

**BRAMHALL HOUSE,
HAZEL GROVE,
STOCKPORT,
GREATER MANCHESTER**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING SURVEY

CP. No: 11034

DATE: 23/07/2014



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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Matt Claxton of Knight Frank LLP, on behalf of Commercial Development Projects Ltd, to undertake an archaeological building survey of Bramhall House, Hazel Grove, Stockport, Greater Manchester (NGR SJ 91065 87052), prior to the proposed demolition of the building and redevelopment of the site (Outline Planning Ref: DC046179).

Bramhall House is an undesignated property which dates to the early 19th century. A Heritage Statement undertaken in April 2014 concluded that the building contained some evidential value as a surviving example of a small rural estate. Consequently, Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service has recommended that an archaeological building survey be undertaken prior to the proposed demolition.

Historical research has indicated that Bramhall House was part of a small agricultural estate, along with Bramhall House Farm located immediately to the north. The property appears to have been constructed in the first half of the 19th century, and was certainly in existence, seemingly in its present form, when the 1842 Tithe Map was compiled. Historical mapping from the mid-19th century onwards shows the building in a rectangular enclosure with gardens to the south, and a glasshouse to the west. The site maintained this form into the early 20th century, however by the 1930s extensive factory buildings had been constructed immediately to the west, and the open and agricultural landscape in which the house had formerly stood had been eroded.

The historic building survey has revealed that Bramhall House survives as a former dwelling with an ashlar façade facing to the east, the direction from which it would be viewed by passers-by, whilst the rest of the elevations are of brick. Architectural detailing was confined to the east elevation; this is relatively simple but effective for the size of the property.

There is evidence for two main phases of construction, as shown by a vertical construction break in the north elevation and the difference in the windows within the later addition. The earliest phase appears to have been an L-shaped house consisting of two rooms to the front and a single room to the rear (the east and south elevations). At some point prior to the mid-19th century a two-storey addition was made to the north-west corner to provide additional accommodation for the dwelling.

Internal access was restricted due to the poor condition of the building through water ingress. It was possible to note that there is some architectural detailing still present, seemingly original, in the form of door and window architrave and coving.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology thank Matt Claxton, Knight Frank LLP, for commissioning the project on behalf of Commercial Development Projects Ltd.

The archaeological building survey was undertaken by Martin Harrington and Fiona Wooler. The report was written by Fiona Wooler, and the illustrations were prepared by Adrian Bailey and Martin Harrington. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Knight Frank LLP, acting on behalf of Commercial Development Projects Ltd, to undertake an archaeological building survey at Bramhall House, Hazel Grove, Stockport, Greater Manchester, prior to the proposed redevelopment of existing site which will involve the demolition of the existing buildings (Outline Planning Ref: DC046179).
- 1.2 Bramhall House is an early 19th century dwelling (built c.1820-30) of double-pile plan of two storeys with a cellar, with a later extension to the rear. A Heritage Statement for the site has concluded that the building's architectural qualities have been compromised by recent developments and decay to warrant any form of designation, however it still retained some evidential value as a surviving example of a small rural estate (Stephen Levrant Heritage Architecture Ltd 2014). Consequently, Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service has recommended that an historic building survey be undertaken of the property prior to demolition. This is in line with government advice as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012), Paragraph 128.
- 1.3 The property is not a listed building, it is not locally listed, and is not situated within a Conservation Area.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 A Project Design for the archaeological building survey was submitted to Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service prior to the commencement of work on site. The Project Design set out the methodology for the archaeological work (Newman 2014).

2.2 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 A comprehensive Heritage Statement for the site has already been undertaken (Stephen Levrant Heritage Architecture Ltd 2014), and salient extracts from that report will be utilised in the Historical Background below. In addition, Stockport Local Heritage Library and the online catalogue of Manchester City Library were consulted as part of the current phase of work in order to assess any additional material that may have been relevant to the survey building.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING SURVEY

2.3.1 A Level 3 building survey of the structures was undertaken according to the standard and guidance set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008) and English Heritage (2006). A Level 3 survey comprises an analytical record of a building or buildings, which provides a systematic account of their origins, development and use, including an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based (English Heritage 2006, 14).

2.3.2 The survey includes:

- a written description of the building, including its plan, form, function, age, development sequence and construction materials. The landscape and historical context of the building has also been considered.
- a digital and 35mm black and white print photographic record of the building and its relationship with other structures (if present) in the immediate area. A selection of the digital photographs is included within this report for illustrative purposes.
- a measured survey of the elevations of the building.

2.3.3 The purpose of the building recording was to produce a detailed record of Bramhall House prior to demolition.

2.4 REPORTING AND ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 An archive will be prepared in accordance with the recommendations in *'Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation'* (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with Stockport Archive Service.
- 2.4.2 A copy of the report will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record, maintained by Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, Salford, Manchester.
- 2.4.3 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology and Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service support the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project (<http://www.oasis.ac.uk/>). The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of developer funded fieldwork. Details of this project have been included on the OASIS database under the identifier **wardella2-185237**.

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Hazel Grove is located to the south-east of Manchester and Stockport, on the A6 trunk road. Bramhall House is situated to the south side of the A6, and on the west side of Bramhall Moor Lane at NGR SJ 91065 57052 (Figure 1).
- 3.2 Until recently the property had been surrounded on its west and south sides by extensive factory buildings relating to Man Diesel and Turbo UK Ltd. Residential properties are present to the east, along the south side of Barlow's Lane South, and a footpath crosses the front of Bramhall Lane providing access to Mirrlees Fields and open public space to the north (Figure 2).

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 As noted above, a Heritage Statement has recently been compiled for the site of Bramhall House, and relevant information from that report and some additional research, has been utilised in order to provide an historic context to the site.

4.2 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 4.2.1 Bramhall House is a late Georgian property, constructed in approximately 1820-1830, in an area of mostly open farmland and pasture. The house formed a small rural estate with the adjoining farm to the north. This farm (labelled as Bramhall House Farm on historical mapping) has been suggested to have been in existence prior to Bramhall House (Stephen Levrant Heritage Architecture Ltd 2014, 12).
- 4.2.2 The Tithe Map and Apportionment for the Township of Bramhall (in the Parish of Stockport in the County of Chester) 1842 provides information on the form of the buildings that existed at Bramhall House at that date, and on land ownership and the character of the land around the property. Bramhall House is shown on this map as a roughly square building, with a projection against its west elevation. It was set in a rectangular enclosure to the south of the buildings at Bramhall House Farm with a trackway running north to south along its east side. The owner and resident of Bramhall House, when this map and apportionment was compiled, was Chas Higginbottom who also owned several fields around the site (Figure 3).
- 4.2.3 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875 provides clearer information on the form of the buildings at Bramhall House and the surrounding landscape in the second half of the 19th century. Bramhall House itself was still square in plan form with a projection from its west elevation, with small buildings and a glasshouse present to its west side. The south side of the property was a large enclosed garden with pathways visible and a possibly circular folly in the south-west corner. The buildings at Bramhall House Farm to the north are also clearly shown, seemingly separated from Bramhall House by a boundary wall (Figure 4). This map highlights the isolated, and rural character of Bramhall House, although several cottages were in existence to the east, on the south side of what is now Barlow's Lane South.
- 4.2.4 On May 7th 1884 Bramhall House and Farm was advertised to let by Thomas Barlow of nearby Torkington Lodge, a small country estate to the east. Bramhall House was described as having five bedrooms, three rooms for

