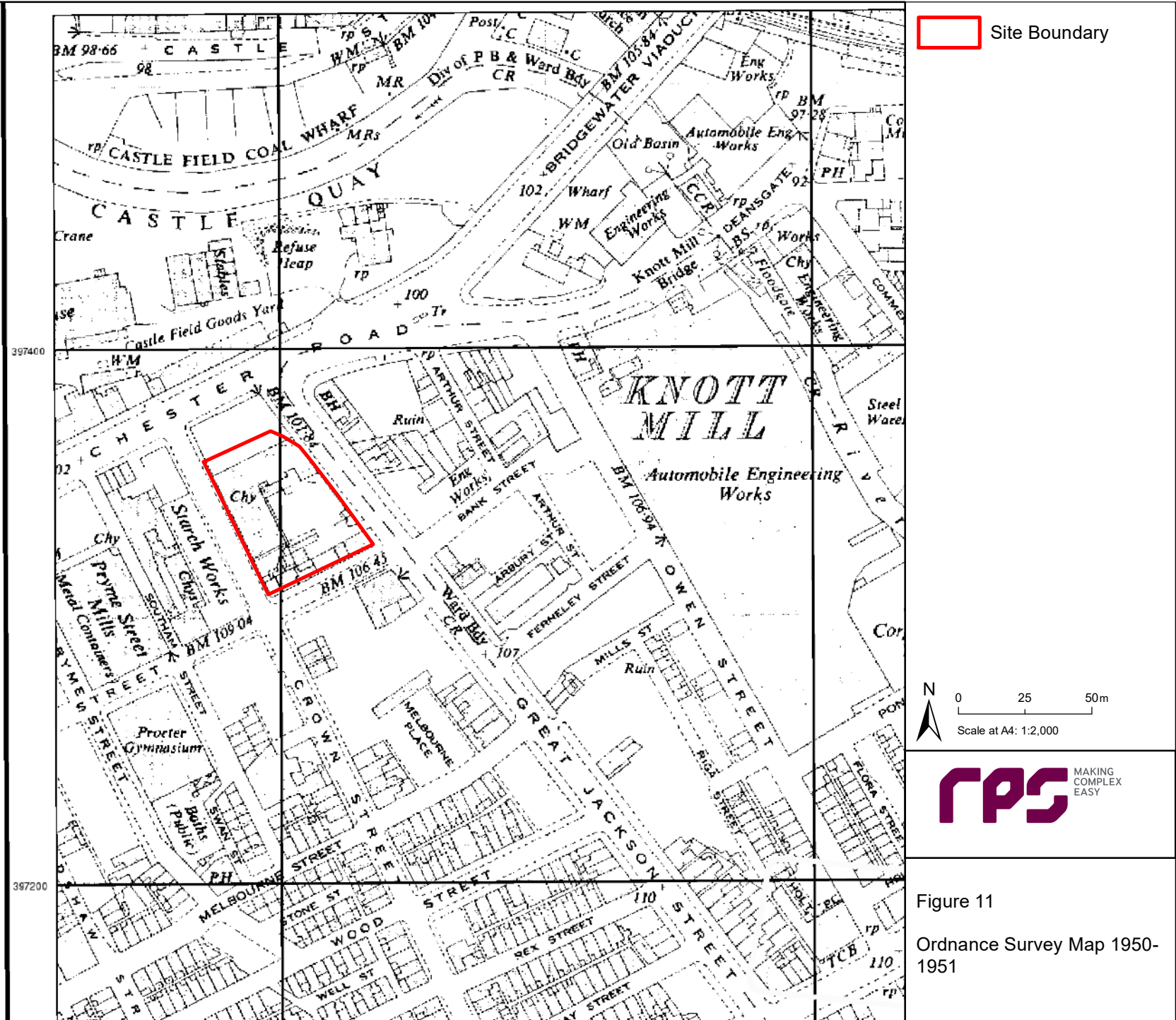
rps MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

Figure 8

Ordnance Survey Map 1894-
1896







PLATES

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHESTER
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



Plate 1: View from Chester Road toward the Grade II Bridgewater Canal Office buildings

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



Plate 2: View south along Great Jackson Street (site to right of plate)

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



Plate 3: View north across site

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHESTER
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



Plate 4: View west across site toward Crown Street

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Plate 5: Cobbled road surface along Silver Street to south of site

