



Statement for Listed Building Consent

Manchester Central – Painting of gable steelwork

Prepared by Taylor Design Architects Ltd
February 2020

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Manchester Central North-East (front) gable view



Manchester Central South-West (rear) gable view

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Preface

This Statement for Listed Building Consent has been prepared by Taylor Design Architects Ltd on behalf of Manchester Central as supporting document to accompany an application for listed building consent.

As part of the ongoing maintenance of the building, we are proposing to re-paint the existing steelwork on both gables. The gable steelwork is part of the original building fabric so it is intended that the proposed works will not alter its appearance in any way. As such, the steelwork on both gables will be re-painted in the same colour as existing.

This Statement seeks to demonstrate that the application of a new coating system on the steelwork will not have a detrimental effect on the venue's grade II* status and heritage value.

1.2 Project Directory

Client

Manchester Central
Windmill Street
Manchester
M2 3GX

Architects

Taylor Design Architects Ltd
30 Manchester Road
Wilmslow
SK9 1BG



Historic views of the front facade

2.0 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to accompany an application for listed building consent in order to repaint the steelwork on both of the Manchester Central Hall gables.

Under the National Planning Policy Framework, this report recognises the Local Planning Authorities' requirement to account for:

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation.
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefit that conservation of the historic environment can bring.
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness and
- Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

This report details the proposals in connection with the historical asset of the Manchester Central listed building and its context; detailed information on the proposals can be found in the design and access statement and drawings comprising the planning application.

3.0 Historical Background

In the late 1800s, Manchester was served by two mainline railway stations, Hunt's Bank (now Victoria) and Store Street (now Piccadilly). There was demand for a third passenger station and so the Cheshire Lines Committee, a joint venture between the three railway companies at the time, took responsibility for building a third station in Manchester.

The new railway station was built between 1875 and 1880, officially opening on 1 July 1880. The station structure comprises a series of wrought iron arches with red brick facades and was designed by Cheshire Lines engineer Lewis Henry Moorsom, overseen by Sir John Fowler (1817-1898) the chief engineer of the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire railways company (MS&L).

The main train hall is rectangular in plan and is constructed over two floors of interconnected brick arch vaults which were used for storage. The arched wrought iron truss of the main station building spans 210 feet (64m) and is 90 feet (27m) high at the apex. The structures were built by Andrew Handyside and Co.

The station's entrance faced Windmill Street and a two-storey building was erected to the arched facade comprising ticket offices, waiting rooms and shops. The building facade presented advertising boards and the iconic station clock.

This facade building was originally a temporary construction and was to be replaced by a hotel and ancillary station facilities, which were to be similar to London's St Pancras station; however the temporary building remained.



Internal view of the train station in the first decade of the 20th century

3.0 Historical Background

To the front of the station there was a concourse and covered link towards the Midland Hotel sited on the opposite side on Windmill Street. The Midland hotel was designed by Charles Trubshaw in 1898. The concourse at the time was fully enclosed by walls and fences and was adorned with various billboard advertising.

Its use as one of Manchester's main railway stations continued until its closure in 1969. The Beeching report of 1963 "The Reshaping of British Railways" led to the restructuring of the railway network. Manchester Central Station was deemed surplus to requirements and in the same year, 18th December 1963, the station achieved listed building status. The station finally closed to passengers on Monday 5th May 1969.

Expected plans for reuse of the building during this time did not materialise and the building began to fall into disrepair, being used as a car park for many years. In 1978, Greater Manchester County Council purchased the building and plans were announced to develop the station into an exhibition centre. In 1982, and with the building now in poor condition, work started in converting the former railway station into an exhibition centre, eventually opening as GMex in 1986.

The GMex refurbishment cleared the ancillary buildings from around the rectangular train shed and created a new level floor within the station building. New extensions provided new front foyer accommodation. The extensions were constructed of steel frame and featured a translucent black patent glazing to sloping roof and facade walls these extensions wrapped around the north east and west of the building. The glazed arch at each end of the building was infilled with new glazing.



View to front façade with link to Midland Hotel, first decade of the 20th century



Views of front façade EGS glazed extension

3.0 Historical Background

Where the brick offices were demolished on the north-east and north-west corners of the shed, the exterior face was rebuilt in brickwork to match the original, with some of the detailing executed in GRP to replicate moulded stonework. A new public plaza was created which set the building entrance a level above street level with steps to the front entrance.

