

**BOUWNETWERK EXCURSION**



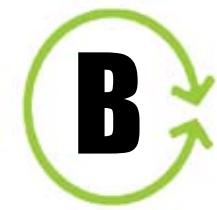
# TOUR GUIDE



**2018**

**MANCHESTER  
LIVERPOOL**

**28 29 30 SEPTEMBER**



## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

**TRAVEL INFORMATION**

**HOTEL & ROOM MATES**

**WHO IS WHO**

## **GENERAL INFORMATION MANCHESTER**

**MAP**

**PROGRAMME FRIDAY**

**INFO CITY WALK**

**PRESENTATION & PANEL DISCUSSION**

## **GENERAL INFORMATION LIVERPOOL**

**MAP**

**PROGRAMME SATURDAY**

**INFO CITY TOUR**

## **MANCHESTER HOUSING**

**MAP**

**PROGRAMME SUNDAY**

**INFO CITY WALK**

## **EXTRA'S**

**PUBS AND PLACES 2 B**

**We are looking forward to an inspiring and fun weekend!**

\* Claartje Rakestraw

\* Eva Hermans

\* Lucia Hazenberg

\* Suzanne Groenewold

# DEPARTURE

## FRIDAY 28 SEPTEMBER

## SCHIPHOL



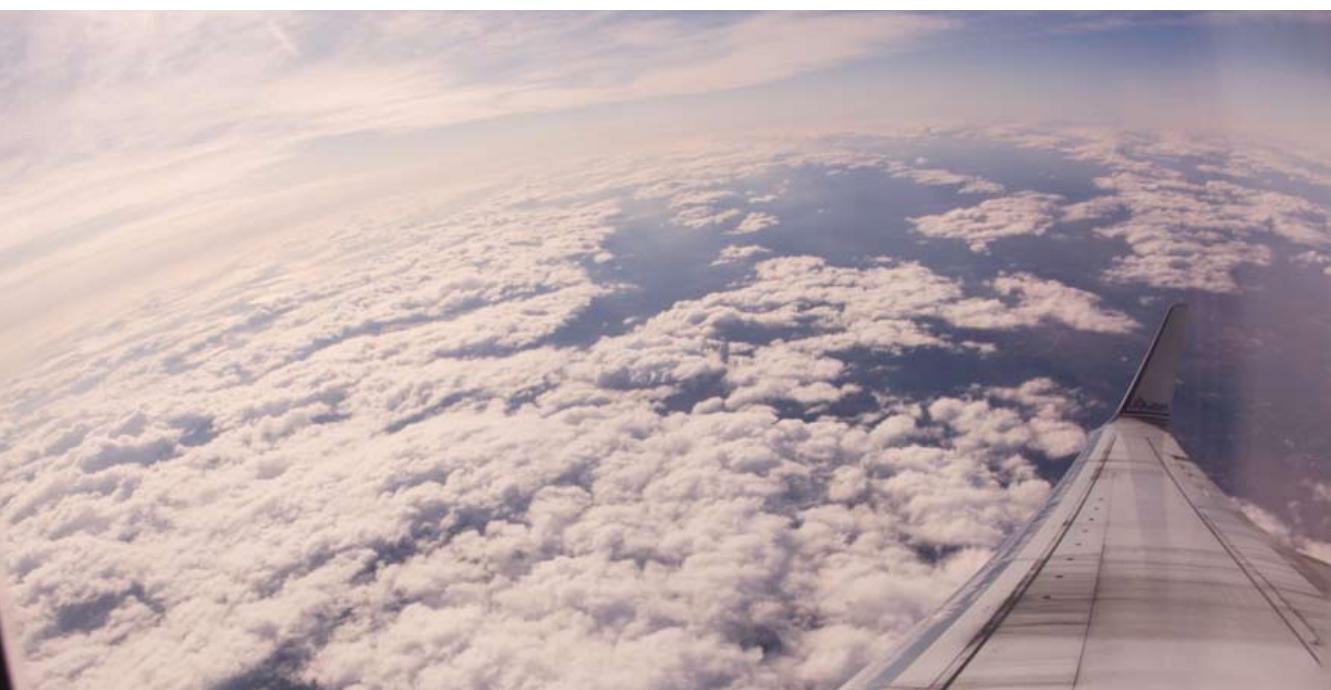
- 08.00 Meet at Schiphol Airport, counter 28, HAL 3
- 10.00 Flight to Manchester (EZY1832)
- 10.20 Arrival at Manchester Airport (UK time)
- 11.00 Bus transfer to hotel
- 11.30 Luggage drop off, Jurys Inn Hotel,  
56 Great Bridgewater St, Manchester, M1 5LE
- 12.00 Start programme

# DEPARTURE

## SUNDAY 30 SEPTEMBER

## MANCHESTER

- 15.30 Pick up luggage from hotel
- 16.00 Bus transfer to airport
- 19.00 Flight to Amsterdam (EZY1835)
- 21.20 Arrival at Schiphol Airport (NL time)





# MANCHESTER

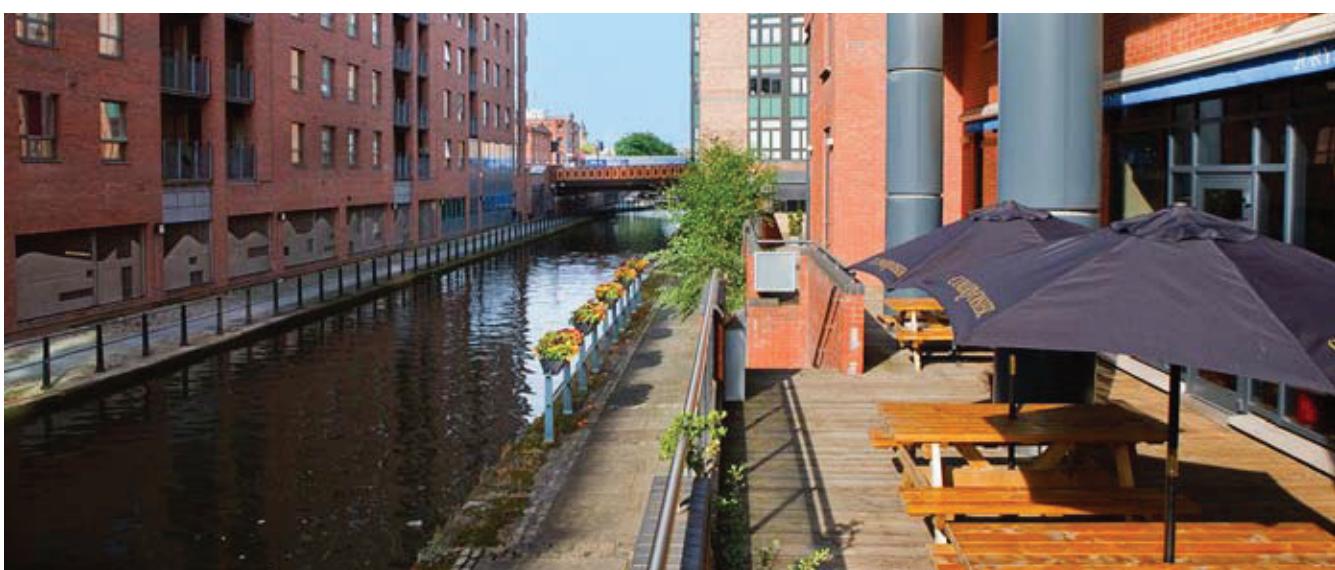


## Jurys Inn Manchester \*\*\*

56 Great Bridgewater St, Manchester, M1 5LE, +44 161 953 8888

'Our Manchester hotel is located at the heart of the city on Great Bridgewater Street near Deansgate, with Manchester Central Convention Centre just around the corner and Oxford Road Station 10 minutes away on foot. The Arndale Centre is a 14 minute walk away from the hotel.'

C
H
Y
CH
MV
CY
CWS
E



**W**ith approx. 545,000 inhabitants, Manchester is the fifth largest city in the UK and part of the Greater Manchester area (with 2.8 million inhabitants the third largest metropolitan area in the UK). Manchester itself is a compact city with a well-attended city centre full of cultural and leisure facilities. It's a mercantile city, connected to the Irish Sea by the Manchester Ship Canal, which was built in 1894.

**N**The recorded history of Manchester began with the civilian settlement associated with the Roman fort of Mamucium (also known as Mancunium), which was established in about AD 79 on a sandstone bluff near the confluence of the rivers Medlock and Irwell. Throughout the Middle Ages Manchester remained a manorial township but began to expand around the turn of the 19th century. Manchester's urbanisation was brought on by a boom in textile manufacture during the Industrial Revolution, and resulted in it becoming the world's first industrialised city. The cotton industry profits provided funding for public buildings, forming a huge contrast with the factory workers' slums. This industrial heritage is currently being redeveloped.

**F****O**Like most of the UK, the Manchester area was mobilised extensively during the Second World War. For example, casting and machining expertise was switched to bomb making; Dunlop's rubber works made barrage balloons; just outside the city, bombers were produced and Ford built the Rolls-Royce Merlin engines to power them. Manchester was thus the regular target of bombing by the Luftwaffe, and by late 1940 air raids were taking place against non-military targets. A large part of the historic city centre was destroyed, including 165 warehouses, 200 business premises, and 150 offices. 376 were killed and 30,000 houses were damaged.

Manchester has a history of attacks attributed to Irish Republicans, including the Manchester Martyrs of 1867, arson in 1920, a series of explosions in 1939, and two bombs in 1992. On Saturday 15 June 1996, the IRA carried out the 1996 Manchester bombing, the detonation of a large bomb next to a department store in the city centre. The largest to be detonated on British soil, the bomb injured over 200 people, heavily damaged nearby buildings, and broke windows 800m away. The cost of the immediate damage was initially estimated at £50 million, but this was quickly revised upwards. The final insurance pay-out was over £400 million; many affected businesses never recovered from the loss of trade. However, this bombing also led to extensive investment and regeneration.

**M**During the post-Second World War period, heavy industry suffered a downturn from the 1960s and was greatly reduced under the economic policies followed by Margaret Thatcher's government after 1979. Manchester lost 150,000 jobs in manufacturing between 1961 and 1983. Industrial assets, factories and warehouses decayed. Criminality rose, as did social decay. Manchester faced the challenge to change her industrial economy into a service economy. To create sustainable prosperity, the city applied two strategies: to revive the remnants of industrialisation and to renew the economic base.



Due to the large working class, Manchester has always been a Labour stronghold. However, in the mid-80's the 'red' City Council changed course and started cooperating with the Central Government's neoliberal economic policies. With this market oriented agenda, private sector led urban developments and Central Government funding

for the revitalisation of the city and the economy became possible. Public-private partnerships became the norm, whereby developers and businesses invested in urban regeneration in exchange for lighter regulations. Urban Development Corporations were allowed to take decisions autonomously. This created a new spirit of entrepreneurship, aspirations and self-esteem. Even today, the City Council still implements different strategies when it comes to urban regeneration, with different levels of City Council involvement. Public and private sector collaboration still plays an important role. In some areas (like Northern Quarter) the City Council focuses on encouraging bottom-up initiatives and organic redevelopment and transformation. The other end of the scale is Castlefield Urban Heritage Park, a large and more formal top-down redevelopment of a designated conservation area.



