University of Salford MANCHESTER

Archaeological Building Investigation and Evaluation

City Tower,
Todd Street,
Manchester

Client:
Unique Boutique Hotels (Manchester) Ltd and Bowmer & Kirkland Ltd

Technical Report:
Sarah Mottershead and Lewis Stitt

Report No:
62/2016

Site Location:	The site lies at the City Buildings, Todd Street, Manchester
NGR:	Centred at SJ 8406 9886
Internal Ref:	SA 62/2016
Prepared for:	Unique Boutique Hotels (Manchester) Ltd and Bowmer & Kirkland Ltd
Document Title:	City Tower, Todd Street, Manchester: Archaeological Building Investigation and Evaluation
Document Type:	Archaeological Building Investigation and Evaluation Report
Version:	Version 1.0

Author: Sarah Mottershead.
Position: Archaeologist
Date: December 2016 Signed:……..

Approved by: Ian Miller BA Hons, FSA
Position: Assistant Director
Date: December 2016 Signed:……..

Contact: Salford Archaeology, Room LG25,
Peel Building,
University of Salford,
The Crescent,
Salford M5 4WT.

Telephone: 0161 295 4467 Email: i.f.miller@salford.ac.uk

Contents

Summary

In July 2016, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Unique Boutique Hotels (Manchester) Ltd to undertake an historic building investigation of the former Cathedral School on Todd Street, Manchester (centred on SJ 8406 9886). Following the demolition of the building in November 2016, Bowmer & Kirkland Ltd commissioned Salford Archaeology to carry out an archaeological evaluation on the land. Both elements of the project were required as part of a redevelopment scheme.

The historic building investigation was commensurate with a Level I-type survey, and the evaluation comprised the excavation of a single trench, which aimed to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

An archaeological desk-based assessment compiled in 2010 demonstrated that the study area had the potential for the survival of remains relating to 18th- and 19th-century buildings, including housing, public houses and a series of schools. The site's proximity to the original medieval core of Manchester also raised the possibility for earlier medieval remains being present in uncellared areas of the site, particularly within a former central courtyard.

The historic building investigation concluded that the remnants of the former Cathedral School had been subject to considerable remodelling and alterations during the later 19th and 20th centuries, particularly in the basement and ground floor, with a resultant loss of historic fabric. The investigation has enabled an appropriate record of the building to be completed prior to its demolition.

The evaluation trench excavated across the study area revealed that basements had removed all remains at the south-east and north-west ends of the trench. Natural gravels were observed between these basements, but did not contain any features of archaeological significance. The natural gravels were tested by excavating a sondage to 4.2m, and were shown to be consistent throughout, becoming much more indurated at depth.

The results obtained from the evaluation trenches have indicated that no remains of archaeological significance survive within the study area, and that no further archaeological work in advance of development is merited.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

In July 2016, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Unique Boutique Hotels (Manchester) Ltd to undertake an historic building investigation of the former Cathedral School on Todd Street, Manchester (centred on SJ 8406 9886). Following the demolition of the building in November 2016, Bowmer & Kirkland Ltd commissioned Salford Archaeology to carry out an archaeological evaluation on the land. Both elements of the project were required as part of a redevelopment scheme. The historic building investigation was commensurate with a Level I-type survey, and the evaluation comprised the excavation of a single trench, which aimed to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area, enabling informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains.

1.2 Location, Topography and Current Land Use

The study area (centred SJ 8406 9886) lies on the north-western side of Manchester city centre, and is bounded by Todd Street on the west, Corporation Street on the east, Long Millgate on the north-west and the Metrolink on the north-east (*Fig 1, Plate 1*). The study area includes the City Buildings and 40-42 Long Millgate. The southern end of the study area lies at a height of *c* 35m above Ordnance Datum. From here, ground level falls by *c* 1m on the eastern side of the study area and by *c* 1.5m on the western side, along Todd Street.

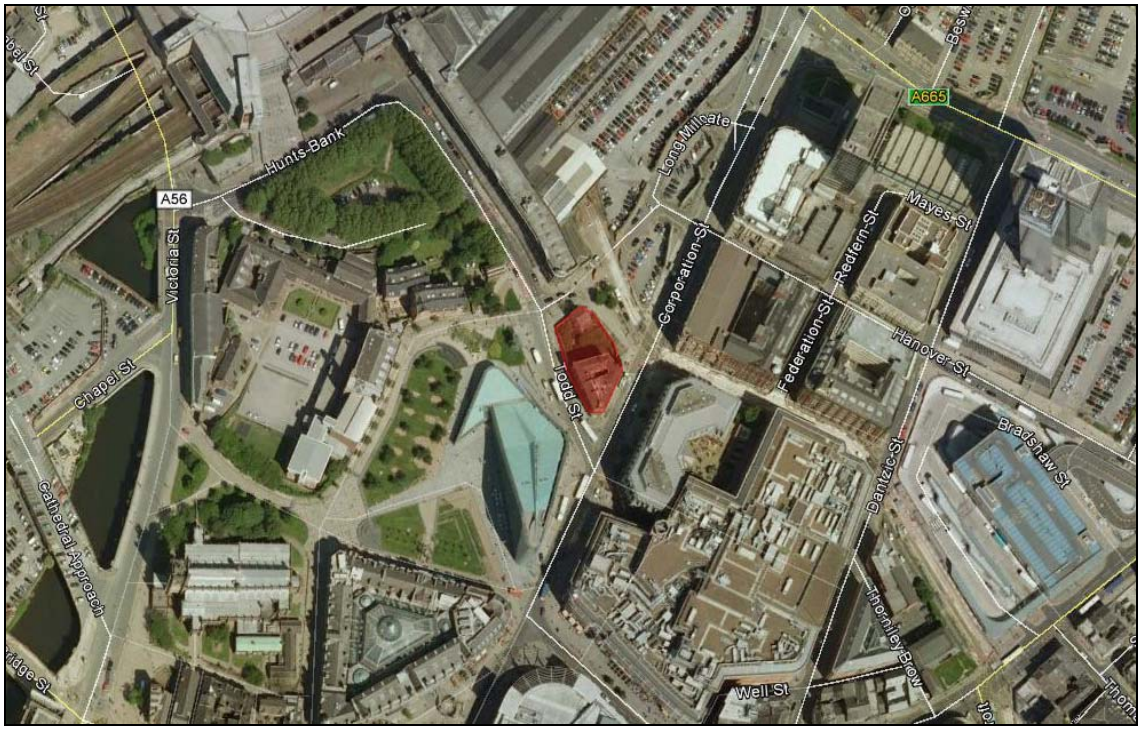


Plate 1: Aerial view of the site (highlighted in red)

During the evaluation works, the building fronting Todd Street and Corporation Street was extant, and the rest of the plot was demolished with a mixture of wooden hoarding and Heras fencing surrounding the site.

The underlying solid geology, as mapped by the British Geological Society (www.bgs.ac.uk), consists Sherwood (formerly known as Bunter) Sandstone of the Permo-triassic. The OS Geological Survey maps the superficial geology of the study area as comprising boulder clay, lying to the east of a band of late glacial flood gravels alongside the course of the River Irwell.

1.3 Personnel

The project was conducted by professional archaeologists from the Salford Archaeology. This historic building investigation was carried out by Lewis Stitt, and the on-site excavations were conducted by Graham Mottershead and Sarah Mottershead. This report was compiled, written and illustrated by Sarah Mottershead and Lewis Stitt. The project was managed by Ian Miller.