GMex was opened in March 1986 by HM The Queen, and the design attracted several design and industry awards including a Civic Trust Award in 1987. The work was one of the first major regeneration projects of its kind and was designed by Architect Jack Bogle of Manchester firm EGS.

In 2001, the Manchester International Convention Centre (MICC) was built adjacent to the GMex building adding separate, but additional, facilities to the complex.

During 2005, the company running the GMex and MICC was bought by Manchester City Council and in January 2007 the venue was rebranded as Manchester Central, evoking the memory of the former Manchester Central railway station. Under Manchester City Council, control plans were developed for an updating and refurbishment of the convention centre facilities. In 2009, the works to the Manchester Central building were undertaken by Manchester practice Stephenson Bell Architects and constructed by Laing O'Rourke. The alterations included significant demolitions of the 1980s additions, whilst leaving intact the historical fabric of the train shed. The project was seen as a consolidation project, not only updating the ageing fabric of the 1980s extension, but also linking the facilities of the historical train shed with the 2001 MICC building, combining these buildings into the Manchester Central Convention Complex.



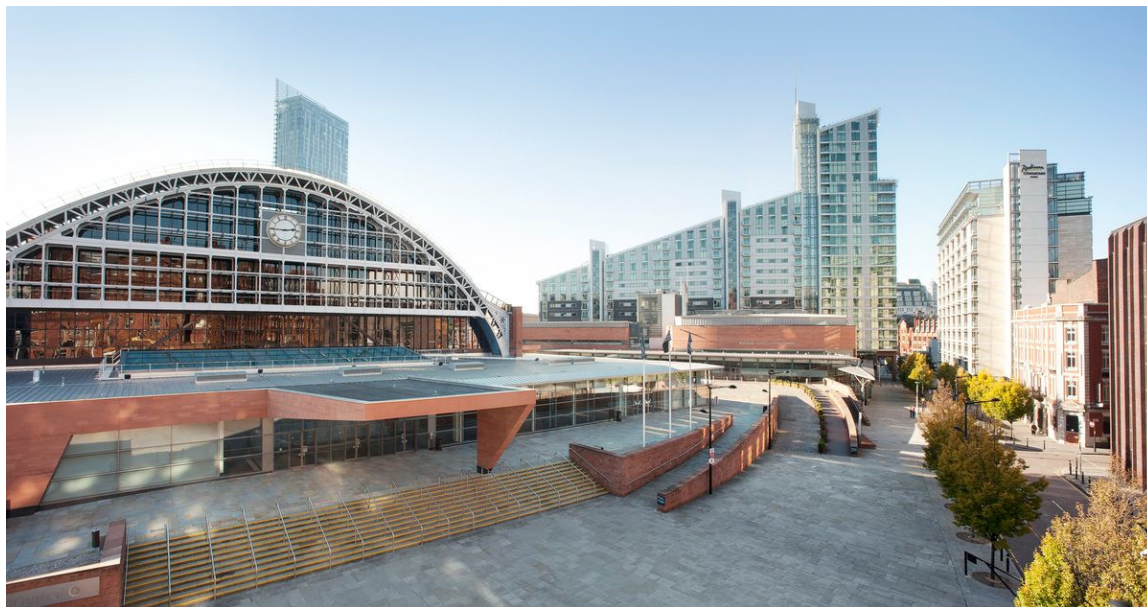
3.0 Historical Background

The design of these additions visually connects the two buildings, replicating the design aesthetic of the 2001 MICC - horizontal facade glazing with red sandstone features. The low pitch of the new extension revealed more visibility of the Windmill Street arched glazed facade.

