



# **HERONBRIDGE TO CURZON PARK PIPELINE, CHESTER, CHESHIRE**

## **Rapid Desk-based Assessment: revised route**



August 2013

**UNITED UTILITIES**

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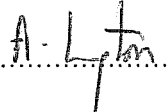
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## SUMMARY

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United Utilities proposed the installation of a 1.92m long pipeline along roads, and through fields and historic parkland to the south-west of Handbridge, south of Chester, in Cheshire (SJ 40368 64700, NGR centred). The landscape in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline is rich in terms of significant sites of archaeological interest, with sites of numerous periods having been previously identified. This includes remains dating to the Roman, early medieval, and medieval periods, as well as ramparts associated with the siege of Chester during the Civil War, and elements of the post-medieval Eaton Hall estate. Part of the proposed pipeline also lies within the Curzon Park Conservation Area. This report has been revised to reflect a change at the northern end of the pipeline route.

As a result of the potential for negative impacts upon heritage assets of archaeological interest during the works associated with the pipeline, the Development Control Archaeologist at Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Services (CAPAS) advised that a programme of archaeological work should be undertaken. Consequently, United Utilities requested Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake a rapid desk-based assessment of the immediate environs of the proposed pipeline to provide information of any archaeological constraints and inform any requirement for further archaeological work.

The historic research enabled the compilation of a gazetteer of 37 heritage assets. Eleven sites with statutory designations fall within the study area. These comprise eight listed buildings: No 2 Curzon Park North (Site **03**; LB no 1375754), the lodge at Curzon Park (Site **04**; LB no 1375753), three elements associated with Greenbank (Site **10**: LB nos 1375776; 1375777; and 1375778), Overleigh Lodge (Site **22**: LB no 1375772), Grosvenor Bridge (Site **35**; 10987), gates and piers to Overleigh Cemetery (Site **36**; 1375838), the grade II registered park and garden of Eaton Hall Park (Site **21**: no 1000127), the grade II registered park and garden of Overleigh Cemetery (Site **31**: 1001607), and the Curzon Park Conservation Area (Site **32**). The south-western part of the Chester and Broughton Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI) falls within the north-eastern part of the study area.

Of these sites, 17 are likely to lie within the vicinity of the proposed pipeline and associated easement. Intrusive ground works associated with the proposed pipeline present the potential for negative impacts upon 15 of these sites (Chester to Saltney Tramway (Site **02**), Chester to Wrexham turnpike (Site **05**), Chester to Holyhead turnpike (Site **06**), ridge and furrow (Site **13**), medieval great ditch (Site **14**), Overleigh Manor (Site **15**), Dingle Bank Park (Site **16**), possible prehistoric linear features (Site **17**), Roman road between Chester and Wroxeter (Site **20**), Eaton Hall Park (Site **21**), Overleigh Lodge (Site **22**), Handbridge Roman cemetery (Site **25**), Roman road between Chester and Caer Gai (Site **27**), the carriage drive (Site **33**) and the site of the brickworks at Dingle Bank (Site **34**)), in the form of damage to the physical remains.

There will be no visual impacts upon the setting of the listed buildings, the Curzon Park Conservation Area (Site **32**), or the Overleigh Cemetery registered park and garden (Site **31**), or on the Chester and Broughton Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI). There will be an impact upon the Eaton Park registered park and garden as there will be disturbance of elements of the park. There is an extremely high potential

for previously unidentified remains of Roman, medieval, and post-medieval date, and the potential for previously unidentified remains of early-medieval date.

Recommendations for further archaeological works comprise a walkover survey, further more detailed research, topographic survey, geophysical survey, archaeological strip and record, and a watching brief.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Moya Watson of Archaeology Planning Advisory Service Cheshire Shared Services, who maintains the Cheshire HER.

Alastair Vannan undertook the historic research and also compiled the report. Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Emily Mercer managed the project and also edited the report.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 United Utilities proposed the installation of a pipeline along roads, and through fields and historic parkland to the south-west of Handbridge, south of Chester, in Cheshire (SJ 40368 64700, NGR centred). The pipeline under assessment here measures 1.76km (Fig 1).
- 1.1.2 The landscape in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline is rich in terms of significant sites of archaeological interest, with sites of numerous periods having been previously identified. This includes remains dating to the Roman, early medieval, and medieval periods, as well as ramparts associated with the siege of Chester during the Civil War and elements of the post-medieval Eaton Hall estate. Part of the proposed pipeline also lies within the Curzon Park Conservation Area.
- 1.1.3 As a result of the potential for negative impacts upon heritage assets of archaeological interest during the works associated with the pipeline, the Development Control Archaeologist at Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Services (CAPAS) advised that a programme of archaeological work should be undertaken. Consequently, United Utilities requested Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake a rapid desk-based assessment of the immediate environs of the proposed pipeline. This was carried out in June 2013. This report has been revised to reflect a change at the northern end of the pipeline route, and was modified in August 2013. The study area has been expanded to reflect the change in the pipeline route, although the portion of the study area that has now been superseded has been retained within the historic background as it lies adjacent to the current route and provides further historic context.

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The route of the proposed pipeline runs along, and through, a combination of pre-existing roads, fields, playing fields, and wooded areas in between the suburban residential agglomerations of Handbridge and Lache (Figs 1 and 2; Plate 1). The route occupies undulating land at the south-western side of a large loop in the River Dee. The land rises up from the river and varies across the proposed pipeline route between approximately 10m and 30m (aOD). The local solid geological deposits comprise Lower Mottled Sandstone, which is overlain by boulder clay (Lewis and Thacker 2003, 1-8).



Plate 1: A general aerial view of the landscape through which the pipeline runs

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 HISTORIC RESEARCH

- 2.1.1 A study area that encompassed 100m to each side of the proposed pipeline was used for the rapid assessment (Fig 2). The sources consulted included the Cheshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), at the Archaeology Planning Advisory Service from Cheshire Shared Services, historic mapping and published and unpublished materials held by the Cheshire Record Office (CRO) in Chester, and the OA North library. The results of the historic research were collated into a summary gazetteer of sites and the full details of information held within the CHER are in *Appendices 1* and *2*. Further detail relating to additional sites identified during the rapid assessment is provided in *Appendix 3*. The methodology conformed to the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* compiled by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2012).

### 2.2 ARCHIVE

- 2.2.2 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project. Copies of the report will be sent to the record office in Chester.

### 3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the general area. This is presented by historical period, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 3,800 BC
Neolithic	4000 – 2,500 BC
Bronze Age	2,500 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	cAD1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

#### 3.2 THE PREHISTORIC PERIODS

- 3.2.1 **Mesolithic Period:** the Mesolithic was the latest cultural epoch in Britain during which people employed a subsistence strategy based wholly upon hunting, gathering, and fishing. Early Mesolithic sites in lowland Cheshire have tended to be found where solid geological deposits outcrop through glacial drift, with sandstone ridges being utilised for the foundation of base camps, such as those at Greasby, Harrol Edge, and Thurstaston (Leah *et al* 1997, 146–7). Sparse distributions of flint have also been found on mineral soils fringing wetland areas, such as at Rixton and Risley Mosses (*op cit*, 149). The study area comprises land sloping gently up from the River Dee, and a sandstone ridge is exposed in places running northwards from Heronbridge. The geological and topographic character of the area is, therefore, seemingly analogous with other areas where Mesolithic sites have been identified. However, no sites of this period are currently known from within the study area.
- 3.2.2 **Neolithic Period:** following the introduction of farming to the British Isles, from around 4000 BC, the Neolithic period saw the beginning of the widespread construction of monumental architecture, although few such sites have been identified within Lancashire and Cheshire (*see* Middleton 1996, 41; Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 38-40; Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2006). Much settlement during this period appears to have been concentrated in the lowlands (Middleton 1996, 41), although there is little evidence for such occupation in northern Cheshire (*see* Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 38-40).
- 3.2.3 In Cheshire, the general correspondence of the elm decline with the earliest instances of cereal pollen suggests that the early fourth millennium cal BC saw

the combination of woodland clearance and cereal production indicative of early farming practices (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2006). A Neolithic stone axe was found near Abbey Square in Chester in 1888, and five worked flints were found during excavations on Deanery Field in Chester during the 1920s and 1930s (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 50; McPeake *et al* 1980). Neolithic Grimston Ware pottery has been found during excavations at the Roman fort and sherds from an almost identical vessel were found at 67 Handbridge (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 33), to the south of the River Dee and to the north-east of the study area. No Neolithic remains are currently known from the study area.

3.2.4 **Bronze Age:** the beginning of the Bronze Age in Britain, defined mainly by the introduction of the use of copper, developed gradually out of the preceding Neolithic during the mid third millennium BC (Parker Pearson 2000, 13). The tradition of monumental architecture continued into the Bronze Age, with new ritual and religious traditions developing that were associated with new monument types (*see* Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 41-5). The Early Bronze Age evidence from Cheshire and Greater Manchester is dominated by funerary monuments, with 109 round barrows known from the county, and the location of Bronze Age barrows in the lowlands of Cheshire appears to demonstrate a preference for river valleys (Leah *et al* 1997, 151; Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 43). No such sites are known from the study area, although Late Bronze Age pottery was found within the area of the Roman fort at Chester (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 50; McPeake *et al* 1980).

3.2.5 **Iron Age:** the Iron Age is notoriously underrepresented in North West England (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 51; Haselgrove 1996, 61). This is probably influenced as much by the poor survival of material of this date, the lack of a temporally distinct material culture, and the inherent difficulty of recognising potentially subtle regional site-types (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 53; Cowell 2005, 75; Haselgrove 1996, 64) as it is by the often-quoted suggestion of a low population density (Haselgrove 1996, 64). The most conspicuous sites in Cheshire comprise large enclosed hillforts along the mid-Cheshire sandstone ridge, and lowland enclosed sites of likely Iron-Age date are also known (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 53). No such sites have been identified within the study area, although residual Iron Age pottery has been found within the Roman ramparts in Chester, and striations in the sandstone bedrock indicating pre-Roman cultivation have also been recorded (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 50; McPeake *et al* 1980). The evidence of cultivation indicates that an associated settlement is likely to have been located nearby. No sites of this date are known from within the study area.

3.2.6 Two linear features (Site 17), comprising a bank with an associated ditch and a second feature of uncertain character have been identified to the south of Town Field Lane. These features appeared to have been overlain by medieval ridge and furrow and, therefore, to pre-date this agricultural land use, although their exact date and function is unknown. It is possible that these features date to the prehistoric, or earlier historic periods.



### 3.3 THE HISTORIC PERIODS

- 3.3.1 **Romano-British:** the modern city of Chester overlies the Roman legionary fortress, with numerous remains of archaeological interest having been recorded across the city. The first/second-century AD geographer Ptolemy located *Deva* (Chester) as within the territory of the *Cornovii*, who had their tribal centre, or *civitas*, in Wroxeter. The Mersey is thought to have formed the boundary between the territories of the *Cornovii* to the south and the *Brigantes* to the north (Philpott 2006, 62). Evidence for pre-Flavian (pre-AD 69) activity has been noted around the coastline and river estuaries of the North West, in the form of finds of Samian ware and pre-Flavian *aes* coinage. Activity in and around Chester is likely to have made use of the Dee estuary from early on: for embarking troops to serve in support of Cartimandua, the queen of the *Brigantes*, in the AD 50s and 60s; and for launching the invasion of Anglesey in AD 60. At this time, troops may have made use of a short-lived pre-fortress fort in or near Chester (*op cit*, 63).
- 3.3.2 In the AD 60s and 70s, Roman campaigns were also underway to gain control of the lead and silver deposits in Flintshire in Wales. This area had been within the territory of the *Deceangli*, but by AD 74 the Roman army, under the Governor Cerialis (AD 71-4), had succeeded in gaining control of the mines. Other ongoing campaigns by Cerialis were carried out against the *Brigantes* in the Pennines, and an attempt was made to suppress resistance in Wales by the *Ordovices*, which was continued under Frontinus (AD 74-8), who succeeded Cerialis as Governor. Frontinus had also campaigned against the *Silures* in South Wales, using *Legio XX Valeria Victrix* to advance into central Wales from the fortress at Wroxeter. The fortresses at Caerleon for *Legio II Augusta* and Chester for *Legio II Adiutrix* were almost certainly established under Frontinus, who succeeded in gaining control over much of Wales. The fortress at Chester suitably served as the military centre for North West England and North Wales, being strategically situated between the territories of the *Brigantes*, *Ordovices*, and *Cornovii* and, importantly, it also controlled access to the River Dee and estuary, and thereby the Irish Sea in this area (Crosby 1996, 21; Frere 1987, 81-7; de la Bédoyère 2006, 42; Philpott 2006, 63).
- 3.3.3 The current understanding of the organisation of the fortress at Chester is that it was completed in *c* AD 79-80 and garrisoned by *Legio II Adiutrix*, until this unit was withdrawn in the late AD 80s/early 90s and they were succeeded by *Legio XX Valeria Victrix* (Strickland and Davey 1978, 7; Crosby 1996, 22).
- 3.3.4 The fortress was initially founded with turf and clay banks, and a timber palisade, towers, gates, and a single ditch (Philpott 2006, 63). It was located on the highest navigable point on the River Dee, and was constructed according to a typical 'playing-card' pattern: rectangular in outline, with a gateway in each side, providing access to the major streets (Chester Cathedral 2009; Crosby 1996, 22). At 60.9 acres, the fortress is considerably larger than other auxiliary fortresses. It has been suggested that it was intended as a symbolic representation of Rome, the Empire, and the Emperor Vespasian (AD 69-79), under whom Britain was being structured at this time (Shotter 2004, 3).

- 3.3.5 After AD 100 the fortress appears to have been extensively reconstructed in stone (Mason 2000, 80). This work was halted by redeployment to the north in *c* AD 120, and further construction phases within the fortress in the second century appear to correspond to episodes when the legion returned to Chester (Philpott 2006, 65). Britain was divided into two provinces sometime between AD 197 and 216, perhaps to prevent a single governor from holding too much power. The division is thought to have followed that between the territories of the *Brigantes* and the *Cornovii*, along the Mersey, and it is possible that Chester became the *civitas* capital for the northern *Cornovii* at this time. In AD 312 there was a further division, resulting in four provinces in Britain; Cheshire, Wales, the West Midlands and south-western England formed the province *Britannia Prima*, with its capital in Cirencester and legionary command at Chester (*op cit*, 68 and 71; Mason 2001, 195).
- 3.3.6 During the third and fourth centuries, the complex political situation that had arisen in Rome meant that the frontiers of its empire, including Britain, became more vulnerable to attack. As a result, towns across Roman Britain became increasingly garrisoned, new forts were constructed and defences were built along the shore to guard against raiders. In the North West there is evidence for the strengthening of the coastal defences in the fourth century and activity in inland forts is also apparent (de la Bédoyère 2006, 59-77; Philpott 2006, 67). Evidence from the various excavations that have taken place within the fortress at Chester indicates that there was some demolition of barracks at the end of the third century AD, possibly indicating that parts of the fortress were not being used by this time. However, repairs to some of the major buildings during the fourth century indicate their continued use (Mason 2001, 210; McPeake *et al* 1980; Frere 1987, 223; Philpott 2006, 67). The *Notitia Dignitatum*, compiled in *c* AD 395 and listing all major offices in the Western Roman Empire, did not list a garrison for Chester or any in Wales. This could be seen as evidence for the garrison having been withdrawn from Chester by this time, although it is possible that this document was incomplete (*op cit*, 211). Coins of Theodosius I (AD 379-95) and Arcadius (AD 395-408) have been found both in and outside the fortress, indicating continued activity at this time. After this date coins are absent, perhaps indicating *c* AD 400 as the time at which the garrison in Chester ended, although fifth-century coins are very rare in Britain (Mason 2001, 210; McPeake *et al* 1980; Frere 1987, 223; Philpott 2006, 67). Whatever the date of withdrawal of troops, the formal Roman administration in the North West had ended by the early fifth century.
- 3.3.7 A civilian settlement or *vicus* developed and thrived outside the walls of the fortress. Lower Bridge Street is thought to lie on the approximate line of the Roman street that headed south from the fortress and led to the Roman bridge over the River Dee (*op cit*, 14). The exact location of this bridge, however, has not been ascertained. The bridge led to the Roman road of Watling Street (Site 20; Eaton Road), which lies at the eastern side of the study area and is crossed by the proposed pipeline. Watling Street provided an access route into the city from the south and a second civilian settlement developed at the eastern side of the road, approximately 500m to the south of the study area. This settlement was founded in the late first century and was continuously occupied until at least AD 350 (Chester Archaeological Society 2013). Although the precise

reasons for the presence of two civilian settlements associated with a legionary fortress are not known, this is a pattern that was repeated in many other provinces (*ibid*). Only a very small proportion of the settlement has been investigated and it is believed to be almost 1km in length (*ibid*). Finds of Roman pottery from a site at Greenbank (Site **24**) within the study area may suggest that features associated with the settlement at Heronbridge extend into the proposed development area. Finds of Roman date have also been found at Duke's Drive, on the Eaton Hall estate (Site **29**) and at Eaton Road (Sites **28** and **30**).

3.3.8 The presence of numerous burials, cremations, and tombstones demonstrates the presence of a Roman cemetery (Site **25**) along Watling Street (Site **20**; Eaton Road). The character of the encountered remains suggests that the cemetery existed between the first and third centuries and it is possible that further associated remains might lie within the study area. A second Roman road (Site **27**) has also been identified running between Chester and North Wales and left the south gate of the city before running south-westwards through the northern part of the study area towards Lache and Balderton. The pipeline route, therefore, crosses the routes of two Roman roads (Sites **20** and **27**), a Roman cemetery (Site **25**), as well as running through an area of possible Roman settlement (Site **24**). The presence of finds of Roman date in the proximity of other portions of the route suggests that there is an extremely high likelihood of the disturbance of sites of Roman date in association with the proposed pipeline.

3.3.9 **Early medieval:** from the fifth to the later seventh century, Chester was associated with the kingdom of Powys centred on north-east Wales, under the ruling family of the Cadellings. A battle reputed to have been fought near Chester in *c* AD 613 may have resulted in the area being part of the Northumbrian kingdom for a brief period in the early seventh century (Ward 1994, 115; Chester Archaeological Society 2013). The site of the Roman settlement at Heronbridge, to the south of the study area, features a large crescent-shaped earthwork that overlies Roman buildings (Chester Archaeological Society 2013). The discovery of the remains of twenty, or more, individuals who had apparently been killed in battle has led to suggestions that this may have been an encampment of Aethelfrith of Northumbria that was constructed following the battle of *c* AD 613 (*ibid*). Radiocarbon dating of remains from a mass grave provided dates ranges between the fifth and seventh centuries, which supports the suggestion that the individuals may have been killed during the Battle of Chester (*ibid*). Radiocarbon dating of flax seeds recovered from the ditch associated with the crescent-shaped embankment has provided a date lying between the seventh and tenth centuries AD, which demonstrates that the earthwork had been established as least as early as this (*ibid*). These seeds may relate to the use of the ditch for flax retting (*ibid*). The evidence from Heronbridge, therefore, provides evidence of early-medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

3.3.10 In the later seventh century, Chester became part of the expanding Saxon kingdom of Mercia. It was then the most north-westerly point in Mercia and,

by the later ninth century, the harbour at Chester provided a trade link between the Norse towns of Dublin and York (Ward 1994, 115). It has been suggested (Chester Archaeological Society 2013) that the earthwork enclosure at Heronbridge could have been constructed by a band of Hiberno-Norse settlers, led by Ingimund, who settled in *c* 905 and later tried to capture Chester, and such D-shaped riverside compounds are recognised elements of Viking settlement (*ibid*). The attempt to seize Chester led to Aethelflaed establishing a *burh*, or stronghold, at Chester in 907. Although the exact location of the *burh* has not been established, it is thought to have included the area of the Roman fortress, and is likely to have utilised the Roman defences (*ibid*).

- 3.3.11 From the tenth century, the access to long-distance seaborne trade enabled Chester to develop connections with Ireland and with Scandinavian settlements in the Irish Sea (Lewis and Thacker 2003, 16-33). Chester is likely to have contained a large Hiberno-Norse community involved in the Irish trade, located to the south of the legionary fortress, where huts excavated in Lower Bridge Street have been interpreted as of a bow-sided type associated with Scandinavian sites in England (*ibid*). Finds of Hiberno-Norse type, and of types found in the Isle of Man, such as brooches, pins, and other jewellery, have been found in Chester, which confirm contact with Hiberno-Norse communities and possible direct settlement (*ibid*). This settlement may have extended across the river into Handbridge, which in 1086 was assessed for tax in carucates rather than hides, which were normal in Cheshire. Carucates occurred elsewhere in the county in association with Scandinavian place-names, and may provide evidence of Scandinavian settlement. It is unclear whether this represents settlement centred on the defended site at Heronbridge, or whether the foci of settlement of Scandinavian origin to the south of the River Dee shifted between the seventh and eleventh centuries.
- 3.3.12 The protection provided by the *burh* enabled the development of trade and administration and this prosperity lasted until 980, when there was a Viking raid, Chester was possibly sacked, and the city began to decline (*op cit*, 115 and 118; Thacker 2000, 18). The economic decline at the end of the tenth century is difficult to identify archaeologically, but is notable in the archaeological record as a lack of activity following the initial construction of buildings (Ward 1994, 118). By the end of the tenth century, the area had an established Anglo-Scandinavian population and fell out of favour with the English King Ethelred II (978-1016) during his war against the Danes. Chester was subsequently ravaged in 1016 by King Edmund, as it failed to provide him with an army (*op cit*, 115-16).
- 3.3.13 The place-name element of *Eccles*, which occurs in the village of Eccleston, to the south of the study area, may indicate an early ecclesiastic foundation. The circular shape of the churchyard in the village may also provide evidence of an early Christian site (Chester Archaeological Society 2013).
- 3.3.14 **Medieval period:** during the medieval period, the study area lay partly within the manors of Handbridge (Lewis and Thacker 2003, 1-8) and Legh, which was recorded in the Domesday survey and was later divided into Overleigh and Netherleigh (CHER 11221). Although lying to the south of the River Dee, Handbridge was considered to be part of Chester and the associated lands

running southwards fell within the hundred of Chester, which was replaced by the 'liberties' of the city (*ibid*). The liberties were first demarcated by a boundary in 1354, but are likely to have been recognised as a territory prior to this (*ibid*). By 1066, Chester was a prosperous town with approximately 2500-3000 inhabitants (*op cit*, 16-33). It was assessed as half a hundred, including the adjacent township of Handbridge and supported a wide range of industrial activities, such as brewing, bone working, leather, metal, and probably the production of pottery (*ibid*). The importance of external trade is attested by an elaborate system of tolls imposed on ships calling at the port (*ibid*) and the river also provided abundant opportunities for the establishment of fisheries during the medieval period (*ibid*).

- 3.3.15 Chester's close ties with the Earls of Mercia resulted in its involvement in a rising against William the Conqueror in 1069-70, which resulted in defeat and the resultant establishment of a motte and bailey castle, to the south-west of the legionary fortress, by William I (*ibid*). The conflict appears to have resulted in considerable destruction to the city, and by 1071, 205 houses out of 487 had been lost and Chester was described as 'greatly wasted' (*ibid*). The city became a military base for expeditions against the Welsh and the Irish during the eleventh and twelfth centuries (*ibid*).
- 3.3.16 A Benedictine nunnery was established in Handbridge by Earl Ranulph II in the twelfth century and was later moved to a site near the castle (*ibid*). All of Chester's nine medieval parish churches had been founded by *c* 1150 and St Mary's on the Hill, which was founded to serve the castle, was associated with a large extramural parish (*ibid*). The parish of St Mary's may have been shaped by the territories attached to the castle (*ibid*) and the township of that name incorporated a large swathe of land to the south of the River Dee, which encompassed the study area (EDT 96/2).
- 3.3.17 Chester became one of three military commands from which Edward I attacked Llywelyn's principality during the Welsh wars and retained a pivotal role subsequently (Lewis and Thacker 2003, 34-8). By the thirteenth century, occupants of the city practised a wide range of trades, including arable and pastoral agriculture, butchery, baking, cooking, fishing, mills producing malt and flour, brewing, potting, market stalls and shops, ironmongers, tanners, cobblers, skimmers, jewellers, spicers, and vintners (*op cit*, 44-5). Clothmakers were present in the thirteenth century and fullers or walkers were resident at Chester and may have been employed at mills that were located at the Handbridge side of the weir (*ibid*). Townsmen from Chester bought land in the surrounding area as a source of wealth and status, such as John Ewloe who served as mayor and owned land in both Handbridge and Claverton during the fifteenth century (*op cit*, 64-80).
- 3.3.18 In 1506 the city received county status and its constitution was formalised with the establishment of a royal charter (*op cit*, 58-64). The city became relatively cosmopolitan at this time and there were strong ties between Chester and North Wales, and a strong enough Welsh presence to result in Welsh being spoken in the streets (*ibid*). Spanish traders worked and, in at least one instance, settled in Chester, although Irish visitors appear to have settled rarely, although being Chester's primary trading partners (*ibid*).

- 3.3.19 Medieval activity in the vicinity of the study area is conspicuous, with moated sites, such as that at Moat Farm in Marlston to the south-west of the study area, being marked on modern mapping. Several sites of medieval date are also known from within the study area. One of these comprises a cross at Hough Green (Site **09**), which was recorded during the medieval period, although its exact location is not known. A small quantity of medieval finds (Site **11**) were discovered at the eastern end of the study area during the excavation of a pipe trench during the 1970s, but no further detail about the finds was provided. An area of ridge and furrow (Site **13**), representing cultivation practices that were used during the medieval and post-medieval periods, lies close to the eastern end of the proposed pipeline. A medieval 'great ditch' (Site **14**) was recorded in historical references lying immediately adjacent to the proposed pipeline. The exact location of the ditch has not been verified but it is possible that the pipeline route will coincide with portions of the ditch or associated banking, or other potential structural elements. The former medieval manor house of Overleigh Manor (Site **15**) lay close to the northern end of the proposed pipeline and was also associated with a medieval chapel built by Basinkwerk Abbey. There is, therefore, considerable potential for sites and finds of medieval date within the study area.
- 3.3.20 **Post-medieval and Industrial periods:** by 1563, Chester had a relatively large population of *c* 4700, which was half as large as that of York, and had reached 6130 by 1586 (*op cit*, 90-7). Two outbreaks of plague in 1603-5 killed 933 people in the first occurrence and 1041 people in the second (*ibid*). However, the population levels recovered quickly and had reached 7650 by 1644 (*ibid*). Chester had been politically neutral in the build-up to the civil war. However, by autumn 1642 prominent figures were attempting to encourage royalist sympathies, and a visit from Charles I secured the loyalty of the city corporation and the subsequent removal or voluntary exit of parliamentarians from the city (*op cit*, 113-5). Between late 1644 and February 1646 Chester was besieged by parliamentarian forces and the population and soldiers sheltered within the walls, whilst the suburbs were evacuated and burnt. Following the end of the siege, in June 1647, when conditions remained overcrowded and insanitary, the plague struck again and 2099 people had died by April 1648 (*ibid*). Lying at a distance from the city centre, and separated by the River Dee, it is possible that the portions of Handbridge in the immediate vicinity of the study area avoided the worst of the infections, particularly as these areas will have been less densely populated and rural in character.
- 3.3.21 A possible explanation for the earthwork enclosure at Heronbridge had been posited that it may have represented a defensive position erected during the siege of Chester by Parliamentarian forces in 1644 (Chester Archaeological Society 2013). However, radiocarbon dating has demonstrated that the ditch was in use during the early medieval period (*ibid*) and the positions of the Civil War parliamentary siege works appear to have lain further to the north (CHER 12502), and included several batteries and sections of ramparts and ditches, such as those at the northern end of the study area (Sites **18** and **19**).
- 3.3.22 Much of the proposed pipeline route lies within, or immediately adjacent to, the registered park and gardens associated with Eaton Hall (Site **21**). This hall

was constructed during the seventeenth century, to the south of Eccleston, and the large estate extends to include portions of the study area. In addition to running through areas of parkland landscape, two nineteenth century estate lodges (Sites **22** and **23**) also lie within the study area.

