

APPENDIX 1

HISTORIC MAPS



Figure 1: **Cheshire Sheet XVII Surveyed: 1873 to 1876, Published: 1882-** Note the Water Tower and Principal Building are visible on the map. There is a formalised garden to the east of both structures. The principal building is a U shape with an open central core. There is also a building the north-west of the structure which is no longer present on site

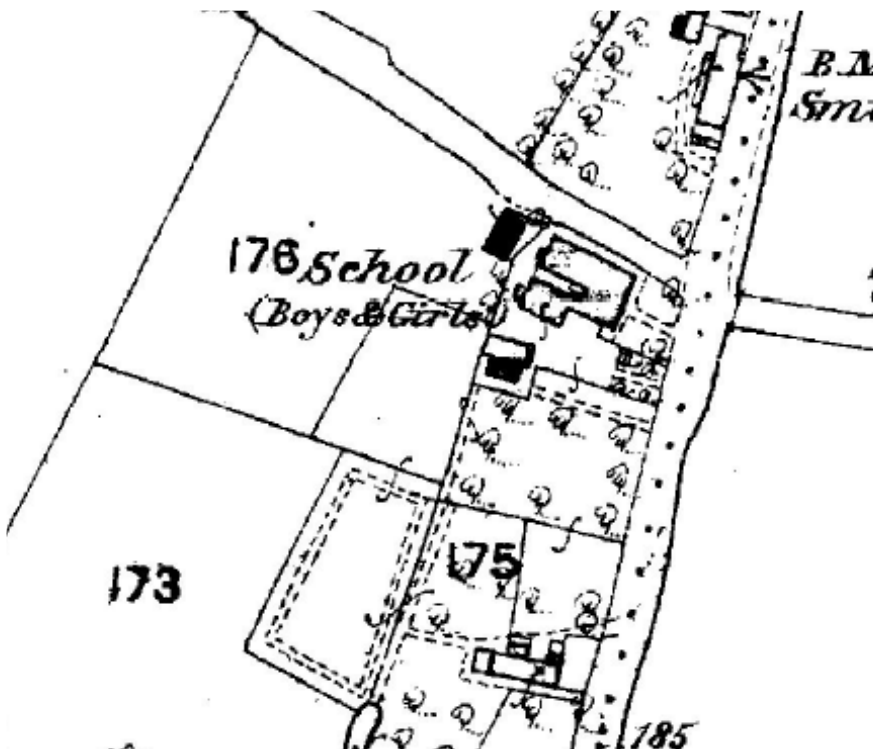


Figure 2: **Published Date(s): 1876-1877. 1:2,500.** Note the Water Tower and Principal Building are visible on the map. The formalised garden is clearer on this map illustrating pathways to both the Water Tower and Principal building.