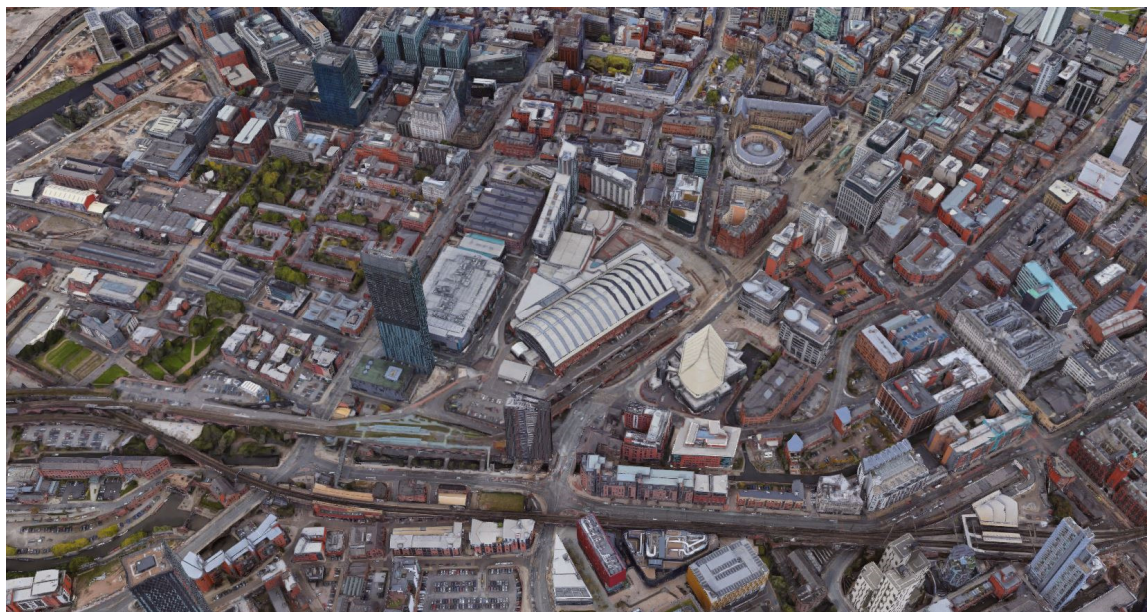
The Stephenson Bell additions feature a large projecting entrance canopy located above the entrance steps and central to the building facade.



Views of front façade Stephenson Bell extension



Manchester Central North-East (front) gable view



Aerial view of Manchester Central

4.0 Context

The former train shed at Manchester Central is one of the finest examples of railway engineering and design in Britain and for this reason was listed in 1963 and is Grade II* listed. However, this proposal requires consideration of the buildings historic context and setting. The Midland hotel, also Grade II* listed, faces towards the Manchester Central entrance.

Manchester Central is not within a conservation area but it is adjacent to St Peter's Square and Deansgate conservation area.

The open space to the north of the building provides an important setting for both Manchester Central and the Midland Hotel. This area has been remodeled on two occasions since the station closed and most recently as part of the 2001 works to build the MCCC building. The setting of these buildings has been significantly altered in the past 30 years – historically, the station was approached across a sloping forecourt defined by perimeter walls and gateways. The space was used for transport drop off, but is now a two-level open space with retaining walls and steps separating the Manchester Central entrance level from the public plaza below.

The service area to the south of the building is important in terms of functionality, and currently operates as a car park and service area.

5.0 Planning Guidance

5.1 National Planning Policy Framework 2018

Section 16

Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

This statement has included a brief historical description of the historical asset and as described in the submitted design and access statement, no excavations will be required therefore no areas of archaeological interest disturbed.

190. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage assets conservation and any aspect of the proposal .

It is our belief that the proposals have been considered in the full context of the Manchester Central train hall. The works are protective in nature and seek to halt any risk of deterioration, hence are part of the heritage asset's conservation.

192. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

It is our belief that the proposals are consistent with the ongoing conservation of Manchester Central and maintaining the ongoing positive contribution that the building makes to the city.

193. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the assets conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

It is our belief that the proposals will result in no harm to the heritage asset. The works, part of the asset's conservation, are minor and do not alter the asset neither aesthetically nor materially.

6.0 Summary

Manchester Central was built in 1875 - 80 and continued to operate as a train station until 1969. Since its closure as a station, the building has undergone two major alteration and extension projects and now continues to operate as a successful conference and exhibition centre. The building hosts major events, notably both Conservative and Labour Party conferences, as well as large-scale concert and trade shows.

Every year, thousands of visitors attend functions at the centre, continuous maintenance and improvement of the listed Grade II* building and its performance are fundamental to the heritage asset's protection and conservation.

In the context of the National Planning Policy Framework, we assess that the proposed works will not have a detrimental effect on the listed building and they will contribute to the conservation of the heritage asset.



