

<b>SITE NAME:</b>	<b>Whitby Park</b>				
Address	Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port, CH65 9AQ.				
Unitary Authority:	Cheshire West and Chester				
Parish:	Ellesmere Port				
Location:	Ellesmere Port				
Grid Ref:	SJ 397 752				
<b>Recorder:</b>	BM	<b>Date of Site Visit</b>	07/08/2021 10/10/2022	<b>Date of Report:</b>	04/12/2024

**Appendix 1  
CAL5 227023**

**Report on the layout of Whitby Park for the Ellesmere Port and Whitby Urban District Council**

**Presented by**

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**1933**

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**Report on the layout of Whitby Park  
for the Ellesmere Port and Whitby Urban District Council**

Before considering the general design of Whitby Park, I think it would be wise to devote a short time to the consideration of your park system generally.

A park system may be defined as a method of planning which aims at placing the various types of open spaces just where they will be to the best advantage, apportioning their acreage "as far as existing conditions will allow" to the surrounding population present and estimated, the open space being connected into a complete system of parkways and avenues which form an integral part of our town plan. The features used in building up such a park system may be classed under five headings:-

- 1). Areas in which aesthetic affect is the chief consideration
- 2). Areas primarily intended for recreation
- 3). Miscellaneous public open spaces in which the aesthetic element is important
- 4). Privately owned land on which the designs of buildings are severely restricted
- 5). Connecting links between the above.

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The idea lying behind the plan of the park system is that parks influence the appearance of an area most when it is not necessary to search for them, when they are so arranged that people are unconsciously invited to walk from one park to another, along simply arranged connecting links, and so experience the delights of seeing a maximum amount of sylvan and plantorial beauty in their walks abroad.

Now one of the first and most important questions which arises is whether you have made ample allowance for the requested amount of open space for your population say for the next

Whitby Park

fifty years. Generally it may be taken that an area of five and a half acres per thousand population is the minimum. Many people however who have given serious Study to this problem have estimated that seven and a half acres but thousand population is necessary and advisable, and in a rapidly growing area such as Ellesmere Port you would be well advised to make ample provision now when most of the land can be secured at little more than agricultural value.

Having then settled on the areas and provision of your open spaces both private and public, the next most important point is that of linking them together by the system of parkways or planted avenues which when laid down on the plan will show where

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the subsidiary or extra links must be provided to produce a complete and well ordered park system. Of course outside the park system, in a district such as Ellesmere, it is also necessary and advisable to save as much of the grown timber when planning the housing estates and road widenings, and much can also be done towards the preservation of amenities by skilful planning for building development generally. If, for instance, a certain road passes through an existing wood, everything possible should be done to preserve it or to preserve some portion of it. One method of doing this is by planning a narrow service drive behind, and so forming an irregular parkway. Not only will such an arrangement break the road line in the Vista, but it will also hide a number of houses from almost every point of view, thus helping to minimise that built up affect which tells so heavily against all natural scenery, and reduces to a rather depressing sameness, most garden city and garden suburb development.

The first and most obvious advantage is the improvement to amenity produced by breaking up the great masses of building into small units. This bringing of the parks and open spaces into greater prominence, increases their effectiveness in minimising the dull effect of unrelieved building development.

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One of the reasons for causing people to move further and further out of town, with a consequent decrease in loading town property, is the desire for pleasant walks within easy access of the home. There is in each one of us a hunger for natural scenery which it ought to be possible to satisfy without the necessity of taking a tram or bus ride. A long Parkway which reaches the heart of the town brings a substitute for the country well within the reach of a maximum number of people.

Where such walking waste of the country are preserved, a more stable condition is established and property values do not deteriorate in the same way, as so many people prefer to live near their work, provided they can do so in decent surroundings and without being completely divorced from nature.

The aesthetic merits of the park system are threefold –

- (1). To save existing natural beauty.
- (2). To restore lost beauty where this is practicable.
- (3). By the creation of new beauty on an interesting sites.

