



83 - 85 Stanley Road, Cheadle Hulme Greater Manchester

Historic Building Recording



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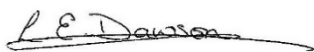
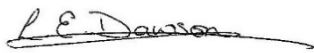
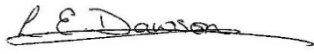
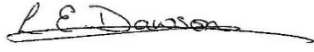
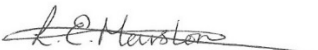
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Carillion Morgan Sindall JV to produce a historic building record of the semi-detached houses at 83-85 Stanley Road, Cheadle Hulme, Greater Manchester SK8 6PL, centred on NGR 386758, 384711. As part of a planning condition Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, which acts as the archaeological curator for Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council, recommended that a Historic England Level 2 (descriptive) survey was undertaken prior to its demolition.

The site comprised two adjoining brick-built semi-detached houses. They were two storeys in height fronting Stanley Road. The recording identified the sequential development of the buildings on site which comprised four main phases of construction. The earliest map consulted was the 1840 Tayler's enclosure map which illustrates an 'L'-shaped building within the confines of the present site whose north-western corner appears to match part of the recorded building's footprint. Between the 1850s and 1870s a new 'L'-shaped building was erected on Site which would have replaced the former building, although remnants of the earlier foundations may have been reused. In the late 19th century the building was slightly modified with a rear extension. Cartographic records indicate that in the early 20th century the building was depicted as two separate properties. In the 1930s further rear alterations occurred and the eastern division of the attached properties appears to have included a central passageway creating a separate property. In the mid-1980s the building was substantially modified with the construction of a larger southern range replacing most of the previous rear extensions and even part of the eastern end formerly separated by a passageway. In the late 1980s the porch within the east elevation was added.

The historic building recording has produced an archive which is currently held in the Wessex Archaeology Sheffield Office under the project code 107971. 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. An OASIS form ID number wessexar1-298734, has been provisionally completed and will be finalised at the time of deposition.

Acknowledgements

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83 – 85 Stanley Road, Cheadle Hulme Greater Manchester

Historic building recording

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Carillion Morgan Sindall JV (hereafter ‘the Client’), to produce a historic building record of 83 – 85 Stanley Road, Cheadle Hulme, Greater Manchester (hereafter ‘the Site’, Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 Prior to the demolition of the building on Site, Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), which acts as the archaeological curator for Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council, recommended that a historic building record should be undertaken.
- 1.1.3 The historic building record was carried out in accordance with Historic England (2016) Level 2 (descriptive) survey as advised by GMAAS in advance of the demolition work.

1.2 Site location and description

- 1.2.1 The Site was located at 83 – 85 Stanley Road, Cheadle Hulme, Greater Manchester, centred on NGR 386758, 384711. The Site was situated immediately to the south-west corner of the road junction between the A34 and B5094, in an area known as Gillbent. It comprised two adjoining brick-built semi-detached houses facing Stanley Road (B5094), of two storeys in height with a pitched slated roof.
- 1.2.2 The Site was relatively level at c. 77 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The bedrock geology of the Site comprises Wilmslow Sandstone Formation overlain by superficial deposits of Till, Devensian – Diamicton (British Geological Survey 2017).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and objectives

- 2.1.1 The aims of the historic building recording were to:
- *establish the character, history, dating, form and development of 83 – 85 Stanley Road; and*
 - *provide a better understanding of the building, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record and then disseminate the results.*
- 2.1.2 This is a descriptive record of the subject in accordance with the guidelines for Level 2 recording as detailed in the document: *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016). Level 2 is defined as follows:

‘a **descriptive record**... Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other

drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project' (*ibid.*, 26).

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The historic building recording involved a combination of documentary research and metric and photographic surveys in order to produce the drawn, photographic and written record compiled in this report.

Documentary research

2.2.2 Documentary research was undertaken to inform the historic building recording. The Stockport Local Heritage Library was visited to obtain copies of any historic maps, images and plans of the Site, along with information on its origins and historic development. This research informs a narrative to set the building within its historical context.

2.2.3 A full list of sources is provided in the References section of this report.

The written account

2.2.4 A written record was made of the extant building on the Site commensurate with the requirements of a Historic England Level 2 record (Historic England 2016), which comprised:

- *the building's location (NGR and address);*
- *any statutory or non-statutory designations;*
- *the date of the record, the names of the recorders and, if an archive has been created, the location of the archive;*
- *detail of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development;*
- *where possible, detail of the building's structure and materials, evidence of repair, alteration or adaptation; and*
- *where possible, detail of the relationship to other buildings and structures.*

The photographic record

2.2.5 The photographic record comprises:

- *general views of the building in its wider setting or landscape;*
- *the building's external appearance; and*
- *the overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.*

2.2.6 High quality digital images were taken with a Canon EOS 5D Mark II full frame digital camera (with 21 megapixel capability). A photographic scale of appropriate size was included in all general and specific detailed views, except where considered inappropriate or prevented by on-site conditions or health and safety concerns.

2.2.7 A selection of the photographic archive is included in this report.

The drawn record

2.2.8 A metric survey of the building was carried out in order to produce a drawn record of the building comprising measured plans.

- 2.2.9 Metric survey of the building was carried out using a Leica Disto laser-distance measurer and hand measuring techniques. This data was input into a Motion Tablet PC running AutoCAD software to produce 2D CAD plan drawings.
- 2.2.10 The drawings produced on site have been enhanced to Historic England (2016) standards and drawing conventions. The drawn record is presented in this report and the project archive at a scale of 1:100, or other appropriate scale.

2.3 Record date

- 2.3.1 The metric and photographic surveys of the Site was carried out on 4th September 2017.
- 2.3.2 Sources held at Stockport Local Heritage Library were consulted on 12th September 2017.

3 BUILT HERITAGE

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The building recorded at 83 – 85 Stanley Road, Cheadle Hulme, consisted of two adjoining brick-built semi-detached houses of two storeys in height fronting Stanley Road to the north. Floor plans with selected plate viewpoints are included as Figures 5 and 6 and phased plans as Figure 7.

3.2 Historical development

- 3.2.1 A general history of Cheadle Hulme has been summarised in a series of documents available on-line. Evidence of Bronze Age, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon life has been discovered around Cheadle and Cheadle Hulme and the area was mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Book. Indeed, a stone cross dedicated to the Anglo-Saxon St Chad was discovered in 1873, in an area then known as Chad Hill, near where the Lady Brook meets the Mersey.
- 3.2.2 Originally owned by the Earl of Chester, the whole area then known as Chedle was acquired by the de Chedle family (taking their name from the land they owned) before, in the early 14th century, being split into the areas that would eventually become Cheadle Hulme and Cheadle. The open farmland began to be transformed into cultivated farmland before being bought by the Moseley family in the 17th century.
- 3.2.3 The earliest map consulted which shows a building within the confines of the Site is the Cheadle Buckely & Cheadle Moseley Plan (ref Cheadle SC90) issued by Tayler in 1840, which is an enclosure map with plot numbers (Figure 2A). This map illustrates an 'L'-shaped building, with rear extensions, linked to a narrow rectangular field (number 1480) fronting Stanley Road which is labelled as Rogue's Lane. The surrounding area, known as Gillbent, is scarcely developed consisting mainly of fields and occasional scattered buildings most of which might have been farmsteads. The western side of the building also faces onto a large almost rectangular field (number 1481) which included a pond to the south-west corner. Unfortunately, no corresponding apportionment book was available at Stockport Local Heritage Library. Although the building depicted on this map does not appear to follow the entire footprint of 83-85 Stanley Road, a section within the north-western corner appears to match part of the recorded building's outline.
- 3.2.4 The Tithe map of the township of Cheadle Moseley surveyed in 1846 (not reproduced) shows a comparable depiction of the Site and the Gillbent area. The narrow plot linked to the 'L'-shaped building adjacent to the main road is labelled 889 and the large field with the

pond, is numbered 890. The Tithe map, available on-line at Cheshire Archives & Local Studies, includes the details from the apportionment book as follows:

| | | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| Plot No.: | 889 | Plot No.: | 890 |
| Owner: | Joseph Lawton | Owner: | Joseph Lawton |
| Occupier: | Joseph Lawton | Occupier: | Joseph Lawton |
| Plot Name: | Cottage & Garden | Plot Name: | Brook Meadow |
| Land Use: | Homestead | Land Use: | Pasture |
| Area: | 0 acres, 0 roods 14 perches | Area: | 2 acres, 1 roods, 8 perches |

