Historic Environment Assessment

GMSF Land Allocations, Trafford

GMA45 New Carrington

Appendix 1 (Historic Environment Background and Characterisation)

Client:
Trafford Council

Technical Report:
Anthony Lee &
Rachael Reader

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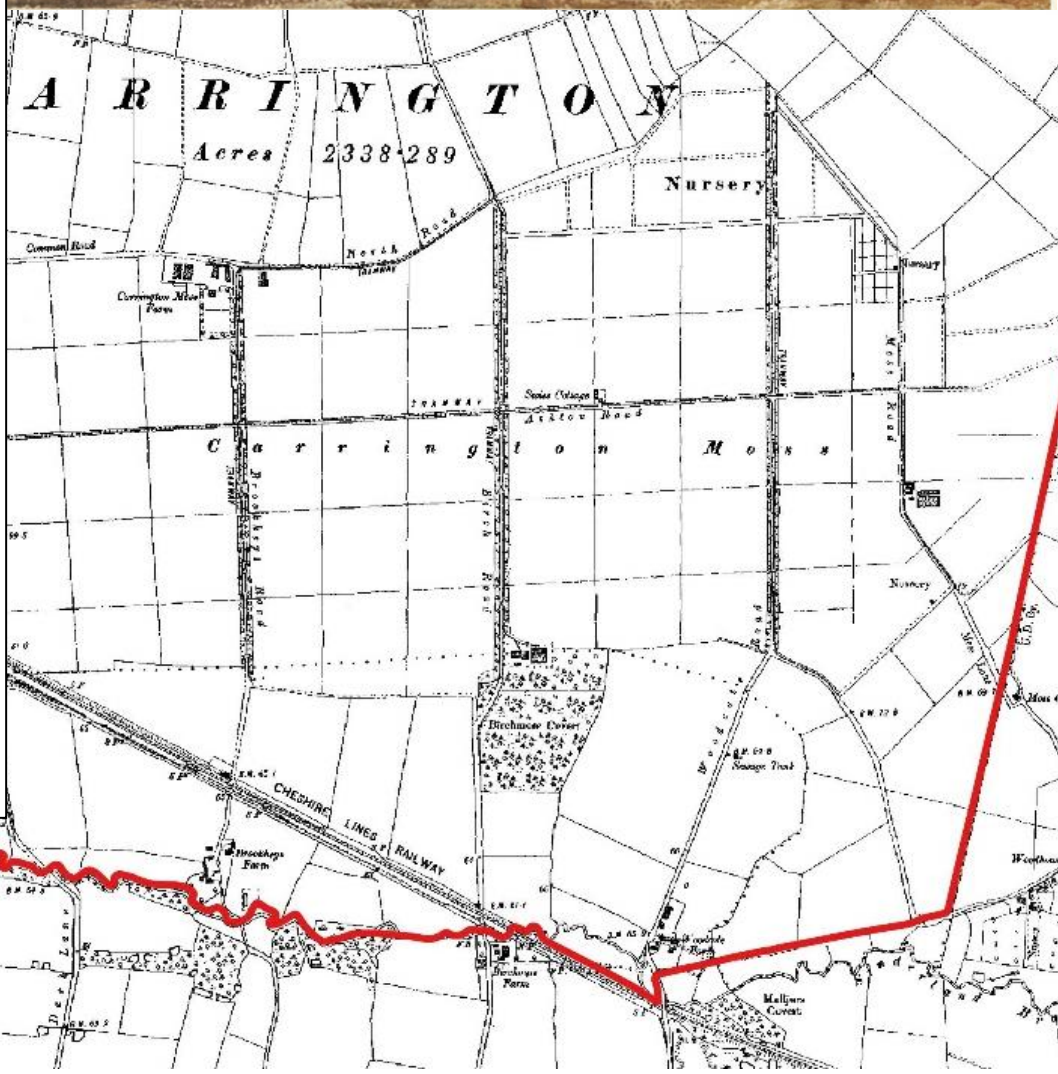

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1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

This Appendix presents the planning background and methodology for the assessment of the New Carrington land allocation area (herein referred to as 'the Site'), an overview of the historical background to the Site, and identifies and describes the Historic Environment Character Areas (HECAs) into which the Site has been usefully divided. A total of 22 HECAs have been defined, as well a number of designated built heritage assets within, and in close proximity to, the Site. These, along with the undesignated built heritage, have been subject to significance assessments, including considerations of setting (Appendix 3). The archaeological sensitivity and potential are concentrated particularly in and around Warburton Park, and within the former moss and the undeveloped areas of the mossland fringe (Appendix 2). Areas of enhancement have also been identified, where it is recommended that consideration is given to the opportunity for incorporating and preserving elements of the historic environment within the masterplan for the site (Appendix 4).

1.2 Planning Background

In October 2019, the Centre for Applied Archaeology was commissioned by Trafford Council to undertake a detailed historic environment assessment of the Site, which has been identified for development within the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF). This was determined following a screening exercise undertaken in early 2019 and aims to understand, in more detail, the nature of the historic landscape, archaeology and built heritage (including setting, where appropriate).

The development proposals at Carrington are to include around 6100 houses and 410,000 sq. metres of employment floorspace. The information from this assessment is intended to feed into the emerging masterplan for the Site.

1.3 Government and Local Planning Policies

There are a number of pieces of legislation, as well as National and Local planning policies on heritage within a wider framework. There are also a number of Guidance Notes published by Historic England on assessing heritage.

1.3.1 National Legislation

- 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act – legislates the protection of archaeological heritage of national importance (e.g. Scheduled Monuments)
- 1990 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act – legislates on planning permission where works affect listed buildings and conservation areas.

1.3.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The significance of the archaeological resource identified within this report has been assessed as recommended in the revised *National Planning Policy Framework* (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, February 2019).

The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies and outlines the presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is defined by three principles: economic, social and environmental. Of the core planning principles underpinning decision making, conserving heritage assets 'in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations' is one.

Section 16 deals specifically with this historic environment (paragraphs 184-202), and states that local planning authorities should consider:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Paragraph 189 states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to describe the significance of any affected heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting. 'The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'.

Paragraph 197 states that the effect of a proposal on non-designated heritage assets (designated assets are covered in paragraphs 193-96) should be taken into account in determining a planning application. Paragraph 199 states that local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

The historic environment is also dealt with briefly in other sections of the NPPF, including in Section 3: Plan Making and how strategic policies should make provision for the historic environment. Other relevant aspects dealt with in NPPF also include guidance on Ancient Woodland.

1.4 Guidance Notes

There are also Guidance Notes published by Historic England on assessing heritage, particularly in relation to designated assets and also the historic environment as part of the masterplanning process. The assessment also conforms to Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and guidance on undertaking archaeological desk-based assessments.

- HEAN 3 *The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans* (published 2015) – to help identify a positive strategy for the historic environment with site allocation policies
- *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* (published 2008) – for assessing the significance of heritage assets
- HEGPA 3 *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (published 2018, second edition) – to help define and assess setting of heritage assets.

- HEAN 10 *Listed Buildings and Curtilage* (published 2018) – to help assess whether other buildings associated with listed structures should also be considered as curtilage and therefore listed
- CIfA *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (published 2014, updated Jan 2017)

In addition, a number of Introduction to Heritage Assets and Scheduling Selection Guides were also consulted and are referred to, where appropriate, within the document.

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

This Appendix presents the historical and archaeological background for the Site. A summary is then outlined of the Historic Environment Character Areas to which the Site has been usefully divided, which includes a summary of the archaeology, built heritage and historic landscape for each area. This information, along with the historic map regression and background, has then been used in Appendices 2-4 to assess the significance of the identified elements of the historic environment. A strategy for mitigation and enhancement is then outlined, including opportunities for incorporating elements of the historic environment into the emerging masterplan and for allowing local communities to engage with the historic environment. These have been outlined within separate Appendices for each of the elements being assessed.

The assessment adopts a characterisation approach to the historic environment and has been split into three sections: archaeology, built heritage and historic landscape. There is specific methodology employed for analysing these three elements of the historic environment different strands of characterisation which are outlined below. The production of the assessment conforms to the standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2017) *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments*. The assessment has also been carried out in accordance with national planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment, which are set out in the NPPF and in *Planning Policy Guidance: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment.* Consideration has also been given to Historic England's Good Practice Advice Notes *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* and *The Setting of Heritage Assets.*

2.1.1 Methodology for Assessing the Archaeological Resource

Defining the Character Areas has taken into account a number of factors and sources including the extent of modern development, topography, geology, known archaeological sites including findspots and the results of recent archaeological investigations. This has been combined with an assessment of secondary sources such as documentary and cartographic evidence. The Research Framework for the North West (published in 2007 and currently being updated) also outlines the current knowledge base across the area as well as targets and priorities for future research. This data is taken to assess the overall sensitivity of the archaeological resource to change. Categories 'very high sensitivity', 'high sensitivity', 'medium sensitivity' and 'low sensitivity' have been allocated to individual HECAs, with higher sensitivity indicating the likelihood of the presence of archaeological remains of high significance.

The likely significance of any potential archaeological remains has also been stated. The criteria for evaluating the significance (or importance) of the archaeological remains has been taken from the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB 2007 - Vol 11, Section 3, Part 2), which is set out in the table below.

Importance of Resources	**Equivalent to:**
International (Very high)	World Heritage Sites (included nominated sites) Assets of acknowledged international importance Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives
National (High)	Scheduled Monuments (included proposed sites) Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance Assets of acknowledged national importance Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives
Regional (Medium)	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives Designated special historic landscapes or undesignated landscapes of regional value or of average preservation
Local (Low)	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest

Table 1: Criteria for evaluating the significance (importance) of the archaeological resource

2.1.2 Methodology for Assessing the Built Heritage

The aim of this analysis was to identify and characterise the built heritage across the Site, in order to allow an assessment of significance to be carried out. This involved examination of a number of sources including cartographic evidence, HER data, the National Heritage List for England, as well as site visits to undertake visual inspection.

Significance is determined on the basis of statutory designation, research and professional judgement. Our approach for determining significance builds upon professional experience and the guidelines contained in two main national document: the DCMS '*Principles of Selection for Listed Buildings*' (revised 2018) and in the English Heritage (now Historic England) '*Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance*' (2008). The first document states that special interest of a building is determined based on its Architectural and Historic Interest, assessed through principles of **Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits, Selectivity, and National Interest**. Historic England suggests that the aspects that reflect worth are the following values that people associate with a place: **Aesthetic value, Communal value, Evidential value, and Historical value**. NPPF defines heritage significance as being *'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be* ***archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic***'.

The above Principles broadly align and so to assess the significance of the built heritage, the criteria set out in Historic England's 2008 *Conservation Principles* have been chosen for this assessment. This identifies four key values which contribute to the significance of a building:

- Evidential value – relates to the potential of a place to yield primary evidence about past human activity
- Historical value – relates to ways in which the present can be connected through a place to past people, events and/or aspects of life. This can either be *associative* or *illustrative*
- Aesthetic Value – relates to the ways in which people derive sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. This can either be *designed* or *fortuitous*
- Communal Value – relates to the meanings of place for the people who relate to it, and whose collective experience of memory it holds. This can either be *commemorative* or *social*.

Where a building or area has been identified with built heritage interest, its evolution over time has been chartered through cartographic analysis. For buildings which pre-date the available cartographic sources, a brief analysis of its fabric has been undertaken for the purposes of determining its likely date and phasing. The setting of the built heritage has also been assessed and these elements are taken together to determine overall significance. Where appropriate, measures are recommended within future development proposals to protect those structures of higher significance. Also, where appropriate, recommendations are made to reduce/remove the level of harm on the setting of the built heritage. In line with NPPF para 189, the level of detail that has been is proportionate to the asset's importance, therefore the listed buildings within and in the proximity to the Site have been subject to more detailed assessment than the undesignated heritage assets.

2.1.3 Methodology for Assessing the Historic Landscape

The main source of information is the Historic Landscape Characterisation project data, which was carried out for the Greater Manchester area between 2007 and 2012. This was part of a national characterisation project which was co-ordinated by English Heritage (now Historic England). Each local authority area has its own report, with Trafford's produced in 2008 and the results are available on an integrated GIS via the 'MappingGM' website. The level of analysis undertaken for this project was too detailed for the purpose of this assessment,

therefore the data was collated and simplified for this analysis. This underpins the definition of the individual historic environment character areas.

Another source of information was the Landscape Character Assessment, produced by Trafford Council in 2004. This was produced as supplementary planning guidance (SPD) for the Unitary Development Plan (UDP). Seven landscape types were defined for Trafford, and two characterise the Carrington Site: settled sandlands and mossland. Though these are suitable for the strategic approach adopted for this assessment, they are not a suitable framework for historic landscape values. They include an element of historic dimension but the focus is on visual character and structure.

In addition, historic mapping and MAGIC mapping (as well as elements of MappingGM) were other key datasets used to identify other features of the historic landscape not necessarily identified in the other methods above. This included (but was not limited to) Ancient/Semi-Natural Woodlands, Orchards and other woodlands not defined as officially 'Ancient' but shown on early mapping. Map regression was also used to carry out a rapid assessment of surviving field boundaries, to map field systems and define the rural character of the areas further.

This data is taken to assess the overall sensitivity of the historic landscape character to change. Categories 'high sensitivity', 'medium sensitivity' and 'low sensitivity' have been allocated to individual HECAs, with higher sensitivity indicating the presence of historic features such as field boundaries and overall land use suggested by historic mapping. The significance of the historic landscape has been determined using the same the for assessing the significance of the archaeological remains (see section 2.1.1, above).

2.2 Research Sources

The assessment made use of the following sources:

- Published and unpublished cartographic, documentary and photographic sources
- The Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER)
- Trafford Archives, based at Sale Local Studies Library
- The National Heritage List for England

The aim of the research was to provide the relevant historical and archaeological background relating to the development of the Site. The available sequence of historical mapping was the principal source of information, as this provides evidence for development of the Site since the early 19th century.

