



Salford City Council

Salford City Council Local Heritage List

DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION 2026

Invitation to consultation

“Salford is a city proud of our working class and industrial heritage, our social history, and our people & places. In this Mayoral Term we’re committed to protecting that proud heritage and local history, and this piece of work is one in a long list of projects we’re completing as part of this commitment.

Salford's past is still visible today, in its buildings, monuments, parks, and waterways, and this is part of what gives the city its unique character and identity. We are working hard to safeguard this living heritage for the future. In order to protect our sites of special interest Salford City Council have completed an update of our Local List. Some assets have been removed from the list due to demolition, or alteration and many have been added. We have also made suggested alterations to the criteria we use to recognise significance of the assets. The revised list will inform how planning and development decisions are made, and help to ensure that these historic assets are kept special for the people of Salford.

As Lead Members for Planning and Heritage we are proud to be bringing you this update in Salford’s Centenary year. We encourage you all to make use of the drop-in sessions, meet the team and to let us know your thoughts on the draft list. The public consultation will run from the 3rd August 2026 to 14th September 2026. After this date all comments will be taken into account before a finalised list will go forward for adoption in early 2027.”



Cllr Mike McCusker

*Deputy City Mayor and Lead
Member for Planning, Transport,
Sustainable Development and
Regeneration*



Cllr Hannah Robinson-Smith

*Lead Member for Culture,
Heritage, Sports and Leisure*

Salford City Council is now inviting comments on this draft Local Heritage List from stakeholders and consultees. Public consultation will run from 3rd August to 14th September, with the comments to be received no later than 4.30pm on 14th September in order for them to be taken into account in informing the final version of the Local Heritage list that the City Council will adopt. Comments may be submitted by the following means:

By email to:

plans.consultation@salford.gov.uk

By post to:

Local Heritage List Consultation, Spatial Planning
Salford City Council
Salford Civic Centre
Chorley Road
Swinton
M27 5BY

By hand to:

Salford City Council main reception
Salford Civic Centre
Chorley Road
Swinton
M27 5BY

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What is a Local List?

Local heritage lists are registers compiled and maintained by Local Planning Authorities of non-designated heritage assets (NDHAs) which are of local significance. The list should include entries which are of value to a particular place and the community who live and work there. An asset being included on the local heritage list doesn't prevent future change, but it does mean that any proposed changes should carefully consider the potential effect on the asset.

It also allows for the local recognition, celebration and protection of assets which are of local importance.

Salford's Local List

In 2013, Salford City Council published its Local List of heritage assets which were identified as having significance to the local area. Since this date the information has been available on the Council's website and through its Interactive Heritage Map. These original assets were identified using selection criteria which were applied to each asset as part of the assessment process.

Since 2013, a number of additions to the list have been made on a case-by-case basis. In 2025, Salford Council began a review existing Local List. This assessment has identified a number of assets which have been demolished and require removal from the list, as well as some which have been changed to a point that their significance has been eroded and their special quality does not continue to meet the criteria for designation.

Salford has historically used eight criteria for local designation, these are set out in the table below. Some buildings, structures, or sites may satisfy a single criteria and others may be recognised with multiple criteria. For the 2025 review we have proposed a number of new categories to further enhance and enrich the list. The text in bold denotes the suggested amendments/additions to the criteria.

- 1) Architectural interest: Buildings and structures of an architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship that contributes positively to their environment and offer a composition that affords value, in its proportions, materials and construction.
- 2) Historical interest: A building, object or place that is connected with Salford, Greater Manchester or the North West's social, economic and cultural growth and development, or is concerned with a person or event that plays a significant role in local or regional cultural heritage.
 - (i) **War Memorials – memorials and monuments that commemorate those fallen in war.**
 - (ii) **Archaeological Interest – if an asset is known to hold, or could potentially hold, evidence relating to an earlier phase of past human activity in Salford (below ground).**
- 3) Age: Local heritage assets will be considered from all periods in time however particular attention will be given to buildings that pre-date 1919 and therefore contribute to the principle industrial era under which the city established itself. Nevertheless, there are many 20th century buildings of

impeccable design that must be considered due to their own cultural merits.

- 4) Aesthetic value: The appearance of buildings, monuments, places and landscapes, including groups of buildings that individually or together form a set piece or characterise a townscape. Particular attention will be given, to style, design, materials, composition and layout.
- 5) Local interest:
 - (i) **People and events - buildings and landscapes associated with influential people and events.**
 - (ii) **Industrial heritage - buildings and landscapes that represent most strongly Salford as a place different from other areas of the region or even within Greater Manchester.**
 - (iii) **Waterways - Salford has a number of significant waterways that represent the history and development of the district.**
- 6) Group value: The collective value of a townscape or landscape, where individually assets have limited value, yet together comprise a common theme important to the growth of the city or with attractive aesthetic properties.
- 7) Landmark value: Assets that have historically marked important moments in the landscape, provide punctuation to streets or mark arrival points.
- 8) Social/communal value: Assets that are of value to a particular residential, commercial, historical, religious or interest group.

In Summer 2025, Salford City Council promoted the opportunity to nominate buildings for the local list, through a press release and associated social media, and informal discussions at Community Committees. Any nominations which have been put forward have been assessed and added to the proposed list as appropriate. In updating the local list officers have assessed the existing list of entries.

Whilst officers have sought to survey as much of the district we are aware that buildings of significance may still remain which have not been identified. Therefore officers will continue to assess the district to keep the list updated and relevant into the future.

The number of amendments are noted in the table below:

Action	Number of locally listed entries
Total in 2013	271
Assets removed in 2026	41
Added in 2026	140
Total in 2026	370

The 2025/6 review has sought to apply a wider approach to all historic building types to ensure that all of Salford's histories are represented, including building types previously not seen on the list. This has included phone boxes, gate posts, industrial landscape features as well as railway and canal heritage. A wider representation of ages of buildings has also been considered.

Almost all of the assets which are being removed from the list are being done so because they have been demolished since their previous inclusion on the list in 2013. Some have also been removed as they have been altered to an extent which has diminished their historic significance beyond a point where they still meet the designation criteria.

In some cases the descriptions of the heritage assets have been amended in order to ensure that all elements within the curtilage of the building have been included, for examples boundary walls and gateposts associated with properties. The descriptions have been amended to take into account any modern interventions or changes to the properties as far as practicable.

Through the assessment process, and with the public nominations, a number of properties have been put forward as proposed additions to the list. The additions have brought a further richness and diversity to the existing list. This has also included for the first time sites of archaeological interest in the district.

The additional properties are all noted on the revised local list and clearly marked as new additions for the purposes of the public consultation.

National Context

Paragraph 216 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires the effect of a planning application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset to be taken into consideration in the determining of the application. Having regard to the NPPF, the fact that a building or site is on a local list is a material consideration when determining the outcome of a planning application. This does not necessarily mean that planning permission would automatically be refused, but inclusion on the local list is important in the consideration of proposals that would be detrimental to the value of a property as a non-designated heritage asset. Applications for planning permission can be refused on the grounds of harm to a non-designated heritage asset.

In addition, it should be noted that should a prior notification application for the demolition of a building be submitted this could only be considered in terms of the proposed method of demolition and proposed restoration of the site. Any local heritage value is not of consideration.

Salford ward boundaries





Salford City Council

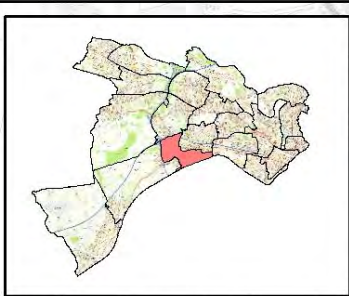
Barton and Winton

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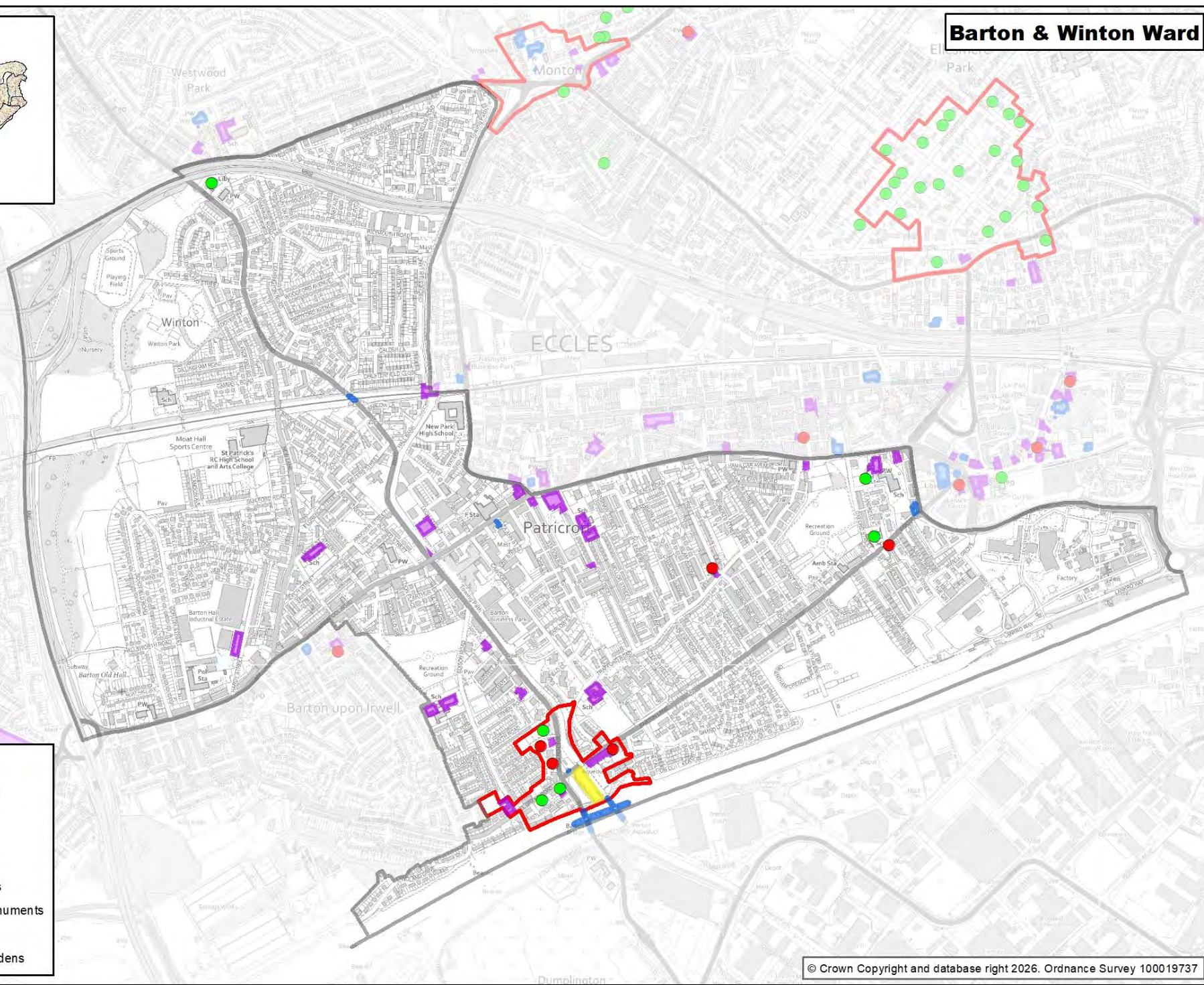
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Barton & Winton Ward



Legend

- Barton & Winton Ward
- Removals
- Proposed additions
- Listed Buildings
- Locally Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Conservation Areas
- Historic Parks and Gardens



Winton Community Library, Old Parrin Lane

Criteria

1, 4, 8

Description

Library (c1930). Art Deco in style. Corner plot, single storey. Red pressed brick dressed in painted Portland stone. Small ten light timber framed windows painted blue in a continuous line across the building, in between stone banding. Corner entrance surrounded by stone decoration. Flat roof concealed behind a parapet.

Significance

Modest and simple Art Deco local building and interesting townscape feature, even if setting is compromised.



Henry Hall Memorial Stone, 69 Barton Road

Criteria

3, 5(i)

Description

Memorial stone (c1855). Sandstone. Memorial for Henry Hall, his wife Ellen and daughter Sarah and Ezekiel Rogerson and his daughter Elizabeth who passed away between 1851 and 1929. Inscription reads that Henry Hall "studied the interests of the Church of God, in connexion with the Wesleyan Chapel, Barton, for upwards of forty years."

Significance

This monument is the only remaining evidence of Barton Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and graveyard which occupied this site from 1796 to 2002.



17-19 Peel Green Road

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Semi-detached houses (c1880). Symmetrical plan, two storeys over four bays. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. A projecting forward facing gable end with triangular arched windows at ground floor and a window above with a decorative Gothic arched brickwork relief to bay one. Entrance is to the side. Windows with stone cills and lintels throughout. Original features like the chimneys, decorative fascia, barge boards and boundary wall remain.

Significance

Good quality domestic architecture with original architectural features remaining.



90 Barton Road and 1 Peel Green Road

Criteria

3, 4, 7

Description

Two houses now three (c1890). Corner plot, two storeys over three bays to both street facing elevations. Red clay brick and half timbering with a Welsh slate roof. Central gable end to both street facing elevations, one containing a ground floor canted bay and the other a first floor oriel window. Band of half timbering between floors and under the eaves. Windows with stone cills and flat brick lintels throughout. Two chimneys and part of the boundary wall remain.

Significance

Designed block occupying a corner plot within the conservation area.



St Mary's Roman Catholic Presbytery, Oxford Street

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 6, 8

Description

Presbytery (c1890). Two storeys with attic over three bays. Brick dressed in red pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. A three storey projecting forward facing gable end to bay one and a ground floor segmental arched stained glass window with a terracotta panel engraved with 'St Mary's Presbytery' above to bay two. Bay three contains a two storey canted bay. Mullioned windows with sandstone cills and lintels throughout.

Significance

Good example of an ancillary building to the main ecclesiastical building.



St Andrew's Primary School, Barton Lane

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 7, 8

Description

School (1892). Corner plot, two storeys over six bays. Brick dressed in red pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. Central large shaped gable ends in between two smaller shaped gable ends to both the front and rear elevation. A hexagonal corner turret and a projecting canted bay to both principle corners. Tall segmental arched windows with a terracotta string course at cill level throughout. Original boundary walls remain.

Significance

Good example of an educational building of scale and a landmark building in the area.



Templeman Terrace, 541-569 Barton Lane

Criteria

1, 3, 5(ii), 6

Description

Terrace of fourteen houses (1870). Red clay brick and painted plinth course with a Welsh slate roof. Entrance and window at ground floor and single first floor window, reflected and repeated in each house. Sash windows with stone cills and flat arched brick lintels throughout. Decorative brickwork to the entrance and under the eaves with blue brick string course at first floor cill and lintel levels. Small front gardens to 541-557 marked by original boundary stones and wrought iron spear top railings. Built at grade with the footpath which rises up above the street, and dips to pass under the Bridgewater Canal access bridge to the Barton Aqueduct.

Significance

A terrace group of cottages read in association with the aqueduct. An integral component of the settlement that has developed around the canals.



34-35 Barton Road

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Pair of houses (c1820). Two storeys over five bays constructed in brick with a Welsh slate roof. Number 34 has been altered, there is a central doorway with a semi-circular fanlight over, supported by two plain columns. Number 35 has a plain doorway with a semi-circular fanlight. The roof has a large central chimney stack and a smaller second one. Windows are upvc imitation Georgian sash windows with stone cills.



Significance

A handsome pair of dwellings utilising Georgian proportions.

55a-55 Barton Road

Criteria

1, 3, 4

Description

House, later surgery now house again (1820). Georgian house with double pile plan, two storeys over three bays. White stucco render with a Welsh slate roof. Two storey canted bay to bay one and decorative cast iron porch to entrance on bay two. Stone cills are expressed with modern glazing. Low pitched roof with three brick chimneys.

Significance

A well proportioned house which would have formed part of a rural group before the suburbanisation of Patricroft.



92 Barton Road

Criteria

3, 4

Description

House (late 19th century). Two storeys over three bays constructed in red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. The house has a rear-side canted bay and all windows are timber sliding sash, framed by segmental arched brick lintels and stone sills. A slight projection to the north and east elevations, vertically around the windows adds depth to the facades, front door sits recessed under a timber framed canopy. A shallow hipped roof with overhanging eaves and four large chimney stacks.

Significance

A large Victorian villa comprising part of the canal side development of the Bridgewater Canal, prior to the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal (which it now overlooks).



The Dog and Partridge Public House, 221 Church Street

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Public house (mid 19th century). Two storeys over three bays constructed in brick painted white, with a Welsh slate roof concealed behind a rendered parapet. Central entrance to both the north and east elevations with a crest over the eastern entrance. Large square four light windows to the ground floor either side of the entrance door and sash windows to first floor, all with stone sills and cambered arches.

Significance

Mid 19th century public house which appears to be historically connected in design to the same named public house in Didsbury, Manchester.



Salvation Army Hall, Church Street

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 8

Description

Salvation Army citadel (1907). Symmetrical plan, two storeys over three bays constructed in red pressed brick dressed with faience with a concrete tile roof. Central recessed entrance and steps and bays either side. Part embattled, part crow-stepped, parapet to bays and main gable end. Date stone within a Salvation Army shield within gable. The central bay has a curved coping line to it.

Significance

A Salvation Army citadel emulating Edwardian institutional architecture. Interesting piece of townscape architecture.



St Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Church Street

Criteria

1, 4, 7,8

Description

Church (c1890). Gothic elements used in simple chapel plan with nave and aisles. Red pressed brick dressed in terracotta with a Welsh slate roof. Tall lancet windows, individually or paired to form tracery on the nave window. Topped with a stone cross finial.

Significance

Influenced by St Augustine's in Swinton, but of a smaller scale. St Mary's is an important landmark on Liverpool Street.



3-19 and 44-74 Lewis Street, 2-6 Parr Street, 1-17 and 2-18 Mellor Street

Criteria

6

Description

Semi-detached houses (c1910-20). Two storeys over two bays. Red pressed brick ground floor, yellow pressed brick first floor and stock brick to the side with a Welsh slate roof. Entrance to the side and two large windows to the street. Three large sandstone keystones above ground floor windows. Hipped roof with a central chimney.

Significance

An example of a laid out neighbourhood of the same house type at domestic scale. The use of yellow pressed brick on a residential dwelling is unusual in Salford.



Lewis Street Primary School, Lewis Street

Criteria

6, 8

Description

School (c1906). Two buildings, one two storeys and one single storey. Red pressed brick dressed in terracotta with a Welsh slate roof. Large cartouche with 1906 date on.

Significance

Forming part of the nation wide school building programme. Part of the wider Lewis Street housing project (to the streets to the south).



Post Office, Lewis Street

Criteria

4, 6, 8

Description

Post office (late 19th century). Asymmetrical plan, single storey over four bays. Red brick dressed in sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Half height plain gabled pediment to bay two and principal gable with entrance and round headed mullioned windows to bay four.

Significance

An important community hub in the 19th century (the advent of the postal service) and although small, an impressive building of quality in a neighbourhood of generally utilitarian structures.



Bridgewater Hotel, 264, 266, 268 Liverpool Road

Criteria

3, 4, 6, 8

Description

Four terraced houses (early 19th century). End terrace (named Greenbank) was turned into a public house in the early 1850s. Red roughcast brick with a Welsh slate roof. Original part of the building has a semi-circular fanlight above the door and a rope bar and plain cornice. The extension is pressed brick and dressed in buff faience forming quoins and window mullions and arches, as well as a cambered bay.

Significance

The building expresses the change of form from residential to accommodating a new function, with an updating of architectural detailing in the later phase.



Former National Westminster Bank, 273 Liverpool Road

Criteria

1, 4, 8

Description

Bank now offices (mid to late 19th century). Two storeys over three bay. Red pressed brick dressed in terracotta with a Welsh slate roof. Mullioned windows with hood moulds and arched entrance to ground floor, matching windows to first floor with two flanking gables either side of a central gablet, topped with a ball finial and parapet.

Significance

A well detailed piece of commercial architecture with detailing highlighting original use.



Cosmo Bingo, 241 Liverpool Road

Criteria

1, 4, 8

Description

Cinema, now a Bingo hall (early 20th century). Edwardian baroque in style. Red brick dressed in buff faience. Windows to the street elevation have been bricked up, ground floor framed simply in stone and four large circular windows above. A large ground floor extension to the west has drastically altered the symmetry of the main frontage.

Significance

A good example of early 20th century leisure architecture.



Milestone (Located on Patricroft Bridge), Liverpool Road/Worsley Road

Criteria

2

Description

A milestone (19th century). Located on the bridge at the junction of Liverpool Road and Worsley Road. The stone reads "8 miles to Bolton and 8 miles to Altrincham".

Significance

Archaeological significance from when many roads were turned into turnpike roads to provide better connections between the fast developing townships. An artefact of the stagecoach era.



Rock House, 40 Peel Green Road

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 7, 8

Description

Hotel now public house (1898). Neo-Vernacular in style. Asymmetrical plan, two storeys with attic over five bays. Red pressed brick, dressed in terracotta with a clay peg tile roof. Bays one, two and five are projecting and topped with a half timbered gable end. Round arched recessed entrance to bay two. Bay three contains a ground floor round bay with Jacobean style scrollwork to the balustrade. Mullioned timber framed windows throughout. Six large chimneys. Stable block to the rear with ten small openings and a hay loft door and winch to the street, topped with an Arts and Crafts clay peg tile ventilator. Original boundary and cobbles remain.

Significance

Good example of 19th century public house architecture. An important example of Neo-Vernacular, not well represented in Salford outside Worsley, but best seen in the Working Class Movement Library in the Crescent.



Godfrey Ermen Memorial School, School Road

Criteria

3,4,8

Description

School (c1900). Edwardian features in an asymmetrical plan, two storeys. Red pressed brick dressed in butterscotch faience with a Welsh slate roof. Heavy mullioned windows and a central ventilator. Boundary walls to match the building.

Significance

Forming part of the nation wide school building programme, utilising an Edwardian detailing.



All Saints School, Trafford Road

Criteria

3,4, 8

Description

School house (late 19th century). Single storey over five bays in main school building. Red pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. Large gable features and a central pair of gablets. Flanking school rooms to the main body. Large windows to principal elevation, all with modern fenestration.

Significance

A good example of the 1890s national school building programme.



Bridgewater Mill, Worsley Road

Criteria

3,4, 5(ii)

Description

Mill (early 19th century). Five storey over twelve bays constructed in red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof concealed behind a raised parapet. Cambered arched windows. Octagonal chimney stack to the rear south west of the building and simple square tower to the north east. The façade of the building features a large external stairway providing access to all levels of the building.

Significance

The building illustrates the industrial growth associated with the Bridgewater Canal, which formed part of a network of similar structures including the Gus Mill opposite (now demolished). The building remains the only significant industrial structure in the area.



Barton Hall Works, Hardy Street

Criteria

4, 5(ii), 8

Description

Industrial building (1937). Long warehouse plan, two storey structure across twenty-one bays with restrained classical detailing. Constructed in red pressed brick dressed with sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Ground floor windows have flat stone lintels which connect together to form a continuous stone band. First floor windows are round headed arches and have narrow brick aprons under them. A parapet conceals the roof. Central three bays and end two are stepped forwards and given stone quoins and elevated decorative parapet. Central bay has large window spanning both floors and topped with a stone segmental pediment.

Significance

Dominant piece of townscape architecture with restrained classical detailing.



Beech Street Primary School, Beech Street

Criteria

4, 8

Description

School (early 20th century). Symmetrical plan to house boys and girls separately. Two storeys over eight bays constructed with red pressed brick dressed in stone with a Welsh slate roof. Principle elevation comprises three semi-circular half dormer gablets to the centre with shouldered triangular gables at full height either side. The windows are a series of long and thin combination style windows, all replaced with modern fenestration.

Significance

A good example of an early 20th century school building.



Bridge 119, 119 Patricoft/Hall Bank

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 5(ii), 6, 7, 8

Description

Railway bridge carrying the former Liverpool to Manchester railway over the Bridgewater Canal (c1820s with later additions). Ashlar construction with 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.



Significance

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.

Assets removed from the 2013 local list

77-79 (The Odd Bottle) Barton Lane

Criteria 4, 6

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

535 (The Kings Head Public House) Barton Lane

Criteria 3, 4, 8

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

Former Manse at 71 Barton Road

Criteria 3, 4, 8

Since the original listing this building has been demolished.

77 Barton Road

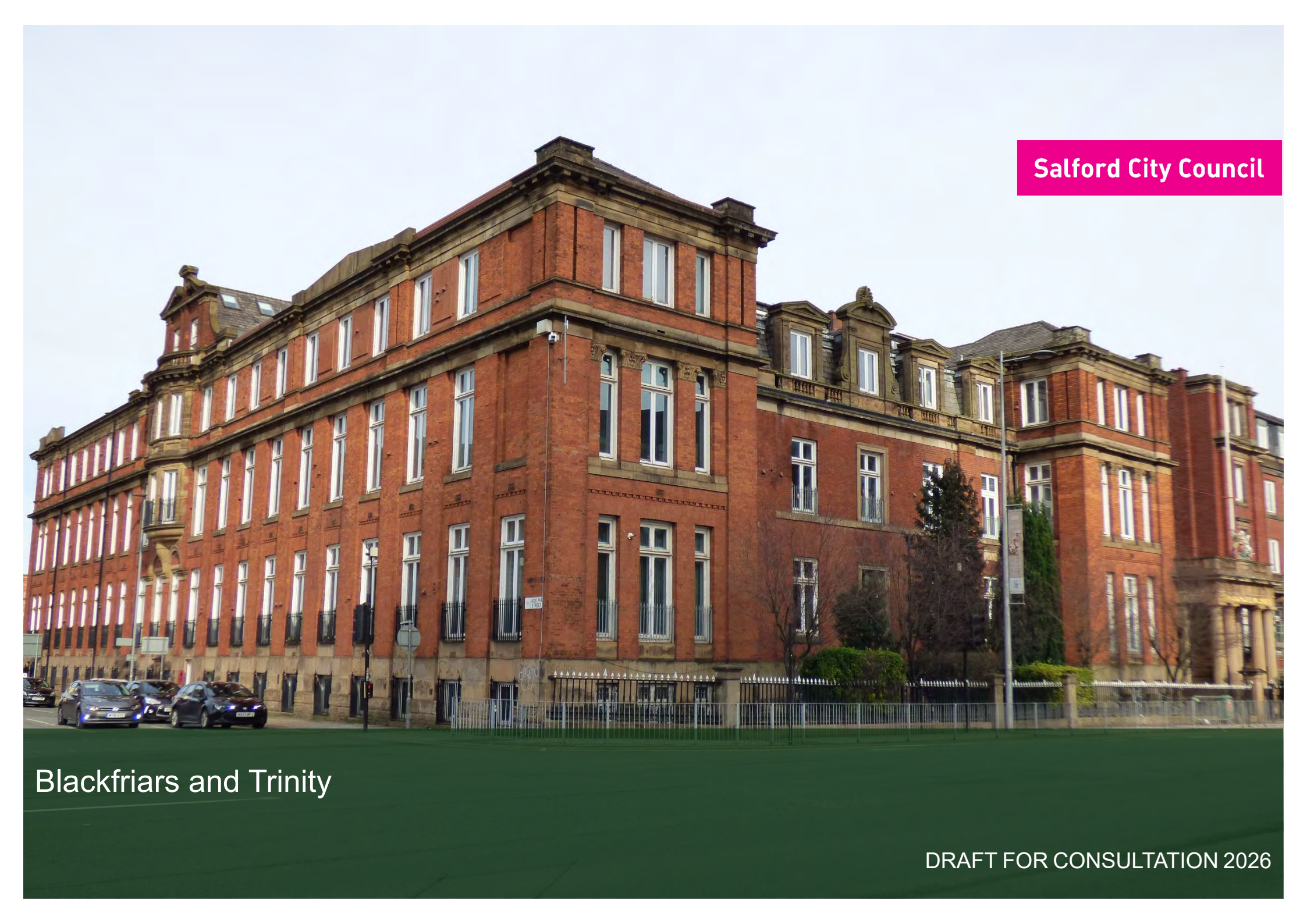
Criteria 1, 3, 4

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

126-134 even Philip Street

Criteria 3, 6

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.



Salford City Council

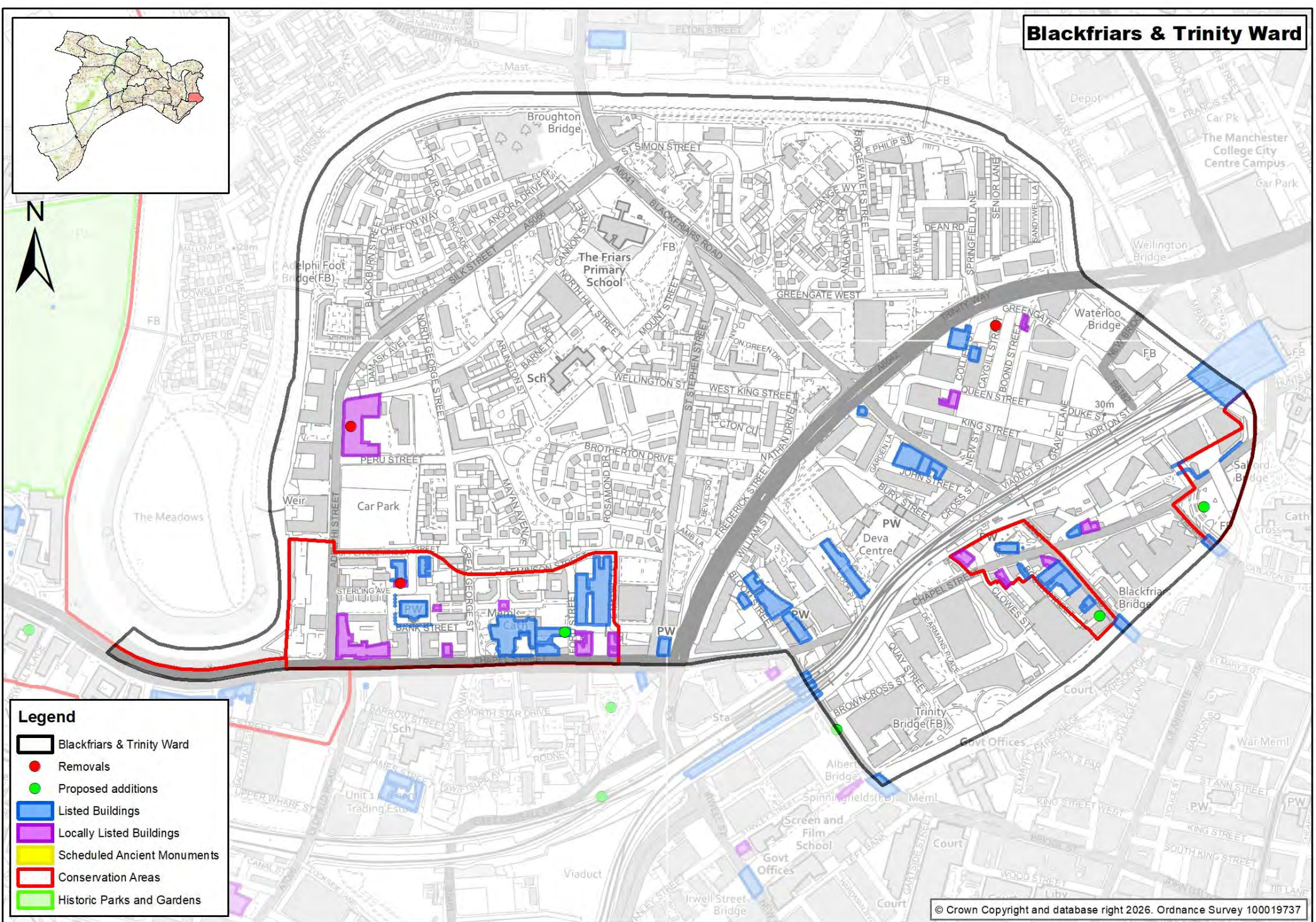
Blackfriars and Trinity

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Blackfriars & Trinity Ward



Legend

Blackfriars & Trinity Ward

Removals

Proposed additions

Listed Buildings

Locally Listed Buildings

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Conservation Areas

Historic Parks and Gardens

Guardian Chambers, 28 Blackfriars Street

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 6

Description

Commercial premises (1901). Edwardian Baroque in style. Four storeys over two bays. Red pressed brick dressed in buff sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Large arched shop front window at ground floor. First floor windows have a keystone and decorative pediment above each. Segmental arched windows to the second floor with scrolled keystone and decorative panels above, and sunflower motif decorative panels. Two large arched windows to the third floor with scrolled keystones. Timber framed sash windows with brick lintels and stone cills throughout. Street facing gabled end with decorative coping stones and faience and brick decoration.

Significance

Good quality commercial building with high quality architectural detailing, of group value with other commercial buildings in the area.



Pillar Box, Pavement outside 3 New Bailey Street

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Post box (19th century). Traditional round plan with the “V.R” casting (Victoria Regina).

Significance

Early piece of Royal Mail infrastructure.



Former Central Higher Grade Scholarship School, 3 Ford Street

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8

Description

School now Cathedral Centre (1894). Four storeys over ten bays. Red clay brick dressed in red sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Pairs of tall sash windows with flat brick lintels and stone cills throughout. Roof mostly concealed behind a parapet.

Significance

Good example of a large sized school, the eighth built by the Salford School Board. A description of the school at the time states that 'the Board decided to establish a free higher grade school, open to all boys and girls from public elementary schools in the borough, board and voluntary, on passing an entrance exam' and 'to carry on the education of intelligent children whose parents wished to keep them at school until the age of fifteen but who could not afford the fees of the higher grade schools'. It was also built in connection with the then new Grade II listed Salford Education Offices next door.



Greengate Park (formerly Christ Church), King Street

Criteria

2(ii),3, 8

Description

Site of Christ Church and its associated graveyard (1800). According to burial registers from 1800 to 1837, 16,800 burials had taken place. The site was subject to archaeological excavation in 2019 to inform the design proposals for the park and uncovered the foundations of the church and ledger stones across most of the graveyard. All archaeological remains were uncovered, recorded and then backfilled so they survive in-situ across the site.

Significance

Established by Reverend William Cowherd as a branch of the Swedenborgian church, Christ Church grew to become one of Salford's key religious and socio-cultural institutions, functioning not only as a place of worship but as a provider of welfare and education. As a burial ground it catered to both its congregation and the poor, to whom it offered free burials. Reverend Cowherd's tomb was located during the archaeological excavation.



Chapel Street, 52-60 Chapel Street

Criteria

3, 4, 6

Description

Commercial premises (c1870s-1880s). Two properties now united with one common shop front. Five storeys over seven bays and three storeys over three bays. Red brick dressed in stone with a Welsh slate roof. Five storey building contains flat arched windows all with stone cills and terminating with a parapet marked each end with a ball finial. Three storey building contains three pairs of cambered windows to the first floor, with a common central cast iron pier and blue brick and stone soldier course married into banding across the façade. Further banding at second floor between lintel headed windows and terminated by a cornice containing the gutter.

Significance

Good example of late 19th century commercial premises. It forms part of an important group of buildings with the former police station (to the west) that infill the gradient between Chapel Street and the rising Salford Approach (to the rear).



The Black Lion Public House, 65-69 Chapel Street

Criteria

3, 4, 6, 7, 8

Description

Public house (c1870). Curved corner plan at back of pavement constructed with red brick dressed in stone. Central entrance with Tuscan pilasters flanking recessed granite engaged ball columns, supporting a large fanlight. Colonnade of arched windows (with original plain two leaf sashes) on ground floor repeated and aligned at first and second floor. Window above entrance of matching proportions but with stone surround comprising pilasters and segmental pediment. Stone cornice and parapet at top of wall concealing roof from the street.

Significance

An excellent example of late Victorian public house construction, typical of any major city or town of this time. The building marks an important historic crossroads in the city.



Caxton Hall, 88-92 Chapel Street

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Commercial premises (1904). Asymmetrical plan, three storeys over three bays constructed in red brick dressed in terracotta and faience with a Welsh slate roof. Grouped mullioned windows at first floor and oriel windows at second floor with adapted Dutch gable over.

Significance

Highly decorative piece of architecture on a corner plot.



The Anglesey, 91 Chapel Street

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Public house formerly called Rovers Return (c1880). Three storeys over four bays constructed in red clay brick dressed in sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Flat arched windows with key stones carved with figurative heads to the first floor. Linked with blue brick banding and yellow saw tooth brickwork. Second floor comprises smaller flat arched windows, unadorned.

Significance

Good example of polychrome brickwork and decoration and traditional pub frontage.



The Institute, 39 Queen Street

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Institute (c1880) now recording studio. Two floors with exposed basement over three bays constructed in red brick dressed in sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Two round headed entrances either side of a row of four exposed street level basement windows. Aligned at the first and second floors are tall round arched windows, separated by a continuous stone string course. Low pitched gable with pediment mounted with coping stones.

Significance

A meeting house in historic industrial area. Designed using the principles of Wesleyan chapel architecture.



1-11 Bexley Square

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 5(i), 6, 8

Description

Ten terraced houses (early 19th century) and two commercial premises (1928) laid out in a square centred around the Grade II listed former Salford Town Hall. The housing is red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof and Georgian timber sash windows with stone cills and flat arched brick lintels throughout. Modern shop fronts at ground floor with conversion to commercial beginning in the 1940s. Majority of the large chimney stacks remain. The two 1928 corner blocks are rusticated ashlar with a Welsh slate roof and have a mirror form but have differing designs featuring classical detailing.

Significance

A rare example of a largely complete set piece of Georgian townscape, in association with an important civic building, the neighbouring former Salford Town Hall. Also the centre of the 'Battle of Bexley Square', a mass protest in 1931 against the introduction of the means test. Famously attended by Ewan MacCall and recorded in Walter Greenwood's 'Love On The Dole'.



