



University of  
**Salford**  
MANCHESTER

## Historic Environment Assessment

GMSF Land  
Allocations,  
Tameside

GMA43 Godley  
Green

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## Summary

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In March 2020, the Centre for Applied Archaeology was commissioned by Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council to undertake a detailed historic environment assessment of the Godley Green land allocation area, which has been identified for development within the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework. This was determined following a screening exercise undertaken in 2019 and aims to understand, in more detail, the nature of the historic landscape, archaeology and built heritage, including setting, where appropriate. This assessment also highlights opportunities to enhance the historic environment and enshrine this within policy.

This report presents the detailed evidence base for the assessment of the archaeology (Section 3), the built heritage (Section 4) and the historic landscape (Section 5). The archaeological resource within the Site is largely unknown, however there is potential for remains to survive due to the general lack of development. A programme of archaeological evaluation is recommended to be undertaken across the Site pre-planning determination, in order to confirm the presence and extent of the buried archaeological resource.

One designated built heritage asset has been identified outside the Site, where its significance could be impacted upon through setting. The built heritage across the Godley Green allocation mainly consists of isolated farmsteads, with a small hamlet identified at Greenside. The earliest building dates to the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century and the surviving built heritage reflects the gradual settlement and farming of this landscape from the post-medieval period onwards. Later settlement in the 19<sup>th</sup> century is characterised by large, detached villa properties, built within the then newly enclosed Godley Green common land. Recommendations have been made for the retention of the built heritage elements as an important part of the historic character of the area, as well as mitigation measures to respect the setting of these heritage assets.

There is a relatively well-preserved field enclosure system within the Site and it is recommended that these are retained within the development as far as possible as they contribute to the historic character. In addition, the boundaries which formerly defined the common land around Green Lane are still preserved, albeit in a fragmentary state. Other historic landscape features include an area of ancient woodland at Brookfold, as well as smaller areas of clough woodland, marl pits, and wells.

# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 Introduction

In March 2020, the Centre for Applied Archaeology was commissioned by Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council to undertake a detailed historic environment assessment of the Godley Green land allocation area (GMA43, herein referred to as 'the Site'), which has been identified for development within the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF). The development proposals include the construction of around 2,350 houses, across two villages and including local hub with community and retail facilities.

The assessment aims to understand, in more detail, the nature of the historic landscape, archaeology and built heritage, including setting, where appropriate. The assessment draws inspiration from the Characterisation approach to the historic environment, which has been championed by Historic England as a useful method for assessing large areas of land at a strategic level. This report presents a summary of the key issues related to the historic environment for the Site. The evidence provided in this assessment is intended to inform masterplanning work for the GMSF to guide decisions on allocating locations and approximate densities for the development over the next 17 years and to inform planning policy to ensure they can be delivered in a way that minimises the risk of harm to heritage assets and the historic environment and proposes the appropriate level of mitigation as well as highlighting opportunities to enhance the historic environment

This assessment should not be treated as a Heritage or Archaeology Impact Assessment to be relied upon for any current or future planning application.

## 1.2 Site Location and Description

The Site (centred at NGR 396714, 394193) lies 2.5km to the southeast of Hyde town centre, approximately 6km south-east of Ashton-Under-Lyne town centre and covers an area of approximately 124ha (Plate 1). The Site is bounded by the railway line to the east, the A560 Mottram Old Road to the south, Werneth Brook to the west and the Trans Pennine Trail to the north, which was formerly part of the Cheshire Lines Railway.



*Plate 1 Aerial View of the Site. The allocation boundary is shown in red*

The Site occupies undulating ground of approximately 150m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The land is generally lower towards the northern end of the Site, with lows of 120m aOD, whereas the southern end of the Site is generally higher ranging from 155m to 190m aOD. Most of the agricultural land is under pasture. The underlying bedrock geology consists of mudstone and siltstone sedimentary rock formed approximately 320 to 322 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Within the Site, the majority of the bedrock is overlain with a thick layer of glacial till, however there are smaller areas with glaciofluvial ice contact deposits of sand and gravel in the south-east portion of the Site (British Geological Survey 2017).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

#### **1.3.1 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.

#### **1.3.2 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

#### **1.3.3 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 proportionate 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.

