

High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester)

Background information and data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04_Part 1

MA04: Broomeedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report -
Part 1 of 2

High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester)

Background information and data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04_Part 1

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report -
Part 1 of 2



Department for Transport

High Speed Two (HS2) Limited has been tasked by the Department for Transport (DfT) with managing the delivery of a new national high speed rail network. It is a non-departmental public body wholly owned by the DfT.

High Speed Two (HS2) Limited
Two Snowhill
Snow Hill Queensway
Birmingham B4 6GA

Telephone: 08081 434 434

General email enquiries: HS2enquiries@hs2.org.uk

Website: www.hs2.org.uk

A report prepared for High Speed Two (HS2) Limited:

ARUP+ ERM | FOSTER + PARTNERS | JACOBS
RAMBOLL | TYPISA | COSTAIN

MWJV

Mott MacDonald | WSP

High Speed Two (HS2) Limited has actively considered the needs of blind and partially sighted people in accessing this document. The text will be made available in full on the HS2 website. The text may be freely downloaded and translated by individuals or organisations for conversion into other accessible formats. If you have other needs in this regard please contact High Speed Two (HS2) Limited.

© High Speed Two (HS2) Limited, 2022, except where otherwise stated.

Copyright in the typographical arrangement rests with High Speed Two (HS2) Limited.

This information is licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. To view this licence, visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3 **OGL** or write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or e-mail: psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk. Where we have identified any third-party copyright information you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.



Printed in Great Britain on paper containing 100% recycled fibre.

Contents

1	Introduction	3
1.1	Purpose of this report	3
1.2	Data sources	4
1.3	Study area	5
1.4	Surveys undertaken	5
2	Geology, topography and landform	7
2.1	Geology	7
2.2	Topography and landform	7
2.3	Geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental background	8
3	Historic landscape character	12
3.1	Introduction	12
4	Archaeological and historic background	14
4.1	Introduction	14
4.2	Prehistoric (1,000,000 BC– AD 43)	14
4.3	Roman (AD 43 – 410)	19
4.4	Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066)	20
4.5	Medieval (1066 – 1540)	21
4.6	Post medieval (1540 – 1901)	24
4.7	Modern (1901 – present)	28
5	Built heritage overview	31
5.1	Introduction	31
5.2	Medieval (1066 – 1540)	31
5.3	Post medieval (1540 – 1901)	32
5.4	Modern (1901 – present)	37
6	Research potential	39
6.1	Introduction	39
6.2	General	39
6.3	Prehistoric	40
6.4	Roman	41
6.5	Early medieval	41
6.6	Medieval	41

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

6.7	Post-medieval	42
6.8	Modern	43
7	List of acronyms	44
8	References	45
	Appendix A: Historic environment detailed gazetteer	50
Tables		
	Table 1: List of acronyms	44

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this report

- 1.1.1 This report presents a summary of the baseline data relating to the historic environment.
- 1.1.2 Baseline data has been collected for the Proposed Scheme in relation to the Broomedge to Glazebrook area (MA04), which lies within the districts of Warrington, Trafford, and Salford within the Counties of Cheshire and Greater Manchester and contains all or part of the civil parishes of:
- Lymm;
 - Warburton;
 - Dunham Massey;
 - Woolston;
 - Rixton-with Glazebrook;
 - Partington; and
 - Carrington.
- 1.1.3 The purpose of this report is:
- to provide a contextual background narrative for the historic environment, including buried archaeological remains, built heritage and the historic landscape, and to place these in a geological and topographical context;
 - to support the reporting of the predicted effects on historic environment in the Environmental Statement¹; and
 - to present identified research priorities for the historic environment.
- 1.1.4 All identified heritage assets discussed in this report are shown in the Environmental Statement, Volume 5 Map Book, Map Series HE-01 (heritage assets within the 500m study area²) and HE-02 (designated heritage assets within the 2km study area).
- 1.1.5 The Environmental Statement should be referred to for details of the historic environment impact assessment¹.

¹ High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement, Volume 2 and Volume 5*. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

² High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement, Volume 5 Historic environment Map Book*. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

1.1.6 The detailed gazetteer in Appendix A sets out Unique gazetteer identifier (UID) codes for the heritage assets considered in the impact assessment (e.g. MA04_0001); these UID are used for reference across all the historic environment reports and maps.

1.2 Data sources

1.2.1 As set out in the Environmental Impact Assessment Scope and Methodology Report (SMR)³, data reported in this report were obtained from several sources, the main sources comprised:

- the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for details of designated sites held by Historic England;
- local authority conservation area appraisal and management documents and their mapping;
- historic landscape characterisation (HLC) mapping undertaken by local planning authorities;
- national historic landscape characterisation (NHLC) mapping and data held by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS);
- Historic Environment Record (HER) data, held by local planning authorities or their regional advisory bodies;
- National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) held by Historic England;
- aerial photographs and satellite images held by Historic England, local authorities, and other appropriate repositories and LiDAR⁴ data (see BID HE-005-0MA04);
- historic geological mapping and borehole information as held by the British Geological Survey (BGS);
- documentary, cartographic and other resources as deposited within local studies libraries, county and national records libraries and archives, including historic Ordnance Survey maps, tithe, estate and other maps, and other relevant primary sources;
- readily available published and unpublished sources, building surveys and gazetteers;
- data sets held by other bodies, such as Canal & River Trust and the National Trust who have specific data on the assets for which they have a responsibility;
- local authority or ecclesiastic sources such as faculties, historic maps and documentary sources for burial grounds;

³ High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement, Environmental Impact Assessment, Scope and Methodology Report*, Volume 5, Appendix CT-001-00001. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

⁴ LiDAR (meaning 'light detection and ranging') is a surveying method that measures distance to a target by illuminating the target with pulsed laser light and measuring the reflected pulses with a sensor; this can be used to identify archaeological earthwork evidence.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- urban characterisation reports, extensive urban surveys (EUS) and urban archaeological databases (UADs) held by Historic England and local planning authorities;
- data from Proposed Scheme preliminary works such as boreholes or test pits;
- data from a programme of non-intrusive survey (see BID HE-004-0MA04 and BID HE-005-0MA04);
- data from previous intrusive studies, for example coring, trial trenching and building survey;
- data in respect of the zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) as identified by the landscape and visual assessment, where this is available; and
- data obtained through field visits from Public Rights of Way (PRoW), or from private land where access has been previously arranged and approved.

1.3 Study area

1.3.1 Detail regarding study areas used for the identification of baseline conditions are set out in the SMR; these comprise:

- the land required for construction of the Proposed Scheme;
- 500m either side of this land (reduced to 250m in urban areas and 100m in areas of bored or mined tunnels) for all heritage assets (designated and non-designated); and
- 2km either side of this land (reduced to 100m in areas of bored or mined tunnels) for all designated heritage assets.

1.4 Surveys undertaken

1.4.1 In addition to the data sources referred to above, the following survey(s) were undertaken to provide the information in this report are presented below.

Geophysical survey

1.4.2 The aims of the archaeological geophysical survey, as set out in the Generic written scheme of investigation (HE-006-00000)⁵ were:

- to identify (so far as practicable) the presence of buried archaeological remains or suspect anomalies in the survey area in order to assist with the definition of the archaeological resource;

⁵ High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement, Generic written scheme of investigation (GWSI) for non-intrusive archaeological survey*. Volume 5: Appendix HE-006-00000. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- to clarify (so far as practicable) the extent and layout of known sites of archaeological interest within the study area;
- to clarify (so far as practicable) the extent and layout of previously unknown buried archaeological remains within the survey area; and
- to interpret any geophysical anomalies identified by the survey.

1.4.3 The results of the geophysical survey are reported in BID HE-004-0MA04.

2 Geology, topography and landform

2.1 Geology

- 2.1.1 This section provides a summary of the geology (superficial and bedrock units) as identified on the British Geological Survey (BGS)⁶ within the MA04 area. Further detail on the geology of the Broomedge to Glazebrook area can be found in Volume 2, Community Area report: Broomedge to Glazebrook (MA04), Section 10¹.
- 2.1.2 The main bedrock geology of the study area is mudstone and siltstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group, of which there are numerous formations and members present in the study area.
- 2.1.3 The bedrock for the majority of the area is overlain by superficial deposits of glacial till (Devensian) which comprises poorly sorted sandy, silty clay, but can contain gravel rich or laminated sand layers. Where glacial till is not present, alluvium comprising organic rich silty clay, silt, sand and gravel occurs along watercourses such as the River Bollin and the former alignment of the River Mersey, which has been canalised as the Manchester Ship Canal. There are also glaciofluvial⁷ sheet deposits comprising sand and gravel, which are present intermittently throughout the study area. There are significant peat deposits at Glazebrook Moss, Warburton Moss, Woolden Moss, and the western edge of Chat Moss. These have been exploited for peat extraction in the medieval and post-medieval period (see Section 4).

2.2 Topography and landform

- 2.2.1 The Broomedge to Glazebrook area is characterised by gently rolling agricultural land. This rises from the south of Lymm before falling north towards the former location of the River Mersey along the line of the Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083). Much of the Broomedge to Glazebrook area consists of low-lying land associated with the floodplain of the River Mersey. The highest land is formed by the red sandstone escarpment to the south of the river which creates the High Legh – Knutsford Ridge. This is steeply sloping locally to the north and gently falling back to the south into the Cheshire Plain.
- 2.2.2 The River Mersey and its flood plain form a central band of low-lying, reasonably level land, which divides the northern and southern halves of the Broomedge to Glazebrook area. To the north of the Mersey Floodplain the landform comprises undulating land gently sloping to the south characterised by glacial till deposition. Anomalies against the natural topography have been created by land reclamation throughout the area, particularly those in the Mersey Valley floodplain and in the mossland areas (see Section 2.3).

⁶ British Geological Survey (2021), *Geology of Britain*. Available online at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/>.

⁷ Sediments laid down primarily by waters issuing from ice sheets and glaciers.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 2.2.3 Undulating enclosed farmland is the largest area of landscape type. This includes a large arc of land with Burtonwood to the north and Glazebrook in the north-east, and a further large area of land to the south which combines the areas of Hatton and Stretton. The landscape is characterised almost entirely by arable farming with medium to large fields divided by poorly maintained hawthorn hedges. Without stock, the need to maintain the hedgerows has been lost, often resulting in fragmented remnant hedge lines, and associated hedgerow trees, which would have been a source of shelter and firewood. Trees, generally, are notably scarcer than in other areas.

2.3 Geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental background

- 2.3.1 Geoarchaeology is the study of the formation of the physical landscape through analysis of soils and other materials such as weathered rock. This is complimented by the analysis of floral and faunal remains that indicate environmental conditions and provide a picture of previous environments known as palaeoenvironments.
- 2.3.2 This section presents the known geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental baseline resource as identified through a range of sources from historic ground investigation data, such as boreholes, to the results of archaeological surveys and evaluations.
- 2.3.3 As noted above (see Section 2.1), the Broomedge to Glazebrook area is largely underlain by glacial till with smaller pockets of glaciofluvial sand and gravel throughout. There is also alluvium⁸ along the base of river valleys and peat deposits. These deposits all predominantly overlie mudstone bedrock.
- 2.3.4 These superficial geological deposits date from the end of the Pleistocene⁹ during the Devensian glaciation¹⁰. Ice moving from the Lake District and Western Pennines interacted with an ice stream in the Irish Sea basin along the western and southern fringes of the region, including Cheshire. On the Cheshire plain, periodic halts in ice flow resulted in the formation of moraines, often concentrated around bedrock highs such as the mid-Cheshire ridge. The landscape of the Cheshire plain was therefore formed as the ice melted. This created thick covers of tills, as well as glacial sands and gravel deposits from glacial outwash and rivers¹¹.

⁸ Also referred to as alluvial deposits.

⁹ The Pleistocene is defined as the geological epoch between 2 million BP (before present) and 11,700 BP. This is related closely to the archaeological Palaeolithic period.

¹⁰ Usai, M. R. (2005), *Geoarchaeology in Northern England, The Landscape and Geography of Northern England*, Centre for Archaeology, Report 54/2005.

¹¹ Porter et al. (2009), *North West Landscape Character Framework, Final Report. Part 2: Regional Landscape Character Types and Areas*, Countryside.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 2.3.5 Till deposits are widely represented in the lowlands of northern England, including central Cheshire¹¹. The till in the Broomedge to Glazebrook area is largely covered by other deposits such as peat, sand, gravel, silt and clay. An area directly east of Rixton Moss around Hollinfare, consists of uncovered till deposits. Any archaeological material discarded within the limits of the glacier would have become incorporated into the till and glaciofluvial deposits left behind. However, physical evidence of human activity from tills is scarce¹².
- 2.3.6 Glacial sands and gravels are geologically common, appearing in a variety of environments. Those within the study area were formed during the last glacial maximum. These deposits formed due to glaciofluvial activity in the Pleistocene, where glacial meltwater carried large amounts of deposits downstream¹³. Glacial sands and gravel can often be found overlying expanses of glacial till or can be observed as lenses within the till itself¹⁴. Layers of windblown sand (aeolian deposits) began to form in significant amounts and are effective at burying and preserving archaeological and environmental remains from all periods of human occupation¹⁵. Aeolian sediments are relatively widespread throughout Britain and are found in areas of Cheshire. The Shirdley Hill cover sands¹⁶ are found within the Broomedge to Glazebrook area around the village of Warburton. In the prehistoric period these sands formed the largest expanse of dry land in the area amidst areas of seasonally flooded mosslands. A scattering of stone tools, dating from the Neolithic to the early Bronze Age, suggest that the area was at least used by seasonal hunting parties¹⁷.
- 2.3.7 The start of the geological epoch of the Holocene¹⁸ broadly corresponds with archaeological periods from the Mesolithic to the present day. Geological deposits from this epoch include alluvium from the River Bollin and Mersey and peat deposits resulting from the formation of wetlands.
- 2.3.8 River terrace deposits, formed from the Pleistocene onwards are present around the River Bollin, the River Mersey and its associated tributary, the Glaze Brook. Watercourses began to

¹² Wymer, J. (1999), *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain*, Volume 1, Wessex Archaeology and English Heritage. Available online at: <https://www.wessexarch.co.uk/our-work/lower-palaeolithic-occupation-britain>.

¹³ Norton, G. E., Bloodworth, A. J., Cameron, D. G., Evans, D. J., Lott, G. K., Hobbs, S. F., Spencer, N. A. and Highley D. E. (2005), *Mineral Resource Information in Support of National, Regional and Local Planning – Cheshire (comprising Cheshire, Boroughs of Halton and Warrington)*, CR/05/090N, British Geological Survey.

¹⁴ Canti, M. and Corcoan, J. (2015), *Geoarchaeology, Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*, Historic England. Available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/heag067-geoarchaeology/>.

¹⁵ Bell, M. and Brown, A. (2009), *Southern Regional Review of Geoarchaeology: Windblown Deposits*. English Heritage, Research Department Report Series no. 5.

¹⁶ Minchin, et al. (2006), *Mineral Resource Information in Support of National, Regional and Local Planning: Greater Manchester (Comprising Cities of Manchester and Salford and Metropolitan Boroughs of Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan)*. British Geological Survey, Commissioned Report CR/05/182N.

¹⁷ Nevell, et al. (2015), *Warburton – Glimpses of Rural Life*, University of Salford Archaeological Monographs 4.

¹⁸ The Holocene is the present epoch of the Quaternary period (11,700 years ago to the present day).

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

erode the till, and sands and gravel deposited at the end of the last ice age, depositing blankets of alluvium across the floodplains¹⁴. The alluvium builds up over time and as the river course erodes the sediment, multiple terraces can form. Archaeological sites, materials and land surfaces sealed beneath the alluvium can be preserved through waterlogged conditions, which provide an environment suitable for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental evidence and other organic materials¹⁹. As river valleys have been attractive locations for human habitation, alluvium can contain detailed information about past human settlement, climatic variations and land-use practices. Alluvium is present along the course of the River Mersey and prehistoric flints, including tools have been found within these terraces. Evidence of more transient human activity, limited to scattered finds such as flint tools and waste flakes, would be expected. However, archaeological material within river terrace deposits may not be in their original context due to the activity of the river²⁰. The course of the River Mersey was also straightened during the late 19th century when it became part of the Manchester Ship Canal. A former meander is visible west of Warburton Park (see Section 4.6). The process of widening and straightening the river is likely to have removed any archaeological deposits.

- 2.3.9 Cheshire has a range of 'wetlands' that include basin, valley, floodplain and raised mire peats, as well as peat based organic soils. Mires or raised mires/bogs, were often associated with lakes known as meres. Peat deposits formed after the Devensian glaciation in low lying areas or hollows, where organic material accumulated. As organic material accumulated it formed areas of peat which are known as 'mosses' or 'mosslands'. Peatland areas have high potential for palaeoenvironmental and archaeological investigation. The anaerobic conditions preserve archaeological remains which include wood, seeds, pollen and the soft tissue of animals and humans¹⁰. These can provide a record of changes in the local environment over time. The peat also seals and protects evidence of human activity, such as artefacts and archaeological sites.
- 2.3.10 At Chat Moss, the mosses were formed in isolated basins containing basal fen and open water. Palaeoenvironmental assessment suggests that peat accumulation was relatively slow until the Neolithic when there were increased periods of surface wetness²¹. In recent times, areas of the moss have been cleared and destroyed by development, peat cutting and deterioration due to environmental change. However, the deep stratigraphy provides a highly suitable environment for the preservation of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material. At Warburton, the peat appears to have formed in a mire with two distinct valleys.

¹⁹ Kibblewhite et al. (2015), *Predicting the Preservation of Cultural Artefacts and Buried Materials in Soil*, Science of the Total Environment 529.

²⁰ Fitch et al. (2011), *West Coast Palaeolandscapes Survey (WCPS)*, Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity, University of Birmingham.

²¹ Hall et al. (1995), *The Wetlands of Greater Manchester. North West Wetlands Survey 2*, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Only the deeper peat survives; the thinner areas toward the edge of the mire have been ploughed out in the post-medieval period²².

²² Leah et al. (1997), *The Wetlands of Cheshire, North West Wetlands Survey 4*, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit.

3 Historic landscape character

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The historic environment landscape character assessment is summarised in Environmental Statement, Volume 5, Appendix HE-003-0MA04. This section provides an overview of baseline historic landscape characteristics for the Broomedge to Glazebrook area (MA04).
- 3.1.2 The following historic landscape character areas (HLCA) lie within the Broomedge to Glazebrook area:
- Warburton Village and mosslands (MA04_HLCA01);
 - Partington and industrial areas (MA04_HLCA02); and
 - Hollins Green and former mosses (MA04_HLCA03).
- 3.1.3 The Agden HLCA (MA03_HLCA06) continues from the Pickmere to Agden and Hulseheath area (MA03) into the Broomedge to Glazebrook area and is described in more detail in BID HE-001-0MA03.
- 3.1.4 The historic landscape character of the area is defined by the agricultural nature of the landscape on the suburban fringes of Manchester. Settlement within the area is largely limited to villages and farmsteads which are apparent in MA04_HLCA01 and MA04_HLCA03. These settlements are set amongst a broadly agricultural landscape of largely post-medieval and 20th century fields. MA04_HLCA02 forms the south-eastern edge of the Manchester suburbs and largely comprises the village of Partington, which is formed by mid to late 20th century planned estates and commercial developments.
- 3.1.5 The Broomedge to Glazebrook area is characterised by a series of former mosslands, which occur to the south-west of Manchester and in parts of Cheshire and are present within Warburton Village and mosslands HLCA (MA04_HLCA01) and Hollins Green and former mosses HLCA (MA04_HLCA03). The mossland developed in natural depressions during the prehistoric period and likely existed until the post-medieval period. Most of the former mosses have undergone agricultural improvement or have been used by extractive industries. Early reclamation was undertaken on the margins of the mosses through extractive industries such as peat cutting and the quarrying of the underlying clay deposits. Where clay extraction took place, this was often the focus for brick making industries.
- 3.1.6 Warburton Village and mosslands HLCA (MA04_HLCA01) and Hollins Green and former mosses HLCA (MA04_HLCA03) are characterised by enclosed land and amalgamated fields. Much of the enclosed agricultural land represents former mossland which has been drained and improved. Fields within the former mosses are generally defined by ditched field boundaries. Within Hollins Green and former mosses HLCA (MA04_HLCA03), Holcroft Moss (MA05_0007) is the last remaining unimproved mossland of once extensive mossland in the area; it is now a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 3.1.7 Post-medieval and modern field patterns are characterised by regular rectilinear fields that are the result of planned enclosure and improvement. The fields are largely bounded by straight hedgerows. Although most fields are post-medieval or modern in character there are areas of remnant medieval field systems surrounding some villages, such as Warburton. These are characterised by mature hedgerows with occasional trees, the presence of short lengths of hedges, or isolated trees in fields.
- 3.1.8 There are a variety of both historic and modern transport infrastructure systems across the Broomedge to Glazebrook area, including canals, railways and motorways. Generally, these are aligned east-west through the study area and include the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082) and Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083), the Liverpool to Manchester Line railway and the M62. The M62 contrasts from the other transport infrastructure as it is aligned south-east to north-west.
- 3.1.9 The area is also characterised by 19th century industrial development around the village of Partington. Partington and industrial areas HLCA (MA04_HLCA02) differs from the other HLCAs in the Broomedge to Glazebrook area due to the large amount of urban development. Until the mid-19th century, Partington was a small village on the fringes of the mosslands. The completion of the Cheshire Lines railway and the Manchester Ship Canal in the late 19th century encouraged the growth of Partington. It became a major coal transporting town, and this in turn encouraged an overspill of residential developments from Manchester. The current character of Partington and industrial areas HLCA (MA04_HLCA02) is dominated by planned residential estates around the historic core of the village fringed by parks, gardens and sports grounds.

4 Archaeological and historic background

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This section provides a chronological overview of the archaeological and historic context of the Broomedge to Glazebrook area (MA04). This context supports an understanding of the relative heritage value of assets within the study area and identifies archaeological characteristic and underlying trends contributing to an understanding of the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present within the study area.

4.2 Prehistoric (1,000,000 BC – AD 43)

Palaeolithic (1,000,000 – 10,000 BC)

- 4.2.1 Evidence of human occupation from during the Palaeolithic period is likely to have been removed from its original location by the impact of repeated glaciation. The Late Upper Palaeolithic represents the final stages of the Devensian glaciation as the ice sheet retreated. In situ deposits that demonstrate the presence of human groups in the region are mainly confined to caves and rock shelters²³. Away from caves and rock shelters, any surviving evidence such as stone tools or flints are likely to have been redeposited in glacial outwash of tills, sands and gravels from the retreat of the ice sheet. There are no recorded assets of the Palaeolithic period within the Broomedge to Glazebrook area.

Mesolithic (10,000 – 4,000 BC)

- 4.2.2 The hunting and gathering of natural resources prevailed throughout the Mesolithic period. This included gathering woodland resources, animal hunting, and exploitation of the wetlands and rivers of the Cheshire plains. Mesolithic activity is generally identified in north-west England by scatters of worked flint. The likelihood is that this activity represented temporary or seasonal camps located in wetland locations or close to water courses²⁴.
- 4.2.3 During the Mesolithic period, areas of wetland developed in depressions left by the glaciation, such as at Warburton and Chat Mosses. Species of trees and plants (such as Alder) began to spread through the region, either as a response to wetter conditions or as a result of animal or human interference²⁵. Analysis of peat deposits, for example at Chat

²³ Hodgson, J. and Brennand, M. (2006), *North-West Regional Research Framework: The Prehistoric Resource Assessment*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

²⁴ Myers, A. and Stallibrass, S. (2021), *North-West Regional Research Framework: Early Prehistory Resource Assessment Update*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

²⁵ Chambers, F. M. and Elliot, L. (1989), *Spread and expansion of *Alnus Mill* in the British Isles: timing, agencies and possible vectors*, *Journal of Biogeography* 16, P541-50.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Moss (see Section 2.3), Lindow Moss and Walkers Heath²⁶, have shown burnt layers that correspond with changes in the pollen diagrams. This has been interpreted as being the result of small-scale clearance followed by woodland regeneration.

- 4.2.4 Mesolithic flint scatters have been found within the Broomedge to Glazebrook area. These finds were discovered along the sand and gravel ridge to the east of Warburton village (see Section 2.3). This would have probably served as access into the area during this period²⁷ and formed a dry, passable area within the wetlands. The hunter gatherers of this period would have followed herds of deer and aurochs from their winter pastures to their summer grazing areas²⁸. There is further potential for Mesolithic material in the alluvium along the river systems in the study area (see Section 2.3).

Neolithic (4,000 – 2,200 BC)

- 4.2.5 The Neolithic is marked by the introduction of pottery and agriculture. It also marks a phase of intensified settlement, land-use, tool production and the introduction of social hierarchies²⁹. This process is subject to regional variation across the UK. The end of the early Neolithic is associated with relatively rapid changes towards more unstable weather conditions, with colder winters and wetter summers. These climatic changes are thought to have affected the viability of agriculture and land use, particularly in poorly drained areas, which could include the study area. In turn, this may have led, indirectly, to changes in settlement patterns or the focus of activity in the area²³.
- 4.2.6 The earliest evidence for farming in north-west England is likely to have begun around the 4th millennium BC, along the Merseyside coastline. Analysis of pollen within peat deposits from Warburton Moss shows evidence for cultivation within the wider area during the 3rd or 2nd millennium BC. Analysis also shows that woodland clearance of small areas took place in the 2nd or 1st millennium BC. There is palaeoenvironmental evidence for a reduction in tree pollen at the same time as levels of cereal pollen and charcoal particles increased²⁷. This evidence suggests that farming settlements were located near Warburton Moss and originated in either the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Sizable areas of the landscape would have been inaccessible for human settlement, with large areas of wetlands and dense woodland, which may also have extended across the Mersey floodplain³⁰. Through the

²⁶ Leah et al. (1997), *The Wetlands of Cheshire, North West Wetlands Survey 4*, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit.

²⁷ Nevell, M. (1997a), *The Archaeology of Trafford: A Study of the Origins of Community in North-West England before 1900*, Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council, Manchester.

²⁸ Higham, N. J. (1993), *The Origins of Cheshire*, Manchester University Press, Manchester.

²⁹ Bradley, R. and Edmonds, M. (1993), *Interpreting Axe Trade: Production and Exchange in Neolithic Britain*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

³⁰ Beckmann, A. (2007), *Warrington: A Landscape Character Assessment*, Warrington Borough Council, Warrington.

process of small woodland clearance and concentrating livestock in these areas, early farmers had a significant effect on the local vegetation³⁰.

- 4.2.7 Generally, in lowland Cheshire the lithic distribution pattern is biased towards single and sparsely distributed findspots³¹. These finds could indicate some kind of semi-permanent settlement in the region at this time³². A Neolithic stone axe has been recovered to the west of Lymm, and two deer antler implements from the north³³. Several individual findspots from Rixton-with-Glazebrook include flint flakes, probably waste from tool production. A flint assemblage, which is late Neolithic or early Bronze Age in date, has also been recovered from the area around Great Woolden Hall (MA04_0011)³⁴.
- 4.2.8 In the area between Warburton village and the hamlet at Moss Brow, several stone tools and flints were discovered, probably dating to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. These items included various arrowheads, blades and waste flakes in chert and flint. This may represent evidence of seasonal hunting parties looking for wildfowl along the boggy river-valley bottoms of the Bollin and the Mersey³⁵. Across the Mersey from Warburton, a stone axe from this period was found at Hollins Green.

Bronze Age (2,600 – 700 BC)

- 4.2.9 The Bronze Age is nationally defined by the introduction of bronze metalwork, changes in pottery style and the increase of single burials. At a regional level, broad changes in religious, agricultural and social practices occurred from 2,600 BC, but there is also evidence for continuity from the Neolithic period³⁶. People continued to live in small settlements of wooden structures and farm on a subsistence basis. Exchange patterns also appear to have continued from the Neolithic, for example, the stone axe trade. Although new materials such as bronze were available, evidence suggests Bronze Age groups continued to use tools made from worked flints. In north-west England there are broad changes in religious, agricultural and social practices from 2,600 BC. Prehistoric settlement evidence is uncommon in Cheshire and around the south-west fringes of Greater Manchester. Occupation of parts of the landscape continued in the Bronze Age with settlement becoming less transient and more permanent³⁴.

³¹ Cowell, R. W. and Innes, J. B. (1994), *The Wetlands of Merseyside, North West Wetlands Survey 1*, Lancaster Imprints, Lancaster.

³² Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (2009), *Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation*, Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Manchester.

³³ Shaw, M. and Clark, J. (2003), *Cheshire historic towns survey: Lymm archaeological assessment*, Cheshire County Council, Chester.

³⁴ Nevell, M. (1998a), *Living on the Edge of Empire: Models, Methodology and Marginality, Late-Prehistoric and Romano-British Rural Settlement in North-West England*, Archaeology North West, Volume 3, P48-9.

³⁵ Nevell, et al (2015), *Warburton – Glimpses of Rural Life*, University of Salford Archaeological Monographs Vol 4.

³⁶ Bradley, R. (2019), *The Prehistory of Britain and Ireland*, Second Edition, Cambridge University Press.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 4.2.10 Individual burials become more common with funerary monuments known as round barrows³⁷. Within the Broomedge to Glazebrook area aerial photography has identified several cropmarks and earthworks near Warburton, which are tentatively interpreted as barrows³⁴. A single barrow (MA04_0135) near Warburton was excavated in the 1950s by Liverpool University but no records of the excavation were kept.
- 4.2.11 In areas of higher rainfall and harsher climate, such as the Pennine edge, woodland clearances destabilised the soils. This led to swift erosion resulting in a larger number of rapid streams. The soils were degraded and became incapable of supporting woodland regeneration³⁸. There is evidence for woodland clearance around Warburton between 2,500 – 500 BC, with large charcoal deposits found in Warburton Moss. This suggests that this clearance was the result of human activity. Worked flints discovered around this area possibly date from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age³⁸. Other finds include a flint assemblage, recovered from the area around Great Woolden Hall (MA04_0011) during excavations and surface artefact collection, which is late Neolithic or early Bronze Age in date³⁹.

Iron Age (800 BC – AD 43)

- 4.2.12 The Iron Age is characterised nationally by the introduction of iron metalwork including swords, horse equipment and decorative items. There is evidence for a hierarchical society forming with distinct territories of people, which grew larger towards the end of the Iron Age. The River Mersey potentially formed a territorial boundary between the Brigantes⁴⁰ to the north and the Cornovii to the south. However, there is limited contemporary evidence for the names of the Iron Age tribes and tribal distribution for north-west England.
- 4.2.13 Defended settlements including hillforts may have acted as centres for an emerging elite. The first evidence of settled occupation in the Broomedge to Glazebrook area is that of an Iron Age promontory fort⁴¹ 300m west of Great Woolden Hall Farm (MA04_0186). The site, excavated between 1986 and 1988, comprised a double-ditched enclosure encompassing a farmstead which had several roundhouses of timber construction³⁹. Further archaeological evidence from Great Woolden Hall includes six pits, all of which displayed evidence of burning and contained pottery dating between 700 – 10 BC⁴².

³⁷ Round barrows are characterised by a circular, or sub-circular mound, surrounded by a ditch. The majority of barrows have been levelled and the ring ditch is sometimes the only surviving feature.

³⁸ Higham, N. J. (1993), *The Origins of Cheshire*, Manchester, Manchester University Press.

³⁹ Nevell, M. (1998b), *The Warburton Archaeological Survey Stage 2: The Archaeology of St Werburgh's. revised project design for the third season, 1998*, University of Manchester.

⁴⁰ Tribal names were ascribed by the Romans and did not appear until 2nd century AD.

⁴¹ A type of hillfort.