Former Manchester and Salford Savings Bank, 266-268 Chapel Street

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 8

Description

Bank now offices (1885). Three storeys over three bays constructed in brick dressed with painted stone detailing with a Welsh slate roof. Two entrances, one to the bank and one to the banks chambers above in bays one and three. Pair of round arched sash windows in central bay, with central pier supporting first floor oriel window. Second floor above freeze carrying name of establishment. Dentil course to cornice and gutter line, with steep hipped roof.

Significance

Example of banking architecture with eclectic form and interesting architectural detail, especially above the doorways with prominent banding on the facade.



Former Salford Royal Hospital, Chapel Street

Criteria

1, 4, 7, 8

Description

Hospital now flats (c1890 and extended c1910). Irregular corner plan, two storeys with attic floor over seven bays, back of pavement. Red clay brick dressed in sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Simple tall windows separated by brick pilasters. Stone entablature with full attic storey to bays one and seven, with a further full entablature at the top supporting a low hipped roof. Bays two to six have attic floor in a mansard roof with stone dormer windows comprising pilasters topped by pediments, and a central dormer with an elevated segmental pediment. Later phase includes the wing along Chapel Street, with entrance formed between the two, comprising a forward set Doric portico with balustrade topped with the royal crest. This wing is three storeys with attic dormer in a mansard roof. Some rebuilding, possibly as a result of bomb damage.

Significance

Highly significant local building on Salford's main gateway. Excellent piece of cityscape architecture of restrained classical design.



WWII Wall plaque at the former Salford Royal Hospital, Chapel Street

Criteria

2(i), 8

Description

Wall plaque (1944) commemorating fourteen nurses killed by a bomb in WWII on the 2nd June 1941.

Significance

Part of a wider group of memorials across the city, region, country and Europe, remembering those fallen in war.



The Pyramid, Saint John's Square

Criteria

4, 8

Description

Sculpture by Janet Fitzsimmons (1992). A polished concrete pyramid mounted on four spheres and elevated on a pedestal with two octagonal steps.

Significance

A rare piece of late 20th century post modernist sculpture. It was designed and installed as part of the regeneration of the area behind St John's Cathedral, a project that included the creation of public gardens and a paved square.



Sycamore Sculpture, Saint Philips Square

Criteria

4, 8

Description

Sculpture by Andrew McKeown (2002). Pair of sycamore seeds enlarged one hundred times and made of cast iron.

Significance

Rare example of post millennium public art. According to the artist, the sculpture "represents new life and growth emerging from the decline of the traditional engineering and manufacturing industries. It symbolises the future and the potential this area of Salford has to grow and prosper from the seeds that were planted by the 2002 Regeneration Strategy."



Assets removed from the 2013 local list

93 (The Waterloo Public House) Greengate

Criteria 4, 8

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

Dock and Pulpit Public House, Encombe Place

Criteria 4, 8

Since the original listing this building has been demolished.

Adelphi Building, Peru Street

Criteria 1, 3, 7

Since the original listing this building has been demolished.



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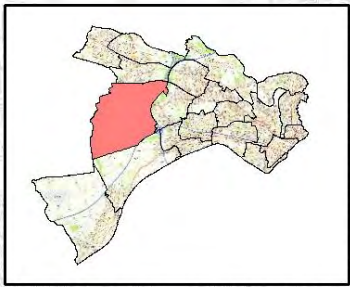
Boothstown and Ellenbrook

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Boothstown & Ellenbrook Ward



Legend

- Boothstown & Ellenbrook Ward
- Removals
- Proposed additions
- Listed Buildings
- Locally Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Conservation Areas
- Historic Parks and Gardens

John Gilbert Public House, Worsley Brow

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 5(i), 6, 7, 8

Description

Former lodge to Worsley New Hall now the John Gilbert Public House (mid 19th century and early 21st century extensions). Elizabethan Gothic in style. Hollington Stone with a Welsh slate tile roof. Original building contains ground floor canted bays, gabled dormers and octagonal chimney stacks. The extension is of similar style and materials with square chimneys. Gothic style iron ridge tiles throughout.

Significance

A significant survivor of the Worsley New Hall Estate and an interesting example of a lodge separated from its former context and repurposed. For more information see the St Mark's Conservation Area Appraisal.



253a-254 Greenleach Lane

Criteria

3, 4, 6

Description

Former poor house turned school, now three houses (c1752). White render with a Welsh slate roof. Clustered plan with an eclectic roof line and window placement. Two substantial chimneys remain.

Significance

The Worsley History Trail plaque reads 'The Second District Poor House 1752-1769. Purpose-built with the third floor designed and used for hand loom weaving, it later became a Sunday and Day School.' Significance also lies within its location as it is in the centre of the Roe Green/Beesley Green Conservation Area, on Beesley Green Playing Field and connected to the community centre. For more information see Roe Green/Beesley Green Conservation Area Appraisal.



Independent Methodist Church, Roe Green

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 5(i), 6,7, 8

Description

Methodist chapel (1884). Chapel plan, single storey over three bays. Red clay brick dressed in sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Central Gothic arched dual entrance way with a large Gothic arched window with plate tracery and a stained glass star above. Small windows in a group of three to either side and sandstone string course throughout. Terracotta detailing at the top.

Significance

Located on the historic Roe Green and marks the beginning of the Methodist religion in the area. It is built on the site of the first sermon in 1808 and the preaching stone used is located at the front. The Worsley History Trail plaque reads 'The distinguished England cricketers J.T Tyldesley (1874), Ernest Tyldesley (1889) and Michael Vaughan (1976) were all baptised in this chapel.' For more information see Roe Green/Beesley Green Conservation Area Appraisal.



98-100 Roe Green

Criteria

3, 4, 6

Description

Two cottages (c1765-1850). White render with a Welsh slate roof. Eclectic plan and roof line as it has been extended many times over the years. Three original chimneys remain.

Significance

Good example of a cluster of cottages located on the historic Roe Green. For more information on the areas layered domestic evolution, see the Roe Green/Beesley Green Conservation Area Appraisal.



Silver Birch Cottage, 175-177 Greenleach Lane

Criteria

3, 4, 6

Description

Two cottages (c1750). Vernacular in style. Two storeys over five bays. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one contains a projecting forward facing gable end with half timbering to the first floor. Casement windows throughout, with first floor being directly under the eaves. One chimney remains.

Significance

Good example of a pair of cottages in the Roe Green/Beesley Green Conservation Area.



1-12 Orchard Avenue

Criteria

1, 4, 6

Description

Street of six semi-detached houses (c1930). Street was originally gated but only posts remain, tree lined street with large front gardens. Red brick with a clay peg tile roof. Entrance and ground floor canted bay and two first floor windows, directly under the eaves. Reflected and repeated throughout. Hipped roof and a central square chimney.

Significance

Built alongside the Grade II listed Mines Rescue Station, a rare and well-preserved example of a purpose-built inter-war industrial welfare complex and associated housing, reflecting an important chapter in the history of coal mining safety and worker provision in Lancashire. For more information see Mines Rescue Station Conservation Area Appraisal.



308-310 Ellenbrook Road

Criteria

1, 4, 6

Description

Semi-detached house (c1930). Symmetrical plan, two storeys over three bays. Red brick with a clay peg tile roof. Bays one and three contain an entrance with stone surround and window above, directly under the eaves. Bay two is slightly projecting with ground floor canted bay and windows above. Hipped roof with central square chimney.

Significance

Built alongside the Grade II listed Mines Rescue Station, a rare and well-preserved example of a purpose-built inter-war industrial welfare complex and associated housing, reflecting an important chapter in the history of coal mining safety and worker provision in Lancashire. For more information see Mines Rescue Station Conservation Area Appraisal.



320 Ellenbrook Road

Criteria

1, 4, 6

Description

House (c1930). Two storeys over three bays. Red brick with a clay peg tile roof. Bay one contains a ground floor canted bay. Bay two is slightly projecting with a central entrance within a stone surround and window above, topped with stone coping. Hipped roof with tall chimneys at either end.

Significance

Built alongside the Grade II listed Mines Rescue Station, a rare and well-preserved example of a purpose-built inter-war industrial welfare complex and associated housing, reflecting an important chapter in the history of coal mining safety and worker provision in Lancashire. For more information see Mines Rescue Station Conservation Area Appraisal.



329-331 Walkden Road

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Two houses (mid 19th century). Two storeys over five bays. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. One entrance to the street facing elevation and the other entrance to the side elevation. Bay one is a forward facing gable end and entrance to bay two. Timber casement windows with stone cills and flat brick lintels throughout. Three large chimneys remain.

Significance

A good example of early 19th century dwelling.



Field boundary stone, Leigh Road/Vicars Hall Lane

Criteria

2

Description

A field boundary stone. The stone is roughly pyramid shaped and approximately twelve inches tall. It is located at the end of Vicars Hall Lane.

Significance

Used to denote the boundary between farmers field, most likely placed by a farmer. This reference to the former agricultural landscape is of significant archaeological interest as a way finder back to the former rural landscape.



Coal and Cotton Public House (formerly The Greyhound Hotel), 44 Leigh Road

Criteria

4, 6

Description

Public house (mid 19th century). Two storeys over three bays constructed in red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Stone lintels over replaced sash windows and door located beneath round headed brick arch. Simple low pitched roof with two chimney stacks along the ridge.

Significance

Well proportioned building with group value with surrounding structures.



Booth Villa/Shifts Corner, 46-48 Leigh Road

Criteria

3, 4, 6

Description

Cottage/shop (late 18th century). Two storey red clay brick structure with rendered gable. Late 19th century canted bays have been added to the garden frontage and the original roof has been lost to a cement tile roof. A modern shop front with console bracket cornice has been added to the side, as has a flushed casement window above.

Significance

Although greatly altered, the changes have not entirely eradicated the understanding of this property and it continues to contribute positively to the character of the area.



Grove Farmhouse, 170 Vicars Hall Lane

Criteria

3, 4, 6

Description

Farmhouse (mid 18th century). Single pile, two storey over three bays constructed in rough brick with a stone flagged roof. Central entrance between two large cambered arched windows. Two first floor windows at the eaves and a small chimney at either end.

Significance

A vernacular form which gives reference to the former rural nature of the area.



Boothstown Village Hall (formerly St Andrew's Primary School), 9 Vicars Hall Lane

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

School house now village hall (c1870). Long range plan, one storey over seven bays constructed in brown brick dressed in red clay brick and buff sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Sizable projecting porches in bays two and six (for boys and girls separate admittance). Large square windows and bell-cot on the long overhanging roof.

Significance

A good example of a local 19th century schoolhouse.



Rear of 21-23 Victoria Street

Criteria

4, 6

Description

Potato warehouse now garage (mid 19th century). Long range plan, two storeys over four bays constructed in red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Stables and tack room on the ground floor, with loading bay doors and hoist to first floor warehouse. Mix of cambered, round and flat arched windows.

Significance

A rare agricultural building in Salford, making reference to the largely rural heritage of the western wards of the city.



Daub Hole Farm, 301a-301b Old Clough Lane

Criteria

4, 6

Description

Cottages (early to mid 19th century). Pair of single cell cottages, heavily refurbished and extended. Constructed in brick, now rendered with Welsh slate roof. Landscape windows with simple casement fenestrations inset. Shallow pitched roof and central ridge chimney.

Significance

Examples of vernacular cottages typical of the area prior to the suburban expansion of the city.



Marriott Hotel, Walkden Road

Criteria

3, 4, 6

Description

Former farmhouse, stables and agricultural buildings to Old Hall Farm now a hotel (built in phases throughout the 19th century). Red clay brick dressed in stone with a Welsh slate roof. Grouped around a farmers yard comprising a two storey farmhouse, and two and single storey outbuildings. The former machine house is a rectangular half storey building with a courtyard in the centre. There is a prominent chimney from the steam engine which was used to power the farm machinery.

Significance

A set of former agricultural buildings, and although now a hotel, give an understanding of the former composition of the site.



2-4 Roe Green

Criteria

3, 4, 6

Description

Two cottages (c1800). Long range two storey cottage, single pile plan constructed in brick, now rendered with Welsh slate roof. Small casement windows set at first floor directly under the eaves. There is a central chimney stack with projecting bricks, suggesting the cottage was once thatched.

Significance

Typical example of vernacular cottage building in the area contributing positively to the enclosure of the common land of Roe Green. The surrounding area has changed although the buildings still sit within a largely intact setting.



26-28 Roe Green

Criteria

3, 4, 6

Description

Pair of cottages (18th and 19th century). Single cell plan probably in brick, now rendered with graded Welsh slate roof. The windows comprise simple small casements with those at first floor tucked tight under the eaves.

Significance

Typical example of vernacular cottage building in the area contributing positively to the enclosure of the common land of Roe Green. The surrounding area has changed although the buildings still sit within a largely intact setting.



Old Hall Lodge, 206 Walkden Road

Criteria

3, 4, 6

Description

Former lodge including gate posts (1895). 'L' shape plan, two storeys and a single storey wing. Red clay brick dressed in sandstone, half timbering at first floor with a Welsh slate roof. Projecting first floor supported by timber braces resting on stone corbels and a cantered bay with stone mullion windows. Gate posts comprise yellow sandstone and are square in plan with chamfered corners and topped with onion dome finials.

Significance

Built in connection with Worsley Old Hall in a vernacular revival style to reflect the development of the village. Significant in association with the listed Worsley Old Hall and the locally listed Old Hall Farm.



337-343 Walkden Road

Criteria

4, 6

Description

Four terraced houses (c1880). Two storeys over three bays to each house. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Each house contains a portrait window, central entrance and a canted bay at ground floor and three portrait windows at first floor. Windows all have stone cills and flat arched brick lintels. The terrace has a shallow hipped roof with ridge chimneys.

Significance

Formerly part of the Bridgewater Estate. Has excellent group value with the adjacent Oak Cottage and Ladyhill House (both of which are also locally listed). Of a higher quality than most terraced housing from this period onwards.



Oak Cottage, 345 Walkden Road

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Cottage (c1800 and mid 19th century). 'L' shape plan built in two phase and constructed in red clay brick with sandstone sills and roofed in Welsh slate. A simple two cell, double fronted two storey high structure. Later addition of a taller wing with steep pitched roof.

Significance

A Bridgewater Estate cottage having excellent group value with Ladyhill House and adjacent properties along 337-343 Walkden Road, both of which are locally listed.



Lady Hill House, Walkden Road

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Gamekeeper's house (1762). Two storeys over three bays. Red brick with a Welsh slate roof. Central entrance with a ground floor canted bay to either side, dressed in stone. Many 19th and 20th century additions and alterations. Two substantial chimneys remain. Note modern extension is excluded from the designation.

Significance

Built as part of the early development of the Bridgewater Estate.



Roe Green Cricket Club Pavilion, Beesley Green

Criteria

4, 6

Description

Cricket pavilion (c1920). Single storey green and white painted timber with a Welsh slate roof. 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.



St Mark's Bishop's Lodge, Walkden Road

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 5(i), 6, 8

Description

Vicarage (1850 but was remodelled from an earlier structure), now vacant. Possibly connected with the architect Edward Blore. Two storey house constructed in red clay brick dressed in sandstone with a decorated Welsh slate roof, including fish-scale slate arrangement. Paired timber sash windows surrounded in sandstone. Copped gabled ends and five substantial diamond plan chimneys. Entrance lodge and a crescent shaped lake to the east of the house are now lost. Linked by footpaths to St. Mark's Church and Worsley School.

Significance

A vicarage of high architectural quality, built as part of the St Mark's Church (Grade I listed) complex. For more information see the St Mark's Conservation Area Appraisal.



RHS Bridgewater (formerly Worsley Park), Leigh Road

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 5(i), 5(ii), 6, 8

Description

Worsley Park is the site of the former Worsley New Hall Estate. The site contains Middle Wood and a number of historic and archaeological features that formed part of the Worsley New Hall estate: the remains of the former new hall itself (demolished in the 1940s), a walled kitchen garden, stables and boiler house, the grotto, two lakes (which were joined in the second half of the 19th century with an island created in the centre), steps down from the parterre, and a concrete war bunker built on the site of the former new hall. The land to the south of the Bridgewater Canal was connected by a series of wooded drives and a drawbridge. Also within the area are four nationally listed Grade II assets; the entrance gates and walls, the ice house, the bothy and the gardener's cottage.

Significance

Worsley New Hall was a Gothic style mansion built for the 1st Earl of Ellesmere between 1840 and 1845. The estate and park of Worsley

New Hall, whilst not complete, is a rare historic landscape of a purpose built country park. It is connected to a very 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, reflecting 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 (the Grade I listed St Mark's Church) and a number of other listed buildings, memorials and infrastructure across the city.



Assets removed from the 2013 local list

56 Leigh Road

Criteria 3

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

160 Vicars Hall Lane

Criteria 3, 4, 6

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.



Salford City Council

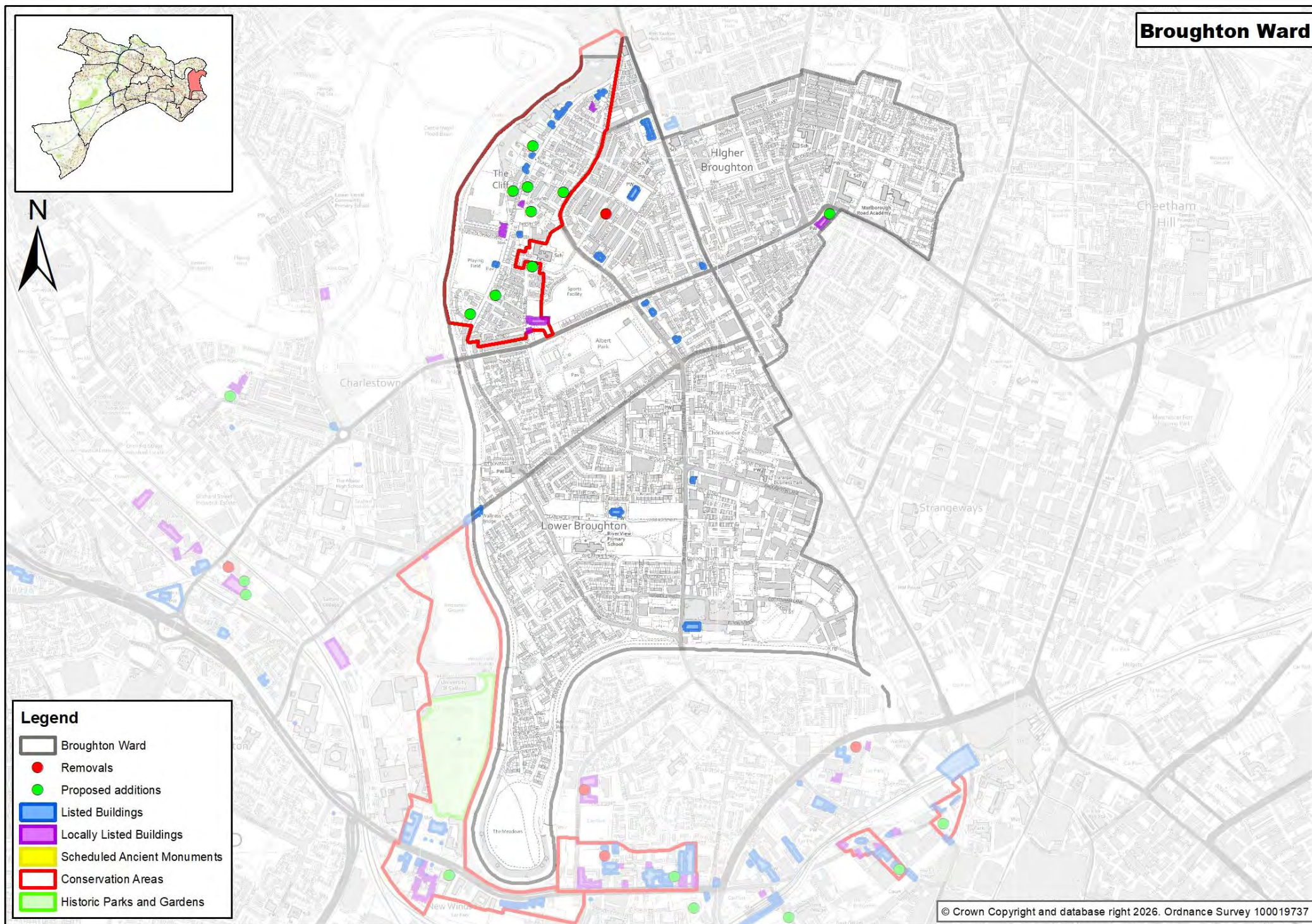
Broughton

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Broughton Ward



St James' Rectory, 396 Great Cheetham Street East

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 6, 8

Description

Rectory (1879). Two storeys over three bays. Common brick dressed in red pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. Central full height, with attic, canted bay and substantial chimney. Segmental arched windows to the first floor and side elevations, stone cills throughout. Original boundary wall remains.

Significance

Built on the same site as St James' Anglican Church, it is where the priest would have lived. According to St James' Parish, the rectory originally functioned as a 'Social Services' hub for Higher Broughton, where local residents went for everything from dispute resolution to emergency food relief. The layout of the building, with its wide entrance hall, was specifically designed to accommodate queues of people seeking assistance, making it a precursor to our modern community centres.



Gate Posts at The Polygon, Lower Broughton Road

Criteria

2, 3, 6

Description

Pair of gate posts (c1848-1893). Stone. One finished black and the other finished white. Angled corners and a decorative pattern on each face with a crenellated top.

Significance

Remnant of a former estate in The Cliff Conservation Area. For more information about the conservation area see The Cliff Conservation Area Appraisal.



342-344 Lower Broughton Road

Criteria

1, 2,3, 4, 6, 7, 8

Description

Pair of houses, then the Cliff Hotel and now being converted into flats (1891). Gothic in style. Two storeys over eight bays. Red brick dressed in sandstone with a flat roof concealed behind a crenellated parapet. Across the street facing elevation is a mixture of canted, square and rounded full height bays. Bay five contains a projecting porch over the entrance, topped with a balustrade.

Significance

Good example of a landmark building in The Cliff Conservation Area. Past use as a hotel relates to its proximity to the former Manchester Racecourse. For more information see The Cliff Conservation Area Appraisal.



400-418 Lower Broughton Road

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Row of ten terraced houses (1848-1893). Red clay brick dressed in sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Cantled single storey bay and round arched entrance with hood moulding to the ground floor. Decorative brickwork and sandstone string course separates the floors. A pair of windows with a large decorative arch and a single window to the first floor. A continuous band of hood moulding to the first floor windows stretches the entire row. A pair of round arched windows and a decorative brick arch within a central half gablet. Facade reflects and repeats throughout. Original boundary wall, gateposts and cast iron fences remain.

Significance

Good example of early Victorian terraced housing with a high retention of original detail in The Cliff Conservation Area. For more information about Salford's residential evolution in one of the areas earliest prosperous commuter suburbs, see The Cliff Conservation Area Appraisal.



423-425 Lower Broughton Road

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6

Description

House, now two houses (c1848-1893). Gothic in style. Two storeys over one bay. Rendered with a Welsh slate roof. Two pointed arched entrances at ground floor with two narrow pointed arched windows, with prominent stone cills, above. A forward facing gable end with decorative barge boards. Original gate posts remain in part.

Significance

Interesting example of early Victorian housing in The Cliff Conservation Area. For more information about Salford's residential evolution in one of the area's earliest prosperous commuter suburbs, see The Cliff Conservation Area Appraisal.



439 Lower Broughton Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Commercial premises (1947). Single storey over three bays. Red brick dressed in Portland stone with a corrugated metal sawtooth roof concealed behind a parapet. Large square windows with stone cills and lintels. Stone entrance surround with crest and date stone above.

Significance

Good example of a mid-century commercial building in The Cliff Conservation Area.



4-6 The Priory

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Semi-detached houses (1848-1893). Two storeys over three bays. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one and three are slightly projecting forward facing gable ends, containing a ground floor canted bay with segmental arched windows. Above are two round arched windows that share a stone cill, and an oculus window above. Bay three contains two entrances set within a porch dressed in stone, and two segmental arched windows with stone cills above. A decorative band of brickwork under the gutters. Timber framed sash windows throughout and smart matching blue doors. Original boundary wall remains in part.

Significance

Good example of a Victorian semi-detached house in The Cliff Conservation Area. For more information about Salford's residential evolution in one of the areas earliest prosperous commuter suburbs, see The Cliff Conservation Area Appraisal.



Priory Mount, 271-297 Great Clowes Street

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7?

Description

Row of fourteen terraced houses (1848-1893). Two storeys with attic. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. A canted single storey bay and round arched entrance with stone keystone to ground floor. First floor contains two windows with flat brick lintels and stone cills, and a gabled dormer containing a round arched window. Blue brick string course above and below the first floor window stretches the entire row. Pattern repeats itself from 289-299. 271-287 replicates 400-418 Lower Broughton Road.

Significance

Good example of early Victorian terraced housing in The Cliff Conservation Area. For more information about Salford's residential evolution in one of the areas earliest prosperous commuter suburbs, see The Cliff Conservation Area Appraisal.



7-9, 11-13, 18-20 and 22-24 Yew Street

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Four pairs of semi-detached houses (1893-1933). Each are two storeys over three bays. Red pressed brick dressed with a Welsh slate roof. Full height square bays to bays one and three, and canted in the case of 7-9. Simple central entrances with a stone header, windows with stone cills and lintels and terracotta flower decoration throughout.

Significance

Good example of late Victorian small scale estate planning in The Cliff Conservation Area. For more information about Salford's residential evolution in one of the areas earliest prosperous commuter suburbs, see The Cliff Conservation Area Appraisal.



The Star Inn, 2 Back Hope Street

Criteria

2, 3, 4, 6, 8

Description

Public house (early 19th century). Single pile plan, two storeys over three bays. Rough cast render with a Welsh slate roof. Later timber entrance porch between bays two and three. Bays one and two have shallow bow bay windows and bay three has a window set within a recessed arch, all with stone cills. One prominent chimney stack.

Significance

Good example of a early 19th century public house with vernacular proportions and arrangements in The Cliff Conservation Area.



North Grecian Street Primary School, Grecian Street North

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Primary school now Tiferes Girl's High School (c1900). Symmetrical plan, two storeys over ten bays. Red pressed brick dressed in yellow sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Tall windows in groups throughout with stone lintels linked through a string course. Bays three and eight have a semi-circular stone fan design over the ground floor windows and shaped gables, whilst bays four through to seven have a square decorative motif in the gables. The side elevation contains a large stone mullioned window and shaped gable end. Associated Master's House has been substantially altered from its original form.

Significance

Good example of a large late Victorian/early Edwardian school building in The Cliff Conservation Area.



Cotswold Terrace, 399-411 Lower Broughton Road

Criteria

2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Seven terraced houses (1906). Two storeys with attic over fourteen bays in total. Tudorbethan timbering applied to first floor and attic gable with various roof coverings over all properties. Square flat roofed ground floor bay window with matching flat roof dormer, much of the window treatments have been replaced with modern fenestration. Recessed porch with barley twist timber support column. Three large chimney stacks remain.

Significance

Unique example of terraced housing in Salford. For more information about Salford's residential evolution in one of the area's earliest prosperous commuter suburbs, see The Cliff Conservation Area Appraisal.



The Lodge, 1 The Priory

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7

Description

Lodge (mid to late 19th century). Single storey with attic over two bays constructed in red brick dressed in blue pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. A portrait window next to an arched entrance and a canted bay with sliding sash and paired windows in the attic gable. Windows have stone cills and lintels. Ornately carved bargeboards.

Significance

Good example of a lodge building for the former Priory Estate in The Cliff Conservation Area. For more information about Salford's residential evolution in one of the areas earliest prosperous commuter suburbs, see The Cliff Conservation Area Appraisal.



Anglican Church of St James, Cheetham Street

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8

Description

Church by Paley and Austin (1877-1879). Gothic church constructed in red brick, dressed in terracotta with a Welsh slate roof. Nave and aisle plan with chancel and side transept. Tall bell-cot 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 urban church from the later part of the 19th century. Its use of the Free Gothic style is advanced for the 1870s, as is the use of terracotta.



Assets removed from the 2013 local list

30 (Coop) Wellington Street

Criteria 1, 4, 7

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

Salford City Council



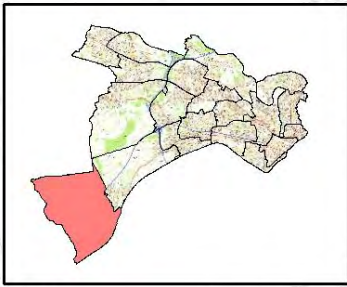
Cadishead and Lower Irlam

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Cadishead & Lower Irlam Ward



Legend

-  Cadishead & Lower Irlam Ward
-  Removals
-  Proposed additions
-  Listed Buildings
-  Locally Listed Buildings
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  Conservation Areas
-  Historic Parks and Gardens

The Old Station House, Station Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 8

Description

Station house and Station Master's house, now public house (late 19th century). Single storey over six bays. Common brick dressed in red pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. Triangular arched windows with stone cills and red pressed string course throughout. Bays two and six are two storey projecting forward facing bays with decorative barge boards. Glass veranda supported by decorative wrought iron columns, painted an attractive red and white throughout.

Significance

Good example of an early train station on the Cheshire Line Railway.



658-662 Liverpool Road

Criteria

4

Description

Former police station (c1930). Two storeys over five bays. Red brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bays one and five are projecting forward facing gable ends with ground floor canted bays. Central entrance topped with stone header engraved with 'Police Station' and a decorative stone panel with coat of arms above.

Significance

Good example of early 20th century local municipal infrastructure.



Cadishead Congregational Church, Liverpool Road

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 8

Description

Chapel (c1890). Chapel plan, single storey over three bays. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bays one and three each contains a pair of Gothic arched windows whilst bay two contains a simple entrance between buttressing with a large pointed round arched stained glass window above. Decorative terracotta panelling to the gable, topped with stone coping and a simple finial.

Significance

Good example of a late 19th century village chapel with Arts and Crafts influence.



Sacred Heart Church, Lord's Street

Criteria

1, 4, 8

Description

Church designed by Arthur Farebrother & Partners (1962). Brown brick with a pantile roof. Main façade contains an entrance within a large recessed pointed arch containing glazing and panelling. Triangular arched windows to the nave and a large bell-cot with a copper spire topped with a simple cross finial.

Significance

Good example of a mid 20th century church, built to accommodate the boom of post-war housing in the area. The bold geometrical form and more traditional motifs, such as the pointed windows, is typical of the date.



St Paul's Methodist Church, Liverpool Road

Criteria

1, 4, 8

Description

Church (1912). Red pressed brick dressed in Portland stone with a Welsh slate roof. Central entrance surrounded in stone with a large Gothic arched stained glass window with Gothic tracery above, topped with a cross finial. Octagonal corner turret with square windows at the ground floor, round arched windows above and crenellated top.

Significance

Good example of Edwardian style church in the area.



St John the Baptist's Church, Liverpool Road

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 7, 8

Description

Church (c1870). Chapel plan. Helsby sandstone with a slate roof. Main square turret contains a round decorative stone window topped with a weather vane. Pointed trefoil arched windows in pairs throughout. Main entrance in a small projecting porch made of decorative timber work and decorative slates.

Significance

Good example of mid 19th century church and an important community landmark.



St Theresa of Avila, Astley Road

Criteria

4, 7, 8

Description

Church (late 19th century). Simple chapel plan with vertical presence. Buff brick and red brick dressed in terracotta with a Welsh slate roof. Tall lancet windows divided by slim full height buttresses. Shouldered parapets to gables enclose the steep pitched roof, topped by bell-cot. Entrance to the street is no longer in use and a modern entrance to the side has been added in red brick.

Significance

A sizable building and an important community landmark.



Little Woolden Hall, Holcroft Lane

Criteria

1, 3, 4

Description

Country house now farmhouse (replaces earlier house) (c1830). Double pile plan, two storeys over seven bays, central facade set slightly forwards. Red brick with a Welsh slate hipped roof which is partly screened by the parapet. All windows are six over six pane Georgian sash, although a number of openings have been bricked up. Central entrance is flanked by plain niches. Parapet has been rendered with coat of arms located centrally.

Significance

Sizable country house of well informed Georgian proportions. A typical Regency country seat with simple geometry. The loss of windows is regrettable, however the buildings significance depends greatly on its expansive setting over the open aspect of the Moss.



310 Liverpool Road

Criteria

1, 3, 4

Description

House (late 18th century). Symmetrical plan, two storey with attic over three bays. Red clay brick (Flemish bond) with a Welsh slate roof. Six over six pane timber sash windows with painted stone lintels and a key stone. Central open pediment entrance supported by Tuscan columns around a plain fan light. Chimney stacks at each gable end.

Significance

A good example of a middle class Georgian country house exhibiting north country characteristics, that being the lack of parapet, exposed gutters and rough heavy use of lintels without matching quoins.



The Old Exchange, 514 Liverpool Road

Criteria

1, 4

Description

Office (c1920). Neo-Georgian in style. Symmetrical square plan, two storey plus attic over three bays. Round headed central entrance with fan light, with a round headed window to either side. Flat arch windows to the first floor. Mansard supported by a deep plain cornice with two large chimneys and flat roof with lead lined dormer windows.

Significance

A rare example of early interwar Neo-Georgian architecture in the area.



Assets removed from the 2013 local list

186a and 186 Liverpool Road

Criteria 6

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

Formerly The Ship Hotel, 538 Liverpool Road

Criteria 4, 8

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.



Salford City Council

Claremont

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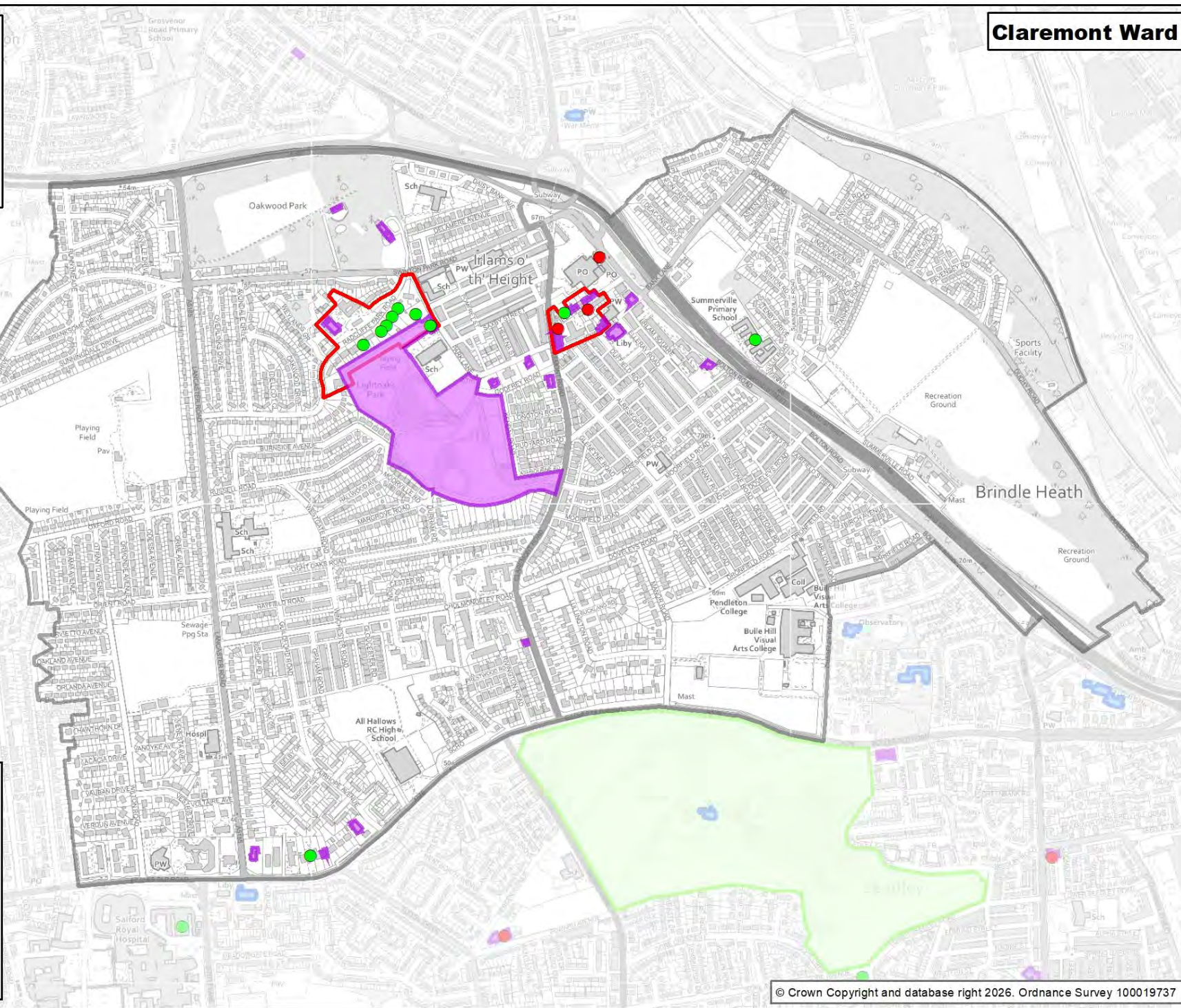
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Claremont Ward



Legend

- Claremont Ward
- Removals
- Proposed additions
- Listed Buildings
- Locally Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Conservation Areas
- Historic Parks and Gardens



Summerville Primary School, Summerville Road

Criteria

2, 5(i)

Description

Sculpted precast stone relief by John Milne (1952). The artwork is 75cm x 52cm and depicts Minerva, the Roman goddess of wisdom and the arts, reading a book surrounded by the sun, birds and leaves. It is integrated above the principal entrance of Summerville Primary School, Irlams o' th' Height. It forms part of the architectural design of the school and remains in situ.

Significance

John Milne (1931-1978) is an important figure in British 20th century sculpture. He grew up in Eccles and studied at the Royal Technical College in Salford. This piece of work, commissioned by Lancashire County Council through a competitive process, demonstrates the mid 20th century ambition to embed high-quality public art within everyday educational environments.



