



Manningham

CONSERVATION AREA ASSESSMENT

(comprising five Conservation Areas: Apsley Crescent, Eldon Place, North Park Road, St Paul's, and Southfield Square)

June 2005

Acknowledgement

We would like to thank:

- Everyone who participated in the consultation process which resulted in this Conservation Area Assessment document.
- West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (WYAS) for providing a general history of Manningham and historical and architectural information relating to Apsley Crescent, Eldon Place, North Park Road, St Paul's and Southfield Square Conservation Areas.

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1. Introduction

1.1 What does Conservation Area Designation mean?

A conservation area is an:

'area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance' (Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990).

They were first introduced into British legislation by the Civic Amenities Act of 1967 and are an attempt to protect the wider historic environment. An area may warrant designation if, for example, it has an historic layout of streets, or exhibits the characteristic materials, style and landscaping of the region in which it is situated or of a certain period of history. They are cohesive areas in which the interaction of buildings and spaces create unique environments that constitute irreplaceable components of our local, regional and national heritage.

Conservation areas are designated by the Council, which has a statutory duty to review its historic districts from time to time, in order to ascertain whether further conservation area designations are deemed to be appropriate. Designation confers a general control over the demolition of buildings, strengthens controls over minor development and makes special provision for the protection of trees. More detail on legislative controls in conservation areas can be found in *Appendix 3* of this document. In addition, in exercising its planning powers, the Council has a statutory duty to pay attention to the desirability of preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of conservation areas. Bradford Unitary Development Plan contains a number of policies that have been formulated to provide the mechanism for this objective to be realised (see *Appendix 3*). These measures aim to ensure that the interest of designated areas is retained for future generations, their environmental quality is preserved or enhanced and local distinctiveness and sense of place is safeguarded.

1.2 What is the Purpose of Conservation Area Assessments?

The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council has prepared this assessment of Apsley Crescent, Eldon Place, North Park Road, St Paul's and Southfield Square Conservation Areas in order to fulfil its statutory duty to review its conservation areas from time to time and formulate and publish proposals for their preservation and enhancement. It forms part of an ongoing programme of conservation area assessment and review being undertaken by the Conservation Team, which aims to:

- Clearly define and record the special interest of all of the district's conservation areas, to ensure that there is a full understanding of what is worthy of preservation;
- Reassess current boundaries, to make certain that they accurately reflect what is now perceived to be of special interest and that they are readable on the ground;
- Increase public awareness of the aims and objectives of conservation area designation and stimulate their involvement in the protection of the character of these unique places; and
- Assess the actions that are necessary to safeguard the individual character of each conservation area and put forward proposals for their enhancement.

In preparing this document, a summary of the draft Conservation Area Assessment and the proposed conservation area boundaries was distributed to all addresses within and local to the conservation areas, along with a comments sheet and an invitation to attend one of the conservation area workshops held in Manningham. Copies of the full document, summaries of the draft, comments sheets and invitations to the workshops were also deposited at Manningham Library, Manningham Customer Service Centre, Bradford Planning Office and on the Council's website.

The consultation period lasted from November 2004 to January 2005, and three interactive workshops

were held: two at Carlisle Business Centre, Carlisle Road on the 1st and 8th December and another at the Centre for the Deaf, Hallfield Road on 7th December. People who could not attend made their views known via completed comments sheets.

The feedback from the local community has been used to re-draft the Conservation Area Assessment document and to review the boundaries of the five conservation areas. Public opinion has also been used to prioritise the preservation and enhancement proposals in this document, which set the scene for the future management of the conservation areas.

This document will provide a framework for the controlled and positive management of change in Manningham's Conservation Areas and form a basis on which planning decisions in the area are made. It may also provide the foundation on which the Council can make bids for funding to assist property owners with works to the fabric of their buildings, or to restore derelict structures. **It is, however, not intended to be comprehensive in its content and failure to mention any particular building, feature or space should not be assumed to imply that they are of no interest.**

The assessment should be read in conjunction the *Bradford Unitary Development Plan* and national planning policy guidance, particularly *Planning Policy Guidance 15 (PPG15): Planning and the Historic Environment*. These documents provide more detailed information on local and national policy relating to conservation areas.

1.3 Conservation Areas in Manningham

The extensive and diverse areas of architectural and historic interest in Manningham are protected via 5 separate conservation areas, with **Heaton Estates** Conservation Area bordering the northern edge of North Park Road Conservation Area.

Eldon Place Conservation Area was designated in 1973 and originally included only Eldon Place, but was extended in 1982 to include Hallfield Road, Peel Square and Hanover Square. The present day conservation area covers a consistent area of Classical and Italian style mid-19th century housing built for the middle classes. The buildings range from the composed terraces of Eldon Place and Hallfield Road to the formal three-sided square layouts of Hanover Square and Peel Square.

Apsley Crescent, North Park Road and **St Paul's** Conservation Areas were designated in 1975. With **Southfield Square**, these three conservation areas cover a contiguous area at the heart of Manningham. Each of these conservation areas

covers a diverse range of historical development and is slightly different from its neighbour.

St Paul's Conservation Area covers the original core of the village of Manningham and contains a number of pre-1840 cottages and houses along the old highways of Skinner Lane, Duce Lane and Carlisle Road (formerly Back Lane). The bulk of the development in the conservation area is, however, Victorian-era terraces of housing built for the middle and mercantile classes in a Classical style. Among these terraces and the earlier cottages are key landmark buildings such as St Paul's Church, The Manor House and the former Children's Hospital. The villas, terraces and landmark buildings are key examples of Victorian-era architecture by the city's leading architects at the time, while the surviving buildings of the original settlement are examples of the vernacular style of the region.

The development within **Apsley Crescent** Conservation Area is mainly Victorian-era terraces and semi-detached villas built for wool merchants during the mid-19th century building boom in Manningham. Many of the houses are set in broad leafy avenues and are important examples of early suburban styles and are the work of some of Bradford's key architects.

St Paul's and **Apsley Crescent** Conservation Areas were both extended in 1981 to include the Victorian suburban housing to the east of Manningham Lane and at the same time **St Paul's** Conservation Area was extended slightly to the west to include surviving pre-1840 buildings which were originally part of the village of Manningham.

North Park Road Conservation Area is dominated by the ornate Italianate mass of Manningham Mills and its campanile chimney which stand at the highest part of the conservation area. The housing nearest the mill consists of densely packed back-to-back mill workers' housing from c.1900, but further downhill the housing changes to that of the artisan classes and then large villa residences overlooking Lister Park. Lister Park was sold to the Bradford Corporation in 1870 by Samuel Cunliffe Lister. Lister also donated much of the cost of replacing his former home with Cartwright Hall (1904) an exuberant neo-Baroque palace which is still used as the city's art gallery. Lister Park itself is one of the largest and most valued parks in the city and is itself a good example of a late Victorian civic park and is as such a Grade II Listed Historic Park and Garden.

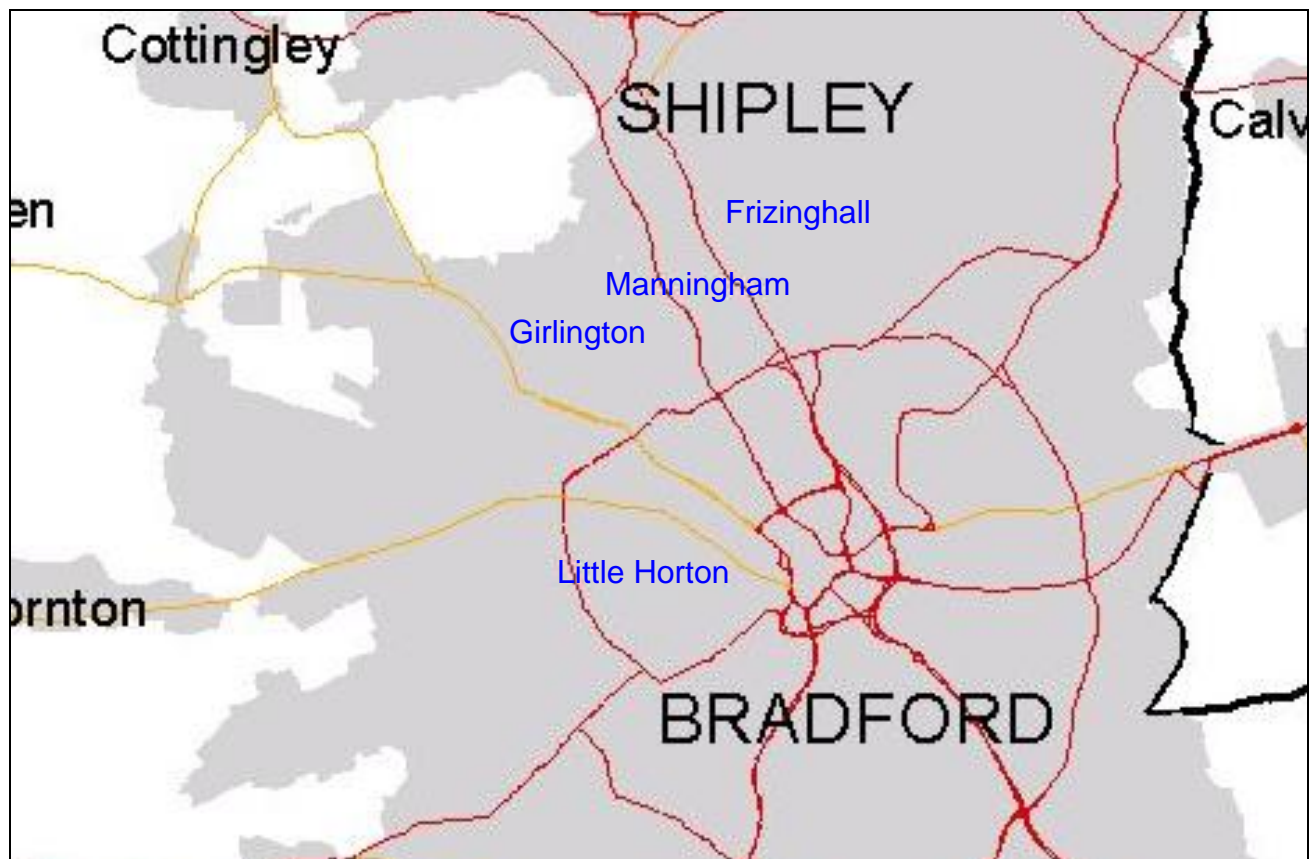
Southfield Square Conservation Area was designated in 1980. It is an excellent example of a mid-19th century middle class residential development consisting of three terraces which overlook the central, subdivided gardens.

2. Location and Population

Manningham is located on gently sloping land approximately 1 mile (1.8km) to the northwest of Bradford city centre. The area is bounded to the south by the ring road and beyond that the northern fringe of the city centre commercial area. To the north of Manningham is the historic settlement of Heaton. To the east and west are Frizinghall and Girdlington respectively, areas of mostly 19th century residential expansion.

Within the wider urban context, Little Horton, a similarly developed area of residential development on the outskirts of the city centre is located less than a mile (1km) to the south of Manningham and the established settlements of Shipley and Saltaire approximately 5 miles (9km) to the north.

The five conservation areas of Eldon Place, Southfield Square, Apsley Crescent, St Paul's and North Park Road together cover much of the neighbourhood of Manningham. For Census purposes the Manningham neighbourhood also covers part of the city centre to the south of the ring road, however this area has a relatively low resident population in comparison to the high-density housing developments within and immediately around the conservation areas. The Census data (2001) for the Manningham neighbourhood gives a total population of 7,430. The ethnic makeup of this population base is diverse, with people of Pakistani (62.1%), white (18.1%) and Bangladeshi (8.3%) origins making up the three largest groups. The demographic break down of these figures indicates that the population of the neighbourhood is a relatively young one, with 50.1% of the population being aged 24 or below, compared to 35.9% in the wider Bradford district.



