

One City Road, Manchester

Evaluation report

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PREPARED FOR Marshall CPD



Evaluation report

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Summary

Civic Heritage were commissioned by Marshall CPD in October 2024 to undertake a scheme of archaeological fieldwork on the land at One City Road, Manchester (Centred on NGR 383610, 397295).

In order to support the planning application for the scheme (128002/FO/2020), a desk-based assessment was produced by Salford Archaeology in 2020 which concluded that of particular interest within the site were the potential remains of an eighteenth-century school and a chandelier manufactory along Shortcroft Street (formerly Short Street). Areas in the central part of the site that do not appear to have been developed intensively also offered some potential to retain physical evidence for Romano-British field systems (Miller, 2000).

The site began its gradual transformation from a semi-rural prospect to part of an industrialised townscape during the eighteenth century. Green's survey of 1787-94 records much of the site to be occupied by a large reservoir, probably associated with a large textile-printing works situated immediately to the east of the site. Late eighteenth and early nineteenth century maps also record the establishment of St Marks District School within the western side of the site. Further development continued throughout the nineteenth century with the construction of terrace housing alongside Medlock Street (formerly Gratrix Street) and to the south of Glass Street. By the nineteenth century the site took on a more industrial character with new buildings occupied by merchants, oil refiners, timber merchants and a chandelier manufactory along Shortcroft Street (formerly Short Street). By the end of the 1920's the timber trade had come to dominate the site, including the areas previously occupied by housing. After ceasing to be used for education in the early twentieth century, St Marks District School looked to have been demolished by 1928 to clear the ground for a timber yard.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in November entailing the excavation of three trenches targeting the former locations of the Chandelier manufactory and the St Marks District School. The evaluation demonstrated the survival of archaeological remains associated with the eighteenth-century District School within the site, including external wall foundations and a brick-lined well.

The main area of potential is the brick-lined well exposed in Trench 2, which appears to have been constructed within the footprint of the school and could date back to the construction of the building in the eighteenth century. No finds or dating evidence were retrieved from the well during its initial investigation. Further work may be required to mitigate against the loss of the well during the development work, particularly if this area of the site will be subject to extensive groundwork or remediation ahead of construction.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

1.1.1. Planning Background

Civic Heritage were commissioned by Marshall CPD in October 2024 to undertake a scheme of archaeological fieldwork on the land at One City Road, Manchester (Centred on NGR 383610, 397295)

The development proposals (Planning Reference: 128002/FO/2020) comprise the demolition of existing structures on site, erection of one 11-storey plus basement office building (Use Class E) and one 14-storey plus basement office building with ground floor commercial unit (Use Class E), landscaping, highways works, and associated works.

The proposed scheme encompasses considerable landscaping and earthmoving activity, which has the potential to cause loss or damage to any below-ground remains present within the site.

In order to support the planning application for the scheme, a desk-based assessment was produced by Salford Archaeology in 2020 which concluded that of particular interest within the site was the potential remains of the eighteenth-century school and a chandelier manufactory along Shortcroft Street (formerly Short Street). Areas in the central part of the site that do not appear to have been developed intensively also offered some potential to retain physical evidence for Romano-British field systems (Miller, 2000).

The requirement for the programme of archaeological investigation is in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 218 which states that: 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

During consultations with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), it was recommended a programme of evaluation precede any development to be achieved by the excavation of three trenches at the western side of the site. A Project Design was subsequently produced by Salford Archaeology in February 2023 (Mottershead, 2023) and which Civic Heritage was commissioned to undertake in October 2024.

1.2. Setting

1.2.1. Location

The site (centred on NGR 383635 397185) was situated less than 1.2km to the south-west of Manchester city centre and formed part of the historic township of Hulme (Fig 1), closely bordering the township of Castlefield. It extends to approximately 0.56 hectares, and is bounded by City Road East to the north, Medlock Street to the east, River Street to the south, Shortcroft Street to the west (Plate 1). The site was occupied by a modern office building along Medlock Street which has recently been demolished as part of the remediation of the site ahead of development.



Plate 1: Recent satellite image of the site prior to demolition of One City Road, showing the red line development boundary.

1.2.2. Topography

Topographically, the Manchester Conurbation as a region is within an undulating lowland basin, which is bounded by the Pennine uplands to the east and to the north. The region as a whole comprises the Mersey River valley, whilst the rivers Irwell, Medlock, and Irk represent the principal watercourses in Manchester (Countryside Commission 1998, 125). The site lies on the western bank of the River Medlock, and occupies a fairly level terrace

at a height of c 32m above Ordnance Datum.

1.2.3. Geology

The solid geology of the area comprises Sandstone of the Chester Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 250 and 247.1 million years ago during the Triassic period, overlain with superficial deposits of Devensian sands and gravels (British Geological Society BGS 2005)

2. Historical Background

2.1. Introduction

A detailed historical background has already been presented in a desk-based Assessment by Salford Archaeology (Miller, 2020) and should be referred to for further information on the historical development of the site. The full text is not replicated here but relevant extracts are included below to outline the general development of the site.

2.2. Contextual Background

The first military occupation of Manchester was established during the governorship of Agricola (AD 77-84), and commenced with a five-acre wooden fort, known as Mamucium (Bruton 1909), situated c 125m west of the site. The fort underwent several phases of development subsequently, the earlier defences being deconstructed and improved. The military complex evolved in response to the on-going military campaigns, from a purely defensive site to an established supply depot, essential to the expansion and consolidation of control in the north. The maturation of the military complex can be seen in the growing body of evidence for a military annexe, occupying an area to the north and east of the fort (Arrowsmith 2016, 9-12). Evidence pertaining to this annexe is relatively scant and thus the exact nature of early settlement is unclear. Whilst the site lies on the opposite side of the River Medlock to the Roman fort and the northern vicus, there is some evidence for Roman activity in this locality. Three Roman coins were found a short distance east of the site, all of which dated to the third century AD: Gallienus 253-68 AD; Claudius Gothicus 268-70 AD; Aurelianus 270-5 AD (HER 415.4.12).

There is scant archaeological evidence in the region as a whole that represents the period between the end of the Roman occupation and the Norman Conquest, although the area around Manchester is known to have come under the control of several kingdoms during this period. In AD 620, Edwin conquered and occupied Manchester, and it may have been at this time that settlement in the town was established around the cathedral (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). A gold finger ring (HER 9916.1.0), discovered in antiquity, has been traced to the Castlefield area, providing rare physical evidence for human activity in Manchester during this period.

The onset of the rapid industrialisation centred on Manchester from the eighteenth century resulted in a massive expansion of the town's population. It was during this period that some of the principal streets, including Deansgate, Market Street and Shude Hill, developed commercially (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 180). By the 1780s, the national demand for textiles, particularly cotton, began to rise, resulting in a dramatic increase in mill building that

transformed Manchester into a centre of the factory-based cotton- manufacturing industry of international repute (Baines 1835). This process of industrial development was facilitated greatly by the introduction of canals, which provided the first efficient means of transporting bulk loads of goods. The first true industrial canal in Britain was that built by the Duke of Bridgewater, which was completed from his mines at Worsley to Manchester in 1764 (McNeil and Newman 2006, 172-173; Hadfield and Biddle 1970). The Manchester terminus of the canal was at Castlefield, to the west of the present site (Sillitoe 1988).

