

Proposed HIF Infrastructure Works, Victoria North, Manchester
Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation
September 2022

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Report

Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation

Site

Proposed HIF Infrastructure Works, Victoria North, Manchester

Date

September 2022

Planning Authority

Manchester City Council

Prepared and Approved By

Dr Robert Smith MCIfA

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Final

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Contents

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Aims and Objectives
- 3.0 General Instructions
- 4.0 Methodology
- 5.0 Excavation Archives Deposition
- 6.0 Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting
- 7.0 Report Submission and Deposition with the HER
- 8.0 General Considerations

Figures

- Fig 1 Proposed Trench Location Plan (Google Earth)
- Fig 2 Proposed Trench Location Plan (1851 Ordnance Survey)
- Fig 3 Proposed Trench Location Plan (1891 Ordnance Survey)

Appendix

- Appx 1 Proposed HIF Infrastructure Works, Victoria North, Manchester: Historic Environment Baseline Assessment (Arup, February 2022)

1.0 Introduction

Background and Scope of Document

- 1.1 This Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the development of the proposed HIF Infrastructure Works, Victoria North, Manchester has been researched and prepared by Dr Robert Smith (Director, Orion Heritage Ltd) on behalf of Manchester City Council.
- 1.2 This WSI has been prepared with recent consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS).
- 1.3 The site has been subject to previous desk-based assessment:
 - *Proposed HIF Infrastructure Works, Victoria North, Manchester: Historic Environment Baseline Assessment (Arup, February 2022).*
- 1.4 The baseline assessment has been appended to this WSI to provide background context to the site.

2.0 Aims and Objectives

- 2.1 The principal aim of the archaeological evaluation will be to determine the character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any identified archaeological deposits; therefore, ensuring their preservation by record.
- 2.2 This will be undertaken by a programme of archaeological works comprising targeted trial trenching evaluation.
- 2.3 To address the main aim, the general objectives are to:
- Ensure the recording of any archaeological assets discovered during the archaeological evaluation;
 - Ensure that any below ground archaeological deposits exposed are promptly identified;
 - Ensure the recording of all archaeological remains, to place this record in its local context and to make this record available;
 - Undertake a programme of post-investigation assessment;
 - Produce a report and disseminate the results; and
 - Make provision for archive deposition.
- 2.4 This specification conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy (including *NPPF* [revised July 2021]). It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the appropriate national and local standards and guidelines, including:
- *Management of Recording Projects in the Historic Environment: MORPHE* (English Heritage [revised edition] 2015);
 - *Code of Conduct* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA [revised edition] 2019); and
 - *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA [revised edition] 2020);
 - *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA [revised edition] 2020); and
 - *The North-West Updated Regional Framework* (with particular reference to those research question relating to the Post-Medieval, Industrial and Modern periods within the Research Agenda; and any more general or other period specific research objectives that are appropriate). Should any other research avenues come to light as a product of unexpected archaeology discovered during the archaeological works, then they should be interpreted with reference to the framework.
- 2.5 All aspects of the evaluation will be placed in the public domain by depositing the results with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER).

3.0 General Instructions

Health and Safety

- 3.1 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. This work may require the preparation of a Covid-19 Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. Appropriate precautions shall also be taken with regard to Covid-19.

Location of Services

- 3.2 The archaeological contractor will be responsible for locating any drainage pipes, service pipes, cables, etc. which may cross any of the trench lines, and for taking the necessary measures to avoid disturbing such services.

Confirmation and Adherence to Specification

- 3.3 Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to GMAAS or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of GMAAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor. Modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design will not be considered by GMAAS. Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to GMAAS without delay.

Confirmation of Timetable and Contractor's Qualifications

- 3.4 Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must provide GMAAS in writing with:
- A projected timetable for the site work;
 - Details of the staff structure and numbers; and
 - Names and CVs of key project members (e.g. the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors, etc.).
- 3.5 All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of GMAAS.

Notification

- 3.6 GMAAS should be provided with as much notice as possible in writing (and certainly not less than one week) of the intention to start work. A copy of the archaeological contractor's risk assessment of the site should accompany the notification.

Documentary Research

- 3.7 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, the HER should be visited by either the project manager or the site supervisor, to gain an overview of the archaeological/ historical background of the site and environs. In addition to providing a knowledge base for the work in hand, the results of this assessment may be incorporated into the contractor's report where they are considered to contribute to that report, but any extraneous material should be omitted. The results of this exercise should be used to inform the whole project. However, current Covid-19 restrictions make this not possible.
- 3.8 It would be expected that the site supervisor or project manager would check for possible updates with the Greater Manchester HER and familiarise themselves with the archaeological and historical background of the site before fieldwork commences.

4.0 Methodology

Archaeological Evaluation

Method of Excavation

- 4.1 Twelve 30 m x 1.8 m trial trenches will be undertaken across parts the site which hold the greatest archaeological interest (Figure 1-3).
- 4.2 The trial trenches may be opened, and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.2 m. thickness, using an appropriate machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits. Any machine work must be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon may be exposed by the machine but must then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features, and then dug by hand. Appropriate samples (at least three from each trench - both ends and the centre) shall be sieved for microliths and other small artefacts
- 4.3 All archaeological remains will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the project. The complete stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits will be excavated and the work will investigate and record all inter-relationships between features. The contractor should make provision for the use of shoring/stepping to accomplish this if necessary. All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base. The following strategy will be employed:
- Linear boundary features: a minimum sample of 20% of each linear boundary feature such as ditches and trackways. Each section should be at least 1m wide and, where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. All termini will be investigated. If upon excavation of the sample section no datable artefacts are recovered, then the remainder of the feature within the trench should be rapidly excavated up to 100%. A mechanical excavator may be employed to remove the upper fills, but the primary fills should be quickly hand excavated to maximise retrieval of artefacts.
 - Other linear and discrete features: all stake-holes, post-holes, pits, ring ditches, kilns, and other structural/funerary/industrial features will be 50% excavated in the first instance, recorded in section, and then fully excavated. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. Where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge.
 - Built structures: walls, floors, etc. will be excavated sufficient to establish their form, phasing, construction techniques. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.
- 4.4 No archaeological deposits should be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable in achieving the objectives of this evaluation, although all features identified are expected to be half-sectioned and the full depth of archaeological deposits must be assessed. All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base.
- 4.5 All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 20th century material, which may be noted and discarded. Finds will be stored in secure, appropriate conditions following the guidelines in *First Aid for Finds* (3rd edition).

Method of Recording

- 4.6 The trenches are to be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of each area is to be recorded, even when no archaeological deposits have been identified. In trenches where no archaeology is revealed, a representative section should be drawn to indicate the soil profile. Sections of all trenches should be included in the report. Levels must be included on trench plans and plans of features.
- 4.7 Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights AOD. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include OD spot heights for all principal strata and any features. At least one section of each trench edge, showing a representative and complete sequence of deposits from the modern ground surface to the natural geology, will be drawn.

- 4.8 The actual areas of excavation and all archaeological (and possibly archaeological) features should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a detailed archive and report on the material. The trench locations, as excavated, will be accurately surveyed, tied into the OS National Grid and located on an up-to-date 1:1250 Ordnance Survey (OS) map base.
- 4.9 Digital photography is to be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (July 2015) and the relevant museum's accession policies. Any digital images are to be supplied to Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council on archive quality gold CD and ISO19005-1 compliant PDF/A by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report. They will also be archived on the Archaeological Data Service.

Use of Metal Detectors

- 4.10 Spoil heaps and trenches are to be scanned for non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the contracting archaeologist). Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (-19th century material and earlier should be retained).
- 4.11 If a non-professional archaeologist is to be used to carry out the metal-detecting, a formal agreement of their position as a sub-contractor working under direction must be agreed in advance of their use on site. This formal agreement will apply whether they are paid or not. To avoid financial claims under the Treasure Act a suggested wording for this formal agreement with the metal detectorist is: "In the process of working on the archaeological investigation at [location of site] between the dates of [insert dates], [name of person contributing to project] is working under direction or permission of [name of archaeological organisation] and hereby waives all rights to rewards for objects discovered that could otherwise be payable under the Treasure Act 1996."

Environmental Sampling Strategy

- 4.12 Bulk sampling must be taken from all securely stratified deposits using a strategy which combines systematic and judgement sampling, but which also follows the methodologies outlined in the English Heritage (2011) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (2nd edition) guidance.
- 4.13 Samples for specialist environmental analysis and scientific dating (soil profiles, archaeomagnetic dating, dendrochronology, etc.) should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the excavation.

Conservation Strategy

- 4.14 A conservation strategy must be developed in collaboration with a recognised laboratory. All finds must be assessed to recover information that will contribute to an understanding of their deterioration and hence preservation potential, as well as identifying potential for further investigation. Furthermore, all finds must be stabilised and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum. As a guiding principle, only artefacts of a "displayable" quality would warrant full conservation, but metalwork and coinage from stratified contexts would be expected to be x-rayed if necessary, and conservation costs should also be included as a contingency.

Human Remains

- 4.15 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. The Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Team will be notified at the earliest opportunity. If removal is necessary the remains must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England [APABE] 2017), a valid Ministry of Justice licence, if appropriate, and any local environmental health regulations.

Treasure Act

- 4.16 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996, as amended, must be followed regarding any finds that might fall within its purview. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the "Code of Practice". Where

removal cannot be affected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

- 4.17 Should there be unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of this specification, then the archaeological contractor should urgently contact GMAAS with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter with the developer.

Access/Monitoring Arrangements

- 4.18 GMAAS will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. It is usual practice that the visit is arranged in advance, but this is not always feasible. GMAAS will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present and should be afforded the opportunity to view all trenches, any finds made that are still on site, and any records not in immediate use. It is anticipated that the records of an exemplar context that has previously been fully recorded will be examined. Any observed deficiencies during the site visit are to be made good to the satisfaction of GMAAS, by the next agreed site meeting.

5.0 Excavation Archives Deposition

- 5.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant district museum archaeological curator to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive.
- 5.2 Agreement for deposition should be confirmed in writing by the archaeological contractor; this correspondence is to be copied to GMAAS.
- 5.3 It is the policy of the relevant museum to accept complete excavation archives, including primary site records and research archives and finds, from all excavations carried out in the district that it serves.
- 5.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with the relevant museum.
- 5.5 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet the relevant museum's requirements regarding the preparation of excavation archives for deposition.

6.0 Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

Finds and Samples

- 6.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken shall be processed and any finds shall be cleaned, identified, assessed/analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines.
- 6.2 Samples should be processed for the recovery of artefactual material, animal/fish/human bones, industrial residues (such as fuel and fuel waste), shell, molluscs, charcoal and mineralised plant remains, as a minimum. 'Specialist' samples (e.g. monoliths, cores, plant/invertebrate macrofossils, etc.) should be processed separately as appropriate.
- 6.3 Material suitable for scientific dating (e.g. charcoal) should be identified to species and assessed for suitability by an environmental specialist prior to submission to a dating laboratory. Any human remains submitted for C14 dating should also have carbon (delta 13C) and nitrogen isotope analysis carried out by the radiocarbon laboratory.
- 6.4 All finds and biological material must be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist.
- 6.5 Following identification, finds of 20th century date should be noted, quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds which are of 19th century or earlier date, should be retained and archived.

Field Archive

- 6.6 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and digital photographs. Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum [second edition] 2011), *Digital Archives in Archaeology* (Dig Ventures 2021 [online]) and *The Standard and Guide to Best Practice in Archaeological Archiving in Europe* (EAC 2019). The contractor should also take account of any additional requirements imposed by the recipient.
- 6.7 All digital prints, including those presented in the report, must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, the contractor must supply details of the paper/inks used in writing to GMAAS with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability. Written confirmation that the materials are acceptable must have been received from the GMAAS prior to the commencement of work on site.
- 6.8 The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive.

Report Format and Content

- 6.9 It is anticipated that upon (or approaching) completion of fieldwork, a meeting with GMAAS will be arranged by the archaeological contractor, to discuss the results and agree what, if any, additional work may be warranted. The developer should also be invited to attend this meeting. The meeting may take the form of a telephone discussion at GMAAS's discretion. Following the meeting, the archaeological contractor will either produce a report (if no further archaeological work is warranted) or draft an interim report for decision making purposes and also a specification (if further work is required) to be submitted to GMAAS for written approval prior to the commencement of any further work.
- 6.10 If further fieldwork is required, the results of the evaluation will be integrated into an overall report encompassing all stages of work. However, if a different contractor is employed by the developer to undertake subsequent works, then a full, formal evaluation report should be prepared and accepted by GMAAS before further fieldwork commences.
- 6.11 A report should be produced, which should include background information on the need for the project, a description of the methodology employed, and a full description and interpretation of results produced. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers.
- 6.12 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification, and which depicts the full extent of the site investigated (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans). Site plans should be at

an appropriate scale showing trench layout (as dug), features located and, where possible, predicted archaeological deposits. Upon completion of each evaluation trench, all sections containing archaeological features will be drawn. Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights OD. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include OD spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Where no archaeological deposits are encountered, at least one representative section showing the complete soil profile of the trench should be drawn and included in the report.

- 6.13 Artefact analysis is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue, quantification by context and discussion/interpretation if warranted, with finds critical for dating and interpretation illustrated.
- 6.14 Environmental analysis is to include identification of the remains, quantification by context, discussion/interpretation if warranted, and a description of the processing methodology. Radiocarbon results must be presented in full (laboratory sample number, conventional radiocarbon age, delta C13 value and calibration programme). Copies of the laboratory-issued dating certificates must be included as an appendix to the report.
- 6.15 Details of the style and format of the report are to be determined by the archaeological contractor, but should include a full bibliography, a quantified index to the site archive, and as an appendix, a copy of this specification.

Summary for Publication

- 6.16 A summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the HER. Depending upon the results of the evaluation (and any possible additional excavation), discussions will be held with GMAAS regarding the potential for the publication of the results in a suitable archaeological journal. This will be agreed by all parties in advance of work commencing on any suitable publication.

Publicity

- 6.17 If the project is to be publicised in any way (including media releases, publications, etc.), then it is expected that GMAAS be given the opportunity to consider whether they wish its collaborative role to be acknowledged, and if so, the form of words used will be at his discretion.
- 6.18 GMAAS will take digital photographs which may be published on social media feeds as part of an ongoing strategy to enable public access to information about current fieldwork in the county.

Consideration of Appropriate Mitigation Strategy

- 6.19 The report should not give a judgement on whether preservation or further investigation is considered appropriate, but should provide an interpretation of results, placing them in a local and regional, and if appropriate, national context. However, a client may wish to separately commission the contractor's view as to an appropriate treatment of the resource identified.

7.0 Report Submission and Deposition with the HER

- 7.1 A pdf copy of the report is to be supplied directly to GMAAS in a timely manner to allow further work, if necessary, to be scheduled and the planning application to be determined in an informed manner, and certainly within a period of two months following completion of fieldwork, unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case, a revised date should be agreed with GMAAS. The final version of the report will also be uploaded onto OASIS. Completion of this project and advice from the GMAAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy are dependant upon receipt by the Council of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by GMAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with GMAAS.
- 7.2 The report will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the HER where it will be publicly accessible once deposited, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposition.
- 7.3 In terms of copyright, please note that by depositing the report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the Council, in perpetuity, although the contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the Council to reproduce material, including for commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.
- 7.4 The HER supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced because of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact GMAAS to complete the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the HER may place the information on a website. If appropriate, a note or longer article should also be supplied to the Council for British Archaeology's local Forum publication (please contact the editor or CBA's website for more information).

8.0 General Considerations

- 8.1 All works will be in compliance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act* (1974), applicable regulations and codes of practice, and recommendations of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1986).

Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

- 8.2 It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the HER. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders should carry out an inspection of the site prior to submission. If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that:

- A part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or
- An alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results; and
- Then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact GMAAS as a matter of urgency.

Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

- 8.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained GMAAS's consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender, along with Dr Rob Smith (Director – Orion Heritage), acting as the client's representative. Unauthorised variations may result in GMAAS being unable to recommend determination of the planning application to the Local Planning Officer based on the archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the contractor.

Technical Queries

- 8.4 Similarly, any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to GMAAS and Dr Rob Smith (Director – Orion Heritage), acting as the client's representative, without delay.

Valid Period of Specification

- 8.5 This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time, it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.



Title:
Proposed Trench Location Plan (Google Earth)

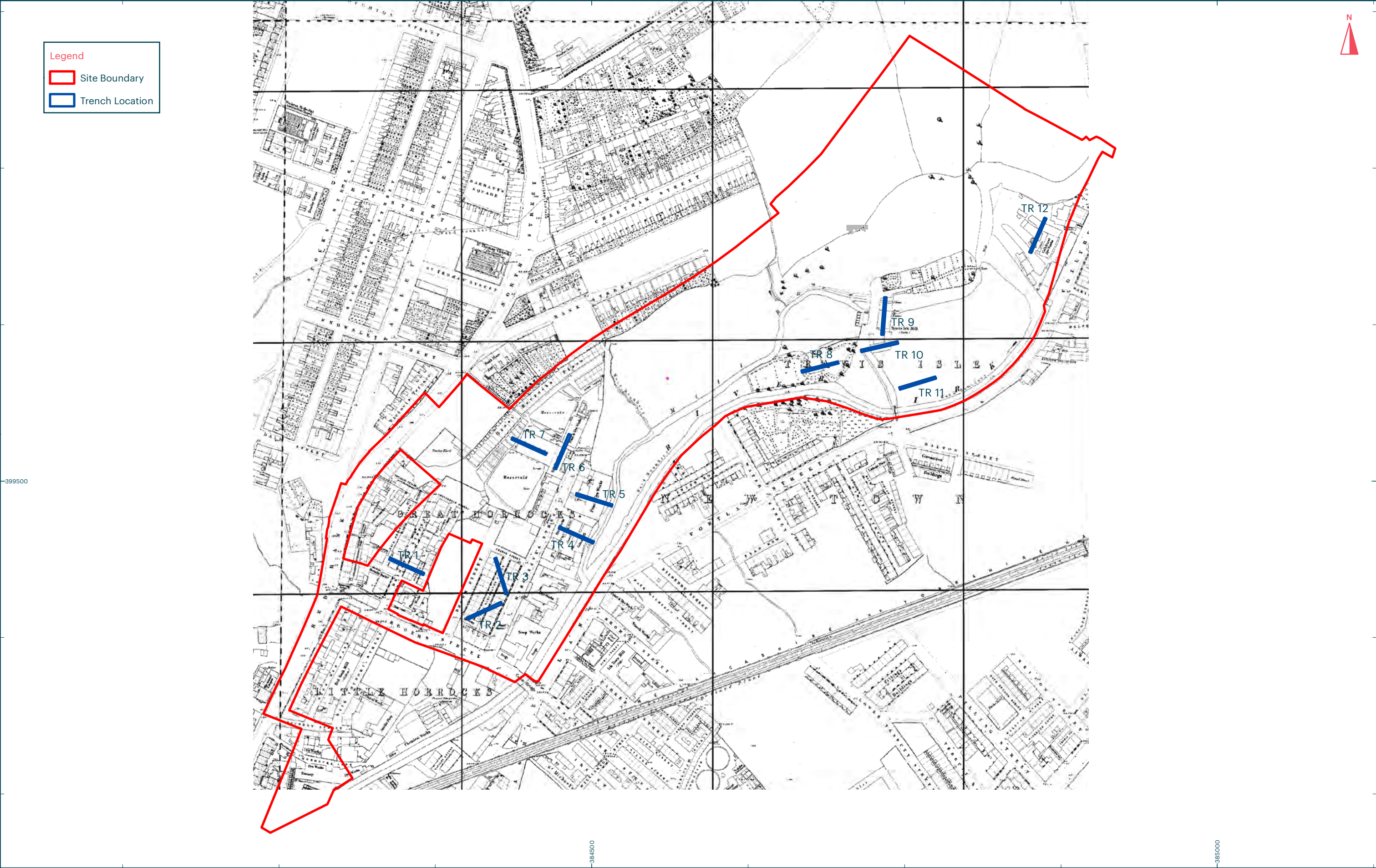
Address:
HIF Infrastructure Works, Victoria North

All trenches shown are 30m x 1.8m

Scale at A3: 1:2,750

0 100m



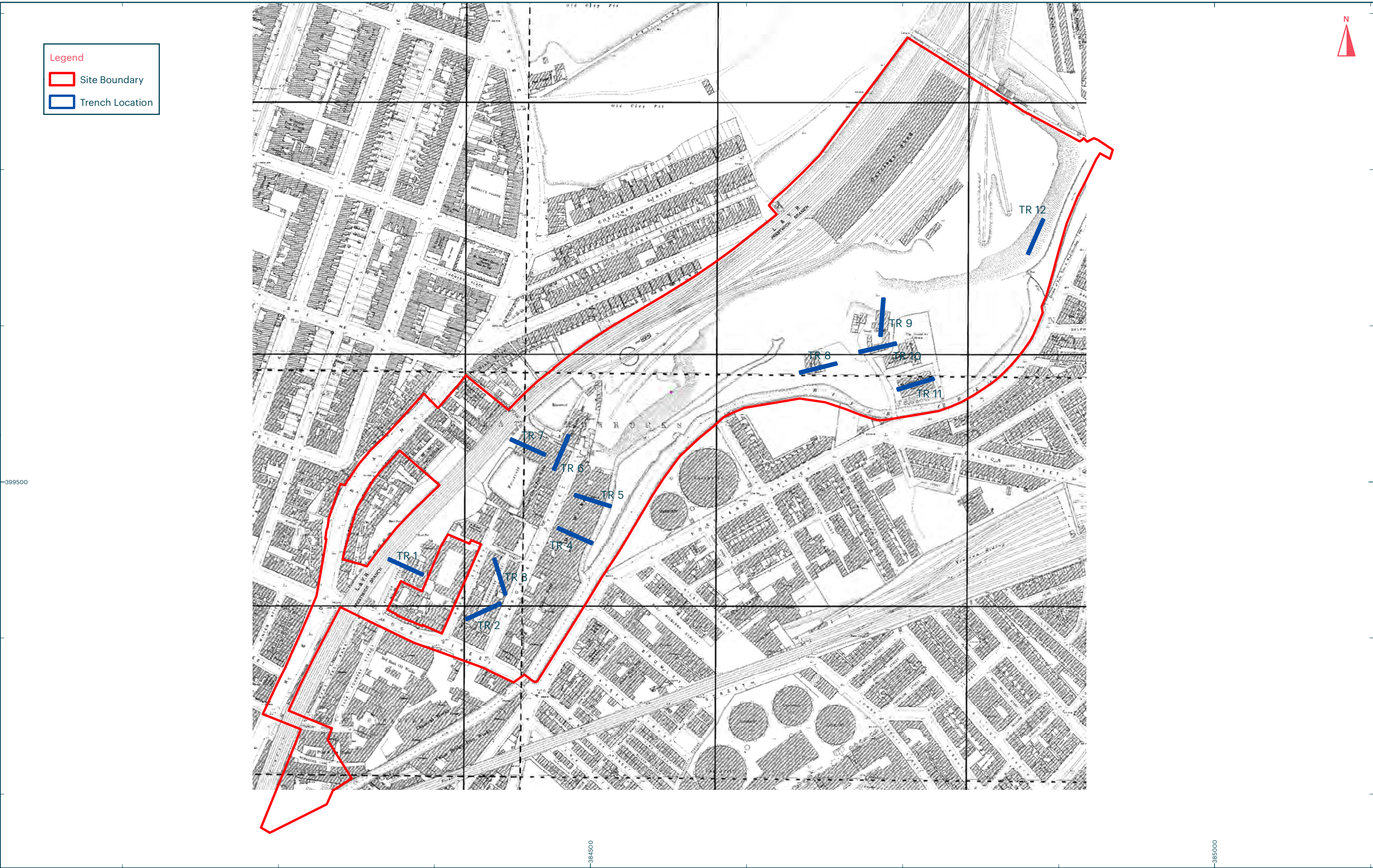


Title:
Proposed Trench Location Plan (1851 Ordnance Survey)

Address:
HIF Infrastructure Works, Victoria North

All trenches shown are 30m x 1.8m

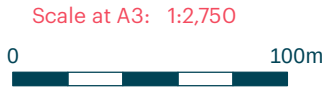




Title:
Proposed Trench Location Plan (1891 Ordnance Survey)

Address:
HIF Infrastructure Works, Victoria North

All trenches shown are 30m x 1.8m



Manchester City Council

**Proposed HIF Infrastructure
Works, Victoria North,
Manchester**

**Historic Environment Baseline
Assessment**

Rev 1 | 4 February 2022

This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client.