⁴² Nevell, M. (1987-88), *Great Woolden Hall Farm: Excavations on a Late Prehistoric/Romano-British Native Site*, *The Greater Manchester Archaeological Journal* 3 (for 1987-88), P34-38.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 4.2.14 The lowland plains of Cheshire contained smaller enclosed settlements (possibly defended) represented by single banked or ditched enclosures. A number of these have been identified in the Trafford district, suggesting that the area was extensively settled during the Iron Age. It is likely that some of these settlements continued to be used into the Roman period. Cropmarks indicating such sites have been identified along a ridge running from Warburton to Bowdon Hill and to the west of Dunham village⁴³.
- 4.2.15 During the Iron Age an expanding population necessitated the intensification of agricultural practices. This resulted in the clearance of marginal land throughout the Broomedge to Glazebrook area. Scattered findspots suggest that the prevalent mosslands seem to have been used periodically for hunting during this period⁴⁴. The agriculture of the area prior to the Roman period is poorly understood but is assumed to have been mixed agrarian and livestock raising. There is little evidence of Iron Age farming practices in the region and what little there is mainly derives from palaeoenvironmental evidence. However, in the fields west of Onion Farm (MA04_0045) and south of Moss Brow Farm (MA04_0115), fragments of quern stones⁴⁵ have been found. Excavations south of Moss Brow Farm have also revealed a possible Iron Age/Roman field system, where grain was likely to have been grown³⁵.
- 4.2.16 The Iron Age saw the beginnings of salt production along the river systems of the Wheelock, Weaver and Dane Valleys in the mid-Cheshire lowlands (see BID HE-001-0MA02). An indicator of salt-working sites and trade is provided by fragments of pottery vessels used in salt production known as Very Coarse Pottery (VCP). It has been recovered from sites throughout Cheshire, north-west England, the English midlands and north Wales over a time period from 800 BC to AD 60⁴⁶. Fragments of VCP were identified at the Iron Age Promontory Fort at Great Woolden Hall Farm (MA04_0186). This suggests that salt was exported throughout the region in the Iron Age period. This demonstrates the trade and interconnectivity in the region prior to the Roman period.
- 4.2.17 The use of barrows also ceased around this time and other burials have not been identified due to the general difficulty in recognising Iron Age mortuary practices. Where burials have been identified, they have been found in wetland contexts and were deliberately deposited. During peat cutting on Lindow Moss, three well-preserved bog bodies were discovered. Although radiocarbon dating indicated a late Iron Age/Roman period date for one, the

⁴³ Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (2008), *Trafford Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation*, Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Manchester.

⁴⁴ Chapman, H. (2015), *The Landscape Archaeology of Bog Bodies*, *Journal of Wetland Archaeology* 15, P109-121.

⁴⁵ These are also known as grinding stones and were used to process grain. These are probably late Iron Age or Roman in date.

⁴⁶ Morris, E. L. (1985), *Prehistoric salt distributions; two case studies from Western Britain*, *Bulletin of the Board for Celtic Studies* 32, P336-379.

Kinory, J. (2012), *Salt Production, Distribution and Use in the British Iron Age*, British Archaeological reports, Archaeopress.

circumstances point to ritual death that has many parallels throughout the Celtic world. It suggests that Iron Age traditions survived beyond the Roman conquest⁴⁷.

4.3 Roman (AD 43 – 410)

- 4.3.1 The Roman period began within the region with the expansion of Roman occupation north of the midlands from AD 70. Roman occupation was characterised by a military tier of society that ruled over a population largely unchanged from the Iron Age. The Roman fortress of Deva Victrix was established at Chester in AD 74 – AD 75 to enable the control of north Wales and north-west England. It continued to be occupied until the withdrawal of the Romans in AD 410.
- 4.3.2 A network of roads spread out across the north-west England between these forts. This comprised two main north-south routes, one from Northwich (Condate) (see BID-HE-001-MA02), via Wilderspool to Lancaster (Margary 70b) and the other from Manchester to Carlisle (Margary 7b). A series of east-west routes linked the forts as well, including one between Manchester and at Wigan (Margary 702)⁴⁸. The principal route closest to the study area was from Chester to Manchester (Margary 7b). East of the study area, excavations at Broadheath (Altrincham) have revealed a short section of road with a metalled surface that retained evidence of wheel ruts⁴³.
- 4.3.3 Beyond the Roman military presence in the region, the area formed part of the tribal lands of the Brigantes and the Cornovii (see Section 4.2). The general impression in north-west England is of a landscape of isolated enclosed settlements with evidence for structures such as roundhouses⁴⁹.
- 4.3.4 The spread of Roman influence coincides with further intensification of agriculture and increased clearance, which is visible through the presence of cereal crops in the pollen record⁵⁰. It has been argued that the Cheshire plains were ideally suited for the development of meat production with the availability of brine for the curing process⁵¹. It is likely that this would have been used to meet the requirements of military bulk supplies.
- 4.3.5 Excavations in 2006 to the south of Moss Brow Farm, Warburton (MA04_0115) revealed late prehistoric or Roman fields terraced into the southern side of a ridge. A possible Roman ditch was revealed in the same area in 2002¹⁷. Coring at the centre of Warburton Moss

⁴⁷ Turner, R. C. & Scaife, R. (1995), *Bog Bodies, New Discoveries and New Perspectives*, British Museum Press.

⁴⁸ The system of Roman road numbering is based on the work of Ivan Margary in Margary, I. D. (1973), *Roman Roads in Britain*, John Baker, London, 3rd edition.

⁴⁹ Nevell, M. (2004), *The Late Prehistoric and Romano-British Settlement of the Mersey Basin. A Study in Marginality*, *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society* 78, P1-21.

⁵⁰ Philpott, R. (2006), *North-West Regional Research Framework: Roman Resource Assessment*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

⁵¹ Jones, G. D. B. and Mattingley, D. (1990), *An Atlas of Roman Britain*, Oxbow Books, London.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

provides evidence of peat cutting, probably dating from the Iron Age or Roman period⁵². The evidence for peat cutting suggests that it was possibly used as a fuel source. It is possible that wood was in short supply, which also coincides with the agricultural intensification during this period.

- 4.3.6 Roman activity around Warburton is also known from a scatter of metalwork of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. These include several pieces of Bronze horse gear, five brooches, a small coin hoard and a silver bracelet with a serpent's head at one end¹⁷. Other isolated finds from the Broomedge to Glazebrook area include two Roman coins, a Roman brooch and a bronze spindle whorl.
- 4.3.7 Roman activity appears to have declined in the late 3rd and the early 4th centuries AD, with a focus in the vicinity of major forts in the region. Evidence from the latter stages of Roman occupation is limited to isolated coin finds. Only the roads remained in use as the Romans withdrew, with many people seemingly returning to pre-occupation agricultural techniques²⁷.

4.4 Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

- 4.4.1 In the early medieval period, archaeological evidence becomes increasingly scant and is dependent on documentary sources. The lack of archaeological evidence is partly due to site visibility, particularly in the lowlands, which stems from the geological complexity of post-glacial deposits and the pastoral land-use in Cheshire through to the present day⁵³.
- 4.4.2 After the withdrawal of Roman rule in the 5th century AD, the region fragmented into smaller kingdoms. The expansion of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms during the 7th to the 8th centuries AD saw Mercia take control of the region south of the Mersey, with Northumbria extending its influence from the north. A period of instability followed, in which settlers of Scandinavian origin from Ireland increased their influence during the 8th and 9th centuries. By the early 10th century, the expanding Kingdom of Wessex exerted their influence up to the Mersey⁵⁴.
- 4.4.3 The general pattern of post-Roman settlement in this area has historically been predicted by place-name studies⁵⁵. In general terms, place name evidence suggests a mixture of native British, Old English and Old Norse speakers. However, this has been increasingly shown to

⁵² Nevell, M. (1997b), *The Warburton Archaeological Survey: Work Undertaken Between 1987 and 1992. An Assessment of the Research Potential of an Ancient Lowland Rural Landscape in North West England. Foundation Report: Final Version*, The University of Manchester, Manchester.

⁵³ Newman, R. (2021), *North-West Regional Research Framework: Early Medieval Resource Assessment Update*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

⁵⁴ Harris, B. E., and Thacker, A. T. (1987), *The Victoria History of the County of Chester, (Volume 1: Physique, Prehistory, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Domesday)*, Oxford University Press.

⁵⁵ Newman, R. (2006), *North-West Regional Research Framework: The Early Medieval Resource Assessment*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

be unreliable as an evidence source alone. For example, documentary sources refer to a fortification named 'Waerd byrig' which was thought to have been at Warburton; however, it is now thought that 'Waerd byrig' was on the Welsh border⁵². Generally -burh, -ham and -tun place names, suggest early foci for settlement that may have been in existence from the 8th or 9th centuries. The distribution pattern of such names indicates a concentration of settlement towards the edges of the Trafford borough⁴³.

- 4.4.4 Aspects of religion and ritual are still the most visible expressions of early medieval activity in north-west England, in the form of places of Christian worship. The Old Church of Saint Werburg (MA04_0001) in Warburton is one of a few surviving medieval timber-framed churches and chapels in England and Wales⁵⁶. The church is dedicated to both St Werburg and St Mary; however, St Werburg is an Anglo-Saxon saint implying that the church has pre-conquest origins. Furthermore, the D-shaped cemetery with a surrounding banked ditch attached to the church further implies that the church has pre-conquest origins⁵².

4.5 Medieval (1066 – 1540)

- 4.5.1 The north-west of England in this period was thinly populated, compared to other parts of the country. This could be due to the inhospitable nature of the landscape, as it was isolated from the south and the east by moors and moss land. Much of the area also had poor soils and a wet climate⁵⁵. Chester seems to be the only town of any size or regional status that is recorded in the Domesday Survey. Due to the lack of information in the Domesday Survey, particularly from the Trafford area, it is difficult to assess the origins of many parishes in the community area⁴³. Cheshire largely escaped the economic recession which followed the Black Death in 1348 and the area has few identified deserted medieval villages⁵⁷, which provide evidence of population decline or movement.
- 4.5.2 The settlement pattern in Greater Manchester and the East Lancashire area was generally characterised by small hamlets and farmsteads, rather than villages, although there are some examples of the latter. In the medieval period both settlement types were based around a landscape of common fields which were farmed communally. These fields were often part of the manor, the principal medieval landholding, with a manor house nearby. Often the landscapes were associated with parks (managed landscapes utilised for hunting), one of which is located at Warburton Park (MA04_0147)⁴³.
- 4.5.3 The village of Warburton is first referenced in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as 'Warburgetune', and is described as two halves, which probably refers to the two manors at the time. The village's extent is marked by a series of late medieval timber buildings which form a linear arrangement along Wigsey Lane and Paddock Lane. Settlement is also

⁵⁶ Nevell, M. (2016), *St Werburgh's Medieval Church*, Warburton. Available online at: <https://archaeologyuos.wordpress.com/2016/07/17/st-werburghs-medieval-church-warburton/>.

⁵⁷ Edwards, R. (2007), *The Cheshire Historic Landscape Characterisation*, Cheshire County Council and English Heritage, Cheshire.

Background Information and Data
Historic environment
BID HE-001-0MA04
MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook
Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

indicated by the earlier origins of the buildings at Birch Farm (MA04_0017), Heathlands Farm (MA04_0047) and Onion Farm (MA04_0045). This is evident through the use of cruck frames⁵⁸ in their construction (see Section 5.2). The medieval deer park covered much of the north-western quarter of Warburton and still partially survives (MA04_0147)¹⁷.

- 4.5.4 Warburton Park (MA04_0147) is a medieval deer park which covered much of the north-western quarter of the village and it is possible that the boundary partially survives. Warburton Lane forms the eastern limit, whilst the former course of the River Mersey to the west and Red Brook to the north, form the remaining boundary. A low bank (MA04_0260) may indicate the northern park pale which was used to stop the deer from straying outside of the park. Some linear cropmarks (MA04_0156), may be a further park pale or a salter, which was a form of park management that allowed deer into the park, but prevented them from exiting⁵⁹. An 18th century estate map of Warburton showed the location of two large, irregular depressions which were also possibly salters (MA04_0262). However, these now appear to have been quarried out since the estate map was drawn. Within the extents of the park are a series of interconnected cut features which are probably fishponds (MA04_0259). The park also contains a possible pillow mound (MA04_0142), a square earthwork platform which is an artificial rabbit warren, previously interpreted as a burial mound.
- 4.5.5 Many of the hamlets and farms at this time are associated with curvilinear field enclosures . As unenclosed land was settled, new boundary ditches were cut to define territories. Carr Ditch, an example of this, is found just outside the study area near Urmston. The ditch partially survives and can be seen on modern mapping, transecting the parishes of Urmston and Stretford. It is likely to have had dual function as a boundary and a land drainage ditch⁴³. It is also possible that Carr Ditch, has an earlier origin, and is an extension of Nico Ditch, a linear feature which extends across southern Manchester to Ashton under Lyne (see BID HE-001-0MA07 for further details)⁶⁰.
- 4.5.6 The sparse nature of settlement in the region and the availability of large areas of land, resulted in its colonisation by the reformed monastic orders in the first half of the 12th century. The monasteries therefore had a significant impact on the landscape of north-west England. A Norbertine priory was founded in 1190 in Warburton village. The terms of the grant given by local landowner Adam De Dutton, suggests that a hospital or other religious foundation were already in Warburton or nearby at the time¹⁷.
- 4.5.7 The priory was dedicated to St Mary and St Werburg, and since Norbertine houses were usually only dedicated to St Mary, this could be evidence that the Old Church of Saint Werburg (MA04_0001) was already in existence. The precise location of the Priory at

⁵⁸ A cruck or crook frame is a curved timber, formed from a single piece of wood, one of a pair, which support the roof of a building.

⁵⁹ Cooper, G. (2014), *Salters (Deep-Leaps) in Historical Deep-Park Boundaries: A Case Study Using a 1608 Dispute Map of Leagram Park in Bowland*. Available online at: https://www.forestofbowland.com/files/uploads/pdfs/cooper_deer_salters_in_leagram_park_v1.pdf.

⁶⁰ Nevell, M. (1992), *Tameside Before 1066*, Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Warburton is unknown, though the field Abbey Croft, south-west of the church is said to be the site of the priory. The priory appears to have been relatively short-lived, lasting only about 60 years⁶¹. The chapel may have originally been slightly to the north, where three stone coffins have previously been found⁵².

- 4.5.8 A building that does survive in some form from the medieval period is the Grade I listed Old Church of Saint Werburg (MA04_0001), which is first mentioned in documentary evidence from the 12th century. Part of the timber structure within the Church of St. Werburg may be of 13th century date, with the surrounding timber frames potentially dating to the 16th or 17th century. The early timber framework suggests that this part of the church may have formed part of the medieval priory³⁹. The building is now redundant as a church³⁹. Similarly, the current Church of St Helen (MA04_0054) at Hollins Green also has medieval origins, as it is located on the site of a 15th century chantry chapel.
- 4.5.9 Warburton also appears to have been the location of early industrial activity. Evidence suggests that a watermill (Warburton Mill; MA07_0172) existed on the north bank of the River Bollin or at its junction with the Old Bollin. This may have originated in the 12th and 13th centuries and was possibly still standing in the 18th and 19th centuries. Similar activity occurred in Rixton-with-Glazebrook, with a watermill (Mill Hill Watermill; MA04_0143) and windmills (MA04_0169) originating in the medieval period and recorded in 1597.
- 4.5.10 The Hollins Ferry (MA04_0140) once crossed the Mersey from Warburton to Hollins Green, where the river was fordable at low water. This is likely to be the original focus of settlement at Hollins Green. First mentioned in a document dating from the 14th century, the crossing survived until the building of the Manchester Ship Canal in 1887¹⁷.
- 4.5.11 The village of Rixton is mentioned in various 13th century documents and between 1200 and 1332, successive lords were named Alan de Rixton. The current Rixton Hall (MA04_0019) was constructed in 1822, replacing a building previously located on a moated platform (MA04_0060). The moat is still intact with a stone bridge crossing the southern ditched section. A chantry/chapel was built in Rixton at some point in the medieval period and was first noted in 1497. A series of watermills (MA04_0172, MA04_0143, MA04_0169) in Rixton were also recorded as being of medieval origin, although they were not recorded until 1597 (see Section 4.5, above).
- 4.5.12 In north-west England, moated sites are mainly associated with isolated settlements in landscapes of farmsteads and hamlets. The reason for digging moats is not entirely clear, although it is thought to be for security or to express social standing, rather than defence⁶². Most moated sites in Greater Manchester lie on glacial till below 150m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). This reflects a wider distribution of moated sites reflecting the drainage

⁶¹ Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (1991), *Warburton Church and Village*, Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council.

⁶² Heawood et al. (2004), *Old Abbey Farm, Risley; Building Survey and Excavation at a Medieval Moated Site*, Lancaster Imprints, Lancaster.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

patterns on the western side of Manchester⁶³. Most are single platforms on a rectangular or square plan; however, a small number of round or oval ones have been noted. Moated sites largely originate from the 12th to the 14th centuries, but the chronological relationship between the moat and the buildings inside is often unclear and there does not seem to be a standardised building plan. This suggests that their development was dependant on local materials and landform. The associated buildings were predominantly timber-framed, with some examples of masonry foundation walls. Examples of moated sites within the Broomedge to Glazebrook area include Warburton Park (MA04_0147), Great Woolden Hall (MA04_0011), Risley Hall, Holcroft Hall and Culcheth Hall. Great Woolden Hall is potentially one of the later moated sites in the area, possibly originating in the 16th and 17th centuries but with later additions and extensions. The Hall is now represented by three buildings.

- 4.5.13 The date of the moated site at Warburton Park remains unclear. The park is first mentioned on Speed's map of Cheshire 1610 and shown on Saxton's 1577 map of Cheshire and Bleau's map of 1645. Warburton Park is first mentioned in parish registers dating from the 17th century, suggesting that it had been enclosed by this time.
- 4.5.14 The distribution of moated sites in the area could be due to the extension of agriculture into the mosses from the 12th century onwards⁶⁴. In this period, the mosses also played an important role for seasonal pasture, hunting and turbary (peat cutting rights) and were a significant feature in the landscape. Outside the village of Warburton, there appears to be a series of named fields indicating open-field agriculture⁵².

4.6 Post medieval (1540 – 1901)

- 4.6.1 The post-medieval period is generally considered as beginning with the Reformation, during which many areas of ecclesiastical land were brought into secular ownership. The post-medieval period witnessed the transformation of north-west England, from a relatively impoverished area to a key region in the early stages of Britain's industrialisation and globalisation⁶⁵.
- 4.6.2 Until the later 18th century, direct involvement in agriculture formed part of the employment of most working people. A characteristic of the onset of the period was the extension and intensification of agricultural activity (particularly dairy farming) and productivity. The medieval system of land use was reorganised from the 16th century, leading to the enclosure of waste, common land and other marginal areas. This was a result of population pressure and technological innovations in agricultural practice⁶⁵. This is

⁶³ Walker, J. S. F. and Tindall, A. S. (1985), *Country Houses of Greater Manchester*, Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit.

⁶⁴ Heawood et al. (2004), *Old Abbey Farm, Risley; Building Survey and Excavation at a Medieval Moated Site*, Lancaster Imprints, Lancaster.

⁶⁵ Miller, I. (2021), *North-West Regional Research Framework: Post-Medieval Resource Assessment Update*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

particularly prevalent within the Warburton village and mosslands historic landscape character area (MA04_HLCA01). Large, amalgamated fields are characteristic of the HLCA and represent the post-medieval agricultural improvement of the area. Much of the enclosed agricultural land was former mossland, such as Warburton Moss, that has been drained and improved.

- 4.6.3 The rural areas that experienced the greatest post-medieval landscape change in north-west England were the lowland mosses. Early reclamation was undertaken on the margins of the mosses, largely through the process of peat cutting. Peat was extensively cut for centuries, for domestic fuel, as roof insulation, or as compost. The enclosure of the mosses took place after areas of peat had been exhausted and the turbarry rights held by freeholders and local inhabitants lapsed. The land was then reclaimed by the lord of the manor who then turned it over into cultivated plots⁶⁶. Large-scale reclamation in north-west England did not occur until the 18th century, when intensive drainage and improvement of the mosses began. Nightsoil⁶⁷ from Manchester was often added as fertiliser, with small tracks still in existence in some parts of Chat Moss and Little Little added Woolden Moss. In the late 19th century, open areas of mossland attracted the attention of the Board of Health Committee for Manchester, as viable sites for the dumping of waste from the city⁶⁶. This is discussed in greater depth for the modern era (see Section 4.7).
- 4.6.4 Developments in the road network and the transport systems also brought about rapid change. The creation of turnpike roads in the 18th century was a major innovation, although it was not until after the 1750s that this happened in the more northern counties. Local trustees were given powers regulated through Acts of Parliament to levy tolls on the users of a specified stretch of road, generally around 20 miles in length. Using money secured against this toll income, a trust arranged to improve and maintain a particular stretch of turnpike road. Although the powers under an Act were limited to a period of 21 years, in practice, Acts for continuation of the trusts meant that they remained responsible for most English trunk roads until the 1870s⁶⁸. The A57 Cadishead Way, through Hollins Green, was turnpiked by the Manchester, Hyde and Mottram Trust Act of 1818.
- 4.6.5 The turnpike trusts stopped the rapid deterioration in the condition of main roads and slowly began to build a network of well-maintained highways. This allowed road transport to move more efficiently and reliably. The construction of new sections of road and new engineered structures such as embankments, cuttings and even bridges all provided faster routes where horses could be used more efficiently to haul vehicles. Although heavy goods

⁶⁶ Hall et al. (1995), *The Wetlands of Greater Manchester. North West Wetlands Survey 2*. Lancaster University Archaeological Unit.

⁶⁷ Nightsoil is a historically used euphemism for human excreta collected from cesspools, privies, pail closets, pit latrines, privy middens, septic tanks, etc. This material was removed from the immediate area, usually at night, by workers employed in this trade.

⁶⁸ Bogart, D. (2005), *Turnpike trusts and the transportation revolution in 18th century England*, *Explorations in Economic History* 42(4), P479-508.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

were still carried more efficiently by water, road transport became the fastest means of carrying light goods and people rapidly and safely⁶⁸.

- 4.6.6 Construction began in 1759 on the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082), by the famous engineer James Brindley. At the behest of the Duke of Bridgewater, the canal was constructed to transport coal from his mines at Worsley. It was the first canal to be constructed without the presence of a pre-existing water course and is recognised as one of the key developments during the industrialisation of the north⁶⁹. It represented the introduction of a new form of transport infrastructure in an increasingly industrial and urban economy and its completion in 1765 allowed Manchester to develop as an inland port. It also demonstrated to investors that canals had advantages in creating new markets, as well as improving the efficiency of existing ones. The completion of the Bridgewater Canal in 1765 created a link between Manchester and Liverpool, allowing for an increase in trade and greater access to raw materials. At the height of its popularity, the canal was transporting more than three million tonnes of cargo between the rapidly expanding towns and cities.
- 4.6.7 The Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083) was built when the cost of dues charged by the Port of Liverpool made it cheaper to import goods to Manchester from Hull. The construction of a ship canal had been mooted as a way of avoiding the expensive fees and avoiding having to use the railways. Its construction obliterated large parts of the former Mersey and Irwell navigation and truncated several of the meanders of the River Mersey, some of which have now dried out and been reclaimed. Many waterways, including the River Bollin and the Mersey, still discharge into the Ship Canal. Upon opening, the Canal transformed Manchester and Salford into the world's largest inland port⁷⁰. This also had effects on the rural communities within the Broomedge to Glazebrook area, as the course of the River Mersey was substantially altered. At Warburton, this changed the life and appearance of the village and provided improved transport links away from the often poorly maintained local roads. The curve of the River Mersey was bypassed at Warburton, although the original one can still be seen in the landform to the rear of the old church and rectory. The boundaries of the parish of Warburton as well as the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire were moved northwards to the centre of the new canal. However, the toll over the Mersey remained despite several attempts to have it removed¹⁷. The Hollins Ferry (MA04_0140) was replaced in 1863 by a toll bridge, built by the Rixton and Warburton Bridge Company. Evidence for the piers of a wooden and stone jetty can still be seen on the Warburton bank of the old River Mersey.
- 4.6.8 Hollins Green retained its importance as a crossing point of the Mersey and later the Ship Canal. This was aided by the improvement of the road networks, with the A57 Cadishead Way running through the village. The village slowly grew as workers from the railways and the construction of the Ship Canal settled in the area. Rixton Corn Mill (MA04_0178) would

⁶⁹ Nevell, M. and Wyke, T. (2010), *Bridgewater 250: The Archaeology of the World's First Industrial Canal*, University of Salford and Manchester Metropolitan University.

⁷⁰ Owen, D. (1983), *The Manchester Ship Canal*, Manchester University Press.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

also have attracted workers to the village. The Church of St Helen (MA04_0054), constructed in the early 18th century, underwent late 18th century renovations. This growth necessitated the opening of Hollinfare Cemetery (MA04_0085) in 1894, as the old churchyard reached its capacity.

- 4.6.9 The 18th and early 19th centuries saw significant development of the iron industry and in conjunction with innovations in steam and industry, allowed railway technology to rapidly develop. The Liverpool and Manchester railway, which was the first railway to connect to major cities and operate a scheduled passenger service, opened in 1830. The extension and improvement of rail transportation links necessitated the need for more train stations in the area. Glazebrook Station (MA04_0058) in Rixton was opened in 1872 on the Liverpool to Manchester line. The station was approved by the Cheshire Lines Committee (CLC), who also approved the construction of stations at Sankey, Widnes and Hough Green on the same line at the same time. These stations were all built in a uniform manner, reflecting the architectural preferences of the time and are now all Grade II listed buildings⁷¹.
- 4.6.10 The biggest change in Warburton during the 19th century was the shift from arable farming to dairy production and market gardening. This was in response to the growing demand from the new Industrial towns for cheese, milk and vegetables. This is reflected in the conversion of many of the barns into shippens (cow barns/sheds) and the building of new shippens during the late 19th century¹⁷. This change was accelerated by the arrival of the Warrington and Stockport Railway across the south-eastern part of the township in 1853. The nearest stops were at Heatley and Dunham Woodhouses¹⁷.
- 4.6.11 Despite these agricultural changes, the population of Warburton changed little during the 19th century. This may reflect the isolation of the community from the main-stream consequences of the Industrial Revolution. This static nature of the population is reflected in the buildings, with few totally new dwellings built during the 19th century. Instead, extensive rebuilding is visible, for example at Wigsey Farm where a barn and stable block were converted into a shippon¹⁷.
- 4.6.12 The settlement at Lymm was a tourist attraction from at least the 19th century. Although it was a predominantly agricultural settlement prior to this, there is some evidence of small-scale industry with tanning, quarrying and iron working. Lymm served as a centre for the surrounding area and is likely to have had a market. Fustian cutting later became a major industry in the local area, being the second largest trade after farming in 1850⁷². Fustian was the old name for corduroy, a cloth with a linen warp but a cotton weft. Once made it was then sent to specialist fustian cutters.

⁷¹ Historic England (2020), *Glazebrook Station, Including Station House and North Platform Building*. Available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1393556>.

⁷² Nevell, M. (2001), *Paddock Lane Farm, Warburton: An archaeological building survey of a 17th and 18th century farm complex*, University of Manchester Archaeological Unit.

4.7 Modern (1901 – present)

- 4.7.1 As previously noted, the developments to the transport network in the post-medieval period brought about profound changes in the landscape. The completion of the Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083) turned Partington into a coal-exporting port, helping to attract a range of industries to the area. This included a Steel Works, which was built in 1910 by the Partington Iron and Steel Company. The Manchester Ship Canal Company built sidings to service the works in 1911 and a junction to connect the internal works railway with the canal, at the western end near the Partington Coaling Basin, in 1912. A junction at the eastern (Irlam) end was also added. Additional sidings were added in 1913, and in 1915 sidings were expanded at Glazebrook East for the war effort. As the Steel Works grew, a wharf was built on the canal. Opening in May 1932, this allowed ocean-going ships to offload iron ore direct into wagons, to be shunted into the plant, along with the other three bulk raw materials needed to make steel: coal, limestone and scrap steel.
- 4.7.2 In the early 20th century and the inter-war period, industry entered a phase of decline due to a general economic depression and shrinking world markets. The trend of the mid to late 20th century was decentralisation and the development of large-scale, planned, mixed commercial and light industrial estates on earlier industrial sites. Development entailed new builds and some conversion although there was some continuation of heavy industry, particularly engineering. Despite the decline in industry, the 20th century was the greatest era of housebuilding. Improvements in the public transport systems and roads had perhaps the greatest impact on the character of Manchester, outside the city core. These roads and railways allowed people to live away from the workplace. Private developers were responsible for planned estates of middle class semi-detached and detached houses (see Section 5.4)⁷².
- 4.7.3 Built between 1965 and 1967 the M62, and in particular the Birchwood motorway links, had a huge impact within the area. This enabled large-scale housing developments and modern industrial estates to be built outside of the major towns and cities, such as Manchester, while still being strategically placed within the centre of the motorway network. This permitted easy access for people and goods across north-west England. The increase in urbanisation has made a particular impact on the areas around Birchwood, Cadishead and Partington.
- 4.7.4 Manchester's expansive growth in the later 19th century brought about acute problems of refuse disposal. Between 1886 and 1910 Manchester Corporation used both Carrington and Chat Mosses for the dumping of refuse. During this period, the two mosses absorbed 80 per cent of all refuse from the city. Once drained, stabilised and fertilised, Chat Moss became prime agricultural land, supplying Manchester with salad and other vegetables⁷³. Mossland

⁷³ Salford City Council (2020), *Chat Moss*. Available online at: <https://www.salford.gov.uk/planning-building-and-regeneration/salfords-natural-environment/chat-moss/>.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

reclamation is a distinctive feature in the formation of the cultural landscape of the Broomedge to Glazebrook area. The drainage channels, which are still required today, give the area its distinctive flat landscape broken up by ditches instead of hedges or walls. The reclamation of Carrington and Chat Mosses is a fine example of the influence of towns in the 19th century on the agricultural development of their hinterlands⁷⁴.

- 4.7.5 During the Second World War, Carrington Moss was used as a starfish site, which is a decoy site. These consisted of elaborate light arrays and fires, controlled from a nearby bunker and laid out to simulate a fire-bombed town. Today, the land is used for farming and several nature reserves have been established within its bounds. Parts of Carrington Moss are accessible to the public over several rights of way.
- 4.7.6 Within the study area, The Royal Navy Air Training Establishment (RNATE) opened HMS Gosling in July 1942, as a training depot. HMS Gosling comprised five separate, dispersed sites with the headquarters and administrative centre at camp 1, New Road, Croft. The other four sites were training camps; camp 2 at Risley, camp 3 at Lady Lane, Croft, camp 4 at Lowton, and camp 5 (MA04_0206) within the study area at Glazebrook. Although the military camp (MA04_0206) and associated training ground (MA04_0204) are no longer extant, the remains of the firing range (MA04_0205) are still standing. In March 1946 HMS Gosling became a general service training establishment. The camps associated with HMS Gosling closed in October 1947⁷⁵.
- 4.7.7 The Second World War years also saw the creation of many new official munitions factories, which were offshoots of the Royal Arsenal in Woolwich. Standing within what is now Birchwood Park (MA05), was the filling sites of Royal Ordnance Factory (ROF) Risley (filling factory No.6) (MA05_0124) which specialised in filling and priming shells and bombs. Royal Ordnance Factories were the collective name for the government's munition factories in and after the Second World War. After the war, ROF Risley became the site of the design offices and laboratories for the United Kingdom's nuclear weapons and nuclear power programmes and remained in use for this purpose until 1991⁷⁶.
- 4.7.8 The most significant change to Warburton in the 20th century was the sale of the village by the Warburton family in 1918, to the Co-operative Wholesale Society (Co-op). For the Co-op, this was part of a wider policy of purchasing estates and farms mainly for the extraction of salt deposits. When salt extraction proved unviable, Co-op began selling off parts of the estates, with the final piece of farmland sold in 2008¹⁷. Other 20th century developments in Warburton included the closure of the Warrington and Stockport Branch of the London and North Western railway in 1965, and the amalgamation of fields and consequent removal of

⁷⁴ Phillips, A. D. M. (1980), *Mossland Reclamation and Refuse Disposal in the Manchester Area in the Nineteenth Century*, *Industrial Archaeology Review* 4, P227-33.

⁷⁵ Royal Navy Research (2020), *R.N.T.E. Risley H.M.S. Gosling*. Available online at: <http://www.royalnavyresearcharchive.org.uk/FAA-Bases/Index.htm#.YjjiXrVKg2w>.

⁷⁶ Lancashire at War (2020), *Exploring the hidden history of War sites in Lancashire*. Available online at: www.lancashireatwar.co.uk.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

field boundaries in the middle decades of the century. From the late 1960s onwards, there was a shift away from dairy farming back towards arable production. This is reflected in the abandonment of many of the shippons on the farms in and around Warburton, as seen at Paddock Lane Farm (MA04_0106) and Wigsey Farmhouse (MA04_0040)¹⁷.

5 Built heritage overview

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section provides an overview of the built heritage resource within the Broomedge to Glazebrook area (MA04). This overview is intended to assist in understanding the relative heritage value of assets within the study area, by identifying groups and common themes and types of built heritage assets.
- 5.1.2 The landscape of the Broomedge to Glazebrook area is predominantly agricultural, with settlements spread throughout the landscape. Historically, the local vernacular construction technique consisted of timber-framed buildings with thatched roofs⁷⁷. This vernacular style was superseded by brick buildings, either replacements or adaptations. As a result, brick and slate have come to characterise the built environment within the study area. Rarer examples of timber-framed and higher status buildings of locally quarried sandstone provide important examples of early building forms and add variety to the historic built environment.

