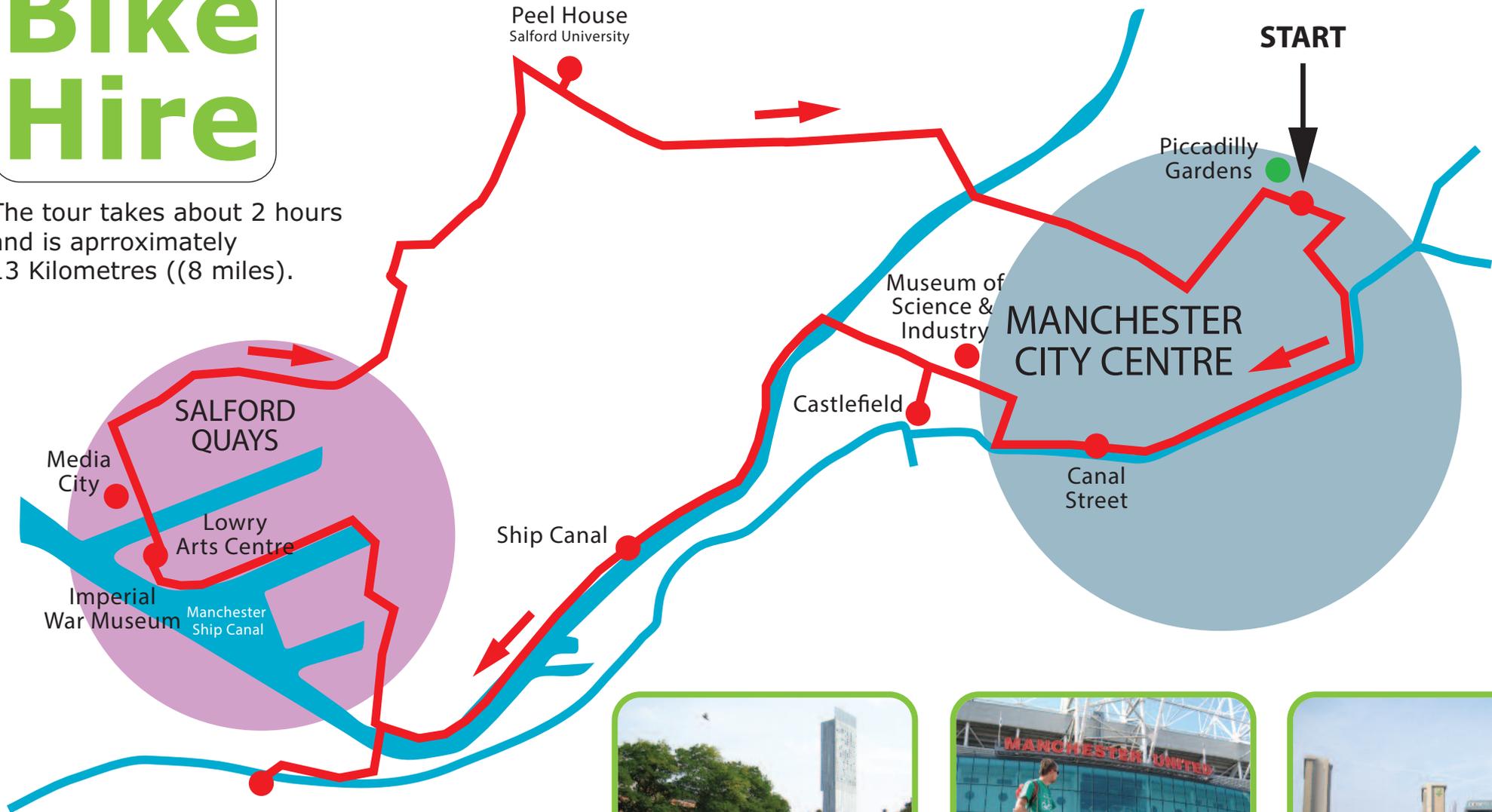




Historical Tour of Manchester

Includes tourist attractions and places of interest.
From the birthplace of the industrial revolution to the regenerated docks area.

The tour takes about 2 hours
and is approximately
13 Kilometres ((8 miles).




Old Trafford Stadium
(Manchester United Football Club)

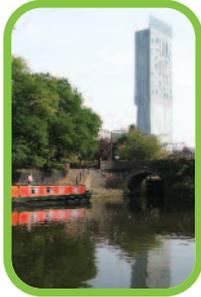


Historical Tour

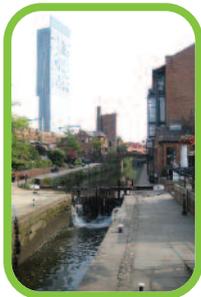
The tour starts at the **Queen Victoria Statue** in **Piccadilly Gardens**. It is near to the Big Wheel and fountain. The Statue was erected in 1901 as a memorial to the Queen and is by E. Onslow Ford.