30-40 Queen Street

Criteria

2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Row of six terraced houses (early 19th century). Two storeys over six bays. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Each house consists of a round headed entrance and window to the ground floor and one window to the first floor. Windows have a stone cill and flat arched brick lintel. Each house has a small front garden marked with original boundary wall, iron railings and gates, and two large chimneys.

Significance

Good example of early Victorian terraced housing. For more information about the development of the area see the Irlams o' th' Height Conservation Area Appraisal.



Light Oaks Park Lodge, 39 Park Lane

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Former Lodge for Light Oaks Park (c1930). Arts and Crafts in style. One storey with attic over two bays. Red common brick dressed in pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. Corner canted bay and square bay to the ground floor. Expressive roofscape supported by deep coving, and long half dormers and gablets.

Significance

Good example of an early 20th century lodge building for a public park. For more information about the park see the Radcliffe Park Road Conservation Area Appraisal.



41 Park Lane

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Villa (late 19th century). Two storeys over three bays. Red brick with a Welsh slate roof. At ground floor, a central arched entrance covered by a projecting porch. A connecting square bay with a large square window and topped with a balustrade, to one side. Window reflected in other side of entrance, both with stone cill and lintels. Single rectangular window above both and a single arched window above entrance. Two bands of brick course directly under first floor windows. Steep pitched roof with large gable end chimney stacks and a central dormer. Located on large corner plot with original boundary wall.

Significance

Good example of a Victorian villa in the high-status suburb surrounding Oakwood Hall. For more information about the area see the Radcliffe Park Road Conservation Area Appraisal.



2 Radcliffe Park Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Villa (late 19th century). Two storeys over three bays. Red brick with a Welsh slate roof. At ground floor, a central arched entrance covered by a projecting porch. A connecting square bay with a large square window to one side. Window reflected in other side of entrance, both with stone cill and lintels. Single rectangular window above both and a single arched window above entrance. Two bands of brick course directly under first floor windows. Steep pitched roof with large gable end chimney stacks and a central dormer.

Significance

Good example of a Victorian villa in the high-status suburb surrounding Oakwood Hall. For more information about the area see the Radcliffe Park Road Conservation Area Appraisal.



3 Radcliffe Park Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Villa (late 19th century). Two storeys over three bays. Red brick with a Welsh slate roof. At ground floor, a central arched entrance covered by a projecting porch. A connecting square bay with a large square window to one side. Window reflected in other side of entrance, both with stone cill and lintels. Single rectangular window above both and a single arched window above entrance. Two bands of brick course directly under first floor windows. Steep pitched roof with large gable end chimney stacks and a central dormer.

Significance

Good example of a Victorian villa in the high-status suburb surrounding Oakwood Hall. For more information about the area see the Radcliffe Park Road Conservation Area Appraisal.



17 Radcliffe Park Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Villa (late 19th century). Two storeys with attic over two bays. Red pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one contains a round headed window with a hood mould and stone cill and an entrance at ground level, and two similar windows above, separated by three bands of brick course. Bay two contains a full height canted bay with bands of stone as cills and lintels. Three small windows with stone cills and lintels in the attic. House is a front facing gable end with decorative bargeboards.

Significance

Good example of a Victorian villa in the high-status suburb surrounding Oakwood Hall. For more information about the area see the Radcliffe Park Road Conservation Area Appraisal.



19 Radcliffe Park Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Villa (late 19th century). Two storeys with attic over two bays. Red pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one contains a round headed window with a hood mould and stone cill and an entrance at ground level, and two similar windows above, separated by three bands of brick course. Bay two contains a full height canted bay with bands of stone as cills and lintels. Three small windows with stone cills and lintels in the attic. House is a front facing gable end with decorative bargeboards.

Significance

Good example of a Victorian villa in the high-status suburb surrounding Oakwood Hall. For more information about the area see the Radcliffe Park Road Conservation Area Appraisal.



27 Radcliffe Park Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Villa (late 19th century). Two storeys with attic over two bays. Sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one contains a round headed window with a stone surround and an entrance at ground level, and two rectangular windows above. Bay two contains a full height canted bay. Three small windows in the attic. House has a front facing gable end.

Significance

Good example of a Victorian villa in the high-status suburb surrounding Oakwood Hall. For more information see the Radcliffe Park Road Conservation Area Appraisal.



The former The Dog and Partridge Public House, Bolton Road

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Public house, now GP surgery (late 19th/early 20th century). Corner plot with two storeys, originally three bays to King Street and one to Bolton Road but extended on both facades and infill development to the rear. Ground floor constructed in red pressed brick, dressed in terracotta, forming exaggerated ogee arches to windows and elaborate pilasters and consoles. First floor comprises half timbering with projecting windows and jettied corner. Modern concrete tile roof.

Significance

A nice example of pub architecture with good quality detailing.



The Red Lion Public House, Bolton Road

Criteria

3, 4,8

Description

Public House (late 19th/early 20th century). Asymmetrical plan, two storeys, over four bays constructed in red pressed brick, stone and render, with a tiled roof. Forward set entrances to bay one and three, with continuous roof over the ground floor entrances, bays and recesses. Heavy mullioned windows with spit sashes of small panes over a pane leaf cover most of the ground floor. The first floor replicates the ground floor windows, set within plane render work. Deep soffits and eaves carry the roof with half timbered gables over bays one and three.

Significance

A building typical of the period of its construction and with aesthetic value.



51-65 Claremont Road

Criteria

2, 4, 6

Description

A row of eight cottages (mid 19th century). Spaced rhythm of three gables across the span of the terrace. Red clay brick (Flemish bond) dressed with stone cills and lintels to windows and doors and Welsh slate roof.

Significance

Good example of early terraced housing in the Irlams o' th' Height Conservation Area. This Conservation Area is of special interest because it shows the layered development from rural hamlet to industrial township while retaining its original character. For more information see the Irlams o' th' Height Conservation Area Appraisals.



Claremont Lodge, 66 Claremont Road

Criteria

3, 4

Description

House, much extended, or rebuilt (1894). Double pile plan, two storeys constructed in red brick dressed in stone, included banding with tiled roof and Arts and Craft style detailing around the main entrance (which may indicate an earlier structure). Large windows with stone cills and lintels. Date stone reads 1894.

Significance

Central doorway is a good example of Arts and Craft detailing and the building shows a scale of residence not replicated in the immediate area.



4 Godfrey Road

Criteria

3, 4

Description

House (1900-10). Arts and Crafts inspired two storey dwelling with attic, constructed in red brick (English Garden Wall Bond) and clay peg tile roof. Large hipped roof with attic, comprising deep over hanging eaves and dormer window.

Significance

An example of influence of the Garden City movement in Salford.



10 Godfrey Road

Criteria

3, 4

Description

House (1900-10). Arts and Crafts inspired two storey dwelling with attic. Constructed in brick with rendered panels, panelling and a modern cement tile roof, with solar panels. Mullioned bay windows to ground floor with slightly jettied rendered first floor over. Large overhanging roof, with large chimney and dormer window.

Significance

Good example of a typical upper middle class house in Salford from this time.



16-24a King Street

Criteria

2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Row of five cottages (mid 18th century). Two storey, single cell cottages constructed in brick with largely exposed ground floor and rendered upper. Modern fenestration seen throughout. Low pitched Welsh slate roof (possibly once thatched) with two chimneys remaining and a third reduced but still visible.

Significance

Good example of early cottages in the Irlam o' th' Height Conservation Area. This Conservation Area is of special interest because it shows the layered development from rural hamlet to industrial township while retaining its original character. Thought to have originally been handloom weavers and farm workers homes. For more information see the Irlam o' th' Height Conservation Area Appraisals.



The Height Library, King Street

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 8

Description

Library and attached hall (1901). Asymmetrical plan, part single, part double height spaces, constructed in red brick with Welsh slate roof including large chimney stack. A series of gables flank the building and tall arched windows provide a focal point on the façade, with motif above.

Significance

Public library and reading room commissioned by the Salford Corporation 1900-1 by Bertram Charles Percival Heywood to serve the rapidly growing population of Irlams o' th' Height.



Ingleside Mansion, Oakwood Park off Swinton Park Road

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 8

Description

House now birthing centre (c1820, extended c1840s) originally built for Mr Pilkington of the Pilkington Tile Company. Asymmetrical Georgian villa with lower wing, two storied rendered facade over eight bays with Welsh slate roof over. Georgian proportions with six over six pane sash windows and a shallow gabled roof to the lower extension. Modern glass entrance extension to the main mansion. The building is set within the picturesque parkland setting of Oakwood Park.

Significance

A sizable and handsome villa, dating from a period when Salford merchants were constructing large mansions outside of the City Centre. This example with associations with Mr Pilkinton of the Pilkington Tile Company.



Langworthy Rlf And Social Club, Oakwood Park off Swinton Park Road

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 6

Description

Ancillary building probably associated with Ingleside Mansion now rugby club (c1880). Asymmetrical plan, two storeys over three bays with single storey bay. Red clay brick (English Garden Wall Bond) with a Welsh slate roof. Ground floor comprises round headed windows, grouped into three in the third bay, first floor has mullioned windows.

Significance

Associated outbuilding to Ingleside Mansion, shows wider supporting functions needed for a property of scale and group value with the mansion house.



12-18 Queen Street

Criteria

2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Four cottages (late 18th century). Terrace plan, two storeys, double fronted and approached by stone steps over cellars. Rendered elevations with no detailing other than cambered arch windows and first floor windows directly under the eaves. Low pitched Welsh slate roof, possibly once thatched.

Significance

Good example of early cottages in the Irlams o' th' Height Conservation Area. This Conservation Area is of special interest because it shows the layered development from rural hamlet to industrial township while retaining its original character. Thought to have originally been handloom weavers and farm workers homes. For more information see the Irlams o' th' Height Conservation Area Appraisal.



24-28 Queen Street

Criteria

2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Three cottages (late 18th century). Terrace plan, two storey cottages with rendered elevations with no detailing other than cambered arch windows and first floor windows directly under the eaves. Low pitched Welsh slate roof, possibly once thatched.

Significance

Good example of early cottages in the Irlams o' th' Height Conservation Area. This Conservation Area is of special interest because it shows the layered development from rural hamlet to industrial township while retaining its original character. Thought to have originally been handloom weavers and farm workers homes. For more information see the Irlam o' th' Height Conservation Area Appraisals.



Oakwood Hall (formerly Hillside House), Radcliffe Park Road

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 5(i), 6

Description

Mansion, then nursing home and currently empty (1859 with numerous phases of construction). By architect Alfred Waterhouse for the tea merchant Thomas Binyon, and as a result is locally known as Teapot Hall. In 1862 it was bought by James Radcliff and renamed Oakwood. Italianate in style. Asymmetrical plan, two storeys with attic over five bays. Buff sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Side facing gable with two storey canted bay, carriage entrance beneath engaged square tower, four storeys in height, with two clear stages above eaves level, terminated with a crown roof over a row of slender round arched windows. The principal elevation incorporates a side-facing gable with a two-storey canted bay. A carriage entrance is set beneath an engaged square tower rising to four storeys, forming a strong vertical emphasis within the composition. The tower and varied roofline give the building a picturesque silhouette, characteristic of Waterhouse's early domestic work.

Significance

Good example of a large suburban mansion reflecting the wealth of the new upper middle class. It was an early design by Alfred Waterhouse, one of the era's most notable architects. It is central to the Radcliffe Park Road Conservation Area. For more information see the Radcliffe Park Road Conservation Area Appraisal.



Light Oaks Park, Claremont Road

Criteria

2, 4, 8

Description

Municipal park (1925) of informal layout created from a former estate land occupied by the house of Sir Benjamin Heywood, MP for South Lancashire which was demolished prior to the layout of the park.

Significance

Light Oaks is an example of early 20th century park design which is more relaxed in its composition, rather than a formal designed landscape. Part of the park lies within the Radcliffe Park Road Conservation Area. For more information see the Radcliffe Park Road Conservation Area Appraisal.



208-214 Eccles Old Road

Criteria

2, 3, 4, 5

Description

Two pairs of semi-detached houses (c1870). Three storeys over six bays. Red clay brick dressed in sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Central round arched porches (one now infilled), round arched windows to the first and second floor and a diamond crest motif throughout. A canted bay to the outer wing with half gables or gabled dormers to the inner wing. A large central chimney and boundary wall remain in part.

Significance

A good example of large suburban houses built for wealthy merchants. Originally a row of six similar villas but now only four remain. 208 Eccles Old Road was home to Maximillian Baerlein of Baerlein and Co, son of Emanuel Baerlein who founded a prominent textile company in Manchester and Salford.



Cleveland House, 224 Eccles Old Road

Criteria

1, 4, 5,

Description

A large, detached property in red brick in Flemish bond with stable block to the rear. Central doorway flanked by single storey bays, brick headers and stone sills to windows and decorative eaves including brick corbelling detail. Unusual turret feature on eastern elevation with decorative curved slates and eave details.

Significance

A handsome villa with interesting architectural features and detailing.



Chomlea Lodge, 142 Claremont Road

Criteria

1,3, 4

Description

House (c1890). Built as a single storey lodge on a 'T' plan constructed in red pressed brick, with half timbering and clay hung tiles to the gable and red peg tiled roof. Large, long eaves supported (where jettied) by timber brackets. The building has a very large diagonal chimney. Latch leaded bay window in mullioned window frames.

Significance

Good quality lodge with interesting architectural detailing.



1-3 Fairhope Avenue

Criteria

1, 3, 4

Description

Italianate villas (c1870). Double pile plan with symmetry when viewed as a pair. Constructed in buff brick with Welsh slate roof, there are four bays to the street, the centre two comprising shallow gabled roofs with deep soffits with exposed purlins. Round headed windows (occasionally in pairs). Porch set back to side and elevated up steps, with balustrade over.

Significance

A good example of domestic Italianate architecture in an affluent middle class 19th century suburb.



Assets removed from the 2013 local list

379a (Former Bank) Bolton Road

Criteria 4, 8

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

29 & 31 Queen Street

Criteria 3, 4, 6

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

45 Queen Street

Criteria 3, 4, 6

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.



Salford City Council

Eccles

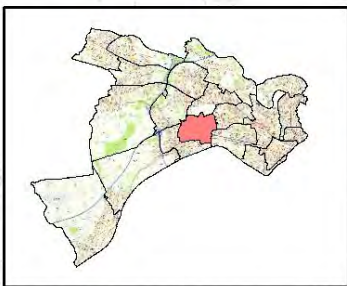
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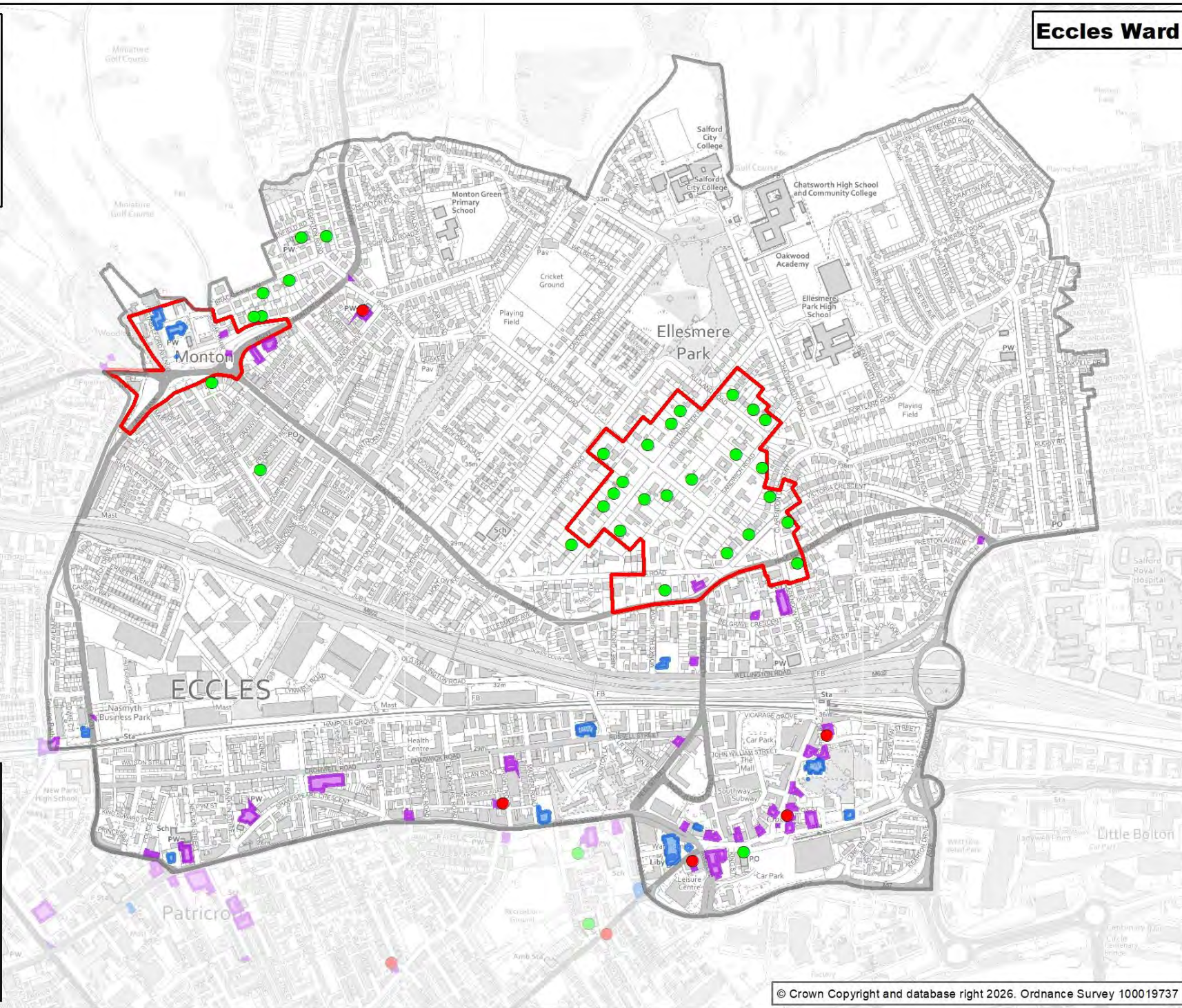
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Eccles Ward



Legend

- Eccles Ward
- Removals
- Proposed additions
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5-7 Clarendon Crescent

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Semi-detached houses (mid 19th century). Two storeys over five bays. Red brick with a Welsh slate roof. Full height canted bays in bay one, three and five with flat arched brick lintels and stone cills. Bays two and five contain round arched entrances with a round arched window above. Three small chimneys and part of the original boundary wall remain.

Significance

Good example of 19th century housing in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the area's origins as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



7 Ellesmere Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

House (c1930). Two storeys over two bays. Brick with a clay peg tile roof. Bay one contains a recessed entrance with rounded stone surround with key stone and two small stained glass windows. Above is an angled oriel window. Bay two contains a full height canted bay topped with projecting gable end supported by timber brackets. Original features such as tall chimney, windows and garage door remain.

Significance

Good example of an early 20th century house in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information about the area see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



Holcombe, 10-12 Ellesmere Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Semi-detached houses (mid 19th century). Two storeys with attic over four bays. Common brick dressed in blue brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one is a projecting forward facing gable end with a ground floor canted bay, a single triangular arched window and a small window in the attic. Bay two contains round headed tripartite windows and triangular arched tripartite windows above. Bay one and two reflected in bays three and four. Projecting porch with entrance to either side. Large chimney stacks and original boundary wall and gate posts remain.

Significance

Good example of a pair of semi-detached houses in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the area's origins as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



Melrose, 16-18 Ellesmere Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Semi-detached houses (mid 19th century). Two storeys with attic over six bays. Common brick dressed in red pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one contains square ground floor bay and single window above. Bay two contains projecting ground floor porch with round arched entrance and single window above. Bay three contains a ground floor canted bay with a single window in the first floor and a smaller window in a hipped dormer. Yellow pressed brick banding between floors and stone cills and lintels to all windows. Bays one, two and three reflected in bays four, five and six. Large central chimney and two smaller chimneys to either gable end. Original boundary wall and gate posts remain.

Significance

Good example of semi-detached houses in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the area's origins as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



19 Ellesmere Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

House (mid 19th century). Two storeys over three bays. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Central round arched entrance with a ground floor canted bay to either side. Central window to first floor with a smaller canted bay to either side, and a round arched dormer containing a round arched window above. Timber sash windows with stone cills and lintels with decorative engraving throughout.

Significance

Good example of a high-quality Victorian villa in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the area's origins as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



Hassendean Lodge, 1 Victoria Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Former lodge (mid 19th century). Single storey with attic. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Large segmental arched windows in the ground floor and gabled dormers in the mansard roof. Green tile banding throughout.

Significance

Good example of a high-quality lodge in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the area's origins as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



38 Half Edge Lane

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Formerly St Ronan's School, now commercial (late 19th century). Two storeys with attic over four bays. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof with large central half timbered forward facing gable end. Eclectic window placement and roof line. Substantial corner turret with mullioned windows and topped with a balustrade. Five large chimneys and boundary wall remain.

Significance

Good example of a high-quality late Victorian school in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the area's origins as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



2 Rutland Road and 23 Sandwich Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Two houses (c1930). Two storeys over four bays. Brown brick with a clay peg tile roof. Bay one contains a full height canted bay and bay two contains an entrance covered by a porch and a half gable. A ground floor square bay in bay three and a tall chimney in bay four. Timber framed stained glass windows throughout.

Significance

Good example of early 20th century dwellings in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information about the area see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



The Red Lodge, 4-6 Rutland Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Semi-detached houses (late 19th century). Two storeys over four bays. Red pressed brick and half timbering with a clay peg tile roof. Bay one is a projecting forward facing gable end with a jettied half timbered first floor. Bay two contains a canted ground floor bay with a large window above. Entrance to the side elevation. Bays one and two reflected in bays three and four. Four large chimneys and timber framed stained glass windows throughout.

Significance

Good example of a high-quality semi-detached properties in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the area's origins as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



12-14 Rutland Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Semi-detached house (mid 19th century). Two storeys with attic over five bays. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bays one and five contain a full height canted bay and a gabled dormer with decorative barge board above. Bays two and four contain a round arched entrance with a cut brick lintel and a round arched window with a stone keystone above. Bay three contains a full height square bay with hipped roof attic storey. Stone cills and lintels throughout. Originally three houses with the third house demolished in c1940 and later replaced.

Significance

Good example of a high-quality houses in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the area's origins as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



17-19 Sandwich Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Semi-detached houses (late 19th century). Two storeys with attic over two bays. Red clay bricks and half timbering with a half Welsh slate roof and half concrete tile roof. Bays one and two contain a two storey canted bay and a large attic storey. Two large chimneys remain.

Significance

Good example of semi-detached properties in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the area's origins as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



28 Sandwich Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

House (mid 19th century). Two storeys with attic over one principle bay. Brick with a Welsh slate roof. Forward facing gable end with ground floor square bay and three windows above, with flat arched brick lintels and stone cills.

Significance

Good example of a high-quality Victorian villa in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the area's origins as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



1-3 Victoria Crescent

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Semi-detached houses (mid 19th century). Two storeys with exposed basement over three bays. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Ground floor canted bays with a segmental arched window above in both bays one and three. Bay two contains two round arched doors with two round arched windows above. A chimney at both gable ends and timber sash windows throughout.

Significance

Good example of semi-detached properties in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the area's origins as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



6-8 Victoria Crescent

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Semi-detached houses (mid 19th century). Two storeys over three bays. Yellow pressed brick with modern concrete tile roof. Full height canted bay in bays one and three. Two ground floor round arched recessed entrances with a window above each in bay two. Stone band between floors and segmental arched timber sash windows throughout. Red brick to the side elevations with prominent chimney flue. Original boundary wall and gate posts remain.

Significance

Good example of semi-detached properties in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the area's origins as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



9 Victoria Crescent

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

House (mid 19th century). Two storeys over three bays. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Central round arched entrance with a ground floor canted bay to either side and three windows across the first floor. Segmental arched timber framed sash windows with stone cills throughout. Original chimneys, ridge tiles, steps to the front door, boundary wall and gate posts remain.

Significance

Good example of a high-quality Victorian villa in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the area's origins as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



2 Westminster Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

House (late 19th century). Two storeys over three bays. Red pressed brick and white render with a clay peg tile roof. Bay one contains a large corner turret with an octagonal ground floor. Central entrance is surrounded by an Art Nouveau style terracotta portal entrance way.

Significance

Good example of a high-quality Victorian villa in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the area's origins as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



Devonshire Villa, 5 Westminster Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

House (mid 19th century). Two storeys over two bays. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one contains a group of three windows with a pair of similar windows above, separated by a continuous banded stone course. A two storey canted bay to bay two. Segmental arched windows throughout. One original chimney and boundary wall remain.

Significance

Good example of a high-quality Victorian villa .



10 Westminster Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

House (c1930). Two storeys over three bays. Brick with a clay peg tile roof. Bay one is a forward facing gable end with a full height canted bay. Bay two contains a large round arched entranceway with a window above, and in bay three, a garage with a smaller window above. Original door and stained glass surround, windows, garage door and tall chimney remain.

Significance

Good example of an early 20th century house in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information about the area see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



11-13 Westminster Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Semi-detached houses (late 19th century). Two storeys over four bays. Common brick dressed in red pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one is a projecting forward facing gable end with an attic floor and two storey canted bay. Bay two contains a window in the ground floor and the second floor with a decorative terracotta panel between and a gable dormer. Bays one and two reflected in bays three and four. Windows are mullioned throughout and round arched entrance to the side elevation. Large chimneys remain.

Significance

Good example of semi-detached properties in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the area's origins as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



15 Westminster Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

House (late 19th century). Three storeys over two bays. Common brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one is a projecting forward facing gable end with a single storey canted bay and a pair of windows in each of the two floors above. Bay two contains a central entrance and a single storey square bay. Half-Georgian windows with stone cills and lintels throughout. Original chimneys and garden wall remain.

Significance

Good example of a high-quality Victorian villa in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the area's origins as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



17 Westminster Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

House (mid 19th century). Two floors over three bays. Common brick dressed in red pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one and three contain a ground floor canted bay with a single window above. Central entrance with projecting porch with round arched window above. Decorative brickwork in the lintels and under the gutter. Segmental arched windows with stone cills throughout. Two tall chimneys and original boundary wall remain in part.

Significance

Good example of a high-quality Victorian villa in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the origins of the area as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



Holmfield, 19-21 Westminster Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Semi-detached houses (mid 19th century). Two storeys over six bays. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one is a projecting forward facing gable end with a ground floor square bay, a pair of windows above and a smaller window in the attic. Bay two contains a window in both floors and in bay three, a ground floor square bay with a pair of windows above. All then reflected in bays four, five and six and a central stone crest. Segmental arched windows with stone cills throughout.

Significance

Good example of semi-detached properties in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the origins of the area as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



23-25 Westminster Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Semi-detached houses (late 19th century). Three storeys over three bays. Red pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bays one and three are angled on the corner with a ground floor canted bay topped in part with a balustrade and a two storey square bay, a hipped gable end roof and a terracotta finial. Bay two is slightly projecting with two large stained glass windows at ground floor, each with two similarly sized windows above. A large central chimney, original boundary wall and gateposts remain.

Significance

Good example of semi-detached properties in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. For more information on the origins of the area as an affluent Victorian suburb, see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



15-17 Monton Green

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Semi-detached houses (late 19th century). Two storeys over two bays. Red brick with a Welsh slate roof. A single storey canted bay and round arched entrance to the ground floor, with two windows to the first floor, all reflected in bay two. Segmental arched windows with stone cills throughout. Decorative timber brackets support the deep soffits. One chimney and original boundary wall remain.

Significance

Good example of a Victorian semi-detached houses in the Monton Green Conservation Area. For more information on the layered development of the area, see the Monton Green Conservation Area Appraisal.



Monton Village Nursery School, Francis Street

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6, 8

Description

School now nursery (late 19th century). Single storey over nine bays. Polychrome brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bays three, five and eight have large Gothic arched windows extending into the roof. Rest of the windows have flat arched lintels and stone cills. Steep Neo-Vernacular roof.

Significance

Good example of a Victorian school hall in the Monton Green Conservation Area. For more information on the layered development of the area, see the Monton Green Conservation Area Appraisal.



Thornbank, 16 Monton Green

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

House (late 19th century). Symmetrical plan, two storeys over three bays. Red clay brick dressed in pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. Ground floor contains a central round arched entrance between a single storey square bay and a single storey canted bay. First floor contains a central window and two smaller windows above each of the bays. Segmental arched windows with stone cills throughout. Decorative timber brackets support deep soffits and two gable dormers. Original boundary wall remains in part.

Significance

Good example of a Victorian villa in the Monton Green Conservation Area. For more information on the layered development of the area, see the Monton Green Conservation Area Appraisal.



St Paul's Church, Egerton Road

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 8

Description

Church (c1907). Chapel plan. Common brick dressed in red pressed brick and terracotta with a Welsh slate roof.

Significance

Good example of a late Victorian church in the Monton Green Conservation Area. For more information on the layered development of the area, see the Monton Green Conservation Area Appraisal.



14 Egerton Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Villa (late 19th century). Three storeys over two bays. Brown common brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one contains a full height square bay topped with a forward facing gable end and a terracotta finial. Bay two contains a single storey square bay angled on the corner and an entrance to the side in a porch. Timber framed black and white half-Georgian windows with stone cills and lintels throughout. Original boundary wall and gateposts remain.

Significance

Good example of a Victorian villa in the Monton Green Conservation Area. For more information on the layered development of the area, see the Monton Green Conservation Area Appraisal.



11-13 Brackley Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Semi-detached houses (late 19th century). Two storeys over six bays. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one is a projecting forward facing gable end with an attic storey, a ground floor square bay and decorative barge boards. Bay two contains an entrance surrounded by stained glass covered by a projecting porch with timber quatrefoils detail and a stained glass window above. A ground floor canted bay to bay three. All then reflected in bays four, five and six. Two large central chimneys and original boundary wall and gate posts remain.

Significance

Good example of a Victorian semi-detached houses in the Monton Green Conservation Area. For more information on the layered development of the area, see the Monton Green Conservation Area Appraisal.



19-21 Brackley Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Semi-detached houses (late 19th century). Two storeys over four bays. Common brick dressed in red pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one contains a segmental arched entrance with a window above. Bay two is a projecting forward facing gable end containing a two storey square bay and a window above in the attic storey. Half-Georgian windows with stone cills and lintels throughout. Large central chimney and original boundary wall remain in part.

Significance

Good example of a Victorian semi-detached houses in the Monton Green Conservation Area. For more information on the layered development of the area, see the Monton Green Conservation Area Appraisal.



Cocarth Villas, 12-14 Monton Green

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

Semi-detached houses (1905). Two storeys over four bays. Red pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one contains a covered entrance, a window to the first floor and a decorative terracotta panel above. Bay two contains a full height canted bay. All then reflected in bays three and four. Stone cills and lintels throughout and decorative timber brackets support the deep soffits of a single plane roof. Original boundary wall remains in part.

Significance

Good example of a semi-detached villas in the Monton Green Conservation Area. For more information on the layered development of the area, see the Monton Green Conservation Area Appraisal.



Eccles Post Office, 63 Church Street

Criteria

1, 4, 6, 8

Description

Post office (c1930). Two storeys over nine bays. Red clay brick dressed in Portland stone with a clay pantile roof. Original entrances at corners, surrounded in stone and topped with a pediment and a central entrance and stone shop front surrounds at the ground floor. Timber framed Georgian sash windows with stone cill, flat arched brick lintels and stone keystone at first floor. Windows at bays two and eight have a decorative stone surround. Mansard style roof behind a parapet.

Significance

Good example of early 20th century civic architecture with classical influence.



3 Albert Road

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Villa (c1870). Two storeys over three bays. Stucco rendered and original Welsh slate roof replaced with concrete roof tiles. Two forward set gabled wings with a three storey tower in between. Both wings have two storey bays and a low pitched roof with deep soffits. Central tower contains a projecting timber porch with original leaded windows, an Art Deco diamond window and a round headed window above.

Significance

Good quality villa from the development of Ellesmere Park in the 1850's, following the sale of the Monks Hall Estate in 1855.



Belgrave House, 6 Belgrave Crescent

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Mansion (c1850). Two storeys over three bays with classical detailing. Stucco rendered with a Welsh slate roof. Central projecting porch with arched opening and a scrolled keystone, carried on pilasters with a balustrade over, topped by two urns. Bay window at ground floor. First floor windows have exaggerated relief surrounds. Deep soffits carried on modillions, supporting cornice and shallow pitched roof.

Significance

Good example of mid 19th century stucco rendered mansion, uncommon in Salford.



Presbyterian Church, Bright Road/ Chadwick Road

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 8

Description

Chapel (1900). Chapel plan, with school room attached. Red pressed brick dressed in sandstone with Welsh slate roof over. Large central mullion window enclosed by slanting buttresses, with a chequer board decoration above. Diamond brickwork pattern either side of the buttresses. Roof is topped with a sandstone ball finial. The schoolroom is connected to the chapel by a crenelated sandstone arch and features the same chequer board decoration.

Significance

Some Arts and Crafts detailing within ecclesiastical architecture.



Former Lodge, 2 Broadoak Park

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Lodge (c1880). Two storeys over two bays, recently extended to three bays. Polychrome brickwork with a Welsh slate roof. Blue brick forming banding, spreader arches and soldier courses on red commons. Deep soffits and decorative barge boards (modern replicas). Broadly gothic/picturesque with pointed lintels and corbels, and a steep pitched roof.

Significance

Good example of a Victorian lodge to the former Broadoak Park in the Monton Green Conservation Area. This Conservation Area is of special interest because its well preserved nature shows the layered development of Monton's commercial core and residential expansion, of both terraced housing and affluent villas. Significance lies not only in the quality of the individual building but in the boundary treatments, planting and layout of the area. For more information see the Monton Green Conservation Area Appraisal.



Cross Keys Public House, Church Road

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Public House (originally built in 1629 and extended throughout the 1800s). 'L' shaped plan, two storeys with attic. Whitewashed brickwork with a Welsh slate roof. The early vernacular and unplanned origins of the building are carried through to the later extensions, with a mix of windows styles and designs. Steep roof with deep soffits.

Significance

This building is the oldest public house in Eccles and has an interesting design due to its evolution over 400 years, comprising timber framed elements. The larger extended wing of the building (into St Mary's churchyard) follows the angle of the street and gives a rare impression of the early character of Eccles, with narrow streets.



Eccles Cross, Church Street

Criteria

2, 4, 8

Description

A Latin stone cross, mounted upon two stone steps. Incorporates a drinking fountain on its southern face. The third known cross on the site, the original being a 5th century Celtic cross replaced by a Saxon cross until it was demolished in the Second World War.

Significance

Its location on the junction of Regent Street and Church Road is at the very heart of the town, where medieval crosses populated most towns as way finders for Christian travellers.



19-23 Church Street

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Shopping Arcade (1898). Three storeys over five bays. Red pressed brick dressed in sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Cut stone lintels and tooth edged brick dentils. Stone copping topped with fan and pediment gablets with a crown roof behind.

Significance

A decorative piece of townscape architecture with an intricate profile.



The Nags Head (formerly the Fox Vaults Public House), 39-41 Church Street

Criteria

4, 8

Description

Public house (early 20th century). Corner plan, two storeys over three bays. Red pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. A modern ground floor shop front and a neo-Georgian first floor with brick modelled quoin relief to corners, flat arched windows with expressed brick keys and a heavy dentilled cornice, supporting a shallow hipped roof.

Significance

A example of Edwardian public house architecture which has a positive presence in the townscape.



Former Manchester & County Bank, 49 Church Street

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 7, 8

Description

Bank now Greek cafe (c1890). Baronial style. Corner plan, two storeys with attic over five bays, back of pavement. Buff sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Round headed door in the second bay with columns and hood mould with floral stops. Banks of heavy mullion round headed windows. Attic floor comprises further mullion windows in roof gables, between strips of sandstone cornice supporting the hipped roof.

Significance

Good piece of urban architecture with Baronial detailing and dominant feature in the townscape.



88-90 Church Street

Criteria

4, 6

Description

Bank now nail salon and flats (c1950). Square plan, two storeys over four bays. Portland stone ground floor, brick first floor with a clay pantile roof. Banking hall façade at the ground floor, with round headed windows carried on shared pilasters and prominent keystones. First floor windows directly under the deep timber dentil moulding supporting the steep hipped roof.

Significance

A handsome building with classical influence.



The Town Hall Hotel and Public House, 106 Church Street

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Public house and hotel (c1900). Edwardian Baroque mixed with restrained Art Nouveau detailing. Rectangular plan, three storeys over three bays. Clad in terracotta. Central entrance with scroll details and segmental pediment supported by consoles. Flanked either side with tripartite lounge windows. Repeated window arrangement to first and second floor. Parapet to roof with cupola and lead dome to centre supported on an engaged pillared drum.

Significance

Good example of a turn of the 20th century piece of public house architecture.



Former Leeds Building Society, 116 Church Street

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Bank (c1900). Corner plan, two storeys with attic over three bays, back of pavement. Red pressed brick dressed in Portland stone, hanging Welsh slate tiles at attic level but roof replaced with concrete tiles. Stone façade to banking hall, with corner entrance surrounded by console topped pilasters supporting a segmental pediment. First floor comprises tripartite mullioned windows in deep relief arches, formed within a wide stone band, corner bow window in stone. Attic floor in mansard roof with alternate bays of full height segmental pedimented gable in brick and stone and large chimney stacks, and dormer windows. Corner gable pediment comprises double pilaster supports and oculus window.

Significance

An Edwardian baroque bank, on a corner plot with good quality architectural detailing. The building takes clear reference from the library on the opposite side of the street and is of a similar date.



Former HSBC, 120-122 Church Street

Criteria

1, 4, 6

Description

Bank now tanning salon (c1920). Symmetrical plan, two storeys of three bays, back of pavement. Brick dressed in sandstone. A tall ground floor banking hall with central entrance flanked by fluted ionic pilasters carrying a segmental pediment with tall windows either side. Squat, square attic windows at first floor beneath a dentil course and cornice concealing the roof.