5.2 Medieval (1066 – 1540)

- 5.2.1 No extant buildings predating the medieval period are present within the Broomedge to Glazebrook area. Timber, supplemented by stone, was the predominant building material during this period as builders took advantage of surrounding woodland areas⁷⁷. Local plantations and smaller woodlands would have been exploited for building materials.
- 5.2.2 However, despite the prevalent use of timber, the survival of medieval timber frame buildings within the study area is rare. Where they do survive the medieval elements are usually obscured by substantial later alterations. For example, at Heathlands Farmhouse (MA04_0047), the barn to the north-east (MA04_0057) retains elements of its original late 15th to early 16th century timber construction, obscured beneath later brickwork.
- 5.2.3 Where substantial medieval buildings do survive within the study area, these can be split into two groups: religious and agricultural. Churches are often the surviving indicator of medieval settlement as they were commonly built of local sandstone. These buildings are more likely to survive to the present day by virtue of their status and the longevity of their building materials. Churches acted as a focal point for social and communal activity for their surrounding villages or towns and, as such, the development and evolution of a church provides an insight into past architectural practices, and stylistic preferences and development. The only religious building with medieval origins within the study area is the Old Church of Saint Werburg (MA04_0001) at Warburton (see Section 4.4). This Grade I listed

⁷⁷ Phillips, A.D.M. and Phillips, C. B. (2002), *A New Historical Atlas of Cheshire*, Cheshire County Council, Chester.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

building is significant as one of the oldest timber framed churches in the country. A Norbertine priory was established at Warburton in the late 12th century and, whilst the church is unlikely to be directly related to its presence¹⁷, it seems certain the church is located on or very close to the location of the former priory. Although redundant, the church is now noted as a focal point of the Warburton Village Conservation Area (MA04_0061). The church is located on the western edge of the village adjacent to the former course of the Mersey. The village therefore developed to the east of the church rather than the church being the nucleus for the settlement.

- 5.2.4 Two agricultural buildings within the study area represent rare survivals from the medieval period. The Grade II listed barn north-east of Heathlands Farmhouse (MA04_0057) retains two complete cruck frames and other timbers dating to 1450. These late medieval timbers are concealed externally by substantial late post medieval and modern additions and alterations in brick. The Grade II listed Onion Farm (formerly listed as; building approximately 10 metres west of villa farmhouse) (MA04_0045) contains a high-quality, medieval wall painting (MA04_0146), which is rare in the context of a farmhouse. The subject of the painting may be St Werburg, whose emblem is a goose, which links the building to Warburton and the dedication of the church. The age and unusual quality of the wall painting adds greatly to the heritage value of the farmhouse. The building itself is typical of the isolated farmsteads within the study area. The farmhouse is located to the east of the village at the edge of farmland and its setting comprises the agricultural fields over which it holds long range views. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset, as it is no longer set within a working farmyard, but still retains views over the associated agricultural land. The medieval buildings within Warburton are focused on the higher sandstone ridge (see Section 2.3). The longevity of these medieval buildings provides an insight into past architectural practices and stylistic preferences. Additionally, they also have historical value as an indicator of the organisation and beliefs of the local population.

5.3 Post medieval (1540 – 1901)

- 5.3.1 Timber continued to be the most used building material in the study area throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. Thatch was the predominant roofing material⁷⁸, with surviving examples of thatched roofs at Magnolia and the Meadows (MA04_0210) and Brook Farm and farmhouse (MA04_0249).
- 5.3.2 Across the post-medieval period, improvements in brick production technology and the ready availability of brick making material locally, meant that buildings were increasingly built of brick⁷⁹. There is evidence for a field to the north-east of Warburton, noted on historic

⁷⁸ Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (1990), *The Surface Treatment of Timber-Framed Houses: Information Sheet 3*, Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, London.

⁷⁹ Brunskill, R. W. (1999), *Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain and their Conservation*, 3rd Edition, Victor Gollancz Ltd.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

mapping as Brick Kiln Field (MA04_0158), and the site of a Brick Yard east of Millbank Hall (MA04_0153). These provide evidence which suggests that bricks were being produced from local clay for local construction. Initially, brick was often used in conjunction with timber framing as an infill material between the timbers, as at Ditchfield Cottage (MA04_0101), which saw progressive changes in the building materials used from timber and thatch to brick and slate.

- 5.3.3 However, from the 18th century onwards brick became the prevailing building material for all buildings in the study area, replacing timber as the structural element of most buildings. Over the same period slate replaced thatch as the most widespread roofing material. This was driven by the rapid expansion of slate mining in north Wales from the mid-18th century onwards and the ready accessibility of Cheshire to this slate producing region through proximity and improved transport links⁸⁰. Heatley Heath Farmhouse (MA04_0193) is a typical example of a post-medieval farmhouse constructed using brick. Similarly, Erlam Farmhouse (MA04_0012) was constructed using brick. The asset has evolved from a farmhouse on the western fringe of the village of Partington, to a striking building slightly incongruous in its setting amidst the late 20th century building stock.
- 5.3.4 The post-medieval period saw the growth of gentry families and their estates within the study area, resulting in the creation of large country houses surrounded by gardens and parkland. Often these evolved on the same, or neighbouring sites of the old manor house. At Warburton, the post-medieval farmhouse (MA04_0111) is likely to have been constructed on the site of the former manor house and moat associated with the deer park (MA04_0147). Although Dunham Hall (MA03_0076) is not located within the study area, the Grade II* registered park and garden of Dunham Massey (MA04_0258), extends into the Broomedge to Glazebrook area (See BID HE-001-0MA03). In addition, a large part of the southern extent of the study area comprises land which belongs to the Dunham Massey estate.
- 5.3.5 Smaller country houses are also evident in the landscape, with some of them, such as Little Woollen Hall (MA04_0255), replacing an earlier dwelling. Whilst many of the post-medieval country houses have been repurposed such as Oughtrington Hall, now part of Lymm Grammar School (MA04_0024), some of have survived as single domestic dwellings, such as The Nook (MA04_0025) south of Lymm. Even where the houses are no longer extant, or have been altered, much of the domestic infrastructure remains; for example, the well (MA04_0006) and icehouse (MA04_0009) associated with Wildersmoor House, Lymm. The setting of the assets is formed by the association with Wildersmoor House. Although Wildersmoor has since been divided in to two dwellings, the association can still be appreciated.

⁸⁰ Norton et al. (2005), *Mineral Resource Information in Support of National, Regional and Local Planning – Cheshire (comprising Cheshire, Boroughs of Halton and Warrington)*, British Geological Survey, Commissioned Report CR/05/090N.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 5.3.6 The creation of estate villages became increasingly popular from the 18th century onwards. They were created by estate owners to house their workers and tenant farmers. Two examples of estate villages survive within the study area, both of which are associated with the Dunham Massey estate (see BID HE-001-0MA03 and BID HE-001-0MA06): Dunham Woodhouses (MA04_0062) and Dunham Town (MA04_0215). They are both designated as conservation areas. Although Dunham Town as a settlement has been in existence since the 11th century, both conservation areas are primarily of interest for their association with Dunham Massey estate and as examples of 18th century estate villages.
- 5.3.7 Dunham Town is located to the immediate north-east of the house (MA03_0076) and park (MA03_0068). The earliest structure surviving in Dunham Town is a 17th century walled garden (MA04_0213) which forms part of the Dunham Massey estate. However, as noted previously the first relatively substantial developments occurred in the 18th century with the construction of worker's cottages, such as Farm Cottage/Rose Cottage (MA04_0218) and several larger houses including Ivy House (MA04_0219) and Big Tree House (MA04_0220). The presence of the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082) to the north of the village is the only major mark of industrialisation imposed on the village despite the proximity of the city of Manchester. The Dunham Massey estate is now owned and managed by the National Trust. However, the historic connection between the village and the estate can still be seen in the red detailing on name signs and rainwater goods of all estate-owned properties in the village⁸¹.
- 5.3.8 In the early 18th century, the village of Dunham Woodhouses was established, principally as a residential area with peripheral farmsteads; a character it has retained over three centuries. The high status of the village is indicated though the decision to build the dower house⁸² there. The village is to the north-west of Dunham Massey park, beyond the Bridgewater Canal. As a planned estate village, the houses could be built at a convenient yet respectable distance from the house, unlike the older Dunham Town located on the fringe of the park.
- 5.3.9 Buildings within the Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area range from small terraces of workers cottages such as Willow Cottage (MA04_0018), to larger detached farmhouses and villas such as Agden View (MA04_0014), as well as the Dower House itself, later renamed Manor Farmhouse (MA04_0030). Although the estate workers' cottages are small in scale and architecturally modest, the quality of the brickwork suggest they were built to a high specification. The distinct scale and style of worker's accommodation remains clearly discernible and contrasts with the diverse architecture of the grander houses. The

⁸¹ Trafford Council (2016), *Dunham Town Conservation Area: Conservation Area Appraisal, Supplementary Planning Document SPD5.15*. Trafford Council.

⁸² A dower house is a house intended as the residence of a widow, typically near the main house of her late husband's estate.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

conservation area is situated within a rural context in a landscape of agricultural land and isolated farmstead. The two main routes through the area are quiet country lanes.

- 5.3.10 With what was essentially a monopoly on the ownership of buildings within the surrounding landscape, the owners of Dunham Massey were able to exert an influence over the style of buildings constructed within their estate. This has resulted in a landscape which is dotted with red-brick buildings with bargeboards, downpipes, gutters and doors painted in red. Both Dunham Town and Dunham Woodhouses have retained much of their historic character, avoiding the land sales and residential development seen elsewhere in the wider borough. Much of this can be attributed to the protection afforded by a long history of estate ownership.
- 5.3.11 The Broomedge to Glazebrook area remained largely rural throughout the post medieval period, as industrial areas were limited to the fringes of Greater Manchester, such as Partington and Cadishead. This is significant in the fact that the exploitation of the agricultural lands helped to supply the local large industrial towns with much of their fresh produce (see Section 4.6). Post-medieval development in villages also appears to have occurred because of the effect of the growth of railway networks in the 1830s and 1840s. The construction of the Cheshire Lines Railway 1km north of the village of Hollins Green introduced small elements of development such as new bridges and access routes. For example, the Dam Head Lane Bridge (MA04_0195) was constructed to allow access over the railway, between small villages in the area.
- 5.3.12 Several of the built heritage assets in the study area are directly associated with the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082) which passes through the Broomedge to Glazebrook area. The Bridgewater Canal was constructed in 1759 by the famous engineer James Brindley, at the behest of the Duke of Bridgewater, to transport coal from his mines at Worsley. It was the first canal to be constructed without the presence of a pre-existing water course. This signified that water transport no longer needed to be thought of in terms of improving the navigability of existing rivers. The Bridgewater canal is recognised as one of the key developments in what was often referred to as the industrial revolution⁸³. It represented the potential of a new transport infrastructure in an increasingly industrial and urban economy. It also demonstrated to investors that canals had advantages in creating new markets, as well as improving the efficiency of existing ones.
- 5.3.13 The section of the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082) within the study area was the second phase of construction completed in 1776, which extended the canal to the Mersey tideway at Runcorn to forge a link with the port at Liverpool. Most of these assets are structural infrastructure, such as Grantham's Bridge (MA04_0021) and Burford Lane Aqueduct (MA04_0003). Burford Lane Warehouse (MA04_0027) represents a rare survival of a canal building. It is understood to be the last surviving 'station' or canal office for the receiving of goods on the Bridgewater Canal. The survival of these assets adds to the value of the

⁸³ Nevell, M. and Wyke, T. (2010), *Bridgewater 250: The Archaeology of the World's First Industrial Canal*.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Bridgewater Canal as a whole. The location of Grantham's Bridge, Buford Lane Aqueduct and Buford Lane Warehouse⁸³, on the Bridgewater Canal is a key part of their setting and contributes to the legibility of their purpose. This section of the canal is within a rural context on the edge of a village in a wider landscape of agricultural fields.

- 5.3.14 The village of Warburton is particularly notable for being both linked to, yet also remaining distinct from, the industrialisation of Greater Manchester. The proximity of the Manchester Ship Canal brought this industrialisation close by, yet Warburton has remained distinctly rural and agricultural in character (see section 4.6). The village has a long and continuous history of working the surrounding land for agricultural purposes. Many of the buildings within the Warburton Village Conservation Area (MA04_0061) reflect the historic importance of agriculture to the village economy, including Wigsey Farmhouse (MA04_0040) and the Shippon to west of Wigsey Farmhouse (MA04_0037). The conservation area is also noted for its long-distance views out over the surrounding agricultural land⁸⁴. Warburton Conservation Area covers the western half of the village, whilst the eastern half contains the new Church of Saint Werburg (MA04_0049) amongst other buildings of note.
- 5.3.15 In the 19th century a number of notable building were built in Warburton. They were commissioned by Warburton landowner Rowland Egerton-Warburton. The design of the buildings was undertaken by the renowned architect John Douglas. John Douglas was seen by his contemporaries as nationally important. He was known for his design of churches and country houses in the vernacular style heavily influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement, which was popular at the time. His style emphasises the traditions of vernacular architecture using, in particular, brick and tile, mullioned windows and terracotta detailing such as finials and dogtooth work⁸⁵. There are several examples of his work in the village including the new Church of Saint Werburg (MA04_0049), the Church House (MA04_0034), the School (MA04_0052) and Post Office House (MA04_0042). As a group, they add to the character of village as a whole. The construction of the new church (MA04_0049) and adjacent Church House (MA04_0034) was the culmination of the work of John Douglas in Warburton. Despite being on opposing sides of the village there is an inter-visibility between the old and new churches that adds to their heritage value.
- 5.3.16 Along with the construction of new buildings, John Douglas also undertook renovations to Bent Farmhouse (MA04_0035) which is located opposite the new church. Later 19th century renovations of other farmhouses within the conservation area have often mirrored his style by adding Arts and Crafts detailing and nuances. These architectural details add to the heritage value of the assets, whilst also providing a cohesion with those dispersed assets to the east of the village. Buford Lane Farmhouse at Lymm (MA04_0022) is another example

⁸⁴ Trafford Council (2016), *The Warburton Village Conservation Area - Conservation Area Appraisal*, Trafford Council.

⁸⁵ Shaw, M. and Clark, J. (2003), *Cheshire Historic Towns Survey: Lymm Archaeological Assessment*, Cheshire County Council, Chester.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

designed by John Douglas. Constructed in 1866, prior to his work in Warburton, the farmhouse demonstrates the earlier development of John Douglas' architectural style.

5.4 Modern (1901 – present)

- 5.4.1 Few changes have taken place in the study area since the beginning of the 20th century. Following the conclusion of the First World War in 1918 there was a nationwide feeling that the many lives lost in the war needed to be acknowledged and remembered. This resulted in the largest single wave of public commemoration in history. Thousands of monuments were commissioned. Memorials were often located in churchyards as a place of collective remembrance and reflection. The war memorial at Hollins Green (MA04_0056) is located at a wide junction between the Church of St Helen (MA04_0054) and Hollinfare Cemetery (MA04_0085). Although not specifically from the modern period the cemetery has six commonwealth war graves dating to both the First and Second World Wars. The proximity of the war memorial, church and cemetery, of which the memorial forms the central asset, give group value to the assets. The memorial at Warburton (MA04_0059) is located in the churchyard of the new Church of St Werburg and the memorial in Dunham Town (MA04_0211) is located in the churchyard of the Church of St Mark. These monuments are of considerable historic interest for their link with world conflicts, while the lists of the names of the dead show the poignant cost of such involvement and continue to resonate with communities⁸⁶.
- 5.4.2 The end of the First World War also saw the first concentrated nationwide effort for house construction. It was felt there was a shortage of housing for the returning soldiers and the need to replace old, designated slum areas of city. Within the study area this can be seen in Cardishead, where municipal housing was built on the western extent of the village in the interwar period. The buildings primarily consist of two and three-bedroom, red brick houses, built in short terraces with gardens to front and rear. Elsewhere, housing was constructed by private developers including the expansion of Hollins Green.
- 5.4.3 The commencement of the Second World War saw the establishment of military sites within the study area. HMS Gosling Military Camp 5 was part of the Royal Navy Air Training Establishment in Glazebrook. (as discussed in Section 4.7). Although the military camp (MA04_0206) and training area (MA04_0204) were demolished after they went out of use in the late 1940's, the firing range (MA04_0205) is still extant.
- 5.4.4 Immediately after the Second World War, there was a great urgency to replace bombed homes and to rehouse working people and returning service personnel. Better housing and wider environmental improvements were implemented through town planning. Within the study area a large area of municipal housing was constructed at Partington.

⁸⁶ Historic England (2017), *Commemorative Structures: Listing Selection Guide*, Historic England.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 5.4.5 Although there have been small pockets of development in the modern period, these have generally been on the outskirts of villages including Partington, Cadishead, Hollins Green, Warburton and, to a greater extent, Lymm. Much of this development has been social housing, of typical two-storey semi-detached properties and short terraces. At Lymm, a number of small private housing developments have begun to effectively join Lymm, Rushgreen and Heatley. These developments continue to subsume formerly isolated farmsteads as the agricultural fringes of villages are developed for residential properties.

6 Research potential

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The North West England Regional Research Framework (RRF)⁸⁷ provides an introduction to the key research themes in the region by period. A focus for further research-led investigation in The Broomedge to Glazebrook area (MA04) could be provided by reflecting on the known and potential historic environment interest of the land required for the construction of the Proposed Scheme, and drawing on the general themes identified in the regional research framework.
- 6.1.2 Research themes for further investigation will be set out more fully in a Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (HERDS), which will be produced post-deposition of the hybrid Bill. The HERDS will cover all aspects of the historic environment including built heritage, archaeology and the historic landscape.

6.2 General

- 6.2.1 Linear schemes present the opportunity to provide a representative sample of material from a variety of topographic and geographical zones. They also allow techniques of archaeological investigation to be tested over different areas and geological substrates. HS2 presents the opportunity to investigate:
- how can archaeological evaluation techniques be improved? With particular reference to targeted evaluation, metal-detecting or surface artefact collection, as appropriate;
 - if scientific techniques can provide an improved chronology of archaeological remains? With particular focus on the prehistoric period and the early-medieval period where the understanding of settlement is poor;
 - how can changes be identified in the landscape that relate to climate change? Palaeoecological and archaeological data could be simultaneously examined to establish how people used the landscape and altered it. It is important to distinguish between changes to the landscape relating to climate and those related to human activities;
 - how can we expand our understanding of late Holocene peat sequences? There could be a well-defined programme of analysis of late Holocene peat and silt deposits. Waterlogged deposits and contexts could be examined with scrutiny to ensure that organic prehistoric artefacts are recovered where present;
 - how can we ensure that any palaeoenvironmental sampling does not just focus on prehistoric material but also dates later material given the paucity of early medieval

⁸⁷ Research Frameworks (2021), *The North West England Regional Research Framework*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

finds? There needs to be suitable sampling strategies in place for the dating, geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental analysis of deposits. Furthermore, an emphasis could be placed on understanding how and when peat sequences are formed;

- how sub-surface topographic models enable the characterisation and extent of the deposits and the potential of finding buried land surfaces beneath them?;
- how the Historic Landscape Character data could be reviewed to better record and understand farming landscapes, field patterns, distribution of buildings and building types?; and
- how could the palaeoenvironmental analysis of deposits help build on the sequence of environmental data in existence for Cheshire, described in Development led palaeoenvironment work in Cheshire: a review⁸⁸.

6.3 Prehistoric

6.3.1 The prehistoric period includes remains from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age. All periods are poorly represented and understood in the Broomedge to Glazebrook area. HS2 offers the opportunity to investigate:

- if there are areas across the route which currently have no recorded archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity and whether there are particular reasons why this resource is obscured or particularly hard to identify?;
- if a representative sample of archaeological sites, artefacts or ecofacts from a variety of topographic and geographical zones can be collected to understand this period better?;
- when individual wetlands areas formed and how this changed the landscape around the wetlands?;
- is it possible to understand the role of wetlands for votive deposits? With particular reference to the Bronze and Iron Age;
- if it is possible to target prominent raised positions on riverbanks and within waterlogged areas such as mounds for Mesolithic and Neolithic assemblages? These assemblages may represent the remains of temporary, seasonal or permanent hunting, gathering or agricultural activity; and
- if it is possible to characterise the use of wetlands during the prehistoric period which saw continual use from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age? In particular areas such as Great Woollen Moss, provide the opportunity to characterise a wetland environment over a discrete but relatively large area.

⁸⁸ Huntley, J. (2020), *Development-led palaeoenvironment work in Cheshire: a review*, Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society, P123-159.

6.4 Roman

6.4.1 The Roman period in the rural hinterland around the fort at Wigan and settlement at Wilderspool, is poorly understood within the Broomedge to Glazebrook area. HS2 offers the opportunity to investigate:

- how can the community area help us to forward our understanding of the Roman rural hinterland, especially given the location between the major centres at Manchester, Warrington and Wigan?;
- what the agricultural regime and landscape of the area was during the Roman period?;
- what the extent of rural settlement in the Roman period was and how this reflected continuity from the Iron Age?; and
- to what extent the Roman military presence impacted on the surrounding countryside in order to provide sufficient food for the army?

6.5 Early medieval

6.5.1 Evidence for the early medieval period is confined to documentary sources and there is little archaeological evidence within the Broomedge to Glazebrook area. HS2 offers the opportunity to investigate:

- if late Roman sites have continuity into the early medieval period? This is to understand early medieval rural settlement though better scientific dating of excavated sites;
- what was the extent of settlement in the early medieval period given the predominance of marginal land including wetlands?;
- if transects of parish boundaries can be investigated in order to further our understanding of medieval land use? This could include assessments of palaeoenvironmental data from suitable deposits located in ditches where applicable; and
- if the study of geological deposition sequences in river basins and valley bottoms provides an opportunity to investigate erosion sequences potentially associated with the intake of fields and woodland clearance?

6.6 Medieval

6.6.1 Medieval settlement consisted of farmsteads and hamlets associated with agriculture land use in the Broomedge to Glazebrook area. There is also evidence for the use of the extensive mosslands of the area. Mosslands were used throughout the earlier periods and beyond for exploration of game, fishing and utilisation of woodland material such as reeds, alder, hazel and willow. HS2 provides the opportunity to investigate:

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- how the analysis of peat can, through palaeoenvironmental work, enhance our knowledge of the Right of Turbury? Palaeoenvironmental analysis of mosses within the study area, such as Great Woolden Moss, combined with more detailed historical analysis will enable whether the Rights of Turbury were implemented here and what effect it had on these wetland areas;
- whether surveys of ancient woodland, looking for archaeological features, can help develop our knowledge of the development and use of managed woodlands?;
- whether the distribution of moated sites reflects the distribution of manors west of Manchester, or is instead a reflection of the topographic and geological conditions of the area?; and
- if studying Royal forest and deer parks can help further our understanding of the late medieval landscape? Study of the deer park at Warburton could help to address this aim.

6.7 Post-medieval

6.7.1 During the post-medieval period the Broomedge to Glazebrook area became increasingly industrialised with the construction of the Bridgewater Canal and the Manchester Ship Canal. HS2 offers the opportunity to investigate:

- if archaeology can inform our understanding of climatic events, such as the Little Ice Age, and river silting during this period? Fossilised meanders of the River Mersey, such as that at Warburton, could be used for palaeoenvironmental survey. Especially given that there has not been further development following the canalisation during the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal;
- where does pre-18th century enclosure survive in the region? This can be addressed through integration of Historic Landscape Characterisation of the study area into future research;
- how ecological changes, linked to agricultural improvement, impact upon the wider landscape? This could be evaluated across the route of the Proposed Scheme, as landscape transects and linked to the documentary and topographical study of landscape and settlement;
- whether change and development of the rural landscape was in response to industrialisation in the area? This can be undertaken with particular reference to the Bridgewater Canal, the Manchester Ship Canal, various railway branch lines and settlement within the area. Historic maps and documents could be examined to see changes in the landscape from the 18th century onwards; and
- what the impact was on the region's early railway development during the post-medieval period and how did the construction of transport infrastructure impact local settlements? Historic maps showing the London and North-Western Railway and the Cheshire Lines Railway can be used to ascertain how railways affected the development of industries and settlements within the study area.

6.8 Modern

6.8.1 The modern period saw widespread industrial decline in the Broomedge to Glazebrook area but also saw the establishment of major transport links such as the M62 and the Birchwood motorway links. HS2 offers the opportunity to investigate:

- how large country houses and estates declined, especially during the early 20th century? Historic mapping could be analysed alongside Historic Landscape Characterisation data, aerial photography and archaeological records. The rate at which land and estates associated with large houses was reduced could be examined using historic and modern mapping. This is to ascertain how 20th century developments impacted these assets;
- how settlements expanded beyond their historic cores in the 20th century? Buildings constructed in the first half of the 20th century within suburbs and housing estates could be assessed to see where expansion began and how quickly it took place. The suburbs of Lymm and Partington can be assessed to ascertain how and when settlements expanded; and
- how can the location and character of former military sites, such as HMS Gosling military camp 5, be studied, and what influence have they had on the surrounding landscape?

7 List of acronyms

Table 1: List of acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
ACA	Archaeological Character Areas
ADS	Archaeological Data Service
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
ASZ	Archaeological Sub Zones
BID	Background Information and Data
BGS	British Geological Survey
CLC	Cheshire Lines Committee
Co-op	Co-operative Wholesale Society
ES	Environmental Statement
EUS	Extensive Urban Survey
GWSI	Generic Written Scheme of Investigation
HER	Historic Environment Record
HERDS	Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy
HLC	Historic Landscape Character/Characterisation
HLCA	Historic Landscape Character Area
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
NHLC	National Historic Landscape Character/Characterisation
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NGR	National Grid Reference
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
PRoW	Public Right of Way
RRF	Regional Research Framework
SMR	Scope and Methodology Report
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database
UID	Unique Identifier
VCP	Very Coarse Pottery
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

8 References

- Beckmann, A. (2007), *Warrington: A landscape character assessment*, Warrington Borough Council, Warrington.
- Bell, M. and Brown, A. (2009), *Southern Regional Review of Geoarchaeology: Windblown Deposits*, English Heritage: Research Department Report Series no. 5.
- Bogart, D. (2005), *Turnpike trusts and the transportation revolution in 18th century England*, *Explorations in Economic History* 42(4), P479-508.
- Bradley, R. (2019), *The Prehistory of Britain and Ireland*, Second Edition, Cambridge University Press.
- Bradley, R. and Edmonds, M. (1993), *Interpreting Axe Trade: Production and Exchange in Neolithic Britain*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- British Geological Survey (2021), *Geology of Britain*. Available online at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/>.
- Brunskill, R. W. (1999), *Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain and their Conservation*, 3rd Edition, Victor Gollancz Ltd
- Canti, M. and Corcoan, J. (2015), *Geoarchaeology, Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*, Historic England. Available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/heag067-geoarchaeology/>.
- Chambers, F. M. and Elliot, L. (1989), *Spread and expansion of Alnus Mill in the British Isles: timing, agencies and possible vectors*, *Journal of Biogeography* 16, P541-50.
- Chapman, H. (2015), *The Landscape Archaeology of Bog Bodies*, *Journal of Wetland Archaeology* 15, P109-121.
- Cooper, G. (2014), *Salts (Deep-Leaps) in Historical Deep-Park Boundaries: A Case Study Using a 1608 Dispute Map of Leagram Park in Bowland*. Available online at: https://www.forestofbowland.com/files/uploads/pdfs/cooper_deer_salts_in_leagram_park_v1.pdf.
- Cowell, R. W. and Innes, J. B. (1994), *The Wetlands of Merseyside*, North West Wetlands Survey 1, Lancaster Imprints, Lancaster.
- Edwards, R. (2007), *The Cheshire Historic Landscape Characterisation*, Cheshire County Council and English Heritage, Cheshire.
- Fitch, S. Gaffney, V. Kitchen, E. and Ramsey, E. (2011), *West Coast Palaeolandscapes Survey (WCPS)*, Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity, University of Birmingham.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (1991), *Warburton Church and Village*, Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council.

Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (2008), *Trafford Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation*, Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Manchester.

Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (2009), *Greater Manchester urban historic landscape characterisation*, Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Manchester.

Hall, D. Wells, C. Huckerby, E. Meyer, A. and Cox, C. (1995), *The Wetlands of Greater Manchester. North West Wetlands Survey 2*. Lancaster University Archaeological Unit.

Harris, B. E., and Thacker, A.T. (1987), *The Victoria History of the County of Chester. (Volume 1: Physique, Prehistory, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Domesday)*, Oxford University Press.

Heawood, R., Howard-Davis, C., Drury, D. and Krupa, M. (2004), *Old Abbey Farm, Risley; Building survey and excavation at a Medieval moated site*, Lancaster imprints, Lancaster.

Higham, N. J. (1993), *The Origins of Cheshire*, Manchester University Press.

Historic England (2020), *Glazebrook Station, Including Station House and North Platform Building*. Available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1393556>.

Hodgson, J. and Brennand, M. (2006), *North-West Regional Research Framework: The Prehistoric Resource Assessment*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe –Manchester), *Environmental Statement*. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

Huntley, J. (2020), *Development-led palaeoenvironmental work in Cheshire: a review*, Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society, P123-159.

Jones, G. D. B. and Mattingley, D. (1990), *An Atlas of Roman Britain*, Oxbow books, London.

Kibblewhite, M. Toth, G. and Hermann, T. (2015), *Predicting the Preservation of Cultural Artefacts and Buried Materials in Soil*, Science of the Total Environment 529, P249-263.

Kinory, J. (2012), *Salt Production, Distribution and Use in the British Iron Age*, British Archaeological Reports, Archaeopress, Oxford.

Lancashire at War (2020), *Exploring the hidden history of war sites in Lancashire*. Available online at: www.lancashireatwar.co.uk.

Leah, M. D., Wells, C. E., Appleby, C. and Huckerby, E. (1997), *The Wetlands of Cheshire*, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, Lancaster.

Margary, I. D. (1973), *Roman Roads in Britain*, John Baker, London, 3rd edition.

Miller, I. (2021), *North-West Regional Research Framework: Post-Medieval Resource Assessment Update*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Minchin, D.J. Cameron, D.G. Evans, D.J. Lott, G.K. Hobbs, S.F. and Highley, D.E. (2006), *Mineral Resource Information in Support of National, Regional and Local Planning: Greater Manchester (Comprising Cities of Manchester and Salford and Metropolitan Boroughs of Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan)*, British Geological Survey, Commissioned Report CR/05/182N.

Morris, E. L. (1985), *Prehistoric salt distributions; two case studies from Western Britain*, Bulletin of the Board for Celtic Studies 32, P336-379.

Myers, A. and Stallibrass, S. (2021), *North-West Regional Research Framework: Early Prehistory Resource Assessment Update*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/resource-assessments/early-prehistory/early-prehistory/>.

Nevell, M. (1988), *Great Woollen Hall Farm: Excavations on a Late Prehistoric/Romano-British Native Site*, The Greater Manchester Archaeological Journal 3 (for 1987-88), P34-38.

Nevell, M. (1992), *Tameside Before 1066*, Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council.

Nevell, M. (1997a), *The Archaeology of Trafford: A Study of the Origins of Community in North-West England before 1900*, Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council, Manchester.

Nevell, M. (1997b), *The Warburton Archaeological Survey: Work Undertaken Between 1987 and 1995. An assessment of the Research Potential of an Ancient Lowland Rural Landscape in North West England*. Foundation Report: Final Version. January 1997, The University of Manchester, Manchester, P10.

Nevell, M. (1998a), *Living on the Edge of Empire: Models, Methodology and Marginality, Late-Prehistoric and Romano-British Rural Settlement in North-West England*, Archaeology North West, Volume 3, P.48-49.

Nevell, M. (1998b), *The Warburton Archaeological Survey Stage 2: The Archaeology of St Werburgh's*. revised project design for the third season, 1998, University of Manchester, P3.

Nevell, M. (2001), *Paddock Lane Farm, Warburton: An archaeological building survey of a 17th and 18th century farm complex*, University of Manchester Archaeological Unit.

Nevell, M. (2004), *The Late Prehistoric and Romano-British Settlement of the Mersey Basin. A Study in Marginality*, Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society 78, P1-21.

Nevell, M. and Wyke, T. (2010), *Bridgewater 250: The Archaeology of the World's First Industrial Canal*. University of Salford and Manchester Metropolitan University

Nevell, M., Carney, J., Cracknell, J., Haworth, J., Hill, C. and Jubb, D. (2015), *Warburton – Glimpses of Rural Life*, University of Salford Archaeological Monographs Vol 4.