The cultural industry (for instance pop music) is being perceived as an important driver of the Manchester revival. At this point in time, more people are working in culture and media than in manufacturing. Also the commercial and financial sectors are substantial factors in Manchester's economic growth. Next to that, Manchester has a large University campus

focusing on high tech. Lastly, Manchester has been shaped by 19th century, industrial architecture. Over the past decades, many factories and warehouses have been redeveloped and have become significant for modern Manchester. By turning them into residential buildings for (mainly) highly educated knowledge workers, urban living has become part of the city centre fabric again. History and continuity are constantly present and provide opportunities for up-to-date use of industrial assets, which led to Manchester's new and prosperous era.



On 22 May 2017, a suicide bombing attack took place in the Manchester Arena, following Ariana Grande's Dangerous Woman concert. 22 People died and 139 were injured.

# MANCHESTER

## FRIDAY 28 SEPTEMBER



## AFTERNOON PROGRAMME

- 12.00 Guided tour (Emma Fox), lunch on the go
- 14.00 Meet up with Manchester City Council, SimpsonHaugh Architects, Allied London and Arcadis  
**@ Ziferblat Edge Street**
- 17.00 Visit No.1 Spinningfields and 20 Stories Cocktail Bar
- 18.30 Check in Jurys Inn Hotel
- 19.00 Dinner @ **HOME Arts Centre**
- 21.30 Pub (optional)



Bridgewater Concert Hall

**The Bridgewater Concert Hall** steps down to the waterside concourse, and is complemented on the opposite side by a prestigious office development and canalside cafe. This 2,400 seat concert hall makes a magnificent statement on the role of music in the cultural life of Manchester and contributes a new focal point to the city. Particularly at night, the extensive glazing to the foyers brings the hall to life and provides a brilliant advertisement for the concerts within. A glazed prow soars above the entrance and this theatrical quality is carried through into the interior. The foyers are organised on two principal levels, each with a mezzanine above, and these are linked by a grand staircase. Artworks have been incorporated in the public spaces and a journey through the interior affords an exciting range of views and experiences.

Completion 1996

Architect former RWHL (currently Aedas)

<https://www.aedas.com/en/what-we-do/arts-team/music/manchester-bridgewater-hall>

### Manchester Central Railway Station

One of Manchester's main railway terminals between 1880 and 1969, it has been converted into an exhibition and conference centre named Manchester Central. The structure is a Grade II\* listed building. The station was built between 1875 and 1880 by the Cheshire Lines Committee (CLC), and was officially opened on 1 July 1880. The architect was Sir John Fowler. The station's roof is a single span wrought iron truss structure 550 feet (168 m) long with a span of 210 feet (64 m), and was 90 feet (27 m) high at its apex above the railtracks. Glass covered the middle section, timber (inside) and slate (outside) covered the outer quarters. The end screens were glazed with timber boarding surrounding the outer edges. Services through Millers Dale



finished in July 1968 when the line was closed as a through route. The station provided local services to Chester and Liverpool but closed to passengers on 5 May 1969, when the remaining services were switched to Manchester Oxford Road and Manchester Piccadilly stations. Over a decade Central Station fell into a dilapidated state, was damaged by fire, and was used as a car park. The property was acquired by Greater Manchester Council and in 1982, work began on converting it into an exhibition centre, which opened in 1986 as the Greater Manchester Exhibition and Conference Centre or G-Mex. It was subsequently renamed Manchester Central in honour of its railway history. The undercroft was converted into a car park, serving the centre and Bridgewater Hall.

**Midland Hotel**



**Central Library**



### **Midland Hotel**

Opened in September 1903, it was built by the Midland Railway to serve Manchester Central railway station, its northern terminus for its rail services to London St. Pancras. It faces onto St Peter's Square. The hotel was designed by Charles Trubshaw in a highly individualistic Edwardian Baroque style. It is a Grade II\* listed building. The Midland has a steel structure clad in red brick, brown terracotta and several varieties of polished granite and Burmantofts terracotta to withstand the polluted environment of Manchester. This includes some fine modelled panels by the sculptor Edward Caldwell Spruce. The building shares some similarity with other highly decorative Edwardian Baroque buildings in Manchester such as London Road Fire Station and Lancaster House.

### **Manchester Central Library**

Manchester Central Library is the headquarters of the city's library and information service. Facing St Peter's Square, it was designed by E. Vincent Harris and constructed between 1930 and 1934. The form of the building, a columned portico attached to a rotunda domed structure, is loosely derived from the Pantheon, Rome. At its opening, one critic wrote, "This is the sort of thing which persuades one to believe in the perennial applicability of the Classical canon".

The library building is grade II\* listed. A four-year project to renovate and refurbish the library commenced in 2010. Central Library re-opened on 22 March 2014.



### **Free Trade Hall**

The Free Trade Hall on Peter Street was a public hall, constructed in 1853–56 on St Peter's Fields, the site of the Peterloo Massacre. It is now a hotel.

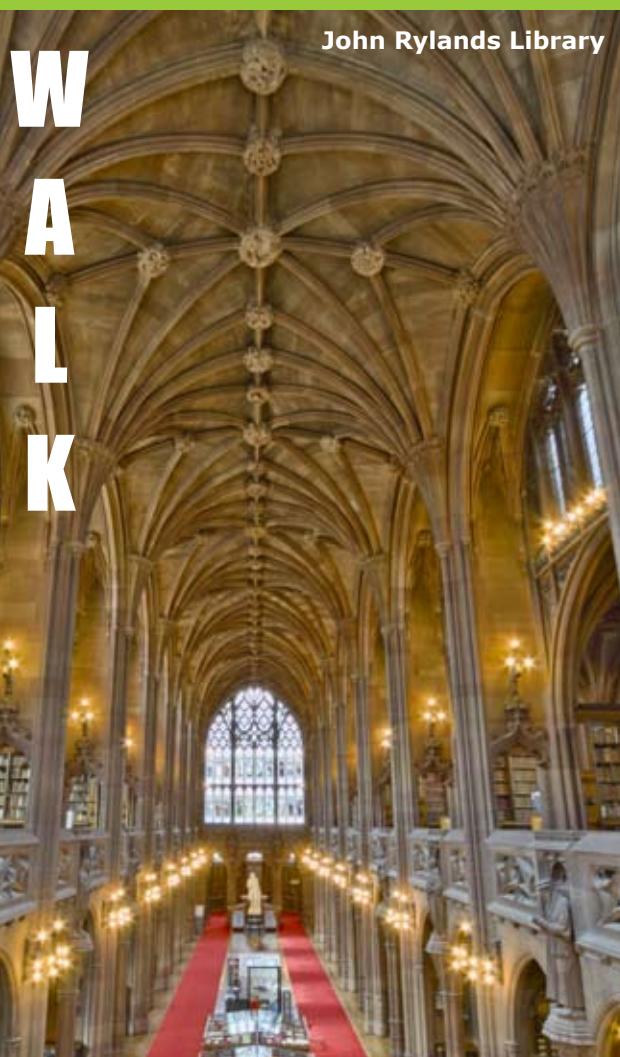
The hall was built to commemorate the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846. The architect was Edward Walters. The hall was owned by the Manchester Corporation. It was bombed in the Manchester Blitz (the heavy bombing of the city of Manchester and its surrounding areas during the Second World War by the Luftwaffe) and its interior rebuilt and was Manchester's premier concert venue until the construction of the Bridgewater Hall in 1996. The hall was designated a Grade II\* listed building in 1963.

**Free Trade Hall**

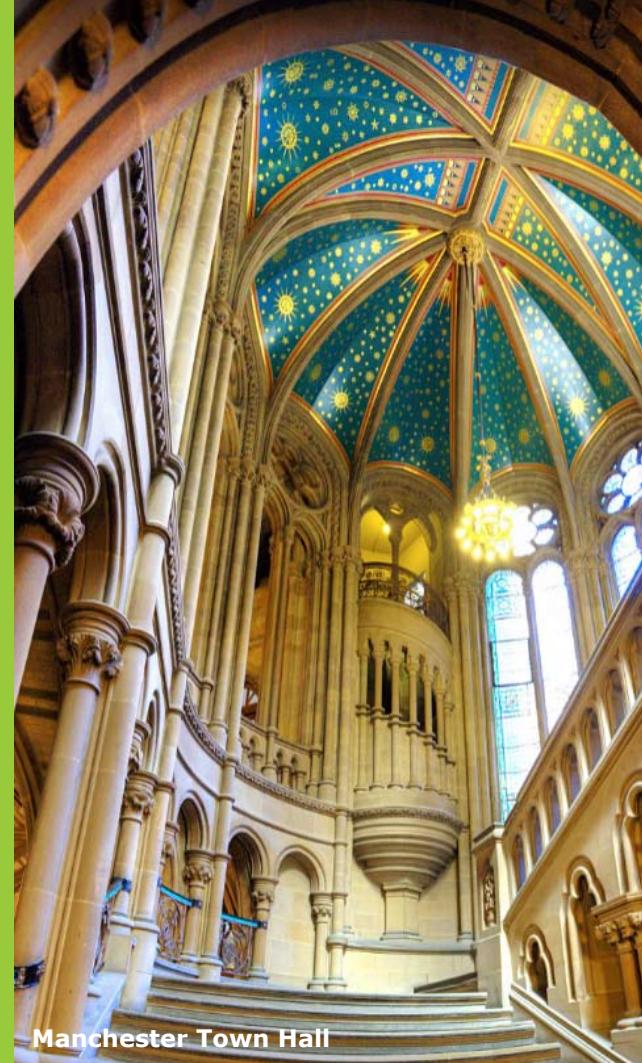
# C I T Y W A L K

## **Manchester Town Hall**

Manchester Town Hall is a Victorian, Neo-gothic municipal building. It is the ceremonial headquarters of Manchester City Council and houses a number of local government departments. The building faces Albert Square to the north and St Peter's Square to the south, with Manchester Cenotaph (a First World War memorial) facing its southern entrance. Designed by architect Alfred Waterhouse, the town hall was completed in 1877. The building contains offices and grand ceremonial rooms such as the Great Hall which is decorated with Ford Madox Brown's imposing Manchester Murals illustrating the history of the city. The entrance and Sculpture Hall contain busts and statues of influential figures including Dalton, Joule and Barbirolli. The



**John Rylands Library**



**Manchester Town Hall**

exterior is dominated by the clock tower which rises to 280 feet (85 m) and houses Great Abel, the clock bell. In 1938, a detached Town Hall Extension was completed and is connected by two covered bridges over Lloyd Street. The town hall, which was granted Grade I listed building status on 25 February 1952, is regarded as one of the finest interpretations of Gothic revival architecture in the world.

## **John Rylands Library**

The John Rylands Library is a late-Victorian neo-Gothic building on Deansgate. The library, which opened to the public in 1900, was founded by Enriqueta Augustina Rylands in memory of her husband. The John Rylands Library and the library of the University of Manchester merged in July 1972 into the John Rylands University Library of Manchester; today it is part of The University of Manchester Library



## Corn Exchange

### Corn Exchange

The building suffered significant internal damage in the IRA bomb of 1996. The structure of the internal atrium and the original trading floor has been reinstated. The central atrium, with the magnificent glazed dome has become a covered external dining area for the restaurants. A connection between Exchange Square to Cathedral Gardens has been retained, albeit in a revised format to feel like an incidental route, to allow the building to become more integrated with the public realm and knit back into the city. In order to achieve active frontage on the North side of the building – two frameless glazed boxes have been created. External seating to all sides further animates the frontages.

