This [trail](https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/education/explorer/salford-heritage-trail-ks1-map) is suitable for Key Stage 1 primary children. On a short circular walk from Islington Mill, pupils will discover some of the historic buildings in and around Chapel Street and will explore the local cultural, social and industrial heritage of this area.

At each stopping point on the trail, there is information for you to relay to the pupils in your group. There are also suggested activities for your pupils to *‘do now’* which will help pupils observe and consider the historical significance of the building or site. As you are walking the trail, please encourage pupils to look out for any interesting decoration on buildings such as carved faces, shapes, letters or numbers; to look up, down and all around!

In the accompanying [Teachers Resource Pack PowerPoint](https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/education/explorer/salford-heritage-trail-buildings-ppt) there are a number of old images, modern and old maps and historical sources, some of which you might like to print out and take with you on the trail. Alternatively use the PowerPoint in the classroom to revisit and further explore the sites on the trail. The PowerPoint contains all the information from the trail, as well as some suggested *“do in the classroom”* activities for each site, which allow pupils to more closely investigate the events, people or themes uncovered in the trail. There are also some suggested *“do later”* activities, which pupils may like to do outside of school with their families.

Finally, you can access an online [StoryMap](https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/02c8288dd376403c80f012dd5fe84cec) containing all of the information,

images and resources from this trail. Use this to revisit the location of the sites

on the trail when you are in the classroom or as a tool for pupils to explore the

trail independently or with their families. You could also make use of the

StoryMap if it is not viable to physically take your pupils on this trail.

Please note: There is a trail suitable for [Key Stage 2](https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/education/explorer/salford-heritage-trail-ks2-map) primary children, which revisits many of the sites on this trail; exploring them in greater depth, and which extends geographically as far as Salford Museum and Gallery on Chapel Street.

**1 ISLINGTON MILL**

**T**

Islington Mill used to be a factory, or mill, for spinning cotton into threads, which would then be woven to make cloth. It was built around 200 years ago in 1823.

Shortly after Islington Mill was built, in 1824, a problem with the metal frame of the mill caused the floors to collapse on each other killing 18 workers. The youngest was Catherine Schofield, aged ten, who lived near to what is now Salford Crescent Railway Station. Betty Smith also died. She was aged 60 and lived on the site of St Philip’s Primary School on a road called Back Factory Lane. The mill was rebuilt in the same year and workers went back to spinning cotton.

The mill is now home to around 50 businesses and 100 artists.

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How many floors does the mill have? Find the old sign painted on the side of the mill. What does it say?

*Walk down Islington Way with St Philip’s School on your left and Canon Hussey Court on your right. Stop by the terracotta artwork on the wall on your right.*

**2 PARTINGTON'S POTS TILES**

T

This artwork was created by artists at Islington Mill and school children at St Philip’s Primary School. It shows lots of things, people and places linked to this area of Salford, and that make Salford special.

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Can you spot these things? Bee, mill building, terraced houses, church, painter's pallet. Can you group the tiles? (Animals, Nature, Buildings etc.)

*Carry on in the same direction and curve around the corner to the right onto North Star Drive. Keep going all the way along here until the next stop in the middle of Islington Park. Look out for ‘Islington’ written in the brick wall on the way to the next stop.*

**3 ISLINGTON PARK**

T

Islington park was once the cemetery for Irwell Street Methodist Chapel. Around 20,000 people, who died of a disease called Cholera in the 1800s, were buried here.   Salford was not a very clean place in the 1800s. There was lots of pollution and dirt. The water was not very clean. Factory workers lived in small, over-crowded houses.  As a result, diseases like Cholera spread quickly and were deadly!

From the park you can see a black brick viaduct on which runs a railway line. Behind this is Middlewood Lock which is part of the Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal, and very close to that is the route of the River Irwell. All were used to transport things that factories like Islington Mill needed - raw materials like cotton, and coal to power the factories for example.

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Imagine you are standing on this spot around 200 years ago in the 1800s. What words might you use to describe what it was like?

*Head left out of the park towards Chapel Street and cross at the crossing.*

**4 BEXLEY SQUARE**

T

The buildings on Bexley Square were mainly built in the early 1800s as homes for wealthier businessmen and their families. Poorer factory workers lived very close by, for example in the streets around Islington Mill.

Also on Bexley Square is Salford Town Hall. The Town Hall was completed in 1827. The town hall is a listed building which means that it is very important and can’t be knocked down.

A more recent addition to Bexley Square is the sculpture of the horse with a little dog by its side.  This was created in 2021. It shows people, events and inventions that make Salford famous and special.

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How many different shapes and patterns can you find on the town hall building?

