

MARPLE BRIDGE

CONSERVATION AREA CHARACTER APPRAISAL

March 2006 (updated 2012)

Special Character of the Marple Bridge Conservation Area

The special character of the Marple Bridge Road Conservation Area derives from the following elements:

- Dramatic visual relationship between built form, topography, river and surrounding woodland
- Bridges across the River Goyt and its tributary streams
- Hard edges to the waterways in the form of retaining walls contrasting with soft edges of tree-lined banks
- Wooded Pennine landscape setting
- Harmonious stone-built character of the original village
- Later diversity of 19th and early 20th century building types and period styles
- Traditional craftsmanship embodied in original building materials and architectural features
- Visual harmony resulting from use of a limited palette of natural building materials
- Progressive views down into the village along streets curving down the steep hillsides
- Open setting of Town Street, with unimpeded views along and across the river to the wooded valley sides
- Linear grain of the townscape, with continuously built-up frontages, a consistent building line and a unity of scale and massing in the street scene
- Extensive panoramic views from Brabyns Park
- Open planned landscape of Brabyns Park with 'informal' parkland plantings contrasting with wider wooded Pennine setting
- Key building groups at the bridges over the Goyt and its tributary streams to the south
- Grouping of the older buildings with small spaces between, with views being created and framed.
- Trees in open green spaces, framing views, delineating routes and spaces, and in the wider landscape
- Mix of residential and commercial uses, with a well-defined shopping and service core
- Associations with the pioneer industrialist Samuel Oldknow, whose activities influenced the historic development of the area

A definition of the special interest of the conservation area is set out at the conclusion of this document.

Samuel Oldknow 1756 – 1828

Pioneer Industrialist, Agriculturalist, Road and Canal Builder

This conservation area is one of several across the borough that are associated with Samuel Oldknow, and where his activities have shaped the character or appearance of the present locality. These are the Hillgate, Heaton Mersey, Peak Forest Canal, All Saints', Marple, Station Road/Winnington Road and Marple Bridge Conservation Areas.

Samuel Oldknow's influence on the development of the wider Stockport area during the turn of the 18th and 19th Centuries was immense. Always keen to become involved in every new possibility for the development of his businesses and the wider community, Oldknow was perpetually in debt to his friend and sometime partner, the great Richard Arkwright. No development in scientific thinking or technology as applied to textile manufacturing, agriculture or transport escaped his attention. With his brother Thomas, he opened one of the earliest bleachworks in Stockport on a rural site at Heaton Mersey in 1785, whilst simultaneously engaged in building warehouses for muslin and calico at Higher Hillgate, the main road into Stockport. Initially weaving and spinning in Stockport was carried out by outworkers, then in rented premises in the Carrs, and by 1786 Oldknow had become the foremost manufacturer of fine muslins in the country. In 1791 he opened his great mill on the Hillgate site, next to the house he had bought in 1784 and which still stands. The mill was innovative in design, being of massive scale and arranged around a central courtyard. By this time ninety percent of his production was devoted to the fashionable muslins, but fickle public taste led immediately to a need to reorganise production in favour of plainer goods.

Financially overstretched by the sheer scale of his activities, and hit by the death of Thomas and a trading depression in the early 1790s, Oldknow was forced to jettison both his Stockport and Heaton Mersey enterprises and throw his resources into his developing plans for Marple, in the Pennine fringe to the east. The Heaton Mersey finishing works was purchased by Robert Parker, owner of the slightly later Upper Bleachworks just to the north of the Oldknow establishment. Spinning and weaving were later carried out here, the mill being demolished and its site redeveloped in the later 20th Century. Although the Oldknows' tenure of the works was brief, their choice of the Heaton Mersey site was instrumental in bringing the original industrial village into being and in influencing the form of the modern suburb. Oldknow's Hillgate Mill was rented out, eventually becoming part of Christys' Hillgate Works, which in 1868 was said to be "the largest hat-factory in England, probably in Europe". This, too, has now been demolished.

Oldknow had begun amassing land in the Marple area in 1787, both by purchase and in exchange for property in Stockport. On one of his first acquisitions, the Bottoms Hall Estate in the valley of the River Goyt, he began building his second great mill in 1790. Completed by 1792, Mellor Mill was the largest and most imposing mill in the area. The central six-storey block was 64m long with 25 bays, and the two storey flanking wings added 9 bays each. Nothing like it existed in the vicinity, and it must have been seen as a wonder of its age. Other improvements to the estate included the rebuilding of Bottoms Hall Farm as a model farmstead where Oldknow could put into effect the latest scientific ideas on the breeding and raising of livestock. He also built substantial houses for himself and his mill manager and half-brother, John Clayton, as well as planting large numbers of trees and creating a market garden near the mill. The course of the Goyt was diverted to permit the construction of massive reservoirs to power the mill; these are the present Roman Lakes. Together with his model farm, these are all that survive extant of the huge productive complex built by Oldknow. Tantalising archaeological traces of buildings and power features can be seen throughout the site, conjuring the massive impact that this unprecedented project had on the appearance and fortunes of late 18th Century Marple.

Oldknow's involvement at the Mellor Mill site was the catalyst for a whole raft of developments which changed the face of the township, previously a place of small-scale scattered settlement based on agriculture and the domestic production of textiles. During the 1790s and the early years of the 19th Century, Oldknow was a trustee for the several new turnpike routes that revolutionised transport and trading opportunities in the Marple, Mellor and Compstall area. Oldknow's desire for agricultural improvement on his Marple estate also involved him in enthusiastic promotion of the Peak Forest Canal from 1794. He and Arkwright were the major shareholders in the enterprise, which was designed to bring lime from Derbyshire. Lime was much in demand as a fertiliser, as well as essential to the building and textile finishing trades. The passage of the canal across Oldknow's estate was to permit the diversification of his business interests and to place Marple on a major trading artery, a competitive position enhanced by the town's location at the junction with the Macclesfield Canal from its opening in the 1831.

Oldknow built limekilns beside his new canal; these were designed to resemble a medieval castle, providing an eyecatcher in the landscape. He had a keen interest in rugged, massive construction which combined

fitness for purpose with a distinctive aesthetic, and buildings can still be seen across the Marple area which bear his hallmark, particularly in the vicinity of the surviving tower of the Georgian All Saints' Church which he financed in 1808-12. His canal structures have the same qualities of robust, rough-hewn masonry and he was responsible for a second eyecatcher in the false façade of Chapel House Farm (since altered).

Oldknow's building interests extended to workers' housing, not all of which has survived, notably Stone Row (1794). This scheme was unusual in being arranged in a three-sided court around a projected Market Hall, which was never used for its intended purpose. The site is now a small modern housing development. Brick Row (also 1794) has also been demolished, but Red Row (1790) survives in Mellor. The pioneering Mellor Mill burnt down in 1896; ever-resourceful, Oldknow had built a small reservoir high on the hillside to feed a sprinkler system in the event of fire. It was so long before it was needed that in the event nobody knew how to access the mechanism.

Samuel Oldknow died in 1828 at the then grand old age of 72. His had been a fulfilled life, replete with enthusiasms and achievement, and seemingly unclouded by anxiety over his constant indebtedness to the Arkwright family. His great good fortune was his friendship with Richard Arkwright, who had been prepared to finance the boundless possibilities that the fast-changing world offered Oldknow around the turn of the 18th and 19th Centuries. When Oldknow died, he owed so much to Richard Arkwright's heir that his entire estate was required to cover the debt. Fortunately he never married and had no family. The Arkwrights spent many years trying to sell his assets and recover their money, finally completing the sale of the Oldknow estate at Marple in 1924.

Oldknow's memorial, a marble wall tablet carved by one of the foremost sculptors of the period, was placed on the wall of All Saints' Church, within the nave at the foot of the tower. It is still lies in the tower of the church that he built, although it now languishes in a neglected corner. A long and appreciative inscription records his virtues and his legacy to those whose lives he influenced. The opening lines of his elegy declare:

"He was the zealous promoter of every useful and benevolent measure calculated to aid the progress of general civilisation and local improvement, to encourage the pursuits of honest industry, to increase the comforts, amend the morals, and enlarge the happiness of the people amongst whom he dwelt."

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1. Background

A conservation area is an “area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance” (according to Section 69 of the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990). It is the duty of Local Authorities to designate such areas and to use their legal powers to safeguard and enhance the special qualities of these areas within a framework of controlled and positive management of change. Designation automatically entails control over the demolition of unlisted buildings, strengthens controls over minor development and gives special protection to trees within an area. Further controls over minor developments may also be put in place under Article 4(1) or 4(2) of the Act.

Section 69(2) of the Act imposes a duty on Local Authorities to review their conservation areas from time to time, while Section 71 requires them to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation or enhancement of conservation areas. The Council’s Conservation & Heritage Strategy (approved in 2008) identifies the following key tasks as short to medium term objectives:

- Ensure all Conservation Areas are adequately protected and have up to date character appraisals and management plans in place:
 - Examine potential for further conservation areas.
 - 100% of conservation areas have recent appraisals (5 years old or less)
 - 100% of conservation areas have management plans
 - Implement actions of management plans
 - Article 4 directions, where appropriate, in place and monitored

Planning policy statements (PPS) set out the Government’s national policies on different aspects of spatial planning in England. PPS5 sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. The policies in PPS5 are a material consideration which must be taken into account in development management decisions, where relevant. The policies and principles set out in PPS5 also apply to the consideration of the historic environment in relation to the heritage-related consent regimes for which planning authorities are responsible under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called heritage assets. Some heritage assets possess a level of interest that justifies designation and particular procedures apply to decisions that involve them. For the purposes of PPS5, Conservation Areas are designated heritage assets.

Public consultation is at the heart of local authority responsibilities in protecting and enhancing conservation areas. In April 2005 Stockport Borough Council canvassed the views of the public and local amenity bodies as part of a borough-wide review of both existing and possible conservation areas. Stakeholders were invited to put forward suggestions for areas that they considered to be worthy of designation and a report was taken to Executive on 6th June 2005 outlining areas considered to merit further investigation. A number of criteria have been taken into account in judging the suitability of areas for designation:

- buildings and spaces should be of special architectural and townscape merit
- areas should possess special qualities which contribute to local distinctiveness and sense of place

- areas should be representative of the historic, social and economic development of the borough
- areas should have largely unspoilt character and appearance

This document is one of a number prepared during 2005-08 and is the outcome of the process of consultation and appraisal. This document has been further reviewed and updated in 2011-12.

The purpose of this document is to:

- set out the conclusions of boundary review
- assess and define the special interest of the Marple Bridge Conservation Area
- set out the results of public consultation on the revisions to Conservation Areas
- assess the action needed to protect and enhance the special qualities of the Marple Bridge Conservation Area

It is, however, not intended to be comprehensive in its scope and content. Omission of any specific building, space, feature or aspect of its appearance or character should not be taken to imply that they have no significance.