The interior of the atrium has been refurbished to provide a high quality, welcoming environment. The 2nd through to 5th floors have been converted from commercial offices into a 114 bedroom aparthotel. The interiors scheme responds to and complements the Grade II listed building, whilst also meeting the aspirations of the hotel operator.

Completion Phase I 2015; Phase II ongoing

Architect 5plus architects

<http://5plusarchitects.com/projects/corn-exchange-manchester/>

## The Old Wellington Inn

**The Old Wellington Inn**  
The Old Wellington Inn is a half-timbered pub in Manchester city centre, England. It is part of Shambles Square, which was created in 1999, and is near Manchester Cathedral. It is a Grade II listed building.



The oldest building of its kind in Manchester, it was built in 1552 next to the market square, in what was known as the Shambles. In 1554 part of it became a draper's shop, owned by the Byrom family, and the writer John Byrom was born there in 1692. The building had a third storey added to it in the 17th century. In 1830 the building became a licensed public house, known as the Vintners Arms, and later the Kenyon Vaults. By 1865 the ground floor of the building was known as the Wellington Inn, while the upper floors were used by makers of mathematical and optical instruments. Later, in 1897, the upper floors were used as a fishing tackle shop, known as "Ye Olde Fyshing Tackle Shoppe". In the 1970s the Old Shambles was underpinned with a concrete raft and raised by 1.4 metres, to fit in with the development of the Arndale Centre; the Inn was reopened in 1981. It was damaged in the 1996 Manchester bombing, and was reopened in February 1997, with costs of £500,000 paid to repair the damage. However, in preparation for the city's development in the bomb's aftermath, it was decided that the building, alongside its neighbour Sinclair's Oyster Bar, should be dismantled and rebuilt 300 metres (980 ft) towards the cathedral to form Shambles Square. The move was completed by November 1999, when the pub reopened.

## Manchester Cathedral

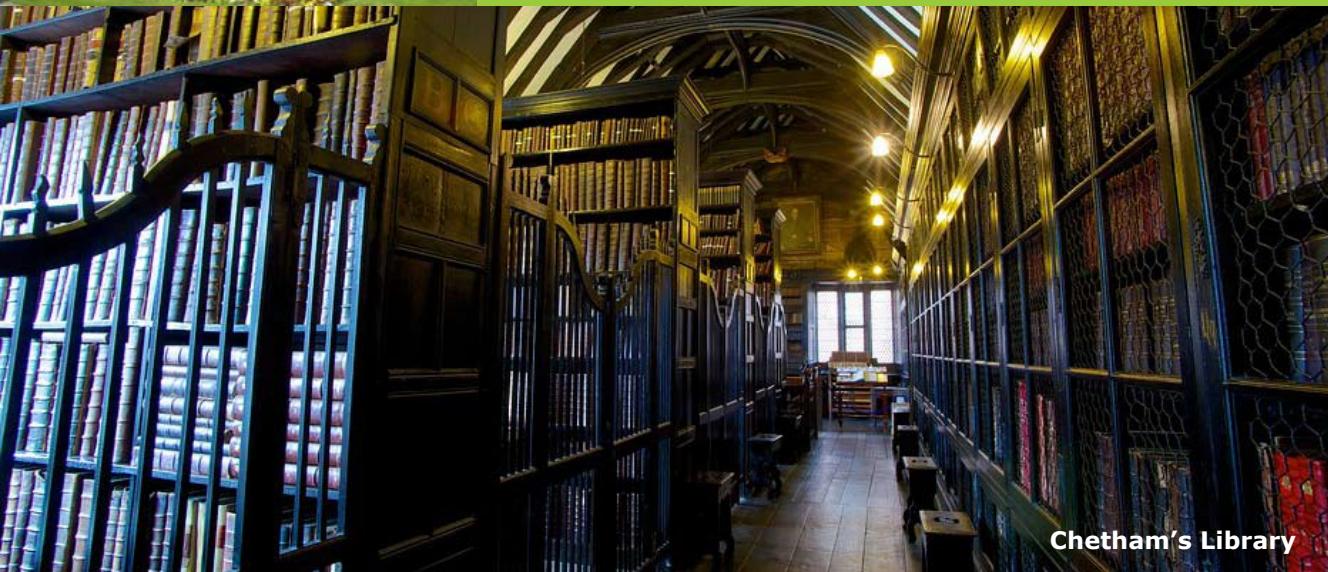


Manchester Cathedral, formally the Cathedral and Collegiate Church of St Mary, St Denys and St George, is the mother church of the Anglican Diocese of Manchester, seat of the Bishop of Manchester and the city's parish church.

Construction of the predecessor parish church between the Rivers Irk and Irwell and an ancient watercourse crossed by the Hanging Bridge started in 1215 within the confines of the Baron's Court beside the manor house on the site of



Manchester Castle. The lords of the manor were the Grelleys whose coat of arms is still associated with the cathedral. The Grelleys acted as stewards, building and endowing the first chancery, the St Nicholas Chancery. The church had a six-bay aisled nave and six-bay chancel with aisles and a west tower in the perpendicular style of the late-medieval period.



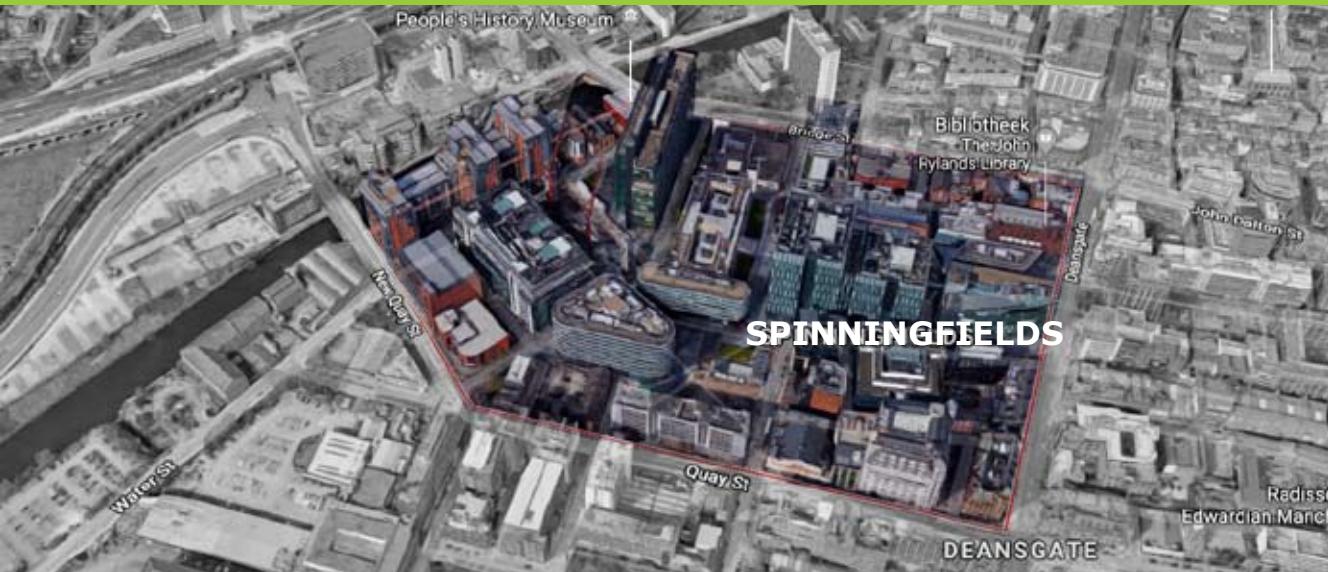
### Chetham's Library

Chetham's Library is the oldest free public reference library in the United Kingdom. Chetham's Hospital, which contains both the library and Chetham's School of Music, was established in 1653 under the will of Humphrey Chetham (1580–1653), for the education of "the sons of honest, industrious and painful parents", and a library for the use of scholars. The library has been in continuous use since 1653. It operates as an independent charity, open to readers and visitors free of charge.

**Spinningfields** is an area of Manchester city centre, developed in the 2000s between Deansgate and the River Irwell by Allied London Properties. The £1.5 billion project consists of twenty new buildings, totalling approximately 430,000 sq metres of commercial, residential and retail space. It takes its name from Spinningfield, a narrow street which ran westwards from Deansgate. In 1968, Spinningfield and the area to the south were turned into Spinningfield Square, an open paved area. The Manchester Civil Justice Centre is a landmark building of the scheme and construction commenced on No.1 Spinningfields, a 90-metre office building, in early 2015.

The proposal to create a central business district originated in 1997 when Allied London purchased a number of buildings around the John Rylands Library. Allied London was convinced of the site's regeneration potential and Manchester City Council was keen to redevelop the city centre after the 1996 Manchester bombing.

Following the demolition of the old Manchester Magistrates' Court in 2006, the vacant space became Hardman Square, a new public realm area created in the centre of



Spinningfields. The area was never intended to be a permanent public space, but Allied London later decided not to develop on the land and instead leave it as a green area within Spinningfields. The financial crisis of 2007–2010 resulted in Allied London almost leaving the development half-completed but the company reached an agreement with the city council who bought the freeholds of 1 and 2 Hardman Square and 2 and 3 Hardman Boulevard which allowed the development to proceed.

Allied London marketed Spinningfields retail area as a "Knightsbridge of the North" after letting 2 Spinningfields Square (renamed 1 The Avenue) to Emporio Armani & Armani Collezioni. The area is dominated by commercial office developments and has been described as the "Canary Wharf of the North"; the Financial Times has noted, "London has Canary Wharf and Paris has La Défense, Manchester has its own modern financial centre in the form of Spinningfields". (17.00 Visit No.1 Spinningfields and 20 Stories Cocktail Bar)

### No.1 Spinningfields



### DINNER @ HOME



### HOME Arts Centre (19.00)

HOME, Manchester's new centre for international contemporary art, theatre and film, is a catalyst for the developments around First Street, giving Manchester a new cultural epicentre. Its striking exterior acts like a beacon, while the welcoming public spaces and social areas within are designed to be inviting to all; it is a cultural home. Connecting the First Street zone with the city centre, the building's characteristic, triangular shape creates a strong visual identity.

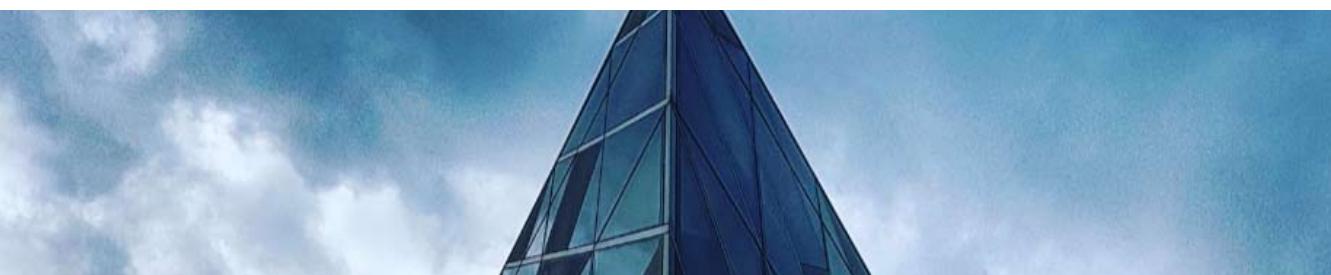
The iridescent glazed facade adorned with irregularly spaced fins opens up where public areas are located, giving the building a dynamic appearance. A terrace is located beneath the large overhang, connecting the café bar to the public square that can be used for outdoor cultural events.