- 3.3.23 The turnpike road between Chester and Wrexham (Site **05**) opened in 1743, along the course of the present A483, which is crossed by the proposed pipeline, and the turnpike trust continued to operate until 1877. The turnpike road between Chester and Holyhead (Site **06**) opened in 1756, and is also crossed by the proposed pipeline, and the turnpike trust continued to operate until 1883. Two tollgates (Sites **07** and **08**) associated with the Chester to Holyhead turnpike also lie within the study area. Local communication routes were augmented in the later nineteenth century with the establishment of a horse-drawn tramway system (Site **01**), the first line of which ran from Chester to Saltney and opened in 1878 (Site **02**). The trams were electrified in 1896 and were replaced by bus services in 1930.
- 3.3.24 The CHER records that two buildings and an associated enclosure were depicted on a plan of Chester by Hunter in 1789 and that this area was marked as a brickworks on a city plan of 1823 (Site **34**). Grosvenor Bridge (Site **35**), over the River Dee, was designed by Thomas Harrison in 1824 and was built between 1827 and 1833 by his pupil, William Cole the younger, with Jesse Hartley as a consultant.
- 3.3.25 A late nineteenth-century park lies at the northern end of the study area. This is known as Dingle Bank Park (Site **16**), and forms part of the Curzon Park Conservation Area (Site **32**). Curzon Park was a mid-nineteenth-century suburb that was built to accommodate upper middle class residents and one nineteenth-century detached house at number 2 Curzon Park North (Site **03**) is a grade II listed building and lies within the study area. A second house is a cottage that was built in c 1850, at the entrance to Curzon Park, called The Lodge (Site **04**), which is also grade II listed. The Overleigh Cemetery (Site **31**) lies at the eastern side of the northern end of the study area and was established between 1848 and 1850. The gates and piers to the cemetery (Site **36**) lie within the study area and are grade II listed structures. West Chapel, which lies within the cemetery, and to the south of Overleigh Road, is a grade II listed building, but lies just beyond the edge of the study area.
- 3.3.26 The Ordnance Survey (OS) maps from the late-nineteenth century (OS 1871-82; OS 1911) depict the study area as being primarily wooded parkland and field systems, with residential areas in the gradually developing suburbs at Curzon Park (Site **32**). A linear feature (Site **37**) first recorded on the OS map of 1899 is likely to have been a flood defence bank.
- 3.3.27 **Modern period:** the general character of the study area, comprising wooded parkland and enclosed field systems, changed little throughout the twentieth century. The most conspicuous developments included the establishment of Overleigh Secondary school, which was built close to the eastern side of the study area between 1954 and 1968 (OS 1954; OS 1968). Residential estates were established in the vicinity of Green Bank, at the eastern end of the study area, between 1968 and 1982-91 and, during this period, the residential areas

to the west of Wrexham Road expanded and the Grosvenor Hospital was built at the western side of the study area (OS 1968; OS 1982-91). A building in the location of the pumping station at Heronbridge was first depicted in 1961 (OS 1961), although it was not named as a pumping station until the mapping of 1982-91 (OS 1982-91). Many of the fields to the south and west of Overleigh Secondary School are now used as playing fields.

### 3.4 MAP REGRESSION

- 3.4.1 **Introduction:** numerous maps were consulted, spanning 1842 to the present day, most of which depicted few changes in the landscape of the central part of the study area from the character and appearance of the area in the present day. In order to avoid repetition, a selection of the most relevant sources examined is described below. Relevant details from other map sources have been incorporated within the historic background section (*above*). Although beyond the scope of this rapid assessment, it is possible that estate maps relating to Eaton Hall and Overleigh Manor might be available that pre-date the tithe map of 1842, and that depict portions of the study area. City maps of Chester, and panoramic illustration that pre-date the nineteenth century were also produced, some of which included details of the landscape to the south of the River Dee, and it is possible that a detailed examination of these maps might reveal information relating the structures and former land use within the study area.
- 3.4.2 **Tithe map St Mary's on the Hill of 1842 (CRO EDT 96/2) (Fig 3):** the tithe map presented early detailed depictions of the study area that pre-dated the production of the local Ordnance Survey maps and showed the landscape to be characterised by field systems, woodland, and lanes and drives, all of which formed elements of a parkland (Fig 3). The map showed and named Overleigh Lodge (Site 22) straddling the drive (Site 33) that the proposed pipeline follows. A toll house (Site 08) was depicted just to the south of Curzon Park Lodge (Site 04), although the lodge was not shown. An area of woodland in the central portion of the study area was labelled 'Plot 136' and the accompanying schedule described this area as a plantation and carriage drive (Site 33); the latter appearing to relate to the long straight drive along which part of the pipeline runs. The narrow lane running east/west from the Greenbank area along which the pipeline runs was named as Town Field Lane and the fields to the west of this, just outside the study area, feature town field in their names, demonstrating that this area was formerly used for common grazing. Eaton Hall Lodge (Site 23) was shown and named on the map, and a house named Green bank was shown to the east of Eaton Road. There was no indication of the brickworks (Site 34) on this map.
- 3.4.3 **OS First Edition map of 1874 at 25" to 1 mile (Fig 4):** this map presented a similar depiction of the study area to the tithe map of 1842, but to a considerably higher level of detail. Part of the planned suburb at Curzon Park (Site 32) had been established, and Curzon Park Lodge (Site 04) was shown. Large formally planted orchards, or other plantations of trees, were present in the central part of the study area, to the east of the carriage drive (Site 33) and several smaller fields had been consolidated to create these larger plots. The large house at Green Bank was shown to lie within large formal gardens.



- 3.4.4 ***OS First Edition map of 1881-2 at 6" to 1 mile (Fig 5):*** this mapping presented a similar depiction of the previous OS map, but with a lesser degree of detail.
- 3.4.5 ***OS Second Edition map of 1899 at 25" to 1 mile (Fig 6):*** by the time of the production of this mapping, Overleigh Lodge (Site 22) had been replaced with a smaller structure located to the eastern side of the carriage drive (Site 33), and the large structure that straddled the drive had been removed. Overleigh Cemetery (Site 31) had been laid out by this date. The areas of formal tree planting were shown without any detail of trees, and were labelled as 'nursery' and shown to have been bisected by a trackway. This was the first map to have depicted a linear feature (Site 37) at the northern end of the study area that appears to have been a flood embankment.
- 3.4.6 ***OS Third Edition map of 1911 at 25" to 1 mile (Fig 7):*** this mapping presented a similar depiction of the previous OS map. The nursery area was shown to be partially planted with trees and had been divided into northern and southern portions with the addition of a field boundary.

### **3.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH INSPECTION**

- 3.5.1 Aerial photographs were consulted in order to examine the area for indications of previously unrecorded features, such as earthworks, and sub-surface remains that might be visible as crop marks. Some areas were obscured by tree cover and could not be examined effectively and the open areas straddling Town Field Lane, and the field to the east of Eaton Road, were the most suitable for this type of photographic inspection.
- 3.5.2 ***Vertical Aerial Photographs from the 1970s (Cheshire Archives and Local Studies 2013):*** the fields immediately to the south of Overleigh Secondary School were seen to contain indications of numerous parallel and straight lines, which are likely to have resulted from a combination of relatively modern arable cultivation and the mowing of the school playing fields (Plate 2). No other features of archaeological significance were conspicuous on these photographs, although this does not preclude the presence of sub-surface remains in these areas.



Plate 2: A series of narrow and straight lines visible on 1970s aerial photographs to the north of Town Field Lane, which are indicative of relatively modern land use

- 3.5.3 ***Current vertical colour aerial photographs:*** current aerial photographs available through Bing mapping were examined. Sinuous lines indicative of ridge and furrow cultivation were visible to the south of Town Field Lane (Plate 3), and these had been previously identified as examples of such agriculture (Site **19**). This area was crossed by paths and other indications of superficial disturbance, and this made it difficult to ascertain with confidence the presence or character of any slight features, such as the linear features of uncertain date and function previously recorded as Site **17**.



Plate 3: The sinuous lines visible on modern aerial photographs to the south of the lane representing ridge and furrow cultivation (Site 19)

### 3.6 PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE

- 3.6.1 The proposed route runs along roads and tracks that may have caused some disturbance to underlying deposits, but which also represent historic elements of the landscape. These route ways may have been subject to periodic repair and re-surfacing, but fabric relating to their establishment is likely to exist as sub-surface or visible remains. Fabric relating to earlier structures or features may also survive below the level of the foundations of these roads or tracks.
- 3.6.2 Although much of the study area comprises open fields, these will have been subject to activity such as ploughing and tree planting, which will have caused disturbance to the topsoil and, in some areas, possibly sub-soil layers. However, considerable potential remains for the survival of sub-surface features and deposits in these areas, as well as stray finds.

### 3.7 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 3.7.1 Several archaeological projects have been undertaken within the vicinity of the study area. These include a series of works close to Greenbank House. In 1964, an excavation opposite Greenbank House revealed a Roman slate tombstone (Site 26) that did not appear to have marked a grave (CHER ECH 2502). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by L-P Archaeology at Greenbank in 2005 (CHER ECH 4338). This site had been subject to considerable landscaping in association with the nineteenth-century gardens. However a layer of plough soil that contained Roman finds (Site 24) and was, therefore, likely to date to the Roman period was encountered. A historic building survey, heritage appraisal and site appraisal were undertaken at

Greenbank by Mel Morris Conservation in 2012 (CHER ECH 5450). A series of stray finds have been compiled as an event record in the CHER (CHER ECH4911) and includes Sites **11, 12, 28, 29, and 30**.

- 3.7.2 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken to the south of the River Dee, in the vicinity of the probable flood defences at Dingle Bank (Site **37**), by L-P Archaeology in 2008. Due to the proximity of the area to the Roman fort, the watching brief was undertaken in association with the excavation of seven trenches but no significant features pre-dating the nineteenth century were identified.

### 3.8 SUMMARY GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

- 3.8.1 The results of the historic research were collated into the following summary gazetteer of sites (Table 2) and the full details of information held within the CHER are provided in *Appendices 1 and 2*. Further detail relating to additional sites identified during the rapid assessment is provided in *Appendix 3*.

Site No.	Site Name	HER No.	Statutory Designation
<b>01</b>	Chester Tramway	10864	-
<b>02</b>	Chester to Saltney Tramway	10864/1/0	-
<b>03</b>	No 2 Curzon Park North	11099	Grade II listed building no 1375754
<b>04</b>	The Lodge at Curzon Park	11101	Grade II listed building no 1375753
<b>05</b>	Chester to Wrexham turnpike	11124	-
<b>06</b>	Chester to Holyhead turnpike	11128	-
<b>07</b>	Toll gate	11128/1	-
<b>08</b>	Toll house	11128/2	-
<b>09</b>	Cross at Hough Green	11153	-
<b>10</b>	Greenbank House	11187	Grade II listed building nos 1375776 (house), 1375777 (lodge), 1375778 (walls and piers)
<b>11</b>	Medieval finds	1190/18	-
<b>12</b>	Post medieval coin	11190/18	-
<b>13</b>	Ridge and furrow	11211	-
<b>14</b>	Medieval great ditch	11218	-
<b>15</b>	Overleigh Manor	11221	-

<b>16</b>	Dingle Bank Park	11247	-
<b>17</b>	Linear features	11390	-
<b>18</b>	Parliamentary siege works	12502	-
<b>19</b>	Parliamentary siege works	12502/12	-
<b>20</b>	Roman road between Chester and Wroxeter	1700/1/0	-
<b>21</b>	Eaton Hall Park	1969/3/0	Grade II registered park and garden no 1000127
<b>22</b>	Overleigh Lodge	1969/3/4	Grade II listed building no 1375772
<b>23</b>	Eaton Hall Lodge	1969/3/5	-
<b>24</b>	Roman Cultivation Layer	8380	-
<b>25</b>	Handbridge Roman cemetery (Site <b>25</b> )	8380	-
<b>26</b>	Roman tombstone	8385/10	-
<b>27</b>	Roman road between Chester and Caer Gai (Site <b>27</b> )	8592/1/0	-
<b>28</b>	Roman find spot	8600.23	-
<b>29</b>	Roman coin	8600/37	-
<b>30</b>	Roman coin	8600/39	-
<b>31</b>	Overleigh Cemetery registered park and garden	11102	Grade II registered park and garden no 1001607
<b>32</b>	Curzon Park Conservation Area	-	Conservation Area
<b>33</b>	Carriage drive	-	-
<b>34</b>	Former brick works at Dingle Bank	11121	-
<b>35</b>	Grosvenor Bridge	10987	Grade I listed building no 1375839
<b>36</b>	Gates and gate piers to the northern part of Overleigh Cemetery	-	Grade II listed building no 1375838
<b>37</b>	Possible flood defences at Dingle Bank	11119	-

Table 2: Summary Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

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## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 A total of 37 heritage assets have been identified within the study area, with 35 having been recorded within the Cheshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). There are eleven sites, or portions of sites, with statutory designations within the study area, and these comprise eight listed buildings: No 2 Curzon Park North (Site **03**; LB no 1375754), the lodge at Curzon Park (Site **04**; LB no 1375753), three elements associated with Greenbank (Site **10**: LB nos 1375776; 1375777; and 1375778), Overleigh Lodge (Site **22**: LB no 1375772), Grosvenor Bridge (Site **35**; 10987), gates and piers to Overleigh Cemetery (Site **36**; 1375838); the grade II registered park and garden of Eaton Hall Park (Site **21**: no 1000127); the grade II registered park and garden of Overleigh Cemetery (Site **31**: 1001607); and the Curzon Park Conservation Area (Site **32**). The south-western part of the Chester and Broughton Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI) falls within the north-eastern part of the study area.
- 4.1.2 Of the identified sites, 17 have the potential to lie within the vicinity of the proposed pipeline and associated easement. These are the Chester to Saltney Tramway (Site **02**), Chester to Wrexham turnpike (Site **05**), Chester to Holyhead turnpike (Site **06**), ridge and furrow (Site **13**), medieval great ditch (Site **14**), Overleigh Manor (Site **15**), Dingle Bank Park (Site **16**), linear features (Site **17**), Roman road between Chester and Wroxeter (Site **20**), Eaton Hall Park (Site **21**), Overleigh Lodge (Site **22**), Handbridge Roman cemetery (Site **25**), Roman road between Chester and Caer Gai (Site **27**), Curzon Park Conservation Area (Site **32**), Overleigh Cemetery registered park and garden (Site **31**), the carriage drive (Site **33**) and the site of the brickworks at Dingle Bank (Site **34**).
- 4.1.3 Intrusive ground works associated with the proposed pipeline present the potential for negative impacts upon 15 of these sites (Sites **02, 05, 06, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 33, and 34**), in the form of damage and destruction to the physical remains.
- 4.1.4 Although eight listed buildings are known from the study area, the temporary nature of the works, and the lack of erection of new structures above ground level, means that there will be no residual visual impacts upon the setting of these structures. There will also be no permanent heritage impact upon the setting of the Curzon Park Conservation Area (Site **32**), the historic character of which is defined by development during the nineteenth century as a residential suburb (Taylor Young 2010, 210-36). There will be no impact upon the Overleigh Cemetery registered park and garden (Site **31**), or on the Chester and Broughton Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI). There will, however, be an impact upon the Eaton Park registered park and garden as there will be disturbance of field boundaries and the carriage drive (Site **33**), which comprise elements of the park.

- 4.1.5 Other known sites and find spots from the study area, and the wider vicinity, indicate that there is an extremely high potential for the presence of previously unidentified sites of archaeological interest within the proposed pipeline route. There is high potential for previously unidentified remains of Roman, medieval, and post-medieval date. There is also the potential for previously unidentified remains of early-medieval date, with the presence of a battle cemetery and defended site of this date known from Heronbridge, within 400m to the south of the study area.

## 4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.2.1 It is recommended that a programme of archaeological work, comprising several elements, is undertaken in order to ensure the preservation by record of the remains or potential remains of archaeological interest discussed above (Table 3, below). Only those sites that have been assessed as having the potential to be affected by the proposed pipeline have been included in Table 3.
- 4.2.2 **Documentary research:** a full study of all relevant primary and cartographic sources relating to the study area was beyond the scope of this rapid desk-based assessment. However, the inspection of such sources, particularly historic maps and estate plans, is likely to produce further information relating to the specific character of the study area in the past, and the location of structures and landscape features that are no longer visible above ground level, but which may survive as sub-surface remains. Any estate plans relating to Eaton Hall and Overleigh Manor should be inspected. Any city plans of Chester predating the first edition OS mapping of 1874 should also be inspected, as should any panoramic illustrations of the city, as the Handbridge area was generally considered to form part of the city and parts of the study area may have been depicted. Any plans that might elucidate the location and extent of parliamentary siege works should be inspected in order to better define likely related areas of archaeological importance. Useful information may also be available from secondary sources, in addition to any plans or maps, particularly in relation to the siege of Chester.
- 4.2.3 **Walkover survey:** a Level 1 identification survey should be undertaken prior to the beginning of ground works in order to examine the area of the proposed pipeline and associated easement for indications of sites of archaeological interest. Particular attention should be given to those areas where previous sites of archaeological interest, including find spots, have been identified, and in the areas where earthworks located to the south of Town Field Lane (Sites **13** and **17**) might extend to the north, into the path of the proposed pipeline. Depending upon the results of the walkover survey, further topographic and photographic survey may be appropriate.
- 4.2.4 **Topographic and photographic survey:** any visible portions of historic drives and paths that will be subject to disturbance during the pipeline works (Chester to Saltney Tramway (Site **02**), Dingle Bank (Site **16**), Roman road between Chester and Wroxeter (Site **20**), Roman road between Chester and Caer Gai (Site **27**), and the carriage drive (Site **33**)) should be subject to

topographic earthwork survey, in order to preserve by record their physical form above ground prior to disturbance. Any earthworks of archaeological interest identified during the walkover survey should also be subject to topographic survey, where appropriate.

- 4.2.5 **Geophysical Survey:** there is a high potential for remains associated with a Roman cemetery (Sites **25** and **26**) and other activity relating to Roman settlement (Site **24**) at the eastern end of the study area, in addition to the putative presence of a medieval great ditch in this area (Site **14**) and the discovery of finds of medieval date (Site **11**). It is, therefore, recommended that the proposed pipeline route to the east of Eaton Road, and the portion of the route running westwards from this point, adjacent to the northern side of Town Field Lane, should be subject to geophysical survey in order to identify areas of likely archaeological potential.
- 4.2.5 **Archaeological watching brief:** given the presence of 17 known sites of archaeological interest within the proposed pipeline route, and the potential for previously unidentified sub-surface remains dating to the Roman, early medieval, medieval, and post-medieval periods, it is recommended that a watching brief should be undertaken during all ground works, such as topsoil stripping and the excavation of the pipe trench.
- 4.2.6 **Archaeological strip and record:** any areas of archaeological potential of possible prehistoric, Roman, early medieval, or medieval date identified during the geophysical survey and walkover survey should be subject to archaeological strip and record in order to facilitate their preservation by record prior to disturbance by ground works. Sites of particular significance identified during the watching brief, such as those dating to the prehistoric, Roman, early medieval, or medieval periods, may also be most appropriately recorded through a programme of strip and record.

Site No.	Site Name	Recommendations
<b>02</b>	Chester to Saltney Tramway	Watching brief
<b>05</b>	Chester to Wrexham turnpike	None
<b>06</b>	Chester to Holyhead turnpike	None
<b>13</b>	Ridge and furrow	Walkover survey, topographic and photographic survey, watching brief
<b>14</b>	Medieval great ditch	Walkover survey, geophysical survey, strip and record
<b>15</b>	Overleigh Manor	Watching brief
<b>16</b>	Dingle Bank	Topographic and photographic survey, watching brief
<b>17</b>	Linear features	Walkover survey, topographic and photographic survey, watching brief



<b>20</b>	Roman road between Chester and Wroxeter	Topographic and photographic survey, watching brief
<b>21</b>	Eaton Hall Park	Topographic and photographic survey, watching brief
<b>22</b>	Overleigh Lodge	Watching brief
<b>25</b>	Handbridge Roman cemetery	Geophysical survey, strip and record
<b>27</b>	Roman road between Chester and Caer Gai	Topographic and photographic survey, watching brief
<b>33</b>	Carriage drive	Topographic and photographic survey, watching brief
<b>34</b>	Brickworks at Dingle Bank	Watching brief

Table 3: Archaeological recommendations for gazetteer sites

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## 6. ILLUSTRATIONS

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### 6.1 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Plan of gazetteer sites

Figure 3: Proposed route superimposed on the St Mary's on the Hill tithe map of 1842

Figure 4: Proposed route superimposed on the Ordnance Survey first edition 25":1 mile map of 1874

Figure 5: Proposed route superimposed on the Ordnance Survey first edition 6":1 mile map of 1881-2

Figure 6: Proposed route superimposed on the Ordnance Survey second edition 25":1 mile map of 1899

Figure 7: Proposed route superimposed on the Ordnance Survey third edition 25":1 mile map of 1911

### 6.2 LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: A general aerial view of the landscape through which the pipeline runs

Plate 2: A series of narrow and straight lines visible on 1970s aerial photographs to the north of Town Field Lane, which are indicative of relatively modern land use

Plate 3: The sinuous lines visible on modern aerial photographs to the south of the lane representing ridge and furrow cultivation (Site **19**)

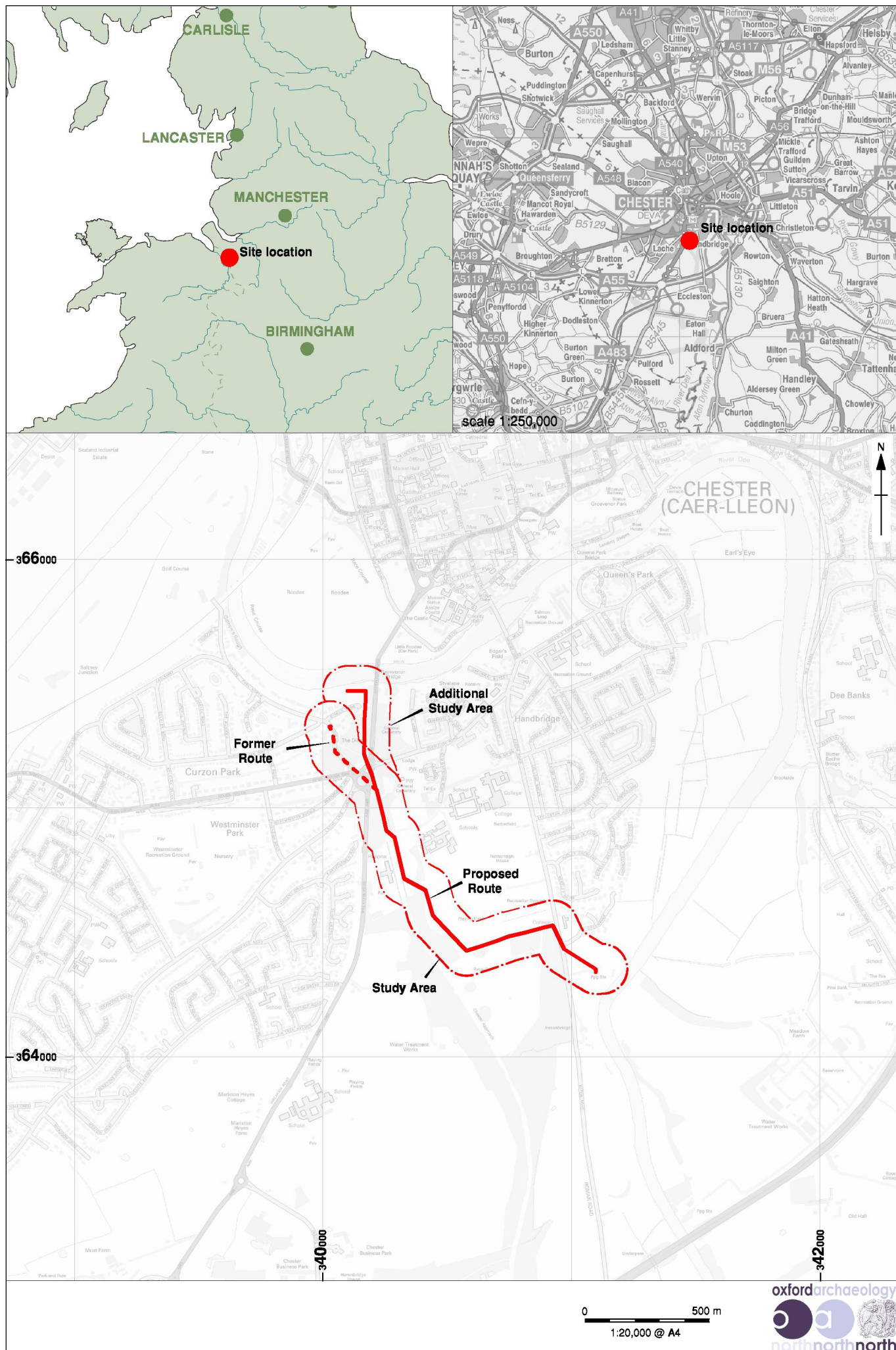


Figure 1: Site location



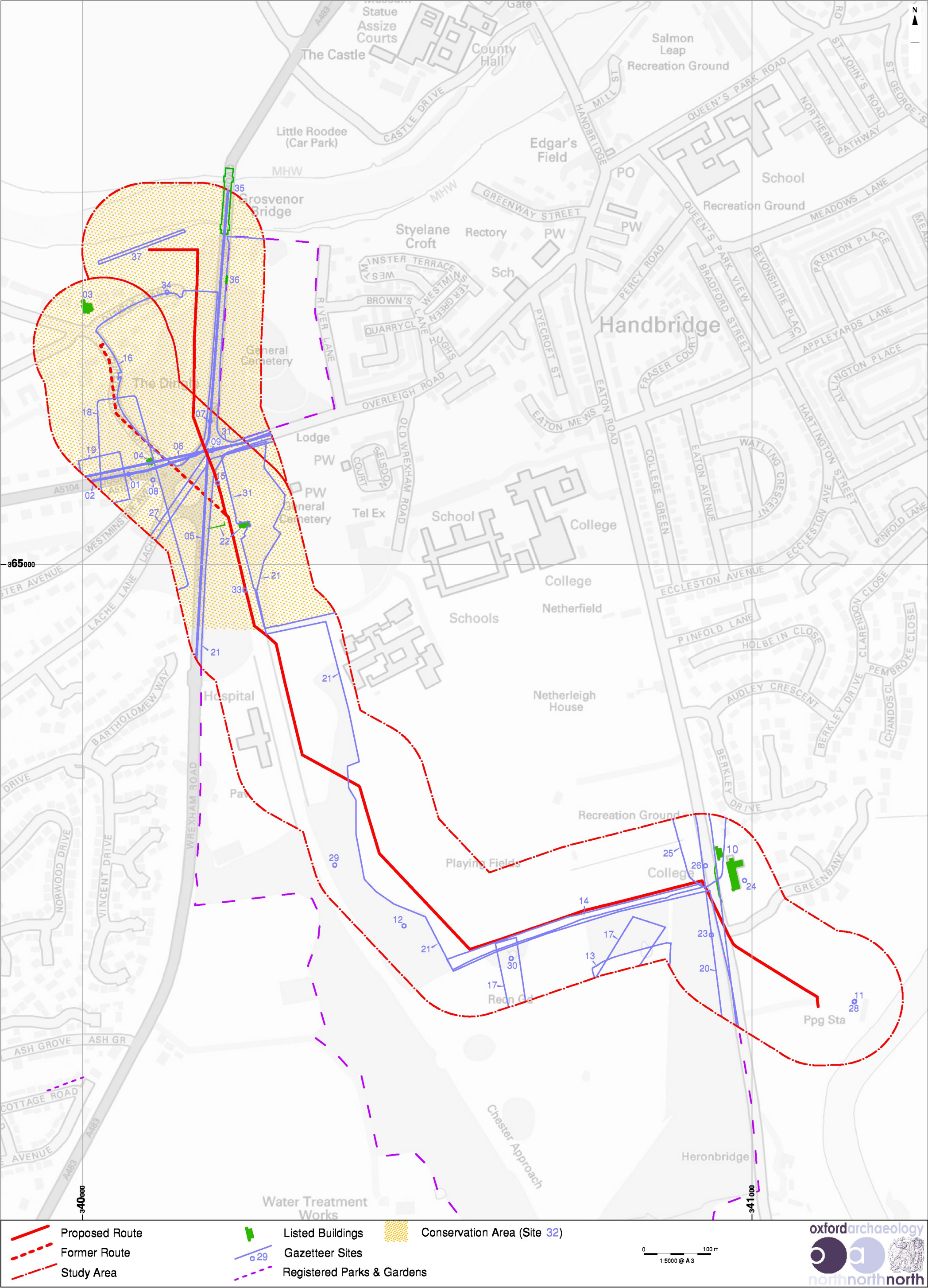
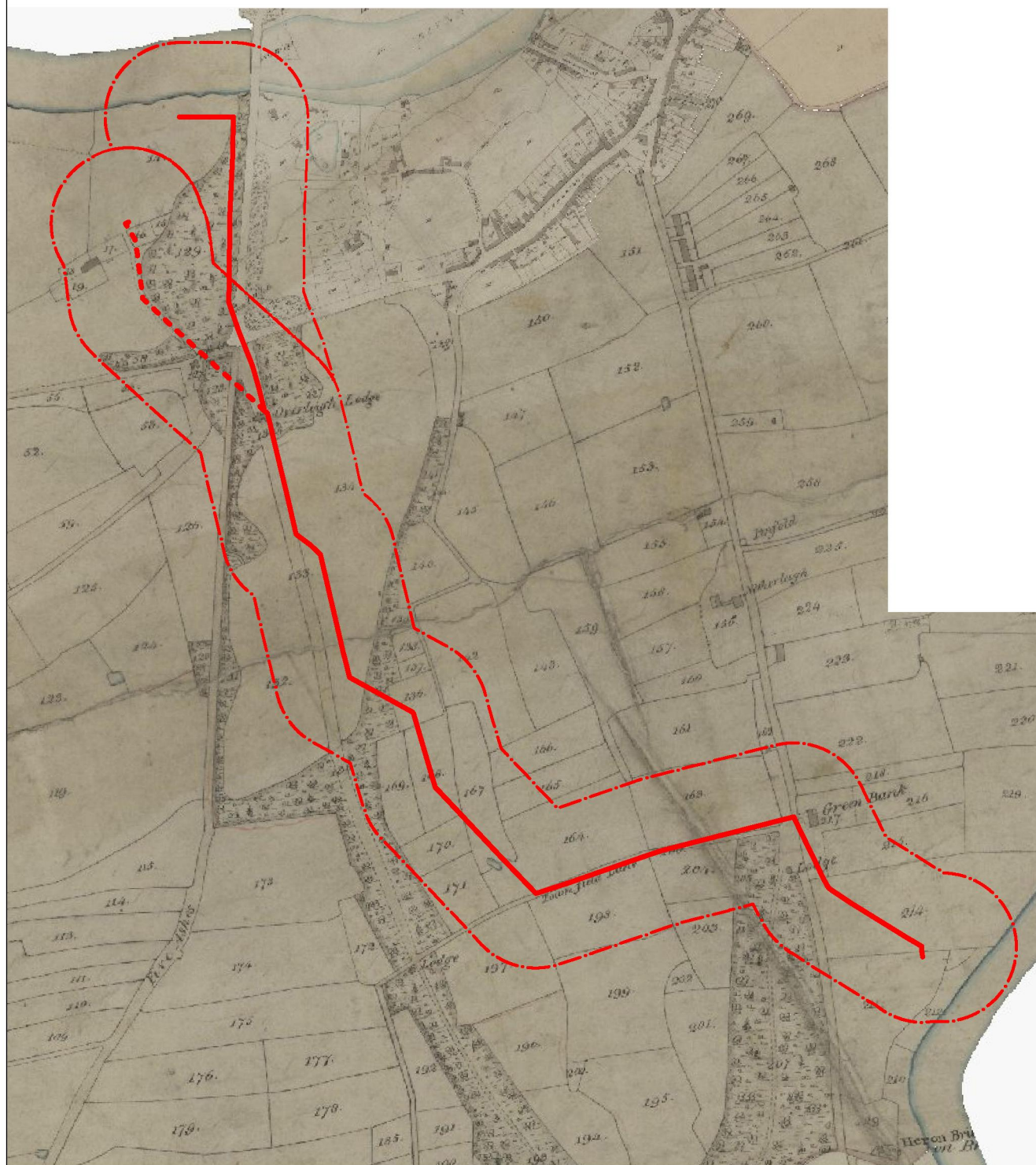





