

SITE NAME: Address	Brereton Hall Brereton Park, Brereton, Sandbach CW11 1RZ				
Unitary Authority:	Cheshire East (former Congleton B.C.)				
Parish:	Brereton				
Location:	c. 5 kms NNE of Sandbach				
Grid Ref:	SJ 782 650				
Owner:	Mr. M. Jones				
Recorder:	IBW	Date of Site Visit	04/12/13 (PRO)	Date of Report:	12/02/14

The site is private property, not open to the public and it has not been possible to visit it for recording purposes. Some photographs have been taken from public rights of way which provide an indication of the Hall's environs.

Summary:

Elizabethan mansion (listed Grade I) completed 1585 on site of earlier halls. Significant alterations in 1830. Estate and park were reduced by sales of land and timber in early 1800s. In later C20, further sales of parkland, walled gardens and utility buildings, now all in divided ownership. However, the 1830 layout and Victorian planting of the hall's environs remain intact and have been restored recently.

Principal remaining features: unconfirmed

Medieval / postmedieval – C16 (?)

- Deer park enclosure / ringfence
- Deserted village (?)

Late C17 – 1744:

- Walled garden with canal, grotto, arbour
- Avenue
- Brereton lake - largely silted up

c. 1809: Layout of W grounds

1829 - 30:

- Layout of E garden with lawn, shrubs, trees
- Garden shrubs, parkland trees
- Drive with separate approaches to hall and home farm
- Conservatory (c. 1873)

History¹ of ownership:

After the Norman conquest Brereton became part of the barony of Kinderton held by Gilbert de Venables. He granted Brereton to a relative who assumed the local name and established his manor on rising land E of the river Croco. During the Middle Ages, the Brereton family rose to importance and wealth, owning several seats in Cheshire².

C. 1200 they replaced an earlier wooden chapel at Brereton with the Church of St. Oswald's. The church was rebuilt in the late C15. In the reign of Henry VIII it became the parish church which it remains until today. Its distance from the extant village raises the possibility that a settlement around the church was either deserted or relocated in medieval/post-medieval times³.

1585 - 1722 Brereton of Brereton Hall

In 1585 Sir William Brereton of Brereton (1550-1631) completed the extant Elizabethan hall built

on the site of earlier halls next to St Oswald's church. The mansion's architecture is similar to that of Rocksavage built by Sir William's father-in-law. However, Brereton Hall is built of brick, unusual in Cheshire at the time, and with an E-shaped plan⁴.

Sir William Brereton was raised to the peerage in 1624 and titled Lord Brereton of Leighlin.

William 2nd Lord Brereton (1611-64) was an ardent Royalist. During the Civil War he was taken prisoner, "suffered sequestration of his estates, and was compounded for them at £1738"⁵.

William 3rd Lord Brereton (1631-79) sold the barony of Malpas to pay the fine. At the Restoration he gained favour at court. He was involved in the foundation of the Royal Society, and held several offices in Cheshire⁶.

John 4th Lord Brereton succeeded. From its EH dating of early C18, it is likely that he created Brereton's walled pleasure garden with a canal and grotto⁷. He died without issue in 1718 and was succeeded by his unmarried brother Francis 5th Lord Brereton. At his death in 1722 the Brereton estate passed to distant relatives, the Holtes of Aston.

1722-82 Holte of Aston

Although the Holte family's ancestral home and main residence was Aston Hall in Warwickshire⁸, they appear to have lived at Brereton Hall for longer periods of time; for example, when Sir Lister Holte was High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1767-68. Wall hangings worked by Sir Lister's sister Mary Holte show the appearance of the hall in 1744 (see below).

Sir Lister Holte died in 1770 without issue and was succeeded by his brother Charles Holte.

When Charles died in 1782, the vast Holte estates and wealth fell to Charles' only daughter, Mary Elizabeth Holte (1756-1819).