2.3. Development of the site

The development of the site may be traced reasonably well from the sequence of available historic mapping. The earliest published map that shows the area at a meaningful scale is William Green's survey of 1787-94 (Plate 2, Fig 3), which captures the site at an early stage of its gradual transformation from a semi-rural prospect to part of an industrialised townscape. An unnamed thoroughfare with a hedge on one side crosses the south-western corner of the site, leading to a dispersed group of buildings. One of these buildings lies within the boundary of the site and is identified on later mapping as a Sunday school, and those immediately to the north-west were later in use as a brewery and an iron works.

Much of the site is shown on Green's map to have been occupied by a large reservoir, which was probably associated with a large textile-printing works occupied by Messrs Gratrix, situated immediately to the east of the site. It is clear that development of the area was anticipated, as a series of proposed streets are laid out across the area, including what may have formed part of a proposed new crossing of the River Medlock.

Swire's Map of Manchester and its Environs of 1824 (Fig 4) and Bancks & Co's Map of Manchester and Salford of 1831 (Fig 5) show the development of the roads in the early nineteenth century and the establishment of the Medlock Bridge across the river to the north.

The detailed Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851 shows that the site had been subject to some development (Plate 3, Fig 6). The reservoir in the northern part of the site had been infilled, and a terrace of eight workers' houses had been built along the Medlock Street frontage, with a single larger building immediately to the rear. The terrace of houses comprised four double-depth properties and four slightly smaller houses, all with outshuts and yards to the rear. The Town Plan appears to depict pavement lights against all of these houses, suggesting that they may have incorporated cellars. Further development appears to have been focussed on the southern part of the site, with a terrace of ten double-depth workers' houses erected along the south side of the newly laid Glass Street. None of these houses had pavement lights, implying that they did not have cellars. Rows of workers'

housing had also been built along Medlock Street and River Street in the south-eastern corner of the site, and a group of possible commercial properties to the west (Plate 3).

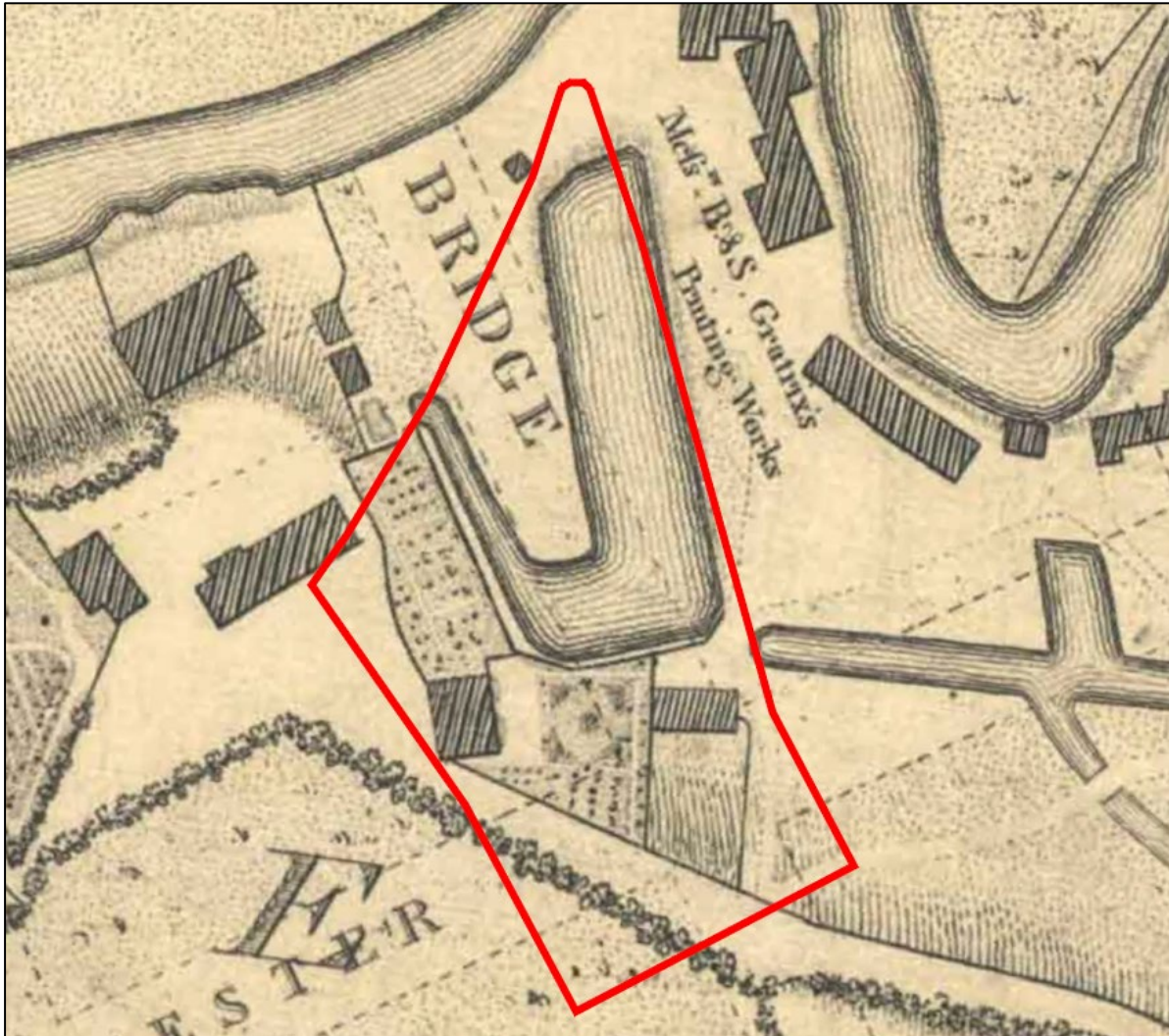


Plate 2: Extract of William Green's survey of 1787-94 with site boundary overlaid

The Town Plan of 1851 also identifies the detached building in the western part of the site as “St Mark’s District School (day and Sunday) – Licenced for Divine Service)”, now set back from the road surrounded by its gardens and a path to Glass Street to the south and the renamed Medlock Street (previously Gratrix Street) the east.

The Town Plan does not show City Road, which was later laid between the site and the Hulme Brewery. However, City Road is listed in a trade directory of 1853, which gives the address of John Shaw’s Hulme Brewery as City Road, Medlock Street (Whellan 1853, 384).

The next detailed survey of the site is provided by the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891, which shows that further development had been carried out during the second half of the nineteenth century (Plate 4, Fig 7). A large building occupying the northern part of the site is unlabelled, although it is listed in a trade directory for 1895 as a builder’s yard and a corn

millers and merchants. Buildings erected along the City Road frontage in the north-western part of the site may similarly be identified from entries in a trade directory of the period as the premises for an oil refiner and merchant, together with a wood turner and a chandelier manufacturer on Short Street with a small chimney noted in the south-west corner. A timber merchant on Medlock Street, likely occupied the buildings extending along Glass Street and those in the central part of the site. It seems that the former district school had been taken over by one of these businesses, although it is not clear which one.

The site remained largely unchanged at the beginning of the twentieth century (Fig 8), however, by the Ordnance Survey 25" 1 mile map of 1922 (Plate 5, Fig 9), all of the buildings within the site to have been occupied by timber yards owned by M Morgan & Sons (northern part of the site) and Lucy & Sunderland Ltd (southern part of the site). The ground floor of the former district school in the centre of the site appears to have been converted for use as a sawmill, with the first floor in use as a timber store. A contemporary aerial photograph taken in 1921 shows this configuration of the site with the square chimney in the centre of the site behind the house along Medlock Street and the roof of the former school to the south-west (Plate 6).