2. Review and Updating

English Heritage advice states that conservation area character appraisals need to be reviewed regularly and that ideally existing appraisals should be reviewed every five years (Guidance on Conservation Area Appraisals 2006 p22). This process of review and updating of appraisals will provide an opportunity to record any changes that have occurred, to confirm (or redefine) the special interest that warrants designation, to set out any new recommendations and to revise the management strategy.

In accordance with English Heritage recommendations, and policy HE5 of PPS5, the Marple Bridge Conservation Area Appraisal was reviewed and updated in 2012.

2.1 Boundary Review

English Heritage guidance stresses that a conservation area review should address the desirability of both the extension and reduction of the existing designated area. The removal of conservation area status can be an appropriate course of action where alterations and redevelopments since designation have resulted in the loss of the special architectural or historic character that the original designation was designed to protect and enhance. Conversely, tightly-drawn boundaries may require extending to reflect the need to protect an area's setting, to take advantage of new planning controls or respond to present development pressures, or to reflect new attitudes to architecture or advances in knowledge of the history of an area.

Marple Bridge Conservation Area was designated in 1974. Following the consultations set out in this document, an extension was designated in March 2006 to recognise buildings which are important historically and which contribute to the townscape of the village, as well as protecting gateways to the conservation area. In the case of Brabyns Park, the designation recognises the significance of a historic planned landscape now used as a

public park by Marple residents. This reflects the importance of the estate and the families' resident there since the 17th century in the economic life and development of the village.

Appendix 3 contains a map of the conservation area boundary. As part of a review in 2012, the boundary has been assessed and it has been agreed that there are to be no changes for Marple Bridge Conservation Area.

3. Character Appraisal

3.1 Location and Context

Marple Bridge is a predominantly stone-built village situated on the banks of the River Goyt, just to the north east of Marple. To the north and east are the villages of Compstall and Mill Brow. Historically the location had significance as a bridging point on the route between Stockport and Derbyshire and where water power was available initially for a forge and corn mill. Marple Bridge developed from the 18th century as a small urban centre.

Of special importance is the landscape setting of Marple Bridge formed by the steep-sided valley of the Goyt and enclosed by the fields and woods of the rural districts to the north, east and south and the ornamental parkland landscape of Brabyns Park to the west.

3.2 Origins and Development

The name 'Marple' is thought to derive from one of two old English sources – meaning 'boundary on the hill' or 'boundary by the river'. For many years the River Goyt formed part of the boundary between Derbyshire and Cheshire. Marple Bridge proper was on the Derbyshire side, whilst the part along Brabyns Brow (known as Lower Marple) belonged to Cheshire.

The history of Marple Bridge is linked to the development of the textile industry and the evolution of road, canal and railway transport routes. Historically, the settlement occupied an important position at the junction between the main route from Stockport to Derbyshire to the north and the road to the southeast through Mellor. The River Goyt was bridged at this point in 1777, replacing the earlier ford. There were significant extensions to the turnpike road network in the late 18th century which enhanced the advantages of the village's location. Samuel Oldknow played an important part in these schemes, being amongst the trustees for each turnpike company. In 1792 the road from Mellor to Marple Bridge became part of a new turnpike road to Hayfield. This was followed in 1801 by the turnpiking of the road from Stockport to Marple Bridge.

The earliest settlement developed around the bridge over the stream flowing into the Goyt to the south of the present village core, at the foot of Low Lea Road. Subsequently, the pattern of development was linear, stretching out along the roads leading from the bridge over the Goyt, particularly along Town Street in the direction of Mellor. Marple Bridge was well-established by 1795, when it was described as "a small village....containing about sixty houses". By this time it had a corn mill, which formerly stood on the west bank of the Goyt, just to the south of the village, and a water-powered forge (Forge Bank Mill) by the confluence of the Goyt and its tributary stream.

Most of the oldest surviving buildings appear to date from the late 18th century when the locality became a centre for early industrial manufacture. Domestic textiles manufacture was already well established when local cotton entrepreneurs such as Samuel Oldknow and William Radcliffe built their mills. The largest of these was Oldknow's Mellor Mill (1790-92) situated about a mile to the south on the Bottoms Hall estate. In Marple Bridge itself, the three storey stone building situated behind Nos. 42 and 44 Town Street is thought to have been a silk mill in the early 19th century.

Marple Bridge was easily accessed by canal from the late 18th century onwards and later, from 1865, by rail. Despite the decline of the local textile mills, the village continued to expand throughout the latter part of the 19th century as other industries became established. In late Victorian times the village had its own colliery and gas works. Bottoms Hall Colliery, situated to the west of Longhurst Lane, opened in 1873, but had ceased operation by the end of the century. The gas works was located at the north end of the village, and was originally owned by the Marple Gas Company. Opened in 1845, the works operated until 1976. In 1892, the Compstall Co-operative Society opened large premises in Marple Bridge, just to the north of the bridge, reflecting the growing importance of the village as a local shopping centre. Much of the housing along Longhurst Lane was built about this time, as the area became increasingly popular with commuters attracted by the healthy environment and magnificent Pennine landscape of the Marple area. Although the 20th century saw a decline in industrial activity in Marple, the locality has become increasingly popular as a residential area.

- *Brabyns Hall*

The estate at Brabyns Park appears to have originally been in the hands of the Lowe family of Lower Marple, who were prosperous farmers in possession of a substantial farmhouse. In the 1740s, John Lowe, Gentleman, owned some 40 acres. This estate passed to his daughter and heiress, Elizabeth Brabin, in 1749. Elizabeth's husband, Henry, promptly set about considerable improvements to the estate and it was the Brabyns who built the Georgian mansion and began the fashionable landscaping of the grounds. The new house faced down the valley to make the most of the fine prospect, and lodges on Brabyns Brow controlled access to carriage drives across the Park.

In 1800 the estate was purchased by Nathaniel Wright, a gentleman of Poynton, and a man of his time with wide-ranging interests in business, industry and agriculture. He knew Samuel Oldknow, and appears to have been strongly influenced by him in his activities. Around 1811 the house was extended to create the rounded front depicted above, and a lake was excavated on the estate, necessitating the diversion of the drive. Inspired by the success of local mill owners such as Oldknow, Wright planned an ambitious mill building scheme, but this came to nothing. He was more successful in his agricultural activities and, like Samuel Oldknow, he was awarded Agricultural Society Gold Medals for his forestry planting. Wright planted chestnuts, poplars and cypresses on his land and he had a fine collection of cattle and pigs which he probably bred in accordance with the best scientific principles of the time. The design of some cottages on his estate, specifically Watermeetings and 27 Brabyns Brow, with the characteristic Oldknow motif of the pointed arched window and Y-tracery, suggest that Oldknow was influential in building as well as agricultural matters.

After Wright's death in 1818, his son John was extensively involved in local philanthropic activities, a tradition which was continued by his cousin Ann Hudson when she inherited in 1866. The St. Martins church and school-building enterprises of Ann and her daughter, Maria Ann, are described elsewhere in this document. They also were involved in the building committee for the new All Saints' Church in the 1870s.

The estate continued to descend in the female line until the death of Fanny Hudson in 1941. By this time the estate had long been divided by the railway line, and two world wars had significantly compromised its value. Cheshire County Council purchased the estate

and opened it to the public, the house being demolished in 1953, followed by the stables and farm house in the 1970s.

3.3 Archaeology

The Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit has undertaken an enhancement survey to improve the quality of information within the Stockport Historic Environment Record (HER). This document utilises results from this survey to identify sites and features of historic interest. Sites, monuments and extant buildings identified on the HER are described at Appendix 5 of this document, and located on the plan at Appendix 6.

3.4 Character and Appearance

The analysis developed in this appraisal should be read in conjunction with the Townscape Appraisal Map (Appendix 2).

The character and appearance of the conservation area may be defined in terms of the relationship between dramatic topography, the River Goyt, trees, parkland, stone buildings, bridges and retaining walls, and the later diversity of building types, period styles and introduced materials used in their construction. Much of its townscape quality derives from the grouping of the older buildings with small spaces between, with interesting views being created and framed. These intimate groups contrast with the later more formal linear roadside developments where continuous development, a consistent building line and a unity of scale and massing are key aspects of the character of the area.

Most tellingly, with the majority of the built environment being on one side of the river and most of the open space with mature trees on the other, there is a dramatic visual contrast between local stone buildings and massed foliage which gives this area its particular appearance and character.

There is a mix of residential, community and commercial uses in the conservation area. Small shop premises occupy a clearly defined retail and service core aligned along the riverside in the narrow valley floor. For much of the length of Town Street this core occupies only the eastern side of the road, developing into a more traditional arrangement of shops facing each other across the roadway at its northern and southern extremities. At these points, junctions with other roads give rise to building groups of more picturesque character. At Low Lea Fold the grouping of the cottages is intricate, creating an intimate, inward-looking space. This contrasts with the remainder of the streets in the conservation area, where the constrained location of the village between the river and the steep valley sides has resulted in linear development often only a single plot deep from the roadway. Houses dating from the late 18th century onwards are arranged along the roads out of the valley to the north, east and southeast.

In general, the oldest buildings occupy the valley floor in a close-grained arrangement, while zones of later development can be identified along the roads out of the valley. Ribbon suburban development is focused on Low Fold, Compstall Road, Longhurst Lane and Hollins Lane. Low Lea Road remained a narrow unsurfaced lane during the suburban developments of the turn of the 19th century, and has retained its informal rural character with a scattering of cottages dating probably from around the 17th century onwards. Open

spaces separate building groups on the lane, which has a leafy character arising from the belt of woodland lining the riverbank to the west.

Community buildings dating from the late 19th/early 20th century, such as Ludworth Primary School, Marple Bridge United Reformed Church and St. Mary's Church are sited within the established linear roadside layout on streets ascending the valley sides. The historic importance of the junction and bridging point at the foot of Brabyns Brow is reflected in the location of the oldest public houses at that point. St. Martin's Church lies outside the main core of the village, on land which was originally part of the Brabyns Hall landscaped grounds. This site would have been convenient for the owner of the Hall, Ann Hudson, who gave the land and paid for the building of the school and schoolmaster's house in 1870. A building group on this scale, together with churchyard, would have been impossible to accommodate on the narrow valley floor. The absence of other buildings along Brabyns Brow is probably accounted for by the proximity of the Hall, as well as the steep gradient of the valley side, which is heavily wooded at this point, creating a green setting for the church and conservation area.

In contrast to the close-grained townscape of the village is the broad open area of Brabyns Park to the north, originally the mid-18th century landscaped park for the now-demolished Brabyns Hall. This occupies a broad riverside plain tucked into the elbow of the Goyt at its confluence with the River Etherow. The informal scattering of trees across the park greensward contrasts with densely planted shelter belts and ornamental shrubberies nearer the site of the house. This is a popular public park, combining wide tranquil open spaces and woodland of ecological importance with busy playing areas.