In 1775 she had married Abraham Bracebridge of Atherstone Hall, Warwickshire.

1782-1817 Bracebridge

Abraham Bracebridge used his wife's properties as securities to raise large sums of money for various business ventures. The couple appears to have made Brereton Hall their residence⁹. However, in the early 1800s, as business ventures failed and pressure from creditors increased, the hall was visited only occasionally¹⁰, and the Brereton estate became a source of revenue. The hall's valuable fittings and the timber of its park were sold¹¹.

Ormerod, who made a drawing of Brereton Hall before 1809, describes the "disparkment of the seat": "the profusion of luxuriant oak and alder trees...has ceased to grace the park and desmesnes of Brereton."¹²

Bracebridge's financial problems came to a head in 1817¹³, when he was forced to obtain an Act of Parliament to dismember the estates. Brereton Hall and park ("the greater part of the estate having been previously sold off"¹⁴) was offered for sale by auction. The *Times* of 18/09/1817 describes the property:

"The estate is nearly in a ring fence and comprises the whole parish of Brereton, a capital spacious mansion called Brereton Hall, seated in a park of considerable extent, in which are two fine sheets of water, and about 1100 acres of land, attached"¹⁵.

Brereton was not sold by public auction. Local tradition held that for several years the property was in the care of a lawyer residing at the hall¹⁶.

In 1823 Hanshall notes: "The timber which formerly graced the Park, has been cut down, and the whole presents a melancholy scene of comparative desolation."¹⁷

1820s -1918 Howard

Brereton Hall and estate were eventually¹⁸ acquired by John Howard (1782-1849), a cotton manufacturer and merchant from Hyde, Manchester. He found the property in a bad state of disrepair and initiated a large-scale programme of alterations and additions to the hall. These changes were in a style current at his time, completed c. 1829-30 and created the hall extant today¹⁹.

He also made considerable changes to the grounds surrounding the hall.

John Howard was succeeded by his eldest son Aaron Clulow Howard (1822-61), who continued to develop the property²⁰. He died in 1861 aged 39, leaving four children aged 5-8²¹. His widow

Harriett continued to live at Brereton Hall and raised her family.
In 1889 Mrs. Howard moved to Blackpool, where she died in 1897.

Her eldest son, the Brereton heir John Aaron Howard, died in 1898 leaving a 3-year old son. The estate was placed in the hands of trustees.

1891-1922 Moir (lessee)

In 1891 Mrs. Howard had leased Brereton Hall to the Moir family. They carried out extensive repairs to the Hall in 1911²².

The property's heir John Brereton Howard (1895-1918) was killed in action. His will conveyed his Cheshire properties to his cousin Norman Howard McLean. Should he die childless, the properties were to go another cousin, Helen Garnett-Botfield (from 1919 married to F. Corbett-Winder)²³.

1922-1937 McLean

With the McLeans the Hall saw "the last flourishing of traditional squiredom with garden parties and meetings of the hunt"²⁴.

1937-c.1953 Corbett-Winder

On the death of Mr. McLean in 1937, Mrs. Corbett Winder (1887-1962) inherited Brereton Hall but did not live there. (The Corbett-Winder family home was at Vaynor Park Welshpool, still owned by her descendants.) Mrs. McLean's tenancy continued until her death in spring 1939. Soon after, the hall was advertised "to be let on lease"²⁵. It appears that no tenant was found.

1939- c.1953 Boarding School for children from Manchester (lessee)

At the outbreak of war, Amberleigh School Manchester was evacuated to Brereton Hall. The boarding school's Head Mistress was Mrs. M.E. Massey. Under her administration, the school became popular, and at the end of the war a number of buildings were converted or added in order to accommodate new students²⁶.

In 1947 Mrs. Corbett-Winder sold the remaining contents of the hall²⁷.

Between the **1950s** and **2000**, the hall's remaining grounds were diminished by partition: the walled gardens, the lodges and the farm and estate buildings were sold separately and converted into private properties.