2.3 Site Inspection

The aim of the site inspection was to relate the findings of the desk-based study to the existing land use of the Site in order to identify any evidence for surviving historic landscape features, to assess the setting of the identified built heritage, and to provide further details on the potential for below-ground remains. The site inspection was carried out over the course of two days between 4th and 5th December 2019.

3. The Site

3.1 Site Location and Description

The Site (GMA45; centred at NGR 373869 391162) is approximately 1138ha in size and is bounded by the River Mersey to the north, Ashton upon Mersey to the east, agricultural land to the south and Partington to the west.

The Site lies on relatively flat ground, which lies at around 20m aOD. A major part of the Site comprises Carrington Moss and a number of industrial complexes, including electricity substations and a chemical works along the northern part. The majority of the southern part of the Site consists of agricultural land. A large part of the southern boundary is defined by Red Brook and some of the northern Site boundary lies along the River Mersey/Manchester Ship Canal.

Plate 1 Aerial View of the Carrington Site. The allocation boundary is shown in red, with the District boundary in orange

3.2 Geology

The geology of the Site predominantly consists of the Wilmslow Sandstone Formation, however there are also bands of the Helsby Sandstone Formation, the Tarporley Siltstone Formation and Bollin Mudstone Member, broadly running in a NW-SE direction. The superficial geology consists of peat at Carrington Moss, which is surrounded by deposits of glaciofluvial sands and gravels, as well as the Shirdley Hill Sand Formation. There are also alluvium deposits straddling either side of the river Mersey as well as Sinderland Brook (British Geological Survey 2017). The geology is considered in more detail within Appendix 2.

4. Historical Background

4.1 Introduction

The historical background of the Site has been researched and summarised to provide a framework for the study, in order to better understand the nature of the surviving historic landscape, the character of the built heritage and the potential for buried archaeological remains to survive. This information is then drawn out in more detail in the following chapter.

4.2 Prehistoric

Archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the Site is limited and nothing from earlier than the Neolithic period is known from the Site or its immediate vicinity. Favourable geological and topographical conditions, however, suggest a high potential for the existence of prehistoric settlement evidence to survive as buried archaeological remains, particularly around the fringes of Carrington Moss (**HA8**), and on the river terraces. Known evidence is currently limited, and is chiefly derived from chance finds, such as Neolithic flints from residual contexts on a site south-east of Warburton (Beale and Grimsditch 2001, 1), south of the Site.

Excavations in early 2019 within the north-western part of the Site revealed evidence for a Prehistoric/Romano-British field system on a terrace to the west of the River Mersey (**HA9**). This points to settlement evidence on the sands and gravels, fringing the moss and the River Mersey within the Site. A number of similar examples have been found in the wider area on this type of geology, such as Prehistoric settlement evidence at Port Salford, on an area which sits on a slightly raised promontory overlooking the River Irwell. Prehistoric activity is also recorded on another promontory site north of Cadishead (now a Scheduled Monument) overlooking Glaze Brook, on a narrow band comprising sands and gravels fringing Chat Moss and Glazebrook Moss (Nevell 1988). The relative lack of investigated sites of this type, however, as well as the paucity of artefacts, means that evidence for continuous prehistoric occupation of these sites is yet to be established.

The sands and gravels fringe Carrington Moss, a broadly rectangular area of shallow peat, approximately 3 x 2km in extent, within a shallow basin and formed over the prehistoric period. No archaeological sites or artefacts from this period have been recorded from the Moss though this may be due to the extensive dumping of refuse to reclaim the Moss that took place throughout the 19th century. The peat deposits within the Moss have been subject to limited assessment previously (Hall *et al* 1995) and were found to reach a maximum depth of 2.5m though originally they may have been up to 4m in depth. The extent of the peat was also broadly mapped, however it was recognised at the time of survey that peat deposits had been gradually eroded and were threatened by agricultural practices (see Fig 1). It was estimated that around 100-150ha of peat was removed by Industrial development and reclamation, and that subsequent agricultural activity has removed around half of the estimated depth of peat over the past 100-150 years. However, recent study of the ground conditions of the former Petrochemical Works have suggested that peat deposits only extended as far north as the flare stack at the southern end of the Works (ARUP 2019a, 21; ARUP 2019b). Recent survey at the old Partington Gas Works has shown that within undisturbed areas along the eastern side, the peat survived to a depth of 2.2m (Sirius Geotechnical 2018). It is understood that a survey has also been carried out recently across the former Moss and this would help characterise the current extent, condition and recent levels of erosion of peat . It is considered likely that the peat still survives to a considerable depth and will also retain important prehistoric palaeoenvironmental information (ARUP 2019a, 20).

4.3 Roman

Evidence for Roman activity is limited, however there are glimpses of occupation within the Site during this period, where the recent archaeological excavation south of St George's Church recovered a sherd of Romano-British pottery (WYAS 2019; **HA9**). The nearest Roman road ran from Manchester to Northwich via Sale and passed the west side of Altrincham. A number of metal detector finds of this period and the presence of a ditch in a subsequent evaluation led to the belief that there was a previously unknown Roman fortlet to the south-east of Warburton (Beale and Grimsditch 2001). However further investigation dismissed this idea and the archaeological remains have been interpreted as 19th century field boundaries or evidence of prehistoric agriculture (Wessex Archaeology 2007; Nevell 2015). A number of Prehistoric settlement sites also have evidence for occupation into the Roman period (e.g Great Woolden Hall and Port Salford).

4.4 Medieval

By the medieval period, the Site straddled the Warburton, Carrington and Partington townships. Evidence for early medieval occupation is typically extremely limited and derives mostly from place-name evidence. It is thought that the River Mersey formed the boundary between the two major kingdoms of Northumbria to the north and Mercia to the south (Newman 2006). The suffix '-ton' is the Anglo-Saxon term for 'farmstead', which suggests that Carrington was occupied during this period (Nevell 1997; ARUP 2019, 22). There is ample evidence for medieval occupation, with Warburton appearing in the Domesday Survey, and Carrington and Partington are recorded in documents from the late 12th century. During the medieval period, the area was characterised by dispersed farmsteads with associated open field systems, some of which survived on the Tithe and early OS mapping. These farmsteads fringed the uncultivated mossland, and a number of these such as Mosslane Farm (outside the Site), Heathlands Farm (**HA5; HA6**) and possibly Dainewell Farm date to the late medieval period, though could have earlier origins.

Dainewell Farm is thought to date back to the 15th century and remained within the same family, the Daines, until the late 19th century. A newspaper article from 1887 refers to a pear tree which stood here, supposedly planted in the 16th-17th centuries. It also refers to a spring within the yard, which was noted for its purity.

4.4.1 The Carrington Estate

The Carrington family were a relatively distinguished family and their lineage can be traced back to the Norman Conquest (Angus-Butterworth 1932). It begins with a Hamo de Carenton, who attended his uncle, Sir Hamo de Massey (later of Dunham Massey), at the Battle of Hastings. It is said he gave a manor to Hamo and from here, Hamo de Carenton built the first Hall at Carrington. Dwellings of his followers were then built around it and eventually brought the village into existence. This is taken to explain why Carrington does not appear in the Domesday Survey; it is shown on early maps of Cheshire and is variably spelt as *Carenton* (15th century), *Carinton* (Saxton's Map of 1577) and *Carrynton* (Speed Map 1610) and Blaeu Map 1648) (Angus Butterworth 1932, 26-27). References to them increase during the late 12th century but the lineage died out in the 16th century; the estate then passed to the Booths of Dunham. The earliest reference to their residence (Nevell 1997, 32) at a hall close to the River Mersey is in the late 12th century. However we know little of the buildings and settlement at this time in Carrington.

The family had the right to extract peat from Carrington Moss; a John de Carrington was recorded as owning 40ha of turbary in 1336-7 (Hall *et al* 1995, 73). When the last male heir died in the 16th century, the family owned around 200ha of moor, moss and turf. It was likely that there were other buildings on the estate, though these are not recorded until the 17th

century. However with the presence of a public house, a smithy and a possible cottage by this date, this suggests that Carrington as a village developed during the medieval period and is shown on Saxton's 1577 map as well. The medieval manor, which was used as a farm during the early 19th century, was demolished during the mid-19th century although the rest of the complex survived until the mid-20th century (**HA11**; see Appendix 3).

4.4.2 Warburton Deer Park

The medieval village of Warburton is considered to be one of the best-preserved historic landscapes in the area and it has been subject to a study of it history, archaeology and buildings (Nevell 1997; Nevell *et al* 2015). Warburton Park Farm (a short distance to the south of the Site boundary) is presumed to be the moated principal residence of the manorial lord and the Warburton family (known as Dutton until the 14th century) were recorded as residing here until the end of the 17th century. The south-western part of the Site lay within the township of Warburton and specifically within the medieval deer park of Warburton (**HA13**). Very little is known about the history of this park; previous studies of deer parks, such as that by Evelyn Phillip Shirley and Harrison, only mention it in passing (Shirley 1864, 206; Harrison 1903). It is thought that the deer park was probably created by Geoffrey de Dutton II sometime between 1248 and 1278. It is not clear when it was disimparked, however the latest map depicting the park is Blaeu's Map of 1648.

Plate 2 Warburton deer park, shown on Saxton's Map of 1577 (left) and Speed's Map of 1610

The extent of the park can be traced with reasonable confidence; it had a natural boundary with the Red Brook on its north side, the River Mersey to the west, Warburton Lane to the east and to the north of Paddock Lane. Saxton's map of 1577 depicts it with a fenced enclosure all the way round its circumference, whereas Speed's Map of 1610 and Blaeu's Map of 1648 shows a fenced boundary on all but the western side along the river. Due to the scale of the mapping, these depictions are likely to be stylised but the general area it covered is correct. Previous analysis by Nevell found that a portion of the park boundary survives to the east of Park Gate Farm along the southern side (Nevell *et al* 2015, 9) and this analysis shows that further medieval features may survive (see Appendix 2, p9).

4.5 Post-medieval

The last member of the Carrington family died in 1577 but the surviving heir was female. Jane Carrington was married to George Booth in 1577, a month after her father had died and this move was seen as a deliberate attempt by the Booths to reclaim the Estate (UMAU 2001; Angus-Butterworth 1932, 38). According to the 1667 Poll Tax rolls, the hall was occupied by the Hesketh at this time (Groves 1998, 10) who must have rented it from the Booths as they

retained the manor through to the 20th century (Angus Butterworth 1932, 38). The dispersed settlement pattern persisted into the post-medieval period though it may have gradually started to shift onto the fringes of the moss, perhaps through deliberate but *ad hoc* reclamation. However records from the early 18th century show only 33 tenants across the township (*ibid*) demonstrating that Carrington remained a small settlement. The main centre of population was along Manchester Road close to the river Mersey, with the hall, mill, smithy and inn recorded as early as the 17th century. The corn mill is recorded in the Manchester Journal of 1771 as having "a pair of blue grinding stones, a pair of malt rollers, two pair grey stones, appliances for drying oats and dressing flour etc…" It was also held under lease from the Dunham estate and was apparently used by farmers for the brewing trade. It is presumed that this was a medieval manorial corn mill, with water supplied by the dam to the west (now infilled) which at one time was "abounded with fish of various kinds". Evidence to support this is in John Carrington's will of 1554 when he bequeathed the Hall and a water mill, as well as land including the moss (Angus-Butterworth 1932, 38).

There are a number of farmsteads, such as Ackers Farm (**HA3**), with cruck-frames within buildings suggesting a late medieval/early post-medieval date. Field names recorded on the tithe mapping suggests evidence for Industrial activity, with kilns and brick making alluded to. Archaeological evidence however is limited to an assemblage of 16th/17th century pottery that was recovered from excavations at Brookside Farm, just south-east of Site (UMAU 2005, 2). The Dainewell Farm complex was described as retaining "evident marks of its antiquity" in the 19th century (Morris & Co Directory 1864) but there is no firm evidence for the date of the buildings. John Daine was rewarded a cup valued at 7 guineas for planting 'the largest number of apple trees, viz, 610 in the year ending 15th August 1777". He was also rewarded a Silver medal for "erecting a most substantial reservoir for the reception of dung"; this is possibly the area of thin peat identified during the ARUP survey immediately south of Dainewell Farm.

One of the other curiosities of Carrington is the survival of a scold's bridle, supposedly of 17th century date and residing within the Trafford Local Library in Sale. This was an instrument of torture, predominantly used on women.

4.6 Industrial/Modern

A number of farmsteads appear to have been established during the later 18th and early 19th century, although the population fluctuated during the 19th century. However, the population had increased enough that Carrington was endowed with a Chapel of Ease in 1757 (**HA1**) to spare the travel time to the Bowdon Parish Church. In 1786, the Sunday School was founded (this was replaced by the current building in the mid-late 19th century – see Appendix 3). Some of the burial monuments from this period have been transcribed (9681263X) and show the names of some of the local residents during this period. The Daine family feature prominently. In 1851, 130 houses and 536 occupants are recorded in Carrington and reclamation of the mossland began to intensify. The railway eventually came to this area and opened in 1873, crossing the Site from south-east to north-west (**HA50**).

4.6.1 Reclamation of Carrington Moss to c.1880

T. Alfred Coward, the author of Picturesque Cheshire, paints a vivid picture of the Moss prior to reclamation, as a haven of flora and fauna. He described it as a "delightful low-lying moor… an uncultivated waste" that was "one mass of purple ling… bell heather, pink andromedas… silky cotton grass". Other plants that grew here included cranberries, bilberries and crowberry, and there were also bird species such as grouse, curlew, twite, owls and skylark, to name but a few (1904, 8-9). This picture was to change dramatically until the picture painted above would be unrecognisable to an early 20th century viewer.