Figure 2: Plan of gazetteer sites



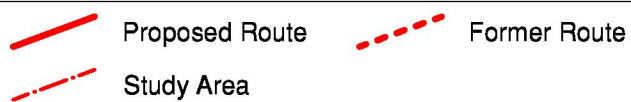
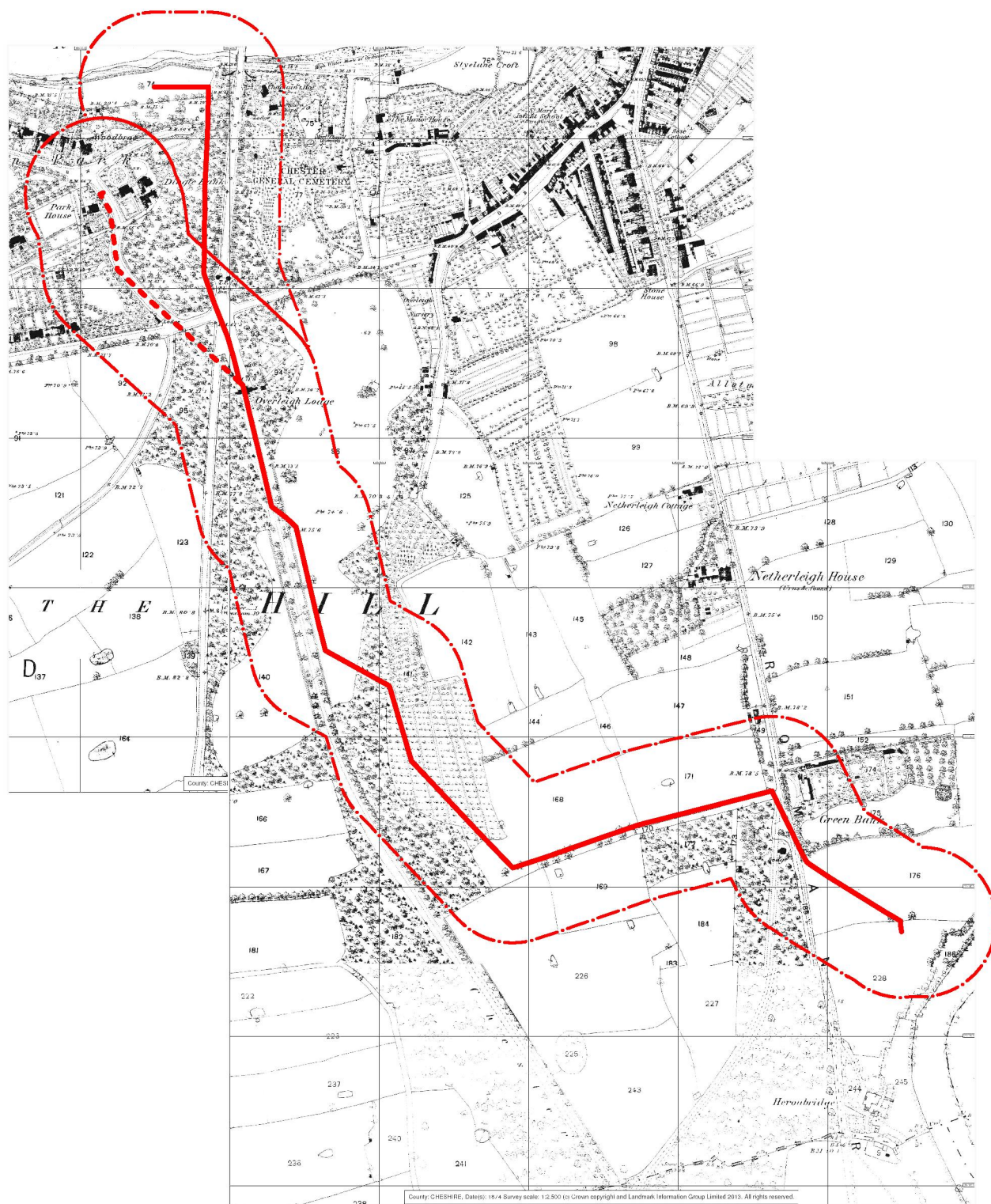


 Proposed Route
  Former Route
  Study Area

0 200 m  
 1:8000 @ A4

Figure 3: Proposed route superimposed on the St Mary's on the Hill Tithe map of 1842





0 200 m  
1:8000 @ A4

Figure 4: Proposed route superimposed on the Ordnance Survey first edition 25":1 mile map of 1874



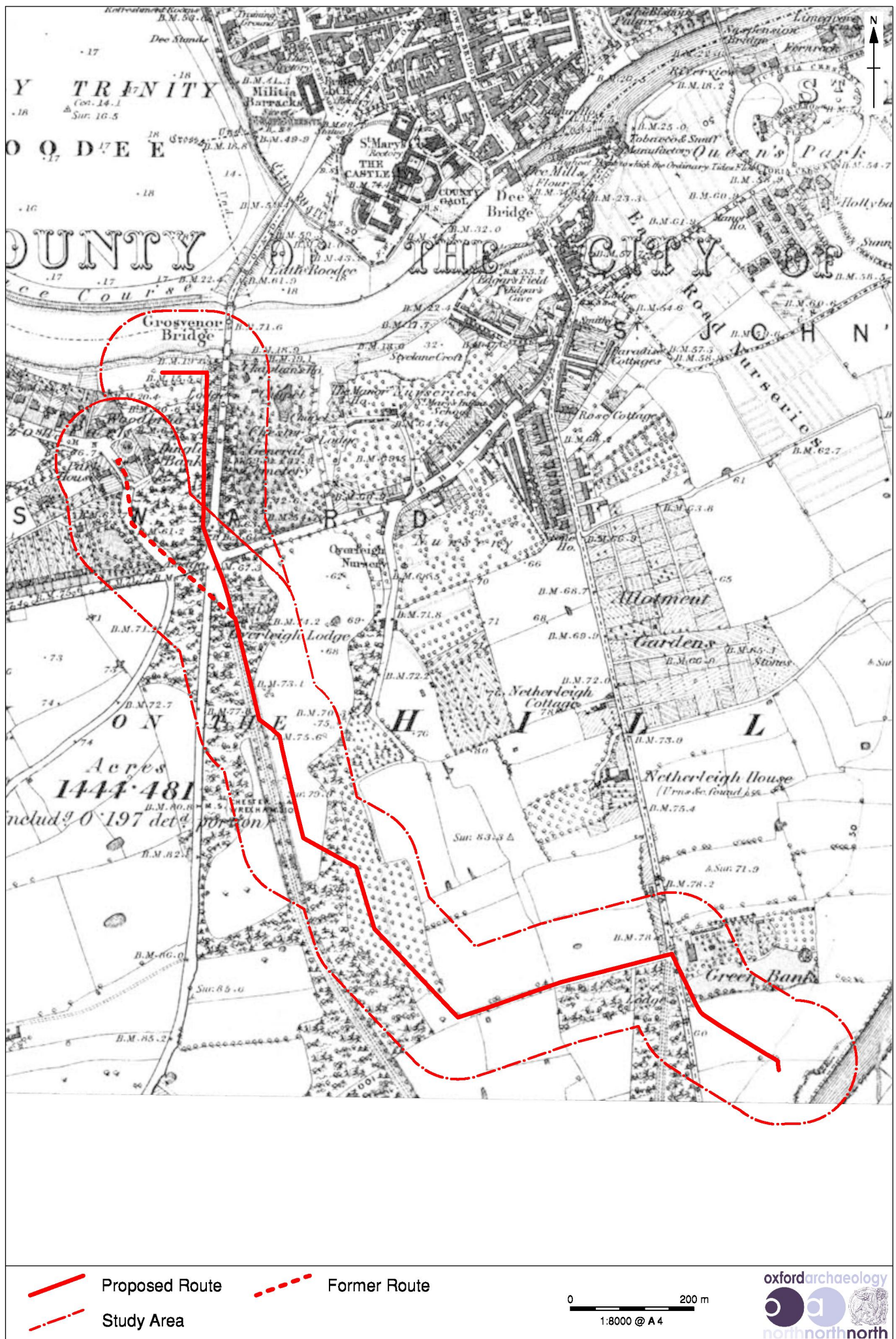
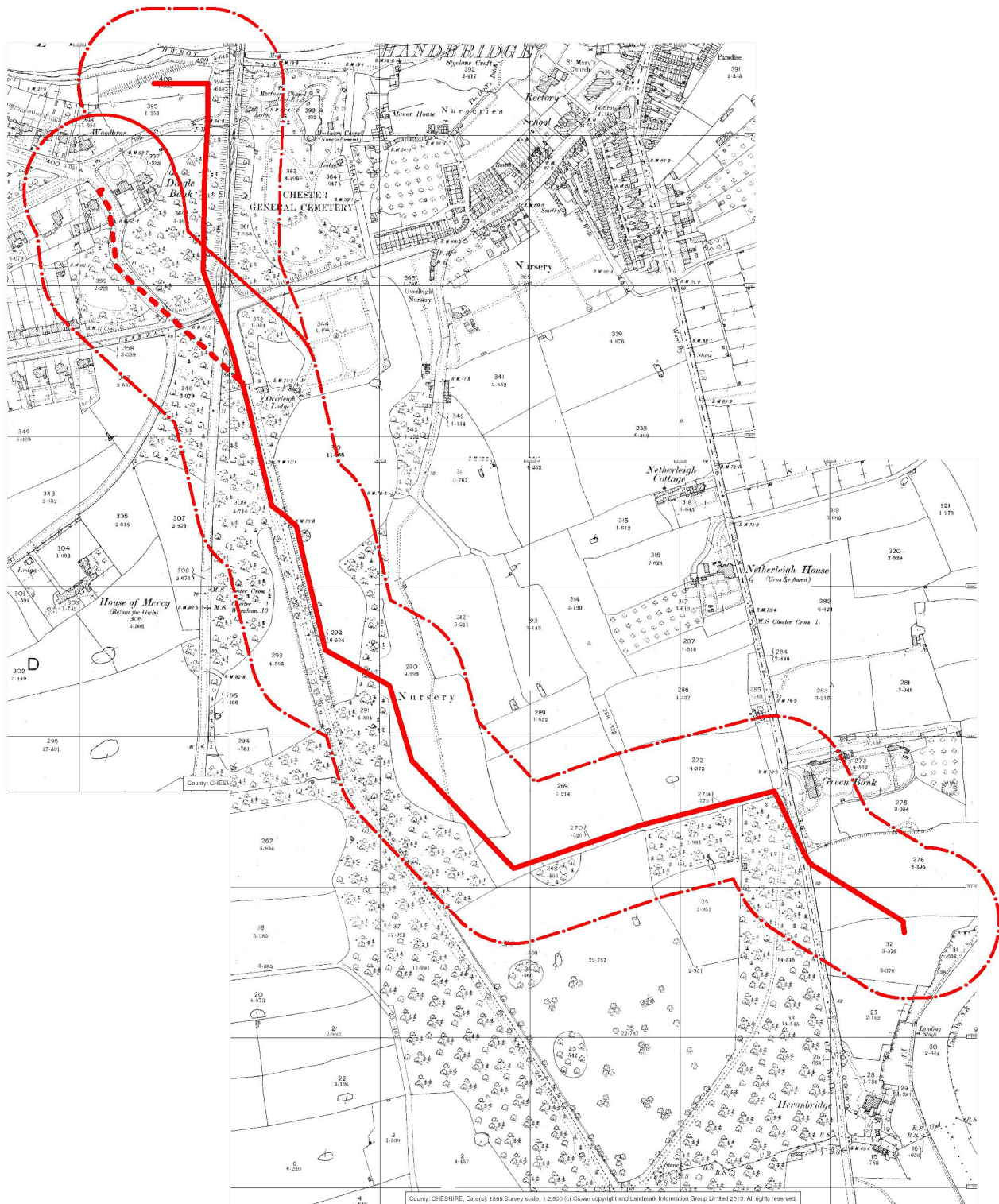





Figure 5: Proposed route superimposed on the Ordnance Survey first edition 6":1 mile map of 1881-82





 Proposed Route
  Former Route
  Study Area

0 200 m  
1:8000 @ A4

Figure 6: Proposed route superimposed on the Ordnance Survey second edition 25":1 mile map of 1899



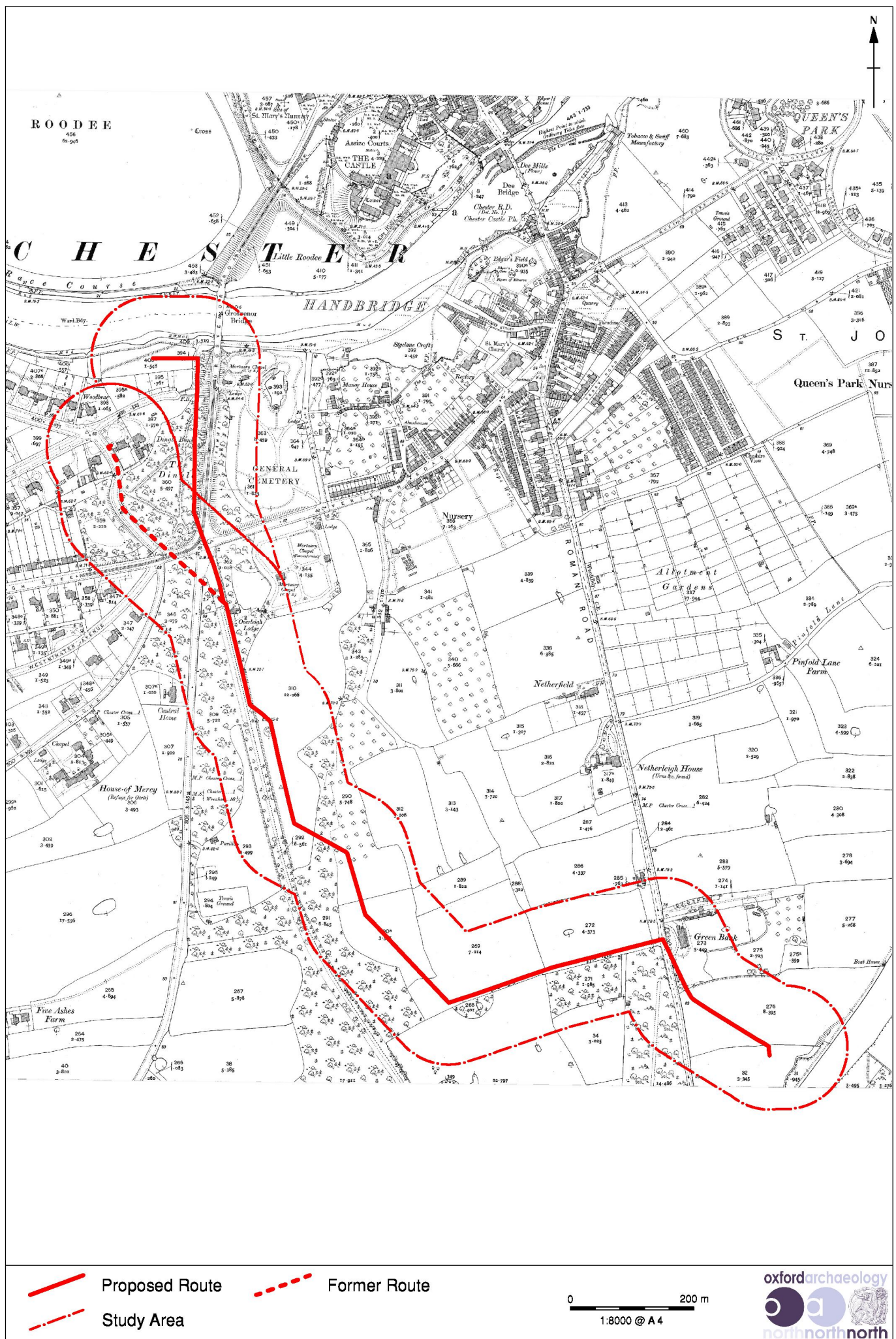


Figure 7: Proposed route superimposed on the Ordnance Survey third edition 25":1 mile map of 1911

## APPENDIX 1: MONUMENTS IN THE CHESHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
10864	Chester Tramway	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER, CHESTER HOLY TRINITY, CHESHIRE
Township/Parish/County	
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Medieval to Modern)	RAILWAY & INDUSTRIAL AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4059 6598	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
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### Short Summary

Chester Tramway

### Summary

The first tramway system in Chester was proposed in 1877 and implemented by the following year running from the station to Saltney. The main depot was adjacent to the station, initially using horse drawn services until the tracks were electrified following the construction of the electricity plant in 1896. Two further lines were added in 1906 to Tarvin Road and to Christleton Road. Although popular, the trams were not a financial success and were replaced by motor bus services in 1930.

A building assessment of the tram depot in 2005 recorded several phases of alteration to the tram complex. The main shed, built in 1878, was initially constructed with horse drawn carriages in mind and following the conversion to electric lines in 1896 the main shed was altered. This involved the raising of the roof and the widening of the main doors in 1902 allowing for the storage of up to 18 trams.

A second phase of alteration was then carried out in the 1930s following the conversion of the building into a bus depot. The resulted in the demolition of the former manager's office to the east of the main shed and its replacement with a steel framed shed. To the rear of the manager's office, the former stables and hay store, later used as a body repair shop, was also partially demolished in 1977 to make way for a steam cleaning plant. The former tram lines survive to the south of the main shed on Tramway Street survive between granite setts, those to the north have been removed.

### Monument Type and Date

TRAM SHED (AD 19TH CENTURY to AD 20TH CENTURY - 1878 AD to 1930 AD)

Evidence DEMOLISHED STRUCTURE

TRAMWAY (AD 19TH CENTURY to AD 20TH CENTURY - 1878 AD to 1930 AD)

Evidence DEMOLISHED STRUCTURE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Conservation Area	City Centre (Chester) Conservation Area	Active	01/01/1969

### Description

The first tramway system in Chester was proposed in 1877 and implemented by the following year running from the station to Saltney. The main depot was adjacent to the station, initially using horse drawn services until the tracks were electrified following the construction of the electricity plant in 1896. Two further lines were added in 1906 to Tarvin Road and to



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

Christleton Road. Although popular, the trams were not a financial success and were replaced by motor bus services in 1930. (1)

A building assessment of the tram depot in 2005 recorded several phases of alteration to the tram complex. The main shed, built in 1878, was initially constructed with horse drawn carriages in mind and following the conversion to electric lines in 1896 the main shed was altered. This involved the raising of the roof and the widening of the main doors in 1902 allowing for the storage of up to 18 trams. (5)

A second phase of alteration was then carried out in the 1930s following the conversion of the building into a bus depot. The resulted in the demolition of the former manager's office to the east of the main shed and its replacement with a steel framed shed. To the rear of the manager's office, the former stables and hay store, later used as a body repair shop, was also partially demolished in 1977 to make way for a steam cleaning plant. The former tram lines survive to the south of the main shed on Tramway Street survive between granite setts, those to the north have been removed. (5)

<1> Ordnance Survey, 1898, *Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire* (Map)

<2> Ordnance Survey, 1911, *Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire* (Map)

<3> Harris, B.E. (ed), 1987, *A History of the County of Chester: Volume I: Physique, Prehistory, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Domesday (Victoria County History)* (Book)

<4> Earthworks Archaeological Services, 2005, *Proposed Redevelopment at Tramway Street Bus Depot, Chester - A Programme of Archaeological Evaluation.* (Client Report)

<5> Castlering Archaeology, 2010, *Former Tram Depot, Tramway Street, Chester, Historic Building Recording* (Client Report)

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### Sources

- (1) Ordnance Survey. 1898. *Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.*
- (2) Ordnance Survey. 1911. *Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.*
- (3) Harris, B.E. (ed). 1987. *A History of the County of Chester: Volume I: Physique, Prehistory, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Domesday (Victoria County History).*
- (4) Earthworks Archaeological Services. 2005. *Proposed Redevelopment at Tramway Street Bus Depot, Chester - A Programme of Archaeological Evaluation..* R2568. R2568
- (5) Castlering Archaeology. 2010. *Former Tram Depot, Tramway Street, Chester, Historic Building Recording.* R3009. R3009

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
10864/1/0	Chester Tramway (Chester to Saltney line)	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER, CHESTER HOLY TRINITY, CHESHIRE
Township/Parish/County	
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Medieval to Modern)	RAILWAY & INDUSTRIAL AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4000 6598	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
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### Short Summary

Chester Tramway (Chester to Saltney line)

### Summary

The Chester to Saltney tram line was the first line opened in the city in 1878, the tracks were replaced and electrified in 1896. Although popular, the trams were not a financial success and were replaced by motor bus services in 1930.

### Monument Type and Date

TRAMWAY (AD 19TH CENTURY to AD 20TH CENTURY - 1878 AD to 1930 AD)

Evidence DEMOLISHED STRUCTURE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Area of Archaeological Importance	Chester & Boughton	30/09/1984	
Conservation Area	City Centre (Chester) Conservation Area	Active	01/01/1969

### Description

The Chester to Saltney tram line was the first line opened in the city in 1878, the tracks were replaced and electrified in 1896. Although popular, the trams were not a financial success and were replaced by motor bus services in 1930. (1)

<1> Ordnance Survey, 1898, *Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire* (Map)

<2> Ordnance Survey, 1911, *Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire* (Map)

<3> Harris, B.E. (ed), 1987, *A History of the County of Chester: Volume I: Physique, Prehistory, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Domesday (Victoria County History)* (Book)

### Sources

- (1) Ordnance Survey. 1898. Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.
- (2) Ordnance Survey. 1911. Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

- (3) Harris, B.E. (ed). 1987. A History of the County of Chester: Volume I: Physique, Prehistory, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Domesday (Victoria County History). p44

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

30/07/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
10987	Grosvenor Bridge	Building

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER, CHESTER HOLY TRINITY, CHESHIRE
Township/Parish/County	
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Medieval to Modern)	PORT AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4021 6554	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
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### Short Summary

Grosvenor Bridge

### Summary

The Grosvenor Bridge spans the River Dee, it was designed 1824 by Thomas Harrison and built between 1827 and 1833. It is of red and cream Peckforton sandstone and consists of a single deep arch across the river, then believed to have been the longest stone arch in the world. River arch with pavilion-abutments; an archway for pedestrians and coaches to each side; outer abutments, quadrant-shaped in plan, stepping down with slope of embankments. On the bridge a slate plaque gives historic details.

### Monument Type and Date

BRIDGE (AD 19TH CENTURY - 1827 AD to 1833 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Area of Archaeological Importance	Chester & Boughton	30/09/1984	
Conservation Area	City Centre (Chester) Conservation Area	Active	01/01/1969
Listed Building	GROSVENOR BRIDGE	I	28/07/1955

### Description

The Grosvenor Bridge spans the River Dee, earlier designs of the bridge were drawn by Thomas Harrison, however, it was his pupil William Cole Jnr who undertook the final design in 1826 with Thomas Telford as the consulting engineer. (3)

It is of red and cream Peckforton sandstone and consists of a single deep arch across the river, then believed to have been the longest stone arch in the world. River arch with pavilion-abutments; an archway for pedestrians and coaches to each side; outer abutments, quadrant-shaped in plan, stepping down with slope of embankments. On the bridge a slate plaque gives historic details. (1)

<1> English Heritage, 2005, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* (Digital archive)



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

30/07/2013

<2> Barnes, G K, 2000-01, *New Bridge, New Road, New Church* (Article in Journal)

<3> Clarke, J W, 1958, *The Building of Grosvenor Bridge* (Article in Journal)

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### Sources

- (1) English Heritage. 2005. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 469818
- (2) Barnes, G K. 2000-01. New Bridge, New Road, New Church. Journal of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society.
- (3) Clarke, J W. 1958. The Building of Grosvenor Bridge. Journal of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society.

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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# Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11099	Suburban house at No 2 Curzon Park North	Building

## Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Medieval to Modern)	SOUTHERN SUBURB AREA

## National Grid Reference

SJ 4000 6538	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
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## Short Summary

No 2 Curzon Park North

## Summary

No 2 Curzon Park North is a former detached suburban house now converted into flats. It was built in the mid 19th century as part of the Curzon Park suburb using Flemish bond brown brick and a hipped grey slate roof. The front facade consists of double doors of 2 fielded panels with a 1-pane overlight and a pilastered round-arched case in a 2-column portico with a small round-arched window in each return wall. The sides and rear are detailed similarly to the front. The right side has a full-length cast-iron verandah with lattice posts and frieze, scroll brackets and hipped slate roof. Chimneys with stone cornices at left end and on front right of entrance.

Curzon Park was a mid 19th century suburb aimed at the upper middle class with large detached or semi detached properties often built in the Italianate style and set within large designed gardens.

## Monument Type and Date

GARDEN SUBURB? (AD 19TH CENTURY - 1850 AD to 1860 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

HOUSE (AD 19TH CENTURY - 1850 AD to 1860 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Conservation Area	Curzon Park (Chester) Conservation Area	Active	25/04/1979
Listed Building	No name for this Entry	II	23/07/1998

## Description

No 2 Curzon Park North is a former detached suburban house now converted into flats. It was built in the mid 19th century as part of the Curzon Park suburb using Flemish bond brown brick and a hipped grey slate roof. The front facade consists of double doors of 2 fielded panels with a 1-pane overlight and a pilastered round-arched case in a 2-column portico with a small round-arched window in each return wall. The sides and rear are detailed similarly to the front. The right side has a full-length cast-iron verandah with lattice posts and frieze, scroll brackets and hipped slate roof. Chimneys with stone cornices at left end and on front right of entrance. (1)



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

Curzon Park was a mid 19th century suburb aimed at the upper middle class with large detached or semi detached properties often built in the Italianate style and set within large designed gardens. (1)

<1> English Heritage, 2005, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* (Digital archive)

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### Sources

(1) English Heritage. 2005. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 469733

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11101	The Lodge at Curzon Park	Building

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Medieval to Modern)	SOUTHERN SUBURB AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4010 6515	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
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### Short Summary

The Lodge at Curzon Park

### Summary

The lodge is a cottage built in around 1850 at the entrance to the Curzon Park suburb. It is of painted brick with stone dressing and a grey slate hipped roof with lead flashings. The main body of the lodge is two storeys high with a one storey extension to the rear added in the late 20th century.

Curzon Park was a mid 19th century suburb aimed at the upper middle class with large detached or semi detached properties often built in the Italianate style and set within large designed gardens.

