

of the Ashton Canal Manchester and Stockport Branch



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This walk is part of a series, for more information and other walks in the series visit: www.stockport.gov.uk/walkingpodcasts

Other walks in the series include...

**Peak Forest Canal (South)** 

Manchester & Stockport Canal

#### Acknowledgements

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Built between 1793 and 1797

ing down the Ashton Canal

The Stockport and Manchester Canal, or "Lanky Cut" as it was locally known. was used throughout two centuries to bring coal, among other things, to the mills and industries alongside the cut in Gorton and Reddish. The canal, which streched almost 5 miles from the Clayton junction to the outskirts of Stockport town, fell prey to changes in the economy and dwindling traffic in the early 1900's. Allowed to deteriorate and lie derelict for many years, the decision was made to fill the canal in during the 1960's. An arduous drawnout process which continued until 1970.

#### Whats there now?

he scenes along the canal route have changed drastically over the years, and with the closure of the canal in the 1970's, a large amount of the original canal line has been built over in Reddish, but in Gorton most of the route follows a footpath. The route is full of history, giving an insight into the development of the area's that lay along the canal, and the notable people and industries that drove the growth of the towns.

## The future of the canal...

Canal restoration has been going on in the UK for 40 years, and now attention is being brought to the Stockport canal route. As well as providing a green corridor, that will create a habitat for animals, birds and other

wildlife. The restoration would bring many amenities for the community and beautify

> On the Podcast: Manchester and Stockport Canal Society chairman, Peter Scott, talks about the societies aims for the canals restoration.

For more information on the canals history and regeneration visit the MSBC's website

#### 1, 2 & 3. Clayton Junction,

wer Gorton reservoir from Debdale Park

#### Gorton Reservoirs & Debdale Park

 ${\sf W}$ e start our journey at Clayton junction where the canal once oined to the Ashton-under-Lyne canal. To get to the starting point t is necessary to make your way from Ashton New Road and walk own the Ashton Canal locks, as illustrated on the "Where do I start?" ection overleaf. Clayton Junction can be found between locks 11 & 12

Here you can see what is left of the canal, in the form of a short strech of water heading under a bridge off the ashton canal. Here barges carrying goods would go on to deliver their loads to other destinations on he canal circuit

Dacking on to Debdale Park are the Gorton reservoirs. Built much later than the canal in the 1820's, it is the only reservoir to have had a canal unning along the top of its dam. In the 1800's most of the site was owned by Mr J.S. Grimshaw, a local hatter, and was later bought by the city council and was transformed into a formal park after the 1st world war.

A haven away from the busy roads, Debdale park is a lovely location for a relaxing stroll, or why not find a quiet spot for a picnic?

The park offers open green spaces, as well as beautifully kept gardens, a bandstand, tennis courts bowling green and a miniature golf course.



# 4 & 10. North & South Reddish Parks

North Reddish park is the largest park in Reddish. We arrive into the park through a public right of way passage from Furnival Street. As the park opens up we head towards the south exit. With a little bit of imagination you can see the where the line of the canal would of been, alongside the trees within the park!

South Reddish park offers good sized football pitches, we will be cutting through this park on our way to Nelstrop's Mill and the end of the route. The map shows that the canal would of cut right through where the fields are now.

> On the Podcast: John Bradshaw shares his memories of the dry dock, dredgers and canal boats.



nother two major mills on the route as part of the Houldsworth Village project Formerly cotton mills, originally built in 1874, now serving as commercial and

On the Podcast: Hear about the strange microclimates caused by the mills output, huge goldfish and other "things" that could be seen in and alongside the canal...



1834-1917

8. Broadstone Mill

Houldsworth played a large part in the development of Reddish,

establishing his mill in what was, at that time, a distinctly rural location.

Luring people to the area with the jobs that the mill provided. He built

homes for the workers to live in, as well as constructing St.Elisabeths'

church, school and Houldsworths working mens club for his employees.

In 1920, the Houldsworth four-faced clock was unveiled in Houldsworth Square for his achievements. The clock is still there today and can be

here are ambitious plans for the future of Broadstone Mill, with plans to rebuild the mill's south end to accommodate further commercial, retail and residential space, as well as reinstating the canal basin to... form a marina at the front of the mill.

1st mill standing

7. Houldsworth Mill

he largest cotton mill in the world

at its time! Houldsworth Mill, established

as Reddish Mill, was built by Sir William

Houldsworth in 1865.

seen if you detour from the

route down Rupert Street,

opposite Houldsworth Mill.

Houldsworth Village

 $B_{
m uilt}$  in 1903 Broadstone Mill was originally a six-storey double mill, powered by a central engine house. Mills such as Broadstone, drew water straight from the canal for the condensers.In 1957 the 2nd mill was demolished, and later in 1965 the engine house wa On the Podcast: Broadstone direct demolished, leaving the

Richard Sym, describes the mill and the plans for the future.

### 9. Craven Brothers

On the Podcast: Hear from Paula Rands,

talking us through the development of

Houldsworths' community.

What is now known as the Vauxhall Industrial Estate, previously housed the famous Craven Brothers. Founded in 1853 and run by the three siblings, Greenwood, William and John Craven. Makers of machine tools such as huge industrial lathes and plano millers building up a huge export trade with India, Finland, Canada, Australia, and Brazil.



ime served apprentices received no indentures except for a pat on the back and advised to, 'Just tell 'em where you're from lad!' - Ex-apprentice of the works

## 11. Nelstrops Flour Mill

**W**e end our journey on Sheffield Road, behind Nelstrops Flour Mill. William Nelstrop moved into the mill in 1821, developing the business and becoming an important figure in the community, serving as Mayor of Stockport. The mill has remained a family business for six generations, and claims to be the oldest family miller in the UK!

As with a lot of mills built in this era, the original structure was destroyed in a fire in 1893, but was rebuilt shortly after.

Interestingly, during the second world war, one side of the mill was painted to look like a row of houses to avoid bombing from the luftwaffe!

On the Podcast: We talk to three generations of the family business, hearing the stories of Martin Nelstrop, about work and life on the





6. St. Elisabeths Church us through the growth of the mills and the ndustrial revolution.

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St. Elisabeths, named after William Houldsworths wife, forms a central part of the community built under Houldsworths' vision. The church, along with the houses surrounding the mill, school, and working mens club, were all built by Houldsworth to satisfy the social, educational and spiritual needs of his employees and the surrounding area.

An exquisite grade II building, the church was designed by renowned architect, Alfred Waterhouse, in 1883. His other works include Manchester Town Hall and Londons Natural History Museum.

**Today** the church is very much active in the community, housing its own choir and putting

on many activities and events!

On the Podcast

Mike Kiernan talks