- entertaining, dressing room, WC and bathroom. The land comprised 60 acres of grassland (Stephen Levrant Heritage Architecture Ltd 2014, 13).
- 4.2.5 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 shows the buildings at Bramhall House as essentially the same as those shown on the earlier map of 1875, although there had clearly been some additions made to the farm complex to the north. Barlow's Lane is annotated for the first time on this map, and presumably related to the Barlow family of Torkington Lodge who, as noted above, advertised Bramhall House for let in 1884 (Figure 5). The Ordnance Survey map of 1910 shows no change in the form of the buildings at Bramhall House (Figure 6).
- 4.2.6 In 1907 Mirrlees, Bickerton and Day Limited, an extensive diesel engine engineering firm, acquired the site of Bramhall House and the land immediately to the west. A large modern factory was erected directly behind Bramhall House and Farm, close to their western boundaries. Bramhall House was first used as the site manager's house at some point after Mirrlees took over the site (Stephen Levrant Heritage Architecture Ltd 2014, 13). The Ordnance Survey map of 1934-36 clearly shows the loss of the agricultural landscape which had formerly existed around Bramhall House, and the close proximity of the factory buildings. The only apparent change to the form of Bramhall House by this date was a possible link between the house itself and the glasshouse to the west (Figure 7).
- 4.2.7 During the 20th century, Bramhall House and Bramhall House Farmhouse was utilised as a ladies and men's golf clubhouse and changing rooms, with Bramhall House last being used as a men's gym. The farm buildings to the north were demolished and replaced by factory buildings between 1978 and 1983, and in c.2003 Bramhall House Farmhouse was demolished, leaving Bramhall House as the only surviving remnant of this former agricultural estate. Bramhall House was described as 'derelict' as early as 1990, and has remained vacant and in a state of deterioration (Stephen Levrant Heritage Architecture Ltd 2014, 13-14).
- 4.2.8 A Structural Appraisal of Bramhall House undertaken in February 2014 noted the damage that has been caused by water ingress, the poor and dangerous condition of internal timber work, the lack of access to the upper level due to the dangerous condition of the floor timber, and the flooded basement (Betts Associates 2014).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING SURVEY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The archaeological building survey was undertaken on the 14th July 2014. The poor and dangerous condition of the interior of the property did not allow for a thorough examination of the rooms, and therefore only the two eastern ground floor rooms and hallway will be discussed below. There was no access to the first floor due to the dangerous condition of the floor timbers and staircase, and the basement was flooded with no access possible.
- 5.1.2 At the time of survey, the property could be accessed on foot from the western end of Barlow's Lane South, or from the former factory car park to the south. The house is now well-screened by mature trees to the south and east, although following the demolition of the factory buildings to the west, it was possible to clearly observe the building in what survives of its garden (Plates 1 to 3).

5.2 EXTERIOR

- 5.2.1 Bramhall House is a two-storey former residential property, double-pile in plan with a cellar and a later two-storey extension to the rear (west side). The building is constructed in handmade brick laid in English Garden Wall bond (five courses of stretchers to one course of headers). The roof is double pitched with a central valley gutter running north to south. There are the remains of three chimney stacks, constructed in brick, indicating the internal locations of fireplaces.
- 5.2.2 The main elevation of the property faces to the east; this was clearly the elevation that was meant to be seen by passers-by, as it has already been noted above that the access track and a footpath ran alongside this part of the building. This elevation is constructed in ashlar blocks (16 courses) which typically measure 0.37m in height set above a plinth which measures 0.70m in height (Plates 4 and 5).
- 5.2.3 This elevation is symmetrical with a central main entrance flanked to each side at ground floor level by a large window. The doorway itself has decorative detailing with pilasters to each side terminating in plinths which align with the plinth which runs along the base of the elevation. Above the doorway is a simple projecting door hood. The door itself is presently covered over by metal sheeting (Plates 6 and 7). The windows to each side have plain stone projecting surrounds (Plate 8).
- 5.2.4 At first floor level in the east elevation there are three windows; the two outermost are of the same plain surrounds as those directly below, however the central surround has the same quatrefoil detailing and

- decorative jambs as already observed around the main entrance (Plate 9). At eaves level on this elevation there is a moulded cornice with a course of, what appears to be, stone blocks, which are now hidden by a modern asphalt covering (Plate 10).
- 5.2.5 The south elevation, which would have originally faced into the garden which was associated with the property, is constructed of handmade brick laid in English Garden Wall bond. This elevation clearly shows the doubled-gabled roof with its central gutter valley although no rainwater goods are now present (Plate 11). The two gables of this elevation were seemingly defined by flat coping stones which terminate in plain kneelers, although it appears some of the coping has been removed. There is the remains of one chimney stack at the apex of the eastern gable, which provides an indication of the location of the internal fireplaces. The ashlar quoins of the east elevation are visible in the south-east corner of this wall, highlighting the difference in construction and appearance between the two (Plate 12).
- 5.2.6 At ground floor level there is a doorway, which may have historically accommodated French doors to provide access from one of the front rooms into the garden. The head of this opening, as with all those in this elevation, has gauged brickwork forming a shallow arch (Plate 13). It has been considered that this opening may have originally been a window, however the vertical jambs appear to be relatively undisturbed which suggests that this doorway is an original feature. To the west of this doorway there is a window with two over two pane sash frame and stone sill (Plate 14). The first floor of this elevation has two similar windows, however these have been boarded over and it was not possible to note the form of window frames (if they still survived).
- 5.2.7 The north elevation was difficult to photograph due to the presence of a modern brick boundary wall just to its north side. This elevation is not symmetrical like the opposing south elevation due to the existence of a two-storey addition (Plate 15). As with the south elevation, the quoins of the east elevation extend into the brickwork of this wall showing the difference in construction and appearance (Plate 16).
- 5.2.8 Of all the elevations of Bramhall House, the north elevation displays the most evidence for adaption and addition. Most obvious of these is a vertical construction break located at the point where the gully between the two gables is located (Plate 17). This vertical break indicates that the western part of this elevation forms an addition to the earlier eastern section; this addition is evidenced not only by the construction break but by the way the brick coursing of each section is not exactly aligned. Of note is the fact that a vertical construction break is not present in the south elevation, indicating that the earliest phase of the house was not a linear, one-room deep range, but an 'L-shape'.
- 5.2.9 There is no fenestration in the eastern section of this elevation, suggesting that the rooms to the north side of the property, at ground and first floor

level, must have been lit well enough by the windows in the east elevation, or there were windows present in the west facing side prior to the addition of the extension. There are two windows at ground floor level in the western section of this side of the house (the addition), with brick heads and stone sills although the lintel of one has been replaced with concrete to allow a fire escape to be fixed to the wall (Plate 18). Both of these windows have four over four pane sashes (Plate 19). To the west of these windows there is a doorway, now covered by a metal sheet, with the same form of brick head (although not gauged brickwork as noted in the south elevation), and a concrete step (Plate 20).