In all these ways the beauty of the district is increased, but their full value to the community can only be realised by linking up the open spaces into an accessible and intelligible whole.

Before leaving this part of our subject, there is one point I would like to stress, and that is the necessity for making ample

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provision for children's playgrounds in the closest proximity to the existing built-up areas. This is a many sided problem closely knit with those of housing, education, sanitation and transportation, and is in fact a vital element of the far greater subject town planning. It is a fact that new district is fit for modern times without such provision for play. Paragraph the leisure of "laissez-faire" in this as in so many of life's fields, is passed. It permits of too many noxious weeds. Social and housing conditions which deny children those play places without a substance, Encourage crime; pent-up energies, robbed of wholesome exercise in the open, inevitably entail moral and physical harm, and cities so constituted a like a damn without a spillway.

All ages and conditions must be encouraged to take their part in some form of recreational or other, for participation be gets appreciation, and compels progress by holding interest, and evidently this idea will be better attained when facilities are near at hand. Finally, these playgrounds ought to be fairly evenly spread over the whole urban or semi urban area, and they must be within a quarter of a mile of the children's residences, or they will be no substitute for the street as a playground for little children, especially for the shorter play periods. A A further very desirable arrangement is that, so far as is possible, they shall be so place that every child we are to provide for shall be able to reach one or

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another without crossing a busy traffic artery. The latter is not always possible of attainment, but this condition ought to be kept very carefully in mind in deciding the positions which they should occupy. It is also desirable that they shall not absorb valuable road frontage.

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## Chapter II Whitby Park design

Turning now to the consideration of the main problem of the planning of Whitby Park, we have a problem of considering complexity. It is not too much to say that the whole subject of public park design has undergone a complete revolution during the last twenty years. This is partly due to changes in our national habits, and partly to modern traffic development, which makes parks much more easily accessible. To put the point very plainly, if a tired man his days work done, has evening hours to spare, and it takes him half an hour each way to walk to and from his bowling green, then he will not go, but if on the other hand a public vehicle will take him restfully and easily in 10 minutes, he will.

Practically well this means that the park of today has not so much a changed as an extended use. Twenty years ago the great bulk of its visitors were persons of leisure who could spend considerable time, the aged, the very young, the convalescent and so on. All that they wanted was a peaceful scene and fresh air. Today, in addition to these, all other classes use a public park and demand special facilities for recreation, including organise games, and so we have not only

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and increased use but a change in purpose which will involve a different and more intensive planning. The chief result of this change is that in order to achieve so much more in the limited space, very different methods of planning are necessary, and we are compelled alike by circumstances of fashion to plan on much more formal lines. How this works will be evident when we go on to describe the several features it is proposed to include within your park.

First full however, we must stress the point that everything we have done has been largely controlled by the twin factors of the position of the mansion and the way in which its surroundings have already been treated, especially in relation to its main drive and secondly, the more important timber existing on the site. A glance at our plan will show at once this has

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been carefully preserved and well played up in the proposals.

The mansion house which is now used as your Townhall and municipal offices will we understand ultimately be given over entirely to parks purposes. When this will be it is of course difficult to say at the moment, but as we are planning for the future, we must of course consider it from this point of view. The ultimate use to which it will be put will presumably be that of Social Centre, Restaurant, Committee Rooms for the various games organisations, possibly as a meeting place for your Parks Committee,

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and, if the accommodation is sufficient, also as a residence for the Whitby Park Superintendent. The fact, however, that this house is likely to be used as your municipal offices for some years to come necessitates the construction of small pavilions in connection with your tennis courts and bowling greens, which we suggest should be placed in close proximity to the areas in question. The pavilion serving the tennis courts and championship Bowling Green being more remote, will be utilised more fully, and we have incorporated lavatory accommodation for both sexes so arranged that access can be had from either inside or outside the building.

Generally the park is a combination between the formal and informal style. This however is always necessary where we have to superimpose the formal games areas upon a site which has been primarily designed for aesthetic effect, and of an informal nature. Wherever possible, however, we have tried to get long vistas, and have made the fullest possible use of existing timber to act as it were as a frame to these vistas.