3. Origin and Historic Development

Summary of Origin and Historical Development

Despite being an area of predominantly Victorian era development, Manningham has a long and varied history, with each era leaving its mark on the neighbourhood and underpinning the overall character of the area in terms of its buildings, open spaces and layout of streets. This chapter divides the history of the area into four sections which are summarised together as follows:

- Manningham was first settled in Saxon times and by 1086 was an independent township within the Manor of Bradford. The area was farmed and in the 16th century Henry VIII granted Manningham Hall and its estates to the Lister family who had lived in Manningham for centuries and owned considerable areas of land.
- The size and layout of the old village of Manningham had changed little between c.1600 and 1850, with limited residential expansion along Skinner Lane to house weavers in the early 19th century. St Paul's Church was built as a Parish Church in the heart of this village in 1847-8. At this time development outside the village consisted of isolated farms and a few detached villas in large grounds, such as Bolton Royd, built by wealthier members of the middle classes.
- Ellis Cunliffe Lister of Manningham Hall was the local Justice of the Peace and was elected MP for Bradford in 1832, 1835 and 1837. Married into the Lister family from the ancient, wealthy mill-owning Cunliffe family of Addingham, he built and leased four mills in Bradford. He then built Manningham Mills for his sons John and Samuel Cunliffe Lister in 1838. Samuel (later Lord Masham) soon became the dominant partner in their firm, Lister and Co.
- Although middle class housing such as Eldon Place, Peel Square and Southfield Hanover Square had been built on what was at the time the northern fringe of the built up area of Bradford, it was not until c.1860 with the opening of Manningham railway station and the sale of nearby plots of land that Manningham

was opened up as a potential place to live for the lower middle classes, who were previously limited to living in areas within a short distance of the centre of Bradford, such as Little Horton or Manor Row.

- Manningham was developed as a middle class neighbourhood in the second half of the 19th century, when Bradford's textile industry underwent a sustained and stable period of growth. This prosperity attracted (and was perpetuated by) English and foreign (most notably German) textile merchants and manufacturers who built or occupied many of the houses constructed in Manningham during this period. Other houses in the area were occupied by the businessmen and tradesmen, such as shopkeepers and skilled craftsmen that the booming town could now support.
- By the 1870s the area covered by the conservation areas was more or less fully developed with much of the housing being constructed by individual builders, building clubs and freehold land societies. The increased population resulted in the construction of three further Anglican churches: St Barnabas (1863, in Heaton), St Mark (1874) and St Luke (1880), plus St John's Methodist Church (1879), and St Cuthbert's Roman Catholic Church (1892). The area's German Jewry built Bradford Synagogue in 1880. Some of these institutions had related schools or Sunday schools.
- Samuel Cunliffe Lister was a prolific innovator in the textile industry. He greatly improved upon existing machinery for combing and weaving wool and by the 1860s Lister and Co was the first in the world to completely mechanise the manufacture of silk and velvet, thanks to Lister's hard work, ingenuity and considerable investments. After a fire razed Manningham Mills in 1870, Lister built the much larger, present day mill (completed in 1873), which was the largest silk factory in Europe and employed over 4,000 people. Many of the long terraces and back-to-back houses in the vicinity of the Mills were built from c.1890 onwards.

- Lister sold Manningham Hall and its grounds to the Bradford Corporation in 1870. The grounds were opened as Lister Park that year. Lister then funded the demolition of the Hall and its replacement with the city's museum and art gallery, Cartwright Hall, which opened in 1903. It is named after Dr Edmund Cartwright, who invented the first woolcombing machine.
- A dispute over pay at Manningham Mills led to 1,100 workers going on strike in 1890, supported by unions and societies in other industries. After 4 months and a growing number of strikers, the strike fund was exhausted and the strikers returned to work. The inaction of any of the existing political parties during the dispute led to the formation of the Independent Labour Party in Bradford, forerunners of the modern-day Labour Party, in 1891.
- Despite its high profile (with associations with Royalty and the White House), its help with the 1914-18 and 1939-45 war efforts and diversification into manmade fibres, Lister and Co gradually succumbed to changing economic forces over the course of the 20th century, with Manningham Mills eventually closing in 1990.
- The railway network meant that Manningham was no longer the most prestigious place to live as early as the 1880's and over time the middle classes deserted the area for more rural locations. By 1950 Manningham had become part of the inner urban area of Bradford and became inhabited by refugees from the Soviet occupied states of Eastern Europe and workers from the Indian subcontinent who were encouraged into the country to fill the post-war labour shortage in industries such as textiles and transport. All of these new arrivals made their mark on the area, establishing new places of worship, clubs, and businesses in Manningham.
- The threat of demolition hung over large parts of Manningham from the 1950s through to the late 1970s, leading to under investment in the area over a sustained period and exacerbated the problems of a declining textile industry and the movement out of the area by those who could afford to.
- Efforts have been made to regenerate the area have had varying degrees of success. Although many of the large houses have been successfully reused by businesses or as flats, the majority of houses are still in residential use. The recent Heritage Lottery funded refurbishment of Lister Park with the first

Mughal Garden in the country, and the conversion of Manningham Mills to a mixture of uses indicates that this culturally diverse neighbourhood is getting back on its feet.

For ease of reference, this chapter has been divided into four sections which cover different aspects of the historic development of Manningham. The 'Early Days' chapter covers the period from the initial settlement of the area up until c.1850, which was the last time that Manningham could be considered as a rural village. The subsequent absorption of Manningham into Bradford and the prolonged burst of housing development are described in the 'Victorian Suburb' section of this chapter, with a context for this development outlined at the beginning of the section. Although the impact that the Lister family had on Manningham is briefly mentioned in other sections of this chapter, a detailed history of their activities in Manningham, particularly the lives of Ellis Cunliffe Lister and Lord Masham who built/occupied Manningham Mills is given in the 'Lister Family and Lister and Co.' section of this chapter, ending with the Bradford Industrial Exhibition of 1904. Finally, the events at Manningham Mills following the death of their founder Lord Masham in 1906 and other changes within the Manningham neighbourhood since the completion of the construction of the suburb are outlined in the final section of this chapter; 'Recent History'.

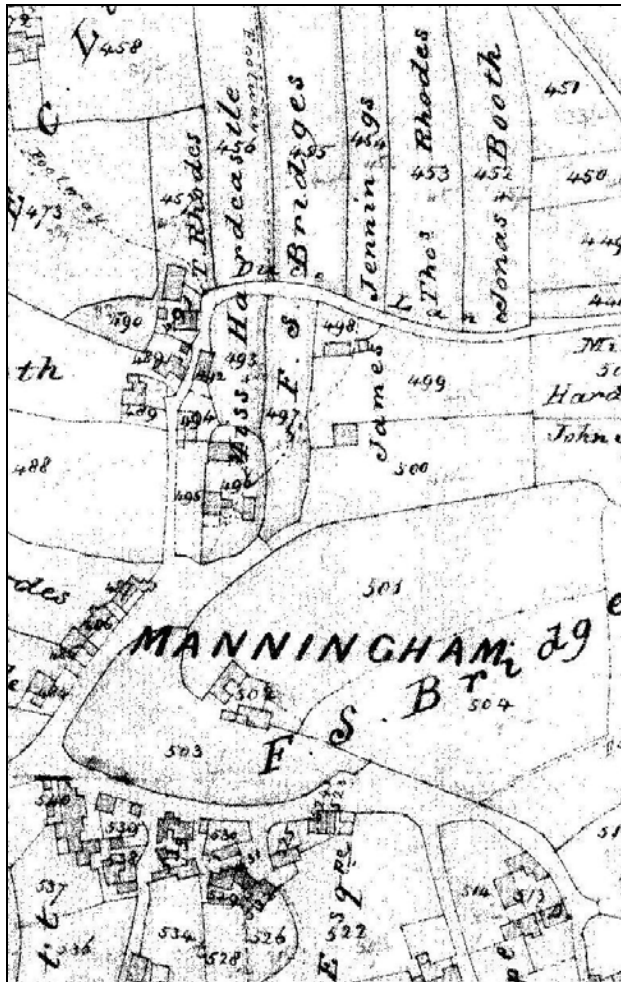
Early Days

Manningham stands upon elevated ground overlooking the city of Bradford. Manningham, formerly a rural area entirely separate from Bradford, is now a suburb of the city. The ancient township of Manningham extended as far as Dean Beck to the west and Bradford Beck to the east. Thornton Beck and the common boundary with Heaton respectively formed the southern and northern limits. The township included areas such as Girlington, Four Lane Ends, Whetley Hill, Lilycroft and Daisy Hill.

The township of Manningham was not specifically mentioned in the Domesday Survey, probably because it was one of the six berewicks that formed the Manor of Bradford. However, it is likely that some form of settlement at Manningham predated the Norman Conquest as the name is thought to have either Old English or Norse origins (Birdsall et al, 2002).

Little is known of medieval Manningham, though a map drawn by Robert Saxton dated 1613 reveals that Manningham was a small village or hamlet set within a landscape of cultivated fields. The village

is shown as comprising of just twelve buildings, nine of which stood on a parcel of land enclosed by roadways later named **Church Street**, **Carlisle Road** and **Conduit Street**. The other three dwellings stood immediately to the west, east and north of the settlement. The building to the east may well be Manningham Old Hall.



Extract of the Plan of the Township of Manningham, 1811 shows the extent of early settlement in the area around Skinner Lane and the current location of St Paul's church.

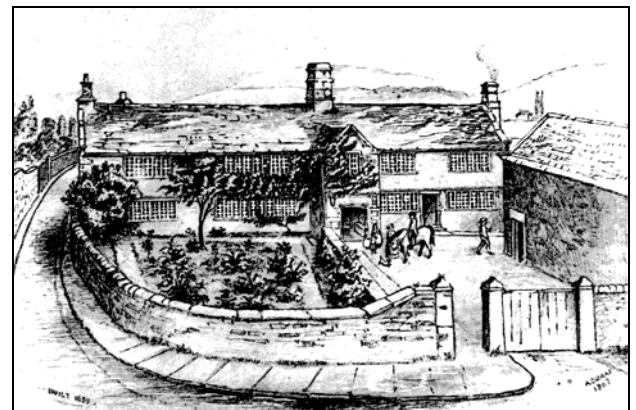
Initially the area was probably farmed according to the medieval communal farming system of division of land into strips and the equal allocation to each tenant strips of both good and poor farming land. It is thought that the eastern boundary of the field in which the original village of Manningham was situated corresponds to the line of Manningham Lane. Many of the 19th century terraced houses also follow the lines of the ancient strip fields, probably due to the manner in which the land was sold of piece by piece to individual builders.

Manningham Lane was a relatively narrow and unimportant route through the area until the highway to Keighley was completed in 1820. This

started at the **Spotted House**, an ancient building whose origins are thought to date back to the reign of Henry VIII in the 16th century. During the 19th century the public house, which is one of the oldest licensed houses in Bradford, had a bowling green, tennis courts and swimming pool. J. B. Priestley grew up in Manningham and was known to have been a regular customer.

The Listers were one of the ancient families of Manningham and were important landowners locally for centuries. According to Keighley (1989), the Listers were granted **Manningham Hall** and its estates by Henry VIII. The Township Plan of 1613 shows a number of fields owned by *William Lyster* (whose house was near the site of St Paul's Church) and *John Lyster* (whose house was on Keighley Road, within what is now Lister Park).

Across Manningham Lane from Lister Park and outside any of the Manningham conservation areas is the Grade II Listed **Clock House**, which dates back to at least 1636 when Humphrey Lister (a member of the ancient Lister family/Listers of Manningham Mills) sold the house to a yeoman, John Crabtree. The building is so called because a clock was once fitted in the high circular opening facing onto Manningham Lane. Additions were made to the building in 1699 and 1895. The house and its grounds were obtained and developed by Bradford Grammar School in the 1930s-40s with Clock House itself initially used as the headmaster's house.



This sketch of the Old Manor House (drawn c.1863, copy at Bradford Central Library) shows the full extent of the building prior to its partial demolition in the mid-19th century.

The Old Manor House is one of the few surviving buildings which made up the small cluster of buildings along **Duce Lane** at the northern end of Manningham village. The Manor House was once the home of the Bolling and Margerison families, which were both substantial local landowners and influential families in Bradford. The nearby Manor House was never a manor house, but the home of

Jonas Booth, a stuff manufacturer who built the house in 1786. As late as 1850, Duce Lane was the one of the few routes through the village and before **Oak Lane** was laid out formed one of the few routes between Manningham Lane and Heaton Road/Toller Lane (Ayres, n.d.).

Between 1811 and 1834 cottages were built along **Skinner Lane** and **Church Street** to house weavers who worked at home in the early days of the textile industry, before machinery meant that weaving could be done more efficiently in a factory.



A number of the early 19th century workers cottages and farmhouses along Skinner Lane still exist today, their informal architecture contrasting with the more formal building style of the Victorian houses around.