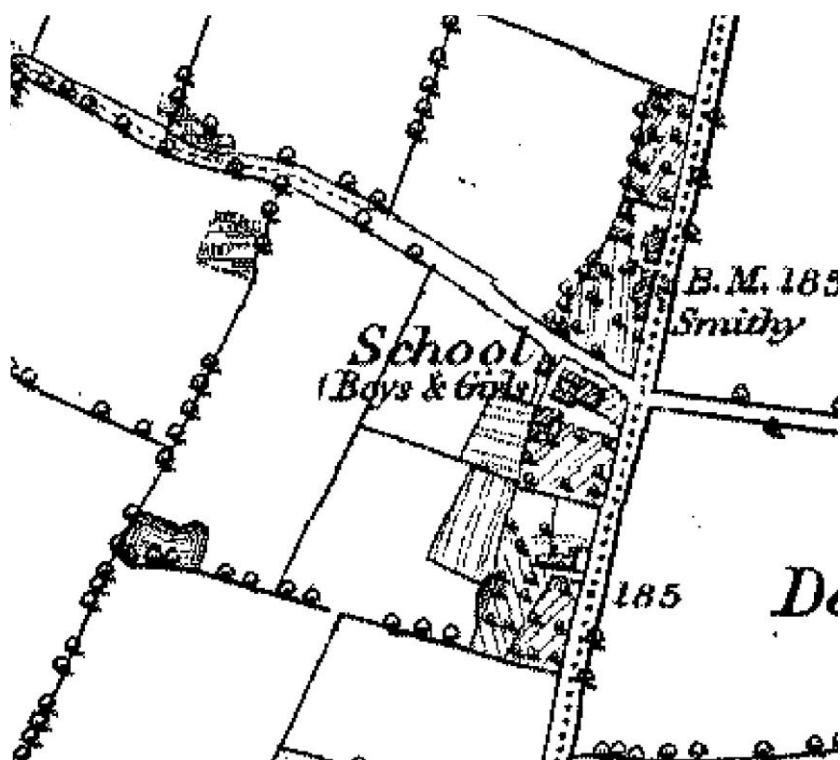


Figure 3: **Pro Maps Published Date(s): 1881-1882. 1:2,500.** Similar to the above, note the Water Tower and Principal Building are visible on the map. The formalised garden is clearer on this map mature tree planting to the east of the Water Tower.

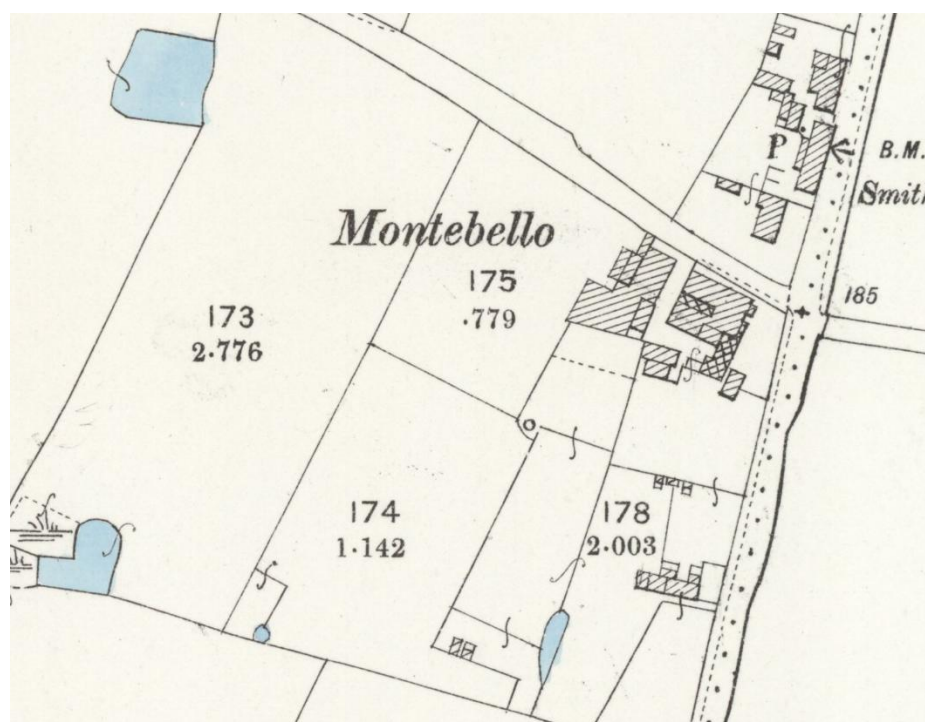


Figure 4: **Cheshire XVII.16 Revised: 1897, Published: 1898-** The site has changed significantly since the mid 19th century. Notably there is a large, detached structure to the north-west of the principal buildings on site as well as a smaller one to the south-east of the water tower. Interestingly the principal building exhibits glass extensions both in the central core of the building and off the south-west corner towards the Water Tower, where there building has also been infilled completing the 'U'. There also appear to be extensions to the front elevation- these are likely the bay windows seen on site today.

