



making sense of heritage

A6 Manchester Airport Relief Road

Photographic Survey



Ref: 107970.13
October 2018



A6 Manchester Airport Relief Road

Photographic Survey

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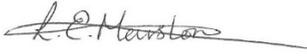
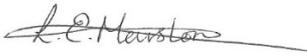
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Photographic Survey

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Carillion Morgan Sindall Joint Venture to undertake a Historic England Photographic Survey of four historic structures adjacent to the development of the A6 Manchester Airport Relief Road.

A total of two buildings, one golf course and one boundary stone were identified for recording. Work comprised a photographic survey, basic drawings have been produced and historic research conducted in order to provide a context for each site. The boundary stone was set to be relocated but all other buildings will remain; as such the setting of each site was prioritised.

The historic building recording archive is currently held in the Wessex Archaeology Sheffield Office under the project code 107970. This archive will be deposited along with a copy of the final version of this report with Stockport Museums Service under the accession code STOPM:2015.240.



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Photographic Survey

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Carillion Morgan Sindall Joint Venture and Wessex Archaeology is grateful in this regard.

The Site photographic survey was undertaken by Maria-Elena Calderón and Andrew Swann, analysis and report compilation was undertaken by Maria-Elena Calderón. Illustrations were prepared by Maria-Elena Calderón and Chris Breeden. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Lucy Marston.



A6 Manchester Airport Relief Road

Photographic Survey

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Carillion Morgan Sindall Joint Venture (here after 'the Client') to undertake a photographic survey of four sites containing historic structures alongside the A6 Manchester Airport Relief Road development scheme, Greater Manchester and Cheshire East, that is located between National Grid Reference (NGR) 393345, 385705 and 382054, 385615 (**Figure 1**; hereafter 'the Sites').
- 1.1.2 All of the Sites surveyed were non-designated heritage assets that were previously subject to an Environmental Scoping Report (ES) (Mouchel 2010) and an early stage Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (AECOM 2014). A final Project Design for the Photographic Recording and WSI were produced by Wessex Archaeology (2015a and 2015b).
- 1.1.3 A Historic England (English Heritage 2006; survey undertaken prior to Historic England 2016 update) Level 1 photographic survey was carried out of the Sites alongside the scheme following the production of the Project Design and WSI (Wessex Archaeology, 2015a and 2015b), the results of which comprise this report.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The development scheme comprises an interrupted strip of farmland with varying countryside and suburban environs. The four Sites are situated on the immediate boundary of, or within, the development area. The assets will not be physically altered, with the exception of Site 13, however, their setting will be impacted upon as part of the development works. Site 13 – Boundary stone will be subject to removal and relocation.
- 1.2.2 The underlying solid geology across the Scheme is primarily interbedded Sandstone and Conglomerate of the Triassic Period. The Superficial geology comprises Diamicton Till (British Geological Survey)

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 The main aim of the work was:
- *to create a Historic England Level 1 record (English Heritage 2006) of the four Sites, so that they were 'preserved by record', prior to the commencement of works and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the appropriate local archive service.*



2.2 Historic building recording

2.2.1 The specific objectives of the work were to produce:

- *sketch plans of each site;*
- *a general photographic record of each site;*
- *a simple and factual written account of each site; and*
- *to produce a report which will present the results of the Level 1 surveys in sufficient detail.*

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary research

3.1.1 An existing Environmental Scoping Report (ES) produced by Mouchel (2010) and former WSI produced by AECOM (2014) were utilised to provide a general documentary background history for the sites. Additional research was also conducted by Wessex Archaeology. This provided for a short description of the historical development of each of the assets.

3.1.2 A full map regression exercise was carried out. Relevant maps are reproduced in this report as **Figure 2-4**.

3.2 Historic building recording

3.2.1 The on-site methodology comprised a basic non-metric survey of the buildings producing an annotated footprint sketch plan (not to scale) of the Sites, record digital photography and Site notes.

3.3 Written and drawn survey

3.3.1 The Sites were subject to a photographic survey and in accordance with Historic England (English Heritage 2006). An unmeasured survey was carried out producing a basic outline / sketch plan of the buildings. A brief and factual written account was also made of each site, and included the following, based on the requirements for a Historic England Level 1 survey:

- *the building's/historic landscape's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form;*
- *a note of any statutory designation. Non-statutory designations may be added;*
- *the date of the record, the name of the recorder and the archive's location; and*
- *a summary of the building's/historic landscape's type or purpose, historically and when surveyed, its materials and possible dates, in so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection.*

3.4 Photography

3.4.1 The photographic record comprised a high quality digital format using a Canon EOS 5D MkII digital camera (with 21 megapixel capability).

3.4.2 A general external photographic record was made of the Sites within their wider landscape, recording their setting. The structures external appearance was also recorded. This typically comprised a series of oblique views to show all external elevations of the buildings/structures, and give an overall impression of their size and shape. Where an

individual elevation embodies complex historical information, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation were taken.

- 3.4.3 The location and direction of each photographic viewpoint was recorded onto a corresponding Site plan. A selection of the photographic record has been used to illustrate this report and can be found in **Plates 1-46**, whilst plate viewpoints can be found on **Figures 5-6** and **8-9**.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The historical background and development of the Sites was previously undertaken by Mouchel (2010) and AECOM (2014). The following is a summary of that information Works, combined with additional research undertaken by Wessex Archaeology.

4.2 Site 12 – Bramhall Golf Course

- 4.2.1 Prior to the inception of the golf course the land comprised several parcels of enclosed farmland bounded to the south by the London & North Western Railway (LNWR) line (**Figure 2**). Founded in 1903, Bramhall Golf Course initially comprised a 9 hole golf course with a single room in a nearby farmhouse serving as the clubhouse (Bramhall Golf Club). The 1910 OS map shows that several fields have been amalgamated by this time (not reproduced).
- 4.2.2 Upon the advent of the First World War the golf course boasted 18 holes and a newly built two storey brick clubhouse that still stands today (Bramhall Golf Club). Norman Gilbert is listed as club secretary at this time (Kelly's Directory 1914). The area mapping is not revised until 1935 (**Figure 2**), which is when the golf course is first annotated; it is shown largely in its current format. Modern suburban crawl has encroached within the immediate environs of the golf course over time (**Figure 5**).

4.3 Site 15 – Norbury Hall

- 4.3.1 Norbury is first mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086) as 'Nordberie'. It is described as a small hamlet that was found waste, presumably destroyed during the Norman Conquest (Domesday online). The name *north* and *burh* are from the Old English meaning northern stronghold/seat of power (Mills 1991) which also suggests a pre-Conquest date.
- 4.3.2 The manor was held later by a family who took the name of Norbury until the time of Henry III when through the marriage of Robert de Hyde and heiress Agnes de Herdislee it passed to the nearby Hyde family (Ormerod 1819). It is said that the hall was rebuilt during 1559 by a descendant of Robert de Hyde (Hazel Grove online). The hearth Tax of 1664 recorded a total of 16 hearths, making the hall a large dwelling (AECOM 2014). Towards the end of the 17th century the estate was sold by Edward Hyde to the Leghs of Lyme (Ormerod 1819). Ormerod (1819) describes Norbury as having a court baron (manorial court) but that the hall was a '*ruinous building, originally built of timber and pilaster*' that was situated '*to the right of the road from Stockport to Macclesfield, about four miles south of the former*' which is its current location. Ormerod also describes Norbury chapel which lay opposite the hall and had registers dating back to 1723. This was run by the same bishop who ran Poynton (Ormerod 1819).
- 4.3.3 The foundation stone for the Church of St Thomas Norbury, situated on London Road was laid in 1833 (Hazel Grove online). By 1850 when the Tithe map (**Figure 4**) was produced the current stone hall had been built in its location and the chapel no longer exists. The 1882 OS map (**Figure 4**) also shows the hall and the site of the former chapel, now built

over with modern dwellings. Kelly's directory dated 1914 lists James Bostock (farmer) as the primary resident, showing that by the early 20th century the estate had fallen from prominence and served as a modest farm; its continued function. The BBC 'Domesday Reloaded' project details Norbury Hall in 1986 as having a 30ft deep well behind the farmhouse and farm buildings dating back to the 17th century, one of which containing reused timbers from an old galleon (BBC online). Information derived from the project also state that the building was still in use as a farm and that the land to the south is believed to be the historical (pre-Conquest) settlement of Norbury.