"the way over the Moss gradually became softer and softer with pools of water and slime and then a desolate, shivering bog" (Observation of Carrington Moss in 1886)

Plate 3 Carrington Moss as depicted by David Cox in 1851

It is estimated that in 1840, Carrington Moss covered around 371 hectares and evidence shows that it was initially reclaimed on an *ad hoc* basis (Phillips 1979, 93), possibly from as early as the medieval period, through to the late 19th century. The economic case for reclaiming the moss was strong during this period as it was located close to the rapidly expanding Manchester and a number of mosses in Lancashire had already been reclaimed in the early 19th century (Fletcher 1962). The first attempt to reclaim the Moss on a large scale was undertaken in advance of the construction of the Cheshire Lines Railway. Of the land purchased to build this railway, only around 9ha lay on unreclaimed mossland and was purchased from the Earl of Stamford by the Cheshire Lines Committee. This involved laying down solid material directly on the peat and cutting drainage ditches either side to remove the excess water (Phillips 1979). The Earl then undertook further reclamation either side of the railway, along the western edge of the Moss (Wessex Archaeology 2008), reclaiming around 66 hectares. The reclaimed area was bounded by occupation roads to the east and west, and was laid out in rectangular arable plots measuring around 3.2ha each (Phillips 1979, 96; see Plate 4). This can be clearly seen in the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping. A further 40 ha were also reclaimed on a more *ad hoc* basis up until around 1880 (Phillips 1979, 97).

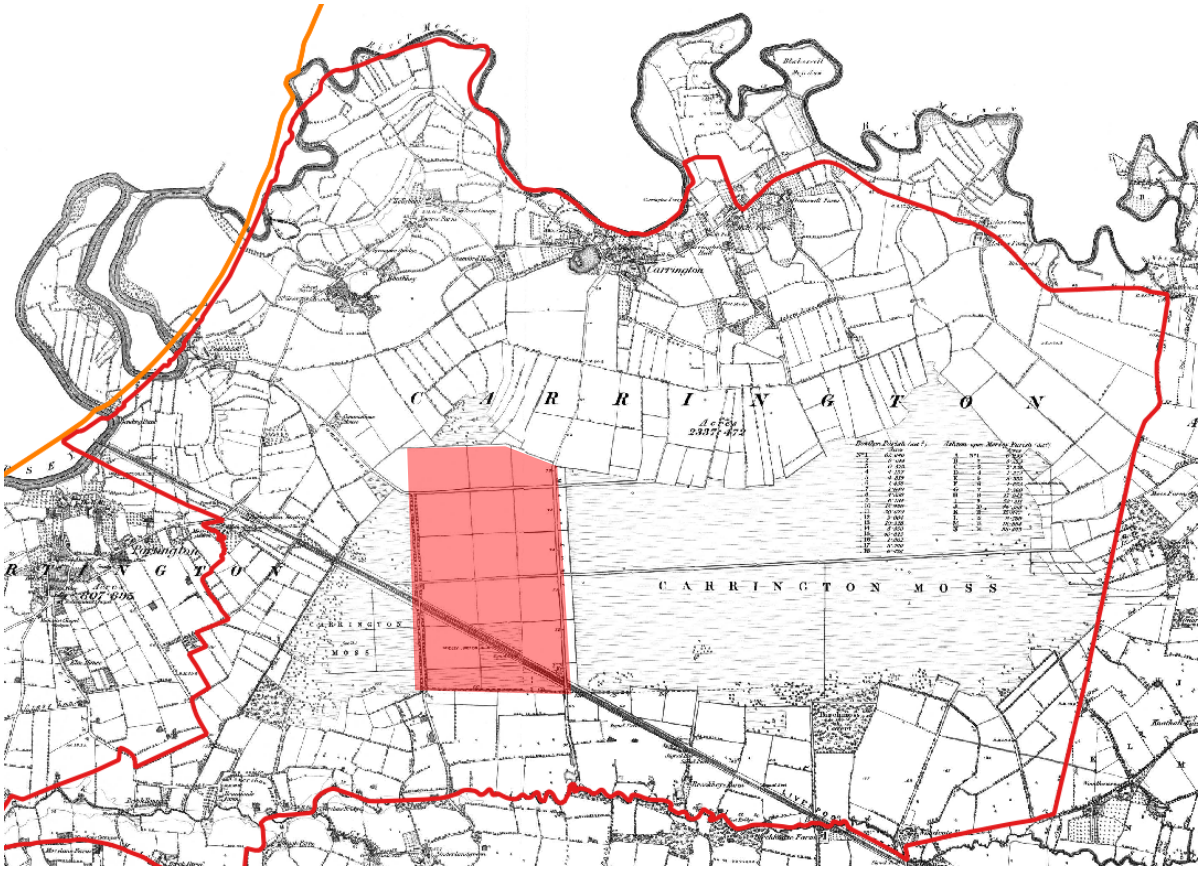

Plate 4 First Edition Ordnance Survey (published 1882) showing the early reclamation of the moss (highlighted in red)

4.6.2 Manchester Corporation's Reclamation (1880 onwards)

By 1880 however, between 250 and 300 ha of mossland still remained and it was realised that the moss could be useful on two fronts: it could be used as arable farmland to grow crops and feed the growing population of Manchester but it could also be useful for disposing its rubbish as well. The corporation was facing problems with disposing its waste generated from a growing population and the move away from traditional 'cess pit' disposal methods, meaning the Corporation had to send its waste somewhere. Initially, the Corporation was sending its waste to its Destructor at Holt Town where it was turned into concentrated manure for sale. The waste not handled at Holt Town was send to its Irlam Estate, acquired in 1876 but by the early 1880s, this was already reaching the end of its useful life. The Health Department considered a range of options, including a second destructor but this was considered too costly. It was Henry Whiley who suggested using mosslands for reclamation. The benefit, he argued, was that these areas could have an extended use through not only using nightsoil to reclaim the mosses but also its use as manure for the newly created arable land. Clinker and ash could then also be used to maintain the roads and other common facilities. To make best use of the mosses, Whiley also argued that the Corporation needed to own them, they also needed to be large enough to permit economies of scale and needed to be close to Manchester with good transport links (Nicholls 1985, 15).

With this in mind, Whiley recommended four locations out of which Carrington was chosen, with the aim of reclaiming for market gardening as this required a larger amount of waste. The Corporation concluded the purchase August 1886 with the final purchase price being £39,165 16s 4d. The new disposal site also needed an extensive, but cost-effective transport network and six miles of light railway, with a 2ft 6in gauge, was proposed, along with a locomotive and tipping trucks. This was to make use of the existing roads but new roads were also proposed

as well as a connection to the proposed wharf on the River Mersey and the Cheshire Lines Railway. This ending up costing £11,827 (Nicholls 1985, 15-18; 22).

The early stages of reclamation involved digging a series of closed drains without pipes which then opened into deep open ditches around the edges of the tramways. When the surface firmed up, 4 inch pipes were then laid set to 4 feet (1.20m deep). Setting up the agricultural use of the land involved the removal of the moss vegetation, followed by the breaking up of the surface (Price Evans 1923, 65). The 2ft 6in gauge steel railway with steel and wooden sleepers, tram trucks capable of holding one ton of nightsoil, a small locomotive and the exchange sidings to the main line were made by William Barningham & Co of Pendleton Ironworks. The system appears to have been in use by April 1887 as a Thomas Atkinson was employed as an engine driver and Henry Linton as a platelayer. Later that year, Ashbury Railway Carriage and Co supplied a further 14 tram trucks with Manchester Corporation and consecutive numbers on the side, then Barningham was asked again to supply more. (Nicholls 1985, 18-19).

The system was modified and extended slightly, partly because of the necessity to raise the railway line to accommodate the Manchester Ship Canal. Faulkner's Bridge over the railway and down Sinderland Road had to be raised, a new 700 yard long road was constructed and sidings were extended towards Birch House Farm and a loop was installed on Dunham Road. A siding was also provided to serve Stamford Farm. More rolling stock was ordered in 1888 and a second locomotive was also needed by March that year (Nicholls 1985, 19-21).

Reclamation of the Moss is seen as a success overall; around half a million tons of waste was sent to the estate between 1889 and 1899. They had also let around 60 hectares to the English Peat Moss Manufacturing Co. though it is not clear if they operated on the Corporation's light railway network and/or installed their own system. The estate was fully reclaimed by 1900 (Nicholl 1985, 22) and farmed under a number of tenancies as shown on a 1957 tenancy plan (Manchester Archives GB127.M595/3/3). The land was mostly farmed by private tenants however the Cleansing Committee also tenanted areas to other parts of the Corporation. Those farms privately tenanted included the purpose-built complexes of Swiss Cottage, Moss Hall Farm, Ash Farm and Ashpodel Farm. The latter two appear to have originally been wooden structures, rebuilt in brick and in the case of Ashpodel Farm, moved in 1896 from its original location at the junction of Ashton and Sinderland Roads. Heath Farm was already in existence but appears to have been renewed and then given land within the reclaimed area. Carrington Nurseries and its land was tenanted by the Parks Committee, who utilised the produce within public parks across Manchester. The main condition of the tenancy was that they had to take the refuse and continue to spread it across their land.

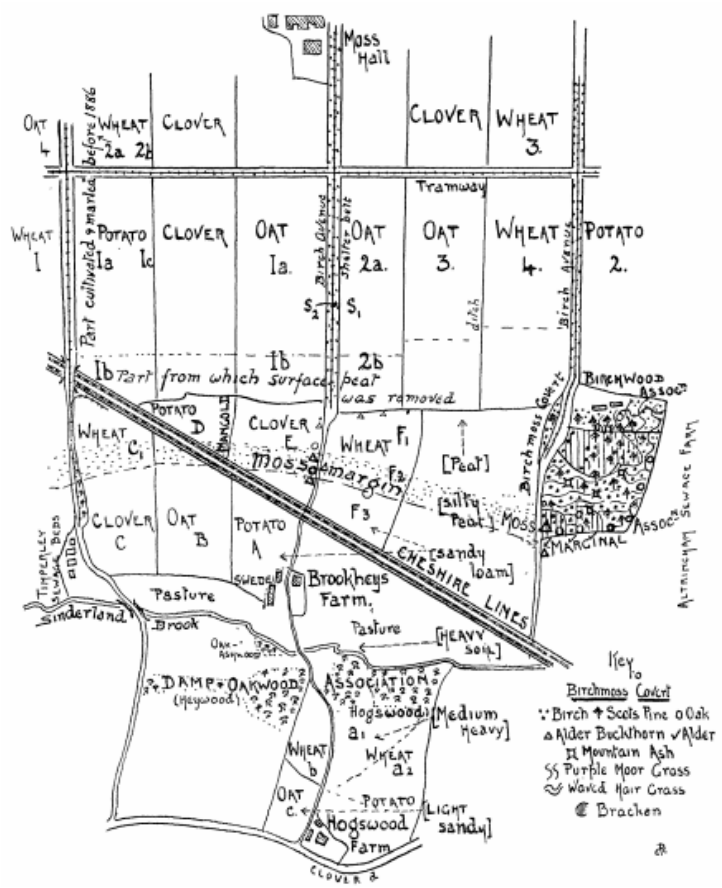

Plate 5 Sketch map showing how the Moss was farmed during the early 1920s (taken from Evans Price 1923, 66)

With the Moss fully reclaimed, the Corporation looked to reclaim more raw bog, this time from the north side of the River at Chat Moss (Nicholl 1985, 22). The Corporation withdrew from directly farming at Carrington Moss with the farm bailiff moving to Chat Moss (*ibid* 36).

4.6.3 Operations on the Estate

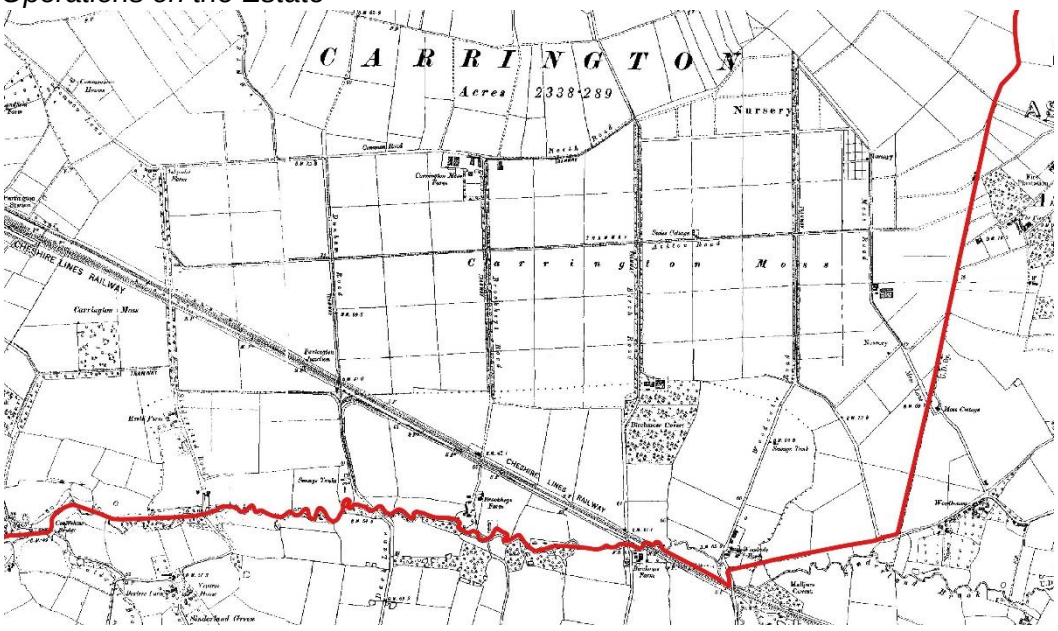

Plate 6 Carrington Moss after reclamation. The landscape here changed beyond recognition (taken form Cheshire County Series 1:10560, 1st Revision, published 1899)

The Carrington railway system worked on a large amount of out-and-back working, as there were no complete circuits, just a number of termini. In its final form, the railway operated two main lines with a number of branches; one main line (N-S) connected the Cheshire Lines railway and Carrington Wharf and another ran E-W along Ashton Road. The flat bottomed rails were spiked to wooden sleepers, then laid on a thin layer of ash and clinker; this was not a solid foundation and tracks visibly sunk when trains passed over them. There was no signalling system, or methods of communication and it was the farm bailiff who was responsible for the system and safe operation. There were no formal speed limits, except for the 4mph over the Partington Lane crossing and drivers were expected to exercise caution. The system was inspected annually by the Cleansing Committee and appears only to have ever been used for refuse transportation, never farm produce (Nicholls 1985, 32-40).

