



Frodsham Solar

Environmental Statement: Volume 2

Appendix 11-2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

May 2025



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**Planning Act 2008; and Infrastructure Planning (Applications:
Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations Regulation 5(2)(a)**

Revision P01

Asset/Event Number	1
Asset/Event Name	Promontory Fort On Helsby Hill 250M North West Of Harmers Lake Farm
Type of Asset/Event	Promontory Fort
Date and/or Period	Iron Age
Listing No.	1013292
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	349267
Northing	375388
Parish	Helsby
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Promontory Forts Are A Type Of Hillfort In Which Conspicuous Naturally Defended Sites Are Adapted As Enclosures By The Construction Of One Or More Earth Or Stone Ramparts Placed Across The Neck Of A Spur In Order To Divide It From The Surrounding Land. Coastal Situations, Using Headlands Defined By Steep Natural Cliffs, Are Common While Inland Similar Topographic Settings Defined By Natural Cliffs Are Also Used. The Ramparts And Accompanying Ditches Formed The Main Artificial Defence, But Timber Palisades May Have Been Erected Along The Cliff Edges. Access To The Interior Was Generally Provided By An Entrance Through The Ramparts. The Interior Of The Fort Was Used Intensively For Settlement And Related Activities, And Evidence For Timber- And Stone- Walled Round Houses Can Be Expected, Together With The Remains Of Buildings Used For Storage And Enclosures For Animals. Promontory Forts Are Generally Iron Age In Date, Most Having Been Constructed And Used Between The Sixth Century Bc And The Mid-First Century Ad. They Are Broadly Contemporary With Other Types Of Hillfort. They Are Regarded As Settlements Of High Status, Probably Occupied On A Permanent Basis, And Recent Interpretations Suggest That Their Construction And Choice Of Location Had As Much To Do With Display As Defence. Promontory Forts Are Rare Nationally With Less Than 100 Recorded Examples. In View Of Their Rarity And Their Importance In The Understanding Of The Nature Of Social Organisation In The Later Prehistoric Period, All Examples With Surviving Archaeological Remains Are Considered Nationally Important.</p> <p>The Promontory Fort On Helsby Hill Is One Of A Small Group Of Promontory Forts In Central Cheshire. Despite Having Been Ploughed Over, The Fort On Helsby Hill Survives Reasonably Well And The Ploughsoil Will Mask Significant Buried Remains. The 1955 Excavation Of The Outer Rampart Revealed The Revetting To Seven Courses Of Stone. The Monument Will Retain Evidence Of The Domestic Economy And The Land Use Of Its Period Of Occupation. The Interior Will Have Evidence Of Habitation Sites And Defences Preserved Beneath The Soil.</p> <p>Details</p> <p>The Monument Includes A Bivallate (Double Rampart) Promontory Hill Fort On Helsby Hill. The Monument Is Situated On A Spur Of The Central Red Sandstone Ridge Which Bisepts Cheshire. The Fort Looks Out Over The Estuary Of The Mersey. It Commands Views Of The Dee Valley And The Delamere Forest To The West And East Respectively. The Fort Is Defended By The Steep Cliffs Which Form The North And West Sides Of The Promontory. On The South And East Sides The Ground Slopes Gradually Up To The Ramparts Which Defend The Fort. There Are Two Banks With Ditches Between And To The South Of The Outer Rampart. A Single Inturn Of The Inner Rampart At The West End Which Leaves A Gap Of 10M Between The Inturn And The Cliff Edge May Represent The Original Entrance. The Area Of The Interior Is 1.9Ha In Extent. The Ramparts Have Been Severely Degraded In The Two Arable Fields Which Occupy The South Edge Of The Defences And The Eastern Half Of The Monument. The Outer Bank Is Barely Visible In The West Field And The Outer Ditch Has Become Infilled And Is Only Identifiable In Aerial Photographs. The Two Ramparts In The Eastern Field Only Stand 0.4M</p>

High And The Ditch Between Is Only Just Visible. The Infilled Outer Ditch Is Again A Cropmark Visible On Aerial Photographs. The Inner Rampart Is Well Preserved On The West Side Within The Area Of Public Access And Here It Stands To A Height Of 2.5M. There Is A Modern Gap In The Inner Rampart Where The Lane End To The South Enters The Enclosure. There Are No Visible Traces Of Settlement In The Interior Of The Fort, Although Extensive Remains Will Survive Beneath The Present Ground Surface. The Outer Rampart Was Excavated In 1955. A Section Cut Through On The South Side Revealed That The Bank Was Composed Of Earth, Revetted With Dry Stone And Laced With Timbers Across The Width. This Bank Was Originally 4M Wide And Was Estimated To Have Stood 2.5M High. The Stone Revetting Shows In The Soil Of The Eastern Field Also, Proving That The Inner Rampart Was Of Similar Construction.

Field Boundaries And The Surface Of The Lane Into The Fort From The South Are Excluded From The Scheduling, Although The Ground Beneath Them Is Included.

Map Extract The Site Of The Monument Is Shown On The Attached Map Extract. It Includes A 5 Metre Boundary Around The Archaeological Features, Considered To Be Essential For The Monument'S Support And Preservation.

The Contents Of This Record Have Been Generated From A Legacy Data System. Legacy System Number: 25689

Asset/Event Number	2
Asset/Event Name	Hillfort On Woodhouse Hill 500M West Of Mickledale.
Type of Asset/Event	Univallate Hillfort
Date and/or Period	Iron Age
Listing No.	1013297
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	351067
Northing	375725
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Slight Univallate Hillforts Are Defined As Enclosures Of Various Shapes, Generally Between 1Ha And 10Ha In Size, Situated On Or Close To Hilltops And Defined By A Single Line Of Earthworks, The Scale Of Which Is Relatively Small. They Date To Between The Late Bronze Age And Early Iron Age (Eighth - Fifth Centuries BC), The Majority Being Used For 150 To 200 Years Prior To Their Abandonment Or Reconstruction. Slight Univallate Hillforts Have Generally Been Interpreted As Stock Enclosures, Redistribution Centres, Places Of Refuge And Permanent Settlements. The Earthworks Generally Include A Rampart, Narrow Level Berm, External Ditch And Counterscarp Bank, While Access To The Interior Is Usually Provided By Two Entrances Comprising Either Simple Gaps In The Earthwork Or An Inturned Rampart. Postholes Revealed By Excavation Indicate The Occasional Presence Of Portal Gateways While More Elaborate Features Like Overlapping Ramparts And Outworks Are Limited To Only A Few Examples. Internal Features Included Timber Or Stone Round Houses; Large Storage Pits And Hearths; Scattered Postholes, Stakeholes And Gullies; And Square Or Rectangular Buildings Supported By Four To Six Posts, Often Represented By Postholes, And Interpreted As Raised Granaries. Slight Univallate Hillforts Are Rare With Around 150 Examples Recorded Nationally. Although On A National Scale The Number Is Low, In Devon They Comprise One Of The Major Classes Of Hillfort. In Other Areas Where The Distribution Is Relatively Dense, For Example, Wessex, Sussex, The Cotswolds And The Chilterns, Hillforts Belonging To A Number Of Different Classes Occur Within The Same Region. Examples Are Also Recorded In Eastern England, The Welsh Marches, Central And Southern England. In View Of The Rarity Of Slight Univallate Hillforts And Their Importance In Understanding The Transition Between Bronze Age And Iron Age</p>

Communities, All Examples Which Survive Comparatively Well And Have Potential For The Recovery Of Further Archaeological Remains Are Believed To Be Of National Importance.

The Hillfort On Woodhouse Hill Is One Of A Group Of Small Hillforts In Cheshire. The Site Survives Well In Spite Of A Heavy Overburden Of Woodland And Bracken And Significant Erosion By Footpaths And Bridleways. The Interior Of This Fort Will Retain Much Information About The Nature Of Settlement And The Domestic And Agricultural Economy Of The Area During The Time Of Its Construction And Occupation. Details The Monument Includes A Hillfort Roughly Rhomboid In Shape On The Crest Of The Sandstone Ridge At Woodhouse Hill. The Fort Is Univallate (One Rampart) And Is One Of A Number Of Hillforts On The Sandstone Outcrop Which Bisects The County From The Mersey Estuary To The Welsh Border Near Wrexham. The Defences On The South And West Sides Take Advantage Of The Natural Scarp Overlooking The Coastal Plain. There Are Traces Of A Bank To Reinforce The Natural Defence Consisting Of A Slight Scarp Continuing The Recurve Of The Northern Rampart And Slightly Set Back From The Cliff Edge On The West Side. The Rampart On The North And East Sides Is Well Defined And Stands 0.5M To 2M High But Is Frequently Interrupted By Gaps. There Is No Trace Of An External Ditch. Excavation In 1949 Showed That The Bank Had Originally Stood 3M High And 4M Wide At The Base, Revetted On Each Side With Dry Stone Walling. On The North West Side A Slight Inturning Of The Sides Of A Gap In That Corner May Be The Original Entrance. The Area Of The Interior Of The Fort Is 1.52Ha In Extent.

The Site Of The Monument Is Shown On The Attached Map Extract. It Includes A 5 Metre Boundary Around The Archaeological Features, Considered To Be Essential For The Monument'S Support And Preservation.

Forde Johnston, J, 'Trans Lancs And Ches Arch Soc' In Woodhouse Hillfort, Vol. 72, (1962), 17-19 Other Cheshire Smr, (1994)

Asset/Event Number	3
Asset/Event Name	Bradley Promontory Fort Above Beechbrook 50M South Of Beechmill House
Type of Asset/Event	Promontory Fort
Date and/or Period	Iron Age
Listing No.	1013296
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	353945
Northing	376796
Parish	Kingsley
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Promontory Forts Are A Type Of Hillfort In Which Conspicuous Naturally Defended Sites Are Adapted As Enclosures By The Construction Of One Or More Earth Or Stone Ramparts Placed Across The Neck Of A Spur In Order To Divide It From The Surrounding Land. Coastal Situations, Using Headlands Defined By Steep Natural Cliffs, Are Common While Inland Similar Topographic Settings Defined By Natural Cliffs Are Also Used. The Ramparts And Accompanying Ditches Formed The Main Artificial Defence, But Timber Palisades May Have Been Erected Along The Cliff Edges. Access To The Interior Was Generally Provided By An Entrance Through The Ramparts. The Interior Of The Fort Was Used Intensively For Settlement And Related Activities, And Evidence For Timber- And Stone- Walled Round Houses Can Be Expected, Together With The Remains Of Buildings Used For Storage And Enclosures For Animals. Promontory Forts Are Generally Iron Age In Date, Most Having Been Constructed And Used Between The Sixth Century Bc And The Mid-First Century Ad. They Are Broadly Contemporary With Other Types Of Hillfort. They Are Regarded As Settlements Of High Status, Probably Occupied On A Permanent Basis, And Recent Interpretations Suggest That Their

Construction And Choice Of Location Had As Much To Do With Display As Defence. Promontory Forts Are Rare Nationally With Less Than 100 Recorded Examples. In View Of Their Rarity And Their Importance In The Understanding Of The Nature Of Social Organisation In The Later Prehistoric Period, All Examples With Surviving Archaeological Remains Are Considered Nationally Important.

Despite Having Been Ploughed, The Promontory Fort At Bradley Survives Reasonably Well And Will Retain Significant Information On The Form And Construction Of The Rampart As Well As The Manner In Which The Interior Was Used. It Is One Of A Small Group Of Promontory Forts In Cheshire.

The Monument Includes A Univallate (Single Rampart) Promontory Fort Overlooking The Valley Of The River Weaver At Bradley. The Fort Is Situated On The Edge Of The Sandstone Ridge Which Bisepts The County From Frodsham On The North Side To The Welsh Border Near Wrexham. The Fort Is On A Spur On The Steep South Bank Of The Brook Which Flows Into The Weaver. Unusually It Is Situated Below The High Ground To The East. The Fields Slope Down To The Fort On The South Side And There Is A Single Ditch And Bank Constructed In A Semicircle To Defend The Spur. The Defences On The North East And North West Are Formed By The Very Steep Sides Of The Spur Overlooking The Valley. The Outer Ditch And Rampart Are Very Degraded, The Result Of Ploughing In The Past, And The Distance Between The Front Of The Ditch And Rear Of The Rampart Is 80M. There Is No Indication Of An Entrance, But A Gully In The Side Of The Hollow Way On The North West Side May Be The Way Into The Interior. On The East Side Of The Defences And In The Next Field The Hedge Boundary Appears To Incorporate The Original Bank And Ditch. This Is One Of A Small Group Of Promontory Forts In Cheshire And Is The Smallest Of Them. The Interior Is 0.61Ha In Extent. The Surface Of The Lane On The West Side Is Excluded From The Scheduling Where It Clips The Monument At The North West Corner, Although The Ground Beneath Is Included.

The Site Of The Monument Includes A 5 Metre Boundary Around The Archaeological Features, Considered To Be Essential For The Monument'S Support And Preservation.

Longley, D, Prehistoric Sites In Cheshire, (1979), 48

Asset/Event Number	4
Asset/Event Name	Roman Fortlet At Ince, 150M North East Of Hall Farm
Type of Asset/Event	Roman Fortlet
Date and/or Period	Roman
Listing No.	1014723
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	344873
Northing	377081
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Roman Fortlets Are Small Rectangular Enclosures With Rounded Corners Defined By A Fortified Rampart Of Turf And Earth With One Or More Outer Ditches. The Ramparts Were Originally Revetted At The Front And Rear By Timber Uprights In Shallow Trenches And Were Almost Certainly Crowned With Timber Wall Walks And Parapets. Fortlets Were Constructed From The First Century Ad To At Least The Later Fourth Century Ad To Provide Accommodation For A Small Detachment Of Troops Generally Deployed On A Temporary Basis Of Between One To Two Years And Supplied By A Fort In The Same Area. The Function Of Fortlets Varies From Place To Place; Some Were Positioned To Guard River Crossings Or Roads, Particularly At Vulnerable Points Such As Crossroads, Whilst Others Acted As Supply Bases For Signal Towers.

Roman Fortlets Are Rare Nationally With Approximately 50 Examples Known In Britain, Half Of Which Are Located In Scotland. As Such, And As One Of A Small Group Of Roman Military Monuments Which Are Important In Representing Army Strategy And Therefore Government Policy, Fortlets Are Of Particular Significance To Our Understanding Of The Period And All Surviving Examples Are Considered Nationally Important. The Roman Fortlet At Ince Is Visible As A Cropmark In Aerial Photographs And Excavation Has Shown That It Is Well Preserved Beneath The Topsoil. The Interior Will Have Much Evidence Of The Form And Function Of The Monument And The Ditch Bottoms Will Have Evidence Of The Refuse Discarded By The Original Inhabitants.

The Monument Includes A Double Ditched Enclosure To The North Of The Village Of Ince Identified As A Roman Fortlet. The Enclosure Was First Discovered By Aerial Photographs In 1994 And Subsequent Excavation Has Confirmed Its Form And Established A Date In The Roman Period. The Enclosure Has Two Rock-Cut Ditches Surrounding The Site. These Enclose An Area Of 0.48Ha. Excavation Has Established That There Are Postholes For Wooden Buildings On The Site, And That These Buildings Were In Occupation During The Time Of The Occupation Of The Roman Fortress At Chester. The Area Enclosed Is Rectangular With Well Rounded Corners. The Interior Measures 80M By 60M, The Ditches Being 9M Apart. The Site Commands A Wide View Of The Estuary Of The Mersey, Being On A Promontory Overlooking The Former Channel Of The River Which Used To Flow Beneath The Cliffs. The Fortlet Is Comparative With That Near Castleshaw In Greater Manchester. Its Function Seems To Have Been The Observation Of Sea Traffic In The Estuary. Buildings Shown On The 1:10000 Map To Overlie The Monument No Longer Exist. The Site Of The Monument Includes A 10 Metre Boundary Around The Archaeological Features, Considered To Be Essential For The Monument'S Support And Preservation.

The Contents Of This Record Have Been Generated From A Legacy Data System.

Legacy System Number: 27589

Philpott, R, 'Cheshire Past' In Cheshire Past, (1995)

Asset/Event Number	5
Asset/Event Name	Roman Camp On Birch Hill 200M North West Of Birchdale Farm
Type of Asset/Event	Roman Camp
Date and/or Period	Roman
Listing No.	1014114
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	352488
Northing	373881
Parish	Manley
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Roman Camps Are Rectangular Or Sub-Rectangular Enclosures Which Were Constructed And Used By Roman Soldiers Either When Out On Campaign Or As Practice Camps; Most Campaign Camps Were Only Temporary Overnight Bases And Few Were Used For Longer Periods. They Were Bounded By A Single Earthen Rampart And Outer Ditch And In Plan Are Always Straight-Sided With Rounded Corners. Normally They Have Between One And Four Entrances, Although As Many As Eleven Have Been Recorded. Such Entrances Were Usually Centrally Placed In The Sides Of The Camp And Were Often Protected By Additional Defensive Outworks. Roman Camps Are Found Throughout Much Of England, Although Most Known Examples Lie In The Midlands And North. Around 140 Examples Have Been Identified And, As One Of The Various Types Of Defensive Enclosure Built By The Roman Army, Particularly In Hostile Upland And

Frontier Areas, They Provide An Important Insight Into Roman Military Strategy And Organisation. All Well-Preserved Examples Are Identified As Being Of National Importance.

Although The Site Does Not Retain Any Upstanding Remains, It Is Clearly Visible On Aerial Photographs Which Show An Almost Complete Ditch Circuit On Three Sides. The Site Therefore Retains Significant Remains Below The Topsoil, Including Debris From The Earliest Construction And Use Of The Site In The Fills Of The Ditch, And Signs Of The Rampart And Possibly Preservation Of An Earlier Soil Level Beneath It. The Interior Will Have Indications Of The Occupation Pattern And Pits For Latrines As Well As Post Holes Where Timber Buildings May Have Been Erected. The Ground On The West Corner Is Waterlogged Providing A Chance Of Good Preservation Of The Remains In The Fill Of The Ditch At This Point. Overall, Therefore, The Monument Will Provide Important Information About The Roman Military Occupation Of This Region.

The Monument Includes A Roman Camp Visible As A Crop Mark On Aerial Photographs In Two Fields On The South Side Of The Road From Birchhill Cottages To Kingswood Lodge 200M North West Of Birchdale Farm. No Standing Remains Survive But The Differential Growth Of Crops Over The Fills Of Buried Ditches Is Clearly Visible On Aerial Photographs. The Camp'S Enclosing Ditch Is Visible As A Crop Mark And Appears To Be About 2M Wide, Traceable Over The Two Longer Sides Of A Rectangle And Showing The Characteristic Curved Profile At The East Corner And The West Corner. The Ditches Measure 150M Along The Longer Sides Running East-West And 120M Along The Shorter Southern Side. The Northern Side And Corner Have Been Interrupted By The Road And The North Corner Has Been Destroyed By It. The South Corner May Have Been Damaged By The Removal Of A Pylon And Subsequent Replacement Of The Topsoil At This Point In The Recent Past. There Are No Visible Traces Of Entrances In The Ditch. The Surface Of The Road And Stone Hedge Foundations And A Pylon Situated 10M To The East Of The Monument On The South East Side Are Excluded From The Scheduling But The Ground Beneath These Features Is Included.

Asset/Event Number	6
Asset/Event Name	Halton Castle: A Ruined Shell Keep Castle On The Site Of An Earlier Motte And Bailey
Type of Asset/Event	Shell Keep Castle; Motte and Bailey
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	1015606
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	353771
Northing	382048
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A Shell Keep Castle Is A Masonry Enclosure, Extending Around The Top Of An Earlier Motte Or Castle Ringwork, And Replacing The Existing Timber Palisades; There Are A Few Cases Where The Wall Is Built Lower Down The Slope Or Even At The Bottom. The Enclosure Is Usually Rounded Or Sub-Rounded But Other Shapes Are Also Known. A Shell Keep Is Relatively Small, Normally Between 15 And 25M Diameter, With Few Buildings, And Perhaps One Tower Only, Within Its Interior. Shell Keeps Were Built Over A Period Of About 150 Years, From Not Long After The Norman Conquest Until The Mid-13Th Century; Most Were Built In The 12Th Century. They Provided Strongly Fortified Residences For The King Or Leading Families And Occur In Both Urban And Rural Situations. Shell Keep Castles Are Widely Dispersed Throughout England With A Marked Concentration In The Welsh Marches. The Distribution Also Extends Into Wales And To A Lesser Extent Into Scotland. They Are Rare Nationally With Only 71 Recorded Examples. Considerable Diversity Of Form Is Exhibited With No Two Examples Being Exactly Alike. Along With Other Castle Types, They Are Major Medieval Monument Types

Which, Belonging To The Highest Levels Of Society, Frequently Acted As Major Administrative Centres And Formed The Foci For Developing Settlement Patterns. Castles Generally Provide An Emotive And Evocative Link To The Past And Can Provide A Valuable Education Resource, Both With Respect To Medieval Warfare And Defence, And To Wider Aspects Of Medieval Society. All Examples Retaining Significant Remains Of Medieval Date Are Considered To Be Nationally Important.

The Present Castle Dates From The 13Th Century But It Is Clear From Excavations That It Supercedes A Motte And Bailey Castle Which Occupied The North Western Side Of The Site. This Form Of Castle Was Introduced By The Normans And Consisted Of A Mound Of Earth Capped By A Timber Fortification. A Ditch Was Cut Into The Bedrock On The East Side And The Attached Bailey Occupied The Rest Of The Crown Of The Hill. The Ruins Of The Castle At Halton Survive Well Despite The Later Insertion Of A Courthouse On The Site Of The Gatehouse And The Creation Of A Folly Garden Within The Ruins. It Has Within The Western Half Of The Interior The Buried Remains Of An Extensive Range Of Late Medieval Domestic Buildings As Well As The Remains Of Six Lock-Ups From The 18Th Century Refurbishment Of The Site As A Courthouse And Prison. Excavation During 1986-7 Has Revealed That Much Of The Site Retains Buried Deposits Of The Earlier Phases Of Occupation Of The Castle. The Castle Is A Prominent Local Landmark. When It Is Considered Together With The Priory And Later Abbey At Norton And The Remains Of The Medieval Village Of Norton, It Is Clear That Here Are The Vestiges Of An Extensive Surviving Medieval Landscape. Many Of The Features Of This Landscape Survive In An Area Of Extensive 20Th Century Development For The New Towns Of Widnes And Runcorn. Details The Monument Includes The Ruined Castle Remains At Halton Together With An Area To The East Of The Castle Which Will Retain Buried Deposits Of Midden Material And The Remains Of Secular Settlement Located Immediately Outside The Castle. The Castle Stands On A Prominent Hill Of Red Sandstone And Overlooks The Estuary Of The River Mersey To The North And East And The Low Marshlands At The Foot Of The Hill On The Western And Eastern Sides. It Is In A Strategic Position Overlooking The Runcorn Gap. Halton Is One Of A Series Of Castles Built On The Sandstone Ridges Of Cheshire Including To The South Beeston Castle. The First Castle On The Site Was A Motte And Bailey Timber Castle Built By Hugh Lupus, Earl Of Chester, In C.1070. This Was Formed By Cutting Off The Highest Part Of The Promontory On The North Western Side By A Ditch 8M Wide And Utilising The Natural Platform On The Rest Of The Hilltop As A Bailey. The Castle Was Occupied By Nigel, The First Baron Of Halton, Who Also Founded The Priory At Norton. In The Subsequent Three Centuries The Phases Of Building And Rebuilding In Stone Are Obscured Since All Rebuilding Took Place After Scraping The Previous Phase Off The Bedrock And Rebuilding On That Foundation. Any Surviving Remains From These Demolitions Will Lie At The Bottom Of The Slope Outside The Curtain Wall On The East, North And West Sides. By C.1250 The Curtain Wall Had Been Built, Together With A Square Tower On The West Side, Over The Ditch (Which Had Been Infilled), A Round Tower At The North End, And Stone Buildings In A Range Along The North Western Side. During This Period, From The 11Th To The 13Th Centuries, The Ownership Passed To The Lacy Family, The Lords Of Pontefract, Who Became Dukes Of Lancaster In 1311. In The 15Th Century A Gatehouse Was Constructed And A Survey Of 1476 Mentions A Number Of Buildings Including A Great Chamber, A Withdrawing Room, A Chapel, A Hall And A Number Of Lesser Domestic Buildings On The Site. The Castle Was Used As A Prison For Roman Catholic Recusants In 1579. It Was Besieged And Captured By Sir William Broton In 1643 And Partly Demolished On Cromwells Orders In 1644. The Castle Was Depicted In A View By The Buck Brothers In 1727 As A Ruin. In 1738 The Gatehouse Was Replaced By A New Courthouse And Prison And A Series Of Small Lock-Ups Built In The Castle Interior To The North Of This Building. Again The Previous Remains Were Cleared From The Bedrock On The Site And The New Building Erected On The Platform. The Site Was Investigated By Excavation In 1986-7 And Nine Trenches Were Uncovered Mainly In The North And West Of The Site. The Standing Remains Are Interpreted Here In The Light Of These Excavations. Nothing Remains Of The Early Timber Phase Of The Buildings And The Ditch Of The Early Motte Site Was Filled In In The 13Th Century. The Curtain Wall, Which Surrounded The Castle Platform, Only Survives As Foundations With Some Courses Of Stone Remaining On The North West Side And The South Side Up To The West Wall Of The Courthouse Building. The Best Preserved Section Is To The West Of The Square Tower Remains On The North West Wall. The Rounded Plan Of The Western End Of The Site Suggest A Stone Built Shell Keep. The Stone Tower Dates From The 13Th Century And Measures 12M Square At The Base With Walls Up To 2.75M Thick. Next To This Tower Are The Foundations Of A Building Which Is Interpreted As A Kitchen Range With A

Serving Hatch In Its East Wall. Little Of The Buildings Survives Above Ground. In The 18Th Century The Walls Of A Folly Were Constructed To The East Of The Courthouse Where They Still Form A Castlellated Feature. In The Interior Of The Platform There Is Now A Walled Garden Dating From The 19Th Century And The Cells Of The 18Th Century Lock-Ups Have Been Incorporated In The East Side Of This Enclosure. In Addition, The Eastern Half Of The Enclosure Was Laid Out As A Bowling Green In The 19Th Century Levelling The Interior And Obscuring The Remains Of Any Earlier Buildings.

The Castle Ruins Are Listed Grade I. Two Concrete Platforms For Pavilions For The Bowling Green In The Centre Of The Site Are Excluded In The Scheduling, Although The Ground Beneath Them Is Included.

Legacy System Number: 276

Mcneil, R, Halton Castle A Visual Treasure, (1987)Mcneil, R, Halton Castle A Visual Treasure, (1987)Mcneil, R, Halton Castle A Visual Treasure, (1987), 27Mcneil, R, Halton Castle A Visual Treasure, (1987), 21Ormerod, , History Of Cheshire, (1882)Ormerod, , History Of Cheshire, (1882)

Asset/Event Number	7
Asset/Event Name	Augustinian Abbey Known As Norton Priory
Type of Asset/Event	Augustinian Abbey
Date and/or Period	1133
Listing No.	1015603
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	354916
Northing	382999
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>From The Time Of St Augustine'S Mission To Re-Establish Christianity In Ad 597 To The Reign Of Henry Viii, Monasticism Formed An Important Facet Of Both Religious And Secular Life In The British Isles. Settlements Of Religious Communities, Including Monasteries, Were Built To House Communities Of Monks, Canons (Priests), And Sometimes Lay-Brothers, Living A Common Life Of Religious Observance Under Some Form Of Systematic Discipline. It Is Estimated From Documentary Evidence That Over 700 Monasteries Were Founded In England. These Ranged In Size From Major Communities With Several Hundred Members To Tiny Establishments With A Handful Of Brethren. They Belonged To A Wide Variety Of Different Religious Orders, Each With Its Own Philosophy. As A Result, They Vary Considerably In The Detail Of Their Appearance And Layout, Although All Possess The Basic Elements Of Church, Domestic Accommodation For The Community, And Work Buildings. Monasteries Were Inextricably Woven Into The Fabric Of Medieval Society, Acting Not Only As Centres Of Worship, Learning, And Charity, But Also, Because Of The Vast Landholdings Of Some Orders, As Centres Of Immense Wealth And Political Influence. They Were Established In All Parts Of England, Some In Towns And Others In The Remotest Of Areas. Many Monasteries Acted As The Foci Of Wide Networks Including Parish Churches, Almshouses, Hospitals, Farming Estates And Tenant Villages. Some 225 Of These Religious Houses Belonged To The Order Of St Augustine. The Augustinians Were Not Monks In The Strict Sense, But Rather Communities Of Canons - Or Priests - Living Under The Rule Of St Augustine. In England They Came To Be Known As `Black Canons' Because Of Their Dark Coloured Robes And To Distinguish Them From The Cistercians Who Wore Light Clothing. From The 12Th Century Onwards, They Undertook Much Valuable Work In The Parishes, Running Almshouses, Schools And Hospitals As Well As Maintaining And Preaching In Parish Churches. It Was From The Churches That They</p>

Derived Much Of Their Revenue. The Augustinians Made A Major Contribution To Many Facets Of Medieval Life And All Of Their Monasteries Which Exhibit Significant Surviving Archaeological Remains Are Worthy Of Protection.

The Augustinian Abbey At Norton Priory Is Unusual In That It Is The Only Example To Have Been The Subject Of Recent Extensive Excavation. In Addition, It Has Been Located In Its Contemporary Landscape Through A Survey Of The Medieval Remains On The Whole Of The Manor And A Document Survey Of The Total Extent Of Its Landholdings In Cheshire And Elsewhere. Although There Has Been Extensive Excavation Of The Buildings Which Have Been Discovered So Far, There Remain Buildings Shown On A 16Th Century Sketch Plan Which Have Not Been Explored. The Remains Of The Buried Moat And Other Water Features Will Preserve Important Waterlogged Remains And Will Give Information About The Domestic Economy Of Periods Of Occupation From The 12Th To The 18Th Century. The Graveyard Will Have Remains Of The Monastic Community During The Life Of The Monastery And Will Yield Information About Diet, Disease And Life Expectancy Of The Brethren And Their Lay Community. The Quadrangular Enclosure On The East Side Of The Site May Have Important Evidence Of A Monastery Garden Or Orchard Under The Surface Soil.

The Monument Includes The Remains Of An Augustinian Abbey With The Ruins Of The Abbey Church, Cloister, Chapter House, Dormitory, Refectory, Kitchens, Abbot'S Lodgings, Latrines, Drains, Guest House, An Early Church Building, A Bell Pit, A Tile Kiln, The Monastic Cemetery And An Extensive Surrounding Water Feature Designed To Create A Moated Site For The Complex Of Buildings. The Priory Was Founded In 1133 By William Fitznigel, Baron Of Halton, For A Community Of Augustinian Canons. In 1391 The Priory Was Raised In Status To Become An Abbey. The Main Buildings Have Been Extensively Explored By Excavation In The Period 1970-1985 And The Surviving Foundations Laid Out And Consolidated For Public Display. To The West Of The Range Of Buildings A Museum With An Interpretation Centre And Restaurant With Attendant Offices Has Been Erected. The Site Of The Monastery Was Surrounded By A Moat, Visible On A 1757 Estate Map, Now Filled In. On The West Side Was A Millpond Taking Water From A Small Stream Flowing Into The Pond From The South. This Feature Has Now Been Destroyed. In The South West Corner Of The Site A Sluice Took Water From The Head Of The Millpond And Fed A Ditch Or Moat Which Ran Eastwards For 150M, Turned Abruptly To The North For 70M And Then Headed East For 100M. The Moat Then Turned North West And Ran For 260M Before Turning South West For 140M And Apparently Terminating At A Point On The Road From Manor Farm To The North Of The Priory Buildings. This Northern Sector Of The Moated Platform Has Been Destroyed By The Building Of The A558. In The South East Corner Of The Area Described By The Moat Was A Quadrilateral Enclosure Also Surrounded By Ditches Measuring Approximately 70M By 100M. On The Moated Platform, Apart From The Abbey Buildings, Are A Number Of Other Features Including An Excavated Bell Pit On The Western Side Of The Old Courtyard, A Moated Garden Or Orchard On The South Eastern Side, A Tile Kiln And An Extensive Burial Ground On The Eastern Side Of The Abbey Buildings Which Ran As Far As The Moat Ditch On The East Side Of The Site. The Abbey Church Is On The North Side Of The Site. It Was Begun In C.1135 And Shows Six Phases Of Construction And Alteration. The Final Building Consists Of A Nave, North Aisle, North And South Transepts, Chancel, Three Chapels At The East End And A Crossing With A Central Tower. The Church Is 86M Long. It Is Built Of Local Sandstone With Ashlar Facing Blocks And Rubble Cored Walls. Floor Levels Which Survived Included Early 14Th Century Floor Tiles And Above Them A 15Th Century Tiled Floor In The Choir. Within The Building Were Stone Coffins And A Large Number Of Burials. Some Of The Coffins Are Now Laid Out With The Building Foundations On Display. To The South Of The Nave Are The Cloister, The Abbot'S Lodgings And, Attached To The Lodgings, The Abbot'S Tower. Little Of The Cloister Remains. The Garth Was 17M Square. It Was Surrounded By An Ambulatory Showing Four Phases Of Building Commencing In The 12Th Century. During The Mid-13Th Century The Builders Elaborated The Buildings And Added Buttresses And Projecting Doorways On Each Side Of The Garth. Fragments Of A Fine Arcade From This Phase Are Now Restored In The Museum. After The Dissolution This Area Was Levelled And Used As A Rubbish Dump. The Cellarer'S Range With The Abbot'S Lodgings Are The Only Original Buildings Still Standing On The Site. The Cellars Have Had A Roof Added By The Restorers To Protect The Remains Below. The Entrance Door On The West Side Is From C.1180 As Is The Quadripartite Vaulted Roof On Plain Columns Within The Building. On The North Side Is A Passage With Blind Arcading Which Was Revealed During The Conservation Of The Building. During The 15Th Century A Tower House, Known As The Abbot'S Tower, Was Built On The West Side Of This

Range. To The South Of The Choir Was A Sacristy And The Original Chapter House. The Later Chapter House Was Added To This Building On The East Side During The 13Th Century. To The South Of The Cloister And Chapter House Are The Refectory Range With A Short Passage To The Dormitory Range. On The South West Side Of The Refectory Were The Kitchens And On The South East End Of The Complex Was The T-Shaped Reredorter. The Main Drain For The Abbey Buildings Ran Across The South End Of The Site And Was Connected To The Kitchens And The Latrine Block. This Flowed To The East For 100M And Connected With The Moat Ditch On The East Side Of The Site. The Millpond And Mill, Together With The Moats Which Surrounded The Site, Are Presumed To Date From The Medieval Period. The Moat Ditch Is Shown On The Estate Map Of 1757 And Has Now Been Filled In. The Excavators Traced Its Original Extent On The South And East Sides Of The Site And Revealed That The Ditch Was 10M Wide And About 2M Deep. It Will Survive Elsewhere As A Buried Feature. At The Western End Of The Main Drain Was A Building Complex Of Some Quality. This Was A Late Construction And Overlaid A Small Quarry Pit, Ditches And Drains. It Had Painted Window Glass And The Overall Opulence Of The Construction Led The Excavators To Believe That It Had Been The Guest Quarters For The Abbey. Just To The North Of This Guest Building The Excavations Revealed A Series Of Timber Buildings Which Were Interpreted As The Temporary Lodgings For The Monastery During The First Phase Of The Buildings In Stone In The 12Th Century. These Were Overlaid By The Kitchens During The 13Th Century. Some Foundations Of An Early Building Were Also Uncovered 5M To The North Of The West End Of The Abbey Church. These Have Been Interpreted As The Remains Of An Earlier Church. At The Time Of The Dissolution The Priory Incorporated Six Manors Or Granges As Well As The Extensive Lands Of The Manor Of Norton. It Was Valued At 78 Pounds 10 Shillings 5 1/4 Pence And This Corresponds To The Average Holdings For An Augustinian House. The Remains Of The Abbey Buildings Were Incorporated Into A Tudor Mansion After The Dissolution. The Church Was Allowed To Fall Down. A Ground Plan Of The Mansion In The 17Th Century Shows That There Were Other, Possibly Medieval Buildings On The West Side Of The Site And Flanking A Mill Pool Which Lay Along The Western Boundary Of The Moated Platform. The Tudor Mansion Was Replaced By A Georgian Country House Built In About 1750. This Was Occupied Until 1921 When The Family Moved To A More Modern And Convenient House Near Worcester. The Site And Gardens Were Then Left Derelict Until The 1970S When The Archaeological Investigation Began.

The Modern Museum Buildings, The Surface Of Paths And The Post Medieval Garden Features On The Site, Including Structures, Are Excluded From The Scheduling, Although The Ground Beneath Is Included. The Undercroft Building, The Only Part Of The Medieval Priory Still Standing, Is Included In The Scheduling. The Ruins Are Listed Grade I. The Site Of The Monument Includes A 5 Metre Boundary Around The Archaeological Features, Considered To Be Essential For The Monument'S Support And Preservation.

Legacy System Number: 276

Greene, J P, Norton Priory, (1989), PassimGreene, J P, Norton Priory, (1989), 122Greene, J P, Norton Priory, (1989), 65-7Greene, J P, Norton Priory, (1989), 26Greene, J P, Norton Priory, (1989), 79-84Greene, J P, Norton Priory, (1989), 105Greene, J P, Norton Priory, (1989), 2Greene, J P, Norton Priory, (1989), 32Greene, J P, Norton Priory, (1989), 136-8Greene, J P, Norton Priory, (1989), 118-22OtherCheshire Smr, Moat System At Norton Priory, Norton Priory Museum, (1996)Norton Priory, (1986)

Asset/Event Number	8
Asset/Event Name	Ince Manor Monastic Grange And Fishpond
Type of Asset/Event	Monastic Grange
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	1009635
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



Easting	344924
Northing	376529
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>A Monastic Grange Was A Farm Owned And Run By A Monastic Community And Independent Of The Secular Manorial System Of Communal Agriculture And Servile Labour. The Function Of Granges Was To Provide Food And Raw Materials For Consumption Within The Parent Monastic House Itself, And Also To Provide Surpluses For Sale For Profit. The First Monastic Granges Appeared In The 12Th Century But They Continued To Be Constructed And Used Until The Dissolution. This System Of Agriculture Was Pioneered By The Cistercian Order But Was Soon Imitated By Other Orders. Some Granges Were Worked By Resident Lay-Brothers (Secular Workers) Of The Order But Others Were Staffed By Non-Resident Labourers. The Majority Of Granges Practised A Mixed Economy But Some Were Specialist In Their Function. Five Types Of Grange Are Known: Agrarian Farms, Bercaries (Sheep Farms), Vaccaries (Cattle Ranches), Horse Studs And Industrial Complexes. A Monastery Might Have More Than One Grange And The Wealthiest Houses Had Many. Frequently A Grange Was Established On Lands Immediately Adjacent To The Monastery, This Being Known As The Home Grange. Other Granges, However, Could Be Found Wherever The Monastic Site Held Lands. On Occasion These Could Be Located At Some Considerable Distance From The Parent Monastery. Granges Are Broadly Comparable With Contemporary Secular Farms Although The Wealth Of The Parent House Was Frequently Reflected In The Size Of The Grange And The Layout And Architectural Embellishment Of The Buildings. Additionally, Because Of Their Monastic Connection, Granges Tend To Be Much Better Documented Than Their Secular Counterparts. No Region Was Without Monastic Granges. The Exact Number Of Sites Which Originally Existed Is Not Precisely Known But Can Be Estimated, On The Basis Of Numbers Of Monastic Sites, At Several Thousand. Of These, However, Only A Small Percentage Can Be Accurately Located On The Ground Today. Of This Group Of Identifiable Sites, Continued Intensive Use Of Many Has Destroyed Much Of The Evidence Of Archaeological Remains. In View Of The Importance Of Granges To Medieval Rural And Monastic Life, All Sites Exhibiting Good Archaeological Survival Are Identified As Nationally Important. Ince Manor Monastic Grange Is One Of Only Two Examples In Cheshire Of Standing Manorial Buildings Belonging To An Abbey, And Is One Of Only Five Similarly Surviving Monuments In The North Of England. The Medieval Buildings Remain In A Good State Of Preservation And There Are Only Three Other Similar Sites In The Country Displaying More Complex Structures. Monastery Cottages Is One Of The Best Preserved Examples Of Manorial Lodgings In England, While The Hall Possesses The Rare And Unusual Feature Of An Entrance Defended Against Attack. The Monument Is Known To Have Belonged To St Werburgh'S Abbey During The Early Medieval Period And Evidence Of Pre-Conquest Features Will Survive Within, Below And Near The Hall And Monastery Cottages. Similarly, Further Evidence Of Other Post-Conquest Structures Associated With The Grange Will Also Survive. Details The Monument Is Ince Manor Monastic Grange And Fishpond. The Site Is Bounded By Kinsey'S Lane To The South West, The Square To The South East, Marsh Lane To The North East, And A Boundary Bank To The North West. Within This Area Lies A Courtyard Of About 0.2 Ha In Extent That Is Flanked On Two Sides By The Ruins Of Sandstone Buildings Of 13Th/14Th Century Or Earlier Origin, Still Standing To Roof Height. The Building To The North East Is The Hall, A Single Open Structure Measuring 15.8M By 6.4M, While That To The North West Is Monastery Cottages, Originally A Range Of Lodgings With Four Separate Chambers. Part Of A Stone-Based Wall Survives Along The South West Boundary Of The Courtyard And A Well, Now Blocked, Exists In The Courtyard'S South West Corner. Lying Between The Courtyard And Kinsey'S Lane Are Park Cottages, Formerly A Stable Or Barn Associated With A Farm Adjoining And Supporting The Manor. The Manor Was Enclosed By A Boundary Wall With Stone Copings And Plinths That Survives Along Kinsey'S Lane, Marsh Lane, And Facing The Square. Surrounding The Manor And Its Boundary Wall Is A Rock-Cut Moat 6.4M Wide And 2.7M Deep That Is Partly Infilled, And Partly Overlain By Modern Roads, But Still Survives To The East Of The Hall And In The Gardens Of Park Cottages And Beytna. The Moat'S Course Is Defined By A Bank Up To 1M High North West Of Monastery Cottages. Midway Across The Field Behind Monastery Cottages Is A Second, Smaller Boundary Bank Up To 0.5M High. North Of Monastery Cottages, And Some 25M Beyond The Line Of The Infilled Moat, Is A Dry Fishpond C.23M By 22M And 0.5M Deep With A Stone Retaining Wall On Two Sides. The Manor At Ince Was One Of The Earliest Recorded Properties Of St Werburgh'S</p>

Abbey, Chester. The Community Of Secular Canons At Chester Was Disbanded At The Conquest In 1066, But Was Reinstated As A Benedictine Abbey In 1093. At That Date The Pre-Conquest Manorial Properties, Including Ince, Were Guaranteed As Part Of The Monastic Estate. The Domesday Book In 1086 Records The Manor As Possessing Three Hides, With Arable Land For Five Ploughs (About 121 Ha), And About 1.8 Ha Of Meadow. Edward I Was Entertained At The Manor In 1277. In 1399 The Abbot And Convent Obtained A Licence To Crenellate The Manor House Which Was Confirmed In 1410. In 1439/40 Most Of The Demesne Lands At Ince Were Farmed Or Leased Out To John Wilkinson And Others. By 1538 Ince Manor Had Been Let Out To Richard Cowley. After The Dissolution Both The Manor And Rectory Of Ince Were Included In Properties Of St Werburgh'S And They Remained In Church Ownership Until The Death Of Henry Viii In 1547, After Which They Passed To Sir Richard Cotton. Since Then The Manor Has Passed Through The Hands Of Various Notable Families. The Hall And Monastery Cottages Are Listed Grade I, The Enclosing Wall Around The Complex Is Listed Grade Ii. All Buildings (Other Than The Hall And Monastery Cottages), Property Boundaries, Driveways, Paths And Service Pipes Are Excluded From The Scheduling, Although The Ground Beneath These Features Is Included. The Stone- Based Wall Along The South West Of The Courtyard, The Well, The Courtyard And The Stone Enclosing Wall Are All Included Within The Scheduling. Map Extract The Site Of The Monument Is Shown On The Attached Map Extract. Legacy The Contents Of This Record Have Been Generated From A Legacy Data System. Legacy System Number: 13516 Legacy System: Rsm Sources Books And Journals Thompson, P, Ince Manor Medieval Monastic Buildings On The Mersey Marshes, (1982) Other Doe, Buildings Of Special Hist & Arch Interest, Doe, Buildings Of Special Hist & Arch Interest, Fairclough, Mr. (Site Owner), To Robinson, K.D. Mppfw, (1991) Title: Ordnance Survey 1St Edition 6" Map Source Date: 1872 Author: Publisher: Surveyor: Title: Ordnance Survey Source Date: 1910 Author: Publisher: Surveyor:

Asset/Event Number	9
Asset/Event Name	Middleton Moated Monastic Grange, Eight Fishponds And Connecting Channels
Type of Asset/Event	Monastic Grange
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	1009847
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	355596
Northing	377032
Parish	Aston
Council	Cheshire West and Cheshire
Description	A Monastic Grange Was A Farm Owned And Run By A Monastic Community And Independent Of The Secular Manorial System Of Communal Agriculture And Servile Labour. The Function Of Granges Was To Provide Food And Raw Materials For Consumption Within The Parent Monastic House Itself, And Also To Provide Surpluses For Sale For Profit. The First Monastic Granges Appeared In The 12Th Century But They Continued To Be Constructed And Used Until The Dissolution. This System Of Agriculture Was Pioneered By The Cistercian Order But Was Soon Imitated By Other Orders. Some Granges Were Worked By Resident Lay-Brothers (Secular Workers) Of The Order But Others Were Staffed By Non-Resident Labourers. The Majority Of Granges Practised A Mixed Economy But Some Were Specialist In Their Function. Five Types Of Grange Are Known: Agrarian Farms, Bercaries (Sheep Farms), Vaccaries (Cattle Ranches), Horse Studs And Industrial Complexes. A Monastery Might Have More Than One Grange And The Wealthiest Houses Had Many. Frequently A Grange Was Established On Lands Immediately Adjacent To The Monastery, This Being Known As The Home Grange. Other Granges, However, Could Be Found Wherever The Monastic Site Held Lands. On Occasion These Could Be Located At Some Considerable Distance From The Parent Monastery. Granges Are Broadly Comparable With Contemporary Secular Farms Although The Wealth Of The

Parent House Was Frequently Reflected In The Size Of The Grange And The Layout And Architectural Embellishment Of The Buildings. Additionally, Because Of Their Monastic Connection, Granges Tend To Be Much Better Documented Than Their Secular Counterparts. No Region Was Without Monastic Granges. The Exact Number Of Sites Which Originally Existed Is Not Precisely Known But Can Be Estimated, On The Basis Of Numbers Of Monastic Sites, At Several Thousand. Of These, However, Only A Small Percentage Can Be Accurately Located On The Ground Today. Of This Group Of Identifiable Sites, Continued Intensive Use Of Many Has Destroyed Much Of The Evidence Of Archaeological Remains. In View Of The Importance Of Granges To Medieval Rural And Monastic Life, All Sites Exhibiting Good Archaeological Survival Are Identified As Nationally Important. Despite Being Located In A Woodland Context Middleton Monastic Grange Survives Well. Its Earthworks Remain Well Preserved And The Monument Is Unencumbered By Modern Development. The Site Will Therefore Contain Considerable Evidence Of Its Original Form And The Activities Which Occurred On The Enclosed Island. Limited Excavation At The Site Found Dressed Stone Remains And Further Evidence Of The Monastic Grange And Subsequent Middleton Hall Will Exist. An Unusual Aspect Of This Monument Is Its Large Number Of Associated Waterlogged Fishponds Which Will Retain Organic Material In Their Sediments. The Scale Of The Moated Site And Number And Complexity Of The Associated Fishponds Confirm That This Was A Grange Of Considerable Importance To Its Founding Monastery. Details The Monument Is Middleton Medieval Monastic Moated Grange Together With Eight Fishponds And Connecting Channels. It Is Divided Into Four Separate Constraint Areas. The Site Includes An Island Measuring Some 64M By 54M That Is Surrounded By A Dry Moat Up To 12M Wide And 2.5M Deep. An Outer Bank 8M Wide And 1M High Flanks The Moat'S Southern Arm. The Southwest Quadrant Of The Island Has Been Separated From The Remainder By A Dry Ditch Up To 8M Wide And 2.5M Deep. In 'The Coppice', To The East Of The Moat, Lie Eight Fishponds And Connecting Channels. At The Northeastern End Of 'The Coppice' Are A Set Of Three Irregularly-Shaped Waterlogged Ponds Measuring, From North To South, Some 65M By 37M, 67M By 35M, And 24M By 16M. At The Southeastern End Of 'The Coppice' There Is A Second Set Of Three Ponds Measuring, From North To South, 20M By 6M, 43M By 12M, And 17M By 11M. The Northerly And Central Of These Ponds Remains Waterlogged, The Southerly Pond Is Dry. Situated Between These Ponds And The Moat Are A Further Two Waterlogged Ponds, Each Measuring Some 16M By 8M, With An Outlet Channel Issuing From The Westerly. The Site Is Considered To Be The Mid-Eston Referred To In Domesday And Known To Have Belonged To St Werburgh'S Church In Chester. The Site Was Confirmed To Norton Priory By John Lacy, Earl Of Lincoln And Halton C.1236. A Chapel Is Known To Have Existed At Middleton With A Priest Provided By Norton Priory. After The Dissolution The Chapel Is Thought To Have Continued In Use And The Island Occupied By Middleton Hall. Limited Excavation In The Moat In 1920 Revealed Stone Octagonal Pillars For Supporting A Timber Bridge. All Field Boundaries Are Excluded From The Scheduling As Is The Corrugated Metal Sheeting Placed Across The Narrowest Part Of The Northernmost Fishpond. The Ground Beneath These Features, However, Is Included. Map Extract The Site Of The Monument Is Shown On The Attached Map Extract. It Includes A 2 Metre Boundary Around The Archaeological Features, Considered To Be Essential For The Monument'S Support And Preservation. Legacy The Contents Of This Record Have Been Generated From A Legacy Data System. Legacy System Number: 13515 Legacy System: Rsm Sources Books And Journals Talbot, H, Plan Of Aston Moat, (1985) Jheb, , 'Cheshire Sheaf' In Cheshire Sheaf, , Vol. 17, (1920) Ormerod, G, 'History Of Cheshire' In History Of Cheshire, , Vol. 3, (1882) Richards, R, 'Lancs And Chesh Arch Soc' In Trans Lancs And Chesh Arch Soc, , Vol. 102, (1950) Other Dennison, E, Mpp Single Monument Class Descriptions - Fishponds, (1987) Dennison, E., Mpp Single Monument Class Descriptions - Fishponds, (1988) Smr No. 932/1/1, Cheshire Smr, Middleton Grange, (1988)

Asset/Event Number	10
Asset/Event Name	Peel Hall Moated Site, Kingsley
Type of Asset/Event	Moated Site
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	1010795

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

HER Number**Status** Scheduled Monument**Easting** 354038**Northing** 375533**Parish** Kingsley**Council** Cheshire West and Chester

Description Around 6,000 Moated Sites Are Known In England. They Consist Of Wide Ditches, Often Or Seasonally Water-Filled, Partly Or Completely Enclosing One Or More Islands Of Dry Ground On Which Stood Domestic Or Religious Buildings. In Some Cases The Islands Were Used For Horticulture. The Majority Of Moated Sites Served As Prestigious Aristocratic And Seigneurial Residences With The Provision Of A Moat Intended As A Status Symbol Rather Than A Practical Military Defence. The Peak Period During Which Moated Sites Were Built Was Between About 1250 And 1350 And By Far The Greatest Concentration Lies In Central And Eastern Parts Of England. However, Moated Sites Were Built Throughout The Medieval Period, Are Widely Scattered Throughout England And Exhibit A High Level Of Diversity In Their Forms And Sizes. They Form A Significant Class Of Medieval Monument And Are Important For The Understanding Of The Distribution Of Wealth And Status In The Countryside. Many Examples Provide Conditions Favourable To The Survival Of Organic Remains. Peel Hall Moated Site Survives Well And Is A Good Example Of The Site Of A Medieval Moated Mansion House. The Monument Retains Considerable Archaeological Potential For The Survival Of Evidence Of The Structural Foundations Of Two Earlier Building Phases Of Peel Hall Beneath The Present House And Lawns. Details The Monument Comprises An Attractive And Well Maintained Moated Site, The Island Of Which Is Occupied By Peel Hall, Its Outbuildings And Lawns. The Island Measures C.35M Square And Is Raised Above The Level Of The Surrounding Fields. It Is Surrounded By A Spring-Fed Waterlogged Moat C.9M Max. Width X 1.8M Deep That Has Been Lined With A Sandstone Wall. The Moat Widens Close To The N Corner Where Provision Was Made For Cattle Watering. There Are Two Bridges Affording Access, That Across The Nw Arm Is Of Sandstone And Brick, While The Bridge Across The Sw Arm Has Ornate Pinnacled Cast-Iron Posts. The Monument Has Been Landscaped With The Addition Of An Ornamental Circular Island With Access Via A Footbridge Close To The W Corner. Peel Hall Was The Ancient Seat Of The Ardernes Family But Was Burnt Down Sometime After 1663. A New House Was Built And This In Turn Was Replaced By The Present Structure C.1840. Both Bridges And The Sandstone Wall Lining The Moat Are Grade II Listed. The Hall And Its Outbuildings; Both Bridges And The Sandstone Wall Lining The Moat; A Path From The Bridge Over The Sw Arm To The Hall; And All Fences And Walls Flanking The Monument Are Excluded From The Scheduling. The Ground Beneath All These Features, However, Is Included. The Ornamental Island In The Moat Is Included As Any Works On It Will Disturb Other Remains In The Moat. The Footbridge Which Allows Access To It Is Excluded. Map Extract The Site Of The Monument Is Shown On The Attached Map Extract. Legacy The Contents Of This Record Have Been Generated From A Legacy Data System. Legacy System Number: 13461 Legacy System: Rsm Sources Books And Journals Hanshall, Jh, History Of Cheshire, (1817), 453 Other 10/10/1990, Gleave, Mr T, Darvill, T, Mpp Single Monument Class Descriptions - Moats, (1989) Doe, List Of Buildings Of Historic & Architectural Interest, Smr No. 976/1, Cheshire Smr, Peel Hall, (1988)

Asset/Event Number 11**Asset/Event Name** The Maiden'S Cross, Wayside Cross 520M Ssw Of Four Lane Ends**Type of Asset/Event** Wayside Cross**Date and/or Period** Medieval**Listing No.** 1013785**HER Number****Status** Scheduled Monument

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Easting	351436
Northing	373569
Parish	Alvanley
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Wayside Crosses Are One Of Several Types Of Christian Cross Erected During The Medieval Period, Mostly From The 9Th To 15Th Centuries Ad. In Addition To Serving The Function Of Reiterating And Reinforcing The Christian Faith Amongst Those Who Passed The Cross And Of Reassuring The Traveller, Wayside Crosses Often Fulfilled A Role As Waymarkers, Especially In Difficult And Otherwise Unmarked Terrain. The Crosses Might Be On Regularly Used Routes Linking Ordinary Settlements Or On Routes Having A More Specifically Religious Function, Including Those Providing Access To Religious Sites For Parishioners And Funeral Processions, Or Marking Long-Distance Routes Frequented On Pilgrimages. Over 350 Wayside Crosses Are Known Nationally, Concentrated In South West England Throughout Cornwall And On Dartmoor Where They Form The Commonest Type Of Stone Cross. A Small Group Also Occurs On The North York Moors. Relatively Few Examples Have Been Recorded Elsewhere And These Are Generally Confined To Remote Moorland Locations. Outside Cornwall Almost All Wayside Crosses Take The Form Of A 'Latin' Cross, In Which The Cross-Head Itself Is Shaped Within The Projecting Arms Of An Unenclosed Cross. In Cornwall Wayside Crosses Vary Considerably In Form And Decoration. The Commonest Type Includes A Round, Or 'Wheel', Head On The Faces Of Which Various Forms Of Cross Or Related Designs Were Carved In Relief Or Incised, The Spaces Between The Cross Arms Possibly Pierced. The Design Was Sometimes Supplemented With A Relief Figure Of Christ And The Shaft Might Bear Decorative Panels And Motifs. Less Common Forms In Cornwall Include The 'Latin' Cross And, Much Rarer, The Simple Slab With A Low Relief Cross On Both Faces. Rare Examples Of Wheel-Head And Slab-Form Crosses Also Occur Within The North York Moors Group. Most Wayside Crosses Have Either A Simple Socketed Base Or Show No Evidence For A Separate Base At All. Wayside Crosses Contribute Significantly To Our Understanding Of Medieval Religious Customs And Sculptural Traditions And To Our Knowledge Of Medieval Routeways And Settlement Patterns. All Wayside Crosses Which Survive As Earth- Fast Monuments, Except Those Which Are Extremely Damaged And Removed From Their Original Locations, Are Considered Worthy Of Protection. The Maiden'S Cross Cross Base Has Lost A Shaft And Has Been Tipped Over On Its Side. The Base Survives In Good Condition And It Is In Its Original Location As Both A Wayside Cross And A Marker For The Old Boundary Between Alvanley And Manley. Such A Survival In Cheshire Is Rare. Details The Monument Includes A Cross Base Known As The Maiden'S Cross On The East Side Of The Road From Simmonds Hill To Four Lane Ends And On The Parish Boundary Separating Alvanley And Manley. The Base Is A Large Block Of Local Sandstone With Coarse Pebble Inclusions And Has A Square Slot Carved In The Side Facing West. This Side Used To Be The Top And So The Slot Forms The Socket Hole For A Cross Shaft. The Block Is Buried To Halfway Across The Socle And The Measurements Of The Sides Visible Are 0.85M Wide By 0.48M Deep And 0.45M High. The Socket Measures 0.35M By 0.37M And Is 0.34M Deep. The Original Top Of The Block Has Chamfered Edges 0.17M Wide. The Whole Is Worn But Complete. The Cross Stands In Its Original Location Beside The Road And On The Parish Boundary. The Surface Of The Road Is 1.3M To The West And Is Excluded From The Scheduling Although The Ground Beneath Is Included. The Cross Is Listed Grade II. Map Extract The Site Of The Monument Is Shown On The Attached Map Extract. It Includes A 2 Metre Boundary Around The Archaeological Features, Considered To Be Essential For The Monument'S Support And Preservation.</p>

Asset/Event Number	12
Asset/Event Name	Dovecote At The Site Of Aston Old Hall, 40M East Of Gamekeepers Cottage
Type of Asset/Event	Dovecote
Date and/or Period	1691
Listing No.	1018703, 1253143
HER Number	

Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	355314
Northing	378042
Parish	Aston
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>The Dovecote was Grade II Listed in 1985 and was Scheduled in 1999.</p> <p>Scheduled Monument List Entry (1018703)</p> <p>Dovecotes are specialised structures designed for the breeding and keeping of doves as a source of food and as a symbol of high social status. Most surviving examples were built in the period between the 14th and the 17th centuries, although both earlier and later examples are documented. They were generally freestanding structures, square or circular in plan and normally of brick or stone, with nesting boxes built into the internal wall. They were frequently sited at manor houses or monasteries. Whilst a relatively common monument class (1500 examples are estimated to survive out of an original population of c.25,000), most will be considered to be of national interest, although the majority will be listed rather than scheduled. They are also generally regarded as an important component of local distinctiveness and character. The Dovecote at Aston Old Hall is important as it is one of the few double dovecotes in England. The design and construction of the building suggest that it was the work of master builders. It provides evidence of the importance attached to this method of food production and provision of manure during the 17th century, documentary evidence for which is provided by the Aston papers, stored at Aston Lodge. Details of the monument include a Dovecote attached to the southern end of a barn in the grounds of Gamekeepers Cottage. The Dovecote, which is listed Grade II, was originally free-standing and has a date stone, with the year 1691 carved into it, set into the wall above the bricked up west doorway. The building formed part of the refurbishment of the Old Hall by the Aston family after the Civil War. The hall has been pulled down and is now represented by a moated platform among the trees at the east side of the Dovecote. The Dovecote, which is now roofless, is large in comparison to other examples and stands on a plinth of sandstone blocks measuring 11m by 5.4m. It is built of brick, 12m high at the gables, with a plain brick band halfway up the wall and no other embellishment. The blocked doorway in the west wall has sandstone quoins and lintel. Two entrances at the rear are without stonework and are probably more recent. The Dovecote was originally divided into two chambers by a wall up to the roof. This has been removed but the toothing is still visible. The nest boxes are constructed with an alighting ledge made of two courses of brick of which the lower course has the bricks set diagonally to support the course above. The original design would have thus provided about 1300 nest boxes. In the northern wall is a window opening with a stone mullion, now blocked up, which originally provided an entrance for the stock. There are now no traces of the wooden ladders nor of the potence which would have provided access to the boxes, but a large squared stone block with a socket hole, leaning against the wall at the rear of the building, may have been part of this machinery.</p> <p>Listed Building List Entry (1253143)</p> <p>ASTON BY SUTTON C.P. ASTON LANE SJ 57 NE South West of 3/41 Dovecote at site of Aston Old Hall. GV II Dovecote 1691 of Flemish bond brown brick on weathered plinth of large buff sandstone blocks. Now roofless. 3-course plain brick band at mock 1st floor; stone-coped end gables with kneelers; moulded stone eaves cornice. Recessed blocked doorway above plinth at front has flush sandstone quoins and lintel with 1691 incised. Wide central entry and narrower entry to right, both at rear, inserted or altered under plain oak lintels. Interior. Formerly divided into two chambers by full-height wall from front to back, now wholly removed but toothing visible. 13 rows of nesting boxes below eaves; 6 rows in each gable - more than 800 boxes in all, probably 1300-1400 when central wall existed. Brick platform of 2 courses, the lower course diagonally set, at the base of each row of boxes. High level opening in left end inserted, from loft of adjoining coach-house. A splendid example, regrettably partly decayed. Its use is documented in the Aston papers at Aston Lodge; the eggs, the birds and their lime for manure were all valued.</p>

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	13
Asset/Event Name	Duck Decoy Pond 200M South East Of Marsh Bridge
Type of Asset/Event	Duck Decoy
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	1014717
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	347809
Northing	382686
Parish	Hale
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Decoy Ponds Are Artificially Created Or Modified Pools Of Water Onto Which Wildfowl Were Lured To Be Trapped And Killed For Food And For Feathers. They Consist Of A Central Pool Off Which Lead A Number Of Curving Arms Or Ditches, Known As Pipes. Nets Were Constructed Over The Narrowing Ends Of These Pipes Towards Which The Birds Were Lured By The Decoyman And His Dog. Screens Were Erected Along The Sides Of The Pipes With Carefully Placed Gaps So That The Dog Would Be Visible To The Birds Only When His Appearance Would Lead The Birds Towards The Nets At The Ends Of The Pipes. Once At The Ends The Nets Would Be Dropped And The Decoyman Was Able To Wring The Birds' Necks. The Tradition Of Constructing Such Ponds Appears To Have Begun In The Medieval Period, With The Simplest Designs Indicating An Early Date. The More Familiar Decoy Pond, However, Is Said To Have Originated In Holland And To Have Been Introduced Into England In The 17Th Century. The Word 'Decoy' Is Said To Derive From The Dutch 'Eendenkooi' Meaning 'Duck Cage'. Their Greatest Popularity Came In The 18Th And 19Th Centuries When Large Numbers Were Built, With A Small Number Continuing In Use Until World War Ii. The Ideal Size For A Decoy Pond Was Between 1Ha And 5Ha With A Depth Of Water Of Not More Than A Metre. The Number Of Pipes Varies From One To More Than Five, Often Arranged In Symmetrical Patterns Around The Central Pool. Although Once Common Features Of Lowland England (Being Particularly Associated With The East And South East Coasts), Modern Drainage Has Modified Or Destroyed All But A Few Examples. Most Examples Which Survive In A Near-Complete State Of Preservation Will Be Considered Of National Importance And Worthy Of Protection. The Duck Decoy At Hale Survives Remarkably Well, Retaining The Ironwork Which Supported The Nets For The Pipes. The Brick Lined Features Are Well Preserved And The Drains Are Cleaned Out And Functioning. The Survival Of Working Features Of The Site Give Important Information On The Original Management And Function Of The Decoy During The 17Th Century. Details The Monument Includes A Pentagonal Enclosure With An Outer Ditch, Containing A Pond With Five Regularly Spaced Curving Pipes Leading Into The Corners Of The Pentagon. There Is Also A Boat Dock On The North Side Of The Pond Bearing A Date Stone Marked 1638. It Was Constructed As A Duck Decoy In Which The Birds Were Driven Into The Pipes Which Were Covered Over By Nets Stretched Over A Frame Of Iron Hoops. This Was An Important Source Of Food For The Manor During The 17Th And 18Th Centuries, Yielding An Average Catch Of 1000 Birds In A Season. The Outside Bank Stands To A Height Of 2M Above The Marsh And Averages 10M In Width At The Base. Each Side Is 120M Long. The Outside Ditch Is 5M Wide And 2M Deep. Inside The Bank Is A Narrow Path With Drains Taking Overflowing Water To An Outfall On The East Side. In The Centre Is A Roughly Pentagonal Pond 90M Across, And Leading From Each Corner Is A Pipe 50M Long, 8M Wide And Tapered At The End. These Are Still Covered By The Remains Of The Iron Hoops Which Were To Support The Nets At The Apex Of The Pipes. Each Pipe Was Constructed Of Brick At The Sides, With A Clay Bottom. On The North Side Of The Pond Is A Small Dock For A Boat Also Constructed Of Brick, With A Date Stone Marked Rc 1638. The Area Enclosed Is 1.8Ha. A Small Brick-Built Hut On The Island, Which Was An Addition To The Decoy, Provided A Shelter For Those Working The Pond. On The North Side Of The Decoy There Is A Modern Swing Footbridge Over The Moat Which May Occupy The Position Of An Earlier Bridge. The Footbridge And Its Footings Are Not Included In The Scheduling, Although The Ground Beneath Is Included. Map Extract The Site</p>

Of The Monument Is Shown On The Attached Map Extract. It Includes A 2 Metre Boundary Around The Archaeological Features, Considered To Be Essential For The Monument'S Support And Preservation.