The area's larger population, the relative isolation of Manningham and the popularity of non-conformist religion precipitated the construction of *Back Lane School* in 1832 on what is now the site of the library on Carlisle Road. The construction of the school was financed by public subscription, but the Listers were the principal subscribers. Fifteen trustees from four different religious denominations managed the school and its first schoolmaster was a self-educated handloom weaver from Allerton. On weekdays the school was used as a public schoolroom and on Sundays it was used as a preaching room by each of the four denominations. In 1844, the Church of England built its own schoolroom, the National School in Heaton Road and held its services there (anon., 1948). The site of this school, which is shown on the 1852 Ordnance Survey, was opposite the cottages at 36-48 Heaton Road, outside any of the conservation areas.

Like many other villages in the region, Manningham experienced an element of industrial expansion during the first half of the 19th century. With the opening of *Lillicroft Mill* (the precursor to

Manningham Mills) in 1838, houses were built for mill workers at **Heaton Road** (on the mill site, since demolished), Bavaria Place, Salt Street and Northfield Place (anon., 1948).

Just to the north of Eldon Place conservation area, the since demolished *St Jude's Church* was built in 1843 to a Norman design by Walker Rawstorne (Ayres, n.d.). This church was intended to serve the streets on the fringes of Bradford, including the White Abbey area.

One of the last key developments of Manningham as a village is **St Paul's Church**, although it might well have been built in anticipation of the local population increasing. The church was designed by the famous ecclesiastical architects Mallinson and Healey and built between 1847-8. Thomas Healey is buried near the western gate and his family paid for the Lady Chapel, which was built in 1912.



The construction of St Paul's Church was paid for by John Hollings a mill master and landowner who lived in Wheatley House, Whetley Lane. As well as paying for the construction of St Paul's, Hollings also endowed the living of the minister and raised funds for St Philip's in Gillingham, and St Mary's in Laisterdyke. The position of the church at the junction of some of the oldest main thoroughfares through Manningham reflects how Manningham was sparsely populated and had expanded little in the first half of the 19th century. At this time Manningham was still very much a village with stocks, a water pump, lanes and footpaths rather than streets and an abundance of open fields and trees (anon., 1948).

Manningham had its own form of local government until 1847 when the Charter of Incorporation was issued and Manningham was incorporated into Bradford. Prior to this date the day to day governance of localised areas, such as the township of Manningham was undertaken by Justices of the Peace, who acted as magistrates and made decisions about local highways, poor relief and so on. It was common for many Justices of the Peace to operate sessions for their own homes. In Manningham, Ellis Cunliffe Lister was the local JP and he was known to have held sessions in an extended wing of his home, the **Spotted House** on Manningham Lane. The Spotted House was converted into a public house in 1840.

Following the proposal to incorporate Manningham into the Bradford Corporation, there was much opposition by the local residents of the township who considered Manningham to be much too far away from Bradford to be considered part of it. The first Burgess role for the newly incorporated ward of Bradford had 468 names upon it, including Richard Margerison, John Tordoff and John Denby. Several residents of Manningham have also stood as Mayor of Bradford, such as Henry Mitchell, Isaac Wright and Joseph Farrar.

The population of Manningham increased rapidly throughout the 19th century, reflecting the swiftly changing character of the area from rural township to prestigious residential suburb. The Census of 1841 showed the population of Manningham to stand at 5,622, by 1871 this had increased to 19,682 and by 1891, after the area had been more densely developed the population stood at 45,051.

The Victorian Suburb

In 1801 the population of Bradford, Manningham, Horton and Bowling totalled 13,264 people, but by 1851 the same area had a population of 103,771 (Sheeran, 1990). This increase in population was largely working class as more and more people migrated to the booming town to take up jobs in the new and expanding textile mills. Nonetheless, there was a sizable increase in the number of middle class residents. Prominent industrialists such as Titus Salt and Samuel Cunliffe Lister made up the highest echelon, the upper middle class, which had a very limited membership; instead it was the lower working classes who worked in the trades and services which the booming town of Bradford could now support who accounted for the increase in Bradford's middle class population. These lower class occupations included clerks, teachers, ministers, shopkeepers, engineers, salesmen, plus hundreds of English and foreign merchants attracted by the town's prospering worsted industry (Sheeran, 1990).

The commercial nature of Bradford's burgeoning middle classes is borne out by Sheeran's (1993) analysis of Census data. Between 1841 and 1851 the number of people in 'professional' employment such as doctors, accountants and solicitors increased by 13%. In the same period the number of retailers increased by 123%, the number of people in the building trades increased by 133%, the number of domestic servants increased by 58% and the numbers of people who worked in 'other middle class services' such as watchmakers, cabinet makers, booksellers, engravers, actors, musicians and hairdressers increased by 250%. This expansion was aided in part by the opening of

the railway to Bradford in 1846 which made the provision of 'middle class services' such as fishmongers and wine merchants possible for the first time in Bradford. To give an example of who occupied the houses built in Manningham, Whites' 1881 directory identifies various woollen merchants (buyers and agents), timber and stone merchants, accountants, clerks, managers, a professor of music, two school teachers, a schools board inspector, a picture dealer and two shopkeepers who resided at Southfield Square.



Lister Park, c. 1873 (Source: Bradford Central Library)

It was during this sustained period of economic stability and prosperity that Bradford was transformed from a market town to a global centre for trade and industry. Since the beginning of the 19th century, Manningham had been the prestigious 'country retreat' of the affluent, particularly the northern end of the neighbourhood. A key factor in keeping these areas secluded and exclusive was their inaccessibility to the wider population; in the early 19th century, one would need a horse and carriage to live in such an isolated location, but only the wealthy could afford to buy and keep a horse and carriage. The more successful of Bradford's first generation of entrepreneurs settled in Girlington and the fringes of Manningham; large villas such as *Manningham Thorpe*, *Manningham Lodge* and **Bolton Royd** of which the former two were on Toller Lane and were surrounded by development by the time they were demolished for new development in the late 19th century. Bolton Royd, on Manningham Lane, originally had substantial grounds and was one of the first suburban villa style houses in Manningham when it was built in 1832 for JG Horsfall, spinner and later worsted manufacturer.

By the 1840's the segregation of Bradford's population into different areas of the township according to social status was well underway. The lowest orders of society, such as the many Irish immigrants lived in the slums and ghettos close to

the mills in Goitside. The majority of slightly more affluent urban dwellers lived in two storey terraces or houses around courtyards on the outskirts of the industrial areas. Skilled workmen tended to rent or own houses, often terraced with small individual yards, privies and more comfortable interiors.

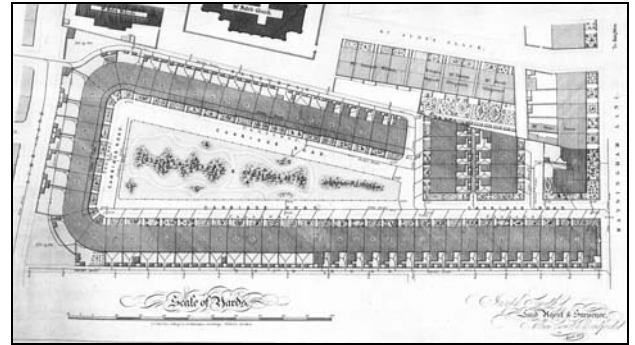


Apsley Crescent was built in 1850 in the style of curving terraces popular in locations such as London and Bath. The terraced houses are modestly sized and mostly accommodated middleclass professionals.

Merchant and professional classes mainly occupied areas such as Manningham Lane, St Paul's Road, Spring Bank, Wilmer Road and Oak Lane. Many of the houses were built on open streets or around spacious squares. George Weerth, a German manufacturer living in Bradford commented in 1845 that:

"The new Bradford squares... are built by capitalists and are occupied by the middle class and workers who are somewhat favoured by fortune. Factory overlookers, shopkeepers who have their shops in town, petty officials and clerks, these are the people who have possession of these Bradford squares".

For those members of the lower middle classes who could not afford to build a large detached villa in the countryside, modest terraced and semi-detached villa accommodation was built at the southern end of Manningham which was close to but sufficiently detached from the built up area of Bradford. Such housing had already been built along *Manor Row* and *Salem Street* in Bradford, with the urban area expanding to the bottom of **Lumb Lane**, Green Lane and to White Abbey (anon., 1948). Interspersed among the working class housing were middle class housing developments such along Manningham Lane, and notably at **Hanover Square**, the distinctive shape of which is evident on the Ordnance Survey which was published in 1852.



Sale Plan of Hanover Square, 1852 shows the distinctive horse shoe shape of the development and the communal gardens at the centre.

By the time of this Survey, Manningham remained a predominantly rural area. Outside of the ancient village of Manningham were large villas such as **Bolton Royd**, **Oak House**, **Spring Bank** and *Manningham House* plus a small number of farmsteads such as *Trees*. However, change was already afoot, as terraces had already been built along Manningham Lane, Green Lane and along new streets such as Bavaria Place.

Manningham's greatest period of suburban growth was between 1860 and 1880, when pressure for more middle class housing, land sales and the beginnings of public transport all coincided (Sheeran, 1993). The opening of Manningham Station on the Leeds and Bradford Railway finally made it possible for the lower middle classes to live in Manningham, as their businesses in Bradford were now a matter of minutes away from the most prestigious enclave in the town. The few main landowners were quite happy to sell as the shortage of middle class housing, the high status of Manningham and the area's improved accessibility must have all contributed to a significant increase in land values. As large areas of Manningham were developed, trees were retained where this was practical and if necessary new trees were planted in order to create a park-like atmosphere in the suburb Ayres (n.d.).

Much of the housing was erected by building clubs or building societies, which were much smaller than today's building societies and ceased to exist once land had been bought, the houses built, debts repaid and dividends given to members. In addition to these, freehold land societies only purchased the land and it was the responsibility of individual members to build their own houses. Building society or club houses were built in a short period of time and were hence of a similar style or design, while freehold land society houses were built over a much longer term and the designs were according to individual tastes and hence there could be great variations between neighbouring houses (Sheeran, 1993). **Southfield Square**, a strongly unified development, was built by the Southfield Place and

Laburnum Building Associations which laid down rules as to how the houses should look and what activities would be allowed to take place in the central gardens (Wainwright, 1976). In the 1850s the Apsley Land Society and Wellington Lane Society purchased land to the west of Manningham Lane which was developed from 1857 onwards as **Apsley Crescent** (a good example of a uniform building society development) and the semi-detached **Walmer Villas** and **Mornington Villas**. The conditions of sale attached to these properties stipulated quality construction and that no buildings could be used for business or industrial purposes. Two plots of building land advertised adjacent to Eldon Place and Eldon Terrace in 1872 had similar conditions attached and were described as being located within an area of high class property.



Mount Royd, a prestigious development of semi-detached houses was built in 1863 to the designs of Bradford architects, Lockwood and Mawson.

The east side of Manningham Lane developed in a similar fashion with the large gardens of **Bolton Royd** and **Oak House** laid out by building societies such as Oak Mount Building Club (1865) and Oak villas Building Club (1867). At the same time **Oak Avenue** was developed in a piecemeal fashion by wealthy merchants and woolstaplers who each built their own houses. The building boom meant that many architects set up practices in Bradford, many of whom are well known today, including Lockwood and Mawson, Milnes and France, Andrews and Pepper, Samuel Jackson, and the prolific Thomas Campbell Hope, who all designed houses in Manningham in fashionable Classical, Italian, Gothic and Vernacular Revival styles (Sheeran, 1993).

A significant proportion of the terraced houses and large villa residences built in Manningham were initially occupied by the city's substantial population of German textile merchants and manufacturers. The German states were the main foreign market

for Bradford-made textiles and accounted for 40% of exports in 1861. This statistic is in part down to the German merchants who had already settled in the city and would in time attract more merchants from abroad who would use their connections in Germany to help set up and expand their businesses in Bradford. 38 of the founding members of Bradford Chamber of Commerce were foreign and a quarter of its 200-plus members were from overseas. Even as late as 1904 20 of the 36 merchants at the Bradford Chamber of commerce were German or of German origin. These wealthy merchants built their homes or moved into speculatively built houses in Little Horton and Manningham, Bradford's middle class suburbs. **St Paul's Road, Wilmer Drive, Spring Bank and Oak Lane** were all predominantly German streets and Manningham was very much a centre for this immigrant community.