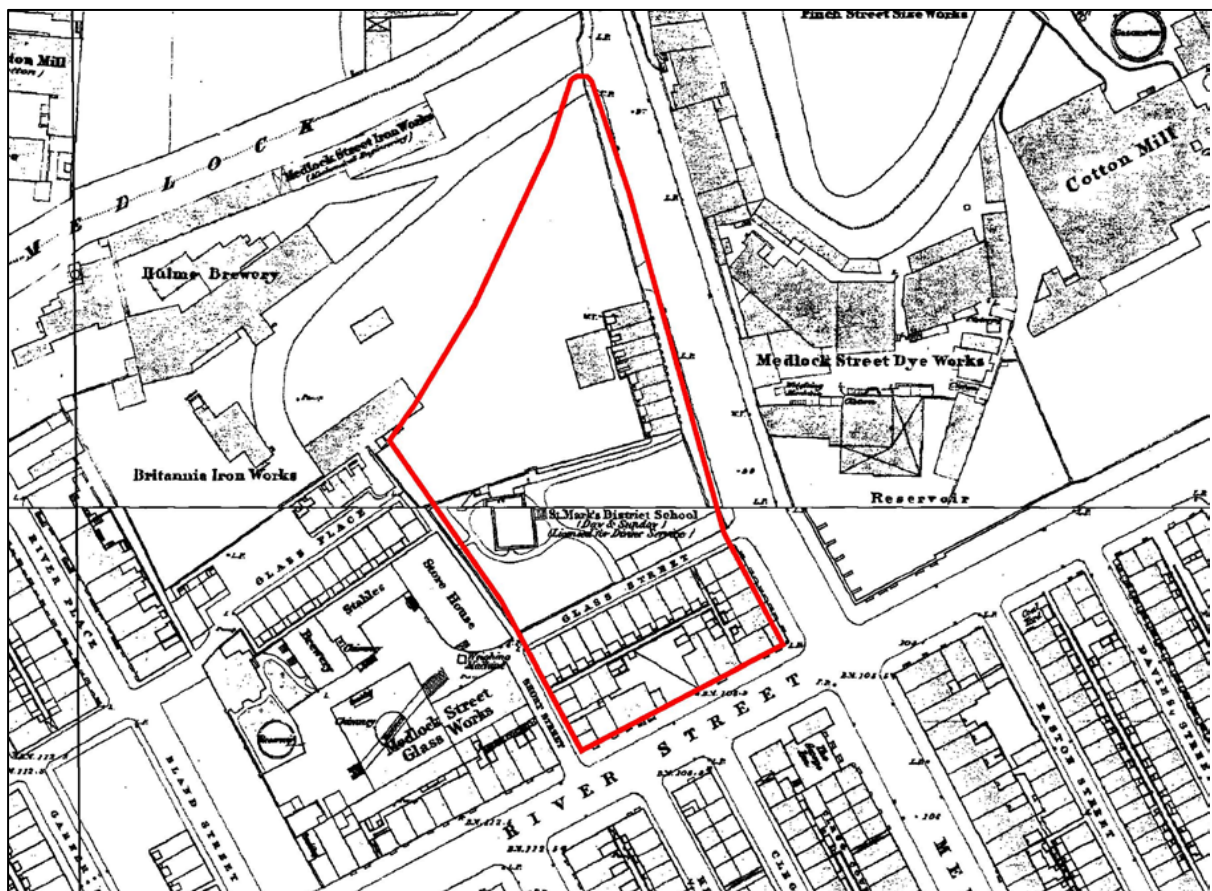


Plate 3: site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851

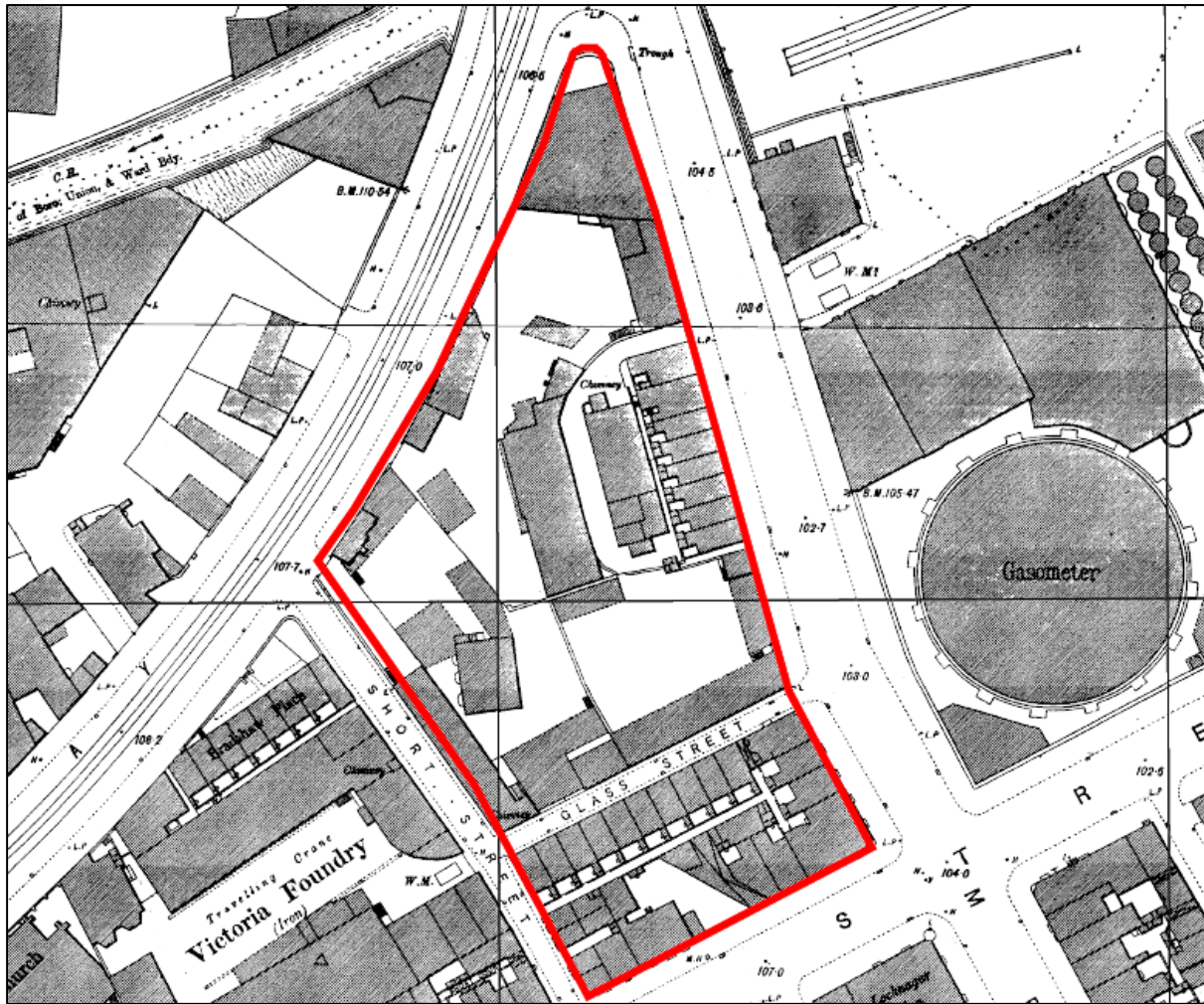


Plate 4: site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891.