Asset/Event Number	14
Asset/Event Name	Daresbury
Type of Asset/Event	Barge
Date and/or Period	C18
Listing No.	1417593
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	354163
Northing	378503
Parish	Sutton Weaver
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>The Remains Of A Mersey Flat Sailing Barge Known As Daresbury Situated Within The West End Of Sutton Stop Lock On The Weaver Navigation, Near The Village Of Sutton Weaver</p> <p>Reasons For DesignationThe Remains Of Daresbury, An C18 Mersey Flat, Are Scheduled For The Following Principal Reasons: * Rarity: Daresbury Represents The Only Known Pre-1840 Survival Of A Once Widespread Regional Sailing Vessel; * Survival: Despite Deterioration As A Result Of Neglect And Weathering, The Wreck Of The Mersey Flat Daresbury Survives Reasonably Well And Retains A Number Of Her Key Characteristics; * Potential: The Survival Of A Number Of Characteristic Features Means That Daresbury Has Considerable Potential For Providing An Insight Into Late 18Th Century Boat Construction Techniques; * Documentation: The Importance Of The Vessel Is Considerably Enhanced By Abundant Contemporary Documentation; * Historic: The Mersey Flat Was A Key Link In The Distribution Process Of Commercial Expansion Of The North Atlantic Trade.</p> <p>HistoryThe Flat (Mersey Flat And Weaver Flat) Was The Inland And Coastal Barge Of The North West. It Was Built And Operated From The Dee Estuary To As Far North As Whitehaven And Was A Key Link In The Distribution Process Of Commercial Expansion Of The North Atlantic Trade. The Biggest Concentration Was On The Mersey And Its Linking Navigable Waterways, Including The River Weaver Opened In 1732. They Were Built In Large Numbers From The Early 18Th Century And Were Used To Transport Goods From Manchester, The Cheshire Salt Towns And Local Coal Fields. Large Numbers Survived Into The 20Th Century But They Were Abandoned As Inland Waterway Traffic Dwindled.The Essentials Of The Flat, Whether At Sea Or Inland, Were An Apple Cheeked Bow, Pointed Or Transom Stern, Very Little Sheer, Especially In The Case Of Canal Boats, And A Flat Bottom. It Was Typically About 60Ft To 65Ft Long And 15Ft Beam. Flats Were Very Strongly Built, Of Carvel Construction With A Huge Keelson To Compensate For The Wide Hold Openings. Some, Like The Daresbury, Remained Afloat For Over A Century. Some Had A Single Mast, With A Fore And Aft Rig, While Some Had An Additional Mizzen Mast. Steering Was By A Huge Rudder With A Long Curved Tiller Controlled With The Help Of A Tackle. Steam Towing Was Regularly Used On The Mersey From The 1830S And Many Of The Inland Flats Lost Their Sails As A Result. Most Of The Mersey Flats Had Been Converted To Dumb Barges By The End Of The 19Th Century, Which Were Towed By Horses Or By Steam Tugs.Detailed Records Survive In The Archives Of The River Weaver Navigation, And These Were Studied In The 1950S In Relation To The Daresbury By John H Scholes, The Curator Of Historic Relics For The British Transport Commission. His Findings Are Summarised In A Letter Of 20Th October 1958. Mr Scholes Was Also Able To Study The Vessel While She Was Still Afloat And His Findings Are Also Summarised In The Above Letter And These Form The Basis Of The Following Account, Up Until 1958. The Records Document The Construction Of The Daresbury In The Latter Part Of 1772 By A Samuel Edwards, Boat Builder. In 1792 And 1796 She Is Recorded As Being Owned By The Weaver Navigation Trust Employed In Carrying Coals. On 7Th April 1802</p>

An Account Of £4.45 Was Settled For Dry-Docking The Daresbury While At Much The Same Time A William Holland Was Employed To Lengthen An Un-Named Flat By 8 Feet. Studies Of Daresbury By John Scholes Established That The Surviving Vessel Was About 8 Feet Longer Than The Original Build And It Seems Safe To Conclude That The Daresbury Was Lengthened In The Early 1800S. The Documents Contain No Evidence To Support A Claim By A Worker On The Weaver Navigation That Daresbury Was Built At Leftwich In 1864 And It Seems Likely That This Was The Date At Which The Vessel Was Converted To A Floating Derrick, Which Is How She Spent The Latter Part Of Her Working Life. There Are Records Of Further Repairs In 1926 And 1934, While A Photograph Shows Her Still Afloat At Northwich In 1956, At The Time Of John Scholes' Study. In 1985 Daresbury Joined The Graveyard Of Other Waterways Craft At Sutton Locks On The River Weaver, It Being Sunk In The Smaller Of The Two Disused Locks. Notwithstanding This, Plans Were Underway To Recover And Restore It. The Daresbury Plate, Designed And Manufactured By Wedgewood And Still On Sale At The Waterways Museum, Was Produced As Part The Campaign To Raise The Necessary Funds. In 1986 Divers From Hms Eagle Inspected The Hull And Found It In Relatively Good Condition And The Keel Sound. The Intention Was That The Vessel Would Be Raised As A Training Exercise For The Royal Engineers And Conveyed On A Low Loader To The Museum At Ellesmere Port. A Re-Evaluation Of The Issues Involved Led To This Plan Being Abandoned. Details Daresbury Is Grounded And Largely Submerged Within Standing Water Of Unknown Depth, With The Upper Parts Of Her Hull Surviving Above The Present Water Line (October 2013). The Vessel Is Of Carvel-Built Timber Construction And Measures 17.5M Long By 4.88M Wide. She Lies Towards The West End Of The Small Lock, Closer To Its South Side Than The North. The Stern Is At The West End And, Hence, The Vessel Appears To Have Been 'Parked' Facing Upstream. The Vessel Has A Flat, Or Transom, Stern And Although The Upper Part Survives In A Fragmentary Fashion, A Substantial Upright Timber Might Be Part Of The Rudder Arrangement. Some Of The Planks Forming The Deck Of The Stern Section Are Visible Within The Hull. Although The Exact Position Of The Stern Cannot Be Established, The Slightly Inward Curving Sections Of The Hull Exhibited Several Square Sectioned Baulks Of Timber Projecting Above The Line Of The Gunwales. These Are Considered To Be The Remains Of A Low, 'Safety', Rail Commonly Provided Around The Stern Of Flats, Vessels Being Steered From This Part Of The Deck. Similar 'Safety' Rails Can Be Seen On The C19 Flats At The Ellesmere Port Museum. A Prominent Feature About 4.5M From The Stern Is An Upright Baulk Retaining Traces Of A Cleat For Attaching A Rope On The Side Facing The Stern. This Features In The Earlier Photographs Of Daresbury Afloat At Northwich; Lying Alongside It Appears To Be The Recumbent Boom Of The Derrick And It Is Considered That The Surviving Upright Baulk Is Related To The Use Of The Derrick. Forward From The Stern Deck Section Is The Hold, Now Full Of Water. This Is About 9M Long, And The Horizontal Ceiling Planks That Lined The Inside Of The Hold Are Visible. This Planking Is Fixed To The Inside Face Of The Ribs That Formed The Main Structural Elements Of The Hull, The Carvel Strakes Being Fitted To The Outer Face Of The Ribs And Visible On The Port Side. In Three Places On The Starboard Side These Ribs Project Above The Line Of The Gunwales And In Each Case They Exhibit A Horizontal, Metal Peg Fitted Through Them, Forming A Mooring Cleat Or Bollard. The Bow Section, Beyond The Hold, Was Also Planked Over To Provide A Working Deck; A Single Plank Remains Visible, But Iron Knees, For Supporting The Deck, Are Visible On Both The Port And Starboard Quarters. About 9M Beyond The Conjectured Position Of The Bow Several Large Metal Items And A Baulk Of Timber Are Visible Within The Lock. Partly Submerged, Their Identification Is Uncertain But One At Least Appears To Be A Cogged Wheel. Photographs Of The Daresbury Afloat, Show A Substantial Winch Mechanism Mounted On The Foredeck As Part Of The Arrangements For Raising And Deploying The Derrick. Extent Of Scheduling: The Scheduling Comprises A Rectangular Area A Maximum Of 37M By 7M, And Includes The Full Extent Of Sutton Lock In Order To Ensure That Any Hull Fragments And Associated Fixtures Which May Have Become Detached From The Vessel Are Included; The Area Has Been Drawn Within The Lock Walls On The North And South Sides. Sources Books And Journals Macgregor, D R, Merchant Sailing Ships 1850-1875, (1984), 234 Mannering, J, The Chatham Directory Of In-Shore Craft: Traditional Working Boats Of The British Isles, (1997), 210 Stammers, M, Mud Flats Archaeology In Intertidal And Inland Waters Around The Mersey Estuary, (1999), 6 Stammers, M K, 'The International Journal Of Nautical Archaeology' In The Archaeology Of The Mersey Estuary: Past Work And Future Potential, (1994), 27-33 Websites Hulk Assemblages: Assessing The National Context, Accessed From http://Archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/Archives/View/Hulk_2012/Index.Cfm The Daresbury On The Weaver Navigation, Accessed From

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/arts/yourpaintings/paintings/the-daresbury-on-the-weaver-navigation-103402> Wrecks On The River Weaver!, Accessed From
<http://www.canaljunction.com/news/info12.htm> OtherD4048: Letter From Mr John H Scholes Esq. (Curator Of Historical Relics At The British Transport Commission) Detailing His Observations On The Origins And Alterations To Daresbury. National Waterways Museum Archive, Ellesmere Port.,

Asset/Event Number	15
Asset/Event Name	Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gunsite, 400M West Of Sutton Fields Farm
Type of Asset/Event	Anti-Aircraft Gunsite
Date and/or Period	WWII
Listing No.	1019849
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	354907
Northing	379358
Parish	Sutton Weaver
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Although Of Comparatively Recent Date, 20Th Century Military Sites Are Increasingly Seen As Historic Survivals Representing A Defining Episode In The History Of Warfare And Of The Century In General; As Such They Merit Careful Record And, In Some Cases, Preservation. One Of The More Significant Developments In The Evolution Of Warfare During This Period Was The Emergence Of Strategic Bombing In World War Ii, And This Significance Was Reflected By The Resources Invested In Defence, Both In Terms Of Personnel And The Sites On Which They Served. During The War, The Number Of People In Anti-Aircraft Command Reached A Peak Of 274,900 Men, Additional To The Women Soldiers Of The Ats Who Served On Gunsites From Summer 1941, And The Home Guard Who Manned Many Sites Later In The War. A National Survey Of England'S Anti-Aircraft Provision, Based On Archive Sources, Has Produced A Detailed Record Of How Many Sites There Were, Where They Were And What They Looked Like. It Is Also Now Known From A Survey Of Aerial Photographs How Many Of These Survive. Anti-Aircraft Gunsites Divide Into Three Main Types: Those For Heavy Guns (Haa), Light Guns (Laa) And Batteries For Firing Primitive Unguided Rockets (So Called Zaa Sites). In Addition To Gunsites, Decoy Targets Were Employed To Deceive Enemy Bombers, While Fighter Command Played A Complementary And Significant Role. Following The End Of World War Ii, 192 Haa Sites Were Selected For Post-War Use As The Nucleus Force, Which Was Finally Closed In 1955. The Haa Sites Contained Big Guns With The Function Of Engaging High Flying Strategic Bombers, Hence Their Location Around The South And East Coasts, And Close To Large Cities And Industrial And Military Targets. Of All The Gunsites, These Were The Most Substantially Built. There Were Three Main Types: Those For Static Guns (Mostly 4.5 And 3.7 Inch); Those For 3.7 Inch Mobile Guns; And Sites Accommodating 5.25 Inch Weapons. These Were All Distinct In Fabric, Though They Could All Occupy The Same Position At Different Dates, Or Simultaneously By Accretion. As Well As The Four Or Eight Gun Emplacements, With Their Holdfast Mountings For The Guns, Components Will Generally Include Operational Buildings Such As A Command Post, Radar Structures Including The Radar Platform, On-Site Magazines For Storing Reserve Ammunition, Gun Stores And Generating Huts, Usually One Of The Standard Nissen Hut Designs. Domestic Sites Were Also A Feature Of Haa Gunsites, With Huts, Ablutions Blocks, Offices, Stores And Amenities Drawn From A Common Pool Of Approved Structures. Sites Were Often Also Provided With Structures For Their Close Defence; Pillboxes Are The Most Common Survivals, Though Earthwork Emplacements Were Also Present. The Layout Of Haa Gunsites Was Distinctive, But Changed Over Time, For Example To Accommodate The Introduction Of Radar From December 1940, Women Soldiers From Summer 1941, And Eight Gun Layouts From Late 1942. Nearly 1,000 Gunsites Were Built During World War Ii, And Less Than 200 Of These Have Some Remains Surviving. However, At</p>

Only Around 60 Sites Are These Remains Thought Sufficient To Provide An Understanding Of Their Original Form And Function. This Includes 30 Of The 192 Examples Which Continued In Use Until 1955. Surviving Examples Are Therefore Sufficiently Rare To Suggest That All 60 Well Preserved Examples Are Of National Importance. The Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gunsite 400M West Of Sutton Fields Farm Is Exceptionally Well-Preserved. The Operational Core Of The Original Plan Survives As Standing Concrete And Brick Buildings With Few Additions Or Demolished Structures. The Details Include Electrical Fittings And The Hardboard Wall Linings Of The Command Post And Wooden Racks For The Shells In The Four Standing Gun Emplacements. The Concrete Stanchions For The Perimeter Fence Also Survive. Details The Monument Includes The Standing, Earthwork And Buried Remains Of The World War II Heavy Anti-Aircraft (Haa) Gunsite At Sutton Weaver. In Official Army Records This Site Is Called Station H18 Or Sutton. The Site Includes The Core Functional Buildings, Consisting Of Five Gun Emplacements, A Command Post, Two Garages With Maintenance Bays Adjacent To Them And A Generator Building. Billeting For The Staff Was In Huts To The South Of The Present Complex And These Have Not Survived. Station H18 Was First Mentioned In February 1940. In June 1942 It Was Armed With Four 3.7in Guns Supported By G1 MkII Radar And Manned By Units Of The Home Guard. It Was Not One Of The 192 Haa Gunsites To Be Retained As Part Of The Post-War Nucleus Force After 1945. The Gun Emplacements Are Arranged In An Arc Around The South Eastern And South Western Sides Of The Central Command Post. The Defence Focus Was Therefore The Weaver Navigation And The Manchester Ship Canal. Four Of The Emplacements Survive As Concrete Octagonal Open Pens, Measuring Approximately 7.5M Across With Two Opposing Open Facets. There Are No Hinge Bolts For Steel Blast Doors In These Buildings. Inside Each, Attached To Four Of The Six Remaining Walls There Are Concrete Roofed Boxes Which Served To Store Ammunition And Offer Shelter For The Gun Crews When They Were Not In Action. Wooden Racking For The Shells Survives In Some Of These Boxes. On Two Of The Outside Walls Of Each Gunpit There Is Also A Concrete Roofed Shelter, Which Served As A Shelter And Store For Equipment. These Four Emplacements Survive To Their Original Height. A Fifth Emplacement Is Represented By A Circular Concrete Plate Set Into The Ground To The East Of The Command Post. The Rest Of This Emplacement Has Been Levelled. To The North Of The Emplacements And Occupying The Centre Of The Site Is A Concrete Roofed Command Post With Its Centre Open To The Sky. This Would Have Held Offices, A Predictor And A Telescope For Identifying Target Aircraft. This Complex Is Partly Below Ground Level. In These Buildings Electrical Fittings, The Original Hardboard Wall Lining And Even Cardboard Fire Regulation Notices Survive. The Radar Was Probably Situated 20M To The North On A Brick Revetted Platform. To The North West And North East Of The Command Post Are Two Brick-Built Open Bays, Approximately 8M Square With Open Sides Facing Into The Centre Of The Complex. The Walls Are Approximately 2M High And The Structures Are Unroofed. Each Is Associated With A Concrete Garage. Some 40M To The North Of The Command Post Is A Large Concrete Roofed Building With Garage Bay Doors On The Eastern Side And Steel Louvre Grills On The South Wall. This Was For A Heavy Generator To Provide Power For The Complex Independent Of The National Electricity Supply. The Site Is Surrounded By Its Original Concrete Posts Which Used To Support A Wire-Mesh Fence And Two Rows Of Barbed Wire At The Apex. Several Items Are Excluded From The Scheduling. These Include: All Modern Fences And Gates, More Recent Doors And Wooden Attachments To The Original Buildings, Permanent And Semi-Permanent Outbuildings And Caravans. The Ground Beneath These Features, However, Is Included. Map Extract The Site Of The Monument Is Shown On The Attached Map Extract. It Includes A 2 Metre Boundary Around The Archaeological Features, Considered To Be Essential For The Monument's Support And Preservation.

Asset/Event Number	16
Asset/Event Name	Possible ventilation shafts
Type of Asset/Event	Square brick shafts
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	350076
Northing	378876
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A series of around eight square brick hollow towers, possibly ventilation shafts. Spread along the edge of the canal deposit cells near Marsh Farm. They are present on aerial photographs from 1945. Most show signs of repair or stock-proofing. They range in height from c. 1m to 3m, sides c. 1-2m long. Identified during site walkover survey.

Asset/Event Number	17
Asset/Event Name	Church Of St Lawrence
Type of Asset/Event	Parish Church
Date and/or Period	Late C12
Listing No.	1253193
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade I
Easting	352122
Northing	377293
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Frodsham C.P. Church Road Sj 57 Nw (North Side) 2/61 Church Of St Lawrence. 8/1/70 Gv I Church, Late C12 With Earlier Fragments, Alterations Various Dates And Restoration By Bodley And Garner 1883. Red Sandstone. West Tower; Nave Of 3 1/2 Bays With Aisles Under Separate Ridges; North And South Porches; Chancel Of 3 Bays With 2-Bay North And South Chapels; Crypt Vestry West Of Tower. 3-Stage Tower Has Low Ramp Roof To Cellar Vestry On West Side; Diagonal West And Square East Buttresses; 3-Light Panel-Tracery West Window; Clock On North And South Faces; 2-Light Bell Openings; Crenellated Parapet. Decorated West Window To South Aisle; 3-Light West Window With Intersecting Tracery To North Aisle. North Gabled Porch, 1724, Has Plinth, Round Archway And Cornice At Impost Level. South Gabled Porch, 1715 Has Tuscan Pilasters, Round Archway And Ball Finials. North Aisle Has Two 3-Light Curvilinear Windows, North Chapel Two 4-Light Tudor-Arched Panel-Tracery Windows. South Windows Rebuilt 1880-83. Small Romanesque Clearstorey Windows. Perpendicular Window To Each Side Of East Bay Of Chancel; 7-Light Panel-Tracery East Window. 5-Light Panel-Tracery East Window To North Chapel (Now Organ Chamber) And 5-Light Ogee Tracery East Window To South Chapel. Crenellated Parapets. Much Exterior Stonework Renewed By Bodley And Garner 1880-83. Interior: Tower Has Tall Blank Arches North And South, A Fragment Of Norman Zig-Zag Moulding And 2 Mid C11 Figures. Romanesque Arcades, Restored, With Round Columns And One Octagonal Column, Square Abaci And Single-Stepped Arches; Terminating In Narrow Arches By Bodley And Garner Against Chancel Wall. Chancel Arch Dies Into Side Walls. 4-Centred Arches Between Chancel And Chapels. Good Oak: Reredos In North Chapel (Now Between Chapel And Organ Chamber) With 2 Corinthian Columns And 2 Pilasters, Circa 1700. Communion Rail Circa 1700 With Barleysugar Balusters. Organ Case By John Oldrid Scott. Late C19 And C20 Glass In Chancel And Chapels. Oak Chest; Oak Communion Tables. Principal Features Of Interest Are The CII/C12 Work, Rare In Cheshire, And The North Chapel Reredos.</p>

Asset/Event Number	18
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Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Name	Halton Castle
Type of Asset/Event	Castle Ruins
Date and/or Period	c. 1070
Listing No.	1130460
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade I
Easting	353751
Northing	382056
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Ruinous Castle Circa 1070 For Nigel First Norman Baron Of Halton. Red Sandstone Almost Elliptical On Plan Sitting On Top Of High Sandstone And Earth Mound And Dominating The Surrounding Plain. Roughly Squared Sandstone Inner And Outer Faces With Corework Infilling. A Few High Standing Sections Of The Walls Contain The Remains Of Windows With Tracery Which Suggests A Late Medieval Alteration. High Standing Remains Within The Walls South East Were Built C1800 To Make The Castle An Eyecatcher From Norton Priory. Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Asset/Event Number	19
Asset/Event Name	Remains Of Norton Priory
Type of Asset/Event	Augustinian Priory
Date and/or Period	C12
Listing No.	1130433
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade I
Easting	354866
Northing	383061
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Remains Of Augustinian Priory Founded By The Baron Of Halton Circa 1115, The Priory Was Raised To Abbey Status In 1391, Affected By The Dissolution Of 1536,Became The Site Of A Tudor House For Sir Richard Brooke In 1545 Which Was, In 1730, Replaced By A Georgian House. The Georgian Building Was Altered By James Wyatt In 1775, Altered Again C19 And Demolished In 1928. Sandstone Walls And Corework And Some C19 Ashlar Work Remain, Important Areas Covered By Asbestos Cement Slate Monopitch Roof. A Norman Vaulted Undercroft Remains And This Contains A High Quality Doorway Of 1180 And A Victorian Copy,2 Blind Arcades On Slender Shafts And Good Vaulted Areas; In Addition, Extensive Monastic Ruins A Few Feet High Remain. Of The Houses Only The Entrance Porch Of 1868 Remains, Single Storey With Rustications, Keystones And Cornice Which Gives Access To The Undercroft. The Most Important Monastic Remains In The County. Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Asset/Event Number	20
Asset/Event Name	Sutton Hall

Type of Asset/Event	Hall Building
Date and/or Period	Late C15/Early C16
Listing No.	1253572
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade I
Easting	354486
Northing	379081
Parish	Sutton Weaver
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Sutton C.P. Aston Lane Sj 57 Nw South West Side 2/136 Sutton Hall. 8/1/1970 Gv I Hall, Now Farmhouse, Late C15 Or Early C16, Extended Late C17 And Early C19. Brown Brick; Roof Replaced In Cement Tiles. 2 Storeys Plus Attics. The Earliest Part, Left, 2 Storeys With Gable To Front, Contains Late Medieval Oak Framed Great Halls Of Unusual Type, Cased In Brown Brick, Flemish Bond To Front, With 2 Large Lateral Stone Chimneys Rebuilt In Brick Above Eaves; Late C17 Right Wing Of 2 Storeys Plus Attics Has Sandstone Plinth, 2-Course Brick Bands At 1St And Attic Floors, Flush Gable Chimney And Partly Leaded Cross-Casement To Stair; Cross-Wing At Rear Of Great Halls Is Partly Tudor And Partly 1805 With 2 Storey 2 Window Face To Garden In Flemish Bond Brickwork With Pale Headers And Recessed Small-Pane Sashes. Miscellaneous Windows, Some Altered, Mostly Under Flat Gauged-Brick Arches; 2 Doors On Garden Front Of C17 Wing, Of Tapered Boards. Interior. Only The Principal Rooms Accessible At Time Of Survey (1984) Are Described. Two Superimposed Great Halls, Both Equally Rich And Forming Part Of The Late C15 Or Early C16 Structure Are The Feature Of Unique Interest. Lower Storey: Passage Behind Entrance; Parlour To Left Has Jowled Corner Posts, Moulded Oak Beam Structure With Original Boards Between Moulded Joists Laid Flat, Cross-Beam Against Front Wall, Tudor Fireplace Now Concealed And Door Of 5 Raised And Fielded Panels In Massive Frame With Raised Strapwork; Lower Great Hall (Behind Parlour) Has Rebuilt Left Wall With Parts Of 2 Moulded Oak Posts With Heavily Moulded Brackets On Attached Octagonal Colonettes With Belled-Out Caps, And, Probably Inserted, Tudor Fireplace Of Stone Opened Out To Form Window Embrasure, 3 Complete Moulded Oak Posts On Right Side, Massive Oak Framing With An Intermediate Rail, Fine Ceiling Structure Of Moulded Oak Beams, Window With Closely-Spaced Hollow.-Moulded Oak Mullions (Now Giving Onto Passage), Graffito Of Male Figure In Courtly Dress (Side View) Scratched In Plaster Panel, Looking C15, And (In Cross-Wing Rear, Left) A Smaller Tudor Stone Fireplace. The Moulded Principal Posts To The Lower And Upper Great Halls Are Continuous Through Both Storeys With Integral Brackets Carved From The Stumps Of Branches Of The Trunks At 1St Floor And Truss-Springs, All Closely Matched In Height And Section, A Remarkable Feature, Showing That The Lower And Upper Halls Were Parts Of The Original Structure, With The Moulded Faces Of The Posts Standing Proud Of The Wall Faces. Late C17 Open-Well Oak Stair Has Solid Panelled Newels, Heavy Moulded Rails And No Balusters. Upper Storey: The Upper Hall Has (Probably C18) Replaced Boarded Floor; The Lower Part Of The Moulded Post-Faces Cut Away, Probably During Reflooring; 2 Fine Trusses With Deeply Moulded Arched Tie-Beams, Canted Collars And Moulded Posts Between, Good Roses, Moulded Roof-Panels With Quatrefoil Windbraces; Doorway With Ogee Head Cut Into Beam At Front Of Hall, In Massive Oak Framing With An Intermediate Rail; A Tudor Stone Fireplace And Another In Alcove To Left At Rear (In Cross-Wing). The Mouldings, Colonettes And Brackets On The Principal Posts Are Similar To Those In The Lower Hall. Oak Framing In Parts Of The Building Not Inspected In Detail Suggest That The Lower And Upper Great Halls Have Been Shortened. The Timber Structure Cannot Be Dated Precisely Without Further Investigation. The Marriage Of Sir John Warburton, Who Possessed The Hall, To Joan, Daughter Of Sir William Stanley Of Holt "The Richest Commoner In England" And Chamberlain At Henry Vii's Court Could Have Provided The Money And Incentive For An Innovative Plan Admirably Executed During The 1470S/80S, But Sir John'S Family Built A Similarly Rich Great Hall With Some Parallel Features At Dutton Nearby In 1539-42, And Intermediate Floors In Great Halls Are More Commonly C16. B Coward The Stanleys 1385-1672 Chetham Society 1983; Photographs Of Dutton Hall (Since Demolished) The Duttons Of Dutton, 1901 Cheshire Record Office L1462; G Ormerod History Of Cheshire Vols 1 And 2, 2Nd Edition; William Webb'S Itinerary Of Cheshire 1622-3 Published In King'S Vale Royal Of England 1656 Refers To</p>

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Sutton Hall As "An Antient Manour House". C.F. Moulded Posts Of Great Hall Of Adlington Hall, Cheshire, Finished 1505.

Asset/Event Number	21
Asset/Event Name	Church Of St Peter
Type of Asset/Event	Parish Church
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	1138491
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade I
Easting	355584
Northing	378464
Parish	Aston
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Aston By Sutton C.P. Aston Lane Sj 57 Ne South West Side 3/27 Church Of St. Peter, 8/1/1970 Gv I Church, Chancel Circa 1695, Nave Finished 1736, Both On Ground Plan As In 1635, Of Red Sandstone Ashlar; Roofs Of Small Grey Slates, That To Nave Graded. Nave With West Cupola Belfry And North And South Porches; Chancel. 4-Bay Nave Has Porches On 2Nd Bay From West And Round-Arched Windows In Architraves With Moulded Cills, Capitals And Keystones. Moulded Plinth; Plain Pilasters Facing North And South At Corners Carry Plain Frieze Touching Window Keystones; Moulded Cornice; Parapet With Projecting Panel At Each Corner And At Centre Of North And South Sides, And Raised (With Consoles) Over South Porch To Contain Sundial Surmounted By Winged Angel. Nailed Oak Boarded Doors In Round-Arched Porches With Coped Gables, 1736 Inscribed On North Porch Gable. Bell Cupola Projects From West End, With Circular Window To Choir Gallery, Clock In Upper Stage And Consoles Bearing Octagonal Belfry With Stone Cupola. Chancel Has Plain Rectangular Plinth And Rusticated Quoins; Cornice And Parapet; Blank North Face Contains Nailed Boarded Oak Door In Roman Doric Pedimented Case; South Side Has 3 Round-Arched Windows With Reeded Arrises To Reveals And No Imposts Or Keystones. Circular East Window Has Niche To Each Side With Raised Panel Below And Recessed Panel Above. Interior. Choir Gallery (Organ Installed 1906) With Stair (2 Turned Balusters Per Step On Each Side, Moulded Rails And Robust Curtails) And Panelled Soffits. Oak Pews With Panelled Backs And Panelled Doors On H Hinges; Oak Pulpit Of C17 Character. Deep Segmental Chancel Arch With Archivolt On Imposts And Panelled Intrados. Oak Dado Of C17 Character To Sides And East End Of Chancel. Chancel Rail Of Oak With Turned Balusters; C17 Altar Table, Vigorously Expressed, With Deep Ovolo Faces And Shaped Diagonally-Set Legs. Light Moulded Plaster Ceiling With Oval-Ended Central Panel. Fine Set Of Tablets In Chancel To Aston Family, 1635-1839, Notably Thomas (Died 1635), Magdalen (Died 1635), Sir Willoughby Aston 1641-1702, Dame Rebecca 1737, Sir Thomas Aston (By Nost) And His Brother John Erected By Their Heir 1697. In The Nave A Good Plaque To Thomas Hibbert, Steward To Sir Willoughby Aston, And C19 Tablets. A Most Pleasing Late C17/Early C18 Church, Inside And Out, Damaged By Bombs During The 2Nd World War And Subsequently Carefully Restored And Reglazed. Raymond Richards Old Cheshire Churches: Pevsner And Hubbard The Buildings Of England; Cheshire</p>

Asset/Event Number	22
Asset/Event Name	Manor House Of Abbey Of St Werburgh Chester, Including Old Hall And Monastery Cottages
Type of Asset/Event	Manor House
Date and/or Period	C14

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Listing No.	1138810
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade I
Easting	344933
Northing	376548
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Ellesmere Port & Neston Marsh Lane Sj 4476 (West) 8/40 Manor House Of Abbey Of 26.9.63 St Werburgh Chester, (Including Old Hall And Monastery Cottages (The Latter Were Formerly Listed.)) Gv I Remains Of Manor House Of Abbey Of St Werburgh. 2 Rectangular Blocks In Roughly Worked Coursed Sandstone Forming 2 Sides Of Courtyard. At Least 5 Phases Of Masonry, Late C13Th Onwards. The Hall: Modern Pitched Slate Roof To Three-Quarters Of Building. W Elevation - Segmental Arched Doorway With Hood Mould; Crenel Slits. Horizontal Coved Moulding Below Segmental Arched Coving On E Elevation And Projecting Below 2 Cove-Moulded Arches On S Elevation. Inserted Post-Dissolution Rectangular 4 Light Mullion And Transom Windows With Bossed Heads And Hood Mounds, Some Converted To Doors Or Blocked. N Wall Largely Rebuilt After Late C19Th Fire. Interior: Internal Wall Passage And Stairs With Caernarvon Arch Coving Within West And Part Of North And East Walls. Windows Set In Splayed Recesses With Segmental Arched Heads. Arched Doorways, Some Blocked, To Internal Passages. Temporary Corrugated Sheeting North Wall To End Of Roofing. Monastery Cottages: Roofless. Formerly Range Of Four, 2- Storey Late C13Th-C14Th Lodgings, Converted To 2 Cottages, Now Derelict. 2- Storey Remains Of Tower At West End, With 1St Floor Room Over Projecting Ground Floor Lobby. Steeped Buttresses Integral To Building On South And North Elevations. Arched Round-Head, Pointed And Ogee-Head Doorways. Crenel And Small Rectangular Windows. Inserted Or Altered Rectangular Doorways And Windows. Additional One Storey Coursed Sandstone Building At East End; For- Merly Identical Block To West. Interior: Within Tower, Internal Stair, Now Blocked, With Caernarvon Arch Coving, Leading From Lobby To Possible Garderobe At 1St Floor. Freestanding Partition Wall With Pointed-Arch Doorway At 1St Floor. Deep Splayed Corbelled Window Recesses. Additional Inserted Openings. Stone Corbels To 2Nd Storey Floor. C17Th Or Later Fireplace With Heavy Beam Over, To Easternmost Cottage. Coursed Sandstone Boundary Wall With Stone Coping, Connecting Hall To Monastery Cottages.</p>

Asset/Event Number	23
Asset/Event Name	Parish Church Of St John The Evangelist
Type of Asset/Event	Parish Church
Date and/or Period	1896
Listing No.	1130422
HER Number	DCH1531
Status	Listed Building - Grade II*
Easting	350882
Northing	380490
Parish	Runcorn Weston St John
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>SJ 58 SW WESTON Heath Road South 5/112 Parish Church of St John the Evangelist II* Parish Church. 1896-7 by John Douglas. Sandstone ashlar; Welsh slate roofs, stone slab to spire. W steeple, nave, S porch, narrow N aisle, storeyed chancel built over vestries, N organ chamber.Exterior: Steeple tower with 2 massive W buttresses with set-offs, shallow buttresses to the S breaking through nave roof. 2-light W window under hood-mould; stubby</p>

broach spire with gabled 2-light bellfry openings to cardinal points, the sills brought down below level of spire eaves. Nave wraps around tower; single lancet to W wall. Groups of flush lancet to S wall, also to N aisle which is contained under catslide roof and stops short of W end of nave. Porch approached by steps with retaining walls; prominent gable coping and apex cross; 2-centred moulded arch under hood- mould. Chancel: storeyed and much higher than nave with single tall lancets to side walls (paired to sanctuary), and shouldered paired lancets to vestry below. E window triple lancet under hood-mould; 2 lancets set low to vestry. Organ chamber-simply treated with tall chimney stack at junction with chancel. Interior. 4-bay nave; windows in deep reveals; 3 arches at W end define baptistry, that to the centre taller than the others. Roof: side purlin with braced collars to principals; wind braces. The N aisle construction is original and striking: arcade posts and plate (the latter with inscription), with straight braces, tie stub with straight brace from post to principal; ashlar pieces. Raised chancel with 2-centred moulded arch; arched-brace boarded roof. Fittings: choir stall robust, open fronted, each bay with central turned baluster; polygonal stone pulpit with Crucifixion panel; octagonal font, stone; organ (1898) by Alexander Fry; glass by Percy Bacon Brothers. A bold and original design; the church occupies a very exposed site. It was financed in part by subscriptions raised world-wide by choirboys and became known as the 'Choirboys' Church'. It is similar in design to Douglas's church at Maentwrog (Merioneth) and was illustrated in the Architect (64, 1900, p.248).

Asset/Event Number	24
Asset/Event Name	Former Transporter Bridge Power House
Type of Asset/Event	Support building for transporter bridge
Date and/or Period	1901
Listing No.	1130419
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II*
Easting	351107
Northing	383706
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	SJ 58 SW 5/99

FORMER BOROUGH OF WIDNES VICTORIA PROMENADE Former Transporter Bridge Power House

II Small red sandstone rectangular building built on three levels, 1901. Twin steeply pitched slate hipped roofs, with ridge terminal finials, now over-covered with green felt. Upper storey, at former bridge level, has Gibbs surrounds to door and window openings, a stone moulded cornice with modillions and a torus moulded plinth. The lower levels are rock faced and there is a white glazed tiled tunnel with rusticated external arch at the lowest level. This is one of three support buildings which survive the Transporter Bridge, closed in 1961. Now used as an Electricity Board Sub-Station.

Asset/Event Number	25
Asset/Event Name	Runcorn Railway Bridge over River Mersey
Type of Asset/Event	Railway Bridge
Date and/or Period	1864

Listing No.	1130418
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II*
Easting	350894
Northing	383431
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>SJ 58 SW FORMER BOROUGH OF WIDNES RUNCORN BRIDGE</p> <p>5/96 Railway Bridge over River Mersey 6.10.83 II*</p> <p>Bridge 1864-8. By William Baker, Engineer, iron on two river piers of yellow sandstone with rounded base cutwaters. The bridge is flanked on both banks by arched viaduct but is separated from these by square sandstone approach towers with crenellations and machicolations. The bridge parapet is of metal latticework construction clasped above support piers by high standing metal half tower features which have similar treatment to the approach towers. The bridge has shields with cross daggers, Britannia and Liver Bird motifs on the tower and river support piers. The sections of the viaducts immediately adjoining the bridge are of yellow bricks with stone piers, smaller secondary tower features against the bridge and double tower-like pilasters against the main blue brick viaducts. Remainder of the viaducts not included in the item.</p>

Asset/Event Number	26
Asset/Event Name	Church of All Saints, Church Street
Type of Asset/Event	Parish Church
Date and/or Period	1849
Listing No.	1104888
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II*
Easting	351063
Northing	383213
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>SJ 58 SW FORMER RUNCORN U.D. CHURCH STREET</p> <p>5/69 Church of All Saints</p> <p>7.12.65 II*</p> <p>Parish Church 1849 by Salvin. Rock faced red sandstone with slate roof 5 bay lancet style nave with aisles, and chancel reduced in both width and height, square tower with stone octagonal spire south-west corner of nave. The tower has corner buttresses, large louvred lancets at bell-stage and lucarnes to all spire faces. Entrances in nave gable and adjoining tower are Lancet style flanked by shafts and contain oak boarded doors with strap hinges. Windows are lancet, paired in nave, and quatrefoil to clerestorey, there is much stained glass. Both chancel and nave have cross finials and pinnacles to gables. Interior: Square angled columns with pulvinated faces and foliated capitals support the 5 bay gothic aisle arcades. The organ chamber and War Memorial Chapel flank the chancel north and south. The altar and rail are of marble and the chancel also contains a number of high quality marble and alabaster wall</p>

monuments to the Brooke family of Norton Priory. Both chancel and nave have arch braced collar and king post trusses supported on carved head corbels.

This List entry has been amended to add the source for War Memorials Register. This source was not used in the compilation of this List entry but is added here as a guide for further reading, 27 October 2017.

Asset/Event Number	27
Asset/Event Name	The Tricorn Public House
Type of Asset/Event	Mansion
Date and/or Period	c. 1710
Listing No.	1130425
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II*
Easting	354058
Northing	380792
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	23.4.70 li* Mansion For Sir John Chesshyre Circa 1710 Is Now A Public House. Brown Brick And Stone With Slate Roof, 2 Storeys And Attic 5 Bays, Gabled. 3 Bay Return. Stone Quoins Of Constant Width And Floor Band. Stone Pedimented Doorcase With Doric Pilaster And 6 Panel Door. Recessed Sash Windows With Glazing Bars, Gable Pediment With Window In Tympanum. Interior: Staircase With Cut And Elaborately Carved Bracketed String, Spiral Turned Balusters And Moulded Rail. Fine Oak Doorcases With Fluted Pilasters, Fielded Panelling And Pulvinated Frieze. Some Original Stone Mantels.

Asset/Event Number	28
Asset/Event Name	The Vicarage
Type of Asset/Event	Vicarage
Date and/or Period	1739
Listing No.	1320399
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II*
Easting	353777
Northing	381918
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Vicarage 1739 (On Parapet Tablet). Sandstone With Slate Roof 2 Storeys 5 Bays Rusticated Quoins. Centre Entrance Bay Flanked By Giant Pilasters. Six Panel Door With Four Fielded And Two Glazed Panels In Doric Parch. Rusticated Surrounds To Ground Floor Windows Including Heads With Keystone, Sash Windows With Glazing Bars. Eaves Cornice With Solid Parapet, Pedimented Over Centre Bay. Interior: South Ground Floor Room Has Panelling With Fluted Pilasters, Those Which Flank The Mantel Have Corinthian Caps. Staircase With Cut And Bracketed String And Turned Newels.

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Asset/Event Number	29
Asset/Event Name	The Castle Hotel Public House
Type of Asset/Event	Former Court House
Date and/or Period	1737
Listing No.	1115543
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II*
Easting	353763
Northing	382016
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Former Duchy Of Lancaster Court House Now A Public House. 1737 With Later Alterations, Henry Sephton, Undertaker. Red Sandstone With Slate Roof. 2 Storeys 7 Bays With 2 Bay Projections Each Side. First Floor Entrance To Court Room, Approached Up Stone Staircase, Consists Of Double Door With Six Raised Panels In Stone Doorcase Surmounted By Royal Arms. Outer Bays Have Projecting Weathered Plinth Midway Up Ground Floor Windows. Upper Windows Have Moulded Stone Bracketed Sills, Architraves, And Heads Marked With Triple Keystones. Moulded Eaves Cornice And Hipped Roof With Sandstone Hip And Ridge Tiles. Interior: Courtroom Now Adapted For Catering But Still Contains Tablet With Inscription And Date.

Asset/Event Number	30
Asset/Event Name	Church of St Mary
Type of Asset/Event	Parish Church
Date and/or Period	1908
Listing No.	1130420
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II*
Easting	351307
Northing	383790
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	SJ 58 SW FORMER BOROUGH OF WIDNES VICTORIA PROMENADE West Bank 5/100 Church of St.Mary II* Parish Church 1908-10 by Austin & Paley. Red sandstone with red tiles to main roof and lead to roofs of aisles. West tower embraced by aisles, five bay nave, transepts and chancel in perpendicular style. Square tower with projecting full height octagonal staircase to S.E. corner and corner buttresses S.W. corner. Oak panelled door in Gothic opening with large perpendicular style windows above and louvred perpendicular windows at bell-stage to all faces. North West porch set diagonally to building. All windows are perpendicular style, those

of the chancel having stained glass. There is a Latin religious text carved in masonry above the clerestorey windows on the east side only. Interior: Massive octagonal columns support tower and enclose an 8 ribbed vault with circular opening for bell rope. Large panelled round columns support chancel arch and 4 smaller octagonal columns, supporting Gothic arches, form the aisles. The single bay north transept contains the organ whereas the south transept Lady Chapel is three bays in length. The wall surfaces are rock faced and the main roof has collar trusses with curved struts from the tie beams.

Asset/Event Number	31
Asset/Event Name	The Old Hall
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	1693
Listing No.	1130461
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II*
Easting	353926
Northing	381925
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	House 1693 With Alterations. Sandstone With Slate Roof 2 Storeys And Attic 3 Bays, With 2 Storey 1 Bay Wing Added To North. Centre Bay Of Three Bay Section Set Forward. Moulded String At First Floor And Matching Drip Moulds To First Floor And Attic Window Heads. Mullion Windows, Studded Entrance Door. Gables Have Corbels And Copings. Brick Stacks With Double Reeded Feature On All Faces. Interior: Ovolo Moulded Beams, Jacobean Style Staircase With Flat Shaped Balusters And 8 Panel C17 Doors.

Asset/Event Number	32
Asset/Event Name	The Cottage
Type of Asset/Event	Cottage
Date and/or Period	Early C17, C16 features
Listing No.	1253573
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II*
Easting	354460
Northing	379494
Parish	Sutton Weaver
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	II* Gv Cottage, Early C17 Altered With C16 Or Earlier Internal Features. Pebbledash Stated To Be On Oak Frame With Sandstone Plinth; Thatched Roof With Slate Catslide Roof On Sandstone Rear Outshut: C19 Brick Rear Wing With Roof Of Very Small Slates. The Front Has Cross-Gable Right, Long Wing With 2 Windows, C20 Timber And Glass Porch And Gabled Dormer With 3-Light, Formerly Leaded, Window Having Centre Light Set Lower Than Side Lights. Brick Ridge Chimney Immediately Left Of Doorway; Flush Chimney On Left Gable, Both Brick. Interior. Baffle-Entrance With Inglenook Behind; Tapered Oak Bressumer; Altered

Inglenook Against Left Gable; Chamfered Oak Beams; Replaced Stair Behind Inglenook. Moulded Arched Beams Upstairs, One With Arch Braces Has Damaged Rose With Raised Fleur-De-Lys On Each Face, Probably Indicating A C16 Or Earlier Open Hall Converted To 2 Storeys Early C17-Large Timbers In Partition Wall Framing. There Is Some Wattle And Daub. Moulded Cambered Tie Beam And Parts Of Moulded Posts Are In Right Gable. The Roof Beams Are Of Special Interest, Indicating A Well-Finished Open Hall In A Dwelling Of Modest Size.

Asset/Event Number	33
Asset/Event Name	Manor House Farmhouse
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	Late C17
Listing No.	1261737
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II*
Easting	352958
Northing	375080
Parish	Kingsley
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	KINGSLEY C.P. NEWTON SJ 57 NW 2/135 Manor House Farmhouse. II* Farmhouse, late C17 altered. Brown brick in irregular Flemish bond; grey slate roof. 2 storeys and attic; 3-window symmetrical front to road: 2-storey gabled porch; segmental-arched doorway blocked in recessed brickwork; flush quoins of red sandstone; plain projecting stone bands at 1st and 2nd floors removed except corner-stones and replaced in flush brickwork with 2 divided courses of blue bricks. Windows replaced C18-C20: 4-pane recessed sashes above blocked doorway, to both storeys left of porch and to upper storey right of porch; C20 4-pane casement to lower storey right of porch. In the right end-gable replaced door in coved architrave under blocked brick basket arch to right, recessed 12-pane sash centre and blocked brick basket archway left; 4-pane recessed sash to 2nd storey right and blocked brick camber-arched opening left; 2 12-pane recessed sashes to attic. At left end a small C19 1-storey brick lean-to; projecting former chimney breast in front of ridges; 1 small camber-arched casement and 1 blocked basket-arched opening to attic. C19 rebuilt flush gable chimneys. Interior. Good oak open- well newel stair, with wavy splat balusters to stair-flights and landings, to 1st and attic floors;. Front left room panelled in oak circa 1720 with 2 tiers of large panels and oak cornice; chamfered oak beam. Front right room has painted moulded beams; a diagonal beam suggests former corner chimney. 6-panel oak doors with short middle panels. The floor plan has been altered and added to at rear: front porch led to principal rooms, left and right, with stair behind; doorway in right end of farmhouse now leads to hall with access to principal rooms, left, stair at back of hall and rear wing to right.

Asset/Event Number	34
Asset/Event Name	Alvanley Hall Farmhouse
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	1136561
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II*

Easting	350353
Northing	373749
Parish	Alvanley
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>ALVANLEY C.P. MANLEY ROAD (OFF) SJ 57 SW North East: Side 5/17 Alvanley Hall Farmhouse. 8/1/1970 II* Hall C17, altered, with large early medieval column in undercroft. Roughly coursed red sandstone rubble with later brickwork; low-pitched grey slate roof. 2 storeys plus attic; L-shaped with 2 bays plus cross gable on west side, 3 bays on east side, all of stone; l-bay south extension of brick. On west side replaced boarded door of oak, with hollow-moulded 3-light window left; a 2-light window above door and a 3-light window left to upper storey. Gable of cross-wing has a hollow-moulded 4-light window to each main storey and a lower 4-light window to attic. The north end-gable has a 2-light window to lower storey and to attic. The east side has a replaced framed and boarded door in plain opening, left, a 4.-light casement with flush slightly hollow mullions to each main storey with a 2-light undercroft window below and 2-light attic window above; a 3-light stair window with 2-light undercroft window below; a 2-light window to each main storey, right. Interior: The principal feature is a massive round undercroft column on a hollow-sided octagonal base; for which the II* grading has been given.</p>

Asset/Event Number	35
Asset/Event Name	Rock Farmhouse, Ince Lane
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	Mid C17
Listing No.	1138369
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II*
Easting	345832
Northing	375561
Parish	Elton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>ELTON C.P. INCE LANE (north side) Rock Farmhouse</p> <p>1.6.67.</p> <p>GV II* Farmhouse. Mid C17 possibly on earlier core and dated internally 1626. Little altered. Brick formerly limewashed, timber framed with brick nogging at rear. Slate roof, stone dressings and plinth.</p> <p>Two storeys and cellars, lobby entrance, three windows at first floor, one is in cross wing. Front facade is now flush, with recess at ground floor whose rear wall may indicate original position of front wall. Three-light timber casements in rectangular openings below flush brick arches. Central ground floor window is recessed and has timber lintel below brick arch. Plain brick band at first floor rises over windows in cross wing and central bay. Door is recessed behind opening with flush quoins. Similar quoins at corners and at angle of recessed window bay. Replaced brick stacks are at rear of cross wing and on ridge behind entrance.</p> <p>Interior: stop chamfered and ovolo moulded beams. Over cross-wing fireplace is moulded rectangular hood. Bressumer to main inglenook is stop chamfered and supported on outer pier with chamfered pedestal, panel decorated with alternating raised circles and lozenges in raised moulding. Cap bears inscription in raised lettering. 1626 T[HOMAS] H[ATTON]. Rear inglenook</p>

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bressumer is stop chamfered.

Asset/Event Number	36
Asset/Event Name	Church of St James, Pool Lane
Type of Asset/Event	Parish Church
Date and/or Period	C14, rebuilt 1584
Listing No.	1138815
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II*
Easting	344986
Northing	376352
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	ELLESMERE PORT & NESTON POOL LANE SJ 4476 8/47 Church of St James 26.9.63 GV II * Partly rebuilt 1854 by Edward Hodkinson. Red sandstone church with nave, north aisle, chancel and south porch roofed in grey slate, and west tower. Chancel has C14 3-light east window with original simple tracery, and two C15 2-light square-headed windows in each side wall. c.1485-93 tower by Simon Ripley, raised 2 courses in 1854, with diagonal buttresses; 2-light traceried windows to upper storey, with blank niche in west wall below. Nave (including aisle) and porch wholly rebuilt 1854 in erpendicular style. INTERIOR: C17 oak arch- braced collar roof to chancel. Bells 1622 and 1636. Late C17 altar rail with spiral turned balusters. 1634 carved oak sanctuary chair. Early C18 brass candelabrum in chancel. C19 stained glass.

Asset/Event Number	37
Asset/Event Name	The Manor House
Type of Asset/Event	House, former vicarage
Date and/or Period	Mid C17
Listing No.	1330339
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II*
Easting	347096
Northing	382182
Parish	Hale
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>SJ 48 SE HALE C.P. CHURCH END</p> <p>4/8 No.21 (The Manor House)</p> <p>28.5.58 II*</p> <p>Former vicarage mid C17 refaced and improved circa 1700 as the Manor House. Very fine symmetrical facade of weathered brown bricks with red sandstone dressing. 2½ storeys and 5 bays. Giant rusticated pilasters to centre bay surmounted by pediment with carved panel, matching pilasters form the quoins. 6-panel door framed by Corinthian columns supporting a</p>

richly ornamental swan-neck pediment. The first floor central window is flanked by Corinthian pilasters supported on large moulded consoles. Ground and first floor windows are sash and there are blind oval windows to the second floor, all in moulded stone frames. There is a heavy eaves cornice and balustraded parapet. Interior: The Entrance Hall has full height panelling with fluted pilasters and a staircase with carved brackets, twisted balusters and low panelling to staircase wall. A secondary staircase has shaped flat balusters. This internal joinery is thought to date with the facade alterations.

Asset/Event Number	38
Asset/Event Name	53, 55 And 57, Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Cottages
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	1261845
HER Number	DCH2480
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351453
Northing	377760
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	GV Row of 3 cottages, C17 altered. Pebbledashed on oak frame to front, brick rebuilt ends; graded grey slate roof. 2 storeys; 3 windows. Nos. 53 and 55 (left and centre) under cross gables; roof of No. 57 is parallel with street. Jettied gable to No. 53 is covered in pebbledash. 6-pane casements; replaced doors. Lateral chimney left, ridge chimney opposite door of No. 57, gable chimney right, all of brick. Interior: Oak 1st floor beams and joists. Inglenook to No. 55 behind lobby entrance to No. 57.