1953-93 Fletcher: Brereton School for Girls

Around 1953 Brereton Hall and the school were purchased by Mrs. M.E. Fletcher. She established a successful private school for boarders and day pupils, adding some buildings and sports facilities to the grounds. Mrs. Fletcher died in 1992, and the school closed in 1993.

1993-2000 Creigh

Mrs. Fletcher's daughter and son-in-law, Mr and Mrs. D. Creigh, were granted an application of reversion for residential use²⁸ and moved into Brereton Hall. After significant restoration they opened the Hall for weddings, parties and overnight guests.

2000-04 Wood

Brereton Hall with 10 acres of grounds was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. A. Wood, who also used the premises for wedding receptions²⁹.

2004-2013 Jones

The present owners acquired Brereton Hall in 2004 and have restored it for use as a family home. They bought back an additional 100 acres of land N and NW of the Hall (tenanted for pasture)³⁰ and restored/redeveloped the grounds. At the time of writing, the property is for sale.

Development of the grounds, based on historic maps and images:
(Letters in brackets refer to maps, and numbers to images appended)

Park

It is likely that medieval /post medieval Brereton Hall was surrounded by an extensive **deer/hunting** park with a fenced and ditched enclosure, where deer were kept and could be released to allow hunting³¹.

A **fenced enclosure** is shown 1577 by Saxton (A) and 1610 by Speed (B). Its E part around the hall may represent the **ringfence** noted in the 1817 sale notice and shown extant on maps from 1831 to aerial photographs of today.

Starting and ending at the point where the land rises from the river floodplain, the ringfence encircles the grounds around the hall and church; in the E it follows the top of the hill, with an entry point (North Lodge) at its centre (E,J). Today, the ringfence near the church consists of an earth embankment, still c. 3' high, topped with wire fencing and a line of lime trees.

Archaeological investigations might determine whether this ringfence / embankment dates back to medieval or Elizabethan times. Maps A and B show that the ringfence did not originate as a C18 ha-ha.

The name "Bowling Green Ley"³² for two fields S and SE of the church suggests that there was at least one **bowling green**, probably laid out in Elizabethan times.

Brereton's park was renowned for its **trees**, oak and alder in particular, but large-scale felling in the early C19 decimated the woodland to the few clumps of trees shown in Greenwood's parkland designation of 1819 (C).

Maps of 1831 to 1910 record the slow shrinkage of the area designated as parkland. By 1848 John Howard's parkland amounted to c. 95 acres (E). He also owned and occupied a total of 26 plantations/woodlands and 3 saw pits³³, evidence of the continuing importance of Brereton timber. In 1896, when leased to the Moir family, the hall stood "in about 17 acres of well-wooded land"³⁴, suggesting replanting had taken place in the hall's surroundings.

By 2000 Brereton Hall's total grounds comprised 10 acres, but has since risen to 110 acres (J).

Pleasure grounds / gardens

These lie to the W and E of the hall; the S is occupied by St Oswald's Church, and the N by the walled gardens, stables and farm buildings (H).

1744

Evidence of the hall's appearance in 1744 is provided by two embroidered wall-hangings (1) worked by Mary Holte and now part of Birmingham Museums' collection³⁵.

(2) One wall hanging shows a **walled forecourt** in front of the **W elevation**.

Davidson (1854)³⁶ reports: "From a ford over the little river Croco the approach led through an **ornamental brick gateway** and **low walled courts** to the great door", adding, "the courts and arch are now removed". In fact, Ormerod's drawing (4) shows that the forecourt and formal approach had already disappeared by 1809.

(3) The hanging of the **E elevation** shows the hall's **main entrance** fronted by an **enclosed forecourt** and **formal garden** with **pavilions**.