#### *1.3.4 Planning Practise Guidance – Historic Environment*

The Planning Practice Guidance outlines the main legislative framework for the historic environment, which includes:

- *The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* - provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* - provides specific protection for monuments of national interest
- *Protection of Wrecks 1973* - provides specific protection for wreck sites of archaeological, historic or artistic interest
- *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953* - makes provision for the compilation of a register of gardens and other land (parks and gardens, and battlefields).



Furthermore, the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage 1973, whilst not within the legislative frameworks, also makes provision for or the World Heritage List, which is a list of cultural and/or natural heritage sites of outstanding universal value.

### 1.3.5 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 (ClfA) 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
- ClfA *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.

## 1.4 Methodology

The assessment adopts a characterisation approach to the historic environment and has been split into sections: Section 2 Historical Background, Section 3 Archaeological Resource, Section 4 Built Heritage and Section 5 Historic Landscape. There is specific methodology employed for analysing these elements of the historic environment different strands of characterisation and are outlined below. The production of the assessment conforms to the standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 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 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*.

### 1.4.1 Methodology for Assessing the Archaeology

Defining the character and potential of the buried archaeological resource 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. The significance of any potential archaeological remains is also considered.

#### *1.4.2 Methodology for Assessing the Built Heritage*

Due to the early stage of the project, the intention of this built heritage assessment is to inform the emerging masterplan for the Site.

The assessment identified and characterised the built heritage across the Site, in order to allow for an assessment of significance. 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 documents: 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*'.

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.

The possible impact that development within the Site may have on the identified significance takes into account the potential location and siting of any new development, as well as its form and appearance, other effects and secondary effects. These other and secondary effects can include increased traffic, noise from the new development and lighting. Measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate any potential impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF have been presented as well as opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance, such as increasing understanding of any heritage assets and/or public access and interpretation.

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 applied 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.

#### *1.4.3 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 Tameside's produced in 2011 and the results are available on an integrated GIS via the Mappings 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.

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.

### *1.5 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);
- Manchester Archives, based at Manchester Central Library (online only, see below);
- The National Heritage List for England;
- Historical borehole data held by the British Geological Survey;
- Other geotechnical information, such as investigations carried out in advance of development;
- Historic Landfills. The Environment Agency holds data on areas which have been subject to extensive tipping, which may have masked, or removed, archaeological deposits;
- Archaeological data; and
- Historic mapping. Field names from tithe maps may also indicate potential occupation and/or industrial uses within the wider area.

### *1.6 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 visit was undertaken in a single day in June 2020.

### *1.7 Report Structure*

The following presents a summary of the Site's Historical Background (Section 2), a summary of the evidence for the Archaeological Resource (Section 3), Built Heritage (Section 4) and the Historic Landscape (Section 5), and includes recommendations, mitigation strategies and enhancement opportunities, where appropriate. These are summarised within Section 6: Recommendations.

## **2. Historical Background**

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### *2.1 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.

### *2.2 Prehistoric*

No prehistoric sites are known within the area of the Site, and evidence is scant across the district; activity has been recorded in the uplands such as at Irontongue Hill (TAS 2007) and Boarflat (TAS 2012) where Mesolithic flints have been recorded. Mesolithic and Neolithic activity has also been recorded at Ashton Moss (GMAU 2011). Evidence for Bronze Age and Iron activity has been documented at Werneth Low, where there was once a group of barrows and cairns (GMAU 2011, 11). An Iron Age settlement is also thought to be located at Hangingbank (Nevell 1992, 38; 51).

Excavations at Godley Hill, 1km NE of the Site, have shown that areas near watercourses have the potential to preserve organic remains of former water features. Analysis of an area of peat, up to 2.20m in thickness, on the north side of Godley Brook showed that it was the remains of a small basin mire. Analysis of the pollen evidence revealed a phase of intense woodland clearance in the lower lying areas of Godley during the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age (810 – 415 cal BC) (UMAU 1997a; 1997b).