It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

Job number 282022-00

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Document verification

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Contents

	Page
1 Executive Summary	3
2 Introduction	4
2.1 Background to the Project	4
2.2 Purpose of the Report	4
2.3 Site Location	5
2.4 Assumptions and Limitations	5
2.5 Consultation	5
3 Legislation and Planning Policy	5
3.1 Legislation	6
3.2 National Policy	6
3.3 Local Policy	8
4 Methodology	9
4.1 Standards and Guidance	9
4.2 Identifying Heritage Assets	10
4.3 Assessing Significance	11
5 Archaeological and Historical Background	12
5.1 Time Periods	12
5.2 Topography	13
5.3 Geology	15
5.4 Prehistoric	16
5.5 Roman	16
5.6 Early Medieval	17
5.7 Medieval	17
5.8 Post Medieval	18
5.9 Industrial	19
5.10 Modern	22
6 Assessment of Heritage Asset's Significance	23
6.1 Designated Heritage Assets	23
6.2 Non-Designated Heritage Assets	27
7 Conclusions	35
Appendix A: Figures	39
Appendix B: Gazetteer	40
B1: Designated Assets	41

B2: Non-Designated Assets	50
B3: Archaeological Investigations	62

1 Executive Summary

This report presents the historic environment baseline assessment of the study area centred around the lower portion of the River Irk. The site lies on either side of the River Irk within the dense urban landscape of central Manchester (Figure 1). The historic environment baseline assessment presents the archaeological and built heritage baseline data available including designated and non-designated heritage assets and the potential to encounter previously unknown below-ground archaeological deposits at the site and their significance.

The Grade II listed Union Bridge borders the southern edge of the site, but there are no other designated archaeological or built heritage assets within the site boundary.

Non-designated built heritage survives within the site including the Lowry Footbridge, historic river walls along the River Irk, and the northern retaining walls.

There is overall low potential to encounter below-ground archaeological remains dating from the Prehistoric through to the Medieval periods within the site. There is moderate to high potential to encounter archaeological remains from the Industrial and Modern period within the site, especially remains associated with the Travis Mill site occupied from the 17th century onwards which may be of local to regional interest. There is high potential for the survival of historic river deposits within the site boundary which may include deposits with local to regional paleoenvironmental and geoarchaeological interest.

Recommendations for archaeological evaluation measures to further assess the presence, absence, and significance of previously unrecorded archaeological remains which may exist within the site are proposed. Any programme of archaeological investigation should be designed and agreed in consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service. A programme of archaeological investigation at the site may include a geoarchaeological watching brief during ground investigation works, the creation of a geoarchaeological deposit model and a targeted programme of archaeological evaluation works at the former site of the Travis Mill.

2 Introduction

2.1 Background to the Project

This Historic Environment Baseline Assessment (HEBA) has been prepared by Arup on behalf of Manchester City Council (MCC) in relation to the proposed infrastructure works along the River Irk in central Manchester. The site is defined by the riparian walls of the River Irk in addition to an area of scrubland and industrial buildings situated on a plateau north of the river. The proposed infrastructure works consist of the construction of new internal access roads, utility and services connections, remediation and earthworks, demolition of existing structures and the provision of green infrastructure; all of which form part of a wider scheme of redevelopment for the Victoria North area providing new residential development along with a range of employment, social, community, cultural and ancillary uses.

This assessment has been commissioned to assess any known or potential heritage assets within the site or its surrounding area. Research has been undertaken to identify designated and non-designated heritage assets within a 350m study area buffered from the red line boundary (the extent of temporary and permanent works assumed at this stage), informing an assessment of impacts on both known heritage assets, including their settings, and the possibility for impacts on potential archaeological remains within the site.

2.2 Purpose of the Report

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that:

“local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary.” (MHCLG, 2019: para 189).

Identifying heritage assets potentially affected by a scheme and establishing their significance often includes the production of a historic environment baseline assessment (HEBA) which establishes the impact of a development on heritage assets (CifA, 2017). This report contains the core baseline elements at an appropriate level of detail to provide an understanding of the potential archaeological and built heritage constraints pertinent to the options development stage of the scheme.

There are several areas which will form a particular focus, due to the potential for greater adverse impacts. The following specific questions have been developed for this initial baseline stage of research, which will be refined as the project evolves:

- What is the heritage interest of the site area? Are there any features or areas which should be specifically targeted by archaeological investigations?
- Which listed structures are most likely to be impacted by the proposed development and are there any specific considerations relating to their significance which should be fed into the design process?

- Which non-designated heritage assets could be impacted (directly or indirectly) by the proposals?

Due to the nature of the programme and its interrelation to the other proposed works in the redevelopment, the HEBA has been produced to inform the optioneering process for the infrastructure measures.

It is likely that the HEBA will ultimately form part of a series of assessments, including archaeological and/or geoarchaeological monitoring of ground investigation works, Heritage Impact Assessments to support listed building consent applications and, potentially, geophysical survey. These assessments are not part of the HEBA but will be cross-referenced as they become available.

2.3 Site Location

The redline boundary for the scheme is illustrated on Figure 1. The site comprises a main section bounded by Roger Street, Red Bank, and Dantzic Street as well as a road extension that proceeds northeast from the main site and follows the course of Dalton Street and the A664. The main section of the site is bordered by extant commercial and industrial properties to the north, a hardstanding car park and commercial units to the west, the former Red Bank viaduct, Dantzic Street and Collyhurst Road to the south, and commercial units to the east including the HMG Paint complex.

Within the wider context, the site is located to the northeast of the modern central business district of Manchester.

2.4 Assumptions and Limitations

Data used to compile this assessment consists of primary sources held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) and the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Records (GMHER) as well as secondary information derived from a number of sources including the Manchester City Archive. The assumption is made that these data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is accurate.

The GMHER is a record of known archaeological and historic assets. It is not an exhaustive record of all surviving historic assets and does not preclude the existence of further assets, which are unknown at present. This means that this assessment represents a professional judgement of what is most likely, rather than a definitive statement of the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the site.

2.5 Consultation

Initial consultation with GMAAS has been undertaken to confirm the scope and study area.

3 Legislation and Planning Policy

This section presents the legislation and national and local planning policy applicable to the proposed development.

3.1 Legislation

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is relevant to this HEBA, as the proposed development has the potential to have impacts on listed buildings in the study area. Section 1 defines a listed building as:

“...a building which is for the time being included in a list compiled or approved by the Secretary of State under that section. For the purpose of the Act any object or structure fixed to the building, which, since on or before 1 July 1948, has formed part of the land and is comprised within the curtilage of the building is treated as part of the building.”

'Building' is defined as including any structure or erection and any part of a building. The key elements of this Act relevant to this assessment are outlined below:

- Section 66 places a responsibility upon the decision-maker in determining applications for planning permission for a scheme that affects a listed building or its setting to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses; and
- Section 72 of the Act places a duty upon the decision maker in determining applications for planning permission within conservation areas to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

3.2 National Policy

National Planning Policy in England is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF was published on 27th March 2012 and updated on 20th July 2021, replacing all previous Planning Policy Statements (MHCLG, 2021).

Non-designated heritage assets as well as those designated under the above legislation are given protection under the NPPF. Policies dealing with the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment are set out principally in Section 16 of the NPPF, which directs local planning authorities to set out “a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats” (MHCLG, 2021: 55).

Paragraph 189, states that heritage assets are:

“...an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.”

Paragraph 190, states that local planning authorities should take into account:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*

- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and*
- d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.*

Paragraph 194 states that:

“In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”

Paragraph 195 states:

“Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal.”

Paragraph 199 states:

“When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.”

Paragraph 200 states:

“Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.”*

Paragraph 202 states:

“Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.”

Paragraph 203 states:

“The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or

indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.”

Paragraph 205 states:

“Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.”

NPPF also has a Glossary (Annex 2, pp64-73), which includes the following definitions:

“Archaeological interest: *There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.*

Conservation (for heritage policy): *The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, enhances its significance.*

Designated heritage asset: *A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.*

Heritage asset: *A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).*

Historic environment: *All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.*

Setting of a heritage asset: *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.*

Significance (for heritage policy): *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site’s Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.”*

3.3 Local Policy

The site is located in central Manchester and therefore falls within the administrative area of MCC, which has its own Local Plan that guides local governance. Contained within this Local Plan is its Core Strategy Development Plan Document that was adopted 11th July, 2012.

The site is located immediately to the northeast of the city centre, on the boundary between the North Manchester and East Manchester Regeneration Areas as well as in an area defined as the ‘Ancoats’ district of the City Centre Fringe. In paragraph 2.52, it is noted:

“A number of historic mill and warehouse buildings concentrated in the Ancoats area are now being brought back into use. Other elements of the area’s industrial heritage, reflected in a number of other clusters of industrial activity and extensive railway lines and sidings, present an ongoing challenge” (MCC, 2012: 17).

This is also reflected in Policy EC5, which underlines that industrial heritage assets in the study area should be specifically considered in regards to development proposals, as it states:

“The Council will promote development which...has regard to listed buildings and conservation areas including Ancoats and the industrial heritage of the area” (MCC, 2012: 69).

Specific to the City Centre, Policy CC9 states:

“Design of new buildings will need to be of the highest standard in terms of appearance and function. The standards and guidance explained in other LDF policies should be the basis for the approach to design, with particular attention to be given to the City Centre context and character.

Development in Manchester City Centre should preserve or enhance the heritage assets that have been identified, including listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled ancient monuments.

The Council will support high density and mixed use development in the City Centre, but developers must recognise the specific design challenges that must be overcome to ensure complementarity of function and form. New development must support the range of uses the Council expects in the City Centre and contribute to a coherent and integrated physical environment” (MCC, 2012: 63).

Most relevant to heritage broadly throughout the city, however, is Policy EN3, which states:

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

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

Proposals which enable the re-use of heritage assets will be encouraged where they are considered consistent with the significance of the heritage asset” (MCC, 2012: 172).

4 Methodology

4.1 Standards and Guidance

Heritage assets are protected through national legislation, national and local planning policy. In addition to compliance with these overarching instruments and the national and local planning policies discussed above, there are several other codes and guidance documents that have informed the production of this HEBA:

- CIfA (2014) *Code of Conduct*;

- Historic England (2015) *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2*. This guidance document gives an overview of how assessing the significance of heritage assets should be approached and the factors affecting the nature of impacts from development or industry.
- Historic England (2017) *The Setting of Heritage Assets. Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)*. This document lays out a five-stage approach to assessing the setting of heritage assets and the impacts of developments on them. Step 1 is to identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected; Step 2 is to assess the degree to which these settings and views contribute to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated; Step 3 is to assess the effects of the proposed development on the significance, or on the ability to appreciate it; Step 4 is to explore ways to maximise enhancement or minimise harm; Step 5 is to make and document the decision and monitor the outcomes.
- English Heritage (2008) *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*. There is a revised version of this document currently being prepared but it still forms an important source of guidance on how the value and significance of heritage assets should be understood. Four particular categories of heritage value are identified: evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal.

4.2 Identifying Heritage Assets

The CIfA guidance on desk-based assessments states that:

“where the project is carried out within the planning process, the report should contain sufficient objective data to enable ‘an informed and reasonable decision to be made’, including a decision to require further evaluation of the site” (2020, p10).

There are two things that this data is used to inform: the presence and significance of known heritage assets, and the potential and significance of previously unknown heritage assets.

Data has been collected from the site and a study area of 350m buffered from the site boundary, as agreed upon following consultation with GMAAS based on the high level of archaeological records in a dense urban area. The following sources have been used:

- A site walkover conducted by Cailee Mellen on 19th January 2022;
- Historic England’s National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
- Non-designated heritage asset and historic archaeological investigations and discovery data held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) and the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Records (GMHER);
- Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data from the Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Project;
- Reports of past archaeological investigations;
- British Geological Survey (BGS) bedrock and superficial geology mapping, to be complemented by the results of GI works;
- Historic maps and other archival sources held by Manchester City Archives;

- Historic Ordnance Survey data (Groundsure); and
- The Northwest Regional Research Framework (NWRRF, 2021).

4.3 Assessing Significance

The significance of heritage assets identified by the baseline data is examined in this report.

Following the guidance in NPPF, heritage significance is broadly described within the framework of an asset's archaeological, architectural and artistic and historic interest. However, where appropriate for fuller investigation of significance, the 'values' and philosophical approach outlined in Historic England's (HE) *Conservation Principles* has also been used to underpin the analysis. As described in section 4.2, these values are:

- Evidential value: *the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.*
- Historical value: *the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present – it tends to be illustrative or associative.*
- Aesthetic value: *the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.*
- Communal value: *the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.*

Setting can also contribute to significance. Setting is not simply a visual consideration and includes the surroundings in which an asset may be experienced. Specific guidance on the analysis of setting is set out by Historic England¹.

The rationale for the significance of heritage assets is presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1 Significance of heritage assets

Significance (Value)	Rationale	Example Asset Class
Very High	Asset has significance for an outstanding level of archaeological, architectural, artistic and/or historic interest.	World Heritage Site
High	Asset has significance for a high level of archaeological, architectural, artistic and/or historic interest.	Scheduled monument. Grade I, II* or II listed building or registered park and garden. Non-designated archaeological assets of schedulable quality and importance.
Medium	Asset has significance for a moderate level of archaeological, architectural, artistic and/or historic interest.	Sites of high archaeological resource value as identified through consultation or research. Regionally significant non-designated archaeological sites.
Low	Asset has significance for elements of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest.	Locally significant non-designated archaeological sites or locally listed buildings.

¹ Historic England. 2017. The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (2nd Edition).

Significance (Value)	Rationale	Example Asset Class
Negligible	Assets identified as being of no archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest. Due to the nature of the asset's form/condition/survival, cannot be considered as an asset in its own right.	Assets whose values are compromised by poor preservation or survival or of contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade. Non-extant Historic Environment Record (HER).

5 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Time Periods

The archaeological and built heritage of the study area, is discussed below, supported by gazetteers of heritage assets in Appendix A and Figures 1-5. The historical periods used are based on Historic England's periods list disseminated through the Forum on Information Standards in Heritage (FISH, no date).

Table 2: Definition of archaeological time periods

Period name	Date range
Palaeolithic	1,000 000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 4,000BC
Neolithic	4,000 – 2,200BC
Bronze Age	2,600 – 700BC
Iron Age	800BC – AD43
Roman	AD43 - 410
Early Medieval	410 - 1066
Medieval	1066 - 1540
Post Medieval	1540 - 1901
20 th Century	1901 - 2000
21 st Century	2001 - 2100

Table 2: Brief definition of architectural time periods

Period name	Date range
Roman	AD43 - 410
Anglo-Saxon	410 - 1066
Medieval	1066 - 1485
Tudor	1485 - 1603
Elizabethan	1550 - 1625
Jacobean	1603 - 1625
Stuart	1603 - 1714
Queen Anne/ English Baroque	1702 - 1714
Georgian	1715 - 1770
Regency	1811 - 1820
Victorian	1837 – 1901
Edwardian	1901 - 1918
Post War/ Modern	1918 -

5.2 Topography

The southern extent of the site is characterised by the course of the River Irk, which flows in a general southwestern direction before joining with the River Irwell approximately 750m from the site. The river valley and the river path are now walled and culverted and the site contains the Grade II listed Union Bridge as well as other modern footbridges.

Proceeding north from the River Irk, there is a sharp incline that leads to a sizeable plateau whereupon much of the site is centred (Photograph 1). This section of the site is characterised by large, wooded areas and open scrubland, some areas of which are tarmacked (Photograph 2). The northern boundary of this plateau is marked by yet another upward slope, partially defined by historic and modern brick retaining walls, that leads to the industrial properties lining Red Bank and Honey Street. The elevation increases from approximately 31m AOD along the northern bank of the River Irk to approximately 48m AOD along the northern boundary of the site.

Historic Landscape Characterisation data from 2012 categorises the site primarily as enclosed land, with residential areas being located along the southern and western boundaries. The site also contains industrial areas, primarily in the south-western and north-eastern corners, as well as a small area of commercial land (Figure 5) (Redhead, 2012).



Photograph 1: View facing west showing incline north from River Irk



Photograph 2: View at the top of the plateau facing north showing areas of open land and woodland

5.3 Geology

The underlying bedrock geology of the site transitions moving northeast across the site from Chester Formation in the southwestern extent to Manchester Marls Formation in the central area and finally to Collyhurst Sandstone in the northeast corner. The road extension section of the site also crosses areas of Pennine Upper Coal Measures Formation, Worsley Delf Rock, Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, and Newton Heath Sandstone (BGS, 1:50,000 mapping). The presence of coal formations in the study area played a key role in the industrial growth of Greater Manchester, which expanded from small-scale mining during the Medieval period through its boom during the Industrial revolution in the 19th century (Natural England, 2012). Superficial deposits of Devensian till are also recorded on the site, which developed beneath glaciers between 10,000-70,000 years ago (Natural England, 2012), as well as deposits of alluvium in proximity to the River Irk.

Borehole records from 1971 within the site boundary, close to Union Bridge on the northern bank of the River Irk, recorded that modern material was present to a level of approximately 26.3m above Ordnance datum (AOD) where it overlaid moist sand presumed to be old riverbed deposits, which were present to 25.35m AOD where bedrock sandstone was encountered (BGS, 2022).

5.4 Prehistoric

During the early Prehistoric periods, populations were largely nomadic, following the movements of large game across the landscape and leaving scant archaeological evidence of their activity. Throughout the Palaeolithic, much of northwest England would have been covered by large glacial sheets and therefore inhospitable for human activity, though some hunting and gathering may have occurred during interstadial periods (Hodgson and Brennand, 2007). Areas around rivers such as the River Irwell and the River Irk would have been foci for such activity, as they provided readily accessible sources of food and fresh water. There are records of a sizeable cave being observed potentially within the site boundary around the turn of the 20th century (MGM1114), which was speculated to have been utilised during Prehistory, but no further archaeological evidence has been found to support this assertion.

Following the last period of glaciation, paleoenvironmental studies of the Northwest have shown that the region was characterised first by scrub and grassland followed by the formation of woodlands up to elevations around 500m AOD in response to increased rainfall during the Mesolithic period.

From the Neolithic onward, patterns of subsistence and settlement began to shift in favour of permanent occupation and agriculture. As such, the later Prehistoric periods are characterised by an increase in population which in turn is reflected in the higher level of archaeological remains. Examples of such activity has been found in the region surrounding Greater Manchester, including a large Neolithic-Bronze Age farming community at Manchester Airport (approximately 15km southwest of the site), Bronze Age earthworks found outside Stockport (approximately 18km southeast of the site), and an Iron Age promontory fort found in Salford (approximately 16km west of the site). However, such evidence is rare in the city centre.