The original E-plan is clear: there are 2 longer side wings and the central bar, the latter set back to form an impressive entry to the hall. The central bar is of 2 storeys with symmetrically arranged windows and an elaborate **central doorway** with columns. Above rises a 2-storey tower with windows and a pointed roof and weather vane.

Formal gardens: Steps lead from the doorway into a grass **forecourt** enclosed by the side wings and a small fence. Adjoining the forecourt lies a **garden** with a central path through grass plats.

The garden is **enclosed** by walls extending from the side wings to a matching pair of **pavilions**. Large chimneys on the pavilions' S side may point to their use as kitchens and/or servants' quarters rather than gazebos. The pavilions are built of brick with stone dressings, and their gables echo those of the house. This suggests that Mary Holt shows the original Elizabethan hall and pavilions and, possibly, the garden layout of 1586.

The **wrought-iron screen**³⁷ with an elaborate gate and overthrow is likely to be an addition of the early C18. The screen encloses the E side of the garden and forms a **clairvoie** to the avenue beyond.

The **avenue** is described by Ormerod in 1819 as "a venerable sycamore avenue which formerly extended to a considerable distance in front of the mansion"³⁸.

The main part of this avenue survives. Shown on maps of C19 and today's OS Explorer, it led in a straight line from the hall's E central doorway to North Lodge on the ringfence and due E to the crossing with Davenport Lane (D,E). Today it is a byway restricted to non-motorised traffic.

Apart from the avenue, neither the central bar nor the garden features shown in 1744 have survived. The screen and pavilions are not mentioned in early C19 descriptions³⁹. The valuable wrought-iron screen was probably sold by A. Bracebridge, and the pavilions left to deteriorate.

1809 - 1819

By 1809 (4) the forecourt along the W elevation had disappeared. Instead, the house is shown set in a **picturesque landscape** of "meadowland sweeping down to a lake with cattle drinking"⁴⁰. Greenwood's map (C) shows the main **approach** to the hall branching from the public road to run along the W side of the hall to the N stables; it then continued as a semi-circle towards the E elevation, suggesting that the E entry was then still in use.

Development of the grounds from 1829:

John Howard significantly remodelled not only the Elizabethan building, but also the W and E grounds. His layouts have remained essentially intact until today.

W grounds: These lie between the hall's S W elevation and the river/Brereton Lake and contain the **main approach** to the hall and stables. Named 'pleasure grounds' in the 1848 tithe map, they have retained the character of **open meadowland** until today. (6,8)

River Croco/Brereton Lake:

The artificial widening of the **river** into a narrow **lake** cannot be dated accurately but may go back to the C18 or even earlier times. Ormerod refers to "the river Croc, which was formerly collected into a small lake in front of the mansion now considerably diminished, rush-grown and stagnant"⁴¹. Yet Greenwood's map of 1819 (C) shows the lake as extending SE beyond the bridge and flowing into the larger mill pond. (Park Mill and the road across its dam, Mill Lane, is shown in Burdett's map of 1777, but he gives no indication of an associated mill pond or the Brereton lake).

By 1875 the lake had been restored, and there was a **boathouse** by the **weir** (E,H).

The lake probably silted up from 1939 onwards.

In 2006, Cheshire East Council gave planning permission for "the construction of the weir similar to the original and restoration of the Brereton Hall lake"⁴², which has been executed (J).

Approach:

Since c. 1830, the **main approach** to Brereton Hall has run below the church to curve to the **W elevation's** steps and entrance. Trees and shrubs screen the graveyard and N stables in 1873, as they do today (G,6,7).

In 2007 the present owners obtained planning approval for, and executed, a "realignment of the access drive, formation of an avenue approach and prospect seat"⁴³(J).

Drive:

John Howard created a scenic drive, partly using the public road leading NEE from Brereton village (shown on Burdett's map of 1777). The drive enters Howard property at **South lodge**

(1830) in the village, crosses the river on the bridge (rebuilt 1830⁴⁴) to either enter the **main approach** to the W elevation, or to continue through parkland to **North Lodge** and the former avenue beyond (E).

