

HEATON MOOR

CONSERVATION AREA CHARACTER APPRAISAL

March 2006 (Updated 2012)

Special Character of the Heaton Moor Conservation Area

The special character of the Heaton Moor Conservation Area derives from the following elements:

- Development of an affluent railway suburb of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, over-laying earlier field and settlement patterns, which can still be traced in the land assembly and arrangement of building plots.
- Trees, hedges and boundary walls, albeit of an urban form which still reflect the leafy, rural character of the earlier agricultural use of this area.
- Sub-areas of special character reflecting the historic periods and multi-functional nature of its development.
- Social and civic amenity buildings on Heaton Moor Road give the area a strong sense of local identity.
- Distinctive architectural style, grandeur, spatial significance and maturity - most evident along Heaton Moor Road itself, and in those roads in closest proximity to Heaton Moor Road, with the exception of the densely developed areas around Derby Range and Moor Top.
- Predominant architectural influences are Free Gothic Revival and Arts and Crafts, with building materials predominantly red brick with yellow brick and stone detail, eclectic decorative finishes, slate and tile roofs
- Individual roads of particular character such as the enclaves of Hawthorn Grove , Hooley Range and St Alban's Avenue, the latter given particularly strong identity by the imposing stone gateposts to the road on Heaton Moor Road.
- Stone gateposts, garden walls of brick or/and stone, and clear alignments of building plots with building frontages set well back from the road.
- Significant views in the Area which focuses on development along Heaton Moor Road, its local centres, landmark buildings and features. Also significant are views in the vicinity of Heaton Moor Park, along the railway, and along tree-lined roads which create vistas throughout the Area.
- Survival of limited green space, including Heaton Moor Park, reflecting the original high level of social and leisure amenity in the area
- Private gardens contribute greatly to the green quality of the area.

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

Contents

Special Character of the Conservation Area

1.	Background	1
2.	Review and Updating	2
2.1	Boundary Review	2
3.	Character Appraisal	4
3.1.	Location and Context	4
3.2.	Origins and Development	4
3.3.	Archaeology	6
3.4.	Character and Appearance	6
3.5.	Landscape Setting, Views and Vistas	7
3.6.	Key Historic Buildings	7
3.6.1	Listed Buildings	7
3.6.2	Locally Listed Buildings	11
3.6.3	Key Unlisted Buildings	17
3.7.	Architecture and Building Materials	19
3.8.	Contribution of Trees, Hedges and Green Spaces	19
3.9.	Floorscape and Street Furniture	20
3.10.	Definition of the Special Interest of the Conservation Area	21
4.	Preservation and Enhancement Issues	22
4.1.	Condition of the Building Fabric	22
4.2.	Extent of Loss and Intrusion	22
4.3.	Development Issues	22
4.4.	Preservation and Enhancement	23
5.	Community Involvement	24
5.1.	Public Consultation	24
5.2.	Response to Stakeholder Comments	24
6.	References and Further Reading	26
7.	Contacts	27

Appendix 1 Public Consultation Questionnaire Response

Appendix 2 Townscape Appraisal Map

Appendix 3 Listed & Locally Listed Buildings Map

Appendix 4 Historic Environment Record Entries

Appendix 5 Historic Environment Record Map

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

The Heaton Moor Conservation Area was first designated in October 1973. 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 the 2006 boundary review
- assess and define the special interest of the 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 Heaton Moor 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 Heaton Moor 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.

Heaton Moor Conservation Area was first designated in 1974 and was then re-designated and extended in 1989. On 13th March 2006 the boundary was further extended to include: parts of Napier Road, Stanley Road, Parsonage Road, Broomfield Road, Derby Road, Tatton Road South and Langford Road, a group of 1902-22 housing on St James Road, part of Kings Road, and along Green Lane to include Ainsley Grove and Colenso Grove. The boundary was also adjusted to include parts of the Mauldeth Road Conservation Area in the vicinity of Moor Top.

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

3. Character Appraisal

A merrie heart goes all ye day. A sad tires in a mile' (The Plough)

3.1 Location and Context

Heaton Moor is a thriving residential and commercial suburb of Stockport, located around a mile from the town centre and containing its own busy neighbourhood shopping centres.

3.2 Origins and Development

For almost two hundred years Heaton Moor has been the subject of local boundary and administrative change. Originally in the township of Heaton Norris in Lancashire and in the Salford Hundred, until 1872 it was administered by the Heaton Norris Local Board as part of the Stockport Poor Law Union, subsequent to the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act. In 1835 Stockport absorbed the southern part of Heaton Norris, known as the Heaton Norris Ward, but this did not include Heaton Moor.

Heaton Norris is now divided into the Four Heaton and has been part of Stockport since 1913. The greater part of the Heaton Moor Conservation Area was thus developed as a suburb of Manchester.

Early history

Heaton Norris was part of the Manchester barony of the Grelley family, but between 1162 and 1180 it belonged to William le Norreys. The twelfth and thirteenth centuries witnessed an increase in population and land clearance for agriculture. In 1322, 32 messuages (dwellings) were recorded in Heaton Norris – suggesting total population of 150 (Arrowsmith, P.)

The countryside of the Borough was not merely used for crops and livestock. An important natural resource of several of the Boroughs townships were its mosslands. In dry weather these might serve as pasture but their particular value lay in the cutting of peat as a source of fuel.

Heaton Moor was the main mossland (peat bog) of Heaton Norris which together with a rich agricultural land supported a mixed farming economy of pigs, cattle and cereal. Domestic weaving is also recorded - William Birch of Heaton Norris– farmer and weaver in the 1580s (Arrowsmith, P) and in 1732, two Heaton Norris chapmen were in the consortium which built the first powered silk throwing mill in Stockport.

It is interesting to note that Heaton Norris was without a church until the mid 18th century. A proposal to build a church had been put forward as early as 1650 but such a building was not erected until the construction of St Thomas Church which was consecrated in 1765. The church was built as a chapel of ease on land acquired in 1758 It is of interest to note that the church owes its origin to a general subscription rather than an important landowners sponsorship, and that the building appears to have been built and furnished as a church some years before its consecration. Situated close to the junction of Wellington Road North and Manchester Road, it gave the north-eastern part of Heaton Norris the name of Heaton Chapel.

In 1776 several small farms in of 4-6 acres in Heaton Norris were advertised as suitable for weavers, each with cowsheds and 'large loom houses' (Arrowsmith, P) Until the mid-nineteenth century, in spite of the nearby industrial development, Heaton Moor remained an agricultural area with scattered farmsteads, such as Shaw Farm, now demolished, linked by lanes which are still evident – Heaton Moor Lane, Shaw Lane, Green Lane.

Field patterns from this period can still be traced in the lay-out of later suburban building plots and roads. Settlements and buildings from the pre railway era are shown on the 1848 Tithe map and the 1848 OS map. These include 31 Parsonage Road (the Old Parsonage), Shaw Fold Farm, buildings near Shaw Fold Lane on Heaton Moor Road, Pinfold, Green Lane

Trains, Omnibuses and Trams – mid to late nineteenth century development

From the mid-nineteenth century the demand for dwelling outside the town was growing at a rapid pace. Where mill-owners and wealthy professionals led the way, other members of the middle class, including tradesmen and shopkeepers, followed. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries sizeable detached and semi-detached houses, complete with gardens and known as villas, were built in increasing numbers for such individuals and their families.

It was the railways that enabled this rapid growth by providing the middle class with a convenient means of commuting between their homes and their place of work. The Manchester and Birmingham Railway Company built a line from Manchester to Crewe, the first part – from Manchester to Heaton Norris opening in June 1840 as one of the first passenger lines in the country.

The building of Heaton Chapel Station in 1852 started a cataclysmic change in the local area so that by 1892, the greater part of Heaton Moor Road as far as Green Lane had become built up. Commuter development was further encouraged by improved local transport provided by the Manchester Carriage Company which operated omnibus services during the 1870s and 1880s, and later by the Manchester Carriage and Tramways Company.

Houses of grandiose scale in generous gardens were built along Heaton Moor Road, side by side with public and amenity buildings. These included Heaton Methodist Church, the Reform Club, St Paul's Church, the United Reformed Church, shops and public houses. An imposing and clearly defined frontage to Heaton Moor Road thus presented itself as the centre of an affluent and confident new suburb. The character of Heaton Moor is still defined and dominated by the scale, form and setting of these buildings.

By 1892 new residential roads had been laid out and developed, including Brownsville Road, Peel Moat Road, Derby Road, Broomfield Road, Hooley Range, Hawthorn Grove , Cliff Grove, and the enclave of smaller scale terraced housing in the vicinity of Derby Range.

By 1922, these roads had become infilled with housing which by and large retained the qualities of generous scale and proportion in good sized garden plots. Semi-detached houses were the norm at this time however, rather than the detached forms of earlier developments. Life in Heaton Moor was also enhanced by the provision of a wide range of sporting facilities. Ordnance Survey maps of the time show tennis grounds, cricket

grounds, croquet ground, bowling green, and Heaton Moor Park, evidencing the importance of the physical and social welfare of the inhabitants.

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 4 of this document, and located on the plan at Appendix 5.