- 3.2.5 The Ordnance Survey map issued in 1872 (Figure 2B) shows an 'L'-shaped structure, although aligned inversely from the preceding maps, whose outline matches most of the northern area of the recorded 83-85 Stanley Road. The new 'L'-shaped building would have replaced the former structure although remnants of the earlier foundations may have been reused. This building consists of a narrow east to west aligned range positioned parallel to the road, although slightly set back, and a wider cross-wing range projecting southwards into the rear field which is now split into two separate plots. There is an additional small 'L'-shaped structure demarcating the north-west corner of the new plot where the main building sits. The narrow plot immediately to the right of the building and along the main road is still present.
- 3.2.6 The Ordnance Survey map issued in 1898 (Figure 3A) shows a comparable arrangement of the Site, however, the main building had been modified slightly with a further rear extension. The succeeding Ordnance Survey map issued in 1909 (Figure 3B) shows a virtual equivalent depiction of the building although with a clear north to south division indicating two attached properties.
- 3.2.7 By the production of the 1935 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4), the surrounding Gillbent area has been developed with the construction of new terrace houses particularly to the west and south-west of the Site. The rear of the building had been further altered with additional small extensions. Of note is that the eastern division of the attached properties appears to include a central passageway to a backyard, which may suggest the presence of an additional contiguous property (three in total).
- 3.2.8 The building remained virtually unaltered for several decades as indicated by supplementary cartographic records. However, in the mid-1980s the building was substantially modified with the construction of a larger southern range to both properties replacing most of the previous rear extensions and the eastern end formerly separated by a passageway. The 1988 Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced) shows the buildings with their final recorded footprint and internal sub-division creating 83-85 Stanley Road. The building survey established that this renovation was built with concrete blockwork and an external veneer of reclaimed bricks. The work also involved the construction of a new roof and in the late 1980s the porch to the east elevation of number 83 was added.
- 3.2.9 At the time of the survey, the buildings had been vacant for several years which had necessitated the blocking of windows and door openings with blockwork and metal shutters.
- 3.2.10 Census transcriptions for the Site were somewhat limited although a series of relevant entries were obtained consisting of the following:

- 1901 census: 83 Stanley Road, Cheadle Hulme, Stockport. Household members: Henry Lee, head, builder labourer; Hannah Lee, wife; Eliza Burgess, sister; William Burgess, boarder, labourer on farm; and John Lee, son.
- 1911 census: 83 Stanley Road, Cheadle Hulme, Stockport. Household members: Henry Leigh, head, labourer builder; Hannah Leigh, wife, silk weaver hand loom; Eliza Burgess, sister, silk weaver hand loom; John Leigh, son; and Lawton Leigh, son.
- 1911 census: 85 Stanley Road, Cheadle Hulme, Stockport. Household members: Daniel Dooley, head, [the writing of his occupation is unclear]; and Mary Jane Dooley, wife, silk weaver hand loom.
- 1924 electoral register: 83 Stanley Road. Lee, Henry and Lee, John.
- 1924 electoral register: 85 Stanley Road. Bowyer, Wilfred.

3.2.11 Furthermore, the 1906 Kelly's directory includes the entry of 'Lee Hannah (Mrs), grazier, Stanley rd', confirming the residence of the Lee family (misspelt as Leigh in the 1911 census) at 83 Stanley Road from at least 1901 through to the first quarter of the 20th century. This family worked the land adjacent to their house and wove silk in the dwelling. Another silk weaver hand loom was recorded in 1911 at the neighbouring house number 85 which was inhabited by the Dooley family. It is possible that the rear of the buildings, orientated to the south, might have incorporated a long row of windows typically present within domestic weaver's cottages which would have provided maximum light for the weaver. However, no evidence of such feature was identified as the building suffered substantial rebuilding work in the 1980s.

3.3 Building description

External

- 3.3.1 Although the building was composed of two attached properties, the external description of them is provided here as a merged entity, however, the internal description of each property is described individually. The buildings surveyed at 83-85 Stanley Road, Cheadle Hulme, consisted of two adjoining brick-built semi-detached houses of two storeys with a pitched slated roof and a short brick chimney stack.
- 3.3.2 The front north elevation faced onto Stanley Road and contained doorways for each property (Plates 1 – 4). The easternmost area of the elevation was a clearly later rebuilt, created with reclaimed bricks laid in stretcher bond, and contained a plain window opening on the ground floor. A distinct vertical joint was discernible between the primary brickwork and the later reclaimed brick wall (Plate 3). The remaining area consisted of two almost equidistant parts, for each property, built with hand-made orangey brown bricks laid in English Garden Wall bond, while with frequent irregularities in the bond pattern. The brickwork was re-pointed with later cement. A faint construction joint was identified between each property indicating that house number 85 would have been built shortly after number 83 although with a comparable design. Each property comprised two bays demarcated by a window opening on each level and a doorway on the ground floor. The doorways had flat arched-heads and the window openings on the ground floor encompassed equivalent heads albeit positioned slightly higher than the doorway level. The window openings on the first floor had plain flat lintels obscured by a modern fascia board along the plain eave. All the window openings on each level had projecting sandstone sills with underside drip grooves. The openings within the north elevation were boarded at the time of the survey (Plates 3 and 4).

- 3.3.3 The west elevation contained two inserted window openings on each level, although these were boarded up, and a projecting verge with a plain bargeboard (Plate 5). This elevation included a western projection with a single sloping roof which was integral with the later merged range to the south. This projection was substantially covered with vegetation although it was possible to discern that it included a small lean-to brick-built structure with a slated roof whose eastern end abutted the main west wall. The lean-to contained a boarded-up doorway which would have provided additional access to 85 Stanley Road. The hand-made brickwork, observed within the north elevation, continued within the west elevation (Phase 1b) although with some irregularities. It was unclear whether the irregularities were the result of later repair work or evidence of possible different construction phases. The main west wall contained a jagged vertical joint towards the south which sloped up towards the north denoting the verge line of a former gable. The later phase 2 was built with reclaimed bricks externally, equivalent to the ones noticed within the eastern panel of the north elevation. This addition to the south reclaimed brickwork extends from the eastern panel of the north elevation, through the east and south elevations which returns northwards creating the western projection of the west elevation and continued further towards the jagged joint (Figure 7).
- 3.3.4 The south elevation contained large simple window openings on each level of which the ones within the westernmost bay retained part of its timber frame on the ground and first floors whereas the remaining ones had been removed. It also included two large plain doorways one of which was partially blocked with later concrete blocks (Plates 6 and 7).
- 3.3.5 The east elevation was plain built with reclaimed bricks laid in stretcher bond and included two boarded-up window openings on each level. A later porch abutted this wall which included a pitched roof with comparable eaves and verges to the main building although covered with metal sheeting. The porch provided additional access to 83 Stanley Road and contained a boarded-up window opening within the south wall and a doorway within the north wall which was blocked with later concrete blockwork (Plates 1 and 8).