The remaining housing on Medlock Street and Glass Street had been cleared by Goad's Insurance plan of 1928 (Plate 7, Fig 10), replaced with a storage yard for the timber yard. Likewise, the former school building had been demolished and the area left open as an internal yard. At this time all the buildings with the site were associated with the timber trade, with the former chandelier manufactory along Short Street now operating as a Joiner and shopfitter on the lower floor and sawmill on the upper floor.

The Ordnance Survey map of 1948 (Fig 11) and a RAF aerial photograph taken in 1946 (Plate 8) show that the site was still in use as a timber yard, although there had been some alterations to the component buildings. These were gradually cleared during the late 20th century, and the site redeveloped in the early twenty first century as One City Road, a four-storey office along Medlock Street.

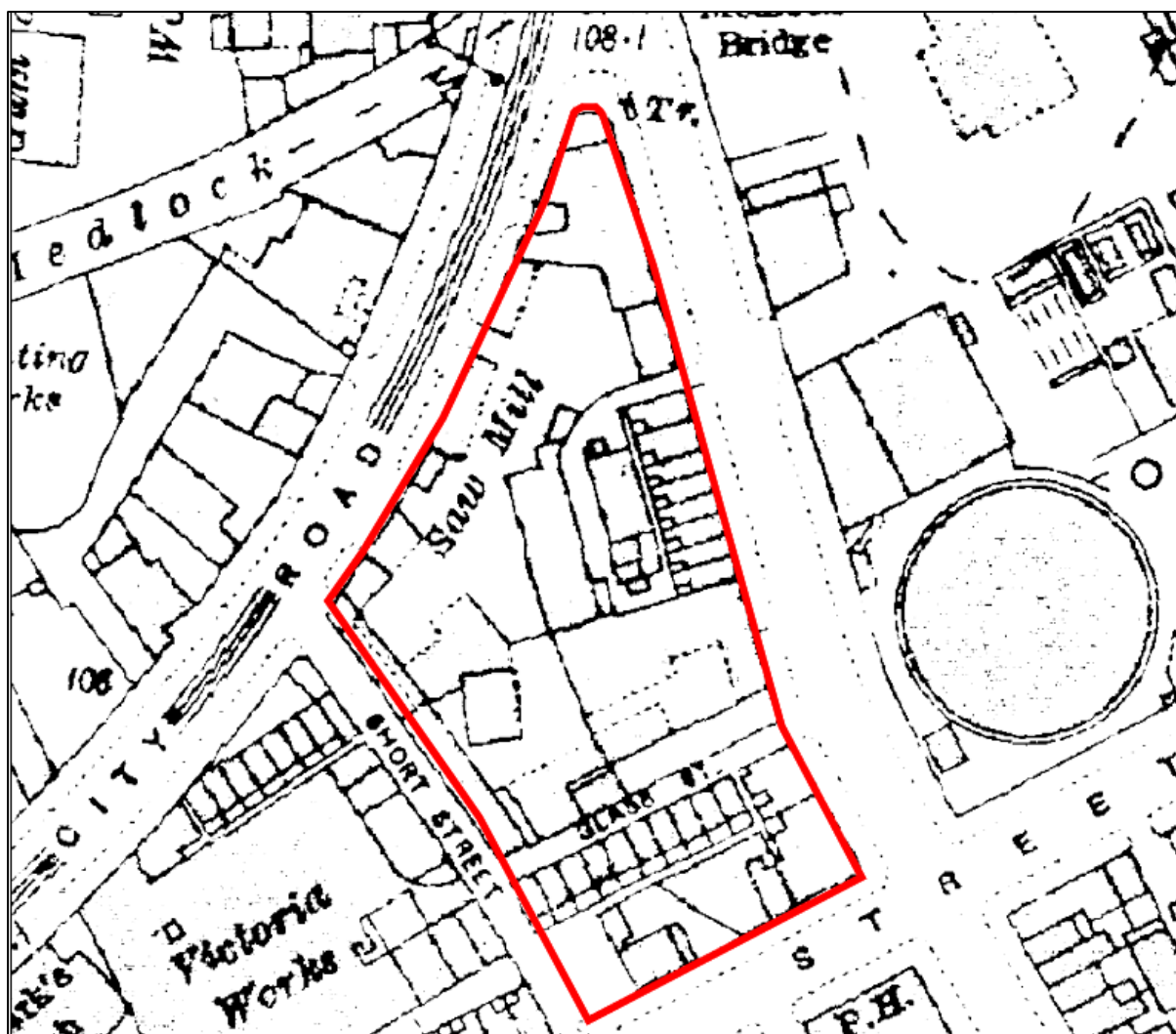


Plate 5: site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1922.

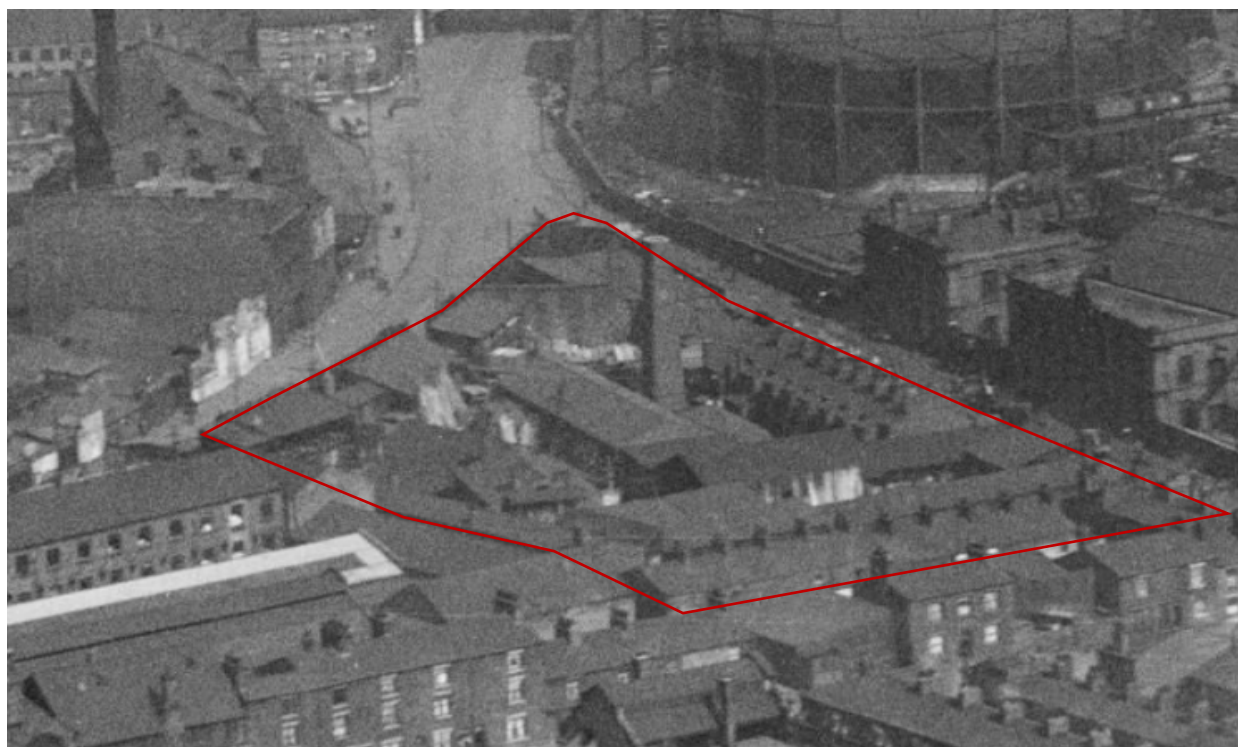


Plate 6: Extract from aerial photograph looking north across the site, taken in 1921 (EPW005946, Britain from Above)