Isolated findspots of stone tools dating to the Bronze Age have been recorded within the study area, including a stone implement found in 1899 during excavations along the southern bank of the Irk (MGM951) and a stone hammer described in the GMHER record as being found '3ft from the surface in clay' opposite Queen's Park (MGM1935). However, as the precise provenance of these findspots is uncertain, their locations illustrated on Figure 3 should be considered approximate.

There are no GMHER records dating to the Neolithic or Iron Age found within the study area.

Taken together, there is sparse evidence for Prehistoric activity within the study area despite being a favourable location topographically and therefore there is overall low potential for such evidence to be present on the site. However, there remains potential for paleoenvironmental data to be present within the site boundary due to its proximity to the River Irk and evidence of geoarchaeological deposits of interest being identified in historic borehole data. Such data could be of medium significance depending on its nature and extent, as scholarship is sparse on the Prehistoric environment of the River Irk.

5.5 Roman

Following their invasion of Britain, the Romans established a network of settlements and forts interconnected by a system of roads over the course of the second half of the 1st century. In Manchester, a fort known as *Mamucian* was established by 79 AD near the confluence of

the River Medlock and the River Irwell, approximately 2.5km southwest of the site, subsequently undergoing multiple phases of demolition and reconstruction (Farrer and Brownbill, 1911: 174; Jones, 1974: 11). A major Roman road connected *Mamucian* with Ribchester, proceeding north where it crossed the Irk near Hunt's Bank to the west of the study area roughly following present-day Deansgate (Farrer and Brownbill, 1911: 174; Jones, 1974: 11). A civil settlement or *vicus* developed north of the fort alongside this road, with multiple archaeological investigations recording evidence of both domestic and industrial activity, particularly ironworking.

As the study area is well distanced from the known areas of Roman occupation, the GMHER records are primarily limited to chance finds, including a stone quern and coin found in 1904 (MGM1767) as well as a cache of Roman coins found in the riverbed of the River Irk between Scotland and Ducie Bridges in 1899-1900 during works for diverting the river (MGM1928).

As a result, there is overall low potential for Roman evidence to be present within the site boundary with the exception of isolated finds of low significance.

5.6 Early Medieval

Documentary sources indicate that Greater Manchester continued to be occupied following the departure of the Romans, though a direct continuity of use has not been identified at any sites in the area. A reference is made in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of 923 AD that describes King Edward sending men to make repairs at *Mameceaster*. This suggests that a fortified settlement was present at this time, the location of which has been proposed as being near the cathedral roughly 800m southwest of the site (Millet *et al*, 2010: 5). Potential evidence of Early Medieval defensive ditches was indeed found during an evaluation immediately south of the cathedral in the late 1990s (UMAU, 1997: 13). It is generally believed that Early Medieval development may have spanned both sides of the River Irk, close to the confluence with the River Irwell, likely connected with a wooden bridge.

Evidence of Early Medieval settlement is scant in the northwest, and the study area is no exception. The only GMHER record dating to this period is a funerary urn decorated with a motif thought to date to the 6th century, which was found in 1850 just to the north of Red Bank (MGM1768). Though the precise location of this find is unknown, it was likely found within a reasonably close proximity to the site.

As with the Roman period, the study area would have been located in the hinterland of occupation at Manchester during this time. As a result, there is overall low potential for Early Medieval evidence to be present on the site with the most likely remains being isolated findspots of low significance.

5.7 Medieval

By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Manchester is recorded as being held by Roger of Poitou and containing two churches (Powell-Smith 2021). In a continuation from the Early Medieval period, Medieval settlement in Manchester was concentrated southeast of the confluence of the Rivers Irk and Irwell, where the cathedral and castle had been built by 1184. The southern and eastern extent of Medieval occupation is thought to have been bounded by a watercourse known as the Hanging Ditch while the northern extent has been extrapolated to include the southwestern corner of the study area, with the northern boundary

roughly coinciding with the River Irk in an area currently occupied by Manchester Victoria station (MGM17985) (Morris, 1983: 36; Millet *et al*, 2010: 6; UMAU, 1997: 13).

The town continued to expand during the 13th century, with a market and fair being granted in 1227 and a road known as Long Millgate being constructed along the southern bank of the River Irk in order to connect the town centre with riverside mills and burgages (MGM17942) (Farrer and Brownbill, 1911: 174). There was also at least one bridge recorded during this period at Hunt's Bank, following the route of the earlier Roman Road roughly 400m southwest of the site.

The importance of industry to the growth and prosperity of Manchester is evident by the Medieval period. At the turn of the 14th century, fullers, dyers, tanners, and various traders are already recorded working in the town (Farrer and Brownbill, 1911: 174). A number of mills also existed along the River Irk at this time:

- A fulling mill approximately 230m southwest of the site, recorded in the Manor Survey of 1320-1322 (MGM11065);
- Another fulling mill known as Upper Mill approximately 135m southwest of the site (MGM11064), which was also recorded in 1320-1322 and continued to operate through the 19th century;
- And a mill built by 1510 approximately 325m southwest of the site (MGM11063), which became known as the Lower Mill.

The presence of these mills coincides with an expansion of the textile industry during the 14th century when weavers from the Low Countries were invited by King Edward III to move to England, with many establishing a community in Manchester. Areas to the north and east of the town, particularly on the Pennine slopes, were primarily utilised for the production of woollen cloth by the 15th century (Miller *et al*, 2010: 7-8).

Other industries present within the study area during this period include quarrying, documentary evidence for which has been attested to at Collyhurst sandstone quarry (MGM1084), located approximately 90m northwest of the site. The composition of the stone found here is similar to that used in the Roman fort at Castlefield as well as Medieval buildings including Manchester Cathedral and Chetham's School. This has led to some debate as to the age of this quarry, with some scholars putting forth both Medieval and Roman dates of origin (Broadhurst & Simpson, 2000: 83).

A majority of the study area would have been located on the north-eastern periphery of settlement in Manchester during the Medieval period, likely set amidst open or agricultural land. However, documentary evidence indicates that the River Irk was being exploited for industrial purposes at this time suggesting that evidence of early milling activity may be present on the site, though it is expected that remains would have likely been disturbed by later Post Medieval iterations. If present, such evidence could potentially be of medium significance depending on its nature and extent.

5.8 Post Medieval

Manchester continued to grow in prominence and prosperity into the early Post Medieval period due to the booming textile trade. Despite this, much of the area outside the Medieval pattern of settlement remained largely pastoral during the 16th to early 18th centuries, with the main crops/livestock being sheep, cattle, and oats (Nevell, 2008: 33). This is reflected in the

presence of Collyhurst Common (MGM10858), located approximately 250m north of the site, as well as two field boundaries located within the site boundary (MGM17444) and approximately 125m west of the site (MGM18965), both of which continued to be used through at least the end of the 18th century.

At least three estates were located in the study area during this period, including a possible demesne farm known as Peel's Farm (MGM425), located approximately 200m northwest of the site, and another known as Mile House (MGM11096), located approximately 300m northwest of the site, which was present from the early 18th century through the 20th century. The most notable, however, was Collyhurst Hall (MGM1738, MGM1739), a possible moated manor house located approximately 100m east of the site that was present by the mid-17th century though subsequently rebuilt in the Georgian period.

Industrial activity continued along the banks of the River Irk during the early Post Medieval period. Lease records from the mid-17th century show a water corn mill known as Travis Mill being operated within the central extent of the site boundary (MGM11058), which continued to be used through the early 20th century.

Examination of cartographic evidence and GMHER data from the early Post Medieval period indicates that the study area was likely largely agricultural from the 17th century onward, including the residences and outbuildings of farm estates. There is also evidence showing that at least one mill was operating within the site boundary at this time.

There is moderate potential for evidence dating to the post-medieval period to be present on the site, but as with earlier periods, it is likely that it has been truncated by later industrial activity. Evidence of agricultural activity would be of low significance whereas evidence of early Post Medieval industrial/milling activity could potentially be of medium significance depending on its nature and extent.

5.9 Industrial

Technological advancements in both industrial equipment and transportation during the late 18th century led to the transition of weaving into a factory-based trade, with notable mills being constructed in the city by the early 1780s including Arkwright's Mill at Shudehill (MGM11068, MGM18397), approximately 300m south of the site, and William Edge's mill along the River Irk, just to the south-west of the study area. The demands of the expanding industries led to an exponential increase in the city's population: from 40,000 in the 1780s to 142,000 by 1831 (Briggs, 1993: 88; Miller *et al*, 2010: 9).

Increased urbanisation is already visible within the study area on Green's map from 1794, with open areas in central Manchester being almost fully built over. North of the river is shown as being slower to urbanise, though a solid ribbon of development is visible on the eastern side of Red Bank and Union Bridge (MGM12800) and Scotland Bridge (MGM16895) have been constructed by this time. Areas north of the river are shown as being occupied by a number of domestic properties fronting onto Red Bank with associated rear gardens and small areas of open land, some of which are within the site boundary (MGM17196, MGM17188, MGM17191, MGM17189, MGM17192, MGM17195). The site itself is depicted as largely open land on Green's map with the exception of Travis Isle Mill, a small building fronting onto present-day Roger Street, Little Green Brewery on the western bank of the River Irk, and four unlabelled buildings located between the southern bank of the river and Portland Street (present-day Dantzic Street).

Industrialisation of the Irk Valley began in earnest, however, during the first decades of the 19th century when the area around the site became a focus for textile finishing (including dyeing, bleaching, and printing) powered by the current of the nearby river and manmade leats. The high volume of demand necessitated the construction of dedicated dyeworks complexes, which typically consisted of bleaching and dyeing crofts housed in long narrow one- or two-storey buildings or large free-standing vats housed in tall single-storey buildings (Nevell, 2008: 43). One such works known as Collyhurst Dyeworks (MGM10846) was located within the central part of the site. A number of other dye works are recorded in the study area, immediately neighbouring the site and further afield (MGM10849, MGM10838, MGM10842, MGM10843).

Over the course of the 18-19th centuries, the site was also occupied by a number of different industrial buildings, particularly concentrated in the south-western corner, including:

- Clough mill, logwood mill and dye works (MHM10851);
- Little Green Brewery (MGM11058);
- An iron and red liquor Works (MGM17185);
- Two sets of workers' housing (MGM17445, MGM17449);
- A Plaster of Paris works (MGM17447);
- Various iterations of rope manufacturers (MGM17448);
- An oil and tallow factory (MGM17450);
- Union Bridge Iron Works (MGM17194);
- And an L-shaped building of probable but uncertain industrial function visible on Green's map (MGM17195).

According to *The New Gazetteer of Lancashire*, written in 1830, the River Irk had "more mill seats upon it than any other stream of its length in the Kingdom" and "the eels in this river were formerly remarkable for their fatness, which was attributed to the grease and oils expressed by the mills from the woollen cloths and mixed with the waters" (Clarke, 1830: 72). The filthy nature of the River Irk was also described later in the 19th century by Wentworth as "not only the blackest but the most sluggish of all rivers" (1892, 5). Central Manchester, particularly Angel Meadow south of the River Irk (MGM16934), gained a reputation for being densely populated following several waves of immigration into the city during the 19th century. As the area continued to industrialise, many of the earlier residential properties in the study area were demolished or repurposed in favour of more economical (and often more insalubrious) housing developments and workshops to accommodate the influx of workers. Friedrich Engels described the area immediately around the south-western extent of the site in his diary dating to the mid-1840s:

"The south bank of the Irk is here very steep and between fifteen and thirty feet high. On this declivitous hillside there are planted three rows of houses, of which the lowest rise directly out of the river, while the front walls of the highest stand on the crest of the hill in Long Millgate. Among them are mills on the river, in short, the method of construction is as crowded and disorderly here as in the lower part of Long Millgate. Right and left a multitude of covered passages lead from the main street into numerous courts, and he who turns in thither gets into a filth and disgusting grime,

the equal of which is not to be found - especially in the courts which lead down to the Irk, and which contain unqualifiedly the most horrible dwellings which I have yet beheld. In one of these courts there stands directly at the entrance, at the end of the covered passage, a privy without a door, so dirty that the inhabitants can pass into and out of the court only by passing through foul pools of stagnant urine and excrement. This is the first court on the Irk above Ducie Bridge - in case any one should care to look into it. Below it on the river there are several tanneries which fill the whole neighbourhood with the stench of animal putrefaction. Below Ducie Bridge the only entrance to most of the houses is by means of narrow, dirty stairs and over heaps of refuse and filth. The first court below Ducie Bridge, known as Allen's Court, was in such a state at the time of the cholera that the sanitary police ordered it evacuated, swept and disinfected with chloride of lime... Since then, it seems to have been partially torn away and rebuilt; at least looking down from Ducie Bridge, the passer-by sees several ruined walls and heaps of debris with some newer houses. The view from this bridge, mercifully concealed from mortals of small stature by a parapet as high as a man, is characteristic for the whole district. At the bottom flows, or rather stagnates, the Irk, a narrow, coal-black, foul-smelling stream, full of debris and refuse, which it deposits on the shallower right bank" (1885, 46).

However, in addition to its concentration of industry, another feature of the study area during the late 18th and early 19th centuries was the construction of large parks or recreational areas. An early example being the establishment of the Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens in the late 18th century, located on the western bank of the Irk approximately 80m from the site (MGM10273). Perhaps the more noteworthy example, however, was the conversion of the former Hendham Hall estate (MGM1796) into Queen's Park (MGM1763), a Grade II Royal Park and Garden located roughly 250m north-east of the road extension portion of the site. This was one of the first public parks in Manchester when it opened in 1846 and represented an early effort to create green space in an otherwise predominantly industrial city.

During the Industrial period, the site itself underwent many changes. Starting in the 1840s, modifications were made to the channel of the River Irk and minor channels including mill races across the site were infilled. The area to the north and west of the River Irk saw large scale earthworks and raising of ground levels to form the Red Bank Plateau.

On the first Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1848, much of the area around the site is shown as being occupied by multiple mills and other industrial properties fronting onto the River Irk. Most notable on this map is the construction of Victoria Station to the immediate west of the site and the arrival of the first railway line, which crosses the river through the southern extent of the study area. The routes of major roads around the site are formalised by this time, with Red Bank and Roger Street connecting Scotland and Union Bridges and the present-day A64/Rochdale Road being labelled as St George's Road. Shown to the west of the site is Ducie Bridge, the early foundations of which were identified during archaeological investigations in 2013-2014 (EGM4057) (Hayes *et al*, 2016: 42). Within the site boundary, a large number of buildings are shown occupying the south-western corner of the site bounded by Roger Street, Hargreaves Street, and Red Bank, as described above. The central extent of the site is shown as being more open, with the exception of Collyhurst Dyeworks, Travis Isle Corn Mill and likely an associated manmade leat, as well as an unlabelled building which appears to be a homestead. On the southern bank of the River Irk, the area north of Portland/Dantzic Street continues to be occupied by multiple unmarked buildings.

Large scale change due to the introduction of the railway through the site is shown by the time of the 1891 OS map. Significantly raised ground levels have been constructed to make

the Red Bank plateau with much of the plateau area of the site occupied by a large carriage shed connected to railways proceeding west along the site boundary (MGM11014) as well as a substantial footbridge, the Lowry footbridge, which remains extant. Travis Isle Mill and Travis Isle House are still extant and neighboured to the south by a school and St Catherine's church. The south-western corner remains occupied by industrial buildings.

There is high potential to encounter archaeological remains from the Industrial period at the site, although potentially these have been truncated or removed by later 20th century development. Industrial period archaeological remains at the site may be related to the various industrial factories and works within the site, and the remains of the railway.

5.10 Modern

Manchester in the 20th century continued its urban expansion. The site area remained strongly industrial in nature. Little change to the site from 1891 is shown on the 1909 OS map although a small gasworks with two gasometers and associated buildings were present in the northern part of the St. Catherine's Wood area and a synagogue and housing is shown on the Creamline Dairies site.

The 1923 OS map shows the expansion of the railway line and sidings of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (L&YR) Manchester, Whitefield and Radcliffe Line across most of the central and northern part of the site as well as the addition of terraced housing east of Travis Isle Mill and a gasworks along the western and southern boundaries.

During World War Two, the site was likely targeted due to the early 20th century industrial uses of the site and proximity to Victoria Station. The Manchester bomb damage map indicates at least nine recorded bomb strikes within the site with potential for further unrecorded strikes having taken place.

The only notable change on the 1956 OS map is the demolition of Travis Isle Mill.

The 1985 OS map only partially shows the gasworks and they were entirely cleared by 2000. From 1992 onwards, most of the rail sidings had been removed and the present-day Creamline Dairies buildings had been constructed.

Historic aerial photography indicates the majority of the site has experienced demolition and land clearance by 2000, including the removal of the railway lines, sidings and carriage shed.

As demonstrated by the cartographic regression, the site has undergone several phases of occupation across the Post Medieval, Industrial, and Modern periods, evidence of which may survive likely in the form of structural or demolition remains. The 20th century development on the site is likely to have truncated or removed archaeological evidence of earlier periods at the site. The construction and expansion of the Red Bank plateau will also have resulted in a high level of modern made ground across the site. There is high potential to encounter below-ground remains relating to the 20th century at the site. Such evidence would likely be of negligible significance.

6 Assessment of Heritage Asset's Significance

6.1 Designated Heritage Assets

6.1.1 Conservation Areas

The red line boundary and the site does not fall within or cross a Conservation Area however the wider study area of 350m includes the northern edge of the Shudehill Conservation Area (Figure 2). Due to the topography of the site and the wider built environment this asset is not visible from the site.

Shudehill Conservation Area

The Medieval street pattern that characterised the confluence of the rivers Irwell and Irk expanded west from what is now Manchester Cathedral and the Cheltham's School of Music towards Shudehill. Up to the mid-18th century, the Shudehill area had been semi-rural with limited residential development but by the end of the century the whole of Shudehill had been developed including a number of commercial properties.

Large scale Victorian road and rail infrastructure developments altered the street pattern by increasing access via Corporation Street to Ducie Bridge to the north. The springs in the Shudehill area were once Manchester's principal water supply, hence the names Well Street and Spring Alley.

The characterisation of the built area is broadly divided into 20th century structures to the west and older, small-scale development with narrow frontages to the east. The large scale property developed along Corporation Street includes first the headquarters of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, then the buildings on the corner of Withy Grove and Corporation Street to accommodate national newspaper publishers.

6.1.2 Listed Buildings

There is one listed building at the southern boundary of the site, the Grade II listed Union Bridge. There are a further 23 listed buildings within the study area, including one Grade II* listed building and 22 Grade II listed buildings. With the exception of Union Bridge located on the edge of the site, the dense built environment and steep topography of the area visually separates the site from the other Listed Buildings recorded in the study area.

Union Bridge (Listed building reference: 1255163, MGM12800)

Union Bridge is a Grade II listed bridge located at the southern boundary of the site.

Outline history

Union Bridge first appears on Green Map of 1787-94 as an unnamed structure crossing the River Irk west of the junction of what was then Portland Street and Ashley Lane. Its lack of integration with a wider pattern of street development suggests the structure may have been privately commissioned. Cartographical evidence of a crossing at this point post-dates the Scotland Bridge crossing downstream. The Union name may suggest a reference to the 1800 Act of Union between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland to create the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The bridge later joined the lower end of Rodger Street.

Union Bridge is described on the List as:

“Union Bridge II Small public road bridge over River Irk, now closed. Probably C18 or very early C19. Sandstone ashlar. Single low segmental arch with plain voussoirs no parapet, but iron railings to south side”

The bridge spans the river with abutments and arch springing points inside the line of the river bank on both sides. The geometry has little to no bascule, however successive road surface layers may have obscured the original form. Ashlar sandstone blocks show historic repair, some unsympathetic. The lack of balustrade possibly contributes to the structural weakness of the bridge in its current form.

Condition

The bridge looks to have been used originally for vehicular access however it is now closed having previously been open to foot traffic only. The condition noted in the HER data is ‘good’, however although elements of the fabric are intact, the condition is now considered ‘poor’.

Significance

The bridge is Grade II listed and there appears to be a large portion of original fabric, notably downstream. The bridge is of **high** evidential value, representing the increase in crossing and connectivity created by the development pressure of industrial expansion of this area of Manchester. Many of these crossings have now been lost.

The sensitivity of the setting is **high**, however the existing setting is currently *very poor* due to the development of the surrounding banks. Views from the bridge and from the banks and the relative lack of obscuring structures from vantage points on the pedestrian paths enable the bridge to be read in relation to the river course and walls.

Potential for change

Based upon the significance of the bridge and its Grade II Listed status, the original fabric should be retained and repaired where feasible. Upstream elements that have been lost and replaced with modern materials and design may be changed with an appropriate mitigation strategy. The views afforded the bridge from the pedestrian access should be retained, further aspects of development within the setting should be assessed to determine their likely impact.

The Grade II* listed Manchester Jewish Museum (1208472) is located at 190 Cheetham Hill Road over 340m west of the site. The museum was originally built as a Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in 1889 by Edward Salomons. The Manchester Jewish Museum is of red brick with sandstone dressings and slate roofs in a T-shaped plan. The façade includes elaborate Spanish and Saracenic motifs.

The Manchester Jewish Museum has architectural, artistic and historic interest. The synagogue is slightly separated from its dense urban roadside setting by low redbrick walls which makes a positive contribution to the significance of this asset.