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 Heaton Moor Conservation Area has been formed by multiple layers of historical evolution and development. Nineteenth century suburban development over-lays the earlier field and settlement patterns, which can still be traced in the land assembly and arrangement of building plots. (Map evidence) The earliest roads or routes in Heaton Moor are Heaton Moor Road, the principal public thoroughfare, Shaw Road, Parsonage Road and possibly along the line of Cranbourne Road. Trees, hedges and boundary walls, albeit of an urban form, still reflect the leafy, rural character of the earlier agricultural use of this area.

Both the early and later residential road give a strong overall definition to the area, although individual roads have particular character such as the enclaves of Hawthorn Grove, Hooley Range and St Alban's Avenue. The latter is given a particularly strong identity by the imposing stone gateposts to the road on Heaton Moor Road. Stone gateposts, garden walls of brick or stone, and clear alignments of building plots with building frontages set well back from the road are characteristic of this area.

Although the special character of the conservation area comes predominantly from the affluent residential development of the late Victorian and Edwardian periods, the area also includes sub-areas of special character reflecting the historic periods and multi-functional nature of its development. These can be defined as follows:

- Large scale mixed use development along Heaton Moor Road, which includes late nineteenth public and amenity buildings, interspersed with imposing residential buildings, most of which are set back from the road and framed by trees, garden walls and substantial stone gate piers. Views along this road in both directions are key views in the area.
- The gateway area between the A6 and the railway line, including Heaton Chapel station and associated railway buildings, containing an irregular lay-out of building plots and developments with accretive residential development along parallel roads laid out in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, following either earlier lanes and/or the piecemeal acquisition of agricultural parcels of land as at Brownsville Road, Derby Road, Broomfield Road, Lea Road, Peel Moat Road and Stanley Road.
- Early twentieth century residential development surrounding and enclosing Heaton Moor Park. This is an area defined by Heaton Moor Road, Shaw Road and Laurel Road which includes the shops, pubs and post-office fronting Heaton Moor Road and

Shaw Road, backed by dense, relatively small scale terraced housing of circa 1880 date. This sub-area services the residential area as a district shopping centre. It also contains restaurants, small commercial and industrial premises, a bank and the telephone exchange

- A similar area of mixed, small scale development at the local shopping centre in the vicinity of Moor Top

3.5 Landscape Setting, Views and Vistas

Heaton Moor Road is the principal route in the area. Views towards this road from roads adjoining are key views, as are views along Heaton Moor Road in both directions. Particularly sensitive areas are at the junctions and gateways of these roads. Significant views in the area are also those which focus on development along Heaton Moor Road, its local centres, landmark buildings and features, including views towards the War Memorial in front of St Paul's Church, views towards Thornfield (former Town Hall) and views towards the railway station.

Street trees are important elements in framing views and vistas throughout the area as are boundary features. Also significant are views in the vicinity of Heaton Moor Park and along the roads which border the railway line.

3.6 Key Historic Buildings

3.6.1 Listed Buildings

Listed buildings are shown on a map of Heaton Moor Conservation Area at Appendix 3.

- *St. Paul's Church (Grade II 1975)*

Main body of church, 1876-77 by Bird & Whittenbury; east end extended 1896 by Frank P. Oakley (b.1862); tower, also by Oakley, 1900.

Materials: Hammer-dressed buff-coloured sandstone, ashlar dressings, slate roof.

Plan: Long rectangular nave, short chancel, porch to south-west, south-east tower, north-east vestry.

Exterior: An exceptionally inventive and tall tower and east end conceals the earlier church from the main road. Nave of six bays with paired lancet windows above decorative carved ventilation stones and set between buttresses. 3-light plate tracery windows to the clerestory. The buttresses to the west, and east, ends are stepped extensions of the nave and chancel walls respectively. The windows to the west end are a pair of double lancets, to the east end a large 5-light geometric window. The stolid and repetitive Early English character of this phase is counter-balanced by the addition of two bays in late C13 style to the east end to create a new chancel, together with tower and vestry, The tower is of four stages supported by full height angle buttresses which terminate in large pinnacles and contain an octagonal lantern. The first stage contains a splayed late C13 style doorway to the east with a circular traceried window to the south. 2-light window to the second stage with two simple lancets to the bell ringing chamber above. The belfry has two large 2-light splayed louvered windows. The octagonal lantern, a reference to the famous so-called

Boston Stump, is composed of eight short 2-light deeply splayed louvered windows beneath a crenellated pierced parapet. To the north side the vestry has a transverse mounted chimney stack and geometric east window.

Interior: The nave is of six bays, the chancel of two, reached by two steps. All the walls are plastered and painted. Choir stalls contemporary with new chancel. Geometric encaustic tiles laid to a geometric pattern. Timber barrel-vaulted roof to the nave and chancel with ribs springing from decorative stone corbels. Tall chancel arch. To the chancel a frieze of quatrefoil ornament enlivens the wallhead. The aisle roofs are single braced with exposed common rafters. Nave arcade of two-centred arches supported by alternating circular and octagonal columns with simple bell capitals. The pulpit and font are contemporary with the original church of 1877, stone, octagonal, and relieved by C13 style foliage ornament. The font has a wooden font-cover decorated with blind tracery, the bowls supported on a broad pedestal of blind arcading. The east and west windows are by Albert Moore of London, 1897 and 1901 respectively. Complete set of contemporary pews.

Principal Fixtures: The principal fixture is the east end reredos and piscina of marble designed in 1910 by R.B. Preston (d. 1934). Middle pointed in style with restrained Arts and Crafts inlaid marble ornament to the niches.

Subsidiary Features: Forms a group with the listed war memorial let into churchyard wall to Heaton Moor Road designed by James Sellars.

To the churchyard a Garden of Remembrance (1965) and three ornate gas lamps on stone bases. To the rear a contemporary church hall in pale brick.

History: The glory of this church is its tower which turns an otherwise sober and stolid piece of Early English revivalism into a complex, asymmetrical and imaginative edifice of Middle Pointed ambition. The designer of the tower and new chancel, Frank Oakley, and of the principal fixtures, R.B. Preston, had both worked in the Manchester office of the successful Gothic Revival architect J.S. Crowther. This included a period for Oakley working on the restoration and partial re-building of Manchester Cathedral with Crowther. Oakley's father was Dean of Manchester Cathedral. A great advocate of Middle Pointed, or Decorated Gothic, Crowther's two pupils would have been aware of his preference for the churches of Lincolnshire, as heavily illustrated in the two volume work he wrote with Henry Bowman, 'Churches of the Middle Ages' (1845 and 1853) which is regarded as 'one of the great source books of the favoured style' (Hartwell and Hyde). Although St. Paul's imaginative tower has a nod towards the medieval precedent of St. Mary and All Saints, Fotheringhay, and the other few examples it is more likely drawn from the church of St. Botolph's, the so-called 'Boston Stump'. Other elements of the expressive east end demonstrate the inventiveness of Oakley's churches of this period such as St. Andrew's, Littleborough (1893-95), All Soul's, Heywood (1898-99), St. John's Heywood (1903-05) and St. Hilda's, Prestwich (1904) of which St. Paul's is the finest.

- *War Memorial Heaton Moor Road (Grade II 1975)*

First World War memorial with a bronze statue by John Cassidy in a setting designed by J.H. Sellers which has group value with the listed church of St Paul.

The memorial stands on Heaton Moor Road on land given by the church of St Paul. The war memorial and Church of St. Paul form a group.

First World War memorial unveiled in 1921. Bronze statue of a standing soldier in battle dress and helmet with a rifle. It was designed by the noted Manchester sculptor John Cassidy who undertook to ensure that the same design was not reused in the locality. Portland stone plinth with bronze panels attached to the faces recording the names of the dead. That on the north-east side has a relief at the base showing a battle scene with soldiers in a trench. That on the south-west side is a late C20 replacement. The front of the plinth has a carved inscription: THE MEN OF HEATON CHAPEL AND HEATON MOOR WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE GREAT WAR 1914-1919. On the rear: THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE.

The plinth stands in a semicircular space with low curving walls of ashlar. Planned seating was not undertaken for financial reasons. The setting was designed by J.H. Sellers.

- *31 Parsonage Road (Grade II 1976)*

An unusual example of a former farmhouse and outbuildings in an area now dense with later 19th century development.

Farmhouse and outbuildings, now house. Early 19th century, with later phases of addition and alteration, but may be of earlier origin. L-plan group with the house gable end to the road, with former outbuildings attached to east and north. The 2 storey house is built in brick, laid in Flemish bond, now painted white. Roof is slate with brick stacks. Former outbuildings also mostly painted brick. North-facing front elevation has 4 windows, with gabled 20th century open porch to centre of three left-hand bays. Windows are all 20th century replacements of formerly vertically-sliding sashes. Two first floor windows have projecting keystones to flat splayed brick heads. Similar porch to rear, south elevation, and 3 windows to both floors. The former barn attached to the east has brick vents, a flat-headed cart entry, now glazed, and remains of possible timber-framing, possibly of 17th century origin. This range and the lower wing to the north are converted to residential use, the latter with rooflights and 20th century windows. Attached to the north-west corner of the north range is a brick boundary wall defining the north side of the garden up to the road, with half-round stone copings, probably built in the early 19th century.

Interior not inspected.

