

= Worsley =

Worsley (pronounced locally as Wor @-@ sley) is a town in the metropolitan borough of the City of Salford , in Greater Manchester , England . The population of the town at the 2011 census was 10 @,@ 035 . It lies along the course of Worsley Brook , 5 @.@ 75 miles (9 @.@ 25 km) west of Manchester . The M60 motorway bisects the area .

Historically part of Lancashire , Worsley has provided evidence of Roman and Anglo @-@ Saxon activity , including two Roman roads . The completion in 1761 of the Bridgewater Canal allowed Worsley to expand from a small village of cottage industries to an important town based upon cotton manufacture , iron @-@ working , brick @-@ making and extensive coal mining . Later expansion came after the First and Second World Wars , when large urban estates were built in the region .

Today , Worsley is under consideration to be made a World Heritage Site , including Worsley Delph , a scheduled monument . A significant part of the town 's historic centre is now a conservation area .

= = History = =

= = = Toponymy = = =

Worsley is first mentioned in a Pipe roll of 1195 ? 96 as Werkesleia , in the claim of a Hugh Putrell to a part of the fee of two knights in nearby Barton @-@ upon @-@ Irwell and Worsley . There are many variations on the name ; Werkesleia , 1195 ; Wyrkedeley , 1212 ; Whurkedeleye , c . 1220 ; Worketley , 1254 ; Worcotesley , Workedesle , 1276 ; Wrkesley , Wrkedeley , Workedeley , 1292 ; Wyrkeslegh , Workesley , 1301 ; Worsley , 1444 ; and " Workdisley alias Workesley alias Worseley " , 1581 . The spelling of the name in early documents , suggests a Saxon origin . Ge @-@ Weore , the Old English form of the name , means " the cleared place which was cultivated or settled . " The Anglo @-@ Saxon Chronicle contain no references to Worsley .

= = = Early history = = =

Two Roman roads run through the area . Connecting Mamucium (Manchester) with Coccium (Wigan) , one passes through Worsley near Drywood , and over Mosley Common . The present @-@ day A6 road follows part of the course of another Roman road , which passes through the northern part of the area near Walkden and Little Hulton . In 1947 a hoard of 550 Roman coins was found near a quarry in Boothstown , dated to between AD 250 and 275 , and in 1958 the head of a man was found on Worsley Moss . Named " Worsley man " , and originally thought to be no more than 20 years old , upon the discovery of Lindow Man it was re @-@ examined and dated to approximately the 2nd century AD , in the Romano @-@ British period .

Worsley later fell under the control of the Anglo @-@ Saxons , who controlled much of the area around Manchester and who also defeated the British at the Battle of Chester in AD 615 . Edward the Elder rebuilt the fortifications at Manchester , and in AD 924 captured all the land between the rivers Mersey and Irwell , making it demesne in the Kingdom of Wessex . During the Middle Ages the area was covered with forests and marshlands . Thinly populated by craftsmen and serfs , Worsley grew as a settlement adjoining an ancient corn mill , close to the location of the present @-@ day Worsley Road Bridge . Most farms throughout Lancashire were small with their tenants dependent upon secondary employment , however in 1719 a John Kay of Worsley had five stirks , two bulls , 17 cows , " young cattle upon the moors " , and a " cow at hire " , all valued at £ 97 5s . Marl was commonly used as a fertiliser , and is recorded in use in 1719 . Wheeler 's Manchester : Its Political , Social and Commercial History , Ancient and Modern (1836) states that about one @-@ fifth of the land around Worsley , Astley and Tyldesley was in tillage , lower on average than the surrounding areas .

== Bridgewater estates ==

Worsley was , originally , the largest manor of the seven ancient manors of the Bridgewater Estates . It was created by William I and held for him by the Barton family in thegnage , and for them by a Norman knight named Elias , who fought in the crusades . On his death in Rhodes , the manor remained with Elias ' son , whose family had by that time adopted the name of the village as its family name . On 23 June 1311 a substantial part of the Manor of Hulton was granted to the Worsleys . The family held both manors until the late 14th century , whereon they passed to the Massey family of Tatton , and then in the 16th century to the Brereton family of Malpas , Cheshire . The Brereton family added the Manor of Bedford (a small area of land to the west of Worsley) to the estate . Richard Brereton later married Dorothy Egerton , and upon his death the estates passed into the Egerton family .