Grade II listed buildings along Cheetham Hill Road

There are a further seven Grade II listed buildings located along Cheetham Hill Road 200m to the west of the site:

- **Knowsley Hotel (1197784)**, a late 19th century three storey hotel which is now a public house and shop.
- **The Roman Catholic Church of St Chad and Presbytery (1208542) and the Churchyard Walls (1197786)**. The Church and walls were built in 1846 by Weightman and Hadfield and made of coursed sandstone rubble with slate roofs. The enclosed churchyard setting makes a positive contribution to the Church.
- **The former Cheetham Town Hall (1208440) and Cheetham Town Hall Annexe (1283065)**. The former Cheetham Town Hall was built in the Italianate style in 1853 by T. Bird of red brick in Flemish bond, with sandstone dressings and slate roofs. The former Cheetham Town Hall Annexe was originally built as the Poor Law Union office in 1861 and is also in the Italianate style built of red brick in Flemish bond with sandstone dressings and hipped slate roofs.
- **The Former Free Library (1293124)** was a public library but is now derelict following fire damage. The library is built in the Italianate style of yellow brick with gritstone dressings although it is now roofless. The date on the frieze indicates it was constructed in 1876.
- **Former Synagogue (1208420)**. This building was originally a Methodist chapel, subsequently used as a synagogue and now a retail warehouse. The two storey building was originally built around 1840 in the Classical style of sandstone ashlar.

These Grade II listed heritage assets are listed for their architectural, artistic and historic interest. They share a dense urban roadside setting along Cheetham Hill Road, which makes a positive contribution to their shared urban historic high street character.

Grade II listed buildings south of the railway line

There are thirteen Grade II listed buildings which are located to the south of and separated from the site by the railway line and viaduct to the south of the site area. These built heritage assets lie between 150 m and 350 m south of the site.

This includes the group of 20th century Grade II listed buildings associated with the historic headquarters location of the Cooperative Society, 340m to the south of the site. The group includes **Holyoake House (1291969)**, the **Cooperative Wholesale Society Building (1197765)**, the **Cooperative Society Building (1247472)**, **New Century House and attached Conference Hall (1255052)** and the **Cooperative Insurance Society Building (1270494)**. Holyoake House dates from 1911, while the Cooperative Wholesale Society Building was built in 1928 and the Cooperative Society Building dates to 1937; these early 20th century office buildings range in height from two to five storeys. New Century House and the Cooperative Insurance Society Building however both date from 1959 and include towers of 14 and 26 storeys. These buildings employed state of the art construction techniques and features for their time period, including being some of the earliest large commercial buildings in England to be air-conditioned. Together the buildings share a strong visual, contextual and stylistic relationship with one another and form impressive skyline features within Manchester city centre.

Additional Grade II listed buildings south of the railway line and viaduct to the south of the site include:

- **Parkers Hotel (1208963)** is located on an island site between Corporation Street and the railway, these former commercial offices (now a hotel) were built between 1900 to 1910 of red brick and Portland stone with a rear range of sandstone ashlar and a slate roof.
- **Ashton House (1197764)** was built as a Women's hostel in 1910 by the City Architect H R Price. The four storey building is in the Arts and Crafts style built of red brick and common brick, with dressings of buff and white terracotta and a slate roof.
- **Charter Street Mission (formerly Charter Street Ragged School and Working Girls' Home) (1461979)** was built as a working girls' home, ragged school and mission hall in 1892 and 1900 by Maxwell and Tuke. Charter Street Mission is a three-and-four-storey courtyard-plan building of red brick with slate roofs. The Charter Street Mission is a relatively early example of social welfare provision of girls' accommodation, unusually combined with a ragged school.
- **Sharp Street Ragged School (1254650)** was originally a Ragged School and now mission, Sunday School and Boys' Club and still occupied by the charitable institution which founded it. The Sharp Street Ragged School was established in 1853 and rebuilt in 1869. The two storey building is of red brick with a slate roof.
- **Warehouse on the West Corner of Junction with Simpson Street (1270681)** is a small four storey warehouse now in use as a handbag workshop. The warehouse is probably of mid-19th century date and slightly altered, built of brick with a corrugated sheet roof.
- **Cooperative Press (1291013)** is a late 19th century industrial building or warehouse with alteration of c.1905. The four storey warehouse is of brown brick with red brick dressings, and red brick with yellow terracotta dressings.
- **Marble Arch Inn (1247604)** is a public house dated 1888 in the gable to Gould Street. The two storey building is of buff brick with polished pink granite and a hipped slate roof. The interior retains original decorative features including much faience work.

- **Roman Catholic Church of St Patrick (1283012)** which was built in 1936 by H. Greenhalgh. The church is in a Romanesque style with red brick with white stone dressings and a slate roof and includes a nave with north and south aisles, west tower and an apsidal sanctuary. The church directly faces onto Livesey Street and has an urban street setting.

6.1.3 Registered Parks and Gardens

The Grade II Registered Park & Garden of Queen's Park (MGM1763) is located 150m to the north west of the Rochdale Road extension of the site boundary and over 1km north from the main area of the site. Queen's Park is an early public park designed by Joshua Major in the grounds of Hendham Hall and opened in 1846. Major's controversial design was altered in the 1850s and 1860s by John Shaw. Together with Peel Park, Salford and Philips Park, Queen's Park is one of the first public parks in a major industrial city and is an important site in the history of public parks.

Queen's Park has architectural, artistic and historic interest. Its urban and riverside setting makes a positive contribution to its significance as an urban public park.

6.2 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

There are a number of non-designated heritage assets within the site which have the potential to be impacted by proposed infrastructure measures. These have been identified from the GMHER, as well as features identified as present during the walkover site visit.

Paleoenvironmental data and historic river deposits

There is **high** potential for historic riverbed deposits to be present along the stretch of the River Irk that is within the site boundary. Such deposits may contain significant paleoenvironmental data of evidential and historic interest that would supplement develop a greater understanding of the landscape of Prehistoric Manchester in line with PH18 and PH19 of the NWRFF, which focus on capturing data about the palaeoenvironment in Prehistory particularly through the analysis of buried soils (NWRFF, 2022). Furthermore, features associated with Post Medieval and Industrial era structures (i.e. manmade leats) may survive along the riverbanks, which would be of archaeological interest. Paleoenvironmental data could potentially be of **medium** significance while Post Medieval and Industrial evidence would likely be of **low** significance.

Archaeological remains dating to the Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval periods

Considering that evidence for Prehistoric activity in central Manchester is sparse and that the site was well distanced from the centre of Roman and Early Medieval occupation, there is overall **low** potential for evidence dating to these periods to be present on the site. If found, such evidence would most likely manifest as chance finds of **low** significance.

Archaeological remains dating to the Medieval and Post Medieval periods

The site likely remained largely pastoral on the periphery of settlement throughout the Medieval period and into much of the Post Medieval period. Documentary sources show that the River Irk was being exploited by the growing textile industry at this time which suggests some areas within the site boundary may have been occupied by early mills or burgages. However, it is likely that these would have been truncated by later Industrial activity so the

overall potential for such evidence to be found on the site is **low**. If found, evidence of early riverside industry could be of **medium** significance depending on its nature and extent while evidence of Medieval or Post Medieval agricultural activity would likely be of **low** significance.

Travis Mill (site of) MGM11058

The GMHER record for this site states that a mill has been present on this site from at least the mid-17th century (and possibly earlier) and cartographic regression shows it remained extant until the mid-20th century. As there has been no further development at this site until the present day, there is **high** potential for related evidence to be present, particularly remains of structures and manmade watercourses visible on OS mapping. As a pre-Industrial and also long-lasting example of milling in the Greater Manchester area, such evidence would be of evidential and historic value, as they would contribute to the research goals outlined in Ind04 and Ind58 of the Northwest Regional Research Framework (NWRRF) (NWRRF, 2022). The significance of this evidence would likely depend on its nature and extent but could be of **low to medium** significance.

Other Industrial and Modern Period Structural Remains

As detailed by the GMHER data, the site has undergone multiple phases of occupation during the Industrial period as it hosted a number of varying works and other structures. As such, there is **high** potential for evidence relating to Industrial activity to be present on the site. In particular, a large mound was observed during the site visit, which based on its location is most likely demolition or structural evidence associated with St Catherine's Church or the school neighbouring Travis Mill.

Several research goals of the NWRRF are focused on the textile industry and its evolution, as well as the transition from rural/suburban landscapes to townscape and the diversity of industries present in Greater Manchester. Further investigation on this site could therefore potentially capture data that would contribute to several of these research areas and would be of evidential and historic value. Such evidence would likely be of **low** significance.

Lowry Footbridge

The first appearance of railway lines in the environs of the site originated in the 1840s but was expanded across the second half of the 19th century, including the addition of a viaduct along the southern bank of the River Irk for the Manchester Victoria line and the construction of a large carriage shed and associated lines of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway within the site boundary. Spanning the railway across the western boundary of the site is a viaduct and footbridge now known as Lowry Footbridge, which first appears on the 1891 OS map (Photograph 3).

The footbridge is constructed of dark grey brick bonded with a hard, concrete like mortar. It comprises four large arches and buttresses at its southern and northern extents (Photograph 4). The bridge remains accessible and is used by the public to connect Collyhurst with Cheatham via a stairway at its southern extent (Photograph 5). Views from the footbridge are relatively unobstructed due to the lack of modern development on the site and provide clear viewpoints of central Manchester to the southwest.

Remains of the railway and its associated structures have both architectural and historic interest and are of **low** significance and none of the structures within the site are listed. This interest is underscored by the fact that the footbridge is the only surviving above-ground asset

related to the railway within the site boundary. As such, the original fabric should be retained and repaired where possible.



Photograph 3: View of Lowry Footbridge, camera facing northeast



Photograph 4: Close up view of fabric of Lowry Footbridge, camera facing north



Photograph 5: Stairway at southern extent of Lowry Footbridge

River Walls

Various phases of river walls are visible alongside both sides of the River Irk. These represent different flood mitigation measures that have been implemented over time as well as structures possibly associated with former riverside activities. Some extents of the walls are built of concrete and are clearly of a Modern date (Photograph 6). Other stretches are constructed using a mix of red brick, rusticated stone, and flagstones and are most likely of an Industrial to Modern date (Photograph 7, 8). Subsequent redevelopment of the site have disconnected these riverine features from their historic industrial origins.

The condition of the walls varies, though broadly the historic Industrial era walls are in moderate to poor condition. These walls contribute to the understanding of the expansion and evolution of industry along the River Irk and are therefore of historic and archaeological value and of **low** significance.



Photograph 6: Concrete riverine walls along northern bank of the River Irk, camera facing northwest from Catherine's Wood footbridge



Photograph 7: Historic red brick riverine and stone walls along southern bank of the River Irk



Photograph 8: View facing north of different phases of stone and brick riverine walls in southwest corner of site, immediately upstream from Union Bridge

Northern Retaining Walls

Slopes in the north-western extent of the site are reinforced by a series of brick masonry retaining walls of varying date. Historic red brick walls are visible along the eastern end,

which are likely of an Industrial date (Photograph 9), while farther to the west (a stretch along the Creamline Dairy) is a dark grey brick wall of a Modern date. It was unclear during the site visit if the Industrial and Modern walls were keyed together or abutted one another. A secondary retaining wall is also present that separates the car park area in the southwestern corner of the site from the higher elevation of the surrounding plateau (Photograph 10, 11). This wall is similarly constructed of a dark grey brick and was likely built at the same time as the Creamline Dairy wall. This second wall is visible on the 1909 OS map.

The fabric of the historic red brick walls was observed to be in moderate condition, showing evidence of damage and decay with much of the mortar missing. Though they pertain to the Industrial development of the site and its immediately surrounding area, the historic stretches of retaining walls are of some historic value but would likely be of **negligible** significance.



Photograph 9: Industrial red brick retaining wall, camera facing north



Photograph 10: View of site facing west, showing both Modern retaining walls



Photograph 11: Close up view of fabric of Modern retaining wall

7 Conclusions

The site is located in the dense urban landscape of central Manchester, defined by the River Irk to the south and a sizeable plateau of open and wooded land to the north.

The Grade II listed Union Bridge, located on the border of the southwestern corner of the site, is determined to be both of high evidential value and high sensitivity though in poor condition.

There are also several non-designated built heritage elements within the site boundary, including the Lowry footbridge and the historic river walls which are assessed as being of local value and low significance, and the northern retaining walls which are assessed as being of negligible significance.

Archaeological potential across the site area is variable and comprises:

- Moderate to high potential for encountering structural and other associated remains of early Post Medieval and Industrial activity on the site, particularly the 17-20th century Travis Mill;
- High potential for encountering historic river deposits which may contain significant paleoenvironmental data or Industrial era archaeological remains;
- Overall low potential for evidence dating to the Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval or Medieval periods.

Further archaeological works may be required following consultation with GMAAS, which may include an archaeological watching brief on geotechnical works along the River Irk or archaeological evaluation targeted on areas of known Industrial activity.

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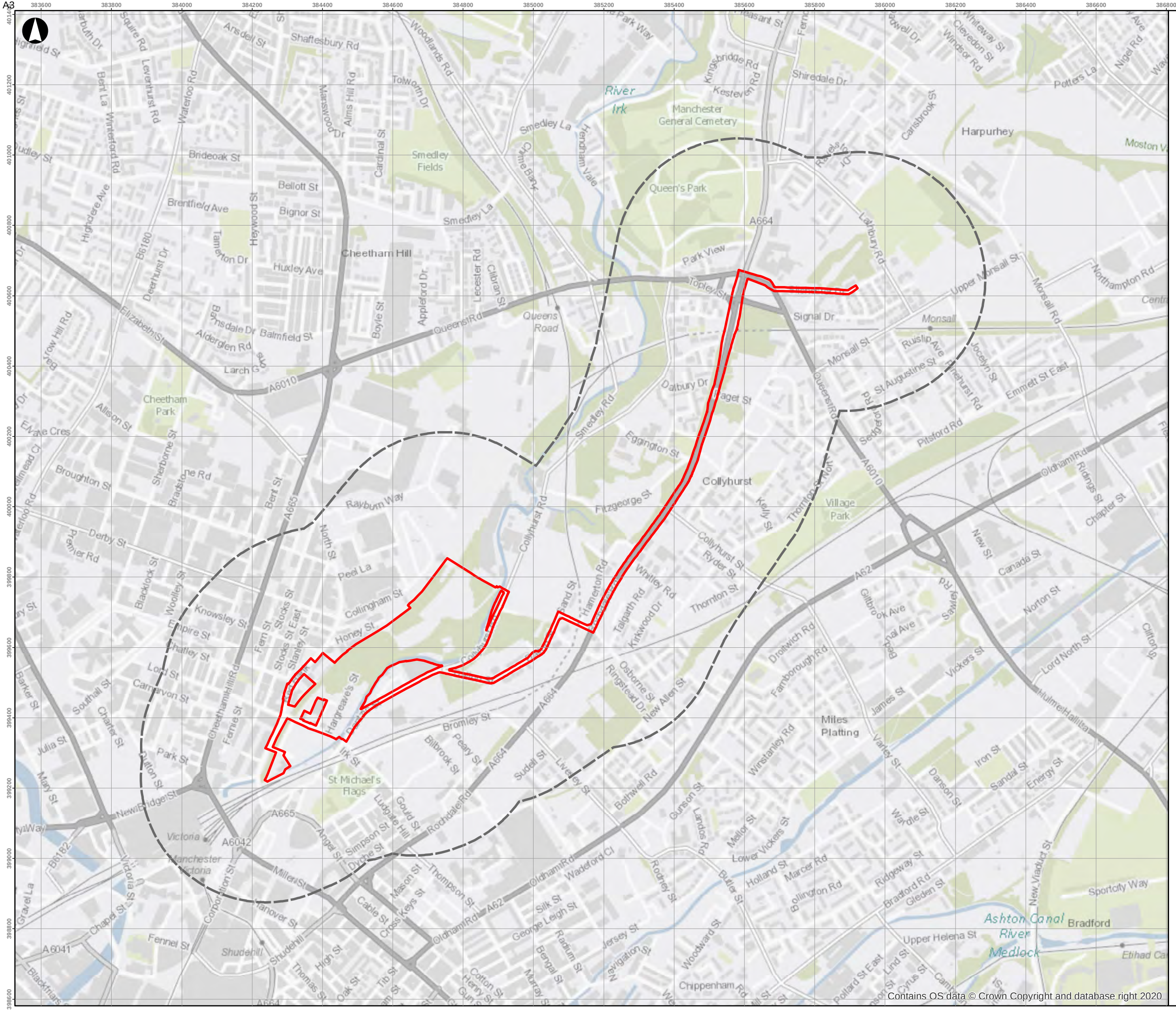
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Abbreviations

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HEBA	Historic Environment Baseline Assessment
GIS	Ground Investigation Survey
GMAAS	Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service
GMHER	Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record
HER	Historic Environment Record
MCC	Manchester City Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework

Appendix A

Figures



Legend

Site Boundary

Study Area (350m)

oRev	oDate	oBy	oChkd	oAppd	oAuthd
Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd

Metres
0137.5275550

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MCC

Job Title
Proposed HIF Infrastructure Works
Victoria North, Manchester

Drawing Title
Figure 1: Site Location

Scale at A3
1:10,000

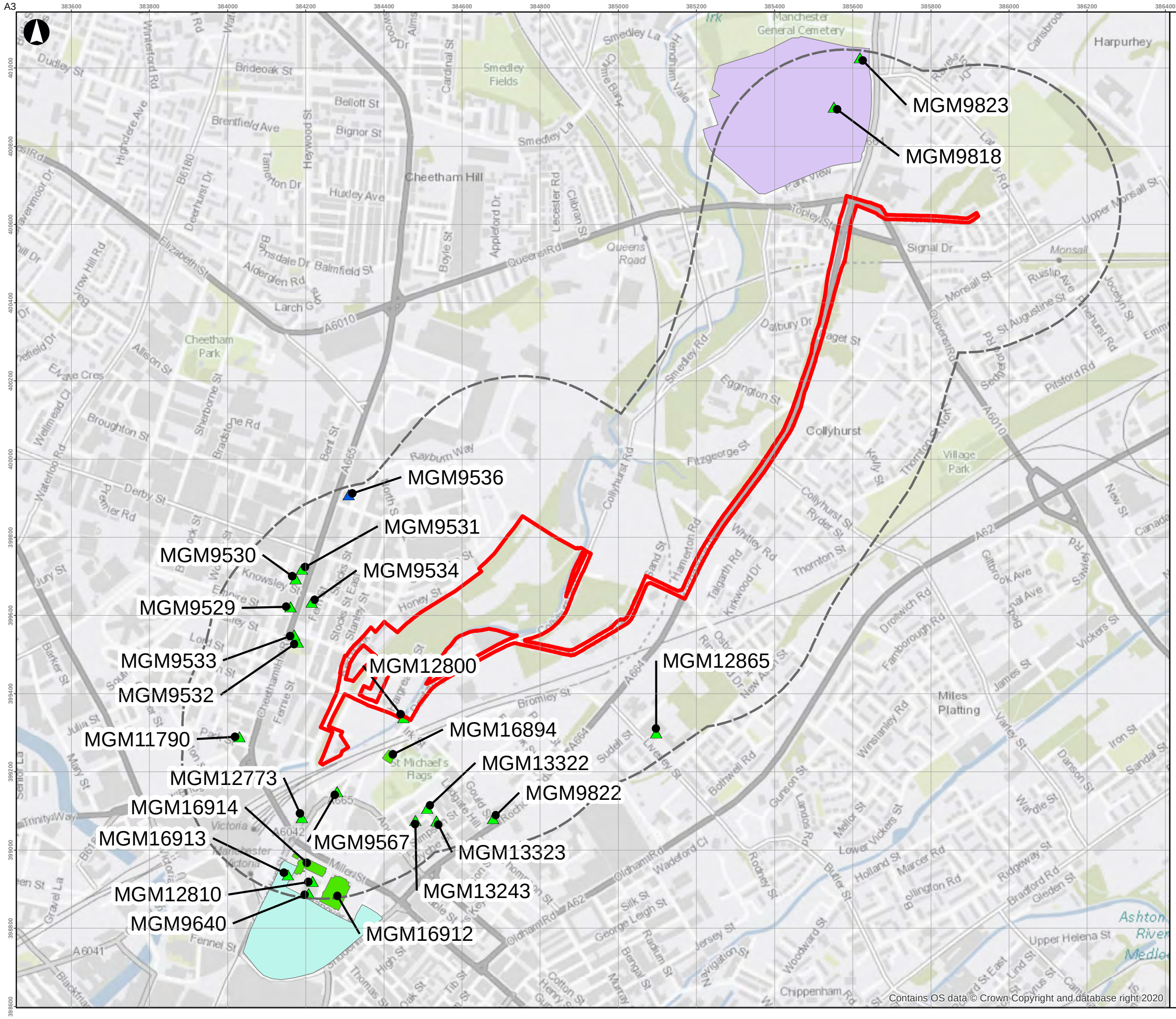
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Drawing No
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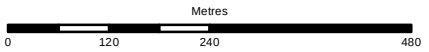
Rev
P1

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- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - Study Area (350m)
 - Grade II* Listed Building
 - Grade II Listed Building
 - Shudehill Conservation Area
 - Queen's Park RPG

oRev	oDate	oBy	oChkd	oAppd	oAuthd
Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd



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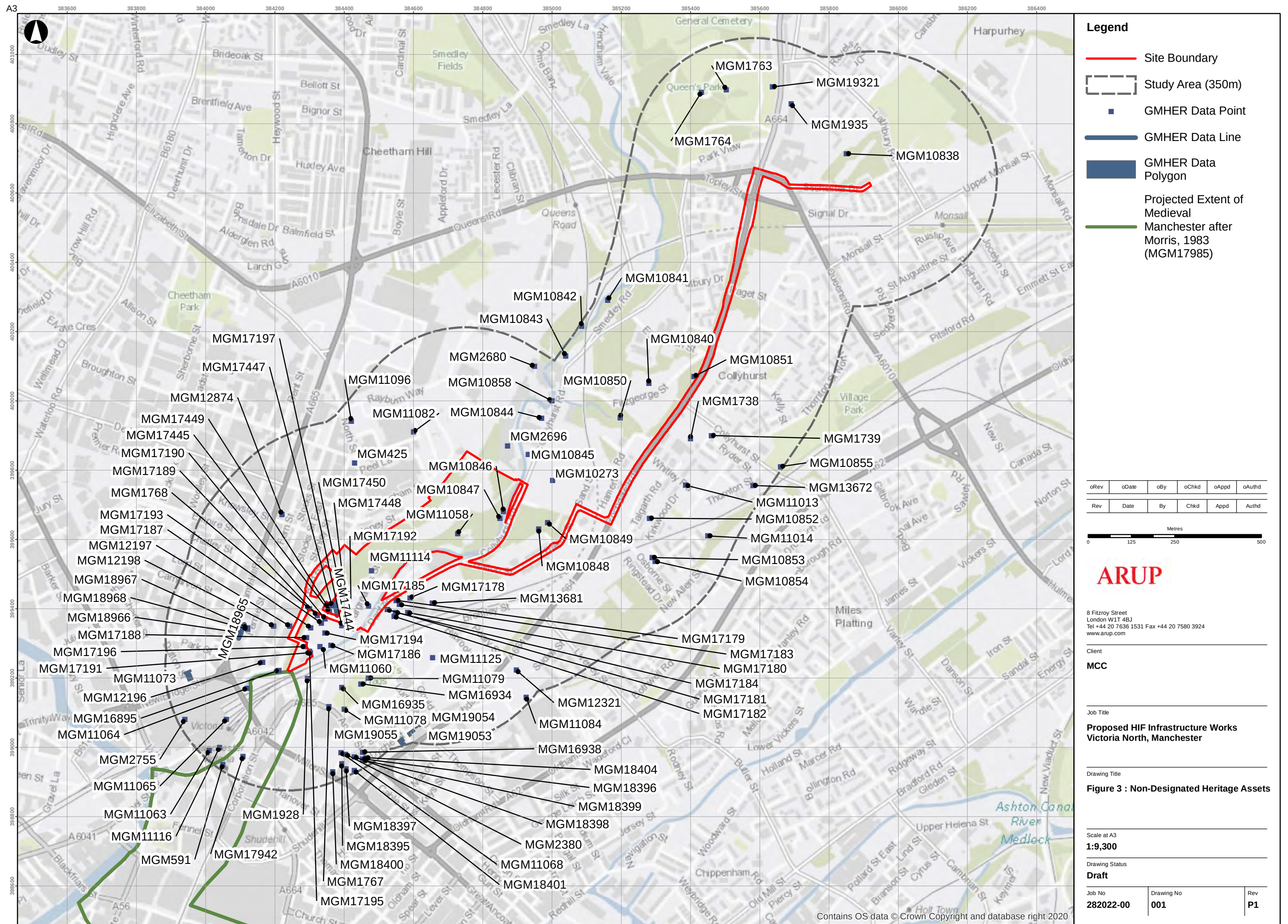
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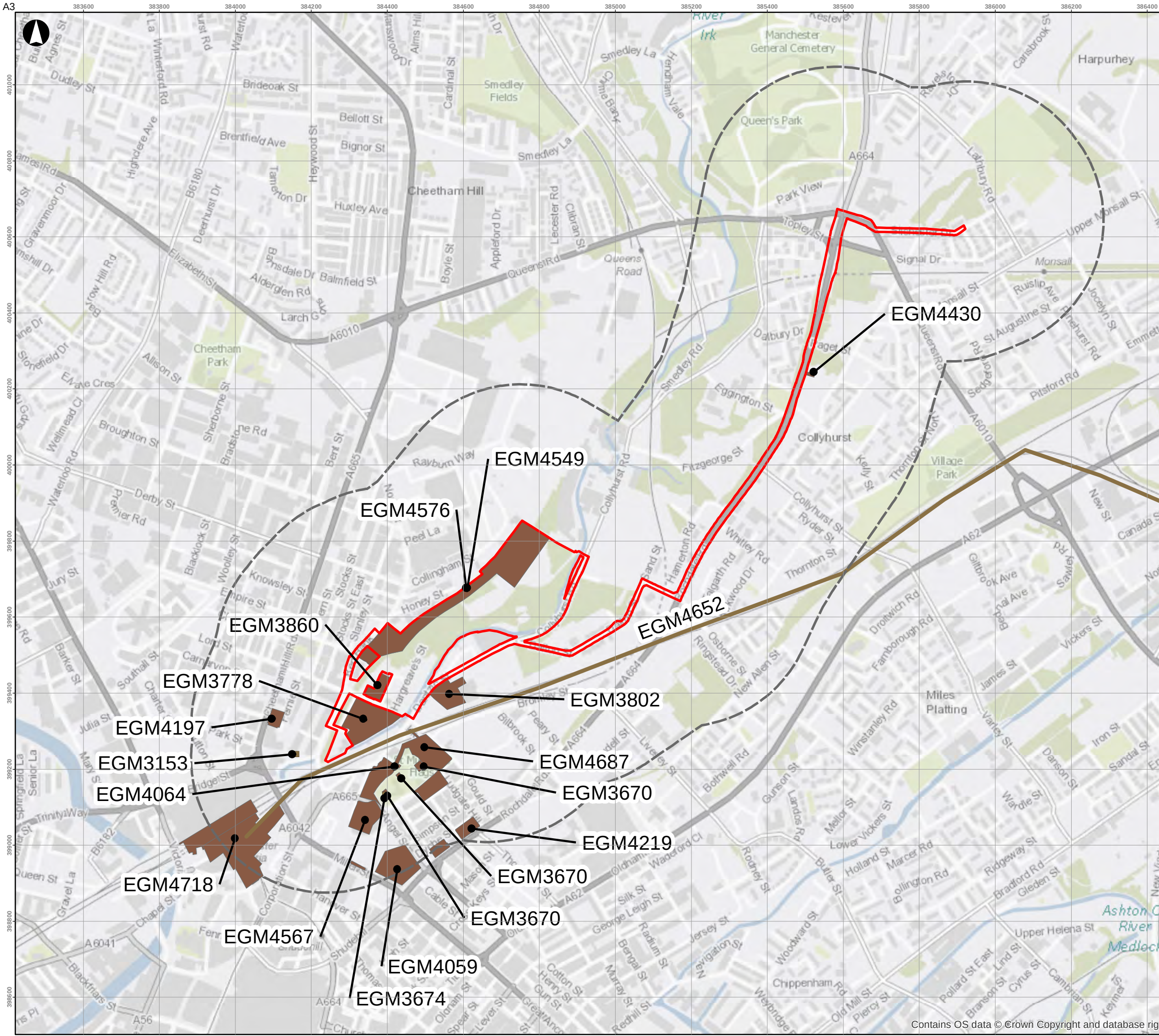
Drawing Title
Figure 2 : Designated Heritage Assets

Scale at A3
1:9,000

Drawing Status
Draft

Job No 282022-00	Drawing No 001	Rev P1
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- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - Study Area (350m)
 - GMHER Event Point
 - GMHER Event Line
 - GMHER Event Polygon

oRev	oDate	oBy	oChkd	oAppd	oAuthd
Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd

Metres

0 130 260 520

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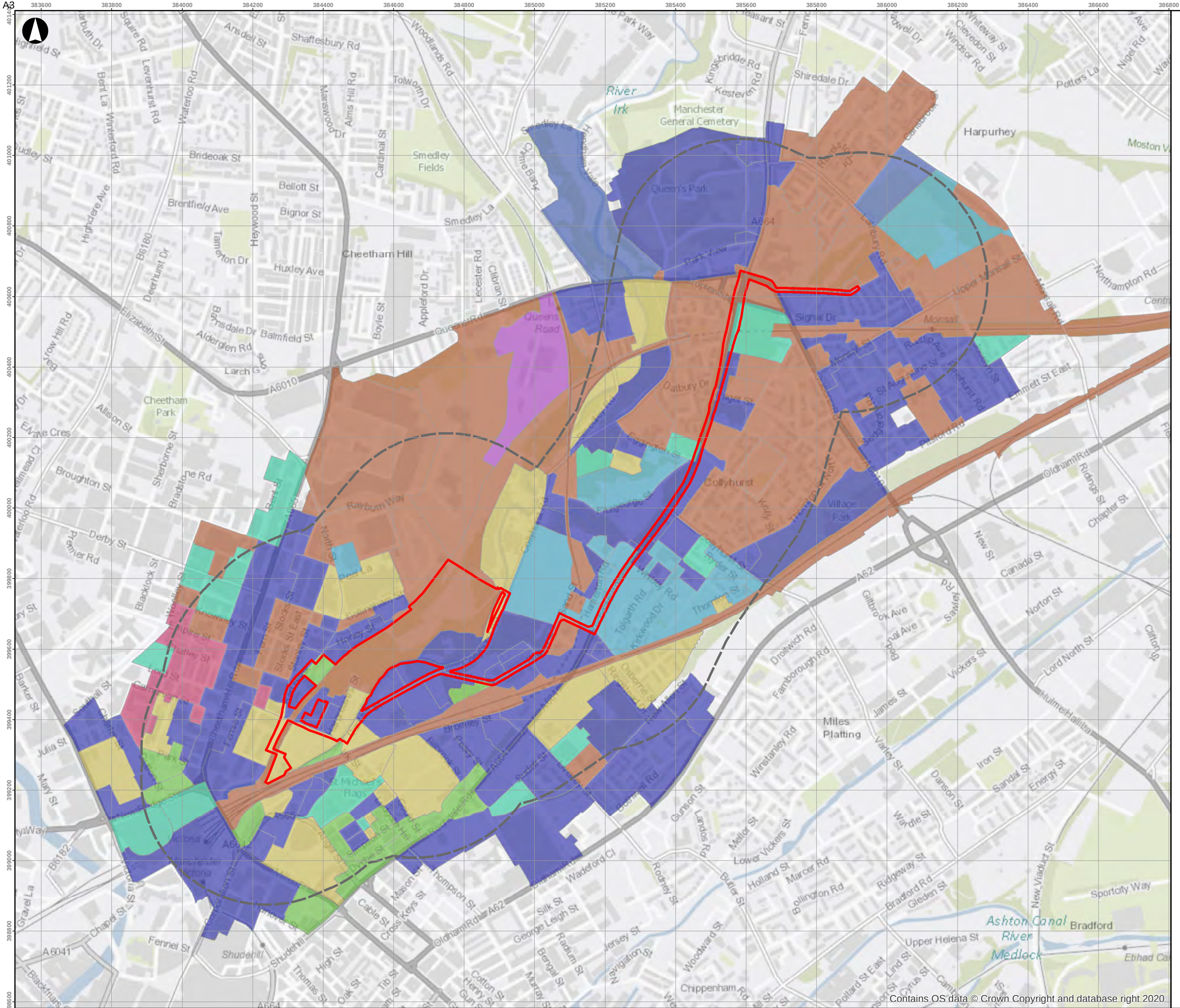
Job Title
**Proposed HIF Infrastructure Works
Victoria North, Manchester**

Drawing Title
**Figure 4 : Previous Archaeological
Investigations (Events)**

Scale at A3
1:9,500

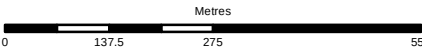
Drawing Status
Draft

Job No 282022-00	Drawing No 001	Rev P1
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- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - Study Area (350m)
 - Commercial
 - Communications
 - Enclosed Land
 - Extractive
 - Horticulture
 - Industrial
 - Institutional
 - Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
 - Residential
 - Water Bodies

oRev	oDate	oBy	oChkd	oAppd	oAuthd
Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd



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Drawing Title

Figure 5: Historic Land Characterisation,
from Redhead 2012

Scale at A3

1:10,000

Drawing Status

Draft

Job No	Drawing No	Rev
282022-00	001	P1

Appendix B

Gazetteer

B1: Designated Assets

GMHER ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Period
DGM1607	Conservation Area	--	Shudehill	In Medieval times, Manchester's growth was centred on the confluence of the rivers Irwell and Irk, around the Parish Church, which is now Manchester Cathedral and the Manor House, which is now Chetham's School of Music. When the town expanded beyond its original boundary of Hanging Ditch and Todd Street, the Medieval street pattern, which surrounded the Cathedral area, extended up to Shudehill. Although much is still in evidence today, the construction of Corporation Street in 1848 cut directly through this curving street pattern to make access to Ducie Bridge and the north easier. The earliest recorded mention of Shudehill was in 1554 but it is probably older. The name of the street may derive from the word 'Shude' which means husks of oats, but this is uncertain. The early development on Shudehill and Withy Grove was, and still is in part, small scale with narrow frontages. By the 20th century large scale property was being developed along Corporation Street: first the headquarters of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, then the buildings on the corner of Withy Grove and Corporation Street to accommodate national newspaper publishers. The west side of the Conservation Area is composed of large buildings constructed during the 20th century. These line the east side of Corporation Street and turn the corner up Withy Grove. The older, smaller scale properties which survive today are situated to the east side of the conservation area.	Medieval to Modern
MGM1763	Registered Park & Garden	Grade II	Queen's Park	An early public park designed by Joshua Major in the grounds of Hendham Hall and opened in 1846. Major's controversial design was altered in the 1850s and 1860s by John Shaw. Together with Peel Park, Salford and Philips Park, Manchester (qv), also designed by Major, Queen's Park is one of the first public parks in a major industrial city and is an important site in the history of public parks.	Post Medieval to Modern
MGM9536	Listed Building	Grade II*	Manchester Jewish Museum (formerly New Synagogue), Cheetham Hill Road	1889. Spanish Saracenic motifs. Symmetrical. Brick with stone dressings and slate roof. 2 storeys, façade with centre gable projecting bay having an arcaded range of windows with pilasters and linked, segmental hoodmoulds. Sill and head bands. Sides each have 2 windows and stone coped gabled end; knob finials to gables. Central doorway with semi-circular head and fanlight beneath an arched hood supported on pilasters. Divided door with geometric patterning. Interlaced chevron frieze at first floor. (1) Spanish and Portugese Synagogue, now museum. 1889, by Edward Salomons; altered. Red brick with sandstone dressings, slate roofs. T-shaped plan formed by rectangular main vessel at right-angles to street, with flanking wings to the gabled façade. Plain building but with elaborate Spanish and Saracenic motifs in the façade.	Post Medieval

GMHER ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Period
MGM9532	Listed Building	Grade II	Roman Catholic Church of St Chad and Presbytery	Roman Catholic church with attached presbytery to rear. 1846–47, by Weightman and Hadfield. Coursed sandstone rubble, slate roofs. Perpendicular style. Nave with south-west tower, north and south aisles, chancel with north and south chapels. The 3-stage tower, with angle-buttresses and narrow south-west stair-turret, moulded and weathered plinth, string-courses, embattled parapet with tall crocketed pinnacle over stair-turret and small crocketed intermediate and corner pinnacles, has a small 3-light west window with hollow moulded surround, Perpendicular tracery and hoodmould, a small niche with a statue at the corner of the stair-turret, a niche to the 2nd stage, and two traceried belfry windows in each side with Perpendicular tracery. The nave has paired 2-light clerestory windows, a very large traceried 5-light west window and a moulded doorway below this; the aisles have buttresses, gabled porches, 2-centred-arched 3-light windows, and large figured gargoyles. The chancel has a large 5-light east window. Interior: arcades of 2-centred double-chamfered arches on octagonal piers with embattled caps. Presbytery attached to south-east corner, facing Stocks Street, 2 storeys with attic and basement, has pointed-arched windows and doorways	Post Medieval
MGM9640	Listed Building	Grade II	Holyoake House (Cooperative Union Ltd)	1911. Matt glazed faience, in blue to ground floor and basement, cream to upper. Neo-Baroque manner. 3 storeys, attic and basement. Corner site. Redfern Street – 6-bayed façade. Left bay slightly advanced with square-headed cornice and keystone entrance. Channelling to ground floor and basement and to whole height of left-hand bay. Round-headed windows sunken in round-headed reveals with keystones to ground floor, cornice above. 1st and 2nd storeys: fluted Ionic pilasters. Square-headed windows between, architraved, pediments to 1st floor. Modillion cornice above 2nd floor. Squareheaded windows to later attic. Timber frames, casements, plate glass. Splayed corner and return to Hanover Street for 4 bays, similar, round-headed entrance. Cast-iron balustrade.	Modern
MGM9529	Listed Building	Grade II	95 & 97 Cheetham Hill Road (No.95: former Knowsley Hotel, now Derby Brewery Arms public house)	Hotel, now public house and shop. Mid- to later C19; altered. Red brick with sandstone quoins and dressings (roof concealed). Rectangular plan on corner site. Three storeys over cellars; No.95 five bays, symmetrical, with plinth, sill-bands, bracketed cornice, and parapet. The ground floor has a central round-headed doorway with Ionic pilastered stone surround and modillion cornice, altered doors and plain fanlight; and elliptical-headed windows [actually semi-circular-headed] with panelled aprons, set-in shafts, moulded heads and recessed altered glazing. The upper floors have 4-pane sashed windows, those at 1st floor elliptical-headed and linked by an impost band and those at 2nd floor square-headed, including tripartite windows in the centre. No.97 to the right has a doorway to the right and fenestration matching that of No.95 but with all glazing altered. The left return wall of No.95 is similar to the front, with a doorway in the centre.	Post Medieval

GMHER ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Period
MGM13243	Listed Building	Grade II	Cooperative Press (23 New Mount Street)	Industrial building or warehouse. Later C19 with addition or alteration of c.1905. Brown brick with red brick dressings, and red brick with yellow terracotta dressings (roof not visible). Rectangular plan on island site, in two portions. Left range is 4 storeys with basement and attic, 4 windows plus canted corner to left; right-hand range is 4 storeys with basement. The lefthand range is in Edwardian Baroque style, with string courses, yellow terracotta bands, pilasters and open-pedimented gable; the first 3 bays are a symmetrical composition with banded pilasters carried up from cartouches at 1st floor, a modillioned open pediment containing a large lunette with run-out terracotta voussoirs and keystone, and 1-, 2- and 1-light sashed windows to each floor except the 3rd which has keyed oculi flanking the 2-light window; all these windows have moulded terracotta architraves with keystones. The 4th bay has similar windows. The splayed corner has a square-headed doorway with panelled double doors and elaborate surround including a keyed oculus in the tympanum and a corbelled semicircular canopy, windows like those of the front except that at 3rd floor which is altered, and a tall stepped parapet. The righthand range, undecorated except for a corbel table to the parapet divided into bays by short pendent pilasters, has squareheaded windows to basement and ground floor, and segmental-headed windows above with stepped surrounds; most of these windows with 4-pane sashes. Included for group value.	Post Medieval to Modern
MGM16913	Listed Building	Grade II	Cooperative Wholesale Society Building to North of Junction with Hanover Street	Warehouse and office block. 1928, by W.A.Johnson. Sandstone ashlar (roof concealed). Rectangular plan. Classical style. Five unequal storeys plus double attic storey; channelled rustication to ground and first floors, giant pilastrade to 2nd–4th floors, modillioned cornice; parapet to first attic storey, mansard roof with dormers. Symmetrical, with central round-headed entrance arch, and large round-headed windows at ground floor with radiating glazing bars; rectangular mezzanine windows to first floor; 3-light windows to upper floors, the 3rd and 4th floors divided by panelled bands. Small-pane glazing to all windows. Returned sides similar. Interior not inspected. Forms group with Cooperative Wholesale Society building to south	Modern
MGM9530	Listed Building	Grade II	Former Cheetham Town Hall	Former town hall. 1853–55, by T.Bird; altered. Red brick in Flemish bond, with sandstone dressings and slate roofs. Approximately rectangular plan with side wings. Italianate style. Two storeys, 2:3:2 bays, symmetrical, the centre breaking forwards, plus 1- and 2-bay side wings, with stone plinth, rusticated quoins, 1st-floor sill-band, prominent cornice on moulded wooden brackets, brick parapet and hipped roofs with side-wall chimneys. The ground floor has a central round-headed doorway with ornamented stone surround and panelled double doors, round-headed windows with stone architraves, and attached to the centre (slightly offset to the left) an added 3-bay iron porte-cochere with slender columns, open-work spandrels, moulded cornice with finials and open-work	Post Medieval

GMHER ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Period
				Grade II cresting, and mono-pitched glazed roof with elaborate wrought-iron ornamental balcony at the back. The first floor has tall sashed windows with shouldered architraves, that in the centre with a cornice on consoles and the others with blank stone panels above. The side wings, set back and lower, are in similar style. Interior not inspected. Forms group with Town Hall Annexe to right (q.v.) [HER 8319.2.0].	
MGM9534	Listed Building	Grade II	Former Free Library	Public library, now derelict following fire damage. Dated 1876 on frieze. Yellow brick with gritstone dressings (now roofless). Rectangular plan on corner site. Italianate style. Two storeys and basement, a symmetrical façade of 3 unequal bays, with pilasters, frieze inscribed "CHEETHAM BRANCH MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY ERECTED AD 1876", prominent cornice, parapet with balustraded centre and segmental-pedimented panelled upstands in the outer bays. Ground floor has squareheaded doorway in centre, up a flight of steps protected by iron railings. The first floor has an arcaded range of 5 roundheaded windows in the centre, and a square-headed window in each outer bay, with pedimented architrave. All windows now unglazed. Six-bay left return wall has coupled round-headed windows except the end bays which have pedimented architraves. Rear has arcaded window like that at front, and campanile chimney at south-east corner. Interior gutted by fire; fluted iron columns visible. Forms group with No.122 (former New Synagogue) to right (q.v.).	Post Medieval
MGM12773	Listed Building	Grade II	Parkers Hotel	Formerly commercial offices, now hotel, c.1900–10, in 2 builds. Entrance block of red brick and Portland stone, rear range of sandstone ashlar, with slate roof. On island site between Corporation Street and railway, the rear range rectangular with the entrance block forming a quadrant at the south end. Entrance block in neo-Baroque style: 3 storeys with basement and double attic, 9 bays in a convex quarter circle, symmetrical, the end bays projected slightly; with channelled rusticated ashlar ground floor, banded pilasters and open pediments with cartouches to the end bays, fluted giant pilasters between these (coupled in the centre), dentilled and modillioned cornice surmounted by a balustraded parapet, large scrolled inverted consoles to the attic storey behind this, a mansard roof with flat-roofed dormers and an octagonal turret with domed copper roof rising through the centre. The ground floor has a central round-headed doorway with banded pilasters, cartouche keystone with swags, and a segmental open pediment; round-headed windows to the end bays and rectangular windows in the intermediate bays, all these with elaborate keystones. The upper floors have casements with moulded architraves, those at the first	Modern