- *Heaton Moor United Reform Church (Grade II 1989)*

United Reform (originally Congregational) Church with Sunday School attached. 1896 by Darbyshire & Smith, architects of Manchester. Tooled rubble sandstone; Welsh slate roofs. Church plan: nave with narrow aisles and with steeple and porch flanking entrance front; transepts, and choir.

EXTERIOR: West-front with large 4-light geometric tracery window set between 2 lower lancets, with 3 lancets below (lighting narthex). Stone banding and moulded strings. Steeple with double chamfered arched doorway, 2-light Y tracery windows to 1st stage; belfry stage with belfry openings set in projecting faces battered above with gables (containing clocks) clasping octagonal spire, the angles between belfry faces occupied by attached shafts with pinnacles - a well-managed and impressive composition. Porch, separately gabled and almost detached, balances steeple, with double chamfered arched

doorway. Side elevations with 3 3-light windows to clerestorey and paired lancets to aisles. Transepts with 3-light window. Utilitarian offices to choir ends; ridge fleche.

INTERIOR: large space; octagonal piers with double chamfered arches to arcade, that to the transepts taller than the others; choir arch rests on corbelled shafts. High Victorian style furnishings with narthex screen (punched quatrefoils and trefoils). The Sunday School with double fronted entrance elevation; each bay separately gabled and with Y-tracery window; gabled central porch. Taller recessed hall proper, also gabled with sextafoil in roundel and blind trefoil in gable wall. Side elevations in brick, quite plain. The hall/Sunday School is included for its group value.

A good example of a late C19 Congregational Church, built in a confident Gothic mode, with large uninterrupted internal space.

- *Heaton Moor Electricity Sub Station (Grade II 2009)*

Electricity substation. c.1902 for Manchester Corporation. Red brick in English bond, with sandstone dressings, banding, entablature and parapet. Corrugated asbestos roof to main building, slate roof to outshot. Edwardian Baroque style.

PLAN: Large rectangular building with narrow, single-storey outshot to south end of rear (east) wall.

EXTERIOR: Main (west) elevation to Heaton Moor Road has stepped double plinth with chamfered stone coping to lower plinth and stone moulding to upper plinth, stone banding, stone entablature, and stone parapet screening roof. 9 bays of varying widths articulated by shallow pilasters. Central entrance bay has large segmental pediment containing carved relief arms of Manchester Corporation. Large doorway, the width of the bay, with segmental curved metal lintel with giant keystone (painted red), wooden double doors. Blocked two-light window over with 3 stone columns forming the jambs and central mullion, moulded stone lintel. Frieze above has relief lettering MC EW. Flanked by narrow bay to each side with blocked upper oculus, with moulded stone frame incorporating 4 giant voussoirs. Bays 1-3 and bays 7-9 have blocked upper flat-headed windows with moulded stone architraves and projecting sills on console brackets. North return elevation (Hooley Range) continues stone banding from main elevation. High shaped gable with stone banding supported by stone consoles above entablature. Central lunette window with moulded stone frame with intermediate giant voussoirs and giant double keystone, five-light wooden window frame. Central bay beneath lunette slightly recessed. Bay to either side has a large blind round-headed arch with stone voussoirs, alternatively giant, and giant double keystone. 2 doorways in outer bays with projecting stone surrounds, wooden doors. South return elevation is similar to north return except the high gable has a flat, rather than pointed, apex, and there are no doorways. Rear (east) elevation is blind with no stone banding, entablature or parapet. At south end is narrow, single-storey outshot of brick with mono-pitch slate roof. Brick parapet with stone coping to east and north elevations. South elevation has 4 blocked flat-headed windows with stone sills. Segmental headed doorway with wooden door to north elevation.

INTERIOR: Not inspected.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: Boundary wall to Heaton Moor Road and Hooley Range with low brick wall with chamfered stone coping. Iron fencing set on top of wall between brick

piers with chamfered coping stones. Wide gateway with higher brick piers and ornamental iron gates in front of central entrance on Heaton Moor Road. Wide gateway with higher piers to east end of Hooley Range boundary, with modern metal gates.

HISTORY: Heaton Moor developed as an affluent late C19 and early C20 railway suburb to Manchester following the opening of Heaton Chapel station on the LNWR's Manchester to Stockport Line in 1852. On 7 February 1902 the site of the substation was sold to Manchester Corporation, and the substation was shown on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map. In 1921 the building was vested to Stockport Borough Council in 1921, and in 1953 Stockport vested it to North West Electricity. The 2 early 1960s single-storey blocks and 2 areas of fenced in machinery against the rear (east) elevation are not of special architectural interest.

The Heaton Moor Road Electricity Substation is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

- * Dated c1902, it is a rare survival of an early example of this particular building type, constructed to enable the provision of a domestic electricity supply to this affluent railway suburb of Manchester.
- * The Baroque design elevates the building beyond the purely functional, complementing the character of the neighbourhood in which it stands, and through the use of high-quality detailing, notably the relief caving of Manchester Corporation arms, clearly demonstrating a civic pride in its provision.
- * The architectural treatment of the visible elevations of the building, and retention of the original boundary wall and fencing to the principal road elevations, are an asset to the streetscape.

3.6.2 Locally Listed Buildings

Locally listed buildings are shown on a map of Heaton Moor Conservation Area at Appendix 3.

- *Savoy Cinema (locally listed 1997)*

Early C20 cinema which makes a positive contribution to the local scene and has group value with the neighbouring locally listed electricity substation.

Cinema, 1922-3 by Peirce & Sons of Stockport. Red brick, white terracotta, render and tiles. The front elevation is expressed as three storeys. Edwardian Baroque style, symmetrical. A gabled centre framed by pilasters striped in red brick and terracotta has an upper oculus with floral drops. Below a rendered section contains a terracotta panel with the words THE SAVOY in red, in attractive stylised lettering. Below this panel is a row of four small windows with terracotta surrounds. Flanking bays have similar oculi with festoons and drops, and striped pilasters. A projecting tiled entrance bay was originally an open waiting area, infilled and altered in 1970. The roof and part of the interior was replaced after a fire in 1938, and radical interior remodelling occurred in 1970.

- *Heaton Moor Girl Guides Hall (locally listed 2009)*

A former church with local historical associations which contributes to the character of the area.

Former Unity Church, late C19 or early C20. Red brick with bright red brick and red terracotta dressings, slate roof, single storey. Simple Early English to early Decorated style. Rectangular plan with a low attached range to the rear east side and a low entrance block. Windows are generally in the form of pointed arches with brick hoodmoulds. The elevation to the road has central paired lancets flanked by slender buttresses with gable finials with small traceried terracotta panels. Single lancets on each side. In the gable is a large terracotta roundel in the form of a blind quatrefoil. The attached gabled entrance block to the right has over it a tympanum with a large terracotta blind cusped trefoil over the doorway. The west elevation has two central gabled bays with large windows with glazing bars in simple geometrical forms. The attached rear range has a tall chimney with a flared head.

- *St Pauls Sunday School (locally listed 2009)*

A late C19 former church school which has group value with the listed church of St Paul.

Former Sunday school dated 1890. Yellow brick, red brick, with terracotta and stone dressings, slate roof. One tall storey. Arched two- and three-light windows have terracotta plate tracery. Modified T-shaped plan with a central slated bell cote. The front has a projecting gabled centre with a foundation stone below the window dated 1890. Projecting entrance bays on each side. End bays have paired windows and a niche in the gable. The range at the rear is flanked on each side by shorter subsidiary ranges. Group value and historical associations with the neighbouring listed church of St Paul.

- *Heaton Chapel Reform Club (locally listed 2009)*

A late C19 club designed in idiosyncratic eclectic style by the Manchester architect Alfred Darbyshire, with a little altered interior.

Reform Club, 1886-7 by Alfred Darbyshire, whose design won a competition, extended to rear in 1906. Red brick, stone dressings, slate roof, tall channelled chimneys. Two tall storeys. Eclectic style with Jacobean and Renaissance touches. Asymmetrical frontage. The main block has a hipped roof with brattishing, over the first floor hall. A central mullioned-and-transomed window which rises through the eaves is topped by a segmental pediment containing the words: HEATON CHAPEL REFORM CLUB, 1886. Flanking windows are also mullioned-and-transomed. The principal entrance is via an off-centre arcade of three round-headed stone arches. Entrance to the left, within later porch, leads to first floor function rooms, the gabled bay and an upper round-headed window express the smaller first floor hall, with an attached conical slated turret over the stairs. A low bay to the right has another entrance, and may be part of extensions undertaken in 1906. All timber windows have small-paned top-lights. Right and left returns are plainer with 4-pane sashes. The rear has 2-storey early C20 addition with plain elevations and large windows. The largely intact interior has wide ground floor spinal lobby with front lounges and committee rooms and large billiard hall to the rear, partly in early C20 addition. Features include marble fireplaces, moulded timber dado rails, plaster cornice, 4-panelled doors in moulded architraves, and billiard hall has fixed seating on raised platforms, moulded ceiling cornices. Upper floor function rooms are reached via staircase from separate left-hand lobby; moulded newel and turned balusters. First floor large hall has open 5-bay roof with arch-braced collar trusses, adjacent smaller hall has similar exposed roof trusses.

External facilities including a bowling green to the rear, now disused and over-grown.

- *118-120 Heaton Moor Road (locally listed 2009)*

Late C19 semi-detached house with a little-altered exterior which contributes to the character of the area and has group value with neighbouring locally listed No. 116.