4.4 Site 20 – Millgate Farm

4.4.1 Millgate Farm house is present on the Tithe map of 1850; it is depicted as T-shaped in plan facing Mill Lane with an 'L'-shaped farm building behind. The farm is bordered to the northeast by Buxton Road (A6) and open farmland to the north and west. By 1871 the LNWR railroad had been built immediately south of Millgate Farm and Mill Lane had been redirected to now connect to Buxton Road, north of the farm as shown on the 1882 (surveyed 1871-2) OS map (**Figure 4**). The farm house is now depicted as rectangular in plan and aligned with Buxton Road and a boundary appears that abuts the property. A further rectangular building is now shown north of the farm building orientated north-east south-west (**Figure 4**).

4.4.2 Labelled Mill Farm on the 1912 OS map (**Figure 4**) the north-east south-west outbuilding has been replaced with a similar sized building aligned with Buxton Road. A further outbuilding to the south aligned with the railroad has also appeared. An aerial photograph (Cheshire Archives) dated 1970s shows the area built up in its current form, the earlier outbuildings surrounded with successive additions.

5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The photographic survey was undertaken between September 9th and 10th 2015. Views were taken of the external elevations and/or settings of each of the Sites focusing specifically on the changes in setting as a result of the development. Internal aspects were not observed or considered as part of this programme of works.

5.2 Site 12 – Bramhall Golf Course

5.2.1 Bramhall Golf Course comprised a two-storey brick building with an 18 hole green on an irregular parcel of land to the south-east of Bramhall village centred on NGR 390181, 384694. The green comprised a series of lawned lanes subdivided by tree rows (**Figure 5**). The west of the Site was bordered by mid-20th century dwellings that had spread out from Bramhall village. A railroad formed the southern boundary of the Site and the land to the east was open farmland.

5.2.2 Viewpoints from the location of the road scheme towards the golf course were taken as there was no access to the Site. There was a low level of intervisibility due to a thin but tall treeline that boarded the southeast of the golf course. From the development area segments of the green could be seen (**Plates 1-6**). There was no view of the clubhouse from the road scheme area. As part of the road scheme development the land was raised immediately south of the golf course. It was not possible to fully record views from the golf course itself towards the area of the development due to access restrictions. However, **Plates 7-8** attempt to capture this view; they show farmland interrupted with tree and hedgerows that also screen sparse dwellings with the Peak District beyond. It is assumed

that much of this view was not visible from Bramhall Golf Course due to the aforementioned tree rows.

5.3 Site 13 – Boundary Stone

5.3.1 This boundary stone was situated within farmland (**Plate 9**) centred on NGR 392049, 385230. Domestic and industrial buildings were set with the wider environs (**Figure 6**). The boundary stone was positioned to the west the confluence of an unnamed seasonal tributary stream and Norbury Brook (**Plate 10**). This tributary had been largely covered over with earth in the mid-20th century and contained a concrete head wall. At the time of survey this was dry. The land sloped steeply towards the stream bed and Norbury Brook (**Plates 10-12**). The top of the slope was partitioned from the farmland by an ill maintained barbed wire fence (**Plates 11-13**). The boundary stone lay to the east of the fence amongst undergrowth of the sparse woodland that bordered both the stream and Norbury Brook.

5.3.2 The boundary stone comprised of a single piece of carved sandstone. It had an above ground level height of 0.55m and width of 0.175m. It was rectangular in shape with an arched top (**Figure 7, Plates 13-14**). The stone faced the stream to the northwest and was engraved on its principal façade with the words ‘Manor 1332 B[AR]..PO...’ (**Figure 7, Plate 14**). It had subsided in line with the slope which has probably helped preserve the definition of the engraving from weathering (**Plates 12-13**). The base of the boundary stone was obscured by the ground. A rectangular structural niche was carved into the reverse of the boundary stone (**Figure 7, Plate 13**).

5.4 Site 15 – Norbury Hall

5.4.1 Set on a raised plateau at the southern border of the Hazel Grove settlement centred on NGR 392426, 385448. Norbury Hall was bound to the east by Macclesfield Road (A633) and farmland to the south (**Figure 6**). The Hall was not easily visible from Macclesfield Road due to an intermittent but established tree line (**Plates 15-17**). The Hall was more exposed to the farmland/development area to the south and south-west (**Plates 18-19**). Norbury Hall was set within a farm complex that comprises Norbury Hall, an 18th/19th century farmhouse and medieval/post-medieval farm buildings.

5.4.2 Norbury Hall was accessed from the north-east by stone set track overlain with tarmac that follows a sandstone boundary wall, through mid-20th century gates (**Plate 20**), leading to the 18/19th century farmhouse within the complex. A disused historic formal gate with stone piers was set within the boundary wall (**Plate 21**). There was a lawned garden in the area immediately surrounding the Hall to the north, east and south (**Plates 22-24**). There was also a flagged yard and lawn to the west (**Plates 25-26**) with a covered well head (**Plate 27**).

5.4.3 Norbury Hall was a three-storey structure with a twin pitched roof overlain with a cross gable to the east containing four chimney stacks (**Figure 8, Plates 22-26**). It was constructed in handmade redbrick built in Flemish bond to the principal façade (east) and English garden wall 5:1 to the remainder. The external structure has a slight gothic revival style, with it being decorated with stone plinths, quoins, kneelers, coping and the original splayed mullion windows were mostly retained (**Plates 22-26**).

5.4.4 The principal (east) façade faced towards Macclesfield Road (**Figures 6, 8**). The gable ends projected creating a central recess to the elevation. A stone framed entrance with tracery elements and a four-centred (Tudor) arch was situated within the recess at ground floor level. It contained a timber door with decorative muntins. The door was flanked by three-light windows. To the first floor were three two-light windows above the

ground floor openings. Single light windows were situated to each gable apex on the third floor, one in each (**Plates 23-24**).

- 5.4.5 The north elevation was divided into three parts, each recessing slightly to the west (**Figure 8**). A stepped chimney breast projected central to the eastern section which was otherwise blind. The central section contained two two-light windows to the ground and first floor with no third storey. The third section to the west is a single storey blank wall (**Plate 22**). The south elevation was essentially a mirror image of the north with the exception that one of the ground floor windows had been altered into a doorway (**Plate 24**). There was also a painted section of wall and loose flashing suggesting that a former extension had been removed.
- 5.4.6 The south elevation had lean-to and gabled structures projecting at ground floor level. These were in line with two brick posts (**Figure 8**). The lean-to to the north appeared contemporary with the main building, and provided a covered area enclosed to all sides except the south (**Plate 28**). The gabled structure to the south appeared to be a later addition evidenced by the brickwork to the north elevation (**Plate 29**), the remaining elevations being painted and/or rendered (**Plates 24-26**). The north elevation of the addition contained two entrances (one of which was inserted) and a window (**Plate 29**). There was also a window to the west elevation (**Plate 26**). Within the building proper to the west elevation was a single entrance and small window at ground floor level. There was also a part demolished structure at this level evidenced by a remaining timber frame and paint to the elevation (**Plate 26**). To the first floor was a brick arched window that contained the original timber casement with laced pointed arch muntins (**Plate 26**). Two windows in the apex of the gables were mirrored from the east elevation to the third storey (**Plate 26**).