Current view of the main hall

7.0 Heritage Asset Listing

7.1 Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II*

List Entry Number: 1270514

Date first listed: 18-Dec-1963

Date of most recent amendment: 06-Jun-1994

Statutory Address: G MEX, WINDMILL STREET

7.2 Map

The map attached shows the entry on 21-Nov-2018 at 17:09:51

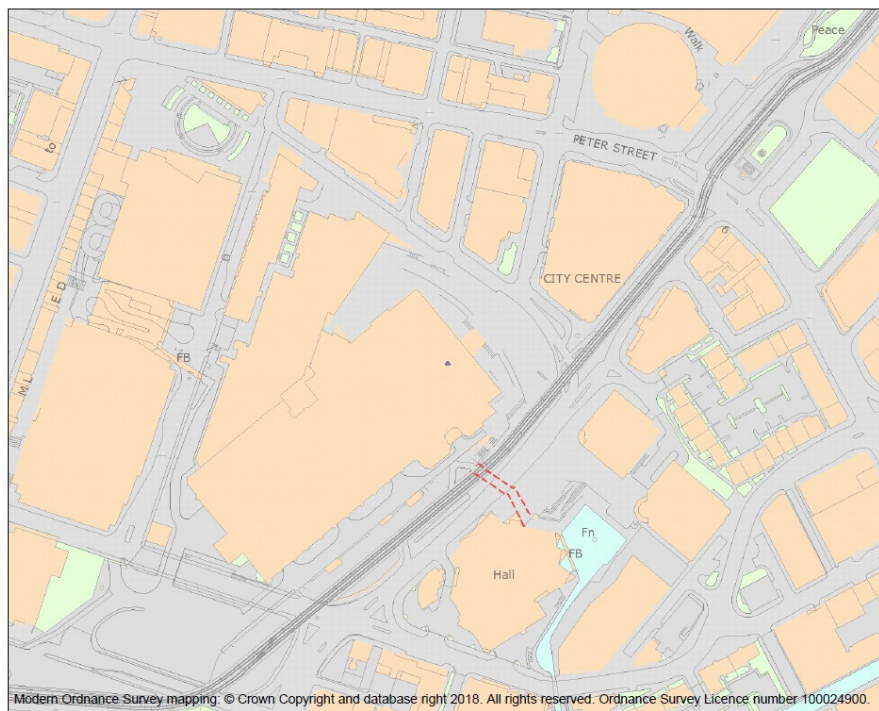
7.3 Location

Statutory Address: G MEX, WINDMILL STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

District: Manchester (Metropolitan Authority)

National Grid Reference: SJ 83737 97786



Name: G MEX

This is an A4 sized map and should be printed full size at A4 with no page scaling set.

Heritage Category:	Listing
List Entry No :	1270514
Grade:	II*
County:	
District:	Manchester
Parish:	Non Civil Parish

For all entries pre-dating 4 April 2011 maps and national grid references do not form part of the official record of a listed building. In such cases the map here and the national grid reference are generated from the list entry in the official record and added later to aid identification of the principal listed building or buildings.

For all list entries made on or after 4 April 2011 the map here and the national grid reference do form part of the official record. In such cases the map and the national grid reference are to aid identification of the principal listed building or buildings only and must be read in conjunction with other information in the record.

Any object or structure fixed to the principal building or buildings and any object or structure within the curtilage of the building, which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1st July, 1948 is by law to be treated as part of the listed building.

This map was delivered electronically and when printed may not be to scale and may be subject to distortions.

List Entry NGR:	SJ 83737 97786
Map Scale:	1:2500
Print Date:	21 November 2018

 Historic England
HistoricEngland.org.uk

The copy shows the entry on 21.11.18 at 17:09:51

7.4 Details

MANCHESTER

SJ8397NE WINDMILL STREET 698-1/31/443 (South West side) 18/12/63 G-Mex (Formerly Listed as: WINDMILL STREET (South West side) Former Central Station)

GV II*

Railway station, now exhibition hall and car park. 1876-9, by Sir John Fowler, for Midland Railway Company; altered. Iron and glass on brick undercroft, with brick side walls. Rectangular plan. Single segmental-vaulted vessel of 15 bays with 210-foot span, built on extensive undercrofts; pilastered 2-storey south side with 3 windows on each floor of each bay, those at ground floor round-headed and those above square-headed; segmental arched roof with ridged bands of glazing. C20 glazed canopy to entrance at north end. Vaulted undercroft with intersecting tunnel vaults. Intended entrance block at north end never built.