Asset/Event Number	39
Asset/Event Name	56, Hillside Road
Type of Asset/Event	Cottage
Date and/or Period	Early C17
Listing No.	1253312
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	352128
Northing	377151
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	No. 56 (Formerly Listed As Flower Cottage). li Cottage, Probably Early C17, Altered. Oak Frame And Sandstone, Partly Rendered; Corrugated Asbestos Roof Over Thatch. 1 Storey Plus Attic; 5 Windows. Long And Narrow In Plan, But Partly Extended To Rear. Replaced Boarded Door In Moulded Frame; 2 Wooden Gothick Casements Left Of Door And 1 Right. 2 Small Small-Pane Casements Far Right. Axial Ridge Chimney Of A 2 Flues Opposite Door; Chimney Just In Front Of Ridge Towards Right; Projecting Left Gable Chimney In Front Of Ridge. Rendered Sandstone Left Gable Wall Contains A Blocked Recessed Mullioned Window Of 2 Lights To Ground Floor

And One Of 3 Lights (Partly Masked By Chimney) To Attic; Mid C20 Casement In Right End Gable. Small Framing Exposed At Front And Rear. Interior Altered. Some Small Framing.

Asset/Event Number	40
Asset/Event Name	44, High Street
Type of Asset/Event	Cottage
Date and/or Period	Late C16 and C17
Listing No.	1253311
HER Number	DCH2384
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351874
Northing	378041
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>FRODSHAM C.P. HIGH STREET SJ 57 NW (South Side) 2/73 No. 44. 8/1/1970 II Cottage incorporating a probably late C16 1-room cottage and a C17 cottage with short C20 link. Oak frames partly replaced in brick on bedrock outcrop and sandstone plinth, grey slate roof. Right wing (C16?), cased in brick and render, has lower part of cruck frame and large square panel frame visible inside. Left wing of small framing extended 1 metre forward in stone and brick probably early C18 with simple oak truss to front gable end extended backwards probably late C17. Doors and windows replaced. Staircase renewed. Framing and roof structure of oak visible internally.</p>

Asset/Event Number	41
Asset/Event Name	85 And 89, Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Cottages
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	1270772
HER Number	DCH2455
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351599
Northing	377840
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>GV 3 cottages, now 2, C17. Irregular English garden wall bond brown brick on weathered red sandstone plinth; thatched roofs, that to No. 85 lower than No. 89 (incorporating former No. 87). Replaced doors; replaced small-pane casements to lower storey (including 1 restored leaded casement), and to upper storey of No. 85. 2 dormers to No. 89 have C17 oak frames and small casements. Oak small framing at rear of 89. Chimneys removed above roof level. Interior of No. 89: lobby entrance; inglenook with sandstone baffle and oak bressumer; altered C17 stair; oak-frame wall between No. 89 and former No. 87 has quite large square panels; complete roof structure with diagonal windbraces, purlins and unwrought rafters, all of oak. Corner chimney-breast in end wall at front corner of parlour of former No. 87. No. 85 has similar framing, more altered.</p>

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Asset/Event Number	42
Asset/Event Name	47, 49 And 51, Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Cottages
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	1253317
HER Number	DCH2390
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351437
Northing	377752
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>FRODSHAM C.P. MAIN STREET SJ 57 NW (North Side) 2/80 Nos. 47, 49 and 51. 13/7/79 GV II Row of 3 cottages. C17 and later, altered. Pebbledash to front with brick showing through in intermediate gable, and coursed sandstone bottom right. Some oak small framing at rear. Slate roofs. Each cottage built separately. No. 47 (left) 2 storeys, 2 windows, symmetrical, with flush chimney on left gable and central ridge chimney; 6-pane wood casements to lower storey and to upper storey left; leaded sidelights and small-pane wood centre light to upper casement right. No. 49 has replaced boarded door left with ridge-chimney behind; 1 6-pane wood casement to lower storey with 8-pane sprocket-dormer window above. No. 51, (in right cross-gable) has damaged C19 6-panel door under cambered head, left; one 2-pane casement to each storey; projecting 2-flue brick lateral chimney in front of ridge. Restoration work (early 1985.) suggests that No.51, and part of No.49 with small framing surviving is C17 and Nos.47 and part of No. 49, of brick, somewhat later. Interior planning altered, probably C18 and later.</p>

Asset/Event Number	43
Asset/Event Name	The Bear's Paw Hotel
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	1632
Listing No.	1261825
HER Number	DCH2475
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351707
Northing	377929
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>FRODSHAM C.P. MAIN STREET SJ 57 NW (North Side) 2/89 The Bear's Paw Hotel. 20.10.52 GV II House, now public house, 1632, restored 1903-4 by Douglas and Minshull. Red coursed sandstone rubble; small-slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 windows; E-shaped, almost symmetrical. Plinth; moulded band at 1st floor; coped gable to each bay has kneelers and eaves and ridge obelisk finials. 4 stone chimneys. 2-storey porch has replaced double doors; 3-light mullioned and transomed window to upper storey with moulded band above. Recessed bay each side of porch has 3-light mullioned and transomed window to each storey. The, wider, end bays have 5-light mullioned and transomed windows. All mullions and transomes recessed ovolo, many restored. Door lintel inscribed W:L:ANNO:DOMINI:1632. Interior altered.</p>

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Asset/Event Number	44
Asset/Event Name	Old Hall Hotel
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	1261846
HER Number	DCH2481
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351576
Northing	377835
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>FRODSHAM C.P. MAIN STREET SJ 57 NW (North Side) 2/83 No. 81 (Old Hall Hotel). GV II House, now hotel, probably C17, much altered. Pebbledashed; grey slate roofs. 2 and I storeys; 4 windows. Cross gable left; 1 1/2 storey L-shaped wing right. Recessed centre portion has replaced door in Gothick ogee case, wide small-pane casement left and tall 6-pane sash right; wide small-pane casement to upper storey. right front gable has 3-light 10-pane sash to lower storey and near-flush 16-pane sash to upper storey; left cross-gable has similar sashes and a very small, low 12-pane casement to loft. 3 rendered chimneys: lateral left; on right end gable and on ridge at junction of central and right roofs. Interior: Extended to rear; front portion has oak-framed walls, the framing exposed in main wall parallel with front, probably original rear wall. Flying stair, probably early C19, each rail on 2 turned balusters per step, with curtains; shaped brackets.</p>

Asset/Event Number	45
Asset/Event Name	Walls On West And North Side Of Garden At Back Of Old Hall Hotel
Type of Asset/Event	Garden Walls
Date and/or Period	C18-C19
Listing No.	1253319
HER Number	DCH2392
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351547
Northing	377872
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>GV Garden wall, Georgian, of brown brick with stone copings. The walled garden is circa 50 metres x 30 metres. The wall, about 2 metres high, with plain stone coping, drops in quadrant steps to allow for the slope of the ground. Plain rectangular buttresses.</p>

Asset/Event Number	46
Asset/Event Name	84, Main Street

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Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	1253355
HER Number	DCH2397
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351622
Northing	377808
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	FRODSHAM C.P. MAIN STREET SJ 57 NW (South Side) 2/94 No. 84. 8/1/1970 GV II House, C17. Oak frame; plaster panels; graded grey slate roof; sandstone plinth. 2 storeys; 3 windows. Small framing with 2 braces beneath coved eaves. Ridge chimney opposite door, flush gable chimney right, both of brick. Replaced 6-panel door. Two 3-light and one 2-light small-pane casements to lower storey; two 2-light and 1 (central) 3-light casement to upper storey. Interior not inspected.

Asset/Event Number	47
Asset/Event Name	Rock Cottage And Rock Farm
Type of Asset/Event	House and Cottage
Date and/or Period	1680
Listing No.	1261906
HER Number	979, 6435
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351290
Northing	377064
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	House And Cottage, 1680; Coursed Tooled Red Sandstone, Grey Slate Roof. 2 Storeys; 3 Windows. 5-Panel Door In Lining With Architrave, Under Lintel Inscribed Dw:1 6Tbm.80:Ww. 9-Pane C19 Or Later Casements. 2 Brick Chimneys: On Ridge Opposite Door And On Left Gable. Projecting 1-Room Wing Under Catslide Roof, Left. Interior Not Inspected, But Ovolo Beams, And Joists Of Oak And Small-Framed Rear Wall Are Discernible In Room Of Left Wing And Ovolo Beams And Joists Of Oak In Main Wing. Stair Renewed.

Asset/Event Number	48
Asset/Event Name	83, Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Cottage
Date and/or Period	Late C18, with C17 features
Listing No.	1261823
HER Number	DCH2474
Status	Listed Building - Grade II

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Easting	351590
Northing	377836
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	FRODSHAM C.P. MAIN STREET SJ 57 NW (North Side) 2/86 No. 83. GV II Cottage, probably late C18 with some C17 internal features. Flemish bond brown brick on 1 metre rendered sandstone plinth; thatched roof. 2 storeys; 2 windows. Door with 2 tall upper panels and ornate sub-divided lower panel in moulded casing with flat hood on consoles. 4-pane casements, those to lower storey under gauged brick flat arches. Right gable chimney of brick. Interior A little C17 oak framing, but almost totally rebuilt after mid C20 structural collapse. Listed for group value.

Asset/Event Number	49
Asset/Event Name	Overton House
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	Mid C18
Listing No.	1261829
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	352200
Northing	377210
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Frodsham C.P. School Lane Sj 57 Nw (South East Side) 2/108 Overton House. Gv li House, Mid C18. Flemish Bond Brown Brick; Grey Slate Roof. 3 Storeys Plus Basement. Basement Walls (Left Of Doorway) Painted Sandstone And Brick; Sandstone Plinth; Painted Stone Rusticated Quoins, Cornice, Keystone-And-Voussoir Lintels And Plain Projecting Cills; 6-Panel Door In Eared Architrave Under Early C20 Green Slate Leanto Porch Roof On Wooden Brackets; 4-Pane C19 Replaced Sashes. Coped Gables With Flush Chimneys. Interior Not Inspected.

Asset/Event Number	50
Asset/Event Name	4, High Street
Type of Asset/Event	House, now Shop
Date and/or Period	Mid C18
Listing No.	1253310
HER Number	DCH2383
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351758
Northing	377912
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	GV House, now shop, mid C18 altered. Flemish bond brown brick; hipped grey slate roof. 3

storeys, 3 windows. Lower storey altered, with superimposed shop front. Rusticated quoins; lintel band to 3rd storey with altered parapet above. Deep 4-pane casements, probably formerly small-pane, to 2nd storey; square 4-pane sashes to 3rd storey. Casements and sashes near-flush; openings have rusticated wedge lintels with raised keystones and projecting stone cills, all painted. Interior not inspected. Listed for group value only.

Asset/Event Number	51
Asset/Event Name	1, Church Street
Type of Asset/Event	House, Shop
Date and/or Period	Mid C18
Listing No.	1253194
HER Number	DCH2373
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351748
Northing	377908
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	FRODSHAM C.P. CHURCH STREET SJ 57 NW (East Side) 2/65 No. 1 (formerly listed as No. 2 High Street). 8/1/1970 GV II House, the ground floor converted to shop. Mid C18, altered. Flemish bond brown brick; hipped grey slate roof. 3 storeys; 3 windows to High Street. Rendered plinth; rusticated quoins; band at 2nd storey ceiling level; parapet with moulded cornice; 6-panel door in eared case with panelled reveals and soffit under semicircular hood on scroll brackets. Blank window right of door; early C20 hip-roofed canted 1-storey bay window left of door with 2-pane sashes. Flush 12-pane sashes to 2nd storey and 6-pane to 3rd storey. 2 brick chimneys. Front to Church Street has early C20 projecting shopfront, 2 12-pane flush sashes to 2nd storey and 2 6-pane to 3rd storey. All sashes have lintels with false voussoirs and keystones and projecting stone cills.

Asset/Event Number	52
Asset/Event Name	90, Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Shop
Date and/or Period	C17 and C19
Listing No.	1253356
HER Number	DCH2398
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351646
Northing	377824
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	FRODSHAM C.P. MAIN STREET SJ 57 NW (South Side) 2/95 No. 90. GV II Shop, C17 refronted early C19. Brown brick; grey slate roof. 2 storeys; 2 windows. Door of 6 fielded panels, right; small canted bay window left with 2 panes (vertical bar) to front and 2 panes (horizontal bar) to each side. 2 6-pane casements to upper storey. Central chimney behind ridge. Interior. Oak beams in shop; coursed red sandstone wall at rear of shop (through both storeys); some work

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in small bricks of CI7 type. Listed for group value.

Asset/Event Number	53
Asset/Event Name	Rock Villa
Type of Asset/Event	Cottage
Date and/or Period	c. 1830
Listing No.	1253309
HER Number	DCH2382
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	352017
Northing	378124
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	FRODSHAM C.P. HIGH STREET SJ 57 NW (North Side) 2/71 No. 67, Rock Villa. 17.5.84 II Cottage, circa 1830. Flemish bond brown brick; grey slate roof. 2 storeys; 2 windows. 6-panel door, with fielded crosses in upper 4 panels and flush reeded lower panels, in moulded case with simple entablature. Flush sashes under cambered skewback arches. Stone steps to door.

Asset/Event Number	54
Asset/Event Name	Millbank Cottage
Type of Asset/Event	Cottage
Date and/or Period	Early C19
Listing No.	1253314
HER Number	DCH2387
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351297
Northing	377587
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	FRODSHAM C.P. MAIN STREET SJ 57 NW (North Side) 2/77 Nos. 1 and 2, Millbank Cottage. GV II Cottage, now 2, early C19. Brown Flemish bond brickwork; graded grey slate roof. 2 storeys; 2 windows. 4-panel door with plain fanlight in round-arched opening. 12-pane recessed sashes under gauged brick flat arches. Interior not inspected. Listed for group value only.

Asset/Event Number	55
Asset/Event Name	46 And 48, Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Cottages
Date and/or Period	Early C19
Listing No.	1261848

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HER Number	DCH2483
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351488
Northing	377732
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	II GV Pair of cottages, early C19. Brown Flemish bond brickwork; graded grey slate roof. 2 storeys; 2 windows in all. Painted sandstone plinth. 6-panel doors in moulded cases; a stone step to each; 12-pane flush sash to each side and 2 to upper storey. Boarded door to yard entry, left. Lower windows and entry doorway have cambered skewback arches. 2 gable chimneys. Interiors not inspected. Listed for group value.

Asset/Event Number	56
Asset/Event Name	Mill House
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	c. 1820
Listing No.	1253574
HER Number	DCH2430
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	352978
Northing	378569
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	SUTTON C.P. MILL LANE SJ 57 NW (North Side) 2/145 Mill house. IT Mill House, now industrial estate office, circa 1820. Painted brick, front pebbledashed; graded grey slate roof. 2 storeys and attic. 3 windows; symmetrical. Slightly projecting pedimented 2-storey porch; 4-panelled door in opening with rusticated quoins, stepped voussoirs and keystone; 16-pane flush sashes; small attic window below pediment, and attic windows in gables; eaves cornice to front. Low 2-storey 1-room wing left and small 1 storey C20 leanto right. During the C19 the mill, of which little remains, was one of the largest of Cheshire's water-powered cornmills.

Asset/Event Number	57
Asset/Event Name	Brook House
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	c. 1830
Listing No.	1253321
HER Number	DCH2394
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351459
Northing	377721
Parish	Frodsham

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Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	FRODSHAM C.P. MAIN STREET SJ 57 NW (South Side) 2/90 No. 38 (.Brook House) . GV II House, circa 1830. Flemish bond brown brick; grey slate roof. 3 storeys, 2 windows; symmetrical. 5-panel door, upper panel glazed in 3 panes, in simple classical doorcase; 2 stone steps. 4-pane flush sashes to ground floor; 16-pane flush sashes to 1st floor; 12-pane flush unequal sashes to 2nd floor. Interior not inspected. Listed for group value. -

Asset/Event Number	58
Asset/Event Name	52, Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	Mid C19
Listing No.	1253353
HER Number	DCH2395
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351512
Northing	377745
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	FRODSHAM C.P. MAIN STREET SJ 57 NW (South Side) 2/92 No. 52 (formerly listed as The Gables). 6/4/1978 GV II House with narrow yard to each side flanked by shed expressed as a pavilion. Mid C19. Flemish bond brown brick; grey slate roofs. House 2 storeys plus attic; 3 windows; open pediment gable to street. Painted sandstone plinth and 1st floor band. 6-panel door (upper 4 panels glazed) in pedimented case with panelled reveals and intrados to round arch containing looped radial-bar fanlight. Recessed sashes of 2 panes to lower storey and 4 panes to upper storey; round window to attic with radial bars and circumferential loops. Short wing wall to each side of house with stone coping curved up at each end. Shed to side of each yard has open pediment gable to street, a round-arched 6-pane fixed light and a radial-bar round window in gable. Interior not inspected. Apparently built as military premises (see item 93, adjoining).

Asset/Event Number	59
Asset/Event Name	Ashley House
Type of Asset/Event	House, Veterinary Surgery
Date and/or Period	c. 1830
Listing No.	1253318
HER Number	DCH2391
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351477
Northing	377782
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	FRODSHAM C.P. MAIN STREET SJ 57 NW (North Side) 2/82 No. 59 (Ashley House). GV II House and veterinary surgery, circa 1830. Flemish bond brown brick on sandstone plinth; hipped grey slate roof. 2 storeys; 5 windows, symmetrical. Door of 4 fielded panels in good Roman Doric

case with looped radial bar semi-elliptical fanlight in basket-arched recess. 4-pane recessed sashes to lower storey (formerly 12-pane; vertical bars removed); band at 1st floor; 12-pane recessed sashes to upper storey. All windows have gauged brick flat arches and projecting stone cills. Fascia with moulded top beneath widely projecting boxed eaves. Symmetrically placed brick chimneys. Interior not inspected.

Asset/Event Number	60
Asset/Event Name	92, Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Shop
Date and/or Period	Early C19
Listing No.	1253357
HER Number	DCH2399
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351657
Northing	377818
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	GV Shop, front early C19. Painted Flemish bond brick; graded grey slate roof. 2 storeys forming a canted bay at right end of Queen's Head inn (item 97 q.v.). Shuttered shop window in wood casing with cornice to front; 2-pane sash in right face; door of 6 fielded panels in left face. Painted 4-pane sashes in central face of upper storey; oblique faces blank. Plinthed brick chimney rises from roof, right. Gable of roof (continuous with that of Queen's Head) behind middle of right oblique face. Upper part of building belongs to Queen's Head. Interior not inspected.

Asset/Event Number	61
Asset/Event Name	108 And 110, Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Shops with Accommodation Over
Date and/or Period	Early C19
Listing No.	1261827
HER Number	DCH2476
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351716
Northing	377879
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	GV 3 shops converted into 2, with living accommodation over. Early C19, plastered. Brick with grey slate roof. Plain stone plinth. No. 108 has altered shop-front and replaced door in panelled case with flat canopy on consoles; No. 110 has 1-pane shop window in plain case with cornice, simple replaced door and 1-pane shop window, with cast-iron lattice vent above, in plain case with cornice. Three 16-pane recessed sashes to 2nd storey and three 8-pane. ones to 3rd storey. Interiors not inspected. Listed for group value.

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Asset/Event Number	62
Asset/Event Name	101 And 103, Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Shops with Accommodation Over
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	1261847
HER Number	DCH2482
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351628
Northing	377868
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>GV Pair of shops with accommodation over, early C19 with late C19 shop-fronts and first floor bay windows. Flemish bond brown brick with grey slate roof. 3 storeys; 4 windows, symmetrical plus narrow bay with cart entry, right. Basket-arched recess contains 2 replaced shop doors with fanlights in round-arched openings; square bay shop-window to each side with antae, plain fascia and moulded cornice, that to No. 101 (left) has 5 round-headed 2-pane lights to front and 2 to each side, that to No. 103 replaced in aluminium. Band at 1st floor. Two 12-pane recessed sashes above doorways, under flat gauged brick arch. A canted bay window above each shop window has basket-arched 4-pane sash to front and round-arched 2-pane sash to each oblique face. Recessed 6-pane sashes under gauged brick flat arches to 3rd storey, with stone cills. 2 flush gable chimneys and 1 ridge chimney, of brick. 12-pane recessed sash to 2nd storey and 6-pane to 3rd storey over cart entry. Included for group value only.</p>

Asset/Event Number	64
Asset/Event Name	Queen's Head Hotel
Type of Asset/Event	Hotel
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	1253358
HER Number	DCH2400
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351659
Northing	377832
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>FRODSHAM C.P. MAIN STREET SJ 57 NW (South Side) 2/97 Queen's Head Hotel (formerly listed as Queen's Head Hotel and Outbuilding adjacent to 20/10/52 Queen's Head Hotel) 13/7/79 GV II Hotel, C17 with front rebuilt probably early C19. Rendered brickwork exposed right; graded grey slate roof. 2 storeys, plus attics with windows in end gables. Recessed porch in round-arched opening with ornate glazed rear door; 2-storey canted bay window left; two 12-pane recessed sashes right of doorway and 3 in canted bay left; upper storey has six 9-pane unequal sashes, 3 in the bay window. Flush brick gable chimneys, left, and at rear of left wing. Attached coach-house at right of rear-yard has upper storey (access by external steps) said to have been meeting-place of court of manor, bearing oval plaque inscribed "THE articles belonging to the Brotherly and Friendly Society of Frodsham were enrolled January 12th 1813". 2 boarded coach doors in basket-arched recessed openings; a horizontal sliding sash and a boarded door, two camber-arched. 2-light 12-pane sashes to meeting-room above. Interior of Inn: probably</p>

C17 moulded oak beams in bar. Good C17 plaster ceiling in upper room with raised centralised foliated pattern in each of 3 panels, partly interrupted by subsequently built internal walls.

Asset/Event Number	65
Asset/Event Name	Stable On East Side Of Yard Behind Queen'S Head Hotel
Type of Asset/Event	Stable
Date and/or Period	Late C17
Listing No.	1253359
HER Number	DCH2401
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351676
Northing	377816
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	FRODSHAM C.P. MAIN STREET SJ 57 NW (South Side) 2/98 Stable on east side of yard behind Queen's Head Hotel. (formerly listed as barn to South east: of 13/7/1979 Queens Head Hotel) GV II Stable, now Folk Club room, late C17, altered. Tooled coursed red sandstone front gable and lower parts of other walls; irregular English garden wall bond brown brick above. Grey slate roof with coped gable on kneelers to front. Interior: Wooden stalls with hayracks, a good set. Loft not accessible.

Asset/Event Number	66
Asset/Event Name	The Golden Lion
Type of Asset/Event	Hotel
Date and/or Period	Late C18/Early C19
Listing No.	1253361
HER Number	DCH2403
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351727
Northing	377882
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	FRODSHAM C.P. MAIN STREET' SJ 57 NW (South Side) 2/101 The Golden Lion. GV II Inn, formerly hotel, late Georgian. Rendered brick on sandstone plinth; grey slate roof. 3 storeys; 2 windows to Main Street, 5 to Church Street. Roof hipped at corner of streets. Recessed porch to Main Street with door of 4 flush panels in moulded frame, with 3-light recessed sash to each side: 4-pane; 16-pane; 4-pane. Recessed sashes of 16 panes to 2nd storey and 8 panes to 3rd storey. The long face to Church Street has 2 round-arched doorways, 1 with door of 9 raised panels, the other 4 panels. Four 4-pane and one 12-pane sash to lower storey; three of 4 panes to 2nd storey and 4 of 4 panes and 1 of 8 panes to 3rd storey. All windows have plain raised surrounds with stone cills, all painted. Left end of front to Church Street has slightly projecting gable with bargeboards and finial. Interior No visible features of special interest.

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	67
Asset/Event Name	Ring O Bells Inn
Type of Asset/Event	Inn
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	1253190
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	352096
Northing	377247
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Frodsham C.P. Bellemonte Road Sj 57 Nw (West Side) 2/53 Ring O' Bells Inn. Gv li Inn, Probably C17, Altered. Pebbledash. Graded Grey Slate Roof. 2 Storeys; 3 Windows; Roofs Have 2 Ridges Parallel With Front; The Rear Roof Of Wider Span And Later. Replaced 6-Panel Door; 9.-Pane Casements To Lower Storey, Lower 6-Pane Casements To Upper Storey. Axial Ridge Chimney Left Of Centre; Flush Gable Chimney Right. Interior: Low Ceilings; Some Beams; Altered Inglenook; Retains Some Small Rooms Of A True "Public House".

Asset/Event Number	68
Asset/Event Name	Lloyds TSB Bank
Type of Asset/Event	Former Town Office, now Bank
Date and/or Period	1852
Listing No.	1253360
HER Number	DCH2402
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351673
Northing	377847
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Frodsham Town's Office, now a bank, 1852. Flemish bond red-brown brick; hipped grey slate roof of low pitch. 2 storeys; 5 windows. Italianate. Plinth; lower storey cill band; frieze and cornice at 1st floor; upper storey cill band; frieze and cornice on shaped brackets at eaves. Replaced double doors in substantial moulded case with pediment on ornate consoles. 9-pane recessed sashes under wedge lintels to lower storey; 12-pane tall sashes in shouldered and eared architraves with cornices on consoles to upper storey; 2 symmetrically placed chimneys with recessed stucco panels to front. "It was resolved that the Rent of the Town's Office in the New Building be ten pounds ten shillings including coals and cleaning". Township of Frodsham Vestry Minute September 30 1852 Cheshire Record Office PC 43/1.

Asset/Event Number	69
Asset/Event Name	Lower Rileybank Farmhouse
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Date and/or Period	Early C17
Listing No.	1261781
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351660
Northing	375828
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Frodsham C.P. Manley Road Sj 57 Nw (West Side) 2/104 Lower Rileybank Farmhouse (Formerly Listed As Mickledale). 8/1/1970 Gv li Farmhouse, Probably Early C17, Altered. English Garden Wall Bond Small Brown Bricks To Front, Sandstone To Back; Roof Of Grey Slates, Some Large. 2 Storeys; 6 Windows. 3 Boarded Doors Indicate A Longhouse-Derivative Plan. Former Chapel, Now Calf-Shed, Form Cross-Wing Left, Largely Of Coursed Red Sandstone And With Blocked Chamfered Mullioned Window In Rear Gable. Casements In Main Block, With Cambered Arches In Lower Storey. Interior Large, Long Oak Beam In Main Room With Nick-Stopped Chamfers. Lobby-Entrance Plan With Inglenook In Right Room And Former Ingle Nook Later Converted To Fireplace (Formerly With Bread Oven) In Left Room. Oak Purlins. Carved Sandstone Panel In Former Chapel; Fleur-De-Lys With A Cross To Each Side.</p>

Asset/Event Number	70
Asset/Event Name	Church House Farmhouse
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	Late C17
Listing No.	1261907
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	352222
Northing	377280
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Frodsham C.P. Church Road Sj 57 Nw (North Side) 2/64 Church House Farmhouse. Gv li Farmhouse, Now House, Probably Late C17 Altered. Brown Brick (Irregular Bond); Graded Grey Slate Roof. 2 Storeys Plus Attic With Windows And End Gables. 3 Windows; Symmetrical. Replaced Door. 2 3-Light Wooden Casements To Each Storey; Small 1-Pane Casement Above Door. 4-Flue Brick Chimney At Centre Of Ridge. Basket-Arched Casement In Right Gable; 2 Basket-Arched Window-Heads Of Brick In Left Gable-End, 1 Blocked; Blocked Openings At Rear. Mid C20 1-Storey Rear Extension. Interior: Chamfered Oak Beams With Oak Joists Over Left And Right Rooms In Both Storeys. Ingle-Nook Altered In Lower Right Room, Blocked In Lower Left Room. 2 Enclosed Stairs (Against Rear Wall) From Left And Right Meet At Central Rear Landing On 1st Floor; Thence Stair To Attic With Windows And Splat Balusters At Head.</p>

Asset/Event Number	71
Asset/Event Name	Shippon 10 Metres South Of Manor Farmhouse
Type of Asset/Event	Shippon

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Date and/or Period	Late C18
Listing No.	1253254
HER Number	DCH2377
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	352193
Northing	378102
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Shippon, probably late C18. English garden wall bond brown brick; grey slate roof. 2 storeys plus loft in roof. Cowshed has 5 skewback camber-arched doorways, 2 with divided boarded doors, 1 with damaged divided boarded door and 2 with undivided boarded doors. External stone steps on rebuilt brick base. Access door to lower loft under skewback camber arch; loading door under wooden lintel. 3 stone-lined pitching eyes in upper loft. Diamond-shaped brick vents to cowshed; loophole vents to lower loft. Kingpost trusses. Cartshed adjoining north end of shippon has no features of special interest. Items 57 to 59 comprise a now rare survival of a farmstead on the main street of a small town.

Asset/Event Number	72
Asset/Event Name	L Shaped Stable/Pillared Haybarn/Shippon 50 Metres South East Of Manor Farmhouse
Type of Asset/Event	Stable, Haybarn, Shippon
Date and/or Period	C17 - C18
Listing No.	1253192
HER Number	DCH2371
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	352242
Northing	378114
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	FRODSHAM C.P. BRIDGE LANE SJ 57 NW (South Side) 2/58 L-shaped stable/pillared haybarn/shippon 50 metres south east of Manor Farmhouse. GV II Stable, haybarn and shippon; the stable partly C17 enlarged late C18, the haybarn and shippon probably late C18. C17 sandstone forms part of left gable end, back wall and cross-wall of stable; the rest is brown brick in English garden wall bond with graded grey slate roof. Brick pillars, T-shaped in plan, support king-post trusses over L-shaped haybarn. Shippon projects from haybarn, right. Stable has 2 boarded doors, 1 under skewback cambered arch; inserted vehicle opening, left; 2 stone-lined pitching eyes to loft; damaged fireplace in former groom's room. Shippon has doorway under skewback cambered arch and an inserted wide opening; 2 stone-lined pitching eyes to loft. Items 57 to 59 comprise a now rare survival of a farmstead on the main street of a small town.

Asset/Event Number	73
Asset/Event Name	Brook Farmhouse
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	Late C18

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Listing No.	1253191
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	353388
Northing	376785
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Frodsham C.P. Bradley Sj 57 Nw 2/55 Brook Farmhouse. li Farmhouse, Probably Late C18. Brown Brick; Graded Grey Slate Roof. 2 Storeys; 3 Windows; Straight Joint Between Central And Left Windows. Door In Outshut Against Right Gable End,3-Pane Casements In Openings With Skewback Cambered Arches To Lower Storey And Plain Cambered Arches To Upper Storey. Flush Gable Chimneys And One On Former Left Gable, Of Brick. Interior: Not Inspected.Listing Ngr: Sj5338876785

Asset/Event Number	74
Asset/Event Name	Five Crosses Farmhouse
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	c. 1700
Listing No.	1253313
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	352895
Northing	376404
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Frodsham C.P. Kingsley Road Sj 57 Nw East Side 2/75 Five Crosses Farmhouse. li Farmhouse Circa 1700 Refronted And Extended To Left Circa 1830: Brown Brick With Rendered Front And Left Gable-End. 2 Storeys Plus Attic; 3 Windows; Attic Windows In Gable Ends. Flush Gable Chimneys And Chimney At Drop In Roof Level Between Central And Left Windows. Small Canted 1-Storey Bay Window At Centre, Probably Replacing Doorway. 16-Pane Recessed Sashes. Interior: Ingle-Nook (Altered) Against Right Gable Wall, With Blank Lobby In Right Front Corner Suggests A Former Lobby-Entrance Plan, Since Altered. Painted Oak Newel Stair With Wavy Splat Balusters; Doors Of 2 And 3 Fielded Panels In Upper Storeys; Oak-Framed Spine Partition And Oak Purlins In Attic. Cellar, Partly Brick Barrel-Vaulted.

Asset/Event Number	75
Asset/Event Name	Godscroft Hall Farmhouse
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	Early C18
Listing No.	1261843
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Easting	350324
Northing	376740
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Frodsham C.P. Godscroft Lane Sj 57 Nw (East Side) 2/70 Godscroft Hall Farmhouse. Ii Farmhouse Probably Early C18 (With Some Earlier Reused Materials), Cased In Sandstone And Extended To Right Circa 1830 (Datestone Dw 1746 On Brick Farm Building Not Included In This Item). Coursed Sandstone Rubble; Grey Slate Roofs. 2 Storeys;4 Windows. Left Part Has 4-Panel Door (Flush Lower Panels) In Simple Classical Case With Panelled Reveals And Soffit; Two 12-Pane Recessed Sashes To Each Storey Left Of Door; Stump Of Large Stone Chimney (Now Disused) At Rear Opposite Doorway. Right Portion (About 1 Metre Taller Than Left Portion) Has 2 12-Pane Recessed Sashes To Each Storey; Flush Brick Gable Chimney At Junction Of Wings. C19 Rear Wing (Ridge Parallel With Front) Has No Features Of Special Interest. Interior: Ovolo Oak Beam In Central Front Room; Reused Chamfered Oak Beam In Left Front Room. 1-Flight Open String Stair, Circa 1830, Has Shaped Brackets, Turned Balusters And Curtail. Back Stair, Probably Oak But Painted, Of Early C18 Type Has Tapered Chamfered Newels, Swept Rail And Stick Balusters. 1 Ovolo And 1 Chamfered Oak Beam Upstairs. Broad-Board Softwood Doors On H-L Hinges. The Farm Is On The Site Of Godscroft Cornmill; A Long Earth Dam Survives.</p>

Asset/Event Number	76
Asset/Event Name	Millbank Farm
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	C18
Listing No.	1253316
HER Number	6413
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351304
Northing	377619
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>FRODSHAM C.P. MAIN STREET SJ 57 NW (North Side) 2/79 No. 1 (Main Street House). GV II House, formerly of miller, C18 or earlier, altered and recased in brick early C19. Brown Flemish bond brickwork with pale headers on sandstone plinth; grey slate roof. 2 storeys plus cellar and attic; 3 windows. Cross-gable left; slightly projecting front: gable right. Verges refaced in hard red brick late C19. 3 brick chimneys (1 on ridge opposite door), recapped in hard red brick. 6-panel door under skewback cambered arch; 16-pane recessed sash window to each storey, right of door; a 12-pane recessed sash window to each storey in each front gable. Interior Chamfered oak beam in rear room, right; painted newel stair with stick balusters, probably early C18; broad-board doors on H-L hinges; some fixed cupboards of Georgian type.</p>

Asset/Event Number	77
Asset/Event Name	Bradley Hall Farmhouse
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	c. 1820
Listing No.	1253215

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	353220
Northing	377068
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Frodsham C.P. Bradley Sj 57 Nw 2/54 Bradley Hall Farmhouse. 26/9/1974 li Farmhouse,Circa 1820. Flemish Bond Brown Brick; Grey Slate Roof. 3 Storeys, 3 Windows, Symmetrical. 6-Panel Door In Round-Arched Plaster Case With Simple Imposts And Keystone; Fanlight With 3 Radial Bars. 12-Pane Recessed Sashes Under Plaster Wedge Lintels To Lower 2 Storeys; 6-Pane Sashes Immediately Under Eaves. Flush Gable Chimneys. Interior Not Inspected.

Asset/Event Number	78
Asset/Event Name	Cottage And Coach/Cartshed 30 Metres East Of Manor Farmhouse
Type of Asset/Event	Former Cottage and Cartshed
Date and/or Period	Early C19
Listing No.	1253266
HER Number	DCH2378
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	352218
Northing	378142
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	FRODSHAM C.P. BRIDGE LANE SJ 57 NW (South Side) 2/59 Cottage and Coach/ cartshed 30 metres east of Manor Farmhouse. GV II Former cottage and coach and cartshed, now farmbuilding. Early C19. Brick with graded grey slate roof. 2 boarded doors, one in moulded architrave, the other under skewback cambered arch. 2 small pane casements under skewback arches to lower storey and 4 to upper storey, 2 altered; loading door to loft. Coach doorway under basket arch; inserted cart opening. 2 chimneys cut off at ridge level. Listed for group value. Items 57 to 59 comprise a now rare survival of a farmstead on the main street of a small town.

Asset/Event Number	79
Asset/Event Name	Sundial 9 Metres South Of South Porch Of St Lawrence'S Church
Type of Asset/Event	Sundial
Date and/or Period	1790
Listing No.	1253280
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	352110
Northing	377274
Parish	Frodsham

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Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Frodsham C.P. Church Road Sj 57 Nw (North Side) 2/62 Sundial 9 Metres South Of South Porch Of St Lawrence'S Church. Gv Ii Sundial, 1790. Copper Dial And Gnomon On Sandstone Base And Stem. Base Of 3 Round Steps. Square Stem With Frieze And Cornice. Dial Inscribed S(?) Cooke: R Cheeseman (?) Church Wardens: 1790.

Asset/Event Number	80
Asset/Event Name	Wright Tomb 1 Metre East Of South Pier Of West Gate To St Lawrence'S Churchyard
Type of Asset/Event	Tomb
Date and/or Period	1806
Listing No.	1254500
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	352090
Northing	377291
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Frodsham C.P. Church Road Sj 57 Nw (North Side) 2/63 Wright Tomb 1 Metre East Of South Pier Of West Gate To St Lawrence'S Churchyard. Gv Ii Monument Circa 1806. Grey Stone. A Truncated Obelisk On A Panelled Square Plinth. A Raised Oval Panel On Each Side Of Obelisk. East Panel Inscribed "Beneath Are Deposited The Remains Of John Son Of John And Sarah Wright Of Norley Who Died February 28 1810, Aged 32 Years". South Panel Inscribed "Beneath Are Deposited The Remains Of Sarah Wife Of John Wright Of Norley Who Died December 3 1806 Aged 55". The West Panel Inscribed "Also The Mortal Remains Of Elizabeth 2Nd Wife Of The Said John Wright Who Died March 21St 1832 Aged 80 Years.

Asset/Event Number	81
Asset/Event Name	Row Of 4 Boundary Stones On North Bank Of Water Meadow
Type of Asset/Event	Boundary Stones
Date and/or Period	c. 1770
Listing No.	1253196
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	353865
Northing	378382
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Frodsham C.P. Frodsham Cut (River Weaver) Sj 57 Nw 5390 7836 (North Side) 2/69 Row Of 4 Boundary Stones On North Bank Of Water Meadow. Gv Ii Row Of 4 Standing Boundary Stones, 177(?), Sandstone. About 50Cm Above Ground And 20-25Cm Rectangular Section. The 2Nd Stone From West Inscribed Jw On West Face And 177(?) On Top. The Stones, Survivors From A Larger Number, Marked The Boundaries Of Farmers' Rights To Strips Of The Water Meadow. See Also Item 68.

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Asset/Event Number	82
Asset/Event Name	Row Of 4 Boundary Stones On South Bank Of Water Meadow
Type of Asset/Event	Boundary Stones
Date and/or Period	c. 1770
Listing No.	1253304
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	353784
Northing	378234
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Frodsham C.P. Frodsham Cut (River Weaver) Sj 57 Nw 5385 7822 (North Side) 2/68 Row Of 4 Boundary Stones On South Bank Of Water Meadow. Gv li Row Of 4 Standing Boundary Stones, Circa 1770, Sandstone. About 50 Cm Above Ground And 20-25 Cm Rectangular Section. The Second Stone From West Inscribed Jw In Bold Capitals On West Face. The Stones, Survivors From A Larger Number, Marked The Boundaries Of Farmers' Rights To Strips Of The Water Meadow. See Also Item 69.

Asset/Event Number	83
Asset/Event Name	Frodsham Lock And Weir
Type of Asset/Event	Lock and Sluice
Date and/or Period	1781
Listing No.	1261908
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	353690
Northing	378232
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Frodsham C.P. Frodsham Cut (River Weaver) Sj 57 Nw 5369 7824 2/67 Frodsham Lock And Weir. 1/9/1980 li Lock And Sluice, 1781, To Plans By Robert Pownall And George Leigh, Modified 1830 And Subsequently. Brick And Squared Stone Walls Below Basin. Derelict Double Lock Gates Of Timber. Stones Below Lower Dock Gates Inscribed Xiii:Xiv And, In Separate Column Xi:Xii:Xiii:Xiv. Mid C20 Sluice Gear Of Steel And Concrete.

Asset/Event Number	84
Asset/Event Name	Frodsham Weir With Sluice Gates
Type of Asset/Event	Weir, Sluices
Date and/or Period	1785
Listing No.	1253445

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HER Number

Status Listed Building - Grade II

Easting 353796

Northing 378661

Parish Frodsham

Council Cheshire West and Chester

Description Frodsham C.P. Weaver Navigation Sj 57 Nw 2/110A Frodsham Weir, With Sluice Gates 1/9/1980 li Weir, 1785, Altered. Coursed Stone. The Main Weir, Circa 45 Metres Wide, Is Curved. 2 Sluices At South End Of Weir, Each Circa 5 Metres Wide, Have Stone Piers With Semicircular Cutwaters And Stone Abutment. Wooden Gangway On I-Beams And Plain Square Columns, Probably Cast Iron, With Diagonal Braces Crosses Weir And Sluiceways. The Weir Provides The Outfall From The Weaver Navigation To The River Weaver. The Fall Is Approximately 1 Metre.

Asset/Event Number 85

Asset/Event Name Frodsham Viaduct Number 53

Type of Asset/Event Viaduct

Date and/or Period 1848-1850

Listing No. 1253269

HER Number DCH2379

Status Listed Building - Grade II

Easting 352959

Northing 378709

Parish Frodsham

Council Cheshire West and Chester

Description GV II Part in Sutton C.P. Railway viaduct over River Weaver and adjoining land, 1848-1850, by A Rendel, Engineer, Thomas Brassey, contractor, for Birkenhead, Lancs & Cheshire Junction Railway Co. Red sandstone, brown brick and cast iron. 2 segmental-arched iron spans of circa 30 metres over river; 2 round arches on west bank (Frodsham C.P.) and 21 on east bank (Sutton C.P.). Piers to iron spans are rusticated tooled ashlar; the other spans have rusticated voussoirs, pier faces and quoins and rock-faced spandrels brick reveals. Cornice to iron-span piers, plainer impost to others. Top of central pier to river modified to take mid C20 concrete track bed.

Asset/Event Number 86

Asset/Event Name Viaduct Over Weaver Navigation, Number 54

Type of Asset/Event Viaduct

Date and/or Period 1848

Listing No. 1391821

HER Number DCH8694

Status Listed Building - Grade II

Easting 353362

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Northings	379010
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Viaduct, 1848 1850. Alexander Rendel engineer, Thomas Brassey contractor, for Birkenhead, Lancs & Cheshire Junction Railway Co. Brown brick and cast iron. Segmental-arched cast iron span of 25 metres approximately 28 metres above water level of Navigation, with a lower round brick arch to each side surmounted by doubly-recessed rectangular panel. Square abutments. 4 rectangular buttresses on each face. Moulded cornices: moulded stone imposts to central span; moulded copings. A reinforced concrete tract-bed has been inserted above the cast iron arch. A handsome symmetrical viaduct somewhat marred in appearance by the necessary super-imposed reinforced concrete strengthening. See also item 60 (Frodsham CP).

Asset/Event Number	87
Asset/Event Name	Frodsham Railway Station With Former Stationmaster'S House
Type of Asset/Event	Railway Station, Stationmaster's House
Date and/or Period	1849
Listing No.	1253195
HER Number	DCH2374
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351860
Northings	377901
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	FRODSHAM C.P. CHURCH STREET SJ 57 NW (off East Side) 2/66 Frodsham Railway station with former Stationmaster's house. II Railway station and former stationmaster's house 1849. Flemish bond brown brick; graded grey slate roofs. 2 storeys. with 1-storey wing at each end. Jacobethan. Face to forecourt: stone-capped shaped central gable and end gables. Sandstone plinth-cap, rusticated rock-faced quoins, some long and short, to windows, mullioned where of 2 lights. Stone cornices over lower windows. 3 lights of lower windows and all upper windows retain margin-paned casements. Diminishing stone-dressed rectangular brick chimneys. Face to platform is similarly detailed, but with replaced double doors to booking office; 4 of the 8 lower storey window lights and 4 1/2 of 6 upper storey lights retain margin-paned casements. Shelter on south platform removed. C20 overbridge is not included in this item. A substantial, little altered and relatively little damaged mid C19 main station building

Asset/Event Number	88
Asset/Event Name	Frodsham Bridge
Type of Asset/Event	Road Bridge
Date and/or Period	1850
Listing No.	1261905
HER Number	DCH2485
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	353001
Northings	378455

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Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>BRIDGE LANE, FRODSHAM AND SJ 57 NW FRODSHAM C.P. SUTTON CAUSEWAY 2/56 Frodsham Bridge. II Part in Sutton C.P. Road bridge over River Weaver, 1850, of red sandstone and limestone. 3 deep segmental arches each circa 25 metres span. Limestone voussoirs with chamfered rock-faced rustication; plain parapets of smooth-finished limestone blocks; all other parts of tooled sandstone with chamfered rustication. Slightly projecting rectangular piers have round-arched niches. Battered abutments. Raised keystone on each face of central arch inscribed 1850. SJ57 NW SUTTON CP SUTTON CAUSEWAY AND BRIDGE LANE FRODSHAM Frodsham Bridge II See under Bridge Lane, Frodsham.</p> <p>HER entry: Frodsham parish bridge at east end of the town dates from the reign of Henry III. The original bridge was of wood. In 4 Henry V, John Done, forester of Delamere was requested to give one oak for the repairs of Frodsham bridge. The bridge was rebuilt in brick in the reign of Elizabeth I. In 1625 it was rebuilt in stone & consisted of 4 arches. This was taken down many years ago to make way for the present structure (1). <1> Ormerod, G., 1882, The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester, 2/53 (Y) (Book). SCH1389.</p>

Asset/Event Number	89
Asset/Event Name	Folly Tower South West Of Fox Hill
Type of Asset/Event	Folly
Date and/or Period	Mid C19
Listing No.	1253442
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	350756
Northing	375083
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Roofless Chamber In Form Of Small Tower On Hilltop, Probably Mid C19. Red Sandstone Concave Batter To Walls Of Rock-Faced Masonry; The Stones Diminish Towards Top. 2 Monolithic Steps To Doorway With Barred Iron Gate Surmounted By Circular Opening; Rectangular Barred Opening In Each Other Side, All With Chamfered Arrises. Corbel Table Carries Mock Parapet Of 1 Course.</p>

Asset/Event Number	90
Asset/Event Name	Entrance To Army Premises Adjoining Number 52 Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Arched Gateway
Date and/or Period	Mid C19
Listing No.	1253354
HER Number	DCH2396
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351528
Northing	377749

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	GV Barrack entrance, mid C19. Rock-faced red sandstone. Segmental arch to gateway 3 metres high by 3 metres wide. Crown and Prince of Wales feathers with motto ICH DIEN on keystone; L COMPANY inscribed on stone above; 2nd EC VB CR (E COMPANY:V BATTALION:CHESHIRE REGIMENT), on voussoirs. Rectangular wing walls (with pedestrian door left) have Cheshire sheaf between 2 mock loopholes at high level to each side of gateway. Crenellated parapet. Included for group value.

Asset/Event Number	91
Asset/Event Name	Hand Pump At Front Of Lower Riley Bank
Type of Asset/Event	Hand Pump
Date and/or Period	Late C19
Listing No.	1261828
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351658
Northing	375827
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Frodsham C.P. Manley Road (West Side)Hand Pump At Front Of Lower Riley Bank Farmhouse.II Gv Handpump, Late C19, Cast Iron. Fluted Chamber With Plate "Appleby And Co: Renishaw Ironworks: Chesterfield". Fluted Domed Cap. Stone Trough. Listed For Group Value.Listing Ngr: Sj 51658 75827

Asset/Event Number	92
Asset/Event Name	2 Tide Stones In Garden At Rear Of Old Hall Hotel
Type of Asset/Event	Marker Stones
Date and/or Period	1802 and 1862
Listing No.	1253320
HER Number	DCH2393
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351547
Northing	377922
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	FRODSHAM C.P. MAIN STREET SJ 57 NW (North Side) 2/85 2 tide-stones in garden at rear of Old Hall Hotel. GV II Stones marking high tide points, 1802 and 1862, sandstone. Each stone is rectangular in plan, round-topped, about 50cm high. The north east stone is inscribed "The Tide came to this stone January 21 1802"; the south west stone, on slightly higher ground, is inscribed "THE TIDE CAME TO THIS STONE JANUARY 20TH 1862."

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	93
Asset/Event Name	War Memorial
Type of Asset/Event	War Memorial
Date and/or Period	1919
Listing No.	1253363
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351762
Northing	377049
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Frodsham C.P. Overton Hill S/ 57 NW 2/107 War Memorial. II War Memorial 1919, Sandstone. Podium Of 3 Steps; Square Plinth Inscribed With Names Of The Dead; Capped With Vermiculated Unmoulded Pediment To Each Side; Upper Plinth; Obelisk Recessed Near Top In 3 Successive Rebates. A Landmark, About 11 Metres High, On A Prominent Hilltop. Listing Ngr: S/5176277049 This List Entry Has Been Amended To Add Sources For War Memorials Online And The War Memorials Register. These Sources Were Not Used In The Compilation Of This List Entry But Are Added Here As A Guide For Further Reading, 26 January 2017.</p>

Asset/Event Number	94
Asset/Event Name	Frodsham War Memorial Gates And Railings
Type of Asset/Event	War Memorial
Date and/or Period	1921
Listing No.	1442701
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351903
Northing	376817
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>War Memorial, Gates And Railings, Erected 1921, Dismantled And Re-Erected In C1946. Reasons For Designation Frodsham War Memorial Gates And Railings, First Erected 1921 Are Listed At Grade II For The Following Principal Reasons: * Historic Interest: As An Eloquent Witness To The Tragic Impacts Of World Events On This Community, And The Sacrifices It Made In The Conflicts Of The C20; * Architectural Interest: The Wrought-Iron Gates And Railings Are Made To A High Standard, And Provide An Elegant And Sweeping Entrance To The Memorial Land And A Fitting Tribute To The Fallen Of The Town From Both World Wars; * Group Value: They Benefit From Both A Spatial And Historic Group Value With The Grade II-Listed Frodsham War Memorial. History Frodsham War Memorial Is Situated On The Crest Of Overton Hill And Was Unveiled By Colonel W Bromley Davenport On 24 October 1921. Unfortunately The Choice Of Site Did Not Meet With The Approval From Some Members Of The Community, As Most Of The Men Killed Had Come From Frodsham And Not Overton; Consequently, There Is A Second War Memorial In St Lawrence's Churchyard. The Land For The Memorial On Overton Hill Was Given In Trust To Frodsham Parish Council By A Number Of Local Landowners, Who Stipulated That It Was Given In Memory Of The Men Of Frodsham, Who Gave Their Lives In The Great War, And That The Land Should Be An Open</p>

Space For The Use And Enjoyment Of The People Of Frodsham For Evermore. The Memorial And The Adjacent Land On Which It Stands Is Accessed From Bellmonte Road And The Se Extent Of The Land Is Delineated By Iron Memorial Railings And Gates, The Cost Of Which Was Paid By Subscription. It Is Believed That The Railings Were First Erected In 1921, That They Were Dismantled During The Second World War And Re-Erected C1946; It Is Unclear How Much Of The Original Structure Survives Today, Although The Gates Are Considered To Be Original Features, The Attached Wreaths Which Originally Read 1914 - 1918, Have Been Altered Or Replaced To Read 1914 / 1918 And 1939 / 1945. Details War Memorial, Gates And Railings, Erected 1921, Dismantled And Re-Erected In C1946. Materials: Cast And Wrought Iron Gates And Railings, Concrete Dwarf Walls. The War Memorial Gates And Railings Provide A Dignified Screened Entrance To An Avenue Approach To The Frodsham War Memorial, Which Is Situated On The Crest Of Overton Hill. The Railings Are Split Into Two Sections By A Pair Of Principal Gates Flanked By Smaller Pedestrian Gates; The E Section Has A Curved Alignment And The W Section Has A Straight Alignment. The E Section Has Eight Railing Panels, Grouped Into Four Pairs, And The W Section Has 12 Railing Panels Grouped Into Six Pairs. Each Panel Is Stepped In Height And Rises With The Fall Of Ground From W To E; The Pairs Of Panels Are Separated By Intermediate Railing Posts With Triple Shafts And A Square Framed Laurel Wreath Panel, And Each End Terminates Against A Hollow Square Section Terminal Post, With A Square Framed Laurel Wreath Panel On Each Of The Four Faces. The Opposite Ends Of The Railing Sections Terminate Against A Three-Shaft Railing Panel That Is Attached To The W And E Pedestrian Gate Posts. The Rectangular Pedestrian Gates Are Shorter And Narrower Than The Square Principal Gates. The Gates Have Wrought-Iron Stile And Rail Frame Construction, With Intermediate Rails, Supporting And Holding In Place Square-Profile Railing Shafts. The Interstices Between The Railing Shafts In The Lower Pair Of Rails Are Filled By Additional Miniature Railing Shafts. The Upper Rail Of Each Gate Forms A Coping, Beneath Which A Further Rail Forms A Rectangular Frame; The Open Frame In The Pedestrian Gates Has A Central Quatrefoil Pierced Panel, While The Panels In The Principal Gates Contain Moulded Framed Panels That Read: Their Name Liveth / For Ever More. Open Square Panels Formed Within The Four Gates Contain Laurel Wreaths; Each Wreath Contains A Dedication, Reading From Left To Right Across The Gates: Bellum / 1914 1918 / 1939 1945 / Pax. The Gates Are Closed By Boxed Lever Latches With Ring Handles, The Principal Gates Have A Decorative Drop-Bolt And Can Be Held Open By Weighted Ground Catches. The Entrance From The W Pedestrian Gate Into The Park Is Flanked By A Pair Of Railing Screen Panels That Project At A Right-Angle. The Gates Are Supported By Stylised Classical-Style Hollow Bolted Cast-Iron Panel Gate-Posts, With Moulded Pedestals, Plain Capitals And Depressed Square Conical Finials. A Cast-Iron Stench Pipe With A Hinged Vane Is Attached To The Rear Of The E Principal Gate Post. Sources Websites Frodsham, Accessed 23 December 2016 From [http://www.lwm.org.uk/Memorials/Item/Memorial/2164Frodsham War Memorial](http://www.lwm.org.uk/Memorials/Item/Memorial/2164Frodsham%20War%20Memorial), Overton Hill, Frodsham, Cheshire, England - Non-Specific Veteran Memorials On Waymarking.Com, Accessed 6 January 2017 From http://www.waymarking.com/Waymarks/Wme3Vy_Frodsham_War_Memorial_Overton_Hill_Frodsham_Cheshire_England Overton Hill War Memorial, Accessed 6 January 2017 From [http://www.pmsa.org.uk/Pmsa-Database/5107/War Memorial Trust - Cheshire Shared Services Website & Email](http://www.pmsa.org.uk/Pmsa-Database/5107/War_Memorial_Trust_-_Cheshire_Shared_Services_Website_%26_Email), Accessed 6 January 2017 From [Parish.Cheshire.Gov.Uk/Frodsham/Cur_Docs/War_Mem_Maint.Doc](http://www.parish.cheshire.gov.uk/Frodsham/Cur_Docs/War_Mem_Maint.Doc) War Memorials Online, Accessed 6 January 2017 From <https://www.warmemorialsonline.org.uk/Memorial/120403>

Asset/Event Number	95
Asset/Event Name	War Memorial Cross In The Churchyard Of St Laurence'S Church
Type of Asset/Event	War Memorial
Date and/or Period	1921
Listing No.	1451843
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	352104

Northing	377274
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>The War Memorial In The Churchyard Of St Laurence'S Church, Frodsham, Is Listed At Grade Ii For The Following Principal Reasons:Historic Interest:* As An Eloquent Witness To The Tragic Impact Of World Events On The Local Community, And The Sacrifice It Made In The Conflicts Of The C20.Architectural Interest:* An Elegant Memorial Cross Sculpted By Alec Miller Of The Guild Of Handicraft.Group Value:* With The Church Of St Laurence (Grade I) And Churchyard Structures Listed At Grade Ii.HistoryThe Aftermath Of The First World War Saw The Biggest Single Wave Of Public Commemoration Ever With Tens Of Thousands Of Memorials Erected Across England. This Was The Result Of Both The Huge Impact On Communities Of The Loss Of Three Quarters Of A Million British Lives, And Also The Official Policy Of Not Repatriating The Dead Which Meant That The Memorials Provided The Main Focus Of The Grief Felt At This Great Loss.One Such Memorial Was Raised At St Laurence'S Church, Frodsham, As A Permanent Testament To The Sacrifice Made By 105 Members Of The Local Community Who Lost Their Lives In The First World War. Paid For By Public Subscription, The Memorial Was Sculpted By Alec Millar Who Was Also Involved In Producing The Memorial At Chester Cathedral Close (Grade Ii) And Several Other Listed War Memorials Including Those At Millom (Cumbria), Saintbury (Gloucestershire), And Lickinge (Oxfordshire) (All Grade Ii). The Architect Was Harold S Rodgers Of Oxford, Who Also Designed A Number Of War Memorial Tablets And Screens, And The Masons Were Messrs Unsworth And Rutter. The Design Incorporating A Crucifixion Was Not Without Controversy, But A Design Having Been Displayed In The Church During 1918, The Memorial Was Dedicated In 1921 By The Bishop Of Chester. Later, A Further 31 Names Were Added To The War Memorial Of Those Who Had Been Killed In The Second World War.Alec Miller (1879-1961). An Arts And Crafts Designer, Miller Trained As A Woodcarver In Glasgow Apprenticed To Miss Cp Anstruther, Later Joining Cr Ashbee'S Guild Of Handicraft In 1902, Just As It Moved From London To Chipping Campden In Gloucestershire. He Stayed In Campden After The Failure Of The Guild, Widening His Activities To Include Carving, Sculpting And Other Elements Of Design And Craftsmanship, In Particular Portrait Sculpture. Miller Emigrated To California Around 1929.DetailsThe Memorial Stands In The Churchyard Of The Church Of St Laurence (Grade I), In Close Proximity To The Grade Ii-Listed Sundial And Wright Tomb. It Takes The Form Of A Tall Sandstone Cross. The Cross Head, With Trefoils At The Interstices Of The Cross Arms Forming A Pierced Wheel, Bears The Figure Of Christ Crucified. The Cross Head Rises From A Moulded Collar On A Plain Octagonal Shaft, Which Stands On An Octagonal Plinth With A Slightly Projecting Cornice.The Front And Rear Faces Of The Plinth Are Recessed, In Which Blind Arcading Is Ornamented With A Shield, Charged With A Latin Cross, Appearing To Be Suspended From The Arcading By A Buckled Strap. The Remaining Six Sides Of The Plinth Carry Slate Plaques Bearing The Names Of The Fallen, Arranged In Alphabetical Order. Around The Base Of The Plinth Is The Dedicatory Inscription, Starting On The Front Face And Reading 1914 – 1918/ In Memory/ Of All The/ Men Of This/ Place Who/ Gave Their/ Lives In The/ Great War.The Plinth Stands On A Three-Stepped Octagonal Base With Slightly Projecting Treads. The Front Riser Of The Upper Step Is Inscribed With The Dates Of The Second World War, 1939 – 1945, With The Names Of Those Who Lost Their Lives In The Second World War Recorded On A Slate Plaque Fixed Below In The Riser Of The Middle Step. An Inscription Carved Into The Front Riser Of The Lowest Step Records Details Of The Memorial'S Erection, Reading Erected 1921/ Architect H.S. Rogers Oxford/ Sculptor A. Miller Chipping Campden/ Erected By F. Unsworth Frodsham/ Assistant Mason J. Rutter Frodsham.SourcesWebsitesWar Memorials Online, Accessed 24 October 2017 From https://www.war memorials online.org.uk/Memorial/194617/War Memorials Register, Accessed 24 October 2017 From http://www.lwm.org.uk/Memorials/Item/Memorial/10024Other'Frodsham War Memorial', Chester Chronicle, 11 May 1928, P2'Alec (Alexander) Miller', Mapping The Practice And Profession Of Sculpture In Britain And Ireland 1851-1951, University Of Glasgow History Of Art And Hatii, Online Database 2011 [http://sculpture.gla.ac.uk/view/person.php?id=Msib6_1232987006, Accessed 24 October 2017]</p>

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	96
Asset/Event Name	K4 Telephone Kiosk North Of Railway Bridge
Type of Asset/Event	Telephone Kiosk
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	1253575
HER Number	DCH2431
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351763
Northing	377843
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Telephone kiosk type K4 designed 1927 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Cast iron, with glazed door and glazed sides, all with small panes of Georgian proportion. Letter-box and 2 pre-decimal coinage stamp machines in rear of kiosk are an integral part of the design, with bracket for lamp, now removed, over. A rare and well preserved example of the "Giant" telephone kiosk, substantially larger than succeeding designs and incorporating postal facilities.

