

Additional sites proposed for inclusion on Salford's revised Local List of Heritage Assets following public consultation – pro - formas

Address Adelphi Building, Adelphi Street/Peru Street	Reference LL_IW_22
Ward Irwell Riverside	

Description: Factory, built 1915. Steel frame, brick and render, Edwardian industrial architecture, stripped classicism and references to Edwardian Baroque. This building now forms part of the University of Salford's Adelphi campus.

Significance: A good example of Edwardian industrial architecture, employing stripped classicism and references to Edwardian Baroque.

Criteria: 1, 3 & 7

Photo



Address Anglican Church of St James, Cheetham Street	Reference LL_BR_06
Ward Broughton	

Description: Church. 1877-79 by Paley and Austin. Brick with terracotta tracery to windows and Welsh slate roof over. Its architectural style is 'free gothic'. Nave and aisle plan with chancel and side transept. Tall bellcote at the east end of the nave. Simple early English geometric gothic tracery to windows, with some flat arch windows to the chancel and quatrefoils to the transept.

Significance: A typical urban church from the later part of the 19th century, but its use of free gothic is advanced for the 1870s as is the use of terracotta.

Criteria: 1, 4, 7, 8

Photo





Address Clowes Park, Okeover Road, Higher Broughton	Reference LL_KR_09
Ward Kersal	

Description: Municipal park (also known as Broughton Hall) privately developed between 1811 and 1846. The original site survives in part and remaining features include a lake, boating house and some open land, which survives as Clowes Park in the centre of the houses which now occupy the area. Broughton Old Hall and park were bounded by Bury Old Road to the north and east and Manchester Road to the west. Broughton New Hall was also on the same site and associated with the Old Hall within a wooded area roughly central to the park. The Old Hall was originally the home of the Clowes family. The Reverend John Clowes was responsible for the development of the park for villa residences for wealthy residences.

Significance: Excellent example of 18th century suburban park development in association with speculative middle class housing development. The landscaping is clearly English and influenced by the work of Joseph Paxton.

Criteria: 4, 6 & 8

Photo



Address: Racecourse Hotel, Littleton Road, Kersal	Reference LL_KR_10
Ward Kersal	

Description: Public house. C1930. Faience and half timber with clay peg tile roof. Tudor revival. Three-storey structure with cream faience ground floor forming imitation stone blocks, including mullions to windows and gothic Tudor doorway. First and second floor comprise simple half timbering, with the second floor having intermittent jettisoned gables separated by flat roofed half dormers.

Significance: A rare example in Salford of this type of interwar, suburban style free house. Moreover, the building is one of the few remaining structures (along with the turnstile entrance building on Cromwell Road) that relate to Salford's former racecourse.

Criteria: 1, 2, 4, 7 & 8.

Photo



Address Ukrainian Catholic Church (former Congregational Sunday School), Bury Old Road (corner of Upper Park Road), Cheetham Hill.	Reference LL_KR_11
Ward Kersal	
Description: Church (former Congregational Sunday School in connection with the Broughton Park Congregational Church [a Grade II* listed building]). Originally built in 1881, and converted 1955. Rock faced coursed ashlar and roofed in Welsh slate. Late Decorated Gothic. Large gable with projecting double porches below, flanked by staircases with hipped octagonal roofs, and terminating against double gables on the north and south elbows. Large central hall, accommodation being provided for about 300 children. Architect Mr A. H. Davies-Colley (Messrs Colley and Brook). [Building News 14 October 1881 page 507] Significance: The church is based on a typical chapel plan of the period and employs the imaginative use of gothic architecture. Whilst not large, the building still acts as a landmark (along with the synagogue further along Bury Old Road) in an area that has few high quality or landmark buildings. Criteria: 1, 4, 7 & 8. Photo 	



Address Mark Addy landing stage and public house, New Bailey Street	Reference LL_OR_20
Ward Ordsall	
Description: The Mark Addy public house originally opened in 1981 and is named after the Victorian local hero who was famous for rescuing no fewer than 50 people from the then dangerous waters of the River Irwell. The site was originally a boat passenger's waiting room for the New Bailey landing stage from where a regular horse drawn packet boat service was in operation from 1807, with the landing stage used for loading and unloading cargo onto the boats. The embankment itself comprises a brick vaulted colonnade, with the now enclosed area being supported on cast iron columns, likely used for storage. Significance: A unique piece of industrial townscape formed specifically to overcome the environmental constraints of the river prior to the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal. Its innovative form and use of both local natural stone and processed cast iron are typical for business ventures during the Industrial Revolution. Criteria: 2, 3 & 5(ii). Photo 	