Listing NGR: SJ8373797786

7.5 Legacy

The content of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 458616

Legacy System: LBS

7.6 Legal

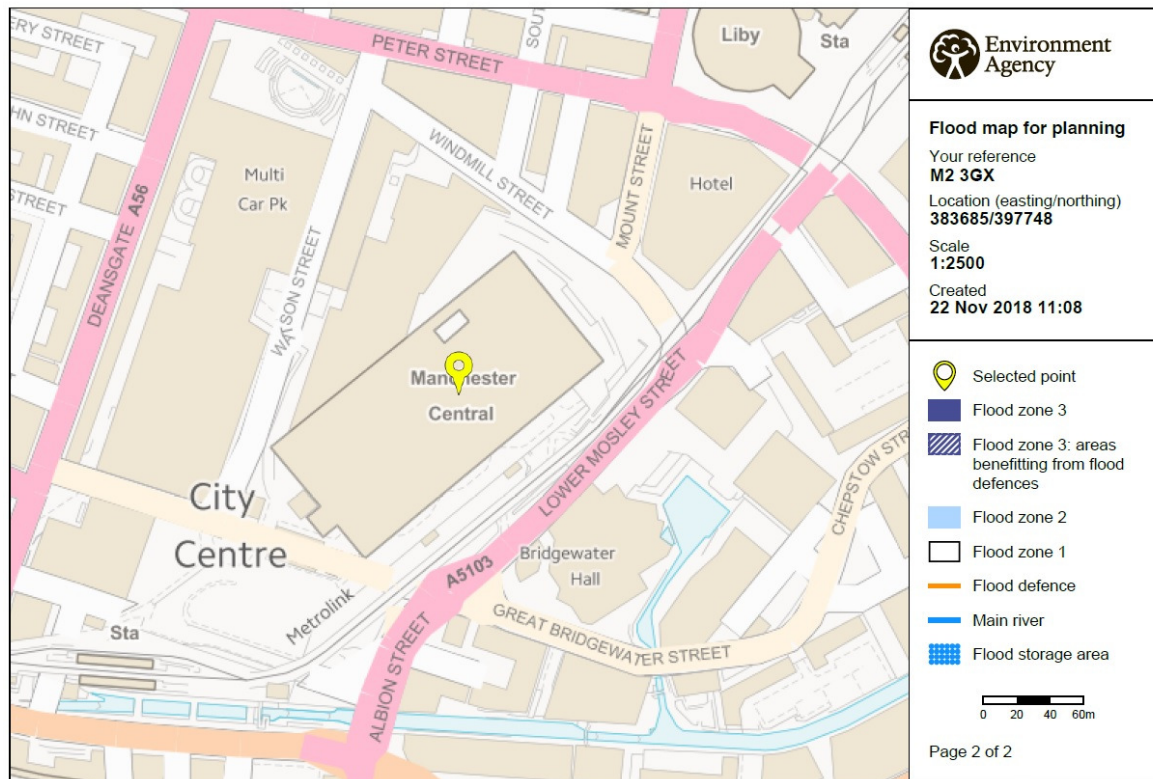
This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

8.0 Environment Agency

8.1 Flood map

Attached flood plain map from Environment Agency indicates Manchester central is not located in an at risk zone.

This proposal at Manchester Central will not increase surface run off, but rather maintain existing levels. The proposal is for the application of a coating over Manchester Central Hall roof lights. On the base of the attached flood map we, therefore, confirm that no flood strategy is required.



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Flood map – Environment Agency

9.0 References

9.1 Bibliography

C.Hartwell - Pevsner Architectural Guides, Manchester, Yale 2001

N.Spooner, The development of the Central Station site into the GMex Centre,1987

9.2 Websites

Manchester City Council - www.manchester.gov.uk - info conservation areas

Manchester Central website - www.manchestercentral.co.uk - about Manchester Central history

Historic England - www.historicengland.org.uk - National Heritage list for England

GOV.UK - www.flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk - Flooding area information

9.3 Unpublished sources

Proposed signage :PPG15 statement -AHP (Architectural History Practice) February 2010

Building Appraisal and PPG15 Report - Manchester Central September 2007