Asset/Event Number	97
Asset/Event Name	K6 Telephone Kiosk To Front Of Numbers 101 And 103
Type of Asset/Event	Telephone Kiosk
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	1261701
HER Number	DCH2463
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351633
Northing	377856
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	GV II Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.

Asset/Event Number	98
Asset/Event Name	Former Anti-Aircraft Operations Room, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Anti-Aircraft Operations Room
Date and/or Period	c. 1951
Listing No.	1411745
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351965

Northings	376592
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>An Anti-Aircraft Operations Room Built C1951 For The Ministry Of Defence To A Design Drawn Up By The Ministry Of Works. Reasons For Designation The Former Anti-Aircraft Operations Rooms At Frodsham, Cheshire, Completed In 1951, Is Listed At Grade II For The Following Principal Reasons: * Intactness: A Substantially Intact Early 1950S Anti-Aircraft Operations Room Which Has Experienced Only Minor Alteration Since Being Built, With Good Survival Of Original Internal Fittings And Fixtures. * Historic Interest: It Represents The Early Transition Of Cold War British Defence Policy Developing From Second World War Practices But Taking Into Account The Use Of Jet Aircraft And Atomic Bombs. The Later Use Of The Structure Reflects The Different Phases Of Civil Defence And Emergency Planning During The Cold War; * Architectural Interest: A Building Which Expresses Through Its Monumental And Robust Form The Threat Posed By The Atomic Bomb And The Necessary Measures To Protect Its Occupants From The Effects Of Nuclear Attack. The Plan Illustrates The Needs And Functions Of The Tactical Command Of Radar Controlled Anti-Aircraft Defences, As Envisaged During The Late 1940S. The Structure Is Representative Of Design Thinking Before The Introduction Of The Hydrogen Bomb In The Mid-1950S; * Rarity: One Of Only Four Anti-Aircraft Operations Rooms Surviving In England That Were Built On The Surface, But Protected From Blast, Heat And The Initial Radiation Burst By Being Set Back Into The Slope Of A Hill. History Anti-Aircraft Operations Rooms (Aaor) Formed An Integral Part Of The United Kingdom'S Anti-Aircraft Defences During The Early 1950S And Are A Physical Representation Of Early Cold War Defence Based Upon The Command And Control Experience Gained During The Second World War. Thirty-Two Gun Defended Areas (Gda) Were Established In The United Kingdom, Of Which 23 Were In England. Each Gda Was Commanded By An Anti-Aircraft Operations Room That Controlled The Automated Gun Sites Built Around The Periphery Of Major Conurbations, Ports, And Centres Of Armament Production. It Was An Integrated Defence System Designed To Counter The Threat Posed By Manned Soviet Bombers Carrying Free-Fall Atomic Bombs. By The Mid-1950S, Advancing Technology And The Threat Of Long-Range Ballistic Missiles, Rendered The System Obsolete. Government Policy Shifted From One Of 'Point-Defence' To One Of Nuclear Deterrent, And Following The Publication Of The 1956 Defence White Paper That Announced The Change In Policy, Anti-Aircraft Command Was Abolished. The Former Anti-Aircraft Operations Room (Aaor) At Beacon Hill, Frodsham Was One Of Twenty-Eight Purpose-Built Examples Constructed For The Royal Artillery Between 1950 And 1951. It Was Under The Command Of 4 Group, 79 Brigade And Controlled The Gun Sites In The Mersey Gun Defended Area. The Operations Room Received Long-Range Radar Reports Of The Approach Of Hostile Aircraft From The Raf'S Master Radar Stations. A Trial Yellow Yeoman (Type 82) Tactical Control Radar Associated With The Aaor Would Then Pick Up And Track The Targets Before They Were Allocated To The Automated Gun Sites Within Their Gda. Their Role Was Short Lived, And Following The Abolition Of Anti-Aircraft Command In 1956, The Bunker Was Acquired By Cheshire County Council In 1961 Which Converted It Into A Civil Defence Training Centre. This New Use Was Also Short Lived As The Civil Defence Corps Was Disbanded Seven Years Later In 1968. Having Stood Empty For Some Time, The Building Was Refurbished In 1986/87 And Became The Cheshire County Standby Emergency Centre And The Cheshire Fire Brigade County Standby Control Centre; The Main Control Being At Winsford. Details An Anti-Aircraft Operations Room Built C1951 For The Ministry Of Defence To A Design Drawn Up By The Ministry Of Works. Materials: It Is Built Of Reinforced Concrete, Fitted With Steel Blast Doors And Ventilators. Plan: It Is Square In Plan And Comprises A Two-Storey Semi-Sunken Reinforced Concrete Structure With A Central Operations/Plotting Room Surrounded On Both Floors By A Circulating Corridor, With Control Cabins, Offices, Communications Rooms, Plant Rooms, Latrines And Dormitories. Exterior: Since The Building Was Designed To Resist The Effects Of A Nuclear Explosion, There Are No Windows And The Only Openings In The Structure Are The Two Entrances, Ventilator Grilles, The Stand-By Generator Exhaust And A Protruding Ventilation Flue On The Roof Above The Plant Rooms. The Main Entrance Situated Centrally In The South-East Elevation Is At Ground Level, While A Second Entrance In The North-West Elevation Is At The Upper-Floor Level And Is Approached By A Flight Of Concrete Steps Set Into The Slope Of The Hill. The Two Entrances Have Double Steel Blast-Doors That Are Protected By Open-Sided Concrete Blast Wall Porches. Three Round, Steel Ventilator Grilles Protected By Plain Projecting Concrete Drip Moulds Are Situated To Either</p>

Side Of The Entrance In The North-West Elevation. Interior: It Is Entered At The Lower-Floor Level In The South-East Elevation And The Entrance Leads Into A Lobby That Functioned As The Reception/Security Room. A Dog-Leg Circulatory Corridor Gives Access To A Number Of Rooms Built Around The Centrally Positioned Full Height Former Operations Room. All Of These Rooms Bar The Boiler, Air Conditioning, And Generator Rooms Have Been Given Different Functions Over Time; Their Original Functions Included The Tactical Radar Control Room, Radio-Telephony Room, Telephone-Frame Room, Other Ranks (Or) And Women'S Royal Army Corps (Wrac) Rest Rooms. The Well Of The Operations Room Is Entered From The Circulatory Corridor By Two Doorways On Opposing Sides Of The Room. It Is Overlooked By Viewing Galleries At First Floor Level, Supported On Plain Tubular Steel Columns. The Galleries Are Accessed From The Upper Floor, And On The Northern And Southern Sides Are Occupied By Cabins Which Retain Their Curving Anti-Reflection Perspex Windows. The Blank South-Eastern Wall Would Originally Have Had Situation Tote And Map Boards Displayed On It. The Upper Floor Corridor Is Accessed Externally From The North-West Entrance, Doorway And Internally From The Lower Floor By A Total Of Five Stairways Protected By Painted Galvanised Tube And Steel Mesh Balustrades. As With The Lower-Floor, A Series Of Rooms Surround The Operations Room; Including Latrines, Rest Rooms, A Naffi, Civil Servants' Room, Switchboard, And Various Offices. Some Of The Original Partition Walls Have Subsequently Been Removed And An Open Dining Area Occupies Most Of The South-Western Side Of The Upper Floor, While The Former Wrac Latrines Have Been Converted To A Kitchen. The Original Positions Of Walls Are Visible As Witness Marks On The Marley-Tiled Concrete Floors. Most Of The Rooms On Both Floors Retain Their Original Plain Wooden Doors; The Original Box Ducting For The Ventilation System Remains Intact Throughout. The Original Air Conditioning Plant And Filtration System Is Intact, Although The Boiler And The Stand-By Generator Have Both Been Replaced By Modern Equipment. Sources Books And Journals Cocroft, W D, Thomas, R J C, Cold War - Building For Nuclear Confrontation 1946-1989, (2003) Other Cocroft And Thomas, Survey Report - The Beacons, Frodsham, Cheshire, (1997)

Asset/Event Number	99
Asset/Event Name	265, Chester Road
Type of Asset/Event	Cottage
Date and/or Period	Late C17
Listing No.	1261760
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	349054
Northing	375781
Parish	Helsby
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Helsby C.P. Chester Road Sj 47 Ne (North Side) 1/115 No. 265. li Cottage, Late C17; Sandstone And Brick, Painted; Corrugated Iron Over Thatch. 1 Storey Plus Attic In Roof. 2 Windows. Replaced Door; Iron Lattice Casements (Mid C19), 1 To Each Side Of Door And 2 In Dormers. Right Gable-End Of Stone Has Plinth And 2 Upper Windows: 1 Of 2 Lights With Flush Chamfered Mullion (1 Light Blocked), The Other Of 1 Light In A Square Chamfered Opening, Containing A Horizontal Sliding Sash). Flush Brick Chimney On Each Gable. Interior. 2 Rooms Plus Later Outshut At Back. Broad-Board Oak Doors; Oak Cupboards Of C17 Type At Each Side Of Chimney-Breast In Right Room; Winder Stair Behind Rear Cupboard (There Had Been 2 Stairs, That In Left Room Removed); Chamfered Oak Beams; Sawn Oak Joists; Oak-Framed Partition Wall Visible In Bedrooms; Oak Truss Indicates A Formerly Very Steep Roof-Pitch.

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Asset/Event Number	100
Asset/Event Name	Wrights Cottage
Type of Asset/Event	Cottage, Barn
Date and/or Period	Early C18
Listing No.	1253454
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	349696
Northing	375881
Parish	Helsby
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Helsby C.P. Bates Lane S/ 47 NE (East Side) 1/112 No. 25 (Wrights Cottage). li Cottage And Former Barn, Probably Early C18, Much Altered. Whitewashed Brick And Sandstone; Corrugated Iron Roof, Formerly Thatched, Cottage 2 Storeys, 1 Window, With Gable To Lane. Flush Quoins. Boarded Door In Skewback Cambered Opening. Small-Pane Casement Under Similar Arch. Small-Pane Horizontal Sliding Sash To Front Bedroom And In Gable End To Rear Bedroom. Large, Low, Battered Sandstone Buttress Left Of Door. Cyma Kneelers To Gable; Brick Chimney Immediately Behind Gable Coping. High Stone Wing Wall To Side Of Road At Rear. Barn Has 1 Metre Flush Stone Plinth At Rear, With Brown Brickwork Above; Double Doors Under Timber Lintel; 2 Rows Of 3 Loophole Vents. There Are Stated To Be No Internal Features Of Special Interest. Cottage Under Same Roof To Rear Of Barn Is Not Included In This Item.</p>

Asset/Event Number	101
Asset/Event Name	Rose Farmhouse
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	Late C17
Listing No.	1261759
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	348997
Northing	375737
Parish	Helsby
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Helsby C.P. Chester Road S/ 47 NE (North Side) 1/113 No. 255 (Rose Farmhouse). Gv li Farmhouse, Probably Late C17, Altered. Cement Rendered Brick; Patches Of Sandstone; Graded Grey Slate Roof. 2 Storeys; Cross-Gable Right And 3-Window Wing Left. 1 Small-Pane Casement To Each Storey Of Cross-Gable And Of Inner Face Of Cross-Wing. Replaced Door In Main Wing Near Junction With Cross-Wing. 2 Small-Pane Casements Left Of Door And Three 4-Pane Casements To Upper Storey. Brick Chimney On Ridge Just Left Of Doorway; Lateral Chimney Right. Interior Not Inspected.</p>

Asset/Event Number	102
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Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events



Asset/Event Name	Shippon And Barn 10 Metres North West Of Rose Farmhouse
Type of Asset/Event	Shippon, Barn, Stable
Date and/or Period	Early C19
Listing No.	1253455
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	348965
Northing	375728
Parish	Helsby
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Helsby C.P. Chester Road Sj 47 Ne (North Side) 1/114 Shippon And Barn 10 Metres North West Of Rose Farmhouse. Gv li Farm Building Formerly Barn, Shippon, Stable And Probably Stye, Early C19; Brown Brick With Graded Grey Slate Roofs. 2 Storeys; L-Shaped. Left Wing With Stable And Shippon Has Divided Doors, Small-Pane Casements, 2 Loading Doors To Hayloft And Small Brick Vents; Dentil Courses At Eaves. Rear Wing Has Driftway In Corner With 1 Storey To Right With Small Windows, Small Brick Vents And Dentil Courses At Eaves. Groups Well With Farmhouse. Listed For Group Value.

Asset/Event Number	103
Asset/Event Name	Rake House
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	1807
Listing No.	1253459
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	348871
Northing	375718
Parish	Helsby
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Helsby C.P. Lower Rake Lane Sj 47 Ne (East Side) 1/119 Rake House. 23/7/1975 li Farmhouse, Now House, 1807; Flemish Bond Brown Brick; Graded Grey Slate Roof. 2 Storeys, 3 Windows; Formerly 2 Windows But 2-Storey 1-Room Bay Added To Left, Probably Early C19. Wide Half-Glazed Door With Margin Panes And Fielded Lower Panels In Moulded Case With Corner Roses, Central In Right Portion. 16-Pane Sashes, Recessed In Right Portion, Flush In Left Portion. Left Portion Has Pale Headers. Slightly Cambered Gauged Brick Window Arches, Those In Left Portion More Sharply Curved. Stone Over Door Inscribed E.H.1807. 3 Diminishing Chimneys Of Brick. Taller Later C19 Rear Wing Has No Visible Features Of Special Interest. Interior Not Inspected. Attached Farm Buildings (Dated Eh 1826 And Converted To Dwellings) Are Not Included In This Item.

Asset/Event Number	104
Asset/Event Name	Bank House
Type of Asset/Event	House

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Date and/or Period	1820s
Listing No.	1253456
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	349141
Northing	375882
Parish	Helsby
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Helsby C.P. Chester Road S. 47 N. (North Side) 1/116 Bank House. li House, Probably 1820 S. Brown Brick, Flemish Bond To Front With Pale Headers; Grey Slate Roof. 2 Storeys; 3 Windows. Replaced Part-Glazed 3-Panel Door Under Radial Bar Fanlight In Projecting Flat-Roofed Porch Of Wood, Probably Circa 1900. Plain Stone Plinth. 16-Pane Recessed Sashes With Wedge Lintels. Almost Pyramidal Roof With Lead-Roll Hips And Very Short Ridge. 1 Flush Brick Chimney On Each End Wall. Former Outbuildings Converted To Dwellings Are Not Included In The Item. Interior Not Inspected.

Asset/Event Number	105
Asset/Event Name	Church Of St Paul
Type of Asset/Event	Parish Church
Date and/or Period	1868
Listing No.	1253457
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	349266
Northing	375859
Parish	Helsby
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Helsby C.P. Chester Road S. 47 N. (South Side) 1/117 Church Of St Paul. li Church 1868-70 By John Douglas, South Aisle (And Transept?) Added 1909 By Douglas And Minshull. Coursed Rock-Faced Yellow Sandstone; Graded Green Westmorland Slate Roofs. Nave With Towerless Slate West Spire; Catslide Roof Of Shallower Pitch Over South Aisle; Transepts; Apsidal Chancel. Paired Lancets And Very Simple Plate Tracery. Externally The Steep Roofs, With The Splay-Footed Octagonal Spire Seeming To Float Above Two Great Bell-Louvres Around Its Base, Are A Powerful Feature, Architecturally Very Advanced. Interior. Nave Of 5 Bays; Beam On Octagonal Stone Piers Carries Simply-Framed Aisle Roof; Wide Arch-Braced Nave Roof; Corbelled Piers Carry Nave And Chancel Arches, Very Simple; Chamfered Unmoulded Transept Arches; Loftly Chancel Roof With No Principal Rafters But Hammer-Posts To Common Rafters; Deeply Splayed Embrasures; Glass In Porch, Chancel And South Transept. A Satisfying Interior.

Asset/Event Number	106
Asset/Event Name	Lychgate To St Paul'S Churchyard
Type of Asset/Event	Lychgate
Date and/or Period	1911
Listing No.	1253458

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HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	349277
Northing	375883
Parish	Helsby
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Gv Lychgate, 1911, Oak Framed On Low Stone Plinth; Roof Of Small Green Slates. Camber Beam Trusses, The Outer One Inscribed A:1911:D: I Am The Resurrection And The Life. Shaped Brackets; Ornate Bargeboards With Finials. Listed For Group Value.

Asset/Event Number	107
Asset/Event Name	Former Stationmaster'S House And Main Railway Station Building Helsby Station
Type of Asset/Event	Stationmaster's House, Station Building
Date and/or Period	1849
Listing No.	1253460
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	348692
Northing	375629
Parish	Helsby
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Helsby C.P. Station Avenue Sj 47 Ne 1/120 Former Stationmaster'S House And Main Railway Station Building Helsby Station. Gv li Railway Station Building/Former Stationmaster'S House, Now Office, 1849 For The Birkenhead, Lancashire And Cheshire Junction Railway Company. Coursed Rock-Faced Red Sandstone With Grey Slate Roofs. Cross-Gable And Right Wing (As Seen From Forecourt), To House Of 2 Storeys And Single-Storey Wing Left; Jacobethan. Shaped Gables; Added Half-Glazed Porch With 4-Panel Door In Corner Of Cross-Wing; Station Door And Windows Blocked; Mullioned Windows, Some Shoulder-Arched; 3 Diminishing Chimneys. Front To Platform Expressed Similarly To Forecourt Front. Wing-Wall To Forecourt And 2 Cast Iron Columns With Raised Strapwork And Wing-Wall To Platform For Canopies, Now Removed.

Asset/Event Number	108
Asset/Event Name	Shelter On Island Platform At Helsby Railway Station
Type of Asset/Event	Platform Shelter
Date and/or Period	1849
Listing No.	1261746
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	348664
Northing	375634
Parish	Helsby

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Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Helsby C.P. Station Avenue Sj 47 Ne 1/121 Shelter On Island Platform At Helsby Railway Station. Gv li Platform Shelter On Island Platform, 1849 For The Birkenhead Lancashire And Cheshire Junction Railway Company. Coursed Rock-Faced Red Sandstone With Grey Slate Roofs. 1 Storey, Small-Scale, Jacobethan. Cross-Wing And Long Wing, Detailed As Former Stationmaster'S House And Main Station Building, Q.V.
Asset/Event Number	109
Asset/Event Name	Helsby War Memorial
Type of Asset/Event	War Memorial
Date and/or Period	1920
Listing No.	1437912
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	349298
Northing	375886
Parish	Helsby
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>First World War Memorial, 1920, With Later Additions For The Second World War.Reasons For DesignationHelsby War Memorial, Which Stands In The Churchyard Of The Church Of St Paul, Is Listed At Grade II For The Following Principal Reasons: * Historic Interest: As An Eloquent Witness To The Tragic Impact Of World Events On The Local Community, And The Sacrifice It Made In The Conflicts Of The C20; * Architectural Interest: An Intricately Carved Cross In The Celtic Style; * Group Value: With The Church Of St Paul (Grade II) And The Lychgate To St Paul'S Churchyard (Grade II).HistoryThe Aftermath Of The First World War Saw The Biggest Single Wave Of Public Commemoration Ever With Tens Of Thousands Of Memorials Erected Across England. This Was The Result Of Both The Huge Impact On Communities Of The Loss Of Three Quarters Of A Million British Lives, And Also The Official Policy Of Not Repatriating The Dead, Which Meant That The Memorials Provided The Main Focus Of The Grief Felt At This Great Loss. One Such Memorial Was Raised At Helsby As A Permanent Testament To The Sacrifice Made By The Members Of The Local Community Who Lost Their Lives In The First World War.The Memorial Was Unveiled By J Taylor Jp And Dedicated By Reverend Ew Evans On 25 April 1920, Commemorating 20 Local Servicemen Who Died In The First World War. The Memorial, Designed By Rh Lockwood And Made By W Heswall And Son, Was Funded By The Parishioners At A Cost Of £350. Following The Second World War The Names Of 17 Men Who Died In That Conflict Were Added. In 2005-6 The War Memorial Was Conserved With The Help Of Grant Aid From War Memorials Trust And In 2015 The Memorial Was Refurbished By The Local Authority.Rh Lockwood Was Also Responsible For Designing The War Memorial At Upton By Chester, And The Panels In Chester Town Hall Commemorating The C800 Men Of Chester Who Died In The First World War.DetailsThe War Memorial Stands In The Churchyard Of The Grade II-Listed Church Of St Paul, Overlooking The A56 And Close To The Grade II-Listed Lychgate. The C5M Tall Sandstone Memorial Takes The Form Of A Celtic Cross With A Broad Tapering Shaft. The Wheel-Head And Shaft Are Decorated With Complex Vine Patterns Carved In Relief. The Shaft Stands On A Pedestal, Rectangular On Plan, Raised On A Three-Stepped Base. The Whole Stands On A Platform Above The Level Of The Churchyard Wall.The Principal Dedicatory Inscription Is Recorded On The Front Face Of The Cross Shaft, At Its Foot, Incised Into The Stone And Painted In Black Ink, Reading Erected By The/ Parishioners Of Helsby/ In Proud And/ Grateful Remembrance/ Of The Men Of Helsby/ Parish Who Died For Their/ King And Country/ In The Great Wars/ 1914 - 1918 1939 - 1945. Below This On The Front Face Of The Pedestal The Commemorated Names Are Incised In Two Columns, One Of The 20 First World War Combatants And The Other Of The 17 Second World War Names.SourcesWebsitesSt Paul'S Church, Helsby, Accessed</p>

20/07/2016 From <http://www.stpaulhelsby.org.uk/visitors.html> War Memorials Online, Accessed 26 January 2017 From <https://www.warmemorials.org.uk/memorial/120412> War Memorials Register, Accessed 20/07/2016 From <http://www.lwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/2155> War Memorials Trust, Grants Showcase, Accessed 20/07/2016 From <http://www.warmemorials.org/search-grants/?Gid=618>

Asset/Event Number	110
Asset/Event Name	Helsby Junction Signal Box
Type of Asset/Event	Signal Box
Date and/or Period	1900
Listing No.	1412057
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	348685
Northing	375656
Parish	Helsby
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>London North Western Railway Type 4 Signal Box Built 1900. Reasons For Designation Helsby Junction Signal Box Is Listed At Grade II For The Following Principal Reasons: * Representative: A Good Example Of The Typical Form Of The London And North Western Railway Type 4 Signal Box * Interior: For The Retention Of The Original Lever Frame * Group Value: With The Grade II Listed Station Buildings And Waiting Shelter. History From The 1840S, Huts Or Cabins Were Provided For Men Operating Railway Signals. These Were Often Located On Raised Platforms Containing Levers To Operate The Signals And In The Early 1860S, The Fully Glazed Signal Box, Initially Raised High On Stilts To Give A Good View Down The Line, Emerged. The Interlocking Of Signals And Points, Perhaps The Most Important Single Advance In Rail Safety, Patented By John Saxby In 1856, Was The Final Step In The Evolution Of Railway Signalling Into A Form Recognisable Today. Signal Boxes Were Built To A Great Variety Of Different Designs And Sizes To Meet Traffic Needs By Signalling Contractors And The Railway Companies Themselves. Signal Box Numbers Peaked At Around 12,000-13,000 For Great Britain Just Prior To The First World War And Successive Economies In Working Led To Large Reductions In Their Numbers From The 1920S Onwards. British Railways Inherited Around 10,000 In 1948 And Numbers Dwindled Rapidly To About 4000 By 1970. In 2012, About 750 Remained In Use; It Was Anticipated That Most Would Be Rendered Redundant Over The Next Decade. The London And North Western Railway Initially Employed The Signalling Contractors Saxby And Farmer For Signalling Equipment Including Signal Boxes. From 1874, Provision Of New Signalling Was Taken In-House Using The Company'S Main Engineering Works At Crewe. The First Design (Now Known As The LnwR Type 3) Was Quickly Replaced By The Type 4 By 1876: This Standardised Design Being Built In Large Numbers In Various Sizes Up Until About 1904. Helsby Junction Signal Box Is A Late Example Of The Design, Built In 1900 To Replace An 1870S Signal Box On A Slightly Different Site. The Signal Box Is On The Island Platform At Helsby Station, To The North-East Of The Station Building And Waiting Shelter Both Date To 1849 And Are Listed Grade II. Helsby Junction Signal Box Was Extensively Renovated In Circa 2003, Winning A National Railway Heritage Award In 2004. Details Railway Signal Box, 1900, By And For The London And North Western Railway, Type 4 Design Of 1876, Extensively Renovated Circa 2003. Materials: Brick Base With Timber Upper Floor With Horizontal Weatherboarding; Upvc Windows Replicating The Original Pattern; Welsh Slate Roof. Exterior: The Signal Box Appears To Be Single Storey With A Half Basement, The Floor Of The Lower, Locking Room Being Below The Level Of The Surrounding Station Platform. At The South-Western End Of The Box There Is A Small Annex Which, Although Of Matching Construction, Is A Later Addition, Providing A Staff Toilet And A Porch To The Entrance To The Operating Room. The Timber Structure Of The Upper, Operating Room Is</p>

Slightly Set Back From The Brick Wall Face Of The Locking Room Below. The Locking Room Is Lit By Four, Segmentally Arched Windows To Front And Back, With A Single Window To The North-Eastern End. The Operating Room Is Accessed Via A Short, Modern Steel Staircase Rising Into The Porch From The South-Eastern Side. Glazing On This Side Of The Signal Box Is Continuous With Eleven 4-Pane Sashes Arranged 2-2-3-2-2, Most Being Fixed, But Some Horizontally Sliding. Glazing On The North-Western Side Is Similar Being Nearly Continuous With 10 Sashes With A Single Central Gap. The North-Eastern End Is Also Nearly Continuously Glazed Except For A Single, Sash-Sized Gap. The Roof Is Gabled To A Shallow Pitch, Finished With Timber Spiked Finials Set Into Plain Bargeboards. Interior: The Signal Box Retains Its Original 45 Lever London And North Western Railway Tumbler Frame. Sources Books And Journals The Signalling Study Group, , The Signal Box: A Pictorial History And Guide To Designs, (1986), 148-152

Asset/Event Number	111
Asset/Event Name	Manchester Ship Canal Magazine Building, Ince Banks
Type of Asset/Event	Magazine Building
Date and/or Period	c. 1888
Listing No.	1138825
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	347480
Northing	377860
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Ellesmere Port And Neston; Manchester Ship Canal Sj 47 Ne Magazine Building, (47477787) Ince Banks 4/1 li Building For Storing Explosives; Probably Just Prior To 1888. Built By The Manchester Ship Canal Company Well Away From Canal Workings And Areas Of Population For Safety Reasons. Now Used On Casual Basis By Wild-Fowlers And Bird Watchers. Red Brick With Slate Roof. Single Storey Raised On Piers, Divided Into 3 Bays X 2 Bays By The Piers Which Continue Up As Pilasters On The Main Elevation. The Piers Support Semi-Circular Arches And There Are Angle Buttresses To The Corner Piers Which Also Continue Upwards As Pilasters. All Pilasters Join A Deep Projecting Brick Band Below Eaves Level Which Gives The Impression Of Construction In Large Sunk Brick Panels. The South-East Elevation Contains A Central Door Opening Under A Segmental Arch And Window Openings Are Narrow Slots At High Level. Hipped Roof With Blue Clay Tiles. The Raised Floor Is Both A Precaution Against Seasonal Flooding And A Blast Reducing Measure.

Asset/Event Number	112
Asset/Event Name	Marshgate Farmhouse
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	Early C17, later alterations
Listing No.	1253624
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	353552
Northing	378884

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Parish	Sutton Weaver
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Sutton C.P. Chester Road Sj 57 Nw (South Side) 2/142 Marshgate Farmhouse. Gv li Farmhouse, Early C17 Altered Later C17-Mid C19. Brick-Nogged Oak Frame Partly Rebuilt In Brown Brick; Graded Grey Slate Roof. 2 Storeys. Cross-Wing Right Has Front Circa 1830 With A Wood Casement To Lower Storey And A Horizontal Sliding Sash To Upper Storey; Gable Ends (To Which Front Is Not Bonded) Rebuilt In Sandstone And Brick, Apparently By Degrees, C17-18; Flush Gable Chimney Left. Long Oak-Framed Wing, Partly Rebuilt In Brick, Has Small-Framing Of Heavy Timbers; Jowled Corner Posts In Gable End And Large Cambered Tie-Beam; Braces Beneath Eaves. Casements Probably C19. Interior Not Inspected.

Asset/Event Number	113
Asset/Event Name	Barn 20 Metres East Of Marshgate Farm
Type of Asset/Event	Barn
Date and/or Period	Early C18
Listing No.	1253630
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	353575
Northing	378891
Parish	Sutton Weaver
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Sutton C.P. Chester Road Sj 57 Nw (South Side) 2/143 Barn 20 Metres East Of Marshgate Farm. Gv li Barn, Now Also Used As Farm Store. Probably Early C18. Brown Brick; Grey Slate Roof; Coped Gables With Kneelers. Pentice-Roofed 3/4 Full-Height Porch To Former Threshing Floor. Boarded Door; Boarded Loading-Door To Loft. Door And Small Openings To Ground Floor, 2 Arched, In Right Gable And 2 Loading Doors Under Wedge Lintels To Loft. Gable Vents In Diamond And Split-Diamond Patterns. Interior Altered.

Asset/Event Number	114
Asset/Event Name	Barn 10 Metres North West Of Number 51
Type of Asset/Event	Barn
Date and/or Period	Early C17
Listing No.	1253619
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	354443
Northing	379489
Parish	Sutton Weaver
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Sutton C.P. Chester Road Sj 57 Nw (North Side) 2/140 Barn 10 Metres North West Of No. 51. Gv li Barn, Now Storage Building, Early C17 Altered. Brick-Nogged Oak Small Framing, Partly Rebuilt In Brick; Some Wattle And Daub; Corrugated Asbestos Roof, Formerly Thatched. Full-

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Height Central Opening With Boarded Door Right And Wood Casement Left; Loading Door In Right End Gable.

Asset/Event Number	115
Asset/Event Name	Barn And Shippon At Sutton Hall
Type of Asset/Event	Barn, Stable, Shippon
Date and/or Period	Late C17
Listing No.	1253612
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	354543
Northing	379115
Parish	Sutton Weaver
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Sutton C.P. Aston Lane Sj 57 Nw South-West Side 2/137 Barn And Shippon At Sutton Hall. Gv li Former Barn, Stable And Shippon, Late C17, Brick With Graded Grey Slate Roof. 2 Storeys Plus Attics. L-Shaped: Left Shippon And Stable Wing Has Boarded Doors And Casements To Lower Storey, Rectangular Loading Doors And Loophole Vents To Upper Storey And 3 Oak-Framed Gabled Dormers To Attic; Right Wing (Formerly Barn) Has Altered 3/4-Height Threshing Porch With Leanto Slate Roof, Stone Plinth And Some Flush Quoins, Stone-Coped Gables, Inserted Hopper Casements Under Cambered Arches, 2 Boarded Loading Doors To Upper Storey, One Upper Part Of Threshing Porch, And Loophole Vents.

Asset/Event Number	116
Asset/Event Name	Circular Feeding Trough In Farmyard Of Sutton Hall Farmstead
Type of Asset/Event	Feeding Trough
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	1261738
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	354529
Northing	379109
Parish	Sutton Weaver
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Sutton C.P. Aston Lane . Sj 57 Nw South-West Side 2/138 Circular Feeding Trough In Farmyard Of Sutton Hall Farmstead. Gv li Feeding Trough, Probably C19, Of Red Stone. Circular, Massive, Fashioned From A Single Stone. Almost 2 Metres In Diameter And 1 Metre High.

Asset/Event Number	117
Asset/Event Name	Boatman'S Shelter On East Bank Of Weaver Navigation

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Type of Asset/Event	Boatman's Shelter
Date and/or Period	Mid C19
Listing No.	1261700
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	353523
Northing	378883
Parish	Sutton Weaver
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Sutton C.P. Chester Road (South Side) Boatman'S Shelter On East Bank Of Weaver Navigation. li Boatman'S Shelter, Disued, Mid C19. Red-Brown Brick; Slate Pyramidal Roof, Felted. Boarded Door Under Tooled Sandstone Lintel. Boarded-Up Windows, 1 Each To Front, Back And Sides, Under Cambered Skewback Arches. Left Front Corner And The Head To Rear Window Rebuilt In Blue Brick. Listed Primarily For Historic Interest; During The C19 The Weaver Navigation Was A Major Commercial Waterway For Boats Carrying Salt.

Asset/Event Number	118
Asset/Event Name	Wing Of Former Aston Old Hall Now Gamekeeper'S Cottage And Store
Type of Asset/Event	Former Hall Building
Date and/or Period	Late C16
Listing No.	1253145
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	355280
Northing	378052
Parish	Aston
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Aston By Sutton C.P. Aston Lane Sj 57 Ne South West Of 3/43 Wing Of Former Aston Old Hall, Now Gamekeeper'S Cottage And Store. Gv li Gamekeeper'S Cottage And Store, Formerly A Wing Of Aston Old Hall, Later C16 Altered. Pebbledash Above Rendered Brick Flush Plinth; Indications Of Oak-Framed Structure Beneath Pebbledash. Graded Grey Slate Roof, Formerly Thatched. 2 Storeys, 4 Windows. Round-Arched Central Opening And 2 Doorways With Boarded Doors, One Apparently Old (Broad Boards On Shaped Wrought Iron Hinges) At Front; 7 Small-Pane Horizontally Sliding Sashes And 1 Replaced 3-Pane Casement. The Left Structural Bay Is Of Longer Span Than The Others. Each Gable End Has A Curved Surface, Out Of Plumb, Suggesting Warped Oak Frame Beneath Pebbledash. The Right Gable Is Jettied Above An Oriel Window Now Masked In Pebbledash. A Watercolour In The Aston Papers At Aston Lodge Shows Aston Old Hall With Elizabethan Framing Comprising The Present Gamekeeper'S House And A Main Wing Linking It To The Dovecote (Q.V.).

Asset/Event Number	122
Asset/Event Name	125 And 127, Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Cottages
Date and/or Period	Early C17

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Listing No.	1130423
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	353950
Northing	381728
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Cottages Early C17 Sandstone And Brick Nogged Timber Framing With Machine Tile Roof. 2 Storeys 3 Bays With Added Wing East. Sandstone Up To First Floor Moulded String Course, Exposed Timber In Small Framing Above. Boarded Doors And Altered Casement Windows. Interior: Moulded Beams.

Asset/Event Number	123
Asset/Event Name	Village Farmhouse
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	Early C17
Listing No.	1115509
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	353647
Northing	382004
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Farm House Now Cottage Early C17 With Alterations And Additions, Sandstone With Slate Roof. 2 Storey 1 Bay, Coursed Rubble Walls, Mullion Windows With Leaded Lights. String Courses At First Floor Level And Above First Floor Window. Later Section North, In Random Rubble With Casement Windows, Of No Interest.

Asset/Event Number	124
Asset/Event Name	Brookfield Farmhouse
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	1691
Listing No.	1105640
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	350854
Northing	382129
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Farm House 1691 (Carved On Doorhead) Stone With Brick Gable And Machine Tile Roof. 2

Storeys 3 Bays With Wing To North. Moulded String Course At First Floor Level. An Original Stone Mullion Window At Ground Floor In West Gable. Sash Windows To Facade Ground Floor, Modern Casements In Front Gabled Dormer And At First Floor In West Gable. Original Entrance Filled In Over Which Is Date And Initials Tpp, And New Entrance Provided. The East Gable Is In Brick. Stacks Extended In Brickwork Above Original Stone Chimneys.

Asset/Event Number	125
Asset/Event Name	Former Rock Farm House
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	Late C17
Listing No.	1330345
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	353838
Northing	381779
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	This List Entry Was Subject To A Minor Amendment On 10/03/2016Sj 58 Sw 5/32Halton, Main Street (East Side), Former Rock Farm House (Formerly Listed As Still Rock Farm House.Previously Listed As Rock Farm House And Barn)27.2.73liFormer Farm House Now Social Club Offices. Late C17 With C19 Alterations. Sandstone And Red Brick With Slate Roof. 2 Storeys 6 Bays Including Two Gabled Projections. Original Portion West Of Sandstone With Mullion Windows. East The Red Brick Section "U" Shaped On Plan, Is Built Off Old Sandstone Walls Averaging 5 Courses Above Ground Level. Arched Porch Entrance In West Gabled Projection With Modern Door, Windows East Of This Are Two Light Casements With Arch Turning Pieces And Glazing Bars. Plain Gable Barge Boards And Lead Valleys. Interior: Bevelled Beams.

Asset/Event Number	126
Asset/Event Name	6, 8 And 10, Castle Road
Type of Asset/Event	Cottages
Date and/or Period	Early C18
Listing No.	1320343
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	353807
Northing	381869
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Row Of 3 Cottages Early C18 With Alterations, Sandstone With Slate Roof, 2 Storey 1 Bay In Squared Coursed Stone With Dressed Heads, Sills And Broad Surrounds To Doors. Three Light Horizontal Sliding Sashes With Glazing Bars Old Slate Roof With Diminished Courses, One Chimney Stack Of Stone. Listed For Group Value.

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Asset/Event Number	127
Asset/Event Name	53, Holloway
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	1779
Listing No.	1104841
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	350792
Northing	382196
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	5/78 No. 53 (Formerly Listed As House To 7.12.65 North West Of The Elms)li House 1779 Brown Brick With Slate Roof 2 Storeys 2 Bay Stone Plinth And Quoins. Pedimented Stone Doorcase With Architrave And Pulvinated Frieze. Studded Entrance Door. Near Flush Casements With Lintels Marked As Voussoirs.

Asset/Event Number	128
Asset/Event Name	Halton House
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	1779
Listing No.	1130463
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	353684
Northing	382106
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	House 1779, Brown Brick With Sandstone Slate Roof. 2 Storeys Three Bays. Rusticated Stone Quoins. Stone Doorcase With Eared Architraves, Keystone Cutting Pulvinated Frieze And Pediment With Inscribed Tympanum, Six Panel Door. Windows Have Screwback Rusticated Heads With Keystones, Stone Sills And Recessed Sashes. Gable Chimneys. Wooden Eaves Cornice Altered To Accept An Eaves Gutter.

Asset/Event Number	129
Asset/Event Name	31, Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Stables
Date and/or Period	Late C18
Listing No.	1320385
HER Number	

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Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	353698
Northing	382114
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Former Stables To Halton House, Now A Dwelling, Late C18, Red Sandstone With Slate Roof 2 Storeys 5 Bays. Squared Rubble Walls, Three Gothic Windows To Ground Floor With Rendered Surrounds, Stone Sills And Cast Iron Lattice Casements. Six Panel Door With Narrow Rendered Surround. Square Pitch Hole At First Floor Level Blocked Internally And Filled With Unglazed Pair Of Lattice Casements. Sandstone Copings To Gables.

Asset/Event Number	130
Asset/Event Name	Holly Bank House
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	Early C18
Listing No.	1130464
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	353652
Northing	381941
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	House Early C18 Rendered Brick With Slate Roof 2 Storeys And Attic 5 Bays, Including Blank Bay Over Entrance. Moulded Stone Plinth And Rusticated Quoins. Stone Doorcase With Ionic Pilasters, Pulvinated Frieze And Swan-Neck Pediment With Cartouche In The Tympanum. A Roundel With Festoon Formerly Occupied The Blank Space Over The Entrance. Recessed Sash Windows With Glazing Bars.

Asset/Event Number	131
Asset/Event Name	The Elms
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	Mid C18
Listing No.	1130442
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	350814
Northing	382169
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	This List Entry Was Subject To A Minor Amendment On 10/03/2016Sj 58 Sw 5/82Former Runcorn U.D. Higher Runcorn, Weston Road (North Side), The Elms(Formerly Listed As No.4

(Just The Elms) Weston Road (North Side))7.12.65liTown House Now Four Flats. Mid C18, Red Brick With Slate Roof. 2 Storeys 5 Bays Flanked By Lower 2 Storey Single Bay Wings. Moulded Plinth, Rusticated Quoins. Segmental Pedimented Doric Doorcase With Fluted Pilasters And Triglyphs Containing Six Panel Door With Fielded Panels. Ground Floor Windows Altered To Recessed Casement Doors. First Floor Windows Are Sash With Glazing Bars And Moulded Stone Sills. Stone Bracketed Cornice. The Large Slates Which Formerly Covered The Roof Have Been Replaced By Smaller Slates. Interior Staircase With Closed String And Turned Balusters.Listing Ngr: Sj5056881079

Asset/Event Number	132
Asset/Event Name	Rockfield
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	Late C18
Listing No.	1326281
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	350710
Northing	382132
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Sj 58 Sw Former Runcorn U.D. Weston Road (South Side) Higher Runcorn 5/84 No.7 (Rockfield)7.12.65 liHouse Late C18 Rendered Brickwork With Slate Roof. 2 Storeys 5 Bays. Stone Doric Doorcase With Open Pediment. Six Panel Door With Fielded Panels And Radial Bar Fanlight. Stone Band At First Floor Will Level And Architrave To Centre First Floor Window. Sashes Set Back In Reveals.

Asset/Event Number	133
Asset/Event Name	The Nook
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	C18
Listing No.	1130443
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	350761
Northing	382138
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	House Mid C18 Roughcast Stone And Brickwork With Slate Roof. 2 Storeys 6 Bays. Stone Doorcase With Moulded Architrave And Stone Segmental Arch With Key. Six Panel Door With Fielded Upper Panels And Radial Bar Fanlight. Sash Windows With Glazing Bars But Some Openings Built Up. Exposed Stonework At The Rear. The Roof Has A Sandstone Ridge.

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Asset/Event Number	134
Asset/Event Name	The Tricorn Public House
Type of Asset/Event	Stables
Date and/or Period	c. 1710
Listing No.	1130426
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	354053
Northing	380797
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Former Stables To Hallwood, Circa 1710 Now Altered And Part Of Licensed Premises. Sandstone With Slate Roof 1½ Storeys 8 Bays Of Varying Width. 5 Giant Doric Pilasters, 2 Broken Pedimented Doorways, 5 Sashes With Moulded Stone Architraves, 2 Large Windows Openings With Gothic Heads, One Now Containing A Double Door, And 6 Oval Windows At High Level. There Is A Band At Pediment Level And An Eaves Cornice.

Asset/Event Number	135
Asset/Event Name	59, 61 And 63, Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Houses
Date and/or Period	Early C19
Listing No.	1320414
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	353692
Northing	381841
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Row Of Three Houses, Early C19. Red Brick With Slate Roof, 2 Storeys And Attic 7 Bays. Tuscan Column Doorcases With Elliptical Fanlights And Rubbed Arches, Four Panel Doors With Raised Panels Approached Up Three Stone Steps. Stone Plinth, Rectangular Apron With Wide Margin Sinking Below Ground Floor Windows. Recessed Sash Windows With Stone Sills And Skewback Lintels. Ground Floor And First Floor Windows Missing From South End Bay But First Floor Lintel Remains. Stone Eaves Cornice, Roof Of Small Slates, South End And Party Wall Stacks. The Stack At The North End Has Been Removed And The Gable Set Back To The Inner Face.

Asset/Event Number	136
Asset/Event Name	12, 14 And 16, Castle Road
Type of Asset/Event	Cottages
Date and/or Period	Early C19
Listing No.	1330343

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HER Number

Status Listed Building - Grade II

Easting 353806

Northing 381888

Parish Halton

Council Cheshire West and Chester

Description Sj 58 Sw Halton Castle Road (East Side) 5/23 Nos. 12, 14 & 16 Gv liRow Of 3 Cottages Early C19 With Alterations, Brown Brick With Slate Roof 2 Storeys 1 Bay, Stone Plinth, Quoins, And First Floor Level Sill Band. Ground Floor Windows Are Three Light Horizontal Sliding Sashes With Turning Pieces And Arches, Those At First Floor Level Are Two Light Casements Also With Shallow Arches. Roof Of Small Slates With Plain Brick Stacks. Listed For Group Value.

Asset/Event Number 137

Asset/Event Name 88, 90, 92 And 94, Main Street

Type of Asset/Event Cottages

Date and/or Period 1827

Listing No. 1130462

HER Number

Status Listed Building - Grade II

Easting 353926

Northing 381755

Parish Halton

Council Cheshire West and Chester

Description Row Of Four Cottages 1827 (In Tablet At First Floor Level). Red Brick With Slate Roof 2 Storeys 4 Bays With Gable Projections Both Ends. Sandstone Plinth And Sills And Heads With Stepped Labels. Side Entrances To Both End Cottages Have Stone Bracketed Canopies Whereas The Canopies To The Centre Cottages Are Supported On Wide Projecting Edge Moulded Stone Cheeks. Three Light Casement Windows, One Original Boarded Door. Gable Apex Feature Of Three Projecting Courses With. Middle Course Set Point Forward. This Feature Is Repeated In The Caps Of The Diagonally Set Clustered Chimneys. Lead Ridge, Old Slates And Very Narrow Gable Barge Boards.

Asset/Event Number 138

Asset/Event Name Gate Piers And Surrounding Wall To Library

Type of Asset/Event Gate Piers

Date and/or Period c. 1730

Listing No. 1130459

HER Number

Status Listed Building - Grade II

Easting 353776

Northing 381897

Parish Halton

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Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Gate Piers In Wall Fronting Entrance To Library Circa 1730, Red Sandstone Squared Blocks On Projecting Moulded Plinth With Moulded Caps And Ball Finials On Truncated Cone Support. The Finials Have Round Projecting Discs To Four Faces And Top. The Piers Are Set In Ashlar Wall With Slightly Overhanging Half Round Coping.
Asset/Event Number	139
Asset/Event Name	Runcorn Town Hall
Type of Asset/Event	Mansion
Date and/or Period	1853
Listing No.	1104859
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	351904
Northing	382101
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Mansion In Private Park By Charles Verelst (Formerly Reed) 1853-6, Now Council Offices. Rendered With Slate Roof. Two Storey Italianate Villa With Belvedere Tower Rising To Four Storeys. Three Bay Facade Plus Tower. The Centre Bay Has Tuscan Portico With Open Balustrade Above. Bay Between Tower And Portico Has Triple Round Headed Window With Console Keystones Supporting Balcony With Open Balustrade. Rusticated Quoins And Tower Fully Rusticated To First Floor Level. Heavy Modillion Eaves Cornice Taken Across Face Of The Tower At Main Building Eaves Level. The Tower Has Triple Openings Flanked By Pilasters On All Faces At Upper Level. Windows Are Double Casements At Ground Floor, Sashes Above Some With Decorative Semi-Circular Features To Heads. Interior: Entrance Hall Has Geometrical Staircase With Cast Iron Balusters, Large Window Glazed In A Venetian Arrangement, Ionic Columns To Internal Doorway And Large Console Bracket Cornice. The Council Chamber, Meeting Room And Members' Room Have Good Plaster Cornices And Wall Treatment.
Asset/Event Number	140
Asset/Event Name	The Lodge
Type of Asset/Event	Lodge Building
Date and/or Period	Early/Mid C19
Listing No.	1320383
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	354107
Northing	381718
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A Former Lodge To Norton Priory Now A Private Dwelling Early To Mid C19 With Alterations And Additions. Red Sandstone With Slate Roof, Single Storey 2 Bay. 2 Light Mullion Windows

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Filank Door Opening, Now Built-Up, With Pulvinated Stone Architrave. Cast Iron Lattice Casements, Stone Bracketed Eaves Cornice, Hipped Roof Of Large Slates With Lead Rolls. Stone Chimney Stack.

Asset/Event Number	141
Asset/Event Name	Church Of St Mary
Type of Asset/Event	Parish Church
Date and/or Period	1851
Listing No.	1330344
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	353729
Northing	381908
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	23.4.70 li Parish Church 1851 By Sir G.G.Scott. Red Sandstone With Slate Roof. Lofty 4 Bay Nave With Side Aisle And Chancel Roof At Lower Level. Bell-Turret To Nave East Gable. Squared Snecked Rubble Walls With Angle Buttresses To Chancel And Corner Buttresses To Nave. Main Gothic Entrance In South Aisle. Windows Curvilinear To Chancel And Nave, Trefoil To Clerestorey Have Drip Moulds With Stops Carved As Faces. All Have Stained Glass. The Octagonal Bell-Turret Has Trefoil Openings Surmounted By Gablets And There Are Gablet Kneelers To The Gables. Interior Gothic Aisle Arcades Supported On Clusters Of Four Shafts. Organ Chamber And Memorial Chapel Flank The Chancel North And South. Good Alabaster Reredos And Oak Chapel Screens. Boarded Waggon Roof To _ Chancel And Similar Roof With Exposed Rafters To Nave, Trusses Carried On Corbels Carved As Faces. Oak Benches With Simple Poppyheads.

Asset/Event Number	142
Asset/Event Name	Christ Church And Churchyard Railings
Type of Asset/Event	Chapel of Ease
Date and/or Period	1841
Listing No.	1271140
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	349406
Northing	381579
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Church And Churchyard Railing. 1841, By Edmund Sharpe Of Lancaster For The Weaver Navigation Trustees. Chapel Of Ease To The Church At Weston. Tooled Ashlar, With Ashlar Dressings And Welsh Slate Roofs With Coped Gables. Early English Style. Plinth And Buttresses Throughout. Cruciform Plan, With Chancel, Transepts, Nave, South Porch, And West Tower With Spire. Windows Are Pointed Arched, With Hood Moulds And Mainly Simple Tracery. Chancel, Single Bay, Has Angle Buttresses. Traceried East Window, 3 Lights, With Shafts. Above

It, A Cusped Trefoil. Transepts, Single Bay, Have Angle Buttresses. Gables Have 3-Light Windows With Trefoils Above. East And West Sides Have Single 2-Light Windows. Nave, 4 Bays, Has 2-Light Windows Separated By Buttresses. Gabled South Porch Has Chamfered And Moulded Pointed Arched Doorway With Hood Mould, Under A Coped Gable. Door Blocked. Single Lancets In Each Side, Also Blocked. West Tower, 3 Stages, Has Gabled Angle Buttresses. String Courses To Each Stage. Lower Stage Has Blind Trefoils To North And South, With Segment Headed Door To North. To West, A Pair Of Single Lights, Blocked. Middle Stage Has Trefoil To South, And Single-Light Windows To North And South. Bell Stage Has 2-Light Pointed Arched Bell Openings On Each Side, That To South With Inserted Clock. Octagonal Broach Spire Has 3 Tiers Of Gabled Lucarnes, Finial And Cross. Interior: Not Accessible At Time Of Survey. East Window Has Flanking Blind Arcades, All Under Linked Hoodmould. Nave And Chancel Have Chamfered And Moulded Arches, That To The Nave With Hood Mould And Impost Band. Nave And Transepts Have Struttred Kingpost Roofs, Intersecting At The Crossing. South Transept Has Organ And Screen Forming Vestry. Some Original Seating In North Transept. Outside: Rectangular Plot With Chamfered Corners, Enclosed By A Spiked Wrought Iron Railing With Curved Supports. Pair Of Matching Gates On South Side.

Asset/Event Number	143
Asset/Event Name	Runcorn War Memorial
Type of Asset/Event	War Memorial
Date and/or Period	1920
Listing No.	1437933
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	350899
Northing	382090
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>First World War Memorial, 1920 By James Wilding Lriba, With Additions For Later Conflicts. Reasons For Designation Runcorn War Memorial, Which Stands In The Memorial Garden, Is Listed At Grade II For The Following Principal Reasons: * Historic Interest: As An Eloquent Witness To The Tragic Impact Of World Events On The Local Community, And The Sacrifice It Has Made In The Conflicts Of The C20 And C21; * Architectural Interest: A Tall And Imposing Memorial Cross Standing On A Wide Platform Designed For Ceremonial Use Defined By A Memorial Wall To The Rear. History The Aftermath Of The First World War Saw The Biggest Single Wave Of Public Commemoration Ever With Tens Of Thousands Of Memorials Erected Across England. This Was The Result Of Both The Huge Impact On Communities Of The Loss Of Three Quarters Of A Million British Lives, And Also The Official Policy Of Not Repatriating The Dead, Which Meant That The Memorials Provided The Main Focus Of The Grief Felt At This Great Loss. One Such Memorial Was Raised At Runcorn As A Permanent Testament To The Sacrifice Made By The Members Of The Local Community Who Lost Their Lives In The First World War. The Memorial Was Unveiled On 14 November 1920 By The Lord-Lieutenant Of The County Of Chester, Colonel William Bromley Davenport, And The Chairman Of Runcorn Urban District Council, Rh Posnett. It Was Designed By James Wilding: The Original Intention Was For A Bronze Memorial But Wilding Argued That This Would Not Stand The Atmosphere, So It Was Decided That The Memorial Would Be Made Of Granite Supplied By Kit Hill Quarry, Callington (Cornwall). The Memorial Commemorates 361 Local Servicemen Who Died In The First World War. It Was Re-Dedicated On 7 November 1948 Following The Addition Of More Name Panels To Commemorate Those 119 Who Died In The Second World War. On 3 August 2014, A Bronze Statue (Not Listed) Of Thomas Alfred Jones Vc Dcm (1880-1956) Was Erected In The Memorial Garden Opposite The Monument As Part Of The First World War Centenary Commemoration. James Wilding Lriba (1863-1932), Who Lived And Worked In Runcorn, Was Also Responsible For Runcorn Victoria Hospital, The</p>

Carnegie Library (Grade II-listed), and The Runcorn Baths. Details: The Memorial stands in a garden to the south of the junction of Moughland Lane, Weston Road and Greenway Road and is approached from the roadway by a set of steps. The cross takes the form of a three-stepped octagonal base supporting a plinth, upon which stands a Latin cross, the shaft of which stands 3.5m tall. The foot of the cross shaft is clasped by scrolled brackets. The dedication inscribed on the front face of the plinth reads 'For Our Sake'. The inscription on the face of the plinth to the immediate left of the front face reads 1914: The inscription on the face of the plinth to the immediate right reads 1918. The inscription on the front face of the upper-most step reads 1939-1945. The memorial cross stands on a broad paved platform, in front of a coursed and coped stone wall bearing plaques that record the commemorated names from the First World War. The plaque to the extreme left reads 'More than conquerors through him that loved us' (Names). The plaque left of centre reads 'Obeying their country's call, serving humanity, these gave their lives/ For the cause of truth, of justice and freedom in the great war' (Names). The central plaque continues 'These, at the call of king and country, left all that was dear/ To them, endured hardness, faced danger, and finally passed/ Out of the sight of men by the path of duty and self-sacrifice,/ Giving up their own lives that others might live in freedom/ Let those who came after see to it that their names are not forgotten' (Names). The plaque right of centre reads 'They sought the glory of their country/ And found the glory of their God' (Names) and the plaque to the extreme right reads 'As dying and behold we live' (Names). Plaques recording the Second World War names have been added to the wall piers. A further dark granite stone has been inset into the pavement in front of the memorial cross, reading 'In remembrance of those fallen in other conflicts under which seven men are listed with the theatre in which they died'. This list entry has been amended to add the source for War Memorials Online. This source was not used in the compilation of this list entry but is added here as a guide for further reading, 26 January 2017. Sources: Websites War Memorials Online, Accessed 26 January 2017 From <https://www.war memorials online.org.uk/memorial/145530> War Memorials Register, Accessed 21/07/2016 From <http://www.lwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/580> Other Collection D5944/1 "Records relating to Runcorn War Memorial" Held at Cheshire Archives Legal

Asset/Event Number	144
Asset/Event Name	Runcorn Signal Box
Type of Asset/Event	Signal Box
Date and/or Period	1940
Listing No.	1412067
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	350906
Northing	382522
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Signal Box opened 1940, designed by the London Midland Scottish Railway to Air Raid Precaution specifications. Reasons for designation: Runcorn Signal Box is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Representative: as a good, characteristic example of an Air Raid Precaution specification signal box, designed to minimise blast damage from aerial bombing; * Preservation: the signal box retains its original, distinctive metal framed windows; * Date: opened January 1940, Runcorn is believed to have been one of the first operational ARP signal boxes; * Architecture: as a good illustration of the LMS's adoption of modernist architecture for its ARP signal boxes. History: From the 1840s, huts or cabins were provided for men operating railway signals. These were often located on raised platforms containing levers to operate the signals and in the early 1860s, the fully glazed

Signal Box, Initially Raised High On Stilts To Give A Good View Down The Line, Emerged. The Interlocking Of Signals And Points, Perhaps The Most Important Single Advance In Rail Safety, Patented By John Saxby In 1856, Was The Final Step In The Evolution Of Railway Signalling Into A Form Recognisable Today. Signal Boxes Were Built To A Great Variety Of Different Designs And Sizes To Meet Traffic Needs By Signalling Contractors And The Railway Companies Themselves. Signal Box Numbers Peaked At Around 12,000-13,000 For Great Britain Just Prior To The First World War And Successive Economies In Working Led To Large Reductions In Their Numbers From The 1920s Onwards. British Railways Inherited Around 10,000 In 1948 And Numbers Dwindled Rapidly To About 4000 By 1970. In 2012, About 750 Remained In Use; It Was Anticipated That Most Would Be Rendered Redundant Over The Next Decade. With The Deteriorating International Situation In The Late 1930s, Railway Companies Began To Prepare Themselves For The Prospect Of Aerial Bombing. Many Existing Signal Boxes Were Fitted With Removable Steel Shutters And Had Their Locking Room Windows Bricked Up. Some Were Given Blast Protection Walls And A Few Particularly Vulnerable Boxes Were Rebuilt To Air Raid Precaution (Arp) Specifications. A Number Of Completely New Boxes Were Also Built To Serve New Lines And Sidings Built For The War Effort. Some, But Not All Of These Were Also Built As Arp Boxes. Such Signal Boxes Were Designed To Resist Blast Damage Rather Than Direct Hits And Were Typically Built With 14 Inch Thick Brickwork, Flat 12 Inch Reinforced Concrete Roofs And Metal Framed Windows, With The Use Of Timber Kept To A Minimum To Limit The Risk Of Fire Damage. Over 50 Arp Signal Boxes Were Built To The Standardised Design Used By The London Midland Scottish Railway Between 1939 And 1950 With Around A Hundred Built By Other Companies Elsewhere Nationally. The Example At Runcorn Is A Typical Example Of A Lms Designed Arp Box And Was Opened In January 1940 To Replace An Earlier Timber Built Box Sited On A Raised Gantry. Details Railway Signal Box, 1940, By And For The London Midland Scottish Railway. Air Raid Precaution (Arp) Specification Design. Materials: Red Brick Laid In English Bond On A Flush Plinth Of Blue Engineering Bricks; Steel Framed Windows Set In Concrete Surrounds; Reinforced Concrete Roof. Exterior: Two-Storey Signal Box With A Blind Ground-Floor Locking Room And A First-Floor Operating Room Of Five Windows Overlooking The Tracks To The East. The Windows Are Square With Plain, Slightly Projecting Concrete Surrounds, Being Steel Framed Divided Into Eleven Panes, The Slightly Larger Central Pane Being An Opening Casement That Is Surrounded On All Sides By Fixed Panes. The Northern And Southern Ends Of The Signal Box Each Has A Further Similar Window Continuous To Those Of The Front Elevation. Below The Windows, At Floor Level, Are Two, Flush-Faced Bands Of Blue Engineering Bricks Set On End, The Bands Divided By Three Courses Of Red Brickwork. The Concrete Roof Is Flat And Projects To All Sides. Entry To The Signal Box Is Via Modern Steel Steps At The Northern End With The Doorway To The Operating Room Being Segmentally Arched; The Door Is A Modern Replacement. Adjacent To This, At The Top Of The Steps, There Is A Modern, Plastic-Clad Toilet Cubicle. Interior: The Operating Room Has A Reinforced Concrete Floor And Retains Its Original Lever Frame Of 46 Levers. This Frame Is Sited At The Rear Of The Box Facing Away From The Tracks. Sources Books And Journals The Signalling Study Group, , The Signal Box: A Pictorial History And Guide To Designs, (1986), 201 Websites Arp Signal Boxes, Accessed From <http://www.pillbox-study-group.org.uk/index.php/other-wwii-defensive-structures/arp-signal-box/runcorn> (Photo Of Earlier Signal Box And Text About The Arp Replacement Box), Accessed From <http://www.flickr.com/photos/ingythewingy/6915957290/>

Asset/Event Number	145
Asset/Event Name	Remains Of Rock Savage
Type of Asset/Event	Mansion
Date and/or Period	1565; Replaced C18
Listing No.	1330365
HER Number	DCH1605
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	352526

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Northing	380098
Parish	Runcorn Weston St John
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Formerly a mansion 1565 for Sir John Savage, of sandstone on the site of the earlier Clifton Hall. Rock Savage itself was replaced by a later building of the same name in C18 and by 1782 was already deserted and falling into run. Now only fragments of sandstone walling indicate the position of the original 1565 house.