5.5 Site 20 – Millgate Farm

- 5.5.1 Millgate Farm was located on a bend of Buxton Road (A6) at NGR 393315, 385697. The historic complex comprised two dwellings (176 Buxton Road, Millgate Cottage and 178 Buxton Road, Millgate Farm) and former farm buildings that were incorporated into an industrial estate (**Figure 9, Plate 30**). These buildings were located on the south-east edge of the settlement of Hazel Grove, and as such occupied a prominent position on Buxton Road (**Plates 31-32**). A railroad ran immediately south of the building (**Plates 32-33**) with low lying farmland beyond (**Plates 34-35**).
- 5.5.2 The semi-detached dwellings fronted Buxton Road to the north-east and were enclosed with a brick boundary wall, fitted with 20th century wrought iron gates and rails, with Millgate Farm (178 Buxton Road) having brick gate piers topped with modern stone acorn pier capitals (**Plate 36**). Millgate Farm was a two storey, two bay building orientated north-east to south-west. It had a pitched slate roof, decorated timber barge boards and two chimney stacks projecting from each bay at the south-east. There was also a single bay off-shot to the south-east attached to the north-east bay (**Figure 9, Plates 30, 36-37**). The principal façade was to the north-east and of two parts. The main body was handmade brick with an entrance and sash window to the ground floor positioned asymmetrically with two sash windows directly above to the first floor (**Plates 36-37**). The entrance was fitted with a timber panelled door that contained some historic brass furniture and a transom light (**Plate 37**). The off-shot to the north-east was decorated in an early example of Tudor Revival style; painted black timbers and white painted brick filling. The floor levels did not correspond with the main body of the building, being reduced in height. Both floors contained a single sash window (**Plates 36-37**).

- 5.5.3 The south-east elevation was blind. The early Tudor Revival style continued to the south-west bay of the main building to this elevation and across the entirety of the off-shot, with the north-east bay of the main body painted white (**Plate 38**).
- 5.5.4 The south-west elevation was decorated entirely in an early Tudor Revival style with an asymmetrical main body containing an off-centre single entrance with a single light window to the left and two-light window to the right. This window pattern was repeated at first floor. All doors and windows to this elevation were fitted with modern PVC replacements (**Plate 39**).
- 5.5.5 Millgate Cottage (176 Buxton Road) appeared to be of a later date and was orientated south-east to north-west (**Figure 9, Plates 30, 36**). This two-bay structure was built of handmade brick, had an asymmetrical pitched slate roof, with a central chimney stack. Each bay contained two openings, a window and single entrance to the ground floor with two windows above to the first floor of the north-east elevation (**Plate 36**). The floor levels were in-keeping with the off-shot of Millgate Farm making the overall building shorter in height than its neighbour. The north-west elevation was rendered and painted white. There was a blocked single entrance to the ground floor and a single sash window to the first floor above (**Plate 40**). It was not possible to view the entirety of the south-west elevation. An extension at ground floor level with a window was noted and a single window was observed in part. The first floor contained a two-light window with a modern casement. This elevation was also rendered and painted white (**Plate 39**).
- 5.5.6 Of the farm buildings noted on the early mapping, to the northwest of the dwellings, only one remained and was visible. The four-bay barn type building was orientated north-west to south-east, with a pitched slate roof that contained dormer style ventilators. There was a single, double, and two service entrances to the principal façade which was rendered and painted white (**Plates 30, 41**). No other elevations were visible.
- 5.5.7 Aerial photography (Cheshire Archives) suggest that the 'L'-shaped building depicted in the 1850 Tithe map comprised the aforementioned barn style building and a further north-east to south-west building that survived but was entirely enclosed by modern additions at the time of the survey (**Figure 9**).
- 5.5.8 A building to the north of the complex occupied the footprint of a historic building (**Figures 4, 9**). However, it appeared entirely mid-20th century in appearance at the time of the survey (**Plates 41-43**).
- 5.5.9 The final building identified by historic mapping could be incorporated into a later building that occupied its footprint (**Figures 4, 9**). The building that stood at the time of the survey bore the inscription 'EST 1901' (**Plate 44**), yet it does not appear on the 1912 OS map (**Figure 4**), or the 1946 OS map (not reproduced), and likely relates to the establishment of a company trading on the site rather than the date of the building.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 Site 12 – Bramhall Golf Course

- 6.1.1 The programme of photographic survey established that there was little intervisibility between the road scheme development and the Bramhall Golf Course at eye level. The main change in setting was the interruption of the skyline from the Golf Course; it was not possible to capture this aspect due to a lack of access. However, a good general impression of the land from eye-level at the time of the survey was attained.

6.2 Site 13 – Boundary Stone

6.2.1 The programme of works accurately positioned the boundary stone to the national grid using GPS/GNSS system. The stone had subsided and was surrounded by undergrowth obscuring it from any passing pedestrians, which was part of its original function. On closer inspection it was not possible to fully observe the inscription on the stone. The boundary stone is said to be inscribed with the words 'MANOR 1332 BAR' (AECOM 2014). Yet on inspection the letters 'AR' from the word 'BAR' were not visible, however, the letters 'PO' not previously recorded were noted (**Figure 7**). Local comparables relating to the Barony of Stockport and Poynton suggest that the 'PO' stands for Poynton. The stone was attributed with a 18th /19th century date (Mouchel 2010), however, it was not possible to confirm this either through inspection or historical research.

6.3 Site 15 – Norbury Hall

6.3.1 The current Norbury Hall was clearly a later rebuild of a number of manor houses that likely stood on this site. It retained a prominent position on Macclesfield Road (A533). However, due to screening by vegetation it is largely unknown and/or noticed and no longer gives its intended impression associated with a historical manor house. Norbury Hall is more visible from the route of the development scheme which was previously private land, resulting in the Hall potentially having a greater presence within the landscape on completion of the road scheme.

6.3.2 The loss of Norbury chapel and the subsequent development of domestic buildings means that the relationship Norbury Hall had with the estate of Norbury and the chapel was lost in the mid-20th century.

6.3.3 The Hall remained largely unaltered in its surveyed form retaining a substantial amount of historic fabric externally, although the condition of the structure was deteriorating.

6.4 Site 20 – Millgate Farm

6.4.1 The construction of the railroad resulted in the orientation of the farmhouse being altered and separated the buildings from the landscape to the southwest. However, although compromised the farmland designated for the road scheme development was the only aspect of the surrounding historical landscape to survive into the 21st century, other than Buxton Road (A6). The view of the farm house from this land is interrupted by the railway and trees (**Plates 34-35**).

6.4.2 This group of buildings have had many additions since the early Tithe map (**Figure 4**). The farmhouse is shown as 'T'-shaped on the Tithe map of 1850 (**Figure 4**) which corresponds well to the location and orientation of Millgate Farm (178 Buxton Road) and its off-shot. It appears to have been truncated losing a bay between the 1850 Tithe map and the 1881 OS map (surveyed 1871-2), which accounts for the brick frontage to the north-east elevation. The Environmental Statement (Mouchel 2010) describes the off-shot as timber framed, however, it is possible to see the brick beneath the degraded cladding to the south-west elevation of the main building which brings this into question; although timber framed portions to this style of architecture are known. It was not possible to determine the fabric of the structure within this programme of works. The Tudor Revival style of building began in the mid-19th century, reaching a peak in the early 20th century. This would place a mid-19th century date on the original farm buildings with a *terminus ante quem* of 1850. Inspiration was perhaps drawn from the nearby Bramall Hall, a Tudor manor house. Millgate Cottage (176 Buxton Road appears on the mapping) was added following the truncation of the original farm building (1850-1871). This drastic remodelling could relate to the construction of the railroad and the relocation of Mill Lane.