Nevell, M. (2016), *St Werburgh's Medieval Church, Warburton*. Available online at: <https://archaeologyuos.wordpress.com/2016/07/17/st-werburghs-medieval-church-warburton/>.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Newman, C. (2006), *North-West Regional Research Framework: The Medieval Period Resource Assessment*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

Newman, R. (2021), *North-West Regional Research Framework: Early Medieval Resource Assessment Update*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

Norton, G. E., Bloodworth, A. J., Cameron, D. G., Evans, D. J., Lott, G. K., Hobbs, S. F., Spencer, N. A. and Highley, D. E. (2005), *Mineral Resource Information in Support of National, Regional and Local Planning – Cheshire (comprising Cheshire, Boroughs of Halton and Warrington)*, British Geological Survey, Commissioned Report CR/05/090N.

Owen, D. (1983), *The Manchester Ship Canal*, Manchester University Press.

Phillips, A. D. M. (1980), *Mossland reclamation and refuse disposal in the Manchester area in the nineteenth century*, *Industrial Archaeology Review* 4, P227-233.

Phillips, A.D.M. and Phillips, C. B. (2002), *A New Historical Atlas of Cheshire*, Cheshire County Council, Chester.

Philpott, R. (2006), *North-West Regional Research Framework: Roman Resource Assessment*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

Porter, J., Simpson, J., Farmer, A. and Warnock, S. (2009), *North West Landscape Character Framework. Final Report. Part 2: Regional Landscape Character Types and Areas*, Countryside.

Research Frameworks (2021), *The North West England Regional Research Framework*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

Royal Navy Research (2020), *R.N.T.E. Risley H.M.S. Gosling*. Available online at: <http://www.royalnavyresearcharchive.org.uk/FAA-Bases/Index.htm#.YjjiXrVKg2w>.

Salford City Council (2020), *Chat Moss*. Available online at: <https://www.salford.gov.uk/planning-building-and-regeneration/salfords-natural-environment/chat-moss/>.

Shaw, M. and Clark, J., (2003), *Cheshire Historic Towns Survey: Lymm Archaeological Assessment*, Cheshire County Council, Chester.

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (1990), *The Surface Treatment of Timber-Framed Houses: Information Sheet 3*, Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, London

Trafford Council (2016), *The Warburton Village Conservation Area – Conservation Area Appraisal*, Trafford Council. Available online at: <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/>.

Turner, R. C. & Scaife, R. (1995), *Bog Bodies. New Discoveries and New Perspectives*, British Museum Press.

Usai, M. R. (2005), *Geoarchaeology in Northern England I. The Landscape and Geography of Northern England*, Centre for Archaeology, Report 54/2005.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Walker, J. S. F. and Tindall, A. S, (1985), *Country Houses of Greater Manchester*, Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit, Manchester.

Wymer, J. (1999), *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain, Volume 1*, Wessex Archaeology and English Heritage. Available online at: <https://www.wessexarch.co.uk/our-work/lower-palaeolithic-occupation-britain>.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Appendix A: Historic environment detailed gazetteer

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0001

Asset name: Old Church of Saint Werburg

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade I

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 369694 389576

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Church

Period(s): Medieval,
Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1067865
HER: 1222.1.3
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0039	Sundial to south west of Old Church of Saint Werburg
-----------	--

MA04_0041	Lychgate, Old Church of Saint Werburg
-----------	---------------------------------------

MA04_0061	Warburton Village Conservation Area
-----------	-------------------------------------

MA04_0098	Cottages, formerly the Pipe and Punchbowl alehouse
-----------	--

MA04_0124	St Werburg's church, churchyard and buildings (site of)
-----------	---

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A timber-framed parish church first mentioned in the 12th century with a D-shaped graveyard. The structure was mostly reconstructed in the 16th and 17th centuries. The church is constructed of ashlar sandstone and brick, with a timber-framed structure. There is evidence of many phases of rebuilding with various kinds of windows, doors and roof levels. Internally there are various wooden features including roof trusses. The Church also has a bell dated 1575, an octagonal font inscribed "William Drinkwater the Keeper 1603", a Jacobean pulpit, an altar dated 1645 and box pews from 1813. There is a stained-glass east window by Wailes and Minton sanctuary floor tiles both 1857. A Sarcophagus in the Church is possibly 12th century. Many repairs were done in 20th century. The Church is now redundant.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located in a peaceful setting on the western edge of the village, adjacent to a reputed former priory. The church is surrounded by a graveyard which contains a Grade II listed sundial (MA04_0039). Access to the churchyard is via the lychgate (MA04_0041), which is Grade II listed. The former vicarage is located to the west of the churchyard. The church is on an elevated island of land from which there is intervisibility with other churches. Although the church is now redundant, it is still noted as a focal point of Warburton Conservation Area (MA04_0061). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its architectural, historical and archaeological interest. It is one of the oldest timber framed churches in the country, with some of the original timber frames still extant. The peaceful setting of the church contributes to its value and ability to appreciate the church as a historic asset within the conservation area.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1067865>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0002

Asset name: The Bridgewater Canal Lloyd Bridge

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 369688 387441

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Bridge

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1139330
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0082	The Bridgewater Canal

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A bridge carrying Oughtrington Lane over Bridgewater Canal, constructed approximately 1770 by James Brindley. The bridge is constructed of old red brick. A plate on the east side of the bridge reads: "Lloyd Bridge. Named after a family who served the Bridgewater Canal Company for more than 200 years. 1963."
[1]

Setting description:

The bridge is the southern access, carrying Oughtrington Lane to Rushgreen, Lymm. The bridge is within a semi-rural location, to the south of Rushgreen. The setting is formed by the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082), which makes a positive contribution to the historic value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is partly derived from its historical interest as a bridge over the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082). The setting of the asset contributes to its heritage value, as it still spans and is associated with the Bridgewater Canal, it has group value with other heritage assets on the Bridgewater Canal.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1139330>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0003

Asset name: The Bridgewater Canal Burford Lane Aqueduct

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-312b
National Grid Reference: 370392 387342

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Aqueduct
Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1226458
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0082	The Bridgewater Canal

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'An aqueduct carrying Bridgewater Canal over Burford Lane, approximately 1770 by James Brindley. It is constructed of red brick and sandstone'. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located east of Rushgreen and carries the Bridgewater Canal over Mill Lane. The area is largely rural with Spud Wood to the south and agricultural fields to the north. The setting is formed by the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082), which makes a positive contribution to the historic value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is partly derived from its historical interest as a bridge over the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082). The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it still spans and is associated with the Bridgewater Canal, and has group value with other heritage assets on the Bridgewater Canal.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1226458>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0004

Asset name: Barn 15 metres south of Wildersmoor Hall Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 369509 386074

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Barn

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1226467
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0005	Wildersmoor Hall Farmhouse
MA04_0006	Well in yard at rear of Wildersmoor
MA04_0009	Icehouse in yard at rear of Wildersmoor

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A farm building, formerly a threshing barn, constructed in 1788 with earlier elements. It has since been converted to loose-boxes.

The building is of brown brick with a graded grey slate roof. There is a threshing-porch on each side with oak lintels and doorways partly bricked in.

The loophole vents to the former granary (now hayloft) are blocked in red brick. A lower extension, east of the north side has a little oak small-framing. The interior has Queen-strut trusses, purlins and curved windbraces of oak.' [1]

Setting description:

The barn is situated within a rural context on a quiet lane within a landscape of agricultural land and dispersed farmsteads.

The setting of the barn is formed by the association with the adjacent Wildersmoor Hall farmhouse (MA04_0005) and the location within a working farmyard with additional vernacular farm buildings.

The setting within a working farmyard makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The 18th century barn has architectural and historical interest due to the earlier elements still extant. The setting adds value to the asset, as it is still located within a working farmyard, adjacent to Wildersmoor Hall

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

farmhouse (MA04_0005).

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1226467>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0005

Asset name: Wildersmoor Hall Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-02-305b
National Grid Reference: 369524 386099

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1227158
HER: 525/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0004	Barn 15 metres south of Wildersmoor Hall Farmhouse
MA04_0006	Well in yard at rear of Wildersmoor
MA04_0009	Icehouse in yard at rear of Wildersmoor

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A farmhouse, probably mid 17th century, which has been altered. The building has an oak small-frame which has been largely replaced by 18th and 19th century brickwork. Some patches of 17th century sandstone remain. The building has a stone-slate roof, which has been partly replaced at the rear with grey slates. There is a longitudinal ridge chimney opposite the door and a flush gable chimney to the left. The interior has a lobby entrance with stone baffle. The central room has inglenook with oak bressumer and ovolo ceiling beam.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located on a quiet lane within a landscape of agricultural land and dispersed farmsteads. The setting is formed by the association with the adjacent barn (MA04_0004) and the location within a working farmyard with additional vernacular farm buildings. The setting within a working farmyard makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The farmhouse has been altered but still retains architectural and historical interest due to the 17th century sandstone and elements of the original oak frame which remain. The setting adds value to the asset, as the asset is still located within a working farmyard, adjacent to the Grade II listed barn (MA04_0004). The asset still lies within open agricultural land.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1227158>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0006

Asset name: Well in yard at rear of Wildersmoor

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 369731 386261

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Water supply and drainage
Well

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1227225
HER: 528/0/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA04_0004 Barn 15 metres south of Wildersmoor Hall Farmhouse

MA04_0005 Wildersmoor Hall Farmhouse

MA04_0009 Icehouse in yard at rear of Wildersmoor

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A stone-lined well, probably constructed before 1700. The circular well is approximately 1.5 metres in diameter with a stone parapet to a smaller circular opening. The asset is listed due to its stone construction in an area of generally brick-lined wells, which suggests a greater than usual age.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting is formed by the association with Wildersmoor Hall and the adjacent ice house (MA04_0009). The well provided domestic water provision for the house. Wildersmoor has since been separated in to two separate dwellings although the association between the house and its water supply can still be understood. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The well is of architectural and historical interest as it is a well preserved example of stone construction in an area of generally brick lined wells. As much of the associated Wildersmoor house has been altered, the well and ice house hold value as surviving domestic infrastructure. The setting adds value to the asset, as the asset and its water supply are still understood and associated with Wildersmoor.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1227225>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0007

Asset name: Lodge to Lymm Grammar School

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305b

National Grid Reference: 369475 386736

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Lodge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1265848
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0024	Portion of Lymm Grammar School which formerly comprised Oughtrington Hall
-----------	---

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A one storey lodge to Oughtrington Hall, now Lymm Grammar School (MA04_0024), constructed in the mid 19th century. The building is of buff-grey stone with a hipped roof of grey slate with one ridge chimney. There is a semi-circular central projection to front under swept slate roof has three windows. Right end has a Tuscan portico with four round columns, the outer ones paired with square corner-columns.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset comprises a lane which was the original entrance to the former hall, now Lymm Grammar School (MA04_0024). The setting also comprises a field to the north of the asset, which is associated with the former hall. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the lodge is derived from its historical interest as an entrance lodge to the former hall. The setting, although altered, makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1265848>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0008

Asset name: Stocks

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 371665 391563

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Civil
Stocks

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1067870
HER: 3781.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Stocks of 18th century stone, constructed with 20th century timber foot restraints. A plaque records the relocation of the stocks from Warburton Lane in 1976.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is now a small green within Partington surrounded by residential properties and local shops. A plaque notes that the stocks have been moved from their former location on Warburton Lane. The asset is situated within a urban location on a small green in a town, within a landscape of residential properties in Partington. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its historical interest and association with Partington. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset, as it has been moved from its original setting.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1067870>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0009

Asset name: Icehouse in yard at rear of Wildersmoor

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 369734 386277

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Icehouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1226470
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0004	Barn 15 metres south of Wildersmoor Hall Farmhouse
-----------	--

MA04_0005	Wildersmoor Hall Farmhouse
-----------	----------------------------

MA04_0006	Well in yard at rear of Wildersmoor
-----------	-------------------------------------

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'An icehouse of early 19th century brick construction. The barrel-vaulted subterranean chamber is approximately 3.5 metres by 2 metres in plan, with access through a tapered circular opening in crown of vault. The house (Wildersmoor) is now altered and divided into two dwellings (the house is not a listed heritage asset). It is not included in the listing.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the association of the asset with Wildersmoor, the icehouse being located to the rear of and in grounds of the house (the house is not a listed heritage asset). The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The ice house has historic interest as an example of early 19th century domestic infrastructure associated with a high status private residence. As much of the associated Wildersmoor house has been altered, the well (MA04_0006), barn (MA04_0004) and ice house hold value as surviving domestic infrastructure. Although Wildersmoor has since been divided in to two dwellings, the association between the asset and the house can still be appreciated. The setting adds value to the asset, as the asset and its water supply are still understood and associated with Wildersmoor.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1226470>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0010

Asset name: Tanyard Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 369006 387746

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1227387
HER: 526/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A mid 17th century, two-storey farmhouse with a rear extension dating to approximately 1800. The building is constructed from squared, tooled, coursed sandstone in large blocks, with rear and right wings of brick and a grey slate roof. The right wing is constructed in English garden wall bond with red-brown brickwork, projecting slightly, with vernacular wood casements in end gable. The interior has a lobby entrance, a stone inglenook with oak bressumer, a heavy chamfered oak beam and an oak broad-boarded door on old gudgeons.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting is semi-rural located on the edge of Rushgreen modern residential development. There is a small housing development to the east and south of the farmhouse. The former associated farm buildings are not included within the listing and they have been converted into residential buildings. The modern development of red brick dwellings surrounding the assets, does not keep with the historic character of the area and detracts from the value of the stone farmhouse. The setting makes a negative contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the farmhouse is derived from its architectural and historical interest. It is a good example of an early 19th century brick farmhouse and its location illustrates the historical development of the area. The setting makes a negative contribution to the value of the asset, as the setting has been diminished due to surrounding residential developments.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1227387>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0011

Asset name: Great Woolden Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-306a

National Grid Reference: 369427 393487

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Great hall

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1067505
HER: 1512.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA04_0174 Curvilinear feature (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'An early 17th century building with additions and alterations. Originally one house now separated in to three dwellings. The building is of two storeys with an attic, restored slate roof and constructed from brown brick. The interior has roll-edged beams, some heavy plastered beams; adzed boarded doors with old strap

hinges on lugs. The staircase has cut string with shaped brackets (some carved), Doric column balusters and dado with fielded panels.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located on a quiet lane, within a landscape of agricultural land. The building is on a promontory to the northeast of, and above, the Glaze Brook. The building is located to the front of a working farmyard. The scale of the building makes it a prominent feature when viewed from Woolden Road although the ranges of farm buildings to the rear are of a similar scale to the hall. The presence of the M62 is an audible feature of the setting, however, the road is in cutting and the setting retains its largely rural character. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the hall is derived from its architectural and historical interest as it is a good example of a large early 17th century farmhouse/hall surrounded by ranges of farm buildings. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset, due to its continuous association with a working farm.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1067505>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0012

Asset name: Erlam Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 371542 391390

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1067869
HER: 3780.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A late 18th century farmhouse constructed in English garden wall bond brick with a slate roof. The house is double-depth and two-storeys, originally with a central entrance and a wing at the rear. The gables have chimney stacks with oversailing courses. A 19th century wing to the rear of the house has a decorative wooden gabled porch with a partially glazed door and various casement windows, some of which are 20th century.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is urban within a landscape of residential properties in Partington. The farmhouse is located to the rear of a large corner plot at the junction of Bailey Lane and Warburton Lane, with access via a wide farm gate. The view from the house to the road is obscured by a wall and tall trees. The historic setting of the asset has been largely lost as the former surrounding agricultural land has been subsumed within modern residential development. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset as the asset is located amongst other residential buildings and can no longer be appreciated in its historic context of farmland.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the farmhouse is derived from its architectural and historic interest as a good example of a surviving 18th century farmhouse. The farmhouse has been heavily altered since the 18th century and has lost much of its original setting.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1067869>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0013

Asset name: The Hollies

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 372577 388250

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1067912
HER: 7306.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0062	Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'An early 19th century house constructed in Flemish bond brick with a slate roof. The house is two-storey and double-depth, with a central-staircase plan and additional two-storey wing to the rear. The three-bay elevation has a central doorway with a four-panel door and a fanlight with radial bars and pilasters. There are a total of five 16-pane sash windows with stone sills and cambered brick arches. Chimney stacks are to the gables.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural on a quiet lane within Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area (MA04_0062). The asset is one the larger houses built in the village. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the heritage asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the house is derived from its architectural interest as a good example of an early 19th century house with Georgian style detailing. Although on the periphery the house is linked with the Dunham Massey Estate which gives it historical value as part of an estate village. The location of this building within the Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area also adds to its value. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to the rural location and association with Dunham Massey.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1067912>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0014

Asset name: Agden View

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 372709 387811

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1067914
HER: 7315.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A house located in Dunham Woodhouses village, constructed in English garden wall bond and Flemish bond brick with graduated slate roof. A datestone above the former door notes "RHE 1725". The two-unit, two-storey plan was added to at the right by one bay in the 18th century. Another bay was added (with higher roofline) in the early 19th century and a rear porch in the 20th century, when the door openings were bricked up.[1].

The house is one of the earliest in the village and is likely to have been constructed in order to provide additional houses for the Dunham Massey estate labourers. The earlier buildings in the village are predominantly farmhouses and cottages constructed for the same purpose.' [2]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located on a quiet lane within Dunham Woodhouses village, just outside of the conservation area. The asset is located directly on the side of the road, across from a row of other residential properties. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the heritage asset. The setting to the north of the asset is formed by an agricultural fields and land belonging to Dunham Fisheries.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural and historical interest, being a good example of an early 18th century house and the provision of worker's housing. The landscape is linked with the Dunham Massey estate, located outside of the study area, as one of the villages to house workers. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset, being a part of an estate village.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1067914>
- 2 Trafford Council 2016 Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area Supplementary Planning document

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0015

Asset name: Greenbank

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 372416 387927

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1067940
HER: 3790.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA04_0062 Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A late 18th century house, now two houses, constructed of Flemish bond brick with a slate roof. The house is of three bays, and two storeys, each house having a door on the side elevation as well as a single-storey wing. It would appear that there was formerly one central entrance and that the side wings were added, like the porches, in the 19th century when it was converted to two houses.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located on a quiet lane within Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area (MA04_0062). Along with the workers houses, a number of notable larger houses, such as Greenbank, were built. The house is a key landmark within the conservation area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the heritage asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest as an example of a late 18th century residence, although it has been separated into two dwellings. Historical interest is drawn from the ability to display social hierarchy as a high status residence within an estate village. The wider landscape is linked with the Dunham Massey estate, located outside of the study area, as one of the villages to house workers. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset and is formed by the wider estate workers village.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1067940>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0016

Asset name: Orchard View

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 372470 387892

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1099165
HER: 7310.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0062	Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'One 18th century cottage, that was formerly two separate estate workers' cottages. The building is of two storeys with Flemish bond brick and a slate roof. The cottages were formerly single-depth but were made double by a rear extension that is partly 20th century. The front elevation has two central doorways, one having been turned into a window, with cambered brick arches and a heavy door frame.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located on a quiet lane within Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area (MA04_0062). Orchard View is one of the earliest examples within the conservation area of semi-detached cottages. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the heritage asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural and historical interest, as it is a good example of a late 18th century workers cottage. The setting also adds value to the asset, due to its location within the Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area with the cottage matching the surrounding dwellings. The landscape is linked with the Dunham Massey estate, located outside of the study area, as one of the villages to house workers. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the heritage asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1099165>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0017

Asset name: Barn to southeast of Birch Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 372078 390260

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Barn

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1101723
HER: 3771.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'An 18th century barn, incorporating cruck frames which date from the 17th century or earlier. The barn is of English garden wall bond brickwork with a slate roof. The long range has a first floor for much of its length. There is an open bay (probably a hay barn) to the right and a two-storey wing at the front which included a shippon and hayloft. The two full crucks stand on either side of the former threshing floor.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located on a quiet lane. The landscape comprises agricultural fields with surround the asset. The setting of the asset is formed by the association with the working farm and the expansive agricultural outlook. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the heritage asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is partly derived from its architectural and historical interest, as it is a good example of a late 18th century barn with possible earlier origins. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the heritage asset, as the barn is still part of a working farm with an agricultural outlook.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1101723>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0018

Asset name: Willow Cottage

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 372404 388017

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1121939
HER: 3791.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA04_0062 Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A late 18th century to early 19th century house constructed in Flemish bond brick with a slate roof. The building is two storeys in height, two rooms deep and two wide. There is a central entrance, no hall and slightly later lean-to at left and outshut at rear. There is also a six-panel door with fanlight and decorative timber porch. Total of four windows with wedge lintels, stone sills, sashed with glazing bars. Late 19th century gable stacks. Casement windows to rear.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located on a quiet lane within Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area (MA04_0062). The asset is set just off a road and is surrounded by agricultural fields, which are typical of the rural locations. Along with the workers houses, a number of notable larger houses, such as Willow Cottage, were built. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the heritage asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is partly derived from its architectural and historical interest, as it is a good example of a late 18th century house. As one of the larger houses within Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area (MA04_0062), it illustrates the differences in social hierarchy. The wider landscape is linked with the Dunham Massey estate, located outside of the study area, as one of the villages to house workers. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the heritage asset as it is within the Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area where this is noted as a key asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1121939>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0019

Asset name: Rixton Old Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 368406 389322

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Mansion house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1139359
HER: 516/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0060	Rixton Old Hall moated site

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A former mansion, now used as offices. The present building was constructed in 1822 but a site with a water filled moat adjoins. The house is constructed of brown brick with slate roof, and is two storey with six bays including a three window two-storey octagonal bay and the east and west wings. There are sash windows with glazing bars, flush in octagonal bay, recessed elsewhere, mainly with stone sills and cambered flat arches. There is a six panel entrance door with winged fanlight and terra cotta label. The bay roof has lead roll hips. Main roof ridge part sandstone, part lead and part tile.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is situated within a rural location, on a private lane just off the busier A57. The landscape comprises agricultural fields with the Manchester Ship Canal to the south. These agricultural fields are possibly former parkland and gardens associated with the hall. The land to the south west of the asset is now formed by a waste site.

The hall is likely to have been constructed on a meander of the River Mersey however this association was altered due to the construction of the Manchester Ship canal, followed by the presence of a mineral railway to the immediate south of the hall. The association of the asset with the moated site at Rixton (MA04_0060) still remains, however, the setting has seen numerous changes.

The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, however, there are elements which make a negative contribution to the heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its architectural and historical interest, being a good example of a 19th century mansion building. The asset also has archaeological interest due to its association with the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

earlier medieval moated site at Rixton (MA04_0060). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value, due to the association of the asset with the moated site at Rixton (MA04_0060), however, there are negative elements.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1139359>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0020

Asset name: 155A Liverpool Road

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 371039 392168

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1162934
HER: 1617.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A late 17th or early 18th century house constructed of rendered brick with a thatched roof. The house is three-bays wide and two-storeys in height with later lean-to addition to left. A 20th century panelled door is located between bays one and two. Three casement windows with glazing bars (some 20th century replacements) are present to each floor. Gable chimney stacks in brick. This is one of the oldest houses in the district.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is urban, located within Cadishead town, set slight back from the busy Liverpool Road. The setting comprises the other, more modern, residential properties within the town. The alignment of the house, set back from the road and not perpendicular to the roads suggests that the setting of the asset has changed markedly. Land to the east of the building has been subsumed within Cadishead Park. The setting makes a negative contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its architectural and historical interest, as it is a good example of a late 17th - 18th century house and one of the oldest houses in the district. The setting makes a negative contribution to the value of the heritage asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162934>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0021

Asset name: The Bridgewater Canal Grantham's Bridge

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-312b

National Grid Reference: 370170 387419

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Bridge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1226456
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0082	The Bridgewater Canal

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'An accommodation bridge over Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082), constructed approximately 1770, by James Brindley. A deep segmental arch of old red brick on stone springers is backed by a plain stone band. The bridge has battered curved abutments and brick parapets with plain stone copings.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, on an edge of village location with agricultural fields surrounding. The setting is formed by the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082) and the group value with the associated heritage assets on the canal. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

This asset derives value from its historical and architectural interest, as an example of a brick built 18th century canal bridge. It also derives value from its setting which is formed by the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082) and the associated heritage assets on the canal, with which it has group value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1226461>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0022

Asset name: Burford Lane Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 370476 386745

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1226461
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0023	Stable and cartshed building 15 metres north of Burford Lane Farmhouse
-----------	--

MA04_0028	Barn, Granary and Shippon 10 metres southeast of Burford Lane Farmhouse
-----------	---

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A farmhouse, 1866, by architect John Douglas. One of the earliest identified farmhouses by Douglas, it shows his neo-vernacular style in the course of its development. It is constructed in brown brick and oak framing with rendered panels.

The farmhouse is two storeys in height with a grey slate roof, with cross-gable to the right and projecting wing to the left. The attics in front gable, left, and cross-gable are oak-framed.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located within a landscape of agricultural land. The setting comprises the working farmyard and associated farm buildings (MA04_0023) (MA04_0028).

The landscape includes views over the agricultural land to the east and long-range views to the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082).

Although there has been some additional development along Burford Lane, the setting has changed little since the asset's construction. It is likely that the farmhouse was constructed adjacent to or overlooking the land owned or farmed by the occupant.

The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is mostly derived from its architectural interest, as it is one of the earliest farmhouses designed by the architect John Douglas. It is built in the neo-vernacular style which is a hallmark of Douglas's work. The setting contributes to the value of the asset due to its association with the agricultural land, and group value with the associated farm buildings (MA04_0023) (MA04_0028).

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1226461>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0023

Asset name: Stable and cartshed building 15 metres north of Burford Lane Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 370486 386711

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Stable

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1226462
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0022	Burford Lane Farmhouse
-----------	------------------------

MA04_0028	Barn, Granary and Shippon 10 metres southeast of Burford Lane Farmhouse
-----------	---

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A stable and cartshed, 1866, by John Douglas. It is constructed of brick with a jettied oak-framed gable on left side at centre of hayloft; grey slate roofs. There is a long range at right angles to road. There are openings to stables, originally camber-arched, are partly altered. The hayloft has loophole vents and a circular pitch-hole.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by a complex of buildings related to agriculture. The landscape includes views over the agricultural land to the east and long-range views to the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082). The setting of the asset is formed by the association with Burford Lane Farmhouse (MA04_0022) and the barn, granary and shippon (MA04_0028). Although no longer in use as a stable, the association with the farmhouse remains tangible. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is mostly derived from its architectural interest, as it was designed by the architect John Douglas. It is also significant due to its association with Burford Lane Farmhouse (MA04_0022) and the barn, granary and shippon (MA04_0028) and the agricultural landscape. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the heritage asset due to the location with the agricultural landscape.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1226462>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0024

Asset name: Portion of Lymm Grammar School which formerly comprised Oughtrington Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 369529 386969

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Hall house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1227311
HER: DCH1842
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0007	Lodge to Lymm Grammar School
MA04_0029	Church of St Peter

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Oughtrington Hall, now part of Lymm Grammar School, constructed approximately 1830. The building has rendered walls with a hipped grey slate roof. The canted centrepiece contains unfluted Greek Doric portico with paired inner columns and single corner columns and three windows above. The wings are of one window. There are two under-sized ridge chimneys, which are symmetrically placed.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is semi-rural with an edge of village location. The landscape includes agricultural land and areas of woodland to the east. The setting comprises the Lymm Grammar school complex. Although the location of the lodge suggests at the former presence of an estate, the setting is largely diminished. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its architectural interest, as the style of the building is unique. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the heritage asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1227311>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0025

Asset name: The Nook and pump and trough in the grounds

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 369971 387485

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1227406
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0026	Coach House at the Nook
MA04_0082	The Bridgewater Canal

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A late 18th or early 19th century house. It is constructed of brick with ashlar details, slate roof and two brick gable end stacks with terracotta pots. The house is of two storeys with an attic and cellar. It is three bays wide with the main (garden) front in Flemish bond on an ashlar plinth, with a central entrance doorway. The detached house is set in extensive grounds, in which the cast iron pump and sandstone trough noted in the listing title are also located.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set within a large mature garden plot to the north of the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082). The principal elevation has views over the canal and is likely to have been constructed to take advantage of this aspect. Originally one of a number of large residences in Oughtrington, to the east of Lymm. There has been a spread of residential development from Rushgreen to the north and small estate developments on the edge of the canal that now largely surround the Nook, however few of these other properties engage with the canal setting. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value through its architectural and historical interest as an example of a large dwelling which was originally one of a number of similar residences built in Oughtrington during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The asset also holds group value with its associated Coach House (MA04_0026). The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value as it retains its historic aspect overlooking the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082).

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1227406>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0026

Asset name: Coach House at the Nook

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 369980 387501

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Coach house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1265386
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0025	The Nook and pump and trough in the grounds

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'An early 19th century coach house constructed in brick with a slate roof. The building has two storeys, three bay gabled range on the east side of the forecourt to The Nook with a small, single storey cross range projecting at the right hand end with a central ridge stack. The front of the coach house has a carriage doorway with segmental brick arch in the left hand bay. The cross-range was probably built as the wash-house.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is semi-rural context with an edge of village location. The setting is formed by the extensive grounds of The Nook (MA04_0025), where the coach house is located. The landscape is formed by Oughtrington village, agricultural fields and the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082) to the south. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value through its architectural interest as an example of a early 19th century coach house. The asset also holds group value through its association with the Nook (MA04_0025). The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1227406>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0027

Asset name: Burford Lane Warehouse and House attached

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370508 387280

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Warehouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1265387
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0082	The Bridgewater Canal

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A warehouse and Bridgewater Canal Company agent's house constructed in the early 19th century of brick in English garden wall bond. The warehouse and house, three and two storeys respectively, are of one build and are aligned east-west along the south bank of the Bridgewater Canal. Both fronts of the warehouse are almost identical and five bays wide with opposed taking-in doorways to each floor. These buildings are understood to be the last surviving 'station' on the Bridgewater Canal.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located on the edge of the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082). The landscape comprises agricultural fields and small patches of woodland. The setting of the asset is formed by the Bridgewater Canal and the intrinsic association that the asset has with the waterway. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural and historical interest as the last surviving goods station on the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082). The setting makes a positive contribution to the assets heritage value as its continued association with the canal is illustrative of its former function as a goods station. The asset also holds group value with the Bridgewater canal and other historic assets which relate to the canal.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomeedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1265387>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0028

Asset name: Barn, Granary and Shippon 10 metres southeast of Burford Lane Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 370494 386727

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Granary

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1265841
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0022	Burford Lane Farmhouse
-----------	------------------------

MA04_0023	Stable and cartshed building 15 metres north of Burford Lane Farmhouse
-----------	--

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A barn, granary and shippon, built 1866, by John Douglas, probably for R.E.Egerton-Warburton. Brick with oak-framed gable and grey slate roofs. The building is symmetrical with gable, crowned by square steepled dovecote and weathervane, to front. The central portion contains a threshing-barn with granary above; the shippons occupy wings to each side under lean-to roofs. 1866 carved on gable frame.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, within a landscape of agricultural land. The landscape includes views over the open agricultural land to the east. Although there has been some additional development along Burford Lane, the setting has changed little. The setting of farm buildings is formed by their association with Burford Lane Farmhouse (MA04_0022) and the additional vernacular farm buildings (MA04_0023). Although they have largely been converted their association remains tangible. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value through its architectural interest as a building designed by architect John Douglas. The asset also holds group value with its associated farmhouse (MA04_0022) and Stable and Cartshed (MA04_0023). The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to its continued association with a rural, agricultural landscape.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1265841>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0029

Asset name: Church of St Peter

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 369438 387145

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1265847
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0024	Portion of Lymm Grammar School which formerly comprised Oughtrington Hall
-----------	---

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A church constructed in 1871-2, by Slater and Carpenter at the expense of C. G. Dewhurst, in late 13th century manner. It is of rock-faced grey snecked rubble sandstone with steep grey slate roofs. The church has a five-bay aisled nave with south porch, gabled south vestry with truncated chimney, apsidal chancel and north-east spire. The interior has cream stone pillars with brown bases and caps carry brown clerestorey shafts which support arched collar-beam trusses of timber and iron. The glass in the apse windows and the south aisle window is by C. E. Kempe. Built for George Charnley Dewhurst. The Dewhursts were large landowners in Lymm that made their fortune as cotton agents and mill owners. The family lived in Oughtrington Hall, now Lymm Grammar School, and had the church constructed to commemorate the family's close association with the area.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located on an edge of village location. The setting is formed by the associated graveyard which encompasses the southern and eastern sides of the church. The church is bound on the east by a stone and decorative ironwork fence, which leads to Oughtrington Road. To the north of the church is a border of mature trees, which obscures views of the agricultural land beyond. The church was built for the Dewhurst family who lived at Oughtrington Hall, now Lymm Grammar School. The visual association between the church and hall has been lost due to the expansion of the school. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural and historic interest as it was designed by the architects Slater and Carpenter in a late 13th century style. The asset has historical interest as it was built

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

for C.G. Dewhurst, to commemorate his family's close association with the area. The setting of the asset is formed by its church yard and its rural, edge of village location which makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1265847>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0030

Asset name: Manor Farmhouse with forecourt railings and gates

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 372523 387991

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1337640
HER: 7656.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0062	Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area
-----------	-------------------------------------

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A farmhouse, built as a Dower House by the 2nd Earl of Warrington. It was constructed in the mid 18th century in Flemish and English bond brick with graduated slate and stone slate roofs. There is a two-depth central stair plan. The house is three bays and three storeys with a three-storey brewery wing to the left. The house became a working farmstead in the late 19th or early 20th century. Originally the house would have had a range of service buildings although these have largely been replaced by 20th century agricultural buildings. Manor House was constructed as a dower house by the 2nd Earl of Warrington and the scale and form is strikingly different to the workers housing as a reflection of the status of the widowed countess.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located on a quiet lane within Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area (MA04_0062). The setting comprises a working farm, on which the house is located. The landscape is linked with the Dunham Massey estate, located outside of the study area, as one of the villages to house workers. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest, as it was constructed by the 2nd Earl of Warrington as a Dower House. Historical interest is derived through its ability to trace the history of the family at Dunham hall. The setting contributes positively to the value to the asset as it is within the Dunham Woodhouses conservation area (MA04_0062), with the asset noted as a prominent building in the village.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1337640>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0031

Asset name: The Village Farmhouse including Gatepiers

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 372506 388028

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1337667
HER: 7305.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0062	Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A large mid-18th century Farmhouse with 1752 on datestone constructed of brick with a slate roof. It has a double-depth central-staircase plan with two-storeys plus attic. The three-bay elevation has a central door with moulded surround, keystone and overlight. There is an enclosed front garden with rusticated gatepiers and elaborate urns.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located on a quiet lane within Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area (MA04_0062). The landscape comprises agricultural fields. The landscape is linked with the Dunham Massey estate, located outside of the study area, as one of the villages to house workers. Along with the workers houses, a number of notable larger houses, such as the Village farmhouse, were built. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest, being a good example of a mid 18th century farmhouse. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the heritage asset as it lies within the Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1337667>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0032

Asset name: Church of St. Mary

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 371835 391582

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1389141
HER: 15282.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A church, dated 1883, constructed of rock faced stone with ashlar dressings and renewed plain tile roofs. It is in a North European Gothic style with plinth and buttresses. There are pointed arched windows with plain surrounds and without tracery. The nave, chancel and vestry are under a continuous roof. The church hall and ancillary rooms, 1975 and 1991, are attached to the north, whilst not of special interest they do not detract from the quality of the composition. The interior is rendered with cusped panelled wooden reredos, wooden altar rail and lecterns, and memorial brasses dating to 1908 and 1923 and war memorial brasses.'