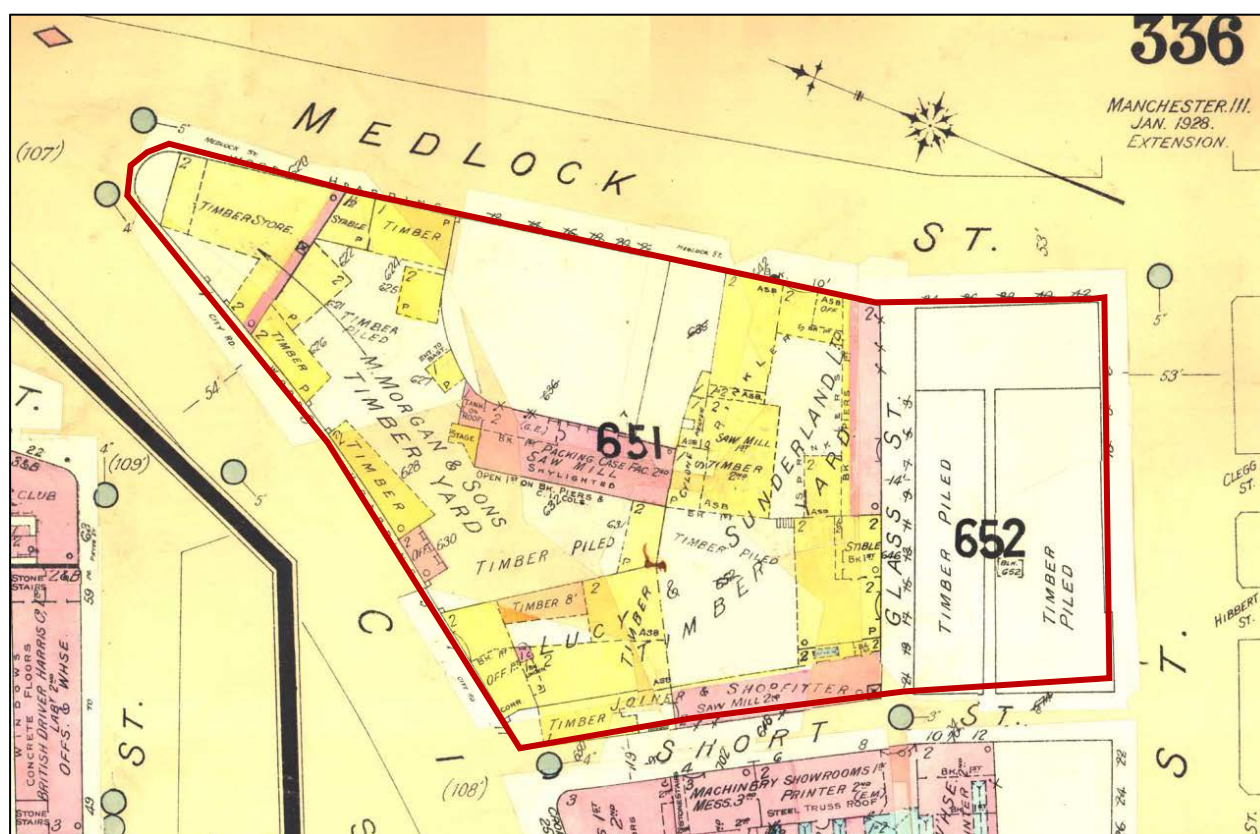


Plate 7: Extract from Goad's Insurance plan of 1928, superimposed with site boundary.



Plate 8: RAF aerial photograph taken in May 1946 superimposed within the site boundary (RAF/3G/TUD/UK/184)

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1. Aims

The main aim of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains on the site and, if present, characterise the level of preservation and significance, and provide a good understanding of their potential. In particular the evaluation assessed the potential for below ground survival of remains relating to the eighteenth century District School building and adjacent chandelier manufactory works fronting onto Short Street.

Objectives

The principal objectives of the archaeological evaluation were:

- to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains on the site and, if present, characterise the level of preservation and significance, and provide a good understanding of their potential;
- to produce a report and archive on the findings of the evaluation;
- to make available the results of the work.

3.2. North West Regional Framework

It was anticipated that the evaluation may have potential to address research aims within the regional framework (North West England Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment), particularly:

- **Ind58:** How have industrial buildings adapted to new technology and processes?
- **Ind59:** What is the evidence for academic research and innovation in technology and production?
- **Ind104:** What are the key buildings and styles associated with the evolution and growth of educational institutes?

4. Method Statement

4.1. Archaeological Works

4.1.1. Trench rationale

Three evaluation trenches were placed within the south-western part of the site, adjacent to Shortcroft Street, which was deemed to retain the highest potential for the survival of buried archaeology remains.

Trench 1 was targeted to assess the survival of the former Chandelier manufactory on Shortcroft Street (formerly Short Street), whilst Trenches 2 and 3 were positioned across the former location of St Mark's District School to the north.

4.1.2. Methodology

General Methodology

All archaeological work was conducted following the Standards for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2023a) and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2023b). Before commencement all interested parties agreed an acceptable method of proceeding.

Prior to the commencement of any works, the location of the areas targeted for archaeological investigation were laid out accurately with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid.

All trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and any demonstrably modern overburden were excavated down to the first significant archaeological horizon or geological deposits, whichever was reached first. Thereafter, remains were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. The trial pit in the north of the site was dug by hand

Context Recording

All contexts were recorded using pro-forma sheets, allowing details to be incorporated into a Harris matrix. All written recording of survey data, contexts, photographs, artefacts and ecofacts were cross-referenced from record sheets using sequential numbering.

Photography

A full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts was maintained along with general views from standard viewpoints of the overall site at all stages of the excavation. Photography was undertaken in accordance with HE guidance, Digital Image Capture and File Storage Guidelines for Best Practice (July 2015). All frames will include a visible,

graduated metric scale. Photographs records were maintained on photographic pro-forma sheets.

Finds Policy

Finds recovery and sampling programmes were in accordance with best practice (following current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidelines, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2020) and subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation followed professional guidelines (UKIC 1990).

No finds fell within the definition of 'treasure' during the course of the investigation.

Deposit Sampling

No samples were collected from any deposits encountered during the evaluation.

5. Evaluation Results

5.1.1. Introduction

The archaeological evaluation at One City Road, Manchester was undertaken during the week of 16th November 2024. In total three evaluation trenches were excavated, targeting the former locations of the Chandelier manufactory and St Mark's District School. Prior to the archaeological evaluation the modern office building within the site had been demolished and the whole site remediated, including the carpark within which the three trenches were located



Plate 9: Post excavation shot of Trench 1, looking north-west

5.1.2. Trench 1

Trench 1 (15m by 1.8m) was orientated northwest/southeast, running parallel to Shortcroft Street in the southwest corner of the site (Plate 9, Fig 12). The modern carpark surface (1000), comprising grey bricks and a gravel bedding layer (0.20m), was visible along the eastern edge of the trench, though had been removed across the remainder of the site.