2. Historical Background

2.1 Introduction

A desk-based assessment was carried out during 2010 by Dr Peter Arrowsmith. The following section is drawn from the earlier study, and is intended to provide a contextual background to the results obtained from the evaluation trenching.

2.2 Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval

Manchester city centre has produced a scatter of prehistoric finds, predominantly of Bronze Age date, with two main concentrations at the Medieval Quarter (to the west and south-west of the study area) and Castlefield. Both locations have similar natural conditions which would have been favourable for early activity. Within the close locality of the study area a Bronze Age axe-hammer is reported to have been discovered in 1870 at the junction of Todd Street and Corporation Street.

Roman activity in Manchester was centred on the fort at Castlefield and its associated civilian settlement, or *vicus*. The study area lies some way outside that focus of settlement. To the west, stray Roman finds have been found within the Medieval Quarter. Some may relate to the line of the Roman road leading northwards to Ribchester. Others may be the result of ephemeral activity on the fringe of Roman Manchester (Arrowsmith 2010). To the north of the study area, Roman coins were discovered along the Irk in 1899-1901 when the river between Ducie Bridge and Scotland Bridge was diverted for the railway.

The archaeological evidence for the Early Medieval period in Manchester is derived mostly from Castlefield but includes an urn, dating from about the late 6th century, which was discovered at Red Bank to the north of the study area. In AD 919 the Anglo- Saxon king Edward the Elder established a fortified base, or burh, at Manchester, which was then part of Viking Northumbria.

2.3 Medieval and Post-Medieval

By the late 11th century, the focus of settlement in Manchester seems to have been established within what is now known as the Medieval Quarter. The Anglo-Saxon church of St Mary, mentioned in Domesday, very probably stood here, on the site of the present School of Music. It is believed that settlement at the confluence of the rivers Irwell and Irk seems to have been bounded on the landward side by Hanging Ditch, the curving line of which ran between the Irwell and Irk. Modern investigations have shown that at its western end this originated as a natural gully. Elsewhere it is believed to have been manmade. Its line seems to have been later followed by Toad Lane, the forerunner of Todd Street and Corporation Street (Arrowsmith 2010).

The medieval town of Manchester developed from this early core. The study area lay on the north-eastern edge of that town, at the junction of Long Millgate and Toad Lane. Millgate, ('the road to the mill') is known from the 14th century but the mill itself is mentioned in the first half of the 12th. At its north end, Long Millgate also led to Scotland Bridge over the Irk, one of the main points of access into the town, and to Ashley Lane, a routeway into the town from the north-east. In the 1850s Long Millgate was superseded as a main thoroughfare when Corporation Street was extended from Withy Grove to Ducie Bridge. Toad Lane is documented in 1331. It was described in 1609 as 'Crooked Lane alias Toad Lane' and until improvements in the early 19th century was particularly narrow as well as winding. It is possible that during the medieval period Toad Lane saw only sparse development and primarily served as a link between Long Millgate and the junction of Fennel Street and Withy Grove (Arrowsmith 2010). Development along Long Millgate itself in the medieval period seems to have largely taken place on the north side of the street, towards the River Irk. Those parts of both Long Millgate and Toad Lane which lay adjacent to the study area do not appear to have been developed at the time of a manorial survey in 1473 but instead were perhaps used as crofts (Morris 1983, 36-40).

The earliest known map of Manchester, said to date from about 1650, shows a continuous line of properties along the east/south side of Long Millgate, including buildings on the Long Millgate frontage on the north side of the study area. By this date, buildings also ran along both sides of Todd Lane. Towards the north end of the east side of the lane, a break is shown between these buildings leading into what seems to have been a courtyard, flanked on the east by a range running back from Long Millgate. On mapping of the town by Casson and Berry in the 1740s a courtyard is again indicated and what seems to have been the same arrangement with greater detail on Green's map of 1787-94, which identifies the site as the Griffin Inn. As a result of later road widening, most of the site of the Griffin Inn is now occupied by Todd Street (Morris 1983, 36 Fig 24).

Adjoining the Griffin Inn on the east in the 1780s and 1790s was a building on the corner of Long Millgate and Halliwell Street, which formed the western end of Balloon Street. Again because of later street widening, the site of the front part of this building is now occupied by Long Millgate. Balloon Street was so-named to commemorate the first balloon ascent in the town which took place on 12 May 1785 from what was then a field to the rear of a house on Long Millgate (later the Manchester Arms), to the north of the study area. However, Halliwell Street may not have been an entirely new street of the late 18th century, since Casson and Berry's map of the 1740s shows a short irregular thoroughfare leading from Long Millgate in roughly the same location and names this as Chetham Court.

The 18th-century mapping shows a short street named as Tanners Street to the south of the Griffin Inn. The site of this street, which in the 1780s was lined on both sides by buildings, is now occupied by the City Buildings. The earlier structures here included a building documented in the early to mid-19th century as the Lamb Inn, situated on the southern side of the entrance to Tanners Yard.

2.4 Industrial and Modern

Green's map of 1787-94 records Manchester at a time when the town was undergoing massive expansion both in size and population, due largely to the growth of the cotton industry for which Manchester was both a manufacturing and a marketing centre. Between the 1780s and 1800s new building took place within the study area where a plot on the west side of Halliwell Street, shown as vacant on map of 1808. Later mapping shows these properties to have been a row of four houses. In about 1824, a Jewish synagogue was built on Halliwell Street abutting the southern end of these houses. This lay outside the study area and was demolished when Corporation Street was widened in the 1850s.

In 1824 Toad Lane, on the west side of the study area, was still a narrow street, whose constricted junction with Long Millgate was known as Dangerous Corner. In about the late 1820s the old street was widened, the results of which can be seen on Banck's map of 1831. On the east side the buildings between Long Millgate and Tanners Yard, including the Griffin inn, had been removed and Toad Lane widened to what seems to have been a straight property boundary at the rear of the inn. Subsequent to this widening, the lane was renamed Todd Street.

By 1835 the buildings which had adjoined the Griffin Inn on Long Millgate had been taken down and Long Millgate had been widened to its present extent on this side. In that year work began on a building on Todd Street and Long Millgate to provide accommodation for two schools associated with Manchester's Collegiate Church, which in 1847 became Manchester Cathedral. One was the charity school, which served as a day school for poor girls. The other was the church's Sunday school. Accounts of the late 19th and early 20th century name the architect as Richard Lane, a prominent figure in the design of buildings in Manchester in the second quarter of the 19th century. This attribution is confirmed by contemporary evidence. The foundation stone was laid on Monday 14 September 1835. The two schools were housed in a range designed by Lane in a Gothic style, with a frontage which extended along Todd Street to Long Millgate. As shown on large-scale OS mapping of 1849, the greater part of this range contained a large room which housed the Sunday school. At its north end, at the corner with Long Millgate, a smaller room housed the charity school. Adjoining the charity school on the east was a related building, the present 40-42 Long Millgate. The accounts of the charity school, held within the Manchester Cathedral Archives, show that the house was constructed as part of the building works begun in 1835 and confirm that, like the school building, it was designed by Richard Lane. The house seems to have been finished by January 1837 when payments were made to Lane and to David Bellhouse, the building contractor.