Asset/Event Number	146
Asset/Event Name	The Old Hall
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	1693
Listing No.	1330364
HER Number	DCH1604
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	350922
Northing	380340
Parish	Runcorn Weston St John
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	House 1693 with alterations. Sandstone with slate roof 2 storeys and attic 3 bays, with 2 storey 1 bay wing added to north. Centre bay of three bay section set forward. Moulded string at first floor and matching drip moulds to first floor and attic window heads. Mullion windows, studded entrance door. Gables have corbels and copings. Brick stacks with double reeded feature on all faces. Interior: Ovolo moulded beams, Jacobean style staircase with flat shaped balusters and 8 panel C17 doors.

Asset/Event Number	147
Asset/Event Name	Barn South Of The Old Hall
Type of Asset/Event	Barn
Date and/or Period	c. 1607
Listing No.	1130436
HER Number	DCH1545
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	350908
Northing	380317
Parish	Runcorn Weston St John
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Barn circa 1607 with alterations, red sandstone with slate roof 2 storeys, 3 bays. In coursed sandstone blocks with heavy stone lintels. Single bricked up mullion window remains at first floor level in west gables, all other door and window openings built up in masonry or altered. Roof has gable copings and blue tile ridge. There is a later brick addition to the rear of the barn.

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Asset/Event Number	148
Asset/Event Name	Manor Farm House
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	Early C17
Listing No.	1332962
HER Number	DCH1616
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	350869
Northing	380391
Parish	Runcorn Weston St John
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Farmhouse early C17, red sandstone with slate roof 2 storeys and attic 3 bays including gable facing highway. Single storey one bay extension south. Gable string course at first floor level and matching drip mould over window in gable apex. Mullion windows at ground and first floor level replaced by sashes but a single stone mullioned window remains in the attic. Interior has moulded and stopped bevelled beams.

Asset/Event Number	149
Asset/Event Name	Cavendish Farm House
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	c. 1622
Listing No.	1104910
HER Number	DCH1505
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	350996
Northing	380399
Parish	Runcorn Weston St John
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Farmhouse, said to date from 1622, but with much renewed stonework and alterations. Red sandstone walls and slate roof with three brick chimneys. L-plan, two storeys and attic. Entrance front has doorway in angle with projecting wing. The wing has a string course between storeys and to each storey a 10-light double chamfered mullion and transom window with hoodmould. The windows elsewhere are mostly of three lights and chamfered. The interior has been altered.

Asset/Event Number	150
Asset/Event Name	The Grange
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	1766
Listing No.	1130444

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HER Number	DCH1553
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	350809
Northing	380537
Parish	Runcorn Weston St John
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	House 1766 (in tympanum). Roughcast brick with slate roof. 2 storeys 4 bays. Stone plinth and rusticated quoins. Stone pedimented door- case with pulvinated frieze and decorative inscribed tympanum. Six panel door with four panels glazed and rectangular fanlight. Band at first floor sill and eaves cornice. Two later splayed bay windows at ground floor with sashes, elsewhere the sashes are in reveals. Stone copings to roof gables.

Asset/Event Number	151
Asset/Event Name	Market Cross
Type of Asset/Event	Market Cross
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	1130438
HER Number	DCH1547
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	350822
Northing	380507
Parish	Runcorn Weston St John
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	7.12.65 II Market Cross steps, medieval, square base two steps high to which a third modern step was added when the present Celtic style cross was erected in 1960.

Asset/Event Number	152
Asset/Event Name	Hale Head Lighthouse
Type of Asset/Event	Lighthouse
Date and/or Period	Early C20
Listing No.	1320324
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	347192
Northing	380904
Parish	Hale
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Disused Small Lighthouse On Top Of Cliff At Hale Head. Early C20 Whitened Brickwork Circular Tapering With Metal Roof. Metal Entrance Door With Semi-Circular Arch Above. Single Window To Keeper'S Room. Light Chamber Has Metal Plate Riser And Riveted Hemispherical Roof With Weather Vane, Also An External Catwalk With Flag Pole. Now Forms Part Of A

Residential Holding Associated With Modern Bungalow Built Near The Base Of The Lighthouse.

Asset/Event Number	153
Asset/Event Name	Castle Park
Type of Asset/Event	Castle Park
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	1001622
HER Number	984/3/0
Status	Registered Park & Garden - Grade II
Easting	351503
Northing	377424
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>DetailsPrivate gardens and pleasure grounds laid out by Edward Kemp in 1855 and, with an adjoining area of former parkland, in use as a public park since the early 1930s.HISTORIC DEVELOPMENTThe manor of Frodsham was one of those granted to Hugh Lupus, the first Norman Earl of Chester in c 1070 and a manor house is recorded at Frodsham from the C13 (Holroyd 2002). In 1654 the manor house, then in the ownership of the Savage family, was burnt down (Ormerod 1882) and a 1727 engraving by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck entitled Frodsham Castle shows the ruins of this building, then in the ownership of Edward Daniell, with the town beyond (ibid). In c 1750 the property passed to the Ashley family (Hawkin and Duncan 1989). By the late C18 the Ashleys had constructed a new house on the site (Aitken 1795), which Ormerod (1882) records was a mansion called Park Place with parts of the foundation walls of the castle forming the cellars.In 1851 Park Place was purchased by Joseph Stubs, a manufacturer from Warrington, who proceeded to reconstruct and extend the house and outbuildings under the superintendence of Mr Penson (Sale particulars 1861), possibly architect Thomas Mainwaring Penson (1817-64) of Chester. Stubs employed Edward Kemp (1817-91) to lay out the grounds. Kemp was responsible for the laying out of Birkenhead Park (qv) to designs by Joseph Paxton and was appointed superintendent in 1845. In 1847 he also commenced a private practice producing designs for public parks, cemeteries, and private estates. Kemp had a decisive influence on gardening style in this period following the publication of his book 'How to Lay Out a Small Garden' in 1850 (Elliot 1986). His work at Park Place is included in the 2nd (1858) and 3rd (1864) editions where it is the first example in a section entitled 'Compact Combination of Parts'. It is described as 'a singularly interesting place which I arranged ... in 1855'. Stubs is described by Kemp as an energetic and successful collector and cultivator of rare plants. In his description of the grounds of Park Place, Kemp makes reference to a sheltering tree-clad railway embankment, views to Frodsham and Helsby hills, and the use of gushing water from land-springs. Also described, and illustrated with a part plan, are a formal flower garden with fountains, the arrangement of garden, stable, and farm buildings around three small courtyards, and a terraced kitchen garden, with a conclusion that the plan would 'exhibit the contiguity and connexion of all the different parts of the place' (Kemp 1858).In 1856 Kemp published a series of seven articles in the Gardeners' Chronicle on Biddulph Grange, Staffordshire (qv), where the garden was substantially complete by the mid 1850s and open to the public from this time (Elliot 1986). Kemp commented particularly on the methods of sub-dividing the various areas, the formal treatment adjacent to the house, the irregular planting of trees and shrubs nearer to the house to form a foreground for the hills beyond (ibid), and on the planting of the American Garden (Gardeners' Chronicle 1856). It is possible that the much smaller-scale design of similar elements at Park Place was influenced by visits to Biddulph by Kemp and/or Stubs.Stubs died in 1861 and Park Place was sold at auction to Edward Abbott Wright, a cotton manufacturer from Oldham, who renamed the property Castle Park. The Sale particulars refer to the pleasure and kitchen gardens being under the 'masterly superintendence of Mr Kemp'. The 1861 Sale plans show the layout of the grounds as largely in accordance with Kemp's earlier plan and description. A plan by</p>

Whitehead of c 1873 indicates some additional paths within the American Garden and the addition of glasshouses adjacent to the kitchen garden. In 1933 the house, outbuildings, and 12 acres (5ha) of the grounds were presented by the Wright family, under a Deed of Gift to be administered by a Trust, to Runcorn Rural District Council for use as a public park; the official opening ceremony took place on 24 May that year. Further adjoining land, also formerly part of the Wright estate, was purchased by the Council in 1934 and 1937 thus increasing the public park to c 16 acres (c 6.5ha). In the C20 tennis courts have been constructed in the kitchen garden area, a bowling green on part of an adjacent orchard, and a children's play area to the south of the house. The house, with the addition of a C20 council chamber, remains (2002) in use as general and council offices. To the north-east of the house a former coach house is now (2002) converted for use as an Arts Centre, with some late C20 single-storey additions in the adjoining former stable yard. Buildings in the former adjacent farmyard were converted to a Fire Station c 1933 and later, in 1985, to local authority sheltered housing. Land drainage measures in the C20 on marshes to the north-west of Frodsham have reduced the water table in the area of Castle Park and two ornamental ponds are now (2002) filled in. Castle Park remains (2002) in use as a public park. It is partly in the ownership of Vale Royal Borough Council and partly in the ownership of Vale Royal Borough Council acting as trustee to the Castle Park Trust.

DESCRIPTION LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING The c 6.5ha irregular site lies to the west of Frodsham town centre, c 500m south-west of the railway station. To the north-north-west the park adjoins a railway line running at the head of a steep wooded embankment with the boundary, at the foot of the slope, marked by a timber post and rail fence. To the west the northern area of the park adjoins Chester Road with the boundary marked by a low red sandstone wall and a belt of mature trees within the park. To the west the southern area of the park adjoins the C20 Netherton Drive and the gardens of some of the houses. The road boundary is partly marked by hedging with late C20 fencing to the housing. This housing development occupies ground formerly within the C19 park. To the south-east and north-east the park adjoins generally early to mid C20 housing on Howey Lane and Park Lane respectively. These boundaries are generally marked by hedges and C20 fencing with, to the north-east boundary, some sections of C19 railings and iron fencing. In the east of the park a rectangular area (excluded from the area here registered) is laid to grass with some small late C20 buildings and is a local authority service area, bounded by tall evergreen hedging. The park generally occupies ground rising gently to the south below the steep escarpment of Frodsham Hill c 500m to the south-south-east. In the north-east of the park the ground falls to the north-east with a steep-sided stream valley rising to the south-east. The immediately surrounding area is residential with farmland to the west and the commercial town centre to the north-east.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The principal entrance lies on Chester Road, c 60m south of the railway line, and is set back from the public road. It is marked by a vehicle entrance and adjoining pedestrian entrance each with metal gates between brick piers, the whole dating from the mid C20 but in the same location as the principal entrance indicated on the 1861 Sale plans. Two further entrances give access from Fountain Lane to the north-east and from Howey Lane to the south-east. The former provides the most direct route from the town centre and is marked by C20 brick gate piers set back from the road. The entrance from Howey Lane now (2002) serves as an access for pedestrians and service vehicles and is marked by a vehicle and adjoining pedestrian entrance, each with timber gates. From this entrance a secondary drive leads north-west between housing for c 100m, closely flanked by hedges, late C20 fencing and with some sections of simple C19 iron fencing to the north-east, before leading into the park. The park is served by two further pedestrian entrances. One of these, approached by a footpath leading c 40m south-west from Park Lane, is marked by timber gate posts and a short flight of stone steps leading down into the eastern corner of the American Garden. The second from Netherton Drive is unmarked. All entrances into the park, except for this last, are as indicated on the 1861 Sale plans.

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS The house is situated c 80m north-east of the principal entrance and is a two-storey, Neoclassical-style building with a single-storey enclosed stone entrance porch to the main, symmetrical south-west elevation which faces onto a small forecourt. Elevations are generally in brick with stone detailing including quoins, plinth and string courses, dentilled eaves and surrounds to sash windows, with single-storey stone bays to the north-west and south-east elevations. The main shallow-pitched roof is in blue slate with stone chimneys. The house was reconstructed in c 1851 for Stubs by Penson. To the east the C19 house is adjoined by a mid C20 one and a half storey flat-roofed extension. Elevations of the extension are in brick with simple concrete detailing. This extension is largely sited on a former domestic court (Sale plans, 1861) and forms a link between the house and a C19 domestic

office building at the north of the former court. The extension is a local authority council chamber. GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The public park comprises four distinct areas: to the north-west the gardens and pleasure grounds around the house with many mature trees; to the north-east the sports areas, on land formerly occupied by the kitchen garden and orchard, together with remaining domestic offices and farm buildings converted to C20 uses; to the south-east the wooded American Garden; and to the south, an open area of former parkland. From the principal entrance on the west boundary a main drive leads north-north-east to the house from where it continues, parallel to the north-north-west boundary, to the northern entrance from Fountain Lane. Some 300m south-west of this entrance are late C20 ornate iron gates between brick piers, which mark a division between the grounds adjacent to the house and the sheltered housing and Arts Centre. Both of these occupy converted C19 two-storey brick buildings with blue slate roofs, the sheltered housing with blue brick detailing and C20 brick infill panels and the Arts Centre with a clock tower with stone detailing. These face onto the former farm and stable courtyards respectively. To the south-east of the main drive there are routes off to these courtyards and into the north-east area of the grounds, all largely as indicated on the Sale plans of 1861. To the north-west of the entrance drive an embankment falls to the north-west boundary at the foot of the railway embankment. A perimeter path laid out along the valley formed by these two wooded embankments connects with the main drive adjacent to the principal and northern entrances. This path is as indicated on the OS map of 1873. From the south-east entrance on Howey Lane the entrance drive leads c 230m north-westwards in a shallow curve, from where it curves to the north-east, forming the western boundary of the American Garden and giving views over lawns to the house on lower ground to the north-west. To the north of the American Garden this drive runs between tennis courts to the north-west and a bowling green to the south-east before turning north to meet the main drive adjacent to the northern entrance. The bowling green and, to the south-west, a single-storey brick pavilion with red-tiled roof, date from 1935. Adjoining the tennis courts to the north-west a small area is laid out as a garden for the disabled, with late C20 ramped paths and raised brick planting beds. To the north-west this area adjoins the high brick walls of the Arts Centre and, at a higher level to the south-west, a parking area within the walled former gardeners' court, with door openings leading into each. Within the gardeners' court there are two small brick buildings, one of which, adjoining the south-east wall, is in the location of garden sheds indicated on Kemp's plan of 1858. The tennis courts are sited on the former kitchen garden (Kemp plan, 1858) and the bowling green on a former orchard area (Sale plans, 1861). These areas are laid out in shallow terraces, rising to the south-east, with stone steps and rockwork to embankments. The former kitchen garden is divided from the pleasure grounds at a higher level to the south-west by shrubbery and an embankment with rockwork; the latter was described by Kemp in 1858. Some 20m north-east of the principal entrance a path leads off the main drive for c 20m to the south-east before dividing, with one arm leading north-east through the pleasure grounds to meet the secondary drive. This path largely follows the route of a dotted line indicated on Kemp's 1858 plan. The second arm leads south-west around the perimeter of a car park area, which is largely enclosed by shrubbery, before curving eastwards to meet the secondary drive c 200m east-south-east of the principal entrance. This path marks a division between an area of the pleasure grounds densely planted with trees to the north, and the rising, generally open ground to the south. The car park is on the site of a former pond described by Kemp in 1858 as 'an ornamental pool', and with the stone surround, as depicted in a late C19 photograph, partially surviving. The pleasure grounds in the north-west of the public park, adjoining the house, are largely laid to lawn with small groups and individual specimen trees and shrubs. The trees are largely mature with some late C20 planting. A C20 children's play area is laid out immediately to the north-east of the car park. Immediately to the north-east of the house is an area laid out as a formal flower garden, bounded to the north-west and north-east by high brick walls. The symmetrical plan comprises a perimeter path forming a c 25m square divided into four beds by an axial path leading south-east from an arched opening from the main drive, and a central cross-axial path. The intersection of these paths is marked by a circular bed with a C20 decorative urn and by clipped yews at the corners of the four planting beds. The latter are laid to lawn with a formal arrangement of seasonal planting beds to each. Immediately to the south-east of the flower garden is a timber conservatory with a semicircular central projection. To the south-west the cross-axial path leads along the south-east of the house to the entrance courtyard. To the south-east the axial path, here tree-lined, continues for c 25m to a circular bed with a former fountain basin. The whole of this formal arrangement is very largely in accordance with Kemp's design of 1855 but the fruit houses that he proposed to the north-west of the flower garden

were not implemented. The conservatory is first indicated on the 1873 OS map. In the east of the public park the American Garden, informally planted with trees and rhododendrons, is laid out with access via a series of narrow paths leading off the secondary drive and from the south of the bowling green. The irregular ground within this garden is laid out with winding, intersecting stone-edged paths with short flights of stone steps connecting the varying levels, half-round earthenware drainage channels to the side of the steeper paths, and with rockwork to embankments. In the west of the American Garden paths lead through a wooded dell, at the centre of which, c 130m south-east of the house, a sunken area is planted with yellow azaleas and is the site of a former pond or small reservoir (Sale plans, 1861). To the south-east of the dell the ground rises steeply with a path at the head of the embankment from which there are occasional views north-west to the house, in particular from where the path encircles a mature tree at the edge of the path. This tree is shown encircled by a seat below a conical roof in a late C19 photograph. Kemp describes a similar arrangement at Biddulph Grange in 1856 (Gardeners' Chronicle 1856). In the south-east the American Garden divides into two narrow arms, one to the south-west returning to the secondary drive and one continuing south-east. Within both arms is a small stream running in a stone channel, the bottom with stepped stone paving. The two streams meet at the junction of the two arms to form a single stream running north-west through the central area of the Garden. In the east arm of the Garden, c 315m south-east of the house and separate from the stream, is a former stone-walled reservoir named Synagogue Well. Beyond this feature the narrow stream valley continues rising eastwards, the stream in a natural bed, to Howey Lane (land to the east of Synagogue Well outside the area here registered). In the central area of the American Garden the channelled stream, flanked by rockwork, winds northwards to run at the foot of a steep wooded embankment adjacent to the north-east boundary, with paths crossing the stream via simple stone slab bridges. Adjacent to the north-east boundary the stream runs in a wider natural bed divided into three sections by low stone dam walls flanking a central stepped stone channel. Kemp, in 1858, describes this area of the grounds planted with large-leafed ferns on the banks of springs and also choice rhododendrons to form an American Garden. The layout of the American Garden is largely as indicated on the OS map of 1873. The southern area of the public park is largely laid to grass with occasional single trees and, at its north corner, a small area of woodland adjoining the secondary drive. In the south corner of this open area a low mound is planted with bushes and from the whole of this area there are open views to Frodsham Hill to the south-east. A late C19 photograph shows the mound within a field in use for grazing and in the early C20 these were known as Flagpole Mount and Flagpole Field respectively.

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 Maps
 E Kemp, Plan of Park Place (published in Kemp 1858)
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 Deed plan of land transferred to Runcorn Rural District Council, 1:1250, 1934 (Vale Royal Borough Council)
 Plan of Castle Park with details of C20 changes in ownership, 1:2500, 2001 (Friends of Castle Park)
 OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1882 2nd edition published 1899 1938 edition OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1873
 Archival items
 Park Place, Frodsham, Particulars of sale by auction, 20 June 1861 (Frodsham & District Local History Group Archive)
 Wright family collection of late C19 photographs of Castle Park house, outbuildings and grounds (Frodsham & District Local History Group Archive).
 Verbal information given May 2002 by members of The Friends of Castle Park and Frodsham & District Local History Group.
 Description written: May 2002 Amended: July 2002
 Register Inspector: HMT Edited: October 2002

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Asset/Event Name	Frodsham (Town) Conservation Area
Type of Asset/Event	Conservation Area
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	351520
Northing	378009
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Frodsham Conservation Area was designated by Cheshire County Council on 25 July 1973 and extended by Vale Royal District Council on 17 November 1977. Following the October 2003 designation of the Frodsham (Castle Park Locality) Conservation Area (much of which was formerly part of the Frodsham Conservation Area) a review and appraisal of Frodsham (Town) was completed in Spring 2006 and adopted on 28 September 2006. Vale Royal Borough Council. 2003. Frodsham (Castle Park) Conservation Area Appraisal. Vale Royal Borough Council. 2006. Frodsham (Town) Conservation Area Appraisal.</p>

Asset/Event Number	155
Asset/Event Name	Castle Park (Frodsham) Conservation Area
Type of Asset/Event	Conservation Area
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	351465
Northing	377489
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Frodsham Conservation Area was designated by Cheshire County Council on 25 July 1973 and extended by Vale Royal District Council on 17 November 1973. Overton Conservation Area was designated by Vale Royal District Council on 8 April 1976. The Frodsham (Castle Park Locality) Conservation Area was designated by Vale Royal Borough Council on 9 October 2003 and was formed by consolidating and extending certain areas from the above two earlier designations. Vale Royal Borough Council. 2003. Frodsham (Castle Park) Conservation Area Appraisal.</p>

Asset/Event Number	156
Asset/Event Name	Overton, St Lawrence's (Frodsham) Conservation Area
Type of Asset/Event	Conservation Area
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	

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HER Number	
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	352035
Northing	377381
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Originally designated as part of the Overton Conservation Area, the Overton, St Lawrence (Frodsham) Conservation Area was created, when the Overton Conservation Area was split in two, with the other half becoming Overton, Five Crosses (Frodsham).

Asset/Event Number	157
Asset/Event Name	Halton Village
Type of Asset/Event	Conservation Area
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	353780
Northing	381844
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	DESIGNATED_ DATE 25 SEPT 1970Halton Borough Council. 2008. HALTON VILLAGE CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN PUBLIC CONSULTATION DRAFT 2008. Available at: https://modern.gov.halton.gov.uk/documents/s6399/Appendix%201%20-%20Halton%20Village%20Conservation%20Area%20Appraisal%20and%20Management%20Plan.pdf

Asset/Event Number	158
Asset/Event Name	Weston Village Conservation Area
Type of Asset/Event	Conservation Area
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	350782
Northing	380408
Parish	Runcorn Weston St John
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Conservation Area covering the historic core of Weston.

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Asset/Event Number	159
Asset/Event Name	Higher Runcorn
Type of Asset/Event	Conservation Area
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	350805
Northing	382100
Parish	Runcorn Weston St John
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	DESIGNATED_DATE 01 JULY 1975

Asset/Event Number	160
Asset/Event Name	23, 30 & 32 High Street
Type of Asset/Event	Row; Cruck; Casement Window; Planked Door; Sash Window
Date and/or Period	Medieval/Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	6437
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351833
Northing	377998
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>A row of cottages built on the natural rock, in this case sandstone. There are stone steps to the front door. These are original fishermens cottages. There are the remains of a cruck frame in 32. Ceiling beams visible in No 30. The cottages have slate roofs, some original sash & casement windows, the original plank doors, but with fake hinges etc. Alterations have revealed wattle and daub. Modernisation has not been carried out well and little remains of original buildings. Additions include pebbledash, magnetic wrought iron bow window boxes, new open plan stairs in No 32.</p>

Asset/Event Number	161
Asset/Event Name	Outbuildings, Queen's Head, 94 Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Outbuilding
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	
HER Number	6970
Status	Locally Listed Building

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Easting	351678
Northing	377812
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	No details.

Asset/Event Number	162
Asset/Event Name	The Cottage, Albert Row, Off High Street
Type of Asset/Event	House; Sash Window; Outshot; Outshot
Date and/or Period	C18
Listing No.	
HER Number	6434
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351827
Northing	378064
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>A cottage that may date to the 18th century. The lower face is rendered sandstone, the upper tier is brick which has been added later. The upper windows are cambered, the lower are square of with Yorkshire sliding sashes. An outshot to right of the house has also been added later. The outshot to left of the house and lower tier of house were probably one or two stone cottages. Outshot: old quarry slates, diminishing courses. Old plank door with wooden lintel. Old wooden frame to window but glass now fixed directly into rendering. Rendered but stone doesn't appear to be of as good quality as that on the cottage gable. Possibly it used to be an outhouse to original cottage. Whole building possibly linked to 35 and 37 High Street where servants from the Bears Paw used to live - date 1764. Signs of cobbles in yard to left of cottage. Victorian shop. Manweb offices. Original shop front. Used possibly to be a butchers. Barred fanlight (squared) above door. Double doors to shop. Side entrance has semi circular door head. Wood carving to window frame.</p>

Asset/Event Number	163
Asset/Event Name	Rose Cottage, Ship Street
Type of Asset/Event	Semi Detached House; Chimney; Outshot; Porch
Date and/or Period	C18
Listing No.	
HER Number	6456
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351884
Northing	378255
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A pair of Georgian cottages now one house, a plaque on wall - 1784 H.W.E. There is a modern

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porch on the side, the door on the front has been blocked in. A chimney breast projects from the side wall. There is a modern outshut.

Asset/Event Number	164
Asset/Event Name	88 Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Shop
Date and/or Period	C17 to 1945
Listing No.	
HER Number	6399
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351640
Northing	377821
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Pleasant Shop Window, possibly original

Asset/Event Number	165
Asset/Event Name	37 High Street
Type of Asset/Event	House; String Course; Sash Window; Casement Window
Date and/or Period	1764
Listing No.	
HER Number	6433
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351839
Northing	378051
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A cottage with 1764 on a down pipe. There is a string course of Flemish Bond on the front of the cottage, it is 3 courses brick, 1 course of stone block. The brickcourses are plastered and painted. Upper floor has 2 3x4 sashes (one above door and one above downstairs window). NO. 35 High Street is pebble dashed on front but reputed to have oak beams, cupboards and skirting boards. Owns shipponto rear of 37 High Street (stone block). Front doors of 35 and 37 High Street are identical to that of 67 High Street. ie squarecut pilasters, square architrave.

Asset/Event Number	166
Asset/Event Name	Millstone House, 43 Main Street, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval

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Listing No.	
HER Number	15842
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351411
Northing	377713
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Buildings formerly listed at grade III which are no longer on the statutory list.

Asset/Event Number	167
Asset/Event Name	1 Ship Street
Type of Asset/Event	House; Casement Window; Chimney; Sash Window
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	6428
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351786
Northing	378010
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A primarily stone cottage but with some of the build in brick. The chimneys are plastered over and could be stone or brick. The main part of the cottage is stone, rendered and rusticated. There is a Yorkshire sliding sash window upstairs and a three light casement downstairs, the centre light opens. The end wall has a projecting dog-leg chimney which terminates 4ft from the ground. There are three interesting small windows, one with very simple wooden frame, one with simple hood and hinges. There is a corrugated asbestos outshut.

Asset/Event Number	168
Asset/Event Name	50 High Street
Type of Asset/Event	House; Plinth (Wall)
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	6438
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351977
Northing	378084
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Plain elegant house. New windows which detract from appearance. Three steps up to front

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door. Ashlar plinth.

Asset/Event Number	169
Asset/Event Name	31 & 33 Main Street, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Semi Detached House
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	6415
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351381
Northing	377690
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Brick building, AD 1700 to 1918. No further details.

Asset/Event Number	170
Asset/Event Name	Aston Arms, Mill Lane, Off Chester Road
Type of Asset/Event	Public House; Sash Window
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	6815
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	353036
Northing	378546
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A public house.

Asset/Event Number	171
Asset/Event Name	68 Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	6404
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351562
Northing	377768

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Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	No further details.

Asset/Event Number	172
Asset/Event Name	East Bank Cottage, Bridge Lane
Type of Asset/Event	Semi Detached House; Casement Window; Dormer Window
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	6442
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	352321
Northing	378154
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Largely rebuilt brick house on an older sandstone base. It is apparently two cottages made into one small house. The main interest lies in the sandstone base. At east gable end, squared blocks with chisel marks are visible to 4 feet. The base tapers away until it is not visible at all at the W end. In E gable end (at 3ft high) there is a window in the sandstone wall, now blocked up with bricks and whitewashed over. The lower tier brickwork is English bond, giving way to modern bond just below 1st floor window, giving the appearance of the house having been rebuilt from there upwards. All the windows are modern casements with thick astragals and upward opening central light. In the roof there are swept dormers with cambered lead windows. It is probably a modern roof in natural slates with newish chimneys (modern bond). New doors. The guttering is not continuous, breaks for 4ft below swept dormers.

Asset/Event Number	173
Asset/Event Name	123 Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Shop; Door; Pilaster; Architrave
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	6424
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351690
Northing	377916
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	The main shop door has square cut pilasters (sunk panelled) and a rectangular architrave. NB Rear is reputed to be brick.

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Asset/Event Number	174
Asset/Event Name	Netherton Farm, Mattys Lane, Netherton
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	6449
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351158
Northing	377109
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A large farmhouse with extensions probably dating from different periods. It is built of rendered sandstone. The walls are fairly thick, judging by the window recesses. It has been roofed in some oldstone or quarry slates in diminishing courses. The main part of building has recently been reroofed, but partly using oldslates. The ridge tiles are new, the windows are also new but in character.

Asset/Event Number	175
Asset/Event Name	Barn, 78A Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Barn
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	6401
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351601
Northing	377796
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Investigated but not thought to be of special interest.

Asset/Event Number	176
Asset/Event Name	Rock Cottage, 52 High Street
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	1825
Listing No.	
HER Number	6431
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351995
Northing	378092

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Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Original labourers cottage built in 1825, now with modern additions. It was originally an agricultural labourers cottage with one room up and one down. It has been greatly extended but not recently. Floor joists in one part rested on sandstone underneath which was a hollow. When these rotted the hollow was filled with concrete with the result that it is now lower than the other floors.

Asset/Event Number	177
Asset/Event Name	Rock House, 48 High Street
Type of Asset/Event	House; Panelled Door; Pilaster; Pediment; Fanlight
Date and/or Period	1830
Listing No.	
HER Number	6435
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351959
Northing	378071
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Dating to 1830, this is a brick built house, Flemish bond on front with slipped headers. The front door is panelled and has a

Asset/Event Number	178
Asset/Event Name	119A And 121 Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	House; Dormer Window; Finial
Date and/or Period	C18 - C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	6423
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351684
Northing	377912
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	It is two shops in a mock tudor fronted stone cottage. The stone has been rendered over and is probably sandstone. It is not immediately visible but the thickness of the walls is such as to suggest stone underneath the rendering. There are two dormers with wood finials. The roof has a hog's back init, stone ridge and is old quarry slates. The chimney stacks look as if they used to project before the saddlery was built on next door. There are double doors to Mr Chips and low shop windows. The door surrounds are rounded and are possibly stone, now covered with concrete. The guttering has been added later and cuts across the dormers.

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Asset/Event Number	179
Asset/Event Name	8 Church Street
Type of Asset/Event	Building; Sash Window; Voussoir; Shop
Date and/or Period	C18/C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6198
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351747
Northing	377848
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Two shops in Georgian buildingBenny and Grey - estate agents. Other shop empty.Sash windows - top storey are 3 x 2.Projecting voussoirs.Some of the small panes have been taken out and replaced with larger windows with a ventilator inset.Shop front rendered, doesn't really help the look of the building.Shop to left in the photo is part of the same building but has been altered out of character. Now has bay windows with mockpillars and yellow shutters on upstairs windows, which have had small panes removed and replaced with modern stylewindows.

Asset/Event Number	180
Asset/Event Name	Marsh Green Cottages, Marsh Lane
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse; Dairy; House; House
Date and/or Period	Early C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6452
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351169
Northing	377799
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Group of three cottages, formerly one farmhouse, dating to the early 19th century and possibly earlier.The farmhouse had a dairy at one end, now converted into a cottage. There are internal beams throughout. There are newcasement windows and the middle cottage has a modern 'bow' window. The cottages are rendered and rusticated, paintedwhite and modern outshuts at both ends.

Asset/Event Number	181
Asset/Event Name	9 High Street
Type of Asset/Event	House; Panelled Door
Date and/or Period	Early/Mid C19
Listing No.	

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HER Number	6425
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351751
Northing	377970
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A late Georgian/early Victorian House. A fairly plain Georgian type house with evidence of one time use as a shop. The downstairs windows are newer, one has a concrete lintel. There is a former shop window at the right and concrete render at the base of the house. The main entrance has a panelled door with a well worn stone step. The chimney has some indication of water tabling, but this may well be simply a decoration.

Asset/Event Number	182
Asset/Event Name	42 Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Shop
Date and/or Period	C18-C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6406
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351478
Northing	377731
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Pleasant shop front, possibly original

Asset/Event Number	183
Asset/Event Name	National School, Church Street
Type of Asset/Event	National School; Barge Board; Architrave; Label; Outshot; Schoolroom
Date and/or Period	1835
Listing No.	
HER Number	6453
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351783
Northing	377775
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Built in 1835 this was formerly a National School. The building has dressed stone at the base and stone architraves and labels. It has fancy bargeboards. There is an outshot with an entrance at the side. The windows are a combination of types, 3 panes wide, 4 panes high. Top and bottom parts of a window swivel, middle 2 rows form a sash window. There is a

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separate schoolroom at the rear, of later Victorian appearance, possibly an infant school now used as tyre depot.(5.10.78 Confirmed by A Plimston, this was the infant school)

Asset/Event Number	184
Asset/Event Name	The Knoll, High Street
Type of Asset/Event	Health Workers House; Tower
Date and/or Period	1838
Listing No.	
HER Number	6439
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351925
Northing	378034
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A Doctors Surgery Complex with additions. It was built in 1838 and would appear to have been added to in the earlyVictorian period.It has a "Folly" tower with good alround views over Frodsham to Helsby. According to the occupants the building has alwaysbeen a doctors residence.Builder same as for 'Netherdale' Carriage Drive.

Asset/Event Number	185
Asset/Event Name	26 Ship Street
Type of Asset/Event	Terraced House; Plaque
Date and/or Period	1847
Listing No.	
HER Number	6444
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351819
Northing	378142
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A terraced house with a datestone inscribed 1847.Note, September 1978: Much altered. Rendered and painted white, new windows. Remaining half of terrace unaltered.

Asset/Event Number	186
Asset/Event Name	30 & 32 Ship Street
Type of Asset/Event	Terraced House; Plaque
Date and/or Period	1847
Listing No.	
HER Number	6445

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Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351823
Northing	378148
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A terraced house with a datestone inscribed 1847. Note, September 1978: Much altered. Rendered and painted white, new windows. Remaining half of terrace unaltered.

Asset/Event Number	187
Asset/Event Name	1 & 1A Bridge Lane
Type of Asset/Event	House; Plinth (Wall)
Date and/or Period	Mid C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6440
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	352220
Northing	378179
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	An early Victorian house with a range of outbuildings and a pen at the rear. Pen could have been a pig pen. It is built of brick with a sandstone top. Condition tatty. There is an old 2 storey outshot to rear, balanced by a similar modern outshot and is a reverse L shape. There are several small paned windows to the house. It is now 2 dwellings, but was originally one. No. 1 is in poorer condition than 1a. There is an older window in No. 1. It is small paned. There is a simple moulding on door architrave and a plinth of rough shaped sandstone blocks on.

Asset/Event Number	188
Asset/Event Name	East Bank, Bridge Lane
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6441
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	352304
Northing	378145
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A house that is at least 100 years old, a late Georgian, early Victorian building. It has stone and brick bay windows with internal shutters under a parapet incorporating a porch. There is corinthian style decoration on the pillars. It has 2 wells in the rear yard.

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Asset/Event Number	189
Asset/Event Name	75 & 77 Main Street, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	House; String Course
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6418
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351561
Northing	377815
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	The terrace has a brick string course, concealed under pebbledash (no 77) and rendering (no 75). 3 light casement windows. Internal beams (boxed and papered over). Owner had discovered wattle and daub in interior, but plastered over it. Possibly it was lath and plaster.

Asset/Event Number	190
Asset/Event Name	70 -72 Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Shop; House; String Course; Egg And Dart; String Course; Egg And Dart
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6403
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351574
Northing	377776
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Built post 1874, this is a Victorian 2 house unit. 1 unit has been converted to a shop. They have egg and dart decoration on a terracotta string course and terrazzo tile below the front door. Overton Antiques (72) Victorian 2 house unit. 1 converted to shop. Egg and Dart decoration on terracotta string course. Terrazzo tile below frontdoor.

Asset/Event Number	191
Asset/Event Name	78 High Street
Type of Asset/Event	Terraced House; Architrave; Cellar; Steps
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6443
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	352169

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Northing	378139
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A plain brick terraced cottage with a renaissance type architrave around the door. It is four steps from the street to the door. There are stone ridge tiles on the roof and a small window in the apex of the gable. There is a cellar.

Asset/Event Number	192
Asset/Event Name	2-4 Fountain Lane, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Estate Cottages
Date and/or Period	Mid C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6407
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351492
Northing	377688
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A pair of small one-up-one-down Victorian cottages built around 1844 to 1874. They were gardeners cottages for CastlePark Estate (estate cottages for Abbot Wright family) There is a modern extension to the rear of No 2. There is a sandstone garden retaining wall to the road. Number 4 has its original door.

Asset/Event Number	193
Asset/Event Name	40 High Street
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	Mid C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6436
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351865
Northing	378032
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	An early Victorian house, built directly onto the living rock, sandstone in this case, and with stone steps and a rail to the frontdoor.

Asset/Event Number	194
Asset/Event Name	26 & 28 Main Street, Frodsham

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Type of Asset/Event	Semi Detached House
Date and/or Period	Late C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6408
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351422
Northing	377691
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Victorian semi detached houses, investigated, but not thought to be of special interest.

Asset/Event Number	195
Asset/Event Name	1 To 13 Marsh Lane, Off Main Street, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Terrace
Date and/or Period	Late C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6416
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351403
Northing	377757
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Post 1882 Investigated, but not thought to be of special interest.

Asset/Event Number	196
Asset/Event Name	Moreton Terrace, Marsh Lane, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Terrace; Chimney; String Course; Sash Window; Astragal
Date and/or Period	Late C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6417
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351320
Northing	377718
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A terrace of Victorian houses with Ruabon brick string courses and Ruabon fancy brickwork in gables. Approximately 10 courses of Ruabon bricks are laid at the base of the buildings. The rest of the brickwork is Flemish bond picked out with light yellow/brown headers. The windows are sash with fine astragals, except Nos 4 and 14 which have modern

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replacements.Stone steps.There is a slight projection of the chimney from the gable end of No 14.

Asset/Event Number	197
Asset/Event Name	14 Main Street, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Terraced House
Date and/or Period	Late C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6410
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351398
Northing	377665
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A 19th century terraced house.(Not present on 1874 map)

Asset/Event Number	198
Asset/Event Name	27 High Street
Type of Asset/Event	House; Panelled Door; String Course; Lintel; Plinth (Wall)
Date and/or Period	Late C19 - C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	6420
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351822
Northing	378035
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	The house adjoins the George Inn. No 29 is similar but has new windows.No. 27 has a panelled door and a stone step, near to pavement level. There is a projecting string course, in brick, stonelintels and a slightly projecting rendered plinth - probably stone.

Asset/Event Number	199
Asset/Event Name	91 -99 Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Terrace; Passage
Date and/or Period	Late C19 - C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	6419
Status	Locally Listed Building

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Easting	351615
Northing	377857
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Post 1874. A terrace of Georgian style houses. The houses have been restored and now form a pleasant unpretentious part of street scene. They have a symmetrical look. They have imitation rectangular leaded canes in transome windows - new but in keeping. Doorways have flat canopies and a variety of glass panelling. All door sills, frames etc are painted the same colour - black. There is a passageway at the left of no 91 (see photo) leading to the gardens behind. Modern extension to the rear of 95.

Asset/Event Number	200
Asset/Event Name	119 Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Shop
Date and/or Period	C19 - C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	6422
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351680
Northing	377905
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A Mock Tudor brick building that is later than shops adjoining to the right. Not very interesting.

Asset/Event Number	201
Asset/Event Name	Hatley Farm, Dig Lane
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse; Plinth (Wall); Architrave; Fanlight
Date and/or Period	Mid C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6457
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	350898
Northing	377077
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A mid Victorian Farmhouse dating to around 1850 and possibly built on the site of an older building. It has a stone base, cobbled yard, and a stone ridge on roof. The farm buildings are partly sandstone. Windows at the front have been replaced. Windows at rear have fairly thin glazing bars. There are rusticated stone architraves and a square fanlight at the front door. Stone heads to windows at the front only. No internal beams. Possible connection with nearby railway the farm's appearance is similar to many 'railway houses'.

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Asset/Event Number	202
Asset/Event Name	George Inn, 25 High Street
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse; Public House; Sign
Date and/or Period	Mid C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6432
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351817
Northing	378034
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Once a farmhouse, between 1844 - 1850 it became a public house and has a reference in the 1850 directory. The pub was once a farm with land stretching to Ship Street and the marshes. When it became a public house it was owned by a Mrs Gardner, who owned the adjoining terrace of houses. Stone facing at base of building imitates a stone plinth. Corrugated plastic covers the gable. It has a hanging pub sign and a panelled door to the main entrance that possibly once had a fanlight, now filled in. The stables across the yard at the side may well have belonged to pub.

Asset/Event Number	203
Asset/Event Name	Cheshire Cheese, 29 Main Street, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Public House; Sign; Fanlight
Date and/or Period	Mid C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6414
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351367
Northing	377675
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Built between 1844 and 1874 this is a symmetrically designed Victorian public house. It was called 'The Millstone' in 1850. There is a blind window under the pub sign and also a hanging pub sign. It has a fanlight in a semi-circular doorhead. There is a modern flat roofed extension to rear of building.

Asset/Event Number	204
Asset/Event Name	Red Lion, 17 High Street
Type of Asset/Event	Public House; String Course; Sign; Corbel
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	

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HER Number	6426
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351773
Northing	377994
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A Victorian public house with a plinth and part of a string course in Ruabon brick. There is some yellow brick in string coursetoo. It has a hanging pub sign. There is ornate corbelling under eaves and sloping sills. Diamond pattern brought out onroof by difforent coloured slates.

Asset/Event Number	205
Asset/Event Name	Drovers Arms, Church Street
Type of Asset/Event	Public House; Mullion; Quoin; Corbel; Sash Window; Cellar; Chimney; Steps
Date and/or Period	C19 - C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	6455
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351847
Northing	377771
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A long brick building with Victorian facade on the gable facing the road. The gable has terracotta brick decorations roundmullion windows and door. Also terracotta brick quoins and corbelling under the eaves. There is provision for hanging signand ventilation holes. There are stone window heads. The side walls are inferior, possibly older as if the facade had beenrebuilt. The windows are sloping and perhaps of uneven height above the ground. There are tall ornamental chimneys. Thewindows are Yorkshire sliding sashes.Stone steps and a cellar.There is an iron hook on the pavement - use not obvious.

Asset/Event Number	206
Asset/Event Name	Cholmondeley Arms, 12 Church Street
Type of Asset/Event	Sign; Inn; Casement Window; Panelled Door
Date and/or Period	1891
Listing No.	
HER Number	6197
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351757
Northing	377834
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester

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Description	1891 in front gable.Walling: Brick. Mock Tudor on front.Roofing: Gabled. Thin slates, even courses. "V" shaped ridge tile.Windows: Wood casements. Mullioned and transomed. Downstairs floral patterned leaded.Doors: 4 raised panels, top 2 panels have leaded lights.Good Inn sign of the Cholmondeley coat of arms.Previously called "Albert Vaults".
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Asset/Event Number	207
Asset/Event Name	Miriam's, 84A Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Shop
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6400
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351617
Northing	377806
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester

Description	Between 1844 -1874.Of interest but spoilt by large plate glass window set into stone bay.This building has been linked with HB15 and both units came under the street number of 84 Main Street. Apparently the small shop was once the saddlers shop and the house his residence.F.F. of this building reveals limewashed gable of 84 (Old Manor House) much decorated in parts.
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Asset/Event Number	208
Asset/Event Name	Kydd's Wine Bar, Church Street
Type of Asset/Event	Shop; Mullioned Window; Rainwater Pipe; Finial
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6454
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351795
Northing	377768
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester

Description	This is one of 4 Victorian shops in terrace with accommodation above. It has narrow mullioned sash windows. It has original square drainpipes. There is one terracotta finial a recessed corner in patterned brick and recessed entrances. There is an attractive door with canopy to first storey at the side as if this were a storage space and provision for pulley system. Outshuts with tall chimneys.
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Asset/Event Number	209
Asset/Event Name	No. 3 Church Street

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Type of Asset/Event	Building; Shop
Date and/or Period	Late C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6200
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351762
Northing	377881
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A building built post 1874 and incorporating a shop and a cart door. There is an arch window and doorframe - of moulded terracotta brick with drip mouldings. The cart door also has an arch over. Arch window and doorframe - of moulded terracotta brick with drip mouldings. Cart door (arch over)

Asset/Event Number	210
Asset/Event Name	100 Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Shop; Fanlight
Date and/or Period	Late C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6201
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351690
Northing	377860
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A post 1874 Victorian shop with the original shop front. It may have been a butchers. There is a barred fanlight (squared) above the door and double doors to shop. The side entrance has a semi circular doorhead.

Asset/Event Number	211
Asset/Event Name	Warehouse To Rear Of Ethel Austins, 6 Church Street
Type of Asset/Event	Warehouse; Corbel
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6199
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351739
Northing	377860
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester

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Description	Victorian 3 storey warehouseThree storey Victorian warehouse with beam for pulley assembly at top of gable. Two loading doors.Ventilation slits at top under eaves.Eaves corbelled, quite decorative.Also brick corbelling under exposed rafters on long side of building.Cambered doorhead, stone sills.
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Asset/Event Number	212
Asset/Event Name	Conservative Club, 74 Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Political Club; Bay Window
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6402
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351586
Northing	377775
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Architect: Samuel DavisInvestigated but not thought to be of special interest.

Asset/Event Number	213
Asset/Event Name	Former Police Hq, High Street
Type of Asset/Event	Police Station
Date and/or Period	1849
Listing No.	
HER Number	6427
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351803
Northing	378020
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Built in1849, this building is of historical but not architectural interest.

Asset/Event Number	214
Asset/Event Name	20 Main Street, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Register Office
Date and/or Period	Late C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6409
Status	Locally Listed Building

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Easting	351409
Northing	377676
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	This building is post 1874 - it is not present on 1874 map - and at one time was the registrar's office.

Asset/Event Number	215
Asset/Event Name	Methodist Chapel, Main Street, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Chapel
Date and/or Period	Late C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	6411
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351380
Northing	377641
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A chapel built post 1874 in brick, with a slate roof, gabled and with a close verge. The main doorway is an arch of triplelayer, moulded brick with a semi circular renewed fanlight. There is a sandstone wall and wrought iron railings on front of the chapel.

Asset/Event Number	216
Asset/Event Name	Union Church, Bridge Lane, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Chapel
Date and/or Period	1886 - 1887
Listing No.	
HER Number	5936
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	352743
Northing	378325
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A former Baptist Church built of red brick in 1886 - 1887 and enlarged between 1912 - 1915.

Asset/Event Number	217
Asset/Event Name	Trinity Methodist Church, Main Street, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Chapel; Steeple

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Date and/or Period	1873
Listing No.	
HER Number	6001
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	352056
Northing	378089
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	1873 by C O Ellison, Late C13 style. A managed ruin with remaining tower. New church premises to rear of old. Pevsner N & Hubbard E, 1971, The Buildings of England: Cheshire: p221

Asset/Event Number	218
Asset/Event Name	Trinity House, High Street
Type of Asset/Event	Vicarage; String Course; Porch; Archway
Date and/or Period	1872
Listing No.	
HER Number	6430
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	352071
Northing	378109
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A Victorian brick house built in 1872. The original vicarage to the church next door which is now partially demolished (the steeple and part of the knave being retained). It has five yellow brick string courses. The porch has arched entrance with 3 quatrefoils carved in a stone keystone and at the sides. This decoration is repeated over the windows and on the gateposts.

Asset/Event Number	219
Asset/Event Name	1894 Hall Beside Former Police Hq, Ship Street
Type of Asset/Event	Assembly Hall
Date and/or Period	1897
Listing No.	
HER Number	6429
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351791
Northing	378037
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Built in 1894 this hall is of historical, but not architectural, interest.

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Asset/Event Number	220
Asset/Event Name	Drill Hall, Main Street, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Drill Hall
Date and/or Period	C19/C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	6405
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351539
Northing	377736
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A post 1882 drill hall, it possibly dates to the 1st World War?

Asset/Event Number	221
Asset/Event Name	National Westminster, 117 Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Bank (Financial)
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	6421
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351670
Northing	377910
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A 20th century bank

Asset/Event Number	222
Asset/Event Name	Telephone Kiosk, Main Street (South Side)
Type of Asset/Event	Telephone Box
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	6923
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351522
Northing	377757
Parish	Frodsham

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Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	On the pavement at the back of the kerb and adjacent to a listed K6 kiosk outside No 101

Asset/Event Number	223
Asset/Event Name	Telephone Kiosk, Ship Street
Type of Asset/Event	Telephone Box
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	6926
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	351957
Northing	378327
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	In the boundary between Nos. 84 and 86

Asset/Event Number	224
Asset/Event Name	Frodsham Area of Archaeological Potential
Type of Asset/Event	Frodsham Area of Archaeological Potential
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	
Status	Frodsham Area of Archaeological Potential
Easting	351804
Northing	378223
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	

Asset/Event Number	225
Asset/Event Name	Prehistoric Flint Scrapers, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Findspot
Date and/or Period	Neolithic
Listing No.	
HER Number	964
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	352700

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Northings	378000
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Two scrapers, probably Neolithic, were found off Townfield Lane (1). Journal/Periodical: County Historic Environment Record. 1973-1985. Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin. 1-10. 3/59 Jarworzyn J 1975

Asset/Event Number	226
Asset/Event Name	Bronze Age Spearheads From Frodsham Marsh
Type of Asset/Event	Findspot
Date and/or Period	Bronze Age
Listing No.	
HER Number	1013
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	349180
Northings	378720
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Two Middle Bronze Age looped socketed spearheads were found in the Frodsham Marsh section of the Manchester Ship Canal. One is in the Grosvenor Museum and the other in Warrington Museum.

Asset/Event Number	227
Asset/Event Name	Bronze Age Axe Hammer, Frodsham Parish
Type of Asset/Event	Findspot
Date and/or Period	Bronze Age
Listing No.	
HER Number	968
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	351900
Northings	378100
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A Bronze Age stone axe hammer with straight-sided perforation, was found in a garden in High Street, Frodsham & presented to the Grosvenor Museum in 1964. Grosvenor Museum. Grosvenor Museum Accessions.
	SJ57NW22

Asset/Event Number	228
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Asset/Event Name	Bronze Age Inhumation & Pottery Vessel
Type of Asset/Event	Findspot
Date and/or Period	Bronze Age
Listing No.	
HER Number	115
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	352000
Northing	380000
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Possible inhumation and incised pygmy cup was reported as being found at Clifton. Cheshire County Council. 1974. County Treasures Record. N/A. 2/AR 030 1979 (Y)

Asset/Event Number	229
Asset/Event Name	Roman Coins From Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Findspot
Date and/or Period	Roman
Listing No.	
HER Number	974
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	352150
Northing	378100
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Two Roman coins found in Frodsham. The obverse reads N CAESAR AUG, while the reverse is badly corroded (1).

Asset/Event Number	230
Asset/Event Name	Roman Coin From Runcorn
Type of Asset/Event	Findspot
Date and/or Period	Roman
Listing No.	
HER Number	7564
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	350000
Northing	380000
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Coin of Elagabalus from the Odessus (Thrace) mint found whilst digging house foundations.

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Portable Antiquities Scheme Find LVPL793.

Asset/Event Number	231
Asset/Event Name	Roman Coin
Type of Asset/Event	Findspot
Date and/or Period	Roman
Listing No.	
HER Number	112
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	350560
Northing	380580
Parish	Runcorn Weston St John
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Roman Coin of Constantine found by local school boy just below turf.

Asset/Event Number	232
Asset/Event Name	Roman Road-Chester To Wilderspool (Route 701)
Type of Asset/Event	Road
Date and/or Period	Roman
Listing No.	
HER Number	2417/1/0
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	350197
Northing	376108
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>A road was traced north-east from Chester to connect with the northern road through Warrington (Route 701) at the Roman settlement at Wilderspool. Traces of it were found at junction of Birkenhead Road and Parkside Road in Chester. It was then thought to run via Brook Lane to Hoole Bank. It then follows the road to Bridge Trafford where the agger (Roman road embankment) can be seen alongside at a few points. It is likely that a road linked the Legionary fortress with Wilderspool and the river crossing there. While there are convincing road lines as far as Bridge Trafford, and from Preston on the Hill to Wilderspool, the intervening terrain is not suited to straight alignments and as such the road there has not been identified.</p>

Asset/Event Number	233
Asset/Event Name	Possible Roman Road In Frodsham Parish
Type of Asset/Event	Metalled Area; Road; Road Transport Site
Date and/or Period	Roman

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Listing No.	
HER Number	2461
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	351250
Northing	377250
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Possible roman road surface discovered in a test trench here. The removal of the topsoil revealed a pebbled surfacehammered into hard red clay. Test trench at Netherton end of the drive between the eastern boundary hedge of Dig Lane Fm and the A56. Removal of thetopsoil revealed a pebbled surface hammered into hard red clay. On the west side the original ditch had been deepened anda field drain inserted and topped with modern clinker. The width of the track was unclear due to a small quarry which hasdestroyed the east side. A cut through the stony surface showed it to be 150mm deep in the centre tapering to 75mm on thewestern side. Beneath there was a layer of hard dark brown sand 250mm thick on the natural of hard red sand. Could be aroute founded by the Romans possibly used as an entrance drive to Frodsham Castle (1).<1> Various, Written Communication to the HER, Dutton R J A 1995 (Written Communication). SCH3756.</p>

Asset/Event Number	234
Asset/Event Name	Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Town
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	984/0/0
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	351600
Northing	377800
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>A non-defensive settlement developed at Frodsham in the Saxon period, traces of which survive in the name of Frodshamitself (Frotes-ham) and in fragments of possible Saxon sculpture in the church. Domesday describes an area of three hidespaying tax, with land for nine ploughs. Of the nine ploughs, two were held by the Manor in Lordship and two by eightvillagers and three smallholders. The settlement also supported a priest and a church. In 1066 the Manor belonged to EarlEdwin and was valued at eight pounds, although by 1086 it had fallen to four pounds, having in part been laid waste byWilliam I. In 1071 Frodsham was incorporated in the Norman Earldom of Chester and a charter of 1093 granted tithes fromthe church to St Werburgh's Abbey, Chester. In the 1280s these were transferred to Vale Royal Abbey. The borough charterwas granted by the Earl between 1209 and 1228, referring free burgages, each with an acre of land, upon the town. In 1280,110 burgages are recorded in Frodsham although half of these were void by 1351. During the 13th and 14th centuries about20 different trades and occupations are mentioned, although agriculture remained an essential occupation. Frodshamdeveloped as a port until the Weaver Navigation allowed ships further upstream, from 1721. The medieval Manor leviedrevenue from the profits of this trade and from markets and fairs held in the town. A small dockyard developed on the westbank of the Weaver, reaching its peak during the Napoleonic Wars. Also in the 18th century a salt refinery was establishedon the Weaver. The medieval town was probably concentrated between Marsh Lane and the Rock and up Church Street asfar as London Road.</p>

The Castle (RN: 984/1) with ancillary buildings was situated on land at the west end of the town and the church (RN: 988/1) on the hill at Overton. The medieval high street was originally further south than the present street. Main Street and High Street now have a frontage of 17th and 18th century buildings replacing earlier buildings. Frodsham Lordship consisted of the villages of Overton, Bradley, Netherton and Woodhouses (1). <1> Thompspon, P, 1980, Frodsham: The Archaeological Potential of a Town, /2-5 (Report). SCH1251. <2> Frodsham Local History Group, 1985, Discovering Old Frodsham, /4 (Monograph). SCH1051. <3> Higham N J, 1984-9, Professor Nick Higham's Aerial Photographs, 1986/1/21 & 1986/1/23, 01/08/1986 (Aerial Photograph). SCH7659.