GMHER ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Period
				floor with pediments, except the end bays which have curved 3-light windows with colonnettes and dentilled cornices at first floor and large round-headed windows above. All windows above ground floor have glazing bars. Rear range differs: 8 bays divided by piers, basement and 4 storeys divided horizontally 2:2:1 by prominent cornices (the upper modillioned), the piers of the lower stage channelled, and 3-light sashed windows on all floors; parapet with tubular railings. Interior not inspected.	
MGM12810	Listed Building	Grade II	Co-operative Society Building	Offices. 1937. By W.A.Johnson, Chief Architect to CWS [Co-operative Wholesale Society]. Buff brick with flat roof. 5 storeys. Continuous window ranges of metal casements. Curving glazed entrance to Redfern Street. Dantzic Street front steps forward with curving corners and has, to left, a tall stair/lift tower with entrance and slit windows to left and vertical articulation to the windows and brickwork above. Small services block on roof.	Modern
MGM9818	Listed Building	Grade II	Ben Brierley Statue in Queen's Park (plinth only)	1898. Conventional stone statue by John Cassidy of Benjamin Brierley (1825–1896), former handloom weaver who became a member of the city council. Founder of the Manchester Literary Club and the author of many books. On a stone pedestal. (1) Statue 8 feet high, pedestal 9 feet high, in white Portland stone. Unveiled April 30th 1898. John Cassidy was at the Manchester School of Art, where he won many prizes for his modelling/sculpting. He exhibited at the Manchester Jubilee Exhibition in 1887. Other works included Sir Humphrey & Lady Trafford and, in 1894, John Rylands. (2) Statue. 1898. Stone. By John Cassidy of Benjamin Brierley (1825–1896), a former handloom weaver who became a member of the city council. He was a founder of the Manchester Literary Club and the author of many books. At present stone plinth in situ: rest in store awaiting restoration.	Post Medieval

GMHER ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Period
MGM9822	Listed Building	Grade II	Marble Arch Inn	Public house. Dated 1888 in gable to Gould Street. Buff brick with polished pink granite to ground floor, hipped slate roof. Corner site. Two storeys; 5 bays to Gould Street with splayed corner and 2-bay return to Rochdale Road. The ground floor has a moulded plinth and a frieze and cornice carried round; a corner entrance recessed in a 3-sided granite-columned porch with "Caernarvon" arches over; further entrances to the centre and left end of the Gould Street façade, both roundheaded with 2-centred-arched hoodmoulds; and "Caernarvon" arched windows, those to Gould Street coupled, with central colonettes. The first floor has similarly shaped windows, that in the centre of the Gould Street façade under a pentice canopy and a gable with a terracotta panel dated 1888 and flanked by very tall corniced chimneys, 3 square-headed windows to the corner, and an enriched eaves cornice of red terracotta carried round. Interior with original decorative features including much faience work.	Post Medieval
MGM9823	Listed Building	Grade II	691-695, Rochdale Road	Early C19. Range of 3 former villas, now offices. Red brick, modern roughcast. 2 storeys. Modern casement windows, sill bands, each with bow window to ground storey with slender Tuscan pilasters; No. 695 has dentilled modillion cornice, recessed Tuscan pilaster doorcases, elliptical head and radial fanlight, bold eaves, hipped tile roofs; No. 691 with plain rectangular fanlight; No. 693 has 4 sash windows, single glazing bars, 2 with flat brick arches and outers with keyblocks and semi-circular heads, sill band, shallow pedimental gable, altered ground storey with modern office front. Group Value. (1) Range of 3 houses. Early C19; altered. Red brick in Flemish bond, part now roughcast, slate roofs. Double-depth plan with back extensions. Two storeys, 3+4+3 windows, the centre higher with an open pedimented gable; plinth, 1st-floor sill-band, moulded eaves cornice. No.691 to the left (now roughcast and painted white) has a recessed porch with set-in columns, to the right of this a very prominent semi-circular bay window with pilasters, entablature and altered fenestration, altered windows to the left and above, and a hipped roof; No.695 to the right has an elliptical-arched doorway with set-in doorcase and fanlight with radiating glazing bars, to the right of this a semi-circular bay like that of No.691 but with pilasters, elaborate entablature and 3 large sashed windows, an enlarged window to the left, windows at 1st floor with flat-arched heads and altered glazing, and a hipped roof. No.693 in the centre has an altered ground floor (rendered and painted), four 4-pane sashed windows at 1st floor, the centre pair with flat-arched heads and the outer round-headed with impostes and keystones	Post Medieval

GMHER ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Period
MGM11790	Listed Building	Grade II	19 Cheetham Hill Road (Former Synagogue)	Circa 1840. Classical style. Stone. Central projecting bay with pediment, pilasters and arched portal containing doorway with side lights, cornice, plain semi-circular fanlight and steps up, all contained within arched recess. Rusticated plinth at sides, each with one tall semi-circular-headed window. Dentilled eaves cornice. Parapet. Returned side of similar character to Park Street. Methodist chapel, subsequently synagogue, now retail warehouse. c.1840, altered internally. Sandstone ashlar (roof concealed). Rectangular plan on corner site. Classical style. Two storeys over basement; single-storey 3-bay façade, symmetrical, the centre breaking forwards and pedimented; with plinth, pilasters, and entablature with cornice and high parapet. The projected centre has corner pilasters and a giant round-headed arch containing a square-headed doorway (approached by a broad flight of steps) with moulded architrave and cornice on consoles and flanked by narrow side-lights, and a plain semi-circular window above; the outer bays have tall round-headed windows with radiating glazing bars. The 7-bay left return wall (to Park Street) has giant pilasters and 5 windows on each floor, those at ground floor altered and those at 1st floor with small-paned glazing. Interior altered.	Post Medieval
MGM9533	Listed Building	Grade II	Churchyard Walls of St Chad's	Circa 1847. Coursed stone rubble churchyard walls on west and north sides of St. Chad's Church [HER 8320.1.0] and with return on east side to presbytery. (1) Churchyard walls. c.1847. Coursed sandstone rubble with ashlar coping. Bounding north and west sides of churchyard, with return on east side to presbytery; 2 gateways in west side and one in north side, with wooden gates (in arch-braced form).	Post Medieval
MGM13322	Listed Building	Grade II	Sharp Street Ragged School for Boys	Ragged school, now mission, Sunday school and boys' club. Established 1853, rebuilt 1869. Red brick, slate roof. Rectangular plan. 2-storeys and 8 bays, pilastered, with a corbel table to each bay. The ground floor has a round-headed doorway to the 1st bay, with panelled door and fanlight with semi-circular tracery, a segmental-headed window to the 4th bay with a doorway below the sill (perhaps an insertion), and coupled segmental-headed windows in the other bays; the 1st floor has coupled round-headed windows. The rear is similar. Interior: longitudinal partition which formerly divided the school into 2 halves at ground floor, one side reserved for reception classes of children who were so wild and scruffy that they had to be tamed before they could be educated; stone staircase; hall at 1st floor; original fireplaces and other fittings. Still occupied by the charitable institution which established it.	Post Medieval

GMHER ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Period
MGM12865	Listed Building	Grade II	St Patrick's RC Church	Roman Catholic church. 1936, by H.Greenhalgh. Red brick with white stone dressings, slate roof. Romanesque style. Nave with north and south aisles, west tower, apsidal sanctuary. Stepped symmetrical façade formed by square central tower with narrow set-back and slightly lower side pieces, and square 2-storey porches to the ends of the aisles, all with stone parapets and flat roofs; a giant blank arch to the tower containing a shallow portal with round-headed doorway which has a mosaic tympanum, and 3 round-headed lancet windows in a white stone surround. The side-pieces have tall lancets; the porches have doorways similar to that in the centre, including the tympanum, but generally simpler, and small round-headed windows above. The nave and aisles have round-headed lancets, and the apse is blind. Impressive interior in basilican form; aisle arcades of yellow marble with carved concave capitals and round-headed arches with panelled soffits; coffered ceiling; round-headed sanctuary arch, and apse with gilt and coloured mosaics.	Modern
MGM13323	Listed Building	Grade II	Krupa Building (former warehouse)	Small 4-storey warehouse, now handbag workshop. Probably mid-C19, slightly altered. Brick, with corrugated sheet roof. Almost square plan. Four storeys, 3x3 bays; gabled façade with central 4-stage loading slot complete with timber sills, board doors and crane jib, flanked by segmental-headed windows. Three-window left side with central segmental-headed doorway at ground floor, and segmental-headed windows. Forms group with Sharp Street Ragged School to the right.	Post Medieval
MGM9531	Listed Building	Grade II	109, Cheetham Hill Road (Cheetham Town Hall Annexe)	1861–62. Brick with stone dressings. 2 storeys. Porch bay projects at centre with a single-storeyed bay to right & left, each with a Venetian window. Sash windows elsewhere in moulded stone architraves with cornice. Pilasters. Frieze & modillion cornice. Doorway in stone surround with 8-panelled divided door and porch with coupled, fluted columns having debased Ionic capitals, modillion cornice and panelled balustrade. Dentilled, modillion eaves cornice, open balustrade and central entablature with above date. Hipped slate roof	Post Medieval
MGM9567	Listed Building	Grade II	Ashton House	Women's hostel, c.1910. Red brick, buff terracotta dressings, slate roof. Arts and Crafts manner. 4 storeys plus basement. 4 main bays to Corporation Street. Irregular corner site. Entrance to 7th bay from left, square-headed within segmental arch with terracotta dressings and cornice over. 4 right-hand arched windows to ground floor. South-west corner gabled with battlements and carrying words, "Ashton House". Apse to ground floor at this corner. Windows to upper floors mostly squareheaded, gauged heads, narrow and often in pairs; sashes, glazing bars to upper lights. Prominent eaves. A former model lodging house for women built by Manchester Corporation 1908–10 by City Architect H.R. Price. It catered for 222 women, who occupied dormitories with individual cubicles and cooked for themselves in communal kitchens.	Modern

GMHER ID	Record Type	Grade	Name	Description	Period
MGM12800	Listed Building	Grade II	Union Bridge	Small public road bridge over river Irk, now closed. Probably C18 or very early C19. Sandstone ashlar. Single low segmental arch with plain voussoirs. No parapet, but iron railings to south side.	Post Medieval
MGM16894	Listed Building	Grade II	Charter Street Mission (formerly Charter Street Ragged School for Girls)	A relatively rare surviving example of a purpose-built institution of this type, with largely intact plan. The work of the mission had commenced in 1847 and a school was built on the site in 1866. The range to Little Nelson Street by Maxwell & Tuke, dated 1891, was an extension of the 1866 building, subsequently pulled down and replaced [by] the block to Dantzic Street in 1898, also by Maxwell & Tuke. The earlier part has a tall channelled chimney and top-floor oriels, the rather plain later building one or two Baroque touches. Accommodation was provided for servants who would otherwise have to use lodging houses, with kitchens, laundries and individual cubicles. Some of these features survive. Two large halls on two floors on the Aspin Lane side served the Ragged School and mission. The changes of level inside reflect the piecemeal building history and the exigencies of a circulation system which separated the working girls from the other users.	Post Medieval
MGM16912	Listed Building	Grade II	Co-operative Insurance Society (CIS) Building	Office building. 1962. Sir John Burnet, Tait and Partners with G.S. Hay. Steel frame; glass curtain walling with black vitreous enamel panels at floor levels. Concrete service shaft with vitreous mosaic cladding in grey. Symmetrical plan with 5-storey podium and 25-storey office block set above, projecting at the front. Metal-framed windows to curtain walling, recently renewed to original design. Ground floor recessed behind 6 pillars. Service shaft, which provides bracing, is set on axis behind and rises above the height of the office tower, having two bands of vents at the top. Entire rear wall of entrance hall has abstract sculpted fibreglass mural by George Mitchell with green, bronze-like patinated finish	Modern
MGM16914	Listed Building	Grade IIA	New Century House	Office and conference hall. 1962. Sir John Burnet, Tait and Partners with G.S. Hay. Steel frame, glass curtain walling with black vitreous enamel panels at floor levels. Fourteen-storey rectangular tower and adjacent double-height single-storey conference hall of seven bays. Central entrance to Corporation Street, with abstract stone relief wall to left by John McCarthy. Ground and first floor fully glazed. Conference hall has projecting steel supports which rise to form projecting beams over the flat roof of the Hall. Floor to ceiling glazing with vertical panes in metal frames having one horizontal member. INTERIOR of conference hall reported to have been designed by the Design Research Unit and to contain sculpted panels by Stephen Sykes.	Modern

B2: Non-Designated Assets

GMHER ID	Record Type	Name	Description	Period
MGM2696	Building	Little Green Works	Green's 1794 map (6) shows a rectangular block of buildings, aligned N–S, at this location, situated a short distance from the west bank of the Irk. Bancks & Co's 1831 map (1) shows a larger building at about the same location, together with two additional buildings to the north and west; the site is annotated 'Dye Works'. The 1840s 60" OS map (7) shows two blocks of buildings (the western building seemingly no longer present), annotated 'Dye Works', within a defined plot. These buildings at least partly survived in the 1890s (8), but the area immediately to the north and NW had been greatly developed with numerous additional buildings. At this time the site is named as 'Little Green Works (Oilcloth, Tarpaulin & Rope)', as well as a rope walk. The 1907 OS map (9) similarly names the site as 'Little Green Works (Oilcloth & Tarpaulin)', although the rope walk is not mentioned. By the 1920s (10) the works, although still named as Little Green Works, is annotated 'Packing Materials'. The larger buildings still present in the western part of the site appear to date from this development. The site is today in use by 'Packaging Products (Coatings) Ltd'	18th to 20th Century
MGM2680	Building	Little Green Dye Works (former)	Marked as a bleach & dye works and as a dye works. Very little of the original buildings now remains intact. This site now comprises the following buildings: A) a mid-C19 brick-built weaving shed type building, single storey with many bays and an M-style roof; B) a 3-storey brick-built mid-C19 gable building; C) a 2-storey brick building with an M-style roof, possibly a warehouse; and D) a late-C19 extension to B), of 2 storeys with a flat roof. This site is now used by a company that manufactures paints and related products. (5) Little Green Bleach & Dye Works is also shown on Green's Map of Manchester & Salford of 1787–94 (6) and the Mossley Estate Plan of 1805–08. See also Photographic Slides Catalogue for Manchester district. Site visited 22nd February 2017. Difficult to see as nestled within later C20 buildings but appears to be as described above. Good condition, occupied. Below-ground archaeological potential: medium. Demolished parts appear to have remained undeveloped.	18th to 20th Century
MGM19055	Building	Particular Baptist Chapel	The Baptist chapel is recorded as having been constructed in 1789 by John Sharp. When first erected the chapel faced Baptist Street, with the remainder of the land fronting St. George's Road being used as a burial ground. On Green's map of 1787–94 it is labelled as 'Anabaptist Chapel'. The 1824 Swire map shows the chapel as larger than on previous plans, sitting on the frontage with Dyche/Baptist Street with a small parcel of open land before the St. George's frontage. Records indicate the the original chapel was extended in 1823 under William Gadsby to accommodate the increasing size of the congregation, and was then known as Gadsbys Chapel. The OS 1849 map labels the chapel as 'St. George's Road Chapel (Particular Baptist)'. In 1907 Gadsby's Chapel was demolished and a new chapel erected. Contemporary accounts state that the new chapel was to be built on the same footprint as the original chapel of 1793 and its extension of 1823. The new chapel was designed by the architect firm of John Wills and Sons from Derby and was constructed by Messrs. John Bland and Son of Salford. The 1907 chapel is still extant.	18th to 20th Century
MGM1768	Findspot	Urn (Saxon)	A funerary urn, with stamped decoration typical of the Saxon period, was found at Red Bank, Manchester in 1850. It is now lost. Earliest dated post-Roman find from Manchester is a bi-conical urn with horizontal linear ornamentation and two rows of portcullis stamps above the shoulder. Red Bank is close to Victoria Station and the Roman road from Manchester to Walton-le-Dale. Probably of 6th century date. Parallels with Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Saxon vessels	Early Medieval

MGM1935	Findspot	Stone hammer	Found near Turkey Lane [which no longer exists], Queen's Park, Harpurhey. 3ft from the surface in clay. The grid reference shows it to have been found opposite the park. It is of gritstone described as 'grained stone with decomposition on the surface'. Its length is 6.75", width 2.75" and greatest height 3". The top surface is gently hollowed towards the socket hole; the lower side is partly chipped and broken away. At one end the sides curve rapidly to the sharpened edge, while the other end preserves its originally curved form unbroken. It is preserved at Queen's Park Museum. An implement is also mentioned in "The Superficial Geology of SW Lancashire", 1877, Mr C E Rance. Apparently this is not the same artefact as described above although there is comparison on site provenance	Bronze Age
MGM591	Findspot	Stone Implement	A Bronze Age stone implement was found in July 1899 during excavations by a railway company on the southern bank of the river Irk in Long Millgate.	Bronze Age
MGM1928	Findspot	Roman & Other Coins found in the River Irk	Immense quantities of Roman and later coins were found in the old river bed of the Irk between Scotland and Ducie bridges when the river was diverted 200 yards by the construction of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway Company between 1899 and 1901. The following coins were obtained "for the projected museum":- one brass of Pyrrhus King of Epirus 295-272; one copper of Carthage, dated to 3rd century by G F Hill of the British Museum; one each of Trajan, Hadrian, Domitian, Antoninus, Valens, Victorinus and Probus, identified by Nathan Heywood; one indecipherable.	Roman
MGM1767	Findspot	Quern and Coin	Roman quern found at St Michael's Square, Ashley Lane [now Aspin Lane], and a coin of Constantine the Great was found in Angel Street in April 1904	Roman
MGM17183	Monument	Terraced Housing, Bilberry Street (site of)	A terrace of five late 18th-century domestic properties situated along the south-western side of Bilberry Street	18th to 20th Century
MGM13681	Monument	Portland Street Glass Works (site of)	This was the site of William Marsdens glass works. It operated as a glass works from 1858 to 1867. According to Ashmore, there was a single kiln. After 1867 it became a tripe dressers owned by the Jeffers family and continued as such until 1965. It was then used by James Rush & Co Asphalters. The building has been demolished and the site is now a yard and modern shed.	19th Century
MGM17196	Monument	Terraced Houses, Foundry Street (site of)	A terrace of late 18th-century domestic properties situated along the southern side of Foundry Street, shown on Green's map of 1794. Subsequent mapping indicates that these were larger than the houses situated between Back Red Bank and Back Foundry Street/Lane, and are unlikely to have been of the back-to-back type.	18th to 20th Century
MGM11058	Monument	Travis Isle Mill (site of)	In 1653, the Countess Dowager Charlotte leased to Thomas Bird the water corn mill called Travis Mill in Cheetham. Described as a corn mill on the OS 1st edition map, with a bridge across the river Irwell. Associated with Travis Isle House, a small square-shaped building.	17th to 20th Century
MGM18395	Monument	Arkwright's Mill: rectangular range of 1793-94 (site of)	Dating at least to 1782-83. Arkwright's first factory in Manchester. Known as Shudehill Mill.	18th to 20th Century
MGM10842	Monument	Dye Works (site of), on W bank of River Irk	Dye works, which is also named as "Irkdale Printing Works" on the 1908 OS map (4). Situated along the river Irk, though on its west bank. Still shown as extant on the 1966 OS map (2). Appears on the OS 1845 1st edition (3); but the site is not shown on the 1893 series. (1) NB – the above includes some errors. This site was not extant in the 1960s, and it is not the same as the Irkdale Printing Works on the east bank of the Irk – see HER 9651.1.0 for this. A small dye works is shown at this location, on the west bank of the Irk, on the 1840s 60" OS map (5). The building had been cleared by the 1890s and the adjacent area redeveloped for railway lines and a carriage shed	19th Century
MGM17449	Monument	Workers' Housing (site of), Brighton Street	Site of a row of three workers' houses fronting onto Brighton Street, shown on Adshead's map of 1851.	19th to 20th Century