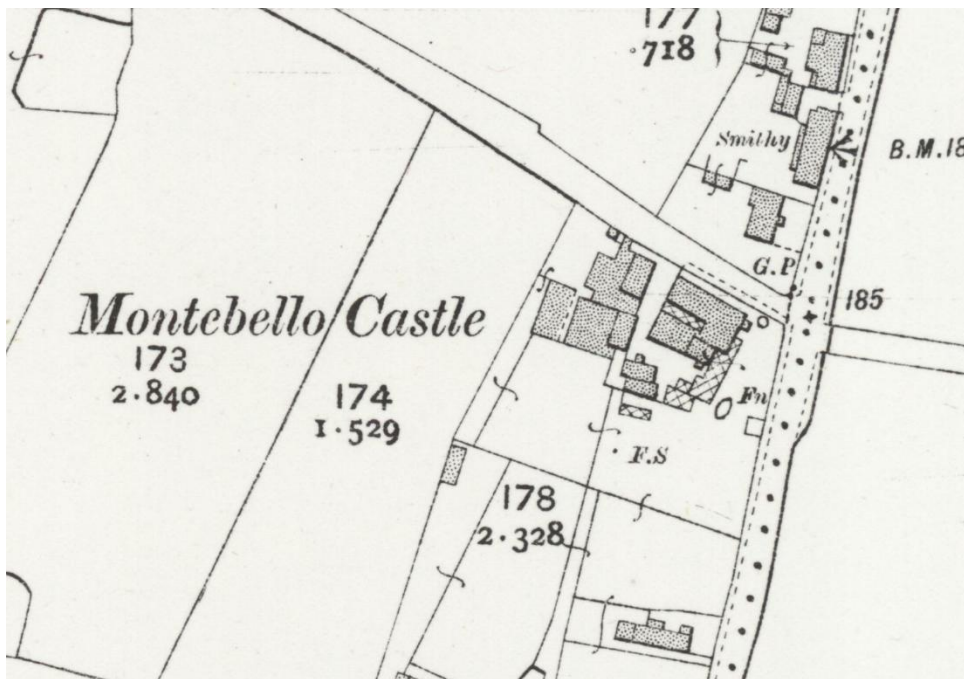


Figure 5: **Cheshire XVII.16 Revised: 1908, Published: 1910**- Similar to the above, this map illustrates the various extensions to the structure in further detail. Increasing the footprint of the original structure illustrated in the mid 19th century maps above.