On the east, the school-mistress's house was adjoined by a three-storey building, 46 Long Millgate, probably originally built on Halliwell Street in the late 18th or early 19th century. It is documented from *c* 1870 as being a pub, under which use its façade at the corner of Long Millgate and Halliwell Street underwent some modification.

In the 1850s, the extension of Corporation Street northwards from Withy Grove cut a swath across Todd Street and Halliwell Street, leaving only their northern halves intact. To make way for the new road, the synagogue on Halliwell Street was demolished (replaced by the Great Synagogue on Cheetham Hill Road) and the southernmost of the adjoining row of houses on Halliwell Street was taken down. At the same time the area between Corporation Street and Tanners Yard was probably cleared of buildings, leaving only the Lamb Inn which was still documented in the 1860s.

The southern end of the study area was developed subsequently with the City Buildings. Their construction can be dated with reasonable certainty to 1869. They are absent from a trade directory for that year but by the closing months of the year businesses at this address were advertising in the local press. The architect is securely documented in building control records as Thomas Bird, a Manchester-based architect whose known building designs in the city span the period 1853-71. The City Buildings were built for a Charles Moore to be leased to tenants. Trade directories and rate books show that from the beginning they contained ground-floor shops opening onto Todd Street and Corporation Street and, above these, offices accessed via the entrance on Corporation Street (Arrowsmith 2011a).

The arrangement of buildings established within the study area by the late 19th century seems to have remained largely unchanged until the late 20th century, when the former school buildings on Todd Street and the buildings on Halliwell Street were demolished, leaving the City Buildings and 40-42 Long Millgate still standing.

3. Methodology

3.1 Excavation Methodology

Before excavation, the client provided Salford Archaeology with service plans for the area and the trench and surrounding areas were scanned with a cable avoidance tool to ensure that no live cables would be disturbed during the programme of works. The trench was excavated using a wheeled mechanical excavator with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket down to archaeological features or natural geology. On occasions, a 0.60m wide bucket was used to excavate out a narrower slot at the base of the trench to test the geology. The machine excavation was supervised by a professional archaeologist at all times. The locations of the trenches are shown on the trench location plan (*Fig 2*)

The evaluation trench was placed across the study area in order to determine the presence, extent, depth and state of preservation of the remains identified by the archaeological assessment.

Where natural gravels were encountered the trench was initially excavated to these levels and examined carefully for early remains. Where no remains were observed excavation was continued into these natural deposits to test them. The deeper excavations were recorded from above using tapes and a laser instrument.

Excavated spoil was placed in a specified area, at least 1m away from trench edges, in order to preserve the locations of three gas monitoring wells.

3.2 Recording Methodology

Separate contexts were recorded individually on Salford Archaeology *pro-forma* trench sheets. All trenches were recorded either digitally using a total station theodolite or by hand, whichever was deemed most appropriate.

Photography of all relevant phases and features were undertaken in digital format. General working photographs were taken during the archaeological works, to provide illustrative material covering the wider aspects of the archaeological work undertaken.

All fieldwork and recording of archaeological features, deposits and artefacts were carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. All archaeological works carried out by Salford Archaeology are carried out to the standards set out in the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

4. Building Investigation

4.1 External Description

The former Cathedral School was located in the north-eastern corner of the site, and comprised a three-storey 2 x 3 bays, gabled building of hand-made brick with a pitched slate roof. It measured 6.36 x 10.99m, and had a later extension abutting the south-eastern side.

The north-western elevation fronted Long Millgate comprised two bays of chamfered stone window frames on the first and second floors, and a shop front on the ground floor. The shop front comprised timber-framed windows and doors along with steel security bars on the windows, all of modern construction. The windows on the first floor were of timber mullion and transom 2 x 2 lights, with tracery in the top lights. The second floor had two dormer windows, although the south-western window was only 1 x 1 light. This elevation had chisel-dressed sandstone quoin detail on the north-eastern corner, and in the centre along with grey granite tiles on the corners on the ground floor (Plate 2).

Plate 2: North-western elevation fronting Long Millgate

The north-eastern elevation was the gable end of the building and fronted the Metrolink. It had been rendered with concrete which covered the original fabric of the building (Plate 3).

The south-eastern elevation was also three-storeys high and built from hand-made brick. The windows on the first and second floors had stone sills, with semi-arched lintels on the first floor. The frames were made from timber, 2 x 2 light sash windows that had been boarded up using plywood. The ground floor had a later extension built onto it. This had been concrete rendered and had a half-pitched felt roof, which had been repaired using plywood. The rainwater goods on this elevation were of cast iron on the south-western end, and modern grey plastic on the north-eastern side (plate 3).

Plate 3: North-east and south-eastern elevations, looking north-west

The south-western elevation was the gable end of the building which formed part of the division between this building and a previously abutted another building that had since been demolished. Wall scars could been since where the first and second floors had been to the abutting building. A chimney breast was located in the south-eastern end which only served this building (Plate 4).

Plate 4: North-west and south-western elevations, looking east

4.2 Internal Description

Internally, the ground floor was divided into six different compartments with three access points from the north-western elevation (one leading to the basement, a second into the shop and a third leading into a hallway to gain access to the main stairwell). The main shop floor was of modern construction with a suspended tiled ceiling (Plate 5). This ceiling had hidden the original ceiling of lath and plaster, which was badly damaged (Plate 6). A set of toilets and a store room were located to the rear of the main room within the later single-storey extension.

Plate 5: The interior of the main room on the ground floor

The basement was accessed by a staircase at the north-eastern corner of the ground floor. The stairs were of a dog-leg design, built from timber risers and treads. The treads had been later modernised with aluminium stair nosing. The handrail was of a simple half-turn style on one side and had a board on the other (plate 7). At the bottom of the staircase it opened out into an open-plan room. This room had plasterboard walls and ceiling and had a linoleum tiled floor. The room had been heavily modernised with the use of modern worktops and shelving and seems to have been used as a hairdressers as a backwash sink was still plumbed in, although the unit has another two cut outs for another two sinks (plate 8).

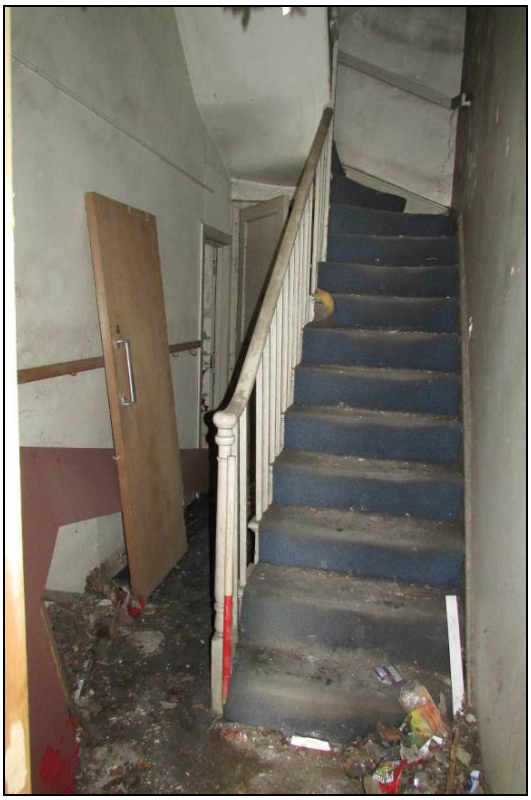
Plate 6: The interior of the main room, showing the exposed lath and plaster ceiling

Plate 7: Staircase leading to the basement

Plate 8: The interior of the basement, showing the modern alterations

A tiled floor entrance was observed at the entrance of the small corridor on the south-western side if the building. This corridor had lath and plaster walls and ceiling, which lead to a modern doorway separating it from the main stairwell (Plate 9). The stairs were of a quarter-turn dog-leg construction which formed the principal access between floors. The staircase was of a simple design with slender square balusters and slender turned newel posts at the landings. The handrail was again of a simple moulded design and painted white (Plate 10).