- 5.2.10 At first floor level of the north elevation there were originally two windows, however one has been converted to a fire escape with the remains of the metal escape stairs still present. The stump of a chimney stack is present above these openings (Plates 19 and 21).
- 5.2.11 The west elevation of Bramhall House consists of part of the earliest phase (to the south), with a later two-storey extension to the north end (Plates 22 and 23). The southern part of this elevation has a window and doorway at ground level, and two windows at first floor level, all with the same form of gauged brickwork for the heads as already noted in the south elevation (Plates 22 and 24 and Figure 8). Below the ground floor window there is a further window which would have lit the basement (Plate 25).
- 5.2.12 Within the south facing elevation of the addition there is a blocked-up small window at ground floor level, and a small window at first floor level, the head of which is not of the same form as those of the west and south elevations (Plates 26 and 27). This addition is gabled when viewed from the south, with the gable defined by coping stones which terminate in a flat kneeler at its west side (Plate 28). The opposing north side of the gable is not visible due to the brickwork of the north elevation extending westwards at a higher level, possibly a deliberate attempt to conceal the gable of the addition when viewed from the north (see Plate 21).
- 5.2.13 The west facing elevation of the addition has been partly weatherproofed by the application of courses of slate, although some of these have now fallen away (Plate 29). This elevation has two small windows at ground level with two directly above at first floor level. The only other feature of note on this part of the building was the stump of a wall which formerly projected westwards; this may have related to the wall between the house and the glass house which is shown on mapping from 1875 onwards (see Figure 4 for example).

5.3 INTERIOR

- 5.3.1 As noted in the introduction above, the interior of Bramhall House was in a poor and hazardous state due to water ingress and subsequent deterioration of the first floor and timber work. Only the easternmost

- rooms could be safely accessed, and there was no access possible to the basement or the first floor.
- 5.3.2 Upon entering the property through the main entrance in the east elevation (see Plate 4), there is a small vestibule with double doors and etched glass panels, although these are not original (Plate 30). It was noted from the vestibule that the main doorway has decorative architrave and floral design in square panels to each side of the rectangular fanlight (Plate 31). The coving in the vestibule is heavily moulded (Plate 32).
- 5.3.3 The vestibule leads into a hallway which has suffered extensively through water ingress, and the ceiling has recently fallen away prohibiting access beyond this point to the west side of the house. Features of note in the hallway include the decorative cornice, where it survives, and it was noticeable that the original staircase appears to have been removed, and instead the first floor has more latterly been accessed by a boxed-in stairwell of possible early 20th century date (Plate 33). Where some of the ceiling of the hallway had fallen away, it was possible to observe a hexagonal roof light which would have provided natural light for the first floor landing (Plate 34).
- 5.3.4 From the hallway it was possible to enter a room in the south-east corner of the property. The doorway into this room from the hallway has the same decorative architrave and square panels as noted in the vestibule (Plate 35). This room would have formerly had a fireplace in its south wall as shown by the projecting chimney breast, although no evidence for the fireplace itself was visible. To the west side of the fireplace is the French doors which would have provided access into the garden (Plate 36). The surround of this opening, along with the surround of the window in the east wall and the doorway leading into the hallway, all have the same decorative architrave and floral square panels (Plates 36 to 38); this appears to be original to the early 19th century house. The coving in this room is of egg and dart design (Plate 39). Other features of note in this room include an inserted door into the rear (west) room, and steel girders inserted below the ceiling, presumably relating to the period when the property was used as a gym.
- 5.3.5 The only other room that could be accessed was that to the north side of the hallway, located in the north-east corner of the house. No architectural detailing appears to have survived within this room apart from the architrave and surround of the window in the east wall (Plate 40).



Plate 1: View looking east from the site of the former factory buildings showing the west elevation of Bramhall House



Plate 2: View looking east showing the north and west elevations of Bramhall House



Plate 3: View looking south-west showing the main east elevation of Bramhall House



Plate 4: East elevation of Bramhall House



Plate 5: Detail of plinth along the east elevation



Plate 6: Detail of main entrance door surround, east elevation (Scale = 2m)



Plate 7: Detail of decorative door surround with simple projecting door hood, east elevation



Plate 8: Detail of ground floor window surround, east elevation



Plate 9: Detail of first floor central window, east elevation



Plate 10: Detail of cornice and line of stone blocks along the top of the east elevation



Plate 11: South elevation of Bramhall House



Plate 12: South-east corner of Bramhall House showing the ashlar quoins and brickwork of the south elevation (Scale = 2m)



Plate 13: Detail of former French doors, south elevation

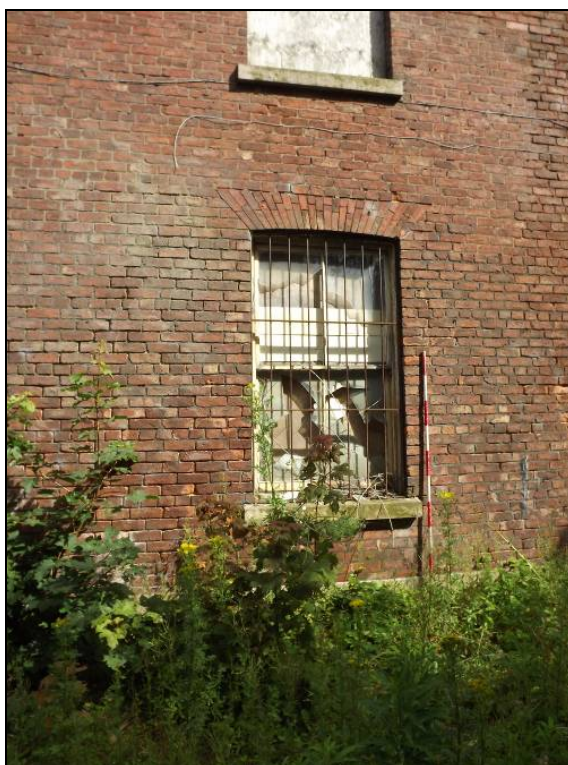


Plate 14: Detail of ground floor window, south elevation



Plate 15: North elevation of Bramhall House



Plate 16: Detail of ashlar quoins of the east elevation and the brickwork of the north elevation



Plate 17: North elevation showing vertical construction break (in line with the white downpipe)



Plate 18: Ground floor window, north elevation. The lintel has been replaced to allow a fire escape to be fixed to the wall



Plate 19: Ground floor window, north elevation (Scale = 2m)



Plate 20: Doorway in north elevation (Scale = 2m)