The geology of the site consists mostly of heavy boulder clays, with smaller concentrations of sands and gravels. Although boulder clays were not thought to have been favoured for early settlement activity, excavations have shown that this type of geology may have been settled as shown at Davenport Green (UMAU 2004). However there is a growing body of evidence from areas of sands and gravels for prehistoric settlement, with sites such as Great Woolden Hall near Cadishead (Nevell 1987), Port Salford near Barton and Carrington (WYAS 2019).

### *2.3 Roman*

There is no known Roman activity recorded from within the Site, however it is thought that a road connecting Stockport/Cheadle to the Roman fort at Melandra (Ardotalia), near Glossop, would have passed through, or close to the Site (Middleton 1932). The course of this road has not been confirmed (Nevell 1992) although the modern A560 is labelled as a Roman road on historic OS mapping. There is also the possible route of the road from Manchester to Melandra, which is thought to run along the modern A57 to the north of the Site (Margary 1957; Nevell 1992). There is also thought to have been a Roman road running northwards towards Castleshaw, which followed Apple Street though again, this has not been confirmed. Excavated examples of Prehistoric sites have shown that a number of these were occupied into the Roman period as well.

## 2.4 Medieval-Present

### 2.4.1 Introduction

The Site straddles two former townships: Hattersley to the east of Godley Brook and south of Brookfold Wood, and Godley to the west of the brook. A small portion at the south-west corner of the Site lies within the Hyde township. These townships were not mentioned in documentary evidence until the 13<sup>th</sup> century and were predominantly rural, outlying estates of major landowners. Hattersley remained in the same family until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but was administered at arms-length; the ownership of Godley became fragmented when the manorial rights fell into disuse in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

### 2.4.2 Hattersley Township

The Hattersley township is first mentioned in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century when it was in the possession of the Stokeports. The principal estate was then invested in the Carrington family, until the last heir died without issue in 1577. All the Carrington Estates then passed to the Booths of Dunham Massey and then to the Earls of Stamford, who held the lands in Hattersley until 1858. The manor of Hattersley is believed to have been at Bottom's, or Botham's Hall which sits at the south end of the former township near the River Etherow and is recorded from the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

The area appears to have been slowly populated and would have been occupied by tenant farmers. One of the earliest mentioned properties is the Cliff in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, however the documentary evidence generally deals with Hattersley as a whole passing between family members. The manor house as well was rented out as early as the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, with a Thomas Cowper recorded here. By the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the estate was generating a modest income of £115 17s 4d, although in comparison to the Dunham estate which was earning £720 10s 8d, it appears that the township was sparsely populated throughout the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods.

The estate also appears to have been administered at arms-length during the later medieval and post-medieval periods. Late 18<sup>th</sup> century land tax assessments show that the Earls of Stamford leased most of Hattersley to different lessees, who in turn rented out the land to be farmed and occupied. Generally these were granted on a 'leases for lives' basis, which would run for the term of the lives of three specified people.

#### 2.4.2.1 Greenside

Greenside appears to have originated as a settled hamlet during the post-medieval period, if not earlier; a datestone at one part is dated to 1649 and at least one of the buildings is mid-17<sup>th</sup> century in origins (see Section 4). The Land Tax Assessments show that it was split into four farmsteads and the split ownership continues to this day, though one of the farmsteads (known as 'Late Bradbury's Tenements, then 'Gladdens') on the south side of Mottram Road was demolished during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 2.4.3 Godley Township

The Godley township stretched from Stockport Road to the south, to where the M67 runs today. Werneth Brook forms the western boundary with the Hyde township. It is not mentioned in the Domesday, however the manor was originally held by the Godlegh family. The name derives from the Old English "God[d]ja's – Leah". "Goda", and means "Godda's woodland" (Dodgson 1970; UMAU 1997). The manor then passed to the Baggulegh's, then



the Hyde's and eventually to the Masseys of Sale; however they only had half the manor and Ormerod notes that the Reddishes of Groppenhall and the Carringtons held land here as well (1819, 416). It is not clear what happened to the ownership of Godley; Ormerod states that the rights fell into disuse (*ibid*), however documentary evidence seems to suggest that the Massies gradually sold the land during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The latest the Massies appear to have held land here is in the 1690s and some of the landowners they sold to include the Swindells and the Chadwicks (who rebuilt Godley Hall in 1718).