Asset/Event Number	235
Asset/Event Name	Frodsham Castle
Type of Asset/Event	Great Hall; Kitchen; Tower; Larder; Manor House; Stable; Bridge; Lock Up; Castle; Fortified Man
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	984/1/0
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	351380
Northing	377540
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>The Norman Castle at Frodsham was burnt down in 1654. The only remains are some foundations incorporated in the cellar of Castle Park, built on the site in 1721 (1). Frodsham Castle was to be built with Chester, Beeston & Shotwick as part of a defensive system, but was superseded once Beeston was completed. During 13th & 14th C it was used as a gaol, but by 14th C it had become a fortified manor house. The great hall, tower, kitchen, stables & other outbuildings in the castle grounds were rebuilt in 13th & 14th & a bridge was built on the N side. In 17th C there were further repairs and alterations to the kitchen, pantries, butteries, hall & dining chamber. The house burnt down on 10 October 1654. The ruins of the manor house are shown in Samuel & Nathaniel Bucks engraving of 1727. In mid 18th C the site was cleared & a Georgian house was built. Fragments of Norman stonework are said to exist in the cellars of the present building (2) & (3). An ancient lamp, a plate, a cannon ball & several coffins were found amongst the ruins of the castle (1). <1> Ormerod, G., 1882, The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester, 2/53 (Y) (Book). SCH1389. <2> Thompspon, P, 1980, Frodsham: The Archaeological Potential of a Town, /5-6 (Report). SCH1251. <3> Frodsham Local History Group, 1985, Discovering Old Frodsham, /6 (Monograph). SCH1051. <4> Ordnance Survey, 1870-1982, Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card, SJ57NW9/1964 (Index). SCH2487.</p>

Asset/Event Number	236
Asset/Event Name	Frodsham Parish Bridge
Type of Asset/Event	Bridge
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	987
Status	Non-Designated Asset

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Easting	353000
Northing	378450
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Frodsham parish bridge at east end of the town dates from the reign of Henry III. The original bridge was of wood. In 4 HenryV, John Done, forester of Delamere was requested to give one oak for the repairs of Frodsham bridge. The bridge wasrebuilt in brick in the reign of Elizabeth I. In 1625 it was rebuilt in stone & consisted of 4 arches. This was taken down manyyears ago to make way for the present structure (1).<1> Ormerod, G., 1882, The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester, 2/53 (Y) (Book). SCH1389.

Asset/Event Number	237
Asset/Event Name	Frodsham Medieval Watermills
Type of Asset/Event	Watermill; Fortified Manor House; Town
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	984/1/4
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	351400
Northing	377400
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	The earliest detail of a mill at Frodsham describes the winter mill, which may be the site of the manor mill, existing in the 14thcentury. By 1280 the manor drew revenue from three mills, with a pool, but their location is unknown. An upper and lowermill are recorded at the manor. The Tithe Map shows a mill pool on the east side of Chester Road, south-west of themanor. The second mill and the miller's house lay on the north-east side of the manor, adjacent to the pond. Burdett's 1777map indicates two mills, one of which appears north of Chester Road, towards Marsh Green. In the 17th century a series of flagged watercourses and pool walls were repaired linking the upper pool and lower pool at Pales Yard (1). The twowatermills of Frodsham formerly within the park, were pulled down about 30 years since (ie c.1852), on the construction of the railway (2).Castlering Archaeology, 2004, Castle Park, Frodsham, Cheshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment & Site Visit,R2524 (Client Report). SCH4578.<1> Thomspson, P, 1980, Frodsham: The Archaeological Potential of a Town, /6 (Report). SCH1251.<2> Ormerod, G., 1882, The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester, 2/53 (Y) (Book). SCH1389.<3> Various, Cheshire History, 11/54 Bott O J P 1983 (Journal/Periodical). SCH811.

Asset/Event Number	238
Asset/Event Name	Fishpond In Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Fishpond; Fortified Manor House; Town
Date and/or Period	Medieval/Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	984/1/1
Status	Non-Designated Asset

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Easting	351250
Northing	377300
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	One of three fishponds adjacent to the manor. Shown on the Tithe Map. One of these lay across Chester Road, between DigLane Farm and the Castle (1).<1> Thomspson, P, 1980, Frodsham: The Archaeological Potential of a Town, /6 (Report). SCH1251.

Asset/Event Number	239
Asset/Event Name	Fishpond In Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Fishpond; Fortified Manor House; Town
Date and/or Period	Medieval/Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	984/1/2
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	351350
Northing	377400
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Site of three medieval fishponds adjacent to the manor built on the site of Frodsham Castle. Fishponds were often part of large estates or monasteries in medieval times. Fish was an important part of the diet for the rich, particularly for those in religious houses where abstinence from meat was frequently required. They are shown on a Tithe Map. Tithe Maps were produced between 1838 and 1854 and record the names of owners, tenants, and values of property in each parish. They were created to establish taxation rates. One of three fishponds adjacent to the manor. Shown on the Tithe Map. Situated between the Castle and Kiln Field and called the Great Fish Pond (1).

Asset/Event Number	240
Asset/Event Name	Fishpond In Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Fishpond; Fortified Manor House; Town
Date and/or Period	Medieval/Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	984/1/3
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	351350
Northing	377600
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	One of three fishponds adjacent to the manor. Shown on the Tithe Map. Situated to the north of the Castle, now under the railway line (1).

Asset/Event Number	241
Asset/Event Name	Synagogue Well
Type of Asset/Event	Well; Town
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	984/0/16
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	351680
Northing	377420
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>The Synagogue well rises close to the site of Frodsham Castle. It has a large square stone basin to receive the surplus water. The well has neither an inscription nor a history, nor is it known how it acquired its name. It is suggested that St Agnes was its patron (1). The well is rectangular & enclosed by a wall of sandstone blocks of uncertain date. It is dry. There are remains of rock cut steps leading down into it in its NE corner. In 1976 it was being used as a receptacle for garden rubbish (2). <1> Beaumont W, 1881, The Ancient Town of Frodsham, /12 (Book). SCH3020. <2> Ordnance Survey, 1870-1982, Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card, SJ57NW10/1964 (Index). SCH2487. <3> Frodsham Local History Group, 1985, Discovering Old Frodsham, /21 (Monograph). SCH1051.</p>

Asset/Event Number	242
Asset/Event Name	Weston Village
Type of Asset/Event	Shrunken Village
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	107/0
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	350875
Northing	380422
Parish	Runcorn Weston St John
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Weston Village was mentioned in Domesday and there are frequent references since. It is now swamped by modern development but retains several important post-medieval buildings. A shrunken village is a settlement that shows evidence of earlier houses that have not been re-inhabited.</p>

Asset/Event Number	243
Asset/Event Name	Clifton Village
Type of Asset/Event	Shrunken Village

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Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	106/0
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	352400
Northing	380200
Parish	Runcorn Weston St John
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Clifton Village appears in the Domesday Book and there are frequent references to it throughout the medieval period. Medieval and later villages were abandoned by their inhabitants for many reasons. The effects of disease and poor harvests made rural living difficult, and whole communities are thought to have relocated to urban settlements. Landowners sometimes relocated settlements for aesthetic reasons and for landscaping. Once abandoned the villages quickly became derelict and were not inhabited again surviving only as earthworks, often visible only from aerial photographs. They can also be identified by documentary evidence or the presence of a church where there is no settlement.</p>

Asset/Event Number	244
Asset/Event Name	Clifton Park, Rock Savage Park
Type of Asset/Event	Deer Park; Village
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	106/2
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	352660
Northing	380110
Parish	Runcorn Weston St John
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Site of a Deer Park, associated with the mansion at Rock Savage and probably with the earlier Clifton Hall. It is shown on Speed's map of Cheshire, 1611 and there are a number of documentary references to the park. It has been disparked for a long time. Deer Park associated with the mansion at Rock Savage and probably with the earlier Clifton Hall. Mentioned in Inquisition Post Mortem of Thomas Savage 1636. Long disparked (1). Numbers of references to this park occur in the Cholmondeley papers, Cheshire Record Office. Shown on Speed's map of 1611 (4).</p>

Asset/Event Number	245
Asset/Event Name	Coin Findspot In Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Findspot
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	984/0/18
Status	Non-Designated Asset

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Easting	352100
Northing	378200
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A silver groat of Mary I, found at 5 Belvedere Close, Frodsham

Asset/Event Number	246
Asset/Event Name	Great And Little Mill Fields, Clifton
Type of Asset/Event	Watermill; Industrial Site
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	124
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	351900
Northing	380500
Parish	Runcorn Weston St John
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Placenames on the Tithe Award Map and in the Cholmondeley records suggest a watermill site (1).<1> Various, Cheshire History, 14/34 Bott O J P 1984 (Journal/Periodical). SCH811.

Asset/Event Number	247
Asset/Event Name	Millbank Cottages
Type of Asset/Event	House; Timber Framed Building; Town
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	984/0/13
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	351290
Northing	377598
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Previously Grade II Listed. They were built in the 17th century and later altered. They have brick-nogged oakframes on a sandstone plinth and were originally thatched. Wood was in plentiful supply as a building material in Britain until the 17th century. It was therefore the most practical material for house building. Timber framed buildings consist of a wooden framework (usually oak) that was infilled to create solid walls. Infill material used included wattle and daub, lath and plaster, brick and weather board. Brick nogging, (brick infill) was often used in the 17th and 18th centuries to replace earlier wattle and daub or lath and plaster infill as it was longer lasting.

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Asset/Event Number	248
Asset/Event Name	Post Medieval Fire Pit, North Of Main Street, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Fire Pit
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	14994
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	351360
Northing	377665
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Post Medieval Fire Pit, North of Main Street, Frodsham; recorded during an archaeological evaluation in 2019 in advance of the area being re-developed for residential purposes. The fire pit represents the sole remains of a row of post medieval houses fronting onto Main Street. An archaeological excavation was undertaken in 2019 on land to the west of The Cheshire Cheese Public House (29, Main Street) in advance of the area being re-developed for residential purposes, including the conversion and refurbishment of the public house itself. The archaeological evaluation identified a single feature at the site; a square, brick-built ash pit pertaining to a fireplace. Although no associated archaeological remains were uncovered it is almost certain that the fire pit belonged to one of the post medieval houses depicted on the 1846 Tithe Map as fronting on to Main Street and was the only structural element to have survived a phase of demolition at the site. The survival of the ash pit is due to it having been cut into the natural glacial substrata and thus situated at a lower depth to the associated house structure. The use of ash pits were common throughout the post-medieval period and functioned partly as a flue bringing air into the fire base, but also as a pit to collect the associated ash. These required regular emptying so that the fire would draw as efficiently as possible. Covering the fire pit was a large spread of wire-cut, unfrogged red bricks and black fly ash which were employed to level the area in advance of it being utilised as a car park. The wire-cut nature of the bricks suggests an origin somewhere near the beginning of the 20th century but the presence of modern plastic within the matrix of the bricks suggests that they were deposited within the last forty years. Five individual artefacts were recovered during the excavation phase; two examples of clay pipe stems, a single sherd of Victorian blue transfer ware and two examples of Annular ware. Client Report: Aeon Archaeology. 2019. The Cheshire Cheese PH, 29 Main Street, Frodsham, Cheshire, WA6 7AZ: Archaeological Evaluation. R4343. R4343</p>

Asset/Event Number	249
Asset/Event Name	105 Main Street
Type of Asset/Event	Ditch; Post Hole; Garden; Town
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	984/0/17
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	351630
Northing	377910
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester

Description	They were built in the 17th century and later altered. They have brick-nogged oakframes on a sandstone plinth and were originally thatched. Wood was in plentiful supply as a building material in Britain until the 17th century. It was therefore the most practical material for house building. Timber framed buildings consist of a wooden framework (usually oak) that was infilled to create solid walls. Infill material used included wattle and daub, lath and plaster, brick and weather board. Brick nogging, (brick infill) was often used in the 17th and 18th centuries to replace earlier wattle and daub or lath and plaster infill as it was longer lasting.
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Asset/Event Number	250
Asset/Event Name	Primitive Methodist Chapel And Mission Church, Bridge Lane, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Chapel
Date and/or Period	C18 - C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	7479
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	352916
Northing	378353
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	The site of a Primitive Methodist Chapel and Mission Church. Demolished. It appears on the 6" and 25" OS maps.

Asset/Event Number	251
Asset/Event Name	Methodist Victoria Hall
Type of Asset/Event	Chapel; Sunday School
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	14312
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	352165
Northing	378082
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Former early nineteenth century Methodist chapel and Sunday school. <1> See map for surveyor, c.1837-51, Cheshire Tithe Maps and Awards, EDT 162/2 c.1846 (Maps and Plans). SCH3266. The plot is described as a homestead in the ownership of the Trustees of Methodist Chapel and cottages. <2> Ordnance Survey, 1871-1882, Ordnance Survey County Series (Epoch 1) 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire, SJ5278, 1874-1875 (Maps and Plans). SCH2462. The building is labelled as a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (Disused). Fluin Lane is labelled Chapel Lane. <3> Ordnance Survey, 1896-1898, Ordnance Survey First Revision County Series (Epoch 2) 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire, SJ5278, 1898-1899 (Maps and Plans). SCH3848. Depicts a Sunday School. <4> Various, Various, Oral communication to the HER, Edwards R, 17/08/2018 (Oral Communication). SCH2330. The building is still extant, but has been converted to

another use. The street (east) elevation has a large roller door opening inserted. Any flanking ground floor windows have been removed, but the tall rounded top windows of the first floor survive, though bricked up. The southern elevation has been rendered for ¾ of its length. A line of four tall rounded top windows are evident on the first floor (also bricked up) and one and a half on the ground floor. To the rear (west) is an unsympathetic two and a half storey extension with a sloped roof. A one and a half storey extension occupies half the length of the southern elevation and extends further west than the chapel building. A (fake?) parapet contains a name stone: Victoria Hall. <5> Main Street Community Church, Main Street Community Church, Frodsham, 17/08/2018 (Web Site). SCH8516.1814, Methodist Victoria Hall opened on Fluin Lane. <6> Ordnance Survey, Ordnance Survey Land Line and Master Map Vector Maps, 17/08/2018 (Maps and Plans). SCH4491.

Asset/Event Number	252
Asset/Event Name	Primitive Methodist Chapel In Clifton
Type of Asset/Event	Chapel
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	7490
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	352636
Northing	379919
Parish	Runcorn Weston St John
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	No further details.

Asset/Event Number	253
Asset/Event Name	Birkenhead And Chester Line (L & Nwr/Gwr)
Type of Asset/Event	Railway
Date and/or Period	Mid C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	2527/1/0
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	348811
Northing	375789
Parish	Various
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	The Birkenhead and Chester railway incorporates two separate lines; the first ran from Birkenhead south to Chester and was incorporated in 1838 by Act of Parliament, opening in 1840 initially to an ad hoc station at Brook Lodge and later to Chester General Station. The second line ran from Chester north east to Warrington, originally owned by the Birkenhead, Lancashire and Cheshire Junction Railway, it opened in 1850. In 1859 the two lines merged to become the Birkenhead Railway, running from Birkenhead to Chester and then on to Warrington. In 1860 it became a joint railway, operated by both the London and North Western Railway Company and the Great Western Railway Company. The line originally ran to

Flookersbrook where a number of cottages were used as a temporary station until 1840 when Chester General Station was built.

Asset/Event Number	254
Asset/Event Name	Frodsham Court House
Type of Asset/Event	Court House; Town
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	
HER Number	984/0/14
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	351673
Northing	377872
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Work on the Court House at Frodsham had been under way since the 1620s. In the late 17th century one corner was built. The other corners were leased as shops (1).

Asset/Event Number	255
Asset/Event Name	Rocksalt Refinery, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Salt Works; Glue Factory; Blacksmiths Workshop
Date and/or Period	C17 - C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	977/1
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	352720
Northing	378790
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Rock salt was discovered at Marbury, near Northwich in 1670. Works for refining the salt were then set up on the west bank of the Weaver at Frodsham by the end of the 17th century. The 18th century saltworks were built on the same site and are shown on the Cholmondeley Estate map of 1778. The Rock salt was transported from Northwich to Frodsham by boat but improvements in the River Weaver made it possible to transport coal to the salt field in Northwich, so the works at Frodsham became redundant. They survived as a Glue Works until around 1923, when the site became derelict. Excavation at the site by the Frodsham Local History Group in 1990 revealed wooden sleepers from the old quayside railway and a brick-paved area with curved brick channels lined with pitch. <1> Thompspon, P, 1980, Frodsham: The Archaeological Potential of a Town, p.7 (Report). SCH1251. A works for refining rock salt was set up on the west bank of the Weaver following the discovery of rock salt at Marbury, near Northwich in 1670. <2> Barker, T. C., 1951, Lancashire coal, Cheshire salt and the rise of Liverpool, p.86 (Article in Journal). SCH8044. A works for the refining of rock-salt was apparently in being before 1694 at Frodsham, as the company was ready to declare a dividend in 1695. (A small-scale plan indicates that the refinery was situated in the area of Frodsham Bridge.) <3> Ordnance Survey, 1870-1982, Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card,</p>

SJ57NW15 (Index). SCH2487. On 16/06/64 the site of the saltworks was visited by T.P. Waggott, a field investigator working for the Ordnance Survey, his comment was as follows. 'The area is now a rubbish dump and no trace of the salt works remains.'^{<4>} Cheshire County Council, 1992-1995, Cheshire Past, Vol 1/1992 p.22 (Newsletter). SCH870. By 1772, a saltworks was operating near Saltworks Farm at Frodsham Bridge, presumably on the same site as the earlier refinery. This is shown on the Cholmondeley Estate map of 1778. In 1792 the works was producing 6-7,000 tons of refined rock salt per annum. Sailing flats transported coal from south Lancashire and rock salt from Northwich to Frodsham. Improvements in the River Weaver made it possible to transport coal to the salt field, so the works at Frodsham became redundant. In 1879 they were described as Glue Works, which survived until c.1923, when site became derelict. Excavation by Frodsham Local History Group in July 1990 uncovered remains of the former saltworks. A trench 66m long x 1m wide was opened parallel to the quay wall. It revealed wooden sleepers and a brick-paved area, also curved brick channels lined with pitch and the corner of a building interpreted as a forge or smithy. Other features on site include an arched underground brick structure and a large circular structure shown on maps of 1778 & 1874. Many of the excavated features relate to the 19th century use of the site as glue works.^{<5>} Cheshire County Council, 1974, County Treasures Record, 4/IA.034 & 35 (Index). SCH1000.^{<6>} Chester Archaeology, 1993, Saltworks Farm, Frodsham: Desk-based Assessment, September 1993, R2052, p.16-17 (Client Report). SCH4139. A desk-based assessment was undertaken at Saltworks Farm Frodsham in 1993 in advance of its development for residential purposes. Although none of the original post medieval salt refinery and associated buildings survive, wall foundations and underground chambers were recorded.^{<7>} Gifford and Partners, 1999, Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at Saltworks Farm Development Phases 2 and 3, Frodsham, Cheshire., R2118 (Client Report). SCH4092. A watching brief was undertaken in 1999 to monitor ground disturbance works associated with the housing development at Saltworks Farm, this work followed on from the 1993 desk-based assessment (see 6). The excavation of a service trench was monitored as part of the Phase 2 development, within this a section of brick and mortar wall on a sandstone footing was recorded. This appears to date to the 19th century and although it lies in the area of the former saltworks, the date suggests that it may have formed part of the post-saltworks use of the site.^{<8>} Ordnance Survey, 1881-2, Ordnance Survey County Series (Epoch 1) 6 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire (Maps and Plans). SCH2474.

Asset/Event Number	256
Asset/Event Name	Windmill (?) Associated With Frodsham Saltworks
Type of Asset/Event	Windmill
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	7801
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	352633
Northing	378865
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Windmill, presently unlocated, recorded at Frodsham Saltworks by Greenwood's map (1819). Also field names ('Tween Mills') on the Frodsham Tithe Award indicate the existence of a mill or mills in this location. It is suggested that this mill or mills could have been for drainage purposes rather than grinding of corn. Chester Archaeology. 1993. Saltworks Farm, Frodsham: Desk-based Assessment, September 1993. R2052. R2052, p.8

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Asset/Event Number	257
Asset/Event Name	Ridge and Furrow
Type of Asset/Event	Remains of Ridge and Furrow Cultivation
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	350244
Northing	378549
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	From NMP and NWRCZAA. Add any other sources.

Asset/Event Number	258
Asset/Event Name	Probable Post Medieval Flood Defence, East Of Frodsham Marsh Farm
Type of Asset/Event	Flood Defences
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	7915
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	350266
Northing	379069
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Probable Post Medieval Flood Defence, East of Frodsham Marsh Farm. L - P Archaeology, 2015, Archaeological Monitoring of Frodsham Wind Farm (Client Report). SCH8202.A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks associated with the development of Frodsham Wind Farm, Helsby, in April 2015. A desk based survey undertaken for the project in 2010 had identified an earthwork recorded on historic maps to the east of Frodsham Marsh Farm. This was visited in 2015, it is readily visible and forms a landmark in the area. It was interpreted as a probable Post Medieval flood defence constructed of imported material and dredged silts from the canalised areas.

Asset/Event Number	259
Asset/Event Name	Brickfield, Fluin Lane
Type of Asset/Event	Brickfield; Industrial Site
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	4348
Status	Non-Designated Asset

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Easting	352342
Northing	377644
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Brickfield marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch and 6inch to 1 mile maps. Brickfields were where clay wasboth extracted and fired to produce bricks.

Asset/Event Number	260
Asset/Event Name	Bone Works In Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Bone Mill; Industrial Site
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	4349
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	352822
Northing	378500
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Bone Works marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile maps. It is also marked on the first, second andthird editions of the ordnance survey 6inch to 1 mile maps

Asset/Event Number	261
Asset/Event Name	Old Quarry In Weston
Type of Asset/Event	Quarry; Industrial Site
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	4250/1/3
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	350627
Northing	380662
Parish	Runcorn Weston St John
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Quarry marked on the Ordnance Survey 25inch to one mile map, first edition. It is marked as an Old Quarry and is therefore possibly disused.

Asset/Event Number	262
Asset/Event Name	Lime Kiln, Sutton
Type of Asset/Event	Lime Kiln; Industrial Site

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Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	4350
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	352925
Northing	378637
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Old Lime Kiln marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile maps.

Asset/Event Number	263
Asset/Event Name	Sutton Mill
Type of Asset/Event	Watermill; Corn Mill; Wharf; Mill Race; Sluice; Steam Mill?; Mill House
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval/Modern
Listing No.	
HER Number	956/1
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	352974
Northing	378549
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>The mill was described in 1965 as the largest of the Cheshire mills, with 4-storeys and many additions. It had an internal loading way direct from the River Weaver. The mill was re-equipped during the First World War. After 1918 some equipment was taken to Edinburgh; the rest was sold for scrap around 1940. The mill has been powered, in turn, by water, steam & electricity (2). By 1982 there had been considerable demolition of the buildings associated with the mill. However a two storey building with an arched opening for the tail race and a three storey building with loading openings direct to the river survived. The mill was described by White as an "extensive Corn Mill", by Norris in 1969 as the "largest of Cheshire's Mills" (3). The mill house, now industrial estate office, was constructed circa 1820. During the nineteenth century the mill, of which little remains, was one of the largest of Cheshire's water-powered corn mills. (4). The mill was powered by water and steam. The turbine remains (5). Shown on Bryant's 1831, Swire and Hutchins 1830 (6 & 7). Mill, many buildings and the mill race are clearly depicted on the Tithe map for the township and Ordnance Survey maps dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (8, 9 & 10). Bryant, A., 1831, Map of the County Palatine of Chester (Maps and Plans). SCH2114. <2> Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian Society, 1883 -, Transactions of the Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian Society, 75-6/57 Norris J H 1965 (Journal/Periodical). SCH3293. <3> Ashmore, O, 1982, The Industrial Archaeology of North West England, p.64 (Book). SCH3181. <4> Department for the Environment, 1971-2005, List of Buildings of Special Architectural & Historic Interest, p.60 (Report). SCH1934. <5> Cheshire County Council, 1974, County Treasures Record, 4/IA.036 (Index). SCH1000. <7> Swire, W. & Hutchings, W. F., 1830, Map of the County Palatine of Chester (Maps and Plans). SCH2116. <8> Ordnance Survey, 1909-1912, Ordnance Survey Second Revision County Series (Epoch 3) 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire (Maps and Plans). SCH4361. <9> Ordnance Survey, 1871-1882, Ordnance Survey County Series (Epoch 1) 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire (Maps and Plans). SCH2462. <10> See map for surveyor, c.1837-51, Cheshire Tithe Maps and Awards, EDT 380/1 & 380/2 (Maps and Plans). SCH3266.</p>

Asset/Event Number	264
Asset/Event Name	The Manchester Ship Canal
Type of Asset/Event	Ship Canal
Date and/or Period	1877
Listing No.	
HER Number	14208
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	348073
Northing	378119
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>The Manchester Ship Canal was built between 1887 and 1894. Most of the immense engineering works are of considerable significance as examples of very fine large scale Victorian construction. In addition to the construction of the main cut and locks, the construction involved the building of major railway and swing road bridge. Ashmore, O, 1982, The Industrial Archaeology of North West England, p.21 (Book). SCH3181. The idea of a Manchester ship canal goes back in origin to the 1820s or earlier, but was revived in the late 1870's when Manchester business men feared a permanent trade recession and were concerned about the cost of trading through Liverpool Docks. Following the passing of the Manchester Ship Canal Act in 1885, the 25 and half mile (57km) canal was built between 1887 and 1894, enabling sea going vessels to come up from Eastham to the new docks at Salford and making Manchester into a major port. Apart from the work on the main cut and locks, the construction involved the building of major railway deviation bridges and swing bridges on the main road crossings <2> Nevell, M & George, D, 2014, A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Cheshire, p.2 (Book). SCH8021.p.</p> <p>The Manchester Ship Canal opened in 1894 from Salford to Eastham locks northwest of Ellesmere Port. Transformed Manchester into an inland port. Also helped boost chemical production along its lower reaches between Ellesmere Port and Warrington. It canalised the course off the River Mersey from Warrington to Carrington and then the River Irwell to Manchester. West of Runcorn the ship canal is divided from the estuary by a long embankment to its sea exit at Eastham locks. The opening of the canal marked the end of the ports at the Runcorn terminus of the Bridgewater canal and at Warrington. It also cut off Ellesmere Ports direct access to the Mersey Estuary. <3> Historic England, 2017, Canal and River Navigations National Overview., Part 2. p.207-208 (Report). SCH8424. One of the heroic feats of Victorian engineering, the Manchester Ship Canal built under an Act of 1885 had a difficult gestation and cost more than twice its original estimate. It had to acquire the Bridgewater Navigation to be supplied by water from the River Irwell and build numerous high level rail bridges and swing road bridges and the Barton Swing Aqueduct to carry the Bridgewater Canal over the Ship Canal. Engineered by Leader Williams, it opened in 1894 and deadweight ships of 12,500 tons could now reach the extensive new docks at Salford and Manchester. Most of the immense engineering works are of considerable significance as examples of very fine large scale Victorian construction. The River Mersey and the Ship Canal are spanned by several notable railway and road bridges including those at Runcorn and Warrington. Book: Ashmore, O. 1982. The Industrial Archaeology of North West England. p.21 (2) Book: Nevell, M & George, D. 2014. A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Cheshire. p.2 Report: Historic England. 2017. Canal and River Navigations National Overview.. Research Report Series no.28-2017. Part 2. p.207-208</p>

Asset/Event Number	265
Asset/Event Name	Sluice on Frodsham Marsh

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Type of Asset/Event	Sluice
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	350741
Northing	379059
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A sluice is marked at this location (the head of a narrow channel running into the River Weaver) on historical OS maps, forming part of the drainage and tidal irrigation system of Frodsham Marsh. (Added by HB, 26/03/2024).

Asset/Event Number	266
Asset/Event Name	Brick Field
Type of Asset/Event	Probable location of clay extraction pits
Date and/or Period	Post-Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	351005
Northing	377944
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	OS maps from the 1890s show a series of water-filled subdivisions or semi-regularly arranged ponds within a field adjacent to Moorditch Lane, on the northwestern side of Frodsham village. The field is labelled 'Brick Field' on these maps. The 1912 OS map shows a slightly different arrangement, with some depicted as permanent marsh; the field is labelled 'Brick Field (Disused)'. (Added by HB 25/03/2024)

Asset/Event Number	267
Asset/Event Name	Former structure, possible hut or barn
Type of Asset/Event	Location of former structure
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	350064
Northing	378492
Parish	Frodsham

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Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A small rectangular structure, perhaps a field barn or similar, is marked on the 1891 25 Inch OS map, adjacent to a field boundary drainage ditch. The structure remains on OS maps until the 1960s. (Added by HB 25/03/2024)

Asset/Event Number	268
Asset/Event Name	Site of Frodsham Marsh Wooden Huts
Type of Asset/Event	Location of Navy Huts
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	349018
Northing	378316
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A series of rectangular and terraced huts and an access track are marked within a single field on the 1896 25 Inch OS map. Census returns suggest these are 'Frodsham Marsh Wooden Huts' that housed workers constructing the Manchester Ship Canal. (Added by HB 25/03/2024)

Asset/Event Number	269
Asset/Event Name	Site of Rifle Range
Type of Asset/Event	Location of Rifle Range; Flag Staff
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	350036
Northing	379274
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A 'Volunteer Rifle Range' is marked on the 1st Edition OS map. It is 900 yards long and aligned SE-NW, running across land outside the flood defence bank on Frodsham Score. Markers are shown every 100 yards and a 'Target Flagstaff' is labelled at its northwestern end. It appears to have fallen out of use due to the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal, that bisects its northwestern end. (Added by HB 25/03/2024)

Asset/Event Number	270
Asset/Event Name	Location of C19 Sewage Outfall

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Type of Asset/Event	Location of Local Authority Sewage Infrastructure
Date and/or Period	C19 - C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	350802
Northing	379011
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Historic OS maps from the 1890s onwards show an embankment enclosing an approximately square area measuring c. 75 x 70m with interior rectangular areas. This feature is labelled as the Runcorn District Council Sewage Outfall. A well is marked on its southern side. (Added by HB 25/03/2024)

Asset/Event Number	271
Asset/Event Name	Barrage Balloon Site
Type of Asset/Event	Former Military Structure
Date and/or Period	WWII
Listing No.	
HER Number	15873
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	350757
Northing	380148
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Location of WWII Barrage Balloon. Mapped from Aerial Photograph: RAF 106G/UK/626 3329 10 August 1945. Identified by the North West Rapid Coastal Survey Zone Assessment.

Asset/Event Number	272
Asset/Event Name	Site of Air Raid Shelters
Type of Asset/Event	Former Military Structure
Date and/or Period	WWII
Listing No.	
HER Number	15873
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	350843
Northing	380456
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester

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Description	Location of two WWII Air Raid Shelters. Mapped from Aerial Photograph: RAF 106G/UK/626 3329 10 August 1945. Identified by the North West Rapid Coastal Survey Zone Assessment.
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Asset/Event Number	273
Asset/Event Name	Site of WWII Military Building
Type of Asset/Event	Former Military Structure
Date and/or Period	WWII
Listing No.	
HER Number	15873
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	350788
Northing	380232
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester

Description	Location of WWII Military Building. Mapped from Aerial Photograph: RAF 106G/UK/626 3329 10 August 1945. Identified by the North West Rapid Coastal Survey Zone Assessment.
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Asset/Event Number	274
Asset/Event Name	Site of WWII Military Building
Type of Asset/Event	Former Military Structure
Date and/or Period	WWII
Listing No.	
HER Number	15873
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	350894
Northing	380214
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester

Description	Location of WWII Military Building. Mapped from Aerial Photograph: RAF 106G/UK/626 3329 10 August 1945. Identified by the North West Rapid Coastal Survey Zone Assessment.
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Asset/Event Number	275
Asset/Event Name	Site of WWII Military Buildings
Type of Asset/Event	Former Military Structure
Date and/or Period	WWII
Listing No.	
HER Number	15873
Status	Non-Designated Asset

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Easting	350775
Northing	380110
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Location of WWII Military Buildings. Mapped from Aerial Photograph: RAF 106G/UK/626 3329 10 August 1945. Identified by the North West Rapid Coastal Survey Zone Assessment.

Asset/Event Number	276
Asset/Event Name	Site of WWII Military Buildings
Type of Asset/Event	Former Military Structure
Date and/or Period	WWII
Listing No.	
HER Number	15873
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	349547
Northing	379002
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Location of row of four WWII Military Buildings. Mapped from Aerial Photograph: RAF 106G/UK/626 3329 10 August 1945. Identified by the North West Rapid Coastal Survey Zone Assessment.

Asset/Event Number	277
Asset/Event Name	Site of WWII Pillbox and Weapons Pit
Type of Asset/Event	Former Military Structure
Date and/or Period	WWII
Listing No.	
HER Number	15873
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	349350
Northing	378914
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Location of WWII Pillbox and adjacent Weapons Pit. Mapped from Aerial Photograph: RAF 106G/UK/626 3329 10 August 1945. Identified by the North West Rapid Coastal Survey Zone Assessment.

Asset/Event Number	278
Asset/Event Name	Site of WWII Pillbox

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Type of Asset/Event	Former Military Structure
Date and/or Period	WWII
Listing No.	
HER Number	15873
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	348989
Northing	378656
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Location of WWII Pillbox. Mapped from Aerial Photograph: RAF 106G/UK/626 3329 10 August 1945. Identified by the North West Rapid Coastal Survey Zone Assessment.

Asset/Event Number	279
Asset/Event Name	Site of WWII Military Buildings
Type of Asset/Event	Former Military Structures
Date and/or Period	WWII
Listing No.	
HER Number	15873
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	349029
Northing	378555
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Location of a pair of WWII Military Buildings. Mapped from Aerial Photograph: RAF 106G/UK/626 3329 10 August 1945. Identified by the North West Rapid Coastal Survey Zone Assessment.

Asset/Event Number	280
Asset/Event Name	Site of WWII Military Buildings
Type of Asset/Event	Former Military Structures
Date and/or Period	WWII
Listing No.	
HER Number	15873
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	348946
Northing	378513
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Location of a pair of WWII Military Buildings. Mapped from Aerial Photograph: RAF

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106G/UK/626 3329 10 August 1945. Identified by the North West Rapid Coastal Survey Zone Assessment.

Asset/Event Number	281
Asset/Event Name	Site of WWII Military Building
Type of Asset/Event	Former Military Structure
Date and/or Period	WWII
Listing No.	
HER Number	15873
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	348878
Northing	378480
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Location of WWII Military Building. Mapped from Aerial Photograph: RAF 106G/UK/626 3329 10 August 1945. Identified by the North West Rapid Coastal Survey Zone Assessment.

Asset/Event Number	282
Asset/Event Name	Site of WWII Military Buildings
Type of Asset/Event	Former Military Structures
Date and/or Period	WWII
Listing No.	
HER Number	15873
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	348787
Northing	378426
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Location of row of three WWII Military Buildings. Mapped from Aerial Photograph: RAF 106G/UK/626 3329 10 August 1945. Identified by the North West Rapid Coastal Survey Zone Assessment.

Asset/Event Number	283
Asset/Event Name	Site of WWII Military Building
Type of Asset/Event	Former Military Structure
Date and/or Period	WWII
Listing No.	
HER Number	15873

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Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	347632
Northing	377784
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Location of WWII Military Building. Mapped from Aerial Photograph: RAF 106G/UK/626 3329 10 August 1945. Identified by the North West Rapid Coastal Survey Zone Assessment.

Asset/Event Number	284
Asset/Event Name	Site of WWII Military Buildings
Type of Asset/Event	Former Military Structure
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	15873
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	348049
Northing	377587
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Location of group of three WWII Military Buildings. Mapped from Aerial Photograph: RAF 106G/UK/626 3329 10 August 1945. Identified by the North West Rapid Coastal Survey Zone Assessment.

Asset/Event Number	285
Asset/Event Name	Cheshire National Mapping Programme And Lidar Mapping Project: The Chester Environs
Type of Asset/Event	Aerial Photograph Interpretation
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH7026
Status	Event
Easting	350724
Northing	377401
Parish	Various
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	The project identified, interpreted and recorded all probable and possible archaeological features visible aearthworks, cropmarks, soilmarks, parchmarks and structures on air photographs, lidar and height-data derivedsurface models within the area selected for the projec The survey covered a total of 218 Ordnance Survey kilometre grid squares around the city of Chester. This includes the Cheshire Plain incorporating the Dee valley south of Chester and the northern extent of the Mid-Cheshire Ridge. These areas were chosen because of their archaeological significance, with evidence for continued human occupation stretching back to

the Mesolithic period, and the risk posed to this resource by proposed development and changes in agricultural practice.

Archaeological sites and features identified by the project were mapped to Historic England's National Mapping Programme (NMP) standard. The mapping and interpretation were based on the evidence of oblique and vertical aerial photographs held by the Historic England Archive, Cambridge University, Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service; lidar supplied by the Environment Agency via their online geostore; digital surface model derived from Next Perspectives height data; orthophotography provided by Next Perspectives through the APGB Agreement. Rectification of scanned photographs was undertaken using AERIAL 5.36 for accurate mapping. Control was derived from orthophotography. Height data provided by Next Perspectives through the APGB Agreement was used to create digital elevation models in AERIAL. These were used to give greater accuracy in areas of varying topography.

Historic England & Archaeological Research Services. 2022. Cheshire National Mapping

Programme and Lidar Mapping Project: The Chester Environs. Historic England & Archaeological Research Services. 2022. Cheshire National Mapping Programme and Lidar Mapping Project: The Chester Environs.

Asset/Event Number	286
Asset/Event Name	North West Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment (Nwrcza): Desk Based Assessment And Ap Mapping
Type of Asset/Event	Aerial Photograph Interpretation, Desk-Based Assessment
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH6212
Status	Event
Easting	349216
Northing	379519
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Between August 2007 and September 2009 Archaeological Research Services Ltd carried out, on behalf of English Heritage, a desk based rapid coastal zone assessment of the threat posed to heritage assets on the North West coast by rising sea level and coastal erosion. The North West Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment (NWRCZA) is one of a series of projects initiated by English Heritage around the coasts of England. The brief specifically required that the assessment be undertaken with reference to Defra's Shoreline Management Plan 2 (SMP 2). The area assessed, extends from the Anglo-Welsh border in the Dee Estuary to the Anglo-Scottish border in the Solway Firth. The NWRCZA study area consists of almost 900km of coastline between the Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT) and 1km inland from Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).</p> <p>The review of the heritage assets has been based on a consideration of two data sets. The first consists of the Historic Environment Records (HERs) maintained by or for the Local Authorities with curatorial responsibilities for this section of the coast, namely Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service, Merseyside Archaeological Service, Lancashire County Council, Cumbria County Council and the Lake District National Park Authority. The second data set consists of the aerial photograph coverage of the study area from which all archaeological features visible have been mapped to the standards of English Heritage's National Mapping Programme. In assessing the threat to heritage assets posed by sea level rise, major sites and groups of sites are discussed individually and the threats they face evaluated. Categories of more numerous types of site are also discussed but the issue of</p>

threat is dealt with in a series of tables in which the SMP policy unit is noted along with the importance of individual sites and the degree of threat are rated as high, medium or low.

Nearly 75% of the sites recorded in the desk-based assessment date from the Second World War and consist of numerous categories of site such as pillboxes or anti-tank obstacles or ephemeral features such as minefields. The NWRCZA study has established that many heritage assets in the coastal zone are under threat from rising sea level and also that a number of categories of asset are as yet poorly understood making an evaluation of the threat difficult. The desk-based assessment formed Phase 1 of the project, Phase 2, undertaken between 2009-2011, comprised field checking of a selection of the sites recorded (Phase 2 recorded as a separate event - see ECH6531).

Archive relating to the project resides in the Historic England's Archive, Swindon.

Archaeological Research Services Ltd. 2009. North West Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment (NWRCZA). R4248. Archaeological Research Services Ltd. 2011. North West Rapid Coastal Zone assessment (NWRCZA): Final SMP2 Version. R2698a. Archaeological Research Services Ltd. 2011. North West Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment (NWRCZA): Updated Phase 1 Executive Summary. R2698b. Archaeological Research Services Ltd. 2007-9. North West Rapid Coastal Zone National Mapping Programme Assessment Survey. Digital Archive.

Asset/Event Number	287
Asset/Event Name	Frodsham Wind Farm, The Environmental Statement
Type of Asset/Event	Desk-Based Assessment
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH4626
Status	Event
Easting	349322
Northing	378579
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	An assessment of impacts in terms of archaeology and cultural heritage, both physical and visual, through effects of the Frodsham Wind Farm.
	RSK ENSR Environment Ltd. Frodsham Wind Farm, The Environmental Statement. R2959.

Asset/Event Number	288
Asset/Event Name	Archaeological Monitoring Of Frodsham Wind Farm
Type of Asset/Event	Watching Brief
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH6338
Status	Event
Easting	348614
Northing	377204

Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks associated with the development of Frodsham Wind Farm, Helsby, in April 2015. The site lies on land between the River Mersey and Helsby in an area known as Ince Marsh, Helsby Marsh and Frodsham Marsh. Desk-based research (ECH4626) suggested that the area had a low potential for Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval archaeology, but some potential for the presence of Medieval structures evidenced by homesteads recorded in the 19th century tithe apportionment. There was also a high potential for survival of a Post Medieval flood defence earthwork recorded on historic maps, along with high potential for some remains associated with a World War II prisoner of war camp identified from vertical air photographs dating to the 1940.</p> <p>A walkover survey was undertaken in order to identify remains for these sites, along with monitoring of works associated with creation of the site compound, situated just to the south of the site of the POW camp. The latter works revealed mid 20th century concrete structures and demolition material associated with the POW camp.</p> <p>L - P Archaeology. 2015. Archaeological Monitoring of Frodsham Wind Farm. R3985.</p>

Asset/Event Number	289
Asset/Event Name	Castle Park, Frodsham, Cheshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment & Site Visit
Type of Asset/Event	Desk-Based Assessment
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH4077
Status	Event
Easting	351400
Northing	377457
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>An archaeological desk-based assessment and site visit were undertaken in 2004 for a site at Castle Park, located on the south-west side of Frodsham, to the west of the A56. Castle Park is a Grade II listed park and garden. It was an extensive estate during the medieval and post medieval periods. The size of the estate has reduced over the last hundred years and it is now owned by Vale Royal Borough Council. The site includes the main entrance of the park, recreational areas, and the house known as 'Park Place', together with its outbuildings and gardens. Park Place was built in the eighteenth century on the site of a seventeenth century castle/house which burnt down in 1654. The development proposals comprise the renovation and restoration of the park, including Park Place and its ancillary buildings.</p> <p>Castlering Archaeology. 2004. Castle Park, Frodsham, Cheshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment & Site Visit. R2524.</p>

Asset/Event Number	290
Asset/Event Name	Castle Park House, Castle Park, Frodsham, Cheshire; Archaeological Watching Brief.
Type of Asset/Event	Watching Brief

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Date and/or Period**Listing No.****HER Number** ECH4206**Status** Event**Easting** 351391**Northing** 377549**Parish** Frodsham**Council** Cheshire West and Chester**Description**

Watching brief undertaken in 2005 during groundworks at Park House. The current alterations for the re-use of the cellar appear to be designed to have minimum impact on the existing sandstone fabric of the cellars, which appears to have survived from the mid-eighteenth century house. Within the limitations of the watching brief, no evidence of an earlier house on site has been located. The present building appears to have been constructed entirely on sand. Archive holder = Cheshire Museums Service.

Castlering Archaeology. 2005. Castle Park House, Castle Park, Frodsham, Cheshire;

Archaeological Watching Brif. R2564.

Asset/Event Number 291**Asset/Event Name** Cultural Heritage Assessment For The Second Mersey Crossing In 2006**Type of Asset/Event** Desk-Based Assessment**Date and/or Period****Listing No.****HER Number** ECH4804**Status** Event**Easting** 352544**Northing** 380312**Parish** Frodsham**Council** Cheshire West and Chester**Description**

Cultural heritage study prepared by Gifford in connection with proposals for the construction of the Mersey Second Crossing between Runcorn and Widnes (revision of 2003 EIA).

Gifford and Partners. 2006. The Mersey Gateway: Cultural Heritage Study. R2520.2.

Asset/Event Number 292**Asset/Event Name** The Mersey Gateway Project: Cultural Heritage (Chapter 13)**Type of Asset/Event** Desk-Based Assessment**Date and/or Period****Listing No.****HER Number** ECH5262**Status** Event

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Easting	352120
Northing	380355
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>A revised cultural heritage assessment completed for the Second Mersey Crossing to identify cultural heritage features in the landscape affected by the project. The study also advised on mitigation.</p> <p>Halton Borough Council. 2008. The Mersey Gateway Project: Chapter 13 Cultural Heritage.</p> <p>R3253.</p>

Asset/Event Number	293
Asset/Event Name	Fiddler's Ferry To Frodsham (4Zf) OHL Phase 1, Archaeology And Cultural Heritage Desk-Based
Type of Asset/Event	Desk-Based Assessment
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH4710
Status	Event
Easting	352831
Northing	379518
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Desk-based assessment of the archaeological impact of the refurbishment of the overhead line between Fiddler's Ferry power station and electricity substation adjacent to the river Weaver, Frodsham.</p> <p>AMEC. 2010. Fiddler's Ferry to Frodsham (4ZF) OHL, Phase 1, Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment. R3027</p>

Asset/Event Number	294
Asset/Event Name	Frodsham Cut And Lock, River Weaver, Frodsham, Cheshire - Heritage Assessment
Type of Asset/Event	Desk-Based Assessment
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH4140
Status	Event
Easting	352674
Northing	378968
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Oxford Archaeology North. 2005. Frodsham Cut and Lock, River Weaver, Frodsham, Cheshire.

R2554.

Asset/Event Number	295
Asset/Event Name	Frodsham Rail Connection, Frodsham, Cheshire. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Walkover and Topographic Surveys, Watching Brief
Type of Asset/Event	Desk-Based Assessment, Walk Over and Topographic Surveys, Watching Brief
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH4499, ECH4603
Status	Event
Easting	353136
Northing	379106
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>A desk based assessment and walkover survey of the proposed route of a cable trench from Frodsham Substation to a trackside substation near to Weaver Junction (railway). Subsequent mitigation in the form of further desk based assessment, topographic survey of selected sites and watching brief of the ground works took place. Few archaeological features were identified but finds of 12 to 14 century pot in the vicinity of Sutton may indicate an earlier hall. Oxford Archaeology North. 2009. Frodsham Rail Connection, Frodsham, Cheshire.</p> <p>Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Walkover and Topographic Surveys, and Watching Brief. R2955.</p>

Asset/Event Number	296
Asset/Event Name	North-Western Ethylene Pipeline English Section: Archaeological Studies 1988-1993. Gazetteer
Type of Asset/Event	Desk-Based Assessment, Field walking, Watching Brief
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH3702, ECH3721, ECH3618
Status	Event
Easting	350527
Northing	378885
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Field-walking and watching brief assessment undertaken for sites of potential archaeological interest located on the course of the North-Western Ethylene Pipeline.</p> <p>Lancaster University Archaeological Unit. 1993. North-Western Ethylene Pipeline: English Section: Archaeological Studies 1988-1993 Final Report. R2209. Lancaster University Archaeological Unit. 1990. North Western Ethylene Pipeline Project. R22.</p> <p>Maynard D. 1993. North-western ethylene pipeline English Section: Archaeological Studies 1988-1993. Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites: Volume 4, Cheshire. R2113.</p>

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Asset/Event Number	297
Asset/Event Name	Pre-Sanction Engineering Capenhurst To Frodsham (4Ze) 11060: Phase 1 Archaeology
Type of Asset/Event	Desk-Based Assessment
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH4611
Status	Event
Easting	351601
Northing	378683
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Desk-based assessment prepared for National Grid in order to inform a programme of works on the overhead power line between Capenhurst and Frodsham.</p> <p>AMEC. 2005. Pre-sanction Engineering Capenhurst to Frodsham (4ZE) 11060: Phase 1 Archaeology. R2925.</p>

Asset/Event Number	298
Asset/Event Name	Protos Park And Q Line, Cheshire: Heritage Impact Assessment
Type of Asset/Event	Desk-Based Assessment
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH6805
Status	Event
Easting	350112
Northing	377565
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>A heritage impact assessment has been produced in 2019 in connection with proposals to refurbish an overhead powerline between two substations near Ince in Cheshire, together with the installation of further equipment at both substations. The assessment identified a single undesignated heritage asset within 250m of the scheme, although it will not be subject to any potential direct impact. The nature of the scheme is such that ground disturbance works are limited and no mitigation is proposed for the scheme as a whole.</p> <p>Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust. 2019. Protos Park and Q Line, Cheshire: Heritage Impact Assessment. R4405.</p>

Asset/Event Number	299
Asset/Event Name	Report On Northwest Telent Techmac Design And Consultancy Services Framework Provision O
Type of Asset/Event	Desk-Based Assessment

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Date and/or Period**Listing No.****HER Number** ECH4557**Status** Event**Easting** 352008**Northing** 378714**Parish** Frodsham**Council** Cheshire West and Chester

Description An appraisal or assessment of cultural heritage along the M56 between junctions J9 and J16. Identified listed buildings and sites from which the proposed signs would be visible. These include a moated site, fishpond and connecting channel at Elton, a heavy anti aircraft gun site 400m west of Sutton Fields Farm and two sections of Roman Road between Appleton and Stretton.

Golder Associates (UK) Ltd. 2009. Report on Northwest Telent Techmac Design and

Consultancy Services Framework Provision of Variable Message Signs on the M56 Between

Junctions J9 -16. R2904.

Asset/Event Number 300**Asset/Event Name** Revive, Stage 1 Assessment: River Weaver Project - Frodsham Sites**Type of Asset/Event** Desk-Based Assessment**Date and/or Period****Listing No.****HER Number** ECH4167**Status** Event**Easting** 351571**Northing** 379388**Parish** Frodsham**Council** Cheshire West and Chester

Description A stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken in 2004-2005 for various sites to the north of Frodsham with respect to soft end-use land reclamation. The study forms part of the REVIVE (Regenerating the EnVironment InVests in the Economy) in Cheshire and Warrington programme. The sites investigated were identified as potential sites for regeneration and image improvement in Frodsham and along the Frodsham to Northwich River Weaver corridor: 351571 379388, 353579 37857, 352763 37987, 351550 37838.

White Young Green. 2004. REVIVE Stage 1 Assessment: River Weaver Project -Frodsham Sites. R2611.1.

White Young Green Environmental Limited. 2005. REVIVE in Cheshire & Warrington, Chester City and REVIVE in Cheshire & Warrington, Chester City and Vale Royal Boroughs: Archaeological Survey, River Weaver Project - Frodsham Sites. R2611.2.

Asset/Event Number 301

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Asset/Event Name	Saltworks Farm, Frodsham Bridge, Excavation 1990
Type of Asset/Event	Excavation
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH6214
Status	Event
Easting	352720
Northing	378790
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Trial excavation parallel to the quay wall recorded features probably associated with the glueworks which reused the 17th century salt working site.</p> <p>Newsletter: Cheshire County Council. 1992-1995. Cheshire Past. Vol 1/1992 p.22</p>

Asset/Event Number	302
Asset/Event Name	Saltworks Farm, Frodsham: Desk-Based Assessment, September 1993
Type of Asset/Event	Desk-Based Assessment
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH3562
Status	Event
Easting	352442
Northing	378779
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken in September 1993 for land (38 acres) at Saltworks Farm, Frodsham, in advance of development of the site for residential purposes. Work comprised an investigation of the history of the farm and surrounding land supplemented with a field inspection to identify and record any features of archaeological interest. The present day Saltworks Farm is in a dilapidated state with all the 20th century buildings either derelict or partly demolished. None of the original salt refinery or factory buildings remain standing but wall foundations do survive as do underground chambers. Historical evidence suggests a late 17th century date for the foundation of the complex. Map and placename evidence also suggest the existence of a mill by the River Weaver at the site, although no physical evidence was observed in this project. As far as the outlying land is concerned, very little evidence for earlier activity was found on the reclaimed marshland north of the site. This was drained in 1942 producing a productive mixed arable and grass farmland. On the higher ground at the southern extent two rectangular features were observed on aerial photographs. Their function and date are uncertain but possibly indicate an earlier field system or structure, alternatively they may relate to later drainage of the site.</p> <p>Chester Archaeology. 1993. Saltworks Farm, Frodsham: Desk-based Assessment, September 1993. R2052.</p>

Asset/Event Number	303
Asset/Event Name	Saltworks Farm Development Phases 2 And 3, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Watching Brief
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH3611
Status	Event
Easting	352599
Northing	378636
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Archaeological watching brief of ground disturbance works undertaken in relation to the construction of accessroads and service trenches for sewers within Phases 2 and 3 of the housing development at Saltworks Farm. Only one archaeological feature was identified in the Phase 3 development this being a post-medieval boundary ditch which produced 19th and 20th century ceramic evidence. Also, as part of the Phase 2 development, during the excavation of a service trench, brick and mortar walls on a sandstone footing were recorded.</p> <p>Gifford and Partners. 1999. Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at Saltworks Farm Development Phases 2 and 3, Frodsham, Cheshire. R2118.</p>

Asset/Event Number	304
Asset/Event Name	Archaeological Review Of Land At 63 Main Street, Frodsham, Cheshire: Desk-Based Assessment
Type of Asset/Event	Desk-Based Assessment, Evaluation
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH3772
Status	Event
Easting	351500
Northing	377824
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>An archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken, in 1999, for land at 63, Main Street, Frodsham. The desk-based assessment revealed a potential for remains to exist of medieval date. Three trenches were fully investigated. A fairly large sandstone built well of probable nineteenth century date was recorded in Trench 2, together with more recent pitting activity, overlying a deposit of sandy, agricultural soil. The agricultural soil was also present in Trenches 1 and 3. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from a modern context.</p> <p>L-P Archaeology & AOC Archaeology Group. 1999. Archaeological Review of Land at 63 Main Street, Frodsham, Cheshire: Desk-Based Assessment and Archaeological Evaluation. R2281. R2281/1-2</p>

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Asset/Event Number	305
Asset/Event Name	59 Main Street, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Watching Brief
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH3502
Status	Event
Easting	351400
Northing	377800
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Foundation trenches inspected and seen to be c. 1.2m deep and 0.6m wide. Topsoil (0.7m) overlay sand and marl. Recent pit (not bottomed) seen in section of N.W. corner of extension. See annotated architects drawings for details.</p> <p>M D Leah 2.6.0 0Unpublished Document: County Historic Environment Record. Site Visit/Watching Brief Observation Report Form. 2000</p>

Asset/Event Number	306
Asset/Event Name	Land To The Rear Of 59 Main Street, Frodsham: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Type of Asset/Event	Watching Brief
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH3780
Status	Event
Easting	351438
Northing	377825
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 1998/1999 on land off Chapelfields, to the rear of 59 Main Street, Frodsham. The study lies within the centre of the former medieval borough of Frodsham and there was a potential of the presence of former medieval burgage plots, however, no archaeological deposits or artefacts were identified.</p> <p>University of Manchester Archaeological Unit. 1999. Land to the rear of 59 Main Street, Frodsham: An Archaeological Watching Brief. R2284.</p>

Asset/Event Number	307
Asset/Event Name	The Cheshire Cheese PH, 29 Main Street, Frodsham, Cheshire, WA6 7AZ: Archaeological Evaluation
Type of Asset/Event	Excavation
Date and/or Period	

Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH6738
Status	Event
Easting	351356
Northing	377665
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken in 2019 on land to the west of The Cheshire Cheese Public House in support of a residential development comprising six new dwellings, also the conversion and refurbishment of the public house itself. The archaeological potential is focused on the fact that the site lies within Frodsham's area of Archaeological</p> <p>Potential, as defined during research conducted by the Cheshire Historic Towns Survey, which reflects the presumed extent of the settlement of Frodsham in the medieval and post medieval periods. During these periods, the street frontages are the locations most likely to have been occupied by dwellings and a 25" ordnance survey map of c.1880 shows the present public house and outbuildings whilst the tithe map of 1846 shows an earlier structure occupying the present building's footprint, with further structures to the east in what is now the car park. The tithe apportionment describes the structures as "homesteads" and they are best interpreted as domestic dwellings with long thin plots to the rear. Five individual artefacts were recovered during the excavation phase; two examples of clay pipe stems, a single sherd of Victorian blue transfer ware and two examples of Annular ware.</p> <p>Aeon Archaeology. 2019. The Cheshire Cheese PH, 29 Main Street, Frodsham. Cheshire, WA6 7AZ: Archaeological Evaluation. R4343.</p>

Asset/Event Number	308
Asset/Event Name	108-110 Main Street, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Watching Brief
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH3496
Status	Event
Easting	351700
Northing	377800
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Lower part of rear wall to 110 demolished and footings dug out. Excavated trench c 0.8m deep. Undisturbed fine light brown friable/loose sand, with no inclusions located on the base and SE section. Overlain on SE side by make up layers associated with the concrete yard. The NW section revealed deposits associated with the wall and internal floor to 110. Extension to 109 to be demolished and new footings cut in approximately 2 weeks.</p> <p>R Edwards 22.4.0 2 Unpublished Document: County Historic Environment Record. Site Visit/Watching Brief Observation Report Form. 2002</p>

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Asset/Event Number	309
Asset/Event Name	The Queen's Head Public House, Main Street, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Watching Brief
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH4118
Status	Event
Easting	351660
Northing	377830
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Visit to inspect foundations for new extension to the rear of present pub.</p> <p>1) An inspection of the foundation trenches revealed no archaeological deposits. Natural sand (with much modern disturbance) was found immediately below the ground surface.</p> <p>2) Within the building much timber framing was revealed. Also two sandstone fireplaces with brick chimneys exposed.</p> <p>County Historic Environment Record. Site Visit/Watching Brief Observation Report Form. 19/05/2005</p>

Asset/Event Number	310
Asset/Event Name	Main Street Chapel, Frodsham: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Type of Asset/Event	Watching Brief
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH3571
Status	Event
Easting	351486
Northing	377794
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Archaeological watching brief conducted at Main Street Chapel, Frodsham during excavation of foundations for a single storey extension of the structure on its north-west and south-west sides. No archaeological features dating to before the 19th century were positively identified. The stratigraphy of the area suggests that land on which the chapel had been built had been used for cultivation over a long period, perhaps indicating that it either lay outside the medieval and early modern town, or represented a burgage plot that remained unused until the 19th century.</p> <p>Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit. 1995. Main Street Chapel, Frodsham: An Archaeological Watching Brief. R2070.</p>

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Asset/Event Number	311
Asset/Event Name	Church Fields Park, Frodsham
Type of Asset/Event	Field Visit
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH5568
Status	Event
Easting	351893
Northing	377457
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Adjacent to the road cutting (Pinmill Brow) is a sequence of three terraces. These are natural landforms clearly associated with the horizontal bedding of the bedrock. This site has a good covering of (almost) east-west aligned ridge and furrow, possibly late medieval in date, but it would be difficult to date definitively without further investigation. The latest features, which would appear to truncate the ridge and furrow are the mound and possible ditch identified and reported by Dr Walsh (SCH7075). It is probable that these features are associated with small scale quarrying of the outcropping sandstone.</p> <p>Written Communication: Walsh, T. 2013. Earthwork Fragments, Church Fields Park, Frodsham.19/03/2013. Walsh, T - 19/03/201</p> <p>(1)Unpublished Document: Cheshire Historic Environment Record. Various. Historic Environment Record Site Visit Record. ECH5568</p>

Asset/Event Number	312
Asset/Event Name	Overton, Five Crosses (Frodsham) Conservation Area
Type of Asset/Event	Conservation Area
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	352434
Northing	377028
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>https://www.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/documents/planning-and-building-consultancy/total-environment/conservation-and-design/conservation-area-appraisals/FrodshamOvertonFiveCrossesConservationArea.pdf</p>

Asset/Event Number	313
Asset/Event Name	Ince Conservation Area
Type of Asset/Event	Conservation Area

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Date and/or Period**Listing No.****HER Number****Status** Conservation Area**Easting** 344897**Northing** 376422**Parish** Frodsham**Council** Cheshire West and Chester**Description** Ince Conservation Area.