Plate 21: North elevation showing two windows, one of which has been converted to a fire escape



Plate 22: West elevation of Bramhall House showing the later (projecting) addition to left of the photograph



Plate 23: View looking north showing the west elevation and the projecting addition



Plate 24: Detail of ground floor window, west elevation



Plate 25: Basement window, west elevation



Plate 26: South facing elevation of addition showing blocked ground floor window and first floor window



Plate 27: Detail of first floor windows in south elevation of addition



Plate 28: Detail of coping stones and kneeler, south elevation of addition



Plate 29: West elevation of two-storey addition



Plate 30: Detail of double doors to hallway (Scale = 2m)



Plate 31: Detail of decorative door surround and fan light over main entrance as seen from the vestibule



Plate 32: Detail of moulded coving in vestibule



Plate 33: View looking west showing the hallway



Plate 34: View of a hexagonal roof light which would have lit the first floor landing



Plate 35: Doorway to south-east room, ground floor (Scale = 2m)



Plate 36: South wall of south-east room



Plate 37: Detail of window surround, east wall of south-east room (Scale = 2m)



Plate 38: Detail of door surround, north wall of south-east room



Plate 39: Detail of egg and dart coving, south-east ground floor room



Plate 40: Original window surround, east wall of north-east room

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 Historical research has indicated that Bramhall House was part of a small agricultural estate, along with Bramhall House Farm located immediately to the north. The property appears to have been constructed in the first half of the 19th century, and was certainly in existence, seemingly in its present form, when the 1842 Tithe Map was compiled. Historical mapping from the mid-19th century onwards shows the building in a rectangular enclosure with gardens to the south, and a glasshouse to the west. The site maintained this form into the early 20th century, however by the 1930s extensive factory buildings had been constructed immediately to the west, and the open and agricultural landscape in which the house had formerly stood had been eroded.
- 6.2 The historic building survey has revealed that Bramhall House survives as a former dwelling with an ashlar façade facing to the east, the direction from which it would be viewed by passers-by, whilst the rest of the elevations are of brick. Architectural detailing was confined to the east elevation; this is relatively simple but effective for the size of the property.
- 6.3 There is evidence for two main phases of construction, as shown by a vertical construction break in the north elevation and the difference in the windows within the later addition. The earliest phase appears to have been an L-shaped house consisting of two rooms to the front and a single room to the rear (the east and south elevations). At some point prior to the mid-19th century a two-storey addition was made to the north-west corner to provide additional accommodation for the dwelling.
- 6.4 Internal access was restricted due to the poor condition of the building through water ingress. It was possible to note that there is some architectural detailing still present, seemingly original, in the form of door and window architrave and coving. There has clearly been some modification with regards to the main staircase; the present stairway appears to be early 20th century in date replacing the original which would most likely have been in line with the main entranceway.

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APPENDIX: FIGURES






| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014</p> | <p>PROJECT: Bramhall House, Hazel Grove, Stockport, Greater Manchester</p> <p>SCALE: 1:40,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11034</p> <p>CLIENT: Commercial Development Projects Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: July 2014</p> <p>FIGURE: 1</p> | <p>KEY:</p> <p> Site location</p> |  <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p> |
|---|---|---|---|

Figure 1: Site location.