The pair stands set back from the road and retains one each of two pairs of moulded stone gate piers with coped stone caps and a low stone boundary wall.

Semi-detached late C19 house, red brick with painted stone dressings, slate roof with fishscale banding, of two-and-a-half storeys. Eclectic style with Gothic motifs. Symmetrical, with a central projecting gabled entrance bay with paired arched doorways. Round-headed arched windows in each of the upper storeys have decorative brick moulds. Moulded brick decoration to the gable. Flanking bays have two-storey polygonal bays and gabled dormers with windows and gable treatment as before. The right-hand return elevation is of brick laid in Flemish bond with flared headers creating a chequered effect.

The house has stylistic affinities and group value with neighbouring No. 116

- *116 Heaton Moor Road (locally listed 2009)*

Large late C19 house with a little-altered exterior of distinctive character which contributes to the local scene and has group value with neighbouring locally listed Nos. 118-20.

The house is set back from the road. One of two large moulded stone gate piers with a coped stone cap survives.

Large late C19 house (now flats) with stylistic affinities and group value with neighbouring locally listed Nos. 118-120. Red brick with painted stone dressings, banded fishscale slate roof, three storeys, sash windows. Eclectic style with Gothic motifs. Asymmetrical composition with a projecting gabled bay, right, with an inner bay with a curved profile. Shallow porch with a pointed arched opening. Two-storey left bay has gables with moulded brick decoration.

- *Former Bank, 112 Heaton Moor Road (locally listed 2009)*

Interwar bank (former) with good detailing which occupies a prominent street corner site and contributes to the local scene.

Former bank, trapezoid plan on street corner with entrance bay splayed to the corner. Red brick and stone. Of two storeys with five bays to Heaton Moor Road and two to Shaw Street. Classical style with Neo-Georgian and Egyptian accents. Rusticated stone plinth, dentillated stone cornice, brick parapet. Entrance bay with doorway in an architrave with lotus-leaf moulding and upper window in lugged architrave. Elevation to the main road is symmetrical with a central window with cornice and consoles, and the bank badge over. Other windows generally have flat heads of rubbed brick, those at ground-floor level with stone keystones.

- *1 Derby Range (locally listed 2009)*

Large early C20 former offices with architectural character which form a distinctive street-corner landmark.

Red brick, pale pink brick, stone dressings and banding, slate roof. Three storeys, rectangular plan splayed to the street corner. Free Renaissance style. Ground-floor intervention as part of residential conversion includes alteration of corner entrance to a window. Windows generally have flat heads, those at first-floor level with continuous lintel and sill bands, those at upper-floor level with continuous sill bands. To the corner a large semicircular turret is corbelled out from second floor level. It has a curved central window with central stone mullion and a Lombardic brick frieze. Slate roof with rooftop lantern and finial. Five-bay principal elevation to Shaw Road has a central pedimental gable framed by banded pilasters which contains a stone cartouche with the monogram MS. Windows beneath and on either side have stepped stone voussoirs and are framed by pilasters which rise through the eaves to terminate with ball finials. Elevation to Derby Range is more simply treated.

The building relates to a demolished works which formerly extended along Derby Range.

- *The Plough Inn (locally listed 2009)*

Late C19 public house with a good little-altered exterior which incorporates carved stone inscriptions and scenes. The frontage makes a positive contribution to the local scene.

Public house dated 1886. Red sandstone, red brick, slate roof, three storeys. Jacobean style with Arts and Crafts influence. Gabled frontage with a larger gable offset to the left which contains a stone plaque with the date 1886 above a mullioned-and-transomed window. Beneath, a two storey projecting entrance bay of red sandstone has a parapet with partially legible inscriptions, 'John Ma.. 18..' and 'Mary... 'A large 18-light mullioned-and-transomed window has a frieze above it with partial inscription: A MERRIE HEART GOES ALL YE DAY YOUR SAD TIRES IN A MILE. The ground floor has a large window, left, with coloured glass in floral designs and the words: The Plough.

Entrance to the right has a carved panel above the doorway showing a ploughman in medieval dress with his team. The arched doorway has an inscription in the soffit: HE THAT BY THE PLOUGH WOULD THRIVE HIMSELF MUST EITHER HOLD OR DRIVE. The two bays to the right of red brick with red sandstone dressings have ground floor windows as before and upper mullioned-and-transomed and mullioned windows. A cartouche in the right hand gable has the initials MM.

- *52-66 Heaton Moor Road (locally listed 2009)*

Parade of shops of two builds which makes a positive contribution to the character of the area and retains some historic shop fronts.

Parade of late C19 or early C20 shops of three storeys and two builds sharing a canopy supported by cast-iron brackets along the whole of the frontage. Nos. 52-4 are of hard red brick with stone dressings and slate roofs. Although less decorative than the remainder of the terrace they retain cast-iron shop fronts with slender columns with foliated caps, and

the canopy is at its most complete: the cast-iron columns have foliated caps and decorative pierced brackets. The remainder of the terrace, Nos. 56-66, is one composition, Jacobean style, with half-timbered attics and gables. The decoration includes, inter alia, terracotta consoles with oak and acorn designs and cartouches with baskets of flowers. No. 64 has a good shop front which could be of 1920s date.

The canopy has lost its roof in places, but retains the columns, many of which have decorative pierced brackets.

- *Heaton Moor Conservative Club (locally listed 2009)*

Late C19 Conservative Club with local historical associations which contributes to the local scene.

Conservative Club dated 1881. Pale brick laid in header bond, (a locally common motif associated with the architects Preston & Vaughan and Alfred Darbyshire) with red brick and painted stone dressings, hipped slate roof, two storeys. Renaissance style. The main block is symmetrical, of three bays articulated by upper coupled brick pilasters. The slightly projecting entrance is flanked by tall consoles with the date AD 1881. The doorway keystone extends as another console, supporting a shallow balcony. The entrance is flanked by arcades of three round-headed arched windows. The upper floor has at the centre a round-headed arched window flanked by foliated pilasters above which is a plaque with the words: CONSERVATIVE CLUB. On each side paired round-headed arched windows are contained within a blind super arch with a small central circular window. Cornice and low parapet with stone coping. To the right a lower two-storey two-bay range has an entrance with a projecting stone canopy supported by stone brackets.

- *7 Peel Moat Road (locally listed 2009)*

Later C19 house of some architectural character and with unusual motifs which contributes to the appearance of the area and has group value with locally listed No. 2 Peel Moat Road.

The House: House, of pale pink brick laid in header bond with red brick dressings and banding, slate roof. Asymmetrical front which consists of a near central entrance bay which rises to form a turret with channelled brick cornice and slated pyramidal roof. Entrance beneath a stilted arch, tall narrow upper windows. To the right a gabled bay has channelled brick cornice and kneelers to the gable, and paired upper windows beneath a flat painted window lintel surmounted by brickwork blind arches. Projecting single-storey bay of red brick. The bay to the left has similar detailing but the gable is hipped at the top.

Wall and Gate Piers: Stone wall with stone coping, a pair of stone gate piers with moulded tops and the name of the house inscribed upon them.

- *21 & 21a Peel Moat Road (locally listed 2009)*

Late C19 house and coach house designed by the Manchester architect J.H. Woodhouse retaining many original exterior features.

The House: Built circa 1895 by J.H. Woodhouse of the architectural practice Woodhouse & Willoughby for his brother Robert Woodhouse. Red brick, red terracotta, tile hanging, render, half-timbering, tile roof. Asymmetrical composition with a near-central projecting gabled bay with pargetting in the gable and the letters RW, for Robert Woodhouse. Immediately below is a small projecting attic window, then tile hanging. At ground-floor level there is a range of windows with terracotta surrounds. To the right is a single-storey porch (door now removed) with a pitched roof and timbering in the gable. To the left is an inserted door. The right-hand return elevation has a timbered gable with pargetting in the gable and the date 1895. A tall brick external stack has clustered chimneys. Rear in similar style.

Coach House: The coach house has a tiled roof and tiled ventilator cupola, added bay window and small lean-to addition of 1897. It originated as stables and was subsequently converted to a dwelling.

Walls and Gate Piers: The frontage has a red brick wall with red terracotta coping and sets of gate piers with decorative terracotta caps.

- *2a Peel Moat Road (locally listed 2009)*

Late C19 house of distinctive design with many original exterior features.

Large house of pale pinkish brick with red brick and stone dressings, red brick string courses, some half-timbering, slate roof. Asymmetrical design, of two-and-a-half storeys. Windows are generally sashed, some with decorative glass. The elevation to the road consists of a projecting gabled wing, left, with timbering in the gable and a single-storey canted bay window. A three-bay range, right, has a single-storey porch in the angle. To the right of the porch a large external stack has a stone cartouche carved with the letters SJ. At the top the chimney is shouldered with tumbled-in brickwork and red brick vertical banding. The right-hand return elevation is gabled and has attached a single-storey polygonal bay with a conical roof. The left-hand return elevation is treated more simply and has a large double-height window probably lighting a stair.

- *38 Heaton Moor Road (locally listed 2009)*

House dated 1868 with a little-altered, characterful exterior

The House: House, irregular plan, of red brick with raised blue brick banding, painted stone dressings and a slate roof. Cartouche with the name and date to the right of an entrance. Porch with arched opening and ornate ironwork cresting. Features include a right-hand corner splay with a tiny attic window in the splay, raised and sunk brick panels, windows with cambered heads. Partially visible at time of survey.