3.5 Landscape Setting, Views and Vistas

The riverside location of the village at the foot of the wooded, steep-sided Goyt Valley gives rise to a dramatic landscape setting. Progressive views into the village along streets curving down the hillsides from the southeast, east, north and west are an important aspect of the character of the conservation area: views along Longhurst Lane, Hollins Lane, and Low Fold all feature the gradual revelation of buildings and townscape groupings. As the road descends Brabyns Brow, trees frame progressive views into the village. Prominent in these views are the historic buildings clustering around the bridge, notably the picturesque group of cottages at 27-37 Brabyns Brow and the Norfolk Arms Hotel. There is an attractive view over the village and its wider landscape setting from Low Lea Road, in which the United Reformed Sunday School is an eye-catching feature.

The open setting of Town Street, with its unimpeded views over the river to the wooded hillside beyond is a key aspect of the character of the area.

From Brabyns Park there are extensive panoramic views across the Goyt Valley, notably from the site of the c.1740 mansion, a platform cut into the hillside with views looking directly down the valley across open parkland to the hillsides beyond.

3.6 Key Historic Buildings

3.6.1 Listed Buildings

- *St. Martin's Church and Parish Hall*

This is a notable group of buildings within the conservation area. St. Martin's Church and the former school are arranged around the churchyard, with a prominent memorial to the church's patron, Ann Hudson of Brabyns Hall. The buildings occupy land which was originally part of the Brabyns Estate, the owner, Ann Hudson, having donated the site as well as paying for much of the building work. Her daughter, Maria Ann, is said to have paid for the building of the church. St. Martin's housed a breakaway congregation from All Saints', Samuel Oldknow's Georgian church on Church Lane, further to the south. All Saints' Church was under pressure from an increasing congregation and structural dilapidation by this time, and the form of worship did not suit the Anglo-Catholic leanings of the Hudson family.

St. Martin's is set on an elevated site, giving the west end prominence in the view from Brabyns Brow. A substantial lych gate announces the presence of the church at the roadside, the bank rising so steeply as to hide the church behind a screen of trees at this point. The trees create an intimate setting for this building of almost domestic scale. Despite its unassuming exterior, the church is a miniature masterpiece of the Arts and Crafts Movement. It was designed at the early date of 1869-70 by one of the Movement's foremost architects, John Dando Sedding, and extended in 1895-96 by Sedding's pupil, Henry Wilson. Comparison with the new Church of All Saints', built a whole decade later in the Gothic Style, highlights the remarkably progressive architectural qualities of St. Martin's. The roll-call of talent involved in the design and execution of the church's furniture and decoration reads like a Who's Who of the cream of late 19th century Arts and Crafts designers. All is meticulously cared for, and a recent restoration of the interior decorative scheme perfectly showcases the beauty of both the individual architectural fittings and their harmonious arrangement.

- *19 Brabyns Brow & St Martin's Parish Hall* (Listed October 1985. Grade II with Group Value)

Formerly St. Martin's schoolroom and schoolmaster's house, now Parish Hall and house. The school was built in 1869 to the designs of Edmund Sedding, around the time that his death resulted in his brother taking over the church building project. The former schoolmaster's house bears a datestone "AH 1873", recording Ann Hudson's role in the building of the church group. The building is of random stone with ashlar dressings, clay tile roof and prominent large brick stacks. School has two parallel ranges, single storey with main hall open to the roof displaying arch-braced trusses; house of two storeys, both buildings being arranged under a continuous roof. House with a central staircase. The house is further distinguished by a pointed arch door with ashlar surround and canopy above, the design being topped off with two small gablets, complete with bargeboards and finials. Both house and school have ranges of chamfered mullioned windows, those of the school being long (of six and seven pointed-headed lights) and set high under the eaves, and those of the house having plain hoodmoulds.

- *St Martin's Church* (Listed October 1985. Grade II* with Group Value)

Church built 1869-70 by J.D. Sedding, with later extensions in the form of the North chapel (1895-6) and aisle (1909), both by Henry Wilson. Snecked stone with ashlar dressings and clay tile roof; timber framed south porch in the Cheshire vernacular style. Pevsner (1990) describes the church as "...a quiet design of nave and chancel and bellcote.... Yet in the

rhythm of the southern fenestration one can sense a designer of uncommon sensitivity". The windows are of 2-lights with geometric tracery, two of which are paired in bay 2. The five-light East window (1869-70) is by Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co. It features tiers of individual figures, originally with background patterning which has now faded to invisibility. Morris' firm also designed the remainder of the chancel glass (1873), while the southwest lights and the large west window are the work of Christopher Whall, another key figure of the period. The later north windows feature designs by Herbert Bryams, considered by Pevsner on stylistic grounds to be a pupil of Kempe.

The original church was very small, consisting of nave, chancel and vestry. Both nave and chancel are open to the roof, with a wagon roof to the nave, and arch braced trusses highlighted with vivid stencilling to the chancel. Wilson's extensions from 1895 transformed the character of the interior, beginning with the delightful North Chapel. The chapel apse has a vault of cobalt blue with a grove of gilded trees and flights of silver birds laid in relief. The birds are martins, a play on the dedication of the church. An inlaid altar table and communion rail are also Wilson's work, while the reredos (showing The Annunciation in a Pennine landscape setting) is by Christopher Whall. The later north aisle of 1909 is also Wilson's work, with the nave arcade arches dying into bold square columns. The most prominent feature here is the enormous relief panel of St. Christopher, modelled in gypsum and set in a niche with marble surround which projects markedly from the rear exterior wall of the church. This is Maria Ann Hudson's memorial. Wilson also designed the bronze War Memorial relief of 1924.

Other features of note in the church are the choir screen (1888) and plaster relief of angels by J. D. Sedding and the strikingly original Art Nouveau font cover with pierced metal sphere on an inlaid and carved lid and original font crane incorporating a dove set under a nimbus of stars.

- *Norfolk Arms Public House*

Public house now including restaurant, dating from the early 19th century and built of dressed watershot stone, now with slate roof. Originally likely to have been a symmetrical design, classically inspired with a large central dentillated pediment and projecting stone quoins. Here the 'polite' influence on the design becomes less clear-cut and the fenestration features vernacular-related flat-faced stone mullion windows of 3 and 2-lights with larger single sash openings over, all with flat-faced stone surrounds. Doorway with radial fanlight is probably of a later date than its plainer neighbour. Recessed round panel below pediment. Slightly later two-bay extension to the right of the façade; left wing of similar date.

- *Tanpit Cottage*

Listed October 1985. Grade II

Farmhouse of the mid 17th century with 20th century additions and alterations. Built of red sandstone rubble, now mainly painted and with 20th century tiled roof. Two-unit gable-entrance plan with single storey porch to largely two storey house. Central porch has an ovolo moulded door surround, shaped lintel and coped gable with kneelers and obelisk finials. Window ranges are of both flat-faced and chamfered mullion types, the later with hoodmould.

Tanpit cottage and its surrounding fields became part of Samuel Oldknow's Marple estate in 1823.

- *Bridge at Brabyns Brow*

Listed October 1985. Grade II with Group Value

The present bridge is of 19th century date, but was widened in the 1930s. It is constructed of dressed stone, with a single large segmental arch which was widened to the north in a similar design to the original, using ashlar stone and concrete. The original design features a segmental arch and band, plain parapet with band, chamfered coping and square terminating piers.

- *Iron Bridge at Brabyns Park*

Listed October 1985. Grade II

The iron bridge was erected for Nathaniel Wright, a wealthy industrialist and landowner, who purchased the Brabyns estate in 1800. He made many improvements to his property, including the construction of this bridge in 1813 to enable a carriage drive to cross the River Goyt and provide access to the park from Compstall. Like its more famous namesake at Coalbrookdale (built 1779), the bridge is one of very few cast iron bridges surviving from the period around 1800. It was fabricated by Salford Iron Works, with their name cast into the deck beam around a 'keystone' bearing the date of construction and an ornamental treatment of the letter 'W'.

The construction features three cast iron segmental arches carrying a cambered deck, each arch having pierced spandrels with 5 open cast iron circles. The deck beam carries scrolled brackets supporting iron railings. Stone abutments support the structure, and circular ashlar columns with hemi-spherical copings terminate the railings.

- *Bridge South of Iron Bridge Cottage (Scroll Bridge)*

Listed October 1985. Grade II with Group Value

Part of the group of engineering works carried out by Nathaniel Wright with the intention of building a cotton mill on the Brabyns estate. In this he would have been influenced by the pioneering work of textiles industrialists in the Marple area around the turn of the 19th century, notably the building of Samuel Oldknow's Mellor Mill a decade or so earlier. The Scroll Bridge crosses a drainage ditch, cut by Wright as a mill race for his ill-fated project (see below). It was damaged during repair work to the Iron Bridge and was fully restored in 2007/2008.

Bridge constructed of dressed and rock-faced stone, with segmental keystone arch on one side and a flat lintel on the other. Keystone bears the date 1805. Arch flanked by square projections. Parapet wall has projecting band and coping and is terminated by scroll shaped posts.

- *Weir on River Goyt*

Listed October 1985. Grade II

The weir forms part of 'Wright's Folly', being part of the abortive works carried out as part of a failed mill building project by Nathaniel Wright. The scheme foundered when it was established that half his land would have to be flooded to achieve the necessary head of water to power a mill. The weir was constructed around 1805, of ashlar and roughly dressed stone. Segmental in shape, the weir is flanked on either side by piers and retaining walls which take the form of a quadrant on plan. Each has an ashlar band and coping and is terminated by a massive semi-spherical feature.

3.6.2 Locally Listed Buildings

There are no locally listed buildings in the Marple Bridge Conservation Area. A review of locally listed buildings is currently being undertaken for the committee area of Marple. Buildings defined as key unlisted buildings have been recommended for consideration for inclusion on the Local List.

3.6.3 Key Unlisted Buildings

- *Lea Farm and Lea Farm Cottage (25, 27, 29 Low Lea Road) (Also known as Lee and Tannery Farm)*

Building group comprising original farmhouse and attached farm cottages, unusual in its near-cruciform plan. There is evidence in the detailing and different types of stone walling (regular coursed and rubble stone) for various phases of building, probably from the 17th or 18th century onwards. Stone flagged roof. Window ranges to the lane-side elevations have lost their mullions. In the late 18th /early 19th century the farm was owned by the Shaw family and the Shaw estate was purchased by Samuel Oldknow c. 1820 to extend his land holdings east of the River Goyt.

- *16 Low Lea Road and 18 Low Lea Road (Lea Cottage)*

Five-bay building, reputedly constructed by Samuel Oldknow as a carriage house to serve Lea Farm, presumably following his purchase of the estate around 1820. The structure is shown on the Tithe Map of 1849. It is unusual within the conservation area in its brick construction and the symmetrical formality of its main elevation, arranged around the now-infilled carriage arch and featuring a variety of arch types: segmental window heads to the upper story and double round-headed archways to the lower, flanking the stilted arch of the carriage entrance. The blue slate hipped roof carries a pair of ridge chimney stacks.