[1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Partington, located just off a small roundabout. The landscape comprises more modern residential properties in Partington. The setting of the asset comprises the residential properties and local shops which surround the church. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived largely from its architectural interest, as it is built in the striking Arts and Crafts style.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1389141>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0033

Asset name: Milestone

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 368493 389955

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Milestone

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1392446
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0083	Manchester Ship Canal

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A milestone, probably early 19th century in date, constructed of whitewashed stone. It is triangular in shape with a flat top and straight back. The lettering reads 'TO WARRINGTON 5 MILES' (left); 'TO MANCHESTER 13 MILES' (right).' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located on the side of the A57 Manchester Road. The landscape comprises agricultural fields and the Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083) to the south. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the heritage asset, being located adjacent to the road for which it provides a mileage marker.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies within its historical interest, and the fact that it is still associated with the road. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the heritage asset, being located adjacent to the road for which it provides a mileage marker.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1392446>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0034

Asset name: Church House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370484 389184

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1067897
HER: 7300.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA04_0049 Church of Saint Werburg

MA04_0059 War memorial in St Werburg' s churchyard

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Parish rooms and caretakers house constructed in 1889 to the design of John Douglas for Egerton-Warburton. [1]. It is of English garden wall bond brick and sandstone dressing, with a clay tile roof. The parish rooms are t-shaped and of two storeys. There is a lower two-storey wing at the rear which forms the house. The Parish rooms are four bays long. The rear has dormer windows and chimney stacks.' [2]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural and is formed by the churchyard and agricultural fields. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset mostly lies within its architectural interest, as it was designed by the noted architect John Douglas. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its rural location within the churchyard.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/June2016ConsultationDocuments/caa-camp-warburton-village-june-2016.pdf>
- 2 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1067897>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0035

Asset name: The Bent Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370411 389163

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1067898
HER: 3688.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0051	Barn to south west of The Bent Farmhouse
-----------	--

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A farmhouse, restored by John Douglas. The tie beam is inscribed "Built R.D. A.D.:1600 R.E.E.W". The farmhouse has a stone plinth and brick front with terracotta dressings, restored timber-framed gables, and box-framed rear with brick nogging. The roof is of clay tile. Heavy restoration of a large three-unit baffle-entry plan with two storeys. A good early example with interesting Douglas restoration.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the working farm within which the farmhouse is located and the associated agricultural buildings (MA04_0051) and surrounding farmland. The house is directly associated with Bent Lane, formerly a private lane for the farm. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest, with evidence suggesting it was built in the early 17th century with later restoration carried out by the architect John Douglas. The farmhouse was restored by John Douglas during the 19th century. Therefore, its heritage value is derived from its association with the restoration of Warburton, the construction of the new church on the opposite side of Bent Lane and the buildings to the east of the village. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it continues to be associated with a working farm.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1067898>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0036

Asset name: Barn to south west of Overtown Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370311 389372

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Barn

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1067899
HER: 7317.2.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0113	Overtown Farm

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A 17th century Barn which is box framed on a stone plinth with slate roof and brick nogging. The barn is five bays with two storeys throughout. The brickwork, which has diamond shaped honey comb vents, would appear to be of 18th century in date. The three original tie-beam roof trusses with collars have various struts and straight wind bracing.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, within a working farmyard, which the asset is situated in the middle of. The associated farmhouse (MA04_0113) forms part of the asset's setting. The setting also comprises the surrounding open countryside over which the asset has long-range views. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest, being a good example of a 17th century barn that is still extant. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it is still part of a wider agricultural landscape and is associated with numerous farm buildings.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1067899>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0037

Asset name: Shippon to west of Wigsey Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 370038 389525

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Cow house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1067900
HER: 7318.1.1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0040	Wigsey Farmhouse
-----------	------------------

MA04_0061	Warburton Village Conservation Area
-----------	-------------------------------------

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A shippon dating to the 18th century but incorporating earlier crucks. It is constructed in English garden wall bond brickwork with slate roof. The asset is an L-shaped range of farm buildings all with two storeys. The older wing, to the north, has an owl hole and an unreadable datestone, including the letters M and A, in the gable and vents. The other wing would appear to be of a later date. The two open collar-tie cruck trusses on stone padstones are in reasonable repair.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Warburton village, a rural and agricultural village with several farmhouses. The central village location and rural setting are little altered since the asset's construction. As with Wigsey Farmhouse (MA04_0040), the setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset. The loss of the direct association with Wigsey Farmhouse has diminished the setting slightly but the connection can still be appreciated. The agricultural outlook is a key feature of Warburton Conservation Area (MA04_0061), within which this asset is located.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural and historical interest as an example of 18th century vernacular farm building. The asset also has group value with the listed farmhouse (MA04_0040). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to the agricultural landscape within Warburton Village Conservation Area (MA04_0061).

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1067900>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0038

Asset name: Stocks South of Junction with Wigsey Lane

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 369893 389558

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Civil
Stocks

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1067901
HER: 3721.3.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0046	Cross Base south of junction with Wigsey Lane
MA04_0050	Stone flag wall around old stocks and cross
MA04_0061	Warburton Village Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A set of stocks, possibly 17th century in date. They was restored around 1900 by Mr. Barff. The stocks are formed by stone posts with replaced wooden stocks for feet. The posts are square and have projecting plinths and semi-circular heads. They are repaired with iron cramps in three places.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the centre of Warburton village and the asset's prominent position at the road junction. With the cross (MA04_0046), the asset is bound by a Grade II Listed stone flag wall (MA04_0050), making the group a focal point of the area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from it historic interest as a representation of the village's former legal system. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it is formed by the wider village of which they are a focal point. It has group value with the cross (MA04_0046) and stone flag wall (MA04_0050).

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1067901>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0039

Asset name: Sundial to south west of Old Church of Saint Werburg

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 369684 389565

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Garden ornament

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1083561
HER: 1222.2.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0001	Old Church of Saint Werburg
MA04_0041	Lychgate, Old Church of Saint Werburg
MA04_0061	Warburton Village Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A sundial with a date of 1765 on the dial. It is constructed of stone with a copper dial and gnomon. The baluster-type shaft has a square head and base.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of asset is rural and is formed by the churchyard, agricultural fields and Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083) further west. The setting within the churchyard makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural and historical interest, as a sundial associated with the Old Church of Saint Werburg (MA04_0001). The setting within the churchyard makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1083561>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0040

Asset name: Wigsey Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370066 389521

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1083579
HER: 7318.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA04_0037 Shippon to west of Wigsey Farmhouse

MA04_0061 Warburton Village Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A 17th century farmhouse with later additions and alterations. It is constructed in English garden wall bond brick with stone plinth and 20th century roof covering. The building is a three-unit baffle-entry plan with two storeys, a two-storey wing and a lean-to at rear and a 19th century porch in the Douglas style. The gable shows signs of the roofline having been raised. Rear wing appears to be later but incorporates a two-light ovolo-moulded timber mullion window of 17th century date.'^[1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Warburton village, a rural and agricultural village with several farmhouses. The setting of the farmhouse has been slightly diminished by the loss of use of the shippon (MA04_0037) to west although the association can still be appreciated. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural and historical interest, as it is a surviving 17th century vernacular farmhouse. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset and is formed by the wider village and the agricultural landscape.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1083579>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0041

Asset name: Lychgate, Old Church of Saint Werburg

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 369730 389575

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Lych gate

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1083592
HER: 1222.1.4
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0001	Old Church of Saint Werburg
-----------	-----------------------------

MA04_0039	Sundial to south west of Old Church of Saint Werburg
-----------	--

MA04_0061	Warburton Village Conservation Area
-----------	-------------------------------------

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A lychgate located at the north-east entrance of the Old Church of Saint Werburg (MA04_0001). Carved on its beam are the words "In loving memory of Charles Craven died August 20th 1887". It has a timber frame with stone slate roof. The pitched roof runs transversely over a pair of gates. Each side support consists of two large posts and a horizontal member which is the base of the eaves truss with curved struts. The timbers are generally pegged and have chamfers with run-out stops.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located within a landscape of agricultural fields and the Manchester Ship Canal further west. The setting of the asset is formed by the churchyard of the Old Church of Saint Werburg (MA04_0001), which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest and group value with the church (MA04_0001) and dedication to a parishioner. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset and is formed by the church and wider churchyard.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1083592>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0042

Asset name: Post Office House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370953 389304

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Post office

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1101758
HER: 3798.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0052	The School

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A former Post Office, now a house, constructed in 1893 by John Douglas. It is of English garden wall bond brick with terracotta dressings and clay tile roof. The building is asymmetrical L-shaped plan with two storeys and a porch. The building is three bays with first floor decorative brickwork band.'^[1]

Setting description:

The former post office is located 0.9km to the east of Warburton village, on the edge of a small cluster of rural buildings which lie to the west, with flat agricultural fields to the south and to the north over Dunham Road. Although the asset is distant from the village centre, it retains an architectural link to the village through its John Douglas design, as does The School (MA04_0052) in close proximity. This architectural relationship alongside its location in a smaller rural cluster is a key element of its setting, contributing to an understanding of its previous functional legibility. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from it has architectural and historical interest as it was designed by the architect John Douglas and is an example of the 19th century regeneration of Warburton village. Although it is located outside the village centre, the relationship with the village is legible through this architectural consistency, and this forms a key part of the setting which positively contributes to its value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1101758>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0043

Asset name: The Manor House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370249 388454

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1265435
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0073	13 Mill Lane, Heatley

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'An early 19th century house of pebble dashed brick with hipped graded grey slate roof and a flush chimney at each end. Symmetrical form, of two storeys and three windows. The windows are 16-pane recessed sashes. The front door is of six shaped, fielded panels, under semi-circular fan with curved bars, in Tuscan pedimented case. Recessed short wing, right, from which projects a former coach-house with boarded double doors in basket-arched opening. An ornate railing on a stone plinth is each side of an iron gate.' [1]

Setting description:

The house is located at the junction of Birch Brook Road and Mill Lane. The asset is notably different to the surrounding architecture. The house is set back from the junction and is tightly surrounded by later development. The presence of trees in the small front yard act to block much of the asset from view and create a sense of enclosure. The surrounding buildings mean that the house is only experienced from the immediate vicinity of the junction. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset has architectural interest as it is stylistically notable at the junction. The house also has group value with the 13 Mill Lane (MA04_0073). The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1265435>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0044

Asset name: The Bridgewater Canal, Case to Waterpoint on south bank of canal, 15 metres west of Agden Bridge

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-312b
National Grid Reference: 371590 386676

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Water supply and drainage
Water point
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1265839
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0082	The Bridgewater Canal

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Case to water point, probably mid Victorian, of cast iron painted with traditional canal rose motifs. A heavily cast pillar-case, square in plan, with a cast iron door to front and rear on ornate hinges. One metre high. Projecting moulded canted corners. Flat pyramidal top with battlemented edges. A good example of Victorian iron casting' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, and is surrounded by agricultural fields. The setting is formed by the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082) and the group value with the associated heritage assets on the canal. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest, as it is a good example of Victorian iron casting. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to its location over the Bridgewater canal (MA04_0082).

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1265839>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0045

Asset name: Onion Farm - Building approximately 10 metres west of Villa Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370945 389423

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Medieval,
Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1338885
HER: 3794.1.1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA04_0146 The Old Farmhouse, west of Villa Farm (Onion Farm) – Wall Painting

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A former farmhouse, now used for storage purposes. The building has three construction phases. The first, a timber-framed house of the late 16th or early 17th century; this was partially rebuilt (or extended) in sandstone perhaps in the later 17th century; most of the earlier external walling was replaced in brick in the 18th century. Largely brick in English garden wall bond, with sandstone courses to all but the south elevation; internal framed partitions; tiled gable-end roof. Two storeys.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset comprises the rural agricultural landscape which was previously associated with the former farmhouse. Despite no longer being associated with a working farmyard, the setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to the views over the associated agricultural land.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest. It is an example of a former farmhouse built during the 16th-17th century with an unusual high quality interior wall painting (MA04_0146) which depicts Saint Werburgh. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it is no longer set within a working farmyard but still has views over the associated agricultural land and links to the dedication of the church.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1338885>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0046

Asset name: Cross Base south of junction with Wigsey Lane

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305b

National Grid Reference: 369891 389559

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Cross slab

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE: 1346576
HER: 3721.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0038	Stocks South of Junction with Wigsey Lane
MA04_0050	Stone flag wall around old stocks and cross
MA04_0061	Warburton Village Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A cross base of unknown date constructed of stone. The base consists of five large steps round four sides of the cross base which has a square shaped housing for the cross. No record exists of the cross itself.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located within the centre of Warburton Village Conservation Area (MA04_0061). The cross base is located next to some stocks (MA04_0038) at a road junction within Warburton, forming a focal point of the area. Both assets are bound by a Grade II Listed stone flag wall (MA04_0050). The setting comprises the centre of Warburton village. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its historical association with the village. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as a focal point of the village of Warburton. It has group value with the stocks (MA04_0038) and stone flag wall (MA04_0050).

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1346576>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0047

Asset name: Heathlands Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 371182 390145

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1346578
HER: 3775.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0057	Barn northeast of Heathlands Farmhouse

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A late 18th century farmhouse constructed in Flemish bond brickwork with a slate roof and gable chimney stacks. Double-depth central-entrance plan with two storeys and an adjoining garage of a later date to the left. Stone plinth and a central porch of a slightly later date. The four symmetrically placed windows have segmental brick-arched heads with keystones and three-light casements.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located close to the junction of Warburton Lane and Moss Lane, Partington. The landscape comprises agricultural fields and there are key views to the east over the agricultural land. The asset has group value with the associated barn (MA04_0057). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its architectural interest, as a good example of an 18th century farmhouse in the local, brick, vernacular style. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset with the adjacent barn (MA04_0057) and as a dispersed farmstead within agricultural land typical of the area.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1346578>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0048

Asset name: Paddocklake Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 370169 389516

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1347811
HER: 7316.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0061	Warburton Village Conservation Area
MA04_0106	Paddock Lane Farm
MA04_0107	Building at Paddock Lake Farm

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A farmhouse with "TRE 1717" (Thomas Egerton) on date stone above door. The earliest phase at Paddock Lake Farm was probably represented by a cruck framed building, built on a mixture of pad stones and a sandstone plinth, with a two bay, central inglenook plan and one and a half storeys. This was rebuilt in brick and raised to two full storeys in 1717. In the early 19th century a rear two storey wing was added and in the 20th century a two roomed single storey lean-to was added.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Warburton village, a rural and agricultural village with several farmhouses. The asset has long-distance views over agricultural land and the rural location is little altered despite the growth of surrounding industrial towns. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural and historical interest as a good example of an 18th century farmhouse in the vernacular style. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset and is formed by Warburton village and its surrounding agricultural land.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1347811>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0049

Asset name: Church of Saint Werburg

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370479 389152

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1347816
HER: 3799.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0034	Church House
MA04_0059	War memorial in St Werburg' s churchyard

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A church built in 1883-5, to the designs of architect John Douglas for Mr. R. E. Egerton-Warburton. The church is constructed of snecked red sandstone with a clay tile roof. There is a nave with a north aisle and south porch; chancel and north-east tower. The four bay nave/aisle has a moulded sill band. Inside, the church has a nave arcade with octagonal columns and moulded capitals and bases. There are also arch-braced roof trusses and a barrel roof to chancel.' [1].

The font cover is dated 1595 and there is an oak chest from Old Saint Werburg's church. [2]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located within a landscape of agricultural fields. The church is located to the east of Warburton village, on Bent Lane and its quiet churchyard (which contains a listed war memorial MA04_0059) is surrounded by a low stone wall.

The associated parish rooms and caretakers house (MA04_0034) is located directly north of the asset. The church is associated with the wider 19th century changes to the village of Warburton that occurred during the restoration of the village under the benefaction of Egerton-Warburton.

The quiet, rural, agricultural setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the heritage asset. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural and historical interest as it was designed by architect John Douglas for R. E. Egerton-Warburton. It has heritage value due to the historic interest as it retains the fontcover and oak chest from the earlier 16th century Old Church of Saint Werburg (MA04_0001). The

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset and is formed by the wider village of Warburton, particularly those elements added in the 19th century. The rural context of the church and its churchyard also contributes to the asset's setting. The church has group value with the associated parish rooms and caretakers house (MA04_0034) and the listed war memorial (MA04_0059) within the churchyard.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1347816>
- 2 <http://warburtonchurch.co.uk/>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0050

Asset name: Stone flag wall around old stocks and cross

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 369884 389563

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Wall

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1356493
HER: 3721.2.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0038	Stocks South of Junction with Wigsey Lane
MA04_0046	Cross Base south of junction with Wigsey Lane
MA04_0061	Warburton Village Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'An 18th or 19th century stone flag wall of local red sandstone. Approximately 25m of wall including a length of the same wall on Wigsey Lane.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located within the centre of Warburton Village Conservation Area (MA04_0061). The wall, stocks (MA04_0038) and cross base (MA04_0046) form a focal point of the area. The setting comprises the centre of Warburton village. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest and association with Warburton village and group value with the stocks (MA04_0038) and cross base (MA04_0046). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as a focal point for the village of Warburton.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1356493>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0051

Asset name: Barn to south west of The Bent Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370383 389132

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Barn

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1356530
HER: 3688.1.1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0035	The Bent Farmhouse

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A barn, approximately 1600 in date, the date of the associated Bent Farmhouse (MA04_0035). The barn is of cruck frame construction with a stone plinth, there are remnants of wall frame otherwise the barn is of brick with a clay tile roof, which replaces the original thatch. There are four pairs of crucks now with two storeys throughout with doors in the north side, lean-to at rear and three-bay cart shed at right.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located off a quiet country lane, directly across from, but screened from, the Church of Saint Werburg (MA04_0049). The landscape comprises agricultural fields. The setting of the asset is formed by the working farm within which the barn is located and the associated Bent Farmhouse (MA04_0035) and surrounding farmland. The house is directly associated with Bent Lane, formerly a private lane for the farm. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest as a good example of an early 17th century barn with a cruck-frame construction. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its location on a working farm and also due to the association with Bent Lane and the wider village of Warburton.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1356530>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0052

Asset name: The School

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 371104 389220

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Education
School

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1356531
HER: 3797.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0042	Post Office House

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A former school now a house, constructed in 1871-2 to the designs of architect John Douglas. The building is of Flemish bond brick with stone and terracotta dressings and a clay tile roof. The schoolroom itself was formerly open to the roof but has been floored over in conversion to a house. There is a wing at the rear and a porch at the left. The building is three-bays with a projecting chimney stack between bays one and two with decorative brick diagonally set clustered shafts.' [1]

Setting description:

The former school is located 1km to the east of Warburton village, on the edge of a small cluster of rural buildings, with agricultural fields to the south and north over Dunham road. Although the asset is distant from the village centre it retains an architectural link to the village through its John Douglas design, as does Post Office House (MA04_0042) in close proximity. This architectural relationship alongside its location in a smaller rural cluster is a key element of its setting, positively contributing to an understanding of its previous functional legibility.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural and historical interest as it was designed by the architect John Douglas and is an example of the 19th century regeneration of the village. Although it is located outside the village centre, the relationship with the village is legible through this architectural consistency, and this forms a key part of the setting which positively contributes to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1356531>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0053

Asset name: Timber-framed farm building, south side of Warburton Park farmyard

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370163 390199

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Barn

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1356532
HER: 383.1.1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0111	Warburton Park Farm
-----------	---------------------

MA04_0142	Pillow Mound, east of Warburton Park Farm (possible)
-----------	--

MA04_0147	Warburton Park
-----------	----------------

MA04_0156	Irregular Linear Cropmarks north-west of Warburton Park (site of)
-----------	---

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A 17th century farm outbuilding. It is likely that this farm building coincided with the original manor building that was present at Warburton Park (MA04_0147), and was possibly used as labourer's accommodation. The outbuilding also represents the earliest phase of the current Warburton Park Farm (MA04_0111).' [1].

'The building is box-framed with stone plinth, brick nogging and slate roof. One cell which is open to the roof and has had large double-doors inserted in one side.

Two of the sides retain the majority of timber members which are in square panels with diagonal braces and built off a stone plinth.

The outermost panels of the longer wall appear to have blocked doorways. The other two sides are completely rebuilt in brick. Weather-vane on roof.' [2]

Setting description:

The setting comprises Warburton Park Farm (MA04_0111) and the large unenclosed farmyard the outbuilding is located within.

Despite the distance from the village, it is indicative of the 19th century regeneration of the village which has been mirrored elsewhere within the village.

The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest as a 17th century farm building which retains some original timbers. The asset also holds historic value due to its association with the medieval deer park at Warburton (MA04_0147). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its continued association with a working farm.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Lee, A. and Reader, R. (2020), Historic Environment Assessment, GMSF Land Allocations, Trafford, GMA45 New Carrington. Appendix 2 (Archaeological Resource), University of Salford Manchester
- 2 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1356531>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0054

Asset name: Church of St. Helen

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369727 391129

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Anglican church

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE: 1391661
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0056	War Memorial
-----------	--------------

MA04_0085	Hollinfare Cemetery, Hollins Green
-----------	------------------------------------

MA04_0088	The Old Vicarage, School Lane, Rixton
-----------	---------------------------------------

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A small Anglican Church constructed approximately 1770 and extensively remodelled in 1882 with further 20th century internal alterations. The church is constructed of red brick with a stone slate roof with simple Gothic Revival detailing.' [1]

Setting description:

The church is located to the north of Hollins Green village on an island between the junctions of Dam Lane, School Lane and Manchester Road. The setting of the church is formed by the village and residential buildings within it. The church, alongside the public house and war memorial (MA04_0056), formerly held a prominent position, denoting the northern extent of the village. Later changes in the road network and the addition of the A57 Manchester Road have diminished the prominence of the asset. However, the area is still quite quiet. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the church is derived from its architectural and historical interest, as a Gothic style church constructed in 1770. The asset has a group value through its association with the adjacent war memorial (MA04_0057) and cemetery (MA04_0085). The semi-rural setting and relationship with Hollins Green makes a positive contribution to the asset's heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1391661>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0055

Asset name: Milestone

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369772 390908

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Milestone

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1392448
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0083	Manchester Ship Canal

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A milestone, probably early 19th century in date, The asset is of stone and triangular in form with a flat top and straight back. Incised lettering reads 'TO WARRINGTON 8 MILES' (left); 'TO MANCHESTER 12 MILES' (right).' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is semi-rural, located within the village of Hollins Green. The setting of the asset is on the side of the A57 Manchester Road. The setting also comprises residential properties within the village and Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083) further south-east. Now largely lost within a front garden and the setting has been diminished by the changes to the local road hierarchy. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest due to its former association with the old route of the Manchester Road, prior to its diversion south on the A57 Manchester Road. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the asset's heritage value as it is now diminished due to road changes.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1392448>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0056

Asset name: War Memorial

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369701 391153

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commemorative
War memorial

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1392459
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0054	Church of St. Helen
MA04_0085	Hollinfare Cemetery, Hollins Green

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A war memorial with inscribed base and square column surmounted by a cross commemorating local soldiers who fell during the First and Second World Wars. The memorial is of sandstone, erected approximately 1920, with a World War II inscription added at a later date. A band around the top of the base reads "Remember those men/of Hollinfare who/gave their lives in/the Great War 1914-1919". East elevation displays names of 12 men. West elevation displays "1939.1945" and names of three men. Memorial sits upon a traffic island enclosed by black and gold iron bollards.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed at the focal point of the broad junction of Dam Lane and School Lane within Hollins Green. The location between the Church of St Helen (MA04_0054) and Hollinfare cemetery (MA04_0085) creates a group value in this location. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its historical interest as a memorial to the local population lost in the First and Second World War. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset and has a prominent location within the village. The asset also has a group value with the Church of St Helen (MA04_0054) and Hollinfare cemetery (MA04_0085).

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1392459>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0057

Asset name: Barn northeast of Heathlands Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-313
National Grid Reference: 371194 390153

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Barn
Period(s): Medieval,
Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1392565
HER: 3775.1.1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0047	Heathlands Farmhouse

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A cruck barn of 15th or 16th century origin with later 18, 19th and 20th century additions. The barn is mainly constructed of 18th century red brick with a slate roof. The barn represents a rare survival of a multifunctional cow house and hayloft in the north Cheshire plain, demonstrating a development of function throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, manifested in its building materials and layout.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located on a quiet lane. The setting comprises a small farmstead with the associated Heathlands farmhouse (MA04_0047). The landscape comprises agricultural fields and there are key views to the east over the agricultural land. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as an example of a cruck barn with 15th or 16th century origins, and represents the rare survival of a multifunctional cowhouse with medieval elements. The barn is significant as it forms an important element of the small farmstead together with the associated Heathlands Farmhouse. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution the heritage value of the asset, due to its agricultural location.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1392565>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0058

Asset name: Glazebrook Station, including station house and north platform building

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369547 392474

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway station

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1393556
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0094	Railway Cottages, 1 to 5 Glazebrook Lane, Rixton
-----------	--

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A railway station, built 1872, on the Liverpool to Manchester line of the Cheshire Lines Committee. The listing includes the station house and the north platform building. The buildings are constructed of brick in English garden wall bond with sandstone dressings and a Welsh slate roof incorporating fishscale bands.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset comprises the Liverpool to Manchester railway line, which is still in use. The setting is rural, with agricultural fields to the south of the asset. To the south-west of the asset are some railway cottages. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as an extant example of a railway station on the Liverpool to Manchester line of the Cheshire Lines Committee. The station has a group value with the Grade II listed stations at Sankey, Widnes and Hough Green which were similarly designed and built in the same year, but are located out of the study area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its location next to the functioning railway.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1393556>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0059

Asset name: War memorial in St Werburg' s churchyard

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370460 389148

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commemorative
War memorial

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1431681
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0034	Church House
MA04_0049	Church of Saint Werburg

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A First World War memorial located in the churchyard of the Church of Saint Werburg (MA04_0049), Warburton. Dated 1920, with the names of those lost during the Second World War added later. Sculpted from Aberdeen granite, in a simple Celtic cross-style design.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset comprises the churchyard of the Church of Saint Werburg (MA04_0049). The setting is rural and is formed by the agricultural fields within the landscape beyond the churchyard. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest as a memorial to the local population lost in the First and Second World War. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its churchyard location.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1431681>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0060

Asset name: Rixton Old Hall moated site

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 368370 389395

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Great hall

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE: 1011147
HER: 515/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0019	Rixton Old Hall
MA04_0083	Manchester Ship Canal

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The monument is Rixton Old Hall medieval moated site. It includes a sub-rectangular island surrounded by a waterlogged moat. Thirteenth-century documentary sources indicate that it once formed part of the medieval village of Rixton. The island's maximum dimensions measure approximately 70m by 55m and it contains earthworks in its northern half that include two levelled areas: the larger measuring approximately 15 metres by 12 metres and surrounded on three sides by a low bank up to 0.3 metres high and 1 metre wide; the smaller measuring approximately 8 metres square. The surrounding moat has mainly precipitous sides with the water level approximately 1 metre below the interior level. It varies in width between 14 metres -30 metres and is widest at the south-eastern corner. Access to the island is by a modern brick bridge that is thought to be on the site of the original entrance. The village of Rixton is mentioned in 13th century documents. Between 1200 and 1332 successive lords of the manor were named Alan de Rixton. In 1384 William de Rixton sold all his lands in Rixton to Richard de Mascy and the Mascy family lived at Rixton Hall until the 18th century. The present house lies immediately to the south of the moat and was constructed in 1822. The extent and survival of any other remains of the deserted village are not presently known and hence not included in the scheduling. Excluded from the scheduling are all fences and gateposts on the island, the modern brick bridge, a modern sluice close to the moat's north-eastern corner and a wooden jetty at the south-eastern corner but the ground beneath all these features is included.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located on a private lane just off the busier A57 Manchester Road. The wider landscape comprises agricultural land with the Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083) to the south. The moated site largely lies in agricultural land with a landfill site to the southwest and Rixton Old Hall

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

(MA04_0019) to the south. The setting has been diminished by the use of adjacent land as a landfill site and makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and archaeological interest as a medieval moated site, which still includes the waterlogged moat. It shares an association and group value with the 19th century, Rixton Old Hall (MA04_0019) to the south. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1011147>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0061

Asset name: Warburton Village Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 369893 389563

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Village

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0001	Old Church of Saint Werburg
MA04_0037	Shippon to west of Wigsey Farmhouse
MA04_0038	Stocks South of Junction with Wigsey Lane
MA04_0039	Sundial to south west of Old Church of Saint Werburg
MA04_0040	Wigsey Farmhouse
MA04_0041	Lychgate, Old Church of Saint Werburg
MA04_0046	Cross Base south of junction with Wigsey Lane
MA04_0048	Paddocklake Farmhouse
MA04_0050	Stone flag wall around old stocks and cross
MA04_0098	Cottages, formerly the Pipe and Punchbowl alehouse
MA04_0100	Toll Bridge
MA04_0101	Ditchfield Cottage
MA04_0102	Cross Cottage
MA04_0103	Warburton Cross Farm
MA04_0105	Whitelake Farm
MA04_0107	Building at Paddock Lake Farm
MA04_0124	St Werburg' s church, churchyard and buildings (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The Warburton Village conservation area is a modest and predominantly residential area. Warburton is located in the metropolitan borough of Trafford, on the south bank of the River Mersey. It has a long and

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

continuous history both of settlement and working the surrounding land for agricultural purposes. The presence of an early medieval priory is of historic value within the conservation area. The architecture within the conservation area typically follows a distinctive local vernacular which combines the detailing of the Arts and Crafts style with a local characteristic for two-storey buildings, the upper storey of which is set high up under the pitched roof with large gable dormers.' [1]

Setting description:

Views from the conservation area outwards across the surrounding flat fields are of particular note for their long-distance range. Warburton and the wider surrounding area are predominantly rural and agricultural in character. The long-range rural views over agricultural land are characteristic of the area and make a positive contribution to its heritage value. The village is particularly notable for being both linked to, yet remaining distinctly unchanged, by the industrialisation of Greater Manchester. The proximity of the Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083) brought this industrialisation close by but Warburton has remained distinctly rural and agricultural in character.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the conservation area is derived from its historic interest and its long history of settlement from the medieval period. It also has historic and architectural interest due to the influence of John Douglas on its Arts and Crafts architecture. This has influenced its character that reflects the surrounding agricultural landscape, largely unchanged by the spread of Manchester. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to the long range views over agricultural land.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/November-2016/caa-Warburton-Village-Oct-2016.pdf>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0062

Asset name: Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 372531 388114

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Workers village

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0013	The Hollies
MA04_0015	Greenbank
MA04_0016	Orchard View
MA04_0018	Willow Cottage
MA04_0030	Manor Farmhouse with forecourt railings and gates
MA04_0031	The Village Farmhouse including Gatepiers

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area is located approximately four miles west of Altrincham in the borough of Trafford. The special historic interest of the Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area is inextricably linked with the history of the Dunham Massey estate. The village was established in response to the philanthropic desire to house the estate's growing number of workers, as was becoming increasingly popular with estate owners from the 18th century onwards. The village is especially notable for still maintaining its links with the Dunham Massey estate. The historic high status of the village is clearly indicated through the 2nd Earl of Warrington's decision to build the dower house here for the widowed countess (now Manor House Farm MA04_0030). The much larger and grander house contrasts the more modest domestic scale of the workers' cottages. It is notable that a number of other larger houses were built in Dunham Woodhouses in the century after the dower house, another clear indication of its higher status within the wider estate.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the conservation area is agricultural fields, farmland and farmsteads around the village to the north-west of the Bridgewater Canal and north of the River Bollin. It is located approximately one mile to the north-west of the Dunham Massey estate for which it was built as worker's accommodation. Although it

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomeedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

retains a distant visual relationship with the edge of Dunham Massey the presence of the Bridgewater Canal which is located on an embankment means the setting of the conservation area does not extend to the estate. However, the survival of farmland around the conservation area means that the setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest from the distinct style and scale of the workers' accommodation. The heritage value of the Dunham Woodhouses Conservation Area and the proposed boundary extensions stem from the original establishment of the village in connection with the nearby Dunham Massey estate. This has led to a distinct style and scale of workers' accommodation which remains clearly discernible and generally little altered at Dunham Woodhouses. The decision to establish a dower house in Dunham Woodhouses diversified its architecture, resulting in the distinctive blend of modest workers' cottages and grander houses. [1] The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to the rural, agricultural location.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/November-2016/caa-Dunham-Woodhouses-Oct-2016.pdf>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0069

Asset name: Agden Bridge, Spring Lane, Lymm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-312b

National Grid Reference: 371600 386670

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Bridge

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH12850
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0082	The Bridgewater Canal

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Agden bridge, a locally listed building. [1] It is a minor waterways place on the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082) that carries a minor road, Spring Lane, over the canal. [2] It is a red brick bridge with stone copings typical of the design utilised on the Bridgewater Canal.