The merchants of Germany were quite different from Bradford's home-grown elite, as they brought with them culture in the form of art, music and literature and were behind, among other things, the opening of St George's Hall, England's first civic concert hall. The sons of the German merchants were for a time educated in a school at the **Manor House**, Rosebery Road, while Jacob Behrens was the founder of *The High School*, Hanover Square which was formed to give a good education to the sons of Bradford gentlemen. This school was amalgamated with Bradford Grammar School (itself patronised by Bradford's German population) when it was reorganised in 1871. Behrens was chairman of Governors at the Grammar School between 1877 and 1879. He later helped found the Technical College (now Bradford College) at Great Horton Road in 1883.

A good example of how members of the middle class moved to increasingly leafy and exclusive locations over time is Moritz Rothstein, a textile merchant. He first lived at Trinity Terrace, Little Horton, before moving to **4 Spring Bank**, Manningham Lane in 1871. His son, the artist Sir William Rothstein, was born at this house in 1872. The family then moved to **6 Walmer Villas** in 1881. Paintings by Sir William Rothstein, who painted a great number of portraits of key figures of the early 20th century and was for a time an unofficial painter of the Great War, has work exhibited in the Tate Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, the Imperial War Museum and Cartwright Hall. Another German merchant, Martin Wolfe, lived at **4 Mount Royd**, where his son Umberto (later Humbert) Wolfe, a writer and poet, was born. As a literary figure, Wolfe is secondary in Bradford only to his contemporary JB Priestley. Frederick Eurick, the son of a German manufacturer who immigrated to Bradford during the late 19th century, lived in a

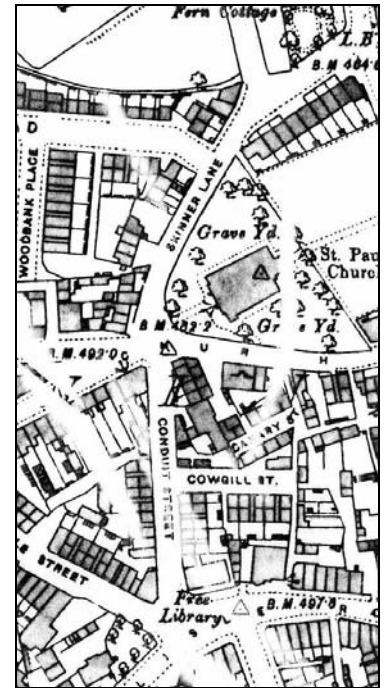
house in **Belle Vue** in 1936. Eurick became modestly famous during the early years of the 20th century due to his pioneering work at Bradford Technical College. He was credited with 'conquering anthrax' and thus saving the lives of thousands of woolsorters and textile workers who risked contracting the disease through handling raw wool.

Despite the proximity of working class houses clustered around Manningham Mills and Drummond Mills, Manningham 'remained the premier suburb, and the northerly end from **Mornington Villas** to **Oak Avenue** was the most exclusive quarter. Here middle class prosperity expressed itself in the lofty dignity of the houses. All the roads were private, and the majority were closed off by gates to restrict entry and prevent them becoming rights of way.' (Sheeran, 1993). Although Manningham became less rural in character with each subsequent development, it remained quite closed off from the rest of Bradford and was a spacious, leafy, peaceful enclave.

By the 1870s, large plots of land were hard to find, so the wealthier members of the middle classes started to look further afield to areas where rail travel to Bradford was convenient, land was available and the setting remained rural. Such areas included Calverly, Apperley Bridge, Rawdon Crag, Ilkley and Low Baildon. By 1880, Manningham was more or less fully developed, but pressure to intensify development in Manningham was further relieved by the selling of parts of the Countess of Rosse's estate at Heaton in the 1870s. Heaton quickly established itself as a northern expansion of the Manningham suburb and was incorporated into Bradford in 1882 (Sheeran, 1993).

The overall large-scale development within this period subsequently involved changes and demolition of some older buildings to make way for improvements and road widening. Demolition within the original village included a block of houses on **Church Street** which, according to the date stone were dated 1625. *Stocks Green*, near St Paul's Church and the area around **Skinner Lane** had completely changed by 1896. **Marlborough Road**, built in 1854 and the widening of **Carlisle Road** in 1869 similarly involved the demolition of early housing.

The organic layout of the roads and buildings around Skinner Lane betray their vernacular origins in the 1893 Ordnance Survey map. The area was substantially redeveloped in 1896 and many of the earlier houses lost.



The relatively small number of houses which were built to house the working class are all found in North Park Road Conservation Area and are all associated with the nearby Manningham Mills. They are chiefly the back-to-back houses along **Heaton Road, Wilmer Road, Firth Road, Wilmer Place, Temple Street, Buxton Street, Bishop Street, Victor Terrace, Chatsworth Place, Dartmouth Terrace** and what is now the ground of Westbourne School. These houses were all built between c.1890 and c.1910 and were a significant improvement on the back-to-back houses which were built in the early-mid 19th century. By 1900 40,000 back-to-back houses of various ages housed two thirds of Bradford's working population (Ayres, n.d.).

The growth of the population of Manningham during the second half of the 19th century is reflected in the number of places of worship, particularly Anglican churches, which opened during this period. As outlined in the first section of this chapter, St Paul's Church opened in 1848, and with the earlier St Jude's Church (1843, near Hanover Square, since demolished) served the village of Manningham and the northern fringe of Bradford respectively. An 1859 Commission of the House of Lords found that Bradford was proportionately the worst provided town in England in terms of Anglican churches. The resulting scheme to build more churches in the area meant that three churches named after the companions of St Paul were soon built. These are **St Barnabas**, Ashwell Road (1863, in Heaton Estates Conservation Area), **St Mark** (1874) and **St Luke**, Victor Road, (1880). John Hollings, who had single-handedly paid for the erection of St Paul's also contributed generously to the construction of

these three 'companion' churches. In addition to the churches, a Church of England National School opened at **Ambler Street** in 1862 (Anon., 1948).

Dissenting places of worship also appeared during this period. Methodism was already well-established in the area, as Cudworth describes Methodism in Manningham as dating from the time of Wesley himself. Though the faith had small beginnings in the area, it later became so well established that Cudworth (1896) states that 'few circuits in Methodism are so influential, either from a numerical or financial point of view, as that of Manningham'. Prior to 1858 the Manningham Wesleyan Methodists used a small room above a house as a meeting place. In 1857 James Ambler purchased land adjacent to Carlisle Road and Ambler Street on which to construct a chapel. The chapel was to be a substantial building, capable of seating 750 with an adjoining school with capacity for 300 scholars. The chapel was opened in 1859 and the school in 1863. The school was enlarged several times and was eventually large enough to accommodate 1000 children.

St John's Methodist Church at Wilmer Road was built in 1879 with a capacity of 1,000 seats. This unusually ornate Methodist church with tower had a Sunday school added in 1886 (Ayres, n.d.). Reflecting the cosmopolitan nature of the population of Manningham in Victorian times, **Bradford Synagogue** opened at Bowland Street in 1880, financed by three Germans; Joseph Moser, Jacob Behrens and Jacob Unna. This synagogue was for 'Reform Jewry' and a synagogue for Orthodox Jewry opened at **Spring Gardens**.



St Cuthbert's Roman Catholic Church, built c.1892.

A Roman Catholic Church, **St. Cuthbert's**, was built on Wilmer Road c.1890-2 to accommodate the faiths of the growing number of Irish immigrant families living in the area. The church replaced a 'miserable inadequate building' (Cudworth, 1896), which had been built some years earlier. St

Cuthbert's Roman Catholic School was added in 1898.

The nuns of the All Saints Sisterhood began the first hospital for children in Bradford in 1883. They altered three houses in **Hanover Square** in order to accommodate twelve children who were all suffering from incurable diseases. Though at first viewed with suspicion by the local residents, the nuns were well supported by a number of affluent members of society. In 1887 the running of the hospital was handed over to a health trust and was moved to a location in Springfield Place, where it became **Bradford Children's Hospital** (Dickinson, 1971).

Belle Vue School, Manningham Lane, was built in the 1890s to the design of CH Hargreaves. (Ayres, n.d.).

The Lister Family and Lister and Co.



Manningham Hall, the seat of the Lister family, 1896 (Source: Bradford Central Library archives)

As mentioned earlier in this chapter, the Lister family had been a prominent family in the township since ancient times and the fact that they were important landowners is borne out by the earliest detailed maps of Manningham. King Henry VIII granted Manningham Hall and its estates to the Listers. It is said that when the old Hall was dismantled in 1898, a quantity of ancient armour used by a previous generation of the family was uncovered (Parker, 1904).

Thomas Lister was a colonel under Lord Fairfax in the Civil War and died in 1690, leaving his estates in Manningham to his son John. A descendant, Samuel Lister, built *Manningham Hall* in 1769. It was subsequently enlarged by later occupants. In July 1821 the house was struck by lightning, which

passed through the dining room where thirty people were sitting. The only casualty from this dramatic event was an unfortunate serving girl whose arm was badly burnt.

The last of the family line, John Lister left the estates in 1790 to his niece Ruth Myers, who, in 1803, married Ellis Cunliffe (Parker, 1904). The Cunliffes were a prominent and wealthy land owning family from Addingham, who were also heavily involved in the textile industry as Ellis's father, had founded Low Mills Addingham, which had been the first to spin worsted yarns by water power in the Bradford area in 1787 (Keighley, 1989). Upon the death of Mrs Lister of Manningham Hall in 1809, Ellis and Ruth Cunliffe moved into Manningham Hall, the seat of the Lister family. As heir to the Lister estates, Ellis Cunliffe took the surname Lister as stipulated in John Lister's will (Parker, 1904).



The Spotted House (seen here c.1900) was originally a farm before being converted into a public house, office of the local JP and most recently a restaurant. (Source: Bradford Central Library)

In 1812 Ellis Cunliffe Lister was appointed a magistrate and held court at **The Spotted House**, which he owned for a time and was once known as *the Lister's Arms*. At an unknown date Ruth Cunliffe Lister died and Ellis later took Miss Mary Ewbank as his second wife. Mary was the heir to William Kay of Havan Grange and Cottingham, another wealthy landowner. Upon the death of William Kay in 1842, Ellis Cunliffe Lister assumed the surname Kay as stipulated in William Kay's will (Parker, 1904). This meant that Ellis Cunliffe Lister-Kay, who came from a wealthy land owning family in Addingham, had by marriage become the owner of comparable estates held by the Lister family in Manningham and the Kay family in Cottingham. In terms of inheritance, it would appear that the Cunliffe and Lister estates were amalgamated, but the Kay estate remained separate. Ellis Cunliffe Lister-Kay had four sons and four daughters and as tradition dictated, the lands in the ownership of the

father would be passed to his sons, with the Kay estate in Cottingham intended for his eldest son, William Cunliffe Lister. His other sons were from eldest to youngest: John Cunliffe Lister, Thomas Thompson Cunliffe Lister and Samuel Cunliffe Lister. Traditionally, the eldest son would succeed his father in term of prominence, influence and achievements, but in the case of the Lister family it turned out to be the youngest son, Samuel (1815-1906, made Lord Masham in 1891) who went on to great things.

The work and life of Ellis Cunliffe Lister-Kay is of note and paved the way for his sons. Ellis Cunliffe Lister-Kay was elected as MP for Bradford (representing the Whig Party) in 1832, 1835 and 1837 before retiring from politics. As well as owning land and property, Ellis Cunliffe Lister-Kay owned a stone quarry and built mills on a 'room and power' basis. He built five mills in all. The first was Red Beck Mill, Shipley in 1817 which was built as a spinning mill for his second eldest son, John Cunliffe Lister who manufactured shawls there. His youngest son Samuel Cunliffe Lister was clerk of the works during the construction of his father's fourth mill, Britannia Mills, Manchester Road.

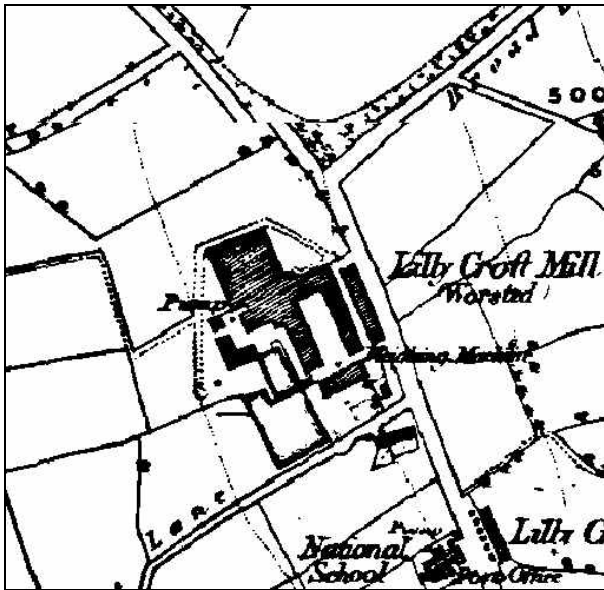
Ellis Cunliffe Lister-Kay's youngest son, Samuel Cunliffe Lister had been trained to be a Church of England clergyman, but at 17, when he expressed he had no desire to do this his father sent him to work in the office of a wool merchant's in Liverpool for a year. Lister's elder brother John Cunliffe Lister of Red Beck Mill, Shipley then hired him as a 'commercial traveller' who would sell shawls in the United States. By the time he was 21, Lister had visited America six times at a time when each crossing took 3 months (Parker, 1904).