83 Stanley Road – internal

- 3.3.6 This property corresponded with the eastern side of the building which was larger than its counterpart to the west (Figure 5). The general fabrics of this property had been substantially modernised and consisted of (unless otherwise stated) modern timber floorboards and joists, plain skirtings, rendered brick and blockwork walls covered with plasterboard, and plasterboard ceilings. Most doors were missing although modern flush types were observed. Windows were also predominately absent as these types of fixtures had been removed in recent times.
- 3.3.7 The front doorway on the ground floor led to a living room, G1, which contained an open fireplace and chimney breast within the west wall. The front door had been removed and only the external metal shutter was present, and the window opening had been blocked up with concrete blockwork (Plate 9). This room (G1) contained internal doorways to the adjacent kitchen G2 to the east and room G3 to the south.
- 3.3.8 Kitchen G2 contained a large window opening within the east wall and a much smaller window opening within the north wall, both of which were blocked up with concrete blockwork. The walls were covered with decorative wallpaper (Plate 10). This room also included an additional doorway within the south wall to a small lobby which led to the porch (G4) and the southern room G3.
- 3.3.9 G3 was a large space with a blocked-up window opening and a plain doorway within the south wall. Parallel with the north wall of room G3 was a stud wall demarcating a stairwell.

Of note was a former external window with six panes observed within the north wall, inside the understair cupboard (Plate 11). The window would have provided natural light to room G1 prior to the construction of extensions to the south of the original house.

- 3.3.10 Porch G4 abutting the east wall appeared to have been added in the late 1980s and built with modern fabrics comparable to the southern area of the merged properties (Plate 12). Its external doorway to the north was blocked with concrete blockwork (Plate 13). The porch provided access to a small staircase lobby through an inserted doorway within the east wall which in turn led to the adjoining rooms G2 to the north and G3 to the south (Plates 12 and 13).
- 3.3.11 The first floor (Figure 6) was accessed from a straight timber staircase which led to a small landing (F1) built with stud partition walls with plain doorways to the adjoining rooms. Room F2 was deemed unsafe to enter due to water ingress. Nevertheless, this was viewed from the doorway revealing that it contained an open fireplace, although its surround had been removed, within the west wall. A timber window was also identified within the north wall (Plate 14). Immediately to the east there was a small bathroom with a boarded-up inserted window opening within the north wall (Plate 15).
- 3.3.12 Bedroom F4 to the north-east corner of the first floor was accessed via an inserted doorway located within its west wall. Bedroom F4 contained a large boarded-up window opening within the east wall (Plate 16).
- 3.3.13 Bedroom F5 was situated to the south-west corner of this property which encompassed a large window opening devoid of window within the south wall (Plate 17). The room was formed with studded panels and concrete blockwork which had been partially exposed above the ceiling (Plate 18). It was also possible to observe modern concrete blockwork above the ceiling line as well as the modern roof structure composed of soft-wood scantling joists and rafters linked with galvanised shoes.
- 3.3.14 Bedroom F6 was situated to the south-east corner and was comparable to the other bedrooms and included a large window opening within the south wall (Plate 19).

85 Stanley Road – internal

- 3.3.15 This property was located to the west of number 83 and was fairly small in size. The general fabrics of this property had been substantially modernised and consisted of (unless otherwise stated) modern timber floorboards and joists, plain skirtings, rendered brick and blockwork walls covered with plasterboard, and plasterboard ceilings. Most doors were missing although modern flush types were observed. Windows were also predominately absent as these types of fixtures had been removed prior to the survey.
- 3.3.16 The front doorway on the ground floor (Figure 5) led to a kitchen G1 through a modern timber framed battened door with ledges and braces although the latter elements had been removed. The adjacent primary window opening had been blocked with concrete blockwork (Plate 20). The west wall included an inserted window with patterned frosted glass (Plates 20 and 21), and the south wall contained a simple doorway which led to a large room, G2, to the south.
- 3.3.17 Room G2 encompassed a large doorway and a window opening within the south wall. The doorway was blocked with concrete blockwork and the window opening had retained a modern timber frame with tripartite glazing bars (Plates 22 and 23). To the north was a straight timber staircase with a small lobby (G3) also accessed externally, and a doorway to an understair cupboard (Plates 23 and 24).

- 3.3.18 The first floor (Figure 6) was accessed from the staircase (Plate 25) which led to a small corridor, F1, with plain doorways to the adjoining rooms (Plate 27). Bedroom F2, to the north, retained its timber window of twelve lights of which the upper row consisted of an awning opening (Plate 26). Corridor F1 was divided by a stud wall with a doorway creating a small bathroom, F3, with a modern casement window within the west wall (Plates 27 and 28). The ceiling of the bathroom was partially damaged exposing the modern roof structure which also included scantling members joints with galvanised fittings.
- 3.3.19 Bedroom F4 was located to the south and contained two window openings within the south wall, one of which had retained its modern window timber frame comparable to the one observed in room G2 below it (Plate 29).

3.4 Conclusion

- 3.4.1 The historic building survey established the sequential development of the building at 83-85 Stanley Road with four major phases of construction identified. The earliest map consulted was the 1840 Tayler's enclosure map which illustrates an 'L'-shaped building within the confines of the present Site whose north-western corner appears to match part of the present building's outline. This building was owned by Joseph Lawton as identified in the 1840 Tayler's and 1846 Tithe maps. Between the 1850s and 1870s a new 'L'-shaped building was erected on Site which would have replaced the former structure although remnants of the earlier foundations may have been reused.
- 3.4.2 In the late 19th century the building was slightly modified with a rear extension. Cartographic records indicate that in the early 20th century the building contained two separate properties. In the 1930s further rear alterations occurred and the eastern division of the attached properties appears to have included a central passageway to a backyard, which may suggest the presence of an additional contiguous property (three in total).
- 3.4.3 In the mid-1980s the building was substantially modified with the construction of larger southern range replacing most of the previous rear extensions and even part of the eastern end formerly separated by a ginnel. This renovation work involved building new walls with reclaimed brickwork and concrete blockwork expanding the existing building and increasing its height with a new roof. In the late 1980s the porch to the east elevation was added.
- 3.4.4 Census transcriptions and directories reveal that the Lee family inhabited 83 Stanley Road from at least 1901 through to the first quarter of the 20th century. This family worked the land adjacent to their house and wove silk in the dwelling. Another silk weaver hand loom was recorded in 1911 at the neighbouring house number 85 which was inhabited by the Dooley family. It is possible that the rear of the buildings, orientated to the south, might have incorporated a long row of windows typically present within domestic weaver's cottages which would have provided maximum light for the weaver. However, no evidence of such feature was identified as the building suffered substantial rebuilding work in the 1980s.

4 STORAGE AND CURATION

4.1 Archive

- 4.1.1 The records produced a drawn, written and photographic archive. This is currently held in Wessex Archaeology Sheffield Office and 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. 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.