Setting description:

The setting of the bridge is formed by the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082). The setting is also rural and comprises the agricultural fields which are present to the north and south of the canal. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as a historic crossing place associated with the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082) and as a good example of the design of canal bridge architecture. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due its rural location over the canal.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Monument Full Report
- 2 <https://canalplan.uk/place/4op5>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0070

Asset name: Lamp Post at the Junction of Mill Lane & Birch Brook Road, Lymm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370220 388470

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Lamp post

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH12863
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A typical example of a Victorian cast-iron lamp post. The twin lamp post is black with traditional fittings to the top.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located on a small island on the junction between Mill Lane and Birch Brook Road. The setting is semi-rural and comprises Heatley village and the agricultural fields which surround the village. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest as an example of Victorian street furniture. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its prominent location on the road junction.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Monument Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0073

Asset name: 13 Mill Lane, Heatley

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370250 388450

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH12875
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0043	The Manor House

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A locally listed house, presumed to be early 19th century has been split internally into two flats. The 1882 map of Cheshire [1] suggests it was formerly a public house.' [2]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset comprises the village of Heatley and the agricultural fields which surround it. The building is located at the junction of Birch Brook Road and Mill Lane. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as a 19th century former public house. The asset has group value with the Manor house (MA04_0043). The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Ordnance Survey (1882) Six inch map. Available online at <https://maps.nls.uk/view/102341002>
- 2 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Monument Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0082

Asset name: The Bridgewater Canal

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-312b

National Grid Reference: 371386 386840

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Canal

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7173
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0002	The Bridgewater Canal Lloyd Bridge
MA04_0003	The Bridgewater Canal Burford Lane Aqueduct
MA04_0021	The Bridgewater Canal Grantham's Bridge
MA04_0025	The Nook and pump and trough in the grounds
MA04_0027	Burford Lane Warehouse and House attached
MA04_0044	The Bridgewater Canal, Case to Waterpoint on south bank of canal, 15 metres west of Agden Bridge
MA04_0069	Agden Bridge, Spring Lane, Lymm
MA04_0166	Agden Salt Works (site of)
MA04_0181	Obelisk in Whiteoaks Wood
MA04_0191	Lymm Village Centre Conservation Area
MA04_0197	Bridgewater Canal Aqueduct and adjoining bridge 1/4 mile south of Woodhouse Lane Aqueduct
MA04_0250	Lymm New Road Area Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The Bridgewater Canal was constructed in 1759 by the famous engineer James Brindley, at the behest of the Duke of Bridgewater in order to transport coal from his mines at Worsley.

It was the first canal to be constructed without the presence of a pre-existing water course, signifying that water transport no longer needed to be thought of in terms of improving the navigability of existing rivers. [1]. The entire canal is 65km and extends from Runcorn to Leigh.' [2].

The stretch of the Bridgewater Canal in MA04, extends from Lymm to Agden Bridge (MA04_0069), east of Broomedge. [3]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomeedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Setting description:

The section of the Bridgewater Canal in MA04, extends from Lymm to Agden Bridge (MA04_0069), east of Broomeedge. To the east around Lymm, the setting of the canal comprises the village and the residential properties which are built up on either side of the canal. As the canal extends east through the community area, the setting is largely rural and mainly comprises long range views over agricultural fields with a few farmsteads, on both sides of the canal. The setting also comprises the bridges and crossings which take several roads and country lanes over the canal. The setting of the canal between Lymm Marina and Agden Bridge (MA04_0069) is mainly rural and includes long range views over agricultural fields surrounding the canal. The quiet, peaceful setting and views over the agricultural land positively contribute to the heritage value of the asset and experience of those who use it for leisure purposes.

Asset value assessment:

Although the Bridgewater Canal is now mainly used for leisure, rather than transportation, the asset still holds historical and architectural interest. This is through its history as one of the most notable canals in the region and the first canal to be built without a pre-existing water course. Its links to renowned engineer James Brindley also contributes to the value of the canal. The quiet, peaceful setting and views over the agricultural land positively contribute to the heritage value of the asset and experience of those who use it for leisure purposes.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Nevell, M and Wyke, T (2010) Bridgewater 250: The Archaeology of the World's First Industrial Canal
- 2 www.bridgewatercanal.co.uk
- 3 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH21049>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0083

Asset name: Manchester Ship Canal

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 370083 391006

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Canal

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0033	Milestone
MA04_0055	Milestone
MA04_0060	Rixton Old Hall moated site
MA04_0090	Village Shop, 524 and 526, Manchester Road, Rixton
MA04_0100	Toll Bridge
MA04_0140	Hollins Ferry
MA04_0145	Mill Bank Industrial Complex (site of)
MA04_0151	Earthworks (possible site of hamlet)
MA04_0175	Millbank Hall
MA04_0191	Lymm Village Centre Conservation Area
MA04_0250	Lymm New Road Area Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The Manchester Ship Canal is a 36-mile-long (58 km) inland waterway in the North West of England linking Manchester to the Irish Sea. [1]. Starting at the Mersey Estuary near Liverpool, it generally follows the original routes of the rivers Mersey and Irwell through the historic counties of Cheshire and Lancashire. The construction of the Manchester Ship Canal in 1894 transformed Manchester and Salford into the world's largest inland port. Construction of the Ship Canal began in 1887, for economic reasons, as the cost of dues charged by the Port of Liverpool were such that it was often cheaper to import goods to Manchester from Hull. The construction of a ship canal had been mooted as a way of avoiding the expensive fees and avoiding having to use the railways. Its construction obliterated large parts of the former Mersey and Irwell navigation and truncated a number of the meanders of the River Mersey, some of which have now dried out and been reclaimed. Many waterways including the River Bollin and the Mersey still discharge into the ship canal. When the ship canal opened in January 1894 it was the largest river navigation canal in the world and

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

enabled the new Port of Manchester to become one of Britain's busiest ports, despite being about 40 miles (64 km) inland.' [2]

Setting description:

The asset passes through a variety of rural and urban landscapes from Manchester to the Mersey Estuary . Much of the canal follows the course of the River Mersey, and therefore through the Mersey valley. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset lies within its historical interest, as it is one of the most notable canals in the region and the worlds largest river navigation canal at the time of construction. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to its location by the River Mersey.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Owen, D (1983), The Manchester Ship Canal, Manchester University Press
- 2 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH24520>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0084

Asset name: The Old Smithy, Dam Lane, Rixton

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369660 391160

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Blacksmiths workshop

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH12932
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A small single storey smithy to the north of the junction of Dam Lane and School Lane in Hollins Green. The asset is still in use as a Smithy.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural, located to the north of Hollins Green village. To the north, the area comprises agricultural fields and Hollinfare cemetery (MA04_0085). To the south, the area comprises residential properties within the village. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest from its location within the historic Hollins Green village. This was a busy staging post in the 19th century and the necessity for a smithy is a reflection of this. Its value is also derived from its continuous historic use as a smithy up until the present day. The asset's semi-rural setting and association with the village contributes positively to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Monument Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0085

Asset name: Hollinfare Cemetery, Hollins Green

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369690 391250

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Cemetery

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0054	Church of St. Helen
MA04_0056	War Memorial

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Hollinfare Cemetery was opened as a burial ground of the Warrington Rural District Council, in the parish of Rixton with Glazebrook, after the old churchyard at St Helen's Church (MA04_0054) became full. The first burial took place on 13 December 1894. The cemetery is evidence of the area's rich history and industrial heritage. Many people moved here to help build the railways and the Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083), and to work at the wire works and soap factories. Farmers, blacksmiths, weavers, lock keepers, shoe makers, wheelwrights, tailors, teachers and coal carters are all buried at Hollinfare. [1] The cemetery is multi-denominational, with six Commonwealth War graves. The six identified casualties are from the First and Second World War: J Madden, E Atherton, Leslie Herbert Hilton, John Killen, James Herbert Newton and Harry Simpson.' [2]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset comprises its edge-of-village location and the arable fields which lie north of the cemetery. The character is peaceful which is heightened by the tall trees and fence which surround the cemetery, creating a quiet experience for contemplation, reflection and remembrance. The cemetery forms a discrete group with the Church of St. Helen (MA04_0054) and the War Memorial (MA04_0056) at the junction of Dam Lane and School Lane. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as a place of remembrance and reflection. The asset also holds group value with the Church of St Helen (MA04_0054) and the War

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Memorial (MA04_0056) located at the junction of Dam Lane and School Lane. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the asset's heritage value due to its rural location and peaceful character.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <https://www.warrington.gov.uk/history-and-heritage-our-cemeteries>
- 2 <https://www.cwgc.org/visit-us/find-cemeteries-memorials/cemetery-details/40729/HOLLINFARE%20CEMETERY/>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0086

Asset name: The Black Swan Public House, Manchester Road, Rixton

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369770 391150

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Public house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH12934
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The Black Swan is a public house located at the junction of Dam Lane and Manchester Road in Hollins Green. The building is locally listed. The building is rendered and white washed and appears to have several additional phases. To the north and east are a car park and beer garden.' [1]

Setting description:

The public house is located in a prominent position at the eastern entrance to the village, on the edge of the shallow flood plain of the Glaze Brook. The setting of the asset positively contributes to its heritage value, as its prominent position at the eastern edge of the village explains its relationship with the people who live in the village and the surrounding countryside.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its historical interest, as an inn on the Manchester to Liverpool coaching route. Its setting positively contributes to its value as its relationship with the village, road system and rural communities it serves can still be appreciated despite the construction of the new A57 Manchester Road. The setting of the asset positively contributes to its heritage value, as its prominent position at the eastern edge of the village explains its relationship with the people who live in the village and the surrounding country side.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomeedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Monument Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0087

Asset name: 34 to 40 (even), School Lane, Rixton

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369510 391080

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH12935
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A short row of terraces on School Lane, Rixton. The houses are rendered and painted white. The houses are set slightly closer to the road than other houses on the road, but are otherwise not architecturally interesting on the exterior.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the residential properties within the rural village of Rixton. The setting is also formed by the agricultural fields to the north of School Lane. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its historical interest as one of the earliest remaining rows of terraces in Hollins Green. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its location within the rural village of Rixton.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Monument Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0088

Asset name: The Old Vicarage, School Lane, Rixton

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369410 391030

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Vicarage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH12936
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0054	Church of St. Helen

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The asset is the former vicarage, located on School Lane at the northern edge of Hollins Green. The house is one of the largest detached residential properties in the village. The asset is notable as it sits back from the road within a large plot and is distinct from the general grain of housing along School Lane, which is largely mid-sized semi-detached properties.' [1]

Setting description:

The vicarage is linked to the Church of St Helen (MA04_0054) and was originally distinct from the small village. The residential development of Hollins Green means that it is now just one in a row of the houses set to the north of School Lane. Whilst it is architecturally distinct, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its architectural interest, as the size and style of the building is unique within this row of houses. Whilst it is architecturally distinct, the setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Monument Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0089

Asset name: Warrington and Stockport Branch of the London and North Western Railway

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 371023 388324

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The former Warrington and Stockport Branch of the London and North Western Railway, which is now partially in use as the Trans-Pennine trail. The section with the community area extends from Lymm to north of Dunham Town.' [1]

Setting description:

The section of the former railway line within MA04, extends from Lymm to just north of Dunham town. To the east around Lymm, the setting is formed by the village and residential properties south of the former railway line. As the asset extends east through the community area, the setting is largely rural and is formed by agricultural fields to the north and south. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its historical interest as a demonstration of the growth of the railway within Cheshire. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its rural location.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 https://www.transpenninetrail.org.uk/?doing_wp_cron=1606392450.7191030979156494140625

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0090

Asset name: Village Shop, 524 and 526, Manchester Road, Rixton

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369760 390990

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Greengrocers shop

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH12938
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0083	Manchester Ship Canal

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The asset includes three properties: the former post office - now a house, a shop and a house. The buildings are rendered and white washed.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the village of Hollins Green and the 20th century residential properties that are located on the street. The setting is rural and comprises agricultural fields and the Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083), which lie south of the village. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as one of the oldest properties still extant in Hollins Green. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Monument Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0093

Asset name: Mount Pleasant Farm, Glazebrook Lane, Rixton

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369900 391530

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH12941
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A farm constructed in the mid-19th century to the north-east of Hollins Green. The farm consists of a farmhouse with a large range of associated farm buildings to the rear. The buildings appear to be extant although they are now in use as office buildings, with the immediate land in use as a car park.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural and is formed by the agricultural land which surrounds the asset. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its architectural interest as an example of 19th century farm architecture, common to this part of Cheshire. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, as it illustrates the historical relationship with the landscape, as a former working farm.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Monument Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0094

Asset name: Railway Cottages, 1 to 5 Glazebrook Lane, Rixton

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369590 392480

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH12942
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0058	Glazebrook Station, including station house and north platform building
-----------	---

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A row of small cottages located adjacent to Glazebrook Station (MA04_0058). The 19th century cottages are rendered and white-washed with contrasting black hood moulds. The cottages were constructed in association with the railway.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the Manchester to Liverpool Railway Line and Glazebrook railway station (MA04_0058). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its historical interest and association with Glazebrook station and the railway. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as railway cottages which are still associated with a running railway line.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Monument Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0095

Asset name: Ivy Cottage, 77 Dam Lane, Rixton

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 368470 392010

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH12943
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Ivy Cottage is a post-medieval cottage located off Dam Lane, Rixton. The building is white rendered with black painted features such as the window sills. The building is located to the north-west of Birch Farm, which is a working farm, and it is possible the cottage is associated with the farm.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the cottage comprises the working Birch Farm which is located to the south east of the building. The cottage is slightly screened from the farm by some trees and hedges. The setting also comprises the arable fields which are associated with the farm. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its architectural and historical interest as a surviving example of a post-medieval cottage in this area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Monument Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0098

Asset name: Cottages, formerly the Pipe and Punchbowl alehouse

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 369760 389620

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Beer house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2229.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0001	Old Church of Saint Werburg
MA04_0061	Warburton Village Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A four bay, two-storey cottage of late 18th century date, on the western side of Church Green. It has Vernacular detailing including brick mullion windows (possible late), and a dog and tooth string course between the first and second storeys.

The western end cottage was the location of an alehouse known as the "Pipe and Punchbowl" in the 18th and early 19th century. The earliest references to alehouses in Warburton occur in 1746 when Thomas Chantler and John Highfield had licences. Pipe and Punchbowl occupied by William Warburton (1733-1822) from approximately 1770 until his death. Its licence was withdrawn around 1851.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural and is formed by Church Green, Warburton. The setting comprises the other similar residential properties to the north and east of the asset, and the Old Church of Saint Werburg (MA04_0001) to the south-west.

Views west over the agricultural land are obscured by tall trees. The eastern most cottage has views east over the agricultural land. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its architectural and historical interest as a set of late 18th century cottages, one of which was formerly an alehouse. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its rural location within Church Green.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0099

Asset name: Ivy Cottage

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 369800 389610

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2231.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Ivy Cottage is a small two-up two-down brick labourer's cottage of the 18th century on the corner of Wigsey Lane and Church Green. Building design shows the influence of noted Victorian architect John Douglas.' [1]

Setting description:

The cottage is located in a prominent position on the junction of Church Green and Wigsey Lane, where there is a bend in the road. The setting of the asset is rural and is formed by the residential properties in the village and the arable fields to the south, of which views extend out from the asset. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the cottage.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its architectural interest, as it shows the influence of the architect John Douglas. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to its rural location.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0100

Asset name: Toll Bridge

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 369800 389700

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Toll bridge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2232.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0061	Warburton Village Conservation Area
MA04_0083	Manchester Ship Canal

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The bridge was built in 1863 by the Rixton and Warburton Bridge Company to replace the nearby Hollins Ferry at a cost of £550. The original stone bridge across the ancient course of the River Mersey is still in use. It has a span of 42.06 metres and is 8.53 metres wide. It originally had cast-iron crash barriers, although only one short stretch now remains. When the course of the River Mersey was diverted with the building of the Manchester Ship Canal (1888-94) (MA04_0083) a high level iron bridge was built across the canal, although the 1863 toll bridge remained in use. Hollins Ferry eventually bought by bridge owners.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by agricultural fields which were previously the ancient course of the River Mersey, before it was diverted to form part of the Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as a historic crossing point of the River Mersey. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the heritage value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0101

Asset name: Ditchfield Cottage

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 369810 389620

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Cottage home

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2233.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA04_0061 Warburton Village Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The cottage lies on the eastern side of Church Green and is a three-bay, two-storey, timber-framed former farmhouse. It has a service area and a housebody with inglenook fireplace, probably 17th century, which was rebuilt in brick in the Douglas style during the late 19th century. It is present on the 1757 estate plan and occupied in 1839 by William Richardson and John Williamson.

Originally it was a domestic one-storey cruck building probably of two bays. It saw progressive changes in the building materials used, from timber and thatch to brick and slate, an expansion of floor area in keeping with the trends of the Great Rebuilding in this region), and a specialisation in room space (the addition of the inglenook fireplace to form a formal parlour and the creation of three bedrooms).

The renovation work in the John Douglas style marks the last flourish of the Warburton estate before it was sold in 918.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Church Green and the other residential properties of a similar architectural style and date.

The setting is rural and also comprises the agricultural fields which surround the residential properties. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its architectural design which was influenced by the architect John Douglas. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to the rural location amongst other buildings of a similar style and date.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0102

Asset name: Cross Cottage

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 369860 389580

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2234.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0061	Warburton Village Conservation Area
-----------	-------------------------------------

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Cross Cottage is a brick, two-storey, roughly square building. This is all that remains of a larger building which was demolished in the early 20th century. The larger building comprised a timber-framed two- or three-bay eastern wing, which was almost certainly the earlier part of the structure and may have been 17th century in origin. Present on the 1757 estate map.' [1] [2]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural and is formed by the residential properties in the village and the arable fields to the south, of which views extend out from the asset. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the cottage.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as an illustration of the evolution of Warburton village. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to the rural location and views south over the arable fields.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 1757 Plan of the Manor of Warburton. In the County of Chester belonging to Sir Peter Warburton of Arley
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0103

Asset name: Warburton Cross Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 369890 389530

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2235.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0061	Warburton Village Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A rectangular brick farmhouse, two storeys, on the western side of Townfield Lane. Name probably taken from its proximity to the cross in the village'. [1] A farmstead is shown on the 1757 estate map. [2]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural and is formed by the residential properties in the village and the arable fields to the west and south, of which views extend out from the asset. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived both from its architectural and its historical interest as an illustration of the evolution of Warburton. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to the rural location and views south over the arable fields.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.
- 2 1997. The Warburton Archaeological Survey. In the County of Chester belonging to Sir Peter Warburton of Arley

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0104

Asset name: Parkgate Farm (formerly River Cottage)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 369940 389670

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2238.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A 17th century farmstead shown on the 1757 estate map'. [1] The building is L-shaped with two-stories and constructed from brick with a slate roof on the site. In 1648 the farm was occupied by Richard Rowlinson and occupied in 1778 by George Rowlinson and John Lowe. In 1839 occupied by John Lowe with 11/3/4 acres, who also held Poolhead Farm on the opposite side of the road. [2] [3]

Setting description:

The asset is located at the western edge of Warburton village. The asset is set within a landscape of agricultural fields with long range views across this landscape. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its historical interest and demonstrates the evolution of Warburton village. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value, due to the long-range views over the adjacent arable fields.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 1757. Plan of the Manor of Warburton. In the County of Chester belonging to Sir Peter Warburton of Arley

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 2 Unknown (1839) Tithe Map of Warburton in the Parish of Warburton in the County of Chester, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 412/2
- 3 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0105

Asset name: Whitelake Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370120 389510

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2239.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA04_0061 Warburton Village Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

This farm is shown on the 1757 estate plan and is named on the 1839 tithe map of Warburton. [1] 'The only surviving building on the site is a three-bay, two-storey, hand-made brick hay barn. Type Five, with central threshing floor, hay barn to east, and a hay loft over shippon to the west. Honeycomb ventilation holes on the northern and southern elevations.' [2]

Setting description:

The asset is located to the south of Paddock Lane in Warburton within the conservation area (MA04_0061). The asset is surrounded by a number of former farms that have since been converted to residential properties and is typical of Warburton. The surrounding open country side with long-range views is a key aspect of the conservation area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as the last remaining building of an 18th century farm. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to the long-range views over the conservation area (MA04_0061).

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Unknown (1839) Tithe Map of Warburton in the Parish of Warburton in the County of Chester, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 412/2

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0106

Asset name: Paddock Lane Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370190 389540

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2240.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0048	Paddocklake Farmhouse
MA04_0107	Building at Paddock Lake Farm

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A farm on the northern side of Paddock Lane. It has a brick double pile central entrance plan farmhouse with L-shaped range of brick buildings to the north. An investigation was conducted to confirm the extent of the west wing from the east-west line of the present structure towards the line of the road as indicated on the estate map of 1757. The farmhouse structure comprised two wings. The eastern wing was a three storeyed (including the attic), double depth, central staircase plan farmhouse with Georgian detailing. The western wing was a smaller two bay, two storey, structure containing fragmentary remains of a three bay, open hall, cruck timber-framed building dating from the late 15th or 16th centuries. This was originally part of a much larger U-shaped complex, the western and eastern wings of which were demolished when the Georgian farmhouse was built in the period 1757-1839.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located to the north of Paddock Lane in Warburton just outside of the conservation area (MA04_0061). The asset is surrounded by a number of former farms that have since been converted to residential properties and is typical of Warburton. Paddocklake Farm (MA04_0048) and associated building (MA04_0107) are located south of the asset. The surrounding open country side with long-range views is a key aspect of the conservation area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its architectural and historical interest as an 18th century farmhouse with Georgian detailing. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

asset, due to its rural location. The asset also has archaeological interest due to the presence of late 15th to 16th century remains.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0107

Asset name: Building at Paddock Lake Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370180 389510

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Barn

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7316.1.1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0048	Paddocklake Farmhouse
MA04_0061	Warburton Village Conservation Area
MA04_0106	Paddock Lane Farm

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A four-bay, single-storey, timber-framed and brick barn east of the Paddocklake farmhouse (MA04_0048). Only one wall of timber-framing survives on sandstone foundation, on the northern side of the building. The panels are filled by hand-made bricks of the eighteenth century. The roof appears to be fairly modern and is covered in slates. The timber framing, which comprises two rows of square panelling with bay divisions marked by continuous uprights with short straight angle braces to the upper corners, is confined to the central bays. The framing originally sat on a wall plate replaced by a handmade brick plinth. Doorways were added. Each timber had double augured peg holes roughly 1" in diameter at the joints and there are carpenters' marks visible on several timbers. Probably 17th century in origin.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located to the north of Paddock Lane in Warburton within the conservation area (MA04_0061). The asset is a barn next to a former farmhouse (MA04_0048) and although neither have retained their original function, the association can still be appreciated. The asset is surrounded by a number of former farms that have since been converted to residential properties and is typical of Warburton in general. The surrounding open country side with long-range views is a key aspect of the conservation area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its architectural and historical interest as a farm building with possible

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

17th century origins. The asset has group value with Paddocklake farmhouse (MA04_0048). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0108

Asset name: The Saracen's Head Inn

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370630 389320

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Inn

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2245.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The asset is a public house located on Paddock Lane to the east of Warburton Village. A building is recorded on this site on the 1757 estate map. The inn is recorded on the 1839 tithe award. The present two-storey L-shaped brick building, with slate roof, has brick mullion windows and shaped purlins.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural and is formed by Warburton village and the surrounding arable fields, of which views extend out from the asset. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as an illustration of the evolution of Warburton village. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its rural location and views over the surrounding arable fields.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0109

Asset name: Bent Farm – Cattle Shed and Pig Sty

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370390 389150

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Cow house

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 3688.1.2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A mid to late 19th century cattle shed located to the rear of Bent Farmhouse. The asset is probably on the site of an earlier building shown on 1839 Tithe Award [1]. It is brick-built with a slate roof and entrances at both gable ends. There are brick mullion windows at ground level and first floor loading doors into the hayloft. The east elevation has dentilled brickwork. There is an original floor with animal partitions and drainage gullies has been covered by concrete. A small building to the north of the farmhouse had a small lean-to pigsty, constructed of stone slab walls and tiled canopy. The canopy has now collapsed but slabs still upright. Probably dates to approximately 1800 and is represented on the Warburton tithe map.' [2]

Setting description:

The asset is located within Bent Farm to the west of Bent Lane, Warburton which forms its setting. The setting of the asset is rural and is formed by Warburton village and the surrounding mixed use fields, of which views extend out from the asset. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest as an example of a 19th century brick built cattle shed. The asset also holds archaeological interest for its potential to contain below ground remains associated with an earlier structure depicted on the 1839 Warburton tithe map. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, to the views which extend out over the surrounding mixed-use fields.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Unknown (1839) Tithe Map of Warburton in the Parish of Warburton in the County of Chester, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 412/2
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0110

Asset name: Mill Bank Hall (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 370230 390980

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Settlement

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 3730.2.0
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA04_RS008

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0145	Mill Bank Industrial Complex (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'On Burdett's map of Cheshire [1] as a single building called Millbank. Site named as Millbank Hall, with formal and informal gardens and possibly a walled or partially walled kitchen garden. The current house seems modern, but there is a nearby barn of late 18th/early 19th century date in poor condition. [2]. This asset was located by remote sensing survey [3].'

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the current building, agricultural fields and River Mersey. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has limited historical interest as an indicator of the former location of Millbank Hall. The current house appears modern but is likely to have replaced an earlier building. The site may also have archaeological interest as there may be previous building phases below the current building. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its location next to the River Mersey.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Burdett (1770) Burdett's Map of Cheshire
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.
- 3 BID HE-005-0MA04

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0111

Asset name: Warburton Park Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370180 390240

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 383.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0053	Timber-framed farm building, south side of Warburton Park farmyard
MA04_0142	Pillow Mound, east of Warburton Park Farm (possible)
MA04_0147	Warburton Park
MA04_0156	Irregular Linear Cropmarks north-west of Warburton Park (site of)
MA04_0158	Brick Kiln Field south-east of Warburton Park Farmhouse (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A farmhouse which was rebuilt in the mid-18th century, but retains some original Elizabethan fabric. [1] The farmhouse represents the latest phase of the Warburton Park Farm, with the listed timber barn (MA04_0053), representing the earliest phase, which was first mentioned in parish registers from the 17th century. It is likely that the asset is constructed on the site of the former manor house and moat associated with the medieval deer park at Warburton (MA04_0147).' [2]

Setting description:

The setting of the farmhouse comprises the large working farm, in which the asset is located. The asset has long range views over the surrounding agricultural land, particularly over Warburton Park (MA04_0147) to the east. Despite the distance from the village, it is indicative of the 19th century regeneration of the village which has been mirrored elsewhere within the village. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest from the original Elizabethan elements it retains. The asset also has archaeological value as it is possibly constructed over the site of the former manor house and moat associated with the medieval deer park (MA04_0147). The setting is rural

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

and comprises the farmyard and agricultural land, which positively contributes to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.
- 2 Lee, A. and Reader, R. (2020), Historic Environment Assessment, GMSF Land Allocations, Trafford, GMA45 New Carrington. Appendix 2 (Archaeological Resource), University of Salford Manchester

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0112

Asset name: 310 Liverpool Road

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 370280 391370

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 6801.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A square-shaped town house, in a classical Georgian style. A good example of a middle class Georgian country house, exhibiting north country characteristics, these being the lack of parapet, exposed gutters and rough heavy use of lintels without matching quoins. A piece of early 'polite' architecture in the area. The ground floor has a central doorway with triangular pediment, supported by Doric columns. There is a plain cornice and the roof is of old slate, with chimneys to either end, which have altered pots. There is an even window pane arrangement with key stone lintel over. Central open pediment entrance supported by Tuscan columns around a plain fanlight' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is semi-rural, with the asset located on a street with other residential properties in Cadishead. The setting also includes the busy A57 Manchester Road which is located 0.03km south of the asset, but is partially screened by a tree line. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest as a good example of a late 18th century double pile house, built in the Georgian Style, few of which exist in the immediate area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its semi-rural location amongst other residential properties.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0113

Asset name: Overtown Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370280 389380

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7317.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0036	Barn to south west of Overtown Farmhouse
-----------	--

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A farm shown on the 1757 estate map [1] as cluster of buildings. The farmhouse on site is modern and the barn is separately listed (MA04_0036).' [2] The remainder of the farm buildings are modern. It is possible that there are some archaeological remains surviving of the previous farmhouse, farm buildings and farmstead.