We now head for **Canal Street** and join the **Rochdale Canal**. We follow this bit of canal a short distance to **Castlefield Basin** and the famous **Bridgewater Canal**. The canal was influential in starting the industrial revolution which brought prosperity to Manchester. It was built by Francis Egerton, 3rd Duke of Bridgewater in 1761, and is considered to be the first canal in England. It was built to transport coal from mines in nearby Worsley, to feed the new steam engines which were

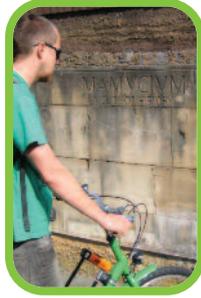


It was built to transport coal from mines in nearby Worsley, to feed the new steam engines which were



increasing output in Manchester's cotton mills.

From the basin we move to the nearby **Castlefield**, which was the site of the Roman era fort of Mamucium or Mancunium which gave its name to Manchester. Mamucium was garrisoned by a cohort of auxiliary soldiers and guarded the road running from Chester to York. A vicus, or civilian settlement made up of traders and the families of the soldiers, grew outside the fort and was an area of industrial activity. Excavations have demonstrated that the fort had three main phases of construction: one in 79 AD, the second in 160 AD, and the third in 200 AD. The first phase of the fort was built from turf and timber.[10] Mamucium was designed to be garrisoned by a cohort, about 500 infantry.



Also nearby is the **Museum of Science and Industry (MOSI)** it is a large museum devoted to the development of science, technology and industry with emphasis on the city's achievements in these fields.

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Railway in September 1830. The train station frontage and 1830 warehouse are both Grade I listed. The museum also offers steam train rides at weekends and on bank holidays. As well as locomotives, the museum also has airplanes on display.

We now take a short ride to get onto the **Manchester Ship Canal**. The Manchester Ship Canal is an inland waterway 36 miles (58 km) long in the North West of England. Starting at the Mersey Estuary near Liverpool, it generally follows the original routes of the rivers Mersey and Irwell through the historic counties of Cheshire and Lancashire. Several sets of locks lift vessels about 60 feet (18 m) up to Manchester, where the canal's terminus was built.

Construction began in 1887; it took six years and cost £15 million (equivalent to about £1.65 billion in 2011[a]). When the ship canal opened in January 1894 it was the largest river navigation canal in the world, and enabled the newly created Port of Manchester to become Britain's third busiest port despite the city being about 40 miles (64 km) inland.



We follow the Ship Canal to **Salford Quays** at the site of the previous Manchester Docks. It became one of the first and largest urban regeneration projects in the United Kingdom following the closure of the dockyards in 1982.

As well as new residential development, the area is the home to some iconic Manchester landmarks.

The Lowry stands at the end of Pier 8, largely surrounded by the waters of the Manchester Ship Canal. Designed by James Stirling and Michael Wilford, it opened on 28 April 2000. There are cafes, bars and a restaurant at the south-western end of the building. The centre is associated with the artist L. S. Lowry, and houses a unique collection of his work.



The Imperial War Museum North, on Trafford Wharf Road in Trafford Park, overlooks the Manchester Ship Canal on the opposite bank to the Lowry and MediaCityUK. The area was heavily bombed during the Manchester Blitz in 1940. The museum, designed by architect Daniel Libeskind, opened in July 2002. Its structure was designed to be a metaphor for a world shattered by war with sloping walls and ceilings. Three areas, the Air, Earth and Water Shards house exhibition and gallery space, public areas and restaurants.



MediaCityUK is a 200-acre (81 ha) mixed-use property development site on the banks of the Manchester Ship Canal. As its

name suggests, British Television makers, the BBC and ITV produce TV programmes from this location. Salford University also has premises at MediaCity.

A short distance away on the other side of the Ship Canal is **Old Trafford Stadium**, the home ground of Manchester United Football Club. With a capacity of over 75,635, it is the second-largest football stadium in the United Kingdom after Wembley Stadium. The Stadium has hosted World Cup matches, Champions League Finals, European Championship games, Rugby League World Cups and Olympic football matches.



We now start to head back to Manchester City centre, but there is one last place to visit, **The Peel Building** at the University of Salford located in their Peel Park campus. Designed by the architect Henry Lord and built in 1896, this was originally the Salford Royal Technical Institute.

We now ride back to **Manchester city centre**. We hope you have enjoyed the tour.

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