The first floor was split in to four rooms which were separated by timber framed partition walls. The first room which was accessed through a door from a central reception room. This room had plasterboard walls and ceiling with a carpet tiled floor. The plaster board wall had been partly removed on the south-western side to uncover the brick wall of the south-western gable. The second room was again plaster boarded walls and ceiling with a carpet tiled floor. Modern shelving units had been fixed to the walls in several places. On the north-eastern wall was located an ornate fireplace. The fireplace surround was made from fluted timber, which continued above with bull's eyes in the corners along with a mantelpiece used as a shelf. The fireplace was made from decorative cast iron (Plate 11). The doorframe had been made from a simple half-round mounded timber fame with a modern fire door attached to it. The third room located in the south-eastern corner of the floor, had the same layout as the second room. It also had a decorative fireplace on the north-eastern wall. This fireplace was also of a fluted design with bull's eyes in each corner along with a mantelpiece used as a shelf. The fourth room, located to the south-west of the third room was a small kitchenette. This was of modern design with a small hot water unit attached to the wall.

Plates 9 and 10: The tiled entrance into the south-western side of the building and the main stairwell

Plate 11: Fireplace detail in the second room on the first floor

The second floor was split into three rooms, two at the north-west end and one at the south-east corner. All three rooms had been modernised using timber-framed partition walls, with carpet tiled flooring. A suspended tile ceiling had been fitted however at the time of the site visit, it had been removed and exposed the original ceiling beams which had been nailed to the tie beams of the trusses (Plate 12). The trusses were a tie beam design with the blades at the ridge halved to house the ridge beam. On either side of the principle rafters two through purlins were nailed to the underside.

Plate 12: General view of the north-eastern room on the second floor

Plate 13: Interior of the south-western room on the second floor

5. Evaluation Results

The evaluation trench measured 18.5m long by 3m wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 4.2m. It was aligned north-west/south-east across a former courtyard area to the north-west of the currently standing building. At its north-west end the trench had to be dog-legged further to the west to accommodate the position of the mechanical excavator (Fig 3, Plate 14).

Plate 14: General view of the excavated trench, looking south-east

The trench was overlain by a mixed demolition rubble (***01***) relating to the demolition of the buildings formerly standing within the study area. Across much of the trench this rubble was up to 1.8m deep, but at the south-east end it was a thin layer sitting above a makeshift cover of wooden planks sitting on steel beams. The beams were covering a large void created by a basement at this end of the trench. Only the north-west edge of this basement was uncovered within the trench, but more of it could be seen running south-east, back towards the standing building. Wall ***03*** ran south-west/north-east across the south-east end of the trench with a 0.94m wide doorway at its south-west end. The south-west side of the doorway was formed by wall ***02*** which ran north-west from this. A steel beam lay above the doorway and more of the basement could be seen beyond this with a corridor running south-west and small room to the south with an entrance into a second room to the south of this. All the walls were built from machine-made brick with hard dark cement, indicative of a late 19th-century construction date, and the basement room walls were coated with a modern white plaster.

A plastic pipe was observed running through one of the south rear walls and the basement had steel beams running over it with wooden planking sat on them as a rough covering below the demolition rubble. The basement floor was not observed as it was covered in rubble and refuse. Wall ***02*** ran north-west for 5m where it was bonded into wall ***04***. This ran south-west/north-east across the trench and appeared the north-west edge of this basement. Both of these walls were of machine-made brick, two stretcher courses thick, with hard dark cement and the south-east end of wall ***02*** had the remains of a later brick skin added to it on its interior face (Plate 15).

Plate 15: South-east basement, looking south

At the north-west end of the trench was another basement comprising a three stretcher course thick machine-made brick wall (***07***) with hard dark cement, which ran south-east/north-west across the trench comprising the south-eastern wall of the basement. To the north-west of this, within the basement, was filled with mixed demolition rubble ***08*** which was not bottomed at a depth of 3m (Plate 16).

Between these two basements, light to mid-brown river terrace gravel (***05***) was encountered at a depth of 1.8m. This was examined carefully for earlier features but no remains were present. A 1m wide slot was excavated along the middle of the trench through the gravel to test the natural. This slot was excavated to a maximum depth of 4.2m below the current ground surface and showed continuous natural gravel with occasional lenses of clay. The gravel became increasingly solid the deeper down and at 4.2m become quite indurated. No archaeological features were observed at any point (Plate 17).

Plate 16: Rubble filled north basement, looking west

Plate 17: Deep sondage through natural gravels, looking north-west

6. Discussion

Although some fragmentary elements of building foundations remains were encountered within the evaluation trench, theses were all of a late 19th- or early 20th-century date and had clearly removed any remains of the 18th- and early 19th-century buildings. When overlaid onto the historical mapping it is clear that the north-west basement relates to the north-western corner room of the Collegiate School as shown on the 1851 Ordnance Survey mapping (Fig 5). The south-east basement does not relate to any of the structures seen on the mapping of 1851 or 1891 (Figs 5 and 6) and may be a much later addition, appearing on site to be early 20th century. These buildings had removed much of the former courtyard visible on Greens map of 1787-94 (Fig 4).

The natural gravels contained no features of archaeological significance, and no artefacts were recovered from the trench. The gravel was tested to a depth of 4.2m to make sure that it wasn't capping any earlier negative features at depth and was found to be continuous and natural.

Based on the results obtained from the evaluation, it is recommended that no further archaeological investigation of the site is merited in advance of development.

7. Archive

The archive comprises of digital drawings, survey data and digital photographs. This archive is currently held by the Centre for Applied Archaeology.

A copy of this report will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS).

8. Acknowledgments

Salford Archaeology would like to thank Unique Boutique Hotels (Manchester) Ltd for commissioning the historic building investigation, and Bowmer & Kirkland Ltd for commissioning the evaluation trenching. Salford Archaeology would also like to thank Norman Redhead for providing monitoring support and advice through GMAAS. The on-site excavations were conducted by Graham Mottershead and Sarah Mottershead. This report was written, compiled and illustrated by Sarah Mottershead and Lewis Stitt. The report was edited by Ian Miller

.

9. Sources

Maps

Map of Manchester and Salford, *c* 1650.

Green's map of Manchester and Salford, surveyed 1787-94.

OS Manchester and Salford 5ft to 1 mile sheet 23, surveyed 1849, published 1850.

OS Lancashire, Manchester & Salford 10ft to 1 mile First Edition 1891 sheets CIV.6. 20, surveyed 1888.

OS 1:2500 Edition of 1908 Lancashire sheet CIV.6, surveyed 1905-6.

OS 1:2500 Edition of 1922 Lancashire sheet CIV.6, surveyed 1915.

OS 1:2500 Edition of 1933 Lancashire sheet CIV.6, revised 1931.

OS 1:2500 sheet SJ 8498 & 8598, published 1969.

Secondary Sources

Arrowsmith P 2010 *The Medieval Cultural Quarter, Manchester. Vol 1: The Main Report*, unpublished l.