Walls and Gate Piers: Brick wall with stone coping. Unusual stone gate piers which have cornices and heavy pyramidal caps with polyhedron finials.

- *Heaton Chapel Station & Road Bridge (locally listed 2009)*

Station, road bridge and entrance arch built in 1852 on the Manchester & Birmingham Railway Co. line to Crewe.

The station stands on Heaton Moor Road on the South-West side of a road bridge over the line. A passenger entrance with arch and covered walkway stands on the North-East side of the road bridge.

The railway was developed by the Manchester & Birmingham Railway Co. from Manchester to Crewe. The first section, from Manchester to Heaton Norris opened in 1840. The station was built in 1852.

Red brick with yellow and grey brick dressings and banding, hipped slate roof, dentil brick cornice. Two storeys to the road and three to the railway platform. Upper windows have segmental arched heads, those at platform level are blocked or blind and have round-arched heads. Central (altered) entrance with a canopy supported by decorative cast-iron brackets. Inside there are later alterations, but the arched entrance to the walkway to platform level is original, with polychromatic brick and stone dressings. Boarded flat ceiling with geometrical designs defined by timber ribs.

The passenger entrance on the corner of Egerton Road North is of brick with a segmental gable with stone coping and brick dentillation. The entrance is beneath a segmental arch with a polychromatic brick head.

The road bridge is of red brick with two segmental arches with stone imposts. Parapet rebuilt. It was widened on the south side, probably early C20, and the extension is supported by large girders.

- *7 & 9 Heaton Moor Road & Gate Piers to St Albans Avenue (locally listed 2009)*

A pair of houses which form a group and are good examples of mid-late C19 houses related to walls and decorative gate piers at the entrance to St Alban's Road.

The Houses: Pale grey brick, slate roofs, stone banding and some brick dentil banding, two storeys with three-storey towers. Italianate style. They are built to identical designs as a mirror image of one another. The houses have arched and cambered window openings, generally with sash windows, polygonal bay windows and the attached towers have hipped roofs and bracketed cornices.

Walls and gate piers: Stone walls along the frontages of the houses have intermediate stone piers, from which point the walls curve inwards at the top of St Alban's Road where there are two more gate piers. These are of large monolithic square-section piers with sunk panels surmounted by a cornice and shallow sloping top with ball finials.

3.6.3 Key Unlisted Buildings

Key unlisted buildings have been identified on the basis of their historic, architectural and townscape importance and include buildings marked on the Townscape Appraisal Map (Appendix 2).

- *Drakelow, Parsonage Road*

Multi-phase mid 18th to late 19th house. First phase – 18th Century, two storey cottage, gable end to Parsonage Road adjoining an early nineteenth century, two storey, three-bay

house, hand-made brick, slate roof, with later additions of projecting bays to front elevation.

- *Former Presbyterian Chapel, rear of 30 Heaton Moor Road*

Late 19th early 20th century, two-storey brick built former chapel situated at the rear of the Heaton's United Reform Church. First shown on the OS 25" revision of 1904.

- *Heaton Moor United Reform Church 30 Heaton Moor Road*

Mid 20th century church with a strongly designed, distinctive exterior, which make a positive contribution to the street scene. The building is very much of its period being of a blocky design constructed of brown brick laid in English Garden Wall, or Common bond. Flat roofed. The nave has a stepped profile and a very shallow gable fronting Heaton Moor Road. Windows are multi-paned metal framed set deeply within the long narrow square headed openings, punctuating the massy elevations. Three of these tall narrow windows are grouped on the front elevation separated by substantial brick mullions. Interior not inspected.

- *Nos. 86 and 88 Heaton Moor Road*

Circa 1820. Two storey, three bays, built in warm, hand-made brick. Parapet with stone coping. First floor windows have gauged brick arches. Remains of late 19th century shopfront, and on the rebuilt frontage adjacent at no 84 – the Post Office.

- *Cottages at 27-37 Derby Range*

Early 19th century row of cottages, with a central namestone - 'Market Place'

- *Heaton Moor Methodist Church*

Built 1894. Rebuilt 1980s Retaining earlier stone tracery to the west window

- *School, Derby Road*

Circa 1890. Single storey, brick built. Steep pitched roof. Gable to Derby Road

- *130 Heaton Moor Road*

The House: Early 20th century detached house, of two storeys, constructed of red smooth faced brick with stone dressing and a slender stone string course at first floor level. Double height canted bay on the right hand side of the front elevation surmounted by a gable with decorative terracotta tile hanging and deep, carved bargeboards. An off centre large semicircular arch with moulded brick voussoirs, leads to a recessed porch accessed by a short flight of bullnose terracotta steps. Half glazed timber panelled front door and

partitioning with coloured and leaded lights. Above the recessed porch is a canted oriel window with coloured leaded lights and slate roof. To the west of the recessed porch is a small casement window with coloured leaded light to each of the ground and first floors. The main roof is of natural slate with terracotta ridge tiles. Spacious, private garden setting.

Walls and Gatepiers: Smooth red brick boundary wall with stone copings in conjunction with mature hedge to Heaton Moor Road. Stone carved gatepiers with pyramidal caps.

3.7 Architecture and Building Materials

Although most of the public and amenity buildings in Heaton Moor were designed by architects of local or national distinction, the predominant architectural style in the conservation area is the Arts and Crafts Domestic Revival. This is, essentially, a revival of vernacular architecture, based on an appreciation of traditionally built, non-architect designed buildings. The style of building, according to these vernacular principles, would tend to be dependent on the materials available locally. The influence of these stylistic ideals can be seen throughout the conservation area in the choice of materials used, colour, and architectural features. Simplicity, respect for materials and craftsmanship define the approach which can be seen throughout the conservation area as a whole, despite a wide ranging variation in architectural detail. This variation is evident in the different historical styles applied, including late Queen Anne Movement and the Gothic Revival. House designers of the mid to late nineteenth century tended to put a great deal of attention and expense into the facades of houses, perhaps to attract affluent buyers and tenants.

Despite having varying architectural influences, houses share certain characteristics – being two or three storeyed, with strongly vertical emphasis, defined by decorative gables, prominent pitched slate or tiled roofs, chimney stacks. Visual interest on the façade is achieved through articulation, with features such as decorative hung tiles, black and white timber cladding, rendered panels, fretted bargeboards, porches, bay windows and stained and leaded glass. Tooled and carved stone gateposts, often inscribed with the name of the property, and stone or brick boundary walls, often topped with mature hedges, are key features in the conservation area.

A limited palette of colour creates consistency and visual harmony throughout the conservation area as a whole. Materials used are predominantly brick – soft, red, hand-made brick from the earlier period, yellow feature brick and hard, Accrington brick and terracotta from the later period, some stone, Welsh blue slate, local clay roof tiles, tile cladding, render, and timber used for sash and casement windows, decorative porches, door canopies and bargeboards. The use of stone is largely confined to buildings of high status, such as the area's ecclesiastical buildings or limited to architectural details /dressings and boundary treatments and gateposts.

3.8 Contribution of Trees, Hedges and Green Spaces

Public green open spaces in the area are limited, apart from Heaton Moor Park. However, the character of the area is greatly influenced and enhanced by the tree lined roads and spacious landscaped settings of the buildings in the area. St. Paul's Church fronting Heaton Moor Road also affords some tranquil public green space which enhances the

street scene. Private gardens to the rear and particularly to the frontage of houses contribute greatly to the green quality of the area. Tree-lined roads and hedges create soft edges and vistas throughout the Area.

3.9 Floorscape and Street Furniture

Carriageway and footway materials in the conservation area are generally modern in varying states of repair. Historic surfaces in the form of stone setts and curbs do survive in certain streets, at cross-overs where roads meet and in aprons to driveways, on the main carriageway next to pavement and around the perimeter of Heaton Moor Park. An area of sandstone flags also remains fronting 1 Moorside Road. In these locations they traditional floorscape makes an important contribution to a harmonious townscape of trees and/or natural materials. The retention of these traditional paving materials is essential to the preservation of the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Unsympathetic works at junctions has occurred in some locations with the use of red tactile surfacing and grey rather than black columns and a proliferation of modern traffic signage creates street clutter. Streetlighting columns and signage columns in grey rather than black are also unsympathetic.

A rationalising of street furniture along Heaton Moor Road, including the use of one design for litter bins and the painting of pedestrian guardrails in black has helped to create a more simple and unified appearance to street furniture here.

Traditional style bollards have been introduced in many parts of the conservation area to prevent pavement parking / overrunning. The requirements for these should be carefully balanced with the desirability of reducing street clutter. Blue plastic covers to the bollards on Hawthorn Grove have a negative effect on the appearance of this part of the conservation area.

Street signage in the conservation area is largely of modern design and construction however, surviving cast iron street name plates make a valuable contribution to the conservation area in many areas. The conservation area is also notable for the street names for some streets being carved into stones set within boundary walls.

Street lighting in the conservation area is generally of modern design and construction. Street lighting in a traditional style has been installed in Shaw Road which is visually successful, enhancing this part of the conservation area. However, some more recent street lighting schemes, notably on Brownsville Road, have had a negative impact in parts of the conservation area. Issues have included column height, distance between columns, number of columns and design / finish.