Samuel Cunliffe Lister, later Lord Masham was born in 1815 and died aged 91 in 1906. He is credited with revolutionising the English wool combing industry and building the largest silk factory in Europe.

In 1837 Ellis Cunliffe Lister built his last mill, a factory in Manningham, *Manningham Mill* (known as *Lilly Croft Mill* on some maps) for Lister and his elder brother John. Lister supervised the on site building and the quarrying of the stone from his father's quarry at Daisy Hill. The mill opened in 1838 and had been fitted out by James Ambler who

was made a partner with Lister and his brother John, the company being named Lister and Co. There are no clear records of what this mill looked like, although it was large by local standards (Keighley, 1989). Ellis Cunliffe Lister then built a row of 12 cottages to the east of the mill and a year later added another row facing onto Heaton Road (Parker, 1904). The mill and two rows of housing are clearly visible on the Ordnance Survey Map published in 1852 as an island of development to the northwest of Manningham village.



Lilly Croft Mill was built in 1837 by Ellis C. Lister, shown in the 1852 O.S. map. Though not on the same scale as the later Manningham Mills it was still considered to be a large complex of buildings.

As mentioned earlier, Ellis Cunliffe Lister had been MP for Bradford three times before standing down. His eldest son William Cunliffe Lister stood for election in his father's place and won his seat. Unfortunately William Cunliffe Lister died in 1841 on the very day he would have taken his seat in the House of Commons, aged only 31. William Cunliffe Lister was the heir to William Kay of Cottingham and upon his death, his younger brother John Cunliffe Lister succeeded him as heir. This induced John Cunliffe Lister to withdraw from the textile business, leaving Samuel Cunliffe Lister and James Ambler as the sole partners at Lister and Co. (Parker, 1904).

Lister and Ambler continued the business and concentrated on perfecting wool combing machinery, as by 1838 this stage of the manufacture of woollen and worsted goods was the only one which was still undertaken by hand, while the other stages, such as spinning and weaving, were mechanised. The best wool combing machine on the market at the time had been patented by George Donisthorpe of Leeds. Lister worked with

Donisthorpe on improving his machine so that it would be more efficient and could reliably comb softer and finer wools (Donisthorpe's combing machine could only comb the coarsest wools). After three years of work, Manningham Mills produced the first fine wool to have ever been combed entirely by machinery in 1843 and by 1844 had received orders for fifty of his new machines. By the 1850's all of Manningham Mill was engaged in woolcombing and branch factories were established in Bradford, Halifax and on the Continent, chiefly in France (Parker, 1904). These factories were run in conjunction with Isaac Holden, a fellow Bradfordian and textile machinery innovator with whom Lister would have a long-running dispute over who invented the square combing machine (Keighley, 1989). At one point Lister and Co had had operations in 9 mills and its senior partner, Samuel Cunliffe Lister, had 7 different prototype machines at various stages of construction. Lister registered 150 patents in his lifetime, more than any other man in England (Keighley, 1989). The fact that Lister was hugely successful in business and an important industrial innovator is remarkable. It would appear that he was obliged to succeed in both fields, as the process of developing new machinery was especially costly (driving him close to bankruptcy on several occasions), but the finished machines were key to the continuing success and prosperity of Lister and Co, creating a sort of self-perpetuating cycle of investment and profits, where each time the risk involved was greater, but the eventual returns more than offset the costs.

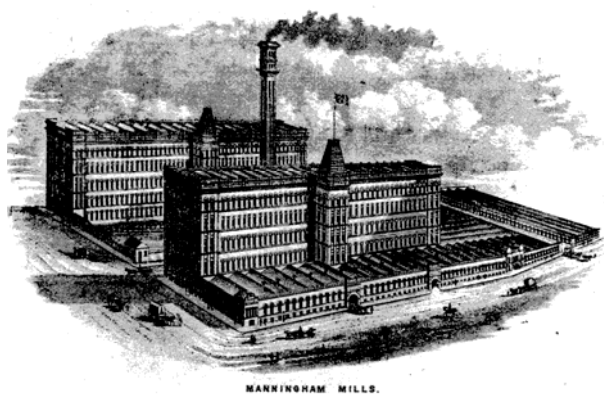
Ellis Cunliffe Lister-Kay resided at *Manningham Hall* until his death in 1853. Upon his death, Samuel Cunliffe Lister inherited his father's Manningham estates and Manningham Hall (Parker, 1904).

By c.1857 Lister had become engrossed in trying to invent machinery which could spin, comb and weave silk. The woolcombing branches of Lister and Co in Continental Europe were sold to Isaac Holden (Keighley, 1989), perhaps to fund the project and allow Lister to concentrate on innovating. Lister had sunk £500,000 (worth around £1 billion today, Parker, 1904) into the project, nearly driving the firm into bankruptcy, before a profitable machine was patented in 1865. The returns from this enterprise began to quickly make amends for the costs of developing the machinery, for it transformed waste silk, a very cheap commodity, into expensive silk cloth. Within 9 years of its invention, Lister's silk comb had made the firm enough money to build and equip two new mills for silk weaving. (Keighley, 1989). The efficiency and scale at which Lister and Co could produce silk cloth and the inability of any other firm on Earth to

do the same placed the company head and shoulders above its contemporaries.

By 1865, the main stages of the manufacture of wool, worsted and silk textiles had been mechanised, with Samuel Cunliffe Lister being one of the principal contributors to this situation. Velvet, however, despite being one of the oldest textiles known to man, was still woven by hand. A Spanish industrialist called Jacinto Barrau y Cortes had developed a power loom which could weave double velvets, but in doing so had brought himself to the brink of insolvency. Lister bought his patent and machinery for £2000 (£400,000 today) in 1867. Lister then set about improving the reliability and efficiency of Barrau's velvet loom with Jose Reixach who had worked on the original machine in Spain. He later became a director of Lister and Co. (Keighley, 1989).

Shortly after the triumph of developing the world's first machinery for the manufacture of silk and the acquisition and improvement of the only velvet looms on Earth, Manningham Mills was burned to the ground in 1871 by a fire which broke out in one of the old warehouses in the complex. The damage done was in excess of £70,000 (£14 million today) and all of Lister's patented machinery (including the Spanish looms) was destroyed (Parker, 1904). The fire did more damage than otherwise because horses had to be sent from the Mills to help the horse-drawn fire engine up Westgate (Keighley, 1989). Lister enlisted the architects Andrews and Pepper to design a new mill on the site.



The new **Manningham Mills** opened in 1873 and was the largest mill of its type in Europe and contained 16 acres of floor space and employed 4,000 people. The Mills consumed 50,000 tons of coal a year, which was supplied from 1891 onwards by Lister's own colliery at Pontefract (Keighley, 1989). The sheer scale of the development and its impressive architecture dominates the skyline of Bradford and its chimney acts as a beacon for the company.

A year before the fire, Lister had sold *Manningham Hall* and its grounds to the Bradford Corporation in 1870 for £40,000, well below its market value (Bentley, 1926). In the same year the grounds, which the Corporation named **Lister Park** after its benefactor, opened to the public. The Park was enlarged by a later purchase of land to the southwest so that it covers an area of 55 acres, of which 3 acres are water. The facilities provided in Lister Park included a Botanical Garden with over 2000 exotic plants, a natural stream which watered concreted wading pools, 4 bowling greens, 6 tennis courts, an 18 hole putting green, an ornamental stone bandstand surrounded by seating (military and other bands would perform every Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday), a tea-house and from 1915, a 150' by 60' swimming pool (which was enlarged and improved in 1939) (Bentley, 1926 and City of Bradford, 1915, 1939). Lister's father, Ellis Cunliffe Lister, planted many of the trees within the Park in the 1820's. A head gardener, who was in charge of 19 staff, lived in a lodge at the Park. A **statue of Lister** sculpted by Matthew Noble was erected in Lister Park in 1875 (Parker, 1904).

Lister moved from Manningham Hall to Farfield Hall in Addingham, the ancient seat of the Cunliffe family. In the 1880's Lister purchased the Swinton Park and Jervaulx Abbey estates, and lived at the former from 1883 until his death in 1906.

In 1889 Lister and Co. was turned into a limited company with Samuel Cunliffe Lister its chief stockholder with shares worth hundreds of millions of pounds in today's money (Parker, 1904). The firm was world famous for its velvets, silks, imitation sealskins, mohair plush, wool dress goods and nightwear, and men's shirts and pyjamas. Two thirds of the company's sales were exports (Keighley, 1989).

A key event which would have repercussions nationally was the **Manningham Mills strike** which ran for 19 weeks between December 1890 and April 1891. The dispute arose when Lister and Co proposed to reduce the wages of 1,100 workers in the Velvet Department by 25% in response to a tariff placed on imported velvet by America's President McKinley and was spurred on by Lister's refusal to negotiate, despite a profit of £138,000 (worth about £27 million today) and a dividend of 10% to shareholders in the previous year. This stance was a bridge too far, as unions and societies representing workers in other industries and occupations across the West Riding established a fund to support the striking workforce at Manningham Mills. The campaign also attracted support from the middle classes, including WP Byles, editor of the Bradford Observer, Manningham resident and shareholder in Lister and

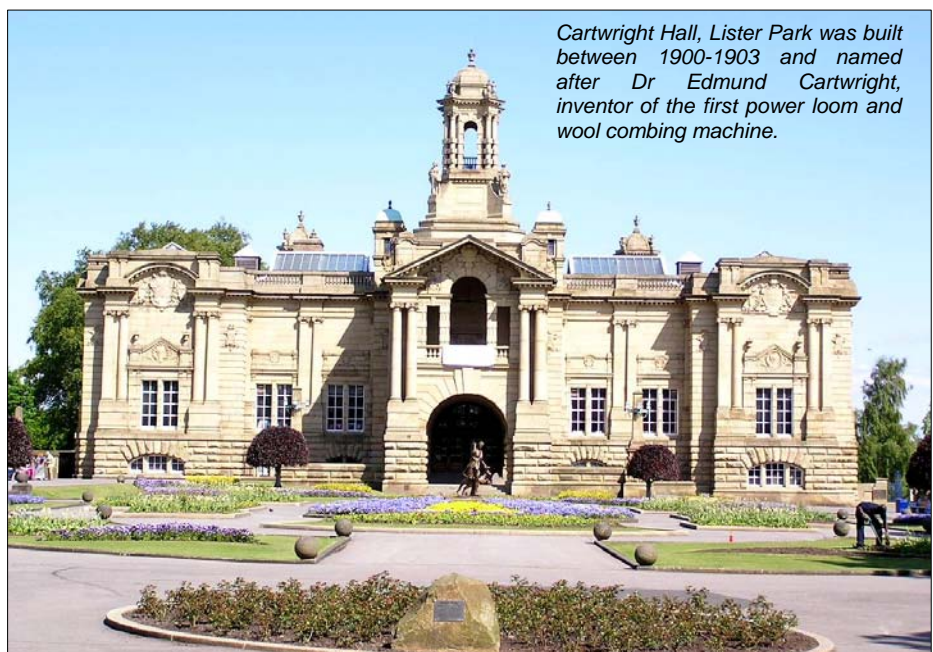
Co. who advocated a smaller dividend in return for better wages for workers at the Mills. There was picketing at the Mills and regular processions to raise awareness. Between 10 and 20,000 people attended some meetings, while the strike's final meeting in Bradford city centre attracted between 60 and 90,000 people. By this time nearly 5,000 employees at Manningham Mills were either on strike or locked out and it was the scale of the strike which placed a strain on strike funds and precipitated its collapse in April. The general level of discontent with the situation of the working classes and the lack of action from either main political party (Liberal or Conservative) led to a surge in trade union membership and the formation of the **Independent Labour Party** in Bradford which actively sought to represent the working classes, gaining seats on Bradford Council and by 1906 winning seats in the House of Commons (Laybourn, 1976). This political party is now known as the Labour party.