Howard also built a new **access road** branching N from the drive and leading to the walled gardens, farm buildings and stables (F).

By 1875 the public road running S of the ringfence is no longer shown (E).

Today the drive and access road form a private road leading to properties N of the hall (Macclesfield Road) (J).

E garden / small park:

As the main approach had moved to the W grounds, Howard was able to transform the E grounds into a private garden and small park. In 1841 he employed 4 gardeners⁴⁵.

The **garden** layout consists of a curved triangle surrounded by paths and beds (F,G).

The 1848 tithe map still shows the ground plan of the central bar, but by 1873 this had been taken down and replaced with a large **conservatory**. Rebuilt in the late C19, the conservatory has been restored by the present owners (9).

Writing in 1922, Moir describes the “winter-garden evergreen through leafless months“, and the garden: “a lawn guarded by trees, with a park beyond and winding paths running throughout it all“⁴⁶.

Apart from tennis courts built by Brereton Hall School, little seems to have changed in the 1830s layout of the garden (8).

In 1873 (G) estate railings separated the garden from the **small park**. Then, this extended to the ringfence and was crossed by the drive and N access road.

Today, the hall's E grounds terminate at the drive, now Macclesfield Road (J).

Walled gardens:

C16? - C18:

A walled garden NE of the hall is indicated in the 1744 hanging (3) and may have originated in Elizabethan times. The garden was probably re-built and designed as a **pleasure garden** by the last Brereton generation. EH dates extant garden walls, a canal and grotto to the early C18⁴⁷.

The **wall** with triangular stone copings extends 80 mtrs by 90 mtrs, and is 3 mtrs high. The **grotto**, a horseshoe basket-arch of stone with a brick-vaulted roof, lies at the end of a sunken ornamental **canal**.

The 1873 map (G) shows the straight canal with rockeries on either side and surrounded by straight and semi-circular paths. Also shown is an **arbour** against the W garden wall, dated as probably late C18 and described by EH as “of brick with slate roof and 2 attached round-headed arches to the front; panel above meeting of arches is inscribed LAUS DEO⁴⁸”.

1830:

John Howard “improved the gardens to enable them to supply the vegetables for the hall“⁴⁹, a change from pleasure garden to **orchard** and **kitchen garden**. Moir describes the canal in 1922 as “a stream for watercress, which emerges from one rockery and journeys between stone flags to another where it dives underground“⁵⁰.

C20:

Probably in the 1980s, the walled gardens were sold as separate properties and remain in divided ownership. The **E walled garden** with canal, grotto and arbour is part of the property **Hall Brook** (house of 1980s); the W walled orchard is part of The Coach House property. (J, 8).

Additional Information:

Advertisement in the *Times* of 18/09/1817:

"A very valuable and highly important FREEHOLD ESTATE, together with the extensive Manor and Advowson of the Rectory of Brereton, the latter estimated at £1,000 per annum, with chief rents, quit rents, courts, etc., situate in the parish of Brereton, in the County of Chester, on the high road to Liverpool, about 160 miles from London – the estate is nearly in a ring fence and comprises the whole parish of Brereton, except one farm, a capital spacious mansion called Brereton Hall, seated in a park of considerable extent, in which are two fine sheets of water, and about 1,100 acres of land attached, and of value of nearly £2,000 per annum." (from Moir (see 1), p. 2).