There were also a number of workshops and engine sheds to store and repair locomotives and trucks, erected by the Corporation using its own resources; the sidings on the Cheshire Lines railway had three sidings with a small workshop, later used as an engine shed. There was also a cabin for the platelayers, who maintained both the standard and narrow gauge railways. Locomotives took water at either the engine shed or the water tower located at the end of Common Lane, which still survives today.

Terraces were built, such as the Corporation Cottages near the crossing to the Wharf and over at Carrington Moss Farm which were probably also for workers on the estate. There are a number of farmsteads across the Moss as well, which were established during the later 19th century as well to take advantage of the newly created agricultural land (see Chapters 6 and 7; Nicholls 1985, 32-40). Carrington Moss Farm and buildings at Birchmoss Covert had tramways leading into them and these may have acted as localised hubs, where the nightsoil could then be distributed across the landscape before then being worked into the soil.

Carrington Wharf (**HA52**) was designed to allow the transfer of waste from barge to the railway but had to change radically early on because of the coming of the Manchester Ship Canal. Initially, the railway terminated at the old river course and an engine shed and smithy was located here. In 1889, the Canal Company agreed to construct a temporary dock, make a wharf and re-fix the crane from the old wharf and connect a new siding to the existing system. However this meant that tram trucks had to be lowered down to the edge of the Canal via a steam winch which was not a satisfactory arrangement. It was not until 1893 when a permanent unloading dock was provided at the wharf. This involved a metal superstructure which was at some height above the canal water level and upon which a steam crane was located. The compensation agreements which arose from the new Canal took until 1895 to resolve but did include a portion of land around the new Carrington Wharf, which was also later used for tipping (Nicholls 1985, 32-40). Its facilities included the original engine shed, repair shops, a mainline siding, facilities for the estate tradesmen, and offices for the estate manager and staff (Jones 1958, 242).

The Corporation kept meticulous records of their activities on the estate and the Index of their plans, sketches, invoices etc are preserved within the Archives (GB127.M595/3/5/1). However the volume of the accompanying plans cannot currently be located within the Archives. The General Time Book (GB127.M595/3/1) gives an insight into the daily activities carried out from when the estate was purchased through the early days of reclamation. Entries were recorded weekly and details the members of staff who were employed on the estate, the activity they carried out. how many days they carried out that activity and how much they were paid. The Corporation employed seven members of staff initially, including George Royle who lived in a cottage just south of the Moss. These numbers quickly increased, with a mix of permanent members of staff, like George who eventually became the foreman and contractors. The

estate went from seven, to seventy employees in the space of four months and a snapshot from August 1886 shows that most of them were working on making the roads across the Moss. By 1889, the duties were more varied and shared across around 80 employees. There was a second foreman by this time and the duties varied from repairing roads, working on the engines to farming and manuring.

4.6.4 Carrington Moss in the 20th Century

Reclamation was completed by 1899 at Carrington Moss, though a reduced quantity of waste continued to be sent. Much of the rail track was renewed at this point and the layout was simplified, with sidings reduced at Carrington Wharf, the connecting line along North Road removed and the reversing junction between Dunham Road and Common Lane removed. A temporary extension was added to Woodcote Road in 1905 and repaired the Brookheyes Road level crossing gates in 1910. The exchange sidings were also used by a military depot, south of Sinderland Lane (outside the Site; OA North 2016).

The Corporation handed over around 30 hectares of land to the Gas Department in 1926, by Heath Farm Lane and Sinderland Road at the western side of the former Moss. In 1928, Carrington Wharf was proposed as the new location for an electricity generating station but it meant loss of tipping land and eventually the Electricity Department withdrew to reconsider (citation). The infrastructure at the wharf itself was in need of repair and renewal and usage ceased in 1934, despite attempts to reach agreements over what needed to be repaired and when. With lack of usage of the Wharf and falling quantities of refuse being send to the estate, Carrington Moss received its last load of refuse in February 1937. The track was lifted and wagons were sold and/or scrapped, hastened by World War II (Nicholls 1985, 40-51).

After several attempts by the Electricity Department, the Carrington Power Station scheme was renewed again around the former wharf area and was constructed beginning in 1947 and becoming operational by 1956. A new workshop and store was built opposite Swiss Cottage Farm and the rails were disposed of at the Wharf. The line to the Cheshire Lines railway was sold to Manchester Oil Refineries Ltd and this railway then served both the generating plant and the Chemical Works until the later 20th century (Nicholls 1985, 40-51).

Petrochemicals Ltd established themselves in Carrington in 1946 and is seen as a pioneer within Britain's petrochemical industry (Aftalion 2000, 269). Shell Chemicals Ltd later acquired the company and expanded the works at Carrington after leasing the whole estate from the Corporation in 1968 (GB127.M595/4/4/3). This also involved the vacation of the Parks Committee Nurseries though Shell continued to use most of the land for agricultural purposes. The complex was initially focused just to the east of the Mineral Railway spur line but rapidly expanded after that, deliberately avoiding the peat of the Moss (see Prehistoric section, above). Aerial photographs from the time of construction also show that sand was extracted, particularly from the northern part of the complex.

The complex has slowly contracted during the later 20th century and early 21st century and operations are restricted to the far western part of the complex, where LyondellBasell now operate from. Most of the complex has since been cleared with some subsequent development, including a Logistics hub.

During World War Two, Carrington Moss was also the site of a Starfish Bombing Decoy site. These consisted of an elaborate array of lights and fires designed to simulate a fire-bombed settlement, normally lit during an air raid. Around 839 decoys on 602 sites, protecting 81 towns and cities were established, with nine for Manchester. The one at Carrington was commissioned in December 1940 as a permanent Starfish site to deflect enemy bombing from Manchester. By 1942 a QL decoy was incorporated, part of a series of civil decoys to protect

the docks which incorporated simulated urban lighting. It is not clear when the Decoy site went out of use, however it is likely to have been operational until 1944. The extent of the Decoy site at Carrington is unknown, although QL decoy elements could range from 2-12ha. The decoys would have included firebreak trenches, controlled from a remote shelter and linked by a network of metalled access roads.

There was also a Heavy Anti-Aircraft gun battery at Ackers Farm as well as a range of buildings which could have included a command post, radar structure, magazines, gun stores and generating huts. They would also have had accommodation such as huts, ablutions blocks, offices and stores. OS mapping from 1965 shows that these structures survived until then, with a range of cross shaped buildings and other blocks. The gun pits were located to the south of the accommodation blocks and can be seen in aerial photographs (www.britainfromabove.org.uk).

5. Characterisation of the Historic Environment

5.1 Introduction

This section presents a summary of the three separate elements of the historic environment, characterised in Appendices 2-4 (namely archaeology, built heritage and historic landscape). The Site has been divided into Historic Environment Character Areas (HECAs). Each HECA was created through analysing the variety of sources on each aspect of the historic environment and then mapping these character areas in GIS. Each HECA is then described using a standard format:

- Summary – outlines the highlights and general character of each area
- Historic Landscape Character – presents the historic landscape characterisation of the area. This includes broad information on the current landscape, settlement pattern and also the nature of the rural landscape in terms of field boundaries and the relative age of surviving field systems.
- Built Heritage – this presents the extent, nature and density of the built heritage within the character area.
- Archaeology – presents a summary of the area's archaeological context, including known archaeology as well as the potential for further archaeological remains.

5.2 Results

Figure 2 (Page 42, below) shows the location and extent of the 22 HECAs and Appendices 2-4 contains a more detailed summary of the three strands of the historic environment.

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA): 01 (Petrochemical Works)

SUMMARY

This mostly incorporates the former Shell Petrochemical Works, built on land to the north of Carrington Moss from 1947 onwards, however it also incorporates part of the former Partington Gas Works, which expanded in the mid-20th century. Petrochemicals Ltd first developed the site but it is more well-known for its association with Shell Chemicals, who took over the site in 1957. They purchased a propylene oxide plant along the northern edge of Carrington Moss and built an ethylene oxide plant the following year. By 1985, around 1,150 people were employed at the site (http://www.carringtonparishcouncil.org.uk/about-carrington) though this had been reduced to 500 by 1986. The nearby settlements at Carrington and Partington expanded, partly to house Shell workers and their families. LyondellBasell now operate the site and produce polypropylene resins, employing around 146 people (www.lyondellbasell.com). Also incorporates the Saica Paper Mill over along the Ship Canal.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Formerly, this landscape formed the fringes of the mossland and the first edition OS mapping shows that at one time, there was evidence for medieval strip fields on the edge of the Moss. A number of rural lanes can be seen, connecting to isolated farmsteads and the majority of the area, with the exception of the strip fields, consisted of an irregular field system which was probably a result of post-medieval enclosure. This landscape has been heavily developed since 1947 and once contained a range of buildings and units for processing chemicals as well as settling ponds. A large part of the site has been decommissioned and demolished, and only the western part is an active Chemical Works. There is also a large paper mill over to the west along the ship canal and to the north of this

are tips which stand several metres high. There is little evidence for the survival of historic landscape remnants, therefore the sensitivity is assessed as being low.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

There has been no known previous archaeological investigations within the area, however its position on the edge of a former lake would have been favourable for prehistoric settlement. The intensive industrial development of the area during the later 20th century has probably removed the majority of any surviving archaeology, although there is good potential for survival in undeveloped pockets of the site and/or in areas where 20th century ground disturbance was relatively shallow. Inferred peat thickness mapping by ARUP suggests that there may be shallow deposits of peat within the southern fringes of the area. There are also recorded deposits of up to 13m deep of 'black silt' beneath the tip and Saica Paper Mill however it is not clear whether this relates to the former course of the Mersey or reflect deliberate deposition of material. The archaeological sensitivity of the area has been assessed as low-medium.

BUILT HERITAGE

There are no designated built heritage assets within the area and any structures are later 20th century in origin and related to the industrialisation of the area in this period. Survey of 20th century industrial complexes has been identified as a priority within the North-West Research Framework (Initiatives 7.35 and 7.40) and this can be combined with recording experiences of working at the Petrochemical plant. However none of the buildings from the early phase of the petrochemical works are thought to survive.

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA): 02 (Carrington Power Station)

SUMMARY

This area incorporates most of the Carrington Power Station, originally a coal-fired power station built during the late 1940s and early 1950s and officially opened in 1956. When this closed in 1991, it then became a combined cycle gas turbine power station which was constructed in 2009.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Historically, the area consisted of irregular fields which appears to mostly derive from a post-medieval organisation of the landscape, however there are some possible strip fields which may be earlier in date. The course of the Mersey can be seen meandering across the edges of the area though this was later straightened for the Manchester Ship Canal. Carrington Wharf was built during the late 19th century to facilitate the transference of nightsoil from the river, then the canal and onto the light railway system. This area has been heavily developed and altered since the mid-20th century for the Power Station, there is very little evidence for the historic landscape. The area has also been historically used for tipping, especially at Carrington Wharf. The overall sensitivity has been assessed as low.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

There has been no known archaeological work within the area. The area would have been favourable for prehistoric settlement. A desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the construction of the combined cycle gas turbine power station (SKM 2008) suggested that there was potential for remains of medieval agricultural practices and features related to the former coal wharf, as well as palaeovironmental remains relating to the former Mersey channel. However because of the later construction of the power station, the ground level was raised up by 5m in places and all buildings had to be piled during the original construction (SKM 2008, 169). In addition there has been extensive tipping across Carrington Wharf. Pockets of archaeological remains may survive within areas of this area not disturbed by 20th century development. The archaeological sensitivity is low-medium.

BUILT HERITAGE
There are no designated sites within this area and none of the buildings from the coal-fired power station appear to survive, therefore there is no built heritage interest in the area.

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA): 03 (Former Partington Gas Works)

SUMMARY
This area is part of the former Partington Gas Works, which was opened in 1929 and was originally located to the south of the Cheshire Lines Railway. During the later 20th century, the site expanded to the north of the railway (see HECA01) and the area was then converted into a LNG storage site during the 1960s (http://www.oldflames.org.uk/Partington.pdf). Most of the original buildings were demolished during this conversion and the LNG storage site was decommissioned then demolished in 2012.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
Historically, the eastern part of the area formed part of Carrington Moss with arable land to the west, farmed in a regular field system which was probably apportioned up during the post-medieval period. The area was heavily developed from the early 20th century onwards and has since been decommissioned and the buildings demolished. There is little evidence for remnants of the historic landscape above ground (see below for archaeological remains). The overall sensitivity is low.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT
The area has been recently put forward for development and a DBA was carried out in 2018 by Wardell Armstrong. It concluded that the Site had been subject to modern disturbance which may have impacted upon any archaeological remains. Subsequent geotechnical investigations have shown that peat survives well within the least disturbed part of the area (to the east) to a depth of 2.2m. Further west, the survival was much more fragmentary with average depths of 1m (Sirius Geotechnical 2018). Therefore the archaeological sensitivity is assessed to be medium.

BUILT HERITAGE
There are no designated heritage assets within the area and there are no structures that survive relating to the area's use as a Gas Works.

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA): 04 (Carrington Village)

SUMMARY
The area consists of the historic village of Carrington, first documented in 1191 and centred around Carrington Hall. Settlement overall is thought to have been sparse however a hall, mill, smithy and an inn were recorded during the 16th-17th centuries. It was large enough to warrant a chapel-of-ease (built in 1757, to the south-west) and was surrounded by a number of isolated farmsteads. There are a number of buildings which pre-date the 20th century within the village today but maintains a broadly linear pattern along the main east-west road.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
Originally most of the village clustered around the western part of the area with Carrington Hall lying isolated on the eastern edge. Most of the farmland lay outside the village and was mostly wooded, with a sharp drop towards the River Mersey which bounds the village to the north. It is difficult to pinpoint the centre of the historic village today due to later 20th century development within the village itself and surrounding it. A number of regular fields can be seen along Ackers Lane, which has now been given over to detached housing.