In 1891 the Prime Minister, the Marquis of Salisbury, created a Peerage for Samuel Cunliffe Lister, who was made Lord Masham, which is named from one of the estates associated with Swinton Hall which had been his residence since 1883. In 1896 the Bradford Corporation made Lord Masham a Freeman of the City.

Manningham Hall, which stood in grounds which are now Lister Park, was demolished in 1898-9 to make way for a new art gallery and exhibition space financed by Lord Masham to the tune of £47,500 (around £10 million today). Lord Masham had decided that the new art gallery should be named after the Rev. Dr Edmund Cartwright (1743-1823), a country clergyman who, while living in Kent, invented and patented the first power loom and a wool combing machine. Cartwright was born in Nottingham, educated in Wakefield, and studied at Oxford University before entering the clergy. His contemporary Richard Arkwright had in 1784 invented a spinning machine which was much more efficient and productive than spinning by hand. The invention meant that large quantities of yarn could be produced, but weaving remained a much slower and labour intensive process as it could only be done by hand. The labour intensive hand weaving process would have to be carried out on mainland

Europe where there were much more hand loom weavers and labour was cheaper. Cartwright's solution was to invent a weaving machine which was equal to Arkwright's spinning machine. Within a year of Arkwright patenting his spinning machine, Cartwright had patented a woolcombing machine. This initial invention was quite clumsy and crude and a later patent of 1792 was a great improvement, but was by no means perfect and Cartwright continued to strive for improvements (Parker, 1904).

Despite their shortcomings, Cartwright's inventions and their principles formed the basis on which all subsequent power looms and wool combing machines would use, including those invented by Lord Masham, which were refinements of Cartwright's ideas. Despite his achievements, Cartwright, whose inventions underpinned the industrialisation of Bradford and much of the North of England, died without profiting from his inventions and was an obscure historical figure, even to textile machinery inventors such as Lord Masham, who did not learn about Cartwright until late on into his life. Cartwright and his inventions were met by hostility from workers, fires wiped out much of his work and once his inventions were completed other machinery builders flagrantly infringed on Cartwright's patents. Despite spending £40,000 (over £8 million today) on inventing and refining his power loom, he received no royalties from manufacturers who used his machines. Such was Lord Masham's respect for Cartwright that he commissioned Henry Fehr of London to sculpt the statue of Dr Cartwright that stands inside the Hall (Parker, 1904).



Cartwright Hall, Lister Park was built between 1900-1903 and named after Dr Edmund Cartwright, inventor of the first power loom and wool combing machine.

The building itself was designed by Simpson and Abbott, who had previously designed the Glasgow Kelvinside Gallery and Museum. The firm, which was chosen out of 117 submissions, designed the building in an exuberant Baroque style down to every fitting. The positioning of the building and the inclusion of terracing gave an elevated view over the gardens and meant that the building interacted with the surrounding Park (Lemmon, 1987). The completed Cartwright Hall weighs 50,000 tons and is made of stone from Idle Quarries. Its four corners stand on old engine bed stones taken from the enginehouse of Manningham Mills (Parker, 1904).

The 1904 **Bradford Industrial Exhibition** was held in Lister Park. The Exhibition was a celebration of the city's produce and its Industrial Section displayed finished clothes and other textiles produced by ten of Bradford's leading concerns, including Lister and Co, Titus Salt and Co and J Foster of Black Dyke Mills, Queensbury (Parker, 1904). A number of buildings, amusement rides, pavilions and other structures were temporarily placed in Lister Park, including a bridge across the boating lake. Other attractions included a living Somali village, a palace of illusions, crystal maze, petrol launches and gondolas on the lake. A lido was opened in 1915 and a fair was held in the park every August. The Industrial Exhibition was opened by King George V and Queen Mary (who were at that time the Prince and Princess of Wales) and the ornate iron gates in front of Cartwright Hall (known as **Prince's Gate**) were erected to commemorate the visit. The Prince and Princess of Wales also visited Manningham Mills and it was Lister and Co. who provided the velvet draping which adorned the interior of Westminster Abbey for their coronation as King and Queen (Keighley, 1989).

Recent History

During his speech at the opening of Cartwright Hall, Lord Masham made the following prescient comment:

'I have the very strong impression that the East will overcome the West and instead of our clothing the East, they will want to clothe us.' (Parker, 1904).

Regardless of whether this was a light-hearted comment or not, the fact remains that in 1966 Japan overtook England as the world's chief importer of wool (Keighley, 1989). These economic forces, as well as social changes, would impact Manningham significantly over the course of the 20th century.

Between 1904 and 1966 Lister and Co at Manningham Mills experienced varying fortunes. While machinery made production less labour intensive, the prices of raw materials, the cost of fuel and National Health Insurance all raised the cost of textile production in the early twentieth century. The 1914-18 War meant a loss of orders, but huge army orders. Over 1,200 Lister and Co employees joined the armed forces while many others left to work in munitions factories. There was a brief boom in orders immediately after the war but much lower demand followed. By the 1930s there were 7,000 workers at Lister and Co, which still made its own looms and spare parts. Within the Mills, and helping its day-to-day running was accommodation for a brush department, plumbers, joiners, a leather shop (for machinery belts), a blacksmith, welders, brass finishers, turners and millwrights. By this time the produce of Manningham Mills could also be found on the seats of buses and cars and furnishing cinemas as well as clothing worn all over the world. In 1934 the Manningham Mills Welfare Committee was established for the discussion of work issues outside of work as well as organising sports days and tournaments. The Mills also had its own dramatic society and operatic society (Keighley, 1989).

During the 1939-45 War Manningham Mills churned out goods required by the armed forces (including silk parachutes) with half its usual number of workers. The complex survived the War unscathed, but the people of Manningham were ready for any eventuality as more than 40 men were on duty every night as fire wardens. During the war Lister Park was used to contribute to the war effort and the Land Girls grew vegetables in the greenhouses and flower beds. King George VI and Queen Elizabeth and Prime Minister Winston Churchill all visited Manningham Mills during the conflict. There was a brief boom in production following the War, but there was a shortage of available labour. In 1948 £324,000 was spent upgrading the machinery in the Mills after a period of intense use with minimal maintenance (Keighley, 1989). In 1953 the firm supplied the velvet drapery which adorned the interior of Westminster Cathedral for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

In 1959 Kornberg and Segal of London, who were leading the way with synthetic fibres acquired Lister and Co, but kept the company's prestigious and well-known name. Manningham Mills was now part of a firm which made all fibres except carpets. To commemorate the bi-centenary of the independence of the United States of America, the firm made an accurate reproduction of the velvet curtains which, along with a portrait of George Washington, were plucked from the burning home

of the President James Madison by his wife Dolly as they fled from advancing British troops in Washington DC in 1814. Today these curtains hang in the Treaty Room of White House (Keighley, 1989).

This was to be the firm's last high point as from the late 1970s synthetic fibres became less popular and there was a return to natural fibres which were provided in large volumes and at low prices from emerging economies overseas. In 1976 alone Kornberg and Segal lost over £1 million. Despite rationalisation and a reduction in the number of workers from 4,200 to 1,600 (Keighley, 1989) but not even a firm of the stature of Lister and Co. could withstand global economic forces and Manningham Mills closed in 1990.

As well as the declining fortunes of traditional industry and the area's main employers, many 19th century buildings in inner urban areas suffered over the course of the twentieth century due to long-term neglect, and in some cases, eventual demolition. Although the houses in Manningham were generally soundly built and were by no means unsanitary, the threat of clearing areas of historic buildings was longstanding.

Webb (1976) described how the regular maintenance and renewal of buildings were overtaken by the more pressing problems presented by the First and Second World Wars and it was not until the 1950's and 1960's that these problems could begin to be addressed. By this time much of the nation's urban housing stock was in a poor condition. Some areas were cleared and redeveloped, in some cases regardless of the condition of the buildings, while other areas whose future was unclear had the metaphorical 'axe' hanging over them for a number of years and suffered a continued decline as a result. The situation was put succinctly by Webb (1976):

'the demolition of sound and insanitary property without distinction, city centre isolated from the new housing estates by a no-man's land of indecision.'

To give an example, **Southfield Square** was under threat of demolition for a period of about 15 years between the early 1960's and mid 1970's, which a resident-run 'Save the Square' campaign eventually emerging victorious. By this time, however, a significant element of the 19th century development bordering Southfield Square was cleared to make for utilitarian flats in the early 1970's, while the threat of demolition at Southfield Square meant that homeowners understandably invested very little in the upkeep of their properties while the local authority systematically bought and boarded up each house as it came onto the market (Wainwright,

1976). At this time Southfield Square had a cosmopolitan population with a mixture of Pakistani, English, West Indian, Eastern European and Indian residents who all rallied against the proposed demolition (Webb, 1976).



Southfield Square, c. 1977 (Source: Bradford Central Library archives).

The migration of peoples from Eastern Europe (Poland, the Ukraine, Hungary and Russia) into Bradford occurred as a result of the Soviet Occupation of the former Eastern Bloc in the aftermath of World War Two (1939-45). These groups settled and formed distinct communities in the inner city wards of Little Horton and Manningham, with **St John's Methodist Church** being used by Ukrainian Orthodox Church following its vacation by the Methodists in 1969. This initial wave of immigration was followed in the 1950's by larger numbers of economic migrants from the Commonwealth, chiefly the Indian sub-continent and the Caribbean. The first of these immigrants mainly came from India, followed by significant numbers of Pakistani Muslims in the early 1960's. These migrants filled the post-war labour shortage and mainly worked in industries such as textile manufacture and public transport. Typically the first migrants were young men, a transient workforce who arrived with the initial intention of earning money and returning home. However, many settled in Bradford permanently, later sending for their wives and families to join them.

According to Richardson (2002) in 1953 there were just 350 Asian migrants in Bradford. This number had increased dramatically by the time of the 1961 Census, when there were almost 5000 migrants from the Indian subcontinent living and working in Bradford. These migrant workers initially settled in the inner city wards where housing was cheap and plentiful and the distance to work short. Areas such as Manningham, with its abundance of large Victorian residences were ideal for accommodating the needs of the large extended families that are the

traditional household group of the Indian subcontinent. Like the European migrants before them, these new communities became firmly established in Manningham. The diverse population base provides Manningham with a rich cultural heritage that has influenced its present day character and the sense of place of the conservation area.

Lister Park is now used to host the Mela (Asian music festival) and has undergone a £4 million restoration in recent years, which has included a renewed boating lake, bandstand, adventure playground and Indian Mughal water garden, the first of its type in Britain. The park now has its own preservation group, who aim to involve young people in its future.

Manningham Mills is now in the hands of Urban Splash, a development company who are transforming the former industrial buildings into an £18 million residential and office complex that it is hoped will help regenerate the whole area.

Today, pockets of Manningham reflect the decline of the textile and manufacturing industries that created many of these communities. Some areas are suffering from lack of investment and have become rundown. Problems such as high unemployment, prostitution and drugs have become prevalent in certain parts of Manningham. The riots in June 1995 and July 2002, mainly by young people, have exacerbated problems of cultural integration, misunderstanding and a declining local economy.

Manningham, as an area has the potential to become a dynamic area, located as it is between Bradford city centre and the World Heritage Site at Saltaire. Other the last few years there have been numerous attempts at regeneration the area in the form of grant programmes and investment schemes targeted at improving opportunities for young people, providing training centres, sports facilities and educational establishments (Birdsall et al, 2002).



The Mughal water garden was created as part of a £4m restoration scheme for the park.

4. Topography and Setting

Summary of Topography and Setting

Manningham's location on the sloping eastern valley side of Bradford Beck has inevitably had an impact upon the development and character of the area and this is often reflected in the views, architecture and open spaces within the conservation areas. Though the setting is principally urban, it varies from complimentary 19th century developments through to modern urban and residential structures and this has all impacted upon the character and sense of place within the conservation areas.