Other examples of surviving historic street furniture which make a positive contribution to the conservation area, the retention of which is essential to the character and appearance of the conservation area include:

- Royal Mail Letter Boxes:
 - *ERII Pillar Box – corner of Heaton Moor Road / Tatton Road North*
 - *ERII Pillar Box – corner of Peel Moat Road / Elms Road*
 - *VR Pillar Box (1887-1901) – 84 Heaton Moor Road*
 - *ERII Pillar Box – Parsonage Road*

- *ERII pole mounted type M – Cliff Grove*
 - *ERII Pillar Box – Moorside Road*
- Square knob manhole / drain covers
 - Boundary treatments including brick and stone boundary walls, stone gatepiers, gates and railings
 - Traditional canopies to shopfronts on Heaton Moor Road

3.10 Definition of the Special Interest of the Conservation Area

The character and appearance of the Heaton Moor Conservation Area has been formed by layers of historical evolution and development. Nineteenth century suburban development over-lays earlier field and settlement patterns, which can still be traced in the land assembly and arrangement of building plots. Trees, hedges and boundary walls, albeit of an urban form, still reflect the leafy, rural character of the earlier agricultural use of this area.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth century development of the Area is essentially that of an affluent railway suburb, impressive in scale of both public and private building, as originally suburb of Manchester. Social and civic amenity buildings on Heaton Moor Road give the Area a strong sense of local identity.

Qualities of distinctive architectural style, grandeur, spatial significance and maturity are most evident along Heaton Moor Road itself and in those roads in closest proximity to Heaton Moor Road, with the exception of the densely developed areas around Derby Range and Moor Top. In the vicinity of Heaton Moor Road, generous garden settings and mature trees are particularly important.

Both the early and later residential roads give a strong overall definition to the area, although individual streets have particular character such as the enclaves of Hawthorn Grove, Hooley Range and St Alban's Avenue. The latter is given a particularly strong identity by the imposing stone gateposts to the road on Heaton Moor Road. Tooled and carved stone gateposts, brick and stone boundary walls, often topped with mature hedges, and the clear alignment of building plots with building frontages set well back from the road, are particularly characteristic of the conservation area.

Significant views in the Area are those which focus on development along Heaton Moor Road, its local centres, landmark buildings and features. Also significant are views in the vicinity of Heaton Moor Park, along the railway, and along tree-lined roads which create vistas throughout the Area.

Green open spaces in the area are limited, apart from Heaton Moor Park. However, the character of the area is greatly influenced and enhanced by the tree-lined roads and settings of the buildings in the area. Private gardens to the rear and particularly to the frontage of houses contribute greatly to the green quality of the area. Limited green space is also still to be found in the survival of two bowling greens, one at the rear of the Reform Club, now disused, which reflect the original high level of social and leisure amenity in this area.

4. Preservation and Enhancement Issues

4.1 Condition of the Building Fabric

Building fabric is generally good, although some larger properties have suffered from conversion to multiple occupation.

There is poor quality fabric and treatment in the vicinity of Derby Range and poor quality treatment of frontages in the vicinity of Moor Top

4.2 Extent of Loss and Intrusion

Shops and smaller terraced houses have suffered alteration and loss of original architectural detail. Loss of architectural detail particularly affects shops, terraces and smaller scale housing from the 1870/80s period. Original doors and windows have been most affected and in several cases, the original appearance of brickwork has in some instances been obscured by paint, render or poor pointing.

A high number of unauthorised satellite dishes located on prominent elevations of properties harms the character and appearance of the conservation area. This is particularly problematic where buildings have been converted for multiple-occupancy and where individual flats have satellite dishes.

Where redevelopment has taken place in the grounds of former grand houses, these have been replaced with apartment blocks, mostly inappropriate in form, with horizontal emphasis, although the blocks are set back from the road and often retain earlier garden walls and garden trees. Several of these later developments are to be found along Heaton Moor Road and at the junction of this road with secondary roads, where they form unsympathetic end-stops to the otherwise harmonious period development.

The installation of solar panels on roof slopes which are visible in the street scene and in wider views of the conservation area intrudes on the appearance and character of the area.

4.3 Development Issues

Heaton Moor has been subject to pressure for infill residential development involving the subdivision of larger villas and their generous grounds for flat block developments. Developments of this type obliterate the original plot subdivisions and destroy the established grain of the townscape. They also result in the erosion of the setting of the building through the loss of green space to create hard surfaced parking areas, and the construction of substantial light-wells to facilitate conversion of basement areas.

The character of the Heaton Moor Top / Shaw Road shopping centre is changing rapidly. Once very much a local centre with shops serving everyday needs, there is now a fast-growing coffee culture involving changes of use to cafes and restaurants which generate different patterns of usage. The shopping centre has also suffered losses of original buildings and the development of inappropriate replacements.

A significant threat to the appearance and character of the conservation area lies in the exercise of permitted development rights for the installation of solar panels on roof slopes which are visible in the conservation area.

4.4 Preservation and Enhancement

Detailed proposals for the preservation and enhancement of the conservation area are set out in the Heaton Moor Conservation Area Management Plan. The plan formulates objectives and outlines a programme to address the issues identified within this appraisal.

Initial suggestions of management measures that came out of the 2006 public consultation include:

- Making of an Article 4 Direction, as appropriate, to protect vulnerable traditional materials and original architectural features on houses
- Restoration of shops and associated verandas on Heaton Moor Road
- Improvement of shop frontages should be promoted
- Environmental/highways enhancement schemes should be considered, to give sense of place and improve quality of the pedestrian environment
- Preparation of design guidance to protect the character and appearance of the conservation area and inform appropriate alteration / restoration of architectural features
- Review of protection afforded to trees through Tree Preservation Orders.
- Review of planning enforcement strategy for Heaton Moor Conservation Area to address unauthorised development in the area.
- Preparation of management guidelines to protect the important contribution made by trees to the conservation area
- Consideration should be given to adding the key unlisted buildings to Stockport's Local List
- A management plan should include guidance on future development within the conservation area

Heaton Moor Article 4 Direction (2008)

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 designation of the conservation area, approval in principle for putting an Article 4(2) direction in place was given by the Council's Executive on 31st October 2005. Following this and further consultation with residents an Article 4(2) Direction has been made in 2008 to extend control over householder alterations in the Heaton Moor Conservation Area.

Local List Review 2009

Following the 2006 review of the Heaton Moor Conservation Area, Stockport Council has undertaken a review of key historic buildings in certain areas of the Borough. This review has resulted in the inclusion of a number of buildings on Stockport's 'Schedule of Buildings of Local Interest' from 2009, as set out in this document.

5. Community Involvement

5.1 Public Consultation

Public consultation has been an integral part of the designation 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 and business people in the conservation area informing them of the proposal for designation and inviting them to an afternoon and evening drop-in session held at Heaton Moor Methodist Church on the 17th February 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 Heaton Moor 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 Heaton Moor 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 91% of respondents considering that the area is of special architectural or historic interest which should be protected by designation. Residents of Heaton Moor 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. Another question sought to elicit suggestions on measures the Council could take to further protect and enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area. Responses indicated that, amongst other issues, a range of householder alterations are seen as inappropriate in Davenport

Park. 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, new or replacement signs and shopfronts and the painting of exterior walls of buildings. This concern is reflected in an 87% 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. This proposal was authorised in principle by SMBC Executive on 31st October 2005. 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.

Concern was expressed more generally over inappropriate development which does not reflect the character of the conservation area. In particular, changes of use to non-residential uses and multiple occupancy in the form of subdivision of large houses to flats are seen as detrimental to the quiet residential environment based on low density occupation of large houses in spacious garden settings. It is suggested that a future management plan should include guidance on these aspects of development within the conservation area.

Another issue is the importance of trees in the area and the need to protect them. 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.

The quality of the public realm also emerged as an area of concern, with heavy traffic, high traffic levels and associated traffic calming measures being an issue on the busy fringes of the conservation area. Detrimental changes to local shopping centres were also cited as an area of concern. More generally, the poor condition of street surfaces and lighting, as well as the design of street furniture, are highlighted for improvement. 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

Published Maps and Plans

Tithe Maps for the Heatons 1848

OS Maps – First Edition 1848

OS 25" Lancashire Sheet CXI.11 1894 Resurveyed 1891-92

OS 25" Lancashire Sheet CXI.12 1895 Surveyed 1892-93

OS 25" Lancashire Sheet CXI.15 1893 Surveyed 1892

OS 25" Lancashire Sheet CXI.16 1895 Resurveyed 1892-93

OS 25" Lancashire Sheet CXI.11 Edition of 1907 Survey revised 1904 (Lancashire) and 1897 (Cheshire)

OS 25" Lancashire Sheet CXI.12 Edition of 1907 Survey revised 1904 (Lancashire) and 1897 (Cheshire)

OS 25" Lancashire Sheet CXI.15 Edition of 1907 Survey revised 1904 (Lancashire) and 1897 (Cheshire)

OS 25" Lancashire Sheet CXI.16 Edition of 1907 Survey revised 1904 (Lancashire) and 1897 (Cheshire)

OS 25" Lancashire Sheet CXI.11 Edition of 1922 Survey revised 1916

OS 25" Lancashire Sheet CXI.12 Edition of 1922 Survey revised 1916

OS 25" Lancashire Sheet CXI.15 Edition of 1922 Survey revised 1916

OS 25" Lancashire Sheet CXI.16 Edition of 1922 Survey revised 1916

OS 25" Lancashire Sheet CXI.11 Edition of 1934 Survey revised 1934

OS 25" Lancashire Sheet CXI.12 Edition of 1934 Survey revised 1934

OS 25" Lancashire Sheet CXI.15 Edition of 1934 Survey revised 1934

OS 25" Lancashire Sheet CXI.16 Edition of 1934 Survey revised 1934

Secondary Sources

Arrowsmith, P. Stockport, A History. SMBC, 1997

English Heritage (2006) Guidance on Conservation Area Appraisals

English Heritage (2006) Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas

Hartwell, C. Hyde, M. Pevsner, N. The Buildings of England: Lancashire, Manchester and the South-East

7. Contacts

General Inquiries concerning the Heaton Moor 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 Heaton Moor Public Consultation Questionnaire Response

Total response = 112

Conservation Area Status

Agree = 102 = 91.1%
Disagree = 8 = 7.1%
Don't know = 2 = 1.8%

Article 4 Directions

Agree = 97 = 86.6%
Disagree = 10 = 8.9%
Don't know = 5 = 4.5%
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. Less for street furniture and street surfaces.