- *Forge Bank Mill (also known as Spade Forge)*

Early 19th century water-powered forge set beside a Goyt tributary stream. The forge made spades, pickaxes and other implements using a tilt hammer. It was worked by the Yarwood family until 1920. The larger of the two original water wheels survives: this is 15 feet in diameter and 4 feet wide, with an iron axle, hubs and rims. Rubble stone construction with stone flagged roof, three storeys to waterside elevation with five-light window ranges to upper storey, three- and two-light ranges below. Forge substantially rebuilt and restored in the late 20th century. Millpond survives just upstream.

- *St. Mary's Church, School and Presbytery*

An attractive group of regular coursed stone buildings, in a T shaped plan, designed in a domestic gothic style, built by Lord Edward, 1st Baron of Glossop in 1859. The house directly addresses Hollins Lane in an elevated position with gate piers topped by pyramidal caps and iron gates marking the entrance; the church sits behind the presbytery. The group benefits from a verdant setting with a lawned garden, burial ground and trees to the west and a stream to the north. The architect has not been established, but in view of his long association with Lord Howard of Glossop, an attribution to M. E. Hadfield seems likely. Originally the church was built as a private chapel until 1921, when Lord Howard conveyed it to the diocese.

The church has a four bay nave and one bay sanctuary, constructed under one roof of blue slate with gabled dormer windows. Predominantly domestic in style with the only expression of ecclesiastical use being the sacristy and gabled bellcote with cross-in-a-circle finial to Church gable. Windows are plain square headed three light timber casements with leaded glass. Low former school building to the southeast, built parallel to and adjoining the sanctuary with a lean-to porch. Adjoining Presbytery; two storeys with slate roof and three chimney stacks. Multi paned timber casement windows with chamfered ashlar surrounds. Principal entrance to the west with chamfered ashlar surrounds, balanced either side by two strip lights.

The church has a lavish interior, key features being the tripartite sanctuary and long altar. The designer of these have not been established, but it is thought that they originate from the 19th Century. Some internal fittings including rails, decoration, stained glass and organ provided by a local businessman, Edward Ross J.P and installed between 1873 and 1887. Ross died in 1892 and the high altar was erected in his memory and consecrated by Bishop Bagshawe and elaborate Gothic memorial erected in the churchyard. The Interior was redecorated by Hardman & Co. in 1938 which included the installation of oak panelling, carved by Douglas Renwick of Hyde.

- *Ludworth Primary School*

Built circa 1900. Long range to Lower Fold set down below ground level, irregularly coursed stone with ashlar dressings, single storey with prominent steeply pitched tiled roof, projecting eaves and tall brick ridge stacks. Gabled dormers with tripartite window groups, central light taller than flanking openings; free use of classical detailing with a hint of Art Nouveau in the ashlar dressings, segmental pediment above each central light with keystone in tympanum. Good boundary wall with stone piers and Art Nouveau railings.

- *27-37 Brabyns Brow*

Much altered group of cottages. No. 27 appears to be the oldest, being of one-and-a-half storeys with a partially blocked mullion and transom window on the ground storey and a gothic window with Y-tracery above. Both appear to be picturesque features characteristic of the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, and may indicate the influence of Samuel Oldknow on Nathaniel Wright, the owner of the Brabyns Hall estate from 1800. The remaining cottages are of two low storeys with horizontal window ranges. At least parts of

this block have been demolished and rebuilt to a different plan form since their original construction.

- *Marple Bridge United Reformed Church*

Built in 1885 by Barker and Ellis of Manchester in a Perpendicular Gothic style. The steep site gives this building great prominence in the conservation area, forming what Pevsner (1990) described as “a lively group” with:

- *Former Sunday School to United Reformed Church*

Very tall building, orientated north-south. Regular coursed stone with ashlar dressings; elevation to Town Street with mullioned and transomed windows, those on the upper storey are particularly tall. Hexagonal south end, flanking walls to gable with battlements and ashlar dressings; gable with hoodmould, five-light pointed arched window, small segmental-headed leaded glazed lights to lower portion. Upper lights with Art Nouveau-inspired tracery. Near-blank lower storey. Upper storey windows throughout with very attractive decorative coloured glass in the Glasgow Style. Building recently refurbished and in use as a Surgery.

- *80 Lower Fold (Former Compstall Co-operative)*

Central premises of the Compstall Co-operative Society, with coal delivery yard, warehouses, offices and shops, built in 1892. Closed in 1972. Stables to rear were demolished in 1996 and houses built on the site. The main range is two storeys, built of machine made brick with terracotta and stone decoration. The central section is gabled and flanked by pilasters which are stone-built to the ground floor; oculus to gable, with projecting clock below; 3 windows to 1st floor, with terracotta band below including ‘Compstall Cooperative Industrial Society Limited’. Northern section has 2 windows, with terracotta band below with ‘Marple Bridge Branch 1892’; broad opening to ground floor. Continuous stone hood above 1st floor windows in both sections.

- *Iron Bridge Cottage*

Shown on OS 1882 1st edition and was probably built as part of Nathaniel Wrights improvements to Brabyns Hall and Parkland, of a comparable date to the adjacent iron bridge (1813). Two storey Lodge of square plan with a Pyramidal roof. The ball finial on top of the roof has been removed and other alterations include a single storey extension to the south, the insertion of UPVC windows and the removal or original slates and replacement with concrete tiles. The building is also rendered. Group value with Iron Bridge (Grade II) forming a picturesque entrance to Brabyns Park.

- *Horse trough and mounting block, Brabyns Park*

Constructed of stone, large round trough with stepped mounting block. Most likely to be associated with Nathaniel Wrights c 1811 improvements when the Park was in private ownership.

- *39 Longhurst Lane, (former police house)*

Former Police residence used to house serving officers. Built between 1910 and 1920, of red stock brick with stone dressings and a slate roof, the building is set back from the predominant building line within an attractive green setting and makes a positive contribution to the street scene.

- *Boundary Stone, Town Street Bridge*

Boundary stone with an inscription that has worn away. With its location at the crossing point of the river Goyt it is possible that this demarcated the former County boundary between Cheshire and Derbyshire.

3.7 Architecture and Building Materials

The predominant walling material is local stone, the roofs of the older buildings also being clad with stone slates. Higher status houses from the late 18th and early 19th century display ashlar dressings and well-detailed doorcases, and these features can be seen on the Norfolk Arms, together with ashlar quoins. Weavers' cottages, notably grouped around Low Lea Fold show plain jambs and lintels, and slender rectangular mullions in their horizontal window ranges. Later terraced stone cottages have simple ashlar door jambs and lintels, often combined with wedged window lintels.

Welsh blue slate was introduced as a roofing material later in the 19th century and red machine-made brick replaces stone for the building of houses at around the same time. Despite the shift to non-vernacular materials, high status buildings such as St. Martins Church and School, St. Mary's Catholic Church and School and the United Reformed Church and Sunday School continued to use stone with ashlar dressings. Stone is also used for the early 20th century Ludworth Primary School, with its classically-derived ashlar dressings. In the context of the unassuming architectural forms which characterise Marple Bridge Conservation Area the former Co-operative store on Lower Fold is a uniquely lively essay in the use of decorative brickwork and terracotta.

In the Edwardian period rows of modest terraces with continuous eaves lines became less common with the extension of housing development along Longhurst Lane towards Mellor. Paired red brick villas show bay windows and decoratively chamfered lintels. Larger detached villas feature gables with 'half-timbered' decorative patterns.

Boundary walls provide hard edging to the streetscape that enclose spaces and building plots whilst contrasting to the softer, heavily wooded valley sides. These are constructed predominantly of stone sourced from the immediate locality, creating visual harmony within the conservation area. These are strong features in the following areas:

- *Hollins Lane*
Stone boundary walls enclosing mainly high status ecclesiastical buildings such as Marple Bridge URC and St Mary's Catholic Church and Presbytery.
- *Brabyns Park*

Formal early 19th century brick boundary wall with stone coping defined by brick buttresses to the north of the Park. Also within Brabyns Park are stone boundaries and walling to the south east, enclosing and adjacent to, the Council depot.

- *Lower Fold*
Dwarf boundary walls and some good retention of stone gate piers enclosing 19th and early 20th Century terraces, creating a visual break between the street and building plots.
- *Town Street*
- Stone wall enclosing the western edge of the highway and delineating the boundary between the urban grain of the town and the river Goyt. An attractive view of the river is benefitted from this position in the conservation area.

3.8 Contribution of Trees, Hedges and Green Spaces

Brabyns Park is a key green open space in the conservation area. Woodland occupies the steep hillside to the west, while ornamental plantings featuring trees, evergreen shrubs and conifers occupy the land at the entrance to the park. Scattered trees across the open parkland are evidence of the planned and ornamental character of the original mid-18th century estate. Throughout the conservation area, trees play an important role in providing an attractive wider landscape setting for the historic village and parkland, and in providing dramatic contrasts between massed foliage and historic stone buildings in the deep valley of the Goyt. They also frame views into the conservation area from the roads descending the valley sides, notably on Brabyns Brow and Low Lea Road.

3.9 Floorscape and Street Furniture

The floorscape throughout the conservation area consists of mainly modern materials. Along Town Street artificial stone flags and kerbs have been used, and traditional style street lighting installed. There is a well-maintained K6 telephone kiosk just to the north of the junction between Lower Fold and Town Street, a Type K EIIR Pillar Box located outside the post office and an EIIR wall box located in the boundary wall of 45 Longhurst Lane. Located on Town Street Bridge against the parapet wall is a boundary stone with an inscription that has worn away. With it's location at the crossing point of the river Goyt it is possible that this demarcated the former County Boundary between Cheshire and Derbyshire.

In Brabyns Park there is good survival of historic features such as gate piers and boundary stones that add historic interest and complement the natural palette of the parkland setting. Located within woodland near Brabyns Cottage are the remains of stone gate piers and to the South of the park adjacent to the footpath following the river Goyt is a boundary stone (see Appendix 5, MonUID: MGM16545) and a commemorative stone, which has the inscription:

“This stone was laid on July 22nd 1896 by the right reverend James Moorhouse Lord Bishop of Manchester”

The stone was recovered from the river Goyt in 2000, and is reputed to be the foundation stone for Boys School and Parish Institute in Monsall. It is unknown how the stone came to

be located in Brabyns Park, but nonetheless is harmonious with the character of the conservation area.

At the entrance to Brabyns Park there is a horse trough and mounting block. The trough is now planted with shrubs, and is an interesting feature that acts as a visible link to the Park's former usage as a private residence.

Within the grounds of Marple Bridge United Reform Church are stepped footpaths that use grave stones as stone flags that add visual interest, particularly in the view from Town Street towards the Church.

3.10 Definition of the Special Character of the Conservation Area

The special interest of the Marple Bridge Conservation Area derives from visual relationships based on contrast: between steep-sided valley topography and open ornamental parkland, between historic built form and extensive natural woodland, and between fine-grained historic building groups and linear suburban developments. These contrasting spaces are linked by the River Goyt, by historic road routes and by views along and across the river, up and down hillsides, and beyond the boundaries of the conservation area to the village's dramatic Pennine landscape setting.