Like Hattersley, Godley was a rural township with tenanted farms and the area around Godley Green appears to have been settled since at least the 17<sup>th</sup> century; Oliversfield (now demolished) dated to 1660, Dove House Farm (also demolished) was built in 1675 and a number of the other farmsteads are at least 18<sup>th</sup> century in date (see Section 4) (Plate 2). Oliversfield was described by local historian and antiquarian Thomas Middleton:

*"...A low, old-world farmstead... It was a small, picturesque building, and stood... surrounded by a prettily laid-out cottage garden... and in one part of the building handloom weaving was carried on to a comparatively late period. The farm was pulled down... in the latter half of the nineteenth century; and a handsome modern residence has been erected near the site on which it stood."* (Middleton 1906)



*Plate 2 Dove House Farm, pictured in 1913. This was reportedly built in 1675 however it was demolished in the late 20th century (taken from oldhyde.blogspot.com)*

#### 2.4.4 The Shaw Family of Godley

Documentary evidence shows that the Shaw family were local yeoman farmers who owned and occupied land around Godley Green during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. They appear to have originally come from Newton in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, when John Shaw took out a lease on Matley Hall in 1711. They are first recorded in Godley Green when an Abraham Shaw bought the freehold to "Godley Green alias Chadwick's Tenement, par Mottram" in 1751, which is believed to be Godley Green Farm.

Land Tax records record John Shaw at Godley Green Farm in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and farm passed through different generations of the Shaw family. From 1825, Joshua Shaw took over part of what was Rushafiel Farm, followed by another Shaw family member, James in 1827. The Shaws continued to farm at Godley Green throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 2.4.5 Godley Green: From Unenclosed to Enclosed

An area of around 21 statute acres (c.8.5ha) remained as unenclosed common land until 1845 around Green Lane, which itself was constructed as part of this process (Plate 3). This is an unusually late date for the enclosure of common land and the tithe map of the Godley township

from the following year details the names of the owners as well as the amount of land they received. It is also recorded in the will of John Andrew in 1859, one of the beneficiaries:

*“...except a small plot of land formerly part of the common land called Godley Green allotted to me by the Award of Joseph Tinker the Commissioner, appointed to divide and allot Godley Green aforesaid in the year [1845] which said plot is marked A1 in the plan annexed to the said award and containing 24 perches statute measure, which I declare shall be deemed part of, and as appurtenant to the Dove House estate and which said plot I give and devise unto the farm for the time being untitled to the said estate for the like estate and intact as he or she shall have in the same estate.”*