There is a small remnant of historic field boundaries, west of the site of Carrington Hall. This sensitivity of the historic landscape is medium.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT
Lying between the Moss and the river means there is potential for prehistoric/Romano-British archaeological remains to survive within undeveloped areas. There is also potential for medieval remains in undeveloped areas, particularly Carrington Hall which was probably in existence by the 13th century. It was later used as a farm when the Hall passed from the Carrington family to the Booths in the 16th century and was not demolished until the mid-20th century. However the survival of archaeological remains is unlikely where the rugby pitches lie due to later sand extraction for the construction of the Chemical Works. The archaeological sensitivity has been assessed as medium.

BUILT HERITAGE
There are a small number of buildings of historic interest within Carrington. Westwood Lodge (Grade II listed) is a mid-18th century house. Other buildings of interest include The Windmill Inn, which is a heavily modified 18th/19th century public house, part of Holly Farm (probably 19th century in date), the Primitive Methodist chapel which dates to 1875 and a number of early 20th century terraced houses.

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA): 05 (Altrincham Sewage Works)

SUMMARY
This area is dominated by the Altrincham Sewage Farm, established within the area during the late 19th century. There is also an early 21st century solar panel farm as well to the north-east of the area. Prior to this, the area was dominated by irregularly shaped fields, possibly enclosed during the post-medieval period.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
Most of the area consisted of irregularly shaped fields, probably enclosed during the post-medieval period. The area remained undeveloped until a sewage tank is installed during the late 19th century and led to the installation of a sewage farm. The sewage farm has eroded all traces of the historic landscape, with the exception of a possible field boundary at the western edge and the preservation of the lane from Woodcote Farm up to the Moss as a public footpath. This area has also been used for tipping in the past. Overall the sensitivity is low.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT
The area lies within the moss and the skirtland and as the recorded depth of the peat is known to reach around 2.5m, there is the possibility for the peat to survive in places. However due to the later construction of filter and sludge beds and the use of the area for tipping, this will have impacted upon any archaeological remains within the area. The archaeological sensitivity is therefore low.

BUILT HERITAGE
There are no designated heritage assets within the area and any interest in the built heritage would lie with any early structures related to the sewage farm. However all of the structures appear to be of mid-20th century date and later, therefore there is no built heritage interest within the area.

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA): 06 (Carrington Training Ground)

SUMMARY
This area forms the Carrington Training Ground, established during the late 20th century as Manchester United's football training area. The area sits within the former Carrington Moss (HECA009) which was mostly reclaimed during the later 19th century for waste disposal purposes initially.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
See HECA009 for more detail. Sensitivity is low

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT
See HECA009 for more detail. Due to the significant levelling up of the ground level in this area, the sensitivity has been assessed as medium.

BUILT HERITAGE
There is no built heritage interest within the Site; there are no designated heritage assets and all structures date to the late 20th century and relate to the use of the area as a training ground.

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA): 07 (Warburton Park)

SUMMARY
This area historically formed part of Warburton Park, a medieval deer park with the possible moated site at Park Farm (outside the area to the south). It is predominantly rural with irregular fields divided up during the post-medieval period. The northern extent of the former deer park boundary runs in part close to the border between HECA 7 and HECA010 and so has been considered as being within both HECA 7 and HECA 10.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
During the medieval period the area formed part of Warburton deer park, which was bounded by the River Mersey to the west, Red Brook to the north and Warburton Road to the east. The deer park was probably created in the late 13th century. The park was disimparked in the 17th century and given over to agriculture, and some of these agricultural field boundaries survive. Other visible landscape features relating to the park include possible fishponds, several potential mill ponds, a probable mill leat, a possible pillow mound (rabbit warren). However, based on current understanding the only visible deer park-related landscape feature that is thought to survive within the Site itself is the park pale, represented by a substantial earthen bank. This is discussed in more detail in Appendix 2. The historic landscape sensitivity is high.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT
The area consists of well-drained sands and gravels which is conducive for prehistoric settlement. There is also the potential for features relating to the area's use as a deer park during the medieval period. Potential archaeological features related to the deer park that could survive within the Site include evidence for deer leaps, a possible fishpond, as well as a probable park pale internal ditch, the substantial bank of which is visible in the landscape along Red Brook (which falls partially within HECA 10). There is also the potential for archaeological buried remains of a small farm complex at Brook Cottage, which could be post-medieval in date. The archaeological sensitivity is very high.

BUILT HERITAGE
There is no built heritage within the area, however the area forms part of setting of three Grade II listed buildings (timber framed building at Park Farm, Heathlands Farmhouse and

Barn; the farm complex at Park Farm (pre-dating 1948) is also considered curtilage listed. The farm complexes have a visual relationship with the arable landscape within the Site. There is also functional relationship of this area and Park Farm, as the occupier of the farm cultivated the land in this area according to the Tithe map. Therefore this area makes a positive contribution to the significance of these farm complexes and is dealt with in more detail in Appendix 3. The area also potentially forms the setting of a number of undesignated (non-designated) built heritage assets, including Brook House, Jack Hey Gate Farm, Park Cottages, and Warburton Toll Bridge.

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA): 08 (Birchmoss Covert)

SUMMARY
Area of woodland, shown on Tithe mapping and still present today though replanted.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
Birchmoss Covert appears to have been planted during the late 18th/early 19th century and straddles an area historically part of Carrington Moss (HECA009) and its skirtland. The area appears to be part of the mossland edge which may have been reclaimed from an earlier date (the moss appears to be larger on Burdett's 1777 map, than on Tithe mapping). See HECA009 for more detail). Although there is evidence to suggest that it was replanted in the 1950s after a fire (www.manchesterbirding.com), the sensitivity has been assessed as medium.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT
There is potential for the survival of peat and also possible prehistoric settlement along the skirtland, although this is likely to have been affected by the planting of woodland. The archaeological sensitivity is assessed to be medium

BUILT HERITAGE
There are no known structures within this area

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA): 09 (Carrington Moss)

SUMMARY
Former mossland, mainly reclaimed during the late 19th century for farming and waste disposal. Parts remain under cultivation and other areas have been developed (see HECA6 etc).

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
Prior to reclamation, the area was a boggy landscape and was in use as a grouse moor. A number of drainage ditches were cut across the landscape but the vegetation was dominated by heather. The Earl of Stamford made early attempts to drain the western edge of the moss during the mid-19th century, around the same time the Cheshire Lines railway was constructed along a north-west/south-east alignment between 1865 and 1874. Manchester Corporation purchased the Carrington Estate from the Earl of Stamford and Warrington in 1886. Subsequently, the landscape was divided up to allow the transportation and dumping of nightsoil across the area and a series of north-south and east-west tramways were constructed across the moss. A mineral railway was also added at this time which ran from the Cheshire Lines Railway to Carrington Wharf (HECA02) along the eastern bank of the River Mersey. As the area was slowly reclaimed, the area was gradually let out for cultivation and as sanitation in urban areas advanced during the early 20th century, dumping on the moss steadily declined. When the Manchester Ship Canal was constructed, the River Mersey was straightened. During World War II, the tracks were lifted however the

mineral railway branch line continued in use, serving the power station (HECA02) until this closed in the 1990s. The area around Carrington Wharf has been extensively used for tipping. Most of the former mossland remains in agricultural use, divided up by the surviving trackways from the tram system, which are lined by trees and hedgerows. The football training ground (HECA6) sits on a platform which has been levelled up by several metres above the moss. The route of the Cheshire Lines railway is still preserved in the landscape, though currently inaccessible for most part and heavily overgrown. Over on the western side, it sits on a high embankment, which was raised to cross the Manchester ship canal. The sensitivity of the historic landscape is assessed to be high.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The mossland was subject to a fieldwalking survey during the early 1990s which did not reveal any prehistoric archaeological finds, although this is not surprising given the huge quantity of nightsoil and other waste materials that were dumped on this area. However other former peat bogs nearby are known for their preservation of organic material and the nearby Lindow Moss is famous for its Lindow Man and Woman, discovered in 1985 and 1984 respectively. Lindow Man was probably deposited in the moss during the Romano-British period. Worsley Man was also recovered from a peat bog in 1958 and is thought to have also been deposited in the moss at around the same time. In addition, former mosslands offer a chance to study past environments as they can offer a preserved palaeoenvironmental record. The moss was cored during the 1990s but was not subjected to detailed palynological work therefore there is no record on the past environment. The peat was considered to be threatened when the survey was first carried out and intensive agricultural use of the area, particularly related to drainage, may have affected the survival of peat. The current extent and depth of peat is unknown, however recent geotechnical investigations on the site of Partington Gas Works (HECA003) has revealed that the peat still survives to a depth of around 2.5m (Sirius Geotechnical 2018). The tramway system from the period of reclamation could also survive archaeologically, although the track itself is believed to have been lifted during WWII. However small buildings such as engine sheds and storage areas could still survive as archaeological remains as well as at least one farm complex (**HA46**). The remains of a Starfish bombing decoy are also thought to lie within the former moss and could also survive archaeologically (**HA57**). The archaeological sensitivity is therefore considered to be high.

BUILT HERITAGE

There are no designated heritage assets within the area. There are two later 19th century farmsteads (Swiss Cottage and Ashpodel Farm) which still survive, as well as the site of a now demolished farm (Carrington Moss Farm – see above).

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA): 10 (Coroner's Wood)

SUMMARY

Area of ancient woodland which forms part of the overall site boundary along Red Brook. Unclear on age of trees although it is described as a covert on the Tithe mapping, which indicates it was used for hunting and could be a relict part of the former Warburton deer park (HECA007). The northern extent of the former deer park, visible in the landscape as a substantial earthen back immediately south of Red Brook, runs, in part, close to, or along, the border between HECA 7 and HECA010.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

During the early 19th century, the core of the ancient woodland was focused mostly to the north of Red Brook, however by the late 19th century, the woodland had expanded along either side of Red Brook. There were also osier beds along the northern side of the Brook. This area is still densely wooded although there has been some loss. Further east along

the north side of the Brook, former agricultural land has been lost and is now dominated by scrub woodland, plus there has been some historical tipping immediately east of Warburton Lane. There is a nature trail along the western part of Red Brook. The substantial earthen back immediately south of Red Brook is thought to represent the boundary, or 'park pale' of Warburton deer park. The historic landscape sensitivity is therefore high.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT
There is some potential for prehistoric archaeological remains to survive, being on favourable soils and close to the Brook. There are anecdotes that point to the presence of a graveyard supposedly for residents of a medieval monastery, however recent work has confirmed the presence of a monastery in the village of Warburton to the south (Nevell *et al* 2015) and there is little evidence for the presence of medieval burial ground. However there are references to mounds within the woods which could be Prehistoric in origin but nothing was confirmed on the site visit. The woodland may have preserved features related to the northern boundary for the medieval deer park. The site visit showed evidence for deliberate modification of the slope towards Red Brook which could be related to the boundary or 'park pale' of the deer park. The archaeological sensitivity is therefore assessed to be very high.

BUILT HERITAGE
There are no structures within this area.

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA): 11 Enclosed Land, east of the Moss

SUMMARY
Area fringing the Mossland which was, and remains, in agricultural use. A number of historic field boundaries still appear to survive as well as the historic farm complex at Dainewell Farm.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
Most of this area appears to have predominantly been in agricultural use and there is evidence for medieval strip fields along the edge of the Moss and further irregular enclosure during the post-medieval period. A large part of Dainewell Farm appears to have been within woodland as well. Most of the fields have since been agglomerated and there has been significance field boundary loss as well as loss of tree cover. Other features include a long and wide hollow running broadly north-south along the east side of Dainewell Farm, the date and purpose of which is unknown, however it is shown on historic mapping and named on the tithe map as Shaw Wood. It appears to now form part of a drainage channel. Some field boundaries shown on historic mapping still survive within the landscape although most of these appear to be modern replacements. The sensitivity of the historic landscape is assessed to be medium.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT
There is potential for remnants of the Moss along the southern edge of this area to survive although the full extent of it is not clear. The favourable geology means there is potential for prehistoric remains although some areas of woodland may have affected survival. Much of this land is also in pastoral use, probably due to the extensive drainage and waterlogged nature of the landscape. There is also potential for small cottages, shown on Tithe Mapping to also survive as well as possible earlier remains associated with Dainewell Farm. The archaeological sensitivity is assessed to be medium.

BUILT HERITAGE
There are no designated heritage assets within the area. The farm complex at Dainewell Farm is undesignated and a relatively complete farm complex surviving from at least the late 18th/early 19th century, despite later 20th century additions. Some of the buildings

surviving include the farmhouse, possible labourers' accommodation, barn and stables. Because of the completeness of the complex, it is recommended that this is put forward for inclusion on a Local Heritage List should one be compiled in the future.

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA) 12: Enclosed Land west of Carrington

SUMMARY
Mostly undeveloped land lying around part of the power station. Now mostly under pasture with small amount of development along Manchester Road as well as potential archaeological remains of farm buildings.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
Most of this area lay between the River Mersey and Manchester Road and was mostly in agricultural use, probably enclosed during the post-medieval period. Crompton Lane crossed from east to west, however this has since been erased from the landscape. Most of the field boundaries have been lost although a small portion still survives and mostly remains agricultural. The sensitivity of the landscape is assessed as low.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CHARACTER
The location on favourable geology and proximity to the river means there is the potential for prehistoric archaeological remains, however the electricity pylons will have affected the survival. There is also potential for archaeological remains relating to Hollybank (**HA24**). Archaeological sensitivity is medium.

BUILT HERITAGE
Built heritage interest is limited to Rose Cottage (**HA27**), which is late 19th century and the barn at Hollybank which may be late 18th century in date. These are of negligible and low (local) significance.