Address Lightoaks Park, Claremont Road, Claremont	Reference LL_CL_19
Ward Claremont	

Description: Municipal park (1925) includes a drive with lodge leading from Claremont Road to a roughly circular site with the house (1855) on the western boundary (home of Sir Benjamin Heywood, MP for South Lancashire, now demolished). The site had been created from an area of apparent scrubland with a number of existing ponds or lakes one of which was retained as part of the designed layout. The expanded site is now part of Lightoaks Park. The park includes a decorative lodge of pressed and common brick, with a steep slate roof supported by deep coving and featuring long half dormers and gablets.

Significance: Whilst Salford enjoys two registered parks and gardens (one is a Victorian municipal park and the other is a cemetery), Lightoaks is an example of early 20th century park design which is more relaxed in its composition.

Criteria: 4, 6 & 8

Photo





Address Bridge 119, Hall Bank, Patricroft	Reference LL_WI_06
Ward Winton	

Description: Railway bridge carrying former Liverpool to Manchester railway over the Bridgewater Canal. Late 1820s (with later additions). Ashlar. Single-span to canal and a secondary span for the tow path. Segmental arches with rusticated voussoirs. A band at the head of the arches survives, as does the base of the parapet, but above that the parapet has been rebuilt in brick.

The bridge that forms part of the line at Wilburn Street, where the railway crosses the Irwell into Manchester, and a further bridge where it crosses Worsley Road (just a short distance away), are of similar design and accredited to George Stephenson (both are listed structures).

Significance: It is highly probable that the bridge is associated with George Stephenson, the father of the railways, however, regardless of this, the bridge is an original component of the Liverpool-Manchester railway line (the first passenger railway in the world) which opened in 1830. Moreover, the bridge crosses the Bridgewater canal (the first industrial canal in the world) which opened in 1761, and as such the bridge comprises the intersection of the first two principal transport corridors of their type that propelled the Industrial Revolution forwards through the swift transportation of goods and workforces.

Criteria: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5(i), 5(ii), 6, 7 & 8.

Photo



View from the north.



View from the south.

Address Nasmyth's Steam Hammer, Green Lane (at entrance to industrial park), Patricroft	Reference LL_EC_31
Ward Eccles	

Description: Steam hammer. 1808 –1890. Cast iron. Comprises a vertical piston held in place by a large stirrup like support and carrying a hammer mechanism on its undercarriage. Patented by James Hall Nasmyth (Scottish engineer and inventor) in 1842. Nasmyth was the co-founder of Nasmyth, Gaskell and Company manufacturers of machine tools located in Patricroft, in the Bridgewater Foundry, adjacent to the (then new) Liverpool and Manchester Railway and the Bridgewater Canal.

Significance: The steam hammer is the only surviving part of the once substantial Bridgewater Foundry, located on this site at the junction where the Liverpool to Manchester Railway and Bridgewater canal intersect. The hammer is seen as one of the great advances of the Industrial Revolution, allowing for the production of many innovations that could not be realized without this technology.

Criteria: 2, 5(i), 5(ii) and 8.

Photo



Address Old Bulls Head, Church Street, Eccles	Reference LL_EC_32
Ward Eccles	

Description: Public house. 1893. Rendered brick with modern timber shop-front. Two-storey structure with decorative parapet acting as signage fascia. First floor windows set within an arcade of blind segmental arches.

Significance: An unusual public house for the area during the late 19th century, when most other public houses employed gin palace architecture, with terracotta, glazed bricks and decorative brickwork (see The Lamb Hotel and the Royal Oak, both in Eccles). A notable landmark public house associated with the Eccles Cross.

Criteria: 4, 6, 7 & 8.

Photo



Address Old Post Office, Church Road, Eccles	Reference LL_EC_33
Ward Eccles	

Description: Post office. C1880's. Red brick, dressed in stone. Two-storeys over five bays. Ground floor comprises arcading of circular opening forming three central windows and two outer entrances. First floor separated by plain moulded brick entablature and comprising stone lintel windows between brick pilasters. Roof screened behind a bottle balustrade with stone coping and terracotta ball finials to ends.