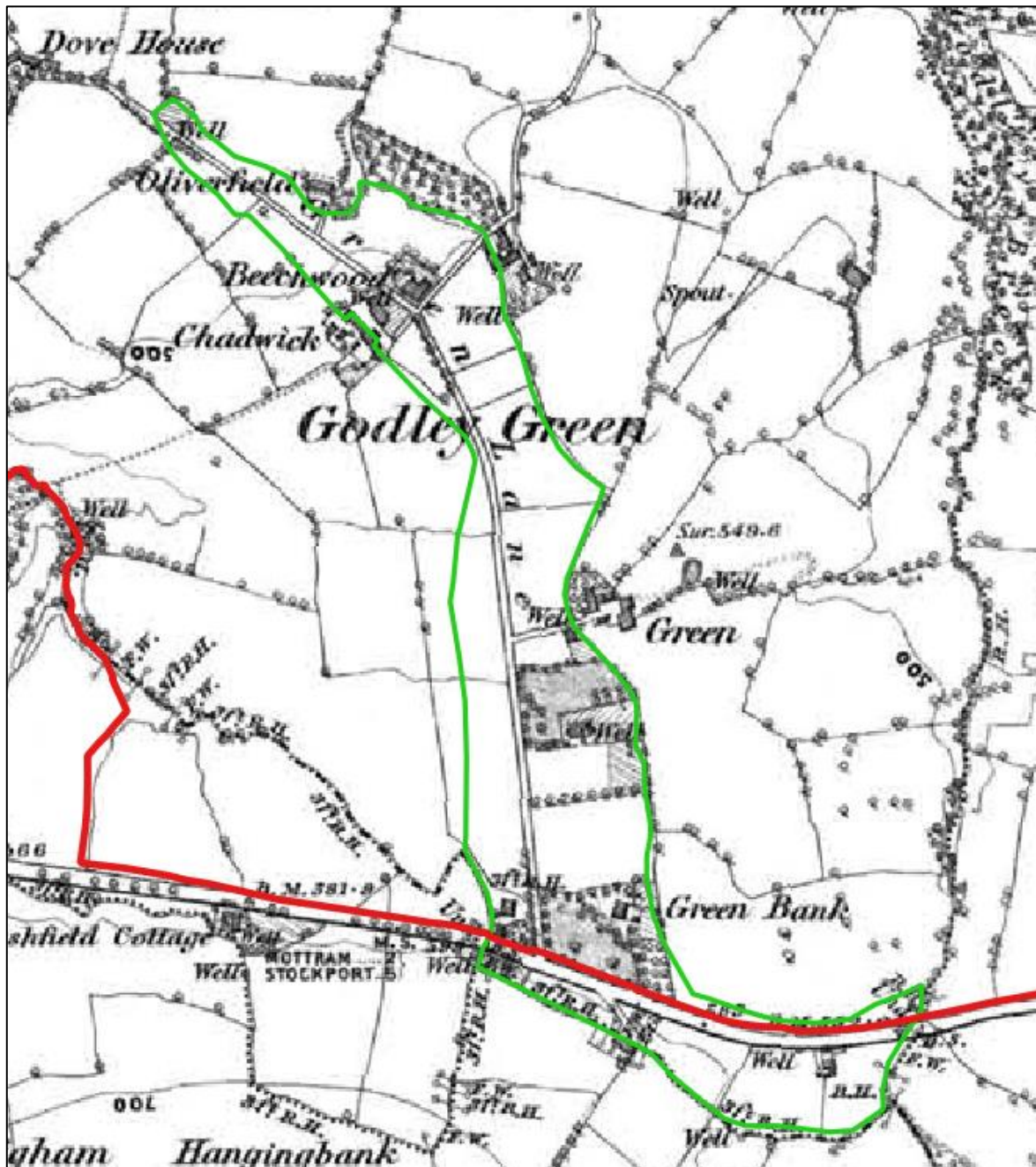


Plate 3 The boundary of the common land (green), prior to its enclosure in 1846 when it was divided amongst 12 landowners (shown on OS first edition, published 1871). The boundary can no longer be seen to the west but it is still preserved to the east. See Section 5 for more detail

The evidence for the enclosure of Godley Green reveals the fragmented state of land ownership across the township after the Masseys seemingly gave up the manorial rights here.



The 21 acres were split between twelve different owners; those parts close to existing farmsteads were given to the owners and tenants of these farms. Other plots were apportioned to those who had existing landholdings in Godley, like John Andrew who evidently gave the northernmost plot to be farmed by those at Dove House when he died.

Some of these apportioned plots were developed during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, including Iddesleigh which appears to have originated as a farmstead; Green Bank was built for local landowner John Andrew during the 1850s with Glendarach and Beechwood added slightly later (Plates 4 and 5). Otherwise very little development has taken place within the Site and it remains predominantly rural.