### Monument Type and Date

GARDEN SUBURB? (AD 19TH CENTURY - 1850 AD to 1860 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

HOUSE (AD 19TH CENTURY - 1850 AD to 1860 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Status and other references		Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Conservation Area	Curzon Park (Chester) Conservation Area	Active	25/04/1979	
Listed Building	THE LODGE	II	23/07/1998	

### Description

The lodge is a cottage built in around 1850 at the entrance to the Curzon Park suburb. It is of painted brick with stone dressing and a grey slate hipped roof with lead flashings. The main body of the lodge is two storeys high with a one storey extension to the rear added in the late 20th century. (1)

Curzon Park was a mid 19th century suburb aimed at the upper middle class with large detached or semi detached properties often built in the Italianate style and set within large designed gardens. (1)

<1> English Heritage, 2005, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* (Digital archive)



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

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### Sources

- (1) English Heritage. 2005. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 469732

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11102	Overleigh Cemetery	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Medieval to Modern)	SOUTHERN SUBURB AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4030 6519	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
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### Short Summary

Overleigh Cemetery

### Summary

Overleigh Cemetery was laid out between 1848 and 1850 to a design prepared by Mr Lister that made use of the existing terrain to create a series of serpentine walks, picturesque views and incorporated a number of monuments designed by T.M. Penson. The original structures in the cemetery included an Anglican chapel (demolished in the 1980s), a non-conformist chapel (demolished 1907), two lodges (demolished c1967) and a chaplain's house (demolished late 19th century). The only surviving structures designed by Penson are the original entrance to the cemetery from the Grosvenor Road consisted of a gate and gate piers with railings between, and a bridge consisting of a semicircular arch approximately 3m wide and its retaining walls.

There is also a Church of England Cemetery Chapel, now Orthodox church. Added in the early 20th century it is of stone dressed hard red brick with a grey green slate roof designed in a style similar to John Douglas. It is rectangular in plan including a north aisle abutting north-west tower containing porch; small south outshut under lean-to roof.

There are also a number of monuments and tombstones within the cemetery that are included on the English Heritage listed buildings register including the following:

A cenotaph of white stone dedicated to the soldiers of World War I. It is inscribed "THIS CROSS OF SACRIFICE IS ONE IN DESIGN AND INTENTION WITH THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN SET UP IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM AND OTHER PLACES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WHERE OUR DEAD OF THE GREAT WAR ARE LAID TO REST: THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE".

A monument to Bishop John Graham, who was a strong supporter of education for poor and disadvantaged children. Added in around 1866 it is of sandstone with base of 2 square steps; freestone plinth; octagonal column with stiff-leaf capital. It is inscribed "JOHN GRAHAM D.D. BISHOP OF CHESTER. BORN 25 FEBRUARY 1794 : DIED 15 JUNE 1865. CHARLOTTE GRAHAM HIS WIFE BORN 12 MAY 1802 : DIED 29 JANUARY 1881 (?)".

A monument to Rev Richard Knill and his wife Sarah. Added in around 1857 it consisted of a plinth with inscribed arched panels, an octagonal column and spire finial. The plinth front is inscribed "IN MEMORY OF THE REVD RICHARD KNILL BORN 14TH APRIL 1787 AT BRAUNTON DEVON, LABOURED THREE YEARS AS A MISSIONARY IN INDIA AND FIFTEEN IN RUSSIA, PLEADED THE CAUSE OF MISSIONS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, SUSTAINED THE PASTORAL OFFICE SIX YEARS AT WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, WAS NINE YEARS PASTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT CHURCH QUEEN STREET IN THIS CITY AND DIED 2ND JANUARY 1857". On the left face "BRETHREN THE HEATHEN ARE PERISHING." "SHALL WE LET THEM PERISH?" "GOD FORBID !" - RICHARD KNILL. On the right face "AUTHOR OF THE FOLLOWING TRACTS ETC.: DYING THIEF AND DYING SAVIOUR; THE FALSE HOPE; THE RUSSIAN NURSE; THE FARMER AND HIS FAMILY; INFLUENCE OF PIOUS WOMEN; WHOLE FAMILY IN HEAVEN...." and others. On the back face "SARAH HIS WIFE 1796 - MAY 1870".

A monument to Samuel Venables, master of Chester Bluecoat School. Added in c.1850 it consists of an obelisk on a stone



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

plinth. It is inscribed "TO THE MEMORY OF MR SAMUEL VENABLES WHO DURING THE SPACE OF MORE THAN FORTY YEARS FILLED THE IMPORTANT SITUATION OF MASTER TO THE BLUE COAT SCHOOL IN THE CITY. HAVING FAITHFULLY SERVED HIS HEAVENLY FATHER DURING THE LONG PERIOD OF SEVENTY SEVEN YEARS HE DIED IN THE HOPE OF ETERNAL REST WITH HIM ON THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER 1848. IN GRATEFUL RECOLLECTION OF THE FIRM BUT CONSIDERATE SPIRIT WITH WHICH HE DISCHARGED HIS OFFICE, AND WITH THE HONEST DESIRE TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF A DILIGENT, CONSCIENTIOUS AND PARENTAL INSTRUCTOR, THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THOSE WHO FEEL THAT THE LESSONS WHICH THEY LEARNED IN SCHOOL HAVE UNDER GOD'S BLESSING BEEN THE SOURCE OF THEIR HAPPINESS IN LIFE". On the right side is inscribed "M : CH : L. RESTORED NOVEMBER 6TH 1885 BY HIS GRANDSON CHARLES SAMUEL VENABLES : LONDON".

A plinth over the tomb of U Larsing, a Bengal missionary. It was added in 1863. It is inscribed "TO U LARSING ONE OF THE FIRST FRUITS OF THE WELSH MISSIONARY SOCIETY ON THE KHASIA HILLS, BENGAL WHERE HE LABOURED SEVERAL YEARS AS AN EVANGELIST. IN 1861 HE VISITED THIS COUNTRY AND ENDEARED HIMSELF TO THOUSANDS IN ENGLAND AND WALES : WHEN ABOUT TO RETURN TO HIS NATIVE LAND HIS SAVIOUR CALLED HIM TO HIMSELF AND HE ENTERED TO THE JOY OF HIS LORD AT CAERGWRLE AUGUST 24 1863".

A monument to William Brown, owner of pioneering drapery, then department store, Browns of Chester. It was added in c.1852 and consisted of a polished red granite obelisk. It is inscribed "SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM BROWN ESQUIRE A MAGISTRATE OF THIS CITY WHO AT THE AGE OF SIXTY THREE DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF JUNE ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY TWO DEEPLY LAMENTED BY HIS FELLOW CITIZENS WHO TO RECORD THEIR HIGH SENSE OF HIS UNWEARIED EXERTIONS ON BEHALF OF THE CHARITIES OF HIS NATIVE CITY AND HIS GREAT PUBLIC USEFULNESS HAVE RAISED THIS MONUMENT IN HIS MEMORY".

A tomb, effigy and monument to Henry Raikes, Chancellor of the Chester Diocese. Added in 1857, it was designed by T.M. Penson. It is simply inscribed "HENRY RAIKES CHANCELLOR OF DIOCESE WHO DIED 28TH NOVEMBER 1854 AGED 72 YEARS".

A cenotaph and two adjoining tombs. The cenotaph is of William Makepeace Thackeray. Added in 1852 it is of yellow sandstone. The plinth is inscribed "TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY M.D. CANTAB. BORN AT CAMBRIDGE APRIL 15TH 1769, DECEASED AT CHESTER JULY 29TH 1849 AND BURIED IN THE CATHEDRAL. THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY HIS FELLOW CITIZENS IN WHOSE HEARTS ARE MORE VIVIDLY RECORDED HIS ATTENTION TO THEIR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, HIS CONSIDERATION FOR THE SICK AND NEEDY, HIS KINDNESS TO THE SCHOOLBOY AND THE ORPHAN AND HIS UNIFORM READINESS TO REJOICE WITH THEM THAT DID REJOICE AND WEEP WITH THEM THAT WEPT". On the base of the plinth "RESTORED IN 1905 BY HIS GRANDDAUGHTER EMMA LOWE : HASWELL, MASON". On the right side is inscribed "THE CHESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY"; and on the left side "THE CHESTER BLUECOAT HOSPITAL"; on the rear "ERECTED IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1852". Adjoining the monument 2 tombs, weathered slabs with raised crosses, to Sarah Jane Thackeray, d.1872 and Johanna Jones, d.1884. Inscribed: "SARAH JANE THACKERAY, DAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE, DIED DECEMBER 21ST 1872 and JOHANNA DAUGHTER OF WILSON JONES OF HARTSHEATH : DIED MARCH 19TH 1884 AGED 49".

A memorial to Frederick Coplestone. Added in 1934 and designed by Eric Gill it consists of a headstone of Portland stone. It is inscribed "this memorial commemorates Frederick Coplestone CBE, JP (d.1932), a newspaper proprietor, and his son, the submariner Lieutenant-Commander Frederick Lewis Coplestone RN (d. 1914), and his son-in-law Commander A.F. Coplestone-Boughey RN (d.1916 at Jutland)"

### Monument Type and Date

CEMETERY (AD 19TH CENTURY - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

BRIDGE (AD 20TH CENTURY - 1900 AD to 1999 AD)

Evidence EXTANT STRUCTURE

CENOTAPH (AD 20TH CENTURY - 1900 AD to 1999 AD)

Evidence EXTANT STRUCTURE

CHAPEL (AD 20TH CENTURY - 1900 AD to 1999 AD)

Evidence EXTANT STRUCTURE

GATE (AD 20TH CENTURY - 1900 AD to 1999 AD)

Evidence EXTANT STRUCTURE





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

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TOMB (AD 20TH CENTURY - 1900 AD to 1999 AD)

Evidence EXTANT STRUCTURE

TOMBSTONE (AD 20TH CENTURY - 1900 AD to 1999 AD)

Evidence EXTANT STRUCTURE

Status and other references		Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Conservation Area	Curzon Park (Chester) Conservation Area	Active	25/04/1979	
Listed Building	GATES AND GATE PIERS TO OLD (NORTH) PART OF OVERLEIGH CEMETERY	II	23/07/1998	
Listed Building	BRIDGE OVER DRIVE, IN NORTH PART OF OVERLEIGH CEMETERY	II	23/07/1998	
Listed Building	CENOTAPH IN SOUTH PART OF OVERLEIGH CEMETERY	II	23/07/1998	
Listed Building	MONUMENT TO BISHOP JOHN GRAHAM IN NORTH PART OF OVERLEIGH CEMETERY	II	23/07/1998	
Listed Building	MONUMENT TO RICHARD KNILL, SOUTH OF U LARSING MONUMENT IN OVERLEIGH CEMETERY	II	23/07/1998	
Listed Building	MONUMENT TO SAMUEL VENABLES IN NORTH PART OF OVERLEIGH CEMETERY	II	23/07/1998	
Listed Building	MONUMENT TO U LARSING SOUTH EAST OF THACKERAY CENOTAPH IN OVERLEIGH CEMETERY	II	23/07/1998	
Listed Building	MONUMENT TO W BROWN IN NORTH PART OF OVERLEIGH CEMETERY	II	23/07/1998	
Listed Building	TOMB AND MONUMENT TO HENRY RAIKES IN NORTH PART OF OVERLEIGH CEMETERY	II	23/07/1998	



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

Listed Building	WM THACKERAY CENOTAPH AND THACKERAY AND JONES TOMBS IN NORTH PART OF OVERLEIGH CEMETERY	II	23/07/1998
Listed Building	WEST CHAPEL IN SOUTH PART OF OVERLEIGH CEMETERY	II	23/07/1998
Listed Building	COPLESTONE MEMORIAL OVERLEIGH NEW CEMETERY	II*	05/08/2002
Registered Park or Garden	Overleigh Cemetery (North)	II	18/12/2001

### Description

Overleigh Cemetery was laid out between 1848 and 1850 to a design prepared by Mr Lister that made use of the existing terrain to create a series of serpentine walks, picturesque views and incorporated a number of monuments designed by T.M. Penson. The original structures in the cemetery included an Anglican chapel (demolished in the 1980s), a non-conformist chapel (demolished 1907), two lodges (demolished c1967) and a chaplain's house (demolished late 19th century). The only surviving structures designed by Penson are the original entrance to the cemetery from the Grosvenor Road consisted of a gate and gate piers with railings between, and a bridge consisting of a semicircular arch approximately 3m wide and its retaining walls. (2)

There is also a Church of England Cemetery Chapel, now Orthodox church. Added in the early 20th century it is of stone dressed hard red brick with a grey green slate roof designed in a style similar to John Douglas. It is rectangular in plan including a north aisle abutting north-west tower containing porch; small south outshut under lean-to roof. (1)

There are also a number of monuments and tombstones within the cemetery that are included on the English Heritage listed buildings register including the following:

A cenotaph of white stone dedicated to the soldiers of World War I. It is inscribed "THIS CROSS OF SACRIFICE IS ONE IN DESIGN AND INTENTION WITH THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN SET UP IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM AND OTHER PLACES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WHERE OUR DEAD OF THE GREAT WAR ARE LAID TO REST: THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE". (1)

A monument to Bishop John Graham, who was a strong supporter of education for poor and disadvantaged children. Added in around 1866 it is of sandstone with base of 2 square steps; freestone plinth; octagonal column with stiff-leaf capital. It is inscribed "JOHN GRAHAM D.D. BISHOP OF CHESTER. BORN 25 FEBRUARY 1794 : DIED 15 JUNE 1865. CHARLOTTE GRAHAM HIS WIFE BORN 12 MAY 1802 : DIED 29 JANUARY 1881 (?)". (1)

A monument to Rev Richard Knill and his wife Sarah. Added in around 1857 it consisted of a plinth with inscribed arched panels, an octagonal column and spire finial. The plinth front is inscribed "IN MEMORY OF THE REVD RICHARD KNILL BORN 14TH APRIL 1787 AT BRAUNTON DEVON, LABOURED THREE YEARS AS A MISSIONARY IN INDIA AND FIFTEEN IN RUSSIA, PLEADED THE CAUSE OF MISSIONS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, SUSTAINED THE PASTORAL OFFICE SIX YEARS AT WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, WAS NINE YEARS PASTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT CHURCH QUEEN STREET IN THIS CITY AND DIED 2ND JANUARY 1857". On the left face "BRETHREN THE HEATHEN ARE PERISHING." "SHALL WE LET THEM PERISH?" "GOD FORBID !" - RICHARD KNILL. On the right face "AUTHOR OF THE FOLLOWING TRACTS ETC.: DYING THIEF AND DYING SAVIOUR; THE FALSE HOPE; THE RUSSIAN NURSE; THE FARMER AND HIS FAMILY; INFLUENCE OF PIOUS WOMEN; WHOLE FAMILY IN HEAVEN...." and others. On the back face "SARAH HIS WIFE 1796 - MAY 1870". (1)

A monument to Samuel Venables, master of Chester Bluecoat School. Added in c.1850 it consists of an obelisk on a stone plinth. It is inscribed "TO THE MEMORY OF MR SAMUEL VENABLES WHO DURING THE SPACE OF MORE THAN FORTY YEARS FILLED THE IMPORTANT SITUATION OF MASTER TO THE BLUE COAT SCHOOL IN THE CITY. HAVING FAITHFULLY SERVED HIS HEAVENLY FATHER DURING THE LONG PERIOD OF SEVENTY SEVEN YEARS HE DIED IN THE HOPE OF ETERNAL REST WITH HIM ON THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER 1848. IN GRATEFUL RECOLLECTION OF THE FIRM BUT CONSIDERATE SPIRIT WITH WHICH HE DISCHARGED HIS OFFICE, AND WITH THE HONEST DESIRE TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF A DILIGENT, CONSCIENTIOUS AND PARENTAL



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

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INSTRUCTOR, THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THOSE WHO FEEL THAT THE LESSONS WHICH THEY LEARNT IN SCHOOL HAVE UNDER GOD'S BLESSING BEEN THE SOURCE OF THEIR HAPPINESS IN LIFE". On the right side is inscribed "M : CH : L. RESTORED NOVEMBER 6TH 1885 BY HIS GRANDSON CHARLES SAMUEL VENABLES : LONDON". (1)

A plinth over the tomb of U Larsing, a Bengal missionary. It was added in 1863. It is inscribed "TO U LARSING ONE OF THE FIRST FRUITS OF THE WELSH MISSIONARY SOCIETY ON THE KHASSIA HILLS, BENGAL WHERE HE LABOURED SEVERAL YEARS AS AN EVANGELIST. IN 1861 HE VISITED THIS COUNTRY AND ENDEARED HIMSELF TO THOUSANDS IN ENGLAND AND WALES : WHEN ABOUT TO RETURN TO HIS NATIVE LAND HIS SAVIOUR CALLED HIM TO HIMSELF AND HE ENTERED TO THE JOY OF HIS LORD AT CAERGWRLE AUGUST 24 1863". (1)

A monument to William Brown, owner of pioneering drapery, then department store, Browns of Chester. It was added in c.1852 and consisted of a polished red granite obelisk. It is inscribed "SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM BROWN ESQUIRE A MAGISTRATE OF THIS CITY WHO AT THE AGE OF SIXTY THREE DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF JUNE ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY TWO DEEPLY LAMENTED BY HIS FELLOW CITIZENS WHO TO RECORD THEIR HIGH SENSE OF HIS UNWEARIED EXERTIONS ON BEHALF OF THE CHARITIES OF HIS NATIVE CITY AND HIS GREAT PUBLIC USEFULNESS HAVE RAISED THIS MONUMENT IN HIS MEMORY". (1)

A tomb, effigy and monument to Henry Raikes, Chancellor of the Chester Diocese. Added in 1857, it was designed by T.M. Penson. It is simply inscribed "HENRY RAIKES CHANCELLOR OF DIOCESE WHO DIED 28TH NOVEMBER 1854 AGED 72 YEARS". (1)

A cenotaph and two adjoining tombs. The cenotaph is of William Makepeace Thackeray. Added in 1852 it is of yellow sandstone. The plinth is inscribed "TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY M.D. CANTAB. BORN AT CAMBRIDGE APRIL 15TH 1769, DECEASED AT CHESTER JULY 29TH 1849 AND BURIED IN THE CATHEDRAL. THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY HIS FELLOW CITIZENS IN WHOSE HEARTS ARE MORE VIVIDLY RECORDED HIS ATTENTION TO THEIR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, HIS CONSIDERATION FOR THE SICK AND NEEDY, HIS KINDNESS TO THE SCHOOLBOY AND THE ORPHAN AND HIS UNIFORM READINESS TO REJOICE WITH THEM THAT DID REJOICE AND WEEP WITH THEM THAT WEPT". On the base of the plinth "RESTORED IN 1905 BY HIS GRANDDAUGHTER EMMA LOWE : HASWELL, MASON". On the right side is inscribed "THE CHESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY"; and on the left side "THE CHESTER BLUECOAT HOSPITAL"; on the rear "ERECTED IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1852". Adjoining the monument 2 tombs, weathered slabs with raised crosses, to Sarah Jane Thackeray, d.1872 and Johanna Jones, d.1884. Inscribed: "SARAH JANE THACKERAY, DAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE, DIED DECEMBER 21ST 1872 and JOHANNA DAUGHTER OF WILSON JONES OF HARTSHEATH : DIED MARCH 19TH 1884 AGED 49". (1)

A memorial to Frederick Coplestone. Added in 1934 and designed by Eric Gill it consists of a headstone of Portland stone. It is inscribed "this memorial commemorates Frederick Coplestone CBE, JP (d.1932), a newspaper proprietor, and his son, the submariner Lieutenant-Commander Frederick Lewis Coplestone RN (d. 1914), and his son-in-law Commander A.F. Coplestone-Boughey RN (d.1916 at Jutland)" (1)

<1> English Heritage, 2005, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* (Digital archive)

<2> Lewis C.P & Thacker A.T. (eds), 2005, *Victoria County History: Volume 5: Part 2: The City of Chester Culture, buildings, institutions* (Book)

### Sources

- (1) English Heritage. 2005. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 469865; 469866; 469867; 469868; 469869; 469870; 469871; 469872; 469873; 469874; 490134; 469817
- (2) Lewis C.P & Thacker A.T. (eds). 2005. Victoria County History: Volume 5: Part 2: The City of Chester Culture, buildings, institutions. p48

### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

30/07/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11119	Possible flood defences at Dingle Bank	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Medieval to Modern)	SOUTHERN SUBURB AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4008 6547	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
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### Short Summary

Possible flood defences at Dingle Bank

### Summary

Historic maps from the early 20th century record an earthwork on a northeast to southwest alignment across a parcel of land adjacent to the Grosvenor Bridge. It has been suggested that this served as some form of flood defence.

### Monument Type and Date

EARTHWORK (AD 19TH CENTURY - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
FLOOD DEFENCES (AD 19TH CENTURY - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Conservation Area	Curzon Park (Chester) Conservation Area	Active	25/04/1979

### Description

Historic maps from the early 20th century record an earthwork on a northeast to southwest alignment across a parcel of land adjacent to the Grosvenor Bridge. It has been suggested that this served as some form of flood defence. (1)

<1> L - P Archaeology, 2008, *Archaeological Watching Brief Report for Land at Dingle Bank, Chester* (Client Report)

### Sources

- (1) L - P Archaeology. 2008. *Archaeological Watching Brief Report for Land at Dingle Bank, Chester*. R2877. R2877

### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

30/07/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11121	Former Brick works at Dingle Bank	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic Township/Parish/County	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Medieval to Modern)	SOUTHERN SUBURB AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4012 6540	Approximate Position	Probable location. Equivalent to a 6 figure reference (Monuments & Designations).
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### Short Summary

Former Brick works at Dingle Bank

### Summary

Historic maps depict a former brick works to the west of Grosvenor Road in the 18th-19th century. The first evidence of activity is recorded on Hunter's plan of Chester from 1789 noting two structures and an enclosed space to the west. It is only on an 1823 plan of the city that these structures are marked as a brickworks. This activity does appear to have continued throughout much of the 19th century resulting in an extensive area of reclaimed woodland.

### Monument Type and Date

BRICKWORKS (AD 18TH CENTURY to AD 19TH CENTURY - 1700 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Conservation Area	Curzon Park (Chester) Conservation Area	Active	25/04/1979

### Description

Historic maps depict a former brick works to the west of Grosvenor Road in the 18th-19th century. The first evidence of activity is recorded on Hunter's plan of Chester from 1789 noting two structures and an enclosed space to the west. It is only on an 1823 plan of the city that these structures are marked as a brickworks. This activity does appear to have continued throughout much of the 19th century resulting in an extensive area of reclaimed woodland. (1)

<1> L - P Archaeology, 2007, *Archaeological Watching Brief Report on Land at Union Street, Chester* (Client Report)

<2> Ordnance Survey, 1874, *OS 1/500 Chester Town Map - AD1874* (Map)

<3> Ordnance Survey, 1911, *Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire* (Map)

### Sources

- (1) L - P Archaeology. 2007. *Archaeological Watching Brief Report on Land at Union Street, Chester*. R2967. R2967
- (2) Ordnance Survey. 1874. *OS 1/500 Chester Town Map - AD1874*.



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

30/07/2013

(3) Ordnance Survey. 1911. Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11124	Chester to Wrexham Turnpike Trust	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	MARLSTON CUM LACHE, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic Township/Parish/County	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESHIRE
Historic Township/Parish/County	MARLSTON CUM LACH, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Thematic Surveys)	GENERAL AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 3998 6448	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
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### Short Summary

Chester to Wrexham Turnpike Trust

### Summary

The Chester to Wrexham Turnpike trust opened in 1743 following an Act of Parliament for the road southwest from Chester along the present A483 to Wrexham. The Trust continued to operate until 1877.

### Monument Type and Date

TOLL ROAD (AD 18TH CENTURY to AD 19TH CENTURY - 1756 AD to 1877 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Conservation Area	Curzon Park (Chester) Conservation Area		
Conservation Area	Ash Grove Conservation Area		

### Description

The Chester to Wrexham Turnpike trust opened in 1743 following an Act of Parliament for the road southwest from Chester along the present A483 to Wrexham. The Trust continued to operate until 1877. (1)

<1> Lewis C.P & Thacker A.T. (eds), 2005, *Victoria County History: Volume 5: Part 2: The City of Chester Culture, buildings, institutions* (Book)

### Sources

- (1) Lewis C.P & Thacker A.T. (eds). 2005. *Victoria County History: Volume 5: Part 2: The City of Chester Culture, buildings, institutions*. p73

### Associated Finds



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

Find Type

Period

Material





# Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11128	Chester to Holyhead Turnpike Trust	Monument

## Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic Township/Parish/County	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESHIRE
Historic Township/Parish/County	CHESTER, CHESTER HOLY TRINITY, CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Medieval to Modern)	SOUTHERN SUBURB AREA

## National Grid Reference

SJ 3961 6534	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
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## Short Summary

Chester to Holyhead Turnpike Trust

## Summary

The Chester to Holyhead Turnpike trust opened in 1756 following an Act of Parliament for the road west from the South Gate of the city along Hough Green entering Wales at Saltney (the present A5104). In 1828 the Chester section became a separate trust. The Trust continued to operate until 1883.

## Monument Type and Date

TOLL ROAD (AD 18TH CENTURY to AD 19TH CENTURY - 1743 AD to 1883 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Conservation Area	City Centre (Chester) Conservation Area		
Conservation Area	Handbridge (Chester) Conservation Area		
Conservation Area	Curzon Park (Chester) Conservation Area		
Listed Building	THE LODGE		
Listed Building	OLD DEE BRIDGE		
Listed Building	LYCH GATE TO ST MARKS CHURCH		



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

Listed Building

No name for this Entry

Listed Building

No name for this Entry

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### Description

The Chester to Holyhead Turnpike trust opened in 1756 following an Act of Parliament for the road west from the South Gate of the city along Hough Green entering Wales at Saltney (the present A5104). In 1828 the Chester section became a separate trust. The Trust continued to operate until 1883. (1)

<1> Lewis C.P & Thacker A.T. (eds), 2005, *Victoria County History: Volume 5: Part 2: The City of Chester Culture, buildings, institutions* (Book)

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### Sources

- (1) Lewis C.P & Thacker A.T. (eds). 2005. *Victoria County History: Volume 5: Part 2: The City of Chester Culture, buildings, institutions*. p73

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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# Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11128/1	Toll Gate on the Holyhead turnpike	Monument

## Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Medieval to Modern)	SOUTHERN SUBURB AREA

## National Grid Reference

SJ 4019 6521	8 Figure Ref	Known to within 10m of actual position (Monuments & Designations).
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## Short Summary

Toll Gate on the Holyhead turnpike

## Summary

The Chester to Holyhead Turnpike trust opened in 1756 following an Act of Parliament for the road west from the South Gate of the city along Hough Green entering Wales at Saltney (the present A5104). In 1828 the Chester section became a separate trust. The Trust continued to operate until 1883.

## Monument Type and Date

TOLL GATE (AD 18TH CENTURY to AD 19TH CENTURY - 1743 AD to 1883 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Conservation Area	Curzon Park (Chester) Conservation Area		

## Description

Historic maps from the mid 19th century record a toll gate on the Grosvenor Road leading onto the Chester to Holyhead Turnpike. The gate consisted of two circular structures and a bar across the road. (1)

<1> Ordnance Survey, 1874, OS 1/500 Chester Town Map - AD1874 (Map)

## Sources

(1) Ordnance Survey. 1874. OS 1/500 Chester Town Map - AD1874.

## Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11128/2	Tollhouse at Hough Green	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Medieval to Modern)	SOUTHERN SUBURB AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4010 6512	Approximate Position	Probable location. Equivalent to a 6 figure reference (Monuments & Designations).
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### Short Summary

Tollhouse at Hough Green

### Summary

The Chester to Holyhead Turnpike trust opened in 1756 following an Act of Parliament for the road west from the South Gate of the city along Hough Green entering Wales at Saltney (the present A5104). In 1828 the Chester section became a separate trust. The Trust continued to operate until 1883.

A toll house is recorded on Hough Green close to the entrance to the Eaton Hall estate. The tollhouse was recorded on the Tithe map of 1836 and was held by the trustees.

### Monument Type and Date

TOLL HOUSE (AD 18TH CENTURY to AD 19TH CENTURY - 1743 AD to 1870 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Conservation Area	Curzon Park (Chester) Conservation Area		

### Description

The Chester to Holyhead Turnpike trust opened in 1756 following an Act of Parliament for the road west from the South Gate of the city along Hough Green entering Wales at Saltney (the present A5104). In 1828 the Chester section became a separate trust. The Trust continued to operate until 1883.

A toll house is recorded on Hough Green close to the entrance to the Eaton Hall estate. The tollhouse was recorded on the Tithe map of 1836 and was held by the trustees. (1)

<1> Various, *Tithe Map & Award* (Map)

### Sources

(1) Various. *Tithe Map & Award*. Chester St Mary on the Hill

### Associated Finds



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

Find Type	Period	Material
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HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11153	Cross at Hough Green, Handbridge	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic Township/Parish/County	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Medieval to Modern)	SOUTHERN SUBURB AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4019 6517	Parish	Located somewhere in the parish, No grid reference assigned (Monuments)
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### Short Summary

Cross at Hough Green, Handbridge

### Summary

A cross is recorded on the common at Hough Green during the medieval period.