A detailed analysis of the special character of the conservation area is set out as an introduction to this document.

4. Preservation and Enhancement Issues

4.1 Condition of the Building Fabric

There are some areas occupying the rear plots on the western side of Town Street which show signs of lack of maintenance. Despite this, the overall condition of buildings in the conservation area is good.

4.2 Extent of Loss and Intrusion

The conservation area has maintained its coherence; there are no major losses or intrusions. Recent building has respected the grain of the townscape and exhibits materials, scale and massing in keeping with the character of the historic village.

4.3 Development Issues

Development pressure in Marple Bridge Conservation Area is low, planning applications being generally confined to householder extensions, alterations to signs and shopfronts, changes of use to upper floors of commercial premises and small infill residential schemes in backland plots. The conservation area benefits from some recent sensitive conversions such as the former Co-operative building that has been converted to flats.

4.4 Preservation and Enhancement

Detailed proposals for the preservation and enhancement of the conservation area will be set out in a future Conservation Area Management Plan. The plan will formulate objectives and outline a programme to address the issues identified within this appraisal.

Initial suggestions of management measures include:

- Making of an Article 4 Direction, as appropriate, to protect vulnerable traditional materials and original architectural features on houses
- Preparation of design guidance to protect the character and appearance of the conservation area
- Review of protection afforded to trees through Tree Preservation Orders.
- Preparation of management guidelines to protect the important contribution made by trees to the conservation area
- Addition of the key unlisted buildings set out above to the Local List
- A management plan should include guidance on future development within the conservation area

Marple Bridge Article 4 Direction (2010)

The retention of original materials and architectural details is crucial to the character and appearance of the conservation area. At the same time, such features are vulnerable to loss through permitted development rights. Following the review and designation of the conservation area in 2006, approval in principle for putting an Article 4(2) direction in place was given by the Council's Executive. Following this and further consultation with residents an Article 4(2) Direction was implemented in 2010 to extend control over householder alterations in the conservation area.

5. Community Involvement

5.1 Public Consultation

Public consultation has been an integral part of the conservation area extension and appraisal process. Proposals were posted on the Council's web site together with an electronic questionnaire. A Press Release was issued. Letters were sent out to all residents of the conservation area informing them of the proposal for designation and inviting them to an afternoon and evening drop-in session held at St. Martin's Church Hall on 23rd January 2006. Each letter contained a questionnaire canvassing residents' views and information on the link to the draft conservation area appraisal on the Council's web site. Fliers and posters were also distributed in the wider Marple area and local history and amenity groups were contacted directly. The drop-in session was well attended and gave residents the chance to ask questions of Council Officers related to designation and possible Article 4 Directions. Copies of the draft conservation area appraisal were made available to read and take away. An exhibition was mounted on the history and special interest of the conservation area, and this was moved to Marple Library for a week following the close of the drop-in session.

A summary of responses to the public consultation exercise is included in Appendix 1

5.2 Response to Stakeholder Comments

"In the final analysis, heritage is what people value"
(English Heritage, 2006)

The consultation exercise generated a significant level of response from stakeholders. Letters and completed questionnaires were analysed to assess the level of support for both the designation of the proposed new extended conservation area and for the imposition of extra controls to protect the area's special character. Comments were also evaluated to determine those aspects of the area which stakeholders consider to be important to its appearance and character. English Heritage's *Guidance on Conservation Area Appraisals*, published in August 2005, highlights the importance for local authorities of recognising the values which are ascribed by stakeholders to historic environments when preparing appraisals of the special character of conservation areas.

Strong support for the proposed new conservation area was indicated, with 82% of respondents considering that the area is of special architectural or historic interest which should be protected by designation. Residents of Davenport Park considered that the following aspects of the conservation area were important to its character: historic buildings, open space, trees, boundary walls, street furniture and street surfaces. Of these characteristics, historic buildings, trees and boundary walls were seen to be the most significant in defining the special character of the area. The weight accorded these elements is reflected in the character analysis and the definition of the area's special character set out in this appraisal.

Stakeholders were also asked whether they considered that certain types of work were harmful to the special character of the conservation area. Responses indicated that, amongst other issues, a range of householder alterations are seen as inappropriate in Marple Bridge. Specifically, these included the replacement of original roofs, windows, and doors with modern materials; the loss of original architectural features from buildings; the demolition of boundary walls; the removal of historic features from the street scene and the painting of exterior walls of buildings. This concern is reflected in a 85% level of support for special controls over permitted development.

Preliminary suggestions for conservation area management measures have been made in this appraisal document, addressing concerns raised by stakeholders. These include the making of an Article 4(2) Direction to control permitted development, as appropriate. This proposal was authorised in principle by SMBC Executive. Public concern over inappropriate alterations to buildings can also be addressed in ways that complement the extra planning controls put in place by an Article 4 Direction, including the preparation of local generic guidance to facilitate a sympathetic approach to design and choice of materials. Identification of further locally listed buildings can also help promote interest in, and respect for, the architectural qualities of buildings. A grant scheme to help with the restoration of historic features and traditional materials was suggested, and this could be considered in the future.

Concern was expressed more generally over inappropriate development which does not reflect the character of the conservation area. In particular, infill development, excessive house building and extensions built in inappropriate materials were seen as undesirable. Strong concern was expressed at the recent construction of a mobile phone mast just outside the conservation area. It is suggested that a future management plan should

include guidance on aspects of development affecting the character and appearance of the conservation area.

There is strong interest in local history and the historic environment in the Marple area and the need for greater community involvement in conservation matters was stressed by respondents, in particular the need to engage knowledgeable local historians. The Council is grateful to acknowledge the help of Judith Wilshaw, Adult Education teacher, and members of Marple Local History Society (notably Ann Hearle) in the preparation of Conservation Area Appraisals for the Marple area and looks forward to a continuing association as further appraisals are prepared.

Another issue raised is the need to protect trees and open spaces. This is reflected in the suggestion of a review of protection afforded to trees through Tree Preservation Orders and the preparation of management guidelines to protect the important contribution made by trees to the conservation area. Specific mention was made of Brabyns Park and the need for a transparent management plan which would embrace trees, parking, access, the maintenance and restoration of wetlands, interpretation of the historic landscape and the provision of a Visitor Centre and Tea Rooms.

The quality of the public realm also emerged as an area of concern, with parking problems heading the agenda. Street parking, in particular pavement parking and over-running was seen as a problem, notably around Lower Fold. Improvements to traffic flow on Brabyns Brow, Lower Fold and Compstall Road (the major through route) were requested and the suggestion made to widen the carriageway on Town Street by reducing the width of the riverside footway. Resolution of these issues requires a corporate approach, and could be addressed as part of a future Conservation Area Management Plan.

6. References and Further Reading

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Privately printed 1899 reprinted by M.T.D. Rigg Publications 1989

www.marple-uk.com

7. Contacts

General Inquiries concerning the Conservation Area should be referred to the Council's Conservation Officer.

Telephone: 0161 474 2620 / 4561

Enquiries relating to development proposals and planning applications should be addressed to the Council's Planning Services department

Telephone: 0161 474 3896

Enquiries relating to trees within the conservation area should be addressed to the Council's Arboricultural Officer

Telephone: 0161 217 6111

Enquiries relating to the Historic Environment Record should be addressed to Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service

University of Salford

Joule House

Crescent M5 4NW

Tel: 0161 295 5522

Email: gmaas@salford.ac.uk

National Organisations

English Heritage

North West Office

Canada House

Chepstow Street

Manchester

M1 5FW

Tel: 0161 242 1400

www.english-heritage.org.uk

Email: northwest@english-heritage.org.uk

Victorian Society

The Victorian Society

1 Priory Gardens

Bedford Park

London W4 1TT

Tel: 020 8994 1019

www.victorian-society.org.uk

Email: admin@victorian-society.org.uk

Georgian Group

6 Fitzroy Square,

London

W1T 5DX

Tel: 087 1750 2936

www.georgiangroup.org.uk

Email: info@georgiangroup.org.uk

Twentieth Century Society

70 Cowcross Street

London EC1M 6EJ

Tel: 020 7250 3857

www.c20society.org.uk

Email: coordinator@c20society.org.uk

Appendix 1

Summary of Marple Bridge Consultation Responses

Total responses = 33

Conservation Area Status

Agree = 27 = 81.8%
Disagree = 5 = 15.2%
Don't know = 1 = 3%

Article 4 Directions

Agree = 28 = 84.8%
Disagree = 4 = 12.2%
Don't know = 1 = 3%
Agree in reservation = 0 = 0%

Most important features in defining the special character of the area

Buildings

Trees
Boundaries
Open Space
Street furniture
Street surfaces

All of the above.

Others specified –

- The Iron Bridge in Brabyns Park
- Unmade roads i.e. Low Lea Road
- Colours of properties particularly to the shops in Marple Bridge.

Works which could harm the special character of the area –

Replacement of original roofs, windows, and doors with modern materials
Loss of original architectural features from buildings
Demolition of boundary walls
Removal of historic features from the street scene
New or replacement signs and shopfronts (where applicable)
Painting of exterior walls of buildings

All of the above.

Others specified –

- Erection of a mobile phone mast
- Infilling of modern dwellings, shops and offices between the traditional houses and cottages.
- Failure to properly maintain buildings and architectural features.

- Tarmacing the unmade road surfaces.
- New homes and extensions not being constructed from stone
- Pavement parking
- Extraction fans to local restaurants
- Excessive house building

What can the Council do to further protect or enhance the conservation area?

1. Work with people to restore buildings or anything that raises the area from dereliction or assists in reversion from modern to traditional.
2. The documentation is negative and reinforces the message of decay. There is no message on the SMBC website with reference to grants or support.
3. Ensure that public services in the area are managed. Brabyns Park is well used by sport teams but this creates pressure on parking as the park is needed as well by dog walkers, cyclists, pleasure visitors etc.
4. There is no visible management plan for Brabyns Park. The 1805 and adjacent wetlands need restoration and there should be available information about how mature trees are being managed/replaced.
5. Brabyns Park lacks bins, signage, no information about the history of the park, no reference to alternative parking or alternative access points.
6. Ensure that applications are properly scrutinised and breaches are addressed.
7. Street cleanliness
8. The council should not negate the efforts that residents of Marple Bridge make by consenting to a mobile phone mast.
9. Ensure those with a great knowledge of the architecture and local history are involved as much as possible.
10. Maintain alertness against unsympathetic building projects.
11. The Council should make checks on their own properties especially where they appear in prominent positions.
12. The entrance to Brabyns Park should be better maintained with particular regard to tree care.
13. Brabyns Park pond needs constant maintenance and removal of litter.
14. Purchase the Iron Bridge Cottage and turn into Visitor Centre/Tea Rooms.
15. Prevent companies from erecting masts.
16. Reduce number of new homes being built and designation of parking for residents on Longhurst Lane.
17. Reduce street parking.
18. Prevent vehicles driving over flagged street surfaces
19. Prevent pavement parking on Lower Fold.
20. Prevent further consents for building and apartment blocks.
21. Prosecute those evading planning permission regulations on listed buildings.
22. Reduce width of riverside footpath in Town Street to give more carriageway allowance.
23. Shop window displays out of keeping.
24. Redefine rights of way including from Brabyns Brow to the park.
25. Improve traffic flow down Brabyns Brow, Lower Fold and Compstall Rd.