Others specified –

Small local shops and small scale retailers
Well landscaped gardens that contributes to the amenity of the area
Nature and vitality of centre
Shop awnings
Sandstone walls
Variety of houses and their various original features

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. Less for new or replacement signs and shopfronts.

Others specified –

Increase in bars and food outlets has increased the level of crime, litter and noise.
Lack of tree conservation orders and illegal felling of trees
Speed humps and width restriction measures detrimental to streetscape
Detrimental changes to local shopping centre
Loss of front gardens to car parking
Excessively bright security lights in front gardens.
Tarmacing of pavements
Removal of railway area railings
Allowance of supermarkets
Conversion of large houses into apartments. Pressure on car parking and other services.
Articulated lorries travelling along residential roads.

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

- Provide new additional cast iron “Heaton Moor Conservation Area” signs at the gateways to the Conservation Area and place special notices on buildings of historical and architectural interest.
- Prevent further opening of licensed premises.
- Stop altering layout of roads with traffic lights and speed humps. Ensure that highway works respect the character of the area
- Improve street cleaning services and provide litter bins
- Limit street parking.
- Enforce penalties for littering and dog fouling.
- Maintain pavements and retain traditional materials
- Inform residents of changes allowing time for opinions/suggestions.
- Provide guidance on approved materials and recommended traders.
- Offer financial assistance for improvements according to the Article 4 Directions.
- Discourage large scale building schemes.
- Enforce breaches of planning control and inspect during alterations.
- Provide more communication with Conservation Officers
- More sensitive street lighting
- Regular street cleaning.
- Restrict planning permission on conversions to flats.
- Stronger planning permissions on extensions.
- The existing controls are sufficient and there is no need to extend.
- Improve refuse collection by supplying proper storage for refuse.
- Establish a baseline photographic record of the area so that changes can be identified and better controlled.
- Proper alterations to public spaces to be consistent with the conservation area and its character.
- Repair of footpaths to a high standard.
- Refurbishment of existing buildings should be encouraged.
- Inform residents through some form of publication as to the responsibilities, requirements and benefits of living within a conservation area.
- More security and policing required.
- Stop on road parking.
- Ensure new apartment blocks converted from Victorian Houses retain same footprint and overall height as surrounding houses.
- Pay attention to local parks some of which were Victorian gems.

- Conserve the public realm in a similar manner to that required of private buildings/property.
- Prevent owners selling off gardens to builders.

Other comments

- Publicise the existence of Heaton Moor Conservation Group, the Friends of Heaton Moor Park and work done by the Council to ensure Conservation Area's attractions.
- Considered for active tree management for large trees
- Enforcement of policies and planning regulations required
- Involvement in meetings and groups required for spread of information
- Pro-active management advice on trees
- Address issues of speeding traffic
- Consider other areas for conservation status e.g. Heaton Chapel.
- Innovation and modern design should be acceptable as long as quality and detailing are good.
- Green Lane should not be included as properties are too altered
- Expense of improvements in an already expensive area to buy property
- Proposals are pointless and a waste of time and taxpayers money.
- Enforce Article 4 with use local press coverage to provide information
- How do residents bring violations to the attention of officers? How should concern be raised? Consider the expense of replacing windows and as such don't ban UPVC

APPENDIX 2:

Townscape Appraisal Map

APPENDIX 3:

Conservation Area Boundary Map – Listed & Locally Listed Buildings

Heaton Moor Historic Environment Record (HER) Entries

1. MonUID: MGM14531

Name: New York (site of)

Record Type: Monument

Description: Not shown on Yates' map of 1770. Johnsons' map of 1819-20 (a) shows a building in the approximate location on Heaton Moor. The OS first edition 6" of 1845-69 (b) shows a building named "New York" with a railway line to the east. By the revision of 1904 (c) the building appears to have been demolished and the area built over (1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005-6. Stockport Enhancement, Heaton Norris. HN47

(a) Cartographic materials: Johnson. 1820. Johnson's map of the Manchester Parish, surveyed 1818-20, published 1820.

(b) Cartographic materials: 1848. Lancashire Sheet 111, OS 6" to 1 mile. 1st Edition, surveyed 1845-6.

(c) Cartographic materials: O S. 1907. Lancashire Sheet 111.2. OS 25" to 1 mile. Revised 1904.

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 19th Century to AD 20th Century - 1819 AD to 1904 AD)

2. MonUID: MGM14570

Name: Heaton Chapel Station

Record Type: Building

Description: Opened in 1852 by the LNWR (1). Rebuilt in 1880s. Line electrified in 1955 and canopied buildings demolished (3,4). Station is built in cutting. Station building on Heaton Moor Road; 2 storeys, brick-built, blue and yellow brick decoration in bands and window lintels, hipped slate roof, ornamental chimney stacks. Stair entrance to platform on east side of tracks. In 1970s there was also still a timber and glass footbridge on steel girders (2).

The footbridge has since been demolished (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 19/8/2005) (3).

Sources:

(3) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005-6. Stockport Enhancement, Heaton Norris. HN69

(1) Monograph: Arrowsmith, P. 1997. Stockport: A History. 158

(2) Monograph: Ashmore, O. 1982. Industrial Archaeology of North West England. 83

(4) Bibliographic reference: Jones, E. 1997. Old Heatonians. 46-7

Monument / Component Types:

RAILWAY STATION (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1852 AD to 2050 AD)
RAILWAY PLATFORM (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1852 AD to 2050 AD)
FOOTBRIDGE (AD 19th Century to AD 20th Century - 1852 AD to 1999 AD)

3. MonUID: MGM14816

Name: Presbyterian Church (site of)

Record Type: Monument

Description: First shown on the OS 25" revision of 1904(a). Demolished and replaced by late 20th century United Reform Church (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 19/8/2005) (1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005-6. Stockport Enhancement, Heaton Norris. HN158

(a) Cartographic materials: OS. 1907. OS 25" to 1 mile Lancs 111.12 revision 1904.

Monument / Component Types:

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL (AD 20th Century - 1904 AD to 1999 AD)

4. MonUID: MGM1235

Name: Perforated Stone Hammer

Record Type: Find Spot

Description: A Bronze Age perforated stone hammer was found, pre 1909, at Heaton Chapel near Stockport(1)(2).

Sources:

(1) Serial: Trans. Lancs. & Chesh. Antiq. Soc..

(2) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005-6. Stockport Enhancement, Heaton Norris. HN88

Monument / Component Types:

FINDSPOT (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

5. MonUID: MGM15230

Name: Brick Kiln Field, Heaton Moor Park (site of)

Record Type: Monument

Description: An irregular shaped field named as Brick Kiln Field on the tithe apportionment map of 1848(a). The site now lies under Heaton Moor Park (1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005-6. Stockport Enhancement, Heaton Norris. HN223

(a) Cartographic materials: 1848. Tithe award and map for Heaton Norris.

Monument / Component Types:

FIELD (AD 19th Century to AD 20th Century - 1848 AD to 1950 AD?)

BRICK KILN (AD 18th Century to AD 19th Century - 1700 AD? to 1848 AD?)

6. MonUID: MGM14521

Name: Shaw Fold

Record Type: Place

Description: Yates' map of 1770 shows a cluster of buildings. Johnson's map of the Parish of Manchester (1819-20) shows Shaw Fold a cluster of buildings following the road. The OS 6" first edition of 1845-6 shows Shaw Fold as a dispersed settlement along Heaton Moor Road and Shaw Road for c. 400m. By the second edition of 1892 the area is substantially developed. Shaw House documented in Heaton Norris in 1655 (1,2). Shawfold Farm demolished and site occupied by modern housing. Farmstead to north (The Elms) demolished and site occupied by modern shops and flats. Possible survival of 19th century settlement at No 24 Shaw Road; 2 storey house; rendered; central doorway; modern windows (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 19/8/2005) (1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005-6. Stockport Enhancement, Heaton Norris. HN43

(2) Monograph: Booker, J. 1857. A Hist. of Ancient Chapel of Didsbury & Chorlton. 184

Cartographic materials: Yates, W.. 1786. Map of Lancashire, surveyed 1770s.