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHESTER
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



Plate 6: View north along Crown Street

APPENDICES

Gazetteer of HER Entries

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHESTER
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

HER No.	Name	Location	Date
	Monuments		
14.1.0	Manchester to Ribchester Roman Road (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 8369 9840	Roman
28.1.3	Manchester to Buxton Roman Road (Manchester to Levenshulme section)	SJ 8472 9713	Roman
120.1.0	Castlefield Canal Terminus (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 8310 9750	Post Medieval to Modern
120.1.1	Castlefield Canal Basin Buildings (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 8310 9749	Post Medieval to Modern
141.1.0	Castlefield Scandinavian Disc Brooch	SJ 832 976	Saxon/Early Medieval
415.1.8	Well, Castlefield (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 8328 9759	Roman
415.1.9	Bath House Complex south of Roman Fort (site of) (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 8317 9749	Roman
415.2.0	Castlefield Roman Vicus (site of) (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 8333 9768	Roman
415.3.1	Roman Burial (coffin) (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 8320 9745	Roman
415.4.2	Building Stone (Roman) (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 8336 9742	Roman
415.4.3	Inscribed Roman Stone (Antiquarian report) (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 8321 9761	Roman
415.4.4	Roman Coins (Antiquarian find)	SJ 832 976	Roman
415.4.7	Centurial Stones (Roman) (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 8326 9757	Roman
415.4.9	Roman Altar (Antiquarian find) (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 8321 9760	Roman
415.4.19	Great Jackson Street Coin Hoard (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 8319 9739	Roman
415.4.24	Inscribed Roman Altar (Antiquarian find) (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 8340 9740	Roman
415.4.25	Roman Pottery and Quern (Antiquarian finds) (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 8335 9745	Roman
415.4.27	Sculptured Mithraic Stones (Antiquarian find) (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 8320 9740	Roman
415.5.0	Boundary Marker (site of) (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 8329 9754	Roman
1386.2.0	Rochdale Canal	SJ 8437 9782	Modern
1716.1.0	Viaduct, West from Knott Mill and Deansgate Station to Dawson Street	SJ 8329 9756	Modern
2013.1.0	Merchants' Warehouse	SJ 8309 9752	Modern
2095.1.0	Chester Road/Regent Road Roundabout û Evaluation	SJ 8305 9730	Roman to Modern
8329.1.0	Middle Warehouse at Former Castlefield Goods Yard	SJ 8310 9741	Modern
8330.1.0	2-4 Chester Road (Managers House) (site of)	SJ 8323 9743	Post Medieval to Modern
8331.1.0	Former Bridgewater Canal Offices	SJ 8319 9735	Post Medieval to Modern
8379.1.0	378-380, Deansgate û former Congregational Chapel (formerly Artingstalls Auctioneers; formerly described as 'Independent Chapel')	SJ 8333 9752	Modern
9092.1.0	Stone Heads near Gloucester Place (or Gloucester Grove?) (site of)	SJ 832 971	Roman
9848.1.0	Grocers' Warehouse (Henshall Gilbert & Co) (site of)	SJ 8328 9753	Post Medieval to Modern
9849.1.0	Duke's Warehouse (site of)	SJ 8336 9746	Post Medieval to Modern
9865.1.0	Corn Mill, Brazil Mill (site of)	SJ 8339 9744	Post Medieval to Modern