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA): 13 Enclosed Land, South of the Moss

SUMMARY
Largely agricultural landscape with a dispersed settlement pattern of farm complexes and isolated cottages. Possibly incorporates former mossland with skirtland along Red Brook, which formed the parish boundary between Carrington and Warburton

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
Possible enclosed originally during the post-medieval period however many fields agglomerated during the 19th century. A number of boundaries depicted on Tithe mapping (early 19th century) are still present in the landscape. The northern part of the area may have been part of the mossland, depicted on Burdett's 1777 map but had been reclaimed by Tithe mapping. The land between the moss and Red Brook would have formed the skirtland. The area remains predominantly agricultural with a number of field boundaries still surviving, alongside a dispersed settlement pattern. Red Brook formed part of the administrative boundary between the parishes of Carrington and Warburton, although has been straightened in places. The sensitivity of the historic landscape is assessed as high.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT
There is potential for prehistoric remains on the skirtland between the Moss and Red Brook. There is also potential for remains relating to the mossland as well as the potential to recover palaeoenvironmental evidence (see HECA009). There is also potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence to be recovered from Red Brook, where its course has been straightened. Field names on the tithe mapping in this area hint at small scale Industrial

activity and there is also the potential for remains of cottages (**HA29**) and Heath Farm (**HA28**). There has, however, been a small area of tipping west of Brookheys Farm and is now an area of regenerated scrub woodland. The archaeological sensitivity of this area is high.

BUILT HERITAGE
There are a number of small cottages and historic farm complexes across the area, including Birch Farm. The barn is Grade II listed and is an 18th century barn incorporating a 17th century, or earlier, cruck frame. The rest of the properties range in date, however they mostly appear to be of late 18th century onwards. The cottages along Moss Lane sit within small hedged enclosures and are spaced out along the road. There are strong visual relationships with the wider, flat agricultural land and this setting makes a positive contribution to the significance of the built heritage in the area.

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA): 14 Scrubland, west of the Gasworks

SUMMARY
Former enclosed land, with a small amount of development at the NW end including a farm complex (late 19th century) and a Primitive Methodist Chapel (built in 1829). Later demolished and area partly used as railway sidings for the Cheshire Lines Railway. Now part of late 20th century regenerated scrubland.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
Regularly shaped enclosed fields, probably no earlier than post-medieval in origin. Small amount of development at the NW extreme of the area with a farm complex and a primitive Methodist church built during the later 19th century. These buildings were cleared and a spur line for the Cheshire Lines railway was constructed, possibly for the neighbouring Gas Works (HECA3), during early-mid 20th century. The sidings were lifted by the 1980s and the area has slowly transformed into a regenerated scrubland area. There is very little of the historic landscape remaining and the sensitivity has been assessed as low.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT
There is some potential for prehistoric remains, however it is not clear how far the moss skirtland extended into this area. Any remains relating to the late 19th century farm or Primitive Methodist chapel have likely been destroyed by the later use of the area for railway sidings. It is not clear either if the chapel once had a burial ground. The archaeological sensitivity has been assessed as medium

BUILT HERITAGE
There are no structures within the area therefore there is no built heritage interest.

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA): 15 The Church of St George

SUMMARY
Small parcel of land defining the Church of St George, (Grade II*), burial ground, Sunday School and Vicarage, all 18th-19th century buildings.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
The Church was built in 1757 and sits within an irregularly shaped plot of land which included the vicarage, thought to be broadly contemporary and the later School. The Vicarage had its own private wooded gardens and this has slightly enlarged over time, otherwise the landscape has remained unchanged. High sensitivity

ARCHAELOGICAL CONTEXT
The Chapel has a burial ground which appears to still accept burials within current plots and there is also the potential for other buildings, now demolished, relating to the church complex. Due to the development from the 18th century onwards, it is unlikely that archaeological remains from earlier periods will survive. The sensitivity is assessed as being high.

BUILT HERITAGE
The Chapel of St George is listed at Grade II* and was a Chapel of Ease built in 1757 at the request of Mary, Countess of Stamford and designed by Isaac Shaw. It is an unpretentious building but reflects the liturgical practices of the time and retains a largely untouched interior. In addition, it has group value with the vicarage and the Sunday school, with which there are functional and visual connections. Its setting, which includes these buildings and the burial ground makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Chapel. This is discussed in more detail in Appendix 3

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA): 16 Land west and south of the Chapel of St George

SUMMARY
Agricultural land, now partly developed for industrial units. Archaeological excavation here in 2019 has revealed the first evidence within the area for prehistoric/Romano-British activity.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
Former agricultural land, probably enclosed during the post-medieval period. There has been a significant loss of field boundaries and the area to the south has been recently developed for industrial purposes. The area west of Manchester Road is still in agricultural use but there is little trace of its former organisation. The sensitivity has been assessed as low.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT
Archaeological work prior to the construction of the industrial units revealed evidence for an extensive Prehistoric/Romano-British field system, as well as a trackway (WYAS 2019). This area sits on the sands and gravels along the fringes of the river and the Moss and shows that this type of environment was favoured for settlement. There is good potential for further remains within the area to the west of Manchester road. Therefore the archaeological sensitivity is medium due to development of half of the land parcel.

BUILT HERITAGE
There is no built heritage interest within the area.

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA): 17 Scrubland Area, west of the Moss

SUMMARY
Area of regenerated scrubland, also incorporating Broadoak Wood.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
Formerly area of regularly enclosed fields, probably post-medieval period with Broadoak Wood established at least in the early 19th century. Agglomeration of fields in the late 19th and 20th century, then partly used as a playing field for a school (outside the Site). Also part of the area is in use as allotments. The majority of the area has seen a loss of field

boundaries and now consists of regenerated scrub woodland. Broadoak Wood is still present in the landscape. The historic landscape sensitivity is therefore assessed as medium

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT
It is suggested that the Moss extends into Broadoak Wood and therefore there could be surviving peat here. The rest of the area lies on the fringes, on the sands and gravels and there is potential for prehistoric archaeological remains. However the presence of trees may have affected any survival, therefore the sensitivity is assessed to be medium.

BUILT HERITAGE
There is no built heritage interest in the area

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA): 18 Enclosed Area, south of the Moss

SUMMARY
Area of agricultural land, north of the Cheshire Lines railway and fringing the Moss

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
Regularly enclosed fields, possibly post-medieval in origin but mostly agglomerated during the later 19th century. Borders the moss and this may have extended into the area. Further loss during the later 20th century however there is still some survival of field boundaries. Still remains predominantly in agricultural use. Also trackways that originally led from Sinderland Lane in the south onto the Moss were then extended and incorporated into the tram system for the late 19th century reclamation. These still survive as public rights of way. The sensitivity of the historic landscape is assessed as medium.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT
There is potential for prehistoric remains on the skirtland between the Moss and Sinderland/Red Brook. There is also potential for remains relating to the mossland as well as the potential to recover palaeoenvironmental evidence (see HECA009). The archaeological sensitivity is assessed as high.

BUILT HERITAGE
The complex at Woodcote Farm has built heritage interest although its setting has been eroded by the construction of the sewage farm. The farm is of low local significance.

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA): 19 Rugby/Football Training Ground

SUMMARY
Area of late 20th century rugby and football training pitches with associated infrastructure, surrounded by high coniferous hedges.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
Area of irregularly enclosed fields, probably post-medieval in date. Agglomerated in the later 19th century. Site of Anti-Aircraft gun battery, part of which may lie in woodland within the training ground complex. Part of the PROW shown on historic mapping is still surviving though partially diverted. Otherwise very little of the historic landscape survives due to the later development. Overall the sensitivity is low.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT
The geological conditions are favourable for prehistoric remains, however the construction of the training grounds may have affected the survival of any remains. The sensitivity is assessed as low-medium.

BUILT HERITAGE
There is no built heritage interest.

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA) 20: Ackers Farm

SUMMARY
Farm complex, at least 17th century in date with a Grade II listed farmhouse, barn and other later 20th century buildings.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
Small farm complex sitting within an irregularly enclosed field system, probably post-medieval in date. Most of the surrounding agricultural land has been lost (see HECA19) though there is part of a field boundary surviving at the west side of the area and is still legible as a farm complex. Overall sensitivity is assessed as medium

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT
The favourable geology and proximity to the River Mersey means that there is potential for prehistoric archaeological remains though this would be limited to the undeveloped parts of the area. Survey work at the Barn at Ackers Farm revealed evidence for a 17th century cruck frame and could indicate the presence of earlier buildings at the farmstead, however much of the area has been built over. Therefore archaeological sensitivity is medium

BUILT HERITAGE
Ackers Farm consists of a range of buildings, dating from 17th century through to the later 20th century. The two main buildings of built heritage interest are the Grade II listed farmhouse, built *c.*1860 and the range of barns to the west, which consist of four separate barns ranging from 17th-19th century. The buildings immediately east and south of the barn are of later 20th century date. The setting at Ackers Farm has been eroded though there is still a small area of agricultural land, now used for equestrian purposes.

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA) 21: Woodland and Dainewell Park

SUMMARY
Area of scrub woodland and park, developed in the late 20th century. Dainewell Park is protected by Fields in Trust

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
Area of irregularly enclosed fields, probably post-medieval in date. Later agglomeration of fields in the later 19th century. Dainewell Park created in the later 20th century and the woodland consists of regenerated scrub. Eastern boundary formed the township boundary between Ashton Upon Mersey and Carrington although there is no trace of a historic feature. Although there is little historic character to the area, Dainewell Park is protected by Fields in Trust in perpetuity (since 2013). The historic landscape sensitivity has been assessed as low.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT
The favourable geology and proximity to the River Mersey means that there is potential for prehistoric archaeological remains however the landscaping for the park and woodland will have affected the survival. The sensitivity is therefore medium

BUILT HERITAGE
There is built heritage interest at Ash Farm, an early 20th century farm probably built after the reclamation of the Moss. It is of low local significance.

Historic Environment Character Area (HECA) 22: Scrub woodland, south-east of the Moss

SUMMARY
Area of former mossland and agricultural skirtland, now an area of scrub woodland

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
Formerly incorporated the mossland and its skirtland, which was probably enclosed during the post-medieval period. Used for nurseries in the early 20th century. Gradual loss of field boundaries and the land now given over to scrub woodland. Area is crossed by several drainage ditches and is still a relatively wet area. The land has been levelled up significantly for the solar panel farm to the south (see HECA5) and has partly been used for tipping in the past. Therefore the overall sensitivity is low

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT
There is potential for prehistoric remains on the skirtland between the Moss and Sinderland/Red Brook. There is also potential for remains relating to the mossland as well as the potential to recover palaeoenvironmental evidence (see HECA009). However the drainage ditches, the earth moving activities for the solar farm and waterlogged nature of the area will have affected the survival of remains. The archaeological sensitivity is therefore medium

BUILT HERITAGE
There is no built heritage interest

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The assessment was undertaken and the report was written by Anthony Lee and Rachael Reader.

8. Figures

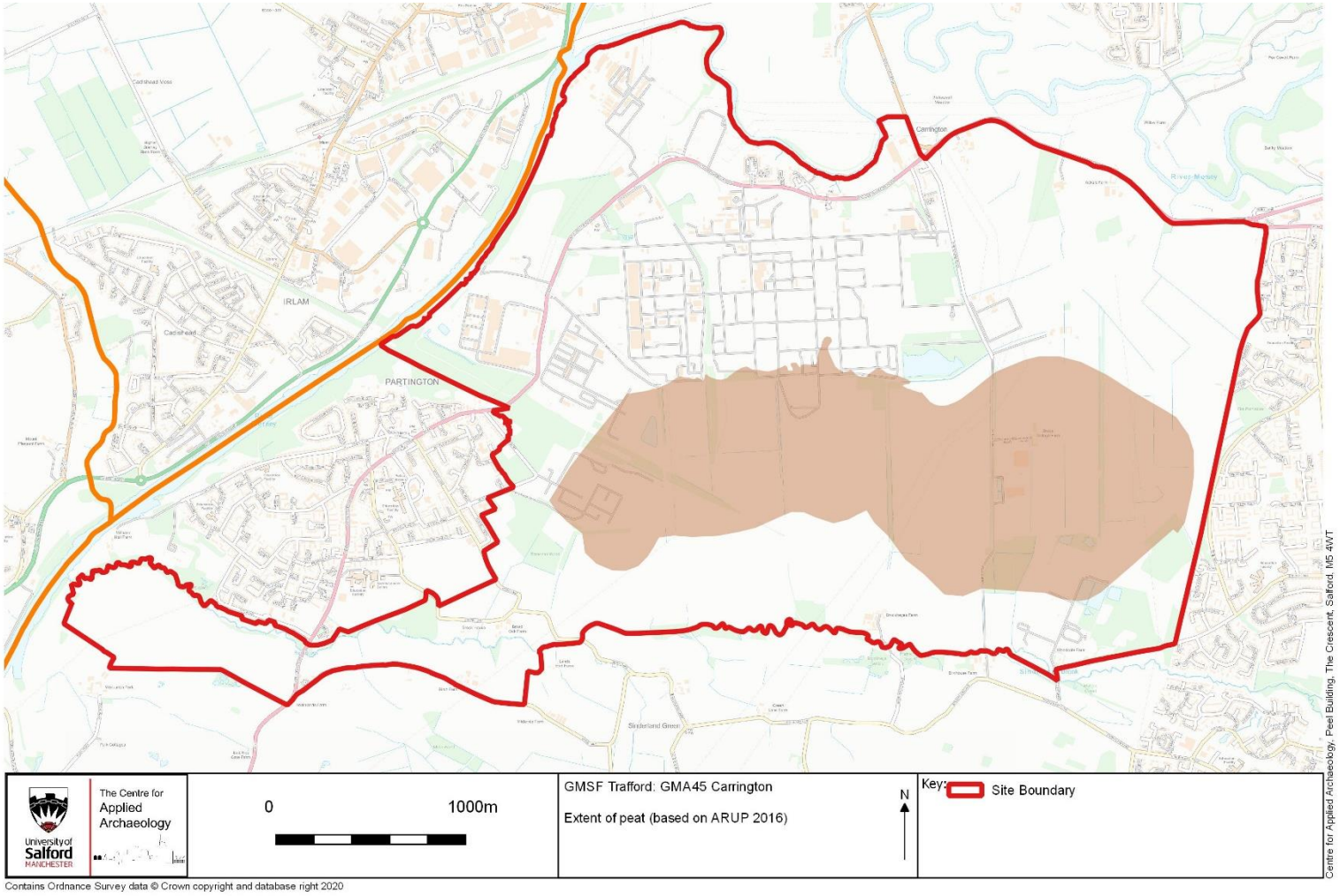

Figure 1 An estimate of the extent of substantial peat deposits within the Site (area shaded brown)