Significance: A decorative building, designed to reflect the importance of its role in the high street. The post office was a high street service akin to a bank and when the post office in Eccles was built, it was in the heyday of its development. By the late 1880s education had improved so that reading and writing was accessible to the working classes and with the progresses in travel, the post office played a fundamental role in late 19th century life. This building therefore would have been a significant landmark in the town.

Criteria: 1, 2, 4 & 6.

Photo



Address Pearson's Stores, 9 Church Road, Eccles	Reference LL_EC_34
Ward Eccles	

Description: Commercial premises. 1877. Red brick and dressed in stone. Two-storeys over three bays, with half hipped roof to street. Tripartite windows with slender iron composite columns supporting decorative lintel at ground floor, flanking central entrance composed of staged segmental arch and portal surround, with brackets and floral coving. Simple brick segmental arches to first floor, with a smaller central pairing.

Significance: The building is unusual in this town centre location, not only by being detached and presenting its gable to the street, but also by its domestic proportions and lack of a conventional shop front.

Criteria: 1, 4 & 6.

Photo



Address Peel Green cemetery and crematorium, Peel Green, Eccles	Reference LL_WI_05
Ward Winton	

Description: Cemetery. Opened 1879. A 32 acre site, originally on the edge of Eccles. The site was purchased in the autumn of 1877 from the Bridgewater Trustees and divided into three areas, one for Roman Catholic interments, and another for the Church of England and a non-conformists area. The non-conformist burial chapel was converted into a crematorium in May 1955 and the Roman Catholic chapel no longer exists. A lodge was constructed by the gates into the site.

Lodge: Rock faced coursed buff ashlar, dressed in red sandstone and roofed in Welsh slate. 'T' plan comprising two-storey wing to west and single-storey wing to east. The structure includes half dormer, mullioned windows, cantered bay, string course to first floor and raised gable eaves.

Church of England chapel: Rock faced coursed buff ashlar, dressed in red sandstone and roofed in Welsh slate. Gothic (early English). Chapel nave with side gable, octagonal apse and engaged tower. Entrance in tower, with broach spire forming octagonal stage over square base. Windows comprise gothic arches with simple circular tracery.

Non-conformist chapel: Rock faced coursed buff ashlar, dressed in red sandstone and roofed in Welsh slate. Simple rectilinear nave with separate but adjacent side entrance and porch. Windows comprise gothic arches with simple circular tracery, which is carried through to a large circular window in the upper reaches of the gable, with seven smaller lights arranged in tracery within.

Significance: With rising populations in the industrial cities of the 19th century, the construction of large municipal cemeteries was undertaken by most cities. Weaste Cemetery is earlier and is now a registered park and garden, however, Peel Green illustrates the changing attitude to religion as the century progressed with the inclusion of three different chapels, which became more common place by the close of the 19th century.

Criteria: 1, 2, 4, 6 & 8.

Photo



Lodge



Church of England chapel



Non-conformist chapel (now crematorium)

Address The Eccles Wakes Mural, 25 Church Street, Eccles	Reference LL_EC_35
Ward Eccles	

Description: First painted by artist Ed Povey in 1980 (restored in 2012). Painted directly onto brickwork using masonry paint and pigments. The scene depicts the 'wakes' celebrations that used to be held in the town during August on the feast day of St Mary (a holiday to celebrate the dedication of the Parish Church). The wakes were celebrated annually until 1877, when the tradition was abolished.

Significance: The mural has become a local landmark and portrays a local tradition that would otherwise be consigned to history. Its location on the flank wall of a shop facing St Mary's Church is significant as the wakes it depicts were held to celebrate the dedication of the church.

Criteria: 2, 4, 5(i), 7 & 8.

Photo



Address Morning Star, 520 Manchester Road, Swinton	Reference LL_SN_10
Ward Swinton North	

Description: Public house. Late 19th century. Red pressed brick to front, common brick to flanks, dressed in stone with Welsh slate roof over. Two-storey, with attic, over three bays. Asymmetrical arrangement with chamfered corner to left and elevated gabled attic to right and entrance porch with segmental pediment to parapet.

Significance: A typical eclectic gin palace of a very typical design characteristic of Greater Manchester. The building is from an age where the public house comprised a very significant leisure and recreational function in the town centre.

Criteria: 1, 4 & 8.