As will be seen from the plan the carriage Court has now shown differs considerably from the original form shown in dotted lines on the details. The reason for the new arrangement is to facilitate easy access to the house and car park, and the curves have been so

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arranged as to radius that large cars can be easily handled without unduly cutting up the surface. The car park has been placed immediately to the North, and will accommodate approximately forty cars. Immediately on the access of the main front door due North East, we have planned a long walk leading up to the bandstand centre, flanked on each side by herbaceous borders, and backed by a yew hedge. This we have called "The Greeting", a description which we have taken from American practice which is very descriptive of its purpose. From experience we find that herbaceous borders are always a great attraction to the general public, and are moreover of considerable educational value. At the end of this border walk we have placed a musical centre with the bandstand on the main access. This centre is again surrounded by herbaceous borders with grass plots immediately in front of them, upon which the deckchairs may be placed whenever band performances take place. The design of the bandstand itself has been deliberately kept simple, because it is felt that the more ostentatious structures that one usually finds in public parks would be entirely out of keeping in surroundings such as these. Little need to be said of the cross axis which goes away from the centre, and gradually merges into the informal paths through the more natural areas of the park.

At the south and west sides of the house and pool terrace accommodation has been allowed for in order to cope, not only with the

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traffic which is likely to take place at this point, but also, necessary, to give additional accommodation for serving teas etc in the summer months, overlooking the bowling green is on the one hand and the small rose garden on the other. The small rose garden adjoining this terrace, has been kept small in order to allow out of the extension of its central access between the two bowling greens and forward to the rose garden. It will be noticed that these two bowling greens are separated by a central walk flanked on each side by flowerbeds, which always make

an interesting and pleasing feature in conjunction with large areas of lawn.

In considering the site of the two bowling greens were influenced by the presence of the pond in this area, and we are of the opinion that the further North East of this pond we go, the dryer will be the ground. We have consequently placed the greens as near to the hall as possible.

The greens are intended to be constructed each with a 9" crown, but as a measure of economy we suggested instead of making banks 18" high around the greens, 9" banks would be used. Owing to the large areas occupied by these two greens, the saving and excavation that is affected will probably be in the neighbourhood of thirty pounds. A further advantage would be that if it is desired to balance the earthwork over the two greens and the terrace south east of the hall, the

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object would be more satisfactorily accomplished with 9" banks than with the deeper surrounds. For the single bowling green adjacent to the tennis courts we have suggested 18" banks with the view that this green would be used for the championship standard of game.

As the path surrounding the greens are of uniform height above the edge, they will fall to the four corners where the surface water is intended to be carried off by gullies into the ditches surrounding the greens. The water in the ditches is drained off with the under drainage of the greens to soak aways conveniently place nearby. The paths are consequently shown with the cross slope towards the greens, except on the side nearest to the hall where the slope is intended to be in the opposite direction. If the earthworks balance this will be an advantage as the paths, largely on fill, will be above the existing ground level.

Continuing the axis running between the two bowling greens, as already stated we come to the area marked Rose Garden. We are of opinion that in the laying out of this garden due consideration should be given to the Council's future intentions with regard to this site, which we understand they would like eventually to be occupied by an open air swimming pool. We consider this an excellent proposal and would suggest such a preliminary scheme be drawn up at this stage so that the Rose garden could be laid out in

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such a manner that only the interior would become obsolete on the construction of the swimming pool. The hedge surrounding this garden would then become the boundary of the pool area and the planting around this area could be so arranged now as not to interfere with the eventual layout.

A swimming pool in a park of this character must be very carefully planned, anything approaching the ordinary type of open air swimming pool would be quite out of keeping here, and very careful attention will have to be paid to the architectural details and arrangement of the dressing boxes, otherwise it will be too prominent and detract from the surroundings. On this site low singel storey buildings are necessary, and in order to avoid too drawn out an appearance in the dressing box wings, the locker system ought to be adopted. This system is becoming recognised as the most economical solution of the problem and works very well indeed, both in this country and on the continent and in America. Three lockers to each dressing box has been found entirely satisfactory.