Completion 2015  
Architect Mecanoo

<http://www.mecanoo.nl/Projects/project/66/HOME-Arts-Centre?t=0>

## AFTERNOON PROGRAMME

- 14.00 Meet up with Manchester City Council, SimpsonHaugh Architects, Allied London and Arcadis  
@ Ziferblat Edge Street
- 17.00 Visit No.1 Spinningfields and 20 Stories Cocktail Bar
- 18.30 Check in Jurys Inn Hotel





D  
I  
S  
C  
U  
S  
S  
I  
O  
N

## PRESENTATION & PANEL DISCUSSION

- 14.00 Arrive at **Ziferblat Edge Street**
- 14.30 Welcome and introduction
- 14.45 Presentation by Jonathan Moore, Arcadis / Northern Powerhouse Partnership
- 15.00 Presentation by Kerrie Buckley, SimpsonHaugh Architects
- 15.30 Presentation by James Sidlow, Allied London
- 15.45 Break
- 16:00 Presentation by Jon Sawyer, Director of Housing and Residential Growth, Manchester City Council
- 16.15 **Panel discussion:**
- How do you change a former industrial city to a new and future proof economy?
  - What does that mean for the built environment?
  - Which threats and opportunities do you face?
- 16.45 Wrap up & leave for No.1 Spinningfields and 20 Stories Cocktail Bar





- 18.30 Check in Jurys Inn Hotel
- 19.00 Dinner @ **HOME Arts Centre**
- 21.30 Pub (optional)



# LIVERPOOL

## SATURDAY 29 SEPTEMBER

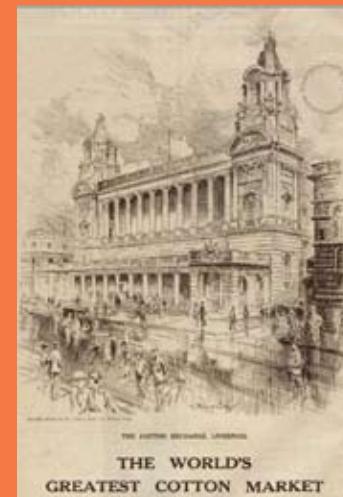


# LIVERPOOL

**Liverpool** is a city in North West England, with an estimated population of **491,500** in 2017. Its metropolitan area is the fifth-largest in the UK, with a population of 2.24 million in 2011. It became a borough in 1207 and a city in 1880. In the 17th century there was slow progress in trade and population growth. Battles for control of the town were waged during the English Civil War, including an eighteen-day siege in 1644. In 1699 Liverpool's first slave ship, Liverpool Merchant, set sail for Africa. Since Roman times, the nearby city of Chester on the River Dee had been the region's principal port on the Irish Sea. However, as the Dee began to silt up, maritime trade from Chester became increasingly difficult and shifted towards Liverpool on the neighbouring River Mersey.

As trade from the West Indies, including sugar, surpassed that of Ireland and Europe, and as the River Dee continued to silt up, Liverpool began to grow with increasing rapidity. The first commercial wet dock was built in Liverpool in 1715.

Its growth as a major port was paralleled by the expansion of the city throughout the Industrial Revolution. Along with handling general cargo, freight, raw materials such as coal and cotton, the city merchants were involved in the Atlantic slave trade. The construction of major buildings reflected this wealth. In 1830, Liverpool and Manchester became the first cities to have an intercity rail link, through the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. The population continued to rise rapidly, especially during the 1840s when Irish migrants began arriving by the hundreds of thousands as a result of the Great Famine. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Liverpool was attracting immigrants from across Europe. In the 19th century, it was a major port of departure for Irish and English emigrants to North America. Liverpool was home to both the Cunard and White Star Line, and was the port of registry of the ocean liner RMS Titanic, the RMS Lusitania, RMS Queen Mary and RMS Olympic.



The postwar period after the Great War was marked by social unrest, as society grappled with the massive war losses of young men, as well as trying to integrate veterans into the economy. Numerous colonial soldiers and sailors from Africa and India, who had served with the UK, settled in Liverpool and other port cities. In June 1919 they were subject to attack by whites in racial riots; residents in the port included Swedish immigrants, and

both groups had to compete with native people from Liverpool for jobs and housing.

The Housing Act 1919 resulted in mass council housing being built across Liverpool during the 1920s and 1930s. Thousands of families were relocated from the inner-city to new suburban housing estates, based on the belief that this would improve their standard of living. Numerous private homes were also built during this era. During the Great Depression of the early 1930s, unemployment peaked at around 30% in the city.

Liverpool was the site of Britain's first provincial airport, operating from 1930. During the Second World War, the critical strategic importance of Liverpool was recognised by both Hitler and Churchill. The city was heavily bombed by the Germans. The Luftwaffe made 80 air-raids on Merseyside, killing 2,500 people and causing damage to almost half the homes in the metropolitan area. Significant rebuilding followed the war, including massive housing estates and the Seaforth Dock, the largest dock project in Britain.

Much of the immediate reconstruction of the city centre has been deeply unpopular. It was as flawed as much subsequent town planning renewal in the 1950s and 1960s. The his-



toric portions of the city that had survived German bombing suffered extensive destruction during urban renewal.

From the mid-1970s onwards, Liverpool's docks and traditional manufacturing industries declined due to restructuring of shipping and heavy industry, causing massive losses of jobs. The advent of containerisation meant that the city's docks became largely obsolete, and dock workers were thrown out of jobs. By the early 1980s unemployment rates in Liverpool were among the highest in the UK, standing at 17% by January 1982. This was about half the level of unemployment that had affected the city during the Great Depression 50 years previously.

In the later 20th century, Liverpool's economy began to recover. Since the mid-1990s the city has enjoyed growth rates higher than the national average. Spearheaded by the multi-billion-pound Liverpool ONE development, regeneration has continued through to the start of the early 2010s. Some of the most significant redevelopment projects include new buildings in the Commercial District, the King's Dock, Mann Island, the Lime Street Gateway, the Baltic Triangle, the Ropewalks, and the Edge Lane Gateway.

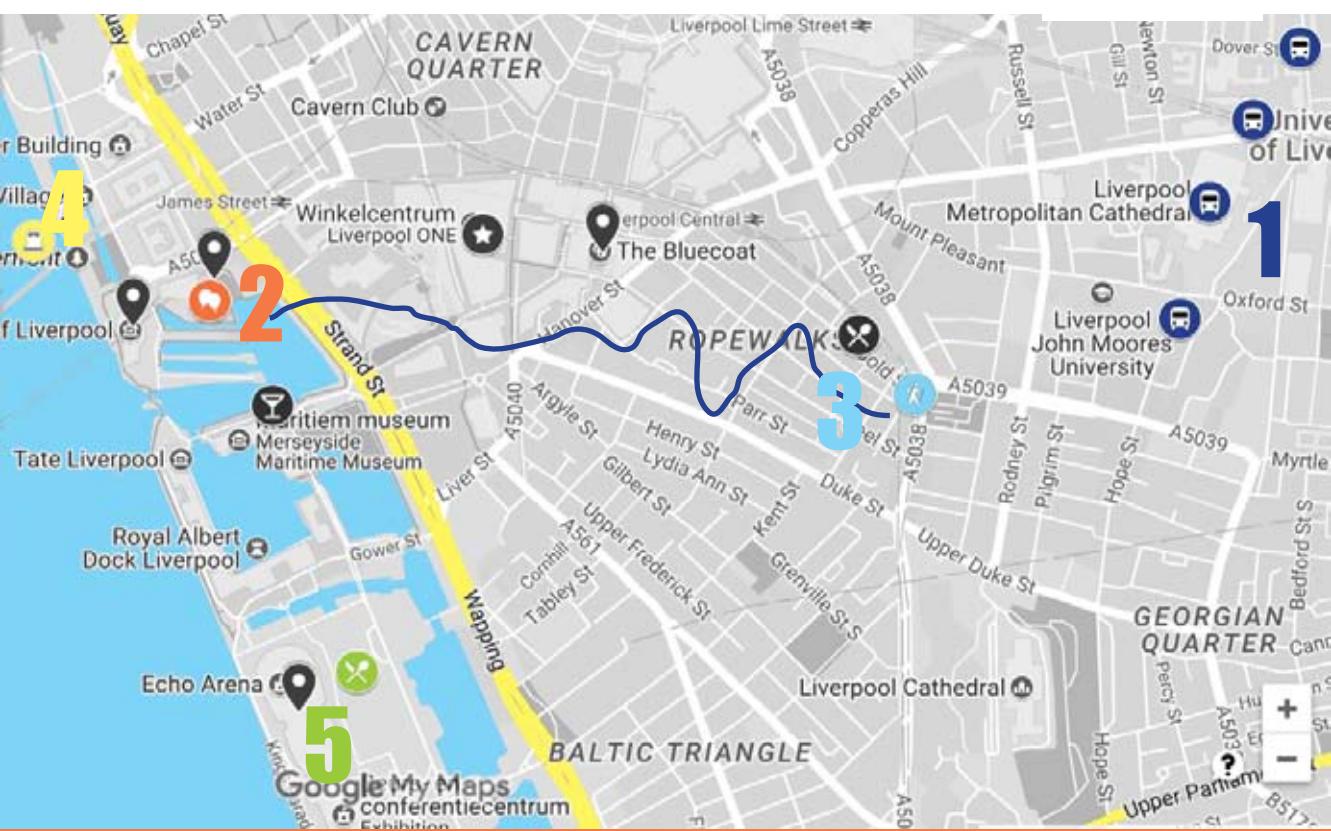
The city celebrated its 800th anniversary in 2007. In 2008, it was nominated as the annual European Capital of Culture together with Stavanger, Norway. In 2004 the seafront at Liverpool was awarded World Heritage Status by the UN based on the city's history as a Maritime Mercantile city.

The popularity of The Beatles and other groups from the Merseybeat era contributes to Liverpool's status as a tourist destination.