Other comments

1. Uncertainty over extension as far as Sebastian Close/Clement Road.

2. Planning controls in place considered sufficient.
3. Presence of a mobile phone mast fits into the character and appearance of the Conservation Area is unfitting.
4. Properties on Longhurst Lane do not have historic interest and should not be included in the conservation area
5. Query the inclusion of Brabyns Park which would be assumed to be managed and developed in a responsible manner without the need for inclusion to the Conservation Area.
6. The Article 4 Directions are an essential and an excellent step forward.
7. Reintroduction of grants to help people in Conservation Areas maintain their properties in accordance with Article 4 Directions.
8. To ensure the Cottage in the Memorial Park falls within the Conservation Area Boundary.
9. Concern over Council agreeing to erection of mobile phone mast at the top of Low Lea Road.
10. Consider extension of the area up Hollin's Lane to Fernwood or Constable Drive/Kemp Road.
11. Regular inspections required ensuring businesses are aware of the constraints.
12. Concern over costs of sympathetic alterations

APPENDIX 2:

Townscape Appraisal Map

APPENDIX 3:

Conservation Area Boundary Map – Listed & Locally Listed Buildings

APPENDIX 4:

Conservation Area Phasing Map

Appendix 5 Historic Environment Record Entries

1. MonUID: MGM15171

Name: Lodge, Brabyns Park

Record Type: Building

Description: Shown on OS 1st edition.

Lodge of 2 storeys and square plan. Pyramidal roof with stone finial. Modern windows with stone sills. Rendered. Single storey extension to south(2).

Sources:

(1) Cartographic materials: 1882. Cheshire Sheet 11, OS 6" to 1 mile, 1st Edition.

(2) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2002. Tame, Goyt & Etherow Catchment Rapid Archaeological Survey. Vol 1, Site 36

Monument / Component Types:

LODGE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD)

2. MonUID: MGM15239

Name: Brabins Cottage

Record Type: Building

Description: Buildings are shown at this location on Swire and Hutchings map of 1830.

The cottage is named as Brabins Cottage on the OS 6" first edition of 1872 and a well is shown to the west of the main site (1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Marple. MR133

Cartographic materials: 1830. Swire & Hutchings Map of Cheshire.

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1830 AD to 2050 AD)

WELL (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1872 AD to 2050 AD)

3. MonUID: MGM16545

Name: Stone, Brabyns Park

Record Type: Monument

Description: Names as 'stone' on the 1st edition OS map(1870-8)(a). The feature is a single upright stone c.20-30cm square. No inscription visible. And the stone is badly weathered. Original function uncertain, but possibly a boundary stone(1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2002. Tame, Goyt & Etherow Catchment Rapid Archaeological Survey. Vol 1, 34

Monument / Component Types:

BOUNDARY STONE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1872 AD to 2050 AD)

4. MonUID: MGM15282

Name: Lower Fold Settlement

Record Type: Place

Description: 'Lower Fold' small settlement running north-south along road for c150m on the 1st edition OS map(1870-8)(a). 'Lowerfould' documented in 1731 (1,2). Group of buildings shown on 1870-8 OS map still standing, as follows. No 46, house, stone-built, 2 storeys, 2 bays, quoins, stone surround to door with flat headed light above, stone bay windows to either side; probably mid-19th century. Adjoining this on the north, No 44 is barn now converted to house; stone-built, 2 storeys, barn door with keystone with carved head in low relief; wing on north with catslide roof. To north Nos 32-40 are row of cottages, stone-built, 2 storeys, with square-cut surrounds to door; windows have stone sills and wedge-shaped lintels. No 19, on east side of the road, is a house, stone-built, 2 storeys, 2 bays, symmetrical façade, square-cut surround to door; windows have stone sills and wedge-shaped lintels (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW44

(a) Cartographic materials: 1882. 1st Edition. Sheet 5 Derbyshire, OS 6" to 1 mile. Surveyed 1870-8.

(2) Monograph: Cameron, K. 1959. The Place Names of Derbyshire Part 1. 143

Monument / Component Types:

SETTLEMENT (AD 18th Century to Modern - 1700 AD to 2050 AD)

5. MonUID: MGM15283

Name: Smithy, Lower Fold

Record Type: Building

Description: Two buildings in approximate location on the 1st edition OS map (1870-8)(a). Named 'Smithy' on the OS 25" map (1896-7)(b). Single-storey building on the site used as a garage; if this was originally the smithy building it appears to have been much altered (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW45

(a) Cartographic materials: 1882. 1st Edition. Sheet 5 Derbyshire, OS 6" to 1 mile. Surveyed 1870-8.

(b) Cartographic materials: 1909. OS 25" Cheshire map Sheet 20.2. revision 1896-7.

Monument / Component Types:

BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1850 AD to 2050 AD?)

BUILDING (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1850 AD to 2050 AD)

6. MonUID: MGM16491

Name: Co-operative Building, Lower Fold

Record Type: Building

Description: Central premises of the Compstall Co-operative Society, with coal delivery yard, warehouses, offices and shops, built in 1892 (1,2). Closed in 1972. Stables to rear were demolished in 1996 and houses built on the site. The site is shown on an aerial drawing dating from its opening in 1893 (1,3). The main range, on Lower Fold, is now converted to apartments; 2 storeys, built of machine-made brick with terracotta and stone decoration. Central section is gabled and flanked by pilasters which are stone-built to the ground floor; oculus to gable, with projecting clock below; 3 windows to 1st floor, with terracotta band below including 'Compstall Cooperative Industrial Society Limited'. Northern section is has 2 windows, with terracotta band below with 'Marple Bridge Branch 1892'; broad (vehicle?) opening to ground floor. Continuous stone hood above 1st floor windows in both sections. North section of the range comprises 2 houses; chamfered stone lintels and sills to windows; semi-circular headed doors with moulding above which includes keystones and rosette stops (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW89

(2) Bibliographic reference: Marple Local History Society. 1993. The History of Marple & District. 67

(3) Bibliographic reference: Hearle,A.. 1997. Marple and Mellor. 98

Monument / Component Types:

COOPERATIVE STORE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1892 AD to 2050 AD)

7. MonUID: MGM10327

Name: Brabins Hall (site of)

Record Type: Monument

Description: Site Type: A1, C. 5 hectares. House with grounds & small park. Irregular shaped site with house roughly central, St Martin's Church & school built to southeastern end of site. Productive gardens to northeast & lake with path system close to house. Manchester & Sheffield line passes close to the house site & probably sliced the original site into two separate sections. Belt of woodland, lake & boundary planting to west of the

line probably belongs to site. Hall was stone-built & erected c.1740 by Henry Brabins, Esq, a physician of Stockport. The estate later belonged to the Wright family. Partial survival as open land owned by the local authority. The house has been demolished(1).

Sources:

- (1) Monograph: GMAU. 1994. Stockport, A Survey of Historic Parks & Gardens in Gtr. M/cr. 12
- (2) Cartographic materials: 1882. Sheet 20 Cheshire, OS 6" - 1 mile. Surveyed 1871-2.
- (3) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Marple. MR93

Monument / Component Types:

PARK (AD 18th Century to Modern - 1740 AD to 2050 AD)
HOUSE (AD 18th Century to AD 20th Century - 1740 AD to 1950 AD)
FORMAL GARDEN (AD 18th Century to Post Medieval - 1740 AD to 1900 AD)

8. MonUID: MGM16523

Name: Housing, Brabyns Brow

Record Type: Building

Description: Building depicted on Burdetts Cheshire 1770s map(a). Irregular range of housing. Western end, Gardener's Cottage, comprises 1½ storey house with gabled façade to Brabyns Brow; rendered; centred bay with Gothic window to upper floor and mullioned window below; Gothic window in west elevation; appears to be early 19th century. Adjoined on east by curved bay. Remainder of range comprised cottages, low 2 storeys, brick-built and painted, flat heads to windows. Range ends with wing running parallel to river; 2 storeys, with basement, brick-built, painted (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1). Cottages were part of Brabyns Hall estate. Two cottages closest to the river were demolished in the 1930s when Brabyns Brow was improved and Marple Bridge over the Goyt was widened (1,2).

Sources:

- (1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Marple. MR314
- (a) Cartographic materials: Burdett. 1770s. Burdett's Map of Cheshire.
- (2) Bibliographic reference: Hearle,A. & Clarke,P.. 2002. Marple and Mellor. 28

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 18th Century to Modern - 1750 AD? to 2050 AD)

9. MonUID: MGM16525

Name: Midland Public House, Brabyns Brow

Record Type: Building

Description: Depicted on the 1850 tithe map(a). 2 storeys, with symmetrical façade, rendered with large modern windows; single-storey wing to rear; modern extensions alongside river (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Marple. MR315
(a) Cartographic materials: 1850. Tithe Map and Apportionment of Marple.

Monument / Component Types:

PUBLIC HOUSE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1850 AD? to 2050 AD)

10. MonUID: MGM15598

Name: Lower Marple

Record Type: Place

Description: Buildings shown at this location on Burdett's Map of Cheshire c. 1770. Named as Low Marple on Swire and Hutchings map of 1830. Settlement included Dr Hibbert's house which projected out to create a dangerous bend and was demolished for road widening in 1930 (Hearle A 1997 Marple and Mellor, 42) (1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Marple. MR287
Cartographic materials: 1830. Swire & Hutchings Map of Cheshire.
Cartographic materials: Burdett. 1770s. Burdett's Map of Cheshire.

Monument / Component Types:

SETTLEMENT (AD 18th Century to Modern - 1770 AD? to 2050 AD)

11. MonUID: MGM15597

Name: Marple Bridge Corn Mill (site of)

Record Type: Monument

Description: Stone-built mill, 3 storeys with basement, c 15yds x 13yds. Powered by a breastshot wheel fed directly from a sluice above the weir, with the water then flowing in a short channel to an undershot wheel housed in a roofed extension jutting out from the mill towards the river. Building said to carry a datestone of '1691'. 5 pairs of stones listed at mill in 1829, 1854 and 1857 At that last date one waterwheel described as being 15ft in diameter and 13ft wide; the other 17ft in diameter and 3ft 7in wide. Continued in use as a corn mill until 1926. Later demolished. Visible remains principally comprise lower part of back wall of the mill, now boundary wall of Midland Hotel carpark, and masonry by the river. Public house was formerly the Hare and Hounds Inn, documented in 1854. Row of 4 cottages formerly stood beside the mill and above the inn, now demolished (3,1). Possible the site of a corn mill in Marple mentioned in 1354 and implied at an earlier date by the name of Robert the Miller (3,2).