Significance

Good example of early 20th century architecture with classical influence.



The Albert Edward Public House, 142 Church Street

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Public house, now residential (1854). Corner plan, two storeys over three bays. Brick built, rendered structure with Welsh slate roof. Ground floor has a stone plinth off which paired pilasters rise to a deep entablature. First floor has three six light timber sash windows with stone cill.

Significance

A typical mid 19th century building reflecting early Georgian classicism.



The Grapes Public House, 27 Church Street

Criteria

3, 8

Description

Public house (early 19th century). Stucco rendered brick dressed in stone with a Welsh slate roof. Rusticated ground floor with later arched windows and deep plinth. Upper floor windows are all modern replacements and have adapted proportions. A simple cornice contains the gutter and supports the low profile roof.

Significance

An early public house dating from a period at the very start of the industrial expansion of Eccles.



Clarendon Road Community Primary School, Clarendon Road

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

School (1908). Asymmetrical plan, two storeys with attic over twelve bays. Red pressed brick dressed in sandstone with Welsh slate roof. Tall combination/latch windows. Tall buttresses divide bays. A series of gables with parapets, the small ones are linked, but the two principal gables are topped by raised segmental stone pediments. The plaque above the door states that the school was opened by the Mayor – Alderman W. J. Nuttall in April 1908 – and was the second council school opened by Eccles Borough Council.

Significance

A good example of an Edwardian school building, forming part of the national school building programme that took place at the turn of the century. This building forms part of a family of similar school buildings across the city and is a good example of inner city school buildings at this time.



Former Municipal Swimming Baths, 21 Cromwell Road

Criteria

1, 4, 8

Description

Public baths now care home (1926). Edwardian Baroque in style. Red pressed brick dressed with buff faience with a Welsh slate roof. A large central pediment with a ventilator, supported by ionic pilasters and a sunburst keystone port-hole window in the gable. Windows are set in bays of three and separated by canted pilasters of deep set faience with a matching parapet over. The rear and sides are functional in their appearance and contain a large square chimney to the boiler room.

Significance

A late example of Edwardian baroque style. The chimney is a rare survival.



7-9 Half Edge Lane

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 6

Description

Pair of houses (c1860). Symmetrical plan, two storeys over six bays (handed double fronted properties). Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Single storey square bays to bay one and six and canted bays to bay three and four. Entrances with round fan lights to bays two and five. Round headed windows to first floor (paired to bays one, three, four and six). Low hipped roof with valleys between bays one and two and five and six, over a cornice and gutter.

Significance

Good example of a pair of semi-detached houses in the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area. This Conservation Area is of special interest because of its origins as an affluent Victorian suburban development on the land of the former Monton Hall estate. Significance lies not only in the quality of the individual building but in the boundary treatments, planting and layout of the area. For more information see the Ellesmere Park Conservation Area Appraisal.



Former Lodge, 92 Half Edge Lane

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Lodge (c1860). Italianate in style. Single storey structure in yellow buff stock brick, dressed in stone with a Welsh slate roof. Round headed window (now altered) within a large recessed arch at the corner with a shallow pitched roof.

Significance

An lodge building in Ellesmere Park and a survival of what was once an entrance to a private estate (since lost).



84-86 Liverpool Road

Criteria

4, 8

Description

Houses now offices (mid 19th century). Simple Victorian in style informed by Georgian proportions. Corner plan, two storeys over three bays. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. All but one entrance survives and windows have flat arched lintels. The corner has a recessed arch at full height and is topped by a scrolled stone copped gable. Low hipped roof is supported by a cornice line of dentil work in a yellow buff stock brick.

Significance

An example of relatively early housing in the development of Liverpool Road, with the majority of buildings along this road built towards the close of the century.



Former chapel, 53 Peel Street

Criteria

4, 8

Description

Chapel now commercial (late 19th century). Chapel plan, single storey with five bays to nave. Polychrome brickwork (commons dressed in red) with sandstone hood-moulds and Welsh slate roof. Tall Gothic arched windows with plane buttresses between. An octagonal corner turret (now lowered) has matching windows and a memorial plaque that reads “To Thomas Southam Esq. LLD – Eccles”.

Significance

Although significantly altered, this remains a typical chapel building, common to many town centres.



The Eccles Cross Public House (former Silver Screen Picture House), 13 Regent Street

Criteria

1, 4, 8

Description

Picture house (1915-1925). Edwardian Baroque and Art Nouveau in style. Two storeys over three bays. Red pressed brick and buff faience. Central bay composed entirely of faience, entrance surrounded by columns and pilasters at the ground floor, an oriel window at the first floor under a blind arch with expressed key stones and a oculus window (now covered by signage) in the gable surmounted by swags. First floor in bays one and three contain windows with laurel wreath relief motifs in the window aprons with balustrade parapet over.

Significance

A good example of early cinema architecture. The architecture is eclectic in style and uses a mix of classical, Edwardian Baroque and Art Nouveau.



Pillar Box, Rocky Lane/Park Road

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Post box (19th century). Sited on the corner of Rocky Lane and Park Road. Traditional round plan with the “V.R” casting (Victoria Regina).

Significance

Early piece of Royal Mail infrastructure.



Printers Stone Apartments (formerly Co-op), 39 Monton Green

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Co-op now apartments (1894). Eclectic and Arts and Crafts in style. 'L' shaped plan, two storeys over three bays. Red brick dressed in stone with a Welsh slate roof. Modern domestic features at ground floor, following conversion to residential use and removal of the shop front. Two unsymmetrical groups of small arched mullioned terracotta framed windows at first floor. The large overhanging roof, and the diamond brickwork to the gable is reminiscent of Neo-Vernacular design.

Significance

Good example of a Co-op shop in its popular unique style located in the Monton Green Conservation Area. For more information on the layered development of commercial buildings in the area see the Monton Green Conservation Area Appraisal.



The Blue Bell Public House, 41 Monton Road

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Public house (late 19th to early 20th century). Vernacular Revival in style. Symmetrical plan, two storeys over four bays. Common red clay bricks and half timbering to first floor with a Welsh slate roof. The principal street frontage has flanking gables while the centre bays have gablets over the windows. Band of decorative diamond brickwork above ground floor windows. The half timbering comprises stages and quatrefoils. Three large square chimneys.

Significance

Good example of a public house which is located in the Monton Green Conservation Area. There has been an Inn on this site called the Blue Bell since before 1845, but the building has been altered throughout the years. For more information on the layered development of commercial buildings in the area see the Monton Green Conservation Area Appraisal.



Shelter on Monton Green, Monton Road

Criteria

4, 5(i), 8

Description

Shelter (1930). Neo-vernacular in style. Red brick dressed in sandstone and timber framed posts and trusses with a clay peg tile roof. A small decorative Dutch blind dormer holds a clock. Each elevation contains an open bay housing a bench separated by splayed brickwork. Four central arches comprise the internal backbone of the structure.

Significance

A highly decorative piece of interwar Neo-Vernacular design. The structure is typical of metro land architecture, which looked to Tudor England for inspiration. Built to honour the towns WWI veterans and therefore comprises part of the wider family of formal memorials across the city to the war fallen.



Nasmyth's Steam Hammer, Green Lane

Criteria

2, 3, 5(i), 5(ii)

Description

Cast iron steam hammer (1842). Located at the entrance of the Nasmyth Business Park is the first steam hammer that Nasmyth built. A vertical piston held in place by a large stirrup like support and carrying a hammer mechanism on its undercarriage.

Significance

The steam hammer was 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. 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 realised without this technology.



Old Bulls Head Public House, 71-76 Church Street

Criteria

4, 6, 7, 8

Description

Public house (1955). Rendered brick and modern timber shop-front with a concrete tile roof. Two storey structure with decorative parapet acting as signage fascia. First floor windows set within an arcade of blind segmental arches.

Significance

The original 19th century Old Bulls Head pub which was associated with the Eccles Cross was knocked down in 1955 and in the same year was replaced by the current Old Bulls Head. Although not the original building, this is a notable landmark public house which occupies a prominent position on Church Street.



9 Church Road

Criteria

3, 4, 6

Description

Commercial premises now flats (1877). Two storeys over three bays. Red brick and dressed in stone with modern concrete tile roof, half hipped to the 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.



The Eccles Wake Mural, 25 Church Street

Criteria

2, 4, 5(i), 7, 8

Description

Mural 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.



The Duke of York Public House, 89 Church Street

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 8

Description

Public house (c1880). Three storeys over three bays. Red brick dressed in buff sandstone and half timbering at second floor with a modern concrete tile roof at the front and Welsh slate to the rear. Ground floor contains a decorative entrance between two stone mullioned windows, and a coaching arch. Large sandstone oriel windows at first floor in first and third bay. Jettied, black and white mock Tudor second floor containing three oriel windows.

Significance

Interesting and eclectic public house architecture and a dominant building in the townscape.



Eccles Town Hall, Church Street

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8

Description

Town hall now community centre, designed by John Lowe (1881). Edwardian Baroque in style. Two storeys with attic over seven bays. Red clay brick dressed in buff yellow sandstone with Welsh slate roof. Tripartite ground floor windows flanking an engaged entrance portico with composite pilasters with 'Town Hall' engraved into entablature. Tripartite windows repeated at first floor with five central circular headed windows. Mansard roof to main body with roof turrets and hipped roofs to the wings and three stage central clock tower topped with a cupola.

Significance

The town hall acted as the headquarters of Eccles Borough Council. King George V and Queen Mary visited in 1913 and King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II visited in 1938. In 1974 work moved to the Salford Civic Centre and the building was vacant until 2010. Landmark building in the town centre.



Former Police Station, Green Lane

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 8

Description

Police station now flats (1892). Two storeys over six bays. Coursed rock-faced sandstone and dressed ashlar with a Welsh slate roof. Simple hood moulds to all windows and arched entrance, embattled parapet to porch, bay window, side wall, and raised copped parapet to steep gables. Over the first storey on the central bay is written 'COUNTY OF LANCASTER' and 'POLICE STATION'.

Significance

Restrained architectural form with good quality detailing.



Police Court, Irwell Place

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Police court house (1898). Asymmetrical plan, two storeys with basement over four bays. Red pressed brick dressed in yellow sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Half sunken basement with elevated narrow first floor windows with continuous stone banding forming lintels. Circular arched doorway to the left with plaque and date stone which reads "Borough Police Courts – 1898". Oriel bay over entrance and gable above, topped with a ball finial. Half hipped roof with central lead ventilator.

Significance

An important civic and judicial building in the town, built in association with the older town hall (attached to the north). The building contributes positively to the townscape.



Christ Church, 260 Liverpool Road

Criteria

1, 4, 7, 8

Description

Church (1868). Asymmetrical plan, one storey over seven bays. Coursed rock-face buff sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Street facing gable end contains a group of three arched windows flanked either side by a circular window at ground floor. Above is a large circular window with scroll-work to the supporting arch surround and a decorated bell cote topped by a Celtic cross finial. Across the seven bays at the side elevation are six groups of two lancet arched windows, separated by short buttresses and a circular window with quatrefoil detail above.

Significance

A modest, yet good, example of ecclesiastical architecture, on a prominent location with high quality external detailing.



Patricroft United Reformed Church, Shakespeare Crescent

Criteria

4, 8

Description

Chapel and school (1892). Symmetrical plan, two storeys over five bays. Red clay and red pressed brick dressed in terracotta with a Welsh slate roof. Central bay contains two windows at ground floor, with stone cills and lintels, and three large round headed windows at first floor with a gable end above. To either side is an entrance, a window at the first floor and a decorative terracotta panel above. Bays one and five are slightly set back, each containing two windows at ground floor and two windows at first floor with a decorative terracotta panel between. Foundation stone with the text "Foundation stone laid by Benjamin Armitage May 14th 1892".

Significance

Robust chapel built on a larger scale than the surrounding residential buildings.



Assets removed from the 2013 local list

Former Methodist Centre, 1c Bright Road Bright Road

Criteria 4

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

Best Bargains formerly Hare and Hounds Public House, 43 Church Street

Criteria 8

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

Dental Practice formerly a house, 107 Church Street

Criteria 3, 4

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

Monton Methodist Church, Grange Drive

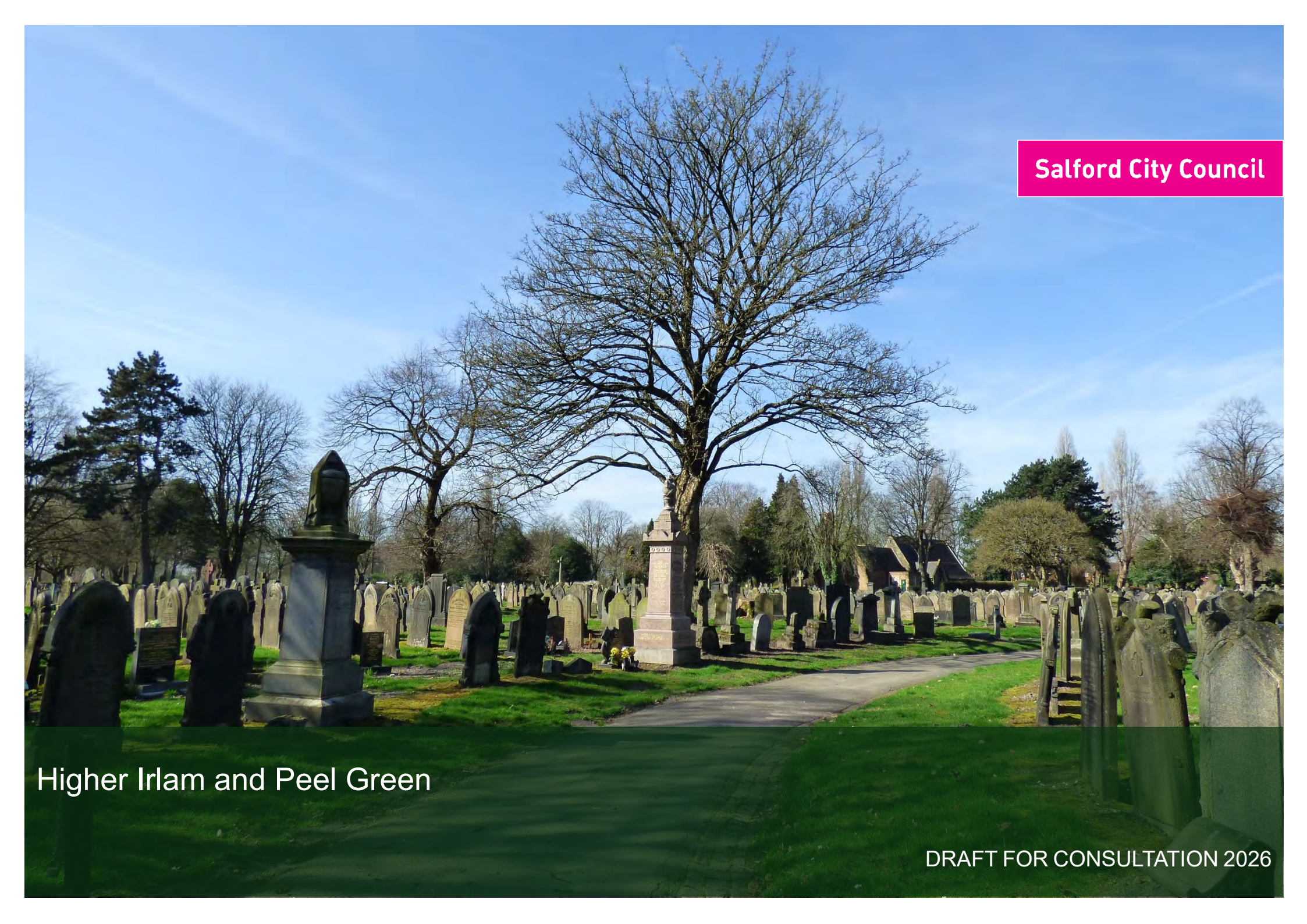
Criteria 4, 8

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

Old Post Office, 11-11a Church Road

Criteria 2, 4

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.



Salford City Council

Higher Irlam and Peel Green

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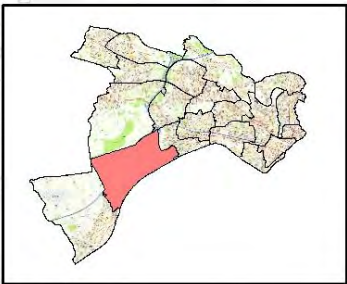
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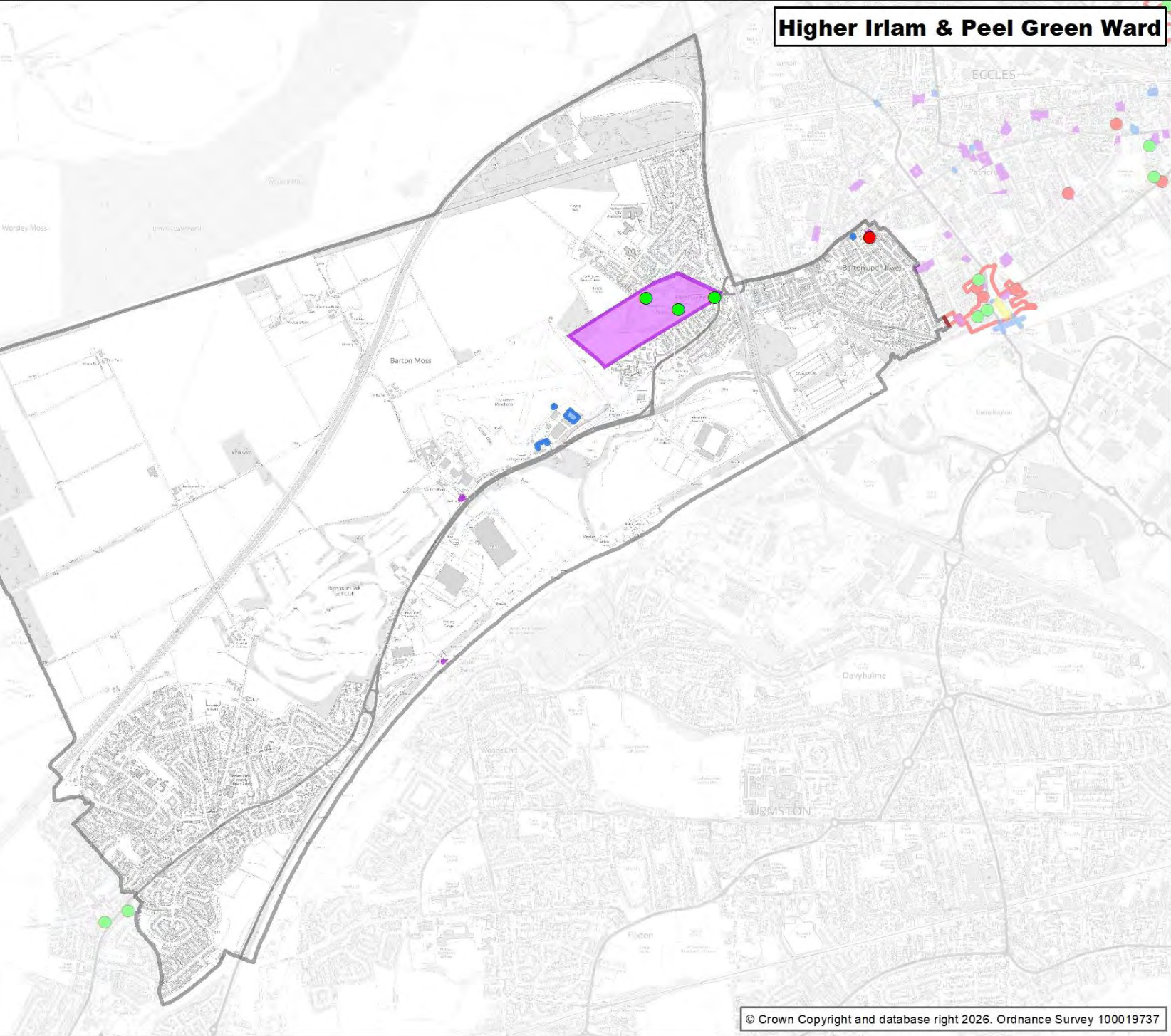
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Higher Irlam & Peel Green Ward



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- Conservation Areas
- Historic Parks and Gardens



Former Lodge at Peel Green Cemetery, 716 Liverpool Road

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8

Description

Former lodge (1879). 'T' plan, two storey wing to west and single storey wing to east. Rock faced coursed buff ashlar dressed in red sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. The structure includes half dormer, mullioned windows, canted bay, string course to first floor and raised gable eaves.

Significance

Good example of a lodge building in a mid 19th century municipal cemetery.



Eccles Crematorium at Peel Green Cemetery, Liverpool Road

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8

Description

Non-Conformist chapel now crematorium (1879). Simple rectilinear nave with separate but adjacent side entrance and porch. Rock faced coursed buff ashlar dressed in red sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. 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

Formerly a Non-Conformist burial chapel, which was converted into a crematorium in May 1955 and has carried out over 59,500 cremations since.



Church of England Chapel at Peel Green Cemetery, Liverpool Road

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8

Description

Church of England Chapel (1879). Chapel nave with side gable, octagonal apse and engaged tower. Rock faced coursed buff ashlar dressed in red sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Entrance in tower, with broach spire forming octagonal stage over square base. Windows comprise Gothic arches with simple circular tracery.

Significance

Good example of a chapel in a mid 19th century municipal cemetery.



The Lodge, Liverpool Road

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Toll house (early 19th century). Square plan, single storey with a low pitched roof and central chimney. Now rendered with a Welsh slate roof and side extension. Simple hood mould to central door and symmetrical casements.

Significance

A simple property in a style typical to toll houses and will date from the time that Liverpool Road became a turnpike road. Similar example to the toll house on Bury New Road.



Parkfield Cottage, Liverpool Road

Criteria

2, 3, 4

Description

Two cottages now one dwelling (c1830). Single pile plan, two storeys over two bays. Painted brickwork with a Welsh slate roof. Converted into a single dwelling around WWII, chimney arrangement is a clear indication of the previous division. Now central entrance with open gabled canopy porch. Modern casement windows with stone sills.

Significance

A vernacular property with reference back to the rural character of the moss before the major 20th century growth of the area.



Boysnope Wharf Ferry Crossing, Liverpool Road

Criteria

2, 3, 5(ii)

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.



Peel Green Cemetery, 716 Liverpool Road

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8

Description

Cemetery (1879). A 32 acre site, originally on the edge of Eccles on land purchased in the autumn of 1877 from the Bridgewater Trustees and divided into three areas, one for Roman Catholic interments, 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 has been lost. Site also has a gate Lodge.

Significance

With rising populations in the industrial cities of the 19th century, the construction of large municipal cemeteries was undertaken by most cities. 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. Green Flag Status.



Assets removed from the 2013 local list

Patricroft Methodist Church, Alexandra Road

Criteria 1, 4, 8

This building has been approved by panel (30.04.26) for demolition and redevelopment of the site for social housing.



Salford City Council

Kersal and Broughton Park

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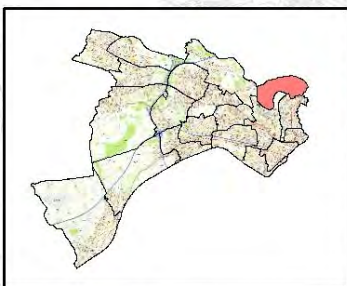
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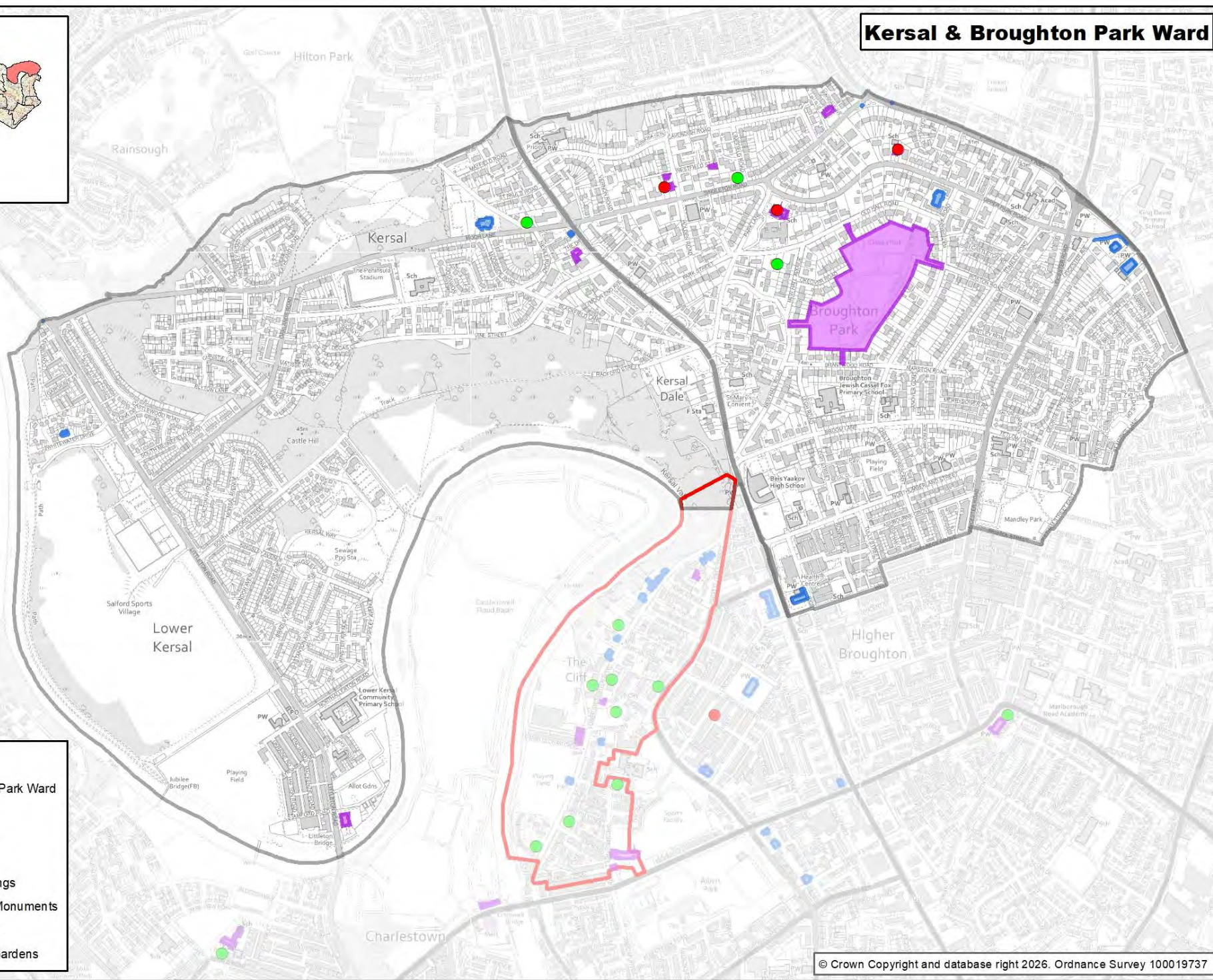
Kersal & Broughton Park Ward



PENDLEBURY

Legend

- Kersal & Broughton Park Ward
- Removals
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- Historic Parks and Gardens



65 Singleton Road

Criteria

1, 4

Description

House (c1950). Art Deco in style. Two storeys over three bays. Red brick with a flat felt roof concealed behind a parapet. Bay one contains a large window in each floor that wraps round the curved corner. A central entrance is covered by a curved porch. Timber framed windows with stone cills and lintels throughout.

Significance

Good quality Art Deco inspired mid century building in the area set out by Sir Joseph Sunlight.



61 Moor Lane

Criteria

1, 4

Description

Former Police station now house (c1880). Two storeys over three bays. Red clay brick dressed in sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Central Tudor arched entrance with sandstone surround and a single storey canted bay to the ground floor. Bays one and three contain different shaped dormers. Timber framed windows throughout in significant sandstone surrounds. Original boundary wall and gate remain.

Significance

Handsome former police station with interesting articulation of architectural detailing, especially on window treatments.



Northwood, 43 Old Hall Road

Criteria

1, 3, 4

Description

House (c1920). White render with a catslide clay peg tile roof. Original features such as timber framed windows, garden wall, gate and wrought iron railings around the porch remain.

Significance

Good quality large early 20th century house built in an area of mostly Victorian villas.



Hazeldean Hotel, 467 Bury New Road

Criteria

3, 4

Description

House now hotel (c1880). Asymmetrical elevation, two storeys with attic over three bays constructed in dark red brick dressed in stone and original Welsh slate roof replaced with concrete tiles. Central porch entrance with pointed arch and copping stones to gable and modern extension to the right. Other openings have good quality detailing in window surrounds and all have been replaced with modern fenestration.

Significance

Large villa, dominant in scale with detailing around window surrounds and doorway.



Coach House, Holden Road

Criteria

3, 4

Description

The coach house now house (c1860). Constructed in brick, now painted, with a Welsh slate roof and large dominant chimney stack. Two storeys over four bays with windows with stone cills to ground floor and at first floor set into half dormer arrangements. Former carriageway now infilled with fenestration.

Significance

Vernacular style cottage which sat alongside more affluent villas.



The Wichnors, 111-113 Singleton Road

Criteria

4

Description

Pair of houses now flats (mid 19th century). Three storeys over six bays constructed in red brick dressed in stone with a Welsh slate roof. In bays one and six, a two storey canted bay and single canted bay in bays three and four with remaining window openings within flat arches with prominent keystones. Entrances in bays two and five with classically detailed surrounds. Brick panelled parapet supporting a low hipped roof and a singular central chimney.

Significance

Large pair of villas over three primary floors unlike other in the area and unusual in Salford.



Fernhill Cottage, Westfield Street

Criteria

3

Description

House (c1860). Two storeys over four bays, now cement rendered with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one contains a forward facing gable end with a simple entrance and six light window at ground and first floor. Remaining bays have a window at ground floor and window above set within dormer.

Significance

Vernacular style cottage.



Clowes Park (formerly Broughton Park), Okeover Road

Criteria

2, 3, 4, 5(i), 6, 8

Description

Park (developed between 1811 and 1930s). Surrounded by housing and contains a large pond, children's play area and memorial forest. The land formerly held Broughton Old Hall, multiple out houses including a lodge and boat house, as well as Broughton New Hall. The Old Hall was demolished in the 1910s and the New Hall demolished in the 1890s. Since then, affluent housing has been built in the surrounding area, slowly reducing the size of the park.

Significance

Excellent example of 19th 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. The Old Hall was originally the home of the Clowes family. The Reverend John Clowes was responsible for the development of the park for wealthy local residents.



Racecourse Hotel, 7 Littleton Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 7, 8

Description

Public house (c1930). Tudor revival in style. Corner plan, three storeys over five bays constructed with a Portland stone ground floor and half timbering above with a clay peg tile roof. Mullioned windows to the ground floor and decorative door surrounds and string course. Second floor contains intermittent jettied gables, with decorative fascia boards supported by large brackets, separated by flat roofed half dormers.

Significance

A rare example in Salford of this type of interwar, suburban style public 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.



Assets removed from the 2013 list

Broughton Jewish Primary School, Park Lane

Criteria 4, 8

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

37, 39 Singleton Road

Criteria 1, 4

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

Manchester Junior Girls' School, 64 Upper Park Road

Criteria 1, 4, 8

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

Salford City Council



Little Hulton

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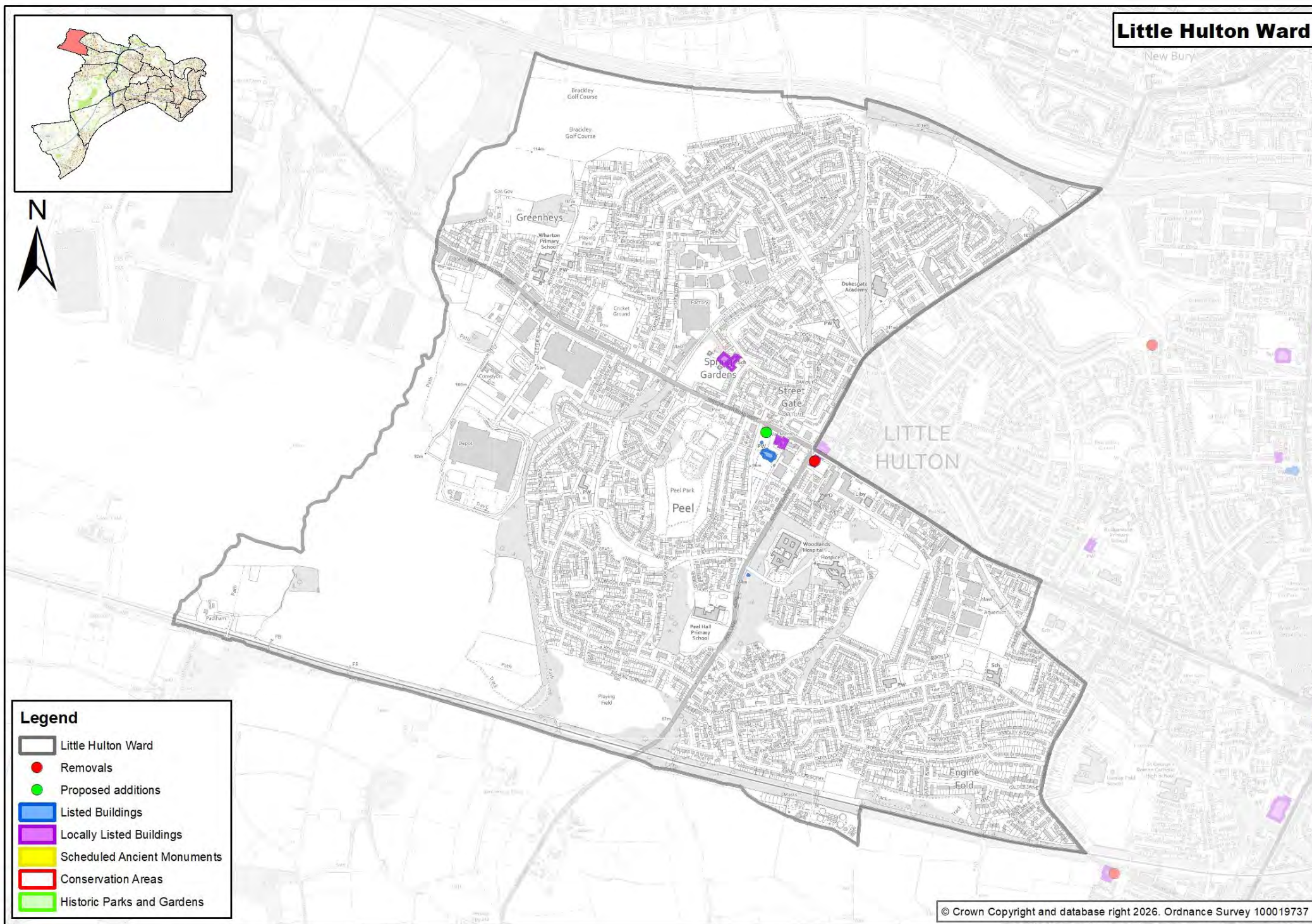
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Little Hulton Ward



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War Memorial at St Paul's Church, Manchester Road West

Criteria

2(i), 8

Description

War memorial (c1920). Granite. Square base with octagonal drum and column topped with cross.

Significance

Part of a wider group of memorials across the city, region, country and Europe, remembering those fallen in war.



St Paul Peel Parish Community Hall, Manchester Road West

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 8

Description

School now community hall (1867). Long range plan with cross wing, single storey with attic. Red brick and half timberwork with a decorated Welsh slate roof. Windows to school rooms intersected by large brick buttressing. Round headed entrance with half timbering over jettied half timbering to top of large gable to left.

Significance

Good example of a large scale school building with association to the neighbouring ecclesiastical building; the Grade II listed St Paul's Peel Church.



St Paul Peel School, Stocksfield Drive

Criteria

1, 5(ii), 8

Description

School by the architect Richard Knill Freeman (c1960). Forming part of a wider housing estate following the post war expansion of the area. The building is constructed with a mix of brick and timber, with an unusual arrangement of steep north light style windows at the clerestory.

Significance

A good example of mid century modern school construction.



Assets removed from the 2013 list

Conservative Club, Armitage Avenue

Criteria 4

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.