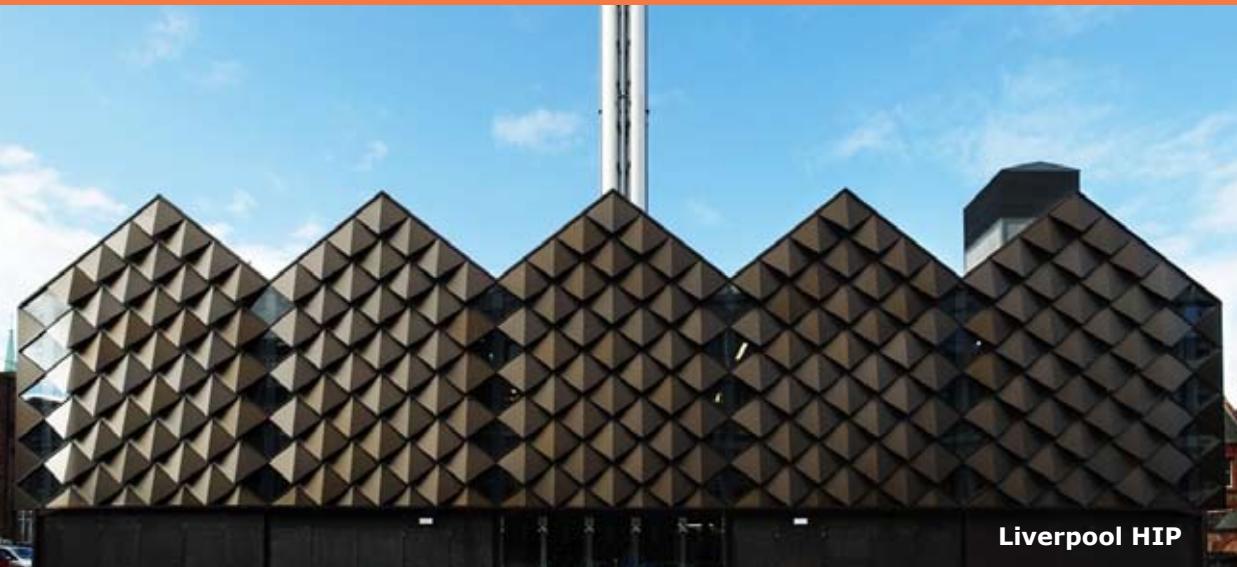
# LIVERPOOL

## SATURDAY 29 SEPTEMBER



## **PROGRAMME SATURDAY - LIVERPOOL**

<b>08.15</b>	<b>Coach departure (in front of hotel)</b>
10.00	Visit Liverpool Metropolitan Cathedral, University of Liverpool, HIP, Everyman's Theatre
12.00	Lunch & Lecture <b>@ RIBA North</b>
14.00	Ropewalks tour
16.15	Walk to Pier Head
16.45	Embarkment
17.00	Mersey Ferries boat trip
18.00	Walk to restaurant
18.30	Dinner @ EastZeast - <b>Home of Punjabi Cooking</b>
<b>20.15</b>	<b>Coach to Manchester</b>
22.00	Arrival at hotel



**Liverpool HIP**

### **Liverpool HIP (Heat Infrastructure Project)**

Having grown slowly and steadily over the years, the University of Liverpool was struggling with an inefficient energy system. An existing university car park was chosen as the site for the new energy centre, primarily due to its proximity to the existing power system. However, it was on a busy pedestrian route and surrounded by listed buildings. Owing to its prominent location and importance to the university's profile, Levitt Bernstein were keen to develop a high quality building, which they termed HIP (Heating Infrastructure Project). The whole façade is ventilated – a base of patterned durbar plate, glass and steel grating is overlaid by repeating anodised aluminium panels, organised to allow air to move in and out of the building. Diamond shaped panels higher up accommodate the flue extracts, all the while creating an eye-catching finish. Reducing energy consumption was obviously a key driver, and we embraced this in the building fabric as well as with improvements to the plant itself – glazed areas expose the inner workings of the building whilst minimising the need for artificial lighting, and aluminium sheets on the roof prevent thermal overheating. Altogether, the energy centre is saving 6,700 tonnes of CO2 emissions every year, equivalent to taking 3,000 cars off the road.

Completion 2010

Architect Levitt Bernstein

<https://www.levittbernstein.co.uk/project-stories/liverpool-hip/>



## University of Liverpool

### University of Liverpool, Engineering Department

The Active Learning Lab is the centrepiece of the University of Liverpool Engineering Department's redevelopment and has become a colourful addition to the Liverpool skyline, enhancing the Department's presence across the city. The Lab's innovative cantilevered, glass-clad structure appears to float over a retained, brutalist podium building. By day the outer skin of reflective and fritted glass panels is transparent, but at night it glows with an endless range of colours, morphing designs and patterns. The Lab contains two large, flexible spaces allowing full-size models to be exhibited and tested. The redevelopment included the refurbishment of all four of the Department's buildings. A new three-storey glazed 'street' now links the buildings, giving full accessibility to all levels and providing a social and breakout area alongside the enhanced teaching and research facilities.

Completion 2009

Architect Sheppard Robson

<https://www.sheppardrobson.com/architecture/view/engineering-department-university-of-liverpool>

## Liverpool Metropolitan Cathedral



### Liverpool Metropolitan Cathedral

Liverpool Metropolitan Cathedral, officially known as the Metropolitan Cathedral of Christ the King, is the seat of the Archbishop of Liverpool. The Grade II\* Metropolitan Cathedral is one of Liverpool's many listed buildings. To distinguish it from the Anglican Liverpool Cathedral, locals call it the "Catholic Cathedral". Nicknames for the building include "Paddy's Wigwam", "The Pope's Launching Pad" and "The Mersey Funnel".

The cathedral's architect, Frederick Gibberd, was the winner of a worldwide design competition. Construction began in 1962 and was completed in 1967. Earlier designs for a cathedral were proposed in 1853, 1933, and 1953, but none were completed.

The Cathedral is built in concrete with a Portland stone cladding and an aluminium covering to the roof. Its plan is circular, having a diameter of 195 feet (59 m), with 13 chapels around its perimeter. The shape of the Cathedral is conical, and it is surmounted by a

tower in the shape of a truncated cone. The building is supported by 16 boomerang-shaped concrete trusses which are held together by two ring beams, one at the bends of the trusses and the other at their tops. Flying buttresses are attached to the trusses, giving the cathedral its tent-like appearance. Rising from the upper ring beam is a lantern tower, containing windows of stained glass, and at its peak is a crown of pinnacles. The entrance is at the top of a wide flight of steps leading up from Hope Street. Above the entrance is a large wedge-shaped structure. This acts as a bell tower, the four bells being mounted in rectangular orifices towards the top of the tower. Below these is a geometric relief sculpture, designed by William Mitchell, which includes three crosses. To the sides of the entrance doors are more reliefs in fibreglass by Mitchell, which represent the symbols of the Evangelists.

The Cathedral was built quickly and economically, and this led to problems with the fabric of the building, including leaks. A programme of repairs was carried out during the 1990s. The building had been faced with mosaic tiles, but these were impossible to repair and were replaced with glass-reinforced plastic, which gave it a thicker appearance. The aluminium in the lantern was replaced by stainless steel, and the slate paving of the platform was replaced with concrete flags.

The steps which lead up to the cathedral were only completed in 2003, when a building which obstructed the stairway path was acquired and demolished.



### **Everyman theatre**

The building was constructed as Hope Hall, a dissenters' chapel built in 1837. In 1841 it became a church dedicated to Saint John the Evangelist and it became a public concert hall in 1853. In 1912 the hall was turned into Hope Hall Cinema, which continued serving this purpose until it closed in 1963. Prior to its closure the hall had become a meeting place for local artists, poets, folk musicians, and sculptors, forming what became known as the Liverpool Scene. This group decided that the building would be suitable for use as a theatre and in September 1964 the Everyman Theatre was opened. In 1975 the theatre closed and was refurbished, its work being continued as a touring company until it re-opened in September 1977.

In July 2011 the theatre closed to be completely rebuilt. Contents of the theatre, including seats and benches from the theatre, and pillars from the original Hope Hall, were available for purchase by auction. The Everyman reopened in February 2014. In October 2014, the Stirling Prize was awarded to Haworth Tompkins Architects by the Royal Institute of British Architects for the best British building of the year.

### **PROGRAMME SATURDAY - LIVERPOOL**

**12.00**

Lunch & Lecture @ **RIBA North**



**Liverpool Waters**

### **Liverpool Waters**

After acquiring The Mersey Docks and Harbour Company in 2006, The Peel Group set to work on Liverpool Waters, a large scale £5.5bn development and 30-year vision to comprehensively transform the city's northern docks. Regenerating a 60-hectare stretch to create a high-quality, mixed-use waterfront quarter in central Liverpool and bringing life back to the historic docklands. Liverpool Waters secured outline planning permission in 2013, with approximately 2,000,000 sqm of development floorspace including 9,000 residential units, 315,000 sqm of business space and 53,000 sqm of hotel and conference facilities.

In July 2017, UNESCO warned that Liverpool's status as a World Heritage Site was at risk of being rescinded, partly in light of Liverpool Waters' development proposals, with English Heritage asserting that the proposals would leave the setting of some of Liverpool's most significant historic buildings "severely compromised", the archaeological remains of parts of the historic docks "at risk of destruction", and "the city's historic urban landscape (...) permanently unbalanced".

### **RIBA North**



### **RIBA North**

RIBA (Royal Institute of British Architects) North is a new architecture centre for the North of England, situated within the Mann Island mixed use development on Liverpool's waterfront. The centre contains, among other things, RIBA's first museum standard gallery outside of London, showcasing its world-class collection of drawings, photographs and models. Accessed via the covered glazed winter garden within the Mann Island complex, RIBA North sits within the central block.

A red corian spine wall accented

with shadow gap detailing and recessed lighting, articulates the project's volumetric spine, linking the winter garden with the double height entrance lobby and adjoining mezzanine level; creating a visual connection between spaces whilst also defining the kitchen and ordering the vertical circulation. Upstairs the museum standard gallery takes centre stage. A second, smaller gallery defines the operation's east facing side. These two galleries in turn together with the full height atrium and spine wall demarcate a central presentation area which will accommodate a wide range of public facing activities.

Completion      2017

Architect      BroadwayMalyan

<https://www.broadwaymalyan.com/projects/riba-north/>

## PROGRAMME SATURDAY - LIVERPOOL

<b>14.00</b>	Ropewalks tour
16.15	Walk to Pier Head
16.45	Embarkment
17.00	Mersey Ferries boat trip
18.00	Walk to restaurant



### ROPEWALKS DISTRICT

The name Ropewalks district is derived from the craft of rope-making for sailing ships that dominated the area until the 19th century. It is characterised by its long, straight streets running parallel to each other. The streets were built in this way to allow rope manufacturers to lay the ropes out lengthways during production. There are a number of historic warehouse buildings and it owes much of its character to the rope-making industry. Ropes were made in fields but rope-makers bought or rented thin long strips of land. It was the sale of these thin strips, one by one at different times, that led to long thin streets with

few interconnections. The streets themselves were not used in manufacture, the roperies pre-dated the streets.

At the start of the 18th Century Liverpool was growing as an important commercial port. The City and Liverpool Bay became the place to trade for the navigational routes to settlements in North America. The world's first commercial wet dock (the Old Dock), was established in 1715 on the basis that there was discontent from ship owners that there was nowhere safe to dock ships that arrived in Liverpool to trade their valuable cargoes. The dock accommodated up to 100 ships. Although Liverpool vessels were involved in the slave trade before the dock opened, it would have served ships involved in the Africa-America trade, propelling Liverpool to world leader of this trade. The dock led to Liverpool's establishment as the leading European port and subsequent world trading port. The Duke Street and Bold Street area developed during the 18th Century as local industry began to spring up in the area. Many of these included ship building, iron works, breweries, and of course rope-making. The sites of the roperies that were then established on the fields have governed the pattern of roads that exist to this day. The work required a straight, narrow stretch of ground, somewhat longer than the rope to be made. – the roperies that occupied the site of Bold Street were over 300 yards (274 metres) long. The ropewalks area lay within a large area owned by the corporation and was leased to numerous tenants. There seemed to be no major overall plan for the development of the area and the street grid was laid out in a speculative manner. The only regulations by the corporation being on the height and elevations of the buildings themselves. Between the main streets, the area was developed as and when needed, so that by about 1785, all the connecting streets had emerged. The larger streets show the former residential streets which the trade would take place and behind them would be the narrower streets of warehouses and poorer people's houses.