In 1617 John Egerton , son of Sir Thomas Egerton , became Earl of Bridgewater . The Egerton family was descended from Sir Richard Egerton of Ridley , Cheshire . His illegitimate son , Thomas Egerton , was a prominent lawyer who served as Master of the Rolls from 1594 to 1603 , and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal from 1596 to 1617 and also as Lord High Chancellor of England . John Egerton succeeded to Worsley in 1639 , and died in 1649 . He was succeeded by the second and third Earls of Bridgewater . The title of Duke of Bridgewater was first given to Scroop Egerton in 1720 . He devised a navigation system for Worsley which was not carried out . His son , the third Duke of Bridgewater Francis Egerton , was to build the Bridgewater Canal .

The Duke purchased the Manor of Pemberton (near Wigan) in 1758 , the Manor of Hindley in 1765 , and the Manor of Cadishead in 1776 . Upon his death in 1803 he was succeeded by George Leveson @-@ Gower , 1st Duke of Sutherland . In 1833 the estate was inherited by Gower 's son , Francis Leveson @-@ Gower who changed his surname to Egerton , and in 1846 became the Earl of Ellesmere . In 1836 he purchased the Manor of Tyldesley . He is recorded as saying that he found Worsley to be " a God @-@ forsaken place , full of drunken , rude people with deplorable morals " .

Worsley New Hall , designed by Edward Blore , was built in 1846 for Francis Egerton the First Earl of Ellesmere . The plans are held at the Victoria and Albert Museum . Queen Victoria visited the hall in 1851 and 1857 ; Edward VII and Queen Alexandra visited when Edward was Prince of Wales in 1869 , and on 6 July 1909 . The hall was used as a hospital in World War I and in World War II housed Dunkirk evacuees , American soldiers preparing for D @-@ Day and the Lancashire Fusiliers . In 1943 the hall was badly damaged by fire and demolished in 1949 .

== Industrial Revolution ==

Coal has been mined around Worsley from as long ago as 1376 , originally in bell pits . The coal seams in the area tend to be fairly thin , slanting downwards from north to south , and so deeper mining became necessary during the 17th century .

With the onset of the Industrial Revolution and the growing use of steam power , there was a rapid increase in the demand for coal . The Duke 's mines were among those supplying the surrounding districts but transport was both inefficient and expensive , and the mines also suffered from persistent flooding . His solution to these problems was to build a canal from Worsley to Salford , and an underground canal into the mines from Worsley Delph . The canal boats would carry 30 long tons (30 t) at a time , ? more than ten times the amount of cargo per horse that was possible with a cart . The Duke and his estate manager obtained an Act of Parliament empowering them to begin construction on a planned route directly to Salford , avoiding the River Irwell .

James Brindley was brought in for his technical expertise and suggested varying the route of the proposed canal away from Salford and across the Irwell into Manchester . A second Act was secured for this variance , which included an aqueduct to cross the Irwell . This was built relatively quickly for the time ; work commenced in September 1760 and the first boat crossed on 17 July 1761 . The canal opened in 1761 and along with the stone aqueduct at Barton @-@ upon @-@ Irwell , was considered a major engineering achievement . One writer said that when finished , it "

will be the most extraordinary thing in the kingdom , if not in Europe . The boats in some places are to go underground , and in other places over a navigable river , without communicating with its waters ... "

Worsley Delph , now a scheduled monument , was the entrance to the Duke 's underground mines . Two entrances , built years apart , allowed access to the Starvationer boats , the largest of which could carry 12 long tons (12 t) of coal . The entrances allow access to 46 miles (74 km) of underground canal on four levels , linked by inclined planes .