6.4.3 An aerial photograph dated 2010 (Cheshire Archives) matches with the surveyed buildings and suggests that the main 'L'-shaped farm building to the northeast of the dwellings was retained. This had been extensively added to and surrounded making the historical form of the buildings externally imperceptible, bar the north-east elevation.

6.5 Archive

6.5.1 The recording of the historic buildings on the Site has produced a drawn, written and photographic archive. This is currently held in Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield Office and will be deposited with Stockport Museums Service under the accession code STOPM:2015.240.

6.5.2 An OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis> for inclusion in the ADS database. This will include an electronic copy of this report in PDF format which will be accessible six months after deposition.



7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.1 References

AECOM, 2014. *Written Scheme of Investigation: A6 Manchester Airport Relief Road* (ref: A6MARR – 0-W-30-002-RE-001)

Williams, A. & Martin, G.H., 1992. *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*

English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording and practice*

Mills, A.D., 1991. *A Dictionary of English Place-names*. Oxford University Press

Mouchel, 2010. *Environmental scoping report: A6 to Manchester Airport Relief Road*

Ormerod, G., 1819. *The history of the county palatine and city of Chester: compiled from original evidences in public offices, the Harleian and Cottonian mss., parochial registers, private muniments, unpublished ms. collections of successive Cheshire antiquaries, and a personal survey of every township in the county; incorporated with a republication of King's Vale royal, and Leycester's Cheshire antiquities*

Wessex Archaeology, 2015a. *Project Design for Photographic Recording: A6 Manchester Airport Relief Road* (report ref. 107970.06)

Wessex Archaeology, 2015b. *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works: A6 Manchester Airport Relief Road* (report ref:107970.09)

7.2 Consulted cartographic sources

- 1850 Tithe Map
- 1881/2 OS (surveyed 1871-72)
- 1899 OS (surveyed 1896-97)
- 1910/12 OS (surveyed 1907)
- 1935 OS (surveyed 1935/6)

7.3 Consulted online sources

- British geological Survey:
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Bramhall Golf Club:
<http://www.bramhallgolfclub.co.uk/the-club/clubhouse>
- BBC online – Domesday Reloaded:
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/domesday/dblock/GB-392000-384000/page/6>
- Hazel Grove Community Website:



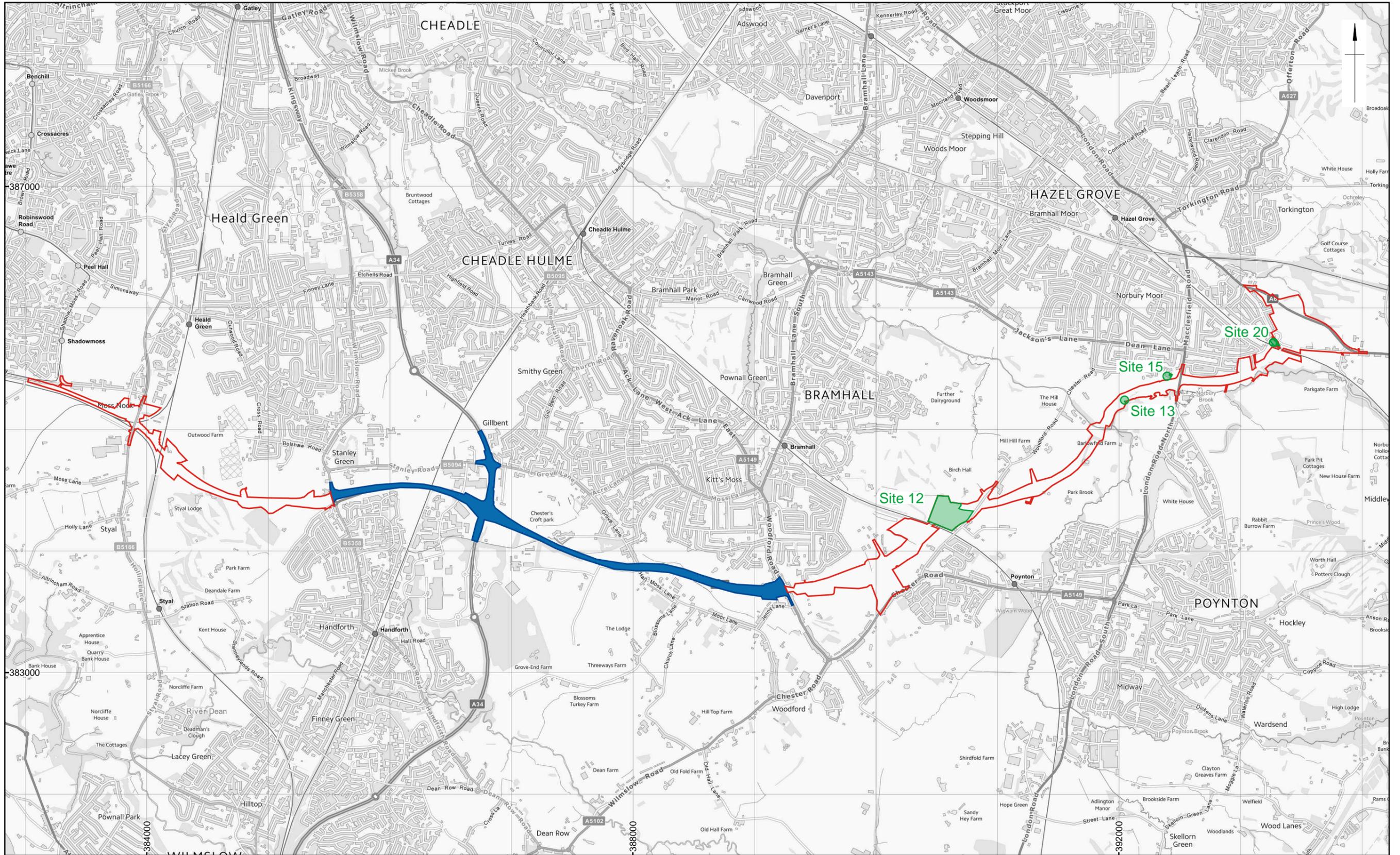
<http://www.hazelgroveweb.co.uk/visitors-centre/local-history/>

- Cheshire Archives and Local Studies:

<http://maps.cheshire.gov.uk/tithemaps/TwinMaps.aspx>

7.4 Consulted trade directories

- Kelly's Directory of Cheshire 1914



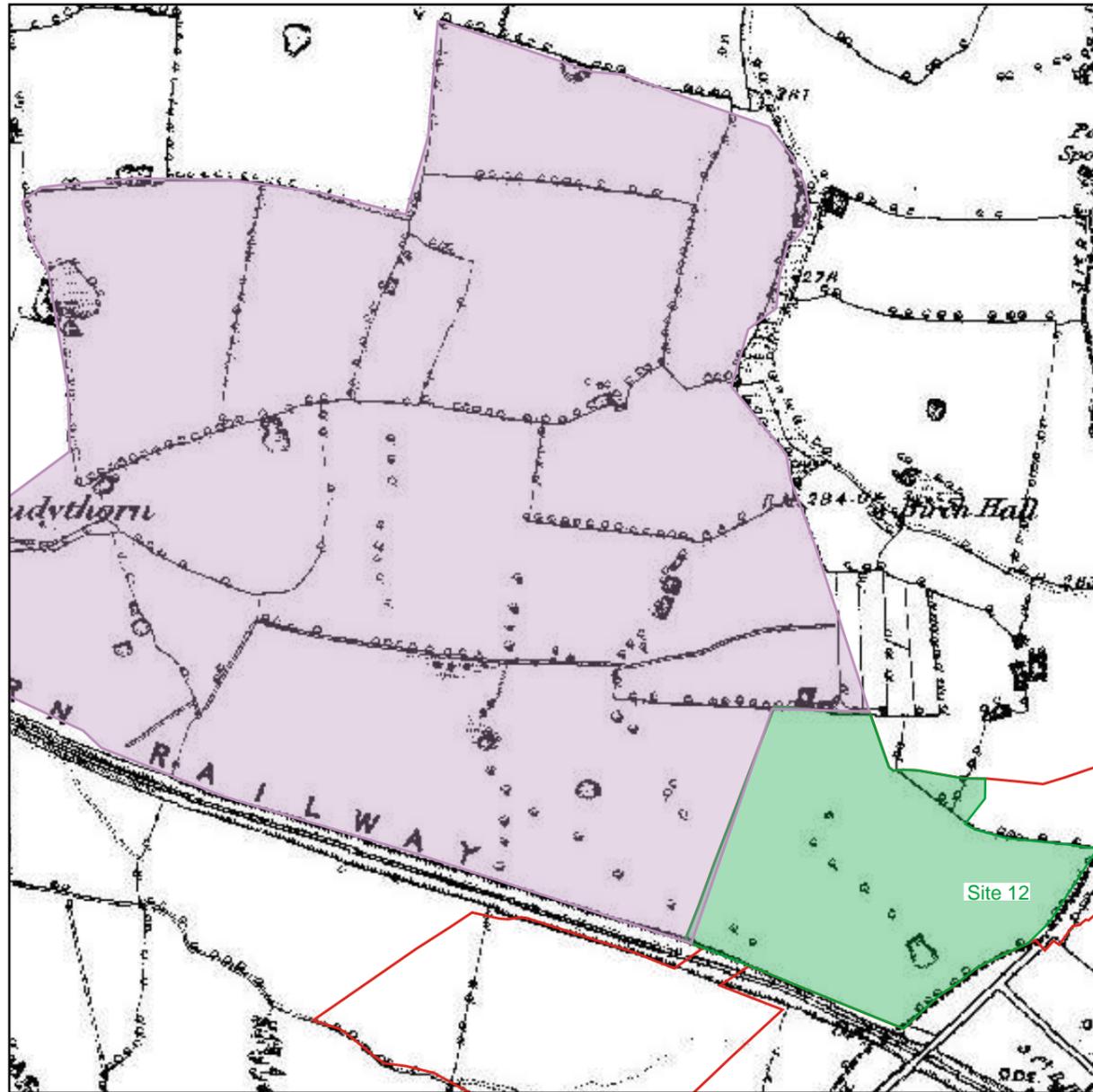
  Site boundary  Photographic survey site
 Existing road

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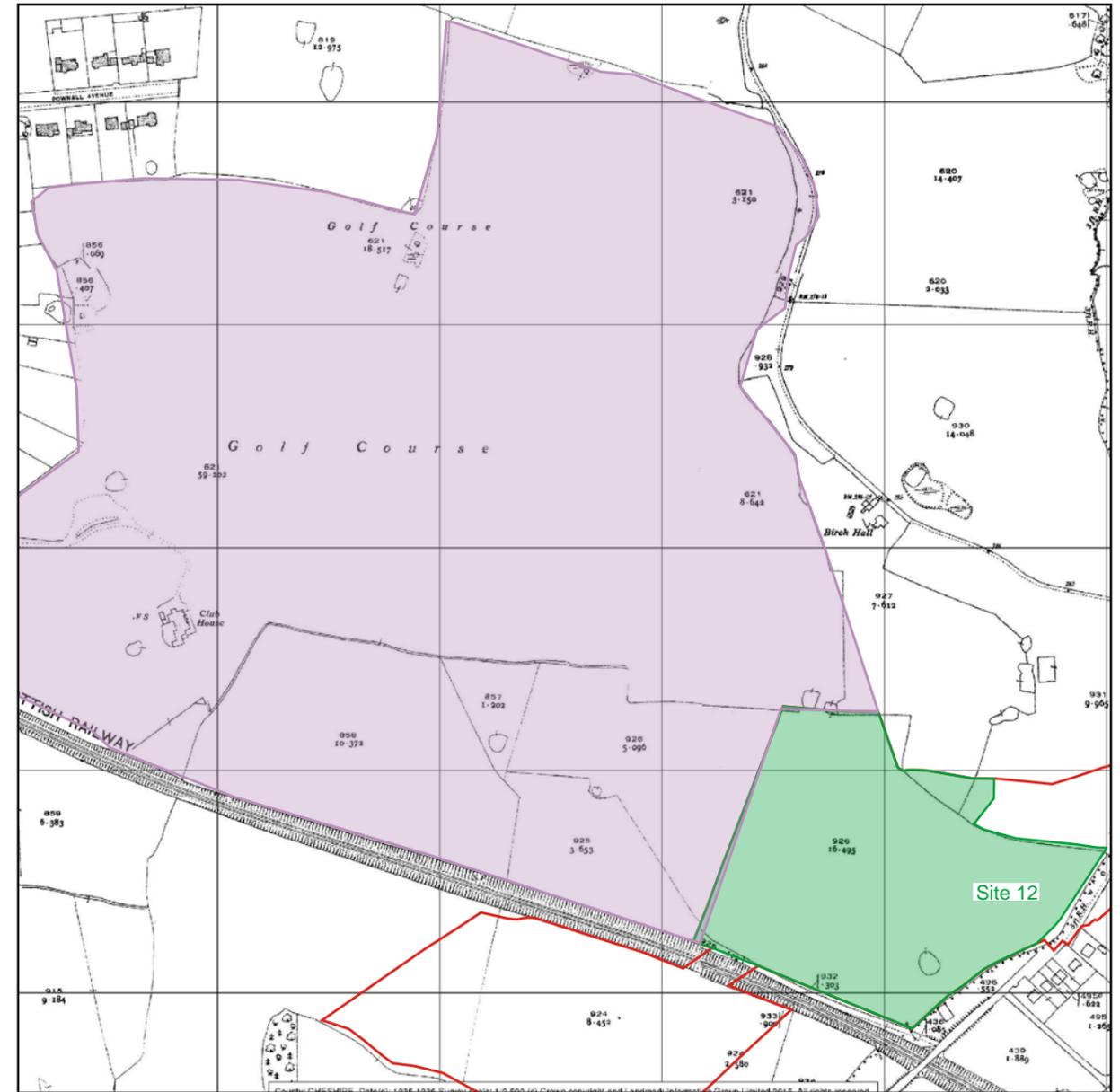
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Site location

Figure 1



1882 Ordnance Survey Map



1935 Ordnance Survey Map



- Site boundary
- Existing road
- Photographic survey site
- Bramhall Golf Course