Setting description:

The asset is located to the south of Paddock Lane in Warburton. The asset is a farm surrounded by a number of former farms. The asset is located just outside of Warburton Village conservation area (MA04_0061), however it shares the same long-range views which are a key aspect of the conservation area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest as an 18th century typical, working farm on the eastern edge of Warburton. The only surviving building of value is the Grade II listed barn (MA04_0036). The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological potential that former phases of the farmstead may be present under the current buildings. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it continues to be associated with a working farm.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 1757. Plan of the Manor of Warburton. In the County of Chester belonging to Sir Peter Warburton of

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Arley

- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0114

Asset name: Jack Hey Gate Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370980 389900

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7551.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A house and associated barn depicted on the 1839 Warburton tithe map [1]. The first edition Ordnance Survey map [2] shows one oblong building called Jack Haygate Farm. The house and adjacent barn building are situated on their own on Warburton Lane to the north-east of Warburton village and represent a dispersed farmstead or croft.' [3]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural and comprises arable fields which surround the asset. There are long range views from the asset out across the agricultural land, which makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its historical interest as a demonstration of the social and agricultural organisation of the area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it continues to be associated with a working farm.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Unknown (1839) Tithe Map of Warburton in the Parish of Warburton in the County of Chester, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 412/2
- 2 Ordnance Survey (1973) Six Inch to One Mile. Cheshire Sheet 8

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 3 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0115

Asset name: Moss Brow Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370890 389230

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7554.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The asset is a modern range of farm buildings on the site of the earlier Moss Brow Farm. The site was shown on Burdett's map and the 1848 Ordnance Survey map, but individual farms were not named. Moss Brow Farm is shown on the 1873 Ordnance Survey map with four buildings. The farm was also shown on the 1929 Ordnance Survey map, with some additions to the buildings. By 1983 all buildings have changed shape except a rectangular building. Currently the site includes a modern farmhouse by the road with a 1951 outbuilding to the rear. There is a datestone on the site, inscribed '1716 Y.W.M'. On the site there are metal barns and a single-storey farm building to the rear with two windows and a door. The farm is mentioned in the 17th century rental record but the buildings are 19th and 20th century.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting is rural and comprises the village of Warburton and the mixed-use agricultural fields which surround the asset. The long range views from the farm south over the agricultural land makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and archaeological interest as the below ground remains of previous phases of building may be present within the site. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to its rural location and continuous association with a working farm.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0116

Asset name: Longroof Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 371270 389160

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7556.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Longroof Farm depicted on the 1839 Warburton tithe map [1] as "House, Barn, Garden etc". The asset now appears to be a single barn building. On the first edition Ordnance Survey map [2] the site is shown as a single oblong building and named as Longroof Farm. The farmhouse is located in the adjacent plot and appears to copy the John Douglas architectural style.' [3]

Setting description:

The setting is rural and comprises the village of Warburton and the mixed-use agricultural fields which surround the asset. The surrounding agricultural land makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as an extant 19th century farm building. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to its rural location within Warburton village.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Unknown (1839) Tithe Map of Warburton in the Parish of Warburton in the County of Chester, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 412/2
- 2 OS (1873) OS Six Inch - One Mile. Sheet 17.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 3 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0117

Asset name: The Beeches

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 371000 389340

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7557.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The asset is a large double pile house with formal gardens and an adjacent range of outbuildings. The asset appears to have been extended in the post-medieval and modern periods. The asset is shown on Burdett's map of 1777 [1] as one building, as does the 1848 Ordnance Survey.' [2]

Setting description:

The asset is located in a prominent position at the junction of Paddock Lane and Warburton Lane to the east of Warburton. The asset overlooks a small green to the west. The setting of the asset is formed by its garden, beyond which lies the road junction, Warburton village and mixed-use agricultural land. The house is set well back from the road with a variety of boundary treatments - high walls, gates and hedges. The front elevation of the house overlooks the gardens. The surrounding agricultural land makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its architectural and historical interest, as an extant 18th century private house. The setting makes a positive contribution to the asset's heritage value, due to its prominent, rural location.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Burdett (1700's), Burdett's Map of Cheshire
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0118

Asset name: Yew Tree Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 371190 389250

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7558.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Yew Tree Farm is shown as an unnamed site on Burdett's map [1]. The Warburton tithe map of 1839 [2] depicts "House, Yard, Barn etc" as two L-shaped buildings joined up and fronting onto the road, plus one oblong building. The 1876 Ordnance Survey map [3] names the site as Yew Tree Farm and shows two L-shaped buildings.' [4]

Setting description:

The setting is rural and comprises the village of Warburton and the mixed-use agricultural fields which surround the asset. The rural setting and surrounding agricultural land makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its historical interest as a demonstration of the social and agricultural organisation of the area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to the rural location within Warburton village.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Burdett (1770's) Burdett's Map of Cheshire
- 2 Unknown (1839) Tithe Map of Warburton in the Parish of Warburton in the County of Chester, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 412/2

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 3 Ordnance Survey (1876) Six Inch to One mile
- 4 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0119

Asset name: Lower Carr Green Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 371350 388420

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7565.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'18th century farmstead shown on the 1757 estate plan. It is unclear whether the asset is extant or whether modern buildings have been built on the site of it.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural and formed by the agricultural fields which are associated with the farm. The trans pennine trail is located directly south of the asset, however the cycle path is screen from view by tall trees. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value through its historical interest as a working farm with post-medieval origins. The asset also holds archaeological interest through its potential to yield below ground remains associated with earlier farm buildings depicted on the 1757 estate plan. However, the extent and survival of these remains are currently unknown. The setting of the asset is formed by the working farm and surrounding agricultural land, which makes a positive contribution to the asset's heritage value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0120

Asset name: Roughlands Cottage

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 371010 389580

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Cottage home

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7898.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Roughlands Cottage, first depicted as "House, Outbuildings and Garden" on the 1839 Warburton tithe map [1]. It is unclear whether the current building on the site is the original.' [2]

Setting description:

The setting is rural and comprises the mixed-use agricultural fields which surround the asset and Warburton village to the south. The rural setting and surrounding agricultural land makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as a post-medieval cottage. The current building on the site may retain elements of the 19th century cottage. The rural setting and surrounding agricultural land makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Unknown (1839) Tithe Map of Warburton in the Parish of Warburton in the County of Chester, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 412/2
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0121

Asset name: Lilac, Rose and Primrose Cottages

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 371000 389390

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Cottage home

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7899.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Lilac, Rose and Primrose cottages. The cottages were possibly shown on Burdett's 1777 map [1] and were noted on the 1839 Warburton tithe map [2] as "Cottages & Gardens". It is likely the three cottages were originally separate, and have possibly been converted to one property which currently stands on the site.' [3]

Setting description:

The setting is rural and comprises the village of Warburton and the mixed-use agricultural fields which surround the asset. The rural setting and surrounding agricultural land makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as an example of a post-medieval cottage. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to the rural location within Warburton village.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Burdett (1770's) Burdett's Map of Cheshire
- 2 Unknown (1839) Tithe Map of Warburton in the Parish of Warburton in the County of Chester, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 412/2
- 3 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0122

Asset name: Brook Farm (formerly Hulme's Farm)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 371230 390290

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7906.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Brook Farm first appears on Swire & Hutchings 1829 map [1] and on the 1839 Warburotn tithe map [2] as "House, Barn and Garden". The asset now comprises a cottage, garden and possible barn attached to the building. The asset is rendered white, which stands out amongst the modern red brick buildings to the south.' [3]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural and is located on the southern outskirts of Partington. The asset is a focal point of the area, as it stands out from the modern, red brick residential properties to the south, due to its white rendering. There are long range views from the asset out across the arable agricultural land, which makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest as an example of a post-medieval cottage located close to modern residential buildings. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its rural location as a focal point of the area.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 1830 Swire and Hutchings Map of Cheshire

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 2 Unknown (1839) Tithe Map of Warburton in the Parish of Warburton in the County of Chester, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 412/2
- 3 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0124

**Asset name: St Werburg' s church, churchyard and buildings
(site of)**

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 369890 389540

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1222.5.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA04_0001 Old Church of Saint Werburg

MA04_0061 Warburton Village Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The asset is the site of archaeological remains of a building or structure which predates the Old Church of Saint Werburg (MA04_001). St. Werburg's has potential early medieval origins and the curvilinear form of its churchyard enclosure is indicative of an early Christian church. Archaeological excavation has uncovered evidence of earlier buildings or structures.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as the Old Church of Saint Werburg (MA04_0001) has potential early medieval origins. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0126

Asset name: Warburton Medieval Mill (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370330 388740

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Corn mill

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 9440.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a medieval mill which was possibly located at the junction of the New and Old Bollin rivers. The asset lies approximately 40m to the north-east of the current site of Warburton Mill. Documentary evidence strongly suggests that the medieval mill and its weir lay between the Yield now and the Platt field. A watching brief conducted during the demolition/rebuilding of Warburton Mill established that an earlier medieval mill did not exist on that site. There is a strong possibility that the medieval mill site may have lain on the northern bank of the River Bollin at or near its junction with the Old Bollin. Located south of Warburton Bridge, Warburton mill was a 4-storey brick-built structure, surrounded by modern buildings. The bridge was recorded to cross the Bollin in the 17th century. Originally wooden, rebuilt in stone in approximately 1664. Date of present bridge uncertain.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest due to the remains of the medieval mill, although its survival and value are unknown. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0127

Asset name: Moss Brow possible settlement (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370980 388890

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Settlement

Period(s): Roman,
Early medieval,
Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7554.1.1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A potential Romano-British site, located in a field approximately 0.6km east of Bent Lane, Warburton. The site was previously thought to be a Roman fort. However, investigations in 2007 concluded that the site did not represent a Roman fort or settlement of any kind. Metal detected finds previously recovered from the site have been accounted for, simply by the movement of people through the landscape. A re-examination of this material also led to the reclassification of some finds that had been mis-identified as Romano-British but belonged to later periods. The reduced assemblage of actual Romano-British metalwork was not considered unusual for the area. It was concluded that past land use of the site had been much the same for at least the last 2000 years. The only evidence for activity and land use was agricultural, with the formation of strip lynchets and creation of field boundaries by either hedge or fence lines.

Previous investigations of the site included a study of the fields as part of Warburton Archaeological Survey Stage 5. This investigation was to assess the impact of human habitation on the landscape. A high proportion of Romano-British metallic objects and other artefacts were recovered through field walking and metal detector surveys. When taken into consideration with location and terrain of field (south facing slope, well draining land) two possible site types were inferred; a possible location of a villa or mansion (the objects suggested a high status site) or a small rural shrine (due to the relative richness of objects and the location of site close to water sources). Ongoing metal detector surveys by Mr Jim Balme produced several finds including ""dolphin"" brooches, spindle whorls, a 211 BC to 11 AD silver denarius and a Roman sestertius. Another previous investigation of the site took place in 1998/99, when the field was subject of an evaluation excavation (by UMAU and the South Trafford Archaeology Group). Several test pits were excavated in the southern half of the field which produced no stratified finds, though many surface finds were discovered. Most of them dated to the Romano-British period, with some lithic pieces from the Neolithic and other

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

ceramic finds dating from the 17th century to the present day. As there was no evidence for any structures on this field it was decided to conduct a geophysical survey. This was carried out in 2001 and revealed a possible north-south ditch alignment, a number of long linear features interpreted as ancient agricultural remains, a rectilinear feature and a circular anomaly. These features were targeted as part of a 2001 evaluation. Excavations of the rectilinear and circular feature were inconclusive, compacted soil or sand and gravel bands. The linear features were interpreted as field boundary ditches, approximately 4m apart and produced no stratified finds. The final anomaly was revealed to be a ditch and was interpreted as of possible Roman military influence; a classic "Punic Shape" similar in size and shaped to those discovered at the Castleshaw Roman fortlet. No diagnostic artefacts were discovered.

The geographic location of the site makes it an ideal location for the observation and protection of the communications routes, and it is within easy reach of the Roman industrial site of Wilderspool. The position fits into a gap suggested by the strategic sitting of forts & fortlets in the region.

Further trenches were excavated by South Trafford Archaeology Group with the support of UMAU in autumn 2002 in order to further evaluate geophysical features and the ditch identified in 2001. The ditch was encountered and recorded, and it was considered to have a typical Punic profile. A possible double V-shaped ditch was also noted.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest due to the Romano-British finds discovered on the site. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0128

Asset name: Ditched Enclosure, north-west of Hollinfare (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 368744 391454

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Unassigned
Archaeological feature

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 13780.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A crop mark, plotted from aerial photography, of possible sub-rectangular, double ditched enclosure with internal circular marks. The asset is located within a field 0.75km north-west of Hollinfare village.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest due to the potential presence of a double ditched enclosure. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0133

Asset name: Trackway, north-east of Mossbrow (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 371310 389510

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Trackway

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 16711.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a routeway shown on the 1756 Warburton estate plan, and suggested as being of medieval origin. The site comprises a raised trackway which is around 3m wide, with a ditch that is 0.75m wide on either side.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its potential archaeological interest as a medieval trackway, but its survival is unknown. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0134

Asset name: Trackway, north-east of Mossbrow (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 371320 389410

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Trackway

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 16712.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a routeway shown on the 1756 Warburton estate plan, and suggested as being of medieval origin. Trackway is not obvious on the ground. There is a slight raised area alongside a ditch, but this is very overgrown and might be upcast.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its potential archaeological interest as a medieval trackway, but its survival is unknown. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0135

Asset name: Possible Barrow north of Warburton (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 369790 390290

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Barrow

Period(s): Bronze Age

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1483.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a barrow excavated in the 1950s by Liverpool University. There is no record of the excavation and nothing was found.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its potential archaeological interest as a Bronze Age barrow, but its survival is unknown. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0136

Asset name: Possible Barrow south of Warburton (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370010 389280

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Barrow

Period(s): Bronze Age

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1487.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a cropmark revealed on an aerial photograph and interpreted as a barrow type site. No earthworks visible.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its potential archaeological interest as a Bronze Age barrow, but its survival is unknown. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0137

Asset name: Possible Barrow south of Warburton (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370020 389240

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Barrow

Period(s): Bronze Age

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1487.1.1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a cropmark revealed on an aerial photograph and interpreted as a barrow type site. No earthworks visible.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its potential archaeological interest as a Bronze Age barrow, but its survival is unknown. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0138

Asset name: Possible Barrow south of Warburton (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 369980 389250

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Barrow

Period(s): Bronze Age

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1487.1.2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a cropmark revealed on an aerial photograph and interpreted as a barrow type site. No earthworks visible.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its potential archaeological interest as a Bronze Age barrow, but its survival is unknown. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0140

Asset name: Hollins Ferry

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369910 390710

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Ferry crossing

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2237.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0083	Manchester Ship Canal

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Hollins Ferry was first referred to in a murder trial of 1352. The remains of the ferry are visible on the Warburton bank of the old River Mersey as the piers of a wooden and stone jetty (3.7m by 30.5m). The ferry was supposed to be closed in 1863 when a stone toll bridge was built across the Mersey to the south, however, it continued on a private basis. The ferry was eventually bought by the owners of the toll bridge.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located on the banks of the Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083), although formerly would have been the River Mersey. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest and medieval remains, but its survival is unknown. It also has value due to its historical association as the crossing point on the River Mersey and its setting associated with the river contributes to this value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0141

Asset name: Bent Lane

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370250 388800

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Road

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2242.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Bent Lane is a post-medieval private road on the former eastern edge of Warburton. The earliest reference to Bent Lane comes in 1637. It remained a private road until the late 18th or early 19th century.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural and is formed by Warburton village. The asset is located on the former eastern edge of Warburton. The road is now a major route along the eastern edge of the village and the location for the new church of St Werburg. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as a demonstration of the changes in and relationship between status, ownership and transport networks within the village of Warburton. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to the rural location within Warburton village.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0142

**Asset name: Pillow Mound, east of Warburton Park Farm
(possible)**

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370490 390170

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Burial cairn

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2244.1.0
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA04_RS007

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0053	Timber-framed farm building, south side of Warburton Park farmyard
-----------	--

MA04_0111	Warburton Park Farm
-----------	---------------------

MA04_0147	Warburton Park
-----------	----------------

MA04_0156	Irregular Linear Cropmarks north-west of Warburton Park (site of)
-----------	---

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A roughly circular mound, approximately 18m in diameter and 3m high. [1] The asset was previously interpreted as the burial place of the white canons (Premonstratensian Order), however, there is no archaeological or documentary evidence for this.

It is more likely that the mound is associated with the medieval deer park at Warburton (MA04_0147). The mound likely represents the remains of a pillow mound, which was an artificial rabbit warren. [2]

The asset was identified as part of the remote sensing survey. [3]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset comprises Warburton Park (MA04_0147) and the mixed use agricultural fields to the east of Warburton Park Farm (MA04_0111).

The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and archaeological interest due to its possible association with the medieval deer park at Warburton (MA04_0147). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.
- 2 Lee, A. and Reader, R. (2020), Historic Environment Assessment, GMSF Land Allocations, Trafford, GMA45 New Carrington. Appendix 2 (Archaeological Resource), University of Salford Manchester
- 3 BID HE-005-0MA04

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0143

Asset name: Mill Hill Watermill (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 371630 388300

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Watermill

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 3724.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a possible watermill. A hemp yard and croft suggest hemp processing instead or as well as corn-grinding. At Carr Green on a brook north of the River Bollin, it is probably a watermill site. Mentioned in the tithe map and awards for Warburton of 1839 [1].' [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its potential archaeological interest as the site of a watermill, but its survival is unknown. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Unknown (1839) Tithe Map of Warburton in the Parish of Warburton in the County of Chester, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 412/2
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0144

Asset name: Watermill at Warburton (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370000 389500

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Watermill

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 3725.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a watermill located just to the north of the old village centre. There is now no trace of the site. It is mentioned in the Warburton tithe map and awards of 1839 [1] as being west of Wigsey Farm, however the exact location is uncertain. The site indicated by the national grid reference for this record does not appear to be near a watercourse, and mention of a watermill cannot be found in the plot details associated (online) with the Warburton tithe map here or in the wider vicinity.' [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its potential archaeological interest as a historic watermill, but its survival is unknown. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Unknown (1839) Tithe Map of Warburton in the Parish of Warburton in the County of Chester, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 412/2
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0145

Asset name: Mill Bank Industrial Complex (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 370230 390980

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Watermill

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 3730.1.0
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA04_RS008

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0083	Manchester Ship Canal
MA04_0110	Mill Bank Hall (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of Millbank Slitting and Rolling Mill which was converted to a corn-mill in 1796. In 1855 was converted into a paper mill and a large waterwheel was installed. The mill was rebuilt in the 1890s after a fire. Site suggested by NGR now covered by farmland. Bryant map of 1831 shows "Millbank House" and a papermill in close proximity to the above site, i.e.; between the Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083) and Whites Brook. Both Millbank House and Millbank Hall survive to the present day, but the paper mill does not appear on any map after 1929, and its site is now covered over with trees. "Whites Brook" is now known as "Red Brook". There is also no trace of a watermill at Millbank.' [1]. The asset was identified as part of the remote sensing survey. [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its potential archaeological interest as a water mill, but its survival is unknown. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

2 BID HE-005-0MA04

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0146

Asset name: The Old Farmhouse, west of Villa Farm (Onion Farm) – Wall Painting

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370940 389420

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 3794.1.1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA04_0045 Onion Farm - Building approximately 10 metres west of Villa Farmhouse

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A wall painting dating to approximately 1570-90. The painting is located inside Onion Farmhouse (MA04_0045) [1]. The painting is deteriorating in condition and the subject is a female figure and what must be considered as a goose. The clothing and head-dress of the figure can be seen to resemble mid to late 17th century designs in recognized artwork. There is a central positioning of a large Tudor rose with barbs and seeded head. The wall painting is an interesting and unusual survival. This example is of a higher quality than would normally be expected in a small yeoman dwelling of this type. The painting has suffered some damage. A date of approximately 1600 has been suggested. A possible local association is with St Werburgh, to whom the local church (Old Church of St Werburgh, MA04_0001) is dedicated.' [2]

Setting description:

The setting of the painting comprises the farmhouse in which it is located. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and artistic interest being painted between 1570-90 and possibly associated with St Werburgh. It is an interesting and unusual survival, and is of high quality considering it is within a small yeoman dwelling. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Nevell, M. (2015), Warburton: Glimpses of Rural Life: The Archaeology and History of a Cheshire Village, University of Salford, Manchester
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0147

Asset name: Warburton Park

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370400 390400

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Recreational
Recreation ground

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 383.2.0
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA04_RS006, MA04_RS0015

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0053	Timber-framed farm building, south side of Warburton Park farmyard
MA04_0111	Warburton Park Farm
MA04_0142	Pillow Mound, east of Warburton Park Farm (possible)
MA04_0156	Irregular Linear Cropmarks north-west of Warburton Park (site of)
MA04_0259	Fishponds, Warburton Park (site of)
MA04_0260	Park Pale, Warburton Park (site of)
MA04_0261	Warburton Park Moated Site (site of)
MA04_0262	Possible Salters, Warburton Park (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Warburton Park is a medieval deer park located directly east of Warburton Park Farm. The park contained a hall with grounds, which may have been moated, however the hall is no longer extant and was perhaps converted into a farm (MA04_0111). It is possible that the park was created by the Dutton family (later known as the Warburtons). The park is shown on several late 16th to early 17th century maps and is presumed to be 'disimparked' around the 17th century. The surrounding landscape was presumably deforested and enclosed for agricultural purposes; the manor appears to have been converted into a farm (MA04_0111) around this time though it is not clear if it was tenanted or if members of the Warburton family continued to occupy it.

Remote sensing surveys were undertaken as part of the Proposed Scheme and identified the following features [1]. John Speed's map of 1610 shows the extent of the former deer park at Warburton (MA04_0147). The outline of this parkland (MA04_RS006) has been preserved in the landscape through the road layout, field boundaries and cropmarks to the south and east; by the, river to the west and by a watercourse to the north, with Warburton Park Farm at the centre. A square earthwork platform (MA04_RS007/MA04_0142) within the parkland has previously been interpreted as a possible burial mound.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomeedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

However, it is possible that this represents the remains of a pillow mound, which were artificial rabbit warrens. [2] Other features were recorded within the extents of the park including a low bank that may indicate the eroded remnants of the northern park pale (MA04_RS018/ MA04_0260) and part of a series of interconnected cut features that are probably fishponds (MA04_RS016/MA04_0259). A large, irregular depression immediately south of the farm building complex may indicate the partial remains of the moat associated with the original manor house at this site. Two large, irregular depressions to the north-west of the park, in line with the perimeter, are at locations originally marked as salters, or deer leaps, on an 18th century estate map (MA04_RS014/MA04_0262). The locations now appear to have been substantially quarried and it is unlikely that there will be any remains of the salters' [3]

Setting description:

Warburton Park is located to the north of Warburton and is secluded, with access only via a private lane. The road network forms the eastern boundary of the park, whilst the northern and western boundaries are formed by the Red Brook and the Manchester Ship canal (MA04_0083) respectively. The park largely comprises large regular agricultural fields with occasional copses of trees. The agricultural fields do not reflect the former medieval landscape but do contain traces of the park in boundaries and archaeological features. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest and archaeological interest. Although the park no longer survives, the form and outline of the park has been retained in the enclosed medieval field patterns. This contributes to its rural character and heritage value. The park has group value with archaeological remains that help explain its former function. These include the pillow mound east of Warburton Park Farm (MA04_0142), the park pale (MA04_0260), the possible salters (MA04_0262) and irregular linear cropmarks north-west of Warburton Park (MA04_0156).

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 BID HE-005-0MA04
- 2 Lee, A. and Reader, R. (2020), Historic Environment Assessment, GMSF Land Allocations, Trafford, GMA45 New Carrington. Appendix 2 (Archaeological Resource), University of Salford Manchester
- 3 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0149

Asset name: Broad Causeway

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370000 389550

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Causeway

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7555.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Broad Causeway is the 19th century name for the road between Warburton Cross and the Saracen's Head public house. Paddock Lane. On the 1873 Ordnance Survey map [1], the current Paddock Lane, from near Wigsey Farm to the junction with Townfield Lane, is called Broad Causeway.' [2]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural and comprises the village of Warburton. The setting is also formed by the residential houses on either side of the road. Agricultural fields also form part of the setting. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as an indicator of the local changes in the transport network. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its rural location within Warburton.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Ordnance Survey (1873) Six inch to one mile. Sheet 17
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0150

Asset name: Poolhead Farm/ Poolehead (formerly Parkgate Farm) (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 369980 389640

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7569.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a former farm which was shown on the 1757 map [3]. Shown on the Warburton tithe map and apportionment of 1839 as "House, outbuilding and garden" to the west of Park Road. There are two barns east of Park Road in the location of Poolehead [1]. The site was shown on the 1873 Ordnance Survey map [2] to the west of Park Lane as one square building with orchards on two sides.' [3]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest as an example of a post-medieval farmstead. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Unknown (1839) Tithe Map of Warburton in the Parish of Warburton in the County of Chester, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 412/2
- 2 Ordnance Survey (1873) Six inch to one mile. Sheet 17
- 3 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0151

Asset name: Earthworks (possible site of hamlet)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 370720 391380

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Hamlet

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7580.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0083	Manchester Ship Canal

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of some earthworks located on the bank of the Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083) by Partington. The 1873 Ordnance Survey map [1] shows a small community which seems to have grown between the ferry and Mill Bank. This consisted of four rectangular buildings, a number of gardens and two wells. The earthworks may be the remains of the hamlet.' [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its potential archaeological interest as a post-medieval hamlet, but its survival is unknown. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Ordnance Survey (1873) One inch to one mile. Sheet 17
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0152

Asset name: Embankment (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370690 390790

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Embankment

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7582.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a linear embankment running between Wood Lane and the valley of a small brook entering the Red Brook. The site is now used as playing fields. Shown on the 1873 Ordnance Survey map [1] shows a linear embankment-type feature.' [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its potential archaeological interest but its survival is unknown. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Ordnance Survey (1873) One inch to one mile. Sheet 8
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0153

Asset name: Brick Yard (site of) east of Millbank Hall

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 370460 391000

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Brickworks

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7760.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a former brick yard. The site is shown and named on the 1842 tithe map of Partington [1]. The 1981 Ordnance Survey map shows the site is now a piece of land near the sewage works.' [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of post-medieval brick making industry. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Unknown (1841) Tithe map of Partington (township in the parish of Bowden), Cheshire, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 319/2.
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0154

Asset name: Whatcham and Loont (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 370890 391290

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Field system

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7762.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a former medieval field system shown on the 1842 tithe map of Partington [1]. Loont means "enclosures incorporating the ridges of the open field". The 1981 Ordnance Survey map shows the area is now built over.' [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest as an example of medieval agricultural field systems. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Unknown (1841) Tithe map of Partington (township in the parish of Bowden), Cheshire, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 319/2.
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0155

Asset name: Day Loont (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 370410 391650

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Ridge and furrow

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7766.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a former medieval field system shown on the 1842 tithe map of Partington [1]. Loont means "enclosures incorporating the ridges of the open field". The 1981 Ordnance Survey map shows the site is now built over.' [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest as an example of medieval agricultural field systems. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Unknown (1841) Tithe map of Partington (township in the parish of Bowden), Cheshire, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 319/2.
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0156

Asset name: Irregular Linear Cropmarks north-west of Warburton Park (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 370000 390600

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Water supply and drainage
Archaeological feature

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7889.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0053	Timber-framed farm building, south side of Warburton Park farmyard
MA04_0111	Warburton Park Farm
MA04_0142	Pillow Mound, east of Warburton Park Farm (possible)
MA04_0147	Warburton Park

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of irregular linear marks, one possibly forming part of a sub-rectangular enclosure may be natural features or due to ploughing. The northern boundary of the medieval deer park at Warburton (MA04_0147) broadly followed the Red Brook and course of the River Mersey. [1] It is possible that the feature could be associated with the deer park as the remains of a salter or park pale, used to stop the deer from straying outside of the park [2].'

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and archaeological interest due to its possible association with the medieval deer park at Warburton (MA04_0147). The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.
- 2 Lee, A. and Reader, R. (2020), Historic Environment Assessment, GMSF Land Allocations, Trafford, GMA45 New Carrington. Appendix 2 (Archaeological Resource), University of Salford Manchester

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0157

Asset name: Cottage and Garden off Dunham Road (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 371050 389290

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Cottage home

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7894.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a cottage and garden, located off Dunham Road. It is noted on the 1839 tithe map of Warburton [1] as "Cottage and Garden." ' [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its potential archaeological and historic interest as an example of a post-medieval house but its survival is unknown. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Unknown (1839) Tithe Map of Warburton in the Parish of Warburton in the County of Chester, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 412/2
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0158

Asset name: Brick Kiln Field south-east of Warburton Park Farmhouse (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370410 389760

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Brickworks

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7900.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0111	Warburton Park Farm

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a brick kiln field, south-east of Warburton Park Farmhouse (MA04_0111). It was noted on the 1839 tithe map of Warburton [1] as "Brickiln Field". There are a number of large, water-filled pits in the north-east corner of the field, which are possibly related to this asset.' [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of post-medieval brick making industry. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Unknown (1839) Tithe Map of Warburton in the Parish of Warburton in the County of Chester, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 412/2
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0159

Asset name: Hemp Croft on Bent Lane (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370440 389140

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Linen or flax manufacturing site

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7901.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a hemp croft on Bent Lane. A field is noted on 1839 tithe map of Warburton [1] as "Hemp Croft". It appears in a list under the heading "Bent Farm". Hemp was formerly often grown in crofts or home plots to supply the textile needs of the family. Production declined to vanishing point by the mid 19th century.' [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of post-medieval textile industry. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Unknown (1839) Tithe Map of Warburton in the Parish of Warburton in the County of Chester, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 412/2
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0160

Asset name: Hemp Croft and Edmunds Croft (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 371370 388550

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Linen or flax manufacturing site

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7903.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a hemp croft. A field is noted on 1839 tithe map of Warburton [1] as "Hemp Croft and Edmunds Croft". Hemp was formerly often grown in crofts or home plots to supply the textile needs of the family. Production declined to vanishing point by the mid 19th century.' [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of post-medieval textile industry. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Unknown (1839) Tithe Map of Warburton in the Parish of Warburton in the County of Chester, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 412/2
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0161

Asset name: House and Garden (site of) on Bent Lane

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370460 389320

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Open site

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7904.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a former house and garden, which were possibly shown, unnamed, on Burdett's 1777 map. It is noted on the 1839 tithe map of Warburton [1] as "House, Garden etc" and was one L-shaped building. A modern residential building and garden is now located on the site.' [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its potential archaeological and historic interest as an example of a post-medieval house but its survival is unknown. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Unknown (1839) Tithe Map of Warburton in the Parish of Warburton in the County of Chester, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 412/2
- 2 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0164

Asset name: Five Rectangular Cropmarks in Fields around Carr Green Lane Farm (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 371600 388700

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Enclosure

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7878.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of five rectangular cropmarks noted in fields around Carr Green Lane Farm. They are possible enclosures denoting a settlement site. These were identified by aerial photography.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest as a possible settlement site, but its survival is unknown. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0166

Asset name: Agden Salt Works (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-312b

National Grid Reference: 371000 387100

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Salt works

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2456/1/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0082	The Bridgewater Canal

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of Agden Salt works. The salt works begun alongside Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082) in the early 20th century. It was closed in 1962 and the site is now a boatyard.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of post-medieval salt making industry. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH7022>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0168

Asset name: Medieval Chapel in Rixton-with-Glazebrook Parish (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369000 392000

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Chantry chapel

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 606
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0169	Medieval mills in Rixton-with-Glazebrook Parish (site of)
-----------	---

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The possible site of a medieval chapel. The chapel was first recorded in the Rixton-with-Glazebrook area in 1497. The asset is located in a field 1km north of Hollinfare village.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of a medieval chapel. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8522>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0169

**Asset name: Medieval mills in Rixton-with-Glazebrook Parish
(site of)**

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369000 392000

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Windmill

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 607
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0168	Medieval Chapel in Rixton-with-Glazebrook Parish (site of)
-----------	--

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The possible site of a medieval mill. Water and windmills were recorded in the Rixton-with-Glazebrook area in 1597.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as below ground remains of former water and wind mills. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8523>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0170

Asset name: Charles Moore Works (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370100 388200

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Salt works

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2456/1/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of the former Charles Moore Works. The 20th century Salt Works was established south of and alongside the railway in 1906. It was closed due to subsidence in 1950 and used as a chemical plant depot in 1974. The site has been demolished and the location now contains a modern housing development.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of post-medieval salt making industry. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8797>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0171

Asset name: Verdin Cooke Works (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370100 388400

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Salt works

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2456/1/2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A 20th century salt works that was established in 1908 and demolished in 1933.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of post-medieval salt making industry. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8798>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0172

Asset name: Warburton Mill

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370270 388680

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Watermill

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2596
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The village is mentioned in the Domesday Survey, and is almost certainly of Anglo Saxon origin, and the mill also probably dates to this period. The earliest mention of the mill is in a deed dated 1469, which states that the de Lymms gave half a mill to the de Warburtons.