<https://www.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/documents/planning-and-building-consultancy/total-environment/conservation-and-design/conservation-area-appraisals/inceconservationarea.pdf>

Asset/Event Number 314**Asset/Event Name** Canal Deposit Dump**Type of Asset/Event** Dredging Deposits**Date and/or Period** C19 and C20**Listing No.****HER Number****Status** Non-Designated Asset**Easting** 349775**Northing** 378815**Parish** Frodsham**Council** Cheshire West and Chester

Description Six areas used as dumps for material dredged from the Manchester Ship Canal. The southernmost cell (Cell 6) remains active and contains open water at its eastern end, with reedbeds and silt. Cells one to five are no longer active and are bounded by substantial earthen banks with level ground (grassland/scrub) across the interior; the surface is some 5m above the surrounding ground level.

Asset/Event Number 315**Asset/Event Name** Landing stages at Saltport**Type of Asset/Event** C19 landing stages, sheds and warehouse.**Date and/or Period** Late C19 and C20**Listing No.****HER Number****Status** Non-Designated Asset**Easting** 349830**Northing** 379296**Parish** Frodsham

Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A collection of small buildings and landing stages associated with the Manchester Ship Canal are located alongside the canal to the northeast of Marsh Farm. They are marked on the 25 Inch OS mapping from the 1890s, which also shows a larger rectangular building that is documented on MSC maps as a warehouse. The area is labelled 'Saltport'. On the 1899 and early 20th century maps, a ferry crossing point is also marked. The 1899 OS mapping shows a series of railway tracks running along the southern bank of the canal, between the jetties at Saltport and Frodsham Marsh Huts, though these are not present on later maps. Some remains of timber structures in the water may be the remains of the stages.

Asset/Event Number	316
Asset/Event Name	Moated Site, Fishpond and Connecting Channel, Elton
Type of Asset/Event	Moated Site
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	1012122
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	345535
Northing	374828
Parish	Elton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Reasons for Designation</p> <p>Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.</p> <p>The moated site at Elton contains a diversity of component parts and survives in a relatively undamaged condition, virtually untouched by modern development. The site retains considerable archaeological potential for the recovery of evidence of the building that originally occupied the island.</p> <p>Details</p> <p>The monument at Elton comprises a moated site possessing a causeway and outer banks with an adjoining fishpond and connecting channel. The moated site at Elton consists of a slightly raised island c.30m square from which some stone foundations have in the past been removed. The island is surrounded on all sides by a moat c.12m wide x 1.7m max. depth. The W arm is marshy but elsewhere the moat is dry. A causeway gives access to the island across the N arm of the moat and wide outer banks exist on the N and S sides of the moat. A short distance to the N is a waterlogged/silted fishpond linked to the NW corner of the moat by a channel now utilised by a modern field drain. Most moats were constructed between 1250-1350 and are generally seen as the prestigious residences of the Lords of the manor. The moat in such circumstances marked the high status of the occupier and also served to deter casual raiders and wild animals. The hedged field boundary at the W of the monument is excluded</p>

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from the scheduling, however, the ground beneath it is included.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Asset/Event Number	317
Asset/Event Name	Sheepfold
Type of Asset/Event	Former Sheep Fold
Date and/or Period	C19 - C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	351551
Northing	378825
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Ordnance Survey historical maps show a small rectangular sheep fold on Weaver Lane, marked and labelled on the 1912 map and subsequent revisions until the late 1960s. No longer extant. (Added by HB 3/04/2024)

Asset/Event Number	318
Asset/Event Name	Former structure (possible huts or farm buildings) at Marsh Farm
Type of Asset/Event	Location of former structure
Date and/or Period	C19 - C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	349714
Northing	379179
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Historical Ordnance Survey maps show a series of buildings close to the location of what is now Marsh Farm. They first appear on 1899 maps, where they appear to take the form of a row; by 1912 they appear as part of a courtyard layout with a small enclosure. They are not present on the 1954 map. Their function is unclear: they may be associated with other structures located along the canal bank at Saltport, or may represent small agricultural buildings or dwellings. (Added by HB 3/04/2024)

Asset/Event Number	319
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Asset/Event Name	The Parish Library
Type of Asset/Event	Library
Date and/or Period	1730
Listing No.	1115560
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II*
Easting	353776
Northing	381887
Parish	Halton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Library Now Committee Room For The New Linked Church Hall. 1730 For Sir John Chesshyre, Stone With Slate Roof 1 Storey 2 Bays. Entrance Door With 4 Fielded Panels In Stone Doorcase With Ionic Columns And Triangular Pediment With Raised Segmental Apex. Arched Windows With Glazing Bars. Cornice And Solid Parapet, Stone Gables And Chimney. Interior Of No Interest Following Alterations And Repairs In 1975.

Asset/Event Number	320
Asset/Event Name	The Old Vicarage
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	Early C18
Listing No.	1253364
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II*
Easting	352295
Northing	377208
Parish	Frodsham
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Frodsham C.P. Vicarage Lane Sj 57 Nw (South Side) 2/110 The Old Vicarage. li* House, Early C18, Altered Early C19 And Extended At Front And Largely Refaced, Probably By John Douglas 1872. Stone-Dressed Brick; Tiled Roofs. 2 Storeys Plus Attic. Jacobean. Cross-Gable Right; Octagonal Entrance Turret With Spire (Coved Plaster Eaves); Recessed, Lower, Service Wing Left With Cross-Gable At End. Mullioned Windows Of Stone And Brick; Leaded Glazing; Oak Door In Stone Surround, Mid C20 To Wall Behind Turret; Panelled Brickwork; Plastered Gables With Brick Diapering. A Well-Composed Vernacular Revival Reworking Of An Older House; The Expression And Materials Strongly Suggest John Douglas As Architect. Interior. Amongst Many Later C19 Features Of Good Quality, With Some C20 Modifications Which Fully Maintain The Character, An Early C18 Oak-Panelled Room And The Open-Well Oak Stair With 3 Turned Balusters Per Step And Oak Dado Panelling Are Major Items.

Asset/Event Number	321
Asset/Event Name	LOWER GREEN FARMHOUSE WITH WALL TO FRONT GARDEN
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	Early C19

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Listing No.	1086967
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	345073
Northing	376410
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>ELLESMERE PORT & NESTON THE SQUARE SJ 4576 9/55 Lower Green Farmhouse with Wall to front 21.2.83 garden GV II Early C19. Late Georgian farmhouse, 2-storey 3-bay brown Flemish bond brick- work, gabled grey Welsh slate roof. 30-pane iron windows with small inset opening casements. Semi-circular fanlight to doorway (glazing bars removed), stone cills, painted stone lintels. Ledged and battened front door. No interior features of interest survive. Simple squared coursed local sandstone rubble wall to farmhouse garden.</p> <p>Listing NGR: SJ4507376410</p> <p>Legacy</p>

Asset/Event Number	322
Asset/Event Name	BARN, NOW WORKSHOPS
Type of Asset/Event	Barn
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	1115394
HER Number	1993/0/2
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	345843
Northing	375538
Parish	Elton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Barn, now workshops. C17th altered, with corrugated iron lean to at rear. Brown brick cladding on crucks. Steeply pitched roof has corrugated sheeting. Stone plinth in part, 4 bays, 3 crucks surviving. End walls are of brick, south wall has 2 blocked openings. Part of rear wall has timber framing and brick nogging. 2nd bay partition has stone plinth. Entrance from rear into 2nd bay now has steel doors. Bay has stone flag threshing floor, other floors are raised. North east corner has broad brick pilaster strip on stone plinth. Part of brick band below eaves. Right hand bay is of oldest brick.</p> <p>Listing NGR: SJ4584375538</p>

Asset/Event Number	323
Asset/Event Name	Cross Cottage
Type of Asset/Event	Cottage
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	1115418

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HER Number	MCH1034
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	345764
Northing	375610
Parish	Elton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>II Cottage C17, altered and added to at rear. Red sandstone. Two storeys, one window. Gable wall facing road and front by entrance have mullion windows, at ground floor, on gable, of four lights, at first floor and on side of two lights. All have chamfered reveals. Rear wall has metal casements, at ground floor with brick cill. Partly built on natural rock, stone plinth is chamfered. Moulded first floor band, projecting stone at either side, two courses above band. Moulded stone gable parapet has squared apex and stone kneelers. Plain eaves band. Entrance is through added porch at side.</p> <p>Listing NGR: SJ 45764 75610</p>

Asset/Event Number	324
Asset/Event Name	PARK COTTAGES
Type of Asset/Event	Cottage
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	1130341
HER Number	MCH6241
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	344931
Northing	376486
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>GV II Terrace of four 2-storey 2-window cottages, probably early C19 conversion of earlier farm building. (Perhaps of Monastic Grange). Local sandstone squared, largely coursed rubble walls with later end gables of brown brick; brick chimneys; grey Welsh graded slate roof with sandstone ridge. Window and door openings cut out from pre-existing stonework. Small timber casement windows and ledged and battened front doors unaltered in three cottages. Traces of slit windows similar to those surviving in adjacent Grange buildings. Sandstone rubble garden wall on line of Grange boundary.</p> <p>Listing NGR: SJ4493176485</p>

Asset/Event Number	325
Asset/Event Name	WOOD FARM FARMHOUSE
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	1130342
HER Number	MCH6125

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Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	344710
Northing	376858
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>GV II C17 long L-shaped farmhouse, altered. Brown brick English garden wall bond with sections of local squared rubble sandstone. Corrugated iron roof probably replaces thatch. Projecting brick dentil course at eaves. Segmental brick arches to door and window openings, 3 light 6 pane softwood casements set flush. One double hung 12 pane Georgian sash (recessed) in south wing. Plain brick chimneys. Interior retains C17 floor plan: recessed porch leads to main rooms l and r: two ingle nooks back-to-back (under central chimney stack) with deep oak smoke-hood beams, backs chamfered. 6-panelled door to south wing (perhaps originally a separate cottage). Most other internal doors thin (1/2 inch) ledges on battens. Oak stop-chamfered first floor main beams on jowled oak brackets which suggest possible timber-framed structure preceding present brick and stone outer walls. Surviving timbers C17. Roof timbers not visible.</p> <p>Listing NGR: SJ4471076858</p>

Asset/Event Number	326
Asset/Event Name	BARN AT WOOD FARM 100 METRES SOUTH OF FARMHOUSE
Type of Asset/Event	Barn
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	1130343
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	344702
Northing	376819
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>GV II Early C19. Late Georgian barn with squared coursed rubble local sandstone walls. Grey Welsh slate roof between coped stone gables. Winnowing floor with full height arched entrances N and S. Rectangular pitch-holes to loft under segmental stone arches with boarded doors.</p> <p>Listing NGR: SJ4470276819</p>

Asset/Event Number	327
Asset/Event Name	PORTION OF BOUNDARY WALL BETWEEN THE SQUARE AND ENTRANCE TO THE MANOR HOUSE
Type of Asset/Event	Wall
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	1130346
HER Number	MCH6234
Status	Listed Building - Grade II

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Easting	345003
Northing	376494
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Portion of Boundary Wall between The Square and entrance to The Manor 21/2/83 House GV II Portions of boundary wall of former Manor or Grange of St Werburgh's Abbey, Chester, broken by modern entrance gateways. Squared coursed rubble walling with plain weathered plinth. Local sandstone. Stonework probably medieval.
	Listing NGR: SJ4500376493

Asset/Event Number	328
Asset/Event Name	FARM BUILDINGS ABUTTING MANOR HOUSES TO SOUTH EAST
Type of Asset/Event	Farm Building
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	1138811
HER Number	MCH22444
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	344969
Northing	376541
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Early C19th rectangular 2-storey farm building with gabled slate roof and tile ridges. Brown brick, in places on stone plinth or with stone underpinning on Marsh Lane elevation. 3 Doors: one cart door, one with brick arched head. Inserted window, metal framed. 2 Circular pitch-holes, one glazed. 1 Rectan- gular window. Now part dwelling, part barn/storage.
	Listing NGR: SJ4496976541

Asset/Event Number	329
Asset/Event Name	CHURCHYARD WALL AT ST JAMES' CHURCH
Type of Asset/Event	Churchyard Wall
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	1138813
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	344954
Northing	376358
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Late C19 squared, coursed, tooled sandstone wall to churchyard with 2-course weathered coping with roll-moulded top. Pair of square sandstone gateposts with recessed cusped panels

to front and weathered octagonal finials. A second pair of gateposts to south west.

Listing NGR: SJ4495476358

Asset/Event Number	330
Asset/Event Name	LAMP POST IN CHURCHYARD BY NORTH GATE
Type of Asset/Event	Lamp Post
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	1138814
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	344973
Northing	376386
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	GV Late C19 cast iron lamp post. Octagonal moulded base; circular shaft with raised spiral moulding; 4 vertical wrought iron straps with scrolly tops carry replacement lantern.
Listing NGR: SJ 44973 76386	

Asset/Event Number	331
Asset/Event Name	CORONATION LAMP POST AND LANTERN
Type of Asset/Event	Lamp Post
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	1138818
HER Number	MCH11159
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	345020
Northing	376448
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	GV II 1902 fluted cast iron lamp post with decorative base. The post carries an ornate cast iron plaque 'ERECTED BY THE INHABITANTS OF INCE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD IN COMMEMORATION OF THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD VII JUNE 23 1902'. Six sided lantern with fume vent over surmounted by a decorative crown.
Listing NGR: SJ4502076448	

Asset/Event Number	332
Asset/Event Name	OUTBUILDING ATTACHED TO SOUTH END OF VILLAGE GREEN FARM FACING THE SQUARE

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Type of Asset/Event	Outbuilding
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	1138819
HER Number	MCH6151
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	345051
Northing	376432
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	GV C17. Narrow rectangular single storey outbuilding listed for its C17 squared rubble front of local sandstone. Blocked 3-light mullioned window with plain stringcourse above suggesting first floor level of 2 storey cottage later reduced to 1 storey. Listing NGR: SJ 45051 76432

Asset/Event Number	333
Asset/Event Name	SHIPPON AT LOWER GREEN FARM ON EAST SIDE OF FARMYARD
Type of Asset/Event	Shippon
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	1138820
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	345104
Northing	376399
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Early C19. Late Georgian 2-storey shippon on east side of farmyard. Squared coursed rubble local sandstone up to first floor level, brown English garden wall bond above. Grey Welsh slate roof with flush gables and simple eaves. Simple rectangular windows and doorway to cowshed; 5 circular pitch-holes with shaped sandstone cills to hayloft. Listing NGR: SJ4510476399

Asset/Event Number	334
Asset/Event Name	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK
Type of Asset/Event	Telephone Kiosk
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	1138824
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	345000

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Northings	376446
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	K6 Telephone Kiosk GV II Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.
	Listing NGR: SJ4500076445

Asset/Event Number	335
Asset/Event Name	PROFFIT'S LODGE
Type of Asset/Event	Lodge
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	1145881
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	344999
Northings	376755
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Early C19 square single storey sandstone 'Gothick' Lodge cottage under grcy Welsh slate pyramid roof with central brick chimney. Projecting hipped roofed front porch flanked by pointed arched window openings with moulded surrounds (painted). Sandstone steps to front door. Deep label-mould sandstone lintel to doorway. Proffit's Lodge may have been built as toll cottage on route to ferry head.
	Listing NGR: SJ4499976755

Asset/Event Number	336
Asset/Event Name	T-SHAPED SHIPPON AT HALL FARM 30 METRES SOUTH OF FARMHOUSE
Type of Asset/Event	Shippon
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	1318873
HER Number	MCH6101
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	344769
Northings	376932
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	C17 farm building of squared coursed local sandstone rubble converted from small farmhouse with attached (perhaps later) shippon, in form of a longhouse farmstead. The house occupied W half of the present building. Grey Welsh slate roof with 'cat slide' projections to form T.

Flush gables. Moulded sandstone stringcourse at 1st floor level along W half of S front. Former (front doorway?) lintel bears heart-shaped motif with initials VH and date 1688. Two blocked openings of former small windows in E side of S projection. Openings altered; rectangular vent-holes in stonework to hayloft. Later brick lean-to shed with grey slate roof on E gable.

Listing NGR: SJ4476976932

Asset/Event Number	337
Asset/Event Name	PORTION OF BOUNDARY WALL BETWEEN JUNCTION OF KINSEY'S LANE WITH POOL LANE AND
Type of Asset/Event	Wall
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	1318905
HER Number	MCH6234
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	344973
Northing	376440
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	GV II Portion of boundary wall of former Monastic Grange (of St Werburgh's Abbey, Chester). (Stonework probably Medieval). Squared coursed rubble of local red sandstone with plain weathered plinth.
	Listing NGR: SJ4497376440

Asset/Event Number	338
Asset/Event Name	SHIPPON ON WOOD FARM 30 METRES SOUTH OF FARMHOUSE
Type of Asset/Event	Shippon
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	1318909
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	344703
Northing	376842
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	GV II C17 long, narrow 2-storey shippon. Brown brick English garden wall bond walls with local sandstone flush quoins and coursed squared rubble patches. Thatched roof covered with corrugated iron. Two rebated segmental arched brick doorways with boarded softwood doors. Other openings on ground floor altered. Circular pitch-hole with shaped sandstone cill in east gable. Full height recessed brick pointed arch in W gable with arched loading doorway to hayloft. Narrow vertical slits to ventilate cowshed and hayloft. Small added lean-to shed at SW corner of shippon with brick and sandstone walls and corrugated iron replacement roof. INTERIOR: Two rude C17 collared oak base-cruik trusses in west half; two replacement king-post trusses in east half.

Listing NGR: SJ4470376842

Asset/Event Number	339
Asset/Event Name	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK
Type of Asset/Event	Telephone Kiosk
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	1320225
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	345776
Northing	375573
Parish	Elton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Telephone kiosk, Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and doors.

Listing NGR: SJ 45776 75573

Asset/Event Number	340
Asset/Event Name	FARMBUILDINGS AT LAUREL FARM
Type of Asset/Event	Farm Building
Date and/or Period	C18
Listing No.	1320457
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	345826
Northing	375525
Parish	Elton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Range of farm buildings on 2 sides of yard. Late C18th to early C19th. Brick. Roofs are of slate and corrugated sheeting, curiously pitched at the angle. On roadside range is canted, in 3 bays. Barn has tall double doors and air vents, arranged in diamond pattern. Central and left sections have 3 rectangular windows each, some with glazing bars, air vents. Canted bay has pitch hole. On yard side are altered ground floor openings, cart house at right end. 1st floor openings in barn have rounded heads.

Listing NGR: SJ4582675525

Asset/Event Number	341
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Asset/Event Name	STOCKS ADJACENT TO INCE MANOR HOUSE
Type of Asset/Event	Stocks
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	1329994
HER Number	MCH6138
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	344983
Northing	376530
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	GV II Pair of vertical stones embedded in ground, grooved on inner faces to receive timber stocks. No timberwork survives. Later sandstone rubble wall behind. Listing NGR: SJ4498376530

Asset/Event Number	342
Asset/Event Name	Holme Farm
Type of Asset/Event	Farm
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	1329995
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	345531
Northing	377103
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Early C19. Late Georgian symmetrical two-storey English garden wall bond brown brick farmhouse with graded grey Welsh slate roofs. Flush verges, plain eaves, plain brick chimneys.</p> <p>Three-window central portion with one-window wings east and west. South front: three panel front door in arched opening with semi-circular fanlight (radial glazing bars); wood casements with single mullions and transomes, originally 20-pane in central block, 16-pane in wings - some glazing bars removed.</p> <p>North face (to farmyard): Replacement door in original opening with segmental arched sandstone lintel; tall 24-pane fixed light central window to staircase; four 16-pane double hung Georgian sash windows, one replacement casement in enlarged opening. Flat segmental brick arch window heads.</p> <p>Early C19. Late Georgian farm buildings, two-storey irregular English garden wall bond brown brick walls and graded grey Welsh slate roofs. Flush verges and simple eaves.</p> <p>Barn and shippon (west side farmyard): Full height segmental arched cart entrance with sandstone hinge blocks for double doors (removed) ground floor windows and cow doors altered; two circular and one rectangular pitch holes and diabolo-shaped vents to loft. Shippon (north side farmyard) boarded doors in segmental arched doorways (some altered) to cowshed; two circular pitch holes and rectangular loading doorways to hayloft; diabolo-shaped</p>

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vents. The farm buildings are attached to the farmhouse by a single storey brick shed with modern corrugated asbestos lean-to roof.

Listing NGR: SJ4553177103

Asset/Event Number	343
Asset/Event Name	LAURELS FARMHOUSE
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	C18
Listing No.	1330218
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	345804
Northing	375551
Parish	Elton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Farmhouse, dated 1705, added to at rear. Brown brick, slate roof. Stone plinth and dressings. 2 storeys, attics and cellars. Cross wing has shallow pitch of roof. 2 windows. Recessed sashes with glazing bars have splayed brick heads, stone cills. At sides have arched heads. Doorcase has moulded pilasters and flat cornice. Panelled door. Plain brick band on main wing at front and on sides. Flush stone quoins. Brick stacks are between main and cross wing and at right gable. Inscribed tablet WIM 1705 below gable. Rear window has small panes and broad timber frames. Rear wing has dentillated eaves band. Interior: Front right room has panelled cupboards, shutters and moulded window architrave. Bead moulded beams. Some doors of 6 panels.</p> <p>Listing NGR: SJ 45804 75551</p>

Asset/Event Number	344
Asset/Event Name	YEW TREE FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED SHIPPON
Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	1330393
HER Number	MCH6100
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	344786
Northing	376553
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>C17 FARMHOUSE, altered. Brown brick walls in English garden wall bond. Plain projecting band at 1st floor level. Replacement windows in old openings under deep sandstone label-mould lintels. Projecting crow-stepped gabled porch with plain sandstone copings. Deep sandstone label-mould on lintel over outer door- way; replacement hardwood door. C17 inner front door of 3 vertical oak boards with decorated wrought iron hinges and prison nails. Grey Welsh slate</p>

main roof, gabled. LATE GEORGIAN SHIPPON, 2 storey, L-shaped, brown English garden wall bond brick walls with squared rubble local sandstone patches. Grey Welsh slate roof continuous with farmhouse. Original doorways with segmental brick arch heads in corner of left and in right wing; sandstone hinge and lock blocks vertically boarded softwood doors. Rectangular pitch-holes to hayloft with segmental brick arched heads and recessed boarded softwood doors. Windows to ground floor and most door openings altered, in keeping.

Listing NGR: SJ4478676553

Asset/Event Number	345
Asset/Event Name	L-SHAPED SHIPPON AT HALL FARM 50 METRES SOUTH WEST OF FARMHOUSE
Type of Asset/Event	Shippon
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	1330394
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	344749
Northing	376916
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>GV II Early C19. Late Georgian shippon, altered. Brown brick English garden wall bond and local sandstone squared coursed rubble walls. Graded grey Welsh slate roofs with flush gables. Window and door openings on ground floor altered. Diabolo-shaped patterns of vents to hayloft. Loading door to hayloft in E gable under brick segmental arched head; boarded door. One circular pitch-hole with shaped sandstone cill. Sandstone farmyard wall with flush rounded coping stones.</p> <p>Listing NGR: SJ4474976916</p>

Asset/Event Number	346
Asset/Event Name	1, 2 AND 3 WITH ATTACHED FRONT GARDEN WALLS
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	1335894
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	345041
Northing	376461
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>GV II Early C19. Late Georgian symmetrical 5-bay 2-storey terrace. Built as hotel for Mersey ferry passengers, converted to house flanked by 2 slightly recessed cottages. Brown brick. Flemish bond front. Graded grey Welsh slate hipped roof with central simplified pediment gable to front. Simple eaves. Symmetrical brick chimneys. Sandstone string-course at 1st floor</p>

level painted. Flat rubbed-brick arches to windows and cottage doorways. Semi-circular brick arch with moulded stone lining to house doorway. Blocked arched window opening in pediment. 6-panel front door to house survives behind hardboard; semi- circular decorative fanlight over, 4 panel replacement doors to cottages with plain rectangular fanlights over. All front windows to house and cottages 16 pane double-hung Georgian sashes, recessed. INTERIOR: House retains quasi- classical hardwood arch (painted) between hall and stairwell, simple dog-leg Georgian stair with wrought square banisters and 6-panel doors to all main rooms. Cottage interiors not inspected. Rubble sandstone garden walls with flush copings.

Listing NGR: SJ4504176461

Asset/Event Number	347
Asset/Event Name	7, 8 AND 9, THE SQUARE
Type of Asset/Event	House
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	1335917
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	344997
Northing	376453
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	GV Early C19. Late Georgian terrace of 3 cottages originally with symmetrical 4-window front. Central (2-window) cottage altered late C19 to form village shop and post office. Brown brick; Flemish bond to front. Graded grey Welsh slate roof; flush verges to sides and rear, flush softwood fascia and barge- boards to central gable and wings at front. 2 chimneys. Blocked circular opening in central gable. No 8 retains Georgian sashes front and side. No 9 retains one 12-pane Georgian sash (ground floor) and has small, square 5-light bay formerly used as shop window. Doors replaced. Upper windows to No 9 and all windows to No 10 replaced with modern casements in altered openings. Modern rear extension to No 10. These cottages form part of the late Georgian formal layout around The Square which marks Edmund Yates's attempt to develop Ince as a ferry head on the Mersey estuary for passengers and goods to Liverpool. They are included for group value.
	Listing NGR: SJ 44997 76453

Asset/Event Number	348
Asset/Event Name	BUILDING 50 AT THORNTON AERO ENGINE RESEARCH LABORATORY
Type of Asset/Event	Lab Building
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	1392326
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building - Grade II
Easting	344925
Northing	375675

Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>II Aviation fuel research laboratory & offices, 1940-1, by Sir Alan Cobham & Burnet, Tait & Lorne, brick with cast concrete dressings, U-shaped plan, simplified International Modern style, single storey with central octagonal tower to front range, flat roof.</p> <p>PLAN: Central corridor flanked by offices, workrooms and conference room to front range, central corridors flanked by laboratories and test beds to rear wings.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: Large casement windows to all elevations divided by horizontal and vertical glazing bars (one to SW end of left side elevation now bricked up, one to SW end of right side shortened with replaced glazing), cast concrete sill and lintel bands, parapet to roofline. Linear front range with central tower. Raised entrance to front face of tower accessed by short wide stair with low flanking brick walls, concrete copings. Two slender windows to each flanking angled face of tower, concrete surrounds. Concrete surround to doorway continues up face of tower to just below parapet wall, incorporates paired window to first floor level (single vertical glazing bar and two horizontals) and roundel window above with similar glazing bars. Carved reliefs of mid C20 aircraft beneath roundel window, bronze cast of original Shell logo above entrance. Main double timber and partially glazed doors recessed within entrance porch. Secondary doors to left and right side elevations. Extractor flues to right side elevation exiting from engine test bed rooms. Small extensions to rear wings of mid-late 1940s with plain casements and doors. Access into basement plant room via external stair to rear yard.</p> <p>INTERIOR: Original doors. Conference room to front left end with panelled walls, doors and built-in cabinets of various woods including Australian black bear, Indian silver grey and African mahogany. Plain offices and workrooms to front range. Original floor plan to laboratories and test beds to rear wings, 1970s equipment to former. Test rigs now removed but floor positioning still evident. Tower entrance hall with coloured patterned floor incorporating star design, vaulted ceiling lit by Diocletian windows with Modern style glazing, decorative light fixture to centre of ceiling (light now removed). Stone tiled dado and door surrounds to front and rear doors. Double doors to rear lead into main corridor, decorative plaster roundel above originally contained a clock (now removed). Built-in display cabinets, one with bronze cast of original Shell logo above. Door to front left wall accesses cast-iron spiral staircase leading to water tank room above and roof.</p> <p>HISTORY: Building 50 was the first of four laboratories constructed to form Shell's Thornton Research Centre. During the 1930s there had been a rapid development in aero-engine design and Shell decided that detailed research was required in order for the development of aviation fuels and oils to keep pace. Consequently in 1939 it was decided that a specialist aero-engine laboratory should be built in Britain. The site of Thornton was chosen for its proximity to the Stanlow oil refinery (est.1922), as the laboratory would also be evaluating crude oil as a possible source of aviation fuel. Following the start of WWII in September 1939 the project became more urgent and in spring 1940 construction of the Aero-Engine Laboratory (AEL - now known as Building 50) commenced. Until the building was completed (at a cost of £128,930) in 1941 scientists had to use temporary accommodation on the site. Two more laboratory buildings were constructed later. During the war years Building 50 was used to test and develop better fuels and lubricants for the RAF. As the research carried out at Building 50 was seen as vital to the war effort and future of aviation the building was in operation 24 hours per day, 7 days per week and some scientists were required to work 24 hour shifts. As a result many lived on the premises in makeshift beds. Originally Building 50 was flanked by two detached buildings, nos.51 & 48 that were connected to no.50 by low curved walls at the front. Nos.51 & 48 were demolished in the late 1970s along with detached workshops to the rear of no.50. In April 1942 the Ministry Committee took charge of the laboratory's work programme whilst Shell managed the building. This enabled further recruitment of expert staff and additional facilities. This lasted for the duration of the war until 1946 when full control was returned to Shell. During this period Building 50 was used for testing the fuel for Merlin engines used in Spitfires, Allison engines used in Mustangs, and Lancaster Bombers. Later in the C20 Building 50 was used to test the fuels, lubricants and greases for Concorde and provided improvements to the aircraft's fuel system before its first flight. Building 50 ceased use in the late C20, as the laboratory and office work was moved to more modern buildings on</p>

the Thornton site.

SOURCES: Editions du patrimoine. 2000. 'Berlin Tempelhof, Liverpool Speke, Paris Le Bourget: Airport Architecture of the Thirties'. Editions du patrimoine and English Heritage. Corporate literature: Shell Research Limited. 1990. 'Thornton Research Centre: 50 years'.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION DECISION Building 50 is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

* It was designed by the internationally significant aviation expert Sir Alan Cobham, with the renowned architects Burnet, Tait and Lorne * It is an imposing and elegant building in a simplified International Modern style with architectural detailing that is above the purely functional * Its architectural detailing reflects the importance of the work carried out within the building * The exterior architectural styling echoes (on a more modest scale) that of Edward Bloomfield's grade II* listed Speke airport, which was influenced in part by an earlier unexecuted design by Cobham et al * It has special historic and technological interest for its pioneering and crucial work in the development of modern aviation fuel and its contributions to the success of British aircraft during WWII * It remains substantially intact with a little altered interior and original features such as the panelled boardroom, entrance hall, doors and windows * The original spatial division and function of rooms is still readable

Asset/Event Number	349
Asset/Event Name	Thornton Aero Engine Research Laboratory, Building 38, Off Pool Lane, Ince
Type of Asset/Event	Laboratory Building
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	DCH9505; MCH16136
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	344834
Northing	375788
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Thornton Lubricating Oil Laboratory LL42 (Previously LL IN/1)

Address: Building No. 38, off Pool Lane, Ince
 Architect: Sir A J Cobham with Sir J Burnet & Partners
 Date: 1941

Description

Built for research into diesels, oils and greases. The architect also designed Liverpool Airport Control Tower.

The central of three buildings, the others acting as subsidiary "pavilions". Central tower with grand staircase in a style commonly seen on other transport related subjects such as ocean liners and airport control towers.

Typical applied decoration (aviation subjects). Horizontally proportioned metal frame windows and long sweeping handrails.

An International style with its origins in the "Bauhaus" School of Architecture of 1920s Germany.

Asset/Event Number	350
Asset/Event Name	Thornton BPM (Laboratory Building No27), Pool Lane, Ince
Type of Asset/Event	Laboratory Building
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	DCH9541; MCH16171
Status	Locally Listed Building
Easting	344770
Northing	375855
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Thornton BPM Laboratory LL41 (Previously LL IN/3)</p> <p>Address: Building No. 27, off Pool Lane, Ince Architect: Sir A J Cobham with Sir J Burnet & Partners Date: C1943</p> <p>Description</p> <p>Built to house the work of Dutch escapees from occupied Holland, who continued their work here as "Bataafe Petroleum Maatschappij". Original purpose was to derive chemicals from petroleum (DDT Teepol). Architecturally a subsidiary "pavilion" to the main Aero Engine Laboratory. A short square central tower, less dramatic than buildings 38 and 50 (LL43 and LL44), possibly reflecting the haste with which it was constructed under wartime conditions. Some relief sculpture of an aeronautical theme with distinctive Art Deco style external light fittings.</p> <p>A modest interpretation of the International style that has its origins in the "Bauhaus" School of Architecture of 1920s Germany.</p>

Asset/Event Number	351
Asset/Event Name	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Ince Lane
Type of Asset/Event	Chapel
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH10862
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	345815
Northing	375470
Parish	Elton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Small three-bay brick Primitive Methodist Chapel dated 1845 adjoining earlier barn, now destroyed.</p>

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	352
Asset/Event Name	16th century silver gilt dress hook from Ince.
Type of Asset/Event	Findspot
Date and/or Period	C16
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH11004
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	344900
Northing	376900
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Post-medieval (16th century) large silver-gilt dresshook discovered whilst metal-detecting in December 1999. Dress-hook has backplate cusped round the edge. The hook is hollow-cast in the form of a hexagonal cushion or star, the outline silhouetted by the backplate which is applied with knops at each apex forming a six pointed star. The hexagonal cushion in the centre is applied with bands containing circlets of filigree and granulated ornament which has been badly worn and perforated at one corner. One of the points of the star has also been torn off. The transverse bar is missing from the reverse. Xray fluorescence analysis indicated an approximate silver content of 87 per cent.</p>

Asset/Event Number	353
Asset/Event Name	16th century silver gilt dress hook from Ince.
Type of Asset/Event	Findspot
Date and/or Period	C16
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH11004
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	344900
Northing	376900
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Post-medieval (16th century) large silver-gilt dresshook discovered whilst metal-detecting in December 1999. Dress-hook has backplate cusped round the edge. The hook is hollow-cast in the form of a hexagonal cushion or star, the outline silhouetted by the backplate which is applied with knops at each apex forming a six pointed star. The hexagonal cushion in the centre is applied with bands containing circlets of filigree and granulated ornament which has been badly worn and perforated at one corner. One of the points of the star has also been torn off. The transverse bar is missing from the reverse. Xray fluorescence analysis indicated an approximate silver content of 87 per cent.</p>

Asset/Event Number	354
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Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Name	Ince Manor - well
Type of Asset/Event	Well
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH22446
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	344950
Northing	376513
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A well is recorded on 19th and 20th century maps in the courtyard at Ince Manor.

Asset/Event Number	355
Asset/Event Name	Ince Manor - possible west range
Type of Asset/Event	Manor Range
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH22447
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	344928
Northing	376527
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Field investigation in 1975 at Ince Manor identified evidence of a third range of buildings on the western side of the courtyard consisting of lengths of foundation walls, now incorporated in garden boundaries, and a former connection with the first floor of the Monastery Cottages. A detailed building survey undertaken in 1994 also highlighted areas where further buildings could have once existed.</p> <p><1> Davey P & Williams R, 1975, Ince Manor, Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin, Vol 3, p.24-26 (Article in Journal). SCH7546.</p> <p>A site investigation in 1975 revealed further elements of the grange. The two standing buildings (Hall and Monastic Cottages) occupy two sides of a rectangular space still defined by walls and hedges. Evidence for a third building on the western side of the complex was identified, comprising lengths of foundation walls incorporated into later garden boundaries. Also a possible connection to the third range from the monastic cottages was visible at the top of the stairs of the cottages. A former cobbled walkway in front of the cottages connecting to the western range could have represented one side of a cloistered garth.</p> <p><2> Thompson P, 1983, Ince Manor: Medieval Monastic Buildings on the Mersey Marshes, p.3 (Monograph). SCH1474.</p> <p>In 1983, Thompson observes that part of a stone-based wall survives along the south-west boundary of the courtyard, also along the south-east boundary of the plot there is a low stone wall with stone coping. Within the courtyard itself no remains of structures have been</p>

exposed. Thompson compares the Ince Manor site to other manor or grange sites which use a courtyard plan, a feature typical of Abbey sites, for example the Benedictine Manor at Minster, Kent, also the Cluniac grange at Swanborough, Sussex.

<3> Department of Archaeology, University of Liverpool, 1994, Ince Manor, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire: Building Survey (DRAFT), R2316, Jennifer Lewis, p.11-12 (Client Report). SCH3937.

A building survey in 1994 highlighted evidence for former structures, associated with the Hall and cottages, within the Ince Manor complex. These include the base of a wall running southwards from the cottage annexe; a possible two-storeyed building adjoining the west wall of the cottage stair passage evidenced by a stub wall running from the north-west corner of the cottages in line with a low masonry wall which runs up to and around the boundary of the adjoining property; at the north-west corner of the cottages a return in the plinth course may be associated with the base of the garderobe; further structures may have existed against the north wall of the cottages; at the south-west corner of the Hall there is evidence for the arrangement of a cross-wall and door associated with the crosspassage and kitchen quarters; additionally, there is little doubt that one or more two-storeyed buildings stood at the north-east corner of the site between the cottages and the north wall of the Hall.

<4> English Heritage, Old Schedule Entry (Scheduled Ancient Monuments Description), 13516 (Scheduling Record). SCH4606.

<5> English Heritage, Various, Schedule Entry (Scheduled Ancient Monuments Amendment), 13516, 27/09/1994 (Scheduling Record). SCH2950.

Part of a stone-based wall survives along the south-west side of the courtyard.

Asset/Event Number	356
Asset/Event Name	Smithy Farm, Ince
Type of Asset/Event	Farm
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH23730
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	344997
Northing	376539
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p><1> Ellesmere Port and Neston Borough Council, 2004, Ince Conservation Area Character Appraisal (Report). SCH5080.</p> <p>Opposite the Manor, Smithy farm has a cruck framed structure and is likely to be in the region of 500 years Old. The building also shows evidence of a former thatch roof.</p> <p><2> Various, Written Communication to the HER, 16/12/2017 (Written Communication). SCH3756.</p> <p>Notification to the HER of a previously unknown cellar at Smithy Farm in Ince. Information uncovered by a member of a local society carrying out research for a guided tour of Ince. Owner of the farm reported that a backfilled cellar was cleared out and a sandstone table and</p>

stone bath found in situ. Owner has supplied photographs of the cellar showing the table and cellar construction which appear to have a sandstone floor and walls constructed of sandstone blocks. The owner reported the discovery to archaeologists working at the Poulton excavations who visited and provided a 12th century date for the table. Owner also reports the presence of a (now filled in) tunnel linking cellar to the Hall at Ince Manor which is across Marsh Lane. Suggested interpretation is that the cellar was part of the Kitchen of Ince Grange.

Asset/Event Number	357
Asset/Event Name	Site of Second World War Prisoner of War Camp, Lordship Lane, Helsby Marsh
Type of Asset/Event	
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH23950
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	347990
Northing	377022
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Site of a Second World War prisoner of war camp. Excavation in 2015 discovered two concrete bases.</p> <p><1> Archaeological Research Services Ltd, 2007-9, North West Rapid Coastal Zone National Mapping Programme Assessment Survey (Digital Archive). SCH8040.</p> <p>A possible 20th Century military camp visible as a series of structures on RAF air photographs dating to 1945, centred at SJ 4795 7701. Recorded as part of the North West Rapid Coastal Zone Project.</p> <p><2> L - P Archaeology, 2015, Archaeological Monitoring of Frodsham Wind Farm, R3985 (Client Report). SCH8202.</p> <p>The site of the military camp/prisoner of war camp falls within the area of the Frodsham Wind Farm development. In 2015 it was investigated in advance of groundworks associated with the site compound for this project located in the field to the south of the camp. The project consulted 1945 RAF orthoimagery, this shows up to 14 rectangular structures (nissan huts?) in the main part of the camp, other smaller potential structures can also be seen. Prior to the excavation of the groundworks, a walkover survey of part of the camp and the proposed compound area was undertaken. This identified two concrete features protruding from the topsoil. The overlying vegetation and topsoil was then stripped from an area of circa 30m by 18m, centred at SJ 48059 77014, within the site of the compound to maximum depth of 0.2m below ground level. Two concrete platforms were discovered which have been interpreted as bases for structures associated with the camp. The first platform measured approximately 7.8m by 3m and 0.15m thick; it had been heavily fractured through weathering and bioturbation. The other, 13m to the north-west of the first, was smaller measuring 3m by 2m and 0.5m in height; it was partially sunk into the underlying natural silt clay. It was formed out of rough concrete and formed a cuboid hollow, possibly acting as a sump of machine base. Also below the topsoil were areas of burning and demolition material from the abandonment of the camp post 1945, these overlay the natural silt clay.</p>

Asset/Event Number	358
Asset/Event Name	Shoe Buckle fragment from Ince
Type of Asset/Event	Findspot
Date and/or Period	C18
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH24118
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	345110
Northing	375785
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>18th century shoe buckle.</p> <p><1> Portable Antiquities Scheme, Various, Portable Antiquities Data Import, LVPL-BAA824 (Digital Archive). SCH5212.</p> <p>Part of a copper alloy shoe buckle, likely to be second half of the 18th century. Only part of the frame survives. This is curved with a hole drilled in the centre to take a separate spindle. The outer frame, or rim of the buckle, is mainly plain but decorated with a series of regularly placed shallow dots. The inner frame comprises two plaited ribbons.</p>

Asset/Event Number	359
Asset/Event Name	17th century Silver sixpence from Elton
Type of Asset/Event	Findspot
Date and/or Period	C17
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH24222
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	345250
Northing	375704
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p><1> Portable Antiquities Scheme, Various, Portable Antiquities Data Import, LVPL-63D78E (Digital Archive). SCH5212.</p> <p>A silver sixpence of William III, (1694-1702). Obverse: GV[ILIELM]VS [III DEI GRA]; laureate bust right. Reverse: [MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX]; crowned shields. The coin is worn on each face and has been deliberately smoothed and bent into a very gentle S shape. These features suggest it was reused as a love token. Coins of William III were commonly converted into love tokens.</p> <p>Date: from 1694 AD (Certain) to 1702 AD (Certain)</p>

Asset/Event Number	360
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Asset/Event Name	Bronze Age Axe from the Manchester Ship Canal
Type of Asset/Event	Findspot
Date and/or Period	Bronze Age
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH6152
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	345067
Northing	377212
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>A looped and socketed bronze axe decorated with 5 ribs and pellets on each face. Found in 1897 whilst digging the Manchester Ship Canal.</p> <p>Socketed axes were cast around a clay core to give a hollow centre. They often have loops so they could be tied to the handle.</p> <p><1> Shone W, 1911, Prehistoric Man in Cheshire, p.68 (Book). SCH2710. Socketed bronze axe from Ince section of Manchester Ship Canal.</p> <p><2> Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian Society, 1883 -, Transactions of the Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian Society, Vol 50 (1934-5), p.91, J.W.Jackson (Journal/Periodical). SCH3293.</p> <p>Found in Manchester Ship Canal (Mersey Drainage) c.1892. Length 4.75 inches. Parallel ribs on its faces.</p> <p><3> Varley, W. J. & Jackson, J. W., 1940, Prehistoric Cheshire, p.106 (Book). SCH2692.</p> <p>'square in section and has 5 ribs, ending in pellets, on its face'</p> <p><4> Ordnance Survey, 1870-1982, Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card, SJ47NE1 (Index). SCH2487.</p> <p>A bronze Age socketed axe with five ribs and pellets found near Ince Ferry. It is in the Shaw Museum, and a cast is in the Grosvenor Museum, Chester</p> <p><5> Longley D, various, Longley Archive, Artefact record sheet_No.364 (Paper Archive). SCH2005.</p> <p>Looped and socketed bronze axe, from the Ince section of the Manchester Ship Canal. Square in section and has five ribs ending in pellets on its faces. Length 4.75 inches. In 1978, at Weaver Hall Museum.</p> <p><6> Longley D, various, Longley Archive, Record Card, No.364 (Paper Archive). SCH2005.</p> <p><7> Harris, B.E. (ed), 1987, Victoria County History - A History of the County of Chester: Volume I, Vol 1, p.102 Longley D 1987 (Book). SCH3556.</p> <p>Formerly in the Shaw Collection, Runcorn, now at Norton Priory Museum & a cast in the Grosvenor Museum</p> <p><8> Davey P & Forster E, 1975, Bronze Age Metalwork from Lancashire and Cheshire (Monograph). SCH488.</p> <p>Found in 1897 whilst digging the Manchester Ship Canal.</p>

Asset/Event Number	361
Asset/Event Name	Ince Village
Type of Asset/Event	Village
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH6169
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	345000
Northing	376501
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Recorded in Domesday as part of the property of the Abbey of St. Werburgh in Chester to which the manor would belong to the Dissolution. It had 3 hides & 5 ploughs. Up to the 13th century the manor may have been leased but the church, rectory & mills all came under the direct control of the abbey.</p> <p>The spectacular grange where Edward 1 was entertained in 1277 has its earliest visible remains from c.1300. After 1547 manor & village passed through various hands, the Cottons, Cholmondeleys & Wynnes included. In the early C19, the manor was bought by Robert Peel & Edward Yates in the hope of developing the existing Mersey Ferry as a commercial venture. The buildings around the Square & 2 lodges are their work(1).</p> <p><1> Thompson P, 1983, Ince Manor: Medieval Monastic Buildings on the Mersey Marshes (Monograph). SCH1474.</p> <p><2> Slater F G, 1919, A Cheshire Parish: Being a Short History of Ince (Book). SCH59.</p>

Asset/Event Number	362
Asset/Event Name	Site of Windmill
Type of Asset/Event	Windmill
Date and/or Period	Post-medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH6187
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	345000
Northing	376501
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Greenwood and Bryant's maps of the early 19th century show a windmill in Ince village. It is possible that a medieval windmill stood on the site which was a low knoll (1).</p> <p><1> Various, Cheshire History, 11/58 Bott O J P 1983 (Journal/Periodical). SCH811.</p>

Asset/Event Number	363
Asset/Event Name	Ince Manor - moat
Type of Asset/Event	Moat
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH6235
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	344900
Northing	376541
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>The remains of a rock-cut moat, partly infilled and partly overlain by modern roads, survives to the east of the hall. The moat is defined by a bank up to 1m high. There is some suggestion that is is not actually a moat, but that the manor stands on a rocky outcrop, the edges of which have been quarried away. The moat is part of a Scheduled Monument which includes the medieval Hall, cottages and moat.</p> <p><1> Ormerod, G., 1882, The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester, Ormerod G, 1882, Vol 2, p.13 (Book). SCH1389.</p> <p>In the early 19th century, Ormerod describes the site of the Manor as containing 'rather more than an acre, and was originally defended by a stone wall and a vast moat, hewn in the solid rock: the external wall remains on the south side, and the moat may be traced on the other sides.'</p> <p><2> Slater F G, 1919, A Cheshire Parish: Being a Short History of Ince, p. 43-44 (Book). SCH59.</p> <p>Slater, in 1919, did not observe any features that he regarded likely to be a moat.</p> <p><3> Davey P & Williams R, 1975, Ince Manor, Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin, Vol 3, p.24-26 (Article in Journal). SCH7546.</p> <p>Behind Monastery Cottages, there are features which look like the remnants of a filled-in moat or ditch. This is confirmed in Manor Lane, at the bend immediately to the north of Ince Manor, where a rock-cut ditch can be clearly seen in the front gardens of a pair of recently built houses.</p> <p><4> Thompson P, 1983, Ince Manor: Medieval Monastic Buildings on the Mersey Marshes, p.2 (Monograph). SCH1474.</p> <p>The site of the manor occupies a plot of circa half and acre, although surviving banks, ditches and boundary walls suggest it extended further. The hall stands on the edge of a rock-cut ditch which runs along its east side and continues southward, underlying Marsh Lane. Part of the rock cut ditch was exposed and cleared out during the construction of a house. It was circa 9 feet deep, 21 feet wide at the top and backfilled with layers of stone and rubble. Further traces of a ditch are visible to the north of monastery cottages, however, there are no signs of a ditch on the south and west boundaries of the site.</p> <p><5> English Heritage, Old Schedule Entry (Scheduled Ancient Monuments Description), 13516</p>

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Name	Ince Manor - fishponds
Type of Asset/Event	Fishponds
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH6236
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	344942
Northing	376588
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Potential fishponds at Ince Manor extant as rectangular earthworks with some evidence for stone retaining walls. Now largely built over.</p> <p><1> Davey P & Williams R, 1975, Ince Manor, Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin, Vol 3, p.24-26 (Article in Journal). SCH7546.</p> <p>Remains of potential, small, rectangular fishponds visible in the field to the north of Ince manor. (Feature 8 on plan)</p> <p><2> Thompson P, 1983, Ince Manor: Medieval Monastic Buildings on the Mersey Marshes, p.3 (Monograph). SCH1474.</p> <p>There is a large rectangular fish pond off Water Lane marked on the OS First Edition map. Its origins and links with Ince Manor are not known and it is now built over. It was thought that there may also have been fish ponds north of the Hall. In the field, there is a low stone revetment wall on two sides, but the rest has been lost under gardens.</p> <p><3> English Heritage, Various, Schedule Entry (Scheduled Ancient Monuments Amendment) (Scheduling Record). SCH2950.</p> <p>Scheduled Monument Amendment notifications dated 1983, with the scheduled area increased to include area of the fishponds and the moat/rock cut ditch (CHER 19/4/4). Also a further amendment in 1994 increasing the scheduled area to include part of the field to the north of the monastic buildings.</p> <p>The 1994 listing details that north of Monastery Cottages and some 25m beyond the lines of the infilled moat, is a dry fishpond c.23m by 22m and 0.5m deep with a stone retaining wall on two sides.</p>

Asset/Event Number	365
Asset/Event Name	Ince Manor
Type of Asset/Event	Manor
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH6237
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	344950
Northing	376505

Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Ince Manor or grange is recorded as 1 of 21 manors held by St Werburgh's Abbey, Chester. It would have consisted of a hall and suite of lodgings. A grange is an area of monastic land that lies outside the Abbey's main land holdings. They were usually farms and were run by the laymen of the monastic order or by hired labour. Documentary evidence suggests the site operated as a manorial holding rather than a grange estate. It remained as a place of hospitality until the dissolution. In 1539 Ince was 1 of 9 manors bestowed on new Cathedral at Chester, by 1547 it had been sold to Sir Richard Cotton, then later the Cholmondeleys. In 1722 it was sold to Mr George Wynne of Leeswood, Flintshire, in 1805 it was sold to Mr Edmund Yates and was inhabited by his daughter and her husband Rev. Park until 1849 when Mrs Park built the new Ince Hall, which lay in a park to the South West of the old buildings. In 1895 the old Hall was partly destroyed by fire.</p> <p>It is both a Scheduled Monument and Grade I listed building.</p> <p>According to Omerod, Ince manor was the property of the secular canons of St. Werburgh at the time of the Domesday Survey. In 1093, Hugh Lupus gave the manor of Ince to the abbot and monks of the Benedictine order residing in St. Werburgh Abbey along with the other estates of the secular canons.</p> <p>The abbey leger book records an agreement between the monks of Stanlaw and St. Werburgh with respect to the mills and fisheries in Tarvin Water, for the upkeep of roads and bridges. In the 22nd year of Richard II, the abbot of St Werburgh was given licence to enkernel or fortify the manor house at Ince, along with his other manor houses at Sutton and Saighton. After the Dissolution, Ince Manor passed into the hands of Sir Richard Cotton. The manor was sold by George Cotton to Sir Hugh Cholmondeley who owned them until 1724, when they were purchased by Sir George Wynne and thereafter the Warings, Robert Peel and Edmund Yates and the Legh family.</p> <p>In the early 19th century, Ormerod describes the site of the Manor as containing 'rather more than an acre, and was originally defended by a stone wall and a vast moat, hewn in the solid rock: the external wall remains on the south side, and the moat may be traced on the other sides.' He observes that two sides of the building of the quadrangle remain and appear little changed since the engraving by Buck (1727).</p> <p>The buildings once occupied by the monks (Monastic Cottages) are now used as a farmhouse, and the larger building (Hall) converted to a barn.</p> <p><3> Slater F G, 1919, A Cheshire Parish: Being a Short History of Ince (Book). SCH59.</p> <p>The three chief manor houses of St Werburgh's Abbey were at Ince, Saighton and Little Sutton. Ince, was the largest of the three. Abbot Simon of Whitchurch entertained Edward I there in August 1277 when he stayed two nights at Ince on his way back from laying a foundation stone at Vale Royal Abbey.</p> <p>Also, in 1278, he stayed one night at Ince during another trip to Vale Royal. In 1323, Edward II stayed at Ince whilst travelling from Liverpool to Halton Castle. In 1399, Henry de Sutton, nineteenth abbot of Chester, obtained a royal licence to 'enkernel' or fortify the three principal manor houses of Ince, Little Sutton and Saighton due to local and national unrest.</p> <p>Slater describes Ince Manor as 'a highly interesting group of buildings'. The Hall is a 'lofty building of red sandstone patched in the gable ends with brick'. The roof was destroyed by fire in the last century and was replaced by one of slate. The windows are filled with brickwork, not glass. Slater also describes a fortified doorway, with a pointed arch and moulding with three slits or 'crenelles' above the door and on the left and right sides to allow a weapon to be discharged. Two more crenelles exist on the same face of the building, one at each end.</p>

<4> Platt C, 1969, The Monastic Grange in Medieval England, p.183-245, p.210 (Book). SCH3209.

Lists Ince as one of 16 Benedictine granges in England with surviving buildings and one of only three in the north of England. Buildings at Ince described as being of the fifteenth century.

<5> Burne, R. V. H., 1962, The Monks of Chester. The History of St Werburgh's Abbey, p.210-11 (Book). SCH3213.

Rental document for Ince dated 1398 listing 28 bond tenants and 3 free tenants holding bovates and fractions of bovates.

<6> Davey P & Williams R, 1975, Ince Manor, Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin, Vol 3, p.24-26 (Article in Journal). SCH7546.

Ince Manor grange is significant as a Benedictine grange with a surviving complex of buildings comprising the Hall or Manor (CHER 14/9/1) and monastic cottages (CHER 14/9/2). A survey undertaken in 1975 observed that the hall and domestic range (monastic cottages) were substantially complete and clearly contained elements from a number of periods dating from the late thirteenth/early fourteenth centuries. Evidence for a third building/range on the western side of the complex was identified (see CHER 14/9/9), comprising lengths of foundation walls incorporated into later garden boundaries. Also a possible connection to the third range from the monastic cottages was visible at the top of the stairs of the cottages. A former cobbled walkway in front of the cottages connecting to the western range could have represented one side of a cloistered garth.

Other evidence for the wider grange includes Park Cottages (CHER 14/9/6) to the south which incorporate medieval stonework and may have been a former barn; also the lower courses of two stone walls, one to the south of the manor and the other to the south-east, likely representing the remains of the estate wall (CHER 14/9/3). The remains of a possible filled-in ditch visible to the southwest of the monastic cottages, also a potential rock cut ditch to the north-east, could represent the remains of a moat (CHER 14/9/4). Remains of potential fishponds (CHER 14/9/5) are visible in the field to the north of the manor, along with a substantial lynchet (CHER 14/9/10) which could form the western boundary of the grange, linked to Marsh Lane by an overgrown track which could have formed the northern boundary.

<7> Ordnance Survey, 1870-1982, Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card, SJ47NW3 (Index). SCH2487.

OS field investigator site visit, 20/02/1976. Comments include that the Hall is in use as a barn and the Monastery Cottages are roofless and in an advance state of decay. Both are built of squared, red sandstone blocks. The lower half of the hall predates the upper half, which is rebuilt and better preserved, and which includes on the NE side, four large square-headed mullioned and transomed stone windows of prob E 16th century date beneath arches. The windows have been blocked up with brick and gable ends are built of brick with a modern roof over. The domestic range of four dwellings has late or modern inserted windows and doors but also retains several 14th century stone pointedheaded doorways.

<8> County Historic Environment Record, 1973-1985, Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin, Vol 5, 1977, p.55-6, P.Booth Letter (Journal/Periodical). SCH565.

A theory that Ince appears like a 'manor house' with a collection of buildings similar to those of a secular manorial estate. The rental document of 1398 (see source 5) listing bond tenants and free tenants indicates that the Ince estate was similar to that of lay landlords as opposed to a grange estate, consisting of demesne arable and pasture and run by lay-brothers.

<9> Longley D, various, Longley Archive, Record Card No. 419 (Paper Archive). SCH2005.

<10> Thompson P, 1983, Ince Manor: Medieval Monastic Buildings on the Mersey Marshes (Monograph). SCH1474.

Study, including building survey and documentary research for Ince Manor. The manor at Ince is one of the earliest recorded properties of St Werburgh's Abbey which, following the Conquest, became a Benedictine Abbey in 1093. Domesday (1086) records a manor of three hides, arable land for five ploughs and two acres of meadow. By the early thirteenth century, the church and rectory at Ince had been appropriated by the Abbey; Ince Mills, on the edge of the marshes, were also controlled by the Abbey. From the late 14th century, the policy of leasing demesne lands became common, at Ince in 1439/40, most of the land was farmed or leased to John Wilkinson, along with a number of other tenants. By 1538, Ince and Sutton manor had been let out to Richard Cowley under order of Thomas Cromwell. After the Dissolution, both the manor and rectory of Ince were included in properties of St. Werburgh's which made up the endowment of the new Cathedral at Chester, and remained in church control until the death of Henry VIII in 1547. The property then passed to Sir Richard Cotton in recompense for exposing that the Dean of Chester had received revenue from properties no longer in Church hands. The manor has remained in private ownership since then including the Cholmondeley estate, the Waring family, Robert Peel and Edward Yates, the Cornwall Legh family and Griffith estates.