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Tithe Map 1841



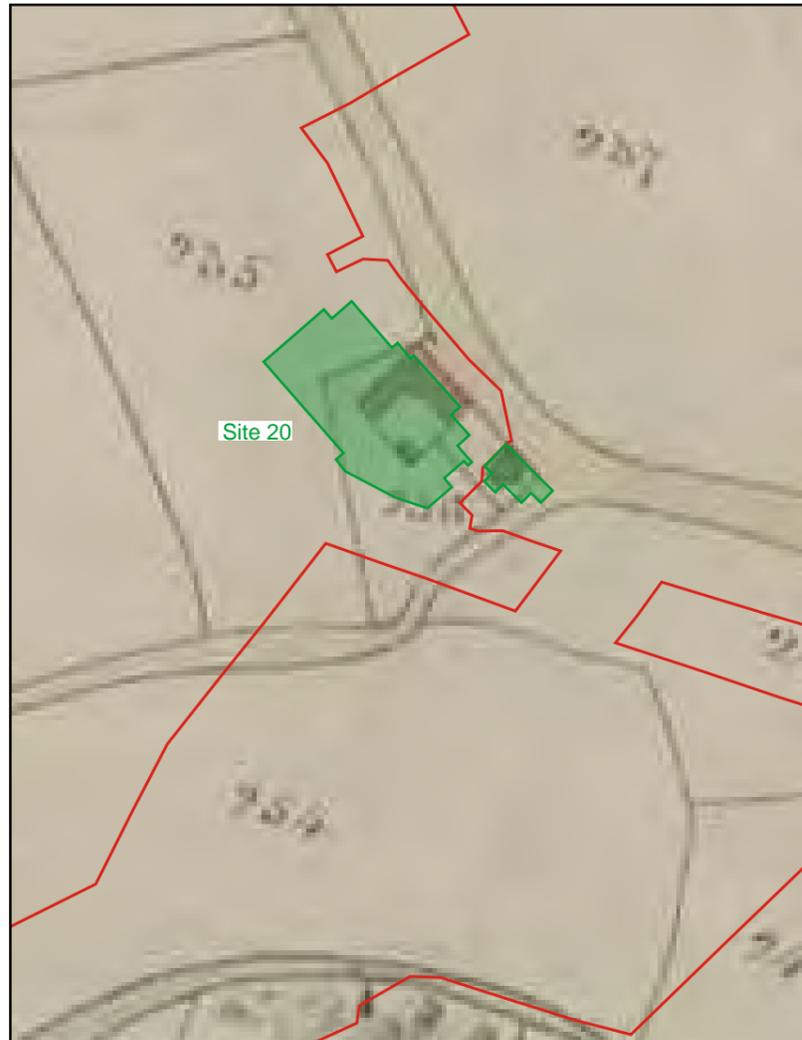
1882 Ordnance Survey Map



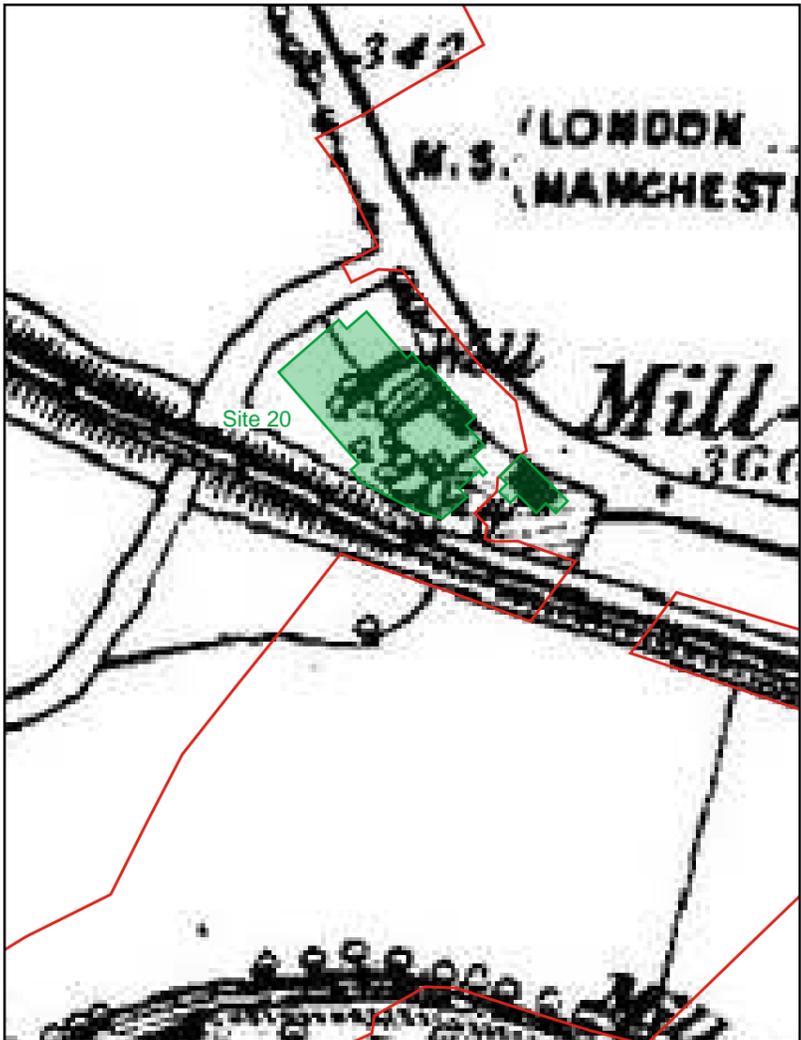
- Site boundary
- Photographic survey site
- Existing road

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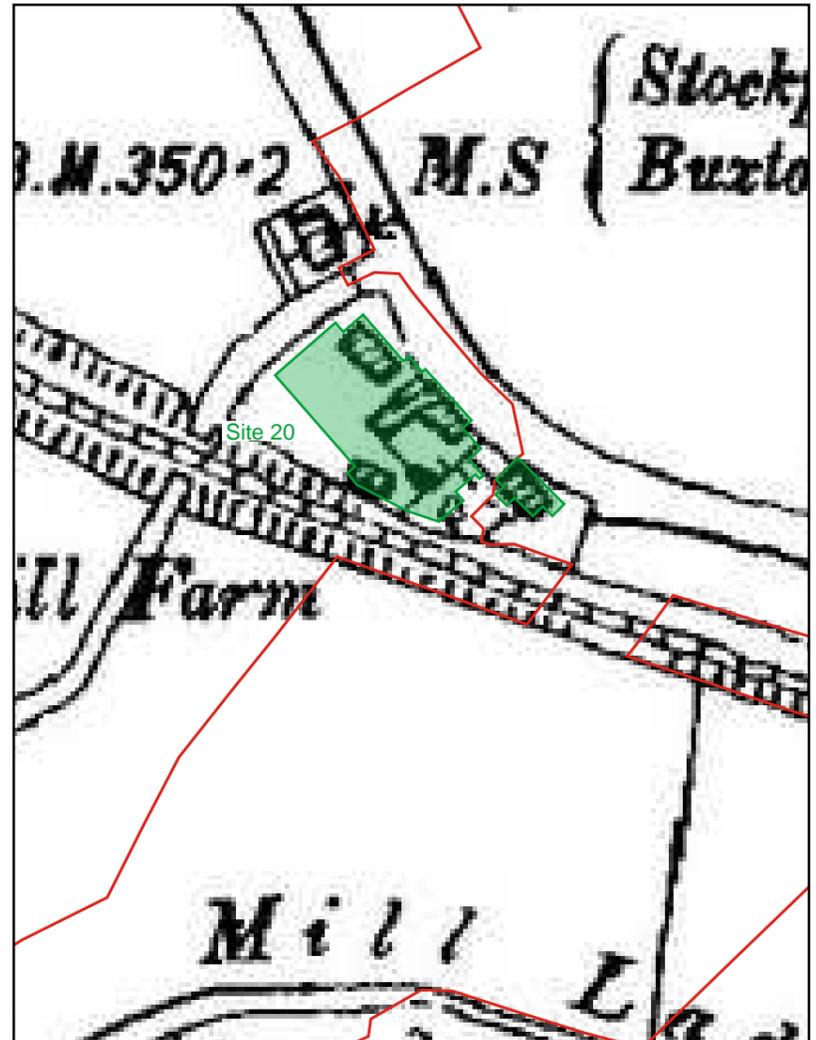
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Tithe Map 1841