The existing pond line between the large Rose Garden and the bowling green it is suggested should be retained, and converted into an aquatic garden. Reference to the planting plan will show that we suggest various types of aquatic and semi aquatic plants arranged around its borders. Centring on this pond we will would get a path

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in a straight line North-West to the area allocated for tennis and a single bowling green, the path

itself centring onto the proposed pavilion and dividing the hard and grass courts. It will be noticed on reference to the large-scale detailed plan of this area, that we have allowed rather more than the usual spacing between the courts.

An eight foot wide path is shown round the tennis courts. If this is not considered to be sufficient for spectators in addition to the necessary circulation, the courts are so arranged that there would be no difficulty in setting the boundary hedge further back, and so providing any additional space required. From experience, however, we consider that the area which we have provided will be ample for all ordinary occasions.

In allocating the hard tennis courts to the slightly lower half of the tennis court area we were influenced by the fact that their formation being of a greater total thickness than that of the grass courts, the finished levels of the two sections could be more economically arranged if they were thus placed.

Owing to the heavy used to which public tennis courts are subjected, the turf in the neighbourhood of the centre of the base and service lines tends to become very worn, and we therefore show you on a separate diagram a suggested method of getting over this

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difficulty by providing a sufficient extra area for the courts to be periodically altered from one to the other of the two alternative positions shown on the plan

- i) coloured green, and
- ii) edged green.

This involves, as will be seen, the provision of an additional twenty four feet in width for the set of courts, i.e. half the width of one court plus half the distance between the courts. It will soon be seen from the diagram that when the courts are moved from position (i) to position (ii), the central twelve feet width of each court becomes the area between the courts in the new position. Similarly, by providing extra lengths for the courts, provision may be made for entirely altering the base.

Reference to the plan will show that no specified areas been allocated to play grounds for children. It is felt, however, that unless space can be allocated in the vicinity of the park, provision of some kind ought to be made for them; the areas necessary need only be small but care should be taken to carefully screen them by planting so that they will not destroy the amenities in the immediate vicinity. The extreme north corner of the site would we think be one suitable area for this purpose. It would be near the main entrance and therefore quite

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accessible. Should the council desire it, the writer would be only too happy to send additional plans of the series showing how in his opinion they ought to be laid out.

The site of the old kitchen garden has been somewhat extended and converted into a nursery garden, some of the existing outbuildings and stable blocks being retained for services use. An area of this kind will of course be necessary to cope with the propagation of bedding out plants for the gardens generally. It is felt, however, that additional greenhouse and frame accommodation ought to be provided.

If your Council do not possess a central propagating area already, we are inclined to think that this would make an excellent centre for this purpose. There is much to be said for the centralisation of all the propagating houses used by the Corporation in a centre such as this, in that it leads to common economy in heating generally and also forms a very valuable education centre for all interested in gardening, and also such centres are very often largely used by the Secondary Schools for instruction in botany and the like.

The lake area immediately to the north east of the latter has been kept almost entirely in its present condition. All we

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considered necessary in the immediate facility is to carefully go through the timber and the shrubberies which are suffering considerably from overcrowding, take out such timber which is obviously spoiling the better specimen trees, and pruning some of the shrubs and allowing them to break again. This question of pruning is of course one that applies to the whole of the timber in the park generally. For the most part this is excellent, but ought to be carefully gone over and all that dead wood cut out, filling and stopping any holes which are usually found in timber of this kind. As we have already stated we have in planning out your park made a special effort to keep every piece of timber which we consider worthy of retention. Certain timber has of course got to be sacrificed, but this was of course quite unavoidable, but in any case we think that there is sufficient timber remaining to give a very furnished appearance to the park generally.