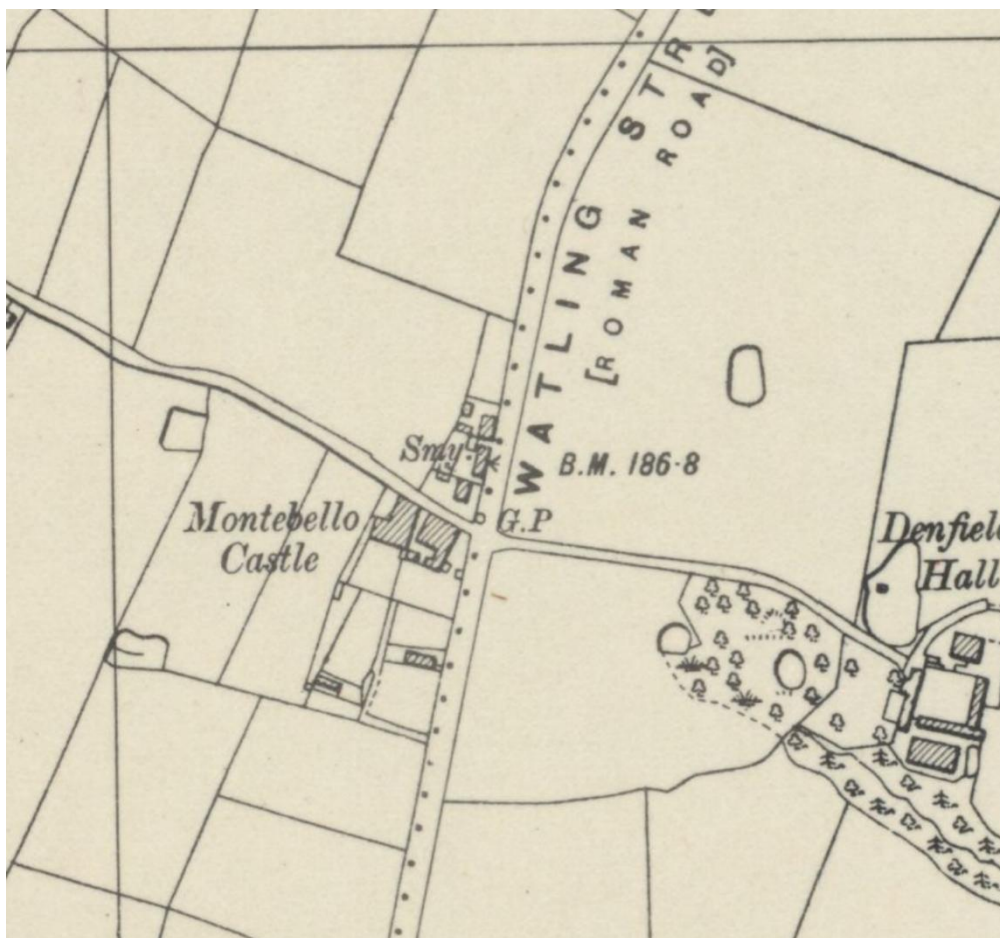


Figure 6: **Cheshire Sheet XVII.SE Revised: 1938, Published: ca. 1945**- Similar to the above however cartographically the Water Tower appears to have been annotated much closer to the principal building.

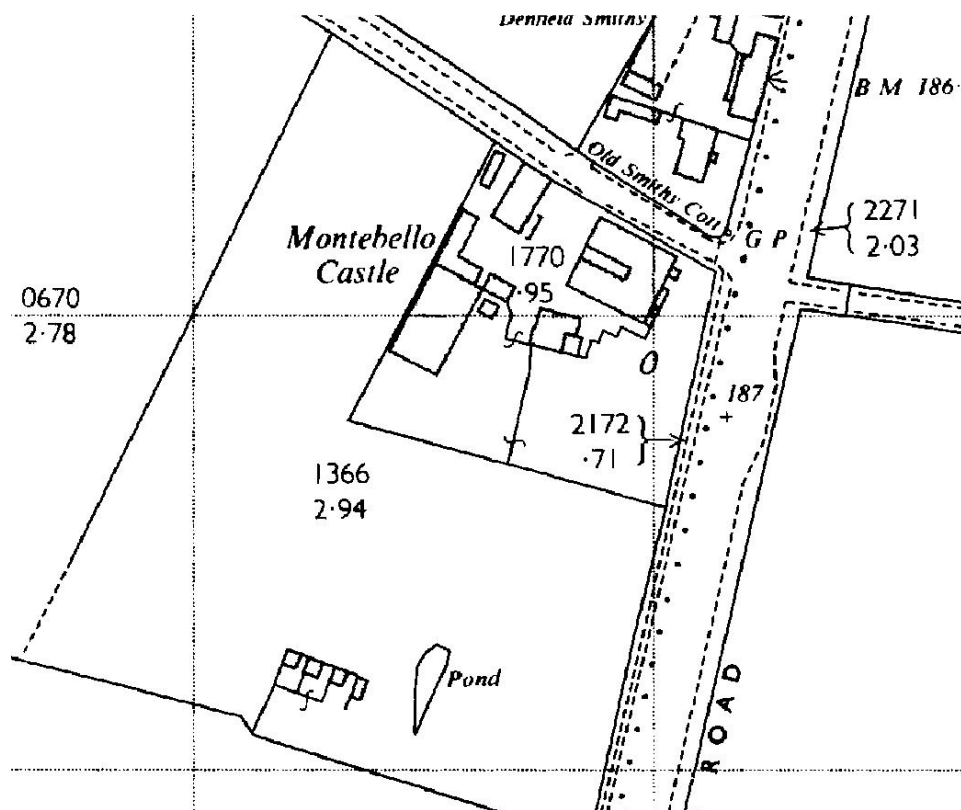


Figure 7: **Pro Maps Published Date(s): 1969. 1:2,500.** – The site appears much the same as the early 1940s map. The buildings to the north-west of the principal buildings have been better annotated clearly illustrating a number of detached structures. The extensions of the Castle building are clearly illustrated also- likely the bay windows which appeared in the late 19th century. The large glass extension to the south-east corner of the principal building has been removed.



Figure 8: 2005 Google Aerial of Site. Note there is now one single outbuilding to the northwest of the site. The Water Tower is still in situ whilst the principal Castle Building appears to have been infilled within its central core. The central porch projection which is visible on site today doesn't appear to have been erected yet.