The site of the manor occupies a plot of circa half and acre, although surviving banks, ditches and boundary walls suggest it extended further. The hall stands on the edge of a rock-cut ditch which runs along its east side and continues southward, underlying Marsh Lane. Part of the rock cut ditch was exposed and cleared out during the construction of a house. It was circa 9 feet deep, 21 feet wide at the top and backfilled with layers of stone and rubble. The Hall is a rectangular building consisting of a single, open hall measuring circa 15.8m by 6.4m. There is an internal wall passage running along the western side of the building leading to the Minstrels Gallery or solar. A similar set of internal stairs are apparent in the north-east corner of the building. Most of the north wall was rebuilt after a fire in the late nineteenth century. A modern pitched slate roof covers three quarters of the Hall; there is no trace of corbelling or support for the former roof. A nineteenth century brick barn abuts the south side of the Hall. Several phases of medieval and later building were identified. The Monastic Cottages are believed to originally have been a range of lodgings with four chambers, later converted to two cottages. It exists as a two storey building with cellars and unroofed. Largely of one build, probably mid-fourteenth century, and possibly on the site of an earlier building.

<11> Department of Archaeology, University of Liverpool, 1994, Ince Manor, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire: Building Survey (DRAFT), R2316, Jennifer Lewis (Client Report). SCH3937.

Historical research and detailed building survey (including photogrammetric record) of Ince Manor hall and monastic cottages in 1994 by Dr Jennifer Lewis, prior to proposed repair and renovation. In addition to detailed analysis of the standing buildings, the study highlighted evidence for former structures, associated with the Hall and cottages, within the Ince Manor complex. (see CHER 19/4/1-2 for further detail)

<12> Donald Insall Associates, 1995, Ince Manor Grange: A Feasibility Study, R4730 (Client Report). SCH7528.

Feasibility study produced for Ince Manor Grange prior to repair and reuse of the buildings.

<13> National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside, 2000, An Archaeological Evaluation at Ince Manor and Monastery Cottages, Ince, Cheshire, R2322 (Client Report). SCH3929.

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2000 in advance of the restoration of Ince Manor. Although some evidence was found for the walls of buildings which once stood next to the Hall, little evidence was found for intact archaeological deposits. Some features were found cutting into bedrock, these could be relatively early, but no dating evidence was found. A few fragments of medieval pottery were recovered but these were present in eighteenth century or later deposits. A

single piece of Roman pottery was also found. Geophysical survey was also undertaken as part of the archaeological investigations. It located a number of high resistance anomalies that may relate to remains of foundations of structures. The survey was not so successful in the location of the buildings due to the large amount of magnetic disturbance over the majority of the survey area which masked more subtle anomalies.

<14> National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside, 2001, An Archaeological Excavation at Ince Manor and Monastery Cottages, Ince, Cheshire., R2395 (Client Report). SCH4225.

Further archaeological excavation was undertaken at the manor in 2001. It was restricted to two metre strips along the wall of the manor and two test pits. Post-medieval deposits were excavated and medieval pottery was found near the bottom of the test pits.

<15> Cheshire Historic Buildings Preservation Trust, Ince Manor Grange (Web Site). SCH9518.

A programme of repair and restoration of the Hall and Monastic Cottages at Ince Manor began in 2002, with funding largely from the Heritage Lottery Fund. The existing sandstone walls were repaired and reinforced with new stone. Lost stone walls were rebuilt, window openings repaired and steel frames inserted with glazing. A new Welsh slate covered roof was built on the Hall replacing the corrugated steel roof. The north gable of the hall had to be rebuilt entirely in new stone, reinstating the intra mural passageway. The north-west corner of the cottages also required rebuilding as it was in such poor repair, each stone was removed, recorded and rebuilt. Oak trusses salvaged from site were pieced together to form the new roof structure to the cottages, this was also covered in Welsh slate. Floors and doors were reinstated in oak. The Victorian barn adjoining the hall was also overhauled.

<16> Nottingham Tree-Ring Dating Laboratory, 2014, Certification of the age of some old oak timbers from Ince Grange, Cheshire, R3880 (Client Report). SCH8035.

Dendrochronological dating was undertaken in 2014 of 2 pieces of oak beam removed from Ince Manor during or prior to restoration works in the 2000s. Two samples were examined - a light oak sample and a dark oak sample. The light oak is likely to have been felled sometime between AD 1612-37 and the dark oak between AD 1535-60. Both samples had the centre ring (ie., the first growth ring the tree put on) and so can define which year they started growing. For the light oak sample this was in 1498 and for the dark oak sample, 1440.

<17> Chester Archaeological Society, Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society, Vol 15, p.136-8, EB, 1909 (Journal/Periodical). SCH1595.

A small excavation was undertaken by the Chester Archaeological Society to determine if there was a crypt or subterranean passage under the Hall. No report appears to have been produced.

<18> Buck N & B, 1727, Print of Ince Manor (Graphic Material). SCH9519.

Print of Ince Manor showing Hall and Monastic Cottages connected by a low wall positioned between the north-west corner of the Hall and east end of the cottages. The cottages are shown with the remains of a row of battlements overgrown with vegetation; the Hall is roofed and intact. <20> Cheshire County Council, 23/10/1998, Letter regarding 19th century drawing of Ince

Manor, 1835, Print (Written Communication). SCH7521. Privately owned print of Ince Hall dating to 1835 showing the east-facing elevation and part of the adjoining nineteenth century barn.

Asset/Event Number	366
Asset/Event Name	Ince Manor - Monastic Cottages
Type of Asset/Event	Monastic Cottages

Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH6240
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	344933
Northing	376549
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>The lodgings of the monastic manor or grange of St Werburgh's survive on one side of open court, linked to the hall by low wall. These lodgings were entered from the courtyard via flight of stairs. After the dissolution they were converted into two cottages and sometimes used as dairy. The base of cheese press is reused in the stairs. The remains of the cottages are Grade I listed and are part of a Scheduled Monument. A Grange is an area of monastic land that lies outside the Abbey's main land holdings. They were usually farms and were run by the laymen of the monastic order or by hired labour.</p> <p><2> Department for the Environment, 1971-2005, List of Buildings of Special Architectural & Historic Interest, Vol 8, p.40 (Report). SCH1934.</p> <p><3> Buck N & B, 1727, Print of Ince Manor (Graphic Material). SCH9519.</p> <p>Print of Ince Manor showing Hall and Monastic Cottages connected by a low wall positioned between the north-west corner of the Hall and east end of the cottages. The cottages are shown with the remains of a row of battlements overgrown with vegetation; the Hall is roofed and intact.</p> <p><4> Ormerod, G., 1882, The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester, Vol 2, p.12-13 (Book). SCH1389.</p> <p>Ince manor was the property of the secular canons of St. Werburgh at the time of the Domesday Survey. In 1093, Hugh Lupus gave the manor of Ince to the abbot and monks of the Benedictine order residing in St.Werburgh Abbey along with the other estates of the secular canons. The abbey leger book records an agreement between the monks of Stanlaw and St. Werburgh with respect to the mills and fisheries in Tarvin Water, for the upkeep of roads and bridges. In the 22nd year of Richard II, the abbot of St Werburgh was given licence to enkernel or fortify the manor house at Ince, along with his other manor houses at Sutton and Saighton. After the Dissolution, Ince Manor passed into the hands of Sir Richard Cotton. The manor was sold by George Cotton to Sir Hugh Cholmondeley who owned them until 1724, when they were purchased by Sir George Wynne and thereafter the Warings, Robert Peel and Edmund Yates and the Legh family. In the early 19th century, Ormerod describes the site of the Manor as containing 'rather more than an acre, and was originally defended by a stone wall and a vast moat, hewn in the solid rock: the external wall remains on the south side, and the moat may be traced on the other sides.' He observes that two sides of the building of the quadrangle remain and appear little changed since the engraving by Buck (1727, source 3). The buildings once occupied by the monks (Monastic Cottages) are now used as a farmhouse, and the larger building (Hall) converted to a barn.</p> <p><5> Slater F G, 1919, A Cheshire Parish: Being a Short History of Ince (Book). SCH59.</p> <p>The three chief manor houses of St Werburgh's Abbey were at Ince, Saighton and Little Sutton. Ince, was the largest of the three. Abbot Simon of Whitchurch entertained Edward I there in August 1277 when he stayed two nights at Ince on his way back from laying a foundation stone at Vale Royal Abbey. Also, in 1278, he stayed one night at Ince during another trip to Vale Royal. In 1323,</p>

Edward II stayed at Ince whilst travelling from Liverpool to Halton Castle. In 1399, Henry de Sutton, nineteenth abbot of Chester, obtained a royal licence to 'enkernel' or fortify the three principal manor houses of Ince, Little Sutton and Saughton due to local and national unrest. Slater describes Ince Manor as 'a highly interesting group of buildings'. Considering the southern elevation of the cottages, he comments on the three massive buttresses which divide the building into three. He also observes that the building has changed in the hundred years since the 1727 Buck print which depicts the cottages with the remains of a row of battlements and string course below, both of which have since disappeared. Also depicted in the print is a staircase leading from the courtyard to an elevated doorway at the east end of the building, Slater observes that the staircase no longer exists and the doorway is now blocked. One of the doors of the central double doorway into the building is now blocked, the other gives access to one of the two cottages. At the west end of the building is a low tower, the upper part of which has been cut down to the level of the cottage roof which has been enlarged to cover it. The back of the building also is supported by buttresses. The windows and arches resemble those of the church tower and may be attributed to 'that great builder', Simon Ripley (23rd Abbot, 1485-1493).

<6> Ordnance Survey, 1870-1982, Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card, SJ47NW3 (Index). SCH2487.

OS field investigator site visit, 20/02/1976. Comments include that the Hall is in use as a barn and the Monastery Cottages are roofless and in an advanced state of decay. Both are built of squared, red sandstone blocks. The lower half of the hall predates the upper half, which is rebuilt and better preserved, and which includes on the NE side, four large square-headed mullioned and transomed stone windows of prob E 16th century date beneath arches. The windows have been blocked up with brick and gable ends are built of brick with a modern roof over. The domestic range of four dwellings has late or modern inserted windows and doors but also retains several 14th century stone pointedheaded doorways.

<7> Davey P & Williams R, 1975, Ince Manor, Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin, Vol 3, p.24-26

(Article in Journal). SCH7546. Field investigation undertaken at Ince Manor in 1975 which highlighted the significance of the remains, only three sites in England have more complex structures than those at Ince. The buildings - a hall and domestic range - are described as substantially complete and it is clear that they both are multi-period dating from the late thirteenth century onwards. The survey also identified further elements of the grange, including the potential of a third range of buildings (CHER 14/9/9), a possible lynchet to the north of the cottages (CHER 14/9/10) that may represent an earlier boundary for the grange, a stone enclosing wall to the south and north (CHER . 14/9/3), traces of the moat (CHER 14/9/4) and a former fishpond (CHER 14/9/5).

<8> Thompson P, 1983, Ince Manor: Medieval Monastic Buildings on the Mersey Marshes (Monograph). SCH1474.

Study (1983), including building survey and documentary research for Ince Manor. The Monastery Cottages, one of the best preserved example of lodgings in the country, was believed to comprise formerly four separate chambers which were later converted into two cottages. Lodgings were usually used for monks of laymen living on the grange, but at Ince, one of the most important of St Werburgh's manors, it appears to have been used for guests, including royalty.

It is a two storey building with cellars. Largely of one build, probably of a mid 14th century date and possibly on the site of an earlier building. There is an added/alterd internal stair in a block at the west end. Previously, it had a later one storey block at each end, but only that at the east remains. When converted to cottages, some windows were altered and some maybe added. At the time of survey, there was no roof with the timbers removed in recent years. Several masons' marks were recorded within the cottages.

<9> Department of Archaeology, University of Liverpool, 1994, Ince Manor, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire: Building Survey (DRAFT), R2316, Jennifer Lewis (Client Report). SCH3937.

Historical research and detailed building survey (including photogrammetric record) of Ince Manor hall and monastic cottages in 1994 by Dr Jennifer Lewis, prior to proposed repair and renovation. Lewis supports the theory that Ince operated more as a manorial holding, offering hospitality, rather than a grange estate managed by lay-brothers. The cottages are rectangular in plan and two-storeyed, with a stair passage and garderobes attached to the west end. With doors at ground and first floor levels at both east and west elevations, the building was clearly formerly linked to others which no longer exist. In their original form, they appear to have contained three unheated rooms at ground level; the narrow windows indicated that these may have been used for storage. Above these were probably two well-lit rooms separated by a wooden partition, the western room had a fireplace. Later modifications include the stair passage, a mastonry partition, further fireplaces and access to garderobes. In all, the arrangement provides a suite of lodgings entered from the courtyard via a flight of stairs. With the Hall, the buildings were able to accommodate a large number of people, indicating that rather than representing a grange attached to abbatial desmesne, they were a place reserved for hospitality. In addition to detailed analysis of the standing buildings, the study highlighted evidence for former structures, associated with the Hall and cottages, within the Ince Manor complex. These include the base of a wall running southwards from the cottage annexe; a possible two-storeyed building adjoining the west wall of the cottage stair passage evidenced by a stub wall running from the north-west corner of the cottages in line with a low mastonry wall which runs up to and around the boundary of the adjoining property; at the north-west corner of the cottages a return in the plinth course may be associated with the base of the garderobe; further structures may have existed against the north wall of the cottages; at the south-west corner of the Hall there is evidence for the arrangement of a crosswall and door associated with the cross-passage and kitchen quarters; additionally, there is little doubt that one or more two-storeyed buildings stood at the north-east corner of the site between the cottages and the north wall of the Hall.

<10> National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside, 2000, An Archaeological Evaluation at Ince Manor and Monastery Cottages, Ince, Cheshire, R2322 (Client Report). SCH3929.

An archaeological evaluation comprising geophysical survey and 19 trial trenches was carried out in 2000 in advance of the restoration of Ince Manor, a group of medieval buildings. Although some evidence was found for the walls of buildings which once stood next to the Hall, little evidence was found for intact archaeological deposits. Some features were found cutting into bedrock, these could be relatively early, but no dating evidence was found. A few fragments of medieval pottery were recovered but these were present in eighteenth century or later deposits. A single piece of Roman pottery was also found.

<11> National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside, 2001, An Archaeological Excavation at Ince Manor and Monastery Cottages, Ince, Cheshire., R2395 (Client Report). SCH4225.

Further excavation was undertaken in 2001; it was restricted to two metre strips along the wall of the manor and two test pits. Post-medieval deposits were excavated and medieval pottery was found near the bottom of the test pits.

<12> Donald Insall Associates, 1995, Ince Manor Grange: A Feasibility Study, R4730 (Client Report). SCH7528.

Feasibility study produced for Ince Manor Grange prior to repair and reuse of the buildings.

<13> Cheshire Historic Buildings Preservation Trust, Ince Manor Grange (Web Site). SCH9518.

A programme of repair and restoration of the Hall and Monastic Cottages at Ince Manor began in 2002, with funding largely from the Heritage Lottery Fund. The north-west corner of the cottages required rebuilding as it was in such poor repair, each stone was removed, recorded

and rebuilt. Oak trusses

salvaged from site were pieced together to form the new roof structure to the cottages, this was covered in Welsh slate. Floors and doors were reinstated in oak.

<14> Nottingham Tree-Ring Dating Laboratory, 2014, Certification of the age of some old oak timbers from Ince Grange, Cheshire, R3880 (Client Report). SCH8035.

Dendrochronological dating was undertaken in 2014 of 2 pieces of oak beam removed from Ince Manor during or prior to restoration works in the 2000s. Two samples were examined - a light oak sample and a dark oak sample. The light oak is likely to have been felled sometime between AD 1612-37 and the dark oak between AD 1535-60. Both samples had the centre ring (ie., the first growth ring the tree put on) and so can define which year they started growing. For the light oak sample this was in 1498 and for the dark oak sample, 1440.

Asset/Event Number	367
Asset/Event Name	A Bronze Age looped spearhead from Ince Marshes
Type of Asset/Event	Findspot
Date and/or Period	Bronze Age
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH8046
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	346995
Northing	377000
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>A looped spearhead dating from the Bronze Age found on Ince Marshes.</p> <p><1> Grosvenor Museum, Grosvenor Museum Accessions (Index). SCH407.</p> <p>A Bronze Age looped spearhead from Ince Marshes, Frodsham, is in the Grosvenor Museum, Chester.</p> <p><2> Ordnance Survey, 1870-1982, Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card, SJ 47 NE 11 (Index). SCH2487.</p> <p><3> Harris, B.E. (ed), 1987, Victoria County History - A History of the County of Chester: Volume I, p.102 (Book). SCH3556.</p> <p>Gives the location of the artefact as Warrington Museum (217/09).</p> <p><4> Davey P & Forster E, 1975, Bronze Age Metalwork from Lancashire and Cheshire, p.73 (Monograph). SCH488.</p> <p><5> Various, Various, Oral communication to the HER, Collens J, 27/04/1988 (Oral Communication). SCH2330.</p> <p>Possibly the same find as CHER 39.</p>

Asset/Event Number	368
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Asset/Event Name	Anti Aircraft Battery at Ince
Type of Asset/Event	Anti Aircraft Battery
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH9886
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	345195
Northing	376000
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Heavy Anti Aircraft Battery first documented in February 1940. The last reference was in June 1942.</p> <p>In 1942 it had two guns, but no radar. In January 1946 it became an 'Off' Site in the Nucleus Force (Batteries that were intended to be the core of a Cold War Re-armament), and therefore was one of the gun sites kept in an Un-Gunned state for the cold war. 'Off' Sites could quickly be re-armed in the event of conflict, with the guns normally being stored in warehouses to reduce maintenance costs.</p> <p>Anti aircraft batteries are sites where guns are placed with the purpose of shooting down enemy aircraft. They could contain large calibre guns such as modified artillery cannons (Heavy anti aircraft sites), or small calibre guns such as machine guns (Light anti-aircraft sites), or a combination of both.</p> <p>These sites often survive as earthworks and in some cases the concrete structure of the heavy sites are well preserved.</p> <p><1> C S Dobinson, 1996, Twentieth Century Fortifications in England. Volume I.3 Anti-Aircraft artillery, 1914-46, p.417 (Report). SCH4454.</p> <p>Mersey number W H26 Heavy Anti Aircraft Battery. Earliest reference - February 1940, last reference - 15 January 1946. In June 1942 it had 2x 3.7inch (static) guns. In January 1946 it became an 'Off' Site in the Nucleus Force, and therefore was one of the gun sites kept in a Un-Gunned state for the cold war. 'Off' Sites could quickly be re-gunned in the event of conflict, with the guns normally being stored in warehouses to reduce maintenance costs (1). Grid reference changed from SJ451762 as it was still on the Ordnance survey maps at time of print.</p> <p><1> C S Dobinson, 1996, Twentieth Century Fortifications in England. Volume III Bombing decoys of WWII : England's passive air defences, 1939-45 (Report). SCH8257.</p> <p><2> Archaeological Research Services Ltd, 2007-9, North West Rapid Coastal Zone National Mapping Programme Assessment Survey (Digital Archive). SCH8040.</p> <p>A Second World War heavy anti aircraft battery and associated military camp and pillboxes are visible as structures on air photographs, centred at SJ 4530 7602. Some elements of the battery are still extant on the latest 1992 Ordnance Survey vertical photography. (3-4)</p> <p><3> Royal Air Force, 1945-1979, RAF Aerial Photographs, RAF 540/759 5003 27-MAY-1952 (Aerial Photograph). SCH8316.</p> <p><4> Royal Air Force, 1945-1979, RAF Aerial Photographs, RAF 106G/UK/626 4239 10-AUG-1945 (Aerial Photograph). SCH8316.</p> <p><5> Historic England, 2005, National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), 1463124 (Digital Archive). SCH9076.</p>

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

A Second World War heavy anti aircraft battery and associated military camp and pillboxes are visible as structures on air photographs. It was armed with two 3.7-inch guns in 1942, and was retained as an Off-Site Nucleus Force Battery in 1946. Some elements of the battery are still extant on the latest 1992 Ordnance Survey vertical photography.

Asset/Event Number	369
Asset/Event Name	Bombing Decoy Site at Ince
Type of Asset/Event	Bombing Decoy Site
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH9993
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	347200
Northing	376700
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>A Second World War bombing decoy. Bombing decoys were often made of electrical lights and fires of various sizes that were designed to try and deceive enemy aircraft into thinking that they were above a major target such as an industrial city. They therefore acted as passive defence for vulnerable areas.</p> <p><1> C Dobinson, 2000, Fields of Deception - Britain's Bombing Decoys of World War II (Book). SCH4465.</p> <p>SF (Special fire or 'Starfish') and QF (Night) for Liverpool civilian area.</p> <p><2> Council for British Archaeology, 2001, 20th Century Defences in Britain : An Introductory Guide (Book). SCH4453.</p> <p><3> Various, Various, Oral communication to the HER, Winfield H, 07/10/2003 (Oral Communication). SCH2330. Possibly on the same site as CHER 4225/0/2.</p>

Asset/Event Number	370
Asset/Event Name	Bombing Decoy Site at Ince
Type of Asset/Event	Bombing Decoy Site
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH9994
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	347438
Northing	376615
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester

Description	<p>A Second World War bombing decoy. Bombing decoys were often made of electrical lights and fires of various sizes that were designed to try and deceive enemy aircraft into thinking that they were above a major target such as an industrial city. They therefore acted as passive defence for vulnerable areas.</p> <p><1> C Dobinson, 2000, Fields of Deception - Britain's Bombing Decoys of World War II (Book). SCH4465.</p> <p>SF (Special fire or 'Starfish') and QF (Night) for Liverpool civilian area.</p> <p><2> Council for British Archaeology, 2001, 20th Century Defences in Britain : An Introductory Guide (Book). SCH4453.</p> <p><3> Various, Various, Oral communication to the HER, Winfield H, 07/10/2003 (Oral Communication). SCH2330. Possibly on the same site as CHER 4225/0/2.</p>
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Asset/Event Number	371
Asset/Event Name	Undated enclosure in Helsby
Type of Asset/Event	Cropmark
Date and/or Period	Undated
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH7626
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	347790
Northing	376170
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>An almost square enclosure approximately 60 metres wide is visible as a possible earthwork on an aerial photograph dating from 1945. The date and function of the enclosure is unknown.</p> <p><1> Royal Air Force, 1944-1947, 1940s RAF Aerial Photographs from Operation Review, 106 G/UK 626 no.4319 10/08/1945 (Aerial Photograph). SCH8041.</p> <p>Almost square enclosure with a side of approximately sixty metres. It is fairly well defined on the aerial photograph.</p> <p><2> Ordnance Survey, 1870-1982, Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card, SJ47 NE 6 (Index). SCH2487.</p> <p>'U' rectangular enclosure (site of). Centred at SJ47777616 is an enclosure, almost square with a side of approximately 60.0m - fairly well defined on AP (see 1). The enclosure is sited on Helsby Marsh - in low lying land which has probably been reclaimed from the sea. It is very poorly defined, generally, and the west side could not be examined owing to the presence of crops. It is bounded to the N.E. by slight, unportrayable ditches, and the N. side could not be identified on the ground - in spite of the absence of crops. The remains are too slight to allow an assessment to be made of the purpose or date of the enclosure. [D.A. Davies F.I. 14/07/1959].</p> <p>The site was under short grass. The west side seems to be no more than a former drain. The whole feature is vague and doubtful. [J. Rigg, F.I. 16/06/1964].</p> <p>This feature, at present under pasture, has been almost completely ploughed out, leaving a faint undulation in the ground corresponding with the NE and SW sides. It is now far too</p>

reduced for any conclusions to be reached as to its date or purpose. [ASP 20/03/1976]

<3> Longley D, various, Longley Archive, no.369 (Paper Archive). SCH2005.

Asset/Event Number	372
Asset/Event Name	Mesolithic and Bronze Age Peat Layers, Ince
Type of Asset/Event	Peat Deposits
Date and/or Period	Mesolithic and Bronze Age
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH25132
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	345937
Northing	376702
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Layers of peat, dating to the Mesolithic and Bronze Age periods, were identified in borehole cores taken during ground investigation works.</p> <p><1> RSK Environment Ltd, 2017, Plot 9, Biomass Renewable Energy Plant, Ince Resource Recovery Park: Letter Report for Archaeological Mitigation (Areas A and D), R4455 (Report). SCH8918.</p> <p>Archaeological mitigation was undertaken in 2017 within Plot 9 of the Ince Resource Recovery Park. The mitigation included monitoring of the excavation of ponds and scrapes in Areas A and D, which form part of ecological and landscape mitigation works, and to retrieve palaeoenvironmental samples from organic peat deposits known to exist beneath the site, also to identify any archaeological remains potentially preserved within these layers. Cores taken from boreholes sunk by geotechnical engineers as part of ground investigation works for the development identified two layers of peat across the entire site at depths of between 3-6m below ground level (BGL) and 10-11m bgl. The geotechnical boreholes were sub-sampled and analysed by environmental archaeologists, which included taking samples for radiocarbon dating. The peat layers are believed to date from the Mesolithic and Bronze Age periods. Additionally, peat was identified exposed at one location very close to the ground surface in Area A and numerous locations between 0.5–1.5m below the ground surface in Area D. The exposed peat was Bronze Age ‘upper peat’. The peat deposits were examined for the presence of either in-situ structures (such as buildings) or artefacts, however, no archaeological remains were identified.</p>

Asset/Event Number	373
Asset/Event Name	Site of Grinsome Farm, Ince
Type of Asset/Event	Farm
Date and/or Period	C19
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH25626
Status	Non-Designated Asset

Easting	346360
Northing	376500
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>In September 2010 an excavation in advance of development at Grinsome Farm, Ince, Cheshire. The excavation revealed the remains of a post-medieval farmhouse, yard and outbuildings. The farm buildings are nineteenth century in date, and are depicted on the OS 1st Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map of 1873. Stones originating from earlier structures were reused in the construction of Grinsome Farm, although it is not certain where these originated from. No evidence was revealed to show that the site had been occupied prior to the construction of the farm.</p> <p><1> Ordnance Survey, 1871-1882, Ordnance Survey County Series (Epoch 1) 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire, SJ 46 76 1873 (Maps and Plans). SCH2462.</p> <p>L shaped buildings, courtyard and outbuildings depicted on this late 19th century map</p> <p><2> Archaeology Wales, 2011, Grinsome Farm, Ince: Archaeological Excavation, R3191 (Client Report). SCH6405.</p> <p>Place name evidence suggested that Grinsome Farm may have Norse origins - Grimr being a name and Some meaning island or meadow, so Grimr's Island/Meadow. The first mention of Grinsome Farm, according to Dodgson's Placenames of Cheshire, is in a rental of 1440 held in the Public record Office.</p> <p>On the OS 1st Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map of 1873 the site is shown as occupied by Grinsome Farm. The farm comprises a farmhouse, a large L-shaped outbuilding and smaller rectangular outbuilding set around a square yard. To the rear of the farmhouse (south-west) is an orchard, while to the front (north-east) is a linear arrangement of small rectangular fields. The whole farm complex sits within a large, roughly D-shaped field that is surrounded by small, regular rectangular fields. These rectangular fields are likely to be post-medieval in date, reclaimed from the marshes through the use of drainage channels, while the D-shaped field could be earlier. The location of the farm on ground raised slightly above the surrounding land, within an irregular shaped field could indicate that the site has been settled for a considerable period of time.</p> <p>In September 2010 an excavation in advance of development at Grinsome Farm, Ince, Cheshire. The excavation revealed the remains of a post-medieval farmhouse, yard and outbuildings. The farm buildings are nineteenth century in date, and are depicted on the OS 1st Edition 1:2,500 County Series Map of 1873. Stones originating from earlier structures were reused in the construction of Grinsome Farm, although it is not certain where these originated from. No evidence was revealed to show that the site had been occupied prior to the construction of the farm.</p> <p><3> Dodgson J McN, 1970-2, 1981, The Place-Names of Cheshire, Vol 3. P 252 (Book). SCH3228.</p> <p>GRINSOME FM, Grymsholme 1440 rental, Grinsoms Farm 18 Bry(ant), Grinsome 1842 OS, 'Grimr's island or meadow', from the ON pers.n. Grimr (cf Grim) and holmr</p>

Asset/Event Number	374
Asset/Event Name	Post glacial to Late Bronze Age Peat deposits from Ince Marshes.
Type of Asset/Event	Peat Deposits
Date and/or Period	Prehistoric to Bronze Age
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH25627

Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	346816
Northing	376596
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Pollen and Plant macrofossil analysis of peat deposits from Ince Marshes. Taken from 3 metre deep peat deposits found on site in 2010. Cores and bulk samples were taken from 3 adjacent boreholes associated with the development. Deposits dated from the post- glacial to the Late Bronze age.</p> <p><1> RSK ENSR Environment Ltd, 2012, Ince Resource Recovery Park, Cheshire: Pollen and Plant Macrofossils, Analysis of Peat deposits from Ince Marshes (Client Report). SCH6917.</p> <p>Ince Marshes are located in the Mersey Estuary; a low-lying wetland area with islands of drier ground that have produced evidence of human activity dating back to the Bronze Age. A Roman Fortlet and Medieval manorial remains attest to the strategic importance of the area in the past. The deep peat deposits that have accumulated in the estuary since the last Ice Age were thought likely to contain records of changes to the surrounding environment brought about by human activities over the centuries.</p> <p>Peat levels dating for early post-glacial period (cal BC 10050 to 11610 and cal BC 9570 to 9550 (Beta-297299).</p> <p>A radiocarbon date of 8730 to 8460 cal BC (Beta-297298) confirmed that peat continued to accumulate through the Mesolithic as sea levels continued to rise and warming of the climate progressed.</p> <p>However, no obvious marine influences were noted at this stage. Silt deposition occurred at the end of the Mesolithic period, with accumulation of the upper peat beginning around 4840 to 4690 cal BC (Beta-297296).</p> <p>A radiocarbon date of 7520 to 7300 cal BC (Beta-297297) was obtained from this level, confirming that the lower peat accumulated throughout the Mesolithic period as a result of climatic warming.</p> <p>A radiocarbon date of 4840 to 4690 cal BC (Beta-297296) was obtained from this level, demonstrating that the upper peat started to accumulate in the Early Neolithic period. By this time the climate had warmed to the extent that lime, alder and ash had spread to the area.</p> <p>A radiocarbon date of 2870 to 2610 and 2600 to 2590 cal BC (Beta-297294) was obtained, placing this level in the Late Neolithic period/Early Bronze Age.</p> <p>Inundation and burial of the peat by silt occurred after 1000 to 840 cal BC (Beta- 297293) according to the radiocarbon date from the top of the peat, making the accumulation of peat end in the Late Bronze Age.</p> <p>Post glacial to Late Bronze Age Peat deposits from Ince Marshes.</p> <p>Site Name Monument Description - None recorded DEPOSIT SEQUENCE (Palaeolithic to Bronze Age - 40000 BC to 801 BC) Evidence ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE Upper Palaeolithic - Bronze Age. A classic sequence of succession was found to be present in the lower peat deposits, from the early Holocene fairly open reedswamp with willow, birch and juniper, to gradual colonisation of the area by pine. Following an increase in hazel, mixed deciduous woodland became established on the drier ground, with oak, elm and later, lime moving into the area. Pollen from the upper peat showed that there was a remarkable persistence of deciduous woodland through time, although alder carr probably dominated the area close to the sampling point for most of the time that the upper peat was</p>

accumulating.

The plant macrofossils demonstrated that at times drier heathland was the dominant vegetation type in the immediate area (upper peat only), whilst at other times wetter sphagnum bog, Phragmites reedswamp or sedge-fen were present. Evidence for small-scale burning was common, being recorded in eleven of the twenty plant macrofossil samples. Although large fragments of charcoal were only common in two samples, 16 and 18 in the lower peat, it is clear that coastal areas of the Liverpool basin were being heavily exploited by humans in the Mesolithic (Cowell and Innes 1994, 173). It is often difficult to recognise small-scale clearances in pollen diagrams of this period, particularly when the woodland was probably located some distance from the site on drier, higher ground. However, the fact that willow/poplar charcoal was identified on the site suggests that deliberate burning rather than natural fires had been taking place at Ince. As notes above, these very sappy woods do not easily catch fire in a wetland location, so it is likely that fires from transient camps were represented in the samples or some sort of deliberate clearance and burning.

Asset/Event Number	375
Asset/Event Name	Site of Second World War Military Buildings
Type of Asset/Event	Military Buildings
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH25752
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	348106
Northing	377099
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>A number of potential Second World War military buildings are visible as structures on air photographs. No surface features are visible on the latest 1992 Ordnance Survey vertical photography.</p> <p><1> Archaeological Research Services Ltd, 2007-9, North West Rapid Coastal Zone National Mapping Programme Assessment Survey, 1464206 (Digital Archive). SCH8040.</p> <p>A number of potential Second World War military buildings are visible as structures on air photographs (see 2), centred at SJ 4796 7732. No surface features are visible on the latest 1992 Ordnance Survey vertical photography. (see 3)</p> <p><2> Royal Air Force, 1944-1947, 1940s RAF Aerial Photographs from Operation Review, : RAF 106G/UK/718 3051 26/08/1945 (Aerial Photograph). SCH8041.</p> <p><3> Ordnance Survey, Various, Ordnance Survey Aerial Photographs, 1992 (Aerial Photograph).</p>

Asset/Event Number	376
Asset/Event Name	Site of Second World War Military Buildings
Type of Asset/Event	Military Buildings
Date and/or Period	C20
Listing No.	

HER Number	MCH25752
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	348060
Northing	377585
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>A number of potential Second World War military buildings are visible as structures on air photographs. No surface features are visible on the latest 1992 Ordnance Survey vertical photography.</p> <p><1> Archaeological Research Services Ltd, 2007-9, North West Rapid Coastal Zone National Mapping Programme Assessment Survey, 1464206 (Digital Archive). SCH8040.</p> <p>A number of potential Second World War military buildings are visible as structures on air photographs (see 2), centred at SJ 4796 7732. No surface features are visible on the latest 1992 Ordnance Survey vertical photography. (see 3)</p> <p><2> Royal Air Force, 1944-1947, 1940s RAF Aerial Photographs from Operation Review, RAF 106G/UK/718 4051 26/08/1945 (Aerial Photograph). SCH8041.</p> <p><3> Ordnance Survey, Various, Ordnance Survey Aerial Photographs, 1992 (Aerial Photograph).</p>

Asset/Event Number	377
Asset/Event Name	Ince Manor - lynchet boundary
Type of Asset/Event	Lynchet
Date and/or Period	Medieval
Listing No.	
HER Number	MCH22448
Status	Non-Designated Asset
Easting	344860
Northing	376575
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>A lynchet recorded across the field to the rear of the cottages may represent the western boundary of the former grange extent.</p> <p>Scheduled Monument and grade I listed Hall of the monastic manor or grange of St Werburgh's, Chester. The stone built hall stands on one side of an open court linked to a row of cottages by a low wall. A drawing on 1727 show buildings and a wall. Originally there were a number of timber framed buildings attached. At some time perhaps in 19th century, a floor was inserted and the whole converted into a barn by inserting opposed doorways. The hall was partly destroyed by fire in 1895.</p> <p>After this the hall was used as a farm building . It is now used for storage. A Grange is an area of monastic land that lies outside the Abbey's main land holdings. They were usually farms and were run by the laymen of the monastic order or by hired labour.</p> <p><1> Davey P & Williams R, 1975, Ince Manor, Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin, Vol 3, p.24-26 (Article in Journal). SCH7546.</p>

A prominent lynchet runs across the field behind Monastery Cottages and probably represents the western boundary of the grange. This is linked to Marsh Lane by an overgrown track which probably formed the northern boundary.

<2> Thompson P, 1983, Ince Manor: Medieval Monastic Buildings on the Mersey Marshes, p.3 (Monograph). SCH1474.

Midway across the field behind monastery cottages there is a shallow, well-defined bank or drop in level of the field. It may represent the boundary between two forms of land use, such as gardens or orchards and fields.

<3> English Heritage, Various, Schedule Entry (Scheduled Ancient Monuments Amendment), 27/09/1994 (Scheduling Record). SCH2950.

Area of scheduled monument increased to include area to the north-west of Monastery Cottages.

<4> Environment Agency, 2003-2020, Environment Agency LiDAR Surveys (Digital Archive). SCH7819.

A linear earthwork bank or lynchet is clearly visible on LiDAR imagery crossing the field to the northwest of the cottages. It coincides closely with a field boundary depicted on OS first edition mapping (source 5). The boundary has disappeared by the time of the third edition map (source 6). Uncertain as to whether the earthwork represents the remains of the boundary or whether the boundary followed the line of an existing earthwork.

<5> Ordnance Survey, 1871-1882, Ordnance Survey County Series (Epoch 1) 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire (Maps and Plans). SCH2462.

<6> Ordnance Survey, 1909-1912, Ordnance Survey Second Revision County Series (Epoch 3) 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire (Maps and Plans). SCH4361.

Asset/Event Number	378
Asset/Event Name	Ince Manor, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire: Building Survey (1994)
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH1872
Status	Event
Easting	344953
Northing	376541
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Historical research and detailed building survey (including photogrammetric record) of Ince Manor hall and monastic cottages in 1994 by Dr Jennifer Lewis. In addition to detailed analysis of the standing buildings, the study highlighted evidence for former structures, associated with the Hall and cottages, within the Ince Manor complex. These include the base of a wall running southwards from the cottage annexe; a possible two-storeyed building adjoining the west wall of the cottage stair passage evidenced by a stub wall running from the north-west corner of the cottages in line with a low masonry wall which runs up to and around the boundary of the adjoining property; at the north-west corner of the cottages a return in the plinth course may be associated with the

base of the garderobe; further structures may have existed against the north wall of the cottages; at the south-west corner of the Hall there is evidence for the arrangement of a cross-wall and door associated with the crosspassage and kitchen quarters; additionally, there is little doubt that one or more two-storeyed buildings stood at the north-east corner of the site between the cottages and the north wall of the Hall.

Site visit and assessment of hall and cottages in October 1992 in preparation for 1:20 scale photogrammetric survey.

Annotated plan and elevations for hall and cottages produced by J.Lewis in July 1994.

Asset/Event Number	379
Asset/Event Name	Ince Manor Grange: A Feasibility Study
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH1913
Status	Event
Easting	344950
Northing	376550
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Report commissioned by the Chester Historic Buildings Preservation Trust to produce a feasibility study for the repair and reuse of Ince Manor.

Asset/Event Number	380
Asset/Event Name	Building survey at Ince Manor, Ellesmere Port in 1983 (P Thompson)
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH1914
Status	Event
Easting	344950
Northing	376548
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Survey carried out by Patience Thompson of the buildings at Ince Manor as well as an assessment of the historic records for the site. Published as 'Cheshire Monographs 5' - 'Ince Manor: Medieval Monastic Buildings on the Mersey Marshes'.

Asset/Event Number	381
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Asset/Event Name	Record of antiquarian investigation at Ince Manor, Ellesmere Port in 1909
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH2594
Status	Event
Easting	344955
Northing	376552
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A small excavation was undertaken by the Chester Archaeological Society to determine if there was a crypt or subterranean passage under the Hall. No report appears to have been produced.

Asset/Event Number	382
Asset/Event Name	Geophysical survey at Ince Manor, Ellesmere Port in 2000 (Phase 1)
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH3478
Status	Event
Easting	344954
Northing	376540
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>The survey was undertaken by Stratascan for the National Museums & Galleries on Merseyside. The survey was also part of an Evaluation of Ince Manor and the Monastic Cottages. Magnotometer used was an FM36 Fluxgate Gradiometer and the Resistance Meter used was an RM15. Geoplot 3 was the software used to prepare the data. The Resistivity survey located a number of high resistance anomalies that may relate to remains of foundations of structures. The Magnotometer survey did not prove to be as successful in the location of structures due to the large amount of magnetic disturbance or debris over the majority of the survey area which masked any more subtle anomalies present.</p>

Asset/Event Number	383
Asset/Event Name	Land at Ince Marshes
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH3777
Status	Event

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Easting	346671
Northing	376875
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Gifford and Partners. 1998. Land at Ince Marshes, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire

Asset/Event Number	384
Asset/Event Name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Ince Manor and Monastery Cottages, Ince, Cheshire
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH3824
Status	Event
Easting	344945
Northing	376545
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	An archaeological evaluation, comprising the excavation of 18 trenches, was carried out in 2000 in advance of the restoration of Ince Manor, a group of medieval buildings. Although some evidence was found for the walls of buildings which once stood next to the Hall, little evidence was found for intact archaeological deposits. Some features were found cutting into bedrock, these could be relatively early, but no dating evidence was found. A few fragments of medieval pottery were recovered but these were present in eighteenth century or later deposits. A single piece of Roman pottery was also found.

Asset/Event Number	385
Asset/Event Name	Archaeological excavations at Ince Manor, Ellesmere Port in 2001 (phase 3)
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH3885
Status	Event
Easting	344956
Northing	376556
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	An excavation was undertaken at Ince Manor in 2001. It was restricted to two metre strips along the wall of the manor and two test pits. Post-medieval deposits were excavated and medieval pottery was found near the bottom of the test pits.

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Asset/Event Number	386
Asset/Event Name	Archaeological Evaluation; Ince March, Helsby, Cheshire
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH4226
Status	Event
Easting	346282
Northing	376438
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>An Evaluation was carried out by Cambrian Archaeological Projects and the RSKENSR Group for Peel Holdings of the former Grinsholme Farm site, which occupies a prominent sandstone hillock on the edge of the Ince Marshes on the southern shore of the Mersey Estuary. The site had been identified as having archaeological potential during an earlier Desk-Based Assessment on account of its topography and Scandinavian name. Trial trenching and controlled metal detecting did not reveal archaeological evidence of any period. This may, however, reflect the fact that the site had been badly eroded by ploughing and that the very top of the hill, which had been occupied by the 19th-century farm buildings, was not investigated due to the presence of mature woodland, which will not be affected by the proposed development.</p>

Asset/Event Number	387
Asset/Event Name	Archaeological Evaluation; Ince March, Helsby, Cheshire
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH4226
Status	Event
Easting	346426
Northing	376451
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>An Evaluation was carried out by Cambrian Archaeological Projects and the RSKENSR Group for Peel Holdings of the former Grinsholme Farm site, which occupies a prominent sandstone hillock on the edge of the Ince Marshes on the southern shore of the Mersey Estuary. The site had been identified as having archaeological potential during an earlier Desk-Based Assessment on account of its topography and Scandinavian name. Trial trenching and controlled metal detecting did not reveal archaeological evidence of any period. This may, however, reflect the fact that the site had been badly eroded by ploughing and that the very top of the hill, which had been occupied by the 19th-century farm buildings, was not investigated due to the presence of mature woodland, which will not be affected by the proposed development.</p>

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Asset/Event Number	388
Asset/Event Name	Archaeological Evaluation; Ince March, Helsby, Cheshire
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH4226
Status	Event
Easting	346323
Northing	376544
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>An Evaluation was carried out by Cambrian Archaeological Projects and the RSKENSR Group for Peel Holdings of the former Grinsholme Farm site, which occupies a prominent sandstone hillock on the edge of the Ince Marshes on the southern shore of the Mersey Estuary. The site had been identified as having archaeological potential during an earlier Desk-Based Assessment on account of its topography and Scandinavian name. Trial trenching and controlled metal detecting did not reveal archaeological evidence of any period. This may, however, reflect the fact that the site had been badly eroded by ploughing and that the very top of the hill, which had been occupied by the 19th-century farm buildings, was not investigated due to the presence of mature woodland, which will not be affected by the proposed development.</p>

Asset/Event Number	389
Asset/Event Name	Ince Resource Recovery Park: Metal detector Survey
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH4701
Status	Event
Easting	346475
Northing	376829
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Metal detector survey across land to be developed for Ince Resource Recovery Park. Items recovered included jettons, spindle whorls, Roman brooch and large numbers of later finds, including Second World War shrapnel.</p>

Asset/Event Number	390
Asset/Event Name	Grinsome Farm, Ince: Archaeological Excavation
Type of Asset/Event	Event

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Date and/or Period**Listing No.****HER Number** ECH4902**Status** Event**Easting** 346376**Northing** 376515**Parish** Ince**Council** Cheshire West and Chester

Description The site of Grinsome farm was excavated in September 2010 by Cambrian Archaeological Projects as part of the programme of archaeological mitigation carried out in advance of the development of the Ince Marshes Resource Recovery park. The 19th-century farmstead was revealed and was seen to be founded directly onto the sandstone bedrock. Numerous andstone blocks, re-used in the 19th-century farm, were recovered but their original use and source were not definitively established. No evidence was recovered to indicate tha the site had been occupied prior to the 19th-century farm but this may reflect the shallowness of the topsoil over the bedrock and the levelling of the site prior to the building of the farm.

Asset/Event Number 391**Asset/Event Name** A desk-Based Assessment and Field Observations at the Barn at land to the Rear of Glen Lomon**Type of Asset/Event** Event**Date and/or Period****Listing No.****HER Number** ECH4964**Status** Event**Easting** 344966**Northing** 376465**Parish** Ince**Council** Cheshire West and Chester

Description A desk-based assessment combined with the recording of a number of illegal holes excavated at the above site in connection with proposlas for the conversion of the barn to residential use. The report will support an application for Scheduled Monument Consent that is being prepared by the new owner of the site to complete the conversion of the barn

Asset/Event Number 392**Asset/Event Name** Ince Resource Recovery Park, Cheshire: Pollen and Plant Macrofossils, Analysis of Peat deposits**Type of Asset/Event** Event**Date and/or Period****Listing No.****HER Number** ECH5447**Status** Event

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Easting	346805
Northing	376600
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Programme of pollen and macrofossil analysis carried out on samples obtained through the alluvium and peat on the Ince marshes as part of the archaeological mitigation associated with the development of a resource recovery park on the site.

Asset/Event Number	393
Asset/Event Name	The Barn at Land to the Rear of Glen Lomond, Marsh Lane, Ince, Cheshire: Archaeological Buildi
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH5511
Status	Event
Easting	344966
Northing	376465
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	An archaeological building recording in advance of proposed development of the site.

Asset/Event Number	394
Asset/Event Name	Site visit to Ince Manor, 1992, prior to Photogrammetric Recording
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH5849
Status	Event
Easting	344953
Northing	376541
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Site visit, 21/10/1992, to Ince Manor by Paul Bryan to assess the suitability of the buildings (Hall and Monastic Cottages) for photogrammetric survey. Gives a description of the condition of the site/buildings as of October 1992. Photogrammetric recording was undertaken by English Heritage, at a scale of 1:20, in 1993.</p> <p>See also R2316/SCH3937 - Building Survey Report (1994), by Dr Jennifer Lewis, which incorporates the resulting photogrammetric elevations along with documentary research and building analysis.</p>

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Asset/Event Number	395
Asset/Event Name	Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin Site Survey ~ Ince Manor, Ellesmere Port
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH5850
Status	Event
Easting	344953
Northing	376540
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>A site investigation/survey undertaken in 1974-5 observed that the hall and domestic range (monastic cottages) were substantially complete and clearly contained elements from a number of periods dating from the late thirteenth/early fourteenth centuries. Evidence for a third building on the western side of the complex was identified, comprising lengths of foundation walls incorporated into later garden boundaries. Also a possible connection to the third range from the monastic cottages was visible at the top of the stairs of the cottages. A former cobbled walkway in front of the cottages connecting to the western range could have represented one side of a cloistered garth.</p> <p>Other evidence for the wider grange includes Park Cottages (CHER 14/9/6) to the south which incorporate medieval stonework and may have been a former barn; also the lower courses of two stone walls, one to the south, and the other to the south-east, of the manor, likely representing the remains of the estate wall (CHER 14/9/3). The remains of a possible filled in ditch visible to the southwest of the monastic cottages, also a potential rock cut ditch, to the north-east, could represent the remains of a moat (CHER 14/9/4). Remains of potential fishponds (CHER 14/9/5) are visible in the field to the north of the manor, along with a substantial lynchet (CHER 14/9/10) which could form the western boundary of the grange, linked to Marsh Lane by an overgrown track which could have formed the northern boundary.</p> <p>Photographs, appearing in the Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin article (source 1), and presumably taken during the site investigation, dating to 11/06/1974, record the damage to the stonework of the hall and cottages. Notes on mason's marks also included.</p>

Asset/Event Number	396
Asset/Event Name	Archaeological Watching brief at the Barn at land to the rear of Glen Lomond, Marsh Lane, Ince
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH5950
Status	Event
Easting	344978
Northing	376450
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester

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Description	Archaeological monitoring of ground works at Glen Lomond Barns located two archaeological features.
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The earliest feature, a cobbled surface is probably contemporary with the construction of the barn in the mid 19th century. The second feature was a minor brick lined drain which was cut through the cobbles.

Asset/Event Number	397
Asset/Event Name	MPP Scoring ~ Rock Farmhouse
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH613
Status	Event
Easting	345835
Northing	375560
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester

Description	The Monuments Protection Programme was a comprehensive review and evaluation of England's archaeological resource, designed to collect information to enhance the conservation, management, and public appreciation of the archaeological heritage. One of its principal aims was to identify those monuments and sites whose national importance and conservation needs justify some form of statutory protection (generally scheduling).
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Asset/Event Number	398
Asset/Event Name	Certification of the age of some old oak timbers from Ince Grange, Cheshire
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH6206
Status	Event
Easting	344945
Northing	376550
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester

Description	Dendrochronological dating of 2 pieces of oak beam removed from Ince Manor during or prior to restoration works in the 2000s. Two samples were examined - a light oak sample and a dark oak sample. The light oak is likely to have been felled sometime between AD 1612-37 and the dark oak between AD 1535-60. Both samples had the centre ring (ie., the first growth ring the tree put on) and so can define which year they started growing. For the light oak sample this was in 1498 and for the dark oak sample, 1440.
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Asset/Event Number	399
Asset/Event Name	MPP Scoring ~ Cross Cottage
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH976
Status	Event
Easting	345768
Northing	375608
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>The Monuments Protection Programme was a comprehensive review and evaluation of England's archaeological resource, designed to collect information to enhance the conservation, management, and public appreciation of the archaeological heritage. One of its principal aims was to identify those monuments and sites whose national importance and conservation needs justify some form of statutory protection (generally scheduling).</p>

Asset/Event Number	400
Asset/Event Name	Plot 9, Biomass Renewable Energy Plant, Ince Resource Recovery Park: Letter Report for Archa
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH6863
Status	Event
Easting	345914
Northing	376728
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Letter report detailing the results of archaeological mitigation works, prepared in partial fulfilment of an archaeological planning condition for the Biomass Renewable Energy Plant, located within Plot 9 of the Ince Resource Recovery Park. The mitigation includes monitoring of the excavation of ponds and scrapes in Areas A and D, which form part of ecological and landscape mitigation works, and to retrieve palaeoenvironmental samples from organic peat deposits known to exist beneath the site, also to identify any archaeological remains potentially preserved within these layers.</p> <p>Cores taken from boreholes sunk by geotechnical engineers as part of ground investigation works for the development identified two layers of peat across the entire site at depths of between 3-6m below ground level (BGL) and 10-11m bgl. The geotechnical boreholes were sub-sampled and analysed by environmental archaeologists, which included taking samples for radiocarbon dating. The peat layers are believed to date from the Mesolithic and Bronze Age periods.</p> <p>Also, the peat identified through geotechnical bore holes was observed during the archaeological watching brief, and the extent of the most shallow deposits mapped. Peat was identified exposed at one location very close to the ground surface in Area A and numerous</p>

locations between 0.5–1.5m below the ground surface in Area D. The exposed peat was in all cases the Bronze Age 'upper peat'. The peat deposits were examined for the presence of either in-situ structures (such as buildings) or artefacts, however, no archaeological remains were identified.

Asset/Event Number	401
Asset/Event Name	UK Geoenergy Observatory in Cheshire, Thornton Science Park, CH2 4NU: Historic Environment
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH6964
Status	Event
Easting	344938
Northing	375839
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>In 2021, an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, also a walk-over survey (conducted on 25th August 2021) were undertaken for an area of land in Cheshire for which planning permission is being sought for the construction of a Field Site for a Geoenergy Research Project to be operated by the British Geological Survey.</p> <p>The initial design for the Cheshire Observatory included a network of 14 sites in the Ince Marshes, centred around "Site A", which was circa 2ha in area with 50 boreholes proposed, as well as associated above ground infrastructure and a telemetry mast. These locations are no longer under consideration and a more focussed Observatory design has been developed comprising one site located within Thornton Science Park (TSP). The TSP is a 25-hectare site that forms part of the University of Chester's estate which houses the universities research and innovation activity around sustainability, environment and energy.</p> <p>The aim of the Assessment was to determine the presence or absence of heritage assets and the character, survival and state of preservation of such assets on and in the vicinity of the sites. The study found that there are no registered World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks/Gardens or Registered Battlefields wholly or partly coincident with the Site. Additionally, there are no non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, find-spots, Locally Listed Buildings) so far recorded on the Cheshire Historic Environment Record. The potential for as yet unknown archaeological remains to be present at the Site has been estimated as low/negligible for all periods.</p>

Asset/Event Number	402
Asset/Event Name	Ince Manor: Programme of Survey, Excavation and Restoration
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH7246
Status	Event

Easting	344952
Northing	376544
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	A programme of survey, repair and restoration was undertaken at Ince Manor in the 1990s and 2000s.

The condition of the buildings had been of concern for many years, with the roof of the Hall in poor repair, the roof of the monastic cottages missing altogether and the stonework of the buildings deteriorating. The roof and floor timbers of the cottages had been removed by the Department of the Environment in the 1970s for conservation purposes, some had been returned and stored in the hall.

In 1974-5, a site investigation highlighted the significance of the standing buildings and identified further elements of the grange complex.

The Mersey Local Plan, 1982, again highlighted the importance of the site, and, in 1983, a commissioned study, including a building survey, for Ince Manor was produced by Patience Thompson.

A programme of archaeological recording for the site was formulated. Emergency repairs of the hall and cottages were undertaken in 1986 to arrest further decay of the buildings. Work included consolidation to a fireplace at first floor level in the north-west wall of the cottages. Repairs to masonry over a window opening at first floor level in the north-east corner of the cottages. Also repairs to the north-west gable of the hall.

In 1992, a site visit was made to assess the potential of the buildings for photogrammetric recording by English Heritage. The resulting photogrammetric elevations (scale 1:20) formed part of a detailed building survey, including documentary research, produced in 1994, to inform the repair and restoration of the buildings.

In 1995 a feasibility report presented ways forward for the repair and restoration of the Hall and Monastic Cottages. Before restoration of the buildings started, in order to investigate any below ground remains on site, a geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation were undertaken in 2000, followed by a targeted excavation in 2001.

The buildings were eventually bought from the owner by Cheshire County Council in 1996 with grant aid from English Heritage, they were then passed to Chester Historic Building Preservation Trust.

Restoration of the buildings began in 2002, with funding largely from the Heritage Lottery Fund (grant awarded 1997). The existing sandstone walls were repaired and reinforced with new stone. Lost stone walls were rebuilt, window openings repaired and steel frames inserted with glazing. A new

Welsh slate covered roof was built on the Hall replacing the corrugated steel roof. The north gable of the hall had to be rebuilt entirely in new stone, reinstating the intra-mural passageway. The northwest corner of the cottages also required rebuilding as it was in such poor repair, each stone was removed, recorded and rebuilt. Oak trusses salvaged from site were pieced together to form the new roof structure to the cottages, this was also covered in Welsh slate. Floors and doors were reinstated in oak. The Victorian barn adjoining the hall was also overhauled.

In 2004, the buildings were sold to a private owner.

Dendrochronological dating was undertaken in 2014 of 2 pieces of oak beam removed from Ince Manor during or prior to restoration works in the 2000s. Two samples were examined - a light oak sample and a dark oak sample. The light oak is likely to have been felled sometime

between AD 1612-

37 and the dark oak between AD 1535-60. Both samples had the centre ring (ie., the first growth ring the tree put on) and so can define which year they started growing. For the light oak sample this was in 1498 and for the dark oak sample, 1440. Correspondence (1990) concerning the conservation work done historically to the roof timbers of the monastic cottages.

Asset/Event Number	403
Asset/Event Name	MPP Scoring ~ Ince Manor - Hall
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH922
Status	Event
Easting	344950
Northing	376550
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	The Monuments Protection Programme was a comprehensive review and evaluation of England's archaeological resource, designed to collect information to enhance the conservation, management, and public appreciation of the archaeological heritage. One of its principal aims was to identify those monuments and sites whose national importance and conservation needs justify some form of statutory protection (generally scheduling Scoring Remarks - SAM 44. See also under Granges (54).

Asset/Event Number	404
Asset/Event Name	Protos ERF CC Facility, Marsh Lane, Ince, Cheshire: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH7292
Status	Event
Easting	346847
Northing	376673
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	Desk-based assessment produced in support of a proposed carbon capture plant on Marsh Lane, Ince, Cheshire (centred on NGR 346862 376661). The proposed development area lies in the historic township of Ince, Cheshire. The site is to the east of Ince Village, within an estuarine marsh/ wetland landscape known as Ince Marsh. The development area likely remained as marshland to the south of the River Mersey until at least the late medieval period. Areas of Ince Marsh were drained from the 14th century, protecting the lands from the encroaching water of the overflowing River Mersey,

although it is currently unknown if the land within the site was drained during this period. Ince Mars was subject to planned enclosure in 1749 and historic mapping shows that by the early 19th century the development area comprised fields bordered by drains. A railroad passed through the site in the

early 19th century, connecting Ince Pier to a quarry in Helsby. Use of the railroad was short-lived, and it was not shown on mid-19th-century mapping. The proposed development site retained the same character from the early 19th century into the 20th century.

Detailed previous investigations have sampled and analysed peat deposits immediately south of the site. The previous paleoenvironmental work identified evidence for two peat formations within the marsh dating from the early glacial to the late Bronze Age. Evidence for changing sea levels,

vegetation changes and human activity was also identified within the cores. Detailed previous investigations have identified and analysed peat deposits within the immediate vicinity of the site and the ground within the site has been disturbed, therefore, there may be no further justification for peat sampling.

The potential for the site to contain buried archaeological remains is considered to be low. The proposed development site has limited potential to include paleoenvironmental remains, medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow, field boundaries and drains, a 19th-century railroad and footpath. The

sites of potential archaeological interest that have been identified have been subject to redevelopment that will have damaged or destroyed any buried remains, thereby reducing their significance to negligible.

Asset/Event Number	405
Asset/Event Name	AE Line, Stanlow, Cheshire: Cultural Heritage Assessment
Type of Asset/Event	Event
Date and/or Period	
Listing No.	
HER Number	ECH6327
Status	Event
Easting	345077
Northing	375324
Parish	Ince
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	<p>Desk-based study undertaken in 2016 assessing cultural heritage assets along the route of an existing 132kV overhead powerline (the AE Line) which is to be refurbished, located near Stanlow, Cheshire.</p> <p>The area of interest comprised a 250m corridor along the length of the scheme. The study identified potential impact on the Grade II listed Shropshire Union Canal Bewley's Bridge, two historic hedgerows and a Second World War anti aircraft battery.</p>

Asset/Event Number	406
Asset/Event Name	Elton Conservation Area
Type of Asset/Event	Conservation Area
Date and/or Period	

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Listing No.	
HER Number	DCH1285
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	345815
Northing	375580
Parish	Elton
Council	Cheshire West and Chester
Description	https://www.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/residents/planning-and-building-control/total-environment/conservation-areas-and-conservation-area-appraisals