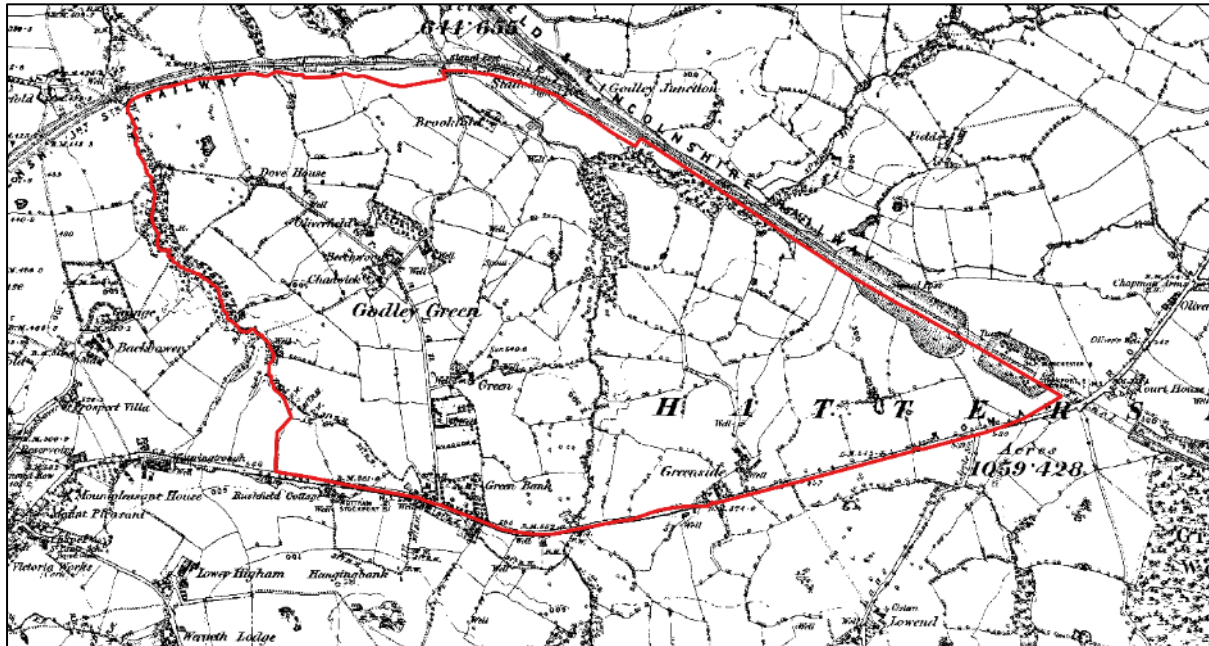


Plate 4 The Site boundary superimposed onto the 1871 first edition Ordnance Survey map