Listed by English Heritage:	Dated by English Heritage:
• Brereton Hall (I); LEN 1229329	1585, altered 1829 and late C19
• Church of St. Oswald's (II*) UID 1229297	c. 1500
• Sun Dial in churchyard (II) UID 1138827	probably C18, inscribed Thos Jobson:Thos Carter
• Grotto and Wall of walled garden (II) UID 1138829	probably 1700 - 1732
• Garden Chamber in Walled Garden (II) UID 1330002	probably 1767 - 1799
• Stable Block 60 m N of Brereton Hall (II) UID 1138828	1829
• South Lodge to Brereton Hall (II) UID 1279166	1830
• Stable, Shippon, Barn of former Home Farm (II) UID 1229393	1850

Sources of maps:

- A) 1577 Saxton, Map of Cheshire: www.cheshirehistory.org.uk
- B) 1610 Speed, J. Map of Cheshire: www.cheshirehistory.org.uk
- C) 1819 Greenwood: www.cheshirehistory.org.uk
- D) 1831 Bryant: www.cheshirehistory.org.uk
- E) 1875 Ordnance Survey: www.maps.cheshire.gov.uk/tithemaps
- F) 1848 Tithe map: www.maps.cheshire.gov.uk/tithemaps
- G) 1873 Ordnance Survey 1st edition: www.cassinimaps.co.uk
- H) 1910 Ordnance Survey: www.maps.cheshire.gov.uk/tithemaps
- J) c.2008, modern map: www.maps.cheshire.gov.uk/tithemaps

Sources of images:

- 1-3) 1744: © Birmingham Museums Trust; by courtesy of Birmingham Museums Trust
- 4) 1809: Engraved from a drawing by George Ormerod published in: Brayley, E.W. and Britton, J. 1809. *The Beauties of England and Wales*. Vernor, Hood & Sharpe
- 5) 1844: Lithograph by W.L. Walton published in: Hall, S.C. 1844. *The Baronial Halls and Picturesque Edifices of England*. London: Chapman and Hall
- 6) 1899: www.alsager.com (History/Brereton Hall)
- 7) 1984: photo: www.mybrereton.com in www.google.co.uk (reference: pictures Brereton Hall)
- 8) 1992-1993: National Remote Sensing Centre Survey courtesy Cheshire Historic Environment Record. Cheshire West & Chester Council & Cheshire East Council.
- 9) 2013: www.rightmove.co.uk

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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¹ History, main sources:

- Ormerod, George. 1819. *The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester*. (2nd ed. 1882). Routledge and Son
- Moir, A.L. 1949 (2nd ed.) *The Story of Brereton Hall Cheshire*. Chester: Philipson and Golder
- Brereton-Goodwin, Faye. 2012. *A History of Brereton Hall*. www.brereton.org

² Davidson reports a Cheshire saying: "that the Brereton could go on his own land from his parish church at Astbury to Chester, a distance of 25 miles".

Davidson, Alfred. 1854. *A History of the Holtes of Aston*. Birmingham. p. 67

³ Cheshire Historic Environment Record, HER No. 1101/0/0: "possible deserted medieval settlement"; as yet not proven by an archaeological investigation.

⁴ Rocksavage (Runcorn) was built 1565-8; in the early C18 it was left to fall into decay.

de Figueiredo, P. and Treuherz, J. 1988. *Cheshire Country Houses*. Chichester: Phillimore, p. 44, 268

⁵ Ormerod (see 1), vol.iii, p. 86

⁶ Brereton-Goodwin (see 1), p. 29-30, citing from *The History of Parliament, the House of Commons 1660-1690*. London: Secker and Warburg

⁷ English Heritage L.E.N. 1138829, listed Grade II (see Additional Information)

⁸ Aston Hall built 1618 for Sir Thomas Holte; 1864 bought by Birmingham Corporation for use as a public park and museum. Aston Hall remains a museum, now managed by Birmingham Museums Trust

⁹ Davidson, A. (see 2) p. 29

¹⁰ Lysons, Daniel. 1810 *Magna Britannia*, p. 517 www.books.google.co.uk

¹¹ Some of the famed Elizabethan painted glass windows were sold in Liverpool in 1817, while others were removed to Atherstone Hall. See:

Moule, Thomas. 1837. *The English Counties Delineated*. Vol. ii, p.286 www.books.google.co.uk

¹² Ormerod (see 1), vol.iii, p.86-87. An engraving after his drawing was published in 1809 (see Illustration 4)

¹³ Abraham Bracebridge lost not only Brereton, but also Aston Hall and all other estates except his family seat of Atherstone Hall. He died in 1832. (Details given by Ormerod, p. 86 and Moir, p. 25 (see 1).