The final 1.5m at the south-east end had been remediated to a depth of 2.1m and backfilled with MOT gravel. Underlying the modern surface was a thick, homogeneous subsoil deposit of orangey- red sandy clay (1001), to a depth of 1.8m. A large, modern pit [1003] was cut into the subsoil (1001), located within the centre of the east facing section (Plate 10). The cut (2.5m long, by >1m wide) had steep, near vertical, sides and a shallow concave base. It extended to a depth of 1.5m and was filled with a very loose, dark greyish-brown ashy-clinker fill (1002) which collapsed on excavation.

The yellowish-orange natural clay was encountered at a depth of 1.8m with no further archaeological features recorded.



Plate 10: Pit [1003] with east facing section of Trench 1 (1m scale)

5.1.3. Trench 2

Trench 2 (15m by 1.8m) was orientated east/west to north of Trench 1 and targeted the former District School building and any possible surviving Roman remains within the centre of site. The ground was particularly disturbed and unstable at the west end, so the trench was extended by 2m at the east end (Plate 11). The ground had recently been reduced and remediated leaving 1.1m of a dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent brick rubble inclusions (2001)



Plate 11: Trench 2, looking west toward Shortcroft Street, (1m scales)



Plate 12: Brick well with Trench 2, looking west (1m scales)

A sub-rounded brick-lined well [2004] was cut into the natural yellowish-orange clay (2003), although no construction cut was visible beyond the brick edge. The well (1.2m diameter) was constructed of unbonded handmade bricks (8 1/4in/0.21m by 4 3/4 in/ 0.12m by 2 3/4 in/0.07m), some of which had been moulded as curved bricks (Plate 12). The well was filled with a dark greyish-brown silty sand backfill with frequent rubble inclusions (2005) which was partially excavated to a depth of 0.4m without any find being recovered.

5.1.4. Trench 3

Trench 3 (15m by 1.8m) ran parallel to Trench 2, 3m to the north and was also targeted across the former position of the District School on the west side of the site (Plate 13). As with Trench 2 the area of the trench had recently been remediated. The orangey- red sandy gravel subsoil (3003), similar to (1001) was present at the eastern extent of the trench to a depth of 1.25m overlying the natural yellowish orange natural clay (3007).

Two parallel walls [3004] and [3005] had been cut into the gravelly subsoil (3003) at c.5m from the east end of the trench. Both wall stubs extended 0.8m from the south facing elevation and were each 0.25-0.34m wide and 1.1m tall. The twin walls were constructed of handmade brick (10 1/2 in/0.27m by 4 3/4 in/0.12m by 3in/ 0.08m) and bonded with a light lime mortar and were likely to be part of the same external wall, loosely tied together with a wall cavity between.



Plate 13: Trench 3, looking with walls [3004/3005] in foreground and [3006] at western extent (1m scales)

A similar north/south orientated wall foundation [3006] was encountered at the western extent of the trench, 8.3m from wall (3004). The wall extended across the full width of the trench and was 3 skins/0.38m wide, constructed of similar handmade bricks, bonded with a light lime mortar (Plate 15). The wall foundation was 5 courses high (0.46m) and was sat on a bedding of a compact greyish-black ashy clinker deposit (3002) which extended to the opposing wall [3004] overlying the natural yellowish orange clay (3007). A dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent brick rubble inclusions (3001) overlay the clinker deposit, filling the area between the two sets of external walls [3004/3005] and [3006].



Plate 14: Parallel walls [3004] and [3005], looking north (1m scales)



Plate 15: Wall foundation [3006] at western extent of Trench 3, sat of clinker deposit (3002), looking west (1m scales)

6. Discussion and Conclusion

6.1. Key Results

No archaeological evidence was recorded for any Romano-British field systems within the site.

Trench 1 did not reveal any evidence of any surviving below ground remains associated with the nineteenth century former chandelier manufactory, which was located along Shortcroft Street (formerly Short Street).

The parallel sets of walls [3004/3005] and [3006] encountered within Trench 3 look to closely align with the former footprint of the District School, first recorded on Green's plan of Manchester and Salford 1787-1794 (Fig 3). The plan shows school originally fronted onto a northwest/south-east path to the west of the building, suggesting the westernmost wall [3006] represented the front wall foundation whilst walls [3004/3005] comprised the rear foundation, resulting in a 32ft/9.75m-wide building from front to back. The close alignment of the walls can be seen when overlayed onto subsequent mapping from Swire's map of 1817 (Fig 4) right the way through to the Ordnance survey map of 1922 (Figs 5 to 9), after which time the building was demolished to make way for the use of the whole site as a sawmill and timber yard in the twentieth century.

The sub-round brick-lined well [2004], encountered within Trench 2 looks to have originally been situated with the south-east corner of the basement of St Mark's District School, being located on the west, internal side of the line of the rear wall [3004/3005].

6.2. Significance

The evaluation has demonstrated survival of several archaeological remains associated with the eighteenth-century District School within the site, including probable external wall foundations and a well which can be seen to relate to historic mapping.

Should any further evidence of the buildings' original use or conversion survive, there might be scope to contribute to several pertinent research agenda in the North West Regional Research Framework, namely:

- **Ind104:** What are the key buildings and styles associated with the evolution and growth of educational institutes?

The main area of potential is the brick-lined well exposed in Trench 2, which appears to have been constructed within the footprint of the school and could date back to the construction of the building in the eighteenth century. No finds or dating evidence were retrieved from the well during its initial investigation. Further work may be required to mitigate against the loss

of the well during the development work (Plate 16, Fig 13), particularly if this area of the site will be subject to extensive groundwork or remediation ahead of construction.



Plate 16: Trench plan with proposed watching brief area centred on brick well exposed in Trench 2

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Appendix 1: Context Tables

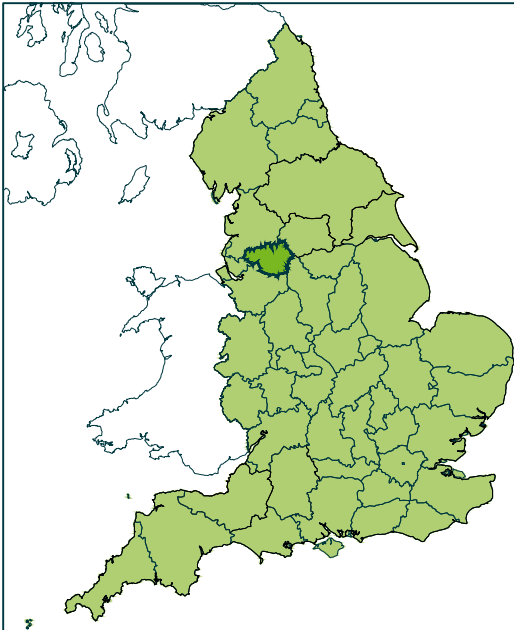
Trench 1	15m long	1.8m wide	2.10m max depth
Context	Description	Dimensions	Spot Date
1000	Brick carpark surface with gravel bedding	>15m (l), <1m (w), 0.20m (d)	
1001	Orangey-red sandy/gravelly clay	>15m (l), >1.8 (w), 1.8m (d).	-
1002	Dark greyish-brown ashy backfill of 1003	2.5(l), 1m (w), 1.5m (d).	
1003	Modern cut through (1001). Steep sides	2.5(l), 1m (w), 1.5m (d).	-
1004	Blueish-grey natural clay overlying yellowy-orange natural clay	0.5m (l), 1m (w), m (d)	-