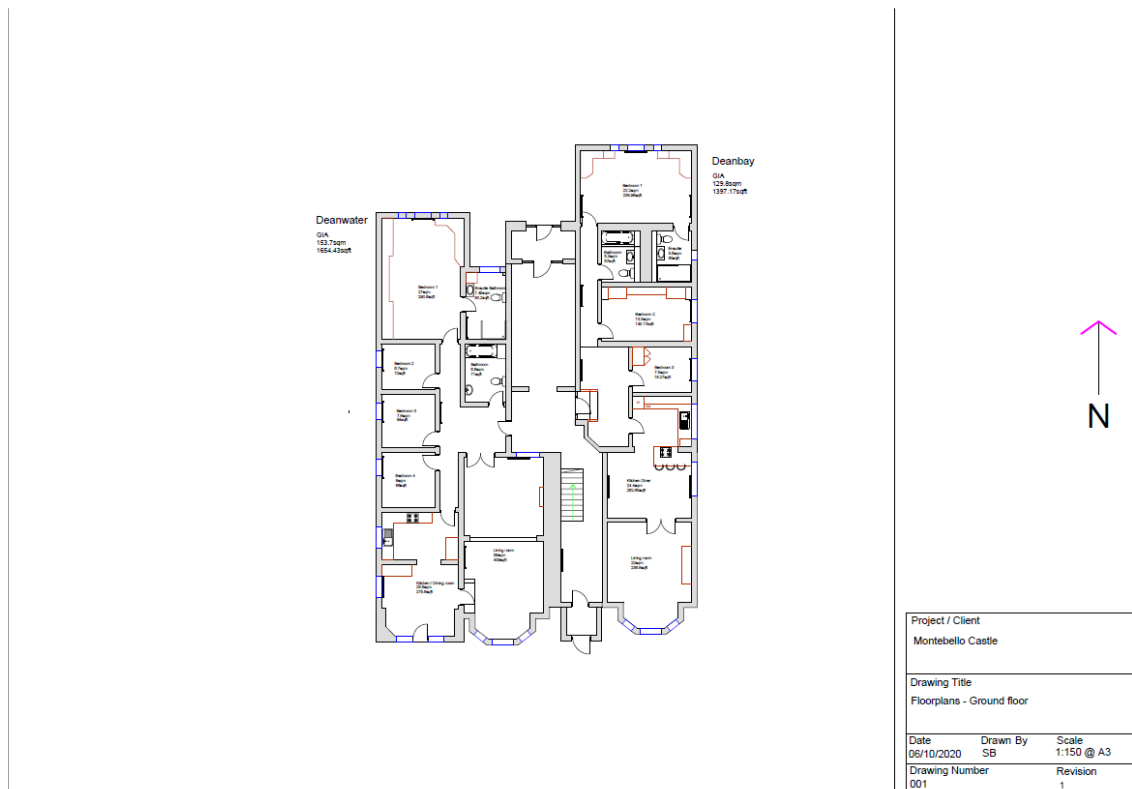


Figure 9: Existing ground floor plan illustrating the subdivision of the wings alongside the principal core of the Castle. Likely extensions and alterations to the east and west wings (evidenced in the masonry images below) as well later subdivision. Further note the central porch extension which has slightly disrupted the original symmetry of the front elevation and the infilling of the once open central core running north-south connecting the wings.