Arrowsmith P 2011a *Research on City Buildings and No 40-42 Long Millgate*, unpublished report for Heritage Architecture.

Arrowsmith P 2011b *City Buildings, Manchester: An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*, unpublished report for Denizen Contracts Ltd

Miller I 2016 *City Buildings, Todd Street, Manchester: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Evaluation Version 1.0*, unpublished method statement

Morris M 1983 *Medieval Manchester: A Regional Study*, The Archaeology of Greater Manchester vol 1, Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit.

Web Sources

British Geological Survey: http://www.bgs.ac.uk/ (accessed 23/01/2015)

.

Appendix 1: Figures

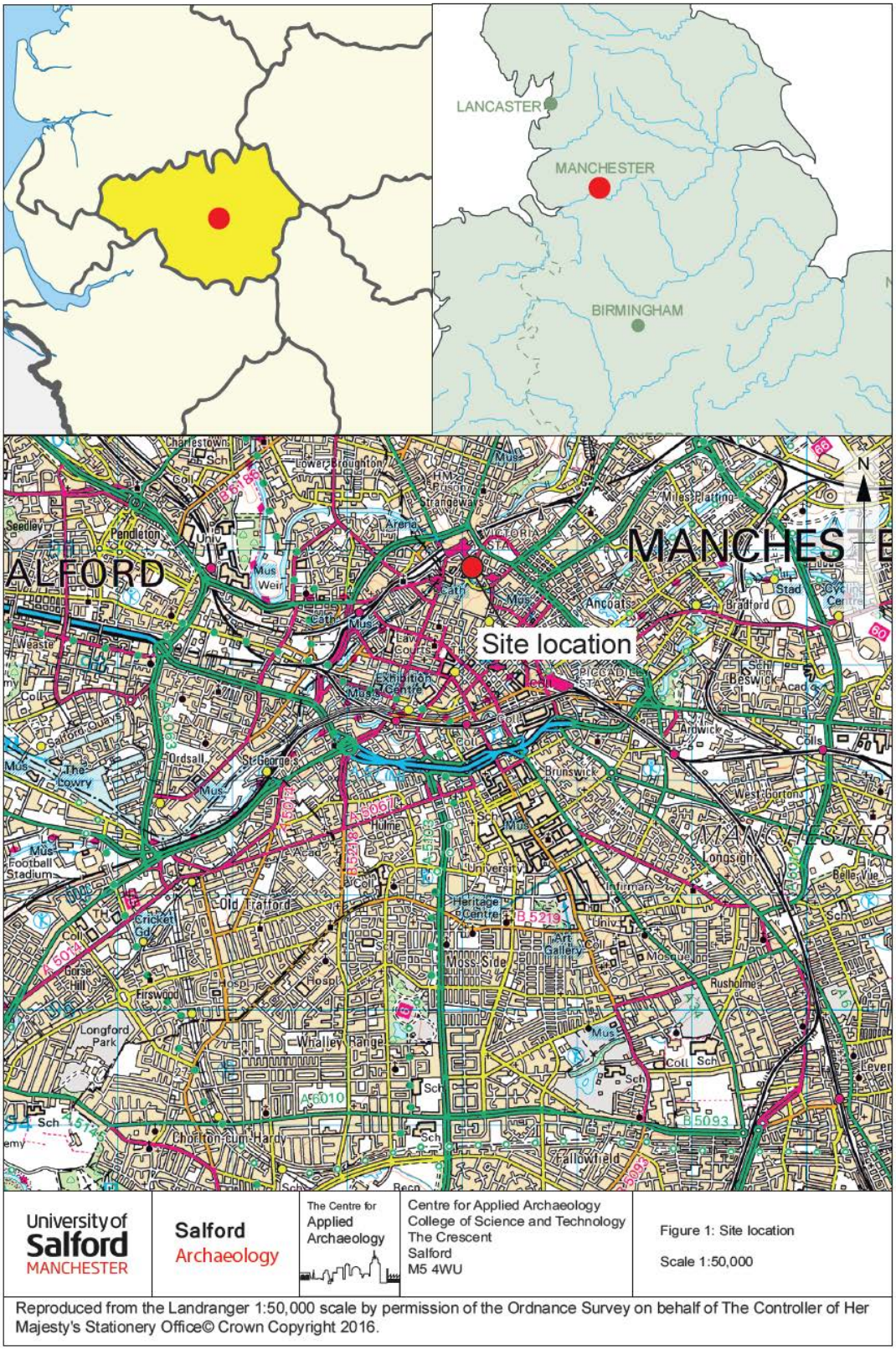


Figure 1: Site location plan

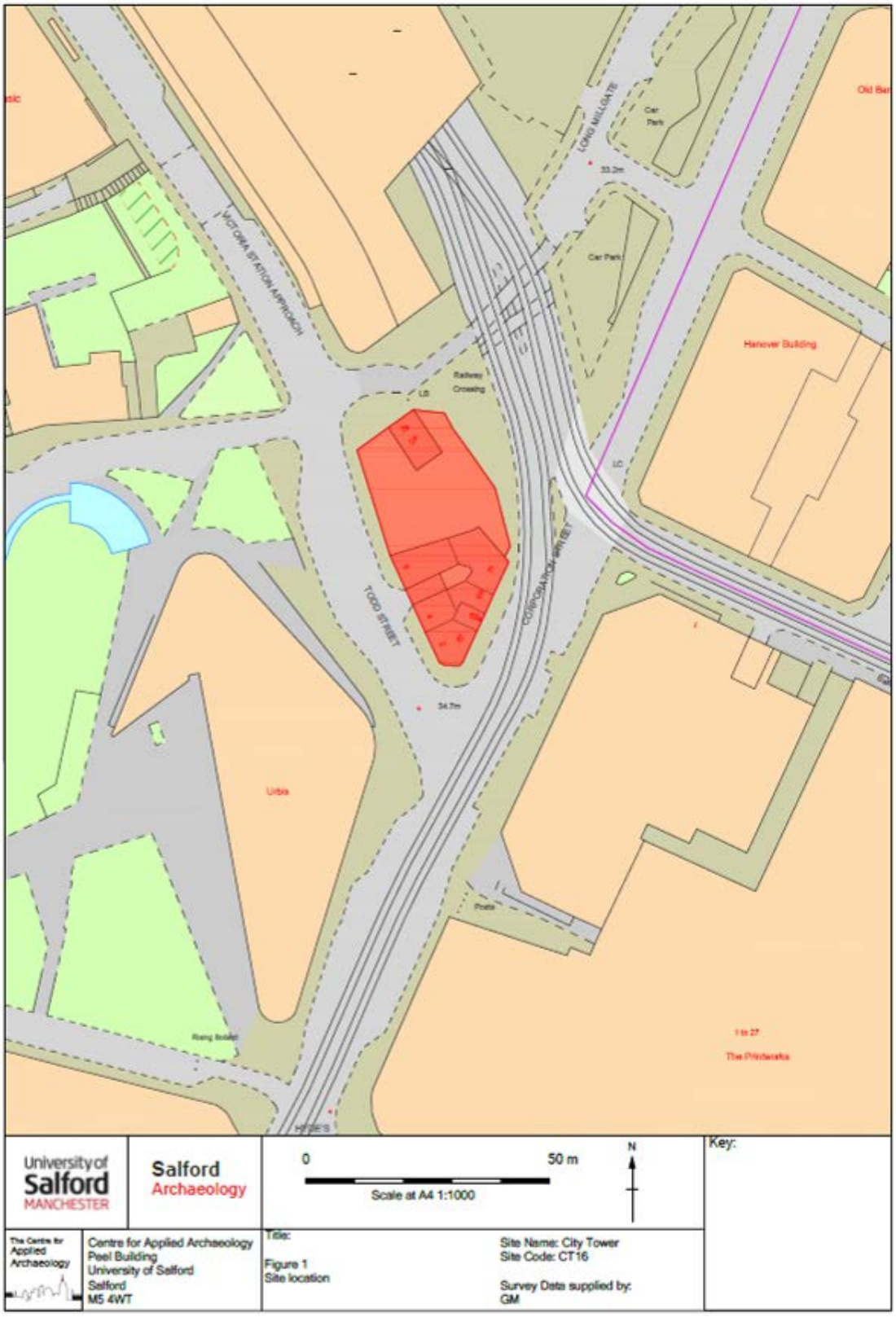


Figure 2: Detailed location plan

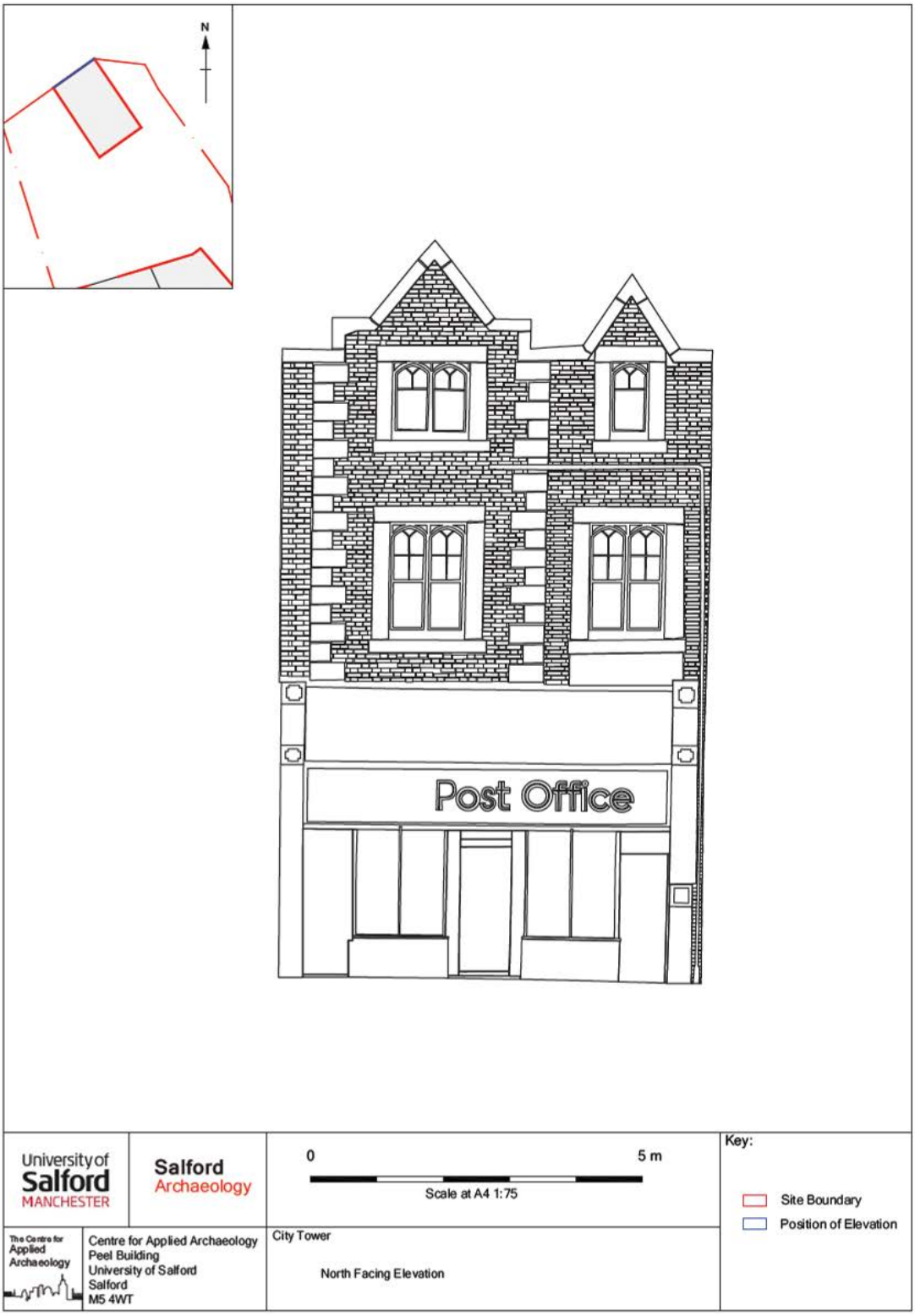


Figure 3: North-facing elevation of the former Cathedral School

Figure 4: South-facing elevation of the former Cathedral School