Trench 2	17m long	1.8m wide	1.25m max depth
Context	Description	Dimensions	Spot Date
2001	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent brick rubble inclusions	>17 (l), >1.8 (w), 1.1m (d)	
2002	VOID		-
2003	Yellowish-orange natural sandy clay (as 1003)	>10.6m (l) >1.8m (w), at 1.25m depth	-
2004	Sub-rounded well, constructed of handmade brick (0.21m by 0.12m by 0.07m)	1.2m diameter, >0.3m (d)	
2005	Dark greyish-brown silty sand backfill of well [2004] with freq. rubble inclusions.	1.2m diameter, >0.3m (d)	-

Trench 3	15m	1.8m	1.25m
Context	Description	Dimensions	Spot Date
3001	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent brick rubble inclusions	>8.3m(l), >1.8m (w), 1 m (d).	-
3002	Black clinker/ash compact deposit	>8.3m (l), >1.8m (w), 0.25m (d).	-
3003	Orangey-red sandy/gravelly clay	5.1m (l), 1.8m (w), 1.25m (d).	-
3004	3 skin wide vertical brick wall extending from south facing section toward east end. Handmade brick (0.27m by 0.12m by 0.08m). Poss construction as parallel [3005] with wall cavity between	0.75m (l), 0.35m (w), 1.1m (high).	-
3005	2 skin wide wall on north side of [3004]	0.78 (l), 0.24 (w), 1.1m high.	-
3006	3 skin wide wall at western extent of trench. 5 courses high. Lower foundation course laid on clinker deposit 3002	0.8m (l), 0.386m (w), 0.46m high(w).	-
3007	Yellowish-orange sandy clay natural	>115m (l) >1.8m (w), at 1.25m depth	-

Appendix 2: Figure List

- Figure 1** Site Location
- Figure 2** Site boundary and trenches superimposed on modern mapping
- Figure 3** Site boundary and trenches superimposed on Green's 1787-94 plan of Manchester and Salford
- Figure 4:** Site boundary and trenches superimposed on Swire's 1824 plan of Manchester and the environs
- Figure 5:** Site boundary and trenches superimposed on Bancks & Co 1831 plan of Manchester and Salford with their environs
- Figure 6:** Site boundary and trenches superimposed on 1851 Ordnance Survey town plan
- Figure 7:** Site boundary and trenches superimposed on 1891 Ordnance Survey town plan
- Figure 8:** Site boundary and trenches superimposed on 1908 Ordnance Survey national grid 1:2500 plan
- Figure 9:** Site boundary and trenches superimposed on 1922 Ordnance Survey national grid 1:2500 plan
- Figure 10:** Site boundary and trenches superimposed on 1928 Ordnance Survey national grid 1:2500 plan
- Figure 11:** Site boundary and trenches superimposed on 1948 Ordnance Survey national grid 1:2500 plan
- Figure 12:** Site plan
- Figure 13:** Trench plan with proposed watching brief area