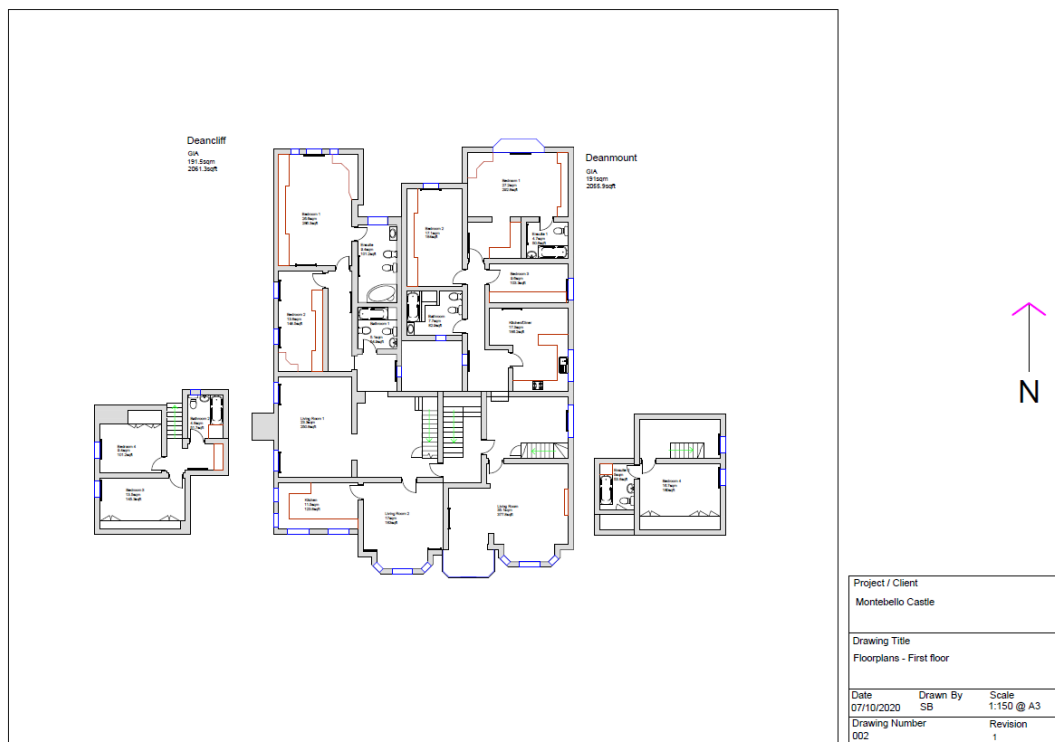


Figure 10: Existing First Floor Plan. Same as above. Note the disruption of the two southern principal rooms to accommodate the insertion of the porch further illustrating the dilution of the historic plan form.

APPENDIX 4

PHOTOS OF SITE

Exterior



Figure 11: Brick boundary and detailing to north entrance to site.

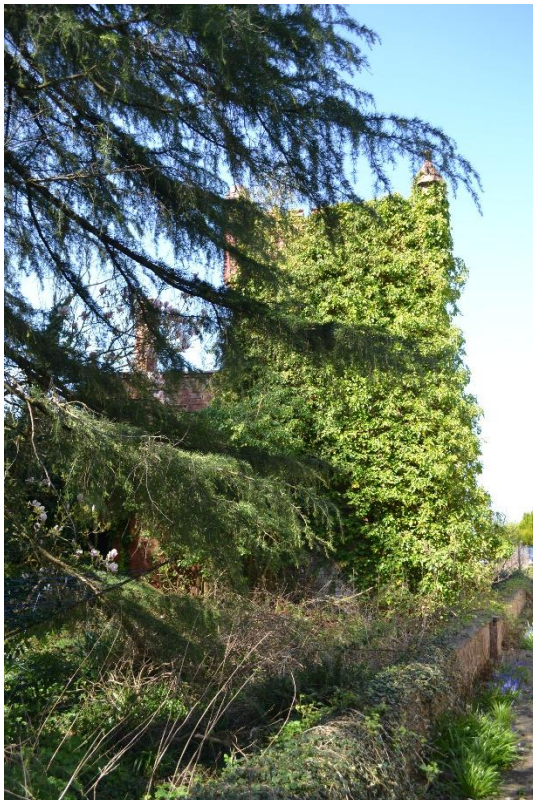


Figure 12: Water Tower east of the principal Castle building.



Figure 13: Water Tower to the east of the principal building.



Figure 14: Water Tower to the east of the principal building.



Figure 15: North (rear elevation) Note the central two storey infill porch which took place in the mid-20th century. Also note the later single storey rear extension and the inappropriate fenestration.



Figure 16: West elevation rendered with unique chimney stack- note the lack of fenestration in the final bay suggesting a potential later alteration not in keeping with the asymmetrical existing fenestration across the building.