4.2 Copyright

- 4.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification.
- 4.2.2 This document, the report and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

4.3 Security copy

- 4.3.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

REFERENCES

Bibliography

Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum

Historic England 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. Swindon, Historic England

Internet sources

British Geological Survey 2017 <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed October 2017)

Cheadle Hulme <http://www.ilovecheadlehulme.com/community/history-facts/> (accessed October 2017)

Cheadle Hulme Town website <http://www.cheadlehulmeweb.co.uk/visitors-centre/local-history/> (accessed October 2017)

Cheshire Archives & Local Studies <http://maps.cheshire.gov.uk/tithemaps/> (accessed October 2017)

Find my past <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/> (accessed October 2017)

Old Maps <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/> (accessed October 2017)

Vision of Britain <http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/24164> (accessed October 2017)

Documentary and cartographic sources

Tayler map 1840

Tithe map 1846

Ordnance Survey map 1872

Ordnance Survey map 1898

Ordnance Survey map 1909

Ordnance Survey map 1935

Ordnance Survey map 1988



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-298734

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | 83-85 Stanley Road, Cheadle Hulme, Greater Manchester. Historic building record |
| Short description of the project | Historic building recording level 2 of a semi-detached house whose earliest phase of construction dates to at least before 1840 as indicated by Tayler's map which show an L-shaped building owned by Joseph Lawton. Between the 1850s and 1870s a new 'L'-shaped building was erected on Site which involved the removal of some of the former structures and the construction of later additions to the east. In the late 19th century the building was slightly modified with a rear extension. Cartographic records indicate that in the early 20th century the building contained two separate properties. In the 1930s further rear alterations occurred and the eastern division of the attached properties appears to have included a central passageway to a backyard. In the mid-1980s the building was substantially modified with the construction of a larger southern range replacing most of the previous rear extensions and even part of the eastern end formerly separated by a passageway. In the late 1980s the porch within the east elevation was added. |
| Project dates | Start: 04-10-2017 End: 05-10-2017 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | 107971 - Contracting Unit No. |
| Type of project | Building Recording |
| Monument type | HOUSE Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Methods & techniques | "Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey" |
| Prompt | Planning condition |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER MANCHESTER STOCKPORT CHEADLE AND BRAMHALL 83-85 Stanley Road, Cheadle Hulme, Greater Manchester |
| Study area | 100 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | SJ 8675 8471 53.358835368098 -2.199109818911 53 21 31 N 002 11 56 W Point |

Project creators

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Name of Organisation | Wessex Archaeology |
|----------------------|--------------------|



| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Project brief originator | none |
| Project design originator | none |
| Project director/manager | Lucy Dawson |
| Project supervisor | Lucy Dawson |

Project archives

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Stockport Museums Service |
| Digital Contents | "none" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Stockport Museums Service |
| Paper Contents | "none" |
| Paper Media available | "Photograph", "Plan", "Report" |

Project bibliography 1

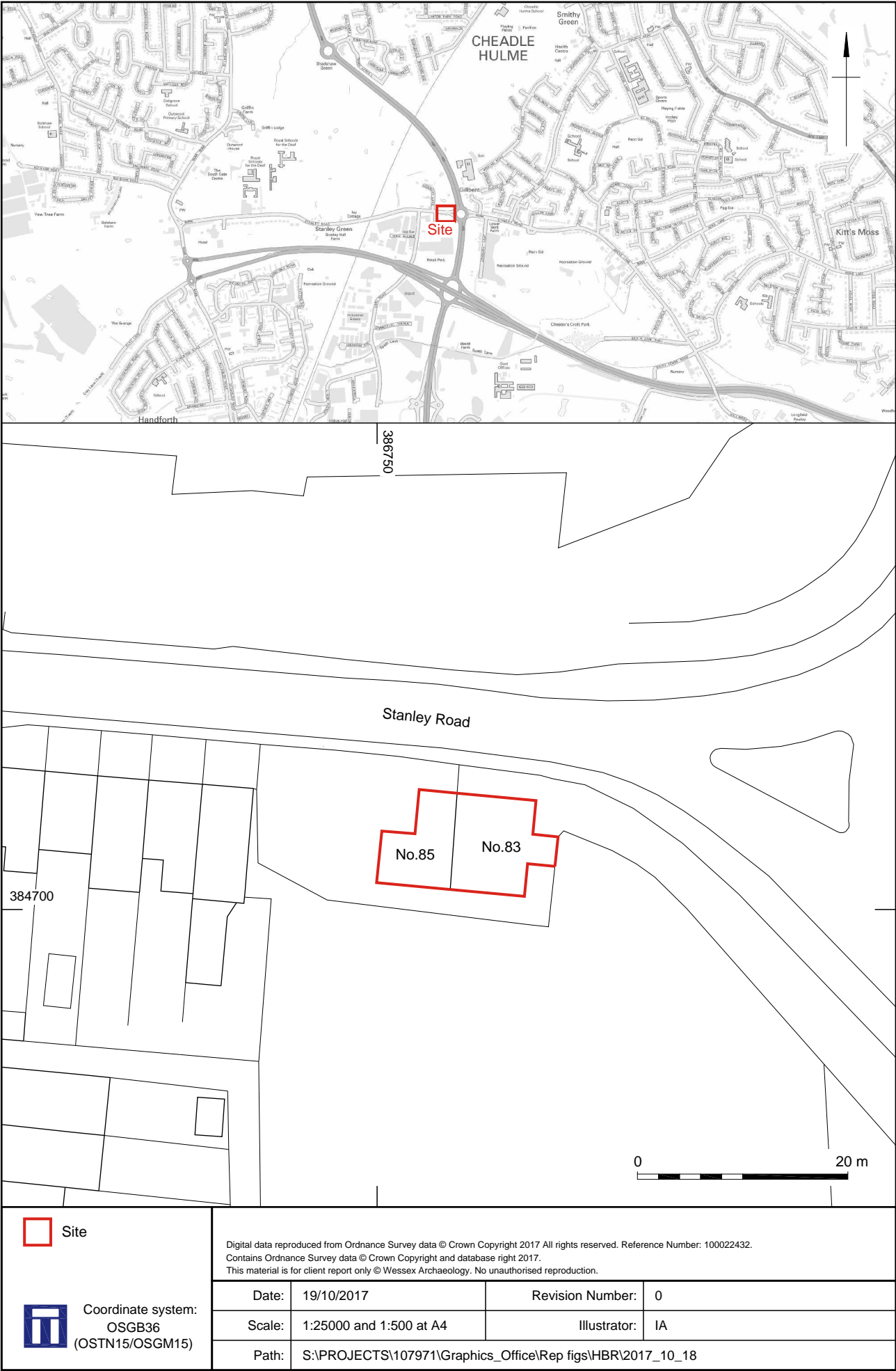
| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | 83-85 Stanley Road, Cheadle Hulme, Greater Manchester. Historic building record |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Mora-Ottomano, A. |
| Date | 2017 |
| Issuer or publisher | Wessex Archaeology |
| Place of issue or publication | Sheffield |
| Entered by | Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (j.tibber@wessexarch.co.uk) |
| Entered on | 30 November 2017 |

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:historicengland@oasis.ac.uk) for OASIS help and advice