Generally the area devoted to games in this park is somewhat small in comparison with other parks of a similar kind, but it would be a very easy matter to introduce other games of a more unobtrusive character, such as putting courses and pitch and putt courses in those areas now devoted to Parkland. We find from experience that these are very much appreciated and are most excellent from a

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a revenue - producing point of view, in fact even in an area such as Ellesmere Port it may be taken that they would show returns per annum equal to the total cost of their construction and maintenance.

Coming now to the consideration of the planting in the park generally, we are afraid that the small scale of the general plan make it impossible to do more than indicate the general treatment. Whoever assays to plant a garden in a park, tackles a subject worthy of his highest powers and the keenest perception. It demands the skill and observation of the artist, and, like him, we must be constantly noticing and sketching and storing in the mind the effective nature in wood and in grove, and yet it has to be balanced with the scientific knowledge of the horticulturalist and a study of trees which thrive in each kind of surface soil and subsoil. It is an art which calls for the keenness of the gardener, who observes the difference of leaf, twig and blade, and yet on the other hand, there must be no temerity but a boldness and freedom such as is given to few to experience in their occupation, for even the finer touches must be put in with keen perception of detail. Then once the scheme of planting is done, it must be left for good or ill. Altering and amendment may be all right with roads and lawns, but if there is any serious alteration of the plantation after

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being once completed, it is apparent to even unpractised eyes. It will be found that the novice almost without exception, plants too closely, and has too, many bizarre and individualistic trees, and too many stark in contrast. The professional planter knows the usual lament about the open spaces in the plantations, and for the first few years he plants a modicum of nurses which serve the temporary purpose, which are later cut to the ground and cleared away. A scheme of planting must be based on the rules of nature, and for the most part we must have the bulk of our plantations of homely English trees and shrubs which will thrive luxuriously in your locality. This does not by any means exclude the floral displays which the gardener loves to amass. He can have special beds and select places to himself, where the pleasures derivable from fine forming foliage and brightness of flowers, not omitting fragrance, can be shown to advantage, but the collective aspect of the work comes first before ever considering the individualistic.

The effect or result to be aimed at is that of one comprehensive whole. The perfect artistic disposition and fusion of every and all the masses, the groups and individual trees and shrubs,

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is that the scheme will appear as one whole. To ensure success we have supplemented our own extensive experience with

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enquiries and observations of the varieties of trees and shrubs which flourish in your district. The result is that the varieties of trees and shrubs included in appendix one are recommended as likely to succeed under the conditions which exist in Whitby Park.

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APPENDIX I.

LIST OF TREES AND SHRUBS  
FOR  
WHITBY PARK, ELLESMERE PORT.

NAME.	VARIETY.	ENGLISH NAME (If Any)	REMARKS.
Pinus.	Sylvestris.	Scotch Fir.	For screen planting.
Pinus.	Austriaca.	Black Austrian Pine.	Useful shelter tree.
Pinus.	Cembra.	Swiss Stone pine.	Erect pyramidical growth.
Acer.	Platanoides.	Norway Maple.	Rapid growth; turns golden in autumn.
Acer.	Pseudo-platanus.	Sycamore.	Suitable for exposed positions.
Ulmus.	Wheatleyi.	The Jersey Elm.	Suitable for avenues or screen planting.
Ulmus.	Japonica.	The Japanese Elm	Very large variety.
Betula	Alba.	Silver Birch.	Planted with Scotch Fir for effect.
Pyrus.	Malus Floribunda.	Japanese Crab.	The popular Japanese Crab.
Pyrus.	John Downie.		Flowers large white.
Sorbus.	Aria.	The white beam.	Very showy tree.
Sorbus.	Aucuparia.	Mountain Ash.	Beautiful berries in autumn.
Aesculus.	Carnes.	Red Horse Chestnut.	Flowers deep rose panicles 8" long.
Aesculus.	Flora pleno.	White Horse Chestnut.	Double white flowers. Does not seed.
Cerasus.	Avium.	Wild Cherry.	Attractive woodland flowering tree.
Prunus.	Pissardii.	Purple leafed plum.	Purplish crimson leaves. Pink flowers.