MGM12196	Monument	Dyeworks (site of)	Single rectangular building shown close to, and aligned along, the west bank of the Irk on the c.1650 map (1). Casson and Berry's map of c.1740 shows two larger irregular ranges in this area (2), also shown on Tinker's map of 1772 (3). Green's map of 1787–94 shows a more extensive complex of buildings, named as a dyeworks (4). By the time of Johnson's map of 1818–19 these had in turn been replaced by other ranges (5), identifiable on Bancks & Co's 1831 map as dwellings (6); others had been added on the western side of the former dyeworks site by 1848–49. These buildings are still shown as standing on much of the site on the 1933 map (7), and are shown on photos of 1936, at which time they were in process of demolition, as being of 2 or 3 storeys with basements (8). The 1962 map shows much of the site covered by a 'works' building (9). The level concrete footings of this are still extant, and on the south in places rise c.0.5–1.0m above the pavement of the thoroughfare of Scotland	18th to 20th Century
MGM17186	Monument	Red Bank Chemical Works (site of)	Bancks & Co's 1831 map clearly shows the chemical works along the south-east part of the proposed development site, fronting onto the river Irk, although the exact date of construction is not known. The site is also marked on the 1850 OS map, and Adshead's map of the same year. Entries in trade directories for the mid-C19 list the occupants as Rooke and Hunter, and latterly J & J Rooke, iron and red liquor manufacturers. This was one of an important group of early chemical works in the area. The works was demolished between 1889 and 1905.	19th Century
MGM12198	Monument	Rope Manufactory (site of)	Linear structure shown on 1818–19 map (2), identified on 1831 map as a rope manufactory and shown as comprising an elongated yard (the rope walk) with narrow ranges of buildings along its south and west sides. Also identified by name on Adshead's map of 1850. Shown but not identified on the 1889 map. On the 1905–06 map, the western half of the site was vacant whilst the eastern half was occupied by public baths, identified on the 1912 map as belonging to Manchester Corporation, and shown on a photograph of c.1909 as comprising a brick-built block of 1 and 2 storeys. The western half of the site is still shown as vacant on 1915 mapping but by 1933 was occupied by part of the Red Bank Spring & Axle Works. The public baths are still shown on the 1933 map but by 1962 their site had also become part of the works.	19th to 20th Century
MGM17180	Monument	Terraced Housing, Bilberry Street (site of)	A terrace of five late 18th-century domestic properties situated along the south-western side of Bilberry Street	18th to 20th Century
MGM11116	Monument	Walkers Croft Burial Ground (site of)	In 1815 Walker's Croft burial ground was opened following the closure of New Burying Ground, Angel Meadow. Walker's Croft occupied a large, almost rectangular plot adjoining the workhouse, purchased by the churchwardens of Manchester from the Manchester Free Grammar School. The burial ground closed in February 1848; during its 33 years of operation, approximately 40,000 burials had taken place.	19th Century
MGM18968	Monument	Fernie Street Synagogue (site of)	Synagogue built on the site of mid-C19 workers' housing. The synagogue is annotated on the OS map of 1908 but not on the edition of 1922, suggesting that it may have fallen into disuse by that date. The building had been subdivided into two properties by the mid-C20	19th to 20th Century
MGM10846	Monument	Collyhurst Dye Works (site of)	Collyhurst Dye Works. Shown on Green's map of 1794 (2), Bancks & Co's of 1831 (3), and on the OS 1845 1st edition map. Shown on bend on the river Irk, to the west side of Collyhurst Road (4). Appears on the tithe award for Cheetham, Site No. 326, called "Dwelling House" of Mr Travis (5). Does not appear on the 1893 series. Site is now vacant	18th to 19th Century
MGM17193	Monument	Red Bank Oil Works (site of)	An oil works lying to the south-east of Back Foundry Lane [formerly Back Foundry Street] on the OS 1892 map, built over by 1910.	19th to 20th Century
MGM11014	Monument	Engine Shed (site of)	Former site of an engine shed, sandwiched between the junction of the L&YR [Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway] and Sidings Branch. A long building with turning plate at the NE end (1). Turning plate featured on the OS 2nd edition map (2). There are a number of railway-related buildings shown at this location on the 60" to 1 mile OS map of c.1845, comprising two workshops, an 'office and store', a smithy, a coke store, a rectangular engine shed, and a large (c.35m diameter) round feature crossed by 8 railway tracks, also named as an engine shed (and presumably rotating)	19th Century

MGM2755	Monument	Victoria Station Arena Evaluation	Two trial trenches were excavated in February 1993 in advance of redevelopment of part of Victoria Station. The targeted area was thought likely to have included ribbon development along the line of Great Ducie Street in the medieval period, and was thought to have good potential for the recovery of archaeological deposit as less disturbance had probably occurred here than in adjacent areas to the south and east. The only evidence for an original (pre-C19) ground level was an undisturbed clay surface that sloped towards the river Irwell to the west. However, no developed soils were visible there and it was assumed that some degree of truncation had occurred	18th to 19th Century
MGM18401	Monument	Timber Yard (site of)	Yard with an associated building built by 1845. The yard was occupied in the 1840s by Cryer and Vitty, timber merchants. In the late 19th and early 20th century the site was built over.	19th Century
MGM16938	Monument	35 Angel Street (site of)	An 18th/19th-century cellar dwelling, a typical example of workers' housing in the area.	18th to 19th Century
MGM17189	Monument	Back-to-Back Houses, Back Red Bank (site of)	A block of late-18th-century domestic properties, including back-to-back and court dwellings, situated at the southern end of a plot of land between Back Red Bank and Back Foundry Street	18th to 20th Century
MGM10838	Monument	Green Mount Dye Works (site of); also Turkey Lane Works & Harpurhey Chemical Works	In 1791 Joseph Redford transferred his lease in the estates of Green Mount, owned by William Hatton, to Robert Andrew of Manchester, dyer, and in 1793 this lease is extended, whereupon Robert Andrew erected premises for his business. In 1812 he bought the land outright. He built a mansion (Green Mount Place, c.300m to NW; HER 1250.3.0) (1). On the OS 1st edition (2). Expanded work site (3). Building remains but used as a tape works as well as a finishing works (4). The 1910 OS map (5) names the NW part of this site as Turkey Lane Works (Raising & Finishing), with buildings to the SE marked Harpurhey Chemical Works (Disused).	18th to 20th Century
MGM17181	Monument	Building (including dye works), Portland Street (site of)	An L-shaped range of buildings fronting Ashley Lane/Portland Street (Dantzic Street) and Back Bilberry Street, as shown on Green's map of 1794. Those fronting Ashley Lane/Portland Street are shown as comprising four domestic properties on Bancks & Co's map of 1832, whilst the OS map of 1850 depicts the other elements of the block as a dye works.	18th to 19th Century
MGM10849	Monument	Vauxhall Gardens Dye Works (site of)	Vauxhall Gardens Dye Works. On OS 1st edition (2), 1893 series (3), and 1908 maps (4). (1) Now occupied by T. Taberner & Co, known as Vauxhall Works. 3 storeys and 2 storeys, ridge-gable felted roof. 3 end gable windows – ground and 1st floor, segmental-arched. W elevation has 2 windows, loading bay. Towards rear of 3-storey building is skylight roof. Inserted loading bay. Cart shed. Rear of W side building: 2-storey, brick-built, felted roof, possible basement. Entrance on N side end gable, inserted central loading door, 2 windows to 1st-floor level blocked with new inserts. 4 windows to upper floor, attic, pitching-eye window. All windows except pitching-eye have stone lintels and sills. N elevation: 6 windows to ground floor, 6 upper. Central inserted ground-floor loading door. No longer extant. Buildings were still present at the site in the late 1990s (5) but the area had been cleared by 2006 (6) and is currently waste ground (7).	19th to 20th Century
MGM17194	Monument	Union Bridge Iron Works (site of)	A large iron works that had been erected by 1908, and was demolished during the later 20th century. Its construction necessitated the demolition of many of the industrial sites identified in the present study, although the modern ground level suggests that there may be potential for buried remains to survive beneath the floor of the former iron works.	19th to 20th Century
MGM10854	Monument	Match Manufactory (site of)	Match manufactory. Possibly pre-1831 (Bancks & Co's map) (2). Certainly it appears on the OS 1845 map (3), with the [nearby] pipe manufactory [HER 9663.1.0]. The site has been lost and a housing estate built over it. (1)	19th Century
MGM17448	Monument	Rope Walk (site of), Chase Street	Site of a ropery depicted on Bancks and Co's map of 1831. Comprises a rope walk extending north-south along the eastern part of the site, connected to a small rectangular building fronting onto Roger Street. It is likely that this housed the ropewinding mechanism, although it is not known how this was powered. The ropery appears to have been short-lived; two rope manufacturers are listed at Red Bank in Pigot's trade directory for 1828–29, although no precise address is given, but neither are listed in Pigot and Slater's directory for 1841.	19th Century

MGM10851	Monument	Clough Mill (Logwood) (site of)	Clough Mill. Named as Bridge Mill on the 1908 OS 25" Lancashire map (Sheet 104.3) (4). One of several logwood mills in the area. Appears on the OS 1845 1st edition map (2), and the 1893 series (3). Also appears and is named on the 1830 estate map of Charles Ryder (5).	19th to 20th Century
MGM10845	Monument	Collyhurst Finishing Works (site of)	Dye works, situated on the east bank of the river Irk. The 1908 25' map shows a vacant site (Sheet 104.7). Shown on the OS 1st edition (2), and the 1893 series (3). Still extant on the 1985 OS 1: 10,000 (4). (1) Site vacant on the 1986 aerial photographs to the Mills Survey (4012 59/63). Site no longer extant. Demolished by 1999 and remains undeveloped. Below-ground archaeological potential: high. (5)(6) A 'Dye Works' is first shown here on the 60" OS map of the 1840s (7); the site was undeveloped on Bancks & Co's map of 1831 (8). It is named as 'Collyhurst Finishing Works' on the 1890s 25" OS map (9) and on subsequent maps until at least the 1950s (10). It is asserted in the first paragraph above that 1908 mapping shows a vacant site. This seems unlikely, and the works is shown and named on the 25" OS map of about that date (11).	19th to 20th Century
MGM18404	Monument	Workers' Housing, Angel Street (site of)	Site of a row of workers' housing along the south-western side of Angel Street, which had been erected by the late 18th century	18th to 19th Century
MGM18398	Monument	Manchester Foundry (site of)	Large iron works dating originally from 1838 to 1841, based on evidence from trade directories. It was occupied in the 1940s by John and Henry Rowcroft, iron founders. The north end of the foundry seems to have incorporated the chimney of Arkwright's Mill. The foundry was rebuilt in the late 19th century, when it was occupied by Baxendale & Co. Elements of these large works were probably destroyed in the 1940s Blitz	19th to 20th Century
MGM17197	Monument	Building, Roger Street (site of)	An ill-defined rectangular building, seemingly with an associated garden or orchard, shown on the northern side of Horrocks Lane on Casson and Berry's map of 1741. The same building is depicted on Green's map of 1794, although it had evidently been incorporated [into] or subsumed by a building just off Faber Street	18th to 20th Century
MGM10850	Monument	Bateman's Iron Works; Collyhurst Clough Chemical Works; Moss Brook Works (site of)	Bateman's Iron Works, c.18th century. Appears on Green's map (2), OS 1st edition map (3). Also on the Mosley Estate Map. Not shown on the 1893 series. The site was later occupied by the Collyhurst Clough Chemical Works, and by 1908 this was named Moss Brook Works. Mentioned in the 1788 Trade Directory for Manchester and Salford (4). Site is now vacant (1). The 60" Manchester & Salford map of 1844-49 and the 1890s OS 25" map both name the site as Collyhurst Clough Chemical Works (5)(6). The c.1910 OS map (7) shows 'Moss Brook Works (Machinery)' (7).	18th to 20th Century
MGM17187	Monument	Red Bank Mill (site of)	A cotton mill situated between Back Foundry Street and Back Red Bank, shown on historic mapping as a single rectangular building. The same building is annotated upon Adshead's map of 1850 as an oil and tallow refinery. By the early 20th century it had been converted to a saw mill.	19th to 20th Century
MGM18399	Monument	Deaken's Brewery (site of)	Building shown on Adshead's map of 1850 as 'Deaken's Brewery'. This occupied buildings that probably dated back to the late 18th century. Trade directories suggest it was established between 1838 and 1841, with Christopher Kenyon listed as a brewer on Kenyon Street. A working men's home was built on the site in the late 19th century, which was probably destroyed in the Blitz in 1940.	19th to 20th Century
MGM17445	Monument	Workers' Housing (site of), Roger Street	A row of six properties fronting onto Roger Street, used largely for residential purposes with some use as shops or workshops. The properties at the north-western end of the row are shown as back-to-back houses on some maps (Bancks & Co; Adshead), but not on the OS maps of 1850 and 1892. The buildings had been demolished by 1952 and the site redeveloped as an oil works.	19th to 20th Century
MGM10847	Monument	Little Green Brewery (site of)	Little Green Brewery. Appears on Green's map of 1794 (2), Bancks & Co's of 1831 (3), and the OS 1845 1st edition map (4). Does not appear on the 1893 series. Site is now vacant	18th to 19th Century
MGM17192	Monument	Building, Roger Street (former Union Vaults public house) (site of)	A detached building lying on the southern edge of Roger Street, adjacent to Union Street bridge, shown on Green's map of 1794. It is marked on Adshead's map of 1850 as the Union Street Vaults public house, and as a hotel on the OS map of 1892. Demolished by 1950.	18th to 20th Century
MGM10852	Monument	St George's Colliery (site of)	St George's Colliery appears on the 1831 map (2). Built over by 1895 (4). Situated very close to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Reputedly worked the seam from Bradford Colliery. Site of 2 coal pits and reservoirs shown on the 1848 map	19th Century

MGM11084	Monument	St George's Church and Graveyard (site of)	Called St. George's in the Fields. Original site in area occupied by LYR Co. goods station in Oldham Road. 1818 original chapel was put up for sale and bought by Warden & Fellows of Collegiate Church. Brick built, Hanovarian style, unenclosed burial ground. Church and burial ground closed through poor state, bought by LYR for 5000 pounds and new site purchased for 3928 pounds. Arch: H Larch, opened 1877 (1). Green shows site at extreme N end of St. George Street, Oldham Road (3). On OS 1st edition map (4). Built 1826–27, established chapel consecrated 1828 (2). On OS 2nd edition (5). Church site conveyed 26/12/1817, consecrated 1818. 1871 LYR purchased grounds and the bodies were reinterred in other cemeteries and consecrated ground (Letter). Area built upon – Royal Mail.	19th Century
MGM11082	Monument	North Street Brick Works (site of)	Large open site to west of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Newton Heath Loop, branch of railway. Greater part of the site shown on the 1:10,000 sheet above, part shown on SD 80 SW. Shown on the OS 2nd edition map (1), with one large rectangular building and one small L-shaped building. The site is named as 'North Street Brick Works (Disused)' on 1950s OS mapping (2).	19th to 20th Century
MGM17184	Monument	Rubber Works, Dantzic Street (site of)	A rubber-manufacturing works, established during the late 19th century. Initially, the works occupied the site of a former starch works (HER 15728.1.0) and was bounded by Bromley Street and Back Bilberry Street. By the 1930s the works had expanded significantly, subsuming Back Bilberry Street and a row of terraced housing. The works was established as an India rubber manufactory, but developed a niche market for the production of rubber heels and soles during the 20th century	19th to 20th Century
MGM2380	Monument	Engine House 2 (site of) (Arkwright Mill)	Arkwright built the first steam-powered mill, off Miller Street, in 1780. It was some years before Watt's improved steam engine of 1769–85 ousted the older Savery and Newcomen engines, which had mainly been used for pumping. Consequently, at Miller Street one of the old engines was used to return water from the tail race to a reservoir, which generated power through an overshot waterwheel.	18th to 20th Century
MGM17190	Monument	Card Manufactory, Back Foundry Street (site of)	A card manufactory, concerned with the production of textile machinery components, [was] situated on the corner of Roger Street and Back Foundry Street/Lane. A photograph taken in 1904 shows this to have been a 3-storey building of brick construction. Cartographic evidence suggests that it may have been steam powered, and that the steam-raising plant and chimney were situated adjacent to the southern corner of the building. By 1911 the works was occupied by a cooperage firm.	19th to 20th Century
MGM19321	Monument	Green Mount Place (later Green Mount) (site of), in Queen's Park	Shown on the OS 2nd edition as "Green Mount" (1), the estate of which had been purchased by Robert Andrew in 1808–10, from William Hulton. In 1831 his bequest left the estate to Trustees of his daughter. The Hultons of Over had held Harpurhey since the 16th century. Before that it was possessed by the Hultons of Farnworth. Site called "Green Bank" on the 1931 OS 25" map (2). There is no house on the 1978 OS 1:10,000 map, and the site remains undeveloped. Shown on the first edition OS map as a block of buildings, named "Green Mount Place" (3). Named "Green Mount" on 1890s mapping, and shown as a large dwelling in a wooded garden with a smaller building attached to the east (1). By 1910 the property had been subdivided into what appears to have been 4 dwellings; it is still named "Green Mount" (4). c.1955 OS map (5): still named "Green Mount"; as shown in 1910. By the late 1990s the site had been cleared and had become part of Queen's Park (HER 1250.1.0). The line of the adjacent Rochdale Road had been straightened so that it now overlies the eastern part of the former building. (6) Robert Andrew built Green Mount Dye Works, about 300m to the SE. See HER 9648.1.0.	19th to 20th Century
MGM17195	Monument	Building, Faber Street (site of)	An L-shaped building of probable industrial function situated beyond the southern end of Faber Street. The building appears on Green's map of 1794 and may have formed part of Johnson's dye works on Horrocks Lane. It may have incorporated a rectangular structure [HER 15736.1.0] shown on Casson and Berry's map of 1741, although the detail is unclear.	18th to 20th Century
MGM11013	Monument	Brick Field (site of), off Whitley Road	Shown on OS 1st edition map as an open field in apparent terracing (1). Area redeveloped by the time of the 1896 map (2).	19th Century

MGM13672	Monument	Glass Bottle Works (site of)	Hargreave H & Co (1863–71); Hargreave & Bland (1871–81); Hargreave & Southerst (1881–1920). The site is approximately 150m by 25m. There is a large single kiln building shown on the 1893 1:2,500 map. The site is now occupied by a rather delightful 1930s/40s telephone exchange with decorative brickwork and basement. May be some possibility of below-ground remains under the car park to the rear.	19th to 20th Century
MGM18396	Monument	Arkwright's Mill: L-shaped range of c.1793 (site of)	L-shaped range originally associated with Arkwright's Mill and erected a short distance to the east. Historic mapping implies that the western part of the range was the earlier structure, but the eastern part appears to have been added by 1793. A plan of c.1822 shows the west range to have contained a smithy, joiner's shop and lumber room, with no indication that the building contained a basement. It housed several engineering firms by the mid-19th century, with the east wing being used as a saw mill. Redeveloped as the iron works of Baxendale & Co in the late 19th century. These works were probably destroyed in 1940.	18th to 20th Century
MGM10843	Monument	Yew Tree Dye Works (later Yew Tree Chemical Works) (site of)	Former site of Yew Tree Dye Works; also appears as the "Yew Tree Chemical Works" on the 1908 OS map (4). A large industrial complex with reservoir to the north-east. Situated on the eastern bank of the river Irk. A branch line of the railway lay over the site of the reservoir on the 1966 OS map. Also appears on the OS 1845 map (2), and the 1893 map (3). (1) "Yew Tree Chemical Works" on 1890s and 1920s OS mapping (5,6) as well as on (4) as noted above.	19th to 20th Century
MGM17450	Monument	Oil and Tallow Refinery (site of)	Site of an oil and tallow factory dating to the mid-1870s, comprising four rectangular buildings arranged around a central courtyard, accessed from Brown Street via a covered entrance. No evidence for the works having incorporated any steam power plant. Factory demolished by 1906. Site used as a timber yard by the mid-C20, and latterly as a depot.	19th to 20th Century
MGM18966	Monument	Park Hill (site of)	A row of four double-depth houses fronting onto York Street (Cheetham Hill Road), first shown on Bancks & Co's map of 1831. The houses had outshuts to the rear, and the detail on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 suggests that the front part of the houses incorporated cellars. This map annotates the houses as 'Park Hill'.	19th to 20th Century
MGM10855	Monument	Match Manufactory (site of)	Match manufactory, originally located on Collyhurst Street. Appears on the 1845 1st edition (2), and possibly the building is still extant on the 1893 series for the area (3). The site was vacant and has subsequently been landscaped as part of a children's cycle course and playground. (1) The 1890s 25" OS map shows the former site of the factory as a vacant plot, with a small chapel on the immediately adjacent land to the south. (4)	19th Century
MGM17185	Monument	Iron and Red Liquor Works (site of)	A listing in Slater's commercial directory of 1821 lists Robert Green as an iron and red liquor manufacturer at Hargreaves Street. The site was one of several mid-19th-century chemical works in the area, cumulatively forming an important group of early chemical-manufacturing plants in Manchester.	19th to 20th Century
MGM11068	Monument	Arkwright Mill (site of Arkwright's Factory)	Dating at least to 1782–83. Arkwright's first factory in Manchester. Known as Shudehill Mill. Shown on Laurent's map of 1793 as Simpson's Factory (the new owner). Approached by a path off Back Lane. North façade: central wing with 2 side extensions. Main block: west–east axis and projection on central south façade. To the east and south large water reservoirs were described, with chimney, fields. The mill went into production in 1783 with Arkwright's son and John Simpson as partners, and the latter was the mainstay of varying ownerships for the next 25 years.	18th to 20th Century
MGM18397	Monument	Arkwright's Mill: water management features (site of)	An extensive reservoir system, comprising a main reservoir running along the north-western side of Arkwright's Mill, linked to a smaller reservoir against the north-eastern corner of the mill. A smaller reservoir lay originally to the south-east, and is thought to have been the upper reservoir which fed the mill's waterwheel. r. The lower reservoir had increased in size by c.1822, but between 1848 and 1888 was greatly reduced, and much of its site was used for new buildings. The small reservoir in the north-eastern corner may also have been infilled as early as 1850, and had been at least partly built upon by 1888.	18th to 19th Century
MGM12874	Monument	Great Synagogue (site of)	1857. Architect, T Bird. Front to Cheetham Hill Road with Corinthian columned porch and flight of steps up. Stone. The congregation was founded c.1806 at Long Millgate and removed to Halliwell Street in 1824. The present building was erected in 1857.	19th to 20th Century