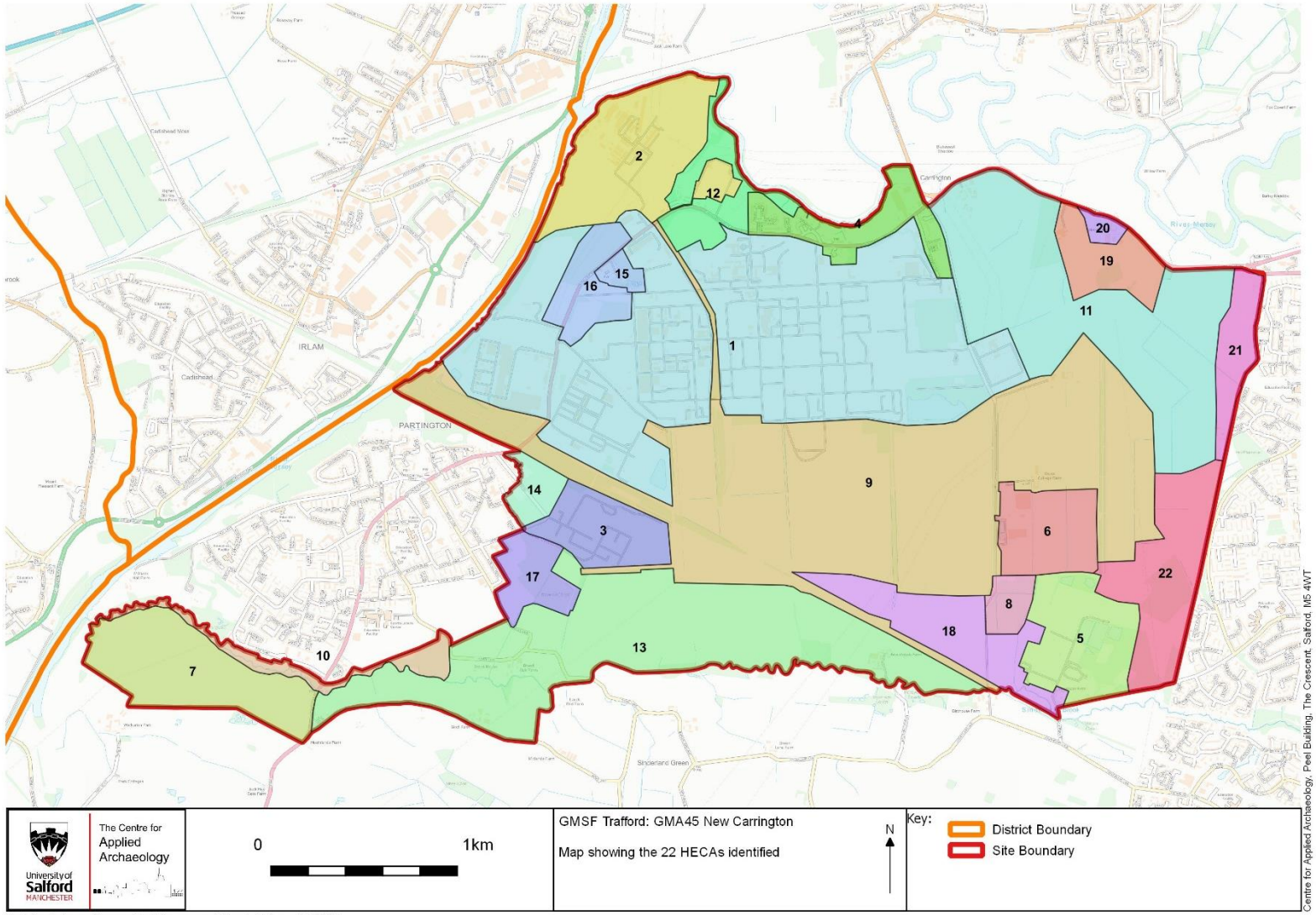

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Figure 2 Map showing the Historic Environment Character Areas (HECAs) within the Site (the different colours are solely to differentiate the HECAs and have no other meaning)

9. Gazetteer

The following is a table of heritage assets identified within the Site.

HA Number	Site Name	Designation	HER Ref	Period	Location (E/N)	Description
1	Church of St George	Grade II*	3774.1.0	Mid-18th Century	372791, 392668	Church, originally a chapel of ease. Built 1757-59 and designed by Isaac Shaw. Flemish bond brick with stone slate roof. 4 x 2 bays with west gallery and small chancel. Has an associated graveyard. Church cared for by Churches Conservation Trust
2	Westwood Lodge	Grade II	3779.1.0	18th Century	373888, 392924	House, 1768 on datestone. Rendered brick with slate roof. Double depth central staircase plan with 18th century addition to rear and small 20th century addition to right. Originally called Dambank Farm. Used as B & B.
3	Ackers Farm	Grade II	7321.1.0; 7321.1.1	post-medieval	375506, 392917	Grade II listed farmhouse, mid-19th century Flemish bond brick with graduated slate roof. Double-depth central-staircase plan with 2 storeys and wing to rear. Complex also includes hay barn and threshing barn, thought to be 16th/17th century in origin. Now converted into residential use, with an equestrian centre
4	Birch Farm	Grade II	3771.1.0; 3771.1.1; 3771.1.2	medieval	372111, 390285	Farmstead with Grade II listed barn. 18th century but incorporating crucks from 17th century or earlier. English Garden bond brick with slate roof. Long range which has a first floor for much of its length. There is an open bay (probably a hay barn) to the right and a 2-storey wing at the front which included a shippon and hayloft. Farm complex added to during 20th century but most of it still survives.
5	Heathlands Farmhouse	Grade II	3775.1.0	Late 18th century	371190, 390144	Farmhouse. Late 18th century. Flemish bond brickwork with slate roof. Double depth central entrance plan. 2 storeys and 2 gable chimney stacks. Outside the land allocation but included for setting issues
6	Heathlands Barn	Grade II	3775.1.1	medieval	371195, 390114	Cruck barn, C15-C16 with C18, C19 and C20 alterations and additions. MATERIALS: a variety of red brick, mostly C18, with slate roof (partly removed). Two complete crucks and one original purlin survive. PLAN: Three bays, with crucks between the inner bays, and an upper floor for hay. Outside the land allocation but included for setting issues
7	Warburton Park Farm	Grade II	383.1.0; 383.1.1	medieval	370131, 390233	Farm complex with 17th century outbuilding Grade II listed. Box-framed, stone plinths, brick noggin and slate roof. One cell open to the roof. Originated as a moated site within Warburton deer park. Outside the land allocation but included for setting issues.
8	Carrington Moss	Undesignated	7922.1.0	Prehistoric	374855, 391464	Former ombrotrophic mire and now mostly reclaimed for agriculture with area also developed for industrial purposes. Probably began forming during the Neolithic period. Moderately deep peats survive

						across the Site. Identified as under serious threat during the Wetlands Survey.
9	Field System (site of)	Undesignated	-	Prehistoric/Romano-British	373960, 392821	A series of shallow ditches and a trackway were excavated early 2019. These features were truncated by post-medieval ditches. One sherd of Roman pottery was recovered as well as palaeoenvironmental evidence.
10	Carrington	Undesignated	7909.1.0	medieval	374492, 393020	Village, recorded in the 12th century. Linear settlement pattern with dispersed farmsteads, a chapel of ease (**HA1**) and Carrington Hall main features. Village core is still discernible despite widespread Industrial and residential development during the 20th century
11	Carrington Hall	Undesignated	1228.1.0	medieval	374300, 392909	Hall, probably medieval in origins. Occupied by the Carrington family up until 16th century. A windmill and watermill are recorded, the latter fed by the mill pond recorded on early OS mapping. Used as a farm from at least early 19th century; Tithe mapping shows what appears to be the principal hall at the northern end of a courtyard arrangement of buildings. The hall demolished in 1858 and a new range of buildings are shown slightly further south. Complex demolished mid-20th century and now a recreation ground.
12	Carrington Mill	Undesignated	3729.1.0; 3729.1.1; 3729.1.2	medieval	373960, 392821	Corn mill, recorded on Tithe Mapping north of Bluebell Cottage (HA88). Demolished late 19th century. Associated with large mill pond to west, now infilled. Road realigned across it
13	Warburton Park	Undesignated	383.2.0	medieval	370679, 390560	medieval deer park centred around Park Farm (HA7). Probably created during the late 13th century and disimparked 17th century. Would have been fenced. A substantial bank survives at its southern end and it is bounded by the River Mersey to the west, Red Brook to the north and Warburton Lane to the east. Number of features still surviving have been identified in this assessment. The northern part of the park lies within the Site
14	Dainewell Farm	Undesignated	7583.1.0	?medieval	374721, 393060	Large farm complex, possibly medieval in origin. Most buildings are late 18th/early 19th century. Modified over the 20th century, still extant.
15	Coroner's Wood	Undesignated	-	?medieval	370365, 390885	Area defined as Ancient or Semi-Natural Woodland along the banks of Red Brook. Shown on first edition Ordnance Survey and also included Osier beds. Possibly remnants of the Warburton deer park boundary.
16	Millbank Hall Farm	Undesignated	3730.1.0	post-medieval	370240, 391012	House, shown on Burdett's and Yates maps as well as Tithe mapping. Converted to cottages mid-20th century. Demolished later 20th century. Now outside the modified Site boundary
17	Female Figurine (site of)	Undesignated	MGM17743	post-medieval	374302, 392678	Female figurine, with classical style drapery. Location not precise. Dated to between 1700- 1900.
18	Earthwork	Undesignated	-	?post-medieval	374788 392629	Low earthwork bank identified during a walkover survey. Approx. 50m in length, 0.5m high and 1m wide. Interpreted as possible field boundary.

19	Broad Oak Farm	Undesignated	7579.1.0	Late 18th century	372307, 390576	Farmstead, probably late 18th/early 19th century in date. Expanded and modified during early 20th century. Further added to during later 20th century. Original farmhouse and late 19th/early 20th century barn still survives.
20	Brookheyes Farm	Undesignated	7654.1.0	Early 19th century	374277, 390581	Farmstead, possibly early 19th century in date. Complex modified and added to during late 19th and 20th century. Still extant.
21	Brook House and Farm	Undesignated	7906.1.0	Early 19th century	371228, 390291	Originally two separate properties. Only Brook House survives today – probably early 19th century in date; Brook Farm was demolished late 20th century and redeveloped for housing.
22	Woodcote Farm	Undesignated	7651.1.0	Early 19th century	375225, 390391	Farm, possibly early 19th century in date. Heavily modified and added to during the 20th century. Still extant.
23	Holly Farm	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	374473, 392971	Farmstead, probably early 19th century in date. Mostly demolished and redeveloped as a residential estate during the later 20th century; farmhouse still survives
24	Hollybank	Undesignated	-	19th century	373220 393065	Farmstead, probably early 19th century. Some demolition and later 20th century additions. Barn still extant
25	Moss Lane Cottages	Undesignated	7575.1.0	Early 19th century	371683, 390367	Cottages, probably late 18th/early 19th century in date. Most demolished mid-20th century, only one remains today now named Birch cottage. Rest of the site remains undeveloped.
26	Pear Tree Cottage	Undesignated	7573.1.0	Early 19th century	371482, 390350	Cottage, probably early 19th century in date. Survives today.
27	Rose Cottage	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	373322 393019	House, probably early 19th century in date. Still extant.
28	Heath Farm	Undesignated	7625.1.0	Early 19th century	373150, 390892	Farmstead, possibly early 19th century in date. Expanded during the later 19th century. Demolished later 20th century. Site remains undeveloped.
29	George Royle's Cottage	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	373286, 390613	Cottage and garden, probably early 19th century in date. Expanded in late 19th century. Demolished by mid-20th century. Site remains undeveloped.
30	Common Lane House (site of)	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	372800, 392142	House, possibly early 19th century in date. Became part of a larger farm in the early 20th century. Original house demolished mid-20th century and rest of the farm cleared in the later 20th century. Site appears to remain undeveloped.
31	Landfield Farm (site of)	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	372496, 392040	Farmstead, probably early 19th century in date. Demolished late 20th century. Site appears to remain undeveloped
32	Martha Baxter's House	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	374988, 392488	House, probably early 19th century in date. Demolished early 20th century. Site remains undeveloped
33	Brook Cottage (site of)	Undesignated	7905.1.0	Early 19th century	371196, 390415	Cottage, probably early 19th century in date. Renamed Holmes Cottage in early 20th century. Demolished mid-20th century. Site remains undeveloped.
34	John Dennis's Cottage (site of)	Undesignated	7897.1.0	Early 19th century	372414, 390167	Cottage, probably early 19th century in date. Demolished late 19th century. Site remains undeveloped.