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NAME.	VARIETY.	ENGLISH NAME (If Any)	REMARKS.
<i>Salix.</i>	<i>Alba.</i>	White willow.	One of the largest native willows.
<i>Salix.</i>	<i>Vitellina.</i>	Golden willow.	Very ornamental on account of its golden yellow branches.
<i>Salix.</i>	<i>Pendula.</i>	Weeping trees.	Weeping branches.
<i>Tilia.</i>	<i>Americana</i>	Limes or Lindens	Very amenable to cultivation.
<i>Quercus.</i>	<i>Pedunculata.</i>	English oak.	Distributed throughout Europe.
<i>Quercus.</i>	<i>Ilex.</i>	Evergreen oak.	Mediterranean species thrive in any soil.
<i>Quercus.</i>	<i>Carrie</i>	Turkey oak.	Very ornamental.
<i>Quercus.</i>	<i>Rubra.</i>	Scarlet oak.	
<i>Laburnum.</i>	<i>Vulgare.</i>	Common Laburnum.	Flowers about fourteen days before the Scotch.
<i>Laburnum.</i>	<i>Versii.</i>		Very floriferous variety; extra long racemes of flowers.
<u>EVERGREEN FLOWERING.</u>			
<i>Rhododendron.</i>	<i>In variety.</i>		The aristocrat of the evergreen world.
<i>Persea.</i>	<i>Mucronata</i>		Useful evergreen masses of berries.
<i>Sarcoc.</i>	<i>Grayii.</i>		Forms a handsome compact shrub.
<i>Skimmia.</i>	<i>Japonica.</i>	Japanese species.	Very attractive genus of slow growing shrubs.
<i>Choisya.</i>	<i>Ternate</i>	Mexican orange.	
<i>Skimmia.</i>	<i>Fragrans.</i>		The best free flowering form.
<i>Skimmia.</i>	<i>Alba.</i>		The white variety.
<i>Spiraea.</i>	<i>Pectinata.</i>		Dwarf North American shrub.
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>Marina.</i>	Tea.	Flowers during September.

NAME.	VARIETY.	ENGLISH NAME (If Any)	REMARKS.
Salix.	Alba.	White willow.	One of the largest native willows.
Salix.	Vitellina.	Golden willow.	Very ornamental on account of its golden yellow branches.
Salix.	Pendula.	Weeping trees.	Weeping branches.
Tilia.	Americana	Limes or Lindens	Very amenable to cultivation.
Quercus.	Pedunculata.	English oak.	Distributed throughout Europe.
Quercus.	Ilex.	Evergreen oak.	Mediterranean species thrive in any soil.
Quercus.	Corris	Turkey oak.	Very ornamental.
Quercus.	Rubra.	Scarlet oak.	
Laburnum.	Vulgare.	Common Laburnum.	Flowers about fourteen days before the Scotch.
Laburnum.	Versii.		Very floriferous variety; extra long racemes of flowers.
<u>EVERGREEN FLOWERING.</u>			
Rhododendron.	In variety.		The aristocrat of the evergreen world.
Forsetia.	Macrantha		Useful evergreen masses of berries.
Sorbus.	Grayii.		Forms a handsome compact shrub.
Skimmia.	Japanica.	Japanese species.	Very attractive genus of slow growing shrubs.
Choisya.	Ternate	Mexican orange.	
Skimmia.	Fragrans.		The best free flowering form.
Skimmia.	Alba.		The white variety.
Spiraea.	Pectinata.		Dwarf North American shrub.
Viburnum.	Nanus.	Pursh.	Flowers during September.