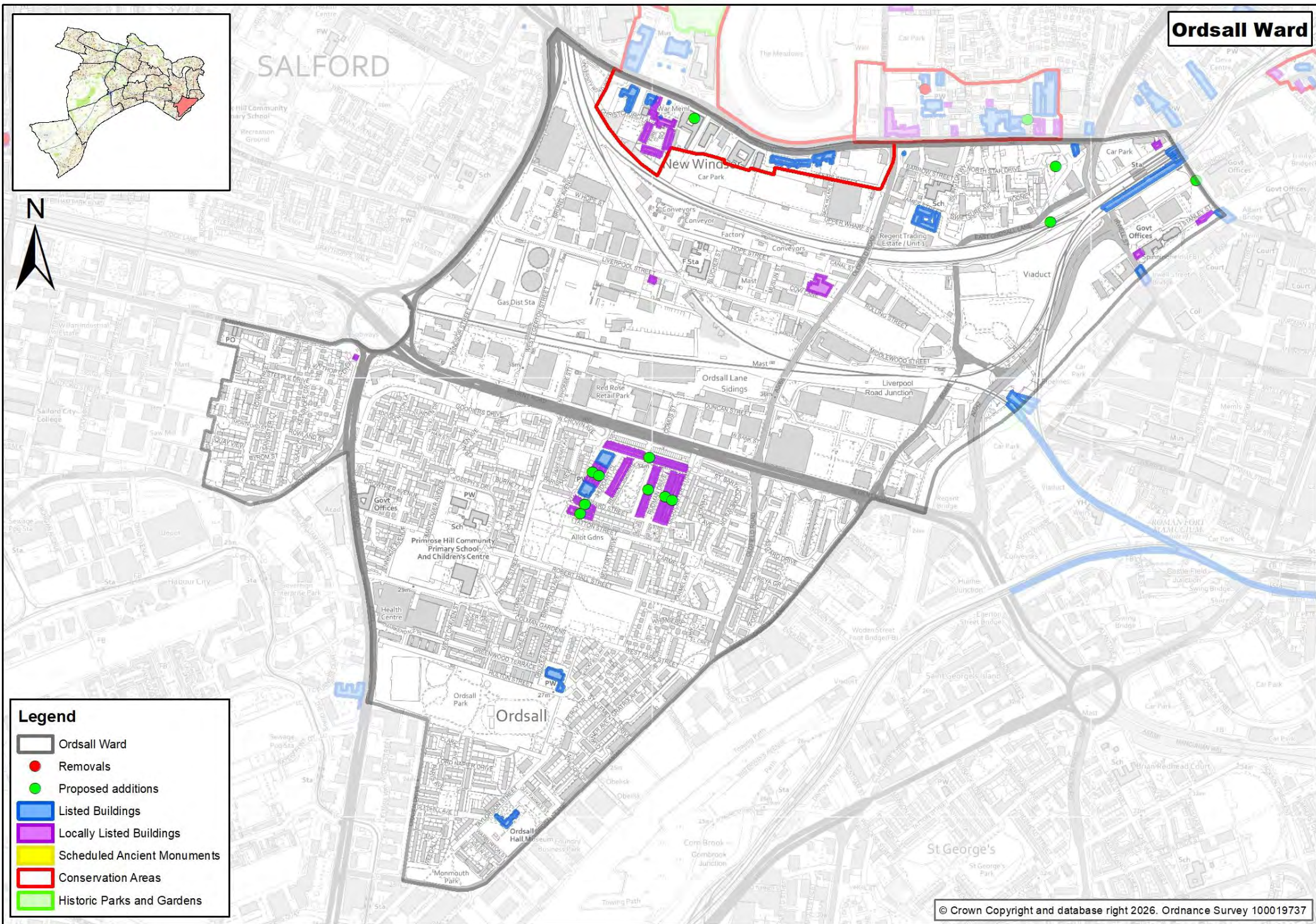
Salford City Council

Ordsall

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The Old Police Station, Albion Place

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6, 7

Description

Salford Central Police Headquarters by architects Bradshaw, Gass & Hope (1957). Classical Revival in style. Three storeys over fifteen bays, central entrance to Albion place square. Red brick dressed in Portland stone with a Welsh slate roof. Windows with stone cills and flat arched brick lintels throughout. Heavy pedimented window with a balcony in a round arched recess in bays three, thirteen and above the entrance.

Significance

Good example of a mid-century Classical civic building. It faces onto Albion Place which it shares with the former Central Fire Station, making it a landmark square of civic buildings within the Crescent Conservation Area. Following amalgamation of forces within Greater Manchester in 1974, it continued to operate as the GMP Salford Division Headquarters until its closure in 2005.



Railway Arches, Irwell Street

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 5(ii), 6

Description

Railway arches by engineer William Hunt (1894). Blue brick. Total of twenty-one semi-circular brick arches supported on square piers topped by a parapet wall with an ashlar stone band and coping.

Significance

Major railway built by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway company. Runs along side two other railway lines all of which were built by separate companies, showing the competitiveness of the early railway.



Former Irwell Street Chapel, Islington Park, North Star Drive

Criteria

2(ii), 3, 8

Description

Archaeological site of the former Irwell Street Chapel and associated graveyard, now Islington Park (1826). Archival research identified that during the cemetery's use between 1829 and 1858, 17,209 burials took place. The chapel was demolished in 1962 and Islington Park was created in 1987. The cemetery has not been cleared.

Significance

The chapel was part of the Manchester and Salford Wesleyan Methodist Mission, founded in 1815.



New Barracks Estate, 1-12 St Ignatius Walk

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 5(ii), 6, 8

Description

Row of twelve terraced houses within a formally designed housing estate centred around a park square (c1910). Red pressed brick with a modern concrete pantile roof. Two storeys over two bays. Entrance and a large square window with stone lintels and a terracotta string course to the ground floor, and a single segmental arched window above. Original boundary wall and chimneys remain. Reflected and repeated throughout.

Significance

Good example of estate housing in Salford. This housing project replaced a Regency barracks and has close associations with the development of the Docks. It was designed to include the parkland square, Salford Lads Club (Grade II listed) and St. Ignatius of Antioch Church (Grade II listed). The distinct handling of the architecture is also unique and mirrors the character of Salford Lads Club and St Ignatius Church.



New Barracks Estate, 20-42 Huddart Close

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 5(ii), 6, 8

Description

Row of twelve terraced houses within a formally designed housing estate centred around a park square (c1910). Red pressed brick with a modern concrete pantile roof. Two storeys with attic over two bays. Entrance and a large square window with stone lintels and a terracotta string course to the ground floor, and a single segmental arched window above. Mansard roof containing the attic storey. Reflected and repeated throughout. Large chimney stack to each house.

Significance

Good example of estate housing in Salford. This housing project replaced a Regency barracks and has close associations with the development of the Docks. It was designed to include the parkland square, Salford Lads Club (Grade II listed) and St. Ignatius of Antioch Church (Grade II listed). The distinct handling of the architecture is also unique and mirrors the character of Salford Lads Club and St Ignatius Church.



New Barracks Estate, 1-49 and 2-38 Regent Square

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 5(ii), 6, 8

Description

Two rows of terraced houses within a formally designed housing estate centred around a park square (c1910). Red pressed brick with a modern concrete pantile roof. Three storeys over two bays. Entrance and a single storey canted bay to the ground floor, covered by a original clay peg tile roof over both. A group of three mullioned windows to both the first and second floor, topped with a forward facing shaped gable end. Reflected and repeated throughout, with a two storey canted bay every four houses. Original boundary wall and chimneys remain.

Significance

Good example of estate housing in Salford. This housing project replaced a Regency barracks and has close associations with the development of the Docks. It was designed to include the parkland square, Salford Lads Club (Grade II listed) and St. Ignatius of Antioch Church (Grade II listed). The distinct handling of the

architecture is also unique and mirrors the character of Salford Lads Club and St Ignatius Church.



New Barracks Estate, 1-59 Rudman Drive

Criteria

1, 2, 3,4, 5(ii), 6, 8

Description

Row of thirty terraced houses within a formally designed housing estate centred around a park square (c1910). Red pressed brick with a modern concrete pantile roof. Two storeys with attic over two bays. Entrance and a large square window with stone lintels and a terracotta string course to the ground floor, and a single segmental arched window above. Mansard roof containing the attic storey. Reflected and repeated throughout. Large chimney stack to each house.

Significance

Good example of estate housing in Salford. This housing project replaced a Regency barracks and has close associations with the development of the Docks. It was designed to include the parkland square, Salford Lads Club (Grade II listed) and St. Ignatius of Antioch Church (Grade II listed). The distinct handling of the architecture is also unique and mirrors the character of Salford Lads Club and St Ignatius Church.



New Barracks Estate, 2-60 Gloucester Street

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 5(ii), 6, 8

Description

Row of thirty terraced houses within a formally designed housing estate centred around a park square (c1910). Red pressed brick with a modern concrete pantile roof. Two storeys over two bays. Entrance and a large square window with stone lintels and a terracotta string course to the ground floor, and a single segmental arched window above. Original boundary railing and chimneys remain. Reflected and repeated throughout.

Significance

Good example of estate housing in Salford. This housing project replaced a Regency barracks and has close associations with the development of the Docks. It was designed to include the parkland square, Salford Lads Club (Grade II listed) and St. Ignatius of Antioch Church (Grade II listed). The distinct handling of the architecture is also unique and mirrors the character of Salford Lads Club and St Ignatius Church.



New Barracks Estate, 77-99 King Edward Street

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 5(ii), 6, 8

Description

Row of twelve terraced houses within a formally designed housing estate centred around a park square (c1910). Red pressed brick with a modern concrete pantile roof. Two storeys over two bays. Entrance and a large square window with stone lintels and a terracotta string course to the ground floor, and a single segmental arched window above. Original boundary railing and chimneys remain. Reflected and repeated throughout.

Significance

Good example of estate housing in Salford. This housing project replaced a Regency barracks and has close associations with the development of the Docks. It was designed to include the parkland square, Salford Lads Club (Grade II listed) and St. Ignatius of Antioch Church (Grade II listed). The distinct handling of the architecture is also unique and mirrors the character of Salford Lads Club and St Ignatius Church.



New Barracks Estate, 150-172 Tatton Street

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 5(ii), 6, 8

Description

Row of twelve terraced houses within a formally designed housing estate centred around a park square (c1910). Red pressed brick with a modern concrete pantile roof. Two storeys with attic over two bays. Entrance and single storey canted bay to the ground floor, covered by a original clay peg tile roof, and a single segmental arched window above. Mansard roof containing the attic storey. Reflected and repeated from houses 150-158. 160-170 contain three storeys over two bays. Entrance and single storey canted bay to the ground floor, covered by an original clay peg tile roof. A group of three mullioned windows to the first and second floor, topped with a forward facing shaped gable end. 170, the corner plot, contains a cafe and community hub at the ground floor.

Significance

Good example of estate housing in Salford. This housing project replaced a Regency barracks and has close associations with the development of the Docks. It was designed to include the parkland

square, Salford Lads Club (Grade II listed) and St. Ignatius of Antioch Church (Grade II listed). The distinct handling of the architecture is also unique and mirrors the character of Salford Lads Club and St Ignatius Church.



Hot Bed Press Printmakers' Studio, Cow Lane

Criteria

3, 5(ii), 8

Description

Eclipse Confectionery Works now printmakers' studios (c1880). Two phases of construction in brick, first symmetrical rectilinear plan, three storeys over eight bays in red brick with a Welsh slate roof concealed behind parapet. Windows arranged in recessed bays with curved arch at second storey. 1930s extension, two storey over four bays. Art Deco style stone door surround. Concrete frame carrying large windows between brick clad piers with flat roof concealed by parapet.

Significance

Typical utilitarian industrial architecture that defines Salford and its growth over the 19th and early 20th centuries.



Spire to the Former Stowell Memorial Church, Eccles New Road / Trafford Road

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 7, 8

Description

Surviving stone tower and spire of the former Stowell Memorial Church (1867–69), designed by Medland & Henry Taylor in a High Victorian Gothic style. The tower is of coursed stone with a square plan, rising through several stages with offset buttresses and narrow lancet openings to a belfry stage. Telecommunication equipment is currently located within the belfry stage. Above, a broach spire tapers to a sharp point. The lower portion incorporates later red brickwork around the arched entrance, reflecting repairs and alterations after the main church was demolished in 1983.

Significance

The church was built to commemorate the life and labour of Canon Hugh Stowell, a notable Salford cleric (1799-1865). The loss of the main church and much of its congregation was directly connected to the widespread slum clearance and redevelopment of the

surrounding area in the 1960s and 70s, which left the tower and spire isolated in a modern road network.



Egerton Arms Public House, 2 Gore Street

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 8

Description

Public house (c1890). Constructed in red pressed brick with terracotta, two storeys over three bays. Ground floor windows are divided by mullions and grouped together under hood moulds with curved corners. String course sits under first floor windows which are unadorned with a cornice and parapet concealing roof. Forwards facing gable to right contains name in decorative scrollwork with ball finial.

Significance

Typical public house design in local materials. Social/communal value as a public house.



Riverside House, Irwell Street

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 5(ii), 8

Description

Former Royal Veteran Public House and Hotel, then offices to a railway goods yard (c1870) now commercial premises. Situated on a corner plot at the back of the pavement, with the main entrance to the curved corner. Originally three storeys over four bays to the street, with red brick dressed in yellow stock and stone with Welsh slate roof over. In 2019 works were completed which saw the part demolition of Riverside House, retaining the northwest and southwest facades, introducing an additional glazed storey, set back slightly from the historic façades, and a new four storey, natural toned, brick extension to the south.

The ground floor retains a projecting stone plinth below polychrome round headed arches. The windows sit in a colonnade arrangement, and a deep projecting stone cornice forms a continuous sill to the first floor windows. The first floor windows are similar in style but smaller and sit below a simpler narrow stone cornice forming a continuous sill to the second floor windows. The second floor comprises cambered arched windows with simple stone band which is carried across to the southern extension. Existing windows consist of concealed framed, fixed picture windows.

Significance

An example of public house architecture in an Italianate design. This blend of old and new preserves its importance to the historic industrial townscape of Salford. Similar to the design of The Black Lion Public House, 67-69 Chapel Street.



Union Tavern Public House, 105 Liverpool Street

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Public house (1820). Two storeys over three bays constructed in brick with glazed tile ground floor and rendered brick first floor with a Welsh slate roof. The 20th century reddish brown glazed tiles include a flat pediment and scrolls in stucco design. Timber framed transom windows, at ground floor, whilst the original doorway at the corner of the building has been tiled over. A horizontal black painted board is positioned beneath the first floor window line. Windows sat upon stone cills with stone surrounds. A shallow roof and two chimneys.

Significance

A surviving building from the city's westward expansion along canals and railways. It retains the historic footprint and contributes to the character of the area.



New Barracks Estate, 1-76 Coronation Street

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 5(ii), 6, 8

Description

Two rows of terraced houses within a formally designed housing estate centred around a park square (c1910). Red pressed brick with a modern concrete pantile roof. Three storeys over two bays. Entrance and a single storey canted bay to the ground floor, covered by a original clay peg tile roof. A group of three mullioned windows to both the first and second floor, topped with a forward facing gable end. Reflected and repeated throughout, with a two storey canted bay every four houses. Original boundary railings and chimneys remain.

Significance

Good example of estate housing in Salford. This housing project replaced a Regency barracks and has close associations with the development of the Docks. It was designed to include the parkland square, Salford Lads Club (Grade II listed) and St. Ignatius of Antioch Church (Grade II listed). The distinct handling of the

architecture is also unique and mirrors the character of Salford Lads Club and St Ignatius Church.



Mark Addy landing stage and Public House, New Bailey Street

Criteria

2, 3, 5(ii), 8

Description

Previously the New Bailey landing stage and boat passengers waiting room, then public house, built as part of road widening and riverside improvements in 1857. The landing stage is a stone built river platform, directly accessible from the river for boats, adjacent to the red brick viaduct. The previous passenger waiting room, then public house, consists of a two storey brick structure, with curved glazed roofs, that is integrated into the viaduct.

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.

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.



Fire Station, Albion Place

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8

Description

Fire station (1903). Edwardian baroque 'L' shape plan along two sides of a public square constructed in red pressed brick dressed in buff faience with a Welsh slate roof. South wing comprises a two storey, five bay structure in an eclectic style. Ground floor comprises plane square arches, first floor wide round arches divided by pilasters. Pediment carries through pilasters to a balled finial. Central bay has first floor balcony, tripartite window with pediment over and clock to staged gable. Complex of link buildings and through domestic carriage arch to rear yard. West side of square comprises a single-storey wing (five bays) of engine sheds. Original concertina doors with fan lights over. Scroll supports flanking central and side raised parapets.

Significance

Good example of an early fire station in a prominent civic location in Salford and has group value with the other assets associated with the Fire Service. For more information see the Crescent Conservation Area Appraisal.



47 Crescent/corner of Albion Place

Criteria

4, 5, 6

Description

Bank within the fire station complex, now cafe (c1920). Classical in style. Corner plot with garden to the Crescent and back of pavement to Albion Place. Two storeys over three bays. Red pressed brick with shouldered faience key stones to windows. Georgian proportioned façade to the Crescent, with entrance to match those of the authentic adjacent Georgian town houses to the west. Rusticated brick pilasters separating windows, rising to parapet that conceals the roof entirely. Ground floor windows to Albion Place are modern casements, whilst other windows consist of sliding sashes.

Significance

Good example of a bank in a prominent civic location in Salford. For more information on the area see the Crescent Conservation Area Appraisal.



1-30 Fire Station Square (Now Albert Bentley Place)

Criteria

3, 4, 5, 6

Description

Residential square to the rear of the old fire station at Albion Place (East and West c1890, South c1920). Three blocks of terraced housing, three storeys to the blocks to the East and West and two storeys to the South. Handed pairs constructed out of red pressed brick, dressed with yellow pressed brick banding between floors. Aligned pairs of cambered windows between properties under evenly spaced forward facing gables. Modern tile roofs but retaining centrally mounted chimney stacks.

Significance

Good example of late 19th and early 20th century workers housing in a prominent civic location in Salford. Purpose built to house firefighters and their families and renamed Albert Bentley Place in 2015 to honour Salford's first Chief Fire Officer, who was instrumental in shaping the fire service. Group value with associated neighbouring assets. For more information about the area see the Crescent Conservation Area Appraisal.



A photograph of a stone archway in a forest. The archway is constructed from dark, rough-hewn stones and is set into a hillside. A wooden railing with vertical slats is in the foreground, leading towards the arch. The surrounding area is covered in grass and low-lying plants. In the background, there are many bare trees, suggesting a winter or early spring setting. A pink rectangular box with white text is in the top right corner.

Salford City Council

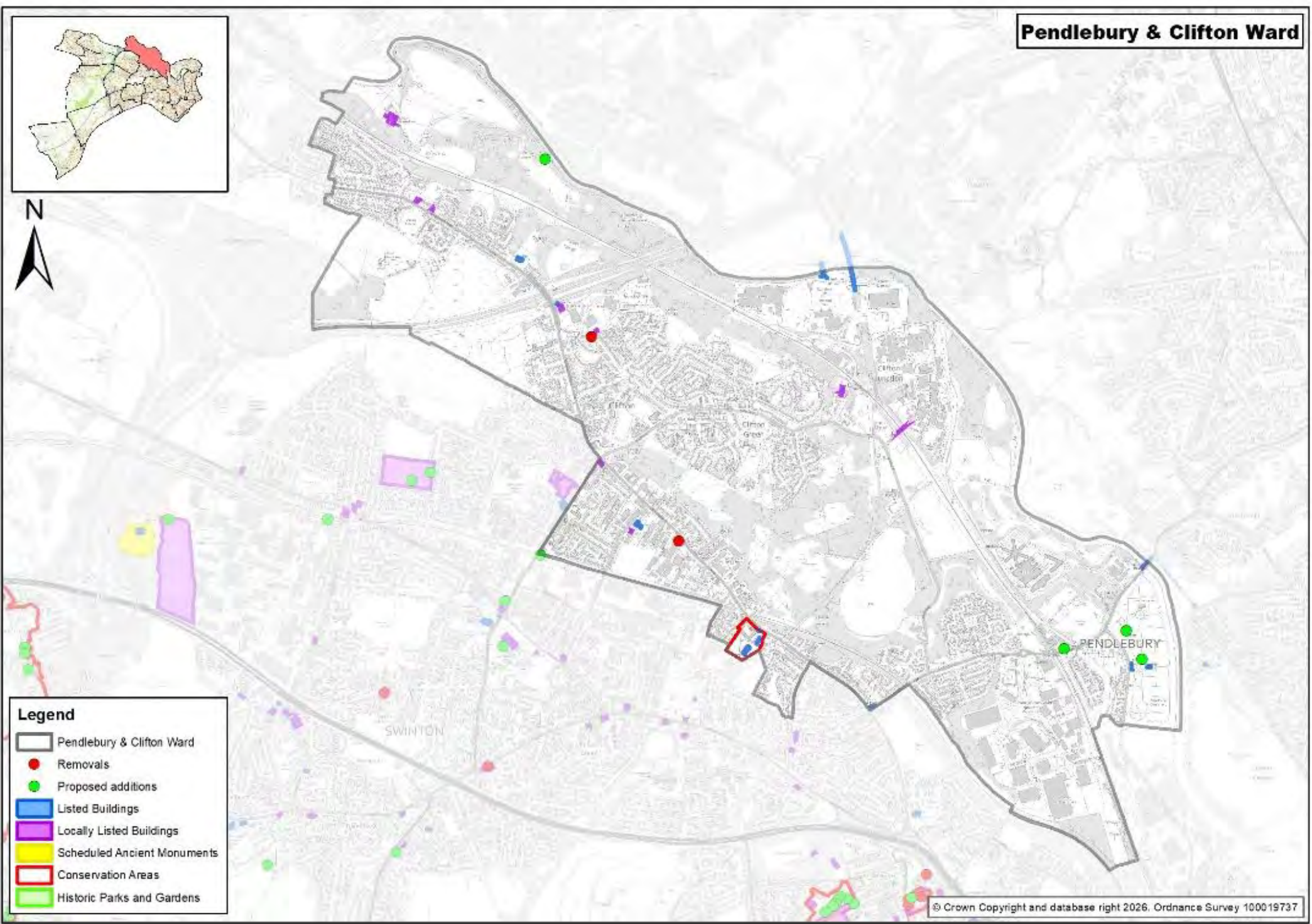
Pendlebury and Clifton

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Pendlebury & Clifton Ward



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 - Conservation Areas
 - Historic Parks and Gardens

Agecroft Cemetery Crematorium, Langley Road

Criteria

3, 4, 6, 8

Description

Former Non-Conformist chapel now crematorium (1903). Chapel plan, single storey. Snecked ashlar stone with a modern concrete tile roof. Gothic arched windows and doorway surrounded in red sandstone. Ground floor extension in similar material to the east. It was converted into a crematorium in January 1957.

Significance

Good example of a chapel turned crematorium in a formerly designed early 20th century municipal cemetery. Since its opening, it has delivered nearly 60,000 cremation services.



Agecroft Cemetery, Langley Road

Criteria

3, 4, 6, 7, 8

Description

Cemetery (1903). Formerly designed and laid out to the west of the River Irwell. The forty-five acres of grounds includes the Grade II listed Gateway, Lodge and Adjoining Office, the Grade II listed Chapel, the locally listed Non-Conformist Chapel (now crematorium), and the now demolished Roman Catholic Chapel.

Significance

Officially opened 2nd July 1903 as Salford Northern Cemetery, as Weaste Cemetery was nearing capacity. The land was purchased in 1897 from the Agecroft Hall Estate. Since the cemetery was opened more than 58,000 interments have been carried out.



Lower Lodge, Agecroft Road

Criteria

2, 3, 4

Description

Former Lodge now cafe (c1880). Two storeys over two bays. White painted brick with a stone roof. Stone lintels to windows throughout and oriel windows at first floor. Square brick central chimney.

Significance

Good example of a lodge building. It is also the final remnant of the Agecroft Estate in the area, as in the 1920s the 16th century Agecroft Hall was dismantled, shipped across the Atlantic and reconstructed in Virginia where it continued as a private residence for fifty years before becoming a museum.



Remains of the Wet Earth Colliery at Clifton Country Park, Clifton House Road

Criteria

1, 2, 2(ii), 3, 5(ii), 8

Description

Remains of the Wet Earth Colliery now Clifton Country Park (active coal mine from 1740 to 1928). Remains include the penstock arch, gal pit, chimney at Fletcher's folly, the banks of the former Fletcher's Canal and the foundations of the engine shed, fan house and cottage.

Significance

Evidence of Salford's enterprising industrial heritage as it was the first deep mine to be sunk in the area and in 1756, James Brindley, one of most notable engineers of the 18th century, designed and built a hydraulic pumping system that drained the mine and remained in continuous use until 1924. In 1880, the mine was sold to the Pilkington brothers, who founded the famous Pilkington Tile Company on a site close to the colliery.



St Augustine's WWI War Memorial, Bolton Road

Criteria

2(i), 8

Description

War Memorial (post 1918). Granite Celtic cross on a rough hewn boulder plinth. On the north and south faces of the shaft, from top to base, are inscribed the names of those who fell in WWI.

Significance

Part of a wider group of memorials across the city, region, country and Europe, remembering those fallen in war.



Clifton House Farm, Clifton House Road

Criteria

1, 4

Description

Complete group comprising, farmhouse, barns, sheds, stables, yard and walled gardens. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Agricultural ranges appear to be earlier than the house. The larger barn has large arched open entrances which have been bricked up to accommodate new uses. The stables are of a typical arrangement.

Significance

An attractive group of agricultural buildings that although adapted have retained their original character.



1-2 Dixon Drive

Criteria

4

Description

Houses (19th century). Building oriented with side to the street, two storeys over three bays. Red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Cambered window openings but original windows now lost. The building is complimented by an impressive stone wall and gateposts.

Significance

Historic building type which references the former rural character of the area.



371 Manchester Road

Criteria

4

Description

House (19th century). Deep pile rectilinear plan, two storeys over three bays. House is rendered with a Welsh slate roof and timber sash windows with stone sills.

Significance

A residential historic property with references to an earlier, rural character.



Memorial Cottages, 1-4 Manchester Road

Criteria

1, 4, 8

Description

Houses (1925). Arts and Crafts influenced Alms houses. U-shape plan, single storey over five bays. Brick now rendered with a Welsh slate roof. Central archway with Pilkington coat of arms above in a broken pediment and topped with a small bell.

Significance

Built by Pilkington Tiles in memory of their founder for retired workers, essentially a 20th century alms-house.



Former Christ Church Rectory, 102 Pendlebury Road

Criteria

3, 4, 6, 8

Description

Rectory now flats (c1880). Asymmetrical rectilinear plan, three storeys over three bays in red brick with a Welsh slate roof. Eclectic placement of windows, majority are three light with arched brick lintels. Steep pitched gabled roof and vertical proportions.

Significance

Late Victorian property which has group value with the Grade II listed Christ Church.



Cliftonville Terrace, 275- 277 Rake Lane

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Pair of houses (c1860). Two storeys over six bays constructed in brick dressed with stone and Welsh slate roof. Each house is three bays with central door and bay windows: bays one and six are tripartite windows with decorated pilasters supporting an entablature and cornice over, and bays three and four are of a matching design but comprise canted bays. Large single pane sash windows with cambered arches at first floor. Topped with five substantial chimneys.

Significance

Handsome pair of villas with good quality detailing from the mid 19th century. Of the same quality as villas in Ellesmere Park and Higher Broughton / Kersal.



The Hollies, 279 Rake Lane

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Villa (c1860). Two storeys over three bays constructed in red brick dressed in blue brick and sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Canted bay and a square bay separated by a recessed entrance porch at the ground floor and round headed sash windows to the first floor. Topped with two large chimneys.

Significance

Handsome villa from the 19th century. Few other properties of this calibre in this area of the city. Of the same quality as villas in Ellesmere Park and Higher Broughton / Kersal.



Machine Gun Post, Southern Approach

Criteria

2, 8

Description

Pill box (c1940). Round concrete defence post constructed in poured concrete with flat roof, entrance and machine gun slit window.

Significance

A remnant of second world war construction.



Railway Bridge, Southern Approach

Criteria

2, 4

Description

Railway bridge (mid 19th century). Stone faced. The horseshoe style arch has rock faced ashlar forming key stone coursing fanning out across the elevation.

Significance

The tunnel provides a continuous passage of a historic route at the time of the construction of the railway embankment.



The Windmill Public House, 690 Bolton Road

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 7, 8

Description

Public house (c1870). Two storeys over five bays constructed in red brick dressed in sandstone and covered with a Welsh slate roof. All windows are cambered except for two central ground floor windows which are curved and comprise semi-circular tracery. All ground floor windows are etched with a classic Victorian pattern. Each bay is expressed by recessed sections and a dentilled cornice supports the shallow hipped roof.

Significance

A grand and well articulated piece of local architecture. Higher quality detailing than the surrounding buildings.



Assets removed from the 2013 list

Royal Oak Public House, 536 Bolton Road

Criteria 4

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

William Nuttall Ltd, Wynne Avenue

Criteria 4

Since the original listing this building has been demolished.



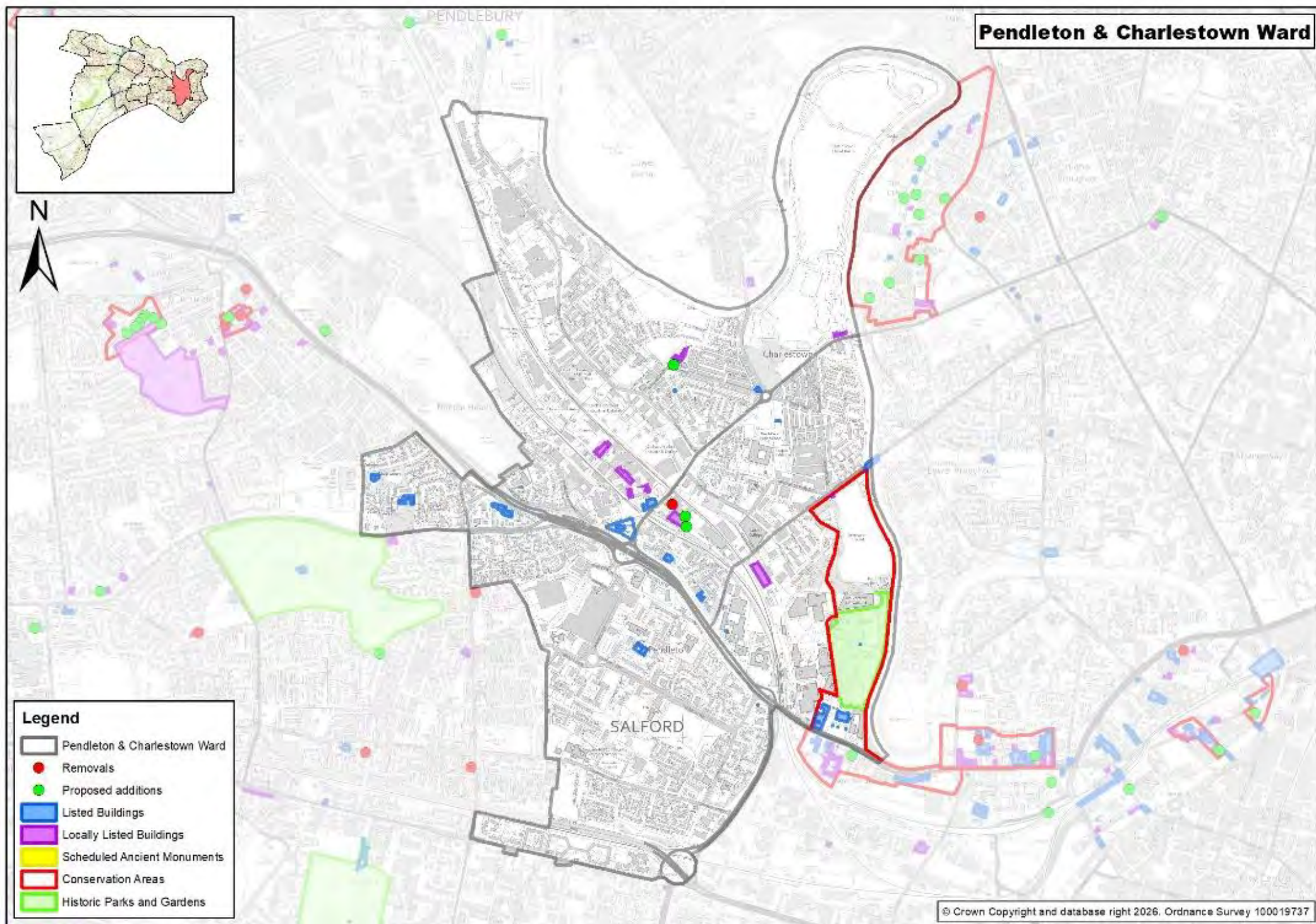
Salford City Council

Pendleton and Charlestown

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5 Cheltenham Street

Criteria

2, 3, 5(ii), 6

Description

Cotton mill (late 19th/early 20th century). Four storeys over four bays. Red clay brick with concealed roof behind a parapet. Large segmental arched windows with brick lintels and stone cills.

Significance

Good example of industrial construction with some stripped back classical detailing.



Gardner House, Cheltenham Street

Criteria

3, 5(ii), 6

Description

Co-op (1860 and extended in 1887). Two storeys over two bays. Red clay brick and replaced roof. Ground floor segmental arched windows (bricked up) with decorative lintels and sandstone cills that form continuous banding. Above is band of decorative brickwork and a terracotta panel that reads 'Society Limited AD 1860'. Smaller windows with flat brick lintels, sandstone cills and a date stone reading '1887' to the first floor.

Significance

Group value with the neighbouring cooperative buildings, with some good quality detailing above what would normally be expected for this building type.



5 Gerald Road

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 6, 7

Description

Priory, then offices (c1890). Two storeys with attic over six bays. Polychrome brick with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one is a three storey projecting forward facing gable end, with one pair of windows in each floor, a decorative chimney stack topped with a stone finial. Bays two through six repeat and in the single storey front, contain a window in each bay and a central Gothic arched doorway with a triparted mullioned window above within a gable porch, now a window. Then rises to two storeys with pairs of pointed segmental arched windows, decorative brickwork under the eaves, and a dormer and chimney stack in each bay.

Significance

Group value with the neighbouring St Sebastian's church and school. Good quality features and detailing, like the chimney and former entrance.



2-10 Cobden Street

Criteria

3, 4, 5(ii)

Description

Works, later used as a meeting house (c1880). Bull-nose plan at back of pavement with two storeys over exposed basement and constructed in red clay brick with Welsh slate roof. Entrance to centre of curved frontage with pairs of windows under spreader arch (in relief) with groups of three cambered arched windows over. Large corbels supporting parapet. Elevation indicates lift hoist with elevated gable above parapet.

Significance

Unusual building plan with high level of decoration compared to the utilitarian approach to most buildings in this neighbourhood.



Carley House, Cobden Street

Criteria

1, 5(ii)

Description

Factory/mill (c1920). Two storeys, seventeen bays between corner turrets in red pressed brick with sandstone dressing. Continuous stone cills read as banding between plinth and ground floor and ground and second floor. Parapet topped with sandstone coping conceals roof. Square corner turrets have simple entablature to base of elevated parapet.

Significance

Good example of industrial architecture with a classical influence.



Kingston Mill, Cobden Street

Criteria

5(ii)

Description

Mill now recreational use (mid 19th century). Four storey red clay brick structure (likely iron frame construction). Equally spaced windows openings with either flat arches or cambered arches. Parapet conceals roof. Tower to rear, later, with saddle-back roof.

Significance

Good example of 19th century industrial construction in Salford.



Leirum House, Cobden Street

Criteria

5(ii)

Description

Mill now recreational use (mid 19th century). Three storey, brick (likely comprising an iron frame). Cambered windows equally spaced between piers, terminating in a parapet that conceals the roof. Some areas have been infilled and new windows throughout.

Significance

Good example of 19th century industrial construction in Salford.



Manchester Racecourse Turnstiles, Cromwell Road

Criteria

2, 3, 4, 8

Description

The Manchester Racecourse Committee bought the Castle Irwell Estate from the Fitzgerald family in 1898, and the racecourse was used between 1902 and 1963. Single storey entrance pavilion (c1900) in brick dressed in stone with Welsh slate. Round arched entrances divided by pilasters forming a colonnade with pilasters and ball finials on the parapet.

Significance

An attractive colonnade lining a main thoroughfare in the city and read as a remnant of a historic sporting venue.



St Sebastian's RC Primary School, Douglas Green

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 8

Description

School (c1890). Two/three storeys in height across an irregular plan. Stock brick dressed in red clay brick and stone with a Welsh slate roof. Single storey porch entrance to street (now window) with gothic arch and flanking range with half timbered gablets. Main body comprises paired windows replicating the style of lancet windows, set between banded brickwork. Attic dormers with half timberwork gables to two storey wing. Three storey cross wing comprises buttress to ground floor and niche to gable. Substantial integrated gable end chimneys.

Significance

Unusual example of inner city school building in Salford, with clear ecclesiastical associations through the Roman Catholic Church.



Former Lodge, 106 Frederick Road

Criteria

1, 3, 4

Description

Lodge at David Lewis Recreation Ground (c1890). Elizabethan Revival lodge, two storeys over two bays. Red brick and half timbering with a stone flag roof. Pair of square bays with consoles supporting jettied first floor of close studwork with gables over.

Significance

Good, local example of revival style architecture in lodge construction.



Electricity Northwest, Frederick Road

Criteria

3, 4, 5(ii)

Description

Mill, warehouse and office (c1880). Yellow stock brick heavily dressed in red brick and stone in two phases. The street elevation comprises window bays divided by red brick pilasters and double bay hall behind. Ground floor has red brick round arched windows, whilst the first and second floor has red brick flat arched windows. Stone coping to parapet with decorated gables to recessed lanterns.

Significance

An unusually highly decorated commercial/industrial building for this period.



Gloucester House, Cheltenham Street

Criteria

3, 5(ii), 6

Description

Warehouse “Pendleton Co-op Industrial Society” (1885). Rectilinear plan, forming corner plot at back of pavement in red pressed brick and stone lintels. Bays of windows separated by pilasters rising up to parapet and corbelled cornice.

Significance

Example of late 19th century industrial construction and group value with the neighbouring Cooperative buildings.



Assets removed from the 2013 list

1 (Cheltenham Buildings) Cheltenham Street

Criteria 5(ii)

Since the original listing this building has been demolished.

