

= Dunham Massey =

Dunham Massey is a civil parish in the Metropolitan Borough of Trafford , Greater Manchester , England . The parish includes the villages of Sinderland Green , Dunham Woodhouses and Dunham Town , along with Dunham Massey Park , formerly the home of the last Earl of Stamford and owned by the National Trust since 1976 . Dunham Massey was historically in the county of Cheshire , but since 1974 has been part of Trafford Metropolitan Borough ; the nearest town is Altrincham . At the 2001 census , the parish had a population of 475 .

Dunham Massey 's history is reflected in its 45 listed buildings . It was a regionally important place during the medieval period , and the seat of the Massey barons . The Georgian mansion with the remains of an castle in its grounds is a popular tourist attraction . There are two Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Dunham Massey : Dunham Park , located south of Dunham Town , and Brookheys Covert .

= = History = =

The Roman road between Chester and York passing between the Dunham Massey and Bowdon forms the boundary between the two . The name Dunham is derived from the Anglo @-@ Saxon dun , meaning hill . The Massey element of the name is a result of its ownership by the Massey family . The manor of Dunham is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as having belonged to Aelfward , a Saxon thegn , before the Norman Conquest and to Hamo de Masci afterwards . The Barons de Masci also had control over the manors of Baguley , Bowdon , Hale , Partington , and Timperley . The suffix of " Massey " to the name Dunham reflects the manor 's importance ; Dunham was the seat of the Masseys . The importance of Dunham is further exemplified by the former existence of two de Massey castles : Dunham Castle and Watch Hill Castle on the border with Bowdon ; a third , Ullerwood Castle , was near Hale . The Masseys remained lords of Dunham and its environs until the 14th century , when the family 's male line became extinct . The Booth family inherited most of the Massey family land in 1409 , with Dunham Massey remaining at the heart of the estate .

By the Elizabeth period , Dunham Massey Castle had been demolished . Probably during the medieval period , Dunham Massey Hall became the home of the manorial lord , and a centre of power in the area . The hall was rebuilt in 1616 , leaving no remains of the old medieval manor house . A mill at Dunham was documented in 1353 , although the its present structure dates to the 1860s . It lies on the River Bollin , opposite Little Bollington . The first record of Dunham 's deer park was also in 1353 . The settlement at Dunham Woodhouse (named after an outlying lodge on the estate) dates from the 15th century . During the medieval period , the primary source of employment was agriculture , mainly arable farming .

The Warrington and Stockport Railway was constructed through Dunham during 1853 / 54 . Dunham Massey railway station served the area between 1854 and its closure in 1962 . Dunham grew as a result , the population increasing by 57 @.@ 5 % between 1851 and 1881 . Otherwise , the industrial revolution had little effect on Dunham Massey , and it remained a predominantly agricultural area .

= = Dunham Massey Hall = =

The present hall was built in 1616 by Sir George Booth , who received one of the first baronetcies to be created by James I in 1611 ; it was remodelled by John Norris for his descendant , George , 2nd Earl of Warrington between 1732 and 1740 ; it was further altered by John Hope towards the end of the 18th century and again by Joseph Compton Hall between 1905 and 1908 . The hall , stables , and the carriage house of Dunham Massey are all Grade I listed buildings , three of six such buildings in Trafford .

The site is moated and lies immediately west of the village of Dunham , with its deer park to the south . The hall was donated to the National Trust by Roger Grey , 10th and last Earl of Stamford in

1976 . The hall was used as a military hospital during the First World War . Inside is a significant collection of Huguenot silver , the carving The Crucifixion by 17th @-@ century wood carver Grinling Gibbons , and a white marble bust of the Emperor Hadrian ; the head is antique , but the neck and shoulders are 18th @-@ century ; it was probably acquired by the George , Earl of Stamford and Warrington . The hall 's collection of paintings include Allegory with Venus , Mars , Cupid and Time by Guercino ; The Cascade at Terni by Louis Ducros ; and portraits by William Beechey , Francis Cotes , Michael Dahl , A. R. Mengs , Sir Joshua Reynolds , George Romney , Enoch Seeman , and Zoffany . George Harry , Earl of Stamford and Warrington removed a selection of paintings to Enville Hall in the late @-@ 1850s , and it was not until Roger Grey , 10th Earl of Stamford succeeded as Earl , that some were rebought by the family after sales in 1929 and 1931 . The deer park is the only surviving medieval park in Trafford or the surrounding area . The hall and grounds are open to the public and are a popular tourist attraction , with 340 @,@ 000 visitors in 2014 .

= = Governance = =

Dunham Massey was historically in the ecclesiastical parish of Bowdon and the county of Cheshire .

The civil parish of Dunham Massey was created in 1894 , under the Local Government Act 1894 , and has its own parish council . Dunham Massey became part of the Metropolitan Borough of Trafford in 1974 upon the borough 's creation , but was previously in Bucklow Rural District . The village is part of the Bowdon electoral ward . The Councillors for Bowdon Ward are Sean Anstee , Karen Barclay , and Michael Hyman , all members of the Conservative Party . Dunham Massey is also a part of the Altrincham and Sale West constituency , and is in the North West England constituency for the European Parliament . Since the formation of the Altrincham and Sale West constituency in 1997 , it has been represented in the House of Commons by the Conservative MP , Graham Brady .

= = Geography = =

Dunham Massey lies to the east of Warburton , and to the west of Bowdon , with Altrincham approximately 2 miles (3 km) to the northeast . The landscape is predominantly flat , with some mossland . Dunham Park occupies 192 @.@ 7 acres (78 @.@ 0 ha) of the area . The Roman road running from Chester to York forms the boundary between Dunham and Bowdon . The River Bollin runs to the south , with the Bridgewater Canal running through the area . The local geology is lower keuper marl , with a ridge of sand and gravel running from Dunham to Warburton .