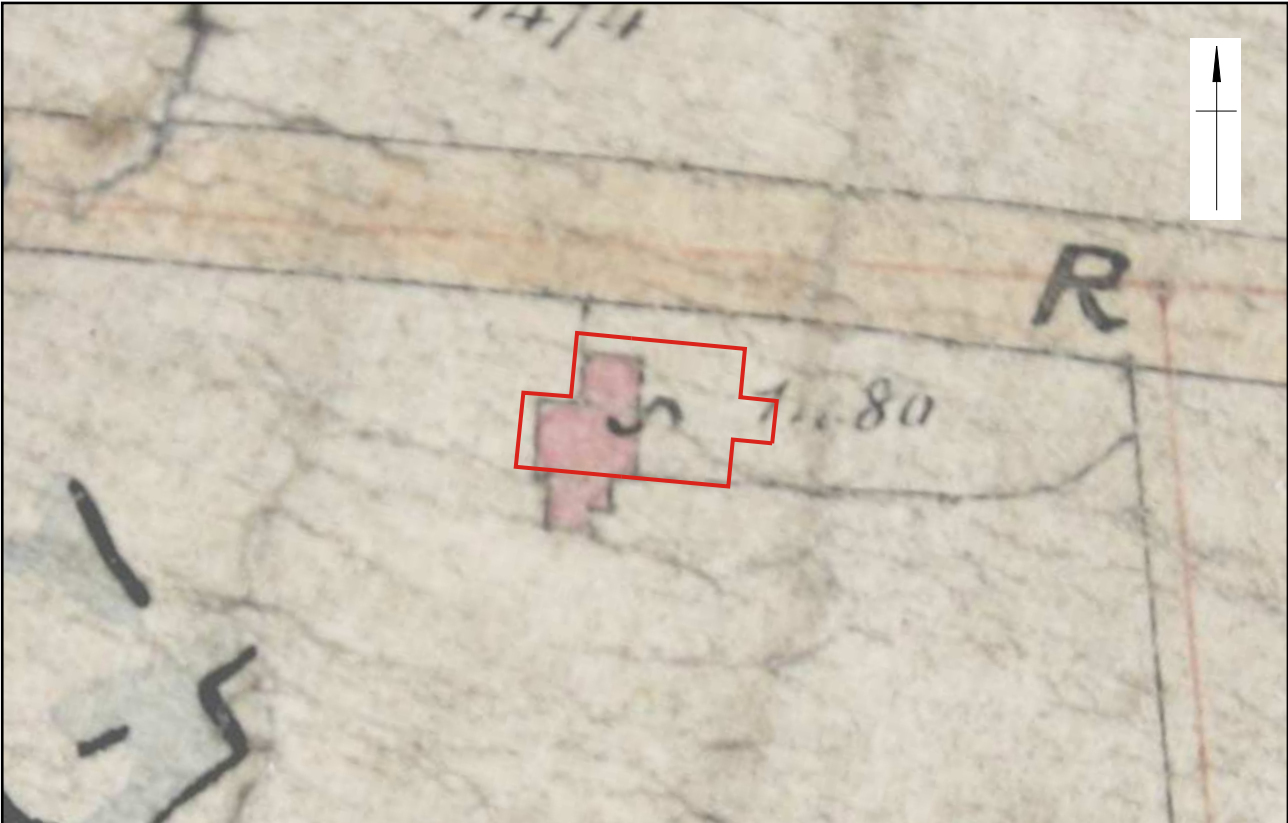
© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