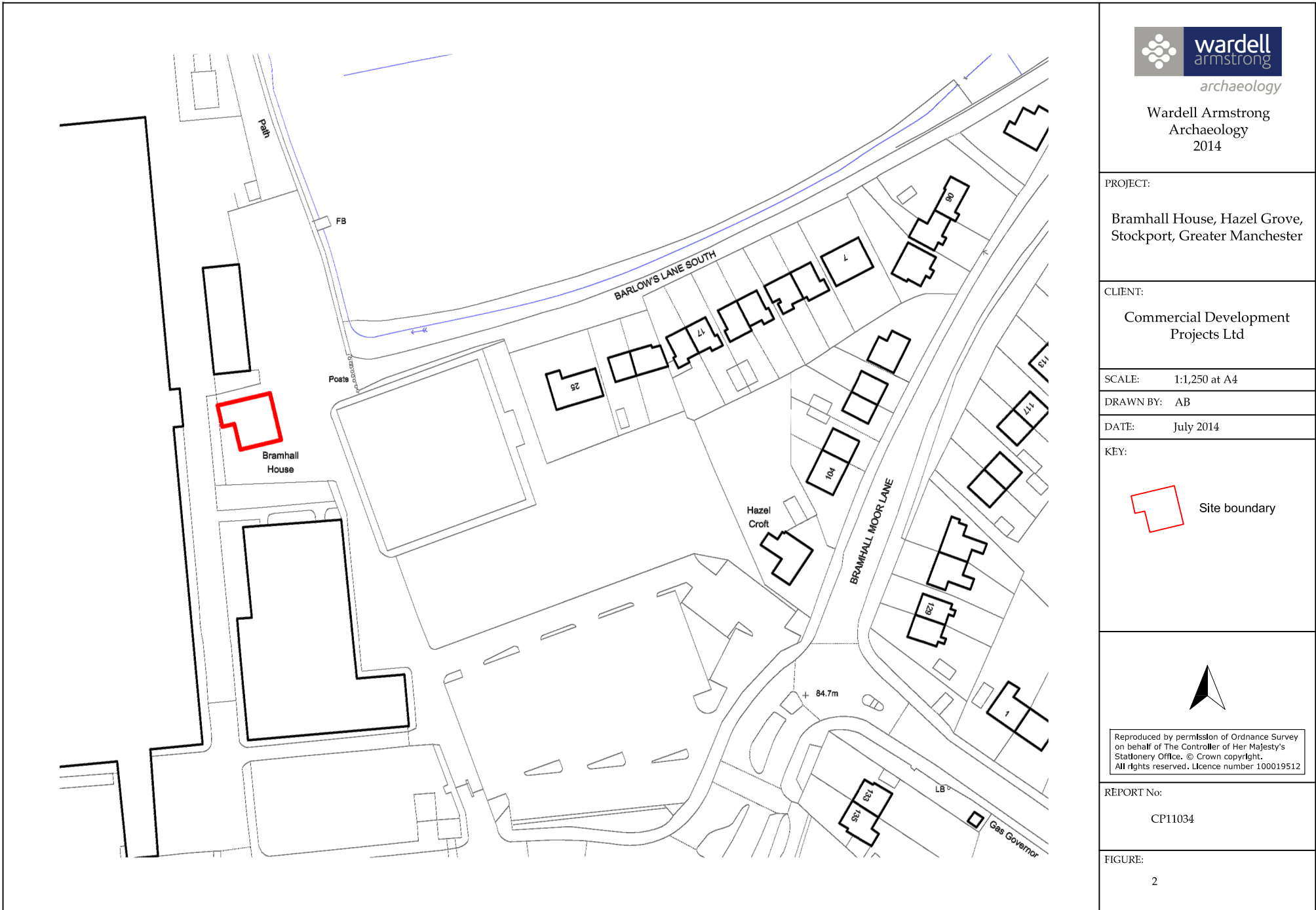
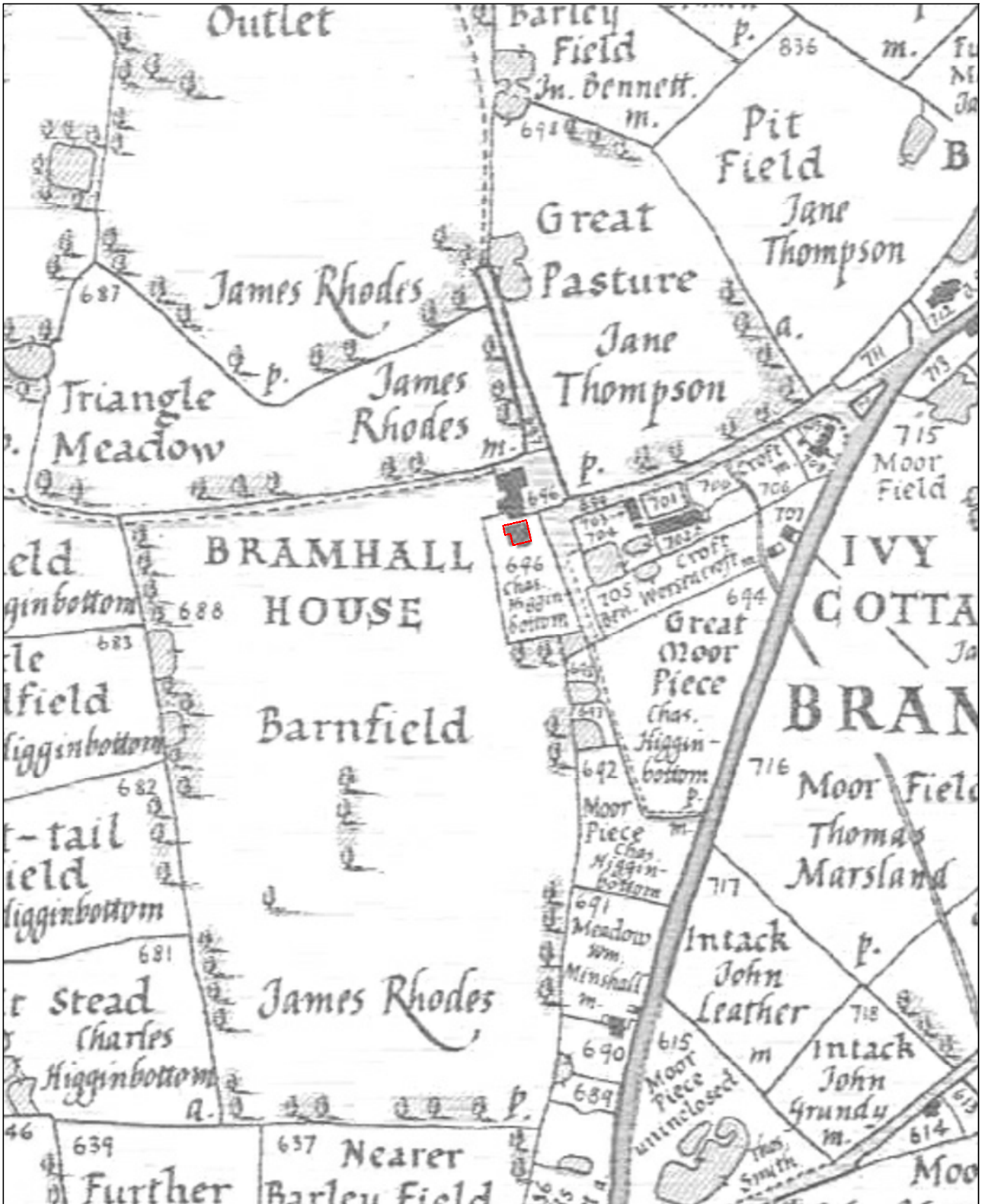


Figure 2: Detailed site location.






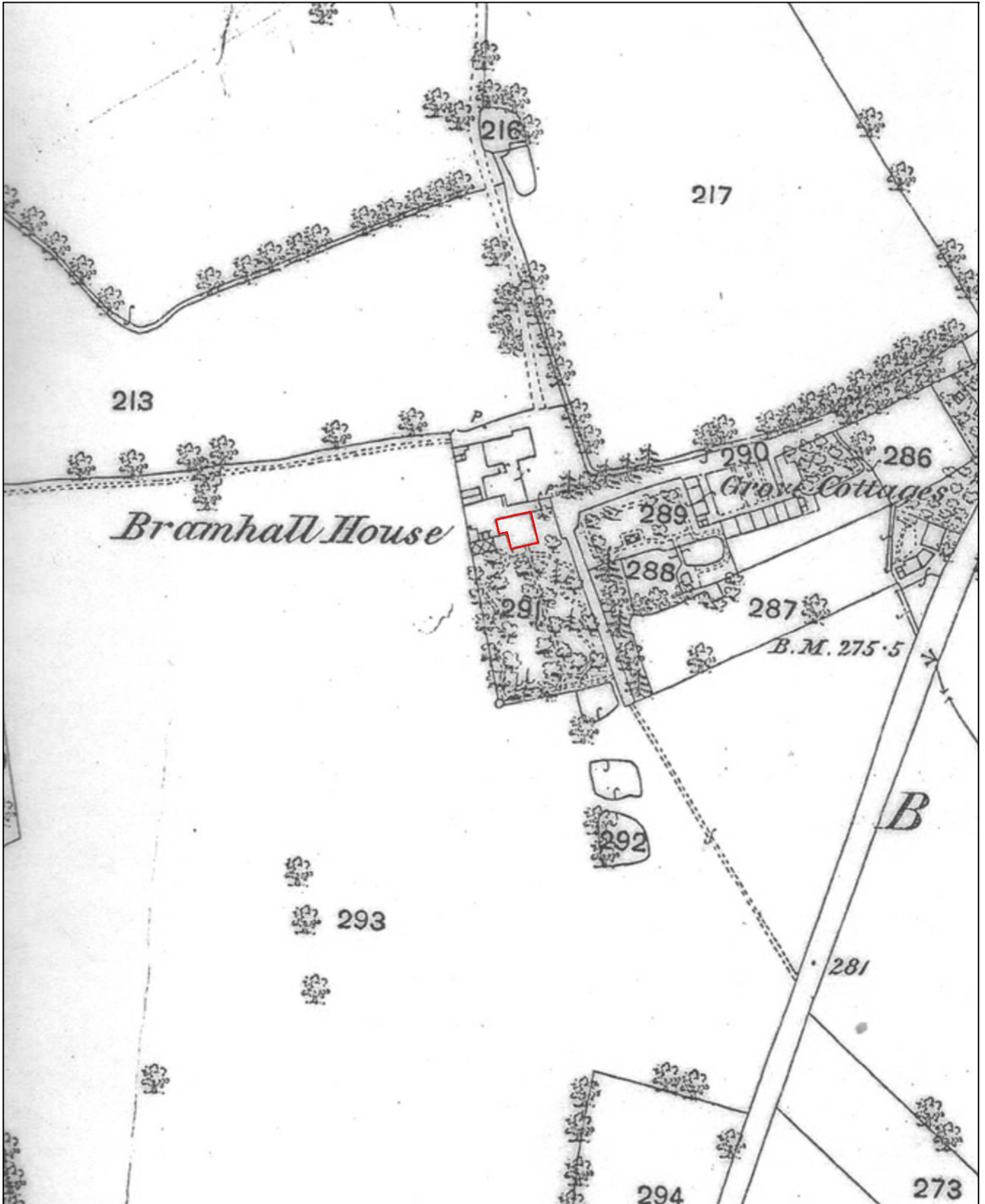
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014</p> | <p>PROJECT: Bramhall House, Hazel Grove, Stockport, Greater Manchester</p> <p>SCALE: c.1:3,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11034</p> <p>CLIENT: Commercial Development Projects Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: July 2014</p> <p>FIGURE: 3</p> | <p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p> |  |
|---|---|---|---|