= = Demography = =

At the 2001 UK census , Dunham Massey had a total population of 475 . For every 100 females , there were 96 @.@ 3 males . The average household size was 2 @.@ 36 . According to the census , 0 @.@ 01 % were unemployed and 19 @.@ 24 % were economically inactive . 17 @.@ 89 % of the population were under the age of 16 , and 9 @.@ 89 % were aged 75 and over ; the mean age of the residents of Dunham Massey was 43 @.@ 71 . 75 @.@ 79 % of residents described their health as ' good ' .

= = Population change = =

= = Landmarks = =

= = Site of Special Scientific Interest = =

Brookheys Covert

Brookheys Covert is a Site of Special Scientific Interest in the Dunham Park Estate (grid reference SJ742904) . The site is a semi @-@ natural wood consisting mainly of ash , birch , and rowan , with a wetland habitat and several marl pits , which have flooded to form ponds . The reserve spans 5 @.@ 8 acres (2 @.@ 3 ha) and is managed by the Dunham Massey Estates . Brookheys Covert provides a habitat for many animals , including foxes , rabbits , squirrels , and 57 species of bird .

Dunham Park

Dunham Park covers an area of 192 @.@ 7 acres (78 @.@ 0 ha) and is part of the Dunham Park Estate , run by the National Trust (grid reference SJ740870) . The park is mostly " pasture @-@ woodland or park @-@ woodland " and has been since the Middle Ages . Many of the oak trees , which make up the larger part of the woodland , date back to the 17th century . Dunham Park is the only place in the northwest of England with such a concentration of old trees , and one of only a few remaining in England , making it a site of national importance . The park supports a range of animals , including fallow deer and over 500 species of insect .

= = = Grade II listed buildings = = =

Dunham Massey has many grade II listed buildings ; among the most striking is the 18th @-@ century sandstone obelisk at the end of the north vista from Dunham Massey Hall . Tradition has it that it marks the burial site of a race horse .

There are many listed residences in Dunham Massey , most dating from the 18th or early @-@ 19th century , and many feature Flemish bond brickwork and slate roofs . They include : Dunham Massey Lodge , on Dunham Road ; Willow Cottage ; numbers 1 and 2 Barns Lane ; number 1 Orchard View ; The Hollies , on Station Road ; numbers 1 , 3 and 4 Woodhouse Lane ; Big Tree Cottages , on Woodhouse Lane . Agden View , also on Woodhouse Lane , dates from 1725 and has both garden wall bond and Flemish bond brickwork . Big Tree House , on Charcoal Road , dates from the mid @-@ 18th century and features English bond brickwork . Yew Tree Cottage and Lime Tree Cottage are also on Charcoal Lane ; both houses date to the 17th century and exhibit garden wall bond brickwork with slate roofs . Ivy House , on Woodhouse Lane , was built in the early 18th century . Kitchen Garden cottage was built in 1702 . Rose Cottage and Farm Cottage are late @-@ 18th- or early @-@ 19th @-@ century . The Meadows , on School Lane , was built in the 17th century and features garden wall bond brickwork and a thatched roof .

The farm buildings of Home Farm , including its dovecote , were built in the early @-@ 19th century , and feature Flemish bond brickwork . Sinderland House , also dating from the early @-@ 19th century , is another of Dunham Massey 's listed farmhouses . Manor Farmhouse , on Station Road , was built by George Booth , 2nd Earl of Warrington ; the building dates from the mid @-@ 18th century and features both Flemish and garden wall bond brickwork . The farmhouse on Station Road was built in 1752 . The barn on Woodhouse Lane dates from the early 18th century and features garden wall bond brickwork , a slate roof , and upper cruck frames . Dog Farmhouse , also on Woodhouse Lane , was built in the early 19th century ; however it may have been an adaptation of an earlier , possibly 18th @-@ century , farmhouse .

Dunham School was built in 1759 , with additions in 1860 and the 20th century . Above the door is an engraved panel reading " This School was Erected in 1759 For the Benefit of the Township of Dunham Massey . According to the Will of Thomas Walton Gent " . The school is now used as the parish hall . The nearby Dunham School Bridge , over the Bridgewater Canal , was built in 1776 by John Gilbert , who also built the aqueduct for the Bridgewater Canal over the River Bollin , which was opened in 1776 . The other listed bridge , Brick Kiln Lane Bridge , was also built in the 18th century . Bollington watermill , constructed in the 1860s , has an undershot waterwheel .

There are a number of listed structures in the grounds of Dunham Massey Hall , including the 1720 wellhouse that supplied water to the hall until the 1860s , and the early @-@ 18th @-@ century ornamental sundial in front of the hall , depicting a black slave clad in leaves , carrying the sundial above his head . The stable buildings , the slaughterhouse , the deer house , the orangery , and an ashlar shelter to the west of the hall , all date from the 17th or 18th century . Barn Cottages date

from at least 1751 . The cottages were originally a single barn , which was converted in the 19th century . Other grade II listed structures in the grounds of the hall include : the lakeside wall (18th century) ; two small piers south of the garden forecourt (18th century) ; a pier north west of the garden forecourt (18th century) ; the gateway opposite the kitchen (1750) ; the piers at the south of forecourt garden topped with lions (18th century) ; and an obelisk erected by George , 2nd Earl of Warrington , in 1714 in memory of his mother . Near the hall there is a Grade II * listed sawmill , probably built in 1616 .