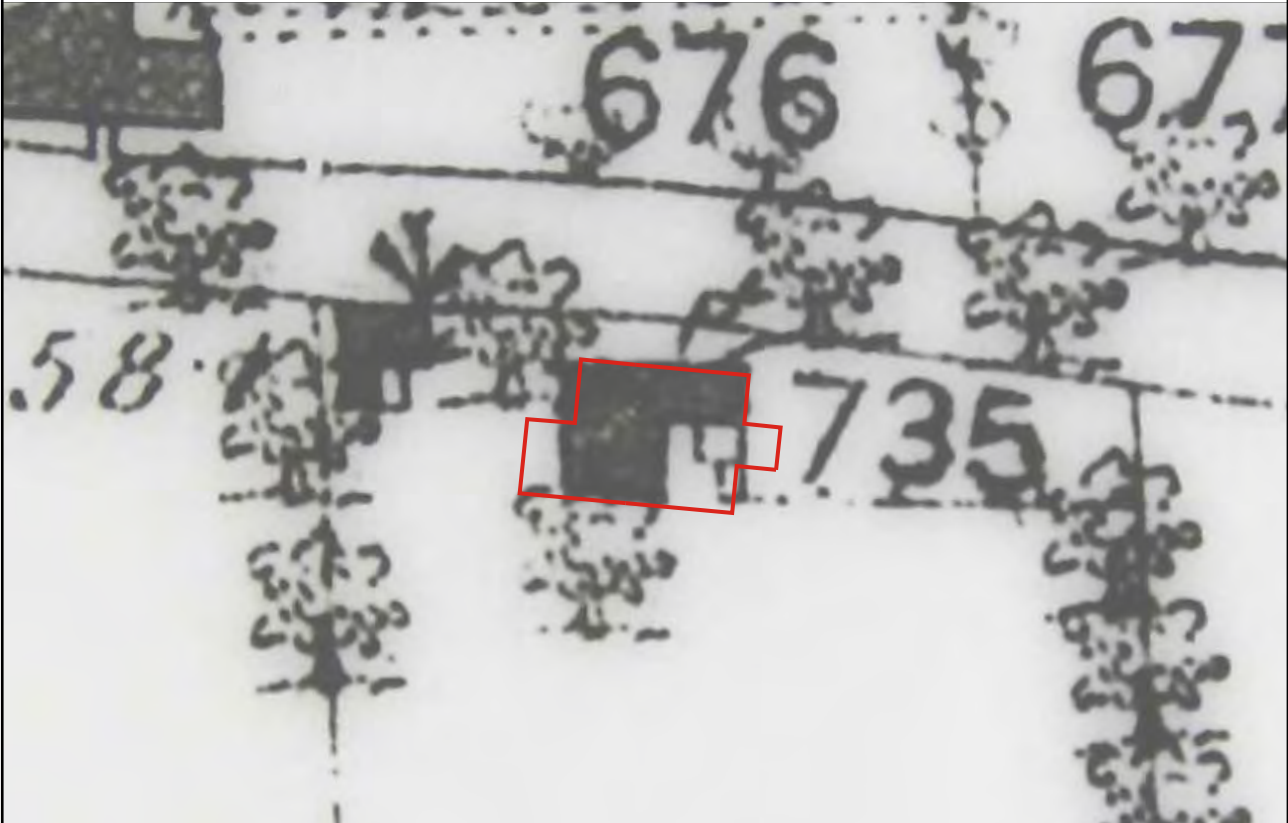


Site location

Figure 1



A: Site plan overlaying the 1840 Tayler's map



B: Site plan overlaying the 1872 Ordnance Survey map

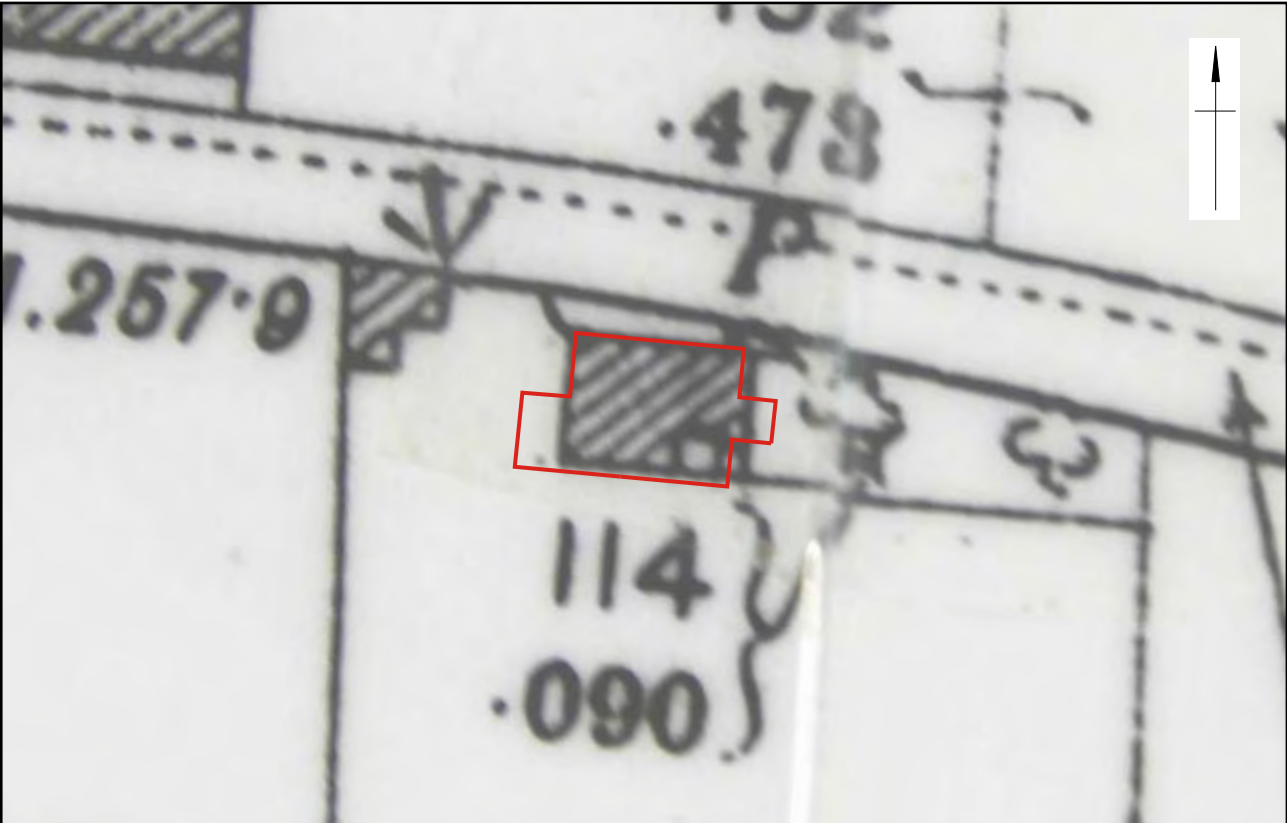
Site

Coordinate system:
OSGB36
(OSTN15/OSGM15)

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Figure 2



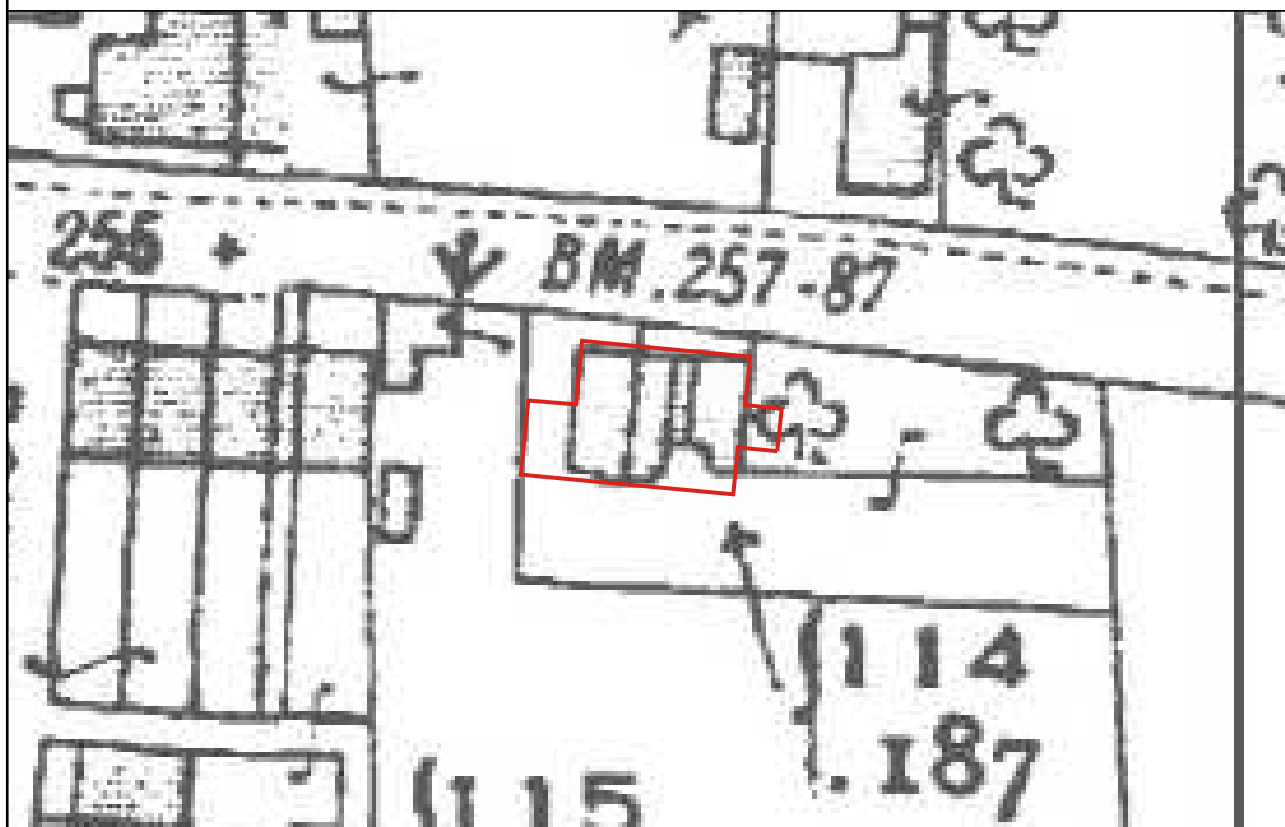
A: Site plan overlaying the 1898 Ordnance Survey map