NAME.	VARIETY	ENGLISH NAME (If Any)	REMARKS.
Veronica.	Andersonii.		Handsome shrub. flower spikes large, violet shading to white.
Andromeda.	Floridunda.		
Veronica.	Elliptica.		The hardiest of the broad leaved species.
Veronica.	Salicifolia.		An erect branched shrub.
Veronica.	Speciosa.		The most attractive Veronica in cultivation.
Veronica.	Traversii.		Neat habit. thriving anywhere.
Viburnum	Tinus.	Laurustinus.	Pinky white flowers. From December to April.
Kalmia.	Latifolia.		Finest American shrub.
Escallonia.	Macrantha.		Large leaved Escallonia.
Escallonia.	Ingramii.		Small leaved.
Eucyrtus.	Japonicus.	Microphylla surea.	Small conical shrub with small golden leaves.
Eucyrtus.	Europaeus fructu alba.		Conspicuous white; fruit bushy.
Garrya.	Elliptica.		Magnificent evergreen. Flowering January and February.
Erica.	Rosa.	Heather.	Flesh colour.
Erica	Cedonoides.		White and pink.
Gaultheria	Shallon.	do.	Thriving in shady moist soil.
Wicksonia.	Littoralis.	Kupuka tree.	Olive-like appearance.
Rox.	Aquifolium	Holly.	There is no more useful and beautiful evergreen.
Levandula.	Spica.	Lavender	
Rox	Hodginsii Hodgers.	Holly.	Broad leaved formal form of hybrid origin.
Barberry.	Darwinii	Barberry.	Beautiful orange flowers; berries in winter.

NAME.	VARIETY.	ENGLISH NAME (If Any)	REMARKS.
Berberis.	Mahonia.		Holly leafed berberis.
Illex.	Shepherdii.		A robust dark-leaved male form.
<u>DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.</u>			
Acer.	Japonica.	Maple.	Handsome bushy Japanese maple.
Azalea.	Mollis.	In variety.	A glorious range of colours from rich yellow to deep red.
Berberis.	Thunbergii.	From Japan.	Free in flower and berry. Beautiful autumn tints.
Berberis.	Stenophylla.		Flowers yellow in April. A very graceful shrub.
Eudora.	Magnifica.		Flowers of a dark purplish shade.
Geonothus.	Gloire de Versailles.		Large panicles of powder blue flowers.
Cotoneaster.	Bullata.		Conspicuously corrugated leaves and bright red berries.
Cotoneaster.	Multiflora.		One of the finest species profusion of pink flowers in August.
Cotoneaster.	Tomentosa.		Erect branched shrub; pinkish berries.
Opuntia.	Alba.	Broom.	White Portugal broom.
Opuntia.	Hirsuta.		Handsome early flowering shrub two feet high.
Opuntia.	Pracox.		Very elegant; early flowering.
Anemone.	Japonica.		Lovely white flowers.
Opuntia.	Scoparia.	Common yellow broom.	
Daphne.	Mosserum.		Clusters of purplish flowers. Sweet scented.
Deutzia.	Corymbosa.		Delicate white flowers from July to August.
Deutzia.	Garminia.		Very attractive variety. Rose shaded flower.



NAME.	VARIETY.	ENGLISH NAME (If Any)	REMARKS.
Dogwood.	Siberica.	Dogwood.	Thrive in any soil. Crimson bark.
Dogwood.	Cauchaultii.		Golden dogwood.
Springe.	Aureaensis	Lilaea	Too well known to need description.
Springe.	Japonica.		June flowering. Flowers creamy white.
Springe.	Charles X.		Deep purplish lilac.
Springe.	Mont Blanc.		Very long white tresses.
Weigelia.	Roses		Useful shrub; flowering in May and June.
Philadelphus	Coronarius.	Mock Orange.	Gives a good display during June and July.
Philadelphus.	Norma.		One of the best single varieties.
Ribes.	Sanguineum.	Flowering current.	Popular spring flowering shrub.
Rosa.	Rugosa.	Japanese brier.	The queen of flowering shrubs.
Spiraea	In variety.		Easily cultivated; elegant shrubs; flowers from white to rosy crimson.