The west wall of the mill stands to a height of c 4m and contains 4 blocked arched windows in an upper storey; below the wall juts out and carries corbels to take a floor. There is the stub of part of the south wall c 2.5m high with blocked round headed cart door and the stub of part of the north wall with quoins at the corner. The upper level of the outside of the west wall can be seen from the adjacent path. Present remains possibly 19th century in date (Arrowsmith P & Lloyd D 2002 Tame, Goyt and Etherow Rapid Archaeological Survey, Stage Three Report: Part 1, no 30) (3,1).

Sources:

- (1) Monograph: Ashmore, O. 1989. Historic Industries of Marple and Mellor. 65-7
- (3) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Marple. MR285
- (2) Monograph: Arrowsmith, P. 1997. Stockport: A History. 57

Monument / Component Types:

CORN MILL (AD 14th Century to AD 20th Century - 1354 AD? to 1930 AD?)
WATER WHEEL (AD 19th Century to AD 20th Century - 1857 AD to 1930 AD)
MILLSTONE (AD 19th Century to AD 20th Century - 1829 AD to 1930 AD?)

12. MonUID: MGM15287

Name: Marple Bridge (Settlement)

Record Type: Place

Description: 'Marple Bridge' noted on Burdetts 1763-67 map(a).

Sources:

- (1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW46
- (a) Cartographic materials: Burdett. 1770s. Burdett's Map of Cheshire.

Monument / Component Types:

SETTLEMENT (AD 18th Century to Modern - 1700 AD to 2050 AD)

13. MonUID: MGM16488

Name: 14-20 Town Street

Record Type: Building

Description: Present building probably shown as part of larger block on the 1852 tithe map(a). Houses, 2 storeys, stone-built, each 1 bay, modern shop windows inserted to ground floor, stone door surrounds with flat-headed light above door, cambered stone lintels to windows and doors, and stone sills to windows (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

- (1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW87
- (a) Cartographic materials: 1852. Ludworth Tithe Award and Map.

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD? to 2050 AD)

14. MonUID: MGM16487

Name: 'Old Mill', Marple Bridge

Record Type: Building

Description: Building depicted on the 1852 tithe map(a). 3-storey stone building behind Town Street. Ground floor divided into two; first floor has 4 rectangular windows on each side, with central mullions, stone sills, lintels and jambs; fireplace in south wall. Similar windows on the west front, and second floor; three windows and a door of the east front. Pitched stone roof. Area of main room c 26ft x 24 ft. 2 small windows in south gable end, and 3-light mullioned window in north gable end. According to tradition, the building was used for silk manufacture in early 19th century, but could have been workshop containing jennies (1,2). Building not publicly accessible or visible from Town Street. Identification is based on historic mapping and NGR given by Ashmore as SJ 966 894(1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW86

(a) Cartographic materials: 1852. Ludworth Tithe Award and Map.

(2) Monograph: Ashmore, O. 1989. Historic Industries of Marple and Mellor. 49

Monument / Component Types:

SILK MILL (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD)

TEXTILE MILL (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD)

WEAVERS WORKSHOP (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD)

15. MonUID: MGM16624

Name: Weir, Marple Mill

Record Type: Monument

Description: Weir with an irregular fall of c.1m crossing the river on the diagonal. Narrow coursed ashlar stonework against the west bank and a narrow opening may be a former outlet from the mill. The wall adjacent to the weir has trees growing from it causing damage and at the n. end facing upstream is in a ruinous condition. Possibly some masonry below the weir was part of the mill fabric. Weir was greatly reduced in height c.1950s (1,2).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2002. Tame, Goyt & Etherow Catchment Rapid Archaeological Survey. Vol 2,675

(2) Monograph: Ashmore, O. 1989. Historic Industries of Marple and Mellor. 65-6

Monument / Component Types:

WEIR (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD)

16. MonUID: MGM16484

Name: 32 Town Street

Record Type: Building

Description: Present building probably shown as part of larger block on the 1852 tithe map(a). House, stone-built, 1 bay, modern shop windows to ground floor, raised door on right accessed via steps, stone door surround with flat-headed light above door, similar to Nos 14-20 (LW 87) (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW84

(a) Cartographic materials: 1852. Ludworth Tithe Award and Map.

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD? to 2050 AD)

17. MonUID: MGM16485

Name: 34 Town Street

Record Type: Building

Description: Present building probably shown as part of larger block on the 1852 tithe map(a). House, stone-built, L-shaped plan. East-west range is of 2 storeys, 2 bays with symmetrical façade with central door, stone sills to lintels. Cross-wing on east is 3 storeys, with large arch-headed window to ground floor in west elevation (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW85

(a) Cartographic materials: 1852. Ludworth Tithe Award and Map.

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD? to 2050 AD)

18. MonUID: MGM15289

Name: St Marys R.C. Chapel

Record Type: Building

Description: 'St. Mary's R.C. Chapel' and 'School', irregular shaped building to north of road on the 1st edition OS map(1870-8)(a). Opened in 1859, and replacing a hut built for

worship on land given by Lord Howard of Glossop. Described as originally a very plain building, later enhanced by gifts of Edward Ross, a director of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lancashire Railway. School also built in 1859 and enlarged in 1881 (Marple Local History Society 1993 The History of Marple and District, 59, 65)(1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW47

(a) Cartographic materials: 1882. 1st Edition. Sheet 5 Derbyshire, OS 6" to 1 mile. Surveyed 1870-8.

(2) Bibliographic reference: Marple Local History Society. 1993. The History of Marple & District. 59,65

Monument / Component Types:

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1859 AD to 2050 AD)

CHURCH SCHOOL (AD 19th Century to AD 20th Century - 1859 AD to 1950 AD?)

19. MonUID: MGM16483

Name: 36-38 Town Street

Record Type: Building

Description: Present building probably shown as part of a longer row on the 1852 tithe map(a). Pair of houses, stone-built, 3 storeys with basement; each has door toward centre of the block with a window to the side of this on the ground floor, and another above this on the 1st floor; wedge-shaped lintels, with cambered underside and keystone; central stone recess in 1st floor; mullioned windows to basement, with No 38 retaining stone mullions (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW83

(a) Cartographic materials: 1852. Ludworth Tithe Award and Map.

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD? to 2050 AD)

20. MonUID: MGM16482

Name: 40-42 Town Street

Record Type: Building

Description: Present building probably shown as part of a longer row with an irregular appendage to rear on the 1852 tithe map(a). Now two properties, but originally appears to have been single house; stone-built, 2 storeys, modern commercial frontages to ground floor, wedge-shaped stone lintels to windows on 1st floor. No 42 includes ginnel (Site visit,

P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1). Photograph of early 20th century shows original condition of ground floor with similar windows to upper floor, and central doorway; righthand window by this stage had been converted to a doorway (1,2).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW82

(a) Cartographic materials: 1852. Ludworth Tithe Award and Map.

(2) Bibliographic reference: Hearle,A.. 1997. Marple and Mellor. 51

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD? to 2050 AD)

21. MonUID: MGM16481

Name: 44-46 Town Street

Record Type: Building

Description: Present building probably shown as part of a longer row with an irregular appendage to rear on the 1852 tithe map(a). House, now divided into two properties, brick-built, 3 storeys, modern commercial frontages to ground floor, gables stack with that to south gable being much larger; stone sills to windows; 1st floor windows with wedge-shaped brick head; 2nd floor windows with flat heads (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1). Photograph of early 20th century shows original condition of ground floor with central arch-headed doorway, with a window to either side (1,2).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW81

(a) Cartographic materials: 1852. Ludworth Tithe Award and Map.

(2) Bibliographic reference: Hearle,A.. 1997. Marple and Mellor. 51

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD? to 2050 AD)

22. MonUID: MGM16521

Name: Royal Scot Public House

Record Type: Building

Description: Site shown as part of a longer range on the 1852 tithe map(a). Known in the 1830s as the Railway Tavern. An early photograph shows the pub with mock timber framing to the façade. This has been replaced by a modern front (1,2). 2 storeys, 2 bays, central doorway; late 20th century brick-built façade (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

- (1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW112
- (2) Bibliographic reference: Hearle, A. & Clarke, P.. 2002. Marple and Mellor. 31
- (a) Cartographic materials: 1852. Ludworth Tithe Award and Map.

Monument / Component Types:

PUBLIC HOUSE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD)

23. MonUID: MGM16480

Name: 50-52 Town Street

Record Type: Building

Description: Present building depicted as part of a larger row on the 1852 tithe map(a). Pair of houses, built of handmade brick, 3 storeys; each with door towards centre, with modern pediments, and 1 window to side of the door with a window on each floor above this; stone sills to windows, cambered wedge-shaped brick heads to windows on ground and 1st floors; 2nd floor windows directly below eaves (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

- (1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW80
- (a) Cartographic materials: 1852. Ludworth Tithe Award and Map.

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD? to 2050 AD)

24. MonUID: MGM16479

Name: 54-56 Town Street

Record Type: Building

Description: Present building shown as part of a larger row on the 1852 tithe map(a). Pair of houses, built of handmade brick, 3 storeys; large central stack to ridge; No 54 has entrance to 1st floor, accessed by steps, as well as door to ground floor; windows to ground floor have flat brick heads, those to 1st floor have cambered wedge-shaped brick heads; 2nd floor windows directly below eaves; windows have stone sills; modern dormer to No 56 (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

- (1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW79
- (a) Cartographic materials: 1852. Ludworth Tithe Award and Map.

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD? to 2050 AD)

25. MonUID: MGM16477

Name: 19 Town Street

Record Type: Building

Description: Building depicted on the 1852 tithe map(a). House, now Co-op, 2 storeys, 2 bays, rendered, with modern shop bay windows to ground floor, modern windows to 1st floor; handmade brick stack in south gable (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

- (1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW77
- (a) Cartographic materials: 1852. Ludworth Tithe Award and Map.

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD? to 2050 AD)

26. MonUID: MGM16478

Name: Sunday School, Town Street

Record Type: Building

Description: Building of similar footprint to present site depicted on the OS 1896-7 map(a). Congregational Sunday School associated with adjoining Congregational chapel (11134.1.0) and built in 1900s. Upper floor contained large hall, with stage. Building was sold in 1970s/early 1980s and lower part then became doctor's and dentist's surgeries (1,2; 1,3). Stone-built, 3 storeys, foundation stones dated 1905; hall to upper floor with windows in perpendicular style; 1st floor has mullion and transomed-windows and 2-centred arched entrance on south-west, where external ground level rises (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

- (1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW78
- (a) Cartographic materials: OS. 1898. OS 25" 2nd Edition. Sheet 5 Derbyshire Revision 1896-7.
- (2) Bibliographic reference: Marple Local History Society. 1993. The History of Marple & District. 64
- (3) Bibliographic reference: Hearle,A.. 1997. Marple and Mellor. 50

Monument / Component Types:

SUNDAY SCHOOL (AD 20th Century to Modern - 1900 AD? to 2050 AD)

27. MonUID: MGM11961

Name: Congregational Chapel

Record Type: Building

Description: New chapel built on the present site in Hollins Lane in 1787. Enlarged in the early 19th century and replaced by the existing chapel in 1885. Gothic design by Barker and Ellis of Manchester. Built on a steeply sloping site. The burial ground contains many ledger stones of late 18th century date and later, many broken in pieces and rearranged in long flights of steps (1). Buildings on location on Burdett's 1763-67 map(a).