### Monument Type and Date

CROSS (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Conservation Area Handbridge (Chester) Conservation Area	Active	25/04/1979	

### Description

A cross is recorded on the common at Hough Green during the medieval period. (1)

<1> Lewis C.P & Thacker A.T. (eds), 2003, *Victoria County History: Volume 5: Part 1: The City of Chester General history and topography* (Book)

### Sources

(1) Lewis C.P & Thacker A.T. (eds). 2003. *Victoria County History: Volume 5: Part 1: The City of Chester General history and topography*. p215

### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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# Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11187	Greenbank, Handbridge	Building

## Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Thematic Surveys)	GENERAL AREA

## National Grid Reference

SJ 4096 6453	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
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## Short Summary

Greenbank, Handbridge

## Summary

Greenbank House is a small country house built in around 1805-1810 by Jospeh Bozley as a three storey Georgian town house. It was later altered between 1821-1842 by John Rogers who added a two storey rear wing and between 1907-1962 for Peter Jones.

Between 1962 and 2011 the site was in use as a catering college with numerous small additions and alteration. It is stucco fronted with a flat roof. It is two storeys high and seven bays width with an almost symmetrical facade. The central block has parallel-sided giant pilasters on broader projections at both ends.

## Monument Type and Date

COUNTRY HOUSE (AD 19TH CENTURY - 1805 AD to 1810 AD)

Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building	STUCCO
Material	

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Listed Building GREENBANK	II	28/07/1955	
Listed Building LODGE TO GREENBANK	II	10/01/1972	
Listed Building WALLS AND PIERS TO FRONT OF GREENBANK	II	10/01/1972	

## Description

Greenbank House is a small country house built in around 1805-1810 by Jospeh Bozley as a three storey Georgian town house. It was later altered between 1821-1842 by John Rogers who added a two storey rear wing and between 1907-1962 for Peter Jones.

Between 1962 and 2011 the site was in use as a catering college with numerous small additions and alteration. It is stucco



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

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fronted with a flat roof. It is two storeys high and seven bays width with an almost symmetrical facade. The central block has parallel-sided giant pilasters on broader projections at both ends. (5)

- <1> Ordnance Survey, 1874, *OS 1/500 Chester Town Map - AD1874* (Map)
- <2> Ordnance Survey, 1874, *Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire* (Map)
- <3> Ordnance Survey, 1898, *Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire* (Map)
- <4> Ordnance Survey, 1911, *Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire* (Map)
- <5> English Heritage, 2005, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* (Digital archive)
- <6> Mel Morris Conservation, 2012, *Greenbank, Eaton Road, Chester Heritage Statement Historic Buildings and Site Appraisal* (Client Report)

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### Sources

- (1) Ordnance Survey. 1874. OS 1/500 Chester Town Map - AD1874.
- (2) Ordnance Survey. 1874. Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.
- (3) Ordnance Survey. 1898. Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.
- (4) Ordnance Survey. 1911. Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.
- (5) English Heritage. 2005. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 469755; 469756; 469757
- (6) Mel Morris Conservation. 2012. Greenbank, Eaton Road, Chester Heritage Statement Historic Buildings and Site Appraisal. R3377. R3370

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

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HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11190/18	Medieval finds from Eaton Road	Find Spot

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Thematic Surveys)	GENERAL AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4115 6434	Possible Position	Possible location Equivalent to a 4 figure reference (Monuments).
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### Short Summary

Medieval finds from Eaton Road

### Summary

Small quantity of medieval material recovered during the cutting of a trench for a length of water pipe from the River Dee at Eaton Road. No further details.

### Monument Type and Date

FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence UNSTRATIFIED FIND

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
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### Description

Small quantity of medieval material recovered during the cutting of a trench for a length of water pipe from the River Dee at Eaton Road. No further details. (1)

<1> multiple authors, 1978/79, *Stray Finds* (Article in Journal)

### Sources

(1) multiple authors. 1978/79. *Stray Finds*. Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin. p75

### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

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HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11190/30	Post medieval coin east of Duke's Drive	Find Spot

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Thematic Surveys)	GENERAL AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4048 6446	Approximate Position	Probable location. Equivalent to a 6 figure reference (Monuments & Designations).
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### Short Summary

Post medieval coin east of Duke's Drive

### Summary

Elizabeth I first issue shilling recovered with an initial mark 1558-1560 found in fields to the east of Duke's Drive in 1982.

### Monument Type and Date

FINDSPOT (AD 16TH CENTURY - 1558 AD to 1560 AD)
Evidence UNSTRATIFIED FIND

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
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### Description

Elizabeth I first issue shilling recovered with an initial mark 1558-1560 found in fields to the east of Duke's Drive in 1982. (1)

<1> multiple authors, 1982, *Stray Finds* (Article in Journal)

### Sources

(1) multiple authors. 1982. *Stray Finds*. Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin. p82

### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
FCH11854 COIN (1) (AD 16TH CENTURY - 1558 AD to 1560 AD)		METAL



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

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HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11211	Earthworks at Eaton Road	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Thematic Surveys)	GENERAL AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4071 6421	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
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### Short Summary

Earthworks at Eaton Road

### Summary

An area of historic ridge and furrow is visible on recent aerial photographs in the northern part of the Eaton Hall estate. The fields are surrounded by Heronbridge Woods. They follow a sinuous pattern on an east west alignment. They respect the field boundaries recorded on the Ordnance Survey first edition map.

### Monument Type and Date

RIDGE AND FURROW (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

MOUND (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

QUARRY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Registered Park or Garden	Eaton Hall		

### Description

A series of earthworks have been noted in the fields to the west of Eaton Road within the northern part of Eaton Park. The evidence includes a mound towards the centre of the field that may represent a prospect mound associated with the designed landscape. A quarry is also visible in the northern part of the field.

An area of historic ridge and furrow is also visible on recent aerial photographs in the northern part of the Eaton Hall estate. The fields are surrounded by Heronbridge Woods. They follow a sinuous pattern on an east west alignment. They respect the field boundaries recorded on the Ordnance Survey first edition map. (1, 2)

<1> The GeoInformation Group, 2005, *1940s RAF Aerial Photographs from Operation Review* (Aerial Photograph)

<2> Bluesky International Ltd, 2010, *2010 County Survey* (Aerial Photograph)

### Sources



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

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- (1) The GeoInformation Group. 2005. 1940s RAF Aerial Photographs from Operation Review. N/A.
- (2) Bluesky International Ltd. 2010. 2010 County Survey.

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

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HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11218	Medieval 'Great Ditch' at Green Bank, Handbridge	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Thematic Surveys)	GENERAL AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4073 6446	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
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### Short Summary

Medieval 'Great Ditch' at Green Bank, Handbridge

### Summary

Historic references to a 'great ditch' probably serving as a former boundary line in the field opposite Greenbank House on Eaton Road. The ditch was supposed to run parallel with the narrow lane immediately north of the Eaton Hall estate on an east-west alignment.

### Monument Type and Date

BOUNDARY DITCH (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
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### Description

Historic references to a 'great ditch' probably serving as a former boundary line in the field opposite Greenbank House on Eaton Road. The ditch was supposed to run parallel with the narrow lane immediately north of the Eaton Hall estate on an east-west alignment. (2)

<1> Ordnance Survey, 1874, *OS 1/500 Chester Town Map - AD1874* (Map)

<2> L - P Archaeology, 2006, *Archaeological Evaluation Report of West Cheshire College, Cheshire* (Client Report)

### Sources

- (1) Ordnance Survey. 1874. OS 1/500 Chester Town Map - AD1874.
- (2) L - P Archaeology. 2006. Archaeological Evaluation Report of West Cheshire College, Cheshire. R2968. R2968

### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11221	Overleigh Manor	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Thematic Surveys)	GENERAL AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4020 6512	Approximate Position	Probable location. Equivalent to a 6 figure reference (Monuments & Designations).
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### Short Summary

Overleigh Manor

### Summary

The medieval Overleigh Manor was located adjacent to Hough Green, it was demolished in the late 17th century during the siege of Chester 1645. Although rebuilt by Thomas Cowper it only remained in this location until 1838 when it was again demolished to make way for a new approach to Eaton Park.

### Monument Type and Date

MANOR (Medieval to CIVIL WAR - 1066 AD to 1645 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MANOR (AD 18TH CENTURY to AD 19TH CENTURY - 1700 AD? to 1838 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Conservation Area	Curzon Park (Chester) Conservation Area	Active	25/04/1979

### Description

Overleigh Manor is recorded in Domesday as part of the ancient manor of Legh - later divided into Overleigh and Netherleigh. Around 1230 the manor was granted to Basingwerk Abbey who built a chapel there. Both structures survived into the 15th century and in 1545 they were bought by Matthew Ellis when they were described as an ancient timber manor house with estate. (1)

The medieval house was later destroyed during the Civil War but subsequently rebuilt by Thomas Cowper. The post medieval manor house was located on the Overleigh Road on Lavaux's map of 1745 and appears to consist of a loose courtyard of buildings with a formal garden to the rear. (2)

Cowper's manor was destroyed in 1838 to make way for the new approach to Eaton Hall. (2)

<1> Chester Local History, 1996-Present, *Chester Local History News* (Newsletter)

<2> Morgan, L. And St John Williams, N., 2004, *20th Century Handbridge* (Book)

### Sources



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

- (1) Chester Local History. 1996-Present. Chester Local History News. Winter 2002
- (2) Morgan, L. And St John Williams, N.. 2004. 20th Century Handbridge.

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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# Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

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HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11247	Dingle Bank park	Monument

## Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Medieval to Modern)	SOUTHERN SUBURB AREA

## National Grid Reference

SJ 4011 6527	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
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## Short Summary

Dingle Bank park

## Summary

From the late 19th century and into the 20th century this area appears to have been used as a park with a raised footbridge spanning the quarried out areas between Dingle Bank and the Grosvenor Road. By the early 20th century the woodland is depicted with some degree of landscaping including serpentine paths.

## Monument Type and Date

FOOTBRIDGE (AD 19TH CENTURY - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence EXTANT STRUCTURE

PARK (AD 19TH CENTURY - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

WOOD (AD 19TH CENTURY - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Conservation Area	Active	25/04/1979	
Curzon Park (Chester) Conservation Area			

## Description

From the late 19th century and into the 20th century this area appears to have been used as a park with a raised footbridge spanning the quarried out areas between Dingle Bank and the Grosvenor Road. By the early 20th century the woodland is depicted with some degree of landscaping including serpentine paths. (1)

<1> Catherall, c1860, *Pictorial Plan of Chester* (Map)

<2> Ordnance Survey, 1874, *Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire* (Map)

<3> Ordnance Survey, 1911, *Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire* (Map)

## Sources

(1) Catherall. c1860. *Pictorial Plan of Chester*.



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

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- (2) Ordnance Survey. 1874. Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.
- (3) Ordnance Survey. 1911. Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

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HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11390	Linear features at Eaton Hall	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER, CHESTER HOLY TRINITY, CHESHIRE
Township/Parish/County	
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Thematic Surveys)	GENERAL AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4074 6423

### Short Summary

Linear features at Eaton Hall

### Summary

Several linear features are visible in the landscape to the north of Eaton Hall. They comprise two parallel north-east to south west aligned features consisting of a bank to the south and a ditch to the north underlying an area of historic ridge and furrow. A second linear feature, on a north-south alignment is also recorded in the same area.

### Monument Type and Date

DITCH (Unknown to AD 16TH CENTURY)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
EARTHWORK (Unknown to AD 16TH CENTURY)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
LINEAR FEATURE (Unknown to AD 16TH CENTURY)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Area of Archaeological Importance	Chester & Boughton	30/09/1984	
Conservation Area	City Centre (Chester) Conservation Area	Active	01/01/1969

### Description

Several linear features are visible in the landscape to the north of Eaton Hall. They comprise two parallel north-east to south west aligned features consisting of a bank to the south and a ditch to the north underlying an area of historic ridge and furrow. A second linear feature, on a north-south alignment is also recorded in the same area. (1, 2)

<1> Bluesky International Ltd, 2005-2006, *2005-2006 County Survey* (Aerial Photograph)

<2> The GeoInformation Group, 2005, *1940s RAF Aerial Photographs from Operation Review* (Aerial Photograph)

### Sources



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

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- (1) Bluesky International Ltd. 2005-2006. 2005-2006 County Survey.
- (2) The GeoInformation Group. 2005. 1940s RAF Aerial Photographs from Operation Review. N/A.

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
12502	Parliamentary Siegeworks	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER, CHESTER HOLY TRINITY, CHESHIRE
Township/Parish/County	
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Thematic Surveys)	CIVIL WAR

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4051 6568	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
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### Short Summary

Parliamentary siege work

### Summary

The Parliamentary siege works in the vicinity of Chester date from the final period after the capture of the suburbs. These were built in September and October 1645 with the object of storming the city. In the suburbs the Parliamentarians captured and excellent observation post in the tower of St John's Church (CHER 12502/1) and it appears that they turned the church and its environs into something of a stronghold. A battery was built in the church yard, which lay north of the church, and this battery made the breach near the Newgate (CHER 12502/2).

On 26 September four siege guns arrived from Nantwich and batteries were built in 'Eastgate St.' (really Foregate St.) (CHER 12502/3) and opposite Morgan's Mount (CHER 12502/4 and CHER 12502/5). These only caused superficial damage to the walls and the Eastgate. However, one of the largest cannons in the city, situated on Morgan's Mount, was destroyed on 4 October. Having subdued this area, on 7 October the northern battery was moved '6 roods' (c 30m) westwards and it made a breach in the wall west of the Goblin Tower (CHER 12502/7).

At the same time a battery mounting with one large gun was built on Brewer's Hall Hill (CHER 12502/6) across the River Dee to fire at the defenders inside the walls. After the attacks on these breaches failed, the Parliamentary commanders resorted to close investment and bombardment. The guns at St John's churchyard were moved to the Bowling Green south of the church (CHER12502/13), where they could fire on the mills at the Dee Bridge and Tyrer's water tower on the Bridge Gate.

It was this battery which most probably inflicted the damage on 'Barnaby's Tower' (CHER 12000/27), as this tower would have provided the city's defenders with an excellent vantage point overlooking the siege-works. The bombardment may well have brought down the parapet of the tower and so neutralised it. In early November a mortar was brought up from Shrewsbury. The 'grenadoes' or shells it fired during the remainder of the siege destroyed or damaged every building in Eastgate St. and the top half of Watergate St.

At this period artillery was not plentiful; it was expensive and not easily manoeuvrable. Brereton had at this stage seven guns and the mortar. The Royalist gun destroyed on Morgan's Mount (SECOND PHASE?) was hit by a 30lb (13.6 kilo) ball (Harl MSS 2155). This must have been fired by a 'demi-cannon' which weighed some 6000lbs (2722 kilo); it was not the Parliamentarians' largest gun, which was mounted on Brewer's Hall Hill (CHER 12502/6).

To protect these weapons from attack and counter-battery fire it was the practice to build batteries in the form of small forts or redoubts with embrasures for the guns. North of the Dee we have evidence for batteries on either side of St John's, in Foregate St. and two to the north of Morgan's Mount. Apart from those by St John's, the exact position of these batteries is uncertain. The optimum range to breach a wall was considered to be about 220m. Besides these works, breastworks were built for musketeers at all the gates to prevent any sallies out of the city. These were probably light structures and could have been made from material derived from the ruined houses in the suburbs. The besiegers were protected on the Cheshire side from outside attack by the captured Royalist outworks. During October 1645 great concern was caused by the gathering of a Royalist relief force at Denbigh under Sir William Vaughan. Colonel Michael Jones, Brereton's cavalry commander, wrote to him advising that as many of the forces as possible from around Chester should be withdrawn to attack Vaughan. To secure



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those that remained he suggested that mounts at the Boughton and Northgate turnpikes should be cut from the line, presumably to make free-standing redoubts which would guard each of the major roads into Chester. Though the troops were gathered and Vaughan defeated it is not certain if the mounts were modified. The two mounts concerned must be the former Royalist ones designated Dr Walley's Mount and the Withen Trees Mount on Cowper's plan.

South of the Dee on the Welsh Side, the Royalist mount in Handbridge prevented the Parliamentarians drawing a tight blockade round the bridge. Initially, after the suburbs were captured, forces were stationed in the surrounding villages and houses, including Eccleston, Dogleston and Lache. However, this was not sufficient to prevent supplies slipping through. On 15 October 1645 the city horse raided Eccleston and inflicted severe casualties on the garrison there. This attack stimulated the Parliamentarians into improving their defences on the Welsh side. We know of these new works from letters that Brereton wrote to the Speaker of the House of Commons to refute criticism that he was not doing enough. Again, however, their exact location and plan are uncertain.

A bridge of boats (CHER 12502/8) was constructed across the Dee from the bottom of Dee Lane, outside the Bars, to the Earl's Eye, to enable troops to be transferred quickly in the event of attack on either side. This bridge was protected at the southern end by a mount. A further mount was constructed higher up the hill to confront the Royalist one. These were known as the Lower (CHER 12502/9) and Higher Mounts (CHER 12502/10) respectively. Brereton attempted to draw a line of circumvallation on the Welsh side, but this was never completed owing to bad weather that winter and to the number of casualties caused by fire from the Royalist works. A rampart and ditch-line was made from the Higher Mount round to Eccleston Lane (CHER 12502/11). Another was dug across Hough Green (CHER 12502/12) by December 1645. There is no record of these lines being joined up. Finally there was the battery on Brewer's Hall Hill (CHER 12502/6) built in October 1645 for Brereton's largest artillery piece.

The position of the bridge of boats is fixed by Dee Lane, which still exists today. The lower mount protected its southern end on the Earl's Eye. The Higher Mount must have been on the hill now covered by Queen's Park, probably close to the river. A large body of horse and foot was stationed on it, so it must have been a substantial work. A hint of its appearance it's found in the account of the Royalist attack on the night of 25 November 1645. Two fireboats were launched against the bridge of boats on an exceptionally high tide, while an attack was mounted on the Parliamentary works south of the river. A Royalist account describes their advance and how the Parliamentary outposts fell back into a work 'made in the fashion of a halfe moon' (Harl MSS 2155). This is sometimes thought to have been the Lower Mount (Dore 1966, 54), but the report sent to Brereton makes it clear that it was the Higher Mount which was attacked.

The line of circumvallation which began at the Higher Mount ran in a loop round to Eccleston Lane, probably cutting it north of Netherlegh, as the Parliamentarians would have made it as short as possible. This line and one across Hough Green would presumably have been provided with flanking defence. No traces of the Higher Mount or the line of circumvallation remain above ground as all this area is now part of suburban Chester.

### Monument Type and Date

BATTERY (Gun battery, CIVIL WAR - 1642 AD to 1649 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

CIRCUMVALLATION (Siegeworks, CIVIL WAR - 1642 AD to 1649 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

SIEGEWORK (Siegeworks, CIVIL WAR - 1642 AD to 1649 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Status and other references		Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Area of Archaeological Importance	Chester & Boughton		30/09/1984	
Conservation Area	City Centre (Chester) Conservation Area	Active	01/01/1969	
Conservation Area	Handbridge (Chester) Conservation Area	Active	25/04/1979	



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Conservation Area	Curzon Park (Chester) Conservation Area	Active	25/04/1979
Conservation Area	Queens Park (Chester) Conservation Area	Active	01/08/1979
Conservation Area	Boughton and the Meadows (Chester) Conservation Area	Active	17/10/1979

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### Description

The Parliamentary siege works in the vicinity of Chester date from the final period after the capture of the suburbs. These were built in September and October 1645 with the object of storming the city. In the suburbs the Parliamentarians captured and excellent observation post in the tower of St John's Church (CHER 12502/1) and it appears that they turned the church and its environs into something of a stronghold. A battery was built in the church yard, which lay north of the church, and this battery made the breach near the Newgate (CHER 12502/2) (1, 2).

On 26 September four siege guns arrived from Nantwich and batteries were built in 'Eastgate St.' (really Foregate St.) (CHER 12502/3) and opposite Morgan's Mount (CHER 12502/4 and CHER 12502/5). These only caused superficial damage to the walls and the Eastgate. However, one of the largest cannons in the city, situated on Morgan's Mount, was destroyed on 4 October. Having subdued this area, on 7 October the northern battery was moved '6 roods' (c 30m) westwards and it made a breach in the wall west of the Goblin Tower (CHER 12502/7) (1).

At the same time a battery mounting with one large gun was built on Brewer's Hall Hill (CHER 12502/6) across the River Dee to fire at the defenders inside the walls. After the attacks on these breaches failed, the Parliamentary commanders resorted to close investment and bombardment. The guns at St John's churchyard were moved to the Bowling Green south of the church (12502/13), where they could fire on the mills at the Dee Bridge and Tyer's water tower on the Bridge Gate (1).

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To protect these weapons from attack and counter-battery fire it was the practice to build batteries in the form of small forts or redoubts with embrasures for the guns. North of the Dee we have evidence for batteries on either side of St John's, in Foregate St. and two to the north of Morgan's Mount. Apart from those by St John's, the exact position of these batteries is uncertain. The optimum range to breach a wall was considered to be about 220m. Besides these works, breastworks were built for musketeers at all the gates to prevent any sallies out of the city. These were probably light structures and could have been made from material derived from the ruined houses in the suburbs. The besiegers were protected on the Cheshire side from outside attack by the captured Royalist outworks. During October 1645 great concern was caused by the gathering of a Royalist relief force at Denbigh under Sir William Vaughan. Colonel Michael Jones, Brereton's cavalry commander, wrote to him advising that as many of the forces as possible from around Chester should be withdrawn to attack Vaughan. To secure those that remained he suggested that mounts at the Boughton and Northgate turnpikes should be cut from the line (2), presumably to make free-standing redoubts which would guard each of the major roads into Chester. Though the troops were gathered and Vaughan defeated it is not certain if the mounts were modified. The two mounts concerned must be the former Royalist ones designated Dr Walley's Mount and the Withen Trees Mount on Cowper's plan.

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location and plan are uncertain.

A bridge of boats (CHER 12502/8) was constructed across the Dee from the bottom of Dee Lane, outside the Bars, to the Earl's Eye, to enable troops to be transferred quickly in the event of attack on either side. This bridge was protected at the southern end by a mount. A further mount was constructed higher up the hill to confront the Royalist one. These were known as the Lower (CHER 12502/9) and Higher Mounts (CHER 12502/10) respectively. Brereton attempted to draw a line of circumvallation on the Welsh side, but this was never completed owing to bad weather that winter and to the number of casualties caused by fire from the Royalist works. A rampart and ditch-line was made from the Higher Mount round to Eccleston Lane (CHER 12502/11). Another was dug across Hough Green (CHER 12502/12) by December 1645 (2). There is no record of these lines being joined up. Finally there was the battery on Brewer's Hall Hill (CHER 12502/6) built in October 1645 for Brereton's largest artillery piece (1).

The position of the bridge of boats is fixed by Dee Lane, which still exists today. The lower mount protected its southern end on the Earl's Eye. The Higher Mount must have been on the hill now covered by Queen's Park, probably close to the river. A large body of horse and foot was stationed on it, so it must have been a substantial work. A hint of its appearance is found in the account of the Royalist attack on the night of 25 November 1645. Two fireboats were launched against the bridge of boats on an exceptionally high tide, while an attack was mounted on the Parliamentary works south of the river. A Royalist account describes their advance and how the Parliamentary outposts fell back into a work 'made in the fashion of a halfe moon' (Harl MSS 2155). This is sometimes thought to have been the Lower Mount (Dore 1966, 54), but the report sent to Brereton (2) makes it clear that it was the Higher Mount which was attacked (1).

The line of circumvallation which began at the Higher Mount ran in a loop round to Eccleston Lane, probably cutting it north of Netherlegh, as the Parliamentarians would have made it as short as possible. This line and one across Hough Green would presumably have been provided with flanking defence. No traces of the Higher Mount or the line of circumvallation remain above ground as all this area is now part of suburban Chester (1, 2).

<1> Ward, S. W., 1987, *Excavations at Chester, the Civil War Siege Works, 1642-6* (Excavation & survey reports) (Monograph)

<2> Morris. R. (Canon), 1923, *The Siege of Chester during the Civil War 1643-45*. (Article in Journal)

<3> Harrison, S, 1984, *Loyal Chester, A Brief History of Chester in the Civil War Period* (Book)

<4> Dore R N, 1966, *The Civil Wars in Cheshire* (Book)

<5> Dore R.N, 1958, *Sir William Brereton's siege of Chester and the campaign of Naseby* (Article in Journal)

<6> Morris Canon R H, 1964, *The siege of Chester, 1643-1646* (Book)

<7> Chester Archaeology, 1993, *The Meadows Chester: Archaeological Audit, September 1993* (Client Report)

### Sources

- (1) Ward, S. W.. 1987. Excavations at Chester, the Civil War Siege Works, 1642-6 (Excavation & survey reports). Survey Report No 4. /12
- (2) Morris. R. (Canon). 1923. The Siege of Chester during the Civil War 1643-45.. Journal of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society.
- (3) Harrison, S. 1984. Loyal Chester, A Brief History of Chester in the Civil War Period.
- (4) Dore R N. 1966. The Civil Wars in Cheshire.
- (5) Dore R.N. 1958. Sir William Brereton's siege of Chester and the campaign of Naseby. Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society.
- (6) Morris Canon R H. 1964. The siege of Chester, 1643-1646.
- (7) Chester Archaeology. 1993. The Meadows Chester: Archaeological Audit, September 1993. R2051. R2051

### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
12502/12	Parliamentary Siegeworks - Line over Hough Green	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER, CHESTER HOLY TRINITY, CHESHIRE
Township/Parish/County	
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Thematic Surveys)	CIVIL WAR

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4003 6512	Possible Position	Possible location Equivalent to a 4 figure reference (Monuments).
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### Short Summary

Parliamentary line

### Summary

In addition to the Lower and Higher Mounts, the Parliamentarians began to establish a line of circumvallation (a line of fortifications, built by attackers, ideally to surround their enemy). A rampart and ditch line was made from the Higher Mount to Eccleston Lane (CHER 12502/11), and another across Hough Green (this monument). There is no record that these two lines were joined together.

### Monument Type and Date

BATTERY (CIVIL WAR - 1645 AD to 1649 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
SIEGEWORK (CIVIL WAR - 1645 AD to 1649 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Conservation Area	Curzon Park (Chester) Conservation Area	Active	25/04/1979

### Description

In addition to the Lower and Higher Mounts (CHER 12502/9 and CHER 10502/10 respectively), the Parliamentarians began to establish a line of circumvallation (a line of fortifications, built by attackers, ideally to surround their enemy). A rampart and ditch line was made from the Higher Mount to Eccleston Lane (CHER 12502/11), and another across Hough Green (this monument). There is no record that these two lines were joined together. They are assumed to have been provided with flanking defence. No above ground remains survive and the lines are now below suburban Chester (1, 2).

<1> Ward, S. W., 1987, *Excavations at Chester, the Civil War Siege Works, 1642-6* (Excavation & survey reports) (Monograph)

<2> Morris. R. (Canon), 1923, *The Siege of Chester during the Civil War 1643-45*. (Article in Journal)

<3> Harrison, S, 1984, *Loyal Chester, A Brief History of Chester in the Civil War Period* (Book)

<4> Dore R N, 1966, *The Civil Wars in Cheshire* (Book)



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

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### Sources

- (1) Ward, S. W.. 1987. Excavations at Chester, the Civil War Siege Works, 1642-6 (Excavation & survey reports). Survey Report No 4. /12
- (2) Morris. R. (Canon). 1923. The Siege of Chester during the Civil War 1643-45.. Journal of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society.
- (3) Harrison, S. 1984. Loyal Chester, A Brief History of Chester in the Civil War Period.
- (4) Dore R N. 1966. The Civil Wars in Cheshire.

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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# Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
1700/1/0	Roman Road - Chester - Wroxeter (Route 6a)	Monument

## Administrative Area

Civil Parish	AGDEN, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	ALDFORD, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	BARTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	CHIDLOW, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	CLAVERTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	CODDINGTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	EATON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	ECCLESTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	EDGE, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	EDGERLEY, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	GRAFTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	MALPAS, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	OVERTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	STRETTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	TILSTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic Township/Parish/County	AGDEN, MALPAS, CHESHIRE
Historic Township/Parish/County	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Thematic Surveys)	GENERAL AREA

## National Grid Reference

SJ 4346 5853	Linear	Line joining two or more 8 figure references. Applies to road routes, waterways or boundaries (Monuments).
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## Short Summary

Roman Road - Chester - Wroxeter (Route 6a)

## Summary

Watling Street (west) is the name given to the Roman road on a north-south alignment linking the northern legionary fortress at Chester and with the southern fortress at Caerleon near Cardiff by way of Wroxeter where the road connects with the main Watling Street that runs from the south east coast through London then onto St Albans (Verulamium) and Wroxeter (Viroconium). The route of Watling Street (west) can be followed from Chester to its crossing point of the Dee at Aldford and then onto Malpas where it disappears from the landscape.