Figure 3: Extract from Bramhall Tithe Map, 1842.






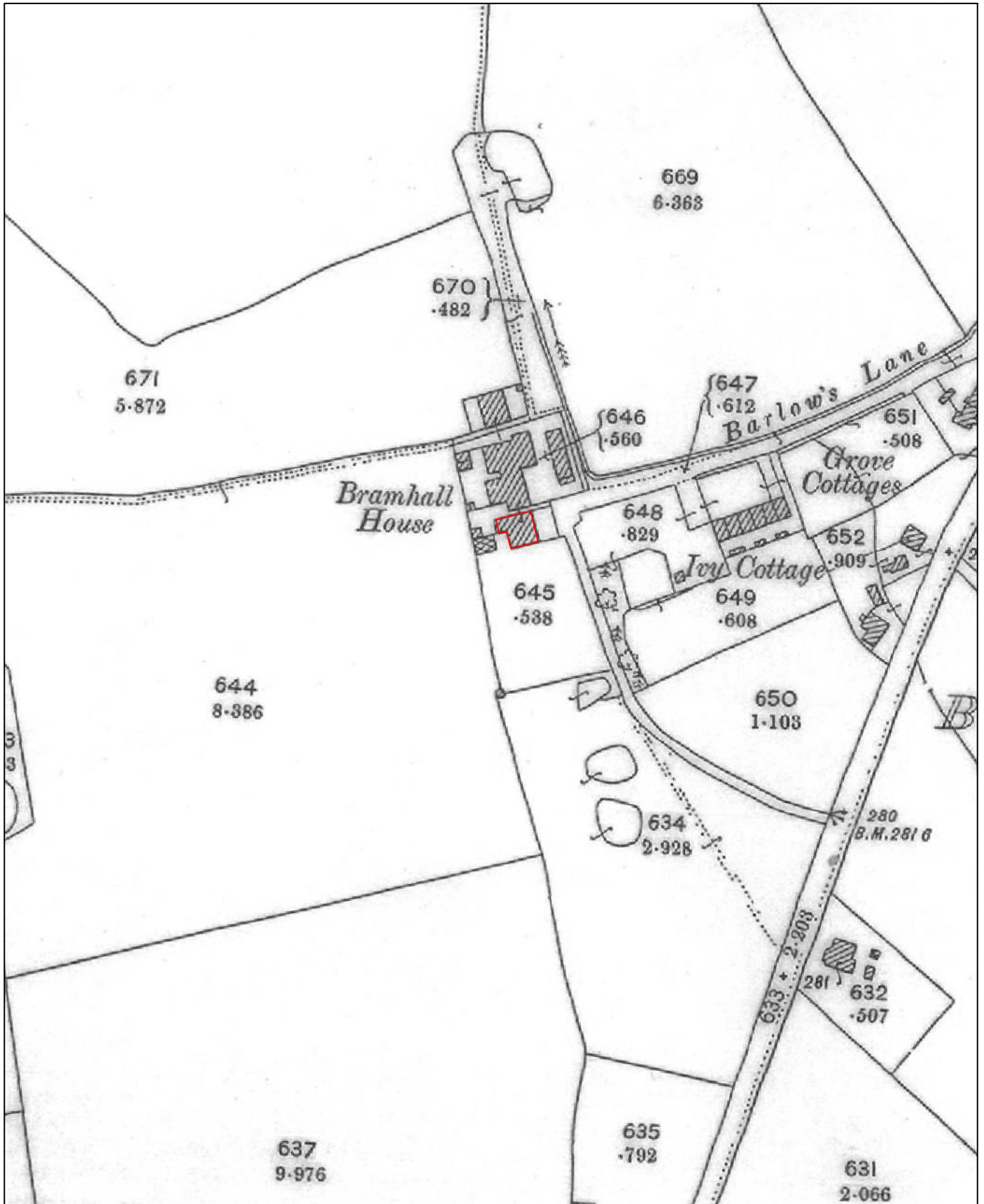
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014</p> | <p>PROJECT: Bramhall House, Hazel Grove, Stockport, Greater Manchester</p> <p>SCALE: c.1:2,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11034</p> <p>CLIENT: Commercial Development Projects Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: July 2014</p> <p>FIGURE: 4</p> | <p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p> |  |
|---|---|---|---|

Figure 4: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1875 (25" to 1 mile scale).






| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
|  <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014</p> | <p>PROJECT: Bramhall House, Hazel Grove, Stockport, Greater Manchester</p> <p>SCALE: c.1:2,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11034</p> <p>CLIENT: Commercial Development Projects Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: July 2014</p> <p>FIGURE: 5</p> | <p>KEY:</p>  Site boundary |  |
|---|---|--|---|

Figure 5: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1898 (25" to 1 mile scale).