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9866.1.0	Watermill, Mill Culvert (Water Leat) (site of)	SJ 8320 9740	Post Medieval
9917.1.0	Silver coins found at Castlefield	SJ 832 976	Early Medieval
9917.1.1	Saxon coins found at Castlefield	SJ 832 976	Saxon
10503.1.0	Knott Mill Bridge (evaluation at)	SJ 8337 9748	Roman to Modern
11190.1.0	River Medlock Sluice (Knott Mill)	SJ 8335 9743	Post Medieval to Modern
11191.1.0	Bridgewater/Chester Road Viaduct	SJ 8332 9749	Modern
11269.1.0	Castlegate (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 8317 9743	Modern
11638.1.0	Floodgate on E side of Knott Mill Bridge	SJ 8337 9743	Post Medieval to Modern
11656.1.0	School House (formerly North Hulme Centre)	SJ 8320 9709	Modern
11671.1.0	Boundary Stone on Knott Mill Bridge	SJ 8337 9743	Post Medieval to Modern
11681.1.0	Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway Viaduct	SJ 8303 9770	Modern
12089.10.0	Rochdale Canal Lock No.92 (Dukes Lock) and Castle Street Bridge	SJ 8312 9756	Modern
12208.1.0	Blantyre Street "City Gates" Development, Castlefield (watching brief)	SJ 8299 9739	Modern
12233.1.0	Smithy and Ball-pot house (site of)	SJ 8328 9742	Post Medieval to Modern
12341.1.0	Castlefield, Manchester (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 8320 9757	Roman to Modern
12590.1.0	Alberts Shed (site of)	SJ 83130 97523	Modern
13875.1.0	Slate Wharf: former Timber Wharf (site of)	SJ 83062 97495	Modern
13876.1.0	Slate Wharf: former Blacksmiths Workshop (site of)	SJ 83045 97514	Modern
13877.1.0	Slate Wharf: former Canal Warehouse (site of)	SJ 83047 97503	Modern
13904.1.0	Building (former iron foundry?) (site of) (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 83438 97428	Modern
13905.1.0	Buildings on Commercial Street (site of) (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 83426 97441	Modern
13924.1.0	Brodie & Co/ Galloway's Knott Mill Iron Foundry (site of) (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 83359 97372	Post Medieval to Modern
13925.1.0	Housing at Owen Street (site of)	SJ 83382 97273	Modern
13926.1.0	Area of Olympia (site of), Owen Street	SJ 83416 97298	Modern
13927.1.0	Blue Ball Inn (site of) (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 83312 97397	Modern
13928.1.0	Buildings on Chester Road (site of) (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 83252 97362	Modern
13949.1.0	Merchants Bridge	SJ 83060 97538	Modern
13951.1.0	Possible site of Mithraeum (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 83261 97282	Roman
13952.1.0	Former Farmhouse on Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83268 97252	Post Medieval to Modern
13953.1.0	Bridgewater Arms and buildings on Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83091 97317	Post Medieval to Modern
13954.1.0	Brewery (site of) on former Hulme Place	SJ 83235 97296	Post Medieval to Modern
13955.1.0	Buildings on Pryme Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83112 97288	Post Medieval to Modern
13956.1.0	Buildings on Bradshaw Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83087 97274	Post Medieval to Modern
13957.1.0	Buildings on Paradise Court, Silver Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83154 97264	Post Medieval to Modern
13958.1.0	Swan Inn and Brewery, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83175 97215	Modern
13959.1.0	Buildings on Swan Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83185 97226	Modern