Presumably Flavian in date at latest. Left south gate of fortress and crossed the River Dee at approximately the same point as the Old Dee Bridge. Then runs south of same line as the present Eaton Road. At Heronbridge the Roman road runs slightly east of present road. Road appears to have changed direction slightly c.1.6 km south of the centre of Eccleston. Alignment continued through Eaton Hall Park, where it crosses the Dee to the north of Aldford Church, by a ford. South of the river it is marked by a track between 2 rows of old thorn trees up to the south side of the castle motte close to the church. The road appears as a terrace just south and independent of the motte's earthworks and then as a large agger running up to the churchyard. At the church a change of alignment is made to SSE, marked by a line of hedgerows with old oaks and with traces of the agger and then by a green lane continued by more hedgerows with clear remains of an agger



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

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24ft wide and 1 ft high. This can be seen where Edgerley Lane crosses it (SJ43055675). To the south the agger lies mainly to the east of the hedge. The hedgerow line continues nearly to the Farndon-Barton Road and a parish boundary follows it. The road then proceeds through Barton to Stretton, then after another turn to the SE, the course is taken up for 5 miles by the road through Tilston and Malpas. At Kidnall Hill the old road is sunken and rough. Just beyond Malpas the straight road ends (1) (2).

### Monument Type and Date

EMBANKMENT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

HOLLOW WAY (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

ROAD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
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### Description

Watling Street (west) is the name given to the Roman road on a north-south alignment linking the northern legionary fortress at Chester and with the southern fortress at Caerleon near Cardiff by way of Wroxeter where the road connects with the main Watling Street that runs from the south east coast through London then onto St Albans (Verulamium) and Wroxeter (Viroconium). The route of Watling Street (west) can be followed from Chester to its crossing point of the Dee at Aldford and then onto Malpas where it disappears from the landscape.

Presumably Flavian in date at latest. Left south gate of fortress and crossed the River Dee at approximately the same point as the Old Dee Bridge. Then runs close to the line of the present Eaton Road (itself an 18th century re-alignment).

At Heronbridge the Roman road then runs slightly east of present road. Road appears to have changed direction slightly c.1.6 km south of the centre of Eccleston. Alignment continued through Eaton Hall Park, where it crosses the Dee to the north of Aldford Church, by a ford. South of the river its is marked by a track between 2 rows of old thorn trees up to the south side of the castle motte close to the church. The road appears as a terrace just south and independent of the motte's earthworks and then as a large agger running up to the churchyard. At the church a change of alignment is made to SSE, marked by a line of hedgerows with old oaks and with traces of the agger and then by a green lane continued by more hedgerows with clear remains of an agger 24ft wide and 1 ft high. This can be seen where Edgerley Lane crosses it (SJ43055675). To the south the agger lies mainly to the east of the hedge. The hedgerow line continues nearly to the Farndon-Barton Road and a parish boundary follows it. The road then proceeds through Barton to Stretton, then after another turn to the SE, the course is taken up for 5 miles by the road through Tilston and Malpas. At Kidnall Hill the old road is sunken and rough. Just beyond Malpas the straight road ends (1) (2).

<1> Harris, B.E. (ed), 1987, *A History of the County of Chester: Volume I: Physique, Prehistory, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Domesday* (Victoria County History) (Book)

<2> Margary, I. D., 1973, *Roman Roads in Britain* (Book)

<3> Thompson Watkin W. T., 1886, *Roman Cheshire: A Description of Roman Remains in the County of Chester* (Book)

<4> Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, 1970-Present, *Britannia* (Journal/Periodical)

<5> Anon, 1981, *September 1981: North West Newsletter. Excavations* (Article in Journal)

<6> Matthews K J, 1999, *The creation of landscapes on the edge of the Empire: roads and the landscapes in northwest Britannia* (Article in Journal)

### Sources

- (1) Harris, B.E. (ed). 1987. A History of the County of Chester: Volume I: Physique, Prehistory, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Domesday (Victoria County History). 1/216-218 Petch D F 1987
- (2) Margary, I. D.. 1973. Roman Roads in Britain. /296-298 1957
- (3) Thompson Watkin W. T.. 1886. Roman Cheshire: A Description of Roman Remains in the County of Chester. p47
- (4) Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 1970-Present. Britannia. I-XXXIV. 16/282 Waddelove A C & E 1980



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

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- (5) Anon. 1981. September 1981: North West Newsletter. Excavations. Council for British Archaeology. Group 5 Newsletter North West.
- (6) Matthews K J. 1999. The creation of landscapes on the edge of the Empire: roads and the landscapes in northwest Britannia.

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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# Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
1969/3/0	Eaton Hall Gardens & Deer Park	Monument

## Administrative Area

Civil Parish	ALDFORD, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	BUERTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	CLAVERTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	DODLESTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	EATON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	ECCLESTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	POULTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	PULFORD, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	SAIGHTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic Township/Parish/County	ALDFORD, ALDFORD, CHESHIRE
Historic Township/Parish/County	BUERTON, ALDFORD, CHESHIRE
Historic Township/Parish/County	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESHIRE
Historic Township/Parish/County	CLAVERTON, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESHIRE
Historic Township/Parish/County	DODLESTON, DODLESTON, CHESHIRE
Historic Township/Parish/County	EATON, ECCLESTON, CHESHIRE
Historic Township/Parish/County	ECCLESTON, ECCLESTON, CHESHIRE
Historic Township/Parish/County	POULTON, PULFORD, CHESHIRE
Historic Township/Parish/County	PULFORD, PULFORD, CHESHIRE
Historic Township/Parish/County	SAIGHTON, CHESTER ST OSWALD, CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE

## National Grid Reference

SJ 3948 6195	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
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## Short Summary

Hall Gardens & Deer Park

## Summary

Eaton Hall Gardens & Deer Park. C17 Classical style mansion with formal gardens & "trees arranged in long alleys, intersected by walks & plantations, the centers of squares thus formed being ornamented by statues". Many farm fields were removed during construction of garden, but medieval hall, moat & associated buildings were kept. An East-West orientation established by avenues of trees either side of the Hall-Belgrave Approach on West. Also, a Formal Avenue across deer park. There are water basins in the deer park & gardens. Gardens had elaborate 'Quincunx' pattern of paths through hedged tree plantations & extensive orchards & buildings near the river with a ford ('The Eaton Boat'). Views by Kip 1712-14; Badeslade &



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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

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Thomas, 1758 & plan by Badeslade 1738 show evolution of these schemes. Park landscaped C18, possibly by Capability Brown. Provided with peripheral carriage drive, diagonal drives & irregular tree belts. Prospect of informal parkland from house created to South by removal of part of formal garden & original moated site. In C19 landscaping continued under John Webb. Formal avenues removed & approach roads established-Belgrave to West retained and extended, 2.5km; Chester (Duke's Drive) to North, 5km; Eccleston to North East, 1.5km; Aldford to South East, 2km; Buerton to East, 4km & Pulford to Southwest, 5.5km. Deer Park on 1839 Tithe Map extended North to double its size. By now formal gardens swept away & 2 lakes created in meadows to East (Fish Pond) & South (Serpentine) & large new plantation (Duck Wood) had extensive drainage channels. Most interesting features in present gardens created & built C19, including formal gardens by William Nesfield, Italian Garden by Sir Edwin Lutyens (1896-98) & Dutch Garden by C E Hallows c.1905. Alterations to gardens by Detmar Blow 1911. Lodges added to approach drives late C19. Also of note is Loggia (Roman Temple) by Waterhouse c.1880, with reconstructed Roman columns & altar. Listed as Grade IIs in HBMC register. Many garden buildings listed. Deer Park stocked with deer from at least 1714 shown in Kip's view.

### Monument Type and Date

DEER PARK (Post Medieval to AD 21st CENTURY - 1540 AD to 2050 AD)

Evidence BOTANICAL FEATURE

FORMAL GARDEN (Garden-formal, Post Medieval to AD 21st CENTURY - 1540 AD to 2050 AD)

Evidence BOTANICAL FEATURE

LANDSCAPE PARK (Post Medieval to AD 21st CENTURY - 1540 AD to 2050 AD)

Evidence BOTANICAL FEATURE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Conservation Area	Aldford Conservation Area		
Conservation Area	Eccleston Conservation Area		
Conservation Area	Curzon Park (Chester) Conservation Area		
Conservation Area	Poulton Conservation Area		
Conservation Area	Pulford Conservation Area		
Listed Building	BRIDGE CARRYING BUERTON APPROACH OVER ALDFORD BROOK		
Listed Building	BRIDGE CARRYING BUERTON APPROACH OVER CHESTER ROAD		
Listed Building	GATES, OVERTHROW AND PIERS APPROXIMATELY 80 METRES EAST OF DUTCH TEA GARDEN		



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

Listed Building	BELGRAVE LODGE AND STORESHEDS, AND DOMESTIC OFFICES
Listed Building	LODGE, GATES
Listed Building	THE GARDEN HOUSE
Listed Building	EATON BOAT AND ATTACHED STORESHED AND DOMESTIC OFFICES
Listed Building	STUD LODGE STORESHED AND DOMESTIC OFFICES
Listed Building	ECCLESTON LODGE
Listed Building	GROTTO IN RECESS RIGHT OF LOBBY BETWEEN STABLE YARD AND CHAPEL
Listed Building	COACH HOUSE COURT NORTH OF STABLE COURT WITH RIDING SCHOOL AND YARD WALLS
Listed Building	IRON BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER DEE
Listed Building	GOLDEN GATES AND OVERTHROW, SCREENS AND PAIR OF WING LODGES
Listed Building	UPPER BELGRAVE LODGE
Listed Building	BELGRAVE LODGE GATES, PIERS AND WING WALLS
Listed Building	GATES SOUTH EAST OF THE GARDEN HOUSE, AND GATE PIERS



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

Listed Building	PAIR OF GATES, RAILINGS AND SCREEN WALLS ADJOINING GARDEN LODGE
Listed Building	HOUSE EAST OF STUD
Listed Building	EATON ESTATE OFFICE
Listed Building	CAUSEWAY CARRYING ECCLESTON APPROACH DRIVE, SOUTH OF ECCLESTON LODGE
Listed Building	FORMER POSTILLIONS HOUSE AT SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF STABLE YARD
Listed Building	EQUESTRIAN STATUE AND PLINTH AT CENTRE OF STABLE YARD
Listed Building	EATON HALL COTTAGES 30 METRES NORTH OF COACHHOUSE COURT
Listed Building	LOGGIA AT SOUTH END OF BROAD WALK
Listed Building	LARGE URN EAST OF FISH POND
Listed Building	STATUE OF THE NORMAN BISHOP ODO NORTH-WEST OF DRAGON FOUNTAIN
Listed Building	ECCLESTON HILL LODGE INCLUDING GATEHOUSE AND ATTACHED STORESHED AND DOMESTIC OFFICES (WEST)
Listed Building	DEER PARK COTTAGE
Listed Building	OLD RECTORY AND OUTBUILDING



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

Listed Building	LODGE AND FORECOURT WALL NORTH OF FORMER PULFORD APPROACH TO EATON PARK
Listed Building	IRON BRIDGE LODGE
Listed Building	WALLS WITH PAIR OF GATES AND OVERTHROW, CENTRAL
Listed Building	LONG GREENHOUSE EAST OF SOUTHERN WALLED GARDEN
Listed Building	RETAINING WALL TO UPPER (WESTERN) TERRACE, STEPS AND WALL OF FOUNTAIN POND
Listed Building	STATUE (STAG AT BAY) NORTH OF CANAL ON CENTRAL TERRACE
Listed Building	RAILING TO NORTH SIDE OF MIDDLE TERRACE
Listed Building	RETAINING WALLS AND PAIRED FLIGHTS OF STEPS AT EAST END OF CENTRAL TERRACE
Listed Building	PARROT HOUSE AT NORTH END OF BROAD WALK
Listed Building	COLUMN EAST OF LOGGIA AT SOUTH END OF BROAD WALK
Listed Building	SOUTHERN RETAINING WALL TO UPPER TERRACE
Listed Building	RETAINING WALLS TO DRAGON FOUNTAIN POOL
Listed Building	STATUE OF JOAN OF EATON NORTH EAST OF DRAGON FOUNTAIN



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

Listed Building	PAIR OF FOLDING GATES WITH SCREENS AND PIERS AT SOUTH END OF SOUTHERN GARDENS
Listed Building	RETAINING WALLS TO POND CONTAINING EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF HUGH LUPUS
Listed Building	ECCLESTON LODGE GATES, PIERS AND WING RAILINGS
Listed Building	EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF HUGH LUPUS, 1ST EARL OF CHESTER
Listed Building	PAIR OF GATES AND OVERTHROW NORTH OF TEA HOUSE, ACROSS PATH TO BROAD WALK
Listed Building	DRAGON FOUNTAIN
Listed Building	RETAINING WALLS OF OVAL POND WITH FLAT RAISED SURROUND AT CENTRE OF BROAD WALK
Listed Building	STUD RIDING SCHOOL AND ATTACHED LOOSE YARD WALLS
Listed Building	NORTH LODGE, ATTACHED FORMER PAY OFFICE AND YARD WITH STORESHED AND CLOSET
Listed Building	PAIR OF GATES AT SOUTH WEST CORNER OF WALLED GARDENS
Listed Building	RETAINING WALLS OF AXIAL CANAL ON CENTRAL TERRACE
Listed Building	EQUESTRIAN STATUE SOUTH OF CANAL ON CENTRAL TERRACE





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

Listed Building	RAILING TO SOUTH SIDE OF MIDDLE TERRACE
Listed Building	COLUMN WEST OF LOGGIA AT SOUTH END OF BROAD WALK
Listed Building	TEA HOUSE AT NORTH END OF DUTCH GARDEN
Listed Building	LODGE AND FORECOURT WALL SOUTH OF FORMER PULFORD APPROACH TO EATON PARK
Listed Building	GAME PANTRY 10 METRES EAST OF STABLE YARD
Listed Building	ALDFORD LODGE TO EATON PARK, AND ATTACHED AVENUE COTTAGE
Listed Building	COACHMORE HILL LODGE
Listed Building	THE OBELISK
Listed Building	NORTH LODGE GATE AND POSTS
Listed Building	GARDEN LODGE, YARD WALLS AND ATTACHED STORESHED AND DOMESTIC OFFICES
Listed Building	STUD STABLES
Listed Building	EATON CHAPEL NORTH OF EATON HALL
Listed Building	STABLE COURT NORTH OF EATON CHAPEL
Listed Building	FORMER EATON RAILWAY ENGINE SHED 100 METRES NORTH OF EATON HALL COTTAGES



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

Listed Building

OVERLEIGH LODGE AND GATES  
AND SCREENS

Registered Park or Garden

Eaton Hall

Scheduled Monument

Heronbridge Roman Site

### Description

Eaton Hall Gardens & Deer Park. C17 Classical style mansion with formal gardens & "trees arranged in long alleys, intersected by walks & plantations, the centers of squares thus formed being ornamented by statues". Many farm fields were removed during construction of garden, but medieval hall, moat & associated buildings were kept. An East-West orientation established by avenues of trees either side of the Hall-Belgrave Approach on West. Also, a Formal Avenue across deer park. There are water basins in the deer park & gardens. Gardens had elaborate 'Quincunx' pattern of paths through hedged tree plantations & extensive orchards & buildings near the river with a ford ('The Eaton Boat'). Views by Kip 1712-14; Badeslade & Thomas, 1758 & plan by Badeslade 1738 show evolution of these schemes. Park landscaped C18, possibly by Capability Brown. Provided with peripheral carriage drive, diagonal drives & irregular tree belts. Prospect of informal parkland from house created to South by removal of part of formal garden & original moated site. In C19 landscaping continued under John Webb. Formal avenues removed & approach roads established-Belgrave to West retained and extended, 2.5km; Chester (Duke's Drive) to North, 5km; Eccleston to North East, 1.5km; Aldford to South East, 2km; Buerton to East, 4km & Pulford to Southwest, 5.5km. Deer Park on 1839 Tithe Map extended North to double its size. By now formal gardens swept away & 2 lakes created in meadows to East (Fish Pond) & South (Serpentine) & large new plantation (Duck Wood) had extensive drainage channels. Most interesting features in present gardens created & built C19, including formal gardens by William Nesfield, Italian Garden by Sir Edwin Lutyens (1896-98) & Dutch Garden by C E Hallows c.1905. Alterations to gardens by Detmar Blow 1911. Lodges added to approach drives late C19. Also of note is Loggia (Roman Temple) by Waterhouse c.1880, with reconstructed Roman columns & altar (1&2). Listed as Grade IIs in HBMC register (2). Many garden buildings listed. Deer Park stocked with deer from at least 1714 shown in Kip's view (3).

<1> Laurie I, 1983, *Eaton Estate Landscape Conservation Plan* (Verbal communication)

<2> English Heritage, 2001, *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest* (Report)

<3> Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian Society, *Transactions of the Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian Society* (Journal/Periodical)

<4> IPC Media, 1897-Present, *Country Life* (Newspaper-Magazine)

<5> Bunney M & Hills A, 1979, *Elysian Gardens* (Book)

<6> Holme C, 1908, *Gardens of England in the Midland & Eastern Counties* (Book)

<7> Bird S et al, 1996, *Garden History* (Verbal communication)

<8> Pevsner N & Hubbard E, 1971, *The Buildings of England: Cheshire* (Book)

<9> Unknown, 1920, *Architectural Review* (Book)

<10> *Aerial photographs* (Aerial Photograph)

### Sources

- (1) Laurie I. 1983. Eaton Estate Landscape Conservation Plan. /25-27
- (2) English Heritage. 2001. Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. 1985
- (3) Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian Society. Transactions of the Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian Society. 20/25 Harrison W 1902
- (4) IPC Media. 1897-Present. Country Life. 1897-Present. 29/724-731 1920



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

- (5) Bunney M & Hills A. 1979. Elysian Gardens. /4
- (6) Holme C. 1908. Gardens of England in the Midland & Eastern Counties. /61-64
- (7) Bird S et al. 1996. Garden History. 12/1
- (8) Pevsner N & Hubbard E. 1971. The Buildings of England: Cheshire. /207-213 1978
- (9) Unknown. 1920. Architectural Review. 29/724-731
- (10) Aerial photographs. Eaton 1-4 Williams S R 1976

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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# Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
1969/3/4	Overleigh Lodge	Building

## Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER GREAT BOUGHTON, CHESTER ST OSWALD, CHESHIRE
Historic Township/Parish/County	
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Medieval to Modern)	SOUTHERN SUBURB AREA

## National Grid Reference

SJ 4021 6505	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
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## Short Summary

Overleigh Lodge

## Summary

Overleigh Lodge consists of the main lodge along with the gate and gate piers to the west. Built in 1893 by R.W. Edis for the first Duke of Westminster it forms part of the northern entrance to the Eaton Hall Estate.

The T shaped lodge of yellow sandstone, cream stone, stone-dressed and blue-diapered red Ruabon brick; Westmorland green slate roofs. The double carriage-gates with quasi-overthrow hinged with gates, flanked by pedestrian gates with overthrows: bottom rail; dogbars; double lockrail and double top rail; gates and screens have richly ornamented panels with scrolls, foliar and floral motifs; coronets, Grosvenor sheafs and interlaced W's; wall extends to Wrexham Road. The gates and lodge were designed to impress visitors at the entrance to the three mile approach, now severed, from Chester to Eaton Hall

## Monument Type and Date

LODGE (AD 19TH CENTURY - 1850 AD to 1860 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Conservation Area	Curzon Park (Chester) Conservation Area	Active	25/04/1979
Listed Building	OVERLEIGH LODGE AND GATES AND SCREENS	II	23/07/1998

## Description

Overleigh Lodge consists of the main lodge along with the gate and gate piers to the west. Built in 1893 by R.W. Edis for the first Duke of Westminster it forms part of the northern entrance to the Eaton Hall Estate. (1)

The T shaped lodge of yellow sandstone, cream stone, stone-dressed and blue-diapered red Ruabon brick; Westmorland green slate roofs. The double carriage-gates with quasi-overthrow hinged with gates, flanked by pedestrian gates with overthrows: bottom rail; dogbars; double lockrail and double top rail; gates and screens have richly ornamented panels with scrolls, foliar and floral motifs; coronets, Grosvenor sheafs and interlaced W's; wall extends to Wrexham Road. The gates and lodge were designed to impress visitors at the entrance to the three mile approach, now severed, from Chester to Eaton



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

Hall (1)

<1> English Heritage, 2005, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* (Digital archive)

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### Sources

(1) English Heritage. 2005. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 469751

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
1969/3/5	Eaton Hall Lodge, Eaton Road	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Thematic Surveys)	GENERAL AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4094 6444	Approximate Position	Probable location. Equivalent to a 6 figure reference (Monuments & Designations).
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### Short Summary

Eaton Hall Lodge, Eaton Road

### Summary

A small lodge is recorded to the west of Eaton Road on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map from the late 19th century. The lodge was part of the Eaton Hall gardens and had been built along the former drive to the main house. It was demolished at the end of the 19th century.

### Monument Type and Date

LODGE (AD 19TH CENTURY - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
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### Description

A small lodge is recorded to the west of Eaton Road on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map from the late 19th century. The lodge was part of the Eaton Hall gardens and had been built along the former drive to the main house. It was demolished at the end of the 19th century.

<1> Morgan, L. And St John Williams, N., 2004, *20th Century Handbridge* (Book)

<2> Ordnance Survey, 1874, *Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire* (Map)

### Sources

- (1) Morgan, L. And St John Williams, N.. 2004. *20th Century Handbridge*. p160
- (2) Ordnance Survey. 1874. *Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire*.

### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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# Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
8380	Roman Cultivation Layer, Greenbank, Eaton Road	Monument

## Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Prehistoric to Roman)	HANDBRIDGE AREA

## National Grid Reference

SJ 4098 6452	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
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## Short Summary

Roman cultivation soil

## Summary

During an archaeological evaluation at the Greenbank site, Eaton Road in 2005, a distinct cultivation soil containing Roman period finds was identified. Although the recovered pottery was not dated to any particular century, all finds recovered from this layer were Roman. The excavators suggested that the cultivation soil may relate to the settlement at Heronbridge, a few hundred meters south of this location.

## Monument Type and Date

BURIED SOIL HORIZON (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

LAYER (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
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## Description

During an archaeological evaluation at the Greenbank site, Eaton Road in 2005 (ECH4338), a distinct cultivation soil containing Roman period finds was identified in Trenches 3, 4, 5 and possibly at the base of Trench 7 (1). Although the recovered pottery was not dated to any particular century, all finds recovered from this layer were Roman; the lack of later domestic ceramics or bone, typical of medieval and later plough soils was noted.

The excavators suggested that the cultivation soil may relate to the settlement at Heronbridge, a few hundred meters south of this location (1). Later archaeological monitoring at the same site (ECH4654) may have also revealed this layer at the bottom of Trench 2, but it was left unexcavated. From the latter excavation, one piece of Roman pottery was recovered (2).

<1> L - P Archaeology, 2005, *Archaeological evaluation report of land at Greenbank, Eaton Road, Chester*. (Client Report)

## Sources

- (1) L - P Archaeology. 2005. *Archaeological evaluation report of land at Greenbank, Eaton Road, Chester*.. R2744. R2744

## Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

FCH9732	SHERD (Small quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FCH9733	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL (Small quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	CERAMIC, BRICK
FCH9736	PLANT MACRO REMAINS (Small quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	CHARCOAL



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
8385	Handbridge Roman Cemetery	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic Township/Parish/County	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESHIRE
Historic Township/Parish/County	CHESTER, CHESTER HOLY TRINITY, CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Prehistoric to Roman)	HANDBRIDGE AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4077 6519	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
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### Short Summary

Roman Cemetery

### Summary

Along the line of the Watling Street Roman road in Handbridge have been found several burials, cremations and tombstones which suggest there was once a major Roman cemetery there between the first and third centuries AD. In the earlier stages of the Roman occupation in Britain cremation was the customary burial rite.

The majority of Handbridge's funerary rites are cremations, and many examples have been discovered of heavily burnt bone that survives only in fragments, as well as one or two instances of calcined bone (bone reduced to ash by the burning process.) During the second century, inhumation was introduced as an alternative, and by the end of the third century it had completely replaced cremation as the habitual burial practice. Seven burials have been discovered near Edgar's Field, and at Queen's Park a lead-lined coffin was found containing the body of a child.

Roman burials and cremations were frequently accompanied by pottery and glassware, probably filled with food, as well as money, lamps and other accessories. The grave goods were included in the belief that the dead person should be supplied with all possible earthly comforts for their journey to the underworld. Several coins have been found, including some depicting Vespasian, Valens and Constantine I. Handbridge has also yielded black-burnished ware, an orange single-handled flagon, Oxford ware, several latticed jars; and a pottery figurine of an unknown goddess found near Salmon Leap. Many of the burials would be marked with inscribed or sculptured stones, and although many of these survive, some become dissociated with their burial. Several slate tombstones were found at Handbridge, including one belonging to a standard-bearer of Legio XX, and one which described the career of an officer who served in Legio XXII Deiotariana before being promoted to the rank of praefectus in Legio XX.

Several stone decorations have also been found, such as the stone pine cone found at Appleyard's Lane. During an excavation near the line of the Eaton Road in 1813, workers also found what may have been a columbarium-type tomb. Columbaria were sepulchral buildings containing many small niches or 'pigeon-holes' for cremations. They were usually built by funeral societies to which most of the lower and middle classes in Rome belonged.

### Monument Type and Date

BURIAL (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	
Evidence	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT
CEMETERY (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	
Evidence	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT
CREMATION (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	
Evidence	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

TOMBSTONE (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence

SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Area of Archaeological Importance	Chester & Boughton	30/09/1984	
Conservation Area	City Centre (Chester) Conservation Area		
Conservation Area	Handbridge (Chester) Conservation Area		
Conservation Area	Queens Park (Chester) Conservation Area		

### Description

Along the line of the Watling Street Roman road in Handbridge have been found several burials, cremations and tombstones which suggest there was once a major Roman cemetery there between the first and third centuries AD.

In the earlier stages of the Roman occupation in Britain cremation was the customary burial rite. The majority of Handbridge's funerary rites are cremations, and many examples have been discovered of heavily burnt bone that survives only in fragments, as well as one or two instances of calcined bone (bone reduced to ash by the burning process.) During the second century, inhumation was introduced as an alternative, and by the end of the third century it had completely replaced cremation as the habitual burial practice. Seven burials have been discovered near Edgar's Field, and at Queen's Park a lead-lined coffin was found containing the body of a child.

Roman burials and cremations were frequently accompanied by pottery and glassware, probably filled with food, as well as money, lamps and other accessories. The grave goods were included in the belief that the dead person should be supplied with all possible earthly comforts for their journey to the underworld. Several coins have been found, including some depicting Vespasian, Valens and Constantine I. Handbridge has also yielded black-burnished ware, an orange single-handled flagon, Oxford ware, several latticed jars; and a pottery figurine of an unknown goddess found near Salmon Leap.

Many of the burials would be marked with inscribed or sculptured stones, and although many of these survive, some become dissociated with their burial. Several slate tombstones were found at Handbridge, including one belonging to a standard-bearer of Legio XX, and one which described the career of an officer who served in Legio XXII Deiotariana before being promoted to the rank of praefectus in Legio XX. Several stone decorations have also been found, such as the stone pine cone found at Appleyard's Lane.

During an excavation near the line of the Eaton Road in 1813, workers also found what may have been a columbarium-type tomb. Columbaria were sepulchral buildings containing many small niches or 'pigeon-holes' for cremations. They were usually built by funeral societies to which most of the lower and middle classes in Rome belonged.