The burgeoning village became a hub of commercial activity . The Duke employed craftsmen to service a wide range of industries including boat @-@ making , plastering , blacksmithing and mining . A local quarry supplied limestone , for which a kiln was constructed at the junction of Barton Road (B5211) and Stableford Road . A quarry at the Delph supplied building materials for the region , including the stone used to construct Brindley 's aqueduct . To accommodate the workers needed for these industries the Duke built extra housing and cottages . In a diary entry of 1773 , Josiah Wedgwood wrote of the area " We next visited Worsley which has the appearance of a considerable Seaport Town . His Grace has built some hundreds of houses , & is every year adding considerably to their number . " Worsley Green became a thriving centre of industry .

With the death of the Duke in 1803 , his estates were inherited by his nephew , George Leveson @-@ Gower , who later became the Duke of Sutherland . The canal and coal estates were placed under the control of the Bridgewater Trust , and in 1833 the rest of the estates were inherited by the Duke of Sutherland 's son , Francis Leveson @-@ Gower who changed his surname to Egerton , and in 1846 became the Earl of Ellesmere . The mines ceased production in 1887 , and with the expiration of the Bridgewater Trust in 1903 the village began to change ; the Duke 's warehouse and the works on what is now Worsley Green were demolished . Worsley Brook was culverted , and a memorial fountain to the Duke was built from the bricks of the works ' chimney .

Although much of the industry that dominated Worsley was in decline , in 1937 Sir Montague Maurice Burton opened a clothing factory along the East Lancashire Road . Built in the Art Deco style , in 1938 the factory employed 3 @, @ 000 people .

= = = Modern history = = =

Under the Housing Act 1919 , large overspill estates were built by the council for veterans of the First World War , but a larger change to the area came after the end of the Second World War , when the then City of Salford was forced to rehouse many of its inhabitants . With little land left , 4 @, @ 518 new houses were built in the urban district by the Worsley Project . 18 @, @ 000 people were rehoused under the scheme , which included new facilities , shops and schools . Another housing estate was built during the 1970s to the north of Worsley Green .

In 1944 , during World War II , a flying bomb landed on a house near Worsley Dam . An Anti Aircraft Operations Room (AAOR) was built in the 1950s . Although unused the building still exists , in wooded land to the west of the town , on the site of the former Worsley New Hall .

= = Governance = =

From the 11th century , Worsley was a township in the Eccles parish of the hundred of Salford , and county of Lancashire . Worsley was originally in Eccles ecclesiastical parish , and also in Barton @-@ upon @-@ Irwell Poor Law Union . The Swinton area of the township was in 1867 included in the Swinton Local Board of Health , which from 1869 became the Swinton and Pendlebury Local Board of Health . In 1892 a small part of the township of Worsley was included in the Borough of Eccles . In 1894 , under the Local Government Act 1894 , Worsley Urban District was created . A part of the township then within the area of the Swinton and Pendlebury Local Board of Health was formed into Swinton township , becoming part of Swinton and Pendlebury Urban District . In 1907 two small detached parts of Worsley civil parish , then inside Swinton civil parish , were added to Swinton civil parish . A town hall was opened on 22 June 1911 . Worsley Urban District gained 21 acres (85 @, @ 000 m2) of land from Barton @-@ upon @-@ Irwell Civil Parish in 1921 , and in

1933 gained the area of Little Hulton Urban District . Parts were added to Eccles Borough and Irlam Urban District .

In 1955 Swinton and Pendlebury Borough gained a small part of Worsley Urban District , and under the Local Government Act 1972 , in 1974 Worsley 's Urban District status was abolished , becoming part of Salford Metropolitan District .

Following its 2006 review of parliamentary representation in Greater Manchester , the Boundary Commission for England recommended the creation of a modified Worsley constituency , incorporating a part of Eccles . The new constituency is called Worsley and Eccles South . Until the United Kingdom general election 2010 , Worsley was represented in the House of Commons by Barbara Keeley , Labour Party member for the Worsley constituency . After the election , Keeley became the MP for Worsley and Eccles South .

= = Geography = =

At 53 ° 30 ' 0 " N 2 ° 23 ' 0 " W (53 @. @ 5000 ° , 2 @. @ 3833 °) , Worsley stands about 206 feet (63 m) above sea level . Sheltered at the foot of a middle coal measure running approximately northwest and southeast across the area , the village lies along the course of Worsley Brook , which cuts through the ridge . The ridge also forms part of the northern edge of the Irwell Valley . The area is bordered on the north by the East Lancashire Road , and on the south by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway and part of the Bridgewater Canal . The larger towns of Swinton and Eccles lie to the east and southeast respectively , and to the west the area is largely bordered by Chat Moss , open fields , and forest . The M60 and M62 motorways cut directly through the area .