- Eldon Place is the most southerly conservation area in Manningham and its location on the periphery of the conservation area is reflected in the densely developed urban setting to the south. The inner ring road effectively separates Manningham from the city centre and acts as a physical barrier, hindering pedestrian access and linkages to the centre. The modern Corporation housing to the west of Eldon Place and unattractive retail sheds to the southeast fail to complement the historic character of the conservation area and consequently weaken the quality of its setting.
- Southfield Square is the smallest of the five conservation areas and least affected by topography. The setting of Southfield Square, which has an intimate and insular character, is a varied mixture of 19th century terraced houses, modern Housing Association developments and underused areas of open space. From within the conservation area very little of its setting can be seen as the almost continuous building line around the square blocks most views and vistas in and out of the area.
- Apsley Crescent conservation area is relatively large in size, stretching from Carlisle Place to Midland Road. The steeply sloping topography of the land on which the conservation area is set has a major impact on views in and out of the area and the buildings, architecturally, have responded to the slope by stepping down the valley side in terraces or incorporating extra storeys under the east elevation. Bounded by St Paul's conservation area to the north and

Southfield Square to the southwest, Apsley Crescent has a mostly complimentary setting of mid/late 19th century residential expansion. The industrial units and Valley Parade football ground to the southeast of the conservation area create an interesting, albeit very different setting.

- St Paul's conservation area, located between Apsley Crescent and North Park Road conservation areas enjoys a mostly residential setting. Leafy Lister Park and the school playing grounds form a pleasant green and open setting to the north of the conservation area, which is further complimented by the leafy streets to the east of Manningham Lane. The topography of St Paul's conservation area is varied and dramatic. Streets such as Cunliffe Road, Oak Avenue and Parkfield Road drop down the valley side steeply, resulting in tall, imposing buildings and panoramic views eastwards towards Bolton and Undercliffe.
- North Park Road is geographically the largest conservation area in Manningham and incorporates Lister Park and Manningham Mills. To the north is the Heaton Estates conservation area and to the south and east St Paul's. Located in a densely developed urban area, the setting to the west and south is mainly characterised by late 19th century terraced housing interspaced with small areas of 20th century redevelopment. The topography of the conservation area is relatively consistent, sloping steadily downwards from east to west. Manningham Mills is located on the highest point within the conservation area and consequently dominates many of the views and vistas into and out of the conservation area. The mill chimney is an important local landmark visible for many miles around.

The wider area of Manningham, which includes the five conservation areas of Apsley Crescent, Eldon Place, North Park Road, St Paul's and Southfield Square is a principally residential area located on the northern edge of Bradford city centre. The location of this area within a uniquely urban and industrial setting gives the area a strong sense of place and identity. Much of Manningham is situated

on the sloping valley side of **Bradford Beck**, which runs some way to the east of Manningham Lane. As a consequence, the topography of all the conservation areas has been vastly influenced by this natural occurrence and North Park Road and St Paul's conservation areas in particular have a strong west-east downward slope that opens up long distance views out of the areas and creates interesting streetscapes. The more southerly-located conservation areas of Apsley Crescent, Eldon Place and Southfield Square are also affected by the sloping topography but to a lesser extent, though all have a noticeable ascent westwards up to and away from Manningham Lane.

Eldon Place, the nearest conservation area to the city centre has interestingly varied setting. Extending westwards from Manningham Lane to Lumb Lane, the sloping topography necessitates a steep walk upwards from Manningham Lane and this topography consequentially affects views into and out of the area. From the Lumb Lane, the most elevated point in the conservation area there are excellent views westwards towards Girlington and southwards back towards the city centre. Separating Manningham from the city centre is Drewton Road/Hamm Strasse, part of Bradford's inner ring road system. This highly engineered and wide stretch of road forms not just a physical barrier but also a psychological one between the city centre and Manningham. Difficult to cross and for the most noisy and busy, the road dominates the setting to the south and hinders permeability and access between the two areas. Beyond the road is the northern periphery of the city centre, the skyline of which is peppered with spires and tower blocks. The squat prefabricated buildings of the 1970s, such as Morrison's supermarket, the multi-storey car park and John Street market are juxtaposed alongside the more elegant Victorian and Edwardian architecture of Bradford's once thriving commercial centre.



The mosque to the south of Eldon Place conservation area is a quality landmark building, but its site could be better maintained.

Manningham Lane forms part of the eastern boundary of the conservation area for a short distance. Located on the corner of this main arterial road and the inner ring road are a number of modern, retail sheds and their associated car parking. These unattractive and unimaginative buildings are elevated above the level of the Lane and the backs of the buildings form the boundary of the south-eastern section of the conservation area. These buildings compare unfavourably with the more traditional architecture of the surrounding structures and indeed with the recently completed mosque, located to the south of Darfield Road, which provides a more architecturally interesting setting to the conservation area.

The northern boundary of the conservation area is defined by the rear gardens of houses around **Hanover Square**. A narrow setted footpath enclosed between high boundary walls separates the gardens from the large industrial/commercial complex to the north of the conservation area. The site, which is principally hard-surfaced with buildings around the periphery, lacks visual interest and does not contribute in any positive way to the character or setting of the conservation area.

Southfield Square, located to the northwest of Eldon Place is the smallest of all the conservation areas in Manningham and is located on relatively flat land in an area of mostly 19th century residential development. The immediate setting of the conservation area is relatively diverse, the area to the north and west mostly consisting of late 19th century terraced houses. Directly to the north of the square is the former site of the Grosvenor Community Centre. Now demolished, the site of the community centre is a featureless area of mainly grassed open space surrounded by a stark metal fence. The site urgently needs a new use as at present tipped and blown rubbish is accumulating around the field giving the area a neglected and rundown feel.

To the east and south of Southfield Square are a number of modern residential developments that were built on land that was once occupied by terraced mill workers' housing. The setting to the south is comprised of half a dozen or so blocks of flats and maisonettes that appear typical of those built for the Corporation during the 1970s. Now in mostly poor condition, these buildings and in particular, the contemporary (but almost derelict) shopping precinct have a negative impact on the surrounding area and provide a weak setting to the south of the conservation area.

The modern housing to the east of **Lumb Lane** now forms part of the Apsley Crescent conservation area. Located around the junction of the lane and

Grosvenor Road, these houses are recent additions to the conservation area, being built for the Manningham Housing Association in the last ten years. Though lacking any historical character or association with the historic buildings surrounding them, the houses are well maintained and the obvious pride of their residents does give this area a cared for feel that has a positive impact on the character and sense of place of the wider area.

Wrapping around the north and eastern boundary of Southfield Square is **Apsley Crescent conservation area** which covers a relatively large area and stretches from Carlisle Place eastwards as far as Midland Road and has a varying topography. The western end of the conservation area is characterised by relatively gently sloping topography, however the steepness of the slope increases further eastwards. To the east of Manningham Lane the land drops away steeply downwards towards the valley bottom and there are good views and vistas down leafy avenues such as Clifton Villas and Spring Bank Place. The plateau on which Rosebank (the former Council Training and Development Centre) is set allows good panoramic views out of the conservation area and across valley towards Bolton and Undercliffe.



View of the sloping garden of Rosemount and across Bradford Beck valley towards Bolton.

The northern setting of the conservation area is distinctly urban, the boundary being formed by the busy **Carlisle Road/Queens Road**, a main route east-west through Manningham. The current boundary of the conservation area runs down the middle of this road, the northern side being in the St Paul's conservation area. The setting on the north side of the road is very much complimentary to Apsley Crescent, the two areas having historically developed contemporarily with one another and thus sharing many common characteristics.

To the south of Apsley Crescent conservation area the setting is much more varied, comprising of some

19th century housing and a wide range of industrial/commercial units dating from various eras. The area immediately to the south of Clifton Street is characterised by an untidy jumble of modern warehouses and depots that line Thorncliffe Road and give the area a strongly industrial feel. **Valley Parade**, Bradford City's football ground dominates the skyline to the south, despite its location further down the valley side and its ultra-modern design provides an interesting contrast to the traditional stone buildings and Victorian architecture of the five conservation areas.

St Paul's conservation area is located immediately to the north of Apsley Crescent and covers a large area, wrapping around the end of Lister Park and extending northwards as far as St Joseph's College and the top of North Parade. The setting to the north of the eastern half of the conservation area is quite open and its location on the steeply sloping side of the valley opens up interesting views out of and across the conservation area. Cunliffe Road and Oak Avenue in particular have a dramatic topography and the buildings in this part of the conservation area are forced to respond to the steep downward slope by often having an extra storey below the east facing elevation, creating tall, imposing buildings and interesting streetscapes.



Like all of the streets branching off to the east of Manningham Lane, Queen's Road descends steeply down the valley side and development is stepped along the gradient.

Immediately to the north of St Joseph's College are school playing fields associated with Bradford Grammar School, a large area of mainly grassed open space that is enclosed to the east and west boundaries by tall stone walls that limit views into and out of this area. **Lister Park** to the northwest of the conservation area is elevated above the setting to the east by the slope of the hill and the good mature trees and open aspect of the park adds much to the character and feel of this part of the conservation area. **Oak Lane** forms the boundary between St Paul's and North Park Road conservation areas and is a busy route lined with commercial and retail properties. Most of the

buildings along this road date to the late 19th century and being contemporary with much of the development in the St Paul's conservation area provide a highly complimentary setting. To the west of Skinner Lane and south of Church Street, the setting of the conservation area encompasses a wide variety of building types and land uses. Some of the more traditional properties are included within North Park Road conservation area, however the area is also bounded by other, more modern industrial and residential developments that lack the historic interest or character necessary to warrant inclusion within a conservation area. The upward slope of the land primarily limits views to the west and north of the conservation area, however from most locations in the conservation area the tall, elegant chimney of **Manningham Mills** is visible some distance to the northwest. The chimney acts as an important local landmark and reinforces the identity of the wider area and its historical associations with the textile industry.

North Park Road is geographically the largest of all the conservation areas in Manningham. It includes Lister Park and Manningham Mills as well as a large area of mostly terraced housing on the northern edge of the wider Manningham area. Located to the east of Manningham Lane and with Oak Lane forming much of the southern boundary, the area is set on relatively gentle topography that slopes downwards towards the valley floor to the east. Lister Park experiences some of the most dramatic level changes, the boating lake being located on an even plateau, beneath which the eastern boundary footpath is set at a considerably lower level. The park is an important open space within the densely built-up area of Manningham and the views across the park and eastwards across to the opposite valley sides are in places spectacular. Long distance views such as these are important as they allow the area to be placed in a wider context, creating visual linkages with the surrounding areas.

Manningham Mills is located at the highest point within the conservation area, occupying a prominent corner located at the top of Oak Lane that slopes steeply upwards to the mill from its junction with Manningham Lane. The imposing mill buildings and towering chimney are visible for miles around and are perhaps one of the most pervading and frequently used images of Manningham. The mill has an important impact on both long and short distance views into and out of the conservation area and it serves visually and historically as an important link to the wider area.

To the south of North Park Road conservation area is an area of mostly late 19th century residential expansion. Much of the area to east of Skinner Lane/Conduit Street is included within the St Paul's

conservation area, however the setting to the southwest includes several small pockets of 20th century residential and industrial development interspaced with street after street of late 19th century terraced housing. The wider setting to the south and west of the conservation area provides a fitting setting to the mill, which stands on the south-western boundary of the conservation area. Much of the terraced housing would have been built to house textile workers as at its peak Manningham Mills alone employed some 5,000 workers. The redeveloped areas of Corporation housing immediately to the west of the conservation area replaced terraced mill workers housing but sadly the development, which was probably constructed during the 1970's, has not stood the test of time. The brick-built terraces, laid out in a confusing arrangement of multiple cul-de-sacs and dead ends appears run down and signs of vandalism are apparent around many of the houses.

To the north of the conservation area is **Heaton**. Once a small agricultural hamlet, the original village centre still exists, though it is now completely surrounded by 19th and 20th century residential development. Immediately to the north of the North Park Road conservation area is the large area of open space in the form of the covered reservoir. Emm Lane borders the northern boundary of Lister Park and beyond this is an area of considerable architectural and historical interest, Heaton Estates. Principally covered by separate conservation area designation (Heaton Estates conservation area), this area was developed after Manningham around the end of the 19th and start of the 20th century. Large Arts and Crafts and Vernacular Revival houses line the leafy estate roads and the area provides an interesting contrast to the earlier, more industrial developments in Manningham.

To the east of Lister Park the land slopes quite dramatically downwards towards the valley floor through which the Bradford Beck runs. On the east side of Keighley Road (as Manningham Lane becomes at this point) is Bradford Grammar School, an impressive early 20th century (c.1937) building set within spacious grassy grounds. The school provides a suitably dignified setting to Lister Park, the natural stone of the building and the trees standing around the grounds complimenting the natural qualities of Lister Park on the opposite side of the road.