## APPENDIX II.

### APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF COST.

#### PART I (Layout)

Two 9" Crown Bowling Greens adjacent to the Hall, including the layout to the south-western and south-eastern sides of the Hall. The greens are proposed in sea-washed turf, surrounded by banks 9 inches high and by gravel paths edged with grass verges. The two greens are separated by a central walk flanked on each side by flower beds. A pavilion, included for in the architectural estimates, is proposed to each green. The area is enclosed by a yew hedge..... £1354. 5. 0.

Four Grass Tennis Courts and Four Hard Tennis Courts, including surrounding paths and connection with adjacent Bowling Green. The grass courts are proposed in sea-washed turf. The estimate includes for a surround to the courts 10'6" high, and the enclosing of the area by a yew hedge..... £1708. 12. 0.

One 9" Crown Bowling Green adjacent to Tennis Court Area. This green is proposed in sea-washed turf as for the two other bowling greens, but being intended for the championship standard of

Carried Forward:-

£3062. 17. 0.

Brought Forward:- £3062. 17. 0.

gave the surrounding banks are 18" high.  
 Otherwise it is similar to the greens adjacent to  
 the Hall. A pavilion, included for in the  
 Architectural estimates, serves this bowling green  
 and also the tennis courts..... 620. 2. 6.

Rose Garden. This is the elliptical,  
 garden in the south-western corner of the Park.  
 The estimate includes for gravel paths and for  
 surrounding the garden with a yew hedge..... 219. 10. 0.

Small Rose Garden. This is the rectangular  
 garden south-east of the Hall, slightly lower in  
 level than the terrace at the side of the Hall  
 and the path adjacent to the Bowling Green to the  
 south-west. The estimate includes the steps from  
 these higher levels..... 135. 19. 6.

Carriage Court, Greeting and Band Enclosure.  
 This estimate also includes for the slight  
 diversion of the existing drive to enable it to  
 enter the formal carriage court. The Bandstand  
 is allowed for in the architectural estimates..... 922. 2. 3.

Car Park. This is immediately north-  
 west of the Hall and directly connected to the  
 Carriage Court. The estimate includes for  
 laying the parking area in gravel and for drainage. 231. 18. 0.

Informal Paths and Other Paths not included  
 in Sectional Estimates. This includes all the  
 paths outside the areas formally laid out, as above.

Carried Forward:-

£5192. 9. 3.

Brought Forward:-	£5192.	9.	3.
The majority are 6 feet wide and all are laid in gravel.....	736.	5.	0.
allow for clearing lakes, digging over Nursery site &c.....	100.	0.	0.
allow for connection of drains from pavilions to sewers.....	50.	0.	0.
allow for planting.....	650.	0.	0.
allow for extension of electrical services to Pavilions.....	25.	0.	0.
allow for Water Services, including stand pipes.	250.	0.	0.

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TOTAL FOR PART I (LAY-OUT):-

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£7003. 14. 3.

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PART II (Architectural)

Tennis and Bowling Green Pavilion (22,155 c.ft. @ 1/3).....	£1385.	0.	0.
Bowling Green Pavilions. (2 @ £450 each. 7,200 c.ft. each @ 1/3)..	900.	0.	0.
Excav. (3,560 c.ft @ 1/3).....	222.	10.	0.
Band Stand.....	900.	0.	0.
Main Entrance, Stanney Lane (including £115 for wrought ironwork)...	210.	0.	0.
Small Entrance from Proposed Extension of Clydesdale (including £52 for wrought ironwork).....	100.	0.	0.
Small Entrance from Park Drive opposite Tynesdale. (including £52 for wrought ironwork)...	95.	0.	0.

TOTAL FOR PART II (ARCHITECTURAL):-	£3812.	10.	0.
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S U M M A R Y.

PART I. (Lay-out).....	£7003.	14.	3.
PART II. (Architectural).....	3812.	10.	0.
TOTAL ESTIMATE:-	£10,816.	4.	3.

Please note that this report contains the research and recording information available to Cheshire Gardens Trust at the time. It does not purport to be the finite sum of knowledge about the site as new information is always being discovered and sites change.

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