On the horse see if you can you find:

* Railway tracks
* Vimto berries (we’ll find out about these later!)
* A Deeds not Words rosette for Emmeline Pankhurst
* A Harold Riley dog and gas lamp. Harold Riley was a Salford artist, who was friends with the arguably more well-known artist Lowry,

*Turn left by the town hall, after the New Oxford, passing the listed gates. Turn left onto Ford Street. Cross Ford Street towards the red brick board school.* Chapel Street was the first street in the country to be lit with gas lamps. Look out for *more gas lamps while we walk!*

**5 SALFORD BOARD SCHOOLOOL**

T

This tall building made of red brick is an old school.   It was one of eight schools provided by the Salford School Board to give free education for older children in the area, though they had to pass an exam to get in.  When it was built, in 1894, it was called the Central Higher Grade Scholarship School. It was open for both boys and girls, but they had separate entrances and were taught different lessons.

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Look at the sign above the door. Was this an entrance for boys or girls? Can you notice any other patterns and decoration on the building?

*Carry on along Ford Street and turn right on to Chapel Street. While turning right look up to see the Manchester coat of arms on the corner of the road above the door. Note the bees which also feature on the Salford coat of arms. Why do you think they are there? Keep going until you reach the main entrance of the cathedral.*

**6 SALFORD CATHEDRAL OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST**

The Cathedral of St John is a Catholic Cathedral.  It was opened in 1848 and was built in the shape of a cross. It was built because more and more people had come to live in Salford, to work or to make their fortune. They wanted somewhere to go to church.

Cathedrals are usually large and highly decorated with grand architecture. This Cathedral is a listed building.

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Find carved stone faces, pointed windows, decoration, lettering. Look up to see the tall, pointed spire. What colour is the stone? What three words would you use to describe this Cathedral?

*Turn Right down Great George Street after the Cathedral. Cross the road towards St Philip’s Square.*

**7 ST PHILIP’S SQUARE**

As you walk towards the back of St Philip’s Church, look down to the ground for words carved into the stone. These are by local artist LS Lowry, famous for painting scenes of factories and factory workers in and around Salford. Harold Riley, who we mentioned at Bexley Square, was friends with Lowry and they sometimes worked together.

You will then come to a large sculpture of a sycamore seed. This sculpture was made in 2002. It represents Salford’s new life after most of the local factories closed and new businesses and homes have been built. Behind the seed on the ground is a carving of a painting by Lowry, painted from this spot.

DO NOW

C:\Users\dhorsley\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\F7CF9630.tmp Read the words on the ground and think about what they might mean. (Lowry also had a job as a rent collector during the week.  Some people thought he wasn’t a good painter and just did it as a hobby on a Sunday. The words are Lowry’s response!)

Look carefully at the Lowry painting on the pavement. Can you see the spire of the cathedral and the corner of St Philip’s church with the rounded window?

*Turn left at the back of the church then right on Bank Street so you are at the front of St Philip’s Church.*

**8 ST PHILIP’S CHURCH**

St Philip’s Church is another building that is around 200 years old and is another of Salford’s listed buildings. It has a curved front, columns and curved windows. It also has a tall clock tower but when it was first built there wasn’t a clock. We think this was added in 1832.

Peter Green was rector at St Philip’s Church for about 40 years. He turned down the opportunity to be a bishop at a cathedral because he loved Salford and the people of this parish so much!

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Look at stone colour, columns, curved front and clock tower. How is it different to the cathedral? What three words would you use to describe it?

*Head back towards Chapel Street and look over to the green dome of the Bell Tower.*

**9 VIMTO GARDENS**

On the other side of Chapel Street, connected to the former pub Bell Tower pub, are Vimto Gardens apartments, named after the Vimto factory which used to be on Chapel St. Vimto was invented to encourage people not to drink alcohol.

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Discussion: Have you tried Vimto? What is it like and what do you think it is made of? Remember we saw the berries on the horse sculpture.

*Go right onto Chapel Street in front of the former Salford Royal Hospital. Keep a look out for a memorial to 14 nurses killed in World War Two by German Nazi bombing. Cross the road at the crossing and go straight on to Oldfield Street, past the statue of a soldier (the Salford and Lancashire Fusiliers Boer War Memorial). Turn left onto Barrow Street.*

**10 BARROW STREET**

Costermongers were people who sold fruit and vegetables from large wooden barrows at the market on Oldfield Road, just round the corner from Barrow Street. This is how Barrow Street got its name!

In the 1800s St Philips Church ran a ‘ragged school’ for very poor children on Barrow Street. Now St Philip’s Primary school is on the same road!

Teenagers, like Harry Swain, Robert Melville and George Hutton lived on the streets around Barrow Street. They often became part of gangs and got into trouble with the police for fighting in the street. They were known as “Scuttlers” or gang members.  Sometimes these Scuttlers went to prison, but the fighting would start again when they came out.  Salford Lads Club, Adelphi Lads Club and Manchester City Football Club were set up to stop teenagers becoming ‘Scuttlers’.  The clubs gave them a place to go and encouraged them to play sport instead.

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Find the old Barrow Street sign.

**6 ST PHILIP’S CHURCH**

**4 SALFORD CATHEDRAL OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST**

*Turn right just before St Philip’s School to return to Islington Mill.*