Moving forward to the 20th Century, the area saw a physical decline. The effects from the bombing in World War II caused great destruction, especially in the Wolstenholme Square area. But its greatest impact was the moving away of the maritime activity from the area. This resulted in a decline of the condition of the buildings and warehouses and original warehouses demolished to be replaced by lesser quality developments. Nowadays, the area has reinvented itself as the city's "Independent quarter", and the mish-mash of historic streets and renovated warehouses, creative cafés and music venues makes it one of Liverpool's best districts to explore.

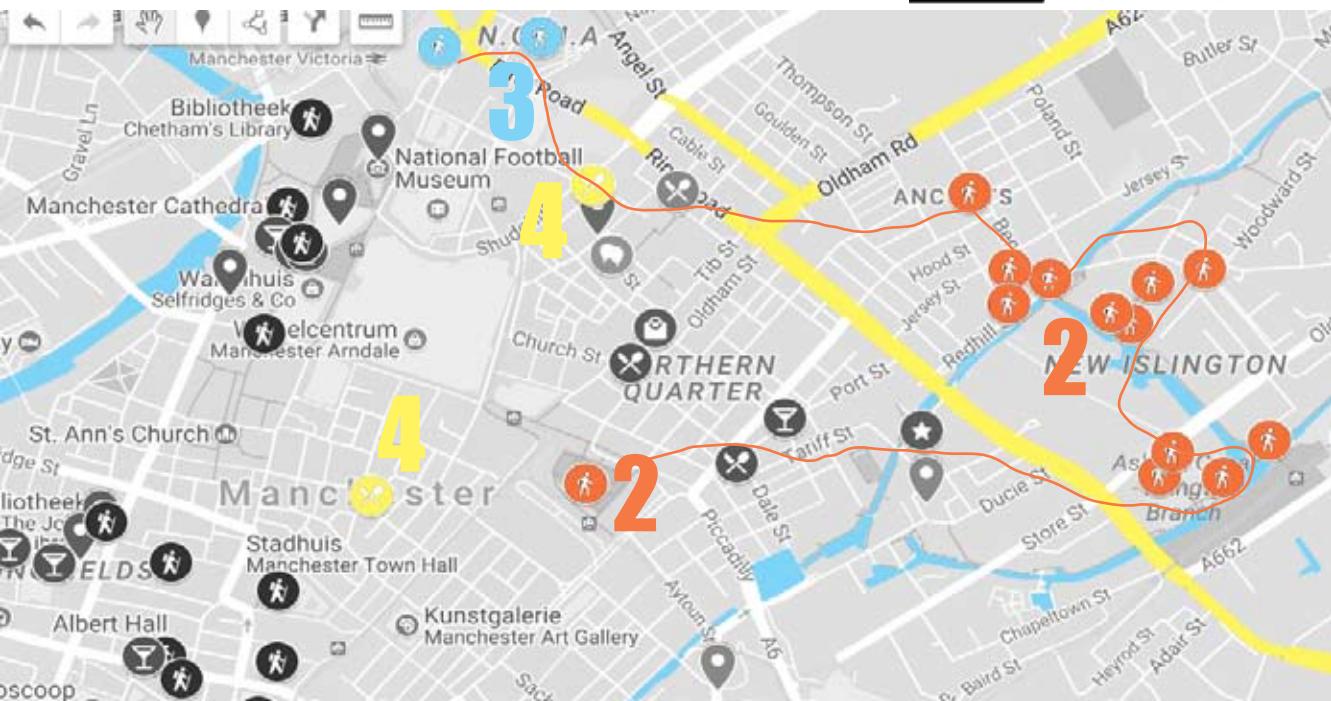


- 16.45 Embarkment  
17.00 Mersey Ferries boat trip  
18.30 Dinner @ EastZeast - Home of Punjabi Cooking  
**20.15 Coach to Manchester**  
22.00 Arrival at hotel

A promotional image for EastZeast, featuring a collage of various Punjabi dishes like naan bread, curries, and rice. Overlaid on the image is the EastZeast logo, which includes the word "east" in lowercase and "Zeast" in a stylized orange font. Below the logo, the text "THE HOME OF PUNJABI COOKING" is prominently displayed in large white letters. Smaller text below reads "Manchester Riverside | Princess Street | Whitefield | Bir | Bradford".

# MANCHESTER

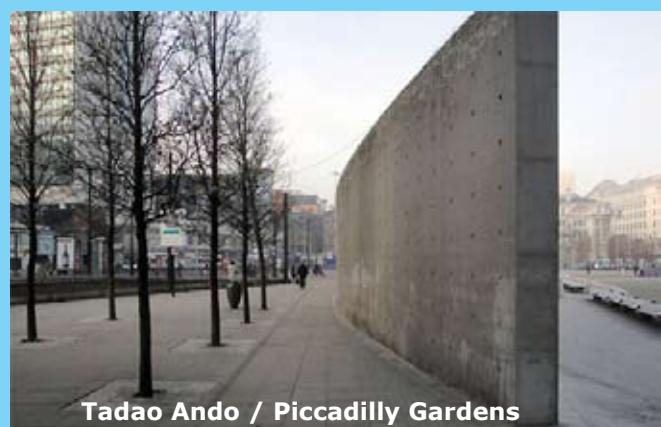
## SUNDAY 30 SEPTEMBER





## PROGRAMME SUNDAY - MANCHESTER

- 09.30** Departure in front of hotel
- 10.00 Meet up with guide Bernadette Bone  
Visit Tadao Ando Pavillion, Islington Quarter; Wharf Locks, Wharf Mews, development under construction, Chips building, Keepers Quay modular Housing, Colton Field Wharf, BB Heritage Boat Studio Office, FAT social housing, Waulk Mill, Murray Mill, Royal Mill, Hall St Peters/ Ice Plant (Noma & Victoria Station Development, if there is enough time)
- 12.30 DIY Lunch (suggestion: Mickey Mayors-food court / Jamie Oliver in old bank building)  
DIY programme (Imperial War Museum, Whitworth Art Gallery, shopping, ...)
- 15.30 Pick up luggage from hotel
- 16.00** Bus transfer to airport
- 19.00 Flight to Amsterdam (EZY1835)
- 21.20 Arrival at Schiphol Airport (NL time)



Tadao Ando / Piccadilly Gardens

### Tadao Ando / Piccadilly Gardens

In February 2017 Manchester City Council gave the initial go-ahead for plans to pull down Tadao Ando's Piccadilly Gardens pavilion in Manchester – the Japanese architect's only building in the UK. Tadao Ando's 130-metre-long curved concrete wall currently stretches across the area, shielding the green space from a transport interchange. On one side a cover shelters a coffee shop. Manchester City Council are looking to refresh Piccadilly Gardens and change it into a green space in the city centre.

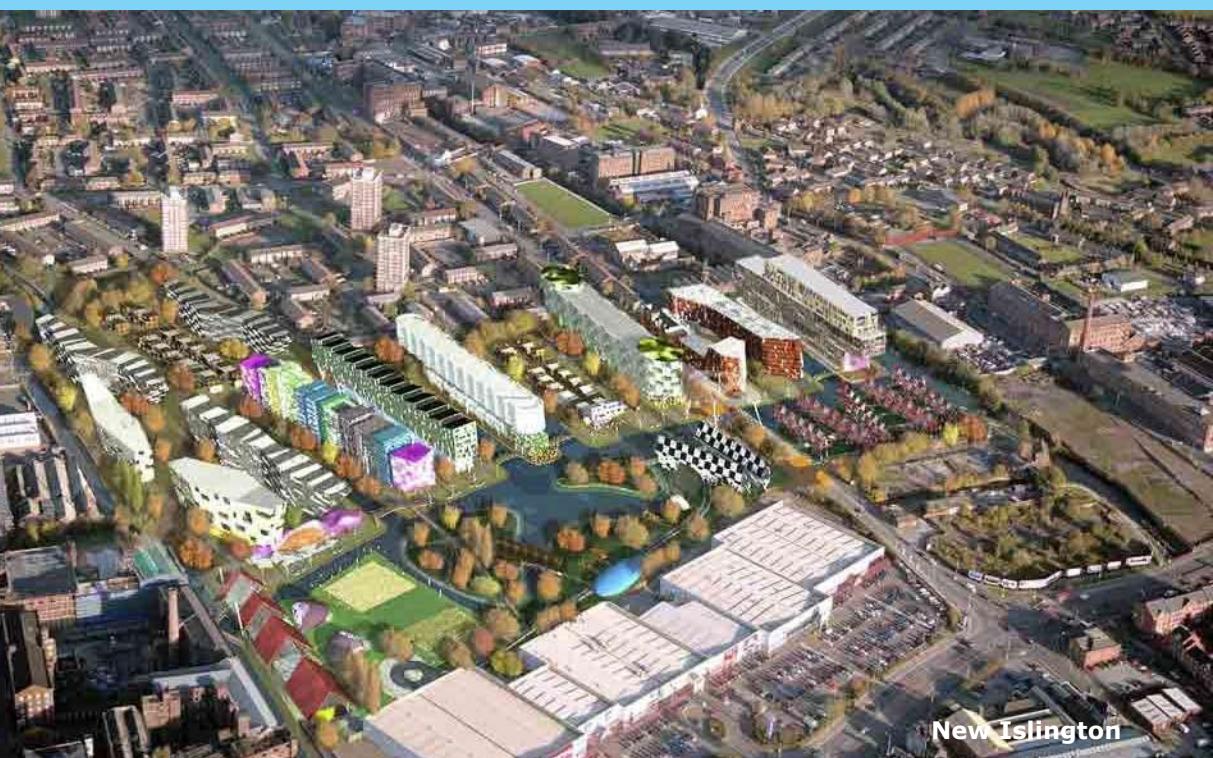
Urban Edge proposed a plan including new pavilion buildings with four family-orientated restaurants and a new covered area of public realm, plus raised lawn areas with lighting, seating, ornamental planting, and approximately 1,550 sq.m of new paving. Following a successful public exhibition giving people a chance to share their views on the detailed multi-million pound plans to improve Piccadilly Gardens, the project was submitted for planning in Spring 2017 with the intention to begin on site in 2018.

Completion Ongoing  
Architect Urban Edge  
<http://www.urbanedgearchitecture.co.uk/1684-manchester/>

### Urban Edge / Piccadilly Gardens

C  
I  
T  
Y

W  
A  
L  
K



**New Islington** is a massive regeneration project in Ancoats, East Manchester, on the site of the Cardroom Estate. Ancoats used to be a thriving industrial area, full of mills and manufacturing plants. During the sixties and early seventies these factories and mills finally closed down, plunging the area into a huge recession. To regenerate the area, the City Council demolished the cramped Victorian terraces and built the Cardroom Estate. For several years, the Cardroom Estate was a success. However, the area fell prey to drug dealers, joyriders and shoplifters. By the nineties, the Cardroom had become one of the worst estates in the country with less than 40% of its tenants classed as 'economically active', very high crime rates and more than half of the houses standing empty.