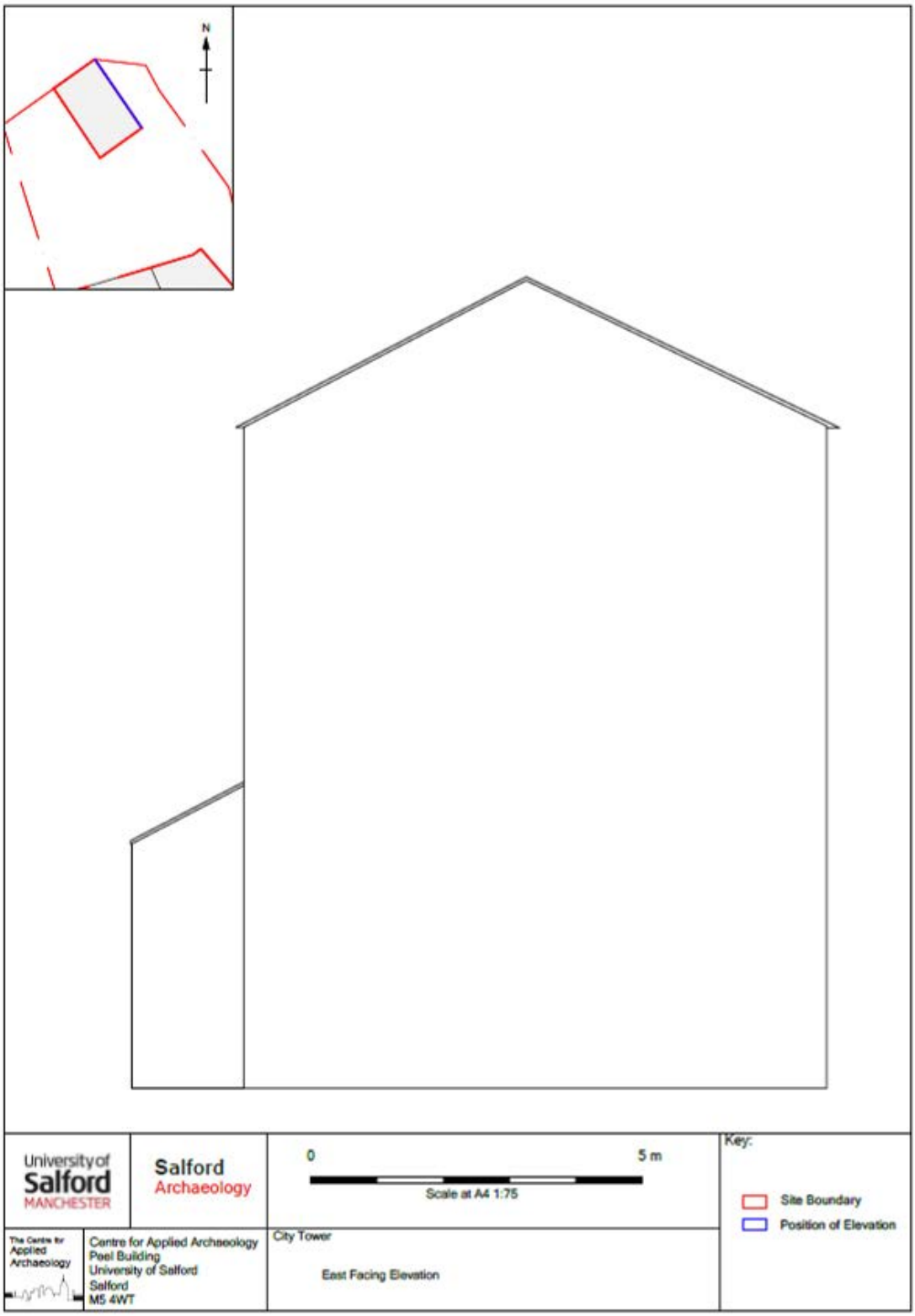


Figure 5: East-facing elevation of the former Cathedral School

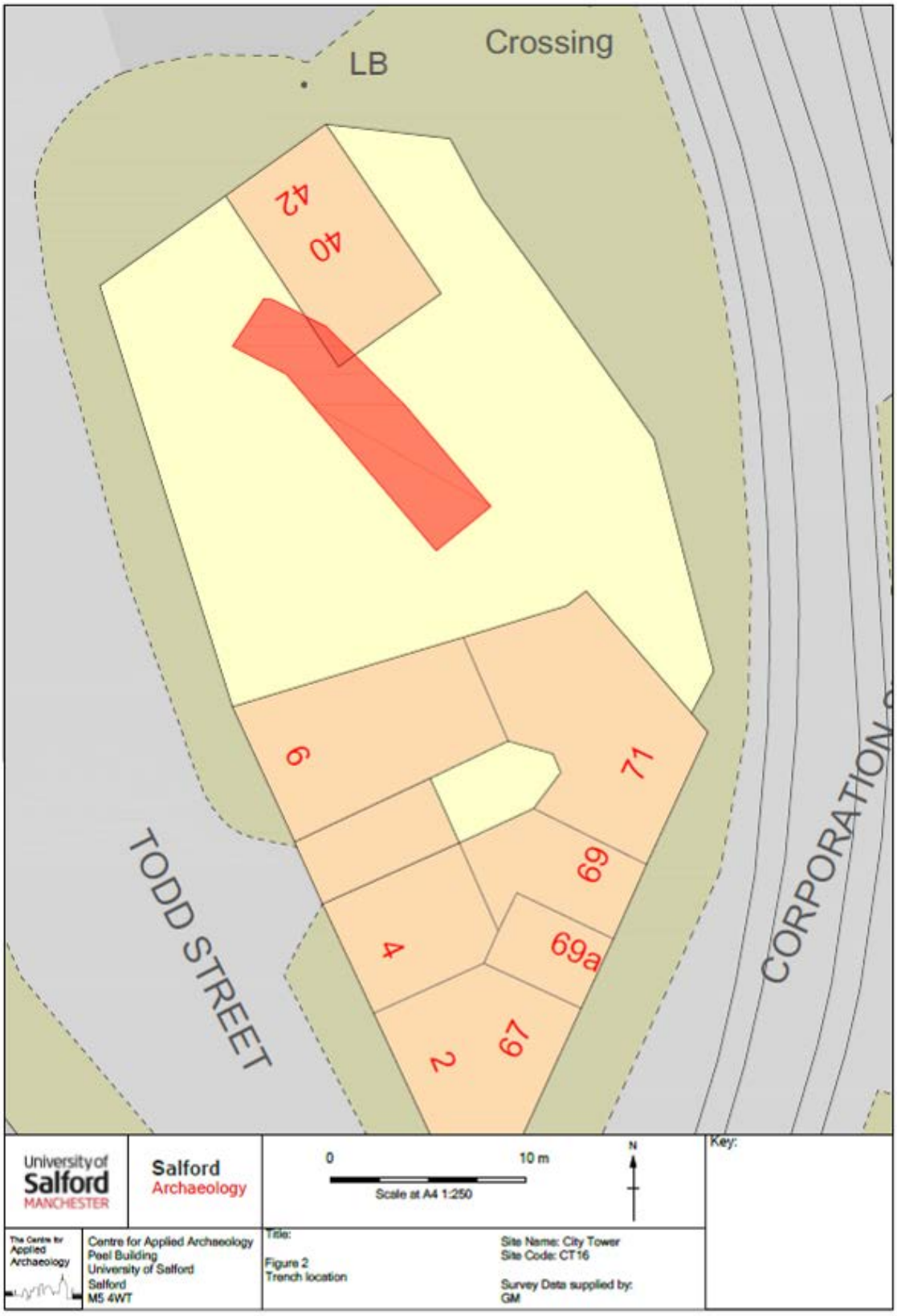


Figure 6: Location of the evaluation trench

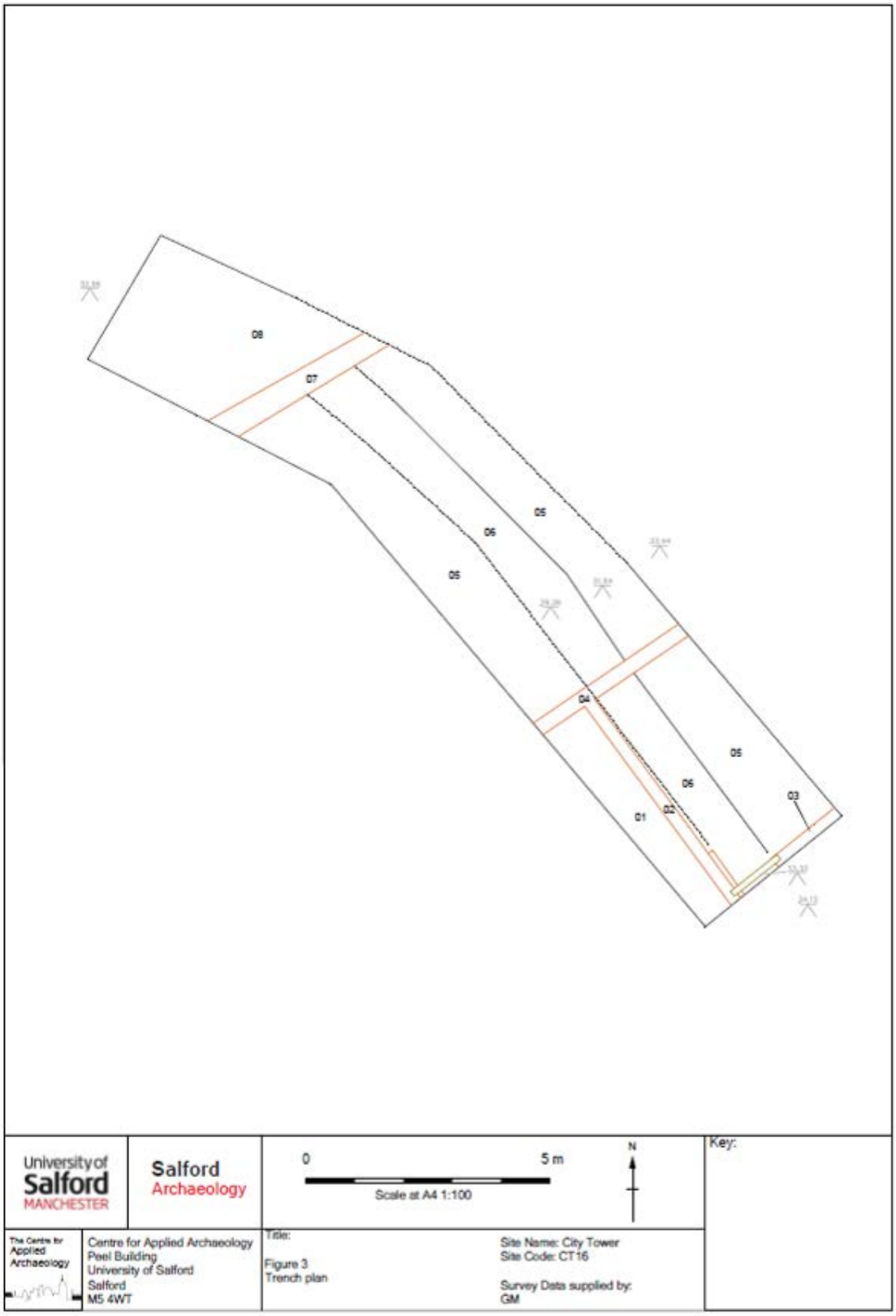


Figure 7: Detail of the evaluation trench

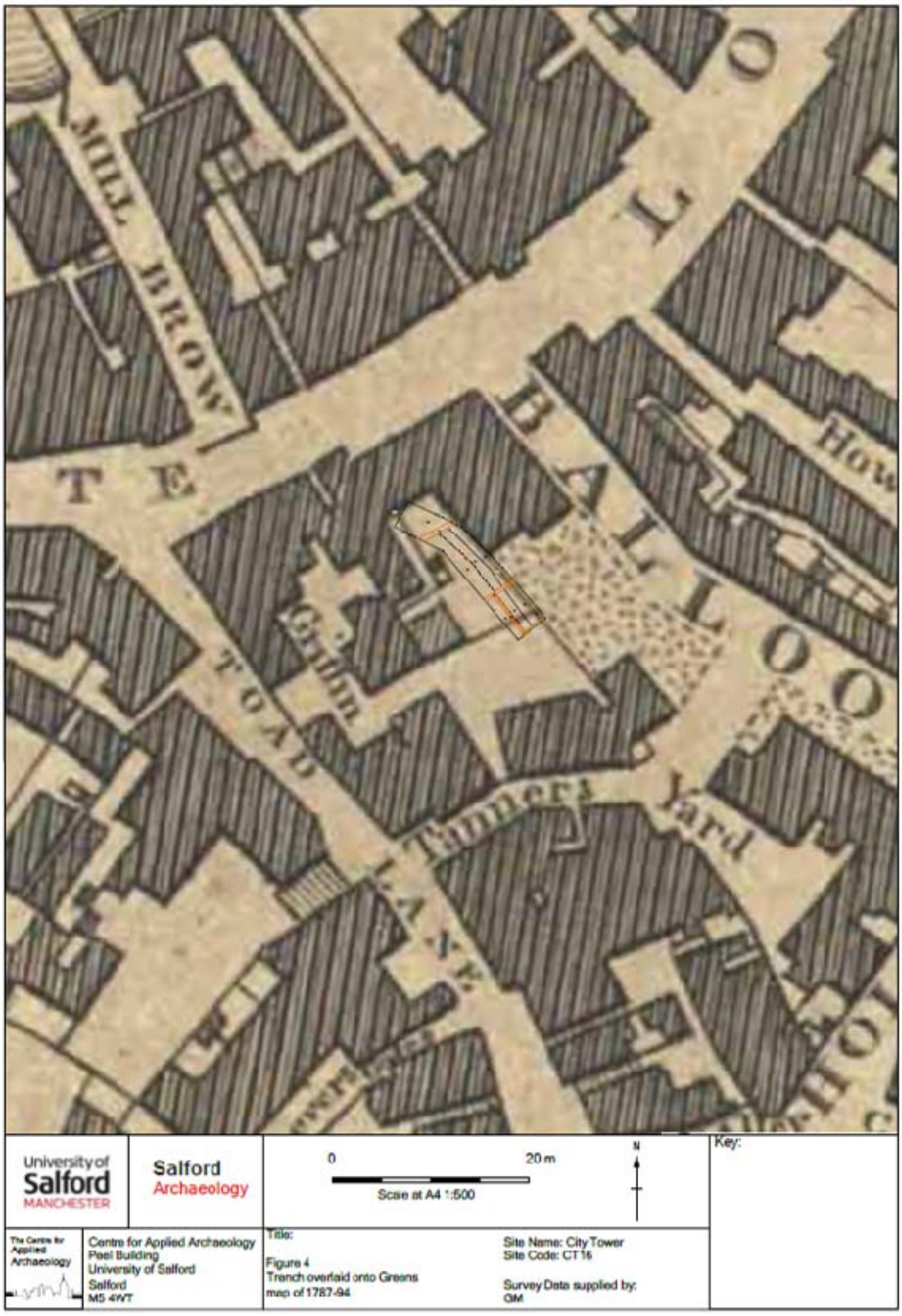


Figure 8: Trench overlaid onto Greens map of 1787-94

Figure 9: Trench overlain onto O.S. 1:1056 mapping of 1851

Figure 10: Trench overlain onto O.S. 1:500 Town Plan of 1891