<1> Newstead, R (Prof.), 1948, *Records of Archaeological Finds VI* (Article in Journal)

<2> Harris, B.E. (ed), 1987, *A History of the County of Chester: Volume I: Physique, Prehistory, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Domesday (Victoria County History)* (Book)

<3> Williams, W.J., 1933, *The Watling Street at Heronbridge* (Article in Journal)

<4> Williams, W J, 1959, *The Fortress of Deva* (Article in Journal)

<5> Petch D.F, 1976, *An inscription from Chester* (Article in Journal)

<6> Chester Archaeological Society, *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society* (Journal/Periodical)



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

- <7> Lawson, P H, 1926, *Schedule of the Roman Remains of Chester with Maps and Plans* (Article in Journal)
- <8> Haverfield, F, 1900, *Catalogue of the Roman Sculptured stones in the Grosvenor Museum* (Article in Journal)
- <9> Chester Archaeological Society, *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society* (Journal/Periodical)
- <10> Chester Archaeological Society, *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society* (Journal/Periodical)
- <11> Collingwood R G & Wright R P, 1965, *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain: Volume I* (Monograph)
- <12> Hemingway, J., 1831, *History of Chester, from its foundation to the present time. Volume 2* (Book)
- <13> Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, 1911-Present, *Journal of Roman Studies* (Journal/Periodical)
- <14> Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, 1911-Present, *Journal of Roman Studies* (Journal/Periodical)
- <15> Thompson Watkin W. T., 1886, *Roman Cheshire* (Map)
- <16> Wright, R. P. & Richmond, I. A., 1955, *Catalogue of Roman Inscribed & Sculptured Stones in the Grosvenor Museum* (Monograph)
- <17> County Historic Environment Record, 1973-1985, *Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin* (Journal/Periodical)

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### Sources

- (1) Newstead, R (Prof.). 1948. Records of Archaeological Finds VI. Journal of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society. Newstead R 1946 36/121-133
- (2) Harris, B.E. (ed). 1987. A History of the County of Chester: Volume I: Physique, Prehistory, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Domesday (Victoria County History). 1/182-183 Petch D F 1987
- (3) Williams. W.J. 1933. The Watling Street at Heronbridge. Journal of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society. Williams W J 1933 30/56-59
- (4) Williams, W J. 1959. The Fortress of Deva. Journal of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society. Williams W J 1959 46/77
- (5) Petch D.F. 1976. An inscription from Chester. Journal of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society. Petch D F 1976 59/31-4
- (6) Chester Archaeological Society. Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society. 1849 1st s/1/424,425,460
- (7) Lawson, P H. 1926. Schedule of the Roman Remains of Chester with Maps and Plans. Journal of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society. 181
- (8) Haverfield, F. 1900. Catalogue of the Roman Sculptured stones in the Grosvenor Museum. Journal of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society. Haverfield F 1900 7/75/No.157
- (9) Chester Archaeological Society. Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society. Lawson P H 1932 29/70/Nos.95-6
- (10) Chester Archaeological Society. Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society. Williams W J 1928 28/216-17
- (11) Collingwood R G & Wright R P. 1965. The Roman Inscriptions of Britain: Volume I. volume I. 1/No.510
- (12) Hemingway, J.. 1831. History of Chester, from its foundation to the present time. Volume 2. 2/352
- (13) Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 1911-Present. Journal of Roman Studies. Collingwood R G & Taylor M V 1934 24/219/No.3
- (14) Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 1911-Present. Journal of Roman Studies. Wilson D R 1965 55/221
- (15) Thompson Watkin W. T.. 1886. Roman Cheshire. /217-219
- (16) Wright, R. P. & Richmond, I. A.. 1955. Catalogue of Roman Inscribed & Sculptured Stones in the Grosvenor Museum. /57 No.186c



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

- (17) County Historic Environment Record. 1973-1985. Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin. 1-10. 1-10. 7/46 Ward  
S  
Carrington P & Morris M G 1980

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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# Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
8385/10	Handbridge Roman Cemetery - Tombstone, Opposite Greenbank Hou	Monument

## Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Prehistoric to Roman)	HANDBRIDGE AREA

## National Grid Reference

SJ 4093 6455	Possible Position	Possible location Equivalent to a 4 figure reference (Monuments).
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## Short Summary

Gravestone

## Summary

A slate tombstone was found opposite Greenbank House in 1964, during the excavation of a trench on the west side of Eaton Road. Although not in its original location (i.e. not marking a tomb), the monument outlines the career of an officer who became praefectus in Legio XX, not later than AD 170.

## Monument Type and Date

GRAVESTONE (Roman to AD 2ND CENTURY - 43 AD to 170 AD)

Evidence FIND

CEMETERY (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
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## Description

A slate tombstone was found opposite Greenbank House in 1964, during the excavation of a trench on the west side of Eaton Road (1). It was part of an inscription detailing the career of an officer who served in Legio XXII Deiotariana, probably as primus pilus, before promotion to the rank of praefectus in Legio XX. Based on its language, the inscription may have continued onto a second slab. Although it is more than likely that the find came from a tomb within the Roman cemetery at Handbridge, it had been removed from its original location. It dates to the second century, but not later than c AD 170 (1).

<1> Petch D.F., 1976, *An inscription from Chester* (Article in Journal)

<2> Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, 1911-Present, *Journal of Roman Studies* (Journal/Periodical)

<3> Harris, B.E. (ed), 1987, *A History of the County of Chester: Volume I: Physique, Prehistory, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Domesday* (Victoria County History) (Book)

<4> Ordnance Survey, 1870-1970, *Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card* (Index)

<5> Longley D, various, *Longley Archive* (Paper Archive)

## Sources

(1) Petch D.F. 1976. An inscription from Chester. Journal of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society.



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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

Petch D F 1976 59/31-4

- (2) Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 1911-Present. Journal of Roman Studies. Wilson D R 1965 55/221
- (3) Harris, B.E. (ed). 1987. A History of the County of Chester: Volume I: Physique, Prehistory, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Domesday (Victoria County History). 1/183 Petch D F 1987
- (4) Ordnance Survey. 1870-1970. Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card. SJ46SW22/1964
- (5) Longley D. various. Longley Archive. /no.323

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
FCH1542	GRAVESTONE (1) (AD 2ND CENTURY - 100 AD to 199 AD)	SLATE



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
8592/1/0	Roman Road - Chester to Caer Gai (Route 66a)	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Historic	ECCLESTON, ECCLESTON, CHESHIRE
Township/Parish/County	
Historic	MARLSTON CUM LACH, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESHIRE
Township/Parish/County	
Historic	PULFORD, PULFORD, CHESHIRE
Township/Parish/County	
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Thematic Surveys)	GENERAL AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 3893 6207	Possible Position	Possible location Equivalent to a 4 figure reference (Monuments).
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### Short Summary

Roman Road - Chester to Caer Gai (Route 66a)

### Summary

A Roman road has been traced from Chester through to North Wales passing through Ffrith, Bala to Caer Gai with a total length of 40.5 miles (Route 66a). As described by Margary the route left Chester from the south gate passing through Handbridge towards Lache, Balderton and Dodleston where the road probably entered North Wales.

### Monument Type and Date

ROAD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
Conservation Area	Handbridge (Chester) Conservation Area		

### Description

A Roman road has been traced from Chester through to North Wales passing through Ffrith, Bala to Caer Gai with a total length of 40.5 miles (Route 66a). As described by Margary the route left Chester from the south gate passing through Handbridge towards Lache, Balderton and Dodleston where the road probably entered North Wales.

Until recently there has been limited evidence for this route, however, recent work carried out by RJA Dutton has encountered evidence for this route in several locations. (4)

<1> Margary, I. D., 1973, *Roman Roads in Britain* (Book)

<2> Thompson F.H, 1961, *Notes on Roman Roads in Cheshire* (Article in Journal)



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

<3> O'Dwyer, S., 1935, *The Roman Roads Of Cheshire* (Book)

<4> Dutton R J A, 2011, *Roman roads of North East Wales and Cheshire* (Book)

<5> Matthews K J, 1999, *The creation of landscapes on the edge of the Empire: roads and the landscapes in northwest Britannia* (Article in Journal)

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### Sources

- (1) Margary, I. D.. 1973. Roman Roads in Britain. p346-247
- (2) Thompson F.H. 1961. Notes on Roman Roads in Cheshire. Journal of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society. 48/1-13
- (3) O'Dwyer, S.. 1935. The Roman Roads Of Cheshire.
- (4) Dutton R J A. 2011. Roman roads of North East Wales and Cheshire.
- (5) Matthews K J. 1999. The creation of landscapes on the edge of the Empire: roads and the landscapes in northwest Britannia.

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### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
8600/23	Roman finds from Eaton Road	Find Spot

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Thematic Surveys)	GENERAL AREA

### National Grid Reference

SJ 4115 6434	Approximate Position	Probable location. Equivalent to a 6 figure reference (Monuments & Designations).
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### Short Summary

Roman finds from Eaton Road

### Summary

Small quantity of Roman material recovered during the cutting of a trench for a 1.5m water pipe from the River Dee at Eaton Road. No further details.

### Monument Type and Date

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
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### Description

Small quantity of Roman material recovered during the cutting of a trench for a 1.5m water pipe from the River Dee at Eaton Road. No further details. (1)

<1> multiple authors, 1978/79, *Stray Finds* (Article in Journal)

### Sources

(1) multiple authors. 1978/79. *Stray Finds*. Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin. p75

### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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# Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
8600/37	Roman coin from Duke's Drive	Find Spot

## Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Thematic Surveys)	GENERAL AREA

## National Grid Reference

SJ 4037 6455	Approximate Position	Probable location. Equivalent to a 6 figure reference (Monuments & Designations).
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## Short Summary

Roman coin from Duke's Drive

## Summary

Roman coin recovered from the grass verge by Duke's Drive on the Eaton Hall estate. The coin was a brass sestertius of Antoninus Pius.

Coins first become widespread in Britain in the Roman period. They were minted largely to pay state servants, especially the army, and until the fourth century the denominations were often too large for convenient everyday use. Nevertheless, it is clear that they were widely used for trade. By carrying the emperor's head they also served as a propaganda tool. Few coins in Britain post-date AD 400.

From the time of Augustus until the late third century Roman coinage consisted basically of the following denominations: 2 asses (copper) = 1 dupondius (brass); 2 dupondii = 1 sestertius (brass); 4 sestertii = 1 denarius (silver); 25 aureus (gold). Two smaller coins, the quadrans and semis, are rarely encountered in Britain. As a result of gradual inflation, the as and dupondius had become by the early third century and a double denarius (the antoninianus) was introduced. Catastrophic inflation in the later third century led to the collapse of the Augustan system and its replacement under Diocletian and his successors by new denominations: the so-called copper follis; the silver argenteus (later siliqua) and the gold aureus (later solidus).

## Monument Type and Date

FINDSPOT (AD 2ND CENTURY - 138 AD to 161 AD)

Evidence UNSTRATIFIED FIND

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
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## Description

Roman coin recovered from the grass verge by Duke's Drive on the Eaton Hall estate. The coin was a brass sestertius of Antoninus Pius. (1)

<1> multiple authors, 1984/85, *Stray Finds* (Article in Journal)

## Sources

(1) multiple authors. 1984/85. *Stray Finds*. Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin. p91

## Associated Finds



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

**Find Type****Period****Material**

FCH11817 COIN (1) (AD 2ND CENTURY - 138 AD to 161 AD)

METAL



# Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
8600/39	Roman coin west of Eaton Road	Find Spot

## Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Historic	CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER ST MARY ON THE HILL,
Township/Parish/County	CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE
UAD Project Areas (Thematic Surveys)	GENERAL AREA

## National Grid Reference

SJ 4064 6441	Approximate Position	Probable location. Equivalent to a 6 figure reference (Monuments & Designations).
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## Short Summary

Roman coin west of Eaton Road

## Summary

Roman coin of Antoninianus from the third century AD, badly corroded. Recovered from fields west of Eaton Road in 1984.

Coins first become widespread in Britain in the Roman period. They were minted largely to pay state servants, especially the army, and until the fourth century the denominations were often too large for convenient everyday use. Nevertheless, it is clear that they were widely used for trade. By carrying the emperor's head they also served as a propaganda tool. Few coins in Britain post-date AD 400.

From the time of Augustus until the late third century Roman coinage consisted basically of the following denominations: 2 asses (copper) = 1 dupondius (brass); 2 dupondii = 1 sestertius (brass); 4 sestertii = 1 denarius (silver); 25 aureus (gold). Two smaller coins, the quadrans and semis, are rarely encountered in Britain. As a result of gradual inflation, the as and dupondius had become by the early third century and a double denarius (the antoninianus) was introduced. Catastrophic inflation in the later third century led to the collapse of the Augustan system and its replacement under Diocletian and his successors by new denominations: the so-called copper follis; the silver argenteus (later siliqua) and the gold aureus (later solidus).

## Monument Type and Date

FINDSPOT (AD 3RD CENTURY - 200 AD to 299 AD)

Evidence UNSTRATIFIED FIND

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
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## Description

Roman coin of Antoninianus from the third century AD, badly corroded. Recovered from fields west of Eaton Road in 1984. (1)

<1> multiple authors, 1984/85, *Stray Finds* (Article in Journal)

## Sources

(1) multiple authors. 1984/85. *Stray Finds*. Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin. p91

## Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
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Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service







## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

18/06/2013

FCH11819 COIN (1) (AD 3RD CENTURY - 200 AD to 299 AD)

METAL

## APPENDIX 2: LISTED BUILDINGS IN THE CHESHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record

18/06/2013

**Name:** THE LODGE

**DesigUID:** DCH6483 **Type:** Listed Building

Preferred Ref	English Heritage UID	Volume/Map/Item
1375753	1375753	1932-1, 8, 54

<b>Grade:</b> II	<b>Date Assigned:</b> 23/07/1998	<b>Amended:</b>	<b>Revoked:</b>
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### Legal Description

CHESTER CITY (EM)

SJ4065 CURZON PARK NORTH 1932-1/8/54 (West side) No.1 The Lodge

II

Lodge cottage at entrance to Curzon Park. c1850. Painted brick with stone dressings; grey slate hipped roof with lead flashings. 2 storeys of one chamber with small hip-roofed wing to each side; C20 one-storey flat-roofed rear wing, scarcely visible. Brick plinth; a central recessed sash 5 panes wide x 4 panes high; a replaced small 6-pane casement in each wing; first floor stringcourse with pediment over central sash; cornice-sill and continuous lintel to triple round-arched 3-pane first-floor casements divided by small square piers; moulded capitals and faces to arches. Moulded string-course beneath frieze of 3 brick courses; eaves cornice; projecting chimney on right side; triple blank arches to left side and rear of first floor. The present door is C20, at front of rear wing, right. INTERIOR not inspected.

Listing NGR: SJ4010265153

### Curatorial Notes

Type and date: c1850 LODGE. Date: from 1830 to 1870

Type and date: C20 LODGE. Date: from 1900 to 1999

Main material: brick

Main material: stone

Covering material: slate

October 2009: GIS location harmonised with former Chester City Council dataset. Original location: SJ 4010 6515 (point)

**Designating Organisation:** Department for Culture Media and Sport

### Location

**Grid Reference:** Centred SJ 4010 6515 (14m by 12m)

**Map sheet:** SJ46NW **Area (Ha):** 0.01

### Administrative Areas

Civil Parish CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER

### Postal Addresses

1 Curzon Park North, Chester, CH4 8AP

### Listed Building Addresses

Statutory

THE LODGE

### Sources

Digital archive: English Heritage. 2005. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 469732

### Associated Monuments

11101 Building: The Lodge at Curzon Park

11128 Monument: Chester to Holyhead Turnpike Trust



# Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record

18/06/2013

**Name:** No name for this Entry

**DesigUID:** DCH6484      **Type:** Listed Building

Preferred Ref	English Heritage UID	Volume/Map/Item
1375754	1375754	1932-1, 8, 55

Grade:	Date Assigned:	Amended:	Revoked:
II	23/07/1998		

## Legal Description

CHESTER CITY (EM)  
SJ4065 CURZON PARK NORTH 1932-1/8/55 (North side) No.2  
GV II

Detached suburban house, now 2 flats. Mid C19. Flemish bond brown brick; hipped grey slate roof. EXTERIOR: simple plinth. Double doors of 2 fielded panels with a 1-pane overlight and a pilastered round-arched case in a 2-column portico with a small round-arched window in each return wall; a 4-pane sash to each side of entrance; architrave, frieze and dentil cornice to portico; replaced balcony rail. First-floor sillband; probably replaced double 8-pane French windows with overlight, now 2-pane, above portico; a 4-pane sash in architrave to each side. Boldly projecting boxed eaves on brackets have frieze and cornice. The sides and rear are detailed similarly to the front. The right side has a full-length cast-iron verandah with lattice posts and frieze, scroll brackets and hipped slate roof. Chimneys with stone cornices at left end and on front right of entrance. INTERIOR: the stair, previously altered, was replaced during the conversion to flats. Other features are retained, including panelled embrasures, some plaster wall-panels and a good ceiling in the principal room, right. Doors have 4 panels. The upper flat not inspected.

Listing NGR: SJ4000665386

## Curatorial Notes

Type and date: Mid C19 DETACHED HOUSE. Date: from 1833 to 1866

Type and date: Now APARTMENT.

Main material: brick

Covering material: slate

October 2009: GIS location harmonised with former Chester City Council dataset. Original location: SJ 4000 6538 (point)

**Designating Organisation:** Department for Culture Media and Sport

## Location

**Grid Reference:** Centred SJ 4000 6538 (19m by 21m)

**Map sheet:** SJ46NW      **Area (Ha):** 0.02

## Administrative Areas

Civil Parish      CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER

## Postal Addresses

2 Curzon Park North, Chester, CH4 8AR

## Sources

Digital archive: English Heritage. 2005. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 469733

## Associated Monuments

11099      Building: Suburban house at No 2 Curzon Park North



# Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record

18/06/2013

**Name:** OVERLEIGH LODGE AND GATES AND SCREENS

**DesigUID:** DCH6501      **Type:** Listed Building

Preferred Ref	English Heritage UID	Volume/Map/Item	
1375772	1375772	1932-1, 8, 75	
<b>Grade:</b> II	<b>Date Assigned:</b> 23/07/1998	<b>Amended:</b>	<b>Revoked:</b>

## Legal Description

CHESTER CITY (EM)

SJ4065 DUKE'S DRIVE 1932-1/8/75 (South side) Overleigh Lodge and gates and screens

II

Lodge, gates and gate piers and screens. c1893. By RW Edis. For the first Duke of Westminster. Gate piers, corner piers and end-piers with plinth-walls to screens of cream stone; wrought-iron gates, screens and railings. Lodge of yellow sandstone, cream stone, stone-dressed and blue-diapered red Ruabon brick; Westmorland green slate roofs. T-shaped 2-storey lodge cottage has yellow sandstone ground floor, stone-dressed blue-diapered brick first floor, porch with shaped gable and round stair turret with conical spire in front angle of T, mullioned windows, some transomed, much carved stone ornament, shaped gables, lead and wrought-iron finial to spire and highly ornate central chimney of 5 separated flues with spiral and trellis mouldings. INTERIOR not inspected. Plinths to gateway with slightly recessed moulded copings; plinths to rusticated gate piers with rebated corners, fluted capitals with moulded cornices and urn finials; end-piers to screens, larger than those to gates, have short rebates below capitals holding vase-balusters and lavishly ornamented urn finials. Double carriage-gates with quasi-overthrow hinged with gates, flanked by pedestrian gates with overthrows: bottom rail; dogbars; double lockrail and double top rail; gates and screens have richly ornamented panels with scrolls, foliar and floral motifs; coronets, Grosvenor sheafs and interlaced W's; wall extends to Wrexham Road. The gates and lodge were designed to impress visitors at the entrance to the three mile approach, now severed, from Chester to Eaton Hall (Eaton CP). (The Buildings of England: Pevsner N & Hubbard E: Cheshire: Harmondsworth: 1971-: 175). Listing NGR: SJ4024065060

## Curatorial Notes

Type and date: c1893 LODGE. Date: from 1873 to 1913

Type and date: c1893 GATE. Date: from 1873 to 1913

Type and date: c1893 GATE PIER. Date: from 1873 to 1913

Type and date: c1893 GARDEN SCREEN. Date: from 1873 to 1913

Type and date: c1893 GARDEN WALL. Date: from 1873 to 1913

Main material: stone

Main material: wrought iron

Main material: sandstone

Main material: brick

Main material: terracotta

Covering material: lake district slate

October 2009: GIS location harmonised with former Chester City Council dataset. Original location: SJ 4024 6506 (point)

**Designating Organisation:** Department for Culture Media and Sport

## Location

**Grid Reference:** Centred SJ 4021 6505 (64m by 12m)

**Map sheet:** SJ46NW      **Area (Ha):** 0.01

## Administrative Areas

Civil Parish      CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER

**Postal Addresses - None recorded**

## Listed Building Addresses

Statutory

OVERLEIGH LODGE AND GATES AND SCREENS



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record

18/06/2013

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### Sources

Digital archive: English Heritage. 2005. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 469751

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### Associated Monuments

1969/3/0 Monument: Eaton Hall Gardens & Deer Park

1969/3/4 Building: Overleigh Lodge

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# Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record

18/06/2013

**Name:** GREENBANK

**DesigUID:** DCH6505      **Type:** Listed Building

Preferred Ref	English Heritage UID	Volume/Map/Item
1375776	1375776	1932-1, 4, 82

Grade:	Date Assigned:	Amended:	Revoked:
II	28/07/1955		

## Legal Description

CHESTER CITY (EM)

SJ46SW EATON ROAD 1932-1/4/82 (East side) 28/07/55 Greenbank

GV II

Country house, now catering college. c1820, altered 1923 by Sir Charles Reilly for Peter Jones and converted to non-residential college c1980 by Cheshire County Architect's Department. Stucco, flat-roofed. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, 7 bays, almost symmetrical. Plinth; projecting portico with 2 square piers, unorthodox capitals; architrave, frieze, cornice and top-hammer. The central block has parallel-sided giant pilasters on broader projections at both ends. Replaced door of 6 fielded panels with 4-pane sidelights and basket-arched fanlight; recessed panel beneath a 12-pane recessed sash to each side of portico; 2 similar sashes to recessed left wing, lower than central block; right wing has one sash then 2-storey cylindrical bay window with 3 sashes. Double first-floor sillband; 3 recessed 12-pane sashes to first floor, with recessed panels above; entablature with dentil cornice, raised above portico; the left wing has 2 sashes, the right wing one sash in main front, then one of 12 panes, one of 15 panes and one of 12 panes in the round bay; simpler cornices to the wings. The raised sandstone pavement to right end and rear was the base for a wrought-iron verandah, removed c1980. Detailing similar to front, but with some windows altered. INTERIOR: altered: stair replaced; some 6-panel doors; 2 main rooms to rear have plaster wall panelling and moulded ceilings. (The Buildings of England: Pevsner N & Hubbard E: Cheshire:

Harmondsworth: 1971-: 175).

Listing NGR: SJ4097164540

## Curatorial Notes

Type and date: c1820 COUNTRY HOUSE. Date: from 1800 to 1840

Type and date: 1923 COUNTRY HOUSE. Date: 1923

Type and date: c1980 CATERING COLLEGE. Date: from 1975 to 1985

Main material: stucco

October 2009: GIS location harmonised with former Chester City Council dataset. Original location: SJ 4097 6454 (point)

**Designating Organisation:** Department for Culture Media and Sport

## Location

**Grid Reference:** Centred SJ 4097 6453 (25m by 49m)

**Map sheet:** SJ46SW      **Area (Ha):** 0.06

## Administrative Areas

Civil Parish      CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER

## Postal Addresses

Heron Bridge Eaton Road, Chester, CH4 7EW

## Listed Building Addresses

Statutory

GREENBANK

## Sources

Digital archive: English Heritage. 2005. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 469755

## Associated Monuments



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service







# Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record

18/06/2013

11187 Building: Greenbank, Handbridge

**Name:** LODGE TO GREENBANK

**Designation:** DCH6506 **Type:** Listed Building

**Preferred Ref** 1375777 **English Heritage UID** 1375777 **Volume/Map/Item** 1932-1, 4, 80

**Grade:** II **Date Assigned:** 10/01/1972 **Amended:** **Revoked:**

## Legal Description

CHESTER CITY (EM)

SJ46SW EATON ROAD 1932-1/4/80 (East side) 10/01/72 Lodge to Greenbank

GV II

Lodge cottage spanning carriage drive. c1930. Probably by Sir Charles Reilly. For Peter Jones owner of the Woverhampton Corrugated Iron Company's works at Ellesmere Port. Lined render; shallow-pitched grey slate roof. 2 storeys, symmetrical. Basket-arched carriage entrance with double gates of four fielded panels, top rail sweeping down towards centre. Simple plinth; panelled pilasters and arch to carriage entrance; a door in each return has 4 fielded panels and margin-paned overlight; a recessed sash in slightly-projecting wing to each side of archway with 8 central panes and 10 margin-panes; first-floor sillband with running motif of S-shaped scrolls; 2 first-floor sashes above archway and one on each wing, as those to ground floor; broken-pediment gable with boarded soffits; simple one-storey outer wings with blank sides. Detail to rear of lodge as to front; stone wall left of lodge runs forward to the road. INTERIOR not inspected. (The Buildings of England: Pevsner N & Hubbard E: Cheshire: Harmondsworth: 1971-: 175).  
Listing NGR: SJ4095164571

## Curatorial Notes

Type and date: c1930 LODGE. Date: from 1910 to 1950

Main material: render

Covering material: slate

October 2009: GIS location harmonised with former Chester City Council dataset. Original location: SJ 4095 6457 (point)

**Designating Organisation:** Department for Culture Media and Sport

## Location

**Grid Reference:** Centred SJ 4095 6456 (12m by 20m)

**Map sheet:** SJ46SW **Area (Ha):** 0.01

## Administrative Areas

Civil Parish CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER

## Postal Addresses

Heron Bridge Eaton Road, Chester, CH4 7EW

## Listed Building Addresses

Statutory

LODGE TO GREENBANK

## Sources

Digital archive: English Heritage. 2005. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 469756

## Associated Monuments

11187 Building: Greenbank, Handbridge



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record

18/06/2013

**Name:** WALLS AND PIERS TO FRONT OF GREENBANK

**DesigUID:** DCH6507      **Type:** Listed Building

Preferred Ref	English Heritage UID	Volume/Map/Item
1375778	1375778	1932-1, 4, 81

Grade:	Date Assigned:	Amended:	Revoked:
II	10/01/1972		

### Legal Description

CHESTER CITY (EM)

SJ46SW EATON ROAD 1932-1/4/81 (East side) 10/01/72 Walls and piers to front of Greenbank (Formerly Listed as: EATON ROAD Stone wall and gate piers to Green Bank)

GV II

Walls and gate piers to frontage of Greenbank (qv). Probably c1930 by Sir Charles Reilly for Peter Jones. Yellow sandstone ashlar. Wall approx 1 metre high has a row of shallow panels beneath the moulded cornice.

Rectangular piers to three pairs of gates have plinths, long panels to front, side-wings with volutes and cornices; square piers to ends and corners of walls. The railings and gates by the Birmingham Guild are lost; simpler replacements designed by Cheshire County Architect's Department c1980 have bottom rail, dogbars, double middle rail divided by circlets, Greek key-pattern between double top-rails. (The Buildings of England: Pevsner N & Hubbard E: Cheshire: Harmondsworth: 1971-).

Listing NGR: SJ4094664538

### Curatorial Notes

Type and date: c1930 BOUNDARY WALL. Date: from 1910 to 1950

Type and date: c1930 GATE PIER. Date: from 1910 to 1950

Type and date: c1980 GATE. Date: from 1975 to 1985

Type and date: c1980 RAILINGS. Date: from 1975 to 1985

Main material: sandstone

Main material: ashlar

October 2009: GIS location harmonised with former Chester City Council dataset. Original location: SJ 4094 6453 (point)

**Designating Organisation:** Department for Culture Media and Sport

### Location

**Grid Reference:** Centred SJ 4095 6452 (12m by 58m)

**Map sheet:** SJ46SW      **Area (Ha):** 0.01

### Administrative Areas

Civil Parish      CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER

### Postal Addresses

Heron Bridge Eaton Road, Chester, CH4 7EW

### Listed Building Addresses

Statutory

WALLS AND PIERS TO FRONT OF GREENBANK

Former Statutory

STONE WALL AND GATE PIERS TO GREEN BANK

### Sources

Digital archive: English Heritage. 2005. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 469757

### Associated Monuments

11187      Building: Greenbank, Handbridge



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record

18/06/2013

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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record

30/07/2013

**Name:** GATES AND GATE PIERS TO OLD (NORTH) PART OF OVERLEIGH CEMETERY

**DesigUID:** DCH6567 **Type:** Listed Building

Preferred Ref	English Heritage UID	Volume/Map/Item
1375838	1375838	1932-1, 8, 146

<b>Grade:</b> II	<b>Date Assigned:</b> 23/07/1998	<b>Amended:</b>	<b>Revoked:</b>
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### Legal Description

CHESTER CITY (EM)

SJ4065 GROSVENOR ROAD 1932-1/8/146 (East side) Gates and gate piers to old (north) part of Overleigh Cemetery

GV II

Gates and gate piers, with railings between the piers, to the original entrance to cemetery. 1848-50. By TM Penson. Rock-faced sandstone and cast-iron : pair of vehicular gates; piers; pedestrian gate to each side; piers; railings on stone plinths; terminal piers. The gates have bottom rail, dogbars; lock-rail; alternate bars rising through top-rail; fleur-de-lys caps to all bars; square piers with moulded plinths, blank shields to front and rear, near top; gabled capstones. The railings of the screen to each side of gates have fleur-de-lys heads. The gateway and the footbridge in the cemetery, Overleigh Road (qv), are the only remaining complete elements of TM Penson's design for the cemetery, but the picturesque layout with sandstone outcrops and generous planting survive. For tombs and cenotaphs of note and west chapel (qv) see Overleigh Road.