B: Site plan overlaying the 1909 Ordnance Survey map

| | | | |
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Figure 3



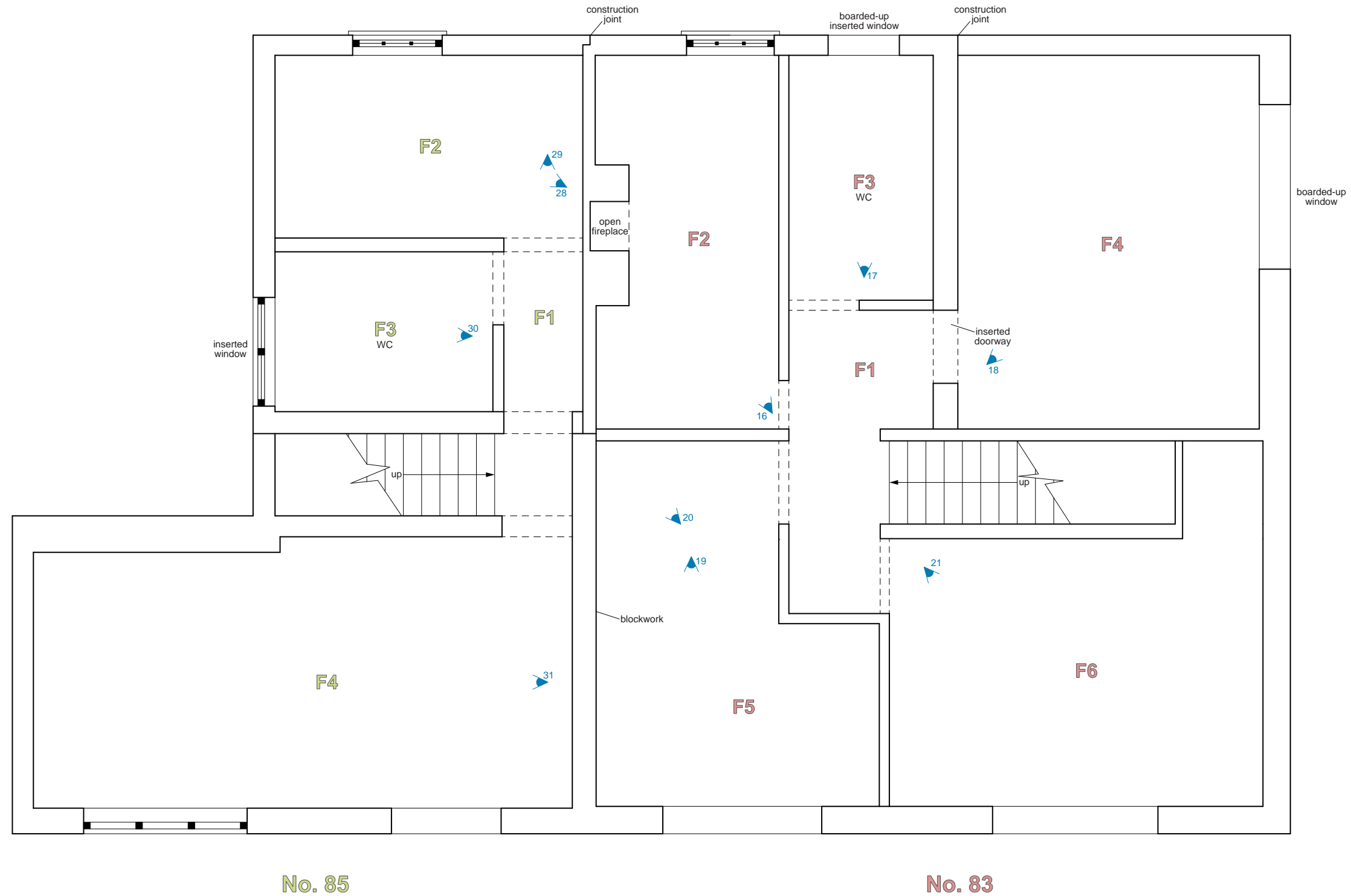
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Figure 4

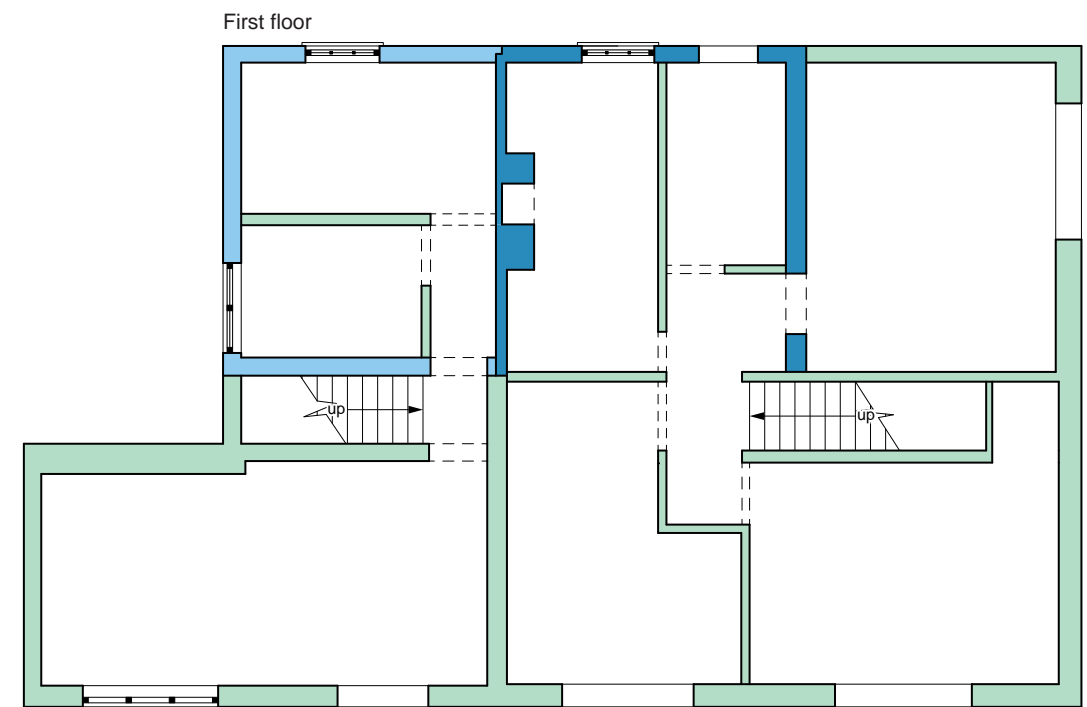
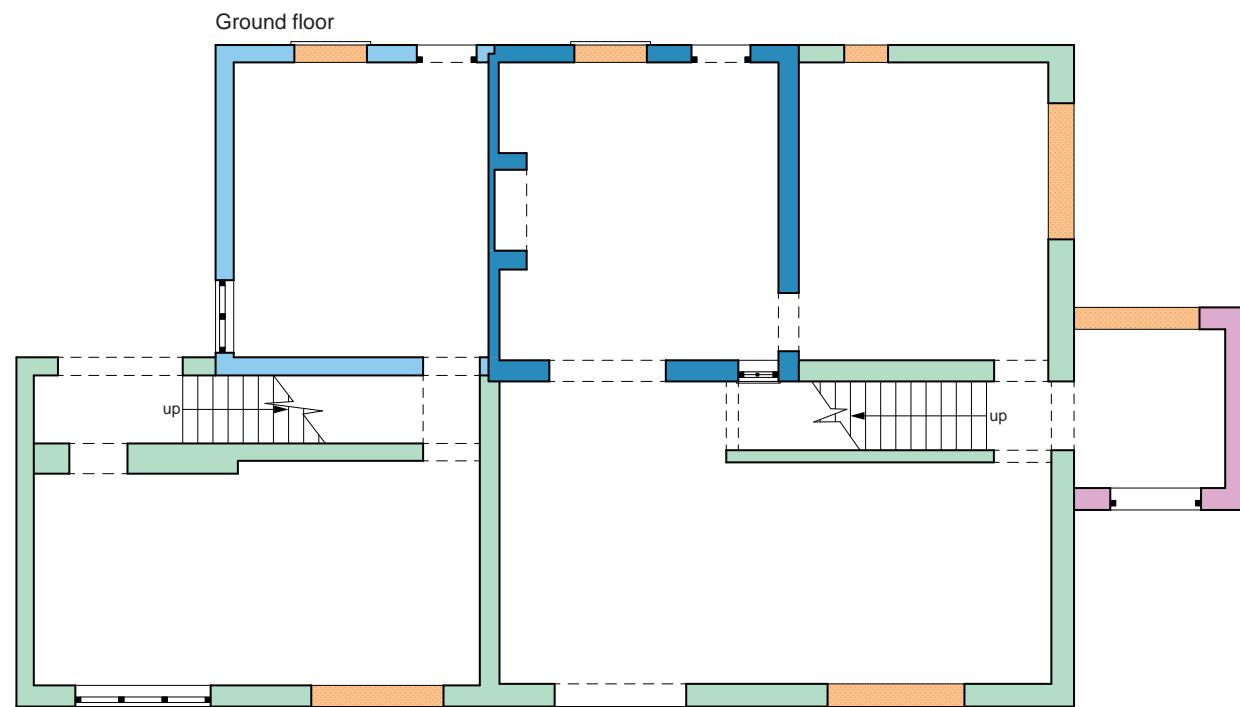