Salford City Council

Quays

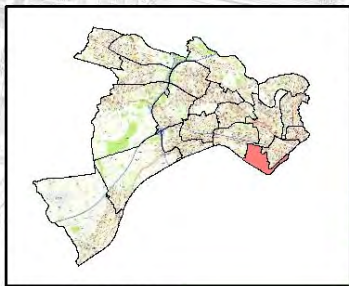
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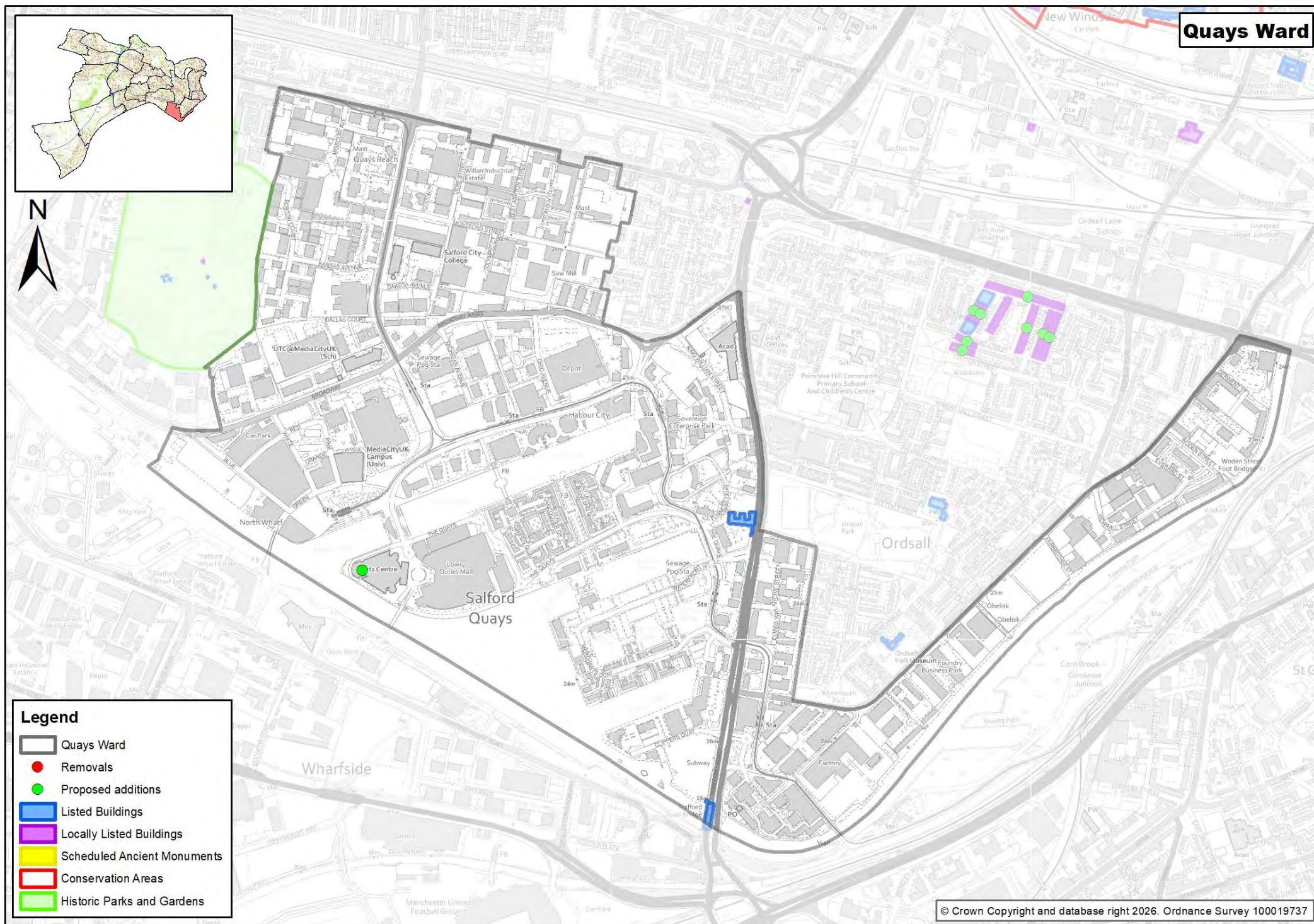
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Quays Ward



Legend

- Quays Ward
- Removals
- Proposed additions
- Listed Buildings
- Locally Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Conservation Areas
- Historic Parks and Gardens



The Lowry Theatre, Pier 8

Criteria

1, 4, 5(i), 6, 7, 8

Description

Theatre and gallery designed by James Stirling, Michael Wilford & Associates (2000). Stainless steel and glass. Complex roofline made up of geometric shapes. Main entrance faces the public plaza, covered by a large aerofoil canopy.

Significance

Flagship project in the large scale regeneration of Salford Docks, beginning in 1988. Salford Museum and Art Gallery's collection of over 400 pieces of L.S. Lowry's work is housed in the gallery. It was officially opened by Queen Elizabeth II on the 12th October 2000 and continues to be a cultural landmark in the North West.



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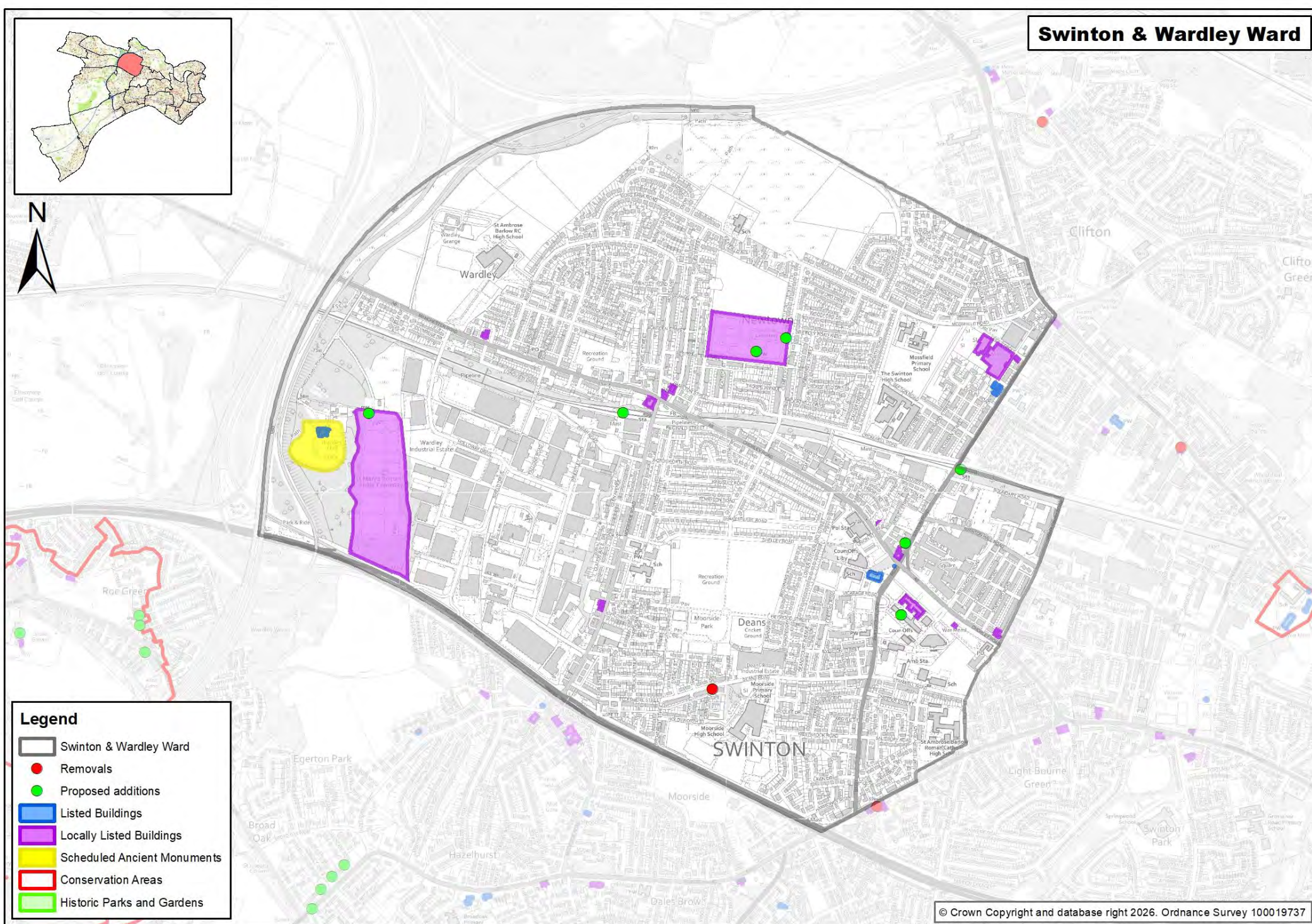
Swinton and Wardley

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Swinton & Wardley Ward



Legend

- Swinton & Wardley Ward
- Removals
- Proposed additions
- Listed Buildings
- Locally Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
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- Historic Parks and Gardens

St Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery Chapel, Wardley Hall Road

Criteria

1, 4, 6, 8

Description

Chapel (1932). Single storey over four bays. Red brick dressed in reconstituted stone, with half timbered gables and a stone slate roof. Tudor Gothic arched windows with perpendicular tracery, stained glass and diamond leaded throughout. Tudor arched doorway in a projecting porch. Topped with a copper bell-cot.

Significance

Makes direct reference to the Grade I listed Wardley Hall (a Tudor manor home to the Bishop of Salford on a medieval moated site). It displays an unusually late use of vernacular Gothic architecture.



Swinton Cemetery Lodge, 67 Cemetery Road South

Criteria

1, 3,4, 6, 8

Description

Swinton Cemetery Lodge, now residential (1885). Two storeys over two bays. Red brick dressed in stone with a Welsh slate roof. Relieving Gothic arched windows with stone cills throughout. Checkerboard tiling to the gables and patterned slate roof, matching the cemetery chapel. Catslide roof with terracotta ridge tiles. Tall chimney and outbuilding remain.

Significance

Good and unique example of a cemetery lodge building.



Swinton Cemetery Chapel, Cemetery Road South

Criteria

1,3, 4, 6, 8

Description

Chapel (1886). Chapel plan, single storey. Red brick with a Welsh slate roof. Lancet Gothic arched windows with stone cills throughout. Checkerboard tiling to the gables and patterned slate roof, matching the cemetery lodge, and topped with a stone and lead bell-cot.

Significance

Good example of Gothic revival ecclesiastical architecture in a cemetery.



Moorside Railway Station, Moorside Road

Criteria

2, 3, 5(ii), 6, 8

Description

Railway station (1889). Single storey over one bay to the street. Yellow brick with a Welsh slate hipped roof. Blue brick plinth and red brick corbelling. Red sandstone lintels to the doorway and windows.

Significance

Good example of local passenger railway infrastructure built by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company with input from the County Council transport division. Stations along the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway were built in the same style and material, forming a strong group where few remain.



Swinton Railway Station, Station Road

Criteria

2, 3, 5(ii), 6, 8

Description

Railway station (1889). Single storey over two bays to the street. Yellow brick with a Welsh slate hipped roof. Blue brick plinth and red brick corbelling. Sandstone lintels to the doorway and windows. Original platform shelter remains with decorative cast iron supports.

Significance

Good example of local passenger railway infrastructure built by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company with input from the County Council transport division. Stations along the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway were built in the same style and material, forming a strong group where few remain.



The Grand Palais, 9 Station Road

Criteria

1,3, 4, 8

Description

Picture house now dance hall and event space (1912). Edwardian Baroque in style. Three storeys over five bays. Red pressed brick dressed in Portland stone with a Welsh slate roof, mostly concealed. Bays one and five contain round arched entrances and full height stone buttressing, a single window with exaggerated key stone to first floor and window with a decorative surround above. Modern ground floor shop fronts to bays two and four with large rectangular windows to first and second floor, surrounded in stone with scroll detail between. Main entrance to bay three, upper floors are stone with rounded bay windows with a swag detail between. Topped with open and broken segmental pediment.

Significance

Good example of early 20th century town centre leisure architecture. It has acted as a music venue, disco, dance school and event space over the years, making it a cultural landmark in Swinton.



Salford Civic Centre, Chorley Road

Criteria

1, 2, 6, 8

Description

Salford Civic Centre by architects Cruickshank and Sowards (1974). Brutalist in style. Four storeys. Concrete with a flat roof. Deep recessed ceiling height windows throughout the principle and rear elevations. Original window fittings remain.

Significance

Marks the 1970s reorganisation of local government in England and Wales as the municipal boroughs of Eccles, Swinton and Pendlebury and the districts of Irlam and Worsley joined with Salford to create Salford City Council in this new Civic Centre. On 16th May 1975, HRH The Prince Philip Duke of Edinburgh visited and unveiled a commemorative plaque which can be seen in the Civic Centre reception area.



Cenotaph in sunken gardens, Chorley Road

Criteria

2 (i)5i, 8

Description

Cenotaph (c1920). Painted stone. Square plan pillar with Greek cross (crux immissa quadrata) on each face, supporting a dome. Commemorates those soldiers from the local regiment who lost their lives in WWI and WWII.

Significance

Part of a wider group of memorials across the city, region, country and Europe, remembering those fallen in war.



Stoneacre, 87 Chorley Road

Criteria

1, 4

Description

House/office by architect John Langham, joint architect for the impressive London Road Fire Station building in Manchester (1886). Queen Anne style. Two storeys with attic over three bays, corner plot at back of pavement. Red pressed brick and hanging clay tiles clad the projecting third bay, matching the red clay peg tile roof. The stables and coach house to rear are contemporary to the house. Featured in the Building News on the 5th Feb 1886 and built for Dr O'Grady - Medical Officer for Swinton Industrial Schools.

Significance

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 jettied gabled forward set wing.



Former Swinton Town Hall, Chorley Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8

Description

Town Hall (1938). Neo-classical in style. Two storeys over seventeen bays, situated behind a large lawn. Brick dressed in Portland stone with a clay tile roof. Central bay consists of a stripped classical door, an arched recessed stair window headed by the coat of arms, and the 38 metre high clock tower with a pyramidal roof. Central bay is flanked either side by eight Georgian sash windows (now replaced).

Significance

The building forms part of a movement in the mid 1930s to construct civic buildings with administrative functions. It was designed by architects Percy Thomas and Ernest Prestwich after winning a national design competition. The building was later awarded the Royal Institute of British Architects Gold Medal.



All Saints Church, Charles Street

Criteria

4, 8

Description

Church (early 20th century). Simple chapel plan, single storey over seven bays to the nave. Brick with a Welsh slate roof. Round arched entrance within a projecting porch to bay two, topped with two urn finials and a ventilator with a cross finial. Groups of three red sandstone mullioned segmental arched windows between buttresses throughout.

Significance

Good example of an early 20th century town church.



The Church Inn (formerly The Bulls Head Public House), 199 Chorley Road

Criteria

3,8

Description

Public house (1826). Two storeys, occupying a corner plot at back of pavement. Rendered with a Welsh slate roof. Georgian proportions, altered later with the wider cambered window openings, door surround and quoins.

Significance

An early survival of Swinton before it underwent the full impact of the industrial revolution. A typically modest Georgian proportioned property on a major intersection in the town centre.



The Noah Robinson Memorial, Chorley Road

Criteria

2, 3, 4, 5 (i)

Description

Stone Celtic standing cross (1901). Red sandstone octagonal shaft on a matching three tier base. Cross itself comprises a Celtic knot design. Inscription to front and rear reads: (Front) - Erected to commemorate the services rendered to the district by Noah Robinson who for more than 30 years filled the post of guardian of the poor and also discharged many other public duties in a manner which has won for him the gratitude and esteem of his friends and neighbours. 1901. (Rear) - Born July 19th 1826. Departed this life July 11th 1907. For though the day be never so long at last the bell ringeth to evensong.

Significance

A memorial to commemorate the life of a local philanthropist, who aided the betterment of Swinton and its community throughout the mid and latter part of the 19th century.



Lowry Mill (formerly Newtown Mill), Lees Street

Criteria

5 (ii), 7

Description

Mill comprising two buildings (1883). Five storeys, red brick and arched windows with stone sills. Engaged tower fronting onto Lee Street is one storey higher. Secondary building is three storeys and shares the same architectural style as the main building. The mill has good group value with the locally listed engine/boiler house on Station Road.

Significance

Important reference in Swinton to the industrial activities of the area, a mill typical of the south and east of Lancashire. Opened as a cotton spinners and manufacturers, operated by John Knowles and Sons. Passed to the Lancashire Cotton Company in 1930.



Swinton Judo Club, 187 Moorside Road

Criteria

8

Description

Village hall (late 19th century). Of no particular style, but gothic in principle. Single storey over five bays, rectangular plan. Red pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. Large gable end with a set of three windows and a door, all headed with arched brick lintels, flanked to the left by four sets of paired windows between full height buttressing that forms support for the deep overhung roof.

Significance

An attractive community building drawing reference on vernacular design.



Red Lion Public House, 296 Chorley Road

Criteria

4, 7, 8

Description

Public house (1897). Eclectic style, but influenced by Queen Anne. Two storey corner plot at back of pavement. Red clay brick (rubbed and cut) now painted at ground floor with Welsh slate roof over. Timber Georgian sash windows. Two bays topped with pediments and 'The Red Lion Hotel' written in a terracotta panel on the east elevation. At the North-east corner is an oriel window, supported by a dentil egg and dart decorated corbel, with a steep pitched hexagonal roof topped with a weather vane.

Significance

A well proportioned property occupying a prominent corner of a major historic artery connecting Walkden and Swinton.



Glo Salon and William Hill, 465 Chorley Road

Criteria

4

Description

Commercial premises (late 19th century). Two storeys on corner plot at back of pavement. Red pressed brick with Welsh slate gabled roof. Modern shop front at ground floor and a first floor decorated with terracotta string course and groups of three round headed windows under dentil moulding and steep pitched roof.

Significance

A robust urban building of 19th century suburban character with group value alongside the Red Lion.



151 Station Road

Criteria

5 (ii) 6

Description

Engine/boiler house (late 19th century). Single storey over three bays, corner plot at back of pavement. Red pressed brick dressed in sandstone. Arched windows with polychrome brick lintel. Modillion brickwork and terracotta egg and dart decoration. Gabled roof with parapets topped with coping.

Significance

The building has good group value with the locally listed Lowry Mill (formerly Newtown Mill) to the rear and retains the industrial character of Swinton.



Morning Star Public House, 520 Manchester Road

Criteria

1, 4, 8

Description

Public house (late 19th century). Two storey with attic over three bays. Red pressed brick to the front, common brick to the flanks, dressed in stone with a Welsh slate roof. Asymmetrical arrangement with chamfered corner to the left and shaped gabled topped with a terracotta ball finial to the right. Entrance porch topped with segmental pediment.

Significance

The building is from an age where the public house comprised a very significant leisure and recreational function.



Swinton Cemetery, Cemetery Road South

Criteria

4, 6, 8

Description

Cemetery (1886). Rectangular site, aligned with the surrounding housing grid and including the Cemetery Chapel which is also on the list.

Significance

Part of the 19th century planned character of the area alongside the gridded residential streets.



St Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Wardley Hall Road

Criteria

4, 6, 7, 8

Description

Cemetery (early 20th century). Located directly east of the Scheduled Ancient Monument and Grade I listed Wardley Hall, and the locally listed Cemetery chapel .

Significance

Group value with neighbouring heritage assets.



Assets removed from the 2013 list

101 Deans Road

Criteria 3

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.



Salford City Council

Swinton Park

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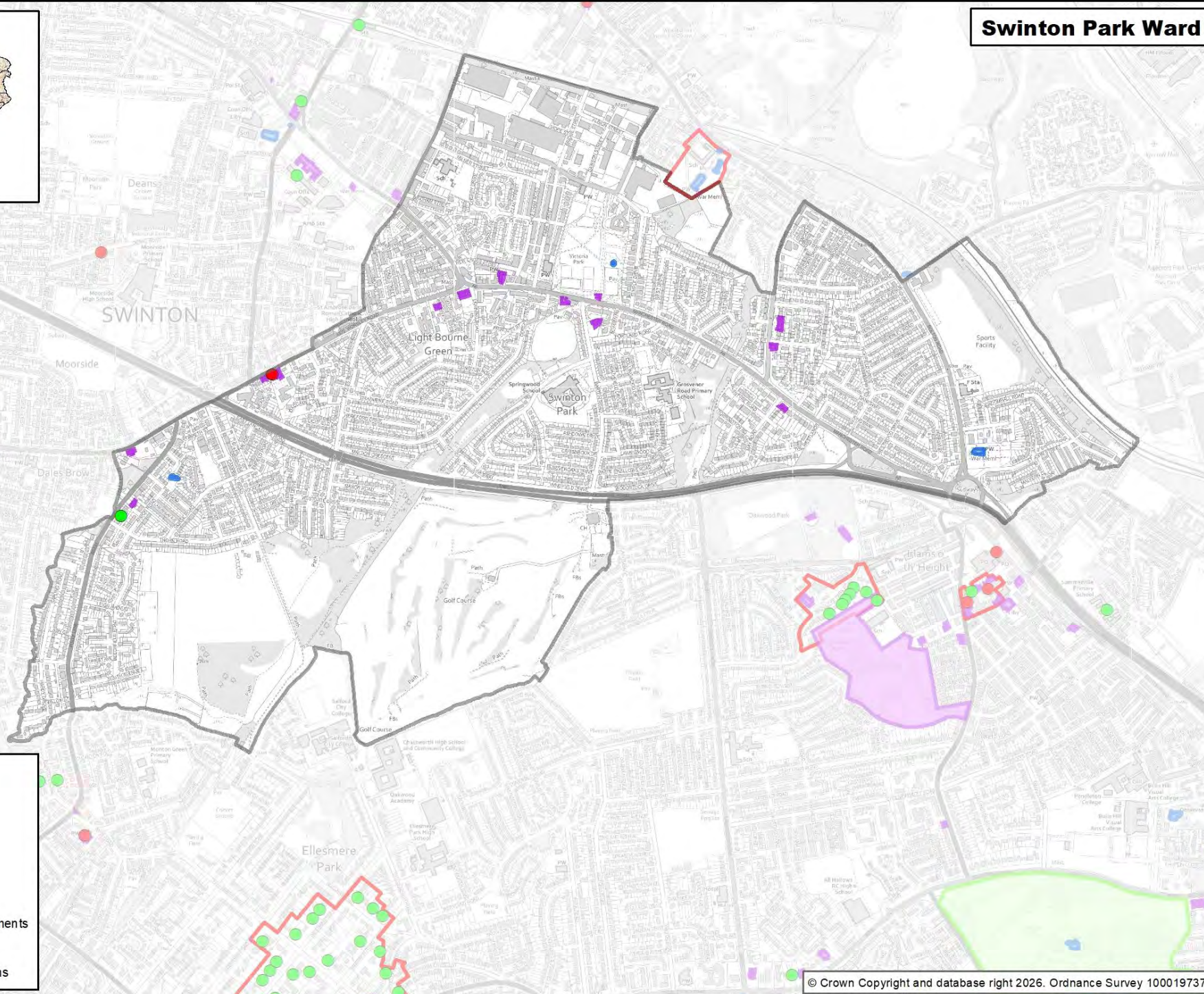
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Swinton Park Ward



Legend

- Swinton Park Ward
- Removals
- Proposed additions
- Listed Buildings
- Locally Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Conservation Areas
- Historic Parks and Gardens



70 Folly Lane

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Cottage (18th and 19th century). Two storeys over three bays. Half timbering with a Welsh slate roof. Central entrance in a projecting porch with bay windows. Diamond leaded timber framed casement windows throughout. A large chimney at both gable ends.

Significance

Good example of vernacular architecture in Salford, possibly of timber construction, pre-dating the industrial expansion of the city.



Kingslea (formerly Salford Registry Office), 15 Barton Road

Criteria

1, 4

Description

House (c1900). Tudorbethan in style. Two storeys with attic over four bays, situated at back of pavement. Red pressed brick with half timbering to the first floor with a Welsh slate roof. Long sloping neo-vernacular gabled roofs and a large Jacobian style chimney. Acted as Salford City Council's registrars office and in 2013 was converted into flats.

Significance

Late example of the large industrialist middle class house building in Salford, and possibly influenced by the former nurses home on The Crescent (now the Working Class Movement Library – 1897).



58-60 Folly Lane

Criteria

3, 4, 6

Description

Semi-detached cottages, originally four (18th and 19th century). Two storeys over six bays. Half timbering with a Welsh slate roof. Entrances in a projecting porch and mostly diamond leaded timber framed casement windows. Large central chimney with a smaller chimney to either gable end.

Significance

Good example of vernacular architecture in Salford, possibly of timber construction, pre-dating the industrial expansion of the city.



The Farmers Public House (formerly Farmers Arms Public House), 160 Manchester Road

Criteria

1,4,7

Description

Public house (mid to late 18th century). Two storeys over three bays, situated at front of pavement. Rendered and half timbered with Welsh slate roof. Three gable front with a mock Tudor half timbering with crests on the beam. An ornate doorway with four crests on the ground floor, which has long since been converted to a window. Rear outrigger wing was formerly an outbuilding to the public house. Ground floor extensions added to the east and west, possibly in the 1990's.

Significance

The pub forms a landmark structure in the local area.



Ministry of Work, (formerly Methodist Church), Manchester Road

Criteria

1, 4, 7, 8

Description

Church now office space (1897). Chapel plan with central nave entrance. Sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Nave roof extends down over aisle in one plane. Main nave window comprises a geometric design of interlocking circles, façade flanked by turrets with paired lancet windows that continue along side elevation between slight buttressing. Contemporary brick ground floor extension to the rear. Closed as a church in 2020 and in 2023 work began to convert into office space. Both sides of the roof fitted with sky lights and solar panels but original slates remain.

Significance

An important community building on a principal thoroughfare from Swinton into the city centre.



Victoria Park Lodge, Manchester Road

Criteria

4, 8

Description

Lodge building (mid 19th century). Single unit plan with octagonal bay. Brick with a tiled roof.

Significance

Of similar design and function to the Kersal Bar Toll House (Bury New Road) which is grade II listed and significant for being "probably the only surviving toll house in the Manchester and Salford area".



Walshaw House, 12 Worsley Road

Criteria

3, 4

Description

House (early 19th century). Two storey double fronted house with double pile plan. Red clay brick in Flemish bond with Welsh slate roof. Sash window with stone sills and flat brick arches and a central entrance with fan light.

Significance

A rare survival of polite domestic architecture from the early industrial period of the city.



White Swan Public House, 186 Worsley Road

Criteria

1,4,7,8

Description

Public house (early 20th century). Neo-vernacular, double fronted with deep pile plan. Red pressed brick dressed in terracotta with a clay peg tile roof. Central entrance with Tudor arch opening with hood mould containing ceramic swan motif. Flanking double height bow windows with terracotta mullions, supporting cantered half timber gables set into a steep pitched roof with parapet gables.

Significance

An attractive and prominent landmark public house.



192-194 Worsley Road

Criteria

3, 4, 6

Description

Two cottages (18th century). Long plan two storey building, comprising two properties (double fronted). Painted brick and Welsh slate gabled roof. Late vernacular style for Salford (common in Worsley) with central ridge chimney, possibly four cottages originally.

Significance

Good example of vernacular houses that would have featured along the length of this once rural and ancient road, now heavily urbanised.



252-254 Worsley Road

Criteria

3,4, 6

Description

Cottages (1755 date stone). Two storey, long range plan. Rendered brick with later first floor half timbering and porch canopies (1930s) and Welsh slate roof. Cambered arch casement windows to the ground floor and casement windows under the eaves at first floor.

Significance

Good example of vernacular houses that would have featured along the length of this once rural and ancient road, now heavily urbanised.



White Lion Public House, Worsley Road

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Public house (c1790). Two storey long plan property. Brick rendered property with Welsh slate roof. Double framed sash windows, simple canopy to door and quoins to corners and between phases of building development.

Significance

An early survival dating from a period before the expansion of Swinton.



Hospital and Lodge, Hospital Road

Criteria

1,2,3,4,5 (i),7,8

Description

Hospital (1873). Pavilion plan now demolished, leaving only the front central administration building and lodge. Both buff pressed brick, dressed in yellow sandstone and with a Welsh slate roof.

Administration building: Italianate in style. Symmetrical plan, two storeys, over seven bays. Pronounced cambered arched windows to ground floor (paired in bays one, two, six and seven) with deep banding over. Bays one and seven set forwards in expressed wings. Central entrance to bay four, encased in portico, supported by pink sandstone Tuscan columns with a balcony over surrounded by a balustrade. First floor has window alignments over the ground floor openings, with round headed windows, those in bays one and seven are paired and contained within a wider spreader arch with central stone carved roundel. A pediment supported by Corinthian pilasters sits over the central (fourth) bay and dormer windows and a central tower crowns the roof. The tower converts from square to octagonal plan between stage one and two, and terminates in a balustrade, further stages and a dome have been lost. The hospital shut in 2013 and in 2015, a housing estate was built on the surrounding grounds and the hospital converted into flats. Windows and roof replaced.

Lodge: Asymmetrical, single storey lodge, plane to street and matching Italianate style to the main building. The Lodge became a nursery in 2013. A modern first floor extension, clad in corrugated iron, was completed in 2020.

Significance

A good example of Italianate architecture in Salford, and the remains of an important Victorian specialist children's hospital with a plan approved by Florence Nightingale.



62-64 Manchester Road

Criteria

1,4

Description

Pair of houses (c1910). Handed living room to living room plan. Two storey and attic, four bays. Polychrome brickwork (buff and red) dressed with stone and Welsh slate roof. Ground floor bay windows to bays two and three (separated by angled buttress). Box windows with spreader arch containing checker board decoration which is picked up in the unusual block quoin work. Entrances are contained in recessed porches to the flanks of the building. First floor windows have aprons and flat arches with proud key stones. There is banding in brickwork and diamond motifs to gables. Large chimneys and flat roofed dormer break the roof.

Significance

An individual and interesting pair of houses.



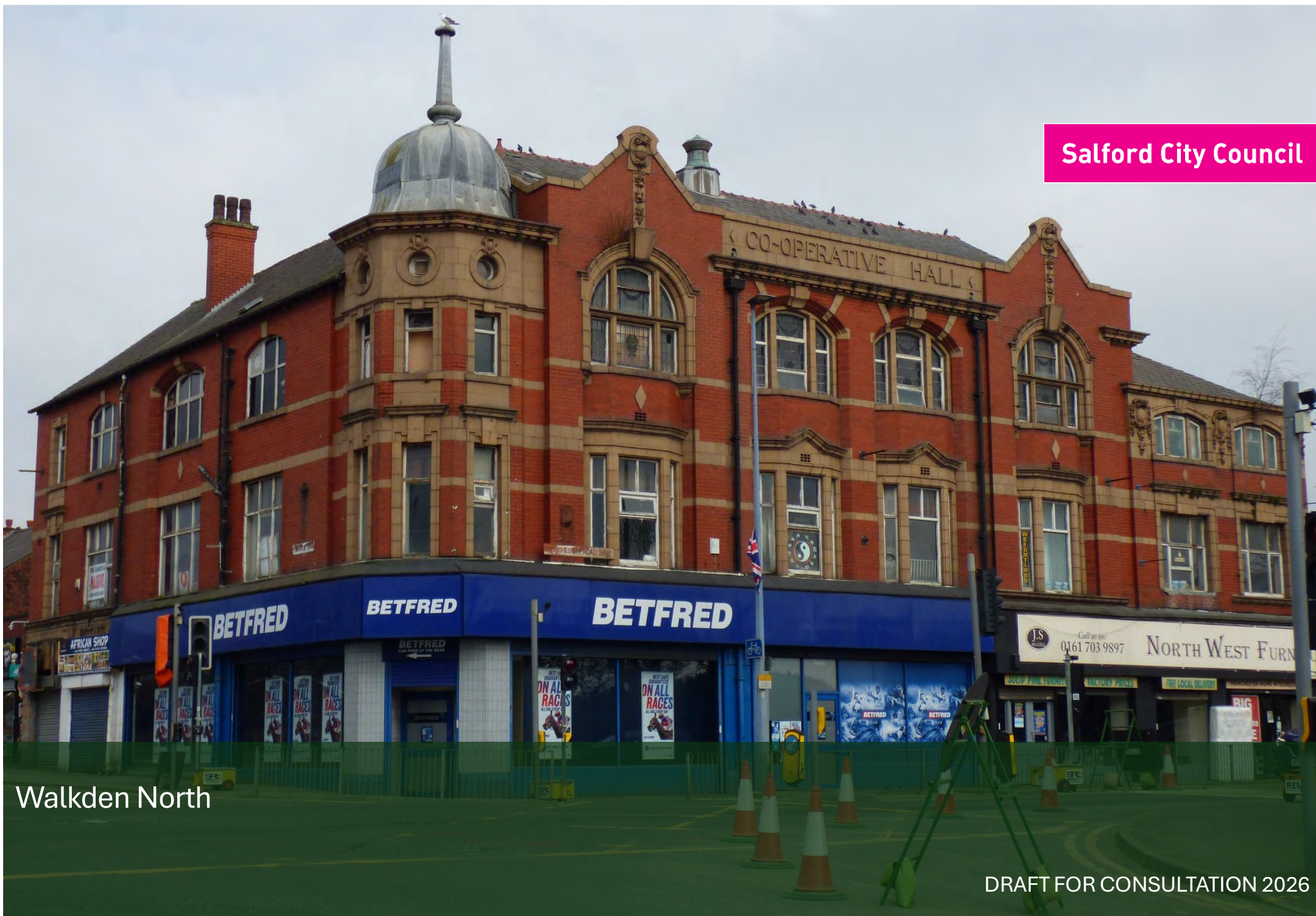
Assets removed from the 2013 list

188 - 190 (Birchfield House) Worsley Road

Criteria 4, 6

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

Salford City Council



Walkden North

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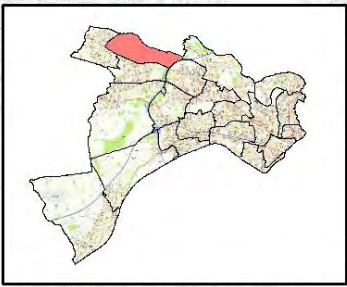
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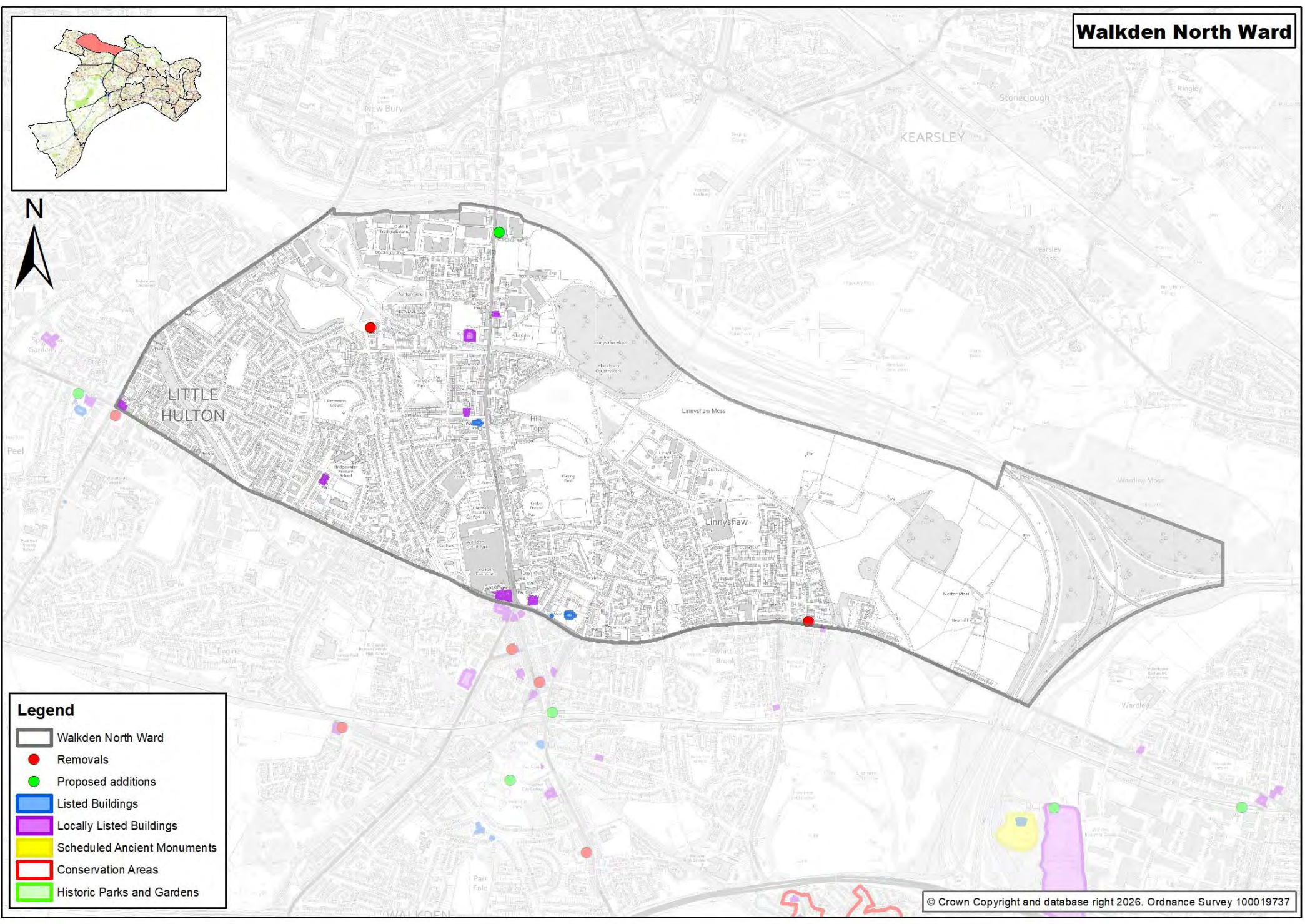
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Walkden North Ward



Legend

- Walkden North Ward
- Removals
- Proposed additions
- Listed Buildings
- Locally Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Conservation Areas
- Historic Parks and Gardens



Grecian Mill, Worsley Road North

Criteria

5(ii)

Description

Cotton mill (mid 19th century). Four storeys over seven bays. Red brick with a corrugated metal sawtooth roof concealed behind a parapet. Large windows with stone cills and lintels throughout. Corner turret rising two additional floors containing a round arched bricked up window. Many extensions over the years.

Significance

Good example of a mid 19th century mill and one of the only significant industrial structures remaining in the area.



St John's School, Algernon Road

Criteria

8

Description

School now community centre (late 19th century). Long range plan of school rooms with hall at right angles creating a 'T' shape. Single storey constructed in red clay brick, dressed in sandstone and roofed in Welsh slate. Large high windows pierce the gable walls. Steep roof and long eaves.

Significance

A simple school house, recognisable architectural form.