PROJECT:

Bramhall House, Hazel Grove,
Stockport, Greater Manchester

CLIENT:

Commercial Development
Projects Ltd

SCALE: c.1:2,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: July 2014

KEY:

 Site boundary



REPORT No:

CP11034

FIGURE:

6

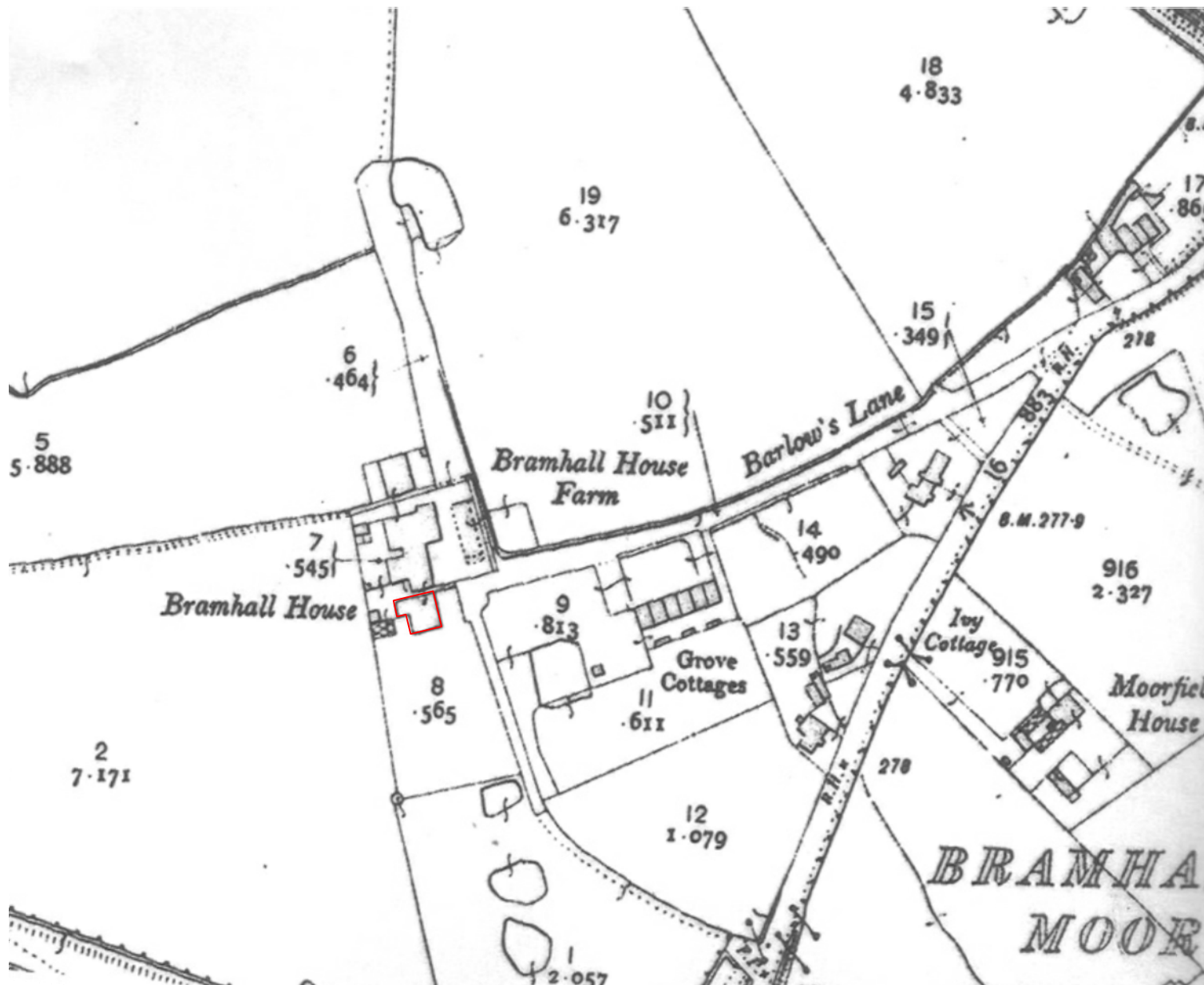
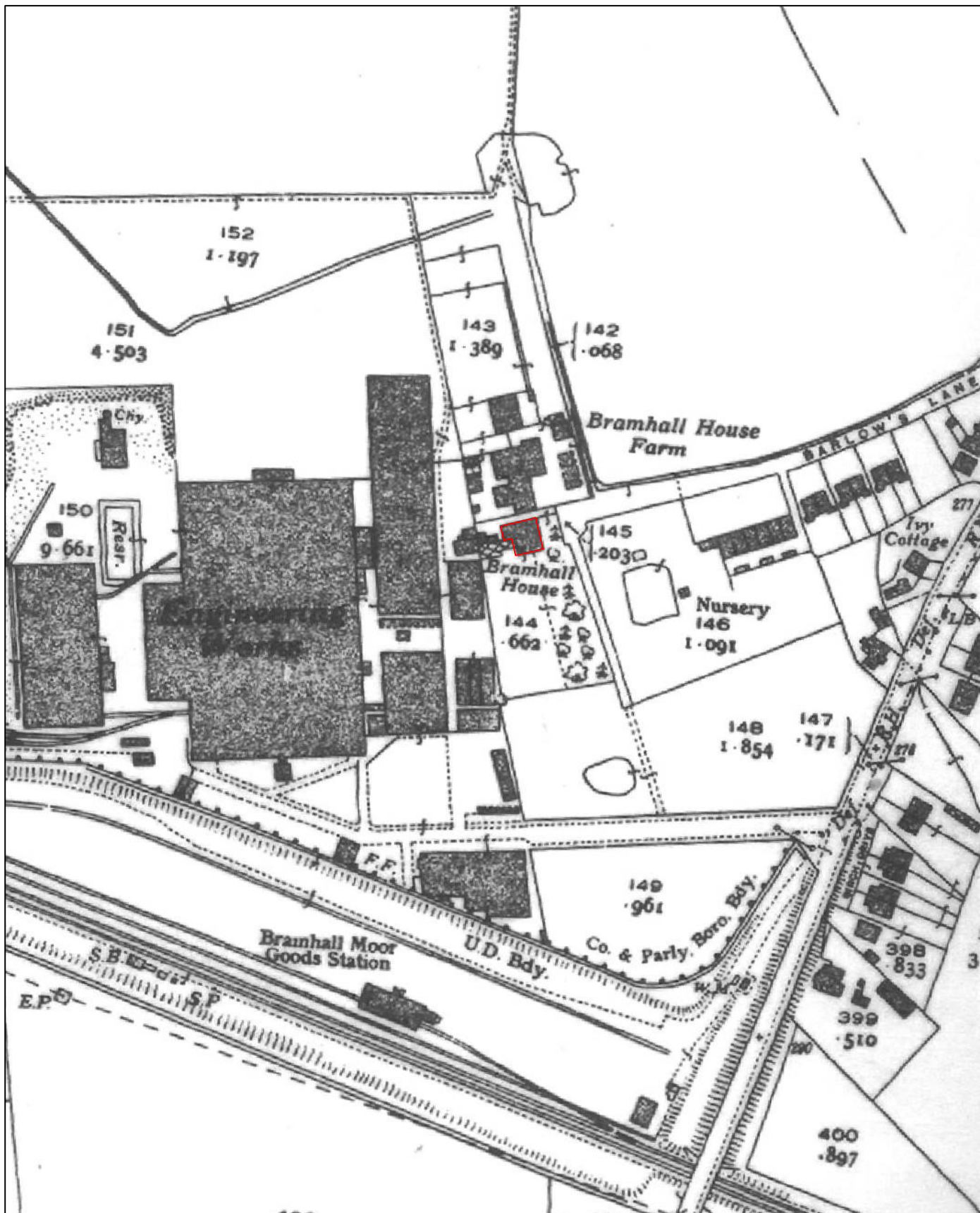


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey Map, 1910 (25" to 1 mile scale).