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First floor plan with internal plate viewpoints

Figure 6



- Phase 1a: 1850s - 1870s
- Phase 1b: 1850s - 1870s
- Phase 2: mid 1980s
- Phase 3: late 1980s
- Phase 4: late 2010s

0 5 m



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Plate 1: General view of 83 – 85 Stanley Road viewed from the east



Plate 2: North elevation facing onto the main road viewed from the west


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Plate 3: Eastern end of the north elevation of number 83, with vertical construction joint



Plate 4: North elevation with doorways to house numbers 83 and 85 Stanley Road


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Plate 5: View of the west elevation



Plate 6: South elevation viewed from the south-west


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Plate 7: Easternmost end of the south elevation



Plate 8: East elevation with porch viewed from the south


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Plate 9: Number 83, room G1 viewed from the south-east



Plate 10: Number 83, kitchen G2 viewed from the south-east


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Plate 11: Number 83, room G3 viewed from the west



Plate 12: Number 83, doorway to porch G4 viewed from inside the kitchen G2


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Plate 13: Number 83, porch G4 viewed from the west

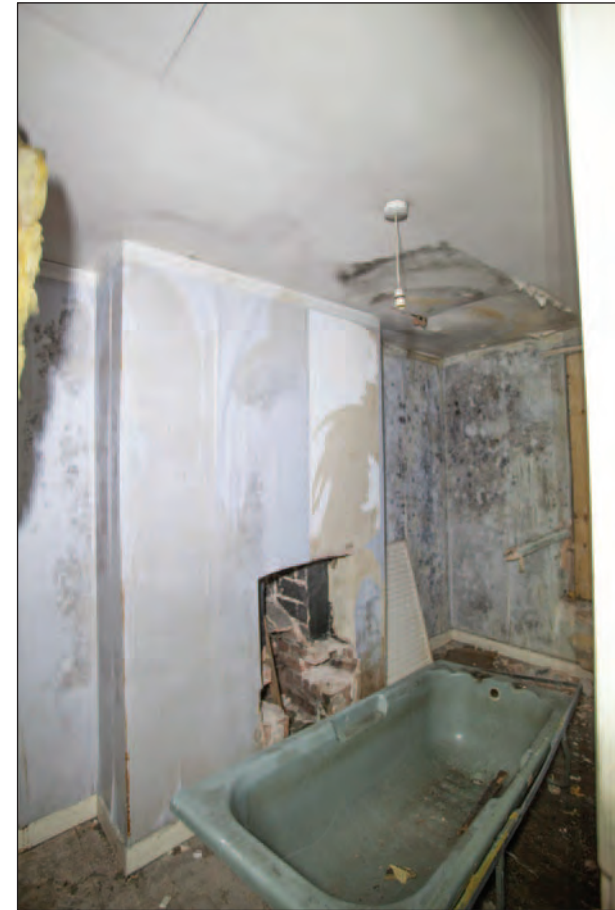


Plate 14: Number 83, room F2 with chimney breast within the west wall


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Plate 15: Number 83, bathroom F3 viewed from the south



Plate 16: Number 83, room F4 viewed from the south-west


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Plate 17: Number 83, room F5 viewed from the north



Plate 18: Number 83, room F5 with damaged ceiling showing the roof structure


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Plate 19: Number 83, room F6 viewed from the north-west



Plate 20: Number 85, kitchen G1 viewed from the south-east


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Plate 21: Number 85, kitchen G1 viewed from the north



Plate 22: Number 85, room G2 viewed from the west



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Plate 23: Number 85, room G2 viewed from the east



Plate 24: Number 85, stairwell cupboard viewed from the east

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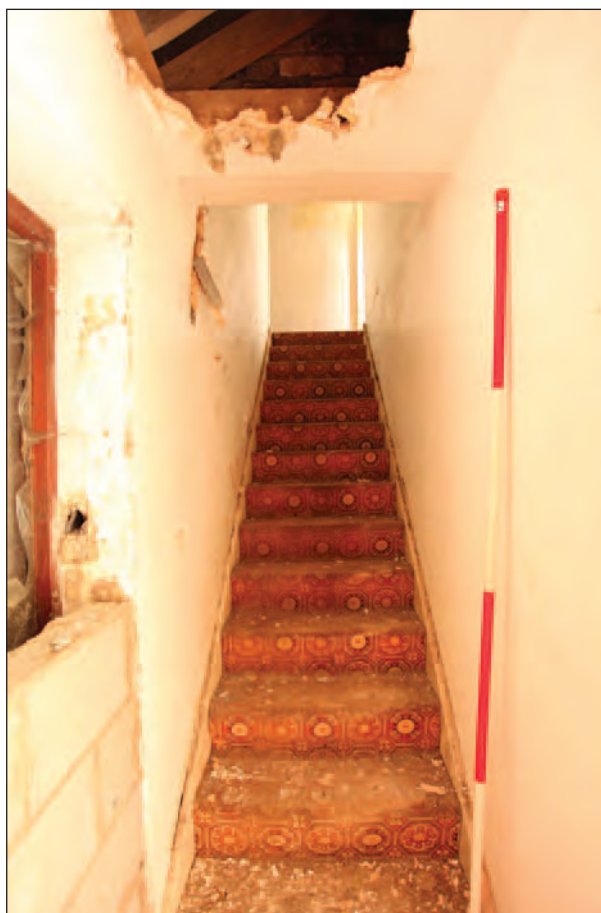


Plate 25: Number 85, lobby G3 with staircase viewed from the west



Plate 26: Number 85, room F2 viewed from the east


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Plate 27: Number 85, corridor F1 viewed from the north

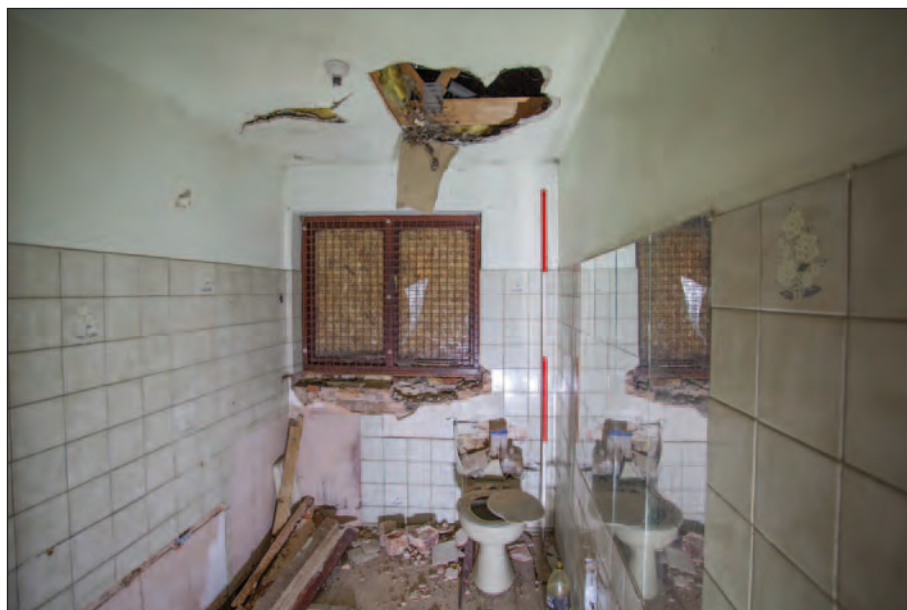


Plate 28: Number 85, bathroom F3 viewed from the east



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Plate 29: Number 85, room F4 viewed from the east

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