Photo



Address St Mary's RC Cemetery, Wardley Hall Road, Swinton	Reference LL_SN_12
Ward Swinton North	

Description: Cemetery. C early 20th century. Located directly to the east of the Scheduled Ancient Monument and Grade I listed building of Wardley Hall (a medieval moated site with Tudor manor forming the home of the Bishop of Salford). The chapel located by the gates, is dated to 1932 and makes direct references to Wardley Hall. Constructed in red brick and dressed in reconstituted stone, with half timbered gables and a stone slate roof. The Tudor gothic arches have perpendicular tracery, whilst the chevrons of planted timber and eaves coving makes direct reference to the timber framing tradition in the North West region.

Significance: The cemetery dates back to the turn of the century (19th to 20th). The chapel makes direct reference to the Grade I listed Wardley Hall. It displays an unusually late use of vernacular gothic architecture and employs many of the traditions of this corner of the North West of England, albeit, substituting some traditional materials with new products.

Criteria: 1, 4 & 8.

Photo





Address Stoneacre, 87 Chorley Road (at the junction with Pendlebury Road), Swinton	Reference LL_SS_15
Ward Swinton South	

Description: House/office built 1886. Red pressed brick and clay hanging tiles to match red clay peg tiles to roof. Queen Anne style. Featured in the Building News 5 Feb 1886 (Built c1885 for Dr O’Grady - Medical Officer for Swinton Industrial Schools). Architect was John Langham (joint architect for the impressive London Road Fire Station building in Manchester). N.B. the stables and coach house to rear are contemporary to the house.

Significance: The Queen Anne style was fundamentally part of the Arts and Crafts movement and was developed by Norman Shaw in the 1880s through his work in Bedford Park. Its use is uncommon in the North West of England and even more so in Salford. The buildings style is well executed at Stoneacre, particularly through the use of hanging tiles, steep roof with substantial chimneys and the projecting, staged and in part jettisoned gabled forward set wing.

Criteria: 1 & 4.

Photo



Address Swinton Cemetery, Cemetery Road South, Swinton	Reference LL_SN_11
Ward Swinton North	

Description: Cemetery. Opened 1886. Rectangular site, aligned with the urban blocks of housing that surround it on a grid plan. The chapel and lodge are red brick dressed in stone and diamond checkerboard tiling to gables, and roofed in Welsh slate. Early English Gothic. The chapel has lancet windows, buttressing and a stone and lead bell cote, supported on elongated corbelling.

Significance: Whilst not on the scale of many of the municipal cemeteries being developed around that time (probably due to its relatively confined urban location), the site forms an important component of the local 19th century character of this ordered grid of residential streets. Moreover, the chapel is a good example of gothic revival ecclesiastical architecture, very much in the Pugin manner.

Criteria: 1, 4 & 8.

Photo



Chapel from the north



Chapel from the south



Lodge and gates

Address The Old Town Hall (1938 building), Salford Civic Centre, Swinton	Reference LL_SS_16
Ward Swinton South	

Description: Town Hall designed by architects Percy Thomas and Ernest Prestwich, built in 1937. Town Hall for the former offices of the urban district of Swinton & Pendlebury (now Salford Civic Centre). Brick dressed in Portland stone. Neo-classical, comprising Georgian sash windows (now replaced), stripped classical door surrounds with roundel motif, round headed, recessed stair window and roundel carrying coat of arms to rear of main chamber. The principal feature, however, is the central campanile, which is 38m high and forms a clock tower with pyramidal roof.

Significance:

The building forms part of a movement in the mid 1930s to construct civic buildings with administrative function. The austere use of classicism and use of a slender clock tower is similar to both Southampton Town Hall and Norwich City Hall (particularly the former). The building comprises one of the few rear landmarks within the city that has formally planned landscaping within the townscape.

Criteria: 1, 2, 4, 7 & 8.

Photo



Address Boysnope Wharf ferry crossing landing stage, off Liverpool Road	Reference LL_IR_03
Ward Irlam	

Description: Ferry crossing (Hulmes Ferry) dating back to the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal (1894) to retain a connection between Irlam in Salford and Davyhulme in Trafford. A timber construction comprising piers and decking with steps leading down the bank. The landing stage is located at the junction of the canal with a section of the former (natural course) of the River Irwell before it was straightened to form the canal.

Significance: The ferry crossing is a historic link between Salford and Trafford and contemporary to the many swing bridges that cross the canal. It comprises the earliest form of river crossing used in Britain and was constructed in an age when industry and technology allowed for far more robust, permanent and unmanned infrastructure to be easily implemented.