¹⁴ Davidson (see 2), p.67

¹⁵ The full text of the *Times* advert is given in Additional Information;

The 2nd sheet of water probably refers to Bagmere (SE of the hall), which was drained in the early C20.

¹⁶ Reported by Moir (see 1), p.25;

¹⁷ Hanshall, J.H. 1823. *The History of the County Palatine of Chester*. p. 511: www.books.google.co.uk

¹⁸ Davidson (see 2), p. 67, gives c.1828 as the date of Howard's acquisition of Brereton Hall

¹⁹ For details of Howard's alterations of the hall's W elevation and the interior, see Figueiredo (4), p. 44-47

²⁰ For example, N of the hall he built more stables, a shippon, barn and a house for a fixed engine

²¹ Census return 1861 www.ancestry.co.uk

²² Moir (see 1), p. 27

²³ www.geneagraphie.com

²⁴ Brown, R.B. 02/01/1987. "The Story of Brereton and its Legends"; 15 articles in *Congleton Chronicle*, collection at Congleton Museum

²⁵ *Manchester Evening News* 15/04/1939

²⁶ Brown (see 24) *ibid.*

²⁷ *Cheshire Life*, June 1947, vol.13, p. 16

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- ²⁸ Cheshire East, website: (historic) planning application No. 24913/3
- ²⁹ www.telegraph.co.uk, 27/07/2002, and Manchester Evening News 10/08/2004
- ³⁰ Oral information from Mr. Jones, January 2007.
- Description:
- ³¹ Cheshire Historic Environment Record, Monument Record HER No. 1101/3 notes a "possible medieval/post medieval deer park" at Brereton Hall.
- ³² 1848 Tithe map: www.maps.cheshire.gov.uk/tithemaps
- ³³ *ibid*: apportionments and plot details
- ³⁴ Kelly's Directory of Cheshire 1896, entry for Brereton in: Cooke, J.H. (comp.).1904. *Bibliotheca Cestrensis*. Warrington:Mackie &Co Ltd
- ³⁵ © Birmingham Museums Trust, courtesy of Birmingham Museums Trust
- ³⁶ Davidson, A. (see 2), p. 67
- ³⁷ In 1718 the Derby workshop of Robert Bakewell (1682-1752) created a similar screen for Aldenham Park, Shrops. The 1744 Brereton screen also resembles the work of the Davies brothers of Wrexham for Cholmondeley and Chirk Castle
- ³⁸ Ormerod (see 1), vol. iii, p. 86
- ³⁹ Ormerod 1819, Hanshall 1823 and Moule 1837, (see 1, 16, 11)
- ⁴⁰ De Figueiredo (see 4), p. 44
- ⁴¹ Ormerod (see 1), vol.iii, p. 86
- ⁴² Cheshire East planning permission 06/033/FUL
- ⁴³ Cheshire East planning permission 07/1087/FUL
- ⁴⁴ Contract for the re-building of the bridge dated 22/02/1830, CALS document Ref. D4864/2-5
- ⁴⁵ Census return 1841. From 1861 to 1911, 2 gardeners were employed. www.ancestry.co.uk
- ⁴⁶ Moir (see 1), p. 29; A.L. Moir grew up at Brereton Hall
- ⁴⁷ English Heritage listings: see Additional Information
- ⁴⁸ *ibid*.
- ⁴⁹ Brown, R.B. article of 02/01/1987 (see 24)
- ⁵⁰ Moir (see 1), p. 29; Moir's book was written in 1922 but only published in 1938