Manchester City Council, developer Urban Splash and English Partnerships (the national regeneration agency) realised the potential of the site, which lies just minutes from the city centre, and decided to create one of the largest regeneration projects ever seen in England. They planned to create a community close to the city centre with a wide range of tenants. A new health centre, primary school, shops, places to eat and drink, green spaces and a water park were all included in the plans and CCTV cameras and high security specs are targeting the crime problems.

The most interesting aspect of the redevelopment is the creative approach to architecture. One of the first completed projects is a row of eccentric houses designed by celebrated architects FAT (Islington Square). Will Alsopp designed the centrepiece of the project - a building called Chips designed to look like a stack of chips, complete in mock newspaper cladding. The existing community have been consulted from the very start of the project. Urban Splash and English Partnerships have promised to make it possible for any household from the existing community to take a similarly sized property (including first dibs on ground floor apartments with gardens) in New Islington. Manchester City Council promised to find them a property similar to their old home on another council estate if they would prefer that.

### Islington Wharf Locks

Located in the heart of Ancoats, Islington Wharf Locks is the third phase of Waterside Places' Islington Wharf scheme. It's aiming to blend the best of urban Manchester, with a cool and



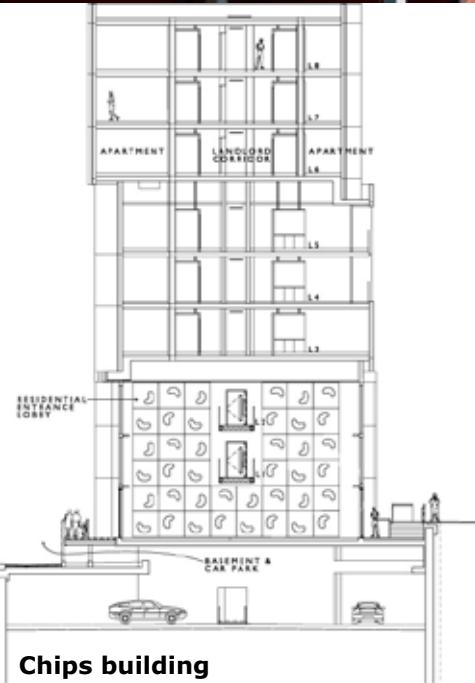
creative, laid-back charm. The area is nestled between two locks on the banks of the Ashton Canal.

Over the last few years Ancoats has forged a reputation as the newest foodie district in the city, with many independent eateries. It is also the heart of the creative scene in Manchester, with dozens of artists' studios and creative spaces opening in the area. The New Islington Marina close by is the perfect place to unwind and watch the house boats moored on the canal. It's also just a short walk to Cotton Field Eco-Park, which combines the natural waterside with an 'urban beach'.

The development comprises of a mix of apartments, two, three and four-bedroom mews houses, and three and four-bedroom canalside townhouses, set around a central courtyard.



**Chips building**



**Chips building**

### **Chips building**

Chips presented the first new apartments for sale in New Islington and was inspired by three fat chips piled on top of one another. The building comprises three equal height, new build masses (Chips) approximately 100m long by 14m wide, stacked and staggered to create an elevated ground floor and eight levels comprising 142 one-, two- and three-bedroom apartments. The building is clad in a composite wall covered with newspaper print - text that echoes the industrial heritage of the Ancoats area. The building provides a mix of living and studio units and commercial space.

The building's apartment types range from studio spaces to three-bed apartments. The apartments can be open plan or sub-divided by the use of large folding screens and are planned internally around a central 'pod' unit, which houses the bathroom and kitchen areas. The scheme achieved a BREEAM Eco-Homes Excellent rating

and won the 2009 Premier Guarantee Excellence - Development of the Year Award and the 2010 RIBA Regional Award.

Completion 2009  
Architect aLL Design  
<http://www.all-worldwide.com/what/housing/chips/>



### Tutti Frutti, Town houses - Keepers Quay - Modular housing

Built by us

#### Tutti Frutti, Town houses - Keepers Quay - Modular housing

In 2008 Commercial and residential developer Urban Splash secured planning permission for the first phase of Tutti Frutti, a self build scheme at New Islington. The street was to be developed as a row of twenty six family houses, built in a terrace and inspired by the Borneo Sporenburg Docks development in Amsterdam. The right to buy and develop each plot was to be secured by competition - each purchaser appointing their own architect with the ambition to create a diverse and architecturally interesting street. After the first 6 houses had been designed, the project stalled when the recession hit, so in 2012 Urban Splash tried to revive the site by changing towards mass house building. Urban Splash and architect shedkm developed a concept which exploits modular planning to create spacious, flexible and modern customer-designed homes. The purchaser has the choice of two or three storey houses and the option of 'loft' or 'garden' focused living that creates contemporary homes for traditional or open-plan living lifestyles. The raw shell of the house contains simply a stair, a kitchen and bathroom pod. A series of layouts can then be selected which tailor one, two, three, four and five bedroom homes. The Town House is factory-built to order, before being delivered to site fully finished.

Completion 2016

Architect shedkm

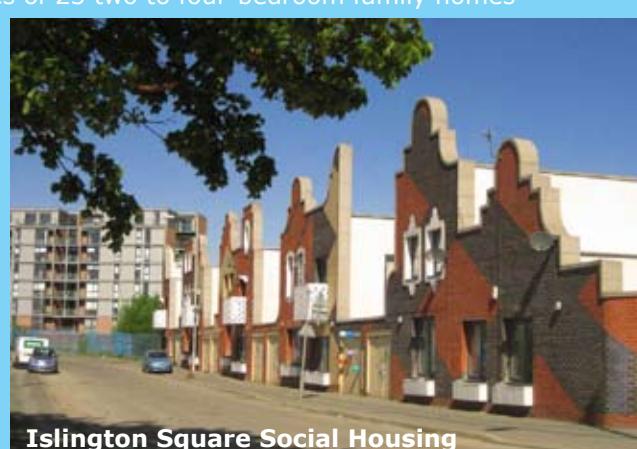
<http://www.shedkm.co.uk/work/town-house/>

<https://www.urbansplash.co.uk/regeneration/projects/house>



#### Islington Square Social Housing

FAT were selected unanimously by the future residents to design 23 new houses (social rent) for the Manchester Methodist Housing Group (now Great Places) within the New Islington development. The scheme comprises of 23 two to four-bedroom family homes and garden areas. The design unifies the resident's desire for traditional homes with the New Islington masterplan commitment to innovative and world class architecture, and was developed in close collaboration with the residents. As part of the New Islington Millennium Community, the Islington Square Housing scheme has been designed to meet ambitious sustainability targets, intended as an exemplar for the future of UK construction. The design accommodates reduction of primary energy, CO2 emis-



Islington Square Social Housing

sions and water consumption, Green specification of materials and reduction of construction waste, design for life-cycle adaptability to the Lifetime Homes principles and has an EcoHomes Excellent Rating.

However, from the beginning residents complained about the quality of materials, badly fitting doors and windows, rotting balconies and garage doors and leaks in the roof. In 2015, after an investigation by Great Places, it turned out that the build quality was so bad that all the roofs had to be replaced. Great Places took legal action to pursue an insurance claim because the original contractor no longer existed.

Completion 2006

Architect FAT

[http://www.fashionarchitecturetaste.com/2006/11/islington\\_square\\_1.html](http://www.fashionarchitecturetaste.com/2006/11/islington_square_1.html)

### **Waulk Mill**

Waulk Mill helped spearhead the revival of Ancoats, as it was one of the first mills in the area to be redeveloped. Jonathan Davidson Architects were appointed by Urban Splash to carry out the repair and conversion of a collection of Grade II\* listed mill buildings known as Waulk Mill, to provide quality office space. The design solution was based on revealing and expressing the layers of history of the existing building by removing all those interventions that weakened its character and clearly revealing the underlying structure and fabric, including historical modifications that have been made to it. In this context, new interventions were treated as a further layer, clearly expressed as such through visual separation from the historic fabric. This approach, together with the careful integration of new facilities and services, resulted in a clarity of expression that served to enhance the quality of the existing historic building.

The project has won several awards at local, regional and national level including a prestigious RIBA Award for Architecture.

Completion 2002

Architect Jonathan Davidson Architects

<http://www.jdavidsonarchitects.com/Projects/Commercial/Waulk-Mill/>



**Waulk Mill**

C  
I  
T  
Y  
W  
A  
L  
K



**Murray's Mills**

basin was used to deliver raw cotton and coal and to transport spun cotton away from the complex.

Between 1902 and 1903, Old and Decker Mills were reduced in height by 1 storey and New Mill was reduced in height by 2 storeys. The exact reason for this reduction is unknown, however, it is speculated that the structure of the buildings was struggling to cope with the weight of increasingly heavy machinery. In 1930 the Bengal Street block was also reduced in height by 2 storeys and buttresses were constructed against the south wall of Decker Mill. In 1948, the break-up of the main site began with Old Mill and Decker Mill being sold, with the Murray Street block following in 1950, and the Bengal Street block in 1960. Old and Decker Mill were used as a warehouse after 1954 and later used

### **Murray's Mills**

Murrays' Mills is a complex of former cotton mills in the district of Ancoats. The mills were built for brothers Adam and George Murray. The first mill on the site, Old Mill, was begun in 1797. The company continued to expand and prosper, and by 1806 the complex was the largest in the world, employing about 1,000 people at its peak. The main complex formed a quadrangle surrounding a private canal basin linked under the road to the Rochdale Canal, which opened in 1804. The canal

by several clothing manufacturers. Although some work was done to strengthen the structure in the 1960s, the complex was allowed to fall into disrepair. Also during the 1960s, some sections of the complex began to be left unoccupied and others burned down including an engine block. During this period, parts of the complex were used for light industrial use before they too fell into disuse. In the 1990s, the buildings fell victim to vandalism and arson that threatened to destroy what remained of the site.

In 2000, Urban Splash were appointed to convert Fireproof and Doubling Mill (also known as Waulk Mill) into office space. The North West Development Agency used a compulsory purchase order to take control of the main site in 2003. A £10M regeneration project took place between 2004 and 2006. The project included repair and strengthening of the structure, the restoration of the canal basin, a new roof and windows, and the reinstatement of two missing floors from the Murray Street block. There have been further proposals to bring the complex back into use by converting it into flats and a hotel.



**Royal Mill**

### Royal Mill

Royal Mill was constructed in 1912 on part of the site of the earlier McConnel & Kennedy mills, established in 1798. It was originally called New Old Mill and was renamed following a royal visit by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1942. A plaque commemorates the occasion. The Ancoats mills collectively comprise "the best and most-complete surviving examples of early large-scale factories concentrated in one area". The New Old Mill was built in the Edwardian Baroque style by H. S. Porter using Accrington brick and terracotta. It had cast iron columns supporting by transverse steel

beams and reinforced concrete floors.

The mill has been a Grade II\* listed building since 11 November 1988. After decades of neglect and decay, a restoration scheme costing £65 million was announced by ING Real Estate in 2003, which would see the building converted for use as flats, offices and shops. The work received an award from the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in 2007, and began to be occupied in 2008. Some of the original features have been retained, including the exposed brickwork and items of mill machinery.