Criteria: 2 and 5(ii)

Photo



Address Roe Green Cricket Club pavilion, Greenleach Lane, Roe Green, Worsley	Reference LL_WO_26
Ward Worsley	

Description: Cricket pavilion. C1920. Timber with Welsh slate roof over. Simple orthogonal shed with integral canopy and veranda to front and clock in gablet to roof.

Significance: A typical Lancashire county league cricket club building of rural character, quite uncommon in an urban district, but forming an important component of quintessential English life in a parish such as Worsley.

Criteria: 4 & 6.

Photo



Address St. Marks Vicarage, Walkden Road, Worsley	Reference LL_WO_27
Ward Worsley	

Description: Vicarage, (now the home to the Bishop of Bolton). Built 1850 (according to the date stone, but was remodelled from an earlier structure). Entrance lodge and a crescent-shaped lake to the east of the house are now lost. Linked by foot paths to St. Mark's Church and Worsley School. Gothic Revival style constructed in red clay brick and dressed in sandstone, with a decorated Welsh slate roof behind copped gabled ends and carrying substantial diamond plan chimneys.

Significance: Completed (remodeled) just four years after the consecration of the Church of St. Marks (Grade I listed church by George Gilbert Scott). It is constructed in the Gothic Revival style to ensure the group composition was exceptional. The building is very much in the style of Augustus Pugin, with the gothic style expressed honestly and the decoration functional. The building owes much to Pugin's house 'The Grange' in Ramsgate, Kent (1844).

Criteria: 1, 4 & 6.

Photo



Address Worsley Park, Leigh Road, Worsley	Reference LL_WO_28
Ward Worsley	

Description: Worsley Park comprises a large area to the north and south of Leigh Road. The designation comprises land to the south of Leigh Road only and does not include the site of the Old Hall. It should be noted that the site contains a number of listed structures including the Gates to the New Hall, the ice house and the gardener's house.

The site has an extensive park with Middle Wood within its boundaries and a walled kitchen garden. There is a nursery to the south bounded by the Bridgewater Canal, which runs through the park and links with the Moss Canal running south. There are two lakes to the south of the New Hall, partly within the boundary of Middle Wood.

There is also the site of the New Hall itself and numerous features and monuments comprising the extensive gardens and parterres that extend to the south of the now demolished hall.

There was extensive landscaping in the second half of the 19th century. The lakes were joined and an island was created in the centre linked by two foot bridges to the surrounding areas. A boat house was created at the eastern end. Terraces and a parterre were designed by William Andrew Nesfield to the south of the New Hall. The land to the south of the Bridgewater Canal was connected by a series of wooded drives or rides and to a drawbridge which provided access to the northern area of the park. A landing stage was also erected for the visit of Queen Victoria in October 1851.

The New Hall was demolished between 1945 and 1949 and has recently been the subject of an extensive community archaeological dig.

Significance: The estate and park of Worsley New Hall, whilst not complete, provides a rare landscape of a purpose built country park of a titled Industrialist in the north of England in the mid 19th century. Many country houses in Greater Manchester either date to before the Industrial Revolution or are modest in their scope. Worsley in contrast is connected to a fabulously successful mining legacy and industrial activity that was formed at the very start of the Industrial Revolution. One nobleman wrote of his surprise at the scale and extent of investment by the Duke in Worsley, rather than in his other home in the South of England, which truly reflects the influence of Greater Manchester in the 19th century.

The site is connected to the development of the worlds first industrial canal (Bridgewater Canal), the model village of Worsley (now a conservation area), one of Salford's finest churches designed by George Gilbert Scott (St. Mark's - Grade I listed) and a number of other listed buildings, memorials and infrastructure across the city.

Criteria: 1, 2, 4, 5(i), 5 (ii), 6 & 8.

Photo



Ornamental lake



Steps from the parterre



Post war bunker



Cellar and basement of the New Hall



Kitchen gardens



Boiler house and underground stables



Walled gardens

Address St. Paul's School, Peel, Stocksfield Drive, Little Hulton	Reference LL_LH_04
Ward Little Hulton	

Description: School, forming part of a wider housing estate. C1960. The building is a mix of brick and timber, with an unusual arrangement of steep northern light style windows at the clerestory. By the architect, Richard Knill Freeman.

Significance: An exceptional example of a modern interpretation of the traditional factory architecture of an industrial city in use as a school, complete with northern lights and a chimney. Its simplicity and scale is as novel as Lowry's portrayal of the city. This is heightened by the use of contrasting materials for the differing wings of the building.

Criteria: 1, 5(ii) & 8.

Photo