1-13 Bolton Road

Criteria

3, 4, 6, 8

Description

Former bank, now residential, and a parade of shops with residential above (1890-1900). Red pressed brick dressed in red sandstone with a Welsh slate roof, with terracotta cresting. Bays along High Street have round arched stone windows, whilst along Bolton Road there are individual shop fronts (now all modernised). Each bay on both frontages has a half dormer at attic level with steep, overhanging hipped roofs, whilst at the corner is a more decorated semi-circular brick pedimented gable with stone finial.

Significance

Large corner plot and a dominant piece of streetscape and group value with the neighbouring Bulls Head Public House and former Cooperative at no. 500 Manchester Road East.



St Edmund's Church, 32 Bridgewater Street

Criteria

1, 4, 7, 8

Description

Church, Sunday school and Presbytery (c1880). Chapel plan with pressed brick dressed in stone and buff faience, roofed in Welsh slate. Two tier lancet gothic windows suggests a galleried interior. French gothic rose window within gable. Elaborate entry porch with bell-cot.

Significance

An attractive Gothic Revival chapel for the Roman Catholic church founded for the mining community of Little Hulton.



The Bulls Head Public House, 12 High Street

Criteria

1, 4, 6, 7, 8

Description

Public house now operated by Wetherspoons (c1880) on a site of a former inn from 1694 . Two storey building at back of pavement, forming corner with turret. Red pressed brick dressed in painted stone to street and common brick to rear, roofed with Welsh slate. Eclectic asymmetrical façade carried over four bays. The first bay has a Dutch inspired gable containing crude pediment, scrolls and ball finials. The second bay contains a double height suppressed hexagonal bay with scalloped parapet. The third bay contains the entrance porch with gable to match that of bay one (in miniature). The forth bay comprises the octagonal turret with scalloped parapet to match that in bay two and mansard roof with wrought iron crown.

Significance

A significant piece of public house design following the reconstruction of the site in 1880s, replacing an older inn building from 1684.



Stocks Hotel Public House, Manchester Road

Criteria

1, 4, 8

Description

Public house (1906) on the site of an older inn by architect Jonathan Simpson for Magee, Marshall and Co. Red pressed brick dressed in sandstone with half timbering at first floor and roofed in Welsh slate. The single storey lounge to the front has stone quoins, mullioned bayed window and circular balustrade design.

Significance

A good example of revival architecture by Jonathan Simpson for Magee, Marshall and Co. replacing a historic inn on the site.



500 Manchester Road East

Criteria

1, 4, 7

Description

Former Co-operative Hall (c1905). Landmark corner plot in red pressed brick dressed in buff faience and roofed in Welsh slate. Three storey structure, asymmetrical plan with symmetrical components within. The principle façade to Manchester Road East comprises a central portion over four bays with elevated parapet with flanking gables containing recessed oriel windows in arches (which continue in all bays). To the left (on the corner is an octagonal turret with port hole attic window lights and a lead onion dome and finial. A more subordinate range, over two bays, extends to the right with faience cartouches between second floor windows.

Significance

A typical commercial/industrial style of building design and decoration in the Greater Manchester area between 1900 and 1910.



North Walkden Primary School, Whittle Drive

Criteria

4, 8

Description

School and gate posts (c1905). Arts and Crafts inspired, predominantly single storey building with long plan form and two dominant gables, and lower perpendicular wing. Red pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof, and two high windows under semi-circular gables. The long pitched roof is terminated by parapets topped with coping stone.

Significance

Good example of local school building from the turn of the century.



The Vulcan Public House, Worsley Road North

Criteria

1, 4, 8

Description

Public house (c1890). Corner plan at back of pavement. Red pressed brick, dressed in sandstone with Welsh slate roof and trimmed in terracotta cresting. Terracotta panel showing Vulcan. Principal façade to Worsley Road comprises an elevated parapet gable with finial into attic accommodation in the left bay, and straight parapet roof to bays two and three. Central entrance with stone surround lost under modern porch. Splayed corner with terracotta finials on parapet. Façade to side street consists of regular window arrangement, however, features an elaborate chimney, integrated into the parapet with flanking scrollwork and finials in terracotta.

Significance

An interesting example of 19th century pub architecture.



Assets removed from the 2013 list

Farmhouse on Aston's Field Farm, Grosvenor Drive

Criteria 4

Since the original listing this building has been demolished.

328 and 330 Manchester Road

Criteria 3

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

Salford City Council



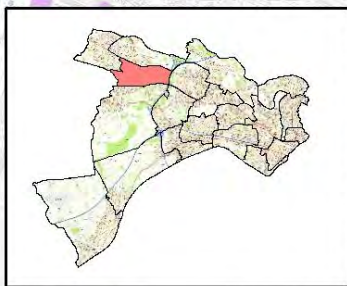
Walkden South

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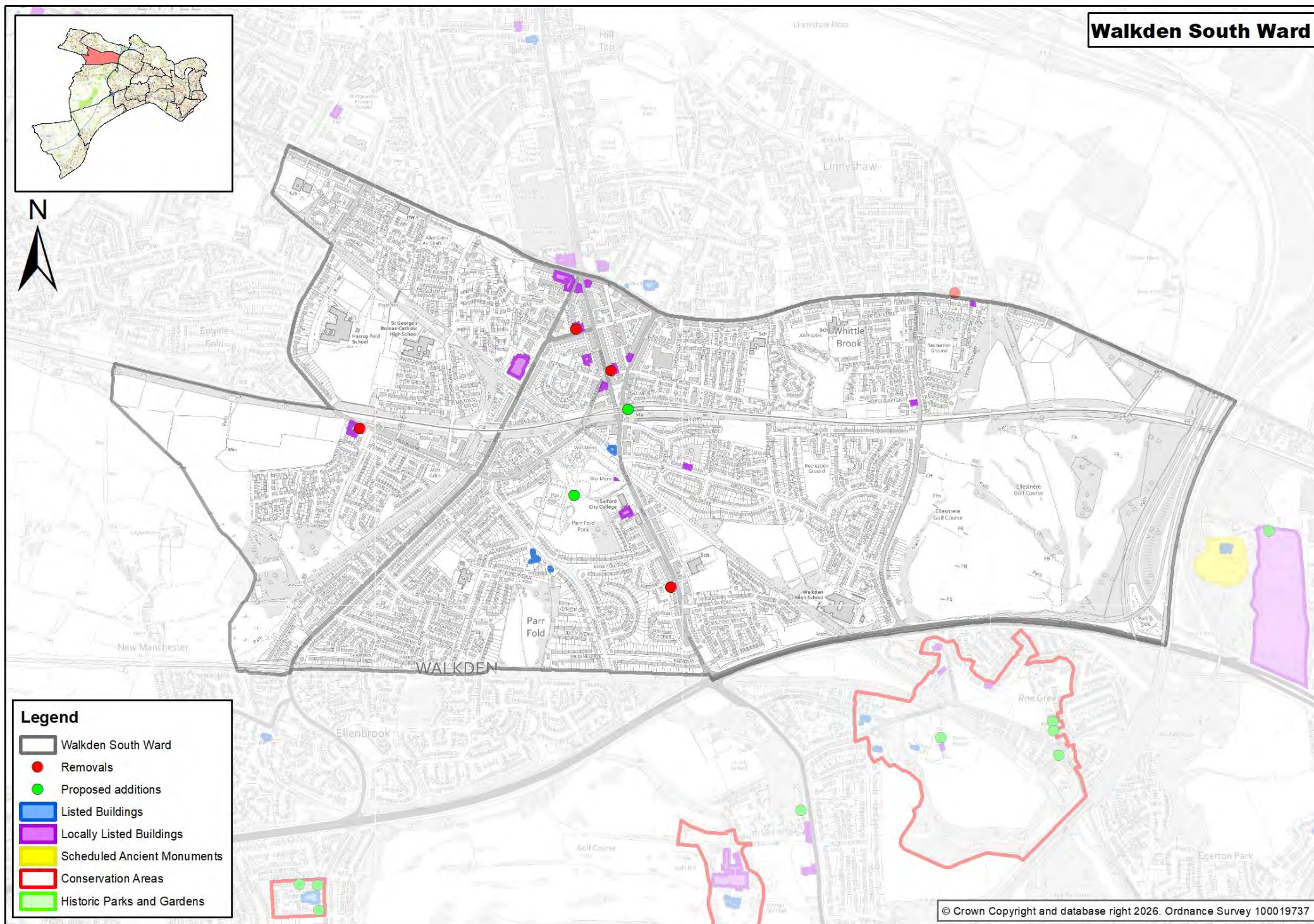
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Walkden South Ward



Legend

- Walkden South Ward
- Removals
- Proposed additions
- Listed Buildings
- Locally Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Conservation Areas
- Historic Parks and Gardens



Parr Fold Bandstand, Parr Fold Park, Walkden Road

Criteria

4, 6, 8

Description

Bandstand (1935) built as part of improvements to the Victorian style Parr Fold Park. Semicircular with iron columns and canopy.

Significance

Rare example of an interwar municipal bandstand.



Walkden Railway Station, Walkden Road

Criteria

2, 3, 5(ii), 6, 8

Description

Railway station (1889). Single storey over two bays to the street. Yellow brick with a Welsh slate roof concealed behind a parapet. Blue brick plinth and red brick corbelling. Two large round arches in the facade, one containing the entrance. Original platform shelter remains with decorative cast iron supports.

Significance

Good example of local passenger railway infrastructure built by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company with input from the County Council transport division. Stations along the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway were built in the same style and material, forming a strong group, although not many survive.



Launderette, 29 Birch Road

Criteria

1, 4, 8

Description

Laundrette (c1930). Single storey with attic over three bays. Red pressed brick dressed in Portland stone with a Welsh slate roof. Series of Tuscan pilasters resting on a continuous plinth and supporting the entablature. Central bay contains the entrance with a large fan light and gable above. Original signage remains.

Significance

Ordered piece of neo-Georgian architecture using high quality materials.



1 Bridgewater Road

Criteria

4, 6, 7, 8

Description

Bank now estate agents (c1890). Corner plan, two storeys over four bays, back of pavement. Red pressed brick dressed in red sandstone with a clay peg tile roof. Segmental arch portrait windows with hood moulds between full height buttressing. Corner entrance with large arched doorway, surrounded in stone and topped with a ball finial. Above is an attic dormer and a half hipped roof.

Significance

An attractive late Victorian building. Similar in style to the parade of shops on the corner of Bolton Road and High Street in Walkden town centre.



Public baths, Bridgewater Road

Criteria

1, 4, 8

Description

Public baths (1937). A stripped classical design. Two storeys over three bays with single story wings to either side. Red brick and stucco with a Westmorland slate roof. Stepped coursing and layers to the elevation and original timber framed windows. Steep hipped roof and deep eaves. Central entrance with a crest above.

Significance

Good piece of British 1930s architecture with positive townscape qualities.



Guild Hall Community Centre, Guild Avenue

Criteria

1, 4, 8

Description

Public hall (1922). Edwardian baroque in style. Symmetrical plan, one storey over three bays. Red pressed brick dressed in buff faience with a Welsh slate roof. Building consists of a central entrance with a forward facing gable end wing either side. Each wing has an elevated parapet gable with shoulders above a faience string course that runs unbroken from the flank cornice. The windows have cambered arches in brick and are separated by rusticated brick pilasters. The entrance comprises an open pediment resting on plane pilasters with a decorative panel that reads "Co-Operative 1922 Guild Hall".

Significance

Simple construction with some high quality classical architectural features.



Former Co-op, High Street

Criteria

3, 4, 6, 7

Description

Co-operative building now individual retail units (1889 and enlarged 1899). Designed corner plot, largely two storey structure with a raised central second floor element facing onto High Street. Red pressed brick dressed in sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. The historic ground floor is entirely lost, and the windows in the upper floors have recently been replaced. There is a continuous stone banding that forms the line of lintels, of which each forms a pediment shaped decorative form above the window. The elevation comprises a series of differently sized gables with inverted crow stepped corbel supported pediments. The oriel window with stained glass has been lost (on the splayed corner) and has above it a plaque reading "Walkden Provident Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd."

Significance

A positive piece of townscape architecture comprising a city block frontage within the town centre.



How Clough Farmhouse, Old Clough Lane

Criteria

1, 4

Description

Farmhouse (early 19th century). Two storey structure over a deep pile plan with smaller range to side. Red brick building with Welsh slate roof over, with graded arrangement, gables and one façade rendered.

Significance

Remnant of rural character of the area which has now largely been developed into residential.



1 Manchester Road

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 6, 8

Description

Corner plot site with commercial on ground floor and residential above (c1890). Red pressed brick dressed in terracotta with a Welsh slate roof. Two storeys with attic space in corner gable. Brick pilaster supporting dentil course at cornice level with further pilasters extending up to support pediment in attic gable (some later rebuilding). Original shop front remains behind the modern signage and comprises painted pilasters carrying pediments and fascias between.

Significance

Important piece of townscape architecture in Walkden Town Centre, using a decorative architectural form common to this era and area.



Oakwood Lodge, Oakwood Drive

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Lodge to the former Oakwood Estate (c1870). Italianate in style. Two storey single cell house with single storey extension. Yellow brick dressed in sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Low hipped roof and round arched windows. Stone crest over the entrance depicting an oak tree.

Significance

Remaining fragment of the mid 19th century Oakwood Estate.



The Old Nick, Stanley Road

Criteria

1, 3, 4

Description

Former police station, now residential (c1910). Trapezoid plan to accommodate road layout. Red pressed brick dressed in buff sandstone, with a hipped Welsh slate roof. Edwardian baroque design employing open segmental pediments in the roof with inset oval window, continuous and broken quoins to corners and pilasters, aprons to first floor windows and deep hexagonal bay windows.

Significance

A handsome piece of Edwardian revival architecture.



55 Walkden Road

Criteria

1, 3, 4

Description

Former Cooperative Building now social hub (c1900). Triangular plan, forming junction between two streets (Hodge Road and Walkden Road). Two storey structure in red pressed brick dressed in both glazed faience and buff terracotta. Round arched windows to ground floor (part blind at lower level) and cambered arch windows at first floor with exaggerated terracotta soldier coursing. The corner has elaborate staging as one moves up the façade, with inventively designed pilasters on top of one another, culminating in a segmental pediment.

Significance

Imaginative Edwardian design with detail in the primary facade. Connected to other Co-op buildings at that time across Salford.



Worsley College, Walkden Road

Criteria

1, 4, 8

Description

College founded as Worsley Technical School in 1919, later called Walkden College, then renamed Worsley College in 2018. The architect was Henry Littler for Lancashire County Council. Monumental two storey symmetrically planned façade set back from the street in its own grounds. Red pressed brick dressed in sandstone with a clay peg tile roof. The central bay comprises a triangular pediment over three windows, separated by pilasters. A central entrance dominates this bay and comprises an open segmental pediment (with cartouche) supported by engaged Tuscan columns. The bays that continue across the remainders of the façade (either side of this central entrance) each comprise four windows at ground floor with a large central window at first floor that extends up into the roof as a half dormer, topped with a semi-circular gable with exaggerated keystones splaying out from the windows flat arch head.

Significance

Good quality civic Edwardian architecture.



Parrfold Park War Memorial, Walkden Road

Criteria

2(i), 8

Description

Cenotaph (1925). Obelisk mounted on square base and plinth, constructed in granite. Inscribed “They died so that we may live 1914-1918, 1939-1945”.

Significance

Part of a wider group of memorials across the city, region, country and Europe, remembering those fallen in war.



Assets removed from the 2013 list

400-402 (Burgess Farm) Hilton Lane

Criteria 1, 4, 6

Since the original listing this building has been demolished.

Conservative Club Longley Road

Criteria 4

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

Methodist Church Memorial Road

Criteria 4, 8

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

177 (Former Co-op) Walkden Road

Criteria 4

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.



Weaste and Seedly

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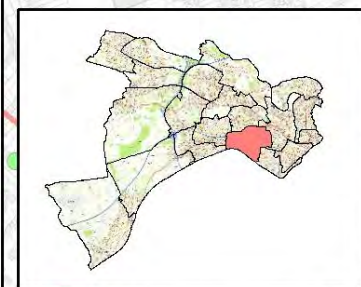
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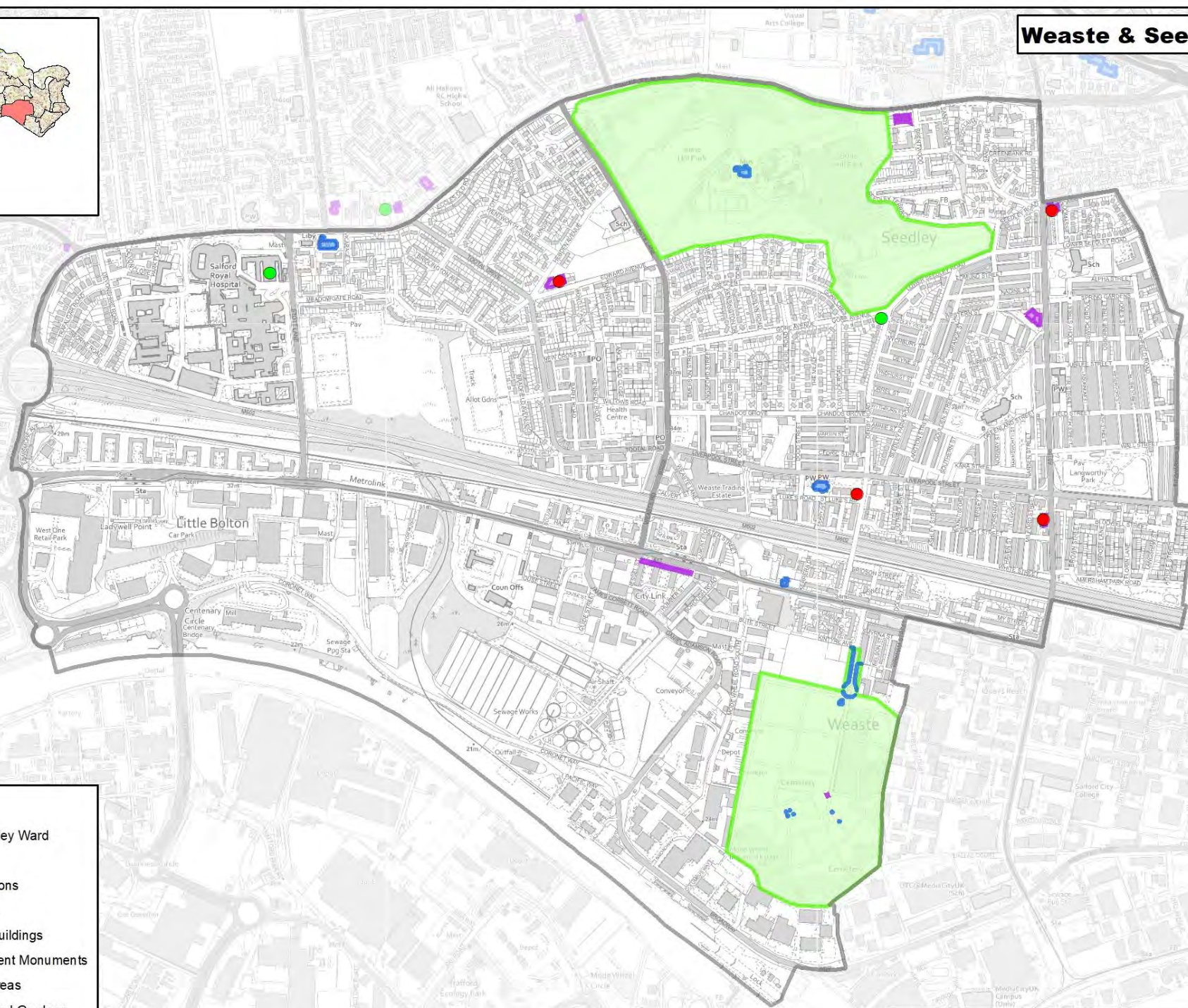
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Weaste & Seedley Ward



Legend

- Weaste & Seedley Ward
- Removals
- Proposed additions
- Listed Buildings
- Locally Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Conservation Areas
- Historic Parks and Gardens



Former Lodge, 1 Gore Avenue

Criteria

1,3, 4

Description

Lodge (c1880). Single storey over two bays. Red clay brick dressed in blue brick with a Welsh slate roof. Square turret to the principle corner containing a round arched window and decorative brickwork. Original roof features remain, like the lead finials, ridge tiles and scalloped flashing.

Significance

Interesting lodge/detached property with unusual roofline from the transition of the area from rural to residential.



Former Nurses Home at Salford Royal, Stott Lane

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8

Description

Former Nurses' Home (1903 and extended in 1923). Symmetrical plan, three storeys over twelve bays. Common brick with a Welsh slate roof. Principle elevation contains projecting gable ends, two storey red pressed brick and terracotta canted bays and shaped gable dormers. Half-Georgian sash windows with flat arched brick lintels and terracotta cills throughout. Two entrances in matching terracotta surrounds, both inscribed with 'Nurses' Home' and topped with a decorative shaped gable dormer, one reading '1903' and the other '1923'.

Significance

The provision of medical services on the site of the current Salford Royal Hospital goes back 140 years, originally as a workhouse and evolving to include an infirmary and staff accommodation. In 1900, the Board of Guardians appointed the eminent Salford architect Henry Lord to design a nurses' home on land adjoining the infirmary after the existing accommodation was deemed inadequate. In 1923,

a major extension was added by the architects W Telford Gunson & Sons of Manchester. The nursing staff more than doubled with the bedspace increasing from 72 to 258 and much improved facilities added.



57-65 Eccles Old Road and 2 Brentwood

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Houses (c1860). Handed three storey terrace with semi-circular bays at ground and first floor. Pale buff brick, dressed in blue pressed brick and stone with Welsh slate roof over. The bay windows are tiered in design and step in at first floor level. Cambered windows to second floor with each floor demarked in contrasting brick banding.

Significance

Unusual form of terrace for Salford, both in terms of its materials, the very deep circular window bays and the overall scale of terrace.



Royal British Legion, 221 Langworthy Road

Criteria

2, 3, 4, 8

Description

Friends meeting house now the Royal British Legion (1905). Principally a single storey, single cell structure over three primary bays with windows under semi-circular gables. Red pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof and hints of Arts and crafts detailing. Considerable changes to original fenestration including infill of one of the primary windows

Significance

Good example of simple arts and craft style.



Memorial to British Empire Soldiers lost in World War I, Cemetery Road

Criteria

2 (i), 6, 8

Description

Memorial (1920). Sandstone and granite plinth topped with a white stone angel of peace. The stone carries the inscription “Erected to the memory of the men who having laid down their lives in defence of the empire, were interred in this cemetery. Their name liveth for evermore”.

Significance

Part of a wider group of memorials across the city, region, country and Europe, remembering those fallen in war.



Former Weaste Bus Station, Eccles New Road

Criteria

2, 4, 7

Description

Bus Station now flats (1929). Generous single storey construction with clocktower in red brick dressed with Portland stone and modern tiled roof, now as a facade retention. Stone plinth on which large windows sit between substantial pilasters, of which carry a broken entablature of triglyphs and metopes. Large modern extension to the roof and rear c2000.

Significance

A landmark building representing the city's historic transport network. It housed both buses and trams, with the last of Salford's tram services finishing in 1947. The building ceased to operate as a bus depot in 1986.



Weaste Hotel, 68 Edward Avenue

Criteria

4, 8

Description

Hotel and public house (c1930). Two storeys with attic over five bays with stripped back classical detailing. Stock brick dressed in cream faience, now all painted, with a Welsh slate roof. Symmetrical elevation comprising pilasters supporting an entablature with mansard roof over containing flat roofed dormers. Central entrance, with external porch and single storey apsed extension.

Significance

Prominent building with plain but classical detailing within an interwar housing development.



Assets removed from the 2013 list

95 (trading video centre - former Sunday school) Langworthy Road

Criteria 4

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

250 (Medical Centre) Langworthy Road

Criteria 4, 8

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

Lodge, 41 Derby Road

Criteria 4

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.

Co-op building, Edward Avenue

Criteria 1, 4

Since the original listing the building has been altered to an extent that it no longer meets the criteria for designation.



Salford City Council

Worsley and Westwood Park

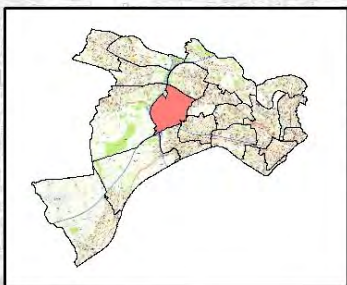
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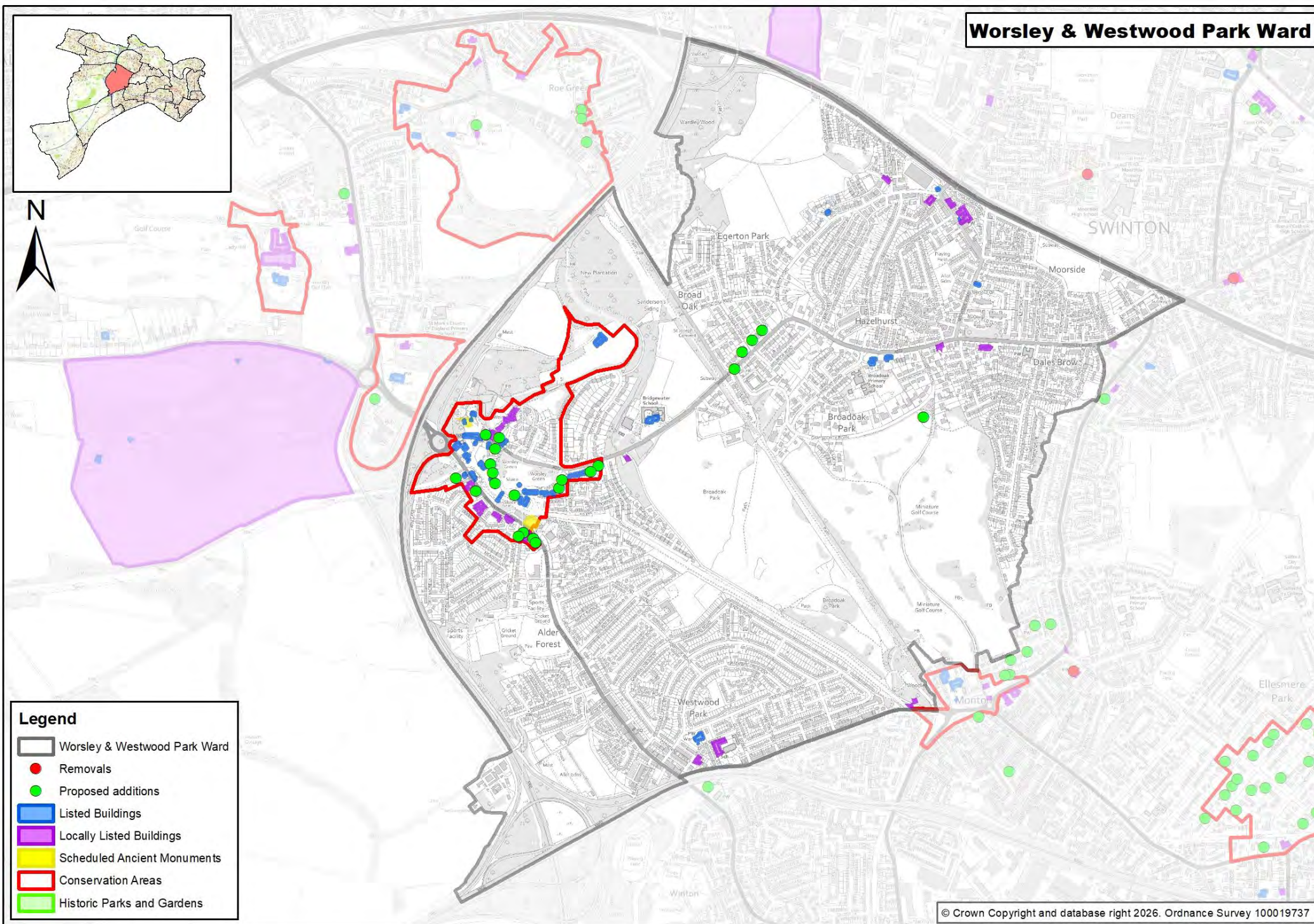
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Worsley & Westwood Park Ward



Legend

-  Worsley & Westwood Park Ward
-  Removals
-  Proposed additions
-  Listed Buildings
-  Locally Listed Buildings
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  Conservation Areas
-  Historic Parks and Gardens



Worsley Canal Crane, Bridgewater Canal

Criteria

2, 5(ii, iii), 6

Description

Crane (late 19th century). Cast iron. One of several cranes along the Bridgewater Canal that were used in the event of a leak, or while sections of the canal were drained for repair, by dropping a board (located to the left of the crane) into the slots in the banks.

Significance

Good example of early canal infrastructure in the Worsley Village Conservation Area. This Conservation Area is a nationally significant example of early industrial and planned estate development around the Bridgewater Canal, widely regarded as the first modern canal. For more information see the Worsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal.



2-4 Worsley Road

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8

Description

Post office (c1890). Two storeys over five bays. Half timbering and stone with a clay peg tile roof. Bays one three and four are projecting forward facing gables. Bays two and five have stone ground floor and first floor windows are directly under the eaves. Window arrangement at ground floor has largely changed to suit modern commercial purposes but leaded twenty light casement windows at first floor remain. One large central brick chimney remains as well as original cobbles at the front.

Significance

Good example of a Neo-Vernacular style post office in the Worsley Village Conservation Area. This Conservation Area is a nationally significant example of early industrial and planned estate development around the Bridgewater Canal. For more information about the area see the Worsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal.



41 Worsley Road

Criteria

2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Two cottages now one (c1760). Two storeys over two bays. Entrance, covered by a modern porch, with two ground floor windows and replicated windows above, directly under eaves. Black and white timber framed casement windows with diamond leading. One central square brick chimney and stone boundary wall remain.

Significance

Good example of mid 18th century cottages built by the 3rd Duke of Bridgewater for his canal operatives and workers in the Worsley Village. The building is located within the Conservation Area, for more information see the Worsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal.



Chomlea, 1a Longley Drive and 50 Worsley Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6, 7

Description

Semi-detached house (19th century). Symmetrical plan, three storeys over four bays. Red clay brick dressed in stone with a Welsh slate roof. Entrance to the side with stone scroll above. Bay one contains full height canted bay with a decorative terracotta panel, topped with a large jettied dormer with a window in half timbering. Bay two contains three windows at ground floor and two at first floor, with a pitched dormer above. All windows are timber frame sash windows. Three large decorative chimney stacks and stone boundary wall remain. Prominent mature trees at boundary wall.

Significance

Good example of a pair of affluent Victorian houses.



54-56 Worsley Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6, 7

Description

Semi-detached house (late 19th Century). Symmetrical plan, two storeys over three bays. Red clay brick dressed in sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. First bay contains full height canted bay with stone lintels and decorative terracotta panelling and a half hipped dormer with three windows. Bay three contains two central arched entrances with recessed original doors and surrounds, and a single window above with stone lintel. Large chimney at each gable end. Original fascia boards, ridge tiles, terracotta finials and part of the stone boundary wall and gate posts remain.

Significance

Good example of a pair of affluent Victorian houses.



25-39 The Crescent

Criteria

2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Nine cottages now eight (c1760). L shaped plan, two storeys. Each cottage on the west elevation contains a ground floor window with first floor window of similar size above directly under the eaves, and a simple entrance door covered by a modern projecting porch. A brick chimney and brick boundary wall, most of which remain but are probably later additions. The north elevation is now two properties, both of which are larger in scale with a central entrance, covered by a likely modern porch between 2 windows. Stone boundary wall, possibly original, remains to the road frontage.

Significance

Good example of mid 18th century cottages built by the 3rd Duke of Bridgewater for his canal operatives and workers in Worsley Village. This Conservation Area is a nationally significant example of early industrial and planned estate development around the Bridgewater Canal. For more information see the Worsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal.



1 & 3 Mill Brow and 8 Worsley Road

Criteria

2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Cluster of three cottages (pre 1764). L shaped plan, two storeys. White render with a Welsh slate roof. Timber framed casement windows throughout with the first floor windows being close under the eaves. Three chimneys and some sections of original boundary wall and cobbles remain.

Significance

Good example of set of 19th houses in the Worsley Village Conservation Area. This Conservation Area is a nationally significant example of early industrial and planned estate development around the Bridgewater Canal. For more information see the Worsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal.



128-129 The Green

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Pair of semi-detached houses (1907). Symmetrical plan, two storeys over four bays. Clay brick dressed in terracotta and half timbering with a clay peg tile roof. Bay one contains a small rectangular window with substantial stone lintel and cill at ground floor. Bay two contains canted ground floor bay dressed in stone and jettied first floor supported by timber brackets, containing a window and gable end. Windows are black framed with diamond pattern leading. Bay one and two are reflected in bays three and four. Entrances at side elevation. Hipped roof and large central chimney.

Significance

High quality group of houses set around Worsley Green and an early example of the garden suburb movement that came about as a result of early de-industrialisation. This is a nationally significant example due to the close proximity to the Bridgewater Canal. For more information see the Worsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal.



130-131 The Green

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Pair of semi-detached houses (1907). Symmetrical plan, two storeys over four bays. Clay brick at ground floor and render above with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one contains a projecting forward set gable end with a square window surrounded in terracotta at the ground floor and a smaller window above. Bay two contains similar window and two smaller windows under the eaves. Bays one and two are reflected in bays three and four and there is a central shared arch that contains entrances for both properties. Three tall chimney stacks and original cobbles at boundary line remain.

Significance

High quality group of houses set around Worsley Green and an early example of the garden suburb movement that came about as a result of early de-industrialisation. This is a nationally significant example due to the close proximity to the Bridgewater Canal. For more information see the Worsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal.



132-135 The Green

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Row of four houses (1907). Two storeys over four bays. Stone with a clay peg tile roof. Simple entrance, with all bar one house with the original black and white timber door, and tripartite mullioned timber framed and leaded window to the ground floor. Identical window above in a half gablet and substantial chimney.

Significance

High quality group of houses set around Worsley Green and an early example of the garden suburb movement that came about as a result of early de-industrialisation. This is a nationally significant example due to the close proximity to the Bridgewater Canal. For more information see the Worsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal.



135a The Green

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6

Description

House (1907). Two storeys over two bays, timbered exterior with a Welsh slate roof. Street facing elevation contains canted corner. Bay two contains full height square bay with paired rectangular windows topped with a half gable. Entrance to the side in modern but sympathetic porch. Stone boundary wall and cobbles at the entrance of plot remain.

Significance

High quality group of houses set around Worsley Green and an early example of the garden suburb movement that came about as a result of early de-industrialisation. This is a nationally significant example due to the close proximity to the Bridgewater Canal. For more information see the Worsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal.



136-139 The Green

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Row of four houses (1907). Clay brick and white render with a Welsh slate roof. Bay one projects and contains a brick ground floor and oriel window, rectangular window above in the forward facing gable end. Between bay one and two is an entrance covered by a porch with matching roof material and a small rectangular window directly under the eaves above. Bay two contains central gable end with a window in ground and first floor. Entrance and bay one repeated. Some original cobbles in the front garden remain. Number 136 same materials and style with different roof line and L shaped plan. All windows are black and white timber framed.

Significance

High quality group of houses set around Worsley Green and an early example of the garden suburb movement that came about as a result of early de-industrialisation. This is a nationally significant example due to the close proximity to the Bridgewater Canal. For more information see the Worsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal.



154-155 The Green

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Pair of semi-detached houses (1907). Symmetrical plan, two storeys over four bays. Pebbledash and white render with a Welsh slate roof. First bay contains arched stone entrance and recessed entrance with a small window close to the eaves above. Second bay contains a ground floor canted bay and first floor oriel window with Arts and Crafts style pediment above and in a gable end. Chimneys at each end and a large shared central chimney. Bays one and two reflected in bays three and four. All windows are black timber framed and leaded in a diamond pattern.

Significance

High quality group of houses set around Worsley Green and an early example of the garden suburb movement that came about as a result of early de-industrialisation. This is a nationally significant example due to the close proximity to the Bridgewater Canal. For more information see the Worsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal.



156-157 The Green

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Pair of semi-detached houses (1907). Symmetrical plan, two storeys over four bays. Clay brick and white render dressed in red sandstone with a clay peg tile roof. Bay one contains a ground floor window with substantial stone lintels and cills and an entrance covered by a projecting porch. Above is a small rectangular window close to the eaves. Bay two contains a full height canted bay dressed in stone topped with a gable end with half timbering and quatrefoil detail, supported by timber brackets. All windows are white timber framed with Georgian style panes. Bays one and two reflected in three and four. Hipped roof with central chimney. Original garden wall remains at number 156.

Significance

High quality group of houses set around Worsley Green and an early example of the garden suburb movement that came about as a result of early de-industrialisation. This is a nationally significant example due to the close proximity to the Bridgewater Canal. For more information see the Worsley Village Conservation Area

Appraisal.



13-21 Barton Road

Criteria

2, 3, 4, 6, 8

Description

Cottages with later additions, now two commercial premises (c1765-1850). Two storeys over nine bays. White render with Welsh slate roof. Ground floor been adapted with modern shop fronts but original window placement at first floor directly under eaves. Large brick chimneys, appears that one is missing. Some original cobblestones and boundary stones remain.

Significance

Good example of vernacular houses, now shops in the Worsley Village Conservation Area. This Conservation Area is a nationally significant example of early industrial and planned estate development around the Bridgewater Canal. For more information see the Worsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal.



59-61 Barton Road and 1 Granary Lane

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Cluster of three houses of different phases of construction (c1765-1850). Mix of two storey with attic and single storey over eight bays. Street elevation is mix of brick and side elevation is white render, all with a Welsh slate roof.

Significance

Good example of set of houses in the Worsley Village Conservation Area. This Conservation Area is a nationally significant example of early industrial and planned estate development around the Bridgewater Canal. For more information see the Worsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal.