1882 Ordnance Survey Map



1912 Ordnance Survey Map

- Site boundary
- Existing road
- Photographic survey site

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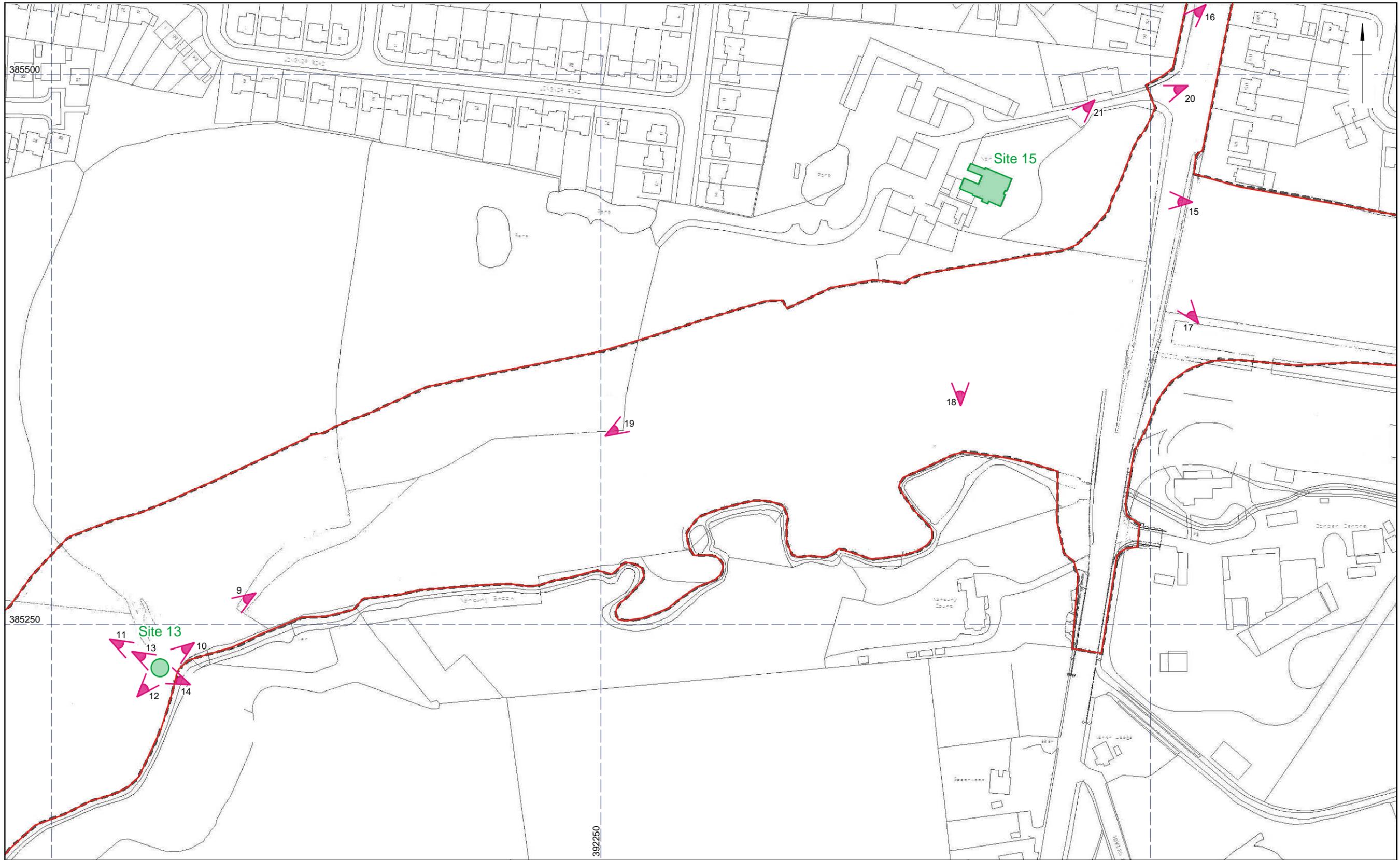
- Site boundary
- Photographic survey site
- Existing road
- Bramhall Golf Course

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Aerial photograph of Site 12 – Bramhall Golf Course showing photographic viewpoints

Figure 5



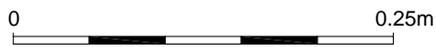
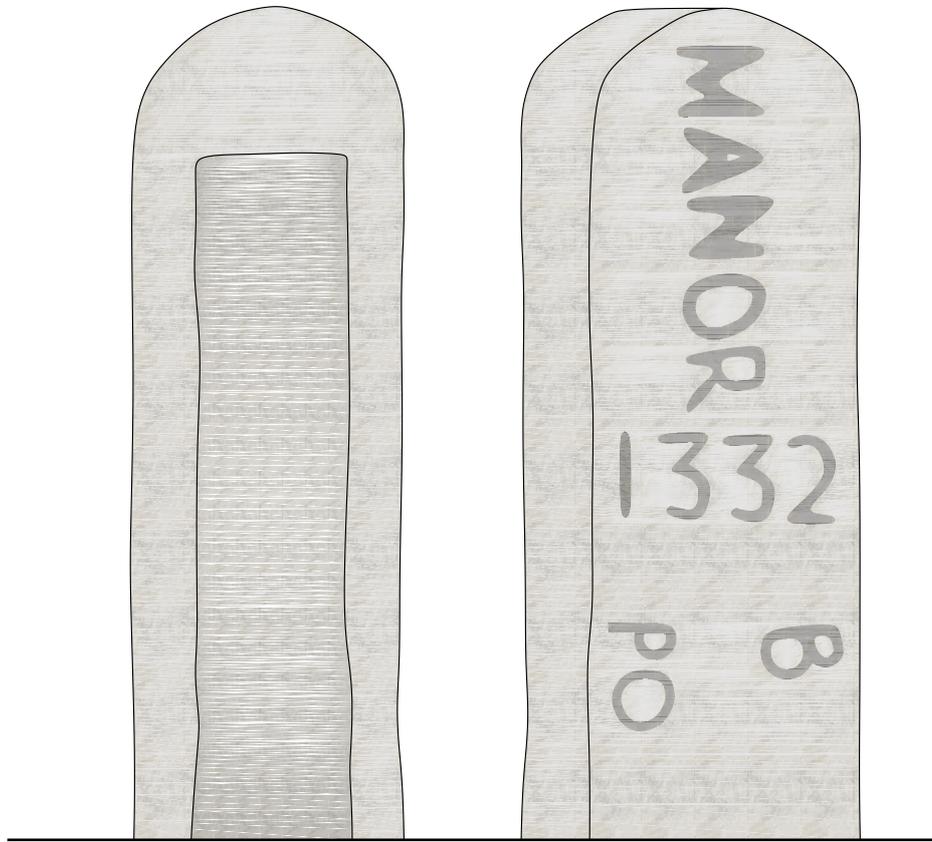
- Site boundary
- Photographic survey site
- Existing road

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Plan of Site 13 – Boundary Stone and Site 15 – Norbury Hall showing photographic viewpoints