Figure 17: Note the masonry changes along the west wing suggesting later alteration and extensions



Figure 18: Detail of western corner of South (front elevation). Again note the inappropriate fenestration. Also note the single storey projecting extension and evidence across the brick work of the first floor (outlined in yellow) suggesting a later first storey extension to the wing and the principal building to match the design of the principal building



Figure 19: South (front elevation). Note the inappropriate infill porch which appears in the late 20th century and has disrupted the original plan form of the principal rooms on the first floor.



Figure 20: Central porch to southern elevation- a later infill addition in the 20th century



Figure 21: Southeast corner of front elevation. Note the patina of the brickwork on the ground floor bay window suggesting later repair.



Figure 22: Southern front elevation where the unique architecture of the building can be appreciated. However there have been alterations such as extensions to the west wing and the inappropriate porch infill.



Figure 23: Boundary wall- early 19th century to the southern front garden of the property



Figure 24: Eastern (side) wing illustrating the various changes in the fenestration and the changes in brick work (highlighted in yellow) again suggesting later alterations or infill.



Figure 25: East elevation- note the brickwork highlighted in yellow where the courses do not tie in together suggesting each of the bays were constructed at later dates and not contemporaneously with the principal core

Interior



Figure 26: Central ground floor foyer which was once completely open, then glazed in the late 19th century, finally being infilled to accommodate the change of use in the later 20th century.

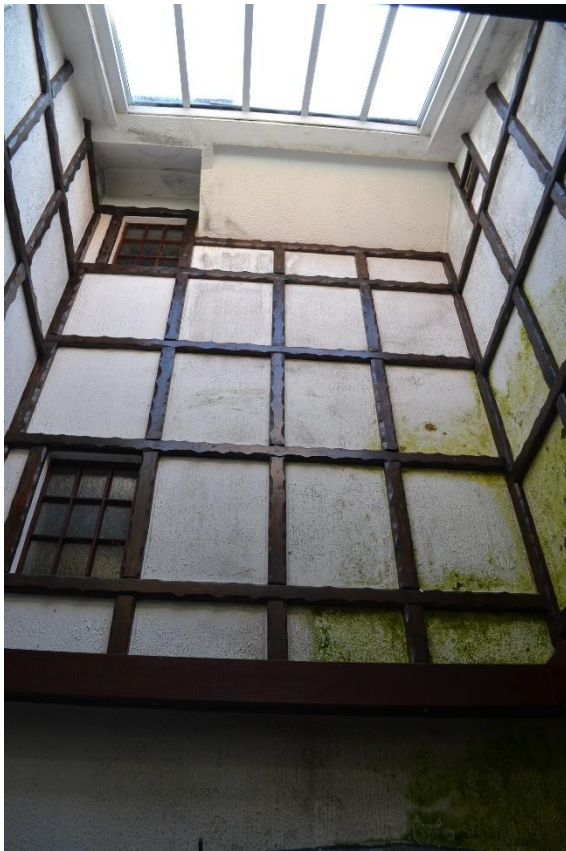


Figure 27: Open two storey entrance hall in the core of the building



Figure 28: Example of layout of principal rooms on the ground floor. Note the opening- likely widened in the 20th century for an open plan living area. Example of internal layout changes.



Figure 29: Example of typical kitchen layout in one of the ground floor units with stud walls for further subdivision. Note the lack of traditional materials, door, architectural detailing.



Figure 30: Example 'greek' detail on the ground floor. One of the sporadic stylings within the building which illustrate its use as a Greek Consul



Figure 31: Ceiling Rose detail on the ground floor- a likely addition during the Greek Consul tenancy



Figure 32: Typical fitted bedroom on the first floor. Note the lack of architectural detailing (cornicing, original doors etc)



Figure 33: Example of 'Greek' fire surround, one of the sporadic stylistic details within the property. Interesting but not cohesive across the property.



Figure 34: Disruption of first floor principal southern rooms due to porch infill and first storey creating an opening within the original elevation and between the rooms. One of the examples of the disrupted plan form internally.



Figure 35: Example of another fire surround on the first floor.



Figure 36: Typical bathroom suite on the first floor created by stud walls further indicating alterations to the original internal plan form.



Figure 37: Typical kitchen suite on the first floor created by stud walls further indicating alterations to the original internal plan form.