**Hall St. Peter / Ice Plant**

### Hall St. Peter / Ice Plant

The history of the existing building which sits on this Ancoats site, is an interesting one. Originally built as a meat and fish store in the early 20th century, the building sat at the heart of the industrial revolution. It later became an ice-making factory and was pivotal to the ice cream barrow industry, which flourished in the Italian neighbourhood, as well as providing ice for the old Smithfield market. It would later become practice space for seminal Manchester bands and the Happy Mondays and Inspiral Carpets.

The scheme also forms part of wider Ancoats regeneration and a masterplan, including the redevelopment of the new Cutting Room Square and St Peter's Church, recently confirmed as the second home of the city's acclaimed Halle orchestra.

Architect: Falconer Chester Hall

C  
I  
T  
Y

W  
A  
L  
K

## Victoria Station Development



## Victoria Station Development

Manchester Victoria, the second biggest mainline railway station after Piccadilly in Manchester, UK, was reopened in October 2015, after a three-year redevelopment. The station was refurbished with an investment of £48.5m (\$74.4m) under the £1bn Northern Hub project, which includes a series of improvements to the railway in the north of England.



NOMA

## NOMA

NOMA is an £800 million, 20-acre (8-hectare) mixed-use redevelopment scheme. It is the largest development project in North West England ahead of developments such as MediaCityUK and Atlantic Gateway and overall is the largest development in the UK outside South East England.

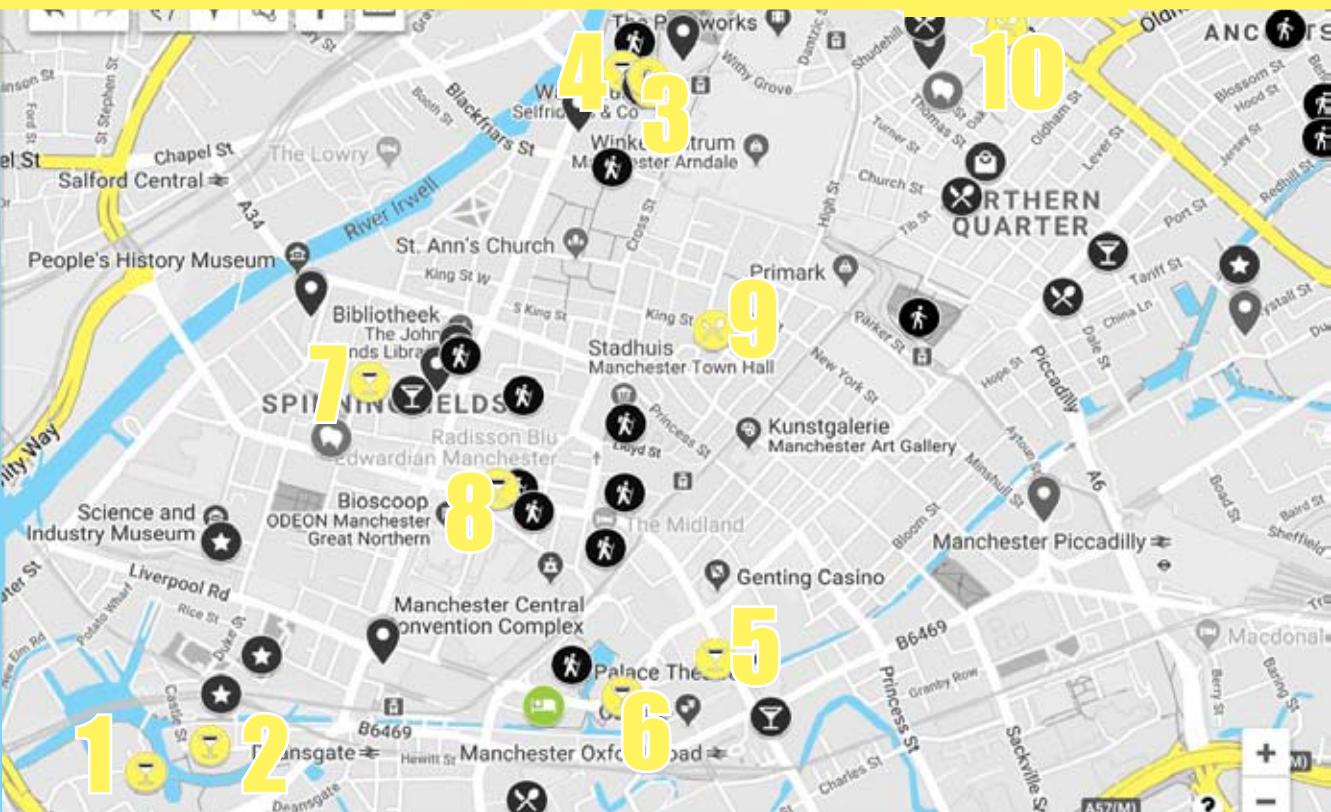
NOMA focuses on revitalising and opening the northern area of Manchester city centre which has not undergone the redevelopment seen in other central areas of the city. The Co-operative Group, the company backing the scheme, have been based in the Manchester area since their inception in 1843 and hope the development will attract more companies to invest in Manchester as they have done and continue to do. The development involves the creation of 4 million square feet (400,000 square metres) of office, residential, retail, leisure and hotel space.

At the heart of the project is the £100 million One Angel Square building, which has been compared to a "sliced egg" due to its distinctive shape and stands at 72 metres (236 feet); it opened in 2013. In April 2014, a joint venture contract was agreed between The Co-operative and Hermes Real Estate to allow the delivery of new phases, like the redevelopment of Hanover Building as a low-cost office space, the reconstruction of City Buildings into a hotel the development of a 106 m (348 ft) residential tower, Angel Gardens, and a further office building, 3 Angel Square.

Manchester Victoria railway station was first opened in January 1844. It included a number of Grade II listed buildings, and originally had a single platform. The station underwent a number of expansions, and by 1909 had 17 platforms and an area covering 13.5 acres (5.46ha) of land. A report by the Department of Transport in November 2009 identified the station as the worst category B interchange station in the UK, which prompted Network Rail to initiate the station redevelopment in February 2010. Station upgrade works included installation of an 8,500m<sup>2</sup> roof that arcs over the fully refurbished concourse. The roof is made up of 410 ethylene tetrafluoroethylene (ETFE) panels. The roof supporting ribs were put in place with a 750t crawler crane. The roof is supported by 15 giant steel ribs. The biggest rib has a length of 96m and weighs approximately 80t. A new 60m bridge linking the station with the adjoining arena was also constructed. The upgrade also included the installation of new lighting, CCTV, fire alarms, and a customer information desk inside the station. It also included refurbishment of the original booking office and installation of glazed entrances. A glazed dome inside the station building was cleaned and restored, and a new mezzanine level was created to provide retail spaces and lifts. The Soldiers Gate, which was used in World War II, was kept as a new commemorative at the station building.



# MANCHESTER PUBS & PLACES 2 B





1



2

**Castlefield** has several bars and restaurants which are particularly popular during the summer months when people flock to the area to enjoy the large outdoor drinking areas and regular live music events.

1. The Wharf, 6 Slate Wharf, Castlefield, Manchester, M15 4SW, <http://www.brunningandprice.co.uk/thewharf/>
2. Dukes 92, 18 - 25 Castle Street, Castlefield, Manchester M3 4LZ, <http://dukes92.com/>



3



4

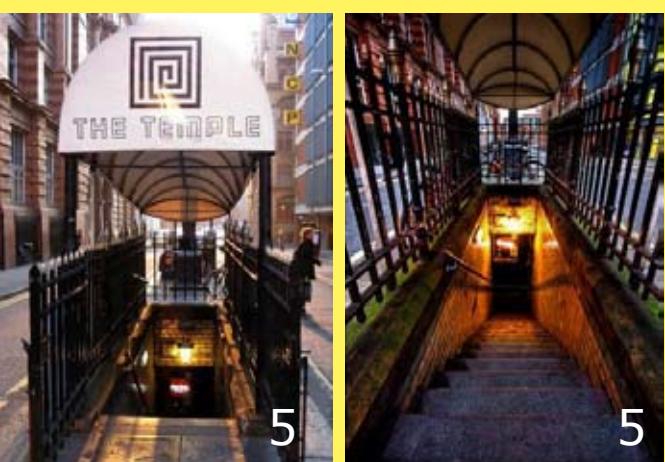
### Shambles Square

Of all the radical plans put forward for Manchester's rebuild in the weeks following the IRA bomb, perhaps the most controversial – and striking – was the painstaking relocation, piece by piece, of the city centre's two remaining medieval pubs, The Old Wellington Inn and Sinclair's Oyster Bar. Architect Ian Simpson and civil engineer Martin Stockley's winning-design envisaged completely deconstructing the black and white Shambles inns and shifting them 300m up the street.

3. The Old Wellington Inn <https://www.nicholsonspubs.co.uk/restaurants/northwest/the-oldwellingtonmanchester>

Sinclair's Oyster Bar, 2 Cathedral Gates, Manchester M3 1SW, <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Sinclairs-Oyster-Bar/157098364316266>

4. Propertea at Manchester Cathedral, Cathedral Yard, Manchester, M3 1SQ, <http://propteadeveloper.com/> good address for a high tea.



5



5

6

### Deansgate locks (near the hotel)

The converted arches on Whitworth Street West, at the bottom end of Deansgate, are

home to some of the most popular bars in Manchester. And heck, some of the most rowdy. A hubbub of late night activity all darn week, the Deansgate Locks have a penchant for a fun-lovin' and youthful crowd. From tiki joints and pocket friendly boozers to rooftop haunts and gratifying grub, try this rambunctious road for some of Manchester's most beloved late night party joint.

5. The Temple (in an underground public toilet), 100 Great Bridgewater St, Manchester M1 5JW, <https://www.facebook.com/pages/The-Temple/214005895397985?ref=ts&rf=156811607675271>
6. The Peveril of the Peak, 127 Great Bridgewater St, Manchester M1 5JQ, Verenigd Koninkrijk, <https://www.facebook.com/peverilmanchester/>
- The Refuge, Oxford Street, Manchester, M60 7HA, <https://www.refugemcr.co.uk/>



7



8

### Spinningfields

Spinningfields is Manchester city centre's luxury dining and shopping destination, home to the likes of Manchester House, Neighbourhood, Tattu, and Mulberry.

7. The Alchemist, 3 Hardman St, Manchester M3 3HF, [www.thealchemist.uk.com](http://www.thealchemist.uk.com)
8. Albert's Schloss, 27 Peter St, Manchester M2 5QR, [www.albertsschloss.co.uk](http://www.albertsschloss.co.uk)



9



10

### Northern Quarter

Café North, 66 Shudehill, Manchester M4 4AA, [www.cafenorth.org](http://www.cafenorth.org)

9. Jamie's Italian, 100 King St, Manchester M2 4WU, <https://www.jamieoliver.com/italian/restaurants/manchester/>

10. Mackie Mayor, 1 Eagle St, Manchester M4 5JY, [www.mackiemayor.co.uk](http://www.mackiemayor.co.uk)

Pieminister, 53 Church St, Manchester M4 1PD, <https://www.pieminister.co.uk/restaurants/church-street/>

The Crown and Anchor, 41 Hilton Street, Manchester, M1 2EE, <http://www.crownandanchormanchester.co.uk/>

<https://www.manchesterbars.com/index.htm>





**We hope you had an inspiring and fun weekend!**

Claartje Rakestraw, Eva Hermans, Lucia Hazenberg, Suzanne Groenewold