Figure 6



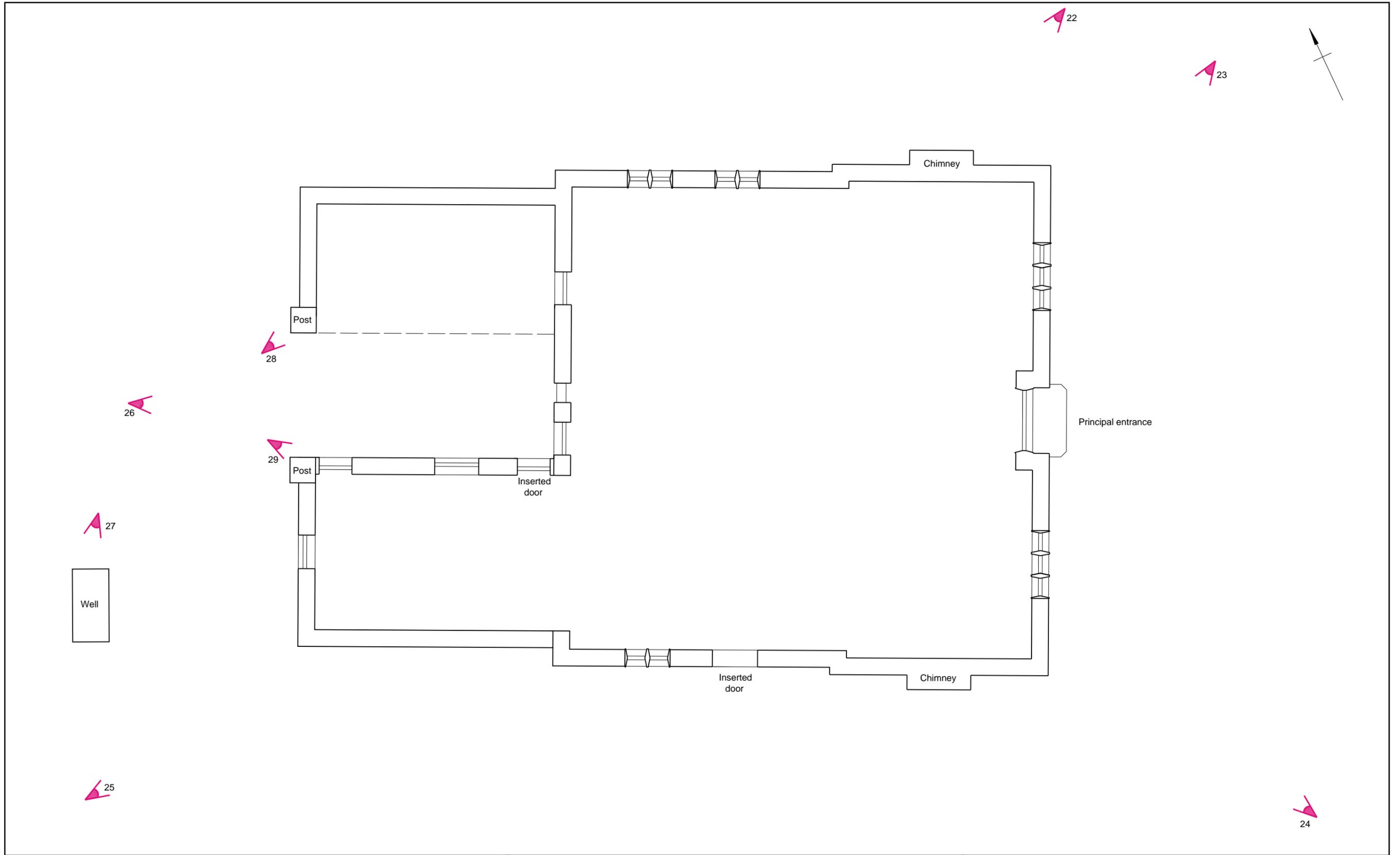
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Elevations of Site 13 – Boundary Stone

Figure 7



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External ground floor plan of Site 15 – Norbury Hall showing photographic viewpoints

Figure 8



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External ground floor plan of Site 20 – Millgate Farm showing photographic viewpoints

Figure 9



Plate 1: View towards Site 12 – Bramhall Golf Course from the development area, looking north-west



Plate 2: View towards Site 12 – Bramhall Golf Course from the development area, looking north-west

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Plate 3: View towards Site 12 – Bramhall Golf Course from the development area, looking north-west



Plate 4: View towards Site 12 – Bramhall Golf Course from the development area, looking north

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Plate 5: View towards Site 12 – Bramhall Golf Course from the development area, looking north



Plate 6: View towards Site 12 – Bramhall Golf Course from the development area, looking north-west

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Plate 7: View from Site 12 – Bramhall Golf Course towards the development area, looking south-east



Plate 8: View from Site 12 – Bramhall Golf Course towards the railroad, looking south

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Plate 9: View towards Site 13 – Boundary Stone showing the wider setting, looking south-west



Plate 10: View towards Site 13 – Boundary Stone amongst the undergrowth, looking south-west

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Plate 11: View of Site 13 – Boundary Stone amongst the undergrowth with Norbury Brook beyond, looking east



Plate 12: View of Site 13 – Boundary Stone amongst the undergrowth with unnamed stream beyond, looking north-east

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Plate 13: View of the reverse of Site 13 – Boundary Stone behind the barbwire fence, looking east



Plate 14: Detail of Site 13 – Boundary stone, showing inscription 'MANOR 1332 B... PO...'

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Plate 15: View of Site 15 – Norbury Hall from Macclesfield Road (A533), looking west



Plate 16: View of Site 15 – Norbury Hall from Macclesfield Road (A533), looking south-west

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Plate 17: View of Site 15 – Norbury Hall from Macclesfield Road (A533), looking north-west



Plate 18: View of Site 15 – Norbury Hall from former farmland and path of road development, looking north

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Plate 19: View of Site 15 – Norbury Hall from former farmland and path of road development, looking north-east



Plate 20: View of trackway leading to Site 15 – Norbury Hall, looking south-west

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Plate 21: Detail of disused historic entrance of Site 15 – Norbury Hall grounds, looking south-west



Plate 22: Oblique view of the north elevation of Site 15 – Norbury Hall, looking south-west

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Plate 23: Oblique view of the east elevation of Site 15 – Norbury Hall, looking south-west



Plate 24: Oblique view of the east and south elevations of Site 15 – Norbury Hall, looking north-west

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Plate 25: Oblique view of the west and south elevations of Site 15 – Norbury Hall, looking north-east



Plate 26: View of the west elevation of Site 15 – Norbury Hall, looking east

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Plate 27: Detail of the well head west of Site 15 – Norbury Hall

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Plate 28: View of the lean-to to the west elevation of Site 15 – Norbury Hall, looking north-east



Plate 29: View of the extension to the west elevation of Site 15 – Norbury Hall, looking south-east

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Plate 30: View of Site 20 – Millgate Farm from Buxton Road (A6), looking west



Plate 31: View of Site 20 – Millgate Farmhouse and Millgate Cottage showing Buxton Road (A6), looking south-east

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Plate 32: View from Site 20 – Millgate Farm along Buxton Road (A6) looking east towards High Lane village



Plate 33: View towards Site 20 – Millgate Farm showing the railroad, looking west

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Plate 34: View towards Site 20 – Millgate Farm from the former farmland and path of road development, looking north



Plate 35: View towards Site 20 – Millgate Farm from the former farmland and path of road development, looking north-east

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Plate 36: Oblique view of the north-east elevations of Site 20 – Millgate Farmhouse and Millgate Cottage looking south



Plate 37: Oblique view of the north-east elevation of Site 20 – Millgate Farmhouse, looking south

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Plate 38: Oblique view of the south-east elevation of Site 20 – Millgate Farmhouse, looking west



Plate 39: Oblique view of the south-west elevations of Site 20 – Millgate Farmhouse and Millgate Cottage, looking north

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Plate 40: View of the north-west elevation of Site 20 – Millgate Cottage, looking south-east



Plate 41: View of the north-east elevations of Site 20 – Farm buildings, with 20th century additions from Buxton Road (A6), looking south-west

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Plate 42: Oblique view of the modern 20th century building within the footprint of a historic building at Site 20, looking west



Plate 43: Oblique view of the modern 20th century building within the footprint of a historic building at Site 20, looking south

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Plate 44: Detail of date stone on 20th century building at Site 20



Plate 45: View of 20th century buildings on Site 20, looking east

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Plate 46: View of 20th century buildings on Site 20, looking south

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