63-65 Barton Road

Criteria

2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Two cottages (c1765-1850). Two storeys over two bays. White render with a Welsh slate roof. Street facing elevation contains two windows to ground floor and first floor and an entrance. Other entrance on the side elevation with smaller windows and original boundary stones marking a small front garden. Two simple but large chimney stacks.

Significance

Good example of pair of houses in the Worsley Village Conservation Area. This Conservation Area is a nationally significant example of early industrial and planned estate development around the Bridgewater Canal. For more information see the Worsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal.



69 (Outbuilding), Barton Road

Criteria

2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Outbuilding now house to the rear of no. 69 (c1765-1850). Two storeys over four bays. White render with a Welsh slate roof. Georgian style glass pane windows, first floor to the eaves, oculus window outlined in brick to the gable end. One small squat chimney remaining. First bay is single storey.

Significance

Good example of a mid 18th to 19th century outbuilding in the Worsley Village Conservation Area. This Conservation Area is a nationally significant example of early industrial and planned estate development around the Bridgewater Canal, widely regarded as the first modern canal. For more information see the Worsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal.



Beanfields, 46-47 Granary Lane

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 6

Description

Former lodge (c1765-1850) and extension (c1930). Original building is single storey, half timbering with a stone tile roof. Built on a clay brick plinth. Leaded windows, small oriel window possibly added later to gable. Extension wraps around north and east elevation and 46 Granary Lane connected at the corner, with hipped roof and central chimney. Clay brick to the ground floor, white render to the first with a Welsh slate roof.

Significance

Good example of a mid to late 18th century lodge, with later extension within the Worsley Conservation Area.



51 Chatsworth Road

Criteria

1, 3,4

Description

House (c1900). Two storeys over three bays. Red pressed brick and white render with a clay peg tile roof. A mixture of ground floor canted and square bays with timber framed windows throughout. Large central stained glass window. Eclectic roof line with gabled dormers and three substantial chimney stacks.

Significance

Good example of an affluent Arts and Crafts house.



2 Longley Drive

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 6

Description

House (late 19th/early 20th century). Red brick with red pressed brick and stone dressings with a clay peg tile roof. Bay three is a projecting forward facing gable end with two windows and a half timbered first floor. All windows are white timber framed windows with stained glass. Entrance to the side within a recessed arch with an oriel window above. Three large chimneys.

Significance

Good example an affluent Victorian house.



Pillar Box, Corner of Greenleach Lane and Worsley Road

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Post box (19th century). Traditional round plan with the "V.R" casting (Victoria Regina).

Significance

Early piece of Royal Mail infrastructure.



Westwood Park Primary School, 3 Vaughan Street

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

School (1915). Five principal bays to street at back of pavement. Red pressed brick (English Garden Wall Bond), dressed in terracotta and roofed with Welsh slate. Single storey structure comprising a series of gables over groups of three tall portrait windows with terracotta flat arches with exaggerated central key stone. Parapet runs along elevations with gutters behind.

Significance

Example of early 20th century school building.



The Magdalene Centre, Catherine Street

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Former Sunday School (c1870). Single storey L-shaped plan constructed in red clay brick dressed in stone with a Welsh slate roof. The principal façade overlooking Vaughan Street extends over five bays with the central bay set forwards with a gable. Unlike the other bays that have one high large arched window, this bay has a tall lancet window flanked by two smaller windows. The roof has a steep pitch and is terminated by gables each end with elevated shouldered parapets.

Significance

A good example of simple ecclesiastical/school construction.



7-11 Barton Road

Criteria

3, 4, 6

Description

Former cottages (mid 18th century), now shops. Double pile plan, rendered brick with Welsh slate roof over. A new canopy, porch and shop-front windows comprise the ground floor. Modern windows have replaced the original casements at first floor, but these largely retain the size of window and position, close up under the eaves.

Significance

Good example of mid 18th century cottages in Worsley Village which now forms part of the Conservation Area. For more information on the history of the area see the Worsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal.



Bridgewater Hotel, 23 Barton Road

Criteria

1,3, 4, 8

Description

Public house (c1890). Revival in style. Two storeys plus attic carried over an asymmetrical four bay elevation. Built of irregular blocks of worked red sandstone with the first floor half timbering and roof in stone slates. The chimneys and rear wing of the building are in red pressed brick. The front elevation features a gable over each bay, each different from the next in scale and design with that in bay three comprising an entire stone construction with an open porch to ground floor, a jettied first floor, carvings to second floor and a parapet to the gable. The rear wing is more subordinate but still boasts a handsome bay window, circular attic light and bell-cot. The building has mullion windows with leaded lights throughout.

Significance

Good example of a late Victorian public house in the Worsley Village Conservation Area. For more information see the Worsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal.



31-37 Barton Road

Criteria

3, 4, 6

Description

Four terraced houses (1906) with an Edward VII datestone. Deep pile planned two storey houses constructed in red pressed brick at ground floor with rough rendered first floors and half timbering to gables. The ground floor windows are mainly leaded lights with terracotta mullions, each formed within a cambered arch, whilst the first floor comprises modern casements (some upvc). Clay peg-tile roof with three large chimneys spanning the ridge. The roof is composed of large full span gables and smaller part dormers with half timbering.

Significance

The cottages are of a similar design and are contemporary to those (some listed) that enclose the village green and form part of the Edwardian model village built by the Duke of Ellesmere. They also compliment the nearby locally listed Bridgewater Hotel.



43-53 Barton Road

Criteria

3, 4, 6

Description

A row of six cottages (18th century). Single cell plan, over a long range with handed entrances constructed in rendered brick, Welsh slate roofs with three large ridge mounted chimneys. Most of the windows are original (timber mullioned with latch opening centre), some widened with cambered arches inserted. First floor windows are positioned tight under the eaves. Nos. 43-45 have later two storey rear extensions.

Significance

Typical example of vernacular cottage building in the area contributing positively to the Worsley Village Conservation Area.



Former Methodist Church and Sunday School, Barton Road

Criteria

4, 6, 8

Description

Methodist chapel and Sunday school (mid 19th century), now coffee shop and community space within the former chapel and residential dwelling within the former Sunday school. Red clay bricks in English Garden Wall Bond with stone sills and a modern uniform slate roof over. Likely built in two phases due to the different styles across the chapel and Sunday school. The chapel comprises a central entrance with drip stone over the door, with plain boss endings. Gothic window openings on two floors, reflect a galleried interior with staged gable above with three small louvered attic windows (likely housing a bell-cot). The Sunday school has some polychromy detailing with yellow bricks to the rounded arches of the window openings and a lancet arch framing the narrower entrance. The Sunday school has a mansard roof with roof lights. However, from historic photos the Sunday school used to incorporate a steeply pitched gable with horizontal outer bases.

Significance

The chapel has excellent group value with other locally listed buildings and listed buildings along Barton Road and is an good example of non-conformist architecture.



Monton stone place name, Parrin Lane

Criteria

2, 3

Description

Place marker (dated 1847). Round headed sandstone marker with “Monton” in arched letters at the top of the stone.

Significance

Part of the cartographical advances in the mid 19th century where places were defined on a map and marker points were used to measure distances between settlements. This stone forms part of a nation wide family of heritage assets of significance.



Westwood Lodge, Parrin Lane

Criteria

1, 3, 4, 6

Description

Lodge (1860-1870). Limestone dressed in sandstone with a Welsh slate roof. Rough coursed stonework with contrasting dressed quoins to corners and round windows. Mullioned stone windows including a canted bay window and small windows to upper floor within gables. Deep eaves with decorative barge boards and large, diamond plan decorative chimneys.

Significance

A good quality lodge building, part of a city wide and nation wide family of lodge buildings to estates.



2- 6 Hazelhurst Fold

Criteria

3, 4, 6

Description

Houses (c1800). Terrace range cottage plan. Rendered brick with Welsh slate roof over. Simple vernacular arrangement, with substantial change through new windows, extensions and porch canopies. Large prominent chimneys, typical of this form of early housing in the area.

Significance

Typical example of vernacular cottage building in the area prior to the urbanisation of Salford.



110-111 Mill Brow

Criteria

3, 4, 6

Description

Cottages (late 18th century). Two storey properties with deep pile plans, stepped as they progress down the bank. Roughcast brick with Welsh slate roof over with large brick chimneys in the front roof slope and casement windows. 20th century garage sits adjacent to No. 111, with 21st century extensions sitting to the rear of the cottages.

Significance

Early vernacular properties in the heart of the pre Earl of Ellesmere village. Unusual in terms of the depth of the cottage, rather than a single cell type.



112-113 Mill Brow

Criteria

3, 4, 5, 6

Description

Pair of cottages (late 18th to early 19th century). Two storey, roughcast brick with large stone slated roofs and central chimney stack. Projecting bricks at the top of the chimney stacks could imply that the roof was once thatched. Casement windows on the first floor and two projecting bay windows on the ground floor and one projecting porch.

Significance

Probably built by John Gilbert, for the Duke of Bridgewater's operatives. Typical example of vernacular cottage building in the area contributing positively to Worsley Village. Although the surrounding area has changed, these sit within a largely intact setting.



114-117 Mill Brow

Criteria

3, 4, 5, 6

Description

Terraced cottages (late 18th to early 19th century). Two storey, roughcast brick with modern slate roof. Aligned small, three-light casement windows, which at first floor are tucked up under the eaves, and original entrance doors at No. 114-116. No. 117 has an adjoining former coach house wing, which has now been incorporated into the residential dwelling, with the former cottage entrance door relocated and coach house doors removed and replaced with two aligned casement windows to match the other dwellings. Five previous chimney stacks now removed.

Significance

Probably built by John Gilbert, for the Duke of Bridgewater's operatives. Typical example of vernacular cottage building in the Worsley Village and conservation area. Although the surrounding area has changed, these sit within a largely intact setting.



Park View, 74-84 Moorside Road

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Six houses (1867). Terrace plan, set back from street, repeat plan with single sets of aligned windows with flat arches constructed in red clay brick with a Welsh slate roof. Low pitched gable roof accommodating chimneys on front roof slope, some of which have been removed, or reduced in height.

Significance

Whilst the chimneys have been adapted and windows replaced, this is one of the few complete terraces that still have their original roofs and remain un-rendered or painted. As such they offer an insight into a complete section of unaltered working class townscape from the mid 19th century.



Moorside Independent Methodist Church, Hazelhurst Road

Criteria

3, 4, 7, 8

Description

Methodist Church (1891). Freestanding chapel plan within its own raised corner plot. Constructed in red pressed brick dressed with yellow sandstone banding and detailing to front and common brick to flanks, with a Welsh slate roof over. Circular arched windows in conjunction with triangular and segmental pediments. Heavy stone parapet to gable supported on corbels linked by arched dentil coursing.

Significance

A landmark building with a dominant presence in the streetscape.



6 Worsley Road

Criteria

3, 4, 5(ii)

Description

Former flour mill (18th century), later school, then Duke of Bridgewater's Estate Office and now an office. Three storey structure with a deep pile plan. Rendered brick with a shallow hipped, Welsh slate roof and two large rendered chimneys. Ground floor windows and entrance are early 20th century additions with the first and second floors containing modern casement windows with stone dressings, painted in contrasting black along with the corner moulding. Part of the Duke of Bridgewater's coat of arms sits at first floor.

Significance

Forming part of the early development of Worsley (pre-Dukes village).



Meadow Bank, 334-338 Worsley Road

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Cottages (early 18th century, extended in 1818). Long range plan. Rendered brick with a Welsh slate roof. The raised bricks on the chimneys may suggest that the roof was once thatched.

Significance

Attractive building which has evolved from vernacular origins without disrupting its character significantly. Slightly higher status shown in larger scale perhaps denotes higher status.



356-358 Worsley Road

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Four cottages, now including a cafe (mid 18th century). Simple Vernacular style. Two storeys over four bays. Painted brick and hung slates on the gable flank with a Welsh slate roof. Ground floor windows have cambered arches whilst those at first floor have flat arches. One remaining chimney.

Significance

Cottages of vernacular character. A remnant of the rural character of the area prior to industrialisation.



Drywood Lodge, 43 Worsley Road

Criteria

3, 4

Description

Lodge associated with former Drywood Hall, now Bridgewater School (mid to late 19th century). Constructed in brick which is now rendered and thatched. This would once have been a lodge to the estate with steep pitched roofs and Elizabethan diamond chimneys and associated walls and gateposts.

Significance

Example of lodge building formerly associated with Drywood Hall, now Bridgewater School.



Church of the Holy Rood and Memorial Hall, 33 Moorside Road

Criteria

3, 4, 7, 8

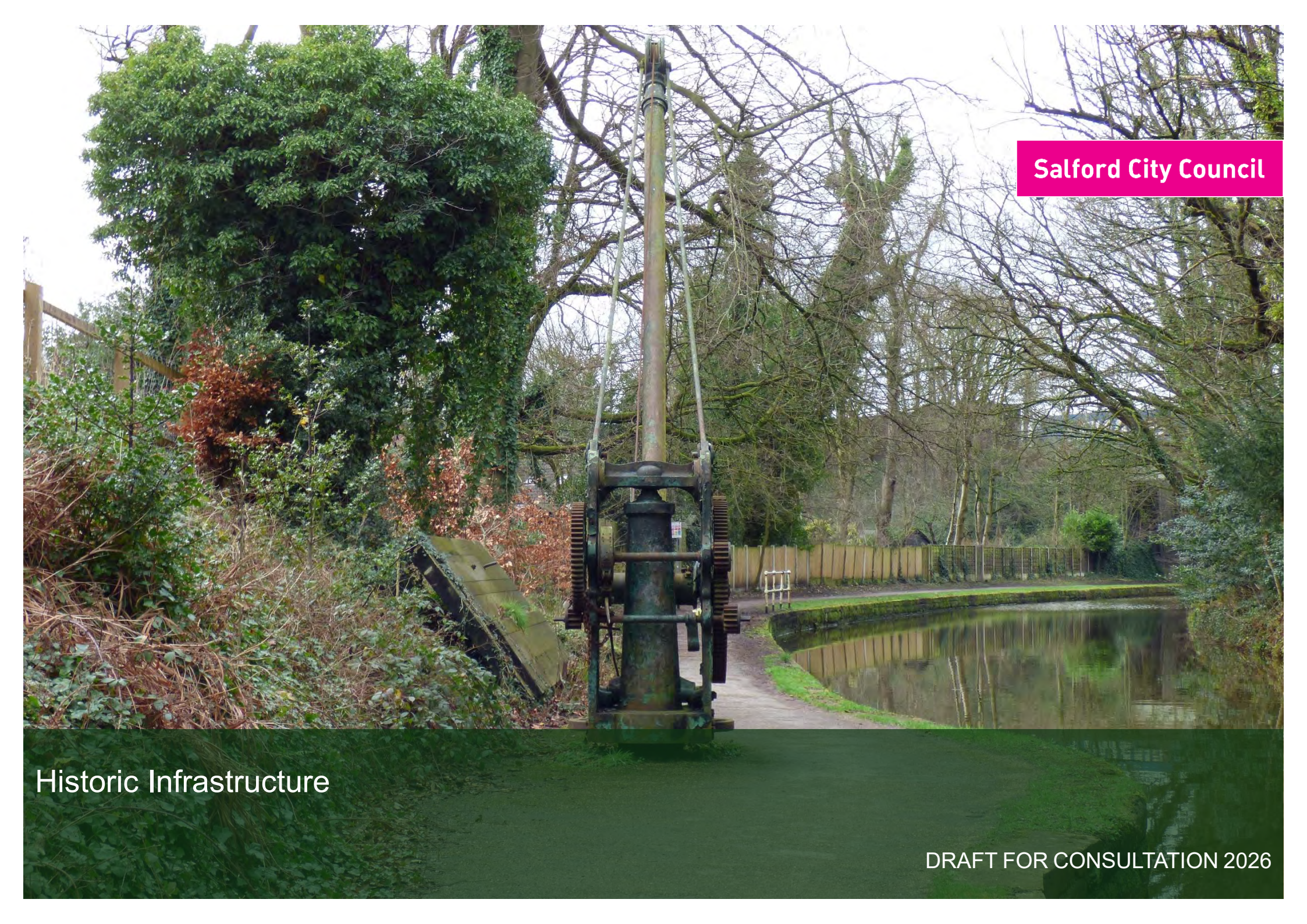
Description

Church (c1865) and Memorial Hall (replaced in c1930). Gothic Revival in style. Red brick with a Welsh slate roof. Windows are paired between substantial buttresses and a steep roof is crowned with a slate hung bell-cot. The Sunday school is located within the church grounds and is reflective of the design and materials of the church. The War Memorial in the grounds is Grade II listed.

Significance

Large buildings, dominant landmark in the largely residential setting.





Salford City Council

Historic Infrastructure

DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION 2026

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The Bridgewater Canal

Criteria

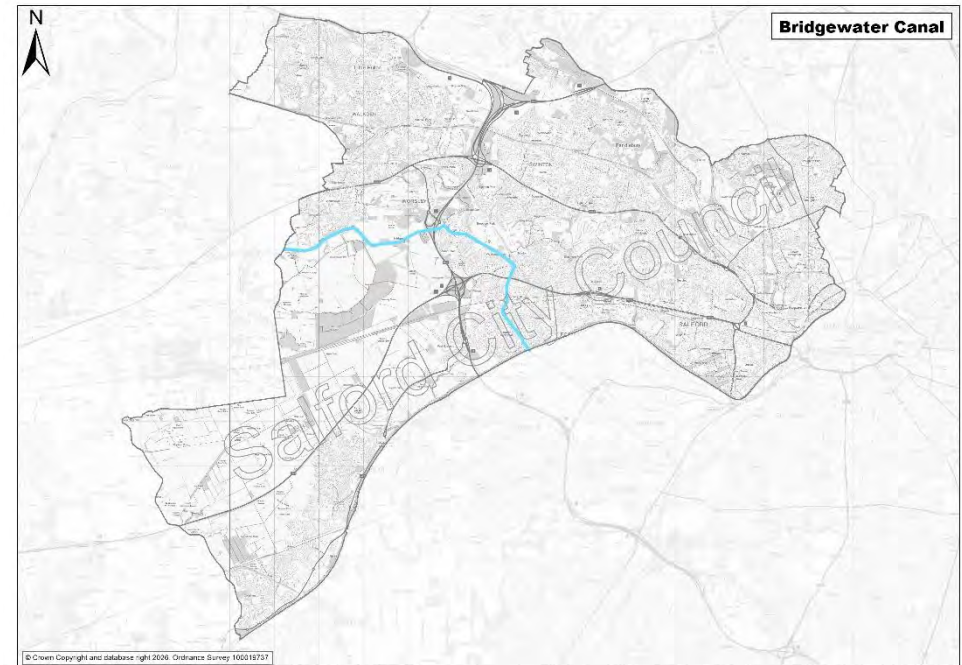
2, 3, 5(i, ii, iii), 6, 7, 8

Description

Canal (1761). Commissioned by Francis Egerton the 3rd Duke of Bridgewater and designed by the engineer James Brindley and built by skilled craftsmen and labourers called 'navvies'. It was built to transport coal from Egerton's mine in Worsley to Manchester, traveling 39 miles mostly through Salford. Its construction cost £168,000 (Approximately £30,000,000 in 2026).

Significance

Widely considered to be the first truly man made canal in Britain as it did not follow the path of an existing river. Within a year of opening, the price of coal in Manchester fell by about half. The success of the canal inspired a period of intense canal building, known as Canal Mania, a major factor in the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.



Worsley Navigable Canals

Criteria

2, 3, 5(i, ii, iii), 6

Description

Underground canals (1759-1801). Almost 52 miles long, the underground canal network runs from Walkden to Worsley Delph. Its purpose was to transport coal from the Duke of Bridgewater's various coal mines to the Delph, leading to the development of the Bridgewater Canal which then transported all the coal into Manchester. It also drained water from the mines and provided water for the Bridgewater Canal. It was built by small teams of miners cutting the rock by hand. It continued to be used for coal transportation until 1887. It then served as a drainage mechanism with water being pumped into it from the mine workings until the closure of the last pit in the area, Mosley Common in 1968, made it redundant.

Significance

The canals greatly improved the efficiency of coal mining in the area, leading to the development of the Bridgewater Canal, and improving the efficiency of the transport. This ultimately led to the large reduction in the price of coal in Manchester and the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution.



The Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal

Criteria

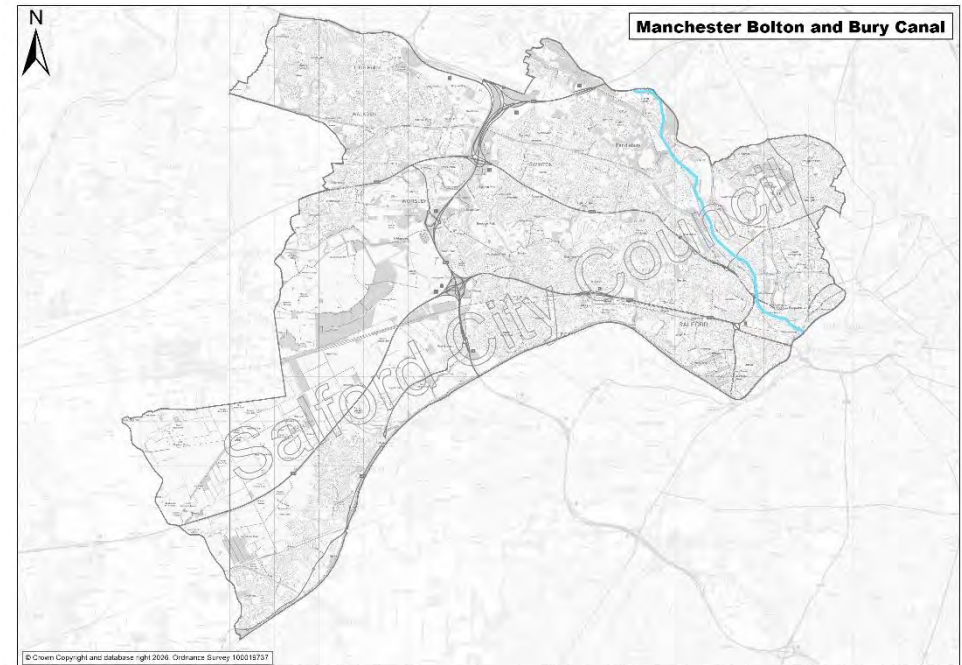
2, 3, 5(ii, iii), 6, 7, 8

Description

Canal (1791-1808). the canal was commissioned by local landowners and businessmen and was 15 miles long connecting Manchester, Bolton and Bury. It was used to transport coal from collieries to local factories and cotton mills. The canal also carried a passenger service which was popular. It was a three hour journey from Bolton to Manchester on a packet boat that served drinks and had heating in the winter. It was officially abandoned in 1961. After on going work since the 1990's led by the Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal Society, two bridges have been restored, a length of the canal fully restored, the Meccano Bridge built and a towpath resurfaced.

Significance

The efficient and reliable transportation of coal from Manchester northwards to Bolton and Bury transformed the industrial landscape of the region.



Fletcher's Canal

Criteria

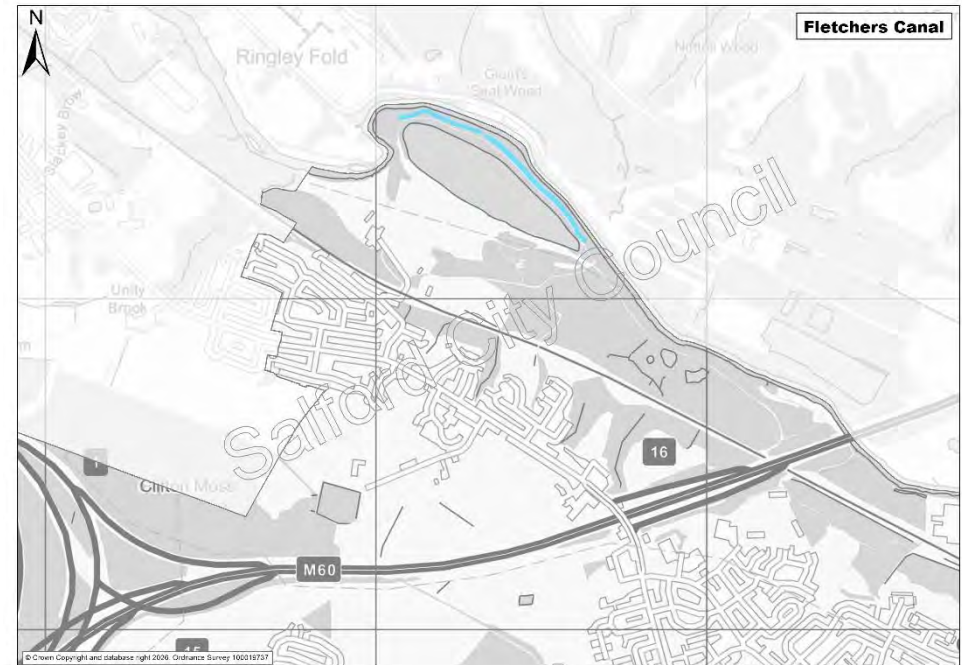
2, 3, 5(i, ii, iii), 6, 7, 8

Description

Canal now drained (1790-1800). At 1.5 miles long, the canal connected the Wet Earth Colliery (now Clifton Country Park) to the Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal at Clifton Aqueduct. It was built upon James Brindley's 1756 hydraulic pumping system that drained the mine and created water channels. In 1790, Matthew Fletcher began widening some of the water channels to create Fletcher's Canal. It was closed in 1952.

Significance

The canal played a crucial role in the transportation of coal from the Wet Earth Colliery to the Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal, fostering for the industrial development of the region.



The Manchester Ship Canal

Criteria

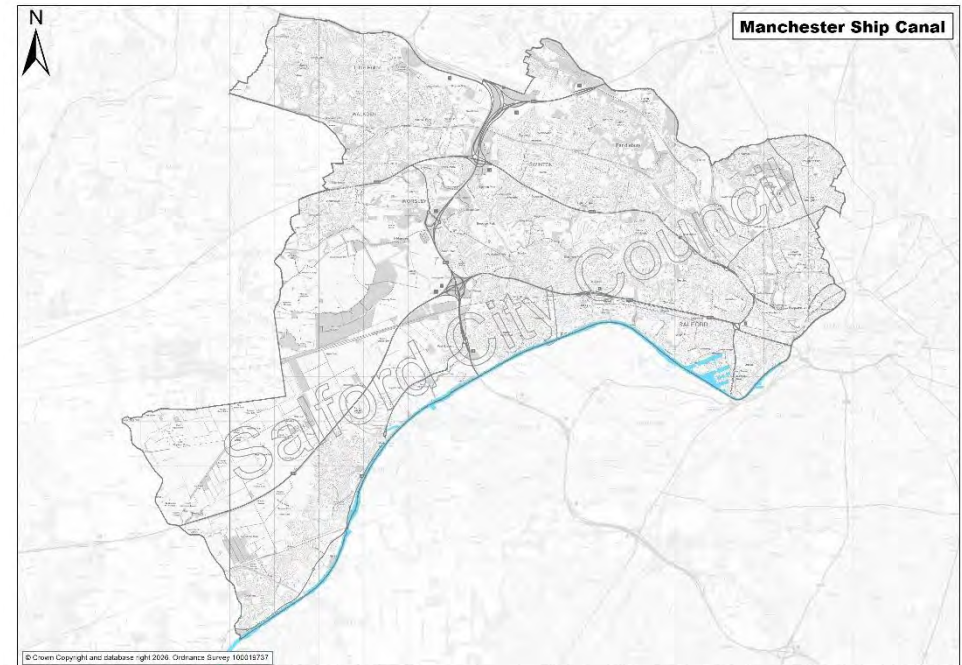
2, 3, 5(ii, iii), 6, 7, 8

Description

Canal (1887-1894). The canal was commissioned by a group of industrialists, led by Daniel Adamson. At 36 miles long, the canal connects Manchester to the Irish sea. It allowed ships to reach Manchester directly through Manchester Docks at Salford Quays, without going through Liverpool's docks and paying transport costs on raw materials and finished goods. The Manchester Docks closed in 1984, primarily due to the introduction of large container ships that could not navigate the Manchester Ship Canal.

Significance

At the time of opening it was the largest river navigation canal in the world, transforming Manchester from a landlocked industrial city into a major inland port. Along the route is the Barton Swinging Aqueduct, the only swinging aqueduct in the world, and Manchester Docks at Salford Quays which became Britain's third busiest port.



Worsley Canal Crane, Bridgewater Canal

Criteria

2, 5(ii, iii), 6

Description

Crane (late 19th century). Cast iron. One of several cranes along the Bridgewater Canal that were used in the event of a leak, or while sections of the canal were drained for repair, by dropping a board (located to the left of the crane) into the slots in the banks.

Significance

Good example of early canal infrastructure in the Worsley Village Conservation Area. This Conservation Area is a nationally significant example of early industrial and planned estate development around the Bridgewater Canal, widely regarded as the first modern canal. For more information see the Worsley Village Conservation Area Appraisal.



Bridge 119, 119 Patricoft/Hall Bank

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 4, 5(ii), 6, 7, 8

Description

Railway bridge carrying the former Liverpool to Manchester railway over the Bridgewater Canal (c1820s with later additions). Ashlar construction with 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.



Significance

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.

Railway Bridge, Southern Approach

Criteria

2, 4

Description

Railway bridge (mid 19th century). Stone faced. The horseshoe style arch has rock faced ashlar forming key stone coursing fanning out across the elevation.

Significance

The tunnel provides a continuous passage of a historic route at the time of the construction of the railway embankment.



Railway Arches, Irwell Street

Criteria

1, 2, 3, 5(ii), 6

Description

Railway arches by engineer William Hunt (1894). Blue brick. Total of twenty-one semi-circular brick arches supported on square piers topped by a parapet wall with an ashlar stone band and coping.

Significance

Major railway built by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway company. Runs along side two other railway lines all of which were built by separate companies, showing the competitiveness of the early railway.



Moorside Railway Station, Moorside Road

Criteria

2,3, 5(ii), 6, 8

Description

Railway station (1889). Single storey over one bay to the street. Yellow brick with a Welsh slate hipped roof. Blue brick plinth and red brick corbelling. Red sandstone lintels to the doorway and windows.

Significance

Good example of local passenger railway infrastructure built by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company with input from the County Council transport division. Stations along the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway were built in the same style and material, forming a strong group where few remain.



Swinton Railway Station, Station Road

Criteria

2, 3,5(ii), 6, 8

Description

Railway station (1889). Single storey over two bays to the street. Yellow brick with a Welsh slate hipped roof. Blue brick plinth and red brick corbelling. Sandstone lintels to the doorway and windows. Original platform shelter remains with decorative cast iron supports.

Significance

Good example of local passenger railway infrastructure built by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company with input from the County Council transport division. Stations along the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway were built in the same style and material, forming a strong group where few remain.



Walkden Railway Station, Walkden Road

Criteria

2,3, 5(ii), 6.8

Description

Railway station (1889). Single storey over two bays to the street. Yellow brick with a Welsh slate roof concealed behind a parapet. Blue brick plinth and red brick corbelling. Two large round arches in the facade, one containing the entrance. Original platform shelter remains with decorative cast iron supports.

Significance

Good example of local passenger railway infrastructure built by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company with input from the County Council transport division. Stations along the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway were built in the same style and material, forming a strong group where few remain.



The Old Station House, Station Road

Criteria

1, 2, 4, 8

Description

Station house and Station Master's house, now public house (late 19th century). Single storey over six bays. Common brick dressed in red pressed brick with a Welsh slate roof. Triangular arched windows with stone cills and red pressed string course throughout. Bays two and six are two storey projecting forward facing bays with decorative barge boards. Glass veranda supported by decorative wrought iron columns, painted an attractive red and white throughout.

Significance

Good example of an early train station on the Cheshire Line Railway.



Pillar Box, Pavement outside 3 New Bailey Street

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Post box (19th century). Traditional round plan with the “V.R” casting (Victoria Regina).

Significance

Early piece of Royal Mail infrastructure.



Pillar Box, Rocky Lane/Park Road

Criteria

3, 4, 8

Description

Post box (19th century). Sited on the corner of Rocky Lane and Park Road. Traditional round plan with the “V.R” casting (Victoria Regina).

Significance

Early piece of Royal Mail infrastructure.



Pillar Box, Corner of Greenleach Lane and Worsley Road

Criteria

3, 4, 8

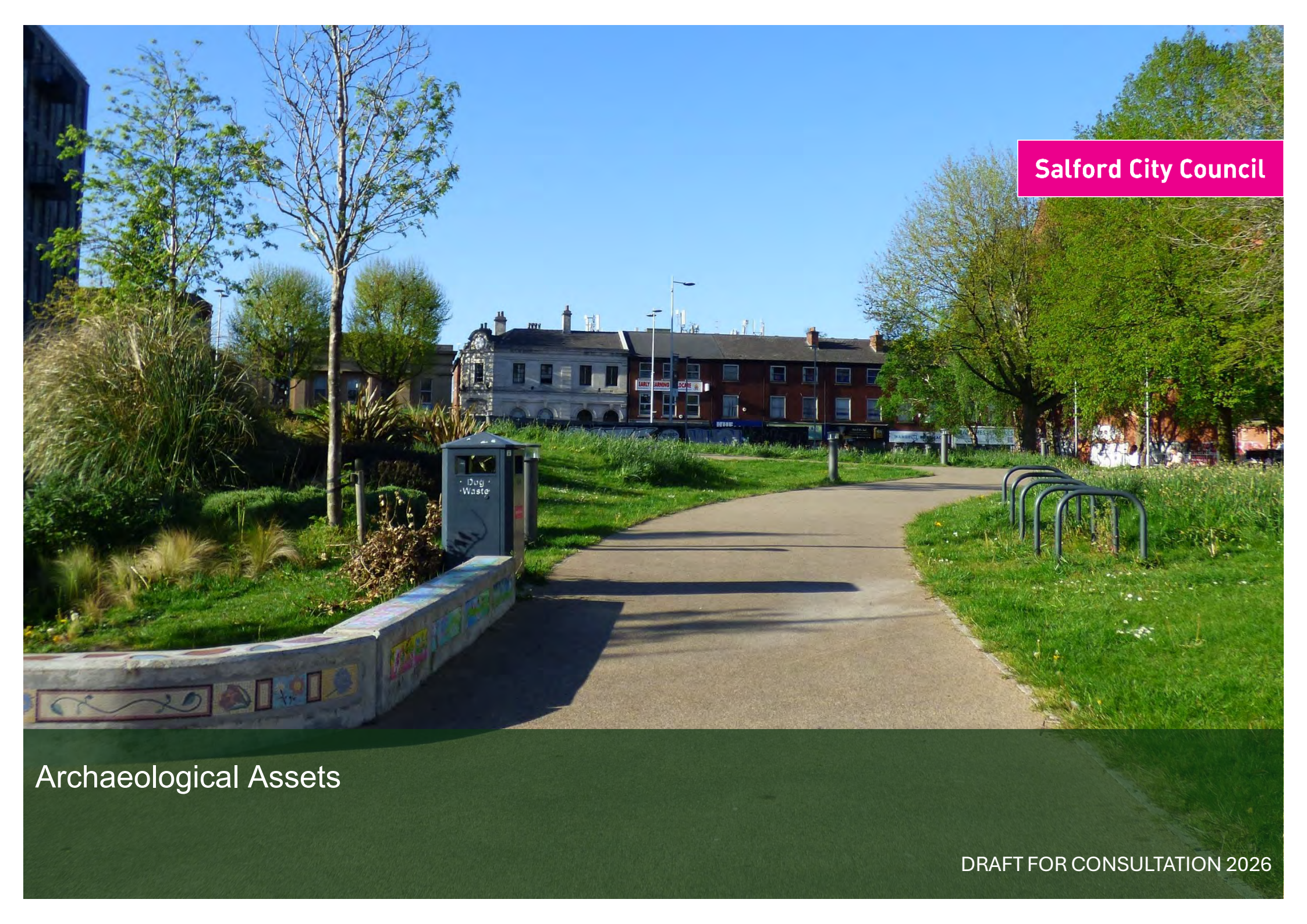
Description

Post box (19th century). Traditional round plan with the "V.R" casting (Victoria Regina).

Significance

Early piece of Royal Mail infrastructure.





Salford City Council

Archaeological Assets

DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION 2026

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Greengate Park (formerly Christ Church), King Street467

Islington Park (formerly Irwell Street Chapel), North Star Drive468

Greengate Park (formerly Christ Church), King Street

Criteria

2(ii), 3, 8

Description

Archaeological site of Christ Church and associated graveyard (1800). According to burial registers from 1800 to 1837, 16,800 burials had taken place. The site was subject to archaeological excavation in 2019 to inform the design proposals for the park and uncovered the foundations of the church and ledger stones across most of the graveyard. All archaeological remains were uncovered, recorded and then backfilled so they survive in-situ across the site.

Significance

Established by Reverend William Cowherd as a branch of the Swedenborgian church, Christ Church grew to become one of Salford's key religious and socio-cultural institutions, functioning not only as a place of worship but as a provider of welfare and education. As a burial ground it catered to both its congregation and the poor, to whom it offered free burials. Reverend Cowherd's tomb was located during the archaeological excavation.



Islington Park (formerly Irwell Street Chapel), North Star Drive

Criteria

2(ii), 3, 8

Description

Archaeological site of Irwell Street Chapel and associated graveyard (1826). Archival research identified that during the cemetery's use between 1829 and 1858, 17,209 burials took place. The chapel was demolished in 1962 and Islington Park was created in 1987. The cemetery has not been cleared.

Significance

The chapel was part of the Manchester and Salford Wesleyan Methodist Mission, founded in 1815.



Assets added in post

Cadishead and Lower Irlam

Hamilton Davis House, Liverpool Street

Criteria 4, 8

St Mary's Church, Penry Avenue

Criteria 1, 4, 8

Kersal and Broughton Park

26 Old Hall Road

Criteria 1, 2, 4

Old Library House, Leicester Road

Criteria 1, 2, 4, 8