MGM11060	Monument	Iron Foundry (Mr Fletcher's) (site of)	Green's map shows 4 buildings; one is a dog-leg in plan, the others are irregular. There is a large courtyard. The site is located on the north bank of the river Irk. It is named 'Mr Fletcher's Iron Foundry' and is in the Red Bank area. Laurent's map of 1793 shows the small street leading to the courtyard as 'Old Foundry Street'. The site is still intact and shows the same layout on the 1831 and 1896 maps. The site is now covered by a large warehouse-type building.	18th to 20th Century
MGM10844	Monument	Collyhurst Mills/ Collyhurst Logwood Mill (site of)	This was the site of Collyhurst Logwood Mill in the mid-C19. Green's 1794 map (2) shows a group of 5 buildings named as Collyhurst Mills, located on the east bank of the river Irk, within a bend of the river. Some additional artificial water channels were also present. The 1840s OS 60" map (5) shows a similar group of buildings, with some extensions/additions. The widest structure is named as 'Collyhurst Mills (Logwood)'; a smaller building adjoining this, close to the road frontage, is labelled as a spindle works. By the 1890s (6) the site had been almost entirely cleared apart from a row of small structures to the north, on the riverbank. Terraced housing had been constructed along the eastern and southern edges of the area. By c.1907 (7) the site had been redeveloped on completely different building footprints, as a 'Cotton Waste Mill' bounded by the terraced housing to the E and S and by the river to the N and W. The industrial buildings had been extended by the 1950s (8), and the site was once again named as 'Collyhurst Mills'. The site has now been cleared of historic buildings and appears to be in an ancillary industrial use, comprising an area of hardstanding with some small-scale structures.	18th to 20th Century
MGM18967	Monument	Housing on Fernie Street (site of)	A block of four back-to-back cottages, with an additional house at the SW end, first shown on the OS map of 1851. This map also shows a series of lightwells, suggesting that the houses incorporated cellars. The houses had been demolished by 1891 and the site redeveloped as a synagogue [HER 16821.1.0]. The cellars for the original back-to-back houses may survive intact.	19th Century
MGM18400	Monument	Manchester Bath and Wash House (site of)	Public wash house established 1846 in a converted late 18th century house on Miller Street, comprising basement laundry with bath tubs on the ground and first floors and hot and cold water tanks on the second. It continued in use until about 1876.	18th to 19th Century
MGM17182	Monument	Starch Works, Bromley Street (site of)	An irregular-shaped building situated to the south-east of [HER 15727.1.0]. It is shown on Green's map of 1794 and appears to have expanded dramatically between Bancks & Co's map of 1832 and the OS map of 1850, upon which it is marked as a starch works. It is similarly shown on Adshead's map of 1852, which marks the site as 'Peacock's starch and gum works'. The works was remodelled or replaced entirely by the rubber works [HER 15730.1.0] during the late 19th century	19th Century
MGM1764	Monument	Hendham Hall (site of), in Queen's Park	Public park [see HER 1250.1.0], formerly the site of Hendham Hall, home of the Houghton family. (1) The hall was demolished in 1880, to be replaced by a Museum and Art Gallery by J Allison in 1884. (2) Shown on the OS 1st edition map as "Hendham Hall". (3)	19th to 20th Century
MGM10848	Monument	Saw Mill on Vauxhall/Burton Street (site of)	Saw mill. Situated on Vauxhall/Burton Street. Appears on Bancks & Co's 1831 map (2), OS 1st edition 1845 (3), OS 1893 series (4), and on the 1908 OS 25" map (Lancashire Sheet 104.7). (1) Building has a double-ridge-line felted roof. Brick built. Two loading entrances, one each on the west end gable and north entrance. Single storey. Small yard on the north side with eastern shed door entry with modern inserted garage door. To the east rear of the building is a layer of drystone banking. Appears on Mills Survey aerial photographs (a). (DL 1993) No longer extant. Buildings were still present at the site in the late 1990s (5) but the area had been cleared by 2006 (6) and is currently waste ground (7). Burton Street no longer exists, although part of its line is preserved as unnamed service roads (6).	19th to 20th Century
MGM17447	Monument	Plaster of Paris Works (site of)	Site of a small block of buildings on the north side of Pennington's court, marked as a plaster of Paris works on the OS map of 1850. The works is not listed in any contemporary trade directories, suggesting that it was a short-lived enterprise. The building appears to have been remodelled, or rebuilt, by 1890, and may have been occupied by the adjacent oil works [HER 13947.1.0] by 1909. Demolished by 1920. By 1952 the site had been redeveloped as an oil works.	19th to 20th Century

MGM10853	Monument	Pipe Manufactory (site of)	Pipe manufactory. Extant c.1845 (2). Still shown on the 1893 series (3). The site is now occupied by a modern housing estate. (1)	19th to 20th Century
MGM10841	Monument	Middle Mill (Logwood) (site of); later site of Irkdale Printing Works	Middle Mill. A logwood mill appearing on the OS maps of 1845 (2) and 1893 (3). Extended on the 1966 1:2500 map (4). Located on the east bank of the river Irk (1). The only remaining evidence for the mill is one outer wall with blocked doorways, and windows which were once at ground level. At the time of the site visit, the area was being cleared in order to repair the stone banks of the river with 3-ton stone blocks, c.50ft below street level, which were in danger of collapse. The remnants of some C19 brick walling was seen below at river level, possibly further remains of other C19 industrial buildings. A watching brief will be maintained as necessary. (DL/AM 1993) This site had been redeveloped as Irkdale Printing Works by the early 1890s (5). It is not clear from mapping whether or not the logwood mill building was incorporated into the printing works. 1950s mapping shows a greatly expanded works, annotated 'Irk Dale Works (Bleaching Dyeing & Printing)' . (6) The site appears vacant and grassed over by the time of a late 1990s aerial photograph. (7)	19th to 20th Century
MGM11064	Monument	Manor (Upper) Watermill (site of)	1320 Manor Survey reveals watermill for parish. 1515 transferred to Chetham's. Deed 1434 records an oven east of the mill. New mill erected 1510], bequest of Richard Beswicke. Original mill appears as Upper Mill. 1650 Plan maps at least 4 buildings near Mill Hill. 2nd building referred to above seems to be central L-shaped riverside structure. Rectangular building shown end butting river and built uphill towards Long Millgate. Green shows site on south bank of river – small square building projecting into river. Larger rectangular building projects into the river – possible loading bay, water power. Mill weir to north. Site probably demolished by Victoria Station, 1844, although Baines map shows rectangular building still extant, but riverside structures have gone	Medieval
MGM17942	Monument	Long Millgate Cross Sanctuary (site of)(Area of Medieval Manchester)	The cross was at or near the bend in Long Millgate. During the formation of Corporation Street a cross base was found which had bevelled angles and was socketed to hold an octagonal shaft. It stood for a long time in Barlows Yard, a square formed by a cluster of old houses. The cross may have been one of a series marking the privileged ground around the church during the sanctuary period.	Medieval
MGM11065	Monument	Manor Fulling Mill (site of)	1320–22 Manor Survey records the mill. 1515 mill granted to Chetham's. Site may be part of the fulling mill shown on Green's, but no buildings are shown on the 1650 plan. Site indicated as "fulling" by the term "Walkers Croft" – walking being the term used for "kneading" new woven cloth. 1794 the weir was downstream of the Irk. Mill leat is shown leading from the dammed water into large square form structure, possibly to power a watermill. Site possibly totally demolished when Victoria Station was built and extended, 1844. The building is shown on the Baines map	Medieval to 19th Century
MGM11063	Monument	Manchester Lower Mill (site of) (Area of Medieval Manchester)	A new Manchester mill was built c.1510 according to a bequest of Richard Beswick. The site of this appears to have been on former burgage plots close to the Grammar School. The 1794 map shows the mill north of Mill Brow Bridge but on the south side of the river Irk. A weir is also present to the north side of the bridge. The building which is most probably the mill is a long rectangular structure end on to the river. Laurent's map marks the mill with a star symbol and shows it to be upstream of the weir. The 1831 map shows buildings on a different plan on the site and suggests that the site had been destroyed by then, and if not then certainly by the Victoria Station complex of 1844 onwards.	16th to 19th Century
MGM11125	Monument	Rochdale Road Gas Works (site of)	Gas-producing apparatus was erected in 1797 at Soho Foundry by a Mr Murdoch. 1808, apparatus was set up in Manchester to light the factory of Philips & Lee. 1817, Manchester Gas Works was established by the Commissioners of Police. In 1843 the powers of the Commissioners were transferred to the Corporation, and from June 1843 the Gas Works became municipal. The Rochdale Road works was the first site, acquired in 1824.	19th to 20th Century
MGM12321	Monument	Rochdale Road Garage (site of)	Rochdale Road Garage was built 1938 for trolley buses. (1) The building is now in a derelict condition after damage by fire and vandalism (1993). Site level and development proposed (2001). Now in use as a public car park under private lease, some boundary walls retained to c.1m high	20th Century

MGM11114	Monument	Caves (site of) at Red Bank	At Red Bank, in Hargreaves Street at a place then occupied by W. Clemson & Company c.1890s, two large dome-shaped caves or chambers were discovered. Pick-axe marks were found on the wall. Said to be 9–10 feet high. They were then used for sewage depositing. Roeder thought they may have been used by prehistoric people.	Prehistoric
MGM1739	Monument	Collyhurst Hall Coach-House (site of)	Coach-house, probably of sandstone block construction, of 2 storeys, which stood at the beginning of the drive to Collyhurst Hall. On an illustration (4) a side entrance with double doors and stone corbels is shown. Roof was decorated with ball and finials, some of which were missing. The front section was extremely decorative with elaborate ornate windows, a central quatrefoil attic window, stone mouldings (upper ones moulded and decorated with carvings), arched doorway; part of this building could have formed living quarters for the coachmen. Gatehouse type. Possibly dating from the 17th century as its appearance differed from the later Hall [HER 1230.1.0]. Standing but in ruinous condition until demolished soon after 1846. Jacobean-style façade similar to that at Turton Tower	17th to 19th Century
MGM16895	Monument	Scotland Bridge	A red sandstone bridge carrying the road; is probably mid-C19 or earlier, as City Engineers' plans show evidence for at least three separate phases of construction. It seems to be on the site of a bridge shown in 1741 by Casson and Berry as well as on their reproduction of a C17 map of the town.	19th to 21st Century
MGM11096	Monument	Mile House (site of)	Green shows a structure called The Mile House. This is an L-shaped building, and marks the first mile from Manchester. (1) Baines shows the building still in existence (2), as does the OS 2nd edition map (3). The 25"map editions of the 1890s and early to mid-C20 annotate the building as a public house. (4,5,6) In the early 21st century the area was cleared and the site is now part of a car park.	18th to 20th Century
MGM11078	Monument	St Michael's Church (site of)	Foundation stone laid 1788. Green's map shows St. Michael's Church situated in almost open land. St. Michael's has north–south alignment with possible porch on north gables. Unchanged on OS 2nd edition map. Anglican church, funded by prominent local businessman Humphrey Owen, demolished in 1935.	18th to 20th Century
MGM17178	Monument	Terraced Housing, Flag Row (site of)	A terrace of 5 late-18th-century domestic properties situated along the northern side of Flag Row; the assessed annual rents of properties on Flag Row in 1795 were between £1.10.0d and £2.10.0d, implying them to have been houses.	18th to 20th Century
MGM17191	Monument	Building, Roger Street (site of)	A detached building lying on the southern edge of Roger Street, adjacent to Union Street bridge, shown on Green's map of 1794. It is marked on Adshead's map of 1850 as the Union Street Vaults public house and as a hotel on the OS map of 1892. Demolished by 1950.	18th to 20th Century
MGM12197	Monument	Cat Nest (houses) and George & Dragon public house (site of)	Range shown on 18th-century Strangeways estate map aligned along Red Bank. Named on the map as '3 houses' and shown as a single long elevation broken by 3 gables, suggesting that these were timber-framed post and truss buildings and therefore possibly of 16th- or 17th-century date. Shown on Green's map of 1787–94 as a rectangular range with extensions to the rear and named as Cat Nest, a name probably also given on the 18th-century estate map. A building is shown here but not named on Bancks & Co's map of 1831, but later maps identify the building on this site as The George and Dragon public house and Baines lists it as the name of an inn on Red Bank in 1825.	16th to 20th Century
MGM16935	Monument	Retaining Wall, Aspin Lane	To the north-west of the churchyard (now known as St Michael's Flags) there is a retaining wall, some 181.63m in length. Along the length of the wall it is possible to witness at least four distinct types of wall construction. It may have been constructed c.1787 as a boundary for the new burial grounds. Given the fact that the wall follows the curvature of Aspin Lane, it seems reasonable to assume that the lane pre-dates the construction of the wall.	18th to 21st Century
MGM425	Monument	Peel Farm (site of)	Green shows a structure called The Mile House. This is an L-shaped building, and marks the first mile from Manchester. (1) Baines shows the building still in existence (2), as does the OS 2nd edition map (3). The 25"map editions of the 1890s and early to mid-C20 annotate the building as a public house. (4,5,6) In the early 21st century the area was cleared and the site is now part of a car park.	18th to 20th Century
MGM11079	Monument	St Michael's Graveyard (site of), also known	Green shows the large area between the church and Stile Street (south side) and terraces to the east – called "New Burying Ground". Graveyard to the north-east of the church.	18th to 19th Century

		as St Michael's Flags		
MGM17179	Monument	Building, Bilberry Street (site of)	A linear block of buildings along the south-western side of Bilberry Street. Shown on Green's map to have incorporated at least two domestic properties, although the north-western end may have been intended for commercial purposes. This latter element appears to have been demolished by 1819, and persists as vacant land until the second half of the C19 when the site was developed for workers' housing.	18th to 19th Century
MGM1738	Monument	Collyhurst Hall (site of)	Possibly the site of a moated manor house. There is firm evidence of a hall c.1649–81. The hall had numerous outbuildings, including a stone-built coach-house [HER 1230.2.0]. A later Georgian-style hall existed and was illustrated on an 1830 map of the estate – this may have been from an earlier illustration. Early maps of the site show substantial garden and landscaping developments (cf. Green's; Banks & Co's(2)(3)). The site and area are mentioned in a wide variety of documents. During the 16th and 17th centuries, the district of Collyhurst had a separate manorial rental (1). The Methodist chapel (NAR No.SJ 89 NE 5), now demolished, was near, but not on, the site of Collyhurst Old Hall. Definite evidence of Collyhurst Hall, 1681 (4). A community excavation at the site of the Hall was undertaken in July 2016, led by archaeologists from the Manchester Communication Academy and the University of Salford. [Report not yet received by HER.]	16th to 19th Century
MGM17188	Monument	Back-to-Back Houses, Back Red Bank (site of)	A block of late-18th-century domestic properties, including back-to-back and court dwellings, situated at the southern end of a plot of land between Back Red Bank and Back Foundry Street	18th to 20th Century
MGM10840	Monument	Collyhurst Sandstone Quarries (site of)	Evidence of C18 extraction from the quarry exists in a receipt for sandstone dated 2nd Sept 1797 (4). In 1794 the quarry was owned by Sir John Parker Mosley. The quarry has since reverted to its natural state, although evidence for C19 buildings still exists, as does a substantial segment of cut rock at ground level. It is believed that stone was taken from here to build the Roman fort at Castlefield in the 2nd century AD (2)(3) (cf. Roeder) (5). Clearly shown on maps of the area. A brickworks covered the south-west quarter of the quarry on the 1908 25" OS map. (1) The site is undeveloped. The buildings in the bottom of the quarry where the rail track ends are later than surrounding area (AM 1993). Research in 1997 by F. Broadhurst suggests medieval rather than Roman date. Quarry available for extraction for more than 400 years. Sandstone of Westphalian C age, confused with but still lying adjacent to the "Collyhurst Sandstone" nearby. Medium grain purplish sandstone with siltstone and clayrock partings. The colour is ascribed to oxidation of iron minerals associated with the close proximity of the overlying Permian unconformity. It is proposed by the authors that the name should be changed to avoid further future confusion.	Roman to Post Medieval
MGM18965	Monument	Field Boundary (site of)	A field boundary shown crossing the area on William Green's map of 1794.	Post Medieval
MGM17444	Monument	Field Boundary (former line of), Brighton Street	A field boundary aligned N–S across the centre of the study area, depicted clearly on Green's map of 1794; also appears to be shown on Casson and Berry's map of 1741. Subsequent historical mapping shows that it persisted as a landscape feature until the late nineteenth century.	18th to 19th Century
MGM19053	Monument	Deakin's Court/ Dakin's Court (site of)	The Swire map of 1824 shows evidence of buildings at this site. Banks & Co's map of 1831 shows the buildings at the corner of Sharp Street and Baptist Street as back-to-back dwellings with a small courtyard behind them. 1849 60" OS mapping names Dakin's Court; access steps are shown for each of the individual plots, which may indicate the presence of cellar dwellings. A covered passageway leading from Sharp Street gives access to the courtyard. By the 1908 OS map the majority of the block of buildings called Dakin's or Deakin's Court had been demolished and is shown as empty land on the map. By 1922 OS mapping the remaining small buildings in the former area of Deakin's Court have been removed. By 1958 a works building is shown as occupying part of the site.	19th to 20th Century
MGM11073	Monument	Trinity Church (site of)	Tithe award for Cheetham, site No. 532, owned by Earl of Ducie. Rectangular building on OS 1st edition map. Marked as a Presbyterian church on 1890s OS mapping. Founded in 1846 and closed in 1898. Used as a YWCA (Young Women's Christian Association) in the early C20. Demolished by the 1950s.	19th to 20th Century

MGM19054	Monument	Workers' Housing on Baptist Street (site of)	The 1824 Swire map shows buildings at this site. Bancks & Co's map of 1831 shows detail of the divisions of the structures at the corner of Ludgate Hill and Baptist Street. 1849 60" OS mapping shows three smaller properties added along the Baptist Street frontage; access steps are shown for each of the individual plots, which may indicate the presence of cellar dwellings. OS mapping of 1951 shows that the three smaller properties had now gone. Between 1970 and 1989 the remaining buildings had been cleared and the site now comprised a service area for modern industrial units	19th to 20th Century
MGM10273	Place	Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens (site of)	Opened in the late 18th century as "Grape and Compass Coffee House and Tea Gardens, Collyhurst" (Scholes Directory), owned by Robert Tinker. Later renamed as "Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens" in 1814. Appears on 1805–08 Mosley estate plan (2). Regularly the venue for concerts and attractions, including the 1815 celebration of Wellington's victory over Napoleon. Tinker died in 1836 and the property passed to a Mr Buckley, who made a fortune out of the sand on the site. Lost. Shown as waste ground, probably quarry site, by 1895 (4). The gardens were finally closed c.1852	18th to 19th Century
MGM10858	Place	Collyhurst Common (site of)	Grid ref. gives probable site location. The exact location is unclear, but it may have encompassed land to the NW of Collyhurst Hall. This can only be a matter of generalised conjecture, with the analysis of early maps neither proving nor disproving the argument. History of encroachments onto the common land dates back to the early 16th century (1). In 1605, 6 acres of land on Collyhurst Common were appropriated by Rowland Mosley, Lord of the Manor, for the erection of cabins as pest-houses, and for the burial of victims – used in 1605, 1631, 1641 & 1645. In 1806 when a road from Manchester to Middleton was under construction, skeletons were found in the common and were presumed to be from one of the plague burials. (See Annals of Manchester, p136, 1886, Axon).	17th Century
MGM16934	Place	Angel Meadow	The area of Angel Meadow developed in the early C18 to house migrant workers from the surrounding rural areas and further abroad, particularly Ireland after successive potato famines in the period 1846–51. Evidence of developing street plan in Green's map of 1787	18th to 20th Century
MGM17985	Place	Area of Medieval Manchester	Extent of medieval Manchester, as defined from burgage plots mapped in Michael Morris's book and evidence from excavation adjacent to the John Rylands Library on Deansgate.	Medieval

B3: Archaeological Investigations

GMHER ID	Record Type	Name
EGM3153	Desk Based Assessment	Gateway/ Lord Street Development Site
EGM3674	Excavation	Trial trench on site of St Michael's church
EGM4652	Desk Based Assessment	TransPennine Route West of Leeds
EGM3670	Field Survey	Geophysical survey of St. Michael's Flags
EGM4219	Desk Based Assessment	Land at Sharp Street / Rochdale Road
EGM4064	Watching Brief	Watching brief on refurbishment of Lowry Steps, St Michael's Flags and Angel Meadow Park, Manchester
EGM3670	Field Survey	Geophysical survey of St. Michael's Flags
EGM3778	Field Survey	Redbank, Cheetham, Manchester
EGM4429	Excavation	NOMA Plots 2 and 3
EGM4549	Desk Based Assessment	Red Bank, Victoria North
EGM4718	Desk Based Assessment	Manchester Victoria Station
EGM4576	Heritage Statement	Former Creamline Diaries
EGM4059	Desk Based Assessment	NOMA Plot L, Miller Street, Manchester
EGM3670	Field Survey	Geophysical survey of St. Michael's Flags
EGM4057	Watching Brief	Watching Brief on Redevelopment Works at Manchester Victoria Station
EGM3802	Desk Based Assessment	The Rubber Works
EGM4197	Desk Based Assessment	Green Quarter, Block 7, Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester
EGM4771	Desk Based Assessment	25 Rochdale Road
EGM4430	Excavation	Collyhurst Village
EGM4687	Desk Based Assessment	Angel Meadow
EGM4567	Excavation	Co-op Headquarters, Miller Street
EGM3860	Desk Based Assessment	Brighton Street, Cheetham, Manchester