5. Traditional Building Materials

Summary of Traditional Building Materials

Traditional building materials have been used throughout the five conservation areas in Manningham and this contributes greatly to the image of the place, its character and overall unity. These are:

- *Locally quarried sandstone used for buildings, boundary walls and other structures such as gateposts and outhouses. The elevations of buildings within the conservation area are traditionally unpainted and the stonework either hammer-dressed or ashlar. Ashlar stone is also used as decoration around doors and windows on even the most modest buildings.*
- *Stone slate roofs for a small number of buildings constructed around the middle of the 19th century and blue slate for the roofs of most of the buildings built after the 1850s;*
- *Painted timber for features such as traditional sash windows, panelled doors and in some instances guttering. Timber and stone for shop front details such as stallrisers, pilasters and traditionally glazed windows;*
- *Stained and leaded glazing to the upper lights, stair windows and fan lights on some of the houses in the conservation area;*
- *Sandstone and gritstone setts and flags for some areas of remaining historic street surfacing.*

Most of the stone used to construct the buildings in Manningham was taken from local quarries, as the cost of transporting stone long distances would have been prohibitive. The first Ordnance Survey map, surveyed c.1848 shows a number of stone quarries close by including a small quarry at the end of Belle Vue Terrace and a larger quarry located to the west of Lister Park. Stone taken from quarries in and around Manningham was mostly sandstone, a soft, yellowy-brown stone that has a tendency to blacken after prolonged exposure to pollution and smoke. Nearly all the buildings in the conservation areas are constructed from this material and the use of this local sandstone throughout the five

conservation areas is a fundamental part of the image and character of the place. It helps unify the differing types of buildings, from the grand villas through to the more modest workers' terraces and gives the place its coherent feel and strong sense of place.

As the majority of buildings in the Manningham conservation areas were built during the 19th century, the finish of the stonework varies little from building to building across the area. The main elevations of the buildings tend to be constructed from **hammer-dressed stone** and the boundary walls with either hammer dressed stone 'bricks' or chunkier punch-faced stonework. Stone is often used as a form of decoration and the extent of the decorative stonework was considered to be an indication of the status and wealth of the owner. **Ashlar** stonework has been commonly used around the doors and windows of many properties in the conservation area and has a distinctive, smooth appearance. Even the smaller workers' terrace housing tends to have some limited ashlar detailing, usually in the form of a hood above the doorway or window heads and sills. The grander villas and houses in areas such as Apsley Crescent and Eldon Place tend to have much greater detailing, incorporating more ornate doorcases and window surrounds, sill bands, moulded gutter brackets and sometimes even an ashlar finish to the entire frontage of the building.



Coursed hammer dressed stone which has darkened with exposure to pollution and the elements. Note the traditional lime based mortar which is a lighter colour than the stone and is slightly recessed.

Sandstone, by its nature, has a tendency to blacken after prolonged exposure to pollution or smoke. In the case of many buildings in the Manningham conservation areas, the close proximity of the suburb to mills and other industrial buildings has resulted in the stonework taking on a darker hue. In

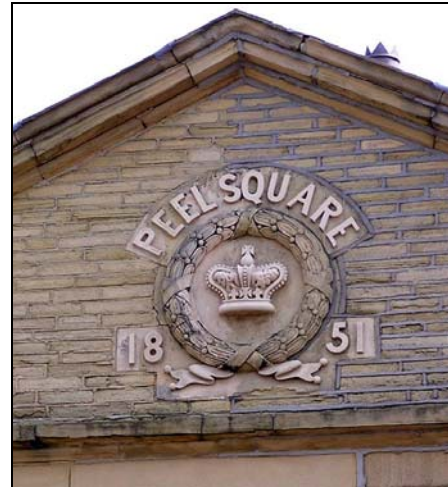
general, **stone cleaning** of traditional buildings should be resisted (and indeed requires Listed Building Consent in the case of listed buildings) as much of their character is derived from the aged hues of the stonework. Stone cleaning can damage soft sandstone and by reinstating the fresh hue of the stone masks the age of the buildings. As much of the visual interest and character of the streetscape in the Manningham conservation areas are derived from groups or terraces of buildings and their relationship to one another, the cleaning of stonework can be particularly visually disruptive on wider scale. The cleaning of individual buildings in a terrace creates a 'patchwork' effect that harms the unity of the group. Where possible, stone should be left in its naturally darkened state and only sandblasted or chemically cleaned where absolutely necessary.

Painting or rendering of stonework should be avoided for the same reasons as above. Masking the stonework disguises the age of the building and detracts from its traditional character. Covering the stonework with paint or render can also cause damage by trapping moisture between the stone and the covering, thus allowing rot and water damage to occur. The painting of even small areas of stonework, such as door surrounds and window heads and sills can have a wider visual impact, dominating the entire frontage of the building. Where this has occurred sporadically along a terrace the housing, the impact can be even more detrimental as the alternating colours and use of paint on key features can create a disjointed, untidy appearance.

Most of the buildings in Manningham's conservation areas have been built with stone that has been regularly coursed. The larger dwellings, such as those along Spring Bank Place, Walmer Villas and Clifton Villas tend to be built with deeply coursed stonework, some of which had been extensively tooled to a smooth, ashlar finish. The more modest terraces, such as those around Heaton Road and leading off Oak Lane and Victor Road were built to house the mill workers and tend to be built from regularly coursed, hammer-dressed stonework that takes the form of shaped sandstone 'bricks'.

The **pointing** of coursed stone buildings can have a dramatic impact on the appearance and character of the building. Traditionally stonework was pointed with a lime mortar that was lighter in colour than the stone itself and slightly recessed between the courses. Lime mortar is softer than the stone itself and allows the stone to 'breathe', unlike harder cement-based mortars that cause the stonework to erode faster and are unduly visually dominant. Unfortunately overly bold cement pointing is visible on some of the buildings in the conservation areas

and this has resulted in a detrimental appearance that detracts from the traditional stone elevations.



Traditional lime based mortar which has been correctly applied (such as that on the left hand side of this photo) is contrasted with inappropriately mixed and applied mortars (such as that on the right hand side of this photo). Inappropriate mortar also contrasts with the hue of the stonework.

Though most of the buildings in the conservation areas have blue or grey slate **roofs**, there are a small number that have stone slate roofs. **Stone slate** is a traditional roofing material more commonly seen on buildings constructed prior to the middle of the 19th century. Stone slates give the roofline a characteristic colour and distinctive chunky profile that complements the colour and texture of the stonework. Examples of stone slate roofs in the Manningham conservation areas are limited mainly to the few surviving buildings that date from the 18th and early 19th centuries that formed the original village of Manningham prior to its suburban development from the 1860's onwards. These buildings, which include a number of early 19th century cottages at Skinner Lane (*right*) and the Manor House at Rosebery Road are fine examples of local vernacular architecture and their stone slate roofs add to their agricultural feel and character. Stone slates are now becoming increasingly rare, as other materials have become available and earlier buildings lost and should therefore be treasured.



From the middle of the 19th century the use of stone slate was superseded by **Welsh slate**. Improvements to the transport infrastructure, in particular the construction of the rail network, allowed Welsh slate to be transported across the country and it became readily available throughout the north of England. It is a cheaper and lighter material than stone and subsequently was used on many buildings constructed post-1850. Welsh slate

has a much smoother profile than stone and is usually dark grey in colour (though this varies according to region and quarry). As many of the houses in Manningham date from the middle of the 19th century onwards, blue and grey slates are the most commonly used form of roofing material, though the occasional building displays a less common green Westmoreland slate roof. As a natural material, slate complements the character of the stonework and buildings and should be preserved.



Slate roofs are an important and consistent detail for many buildings erected in the 19th century. While the roof and dormer window detail in this picture are consistent, the missing chimneys spoil the roofline.

Unfortunately, in some instances the traditional form of roofing material has been removed and replaced with concrete tiles and other similar substitutes. These materials have a completely different appearance to the original slates and rarely complement the traditional form of the stonework. Where a building forms part of a terrace or group, the replacement roofing material can have a negative impact on the wider area. Sadly, many of the simple pitched roof slopes of houses within the conservation areas have been interrupted by the construction of large, often flat-roofed **dormer windows**. Though some of the dwellings would have originally had small, pitched roof stone dormer windows, the impact of the larger constructions on many of the dwellings in the streets around Oak Lane and Manningham Mills have a detrimental impact on the streetscape due to their size and materials.

Timber is the traditional material used for the doors, windows and gutters on buildings constructed prior to the middle of the 20th century. These features are the most susceptible to change and some have been replaced by modern alternatives. However, where the original details have survived they contribute greatly to the integrity of the built form and the quality of a conservation area. The pattern of the window and its glazing style is very much dependent on the age of the building. From the early-mid 19th century until the early 20th century almost all buildings were constructed with timber sliding **sash windows**. The earliest examples of

this type of window tend to have up to ten panes of glass separated by glazing bars though by the 20th century larger panes of glass became more affordable and single or four-pane sliding sash windows became common. The sliding mechanism of the traditional sash window is an important feature and the appearance cannot be fully replicated with a top opening style of window. The slenderness of the timber frames and glazing bars and the depth and shadow created by the overlapping top half adds to the visual interest and distinctiveness of the building. These would traditionally have been painted as opposed to stained. Sash windows, sometimes containing stained and leaded glass windows can be seen in many houses in the conservation area and their retention contributes much to the character and historic interest of the area.



Timber sash windows are important, but easily replaced details which can indicate the age and architecture of a building. Left: unusual two-over-four pane sash from Peel Square (1852). Centre: round-headed sash window at an Italianate style house on Lumb Lane dated 1863. Right: Edwardian Art Deco style glazing at a c. 1890 textile workers' house on Milford Place.

Traditionally **doors** would have been constructed from timber with either four or six **panels**, though different localities sometimes adopted a particular arrangement or style. Sadly many of the original panelled doors and to a certain extent window details have been replaced with less sympathetic versions constructed to a variety of designs from modern materials, such as uPVC.

Non-traditional materials and finishes generally look out of place on older buildings and are at odds with their simple character. Furthermore, the vast variety in opening methods, designs and styles of windows and doors available means that where a range of differing styles have been used within a terrace or street it creates a disjointed appearance that can harm the wider character and uniformity of the group. Where possible it is better to repair rather than replace traditional features. If this is unavoidable, the use of sympathetic replacements is desirable and the Conservation Team will be happy to advise.



Traditional panelled timber doors are a common feature of 19th and early 20th century houses. Left: four panel door at Manningham Lane. Right: six panel door at Camden Terrace.



This traditional timber shopfront at Oak Lane was restored with the help of funding from Bradford Council around 1990.

Within the conservation area there are a number of properties that are in retail use and have large windows and shop frontages at ground floor level. Traditionally, **shopfronts** that date from the mid 19th to the early 20th century would have been constructed principally from timber and stone. Details such as stallrisers below the windows and pilasters to either side would have been constructed from stone, though wooden detailing is sometimes seen. The fascia signage above the windows would have been shallow and painted. Doorways were often recessed. Though there are some examples of unaltered shop frontages in Manningham, many have been altered by way of the addition of oversized signage. Indeed some shop fronts have been replaced entirely by modern frontages that tend to lack the finer detailing of the original and often overwhelm the simple character of the building.

Though some of the properties in the conservation area front straight onto the highway, most are set back a short distance from the road behind stone walls. Stone walls are a traditional form of boundary treatment and the stone, which is usually quarried locally, complements the fabric of the

buildings and adds definition to the streetscape. **Boundary walls** are usually constructed from hammer-dressed horizontally coursed stone and topped with rounded or triangular copingstones. Stone walls surround a wide variety of buildings within the conservation areas, ranging from grand villas through to modest terraces and this helps unify the diverse structures and streetscapes. In some cases the **iron railings** which originally surmounted the majority of the boundary walls in the conservation areas remain in place. Other **iron** details such as grilles, gates and lamp standards survive in places. Unfortunately, some of the traditional boundary treatments have been replaced with panelled fencing, breezeblocks or indeed removed altogether and the frontage of the building left open for parking. In some areas this has severely undermined the character of the streetscape and indeed of the buildings themselves.



The iron railings remain attached to the shared boundary wall at Peel Square. The type of wall in this photograph is a typical boundary feature in Manningham. The damaged gatepier, the lack of paint to the railings and the pavement let this vista down.

Though many of the roads in the conservation area have been engineered and surfaced with modern materials, there are still a significant number of footpaths and roads throughout the conservation areas that are surfaced with traditional **stone setts** and **flags**. The colour and texture of this surface complements that of the stone from which the buildings are constructed and helps to fuse its image. It adds quality to the area and as a historical street surface is of interest in its own right.