University of Salford MANCHESTER

The Centre for Applied Archaeology

REGISTERED ORGANISATION IfA

CONSULTANCY

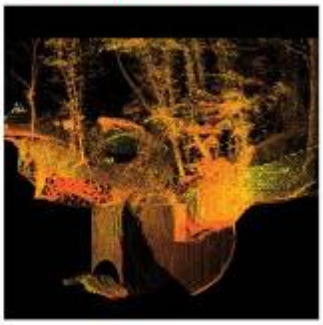
DESK BASED ASSESMENTS

WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION

EXCAVATION

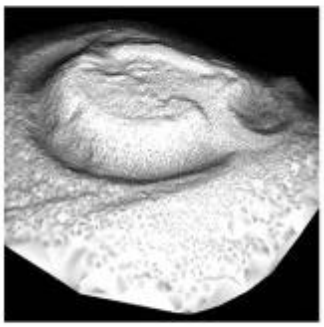
BUILDING SURVEY

3D LASER SCANNING



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

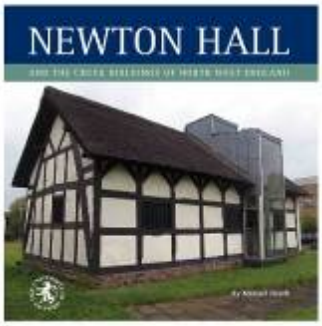
LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS CPD EVENTS