Sources:

- (1) Monograph: Stell, C.. 1994. Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting Houses.... 22
- (2) Monograph: Urwick, W. 1864. Historical Sketches of Nonconformity. 332-335
- (3) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW10
- (a) Cartographic materials: Burdett. 1770s. Burdett's Map of Cheshire.

Monument / Component Types:

NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL (AD 18th Century to AD 19th Century - 1787 AD to 1885 AD)

CEMETERY (AD 18th Century to Modern - 1700 AD to 2050 AD)

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1885 AD to 2050 AD)

BUILDING (AD 18th Century - 1700 AD? to 1780 AD?)

28. MonUID: MGM16489

Name: Toll House, Marple Bridge (site of)

Record Type: Monument

Description: Situated on turnpike from Marple Bridge to Hayfield, authorized by Act of Parliament in 1792. Original course from Low Lea Road, later changed, by early 19th century, to Longhurst Lane. Toll bar at Marple Bridge was by small carpark near Spade Forge; gate stumps were removed in 1877 (1,2). Photograph shows toll house as single-storey, gabled, with tall chimney (1,3).

Sources:

- (1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW88
- (2) Monograph: Ashmore, O. 1989. Historic Industries of Marple and Mellor. 76-8
- (3) Bibliographic reference: Hearle, A.. 1997. Marple and Mellor. 50

Monument / Component Types:

TOLL HOUSE (AD 18th Century to AD 19th Century - 1792 AD to 1877 AD)

29. MonUID: MGM16476

Name: 25-27 Town Street

Record Type: Building

Description: 'L' shaped range shown on the 1852 tithe map(a). Cottages, stone-built; No 27 is 1 bay, 2 storeys with basement, wedge-shaped lintels to windows; No 25 is 2 bays, 2 storeys, with thin stone lintels to windows, modern porch (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW76
(a) Cartographic materials: 1852. Ludworth Tithe Award and Map.

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD? to 2050 AD)

30. MonUID: MGM16591

Name: 2-6 Low Lea Road

Record Type: Building

Description: Present building depicted on the 1836-7 Mellor Evaluation Map(a). Row of cottages. Stone-built, 2 storeys; camfered lintels to windows and door; appear to be 19th century (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 23/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Mellor. ML216
(a) Cartographic materials: 1837. Mellor Evaluation Map 1836-7.

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD)

31. MonUID: MGM16522

Name: 31-33 Town Street

Record Type: Building

Description: Square building depicted on the 1852 tithe map(a). 2 cottages, stone-built, 2 storeys, each 1 bay; stone sills and wedge-shaped lintels to windows; modern porches (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Ludworth. LW113
(a) Cartographic materials: 1852. Ludworth Tithe Award and Map.

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD)

32. MonUID: MGM16590

Name: 1 Low Lea Road

Record Type: Building

Description: Building depicted on the 1836-7 Mellor Evaluation Map(a). Stone-built, 2 storeys, single bay, now cottage; appears to be former outbuilding (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 23/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

- (1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Mellor. ML215
- (a) Cartographic materials: 1837. Mellor Evaluation Map 1836-7.

Monument / Component Types:

OUTBUILDING (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD)

33. MonUID: MGM16589

Name: Boundary Stone, Marple Bridge

Record Type: Monument

Description: Boundary stone indicated on the OS 25" 1896-7 map(a). Situated against western parapet of stone bridge. Boundary stone is c 1m high, headstone-like, with the inscription worn away (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 23/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

- (1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Mellor. ML214
- (a) Cartographic materials: O S. 1898. OS 25" 2nd edition Derbyshire 5.5 surveyed 1896-7.

Monument / Component Types:

BOUNDARY STONE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1890 AD? to 2050 AD)

34. MonUID: MGM1316

Name: Spade Forge

Record Type: Building

Description: Water-powered forge, used for manufacturing spades, pick-axes, ploughshares and other implements, with tilt hammer. Built by 1776, and occupied as forge by Yarwood family for several generations until c 1920. Later used as saw mill. Stone-built, 2 storeys, measuring internally 35ft x 16ft. Powered in 1845 by waterwheel 15ft in diameter, and 4 ft wide. Second, smaller wheel added later in 19th century; iron built, c 9ft in diameter and 1ft wide, fed by iron pipe connected to wooden sluice gate in centre of dam. Larger wheel drove tilt hammer, smaller wheel drove drilling machine,

grindstone and forge bellows. Both wheels high-breast wheels set in external wheelpits. Stone dam c 40ft wide and 20ft high. Building has been renovated, and upper storey raised by c 4ft. Smaller waterwheel removed but larger one rebuilt, c 14ft in diameter and c 3ft wide (1,3).

Sources:

- (1) Monograph: Ashmore, O. 1982. The Industrial Archaeology of North West England. 113
- (2) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Mellor. ML7
- (3) Monograph: Ashmore, O. 1989. Historic Industries of Marple and Mellor. 70-2

Monument / Component Types:

FORGE (AD 18th Century to Modern - 1776 AD to 2050 AD)
WATER WHEEL (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD)
POND (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD)
SAW MILL (AD 20th Century to Modern - 1920 AD? to 2050 AD)

35. MonUID: MGM16592

Name: 3-9 Low Lea Road

Record Type: Building

Description: Buildings depicted on approximate site on Burdetts 1763-67 map(a). Cottages and outbuilding, stone-built, 2 storeys, in irregular L-shaped arrangement, suggestive of several phases. Western range comprises, on south, former outbuilding, suggestive of a small barn with broad square-headed door, now converted, with windows inserted to either side, and named 'The Old Workshop'; on the north is a cottage (No 3), 2 bays, the southern bay having modern windows and the northern a 6-light stone mullioned window to the ground floor and a 4-light stone mullioned window to the 1st floor. This is adjoined on the east by a 1 bay cottage (No 5), with a basement with a 2-light stone mullioned window. To the east of this in turn is a 2 bay cottage (No 7) breaking forward from the line of No 3 and No 5. Finally on the east, is No 9 with a single bay visible on its north elevation, with a 3-light stone mullioned window to each floor (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 23/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

- (1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Mellor. ML217
- (a) Cartographic materials: Burdett. 1770s. Burdett's Map of Cheshire.

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 18th Century to Modern - 1700 AD? to 2050 AD)
OUTBUILDING (AD 18th Century to Modern - 1700 AD? to 2050 AD)

36. MonUID: MGM15348

Name: Bottoms Hall Colliery (site of)

Record Type: Monument

Description: Named 'Bottoms Hall Colliery' in the 1st edition OS map(1870-78)(a). Opened 1873. Main haulage shaft was behind row of red brick cottages near Forge Bridge. Workings extended under Town Street, the River Goyt and eastwards to Cataract Bridge. Closed by 1899 when not shown on the OS map (1,2).

Sources:

- (1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Mellor. ML48
- (a) Cartographic materials: 1882. 1st Edition. Sheet 5 Derbyshire, OS 6" to 1 mile. Surveyed 1870-8.
- (2) Monograph: Ashmore, O. 1989. Historic Industries of Marple and Mellor. 60-1

Monument / Component Types:

COLLIERY (AD 19th Century to AD 20th Century - 1873 AD to 1950 AD?)
BUILDING (AD 19th Century to AD 20th Century - 1873 AD to 1950 AD?)

37. MonUID: MGM16593

Name: 15-21 Low Lea Road

Record Type: Building

Description: Rectangular range depicted on the 1836-7 Mellor Evaluation Map(a). Cottages. 2 storeys; rendered, with modern windows (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 23/6/2006)(1). An early photograph shows the cottages to have been brick-built (1,2).

Sources:

- (1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Mellor. ML218
- (a) Cartographic materials: 1837. Mellor Evaluation Map 1836-7.
- (2) Bibliographic reference: Hearle,A. & Clarke,P.. 2002. Marple and Mellor. 38

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD)

38. MonUID: MGM15381

Name: Lee Cottages

Record Type: Building

Description: 'Lee Cottage', almost cruciform building with various outbuildings shown on the 1849 tithe map(a). 'Lea Hall' was residence in early 18th century of Shuttleworth family. Probate records of George Shuttleworth in 1721 list several rooms, namely the House, Dining Room, Kitchen, Corn Chamber, Parlour, House Chamber and Kitchen Chamber; they also name a tanyard, which is also mentioned in the probate records of

Thomas's father George Shuttleworth in 1721 (Oldham T 1995 What Did They Leave? Some Mellor wills and inventories, 12-13). House, stone-built, 2 storeys, visible from west as comprising northern wing of 3 bays with the northernmost bay slightly lower in height, central cross-wing of 3 bays which appear to be a later addition, and southern range of 3 bays. Modern windows, those in southern bay being Gothic in style (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

- (1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Mellor. ML73
- (a) Cartographic materials: 1849. Mellor Tithe Award and Map.

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 18th Century to Modern - 1700 AD to 2050 AD)

TANNERY (AD 18th Century to Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1900 AD?)

39. MonUID: MGM15384

Name: Woodbine Cottage

Record Type: Building

Description: Several buildings. Rectangular building with narrow building to south and outbuilding to west shown on the 1849 tithe map(a). Named 'Woodbine Cottage' on the 1st edition OS map (1870-78)(b). House, built of handmade brick, 2 storeys, 5 bays, hipped roof. Western elevation visible from Low Lea Road; central 3 bays slightly project; 5 windows to upper floor, with curved brick heads and stone sills, the two southernmost windows being blind; the ground floor has a central large arched inset, with smaller arched inset to the other bays, some containing windows, but one seems to be blind, while the southernmost bay is hidden by a single-storey modern outshut (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 29/6/2006)(1).

Sources:

- (1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Mellor. ML74
- (a) Cartographic materials: 1849. Mellor Tithe Award and Map.
- (b) Cartographic materials: 1882. 1st Edition. Sheet 5 Derbyshire, OS 6" to 1 mile. Surveyed 1870-8.

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD)

40. MonUID: MGM16620

Name: Lime Kiln

Record Type: Monument

Description: Possible limekiln in garden of Beech Cottage, Low Lea Road. Built into bank of former bridle road, with a short tunnel, grate opening and flue behind; it would have been loaded from the top (1,2).

Sources:

- (1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005. Stockport Enhancement, Mellor. ML245
- (2) Monograph: Ashmore, O. 1989. Historic Industries of Marple and Mellor. 57

Monument / Component Types:

LIME KILN (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD? to 2050 AD?)

APPENDIX 6:

Historic Environment Record Map