The underlying measures of coal have proved important for the development of the area ; it was around Worsley Delph that the settlement first began to grow . Parts of the area are within an indicated floodplain . Worsley 's climate is generally temperate , like the rest of Greater Manchester . The mean highest and lowest temperatures (13 @. @ 2 ° C (55 @. @ 8 ° F) and 6 @. @ 4 ° C (43 @. @ 5 ° F)) are slightly above the national average , while the annual rainfall (806 @. @ 6 millimetres (31 @. @ 76 in)) and average hours of sunshine (1394 @. @ 5 hours) are respectively above and below the national averages .

= = Demography = =

According to the Office for National Statistics , at the time of the United Kingdom Census 2001 , the ward of Worsley had a population of 9 @, @ 833 , of which 4 @, @ 801 were male and 5 @, @ 032 female . It is the fifth least populous ward in Salford , and the third least densely populated . The ward has a higher proportion of married couples with and without children than Salford as a whole . Of those over 16 years old , 1 @, @ 929 were single (never married) and 4 @, @ 267 married . Worsley 's 4 @, @ 102 households included 632 married couples without children , 818 with dependent children and 356 with non @-@ dependent children . There were 249 lone @-@ parent households with children . 642 households were occupied by pensioners living alone .

Of those aged 16 ? 74 , 1 @, @ 428 had no academic qualifications , 1 @, @ 078 had attained a level one qualification , 183 children aged between 16 ? 17 and 242 people aged 18 ? 74 were in full @-@ time education . Worsley ward has the lowest levels of unemployment in Salford , in April 2006 0 @. @ 9 % of the economically active population were unemployment benefit claimants , comparing well to Salford as a whole where the figure is 3 @. @ 7 % . The area is considered to be one of the more affluent parts of Salford .

At 12 @. @ 6 reported crimes per thousand population , the crime rate in Worsley is lower on average than Salford , which stands at 163 @. @ 1 per thousand population .

= = Economy = =

One of Worsley 's early industries was weaving . A cottage industry , cotton would be spun on spinning wheels and hand @-@ operated looms in people 's homes to produce cloth . Merchants

would then purchase this cloth , selling it at the Bridgewater Hotel , then known as the Old Grapes Inn .

Worsley now has little industry , and is in the main a tourist destination and commuter town . The area has two large hotels ; a Novotel and a Marriott . Worsley Old Hall is now a public house and restaurant in the Brunning and Price chain , part of the Restaurant Group .

= = Landmarks = =

Worsley Village was in 1969 designated as a conservation area by the former Lancashire County Council . Bisected by the A572 Worsley Road , the area covered about 34 @. @ 25 acres (138 @, @ 600 m2) of land and included 40 listed buildings , such as the Packet House , a telephone kiosk , and the Delph sluice gates , but this list has since increased to 48 listed buildings . Much of the area around the canal and Worsley Delph was restored and landscaped between 1966 and 1967 by the Worsley Civic Trust and the local council , ready for a visit by Elizabeth II on 17 May 1968 . As the canal passes through Worsley , iron oxide from the mines has , for many years , stained the water bright orange . The removal of this colouration is currently the subject of a £ 2 @. @ 5 million remedial scheme .

Wardley Hall is an early medieval manor house and a Grade I listed building in Wardley . The current hall dates from around 1500 but was extensively rebuilt in the 19th and 20th centuries . Worsley Old Hall is a Grade II listed building near Walkden Road . The Post Medieval building is said to have been moated , but no signs of the moat now remain .

Parts of Worsley are currently being considered as World Heritage Sites . The area includes Worsley Delph (itself a scheduled monument) , parts of Worsley Green , and the Bridgewater Canal .

In 2015 , the Royal Horticultural Society announced plans for a restoration of the garden at Worsley New Hall , to open in 2019 under the name RHS Garden Bridgewater .