Listing NGR: SJ4021665426

### Curatorial Notes

Type and date: 1848-1850 GATE. Date: from 1848 to 1850

Type and date: 1848-1850 GATE PIER. Date: from 1848 to 1850

Type and date: 1848-1850 RAILINGS. Date: from 1848 to 1850

Main material: sandstone

Main material: cast iron

Main material: stone

October 2009: GIS location harmonised with former Chester City Council dataset. Original location: SJ 4021 6542 (point)

**Designating Organisation:** Department for Culture Media and Sport

### Location

**Grid Reference:** Centred SJ 4021 6542 (1m by 11m)

**Map sheet:** SJ46NW **Area (Ha):** 0.00

### Administrative Areas

Civil Parish CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER

**Postal Addresses - None recorded**

### Listed Building Addresses

Statutory

GATES AND GATE PIERS TO OLD (NORTH) PART OF OVERLEIGH CEMETERY

### Sources

Digital archive: English Heritage. 2005. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 469817

### Associated Monuments

11102 Monument: Overleigh Cemetery



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record

30/07/2013

**Name:** GROSVENOR BRIDGE

**DesigUID:** DCH6568      **Type:** Listed Building

Preferred Ref	English Heritage UID	Volume/Map/Item
1375839	1375839	1932-1, 8, 145

<b>Grade:</b> I	<b>Date Assigned:</b> 28/07/1955	<b>Amended:</b>	<b>Revoked:</b>
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### Legal Description

CHESTER CITY (EM)

SJ4065 GROSVENOR ROAD 1932-1/8/145 Grosvenor Bridge 28/07/55 (Formerly Listed as: The Grosvenor Bridge)

GV I

Road bridge over River Dee. Designed 1824 by Thomas Harrison, built 1827-1833 under the supervision of his pupil William Cole the younger, with Jesse Hartley as consultant; James Trubshaw contractor, at a cost of 50,000 pounds. Red and cream Peckforton sandstone ashlar. A single deep segmental 200 foot span arch across the river, believed to have been the longest stone arch in the world when built. River arch with pavilion-abutments; an archway for pedestrians and coaches to each side; outer abutments, quadrant-shaped in plan, stepping down with slope of embankments. The river arch has 2 rings of cream voussoirs with red sandstone outer moulding and 2 rings of long shallow voussoirs above; recessed spandrel panels; frieze and cornice with rectangular modillions; parapet of round-topped ashlar slabs, with raised panel above crown of arch. The battered Doric pavilions have rusticated plinths of tooled ashlar, curved batter to faces; 2-course frieze above plinth; round-arched niche; stone panel; Doric architrave, frieze and pediment. The round-arched side openings and the outer abutments are rock-faced masonry. On the bridge a slate plaque gives historic details. (Bartholomew City Guides: Harris B: Cheshire: Edinburgh: 1979-: 115-116; The Buildings of England: Pevsner N & Hubbard E: Cheshire: Harmondsworth: 1971-: 159-160).

Listing NGR: SJ4021665546

### Curatorial Notes

Type and date: 1827-1833 ROAD BRIDGE. Date: from 1827 to 1833

Type and date: 1827-1833 ARCH BRIDGE. Date: from 1827 to 1833

Main material: sandstone

Main material: ashlar

October 2009: GIS location harmonised with former Chester City Council dataset. Original location: SJ 4021 6554 (point)

**Designating Organisation:** Department for Culture Media and Sport

### Location

**Grid Reference:** Centred SJ 4021 6554 (20m by 99m)

**Map sheet:** SJ46NW      **Area (Ha):** 0.11

### Administrative Areas

Civil Parish      CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER

**Postal Addresses - None recorded**

### Listed Building Addresses

Former Statutory

THE GROSVENOR BRIDGE

Statutory

GROSVENOR BRIDGE

### Sources

Digital archive: English Heritage. 2005. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 469818



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record

30/07/2013

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### ***Associated Monuments***

10987            Building: Grosvenor Bridge

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## APPENDIX 3: REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS IN THE CHESHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record

18/06/2013

**Name:** Eaton Hall

**DesigUID:** DCH1481 **Type:** Registered Park or Garden

**Preferred Ref**

1000127

**National Ref**

1000127

**Other Ref**

GD1023

**Grade:** II\*

**Date Assigned:** 10/06/1985 **Amended:** 01/04/1999 **Revoked:**

### Legal Description

CHESHIRE  
EATON HALL  
CHESHIRE  
CHESTER  
EATON HALL  
GD1023  
EATON  
II\*  
SJ4160

C17 to C20 formal gardens and landscape park associated with a country house, including elements by John Webb. William Andrews Nesfield, and Edwin Lutyens.

### CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Eaton came into the hands of the Grosvenors in the C15. The first house on the site was built in 1675-8 for Sir Thomas Grosvenor, third baronet, whose marriage brought the family its London property which, with the later development of Mayfair and Belgravia, was to bring it fabulous wealth. The seventh baronet was created Baron Grosvenor in 1761. and Viscount Belgrave and Earl Grosvenor in 1784. In 1802 he was succeeded by his son who in 1831 became the first Marquess of Westminster. In his time the house was rebuilt on a fantastic scale, it being remodelled by his son who inherited in 1845. Further remodelling took place under the third marquess, who inherited in 1869 and was made Duke of Westminster in 1874. Eaton remains (1997) in private hands.

### DESCRIPTION

**LOCATION. AREA. BOUNDARIES. LANDFORM. SETTING** Eaton Hall lies c 2km south of the village of Eccleston and c 5km south of Chester. The countryside around the Hall, and several of the neighbouring villages, has a strong and consistent identity afforded by the very large number of late C19 and early C20 estate buildings. To the east the registered area is bounded by the River Dee; otherwise the boundary follows field boundaries, principally those between the park and the agricultural land to the west. The area here registered is c 500ha.

Not all listed buildings in the registered area are mentioned hereunder.

### ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

The main formal approach is from the west, down the long, straight. Belgrave Avenue, present from the time the Hall was rebuilt in the later C17 and extended to 2km as part of John Webb's improvements of c 1804-6. The section between the west forecourt and the Upper Lodge was replanted as a double lime avenue in the mid 1990s. West of that building the avenue comprises narrow belts of woodland. Some 500m from the Hall is an obelisk (listed grade II) of 1890 by Douglas & Fordham. Some 300m further west is the Upper Belgrave Lodge (listed grade II) of 1877 by John Douglas. Belgrave Lodge and gates (all listed grade II) at the end of the avenue are also by Douglas and of 1889.

Day-to-day traffic in the 1990s approaches the Eaton complex via the Eccleston drive from the north, past Eccleston Lodge and gates (both listed grade II), both of 1894 by Douglas & Fordham, and over a balustraded causeway (listed grade II) of c 1875 immediately to its south. Another drive, the Overleigh Drive, leads from the obelisk in the centre of the park to the Eccleston Hill Lodge and gates (listed grade II\*) of 1881-2 by John Douglas. The other later C19 approaches are little if at all used in the later C20, other than by estate vehicles. On the Aldford approach from the south-east is Coachmere Hill Lodge (listed grade II). probably of the 1880s by John



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record

18/06/2013

Douglas, and the Iron Bridge Lodge (listed grade II) of 1894 by Douglas & Fordham. The last stands at the west end of William Hazledine's iron bridge of 1824 (listed grade I) which carries the drive over the River Dee. Immediately east of the bridge the Aldford approach is joined by that from Buerton. From the south-west is the Pulford Approach.

### PRINCIPAL BUILDING

A new Eaton Hall was built between 1675 and 1682 for Sir Thomas Grosvenor to a design by William Sanvwell (d 1676). Between 1804 and 1812 that house was rebuilt in the gothic style to a design by William Porden. the work being carried on after his death in 1822, probably to the same design, by Benjamin Gummow (fl 1804-31). To Charles Greville, who was far from alone in his condemnation, the result was 'a vast pile of mongrel Gothick ... a monument of wealth, ignorance and bad taste' (Figueiredo and Treuherz 1988, 87). After the second Marquess inherited in 1845, William Burn (d 1870) was called in to remodel Eaton and to introduce technical improvements to its heating, sanitation and so forth. A yet more extensive campaign of rebuilding followed the succession of the third Marquess in 1869, Alfred Waterhouse being brought in to completely transform the house between 1870 and 1882.

The house, never comfortable as a family home, was badly damaged by army use during the Second World War. In 1963 it was largely demolished and a new house built 1971-3 for the fifth Duke of Westminster to a design by John Denny. the Duke's brother-in-law. This austere, flat-roofed building, faced in gleaming white Travertine, proved no more hospitable than its predecessor, and in the early 1990s it was completely transformed when it was encased in a light pinkish ashlar and had a tall conventional roof added. On the north side of the Hall are the Chapel (listed grade I) of 1873-4 with its six-stage clock tower, the Stables and Coach House courts and the Riding School (elements listed grade II and II\*). similarly of the early 1870s. In the lobby between the Chapel and stable yard is a grotto (listed grade II) of c 1880. All by Waterhouse, these are the main elements of the Hall complex spared from demolition in 1963. About 100m north of the Coach House court are the Halls railway sheds of c 1895 (listed grade II).

Until the C17 the chief house, which was moated, stood a little to the south of the site of the later Hall. That building, then called the Villa, was retained in the C18 when it was the core of a large home farm (now gone).

### GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS

On the west side of the main west forecourt, at the end of Belgrave Avenue, are the Golden Gates (listed grade I), the gates, overthrow and screens by the Davies brothers and early C18. the remainder designed c 1880 by Waterhouse and made by Skidmore of Coventry. Also by Waterhouse are the single-storey lodges to either side. Centrally in the forecourt, in a quatrefoil pool (retaining walls listed grade II). is a bronze statue of the 1870s (listed grade II\*) of Hugh Lupus, first Norman earl of Chester, by G F Watts.

South of the Hall is the yew-hedged Italian Garden, redesigned 1896-8 by Edwin Lutyens (1869-1944) and again by Detmar Blow in 1911. In the middle, in a cruciform pool (listed grade II). is Raymond Smith's Dragon Fountain (listed grade II) of c 1896. The northern half of the garden comprises elaborate floral parterre beds, the southern half a simpler design in turf cutwork. The latter also contains two statues (both listed grade II) of c 1810 by R Westmacott: of Bishop Odo. and Joan of Eaten. In the centre of the south side are iron gates (listed grade II) of c 1896 attributed to Gertrude Jekyll.

The principal garden, in four main compartments, two either side of an axial east/west canal (retaining walls listed grade II). lies east of the terrace which runs around the east and south sides of the Hall. The planting of the compartments in the late C20 was to a scheme by the Duchess of Westminster and Lady Arabella Lennox-Boyd. The focal points remained two large statuary groups (listed grade II) of 1852 by Raymond Smith, while vertical emphasis was provided by wooden trellis work, and pyramids. The stone and cast-iron balustrading (listed grade II) of 1810 to the north and south sides of the garden was moved here c 1911 from the west forecourt. The retaining wall and steps (listed grade II) on the east side of the garden were designed in 1911 by Detmar Blow. The garden of the 1990s was but the latest of a long series before the east front. There were extensive formal gardens with parterres, water basins and allees in the French style here in the early C18, presumably laid out c 1680 about the time the house was rebuilt. By 1820 these had been replaced by a terrace with a balustraded wall and flower beds overlooking a lawn. William Andrews Nesfield (1793-1881) extensively remodelled the area in the mid C19, laying out formal parterres. Changes to the scheme were made in the late C19, and again in 1911.



Running from north to south below the east end of that garden is the straight, 350m long Broad Walk. At the north end is the Parrot House (listed grade II), a yellow terracotta Ionic temple with domed roof of 1881 -3 by Alfred Waterhouse. At the south end is a loggia (listed grade II), probably of c 1880 and again by Waterhouse. To either side are Roman columns (both listed grade II). In the centre of the walk, below the main axis of the east garden, is an oval pool, partly of 1911 (elements listed grade II).

South and east of the formal gardens are lawns and shrubberies, in part surrounded by a late C19 wall by Waterhouse.

In those shrubberies, c 120m south of the south end of the Broad Walk, is the Dutch Garden, a c 35m square compartment with beds divided by brick-paved paths and with a statue of Mercury in the centre. On its north side, and overlooking it, is the cruciform wooden Tea House (listed grade II) of 1872 by John Douglas. The gates (listed grade II) into the garden to the north of the Tea House are of 1913.

Approximately 80m east of the Dutch Garden, elaborate iron gates of c 1870 (listed grade II) in the late C19 wall around the pleasure grounds give access to the Aldford approach drive.

Formal gardens, very much in the grand French style, were apparently laid out around the new Hall at about the time it was rebuilt in the later C17, the main east/west axis aligned on Beeston Castle ten miles to the east. Those gardens are shown in detailed views by Kip & Kniff (1712-14) and by Badeslade and Thorn (1758), and on a plan of 1798. What was done to the gardens by John Webb in 1804-6 is unclear, but it would appear that at least the main outlines were left for Nestfield to build on once more sixty years later.

### PARK

The main features of the park lie on the low ground by the Dee to the east of the Hall: the 550m long Fish Pond, which lies across the main axis east from the Hall, and immediately to its south the 1km long Serpentine with, at its south end, the 250m long Oxleisure Pool. All these were contrived in 1804-6 by John Webb (1754-1828), who refers to them as the 'New River'. Some 20m east of the east bank of the Fish Pond is a 3m high stone urn (listed grade II) of c 1880. This forms the focal point in the middle ground of the view east from the Hall to Beeston Castle.

To the west of The Serpentine, and occupying the greater part of the south end of the registered area, is woodland: Park Plantation to the west, and Duck Wood - wet, and cut through with drains - to the east. West of Park Plantation, and outside the registered area, is the greater part of the former deer park. This was requisitioned in 1940 for use as an airfield, and the abandoned runways of that largely survive in 1997 although most or all of the upstanding wartime structures have been removed.

South-west and north-west of the Hall is the modern parkland, to which fallow deer were reintroduced in 1997. The two areas had previously been used respectively as a polo ground and as a golf course, and plantings were made in the 1990s on what was largely open grassland. A cricket ground 400m north-west of the Hall was however retained. In the grassland are several areas of ridge and furrow, presumably relating to the farmland imparked in the later C17.

The registered park contains many buildings, the majority of the later C19. They include the Estate Office complex (several elements, built as stud and laundry house, listed grade II) 300m south-east of the Eccleston Lodge; Eaton Boat (listed grade II), an estate house of c 1880 by John Douglas 500m to the south-east of the Estate Office, close to the former estate gas works; Deer Park Cottage (listed grade II), a cottage of 1873 by Douglas immediately west of Eccleston Lodge.

Map evidence (Garden History 1984) indicates that a deer park was first established at Eaton in the later C17 when the house was rebuilt. A map of 1738 shows it bounded, as later, by Belgrave Avenue to the north and by the formal grounds around the Hall to the east. Straight rides or avenues run across it. In 1769 Lord Verulam claimed that Lancelot Brown (1716-83) had improved the park. Whether or not that was so, and there is no other known evidence of Brown's involvement at Eaton, the park was certainly landscaped in the mid C18. A long sequence of plantations was made south of the Hall along the eastern boundary of the deer park, a swathe of



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gardens south of the Hall being cleared to open up the vista framed by these, and that across some small clumps of trees planted on the river meadows. Elements of this survive.

### KITCHEN GARDEN

The kitchen gardens, surrounded by high brick walls (to the south 4m high, of c 1870, and listed with gates of same date by Waterhouse grade II\*). lie beyond the stables, c 300m north of the Hall. The southern compartment is divided between a pleasure garden (to the west: gates at south-west corner of c 1900 listed grade II) and a fruit orchard. Both were planted in the 1990s. The long, round-ended compartment to the north of these was used as a paddock in 1997. Against the outside of the east wall of the garden is a large covered tennis court. East of that is the later C19, 110m long Camellia Walk (listed grade II). Several of the structures around the edge of the garden and originally at least associated with its management are of the later C19 and listed grade II. They include the Garden House (the former bothy) of 1893 by Douglas & Minshull: the gates to the south-west of that, of c 1880 and probably by Waterhouse; the Garden Lodge and its gates, of 1881-3 by Waterhouse: and the North Lodge (with former pay office) and its gates, of 1881 by Waterhouse.

### REFERENCES

Country Life, 2 (21 August 1897), pp 182-4; 9 (20 April 1901), pp 496-503; 47 (29 May 1920), pp 724-31; 149 (11 February 1971), pp 304-7  
N Pevsner, The Buildings of England: Cheshire (1971), pp 207-13  
D Stroud, Capability Brown (1975), p 224  
M Girouard, The Victorian Country House (1979), pp 2-4, 15, 26, 28-9, 78, 294, 404, 445  
Garden History 12, no 1 (1984), pp 39-57  
P de Figueiredo and J Treuherz, Cheshire Country Houses (1988), pp 87-95

### Maps

OS 6" to 1 mile: Cheshire sheet 46, 1st edition surveyed 1873  
OS 25" to 1 mile: Cheshire sheet 46.11, 1st edition surveyed 1873  
Description written: September 1997  
Register Inspector: PAS  
Edited: April 1999

### Curatorial Notes

01/10/2012: Minor amendment correcting the reference to Edward Lutyens designing the iron gates of c.1896. These gates have now been correctly attributed to Gertrude Jekyll. The mapped extent of the designation was edited to exclude the small section of Bretton Wood which is situated in Wales and therefore out of English Heritage's jurisdiction.

**Designating Organisation:** English Heritage

### Location

**Grid Reference:** Centred SJ 3973 6195 (8047m by 6462m)

**Map sheet:** SJ36SE **Area (Ha):** 507.34

### Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	ALDFORD, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	BUERTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	CLAVERTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	DODLESTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	EATON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	ECCLESTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	HUNTINGTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	POULTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	PULFORD, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER

**Postal Addresses - None recorded**



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record

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### Sources

Report: English Heritage. 2001. Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest.

Written communication: English Heritage/DCMS. Various. Notification of inclusion, amendment or removal from the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. Various. Ellis V 01/10/2012

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### Associated Monuments

11211	Monument: Earthworks at Eaton Road
1969/3/0	Monument: Eaton Hall Gardens & Deer Park
4079/1	Monument: Chester's Second World War Ground Defences
4079/1/4	Building: Pillbox at Heronbridge
4079/1/9	Monument: Spigot Mortar Emplacement
4090/0/0	Monument: RAF Poulton

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## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record

18/06/2013

**Name:** Overleigh Cemetery (North)

**DesigUID:** DCH1494 **Type:** Registered Park or Garden

**Preferred Ref**

1001607

**National Ref**

1001607

**Other Ref**

GD5086

**Grade:** II

**Date Assigned:** 18/12/2001 **Amended:** 01/12/2002 **Revoked:**

### Legal Description

CHESHIRE  
OVERLEIGH ROAD CEMETERY  
CHESTER CITY  
GD3432  
CHESTER  
II  
SJ4065

A public cemetery developed by a private company and opened in 1850.

### HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The cemetery was initiated in 1847 by Canon Bloomfield of Chester who suggested the site at Overleigh, then outside the town (Civic Trust 1994), and on 18 February 1848 the city surveyor, Mr Whalley, held a public enquiry to discuss the necessity of a cemetery (Swift 1996). The site was owned by the Marquis of Westminster who exchanged it for a shareholding in the new Chester General Cemetery Company, formed by an Act of Parliament dated 22 July 1848. Other shareholders included solicitors Walker and Pons and the Dean of the Cathedral. The cost of the cemetery exceeded the estimate of £5000 and in 1849 work was halted for seven months while additional shareholders were sought.

The cemetery opened on 12 November 1850 with the consecration of the Church of England burial ground by the Bishop of Chester Diocese. The first burial, of a Mr Ayrton, took place on the afternoon of the same day. The chapels and entrances were designed by architect Thomas Mainwaring Penson but the Chester Chronicle reported that Mr Lister prepared the cemetery plans and laid out the grounds (Civic Trust 1994). The 1.S75 OS map shows the site laid out with a great many trees, serpentine paths, a lake with three small islands, two mortuary chapels, two lodges, and a chaplain's house.

In 1879 the cemetery was extended on land beyond Overleigh Road to the south (outside the area here registered) and in August 1904 a new mortuary chapel, constructed on the extension land, was consecrated. The whole of the cemetery was conveyed to Chester City Council in 1933 and during the C20 was further extended to the south.

All the buildings in the 1850 cemetery have now been demolished and the lake infilled. Overleigh Cemetery remains (2001) in use and in the ownership of Chester City Council.

### DESCRIPTION

#### LOCATION. AREA. BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

The cemetery is located 1km south-west of Chester city centre on the south bank of the River Dee. The roughly rectangular site is c 4.5ha in area. To the west the cemetery is bounded by Grosvenor Road, to the south by Overleigh Road, and to the east by River Lane. The north boundary adjoins a footpath at the head of the river bank and is marked by a low red sandstone wall and a hedge within the cemetery. The east boundary is similar. The south boundary is marked by a low sandstone wall topped by c 0.9m high C20 railings and is set at the top of a steep embankment within the cemetery. The west boundary is similar but with a flat concrete coping. At the north-west corner the cemetery adjoins a curving stepped buttress of the Grosvenor Bridge (listed grade I), designed by Harrison and completed in 1833 (Pevsner and Hubbard 1971)7

To the south the cemetery is laid out on level ground below steep embankments adjoining the south and west



boundaries, rising to an entrance at the south-east corner. In the north-west corner of the site the ground rises, with steep embankments surrounding an irregular undulating plateau running c 75m north-east from the principal entrance. South-east of the plateau lower embankments, some with low stone retaining walls, partially encircle a roughly oval level area. To the east the oval area is enclosed by an outcrop of red sandstone, which appears to be a natural feature. From the north boundary there are occasional views out over the river to the north from the low-lying ground which is c 14m below the road level of the Grosvenor Bridge to the north-west.

The surrounding area, to the south of the river, is largely residential with a further c 3ha of burial grounds in the extension area of the cemetery to the south of Overleigh Road. The extension area (outside the area here registered) contains a lodge and two chapels (one listed grade II) dating from c 1904, and is laid out formally with paths. The Dingle, an informal public open space laid out in the early C20, lies to the west of Grosvenor Road. The gates and lodge marking the Chester Approach to Eaton Hall, the Cheshire seat of the Grosvenor family, are situated to the south-west of the cemetery. On the north bank of the river. Chester racecourse lies to the north-west and the Little Roodee car park and County Hall to the north.

## ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

The principal entrance (listed grade II) lies flush with the west boundary 60m south of the Grosvenor Bridge. It is marked by a carriage entrance flanked by two pedestrian entrances, all with C19 cast-iron gates, set between sandstone piers and flanked with low stone walls with railings terminating at similar piers. The design of 1848-50 is by Penson. The 1875 OS map indicates the entrance slightly set back from the boundary between flanking piers. The present position of the entrance is indicated on the 1911 OS map and it appears that the west boundary has been altered to accommodate a widening of Grosvenor Road.

A second entrance, from River Lane to the east, is set back from the road and marked by a carriage entrance, with C20 iron gates set between sandstone piers flanked by low curving sandstone walls. The piers are in similar style to those at the principal entrance.

A third entrance, from Overleigh Road, lies at the south-east corner of the site and is marked by a carriage entrance flanked by two pedestrian entrances, all with C20 iron gates, set between sandstone piers in similar style to those at the principal entrance. To the east the entrance is adjoined by a low sandstone wall topped with C20 railings, curving northwards at the junction with River Lane to terminate at a further sandstone pier. The 1875 OS map indicates this entrance set at an angle between River Lane and Overleigh Road. The present position of the entrance is as indicated on the 1899 OS map.

## OTHER LAND

From the principal entrance the main drive slopes down for 40m to the east before turning south to follow a serpentine route to the south-east entrance. The drive divides around a large triangular bed 110m south-east of the principal entrance and from here a path leads off to the east entrance from River Lane. The triangular bed contains the 1852 cenotaph of William Makepeace Thackeray and two adjoining Thackeray and Jones tombs (the group listed grade II) which form a central focal point in the cemetery.

Immediately north-east of the principal entrance, on the irregular plateau, lies an oval grassed area with a similar area 40m to the east-north-east. The 1875 OS map indicates that these were the sites of a lodge and mortuary chapel, with a chaplain's house on low ground to the north-west of the plateau. From the entrance drive a winding path leads north-east to the 1857 canopied table tomb monument to Henry Raikes (listed grade II) designed by Penson which is situated at the centre of the plateau, 65m north-east of the principal entrance. Nearby to the east is situated the Classical-style Turner monument with tiered circular cap supported on short pillars above a square base. An 1858 engraving (Roberts 1858) shows this monument as much taller. Former views out from the plateau over the river to the north are now masked by trees and shrubbery.

From the Raikes monument a path with two short flights of steps leads 20m south-east, down the embankment, to join a roughly oval circuit path. This circuit path follows an undulating route enclosing the level oval area in the north of the cemetery with the Thackeray cenotaph to the south.

To the north the circuit path is partly grassed and to the south-west incorporates a part of the main serpentine drive. Some 100m east-north-east of the principal entrance the circuit path passes over a rustic sandstone bridge (listed grade II), with the c 1850 obelisk monument to Samuel Venables (listed grade II) adjoining the path





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immediately to the south-west of the bridge. The bridge dates from c 1848 and was designed by Penson. A mid C19 engraving (Roberts 1858) shows a small lake immediately to the south of the bridge but this may be artistic licence as the 1875 OS map indicates a path, to the west of a small irregular lake, passing below the bridge towards the north boundary. The lake is now (2001) infilled and the exact layout is no longer discernible. The centre of the oval area, 90m east-south-east of the principal entrance, has been laid out in 2001 with gravel paths and yew hedging in a pattern of concentric circles around a mature tree. To the west of this feature, a beech hedge encloses a horseshoe-shaped level area. This area, which is open to the west to the serpentine drive, is laid out with formal paths and planting beds. Adjoining the hedged area and within the circuit path to the north and south-west the sloping ground contains a dense array of C19 memorials. These include.. 50m east-south-east and 95m south-east of the principal entrance respectively, the c 1852 obelisk to William Brown (listed grade II) and the c 1866 monument to Bishop John Graham (listed grade II).

The 1875 OS map indicates a mortuary chapel for Dissenters situated on high ground within the circuit path to the east; both this and a lodge which stood at the east entrance have been demolished.

On the main drive, 14m and 20m south-south-east of the Thackeray cenotaph, are situated the 1863 monument to U Larsing and the c 1857 monument to Richard Knill (each listed grade II). Two winding paths lead off south-west from the main serpentine drive 45m south and 90m south-south-east of the Thackeray cenotaph. The second of these forms a circuit path in the south-west corner of the cemetery, returning north to rejoin the main drive 55m south-east of the principal entrance. A c 85in section of this path, which runs north from a point 140m south-south-east of the principal entrance, is lined with yews planted at close centres. This formal planting is in contrast to the less formal belts of mature deciduous and evergreen trees which are a particular feature within the cemetery. The plateau and ivy-covered embankments to the west and south boundaries are also planted with dense belts of trees and with an area of woodland to the south-west corner. There are occasional glimpsed views out from the cemetery across Overleigh Road to the south. For c 20m to the west from the south-east entrance there are rockworks to the boundary embankment, planted with conifers and ferns.

Overleigh Cemetery also contains the graves of the architects Thomas Lockwood and John Douglas, of Edward Langtry, the husband of actress Lily Langtry, and of Mary Jonas who died in 1899 and was reputed to have given birth to thirty-three children.

### REFERENCES

Chester Chronicle, 16 November 1850, p 3; 20 August 1904. p 3  
T Hughes, *The Stranger's Handbook to Chester* (1856). pp 70-1  
Roberts' *Guidebook to Chester* (1855), pp 24-5  
F White, *History, Gazetteer and Directory of Cheshire* (1860). pp 102-3  
J Williams. *The Story of Chester* (1907). p 288  
N Pevsner and E Hubbard. *The Building of England: Cheshire* (1971). pp 159-60. 174  
*Chester Cemetery. Overleigh. leaflet.* (Chester Civic Trust 1904)  
*English Heritage Register Review: Cheshire* (1995)  
R Swift (ed), *Victorian Chester, Essays in Social History 1830-1900* (1996). p 141  
*Chester Evening Leader*, 12 January 2000. p 4  
Chester Civic Trust. *Newsletter* (Autumn and Winter 2000) [at [www.chestercivictrust.org.uk](http://www.chestercivictrust.org.uk)]

### Maps

OS 6" to 1 mile: □ 1913 edition  
OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1875  
2nd edition published 1899  
3rd edition published 1911 OS 1:500: □ 1st edition published 1875

### Archival items

Chester General Cemetery Regulations and Charges as revised February 1895: typed notes on history and graves (nd); archivist's handwritten notes (nd) are all held at the Chester Heritage Centre (CR 655/31).

Description written: September 2001

Amended: October 2001



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record

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Register Inspector: HMT  
Edited: September 2002

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### Curatorial Notes

**Designating Organisation:** English Heritage

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### Location

**Grid Reference:** Centred SJ 4028 6533 (176m by 305m)

**Map sheet:** SJ46NW **Area (Ha):** 4.13

### Administrative Areas

Civil Parish CHESTER NON PARISH AREA, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER

**Postal Addresses - None recorded**

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### Sources

Report: English Heritage. 2001. Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. GD3432

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### Associated Monuments

11102 Monument: Overleigh Cemetery

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## APPENDIX 4: ADDITIONAL HERITAGE ASSETS IDENTIFIED DURING THE DESK-BASED RESEARCH

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<b>Site</b>	<b>Carriage Drive</b>
<b>Site number</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>NGR</b>	SJ 40243 64962
<b>HER number</b>	-
<b>Statutory</b>	
<b>Designation</b>	-
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval (?seventeenth century)
<b>Source</b>	St Mary's on the Hill tithe map of 1842 (CRO EDT 96/2); Taylor Young 2010
<b>Description</b>	The carriage drive was depicted on the tithe map and all subsequent mapping and runs from Eaton all to the northern end of the estate, and close to the southern part of Chester. This is labelled Chester Approach on the modern OS mapping and is also known as 'Dukes Drive' and is used as a private road by the Duke of Westminster to provide access from his private estate at Eaton into Chester (Taylor Young 2010).
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies within the pipeline route and will be affected by the works.