35	Smithy, House and Garden (site of)	Undesignated	7613.1.0; 7613.2.0	Early 19th century	374105, 392797	House and Smithy, early 19th century in date. Demolished mid-20th century. Site remains undeveloped.
36	Miller's Pingot Field (site of)	Undesignated	3732.1.0	Early 19th century	373364, 393180	Field name suggests the presence of a mill nearby. Field is now the site of sports pitches.
37	Briery Field (site of)	Undesignated	7768.1.0	Early 19th century	372050, 390682	Field named on tithe mapping, possibly connected with brick making. Still in agricultural use.
38	Saw Pit Field (site of)	Undesignated	7690.1.0	Early 19th century	372273, 390646	Field name on Tithe Mapping, suggesting presence of saw pit. Still in agricultural use.
39	Kiln Field Rough (site of)	Undesignated	7672.1.0	Early 19th century	375570, 390762	Field name shown on Tithe Mapping. Suggestive of Industrial activity. Became part of Sewage Works.
40	Smithy Field (site of)	Undesignated	7613.1.0	Early 19th century	374191, 392739	Field name shown on Tithe Mapping. Suggestive of Industrial activity. Site now part of a storage yard
41	Kiln Field (site of)	Undesignated	16708.1.0	Early 19th century	371960, 390370	Field name shown on Tithe Mapping. Suggestive of Industrial activity. Site remains in agricultural use.
42	Sycamore Cottage	Undesignated	7702.1.0	Mid-19th century	372931, 392866	Cottage, 1852 datestone. Still extant.
43	Ashpodel Farm	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	373077, 391805	Farmstead, late 19th century in date. Built as part of the reclamation of the Moss and moved from original location (see HA102) in 1896. Still extant today.
44	Swiss Cottage	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	375086, 391565	Farmstead, late 19th century. Expanded during the later 20th century. Built as part of the reclamation of the Moss. Still extant.
45	Birchmoss Covert Buildings (site of)	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	374938, 391015	Originally thought to be farmstead but now believed to be buildings related to the narrow-gauge infrastructure on the Moss. Built late 19th century, demolished by mid-20th century
46	Carrington Moss Farm (site of)	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	374283 391841	Farmstead, late 19th century in date. A row of terraced housing can also be seen to the east. Demolished mid-20th century. Foundations can be seen within the woodland.
47	Brookheys Cottages (site of)	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	374292, 390762	Cottages, late 19th century built against railway embankment. Demolished later 20th century. Site remains undeveloped.
48	Corporation Cottages (site of)	Undesignated	12081.1.0	Late 19th century	372976, 392906	Terraced houses, late 19th century in date. Demolished late 20th/early 21st century. Site remains undeveloped.
49	Engine Shed and Smithy (site of)	Undesignated	12050.1.0	Late 19th century	372753, 393179	Engine shed and smithy, late 19th century. Built for the tramway network on the Moss. Incorporated into laboratory complex during the mid-20th century. Demolished late 20th century. Site remains undeveloped.
50	Cheshire Lines Railway	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	373166, 391347	Manchester-Liverpool railway line opened in 1884 and closed in 1952. Mineral railway spurs off in the mid-20th century. Partly used as a public footpath but mostly inaccessible
51	Partington Station (site of)	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	372477 391687	Railway station, opened 1874. Closed 1964.
52	Carrington Wharf (site of)	Undesignated	11942.1.0	Late 19th century	372568, 393157	Wharf, built for the Manchester Ship Canal within an old meander of the River Mersey in 1899. A few small structures and a tramway visible

						on mapping. Cleared mid-20th century, remnants still visible at the Ship Canal edge although large part of site used for tipping. Parts were adapted to form the cooling water intake for the former Power Station.
53	Nursery (site of)	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	375284, 392075	Nursery garden, late 19th century for use by Manchester Corporation to furnish the City's parks and gardens. Converted for use as an Equestrian centre and some of the early 20th century buildings appear to still survive.
54	Nursery (site of)	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	375788 391525	Nursery, late 19th century. Associated with glass houses and industrial buildings. Demolished mid-20th century. Site remains undeveloped.
55	Ash Farm	Undesignated	-	Early 20th century	376081 391817	Farmstead, early 20th century in date although replaced earlier small buildings. Still extant.
56	Manchester Gas Works (site of)	Undesignated	-	Early 20th century	372657 391391	Manchester Corporation Gas Works, inaugurated 8th May 1929. Site included administration buildings, workshops, stores, chemical plan building and power housing. Housing was also built for the workers and new spur lines from the Cheshire Lines Railway were also built. Converted to LNG storage in the 1970s. Decommissioned in 2010 and partly demolished however some of the gas holders remain
57	Starfish Bombing Decoy (site of)	Undesignated	16037.1.0	Mid-20th century	375301, 391933	World War II bombing decoy site, commissioned in 1940 as a 'Permanent Starfish' site to deflect enemy bombing from Manchester. Operational for 3-4 years and one of nine sites across Manchester. Site now in agricultural use.
58	Near Maloons, Hazel meadow (site of)	Undesignated	7689.1.0	medieval	372951, 393592	Strip fields shown on the Tithe Mapping. Amalgamated in the early 20th century and the then redeveloped as sludge beds. Now the site of Carrington Power Station.
59	Near Moss, Top Moss and Moss Field (site of)	Undesignated	7686.1.0	medieval	373542, 392289	Strip fields shown on Tithe Mapping. Amalgamated early 20th century. Redeveloped for the Chemical Works.
60	Halfacre, Whiteheads Bottom Moss, First New Roughing (site of)	Undesignated	7688.1.1	medieval	374337, 392135	Field system with ridge and furrow, shown on Tithe Mapping. Redeveloped as part of the chemical works.
61	Brook House (site of)	Undesignated	7577.1.0	Early 19th century	372087, 390529	House, shown on Tithe Mapping. Pheasantry added during later 19th century though cleared by mid-20th century. Recently demolished and new house constructed.
62	Brick Kiln Field (site of)	Undesignated	7687.1.0	Early 19th century	373406, 393213	Field name, shown on Tithe Map, possibly indicates brick making within the vicinity. Now the site of Carrington Power Station.
63	Stamford House (site of)	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	373496, 392837	House, probably early 19th century. Converted into a farm in the late 19th century. Demolished mid-20th century and developed as research laboratories.

64	Sewage Tanks (site of)	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century		Sewage disposal works for Bucklow Rural District Council, later Altrincham Urban District Council. late 19th century. Built on the site of a sand pit. Cleared mid-20th century. Site remains undeveloped.
65	Boothhey Farm (site of)	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	372996, 392743	Farm and orchard, probably early 19th century. Demolished late 20th century and site redeveloped for industrial purposes
66	Peak Farm (site of)	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	372283, 392408	Farm, probably early 19th century. Demolished early 20th century. Redeveloped as a petrol storage depot in the later 20th century.
67	Manchester Ship Canal Sidings (site of)	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	373496, 392837	Railway sidings spur off from the Cheshire Lines railway to the west of Partington Station. Late 19th century in date. Engine shed added early 20th century. Dismantled late 20th century. Redeveloped as Paper Mill.
68	Clareholme (site of)	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	373645, 392898	House, late 19th century in date. Demolished late 20th century and redeveloped.
69	Damside Farm (site of)	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	373945 392852	Farm, probably early 19th century in date. Later known as Millbank Farm. Demolished late 20th century, redeveloped and used as scrap yard.
70	Yewtree Farm (site of)	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	373130, 392982	Farmstead, probably early 19th century. Demolished mid-20th century, site likely destroyed when Manchester road realigned.
71	Settlement around Ackers Lane (site of)	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	374527, 392745	A number of small plots with cottages are shown around Ackers Lane on the Tithe Mapping. None appear to survive today as later 20th century housing and industrial development lies across the area.
72	Covershaw Bridge	Undesignated	-	19th century	372718, 390483	Bridge, date unknown but shown on late 19th century mapping. Current bridge appears to be a more modern replacement.
73	Altrincham Sewage Works	Undesignated	-	Early 20th century	375159 390595	Sewage works, early 20th century in date. Still extant.
74	Bell Inn (site of)	Undesignated	7670.1.0	Early 19th century	373960, 392821	Public house, possibly early 19th century in date. Not labelled on subsequent mapping; demolished and redeveloped as an extension to Bluebell Cottage (HA88) in the mid-20th century .
75	Poor House Field (site of)	Undesignated	7691.1.0	Early 19th century	374590, 392535	Orchard, possibly originally a charitable land donation rather than related to a structure. Site redeveloped.
76	Kiln Field (site of)	Undesignated	7614.1.0	Early 19th century	375478, 392631	Field name shown on Tithe Mapping. Suggestive of Industrial activity. Site partly wooded and used for sports pitches.
77	Meadow Loont and Great Pool Loont (site of)	Undesignated	7763.1.0; 7764.1.0	Early 19th century	372048, 391938	Field system; loont means 'enclosures incorporating the ridges of open fields', suggesting medieval farming activity. Redeveloped as Ship Canal sidings.
78	Big Kiln Field (site of)	Undesignated	7672.1.0	Early 19th century	375465, 390494	Field name shown on Tithe Mapping. Suggestive of Industrial activity. Site became part of sewage works.
79	Far Moss, Millers Field (site of)	Undesignated	7688.1.0	medieval	374250, 392205	Strip Fields, shown on tithe mapping. Amalgamated late 19th century and now forms part of the Chemical Works.
80	Moss Side Farm (site of)	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	373150, 390892	Farmstead, early 19th century in date. Expanded during the later 19th century. Later known as Bridge Farm. Demolished early 20th century and redeveloped for railway sidings

81	Methodist Chapel (Primitive)	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	372328 391699	Chapel, early 19th century in date. Building still shown on subsequent mapping although not labelled. Demolished early 20th century and redeveloped for railway sidings. Unclear if there was an associated burial ground.
82	John Timperley's Cottage	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	372241, 391679	Cottage, probably early 19th century in date. Shown on Tithe Mapping however demolished by 1870s. Site redeveloped for housing.
83	post-medieval Coin	Undesignated	MGM17741	Mid-18th century	374000, 392000	Findspot of a George II shilling of 1745, reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
84	Windmill Inn	Undesignated	3731.1.0	Late 18th century	374110, 392820	Public House, possibly late 18th century in date. Name hints at a windmill being located nearby. Still extant.
85	Ivy House	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	374056, 392792	House, probably early 19th century. Originally had outbuildings to the south although these have since been demolished. Recently rendered and refurbished, now a private residence.
86	Belmont	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	373977, 392795	2 terraced houses, originally 3, late 19th century in date. Constructed in brick with some architectural embellishments noted including segmented arched doorways and bay windows with stone lintels.
87	Methodist Chapel	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	374002, 392826	Originally for Primitive Methodists and later used as an Emmanuel Church. Now in use by a Design and Print company. Attractive building with Gothic-style features including tall pointed arch windows.
88	Bluebell Cottage	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	373951, 392828	House, possibly early 19th century – there is a datestone but it is hard to decipher. It may say 1830, with initials above it. Appears to have once been attached to the corn mill which stood to the rear. Built of brick, but most of its exterior has been rendered. Currently unoccupied and derelict.
89	Hall Cottages	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	374418, 392980	Row of three terraced houses, late 19th century in date. Some alterations but a number of original architectural embellishments survive including yellow brick banding and segmented arched doorways using yellow brick (one now obscured by a later brick porch).
90	Carrington House	Undesignated	-	?Late 18th century	374478, 393038	Possibly late 18th century/early 19th century house. Rendered so details obscured.
91	Thatched Cottage	Undesignated	-	?Late 18th century	374467, 393025	Possibly late 18th century/early 19th century house. Rendered so details obscured.
92	School Lane Cottage	Undesignated	-	?Late 18th century	374030, 392759	Cottage, possible late 18th/early 19th century in date. Originally two properties.
93	1-3 School Lane	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	374003, 392782	Two late 19th century brick built houses, terraced. There appears to have originally been three properties.
94	Sunday School	Undesignated	-	Late 18th century	372765, 392678	Sunday school, built to serve Church of St George. Original building was demolished and rebuilt during the mid-late 19th century. Now occupied by Gallaway Construction. Has group value with Church of St George
95	Vicarage	Undesignated	-	Late 18th century	372832, 392663	Vicarage, built to serve Church of St. George. Has group value with Church of St George

96	Water Tower	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	373060, 391850	Water tower, built to supply water for the steam engines transporting the nightsoil across the Moss during the late 19th and early 20th century. Part of the reclamation infrastructure and appears to be the only standing remnants
97	Wharton's Farm (Brook Cottage) (site of)	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	371195, 390410	Small farmstead, to the north of Brook Cottage (HA33), possibly early 19th century. Demolished late 19th century and site undeveloped.
98	Warburton Lane Old Bridge	Undesignated	-	post-medieval	371261, 390408	Possible 17th century stone-built bridge crossing the Red Brook
99	Strawberry Croft (site of)	Undesignated	-	Early 19th century	372596, 390499	Possible cottage, early 19th century in date. Demolished by late 19th century. Site lies in a small area of scrubland
100	Carrington Bridge (site of)	Undesignated	-	medieval	374293, 393090	Original crossing linking Carrington and Flixton. Wooden footbridge recorded here in 1558 and replaced by an iron bridge in the later 19th century. It was dismantled in the mid-20th century after a new bridge and road was constructed. Part of the stanchions of the later replacement appear to survive.
101	Barn at Church of St George	Undesignated	-	?Late 18th century	372866, 392631	Outbuilding for the vicarage (HA95) at the Church of St George. Possibly late 18th century in date. Has been altered and extended and was recently part of a garden centre. Has group value with the vicarage, school and Church.
102	Unnamed Building (Sinderland/Ashton Road) (site of)	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	373180, 391454	Unnamed building, associated with the reclamation of the Moss. It may be part of the old Ashpodel Farm which was moved in 1896 to its present location. Demolished mid-20th century and site remains undeveloped.
103	Workshop and Store (site of)	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	373799, 390987	Two small buildings located on the narrow gauge railway sidings adjacent to the Cheshire Lines Railway. These buildings were probably cleared when the operations on the estate ceased in the late 1930s. Remains undeveloped.
104	Platelayer's Cabin (site of)	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	374004, 390882	A small building located on the narrow gauge railway sidings on the Cheshire Lines Railway and was probably cleared when the operations on the Estate ceased in the late 1930s. Remains undeveloped.
105	Level Crossing Barrier	Undesignated	-	20th century	373044, 392936	One survives along Carrington Road where the railway crossed the road towards Carrington Wharf
106	VOID	-	-	-	-	-
107	Brookheys Road Houses	Undesignated	-	Late 19th century	374373, 391815	Houses, also known as Moss Hall Cottages. These probably housed workers on the estate. Demolished late 20th century and site remains undeveloped