One City Road, Manchester

Project Code: 61043

Figure 1: site location

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One City Road, Manchester

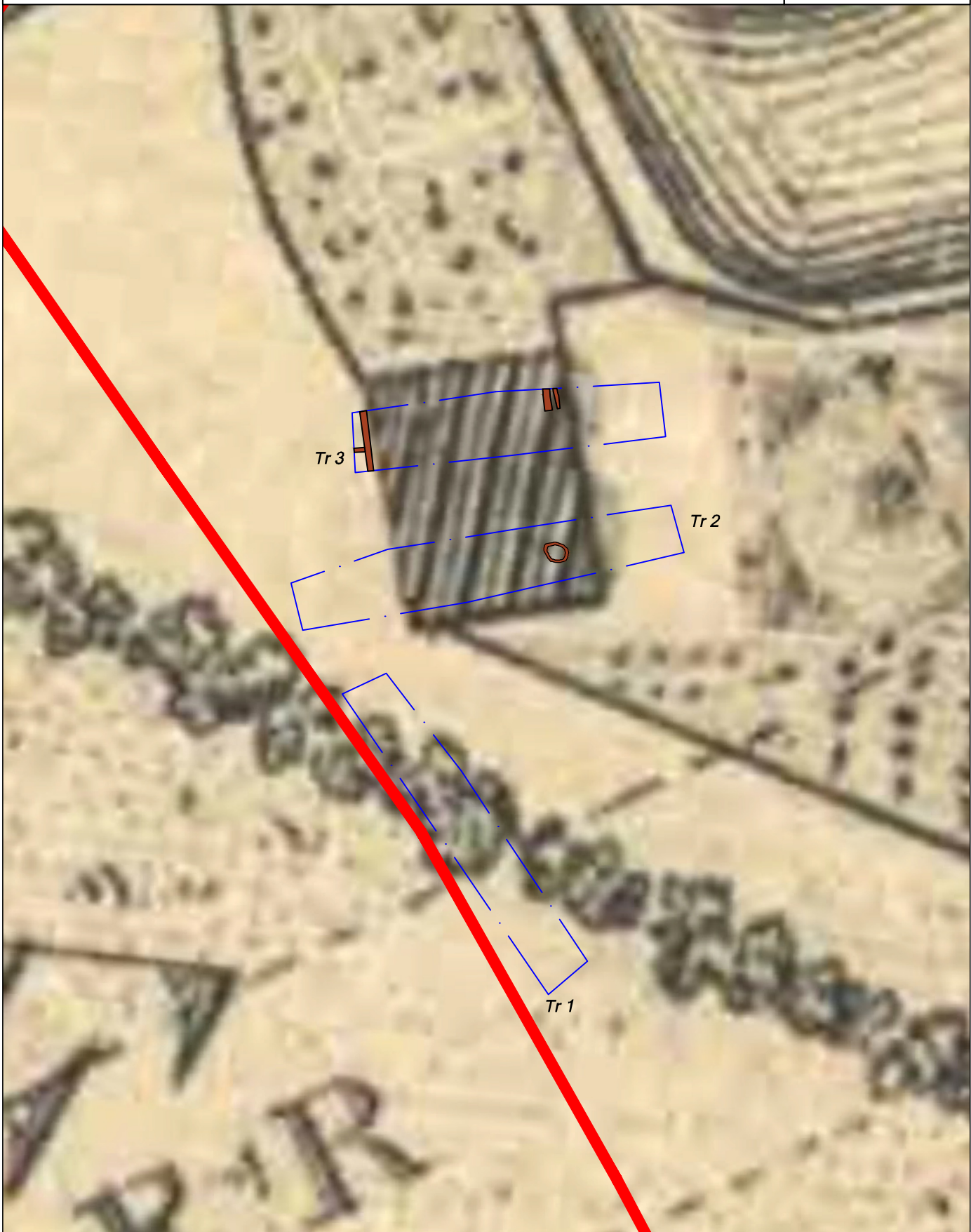
Project Code: 61043

Figure 2: site boundary and trenches superimposed on modern mapping



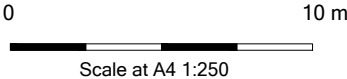
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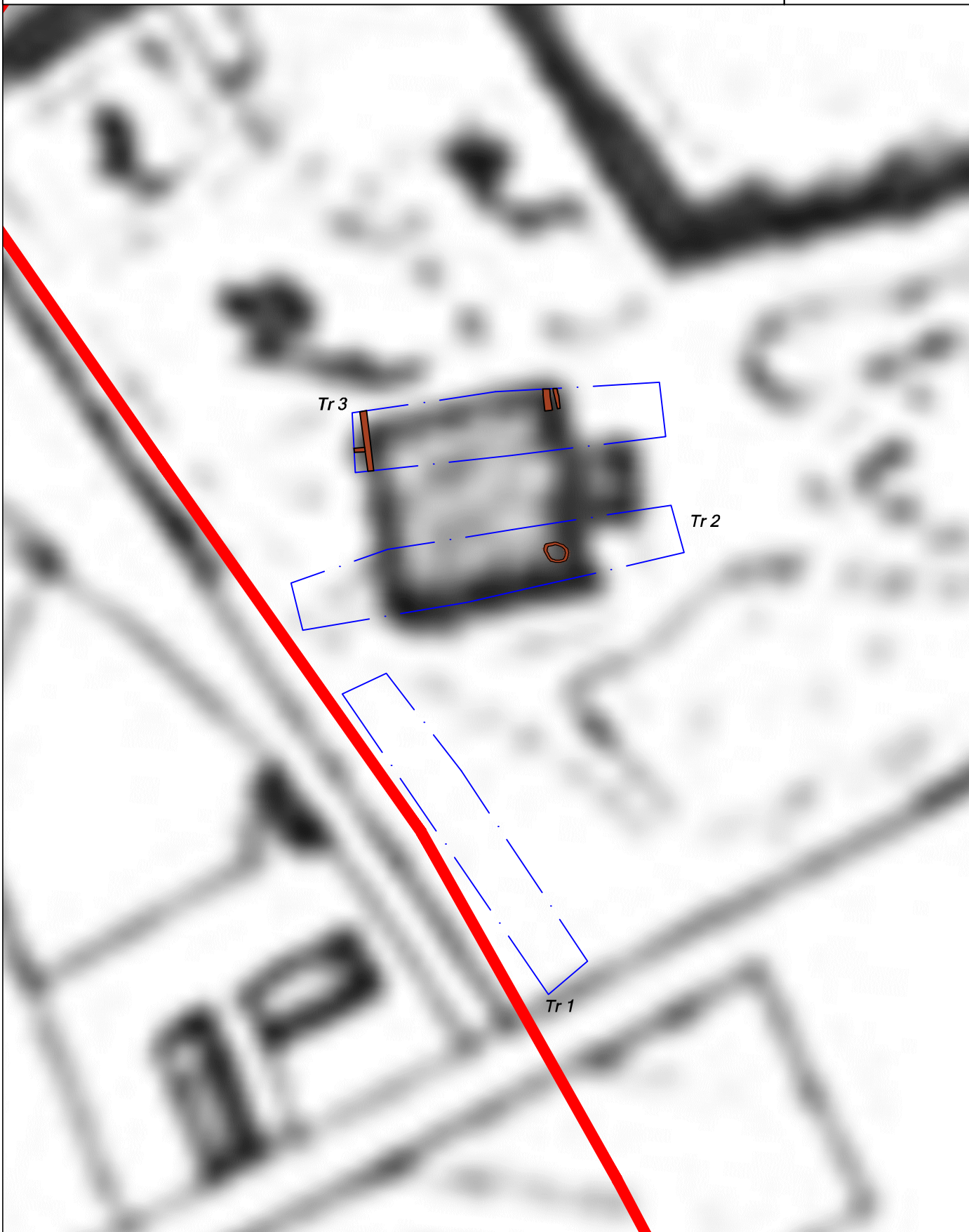


0 10 m
Scale at A4 1:250

Key:
Site boundary
Trench
Brick



- Key:
- Site boundary
 - Trench
 - Brick



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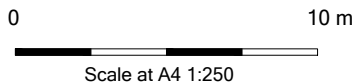
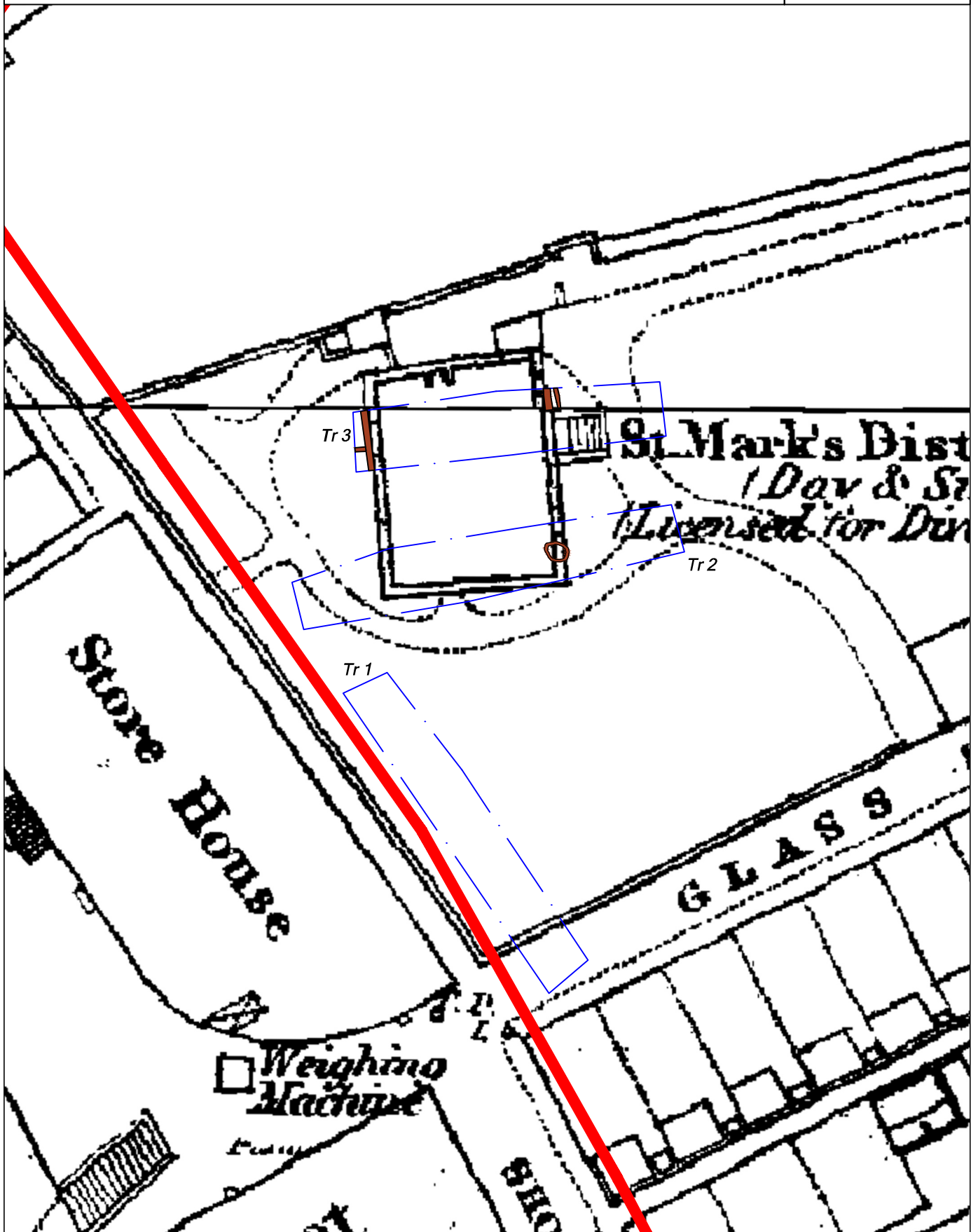
10 m



Scale at A4 1:250

Key:

-  Site boundary
-  Trench
-  Brick



- Key:
- Site boundary
 - Trench
 - Brick