Cartographic materials: Johnson. 1820. Johnson's map of the Manchester Parish, surveyed 1818-20, published 1820.

Cartographic materials: 1848. Lancashire Sheet 111, OS 6" to 1 mile. 1st Edition, surveyed 1845-6.

Cartographic materials: 1894. OS 6" to 1 mile. 2nd Edition. Lancashire Sheet 111, surveyed 1892.

Monument / Component Types:

SETTLEMENT (AD 17th Century to Modern - 1655 AD to 2050 AD)

7. MonUID: MGM15202

Name: Building, Shaw Road

Record Type: Building

Description: Site built upon on the 2nd edition OS 1892 map(a). Late 19th century commercial building; 3 storeys; built of machine-made brick with stone detailing; monogram with letters 'S' and 'M'; round turret to corner at 2nd floor level. At time of site

visit in 2005 the rear wall of the building had been partly demolished revealing interior; wooden flooring carried on horizontal I-beams supported by iron columns; 2nd floor open to roof, with queen posts (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 19/8/2005) (1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005-6. Stockport Enhancement, Heaton Norris. HN203

(a) Cartographic materials: O S. 1894. OS 6" 2nd edition Lancs Sheet No 111. Surveyed 1892.

Monument / Component Types:

BUILDING (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1894 AD to 2050 AD)

8. MonUID: MGM15204

Name: The Plough Public House

Record Type: Building

Description: Public house; 2 storeys, of machine-made brick with sandstone. Left bay of façade is crowned by gable, with inscription 'Rebuilt Anno Domini 1881'. Below this level the bay projects forward; almost full width mullion and transom window to upper storey, above which runs inscription 'A merrie heart gives all ye day. A sad tires in a mile a', with other less legible inscriptions above this. The ground floor in this bay is faced in sandstone, with door on the right; this has a 4-centred arch, with inscription 'he that by the plough would thrive himself must either hold or drive', and above a carving of a ploughman and team of horses, inscribed 'The Plough'. Two smaller bays on right, each with gablet, one with monogram of 'M' and 'A?'; each of these bays has mullion and transom window to upper floor, and window with coloured glass to ground floor; the ground floor window in the right-hand bay has been inserted within a former through passage, with double ogee decoration to lintel and chamfered sides. A projecting stone string course runs across the façade above 1st floor level, with carved beasts to either end (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 19/8/2005). A building is first shown at this location on the OS first edition 6" of 1845-6 (1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005-6. Stockport Enhancement, Heaton Norris. HN205

Cartographic materials: 1848. Lancashire Sheet 111, OS 6" to 1 mile. 1st Edition, surveyed 1845-6.

Monument / Component Types:

PUBLIC HOUSE (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1881 AD to 2050 AD)

BUILDING (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1845 AD to 2050 AD)

9. MonUID: MGM15203

Name: Heaton Moor Conservative Club

Record Type: Building

Description: 2 storeys; brick-built, with round-headed windows, those to upper storey in pairs crowned by oculi; date 1881 on either side of entrance (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 19/8/2005).(1)

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005-6. Stockport Enhancement, Heaton Norris. HN204

Monument / Component Types:

POLITICAL CLUB (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1881 AD to 2050 AD)

10. MonUID: MGM14866

Name: Reform Club Heaton Moor Road

Record Type: Building

Description: 1886-7, by Alfred Darbyshire. Extended 1906. Asymmetrical with triple entrance arcade, offset square oriel rising above eaves level, and octagonal turret with conical roof. Brick with stone dressings (Hartwell C, Hyde M & Pevsner N 2004 The Buildings of England: Lancashire: Manchester and the South-East, 232) (1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005-6. Stockport Enhancement, Heaton Norris. HN171

Monument / Component Types:

CLUB (AD 19th Century to Modern - 1886 AD to 2050 AD)

11. MonUID: MGM14789

Name: Chapel and Sunday School, Heaton Manor Road (site of)

Record Type: Monument

Description: Chapel demolished and replaced by late 20th century Heaton Moor Methodist Church; this has a west window with stone tracery, possibly from the earlier building; modern flats to rear (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 19/8/2005). Heginbotham described the Methodist chapel as Heaton Moor as stone-built in Decorated style, with small tower and graceful spire; enlarged by addition of transepts (2,1).

Sources:

(2) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005-6. Stockport Enhancement, Heaton Norris. HN147

(1) Monograph: H Heginbotham. 1892. Stockport Ancient & Modern. Vol 2, 248

Monument / Component Types:

CHAPEL (AD 19th Century to AD 20th Century - 1894 AD to 1980 AD?)

SUNDAY SCHOOL (AD 19th Century to AD 20th Century - 1894 AD to 1980 AD?)

12. MonUID: MGM3312

Name: Heaton Moor

Record Type: Landscape

Description: Referred to as both moor and moss. Located west of Manchester-Stockport road (A6), east of Errwood Road. Stockport and Crewe branch of the LNW railway cuts the northeast edge of the moor. Overlies glacial drift and Coal Measures. Original extent is unknown. Brown flint knife found during the 1970s (SMR 794.1.0). Main A6 road is alleged to be a Roman road from Manchester to Buxton. Peel Hall moated site lies to the north side (SMR 64.1.0). Manorial survey of Manchester, 1320, records 30 acres of moor turbury where the free tenants of "Heton" had "housebote", and the lord could sell annually 6 shillings 8 pence of turbury. Now built over, not visited(2).

Sources:

(1) Monograph: Coles, B et al. 1995. North West Wetlands Survey 2. 19-20

(2) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005-6. Stockport Enhancement, Heaton Norris. HN76

Monument / Component Types:

NATURAL FEATURE (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

13. MonUID: MGM14868

Name: Electricity sub-station Heaton Moor Road

Record Type: Building

Description: First depicted on the OS 25" 1904 map(a). Early 20th century. Large, red brick, red terracotta and sandstone banding. Baroque with blocked and blind windows, Central segmental pediment with Manchester Corporation arms (Hartwell C, Hyde M & Pevsner N 2004 The Buildings of England: Lancashire: Manchester and the South-East, 232)(1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005-6. Stockport Enhancement, Heaton Norris. HN172

(a) Cartographic materials: OS. 1907. OS 25" to 1 mile Lancs 111.12 revision 1904.

Monument / Component Types:

ELECTRICITY SUB STATION (AD 20th Century to Modern - 1904 AD to 2050 AD)

14. MonUID: MGM14869

Name: Savoy Cinema

Record Type: Building

Description: Opened 1923. Baroque, red brick with white terracotta dressings (Hartwell C, Hyde M & Pevsner N 2004 The Buildings of England: Lancashire: Manchester and the South-East, 232) (1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005-6. Stockport Enhancement, Heaton Norris. HN173

Monument / Component Types:

CINEMA (AD 20th Century to Modern - 1923 AD to 2050 AD)

15. MonUID: MGM14795

Name: Alder Nook (site of)

Record Type: Monument

Description: A building is shown at this location on Johnson's map of Manchester 1819-20. Named as Alder Nook on the OS revision of 1904. Demolished. Site now part of Tesco's (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 23/8/2005) (1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005-6. Stockport Enhancement, Heaton Norris. HN149

Cartographic materials: Johnson. 1820. Johnson's map of the Manchester Parish, surveyed 1818-20, published 1820..

Cartographic materials: O S. 1907. Lancashire Sheet 111.2. OS 25" to 1 mile. Revised 1904.

Monument / Component Types:

HOUSE (AD 19th Century to AD 20th Century - 1819 AD to 1999 AD)

16. MonUID: MGM14786

Name: Church (King's Drive)

Record Type: Building

Description: First shown on the OS 25" revision of 1904 where it is labeled as "Unity Church". Built in machine made brick with lancet windows; now used by girl guides (Site visit, P Arrowsmith, 23/8/2005) (1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005-6. Stockport Enhancement, Heaton Norris. HN146

Cartographic materials: OS. 1907. OS 25" to 1 mile Lancs 111.12 revision 1904.

Monument / Component Types:

CHURCH (AD 20th Century to Modern - 1904 AD to 2050 AD)

17. MonUID: MGM14520

Name: Pinfold (or Owler Nook)

Record Type: Place

Description: Yates' map of 1770 shows buildings clustered around the main road junction. By the OS first edition 6" map of 1845-6 there is a dispersed settlement along Green Lane and Heaton Moor Lane for around 400m. A slight off shoot runs along Balmoral Road. Settlement seems to consist of cottages and farms. The OS second edition of 1892 shows substantial development along Heaton Moor Road and the area is now part of Heaton Moor/ Heaton Chapel (1).

Sources:

(1) Unpublished document: UMAU. 2005-6. Stockport Enhancement, Heaton Norris. HN42

Cartographic materials: Yates, W.. 1786. Map of Lancashire, surveyed 1770s.

Cartographic materials: 1848. Lancashire Sheet 111, OS 6" to 1 mile. 1st Edition, surveyed 1845-6.

Cartographic materials: O S. 1894. OS 6" 2nd edition Lancs Sheet No 111. Surveyed 1892.

Monument / Component Types:

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

APPENDIX 5:

Historic Environment Record Map