= = Transport = =

Following an Act of Parliament of 1861 , in 1864 the Eccles , Tyldesley and Wigan branch line was opened by the London and North Western Railway , along with a station at Worsley which required the demolition of six cottages . The first sod had been cut by the Earl of Ellesmere . An additional branch line to Bolton was opened in 1870 , branching from the Tyldesley Loop line at Roe Green . A railway station at Monton Green was opened in 1887 to cater mainly for commuters into Manchester . The lines were important thoroughfares for the transport of coal in the area , including Mosley Common Colliery . Both lines were closed under the Beeching Axe in 1969 , and have since been partially reclaimed by Salford City Council as recreational pathways .

Early public transport included the Farnworth horse @- @ bus service , with a terminus at the nearby Stocks Hotel in 1885 . An electric tram service was founded in 1903 by the South Lancashire Tramways Company .

= = Education = =

One of the first Sunday schools to be established in England may have been at Worsley . Built in the 1780s in a cottage close to the present @- @ day courthouse , and founded by Thomas Bury (a colliery manager for the 3rd Duke) children were taught by a Luke Lowe , a cooper also in the Duke 's employ . In 1785 a further three Sunday schools were established in the area , and by 1788 over 300 children were attending the four schools . Francis Egerton built a day school in 1838 , which later became known as St Mark 's School . This was demolished during construction of the M62 motorway , and replaced with a new school on Aviary Road , opened 19 October 1968 .

The area of Worsley contains a number of primary schools , including (but not limited to) Christ the King RC Primary School , Hilton Lane Primary School and Mesne Lea Primary School . Secondary schools include Bridgewater School and Harrop Fold School .

Salford College has a campus in nearby Walkden (once within Worsley Urban District) . The college 's Worsley Campus , the Learning Resource and specialist Media Centre , caters for 16- to 18 @-@ year @-@ olds , and provides access to 50 internet workstations , 15 @,@ 000 books , and resources for e @-@ learning . It also has a suite of hair and beauty salons , a performing arts theatre and a sports hall and fitness suite .

= = Religious sites = =

Ellenbrook Chapel , the first church in Worsley was built in 1209 by the Worsley family . Methodism was first practised in the area in 1784 , by the notable preacher Matthew Mayer . Later services were held in various locations around the area , and in 1801 a Methodist chapel was built along Barton Road . The foundation stone for St Mark 's Church was laid on 14 June 1844 by George Granville Francis Egerton , the son of Francis Egerton . Designed by the architect George Gilbert Scott , the church was consecrated on 2 July 1846 by the Bishop of Chester , John Bird Sumner . The church tower is now home to the mechanism for the Bridgewater Clock from the Bridgewater workshops at Worsley Green . The clock strikes 13 times at 1 pm , originally so that workmen did not miss the end of their dinner break . Many gravestones in the churchyard were cut from rock sourced at Worsley Delph . Following a proposed hotel development in 1981 the area around the church and vicarage was designated a conservation area .

= = Sports = =

Worsley Golf Club was founded in 1894 on part of the Earl of Ellesmere 's estate at Broadoak Park . The area has a clay pigeon shooting club , west of the M60 . A racecourse development proposed on land near Boothstown was the subject of a public inquiry and rejected by the local council after a sustained campaign by local councillors .

= = Public services = =

Home Office policing in Worsley is provided by the Greater Manchester Police . The nearest police station is at Little Hulton . Public transport is co @-@ ordinated by the Greater Manchester Passenger Transport Executive . Statutory emergency fire and rescue service is provided by the Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service .

= = Notable people = =

Notable people from Worsley include the actress Helen Cherry , and television commentator Kenneth Wolstenholme . Statistician Harry Campion , who played a leading role in the development of official statistics after the Second World War , was born in Kearsley in May 1905 and brought up in Worsley . Arthur Thomas Doodson was a mathematician and oceanographer born in Boothstown in March 1890 . Footballer Ryan Giggs caused controversy in the mid @-@ 2000s when he bought a Victorian mansion on the outskirts of the village for £ 1 @.@ 9 million and demolished it to build a new house which cost up to £ 4 million .