Wardell Armstrong
Archaeology
2014

PROJECT: Bramhall House, Hazel Grove, Stockport, Greater Manchester
 SCALE: c.1:2,000 at A4
 REPORT No: CP11034
 CLIENT: Commercial Development Projects Ltd
 DRAWN BY: AB
 DATE: July 2014
 FIGURE: 7


KEY:
 Site boundary



Figure 7: Ordnance Survey Map, Revision of 1934-1936 (25" to 1 mile scale).

PROJECT:
Bramhall House, Hazel Grove,
Stockport, Greater Manchester

CLIENT:
Commercial Development
Projects Ltd

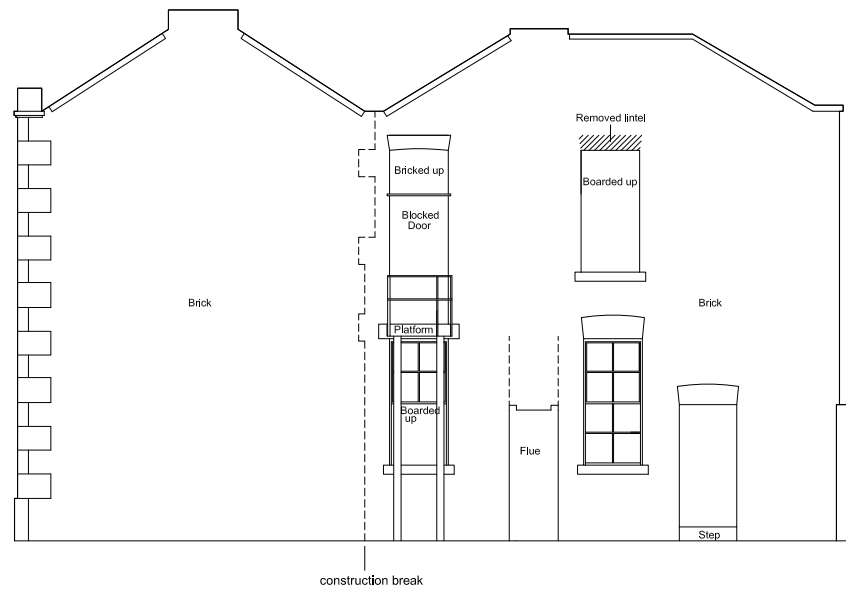
SCALE: 1:125 at A3

DRAWN BY: MRH/AB

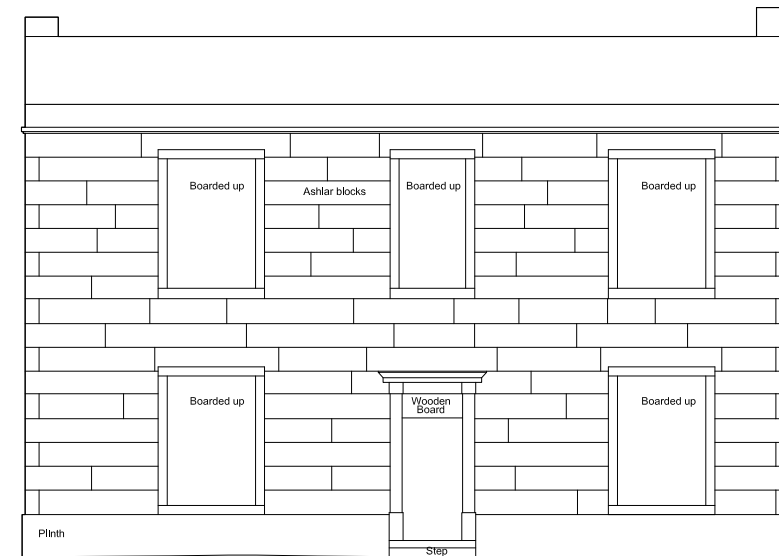
DATE: July 2014

REPORT No:
CP11034

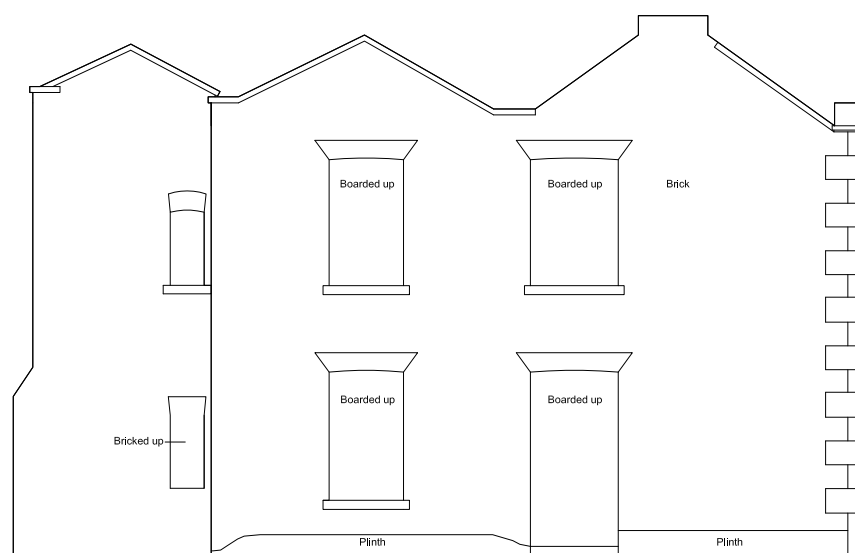
FIGURE:
8



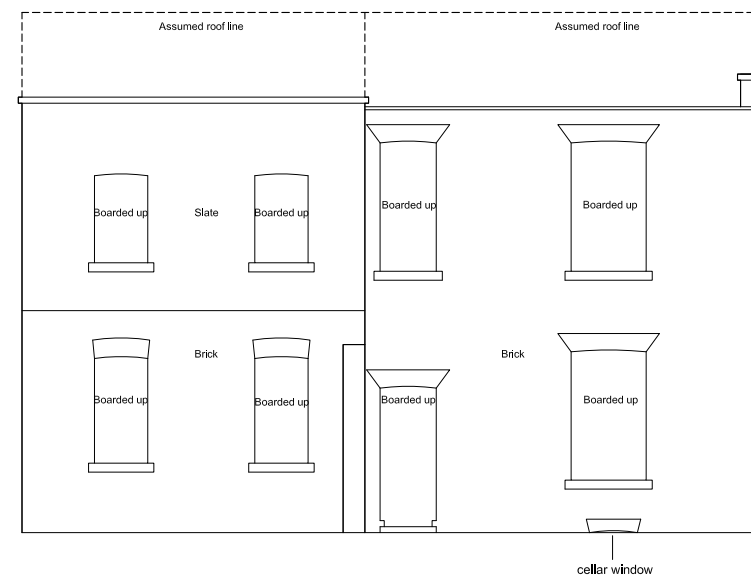
North elevation.



East elevation.



South elevation.



West elevation.

Figure 8: Existing elevations.