The present mill building is now surrounded by modern buildings. In the yard adjoining the entrance there are a pair of French burr stones leaning against the wall. They are dated 1853, and were last used in 1910. Originally there were 2 water wheels, one for high water, and one for normal conditions. A turbine was installed in 1905, and renewed in 1935. Warburton Mill is marked, by name, on Maps of Cheshire by Burdett (1777), Bryant (1831) and the Ordnance Survey 6" 1st edition.' [1]

Setting description:

Although the setting of the mill has altered in the modern period, it still adds to the value of the asset. The mill is located adjacent to the River Bollin, to the south of Warburton village. The mill has been converted in to flats and a small housing development constructed in the grounds.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and archaeological interest as an example of a post-medieval water mill. Archaeological interest is also derived from the asset's potential to contain both above and below ground remains associated with an earlier medieval mill.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8822>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0173

Asset name: Old Pits in Rixton by Glazebrook Parish (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369510 392970

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Extractive pit

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4655
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of an area of ground marked 'old pits' on the 1st edition Ordnance survey maps [1] of Lancashire.'
[2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as an example of post-medieval extractive industry. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Ordnance Survey 1st edition six inch to one mile - Lancashire
- 2 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH12499>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0174

Asset name: Curvilinear feature (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369800 392900

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Ditch

Period(s): Bronze Age, and
Iron Age.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1783.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0011	Great Woolden Hall

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a curvilinear feature, possibly a Bronze/Iron Age settlement. It is east of Glaze Brook, and on the track between Great Woolden Hall (MA04_0011) and Glazebrook East Junction.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest as a Bronze or Iron Age settlement, but its survival is unknown. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0175

Asset name: Millbank Hall

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 370310 391060

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
House

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 3730.2.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0083	Manchester Ship Canal

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A house with grounds bounded by the River Mersey to the north, Coroners Wood to the south and open fields on all other sides. There is an entrance from Lock Lane to lawned area in front of the house, productive gardens to the east and open area, possibly lawned, with some individual trees to the rear. Probably associated with the Millbank Paper Works to the east which, with Millbank House, appears to be an extension of the site. The site is intact although the present use is unclear.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located to the west of Partington, adjacent to the Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083). The house is located within a large plot of land, that previously had been a designed landscape. The canal and nearby industrial infrastructure is screened by belts of trees. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as the remnant of the former high status residential developments within Partington. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0176

Asset name: 264-266 Liverpool Road

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 370630 391650

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
House

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 6765.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Two semi-detached, two storey cottages. Though they date from the mid 18th century, both have been modernised. One has been whitewashed, the other rendered and both have half-hipped old slate roofs. No. 264, has a stone skew cut header above the doorway, as does the ground floor window, all windows have stone sills. No. 266, has a porch to the doorway with triangular shaped top, the windows are flushed casements. The chimney to No. 264, is very tall, nearly as tall as the cottage itself; the chimney to No. 266, is much smaller. Both are of brown, roughcast brick, and have square pots. The cottages still have a rural character about them.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting is formed by Cadishead village and the modern residential properties within it. The setting is also formed by a chemical recycling and disposal works, which is located south of the asset over Liverpool Road. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest. Although the asset has been modernised and blends in with the other modern residential properties, architectural and historical value is still derived from the 18th century origins, as an example of the residential development within Cadishead. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, as it can still be appreciated as a residential property.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0177

Asset name: Building on Glazebrook Lane (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369980 391450

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2720
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a 19th century building, which was shown on Glazebrook Lane on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map, 1849 [1]. The site now lies in a pasture field.' [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest as the possible remains of a 19th century building, but its survival is unknown. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Ordnance Survey (1949) 1st Edition Six Inch Map, Sheet 109
- 2 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8867>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0178

Asset name: Rixton Corn Mill (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369780 391370

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Corn mill

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2721/1
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA04_RS010

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a post-medieval mill. Rixton Corn Mill is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" map of 1849. The site now lies in a patch of waste ground in arable fields. The asset was identified through remote sensing survey.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its potential archaeological interest as an example of a watermill. Watermills can date from the medieval to post-medieval period and are often associated with the manor holdings.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8868>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0179

Asset name: Building in Dam Lane (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369090 391750

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
House

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2722
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a 19th century building. A small square building is shown by the roadside in Dam Lane on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" map, 1849 [1]. The site now lies in arable fields.' [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest as the possible remains of a 19th century building, but its survival is unknown. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Ordnance Survey (1949) 1st Edition Six Inch Map, Sheet 109
- 2 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8869>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0180

Asset name: Brook Cottage (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 371205 390445

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Detached house

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7905.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of a former cottage as noted on the 1839 Tithe Map of Warburton [1]. Noted as Brook Cottage on the 1876 Ordnance Survey map [2].' [3]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest as a the remains of a post medieval cottage but its survival is unknown. Its setting does not contribute to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Unknown (1839) Tithe Map of Warburton in the Parish of Warburton in the County of Chester, held at; Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Ref: EDT 412/2
- 2 Ordnance survey 1876 Six inch to one mile. Sheet 8
- 3 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0181

Asset name: Obelisk in Whiteoaks Wood

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 373253 387988

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Obelisk

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1067939
HER: 3785.7.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0082	The Bridgewater Canal
MA04_0258	Dunham Massey

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'An 18th century obelisk constructed from sandstone and is a tall shaft on a stepped plinth. The asset terminates the north vista from Dunham Hall. There is a tradition that the obelisk marks the burial place of a race-horse.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Dunham Massey Park (MA04_0258), Whiteoaks Wood and the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082) to the south. The obelisk is the termination of a viewpoint through Dunham Massey Park from Dunham Hall. The park creates a defined setting, which positively contributes to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest from its notable architecture, as well as its historical association with Dunham Hall and park. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value, due to its location within Dunham Massey Park.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1067939>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0182

Asset name: 1, 3, 5 and 7 Arley Grove

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 369082 386643

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Textile workers cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1139327
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A terrace of former fustian-cutters cottages constructed in the 19th century. In brick, painted white, with a grey slate roof. The fustian cutting loft has been sub-divided.' [1]

Setting description:

The assets are located on the eastern edge of Lymm amongst more modern residential development of various size and grain. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as one of the surviving examples of fustian cutting in Lymm, which was an important local trade. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1139327>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0183

Asset name: Mounting Block in front of filling station immediately west of junction with Grammar School Road

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-02-305b
National Grid Reference: 368658 386769

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Mounting block
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1226469
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A mid-Victorian mounting block in sandstone. Monolithic with two steps at each end. The front is inscribed in Roman capitals 'TRAVELLERS REST. MARY RIDGEWAY. A NEPHEW'S AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE'. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by Lymm village and the modern residential properties in the village. The setting also comprises a petrol station, which is located on the land north of the asset. Lymm Baptist Church is located south of the asset. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it can now be appreciated as a remembrance monument.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset derived from its historical interest as a memorial and dedication to a former local resident. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, as it can now be appreciated as a remembrance monument.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1226469>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0184

Asset name: Lymm Water Tower

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 368727 386633

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Water supply and drainage
Water tower

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1265850
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A mid 19th century water tower of rock-faced square rubble sandstone with broken courses. Octagonal in shape with three stages and an octagonal turret. The tower has a pointed arched doorway with a boarded oak door. There are rectangular loopholes to the lowest stage and turret with shoulder-arched openings to the second and third stages.' [1]. The asset has been converted in to a residential property.

Setting description:

The water tower is located on the southern edge of Lymm, with modern residential development to the north and east. Elsewhere the asset overlooks agricultural land. Originally a reservoir was located to the west of the tower but this is no longer extant. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historic interest as an example of the former methods of water supply for Lymm. The architectural interest is derived from its unusual design which goes beyond its otherwise functional use. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value as it no longer functions as a water tower and the associated reservoir is no longer extant.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1265850>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0185

Asset name: Longfield Lodge

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 370540 391590

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
House

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 6796.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

' A square Regency double pile house, of roughcast red brick. There is a central doorway with Ionic columns, with flat pediment, halfmoon fanlight above door, sliding sash windows either side of the door with stone sills. There are three dormer sash windows above with rope bar, plain cornice, hipped Welsh slate roof, extended to the rear to function for new office use in the 1960s. Classical, but spoilt by modern alterations to the rear, only the front facade is worthy of note.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting is formed by Cadishead village, modern residential properties and a industrial works, located south of the asset over Liverpool Road. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

This asset is of low value but has some architectural interest for the front elevation, which differs from other buildings in this area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, as it can still be appreciated as a residential property.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0186

Asset name: Promontory fort 300m west of Great Woolden Hall Farm

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369118 393563

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Promontory fort

Period(s): Iron Age, and
Roman.

References

References: NHLE: 1015127
HER: 1907.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'This monument is a defended promontory fort overlooking the Glazebrook on the north side of the river. The site is on a narrow ridge of sandy alluvium which is surrounded by peat mossland, with Glazebrook Moss to the south and Chat Moss to the north. The fort is protected by wetlands, and appears to have been built to guard a corridor through the mosslands which would have connected the higher ground near Altrincham with the ridge which runs east to west from Worsley to Leigh and out into the south Lancashire plain. The fort stands 10m above the river but has steep slopes on the east, west and south sides. The north side has a defensive double ditch curving around the northern side to cut off access to the interior. These ditches are 4m wide on average and 10m apart. The interior of the fort measures 120m by 100m. Excavations revealed that the site contained circular buildings and pens for livestock. Scatters of pottery confirm that the site was occupied in at least three phases between 500 BC to AD 200.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by grazing land which overlooks the Glaze Brook. The setting is broadly rural and the presence of the M62 is made obvious through the background level of traffic noise. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

This asset derives value from its historical and archaeological interest, as a fort with multiple occupation phases dating between 500 BC and AD 200. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1015127>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0187

Asset name: Little Woolden Hall

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315-R1

National Grid Reference: 368700 394100

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Mansion house

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1559.2.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA04_0188 Linear Feature crossing two fields (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A house with a small park and a ruin on the site. The house is linked by a system of tracks to brick fields and willow beds. By the late 19th century this seems to have disappeared and the area around the house was simplified in design. The landscape associated with this building has been greatly developed as woodland.' [1]

Setting description:

The hall is located within a larger working farm located above the Glaze Brook. The former designed landscape appears to have been given over to agricultural purposes. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

This asset is of low value but derives some value from its historical and architectural interest as the remnant of a 19th century set within a designed landscape. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its location on a working farm, surround by agricultural fields.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0188

Asset name: Linear Feature crossing two fields (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315-R1

National Grid Reference: 369100 394080

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Linear feature

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1873.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0187	Little Woollen Hall

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A linear feature crossing two fields and shown as a very dark and distinct cropmark. It is located near Little Woollen Hall.' [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest but its survival is unknown. Its setting does not contribute to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0189

Asset name: 127 Higher Lane

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 369206 386520

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Detached house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1227207
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'An early 19th century house. It is of Flemish bond to the front and English garden wall bond to the sides. There is a grey slate roof with flush gable chimneys. There is a symmetrical two storey, three window front. The door is of six raised and fielded panels in a simple case under rubbed brick basket arch. The 12-pane recessed sashes in openings with wedge lintels and projecting cills of stone. Interior not inspected.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located on Higher Lane, a main road in to Lymm. The house was previously Higher Lane Farm and was located in agricultural land on the fringes of Lymm village. The house has since become subsumed within the residential development expanded out from Lymm. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest as an example of early 19th century vernacular architecture. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1227207>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0190

Asset name: Wigsey Lane

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 369785 388705

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Road

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2230.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The modern course of Wigsey Lane runs from the Bollin in a large curve to the west and past the medieval parish church where it joins Townfield Lane. In 1831 referred to as Broad Eye Lane and in 1736 may have been known as Longacre Lane, although this could be an early name for Townfield Lane. This appears to have been the main highway into Warburton from Lymm until Bent Lane was built in 1637. Tradition states that the road originally went as far as the mill site. Runs from SJ 6978 8870 to 6988 8955.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural and comprises the agricultural fields which surround the lane. The setting is also formed by the River Bollin, which is located at the west end of the lane. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value through its historical interest as an element of the 17th century transport network in Greater Manchester. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0191

Asset name: Lymm Village Centre Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 368200 387000

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Settlement

Period(s): Medieval,
Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0082	The Bridgewater Canal
-----------	-----------------------

MA04_0083	Manchester Ship Canal
-----------	-----------------------

MA04_0192	Lymm Hall moated site and icehouse
-----------	------------------------------------

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The settlement of Lymm is situated in an area of unspoilt rural scenery to the east of the Borough in the north of Cheshire with the Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083) lying to the north. The Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082), constructed by James Brindley passes close to the centre of Lymm and a picturesque lake was created to the south when the Bradley Brook was dammed almost a hundred years ago to allow the Warrington Road to cross the ravine. The substrata of the town is solid sandstone and was cut through when the streets were constructed. An outcrop is clearly visible beneath the site of the Market Cross. Lymm was recorded as a small agricultural community known as Lime in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and has since expanded as a residential area.

The centre of Lymm has all the attributes of a village and contains a number of buildings of considerable interest, the focal point being The Cross and stocks, both of medieval origins but replaced in the 17th Century and in 1955 respectively. The character and scale of the buildings in Lymm vary considerably but together they create integrated pleasant street scenes throughout the settlement.

It was the historic village centre and important components of the townscape extending southwards to include the lake and its wooded slopes, which was first designated as a conservation area in 1971 by the County Council.' [1]

Setting description:

The settlement of Lymm is situated in an area of unspoilt rural scenery to the east of the Borough in the north of Cheshire with the Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083) lying to the north. The setting makes a

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the conservation area is derived from its historical interest and ability to demonstrate developments from the medieval period onwards. The variety of character and scale of the buildings in the conservation area give it architectural value. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to the unspoilt rural scenery and the Manchester Ship Canal (MA04_0083).

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Warrington Borough Council (2000) Conservation Areas in Lymm. Available online at <https://www.warrington.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2019-08/lymm.pdf>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0192

Asset name: Lymm Hall moated site and icehouse

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 368421 387044

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Moat

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1011146
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0191	Lymm Village Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The monument is Lymm Hall medieval moated site and icehouse. It includes an island, upon which the present Lymm Hall stands, surrounded by three arms of a dry moat and a wide outer bank. The island measures approximately 60m square. It is surrounded on the west, east and much of the north sides by a dry moat up to 2m deep that varies in width from 6m on the east side to 18m on the west side. The southern arm has been infilled. The moat widens to 25m at the north-western corner into a 'Cheshire Bulge' - traditionally considered to be a watering place for dairy cattle. Flanking the moat is an outer bank up to 0.4m high and measuring 6m-22m in width. Access to the island is by a mid- 17th-century sandstone bridge across the moat's northern arm. The ice house is located on a mound on the moat's western outer bank and has been partially converted into a summer house. The ice house is a square building of cavity wall construction made of brick on sandstone foundations. The ice pit is over 2m deep and at the bottom it has a sump with a lead pipe for drainage into the moat. Access to the ice house was through a brick tunnel on the north side of the chamber.

Lymm Hall dates from Domesday and was occupied by the de Limme family until approximately 1377 when it passed to the Dumvyle or Domville family. A member of this family rebuilt the hall during the reign of Elizabeth 1 (1558-1603) and the present hall dates from the 17th century. The hall was owned by James Barrett in the mid-19th century. A 19th-century painting inside the hall shows the moat to be waterlogged with a second bridge giving access across the western arm. An excavation of the ice house was carried out in 1975 and pottery dating to the second half of the 15th century was found. Excavation of an area immediately north of the moat between the access drive and Moat House found pottery of similar date.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located to the east of Lymm to the eastern edge of a large secluded plot of land. The moat and

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

hall are now located within large mature gardens that have been surrounded on three sides by more modern residential development. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as one of the oldest medieval moated sites in Cheshire. Additionally the icehouse survives reasonably well and is one of the few surviving examples of this monument type in Cheshire. Archaeological value is derived from the potential for earlier building phases of the hall to survive beneath the present house and gardens.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1011146>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0193

Asset name: Heatley Heath Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-312b

National Grid Reference: 371239 387654

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0196	Heatley Heath Barn

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A large Victorian farmhouse built in red brick with a contrasting sill band, dentilled string course and projecting cornice. The former barn to the north shares the same architectural detailing. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is a former farmhouse located within agricultural land. The associated barn (MA04_0196) to the north has been converted to a residential property. A modern stable block is located to the south-east. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The farmhouse has heritage value due to its historical interest as an example of a 19th century farmstead. The asset has some architectural interest as an example of Victorian architecture. Historical interest is derived from the association with the barn (MA04_0196) to the north and from the asset as an example of a dispersed rural farmstead typical of this area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Ordnance Survey (1882) Six Inch England and Wales Map 1842-1952. Available online at <https://maps.nls.uk/view/102341002>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0194

Asset name: Rose Cottage

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369046 392230

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Detached house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A cottage built following the construction of the Cheshire Lines Railway in the 1870s. [1] The cottage has been greatly expanded in the modern period. It is possible the cottage may have been constructed to replace a dwelling demolished during the railway construction.

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the Cheshire Lines Railway to the north and the long range views over the agricultural landscape which surround the cottage. The railway to the north is still in use and contributes to the auditory experience of the asset. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as an example of the landscape changes required for the construction of the railways. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to the association with the railway to the north.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Ordnance Survey (1893) Lancashire CIX.8 (Croft, Golborne, Irlam, Rixton with Glazebrook)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0195

Asset name: Dam Head Lane Bridge over Glazebrook Railway

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369043 392296

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway bridge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A railway bridge constructed of engineering brick with stone coping. Constructed to take Dam Head Lane over the Cheshire Lines Railway in the 1870s.

Setting description:

The setting of the bridge comprises the Cheshire Lines Railway, of which the bridge was constructed to take the rural lane (Dam Head Lane) over. The surrounding land is rural and comprised arable fields. The setting has altered little and the railway remains extant. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest and association with railway, as an example of the changes the railways created in the landscape. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its continued association with the railway.

Heritage value: Low

Sources: n/a

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0196

Asset name: Heatley Heath Barn

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-312b

National Grid Reference: 371239 387654

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Barn

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0193	Heatley Heath Farmhouse

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A former barn, now a number of domestic dwellings, to the north of Heatley Heath Farmhouse (MA04_0193). The barn is associated with the farm to the south although is now a separate residence. The barn shares similar architectural detailing including dentilled string course and projecting cornice providing a visual link to the farmhouse.

Setting description:

The asset is linked to the farmhouse (MA04_0193) to the immediate south and although they are now separate dwellings the link is still tangible. The agricultural landscape still remains although the barn no longer has an agricultural function. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest as an example of Victorian vernacular architecture. The asset also has group value with the associated farmhouse (MA04_0193) to the south. The setting, although altered, makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to the agricultural landscape.

Heritage value: Low

Sources: n/a

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0197

Asset name: Bridgewater Canal Aqueduct and adjoining bridge 1/4 mile south of Woodhouse Lane Aqueduct

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 372850 387460

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Water supply and drainage
Aqueduct

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1067941
HER: 3792.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0082	The Bridgewater Canal

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'An aqueduct on the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082) passing over the River Bollin some 10m below. The canal opened in 1776, John Gilbert engineer. It is of ashlar and English garden wall bond brick. The aqueduct is flanked on the west by a road bridge over the Bollin. Both the bridge and the aqueduct have retaining walls and parapet walls which are segmental in plan. Each has a segmental ashlar keystone arch and band, two stone bands, brick parapet walls and stone copings. The aqueduct wall is battered and has been considerably replaced by concrete on the east side.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set on the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082) over the River Bollin. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest due to its association with engineer, John Gilbert. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its association with the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082).

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1067941>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0203

Asset name: Possible moated site south of River Bollin (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-313

National Grid Reference: 370886 388307

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Moat

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA04_RS003

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a possible moated site on the south bank of a meander of the River Bollin near to the Mersey path, former railway line. The moat is fed from the southwest. The moat measures approx. 5m across. Entrance to the central moated site is located on the west side, and measures approx. 17m across. The asset was identified as part of the remote sensing survey. [1]. Also noted on historic aerial photographs. Former River Bollin meander observed within 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and historic aerial photographs, which was realigned on construction of the railway track. This meander may have previously fed the moated site to the north.

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the River Bollin. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest as an example of moated medieval settlement typical of the 12th to 14th centuries. Its setting on the River Bollin contributes to its heritage value as it explains the water system of the moat.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 HS2 Ltd (2020), High Speed Rail (Crewe to Manchester), Background Information and Data, BID HE-005-0MA04, MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook, Historic Environment Remote Sensing Report, 2DE01-MWJ-EV-REP-M002-000150

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0204

Asset name: Training area HMS Gosling (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369428 391756

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Training area

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA04_RS011

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0205	Firing range
MA04_0206	Military camp HMS Gosling (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The former training site associated with HMS Gosling. The site is located within requisitioned agricultural land to the south of HMS Gosling Camp 5 and it is connected with firing range to the southeast corner of field. Historic aerial photographs show this as possibly having variable activities laid out within the area. It is unclear as to exactly what these activities are, however there are possible sports pitches within the main portion, with an obstacle course to the southern edge. It is possible the area may have been entirely ammunition training. It is likely the site went out of use in 1947 when HMS Gosling closed.' [1] The asset was identified as part of the remote sensing survey. [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as an example of Second World War activity within the area. The asset has group value through its association with HMS Gosling Military Camp (MA04_0206) and the firing range (MA04_0205). The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 <http://www.royalnavyresearcharchive.org.uk/FAA-Bases/Risley.htm#.X6IIAGj7SUK>
- 2 BID HE-005-0MA04

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0205

Asset name: Firing range

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369483 391653

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Firing range

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA04_RS012

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0204	Training area HMS Gosling (site of)
MA04_0206	Military camp HMS Gosling (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A firing range located within the training area, associated with the HMS Gosling Military camp 5. The miniature firing range is located within the southeast corner of an agricultural field, south of HMS Gosling Camp 5. It was visible on historic aerial photographs which also show likely associated training stations staggered further to the west which no longer remain extant. Although the site is overgrown and no longer in use, the main wall structure is still extant. It is likely the range went out of use in 1947 when HMS Gosling closed' [1] The asset was identified as part of the remote sensing survey. [2]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset comprises agricultural fields which were formerly part of the HMS Gosling training camp (MA04_0204). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as an example of Second World War activity within the area. The asset has group value through its association with HMS Gosling Military Camp (MA04_0206) and the training camp (MA04_0204). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 <http://www.royalnavyresearcharchive.org.uk/FAA-Bases/Risley.htm#.X6IIAGj7SUk>
- 2 BID HE-005-0MA04

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0206

Asset name: Military camp HMS Gosling (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314a

National Grid Reference: 369364 392114

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Military camp

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA04_RS013

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0204	Training area HMS Gosling (site of)
MA04_0205	Firing range

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'The site of the former HMS Gosling Military camp 5, which is no longer extant. The Second World War HMS Gosling Camp 5 was part of the Royal Navy Air Training Establishment Risley. The camp was one of five for HMS Gosling, the headquarters and administrative centre was at New Road, Croft. The others were located at Risley; Lady Lane, Croft; and Lowton. HMS Gosling was open from 1942 until 1947 for the function of preliminary discipline and weapon training of all Aircraft Maintenance ratings (except Air Apprentices), and also Royal Marine trainees of the Royal Naval Air Station Defence Force Activities in support of the Mobile Naval Airfields Organisation Specialist weapons and survival training.' [1] The asset was identified as part of the remote sensing survey. [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as an example of Second World War activity within the area. The asset has group value through its association with HMS Gosling training area (MA04_0204) and the firing range (MA04_0205). The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 <http://www.royalnavyresearcharchive.org.uk/FAA-Bases/Risley.htm#.X6IIAGj7SUK>
- 2 BID HE-005-0MA04

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0210

Asset name: Magnolia and the Meadows

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 374120 387984

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Workers cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1337661
HER: 7304.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0215	Dunham Town Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Two cottages originally constructed in the 17th century with considerable alteration and rebuilding. The building is of an English garden wall bond brick with a thatched roof. They are single-depth, each cottage having a room on either side of the door. There is a lean-to to left gable and a porch to the right. The left cottage has one, two and three-light casement windows, two eyebrow dormer windows and signs of two brick label moulds. The right cottage has a stone plinth; the brickwork is largely rebuilt but retains one bay of timber framing. There are two and three-light casement windows and 20th century dormer window. The eaves have been raised throughout and there are three ridge chimney stacks.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the private enclosed garden, in which the asset sits. The landscape is rural and comprises agricultural fields and other similar residential properties, located within Dunham Town conservation area (MA04_0215). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest as an example of a 17th century estate cottage. The asset has group value with the other estate cottages in Dunham Town, through their association with the Dunham Massey estate. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomeedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1337661>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0211

Asset name: Dunham Town War Memorial

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-305b

National Grid Reference: 374029 387921

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commemorative
War memorial

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1439944
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0215	Dunham Town Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A First World War memorial dating to 1930, by an unknown designer. The memorial is of buff sandstone and is a square cross on a square base. It stands in the churchyard of St Mark's parish church, to the south of the church and directly opposite the lychgate into the churchyard.

The simple square-section cross has slight flaring to each arm, and a laurel wreath carved between the arms. It stands on a short, very slightly tapered plinth with moulding at its foot. This rests on the base, which is square in plan, but with ogee chamfers to create an octagonal upper surface.

The incised inscription runs around the octagonal frieze just below this, and reads:

'TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN HONOURED MEMORY OF THE MEN OF THIS PARISH WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE GREAT WAR'.

The south face is also inscribed with the dates 1914 and 1918, and the names of the 14 fallen of the First World War, arranged alphabetically and without rank. The west face is inscribed with the dates 1939 and 1945, and the five names of the fallen of the Second World War. The last of these has a first name which is in different lettering. The base rests on a square step.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located within the churchyard of St. Mark's parish church which forms the setting of the asset. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest 'as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on the local community, and the sacrifice it made in the conflicts of the 20th century. The setting is formed by the churchyard of St Mark's parish church which makes a positive contribution the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

heritage value of the asset as a place of remembrance.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1439944>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0212

Asset name: Barn 200 metres northwest of Gardener's Cottage

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomeedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-308b-L1

National Grid Reference: 373619 387739

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Barn

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1337466
HER: 7311.1.1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA04_0215	Dunham Town Conservation Area
-----------	-------------------------------

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'An early 18th century barn. It is of an English garden wall bond brick with slate roof and an upper cruck-frame. There is one room of one by two bays on each two floors. There are double doors to north side; blocked circular pitching hole and pointed arch door opening in east side. There are three chamfered beams to support the floor and a ladder gives access to the upper floor which has a chamfered collar-tie raised cruck truss and original purlins.' [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located within the Dunham Town Conservation Area (MA04_0215) and its setting is formed by the agricultural fields which surround it. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest and association with the former agricultural nature of Dunham Town. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to the agricultural fields which surround it.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1337466>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0213

Asset name: Kitchen Garden Bounding Wall and Gardener's Cottage

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomeedge to Glazebrook
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-02-308b-L1
National Grid Reference: 373722 387629

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Walled garden
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1067916
HER: 7311.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0215	Dunham Town Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'A kitchen garden wall and gardener's cottage. The wall is maybe early 17th century (Swarbrick) and the cottage maybe dates to 1702. Both are shown on J. Harris's painting of 1751. The wall is of English garden wall bond brickwork with stone dressings and copings and a stone slate roof. The wall is roughly square in plan with gateways at the centre of each side and the Gardener's Cottage forming part of the north-west side. The wall has buttresses at regular intervals, a roll-moulded weathered stone coping, heating flues in the north-west side and a south-west gateway which is advanced, has a segmental-headed recessed arch and a raised coping (1750). The Gardener's Cottage is three by one bay with two storeys and a mono-pitched roof. The elevations are symmetrical, the outer one having a central door with plain stone surround, a two-light chamfered mullion window on either side and three small casement above. The gables are coped with kneelers and the ridge has a stone cornice coping. The garden side has a central segmental-headed cart entry (now door) with keystones and a total of five two-light stone chamfered mullion windows.' [1]

Setting description:

The Gardeners Cottage is set back from a small private lane, screened from Woodhouse Lane by an area of mature garden. To the north and east of the cottage lies the walled garden which contains a glasshouse yard, paths and garden plots. To the north and west of the asset are agricultural fields and to the south lies the Dunham Massey Park and Gardens. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as an example of the social and domestic organisation of a large estate. The asset also has group value with Dunham Massey estate and the associated heritage assets. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its location by the Dunham Massey estate.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1067916>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0214

Asset name: Dog Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-308b-L1

National Grid Reference: 373981 387622

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1110847
HER: 7312.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0215	Dunham Town Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'An early 19th century farmhouse, located in Dunham Town conservation area. It is likely an adaptation of an early 18th century house, which is evident on all elevations in the form of blocked window openings. It is of English garden wall bond brickwork with slate roof. It is double-depth, two rooms wide, two storeys with a central-entrance plan with two-storey wing to rear. The six-panel door has a 19th century canopy. There are two 16-pane sash windows to either side with stone sills and cambered brick arches. Signs of the earlier building exist on all elevations in the form of blocked window openings with segmental brick arched heads. The two gable chimney stacks are late 19th century replacement. The asset is located within Dunham Town conservation area (MA04_0215).' [1]

Setting description:

The adjacent farm buildings and fields make a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset. The setting is formed by Dunham Massey estate with which it is inextricably linked. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as an example of an 18th century farmhouse associated with Dunham Massey. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to its links with the Dunham Massey estate.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomeedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1110847>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0215

Asset name: Dunham Town Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-308b-L1

National Grid Reference: 374094 387740

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Settlement

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA04_0210	Magnolia and the Meadows
MA04_0211	Dunham Town War Memorial
MA04_0212	Barn 200 metres northwest of Gardener's Cottage
MA04_0213	Kitchen Garden Bounding Wall and Gardener's Cottage
MA04_0214	Dog Farmhouse
MA04_0216	Big Tree Cottages (No 111-115)
MA04_0217	Big Tree Cottages (No 119)
MA04_0218	Farm Cottage; Rose Cottage
MA04_0219	Ivy House
MA04_0220	Big Tree House
MA04_0221	Lime Tree Cottage; Yew Tree Cottage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Dunham Town and the wider surrounding areas are predominantly rural and agricultural in character, with strong ties to the Dunham Massey estate. The estate parkland borders the Conservation Area directly to the south; whilst the kitchen garden (MA04_0213) is located within the Conservation Area. The Conservation Area is typically rural with detached buildings set within mature planted plots. The buildings within the Conservation Area are primarily residential or agricultural. National Trust owned properties are discernible by their red barge boarding and signage. Architectural styles are divided into three main groups: domestic cottages, Larger domestic houses and agricultural buildings. As an estate village the buildings are generally simple in their architectural detailing. The kitchen garden is a significant open space which has retained its

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

original function for over 200 years. Key views are generally outwards either to the surrounding fields or Dunham Massey park. The canal bridges at the north end of the Conservation Area are also significant as examples of the wider history of Trafford and its industrialisation following the inception of the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082) in the 1770s.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the conservation area is rural agricultural fields north of Dunham Massey and the Bridgewater Canal which passes along the northern edge of the conservation area. The setting includes Dunham Massey which is located directly south of the conservation area and the B5160 Smithy Lane. Its relationship with the registered park and garden of Dunham Massey explains its function as a settlement for workers on the estate. For this reason the setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its historical interest and close links with Dunham Massey, parts of which are located within the boundaries of the conservation area. Dunham Town has been a testing ground for Dunham Massey improvement initiatives since the 18th century, most notably as a traditional estate village providing estate workers with homes. The establishment of workers' accommodation in the village has culminated in a distinctive scale and architectural style, which is especially important for its group impact. [1]

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/November-2016/caa-Dunham-Town-Oct-2016-Final.pdf>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA04_0216

Asset name: Big Tree Cottages (No 111-115)

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA04 Broomedge to Glazebrook

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-308b-L1

National Grid Reference: 373968 373973

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Estate cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1356497
HER: 7313.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA04_0215	Dunham Town Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Three early 19th century cottages located within Dunham Town conservation area (MA04_0215). They are of Flemish bond brick with a slate roof. A row of cottages, probably formerly of four, but now of three. Numbers three and four are double-depth, one-bay wide whereas number one is entered through the gable and is double-depth and two rooms wide. There is a four-bay elevation with a door to the left in bays one and two with cambered brick arches and heavy frames, Otherwise each bay has a three-light casement window to each floor with stone sills, cambered brick arches and glazing bars. There are four ridge chimney stacks of late 19th century date. Included for group value.' [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is rural and is formed by the other residential properties within the conservation area (MA04_0215). These properties are of a similar date and style. The setting also comprises the agricultural fields to the west and the Dunham Massey estate to the south. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest as an example of a row of 19th century estate cottages, linked to the Dunham Massey estate. The asset has group value with the other estate cottages in Dunham Town, through their association with the Dunham Massey estate. The setting of the asset is formed by the other properties in the village, of a similar date and style, which makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA04

MA04: Broomedge to Glazebrook

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1356497>

High Speed Two (HS2) Limited

Two Snowhill

Snow Hill Queensway

Birmingham B4 6GA

Freephone: 08081 434 434

Minicom: 08081 456 472

Email: HS2enquiries@hs2.org.uk