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, MANCHESTER
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13960.1.0	Silver Street Methodist Chapel, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83237 97309	Modern
13961.1.0	Housing on Great Jackson Street/ Silver Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83238 97270	Modern
13962.1.0	Smithy on Southam Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83155 97325	Modern
13962.2.0	Buildings on Southam Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83175 97307	Modern
13963.1.0	Buildings on Little Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83118 97329	Modern
13964.1.0	Buildings on Crown Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83163 97336	Modern
13965.1.0	Hulme Mill, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83127 97302	Modern
13966.1.0	Prince of Wales public house, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83126 97266	Modern
13967.1.0	Buildings on Pryme Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83135 97226	Modern
13968.1.0	Pryme Street Coalyard, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83131 97237	Modern
13969.1.0	Terrace on Bradshaw Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83109 97241	Modern
13970.1.0	Terrace on Silver Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83085 97255	Modern
13971.1.0	Houses at Union Place, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83080 97266	Modern
13972.1.0	Anderson's Buildings, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83074 97281	Modern
13980.1.0	Buildings on Jacksons Wharf (site of)	SJ 83050 97463	Post Medieval to Modern
13981.1.0	Buildings on Jacksons Wharf (site of)	SJ 83086 97376	Modern
13982.1.0	New Warehouse (site of)	SJ 83001 97469	Modern
13983.1.0	Building on Jacksons Wharf (site of)	SJ 83048 97394	Modern
13984.1.0	Buildings on Hulme Place, Crowngate (site of) (Area of Roman Manchester)	SJ 83185 97285	Post Medieval to Modern
13985.1.0	Pryme Street Baths (site of), Crowngate	SJ 83164 97223	Modern
13990.1.0	Buildings on Melbourne Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83205 97225	Modern
13991.1.0	Industrial buildings on Back Silver Street, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83165 97235	Modern
13992.1.0	Waterloo Brewery, Crowngate (site of)	SJ 83162 97330	Modern
15920.1.0	Buildings at Great Jackson Street (site of)	SJ 83435 97179	Modern
16024.1.0	Features south of the river Medlock	SJ 8340 9725	Post Medieval to Modern
16025.1.0	Knott Mill Dye Works (site of)	SJ 8338 9731	Post Medieval to Modern
16217.1.0	Slate Wharf: Cobbled surface (site of)	SJ 8304 9745	Modern
16846.1.0	Castle Field Kiln (site of)	SJ 8335 9742	Post Medieval to Modern
16847.1.0	Houses fronting Chester Road (site of)	SJ 8335 9742	Modern
16848.1.0	Pond Place (site of)	SJ 8340 9728	Modern
17297.1.0	Electricity Junction Box on Castle Street, Manchester	SJ 8327 9754	Modern
17298.1.0	Electricity Junction Box in Castlefield canal basin, Manchester (1 of 2)	SJ 8333 9751	Modern
17299.1.0	Electricity Junction Box in Castlefield canal basin, Manchester (2 of 2)	SJ 8332 9747	Modern
	Events		
EGM2435	Brazil Mill, Castlefield - Watching Brief 2007	SJ 8339 9744	
EGM2743	Knott Mill Bridge - Trial Trench 1998		
EGM3172	Slate Wharf - Watching Brief 1998	SJ 8303 9745	
EGM3177	Castlegate - Trial Trench 1988	SJ 8320 9743	
EGM3329	Castlefield - Research 2001	SJ 8327 9762	
EGM3355	Castle Gate - Research 2000	SJ 8317 9742	
EGM3375	Blantyre Street Development, "City Gates" - Watching Brief 2001		

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EGM3458	Castlefield Quay - 2004	SJ 83275 97619	
EGM3461	Jackson's Wharf - Research 2004	SJ 83045 97413	
EGM3495	Alberts Shed - Watching Brief 2003	SJ 83131 97526	
EGM3654	Brazil Mill, Knott Mill - 2005	SJ 83396 97440	
EGM3657	2-4 Chester Road - 2005		
EGM3770	Land at Jordan Street - DBA, Watching Brief 2005	SJ 83511 97393	
EGM3788	Chester Road - Research 2006	SJ 83269 97360	
EGM3800	Land at Great Jackson Street - Walkover Survey 2007	SJ 83440 97188	
EGM3830	Slate Wharf - Field visit 2007	SJ 83053 97506	
EGM3858	Commercial Street - Research 2008		
EGM3864	Land at Bridgewater Viaduct - Field Visit 2001	SJ 83296 97433	
EGM3866	Land at Owen Street - Research 2007	SJ 83395 97336	
EGM3870	Castle Gate - Research 2002		
EGM3912	Chester Road/ Great Jackson Street - Trial Trench 2007		
EGM3939	Knott Mill: Archaeological Trial Excavations - 1982	SJ 83379 97310	
EGM4204	Bridgewater Point - DBA 2015	SJ 8329 9743	
EGM4205	2-4 Chester Road - DBA 2015	SJ 8325 9745	
EGM4210	Owen Street - DBA 2015	SJ 8338 9733	
EGM4229	Northern Hub Piccadilly / Oxford Road - DBA 2013-2014	SJ 8446 9762	
EGM4543	Deansgate South: Scoping Report - 2020	SJ 8329 9743	
EGM4778	Plot F, Great Jackson Street - DBA 2021	SJ 8340 9725	
EGM4779	Plot F, Great Jackson Street - Assessment 2021	SJ 8340 9725	
EGM4826	Land at Great Jackson Street - DBA 2017	SJ 8330 9730	
EGM4925	Marketing Suite - Field Observation, Research 2018	SJ 8326 9727	
EGM4934	Crown Street Phase 1 - DBA 2018	SJ 8312 9730	
EGM5005	Owen Street - Evaluation 2018	SJ 8339 9733	
EGM5226	Crown Street - Excavation 2019	SJ 8316 9730	
	Scheduled Monument		
1001953	Remains of eastern Name: wall of the Roman fort	SJ 8326 9758	



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