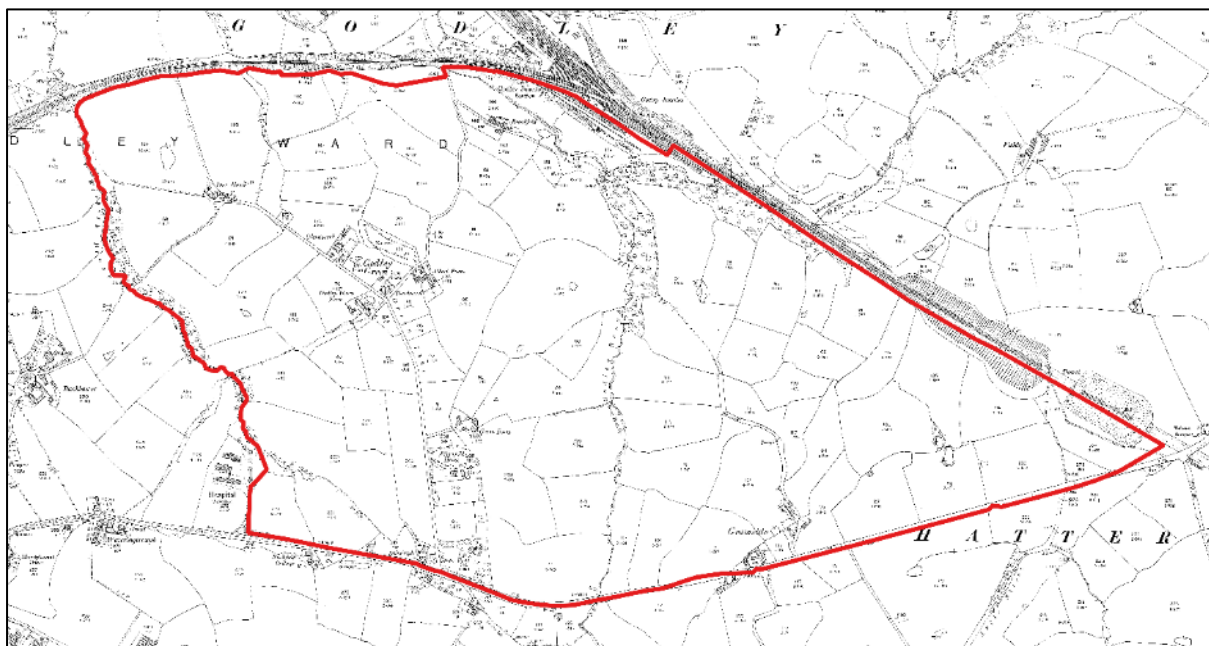


Plate 5 The Site boundary superimposed onto the 1898 Ordnance Survey map

#### 2.4.6 Tales of Godley Green

There are also legends of a number of 'boggarts' at Godley Green, and a number were documented by Thomas Middleton in his 1906 book *Legends of Longdendale* book.

*"It would, perhaps, be difficult to find in all England a tract of country of which so many wild stories of ghosts and boggarts are told as the old common land of Godley Green, and the picturesque cloughs and dingles which surround it. Some interesting old farmsteads still stand on and near the "Green," and there were in former times others still more quaint, which have disappeared before the march of time. Concerning most of these homesteads, ghost tales are told; indeed, one old native of Godley recently declared that "there were more boggarts at Godley Green than anywhere else in the kingdom."*

One particular ghost may be rooted in some truth. Middleton states that:

*"Tradition says that the farm is haunted. In former times it was occupied by a family, the last survivor of which was an old dame, who is spoken of by those who remember her as being the very picture of a witch. She is said to have had a nose and chin so hooked that they almost met; and to have been very mysterious in her movements. Rumour had it that there was some treasure or secret buried in or about the farm, and that after the old dame's death, her spirit, unable to rest in the grave, commenced to wander through the farm at night, as though searching for something which was lost."*

Although the account is scant on detail, the old dame may be referring to a woman called Lydia Bennet. She is recorded as a tenant farmer in the Land Tax Assessments and was farming until she died aged around 85 in 1843 and she is believed to have been the tenant farmer at Albert Farm. Middleton also adds that:

*"To add to the mystery and the uncanny character of the place, there is a certain part of the garden connected with the farm, on which nothing will grow. Time after time have the tenants endeavoured to cultivate this little spot, but always unsuccessfully. Some years ago human bones were dug up, and the secret attached to their interment is supposed to account for the sterile nature of the soil. The present tenant of the farm asserts that he has paid special attention to the piece of ground, has applied quantities of the best manure, and in other ways has endeavoured to bring the soil to the same state of fruitfulness as the rest of the garden, but all to no purpose. So recently as the month of April, 1906, primroses growing on that part of the garden are pale and withered; while those in other parts are fine and healthy flowers."*



## 3. Archaeological Resource

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### 3.1 Introduction

The evidence base consists of a combination of site-based specific archaeological investigations, such as individual building surveys, field evaluations and excavations, and overarching pieces of work across larger areas, such as archaeological desk-based assessments.

### 3.2 Summary of findings

There are no known archaeological remains from the Site and there is little evidence for archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the Site. Therefore, our current knowledge of the archaeological resource is limited, however there is still potential for prehistoric remains with a greater potential within the areas of sands and gravels. In addition, field names from tithe mapping hints at past industrial-period activity, and there is the potential for archaeological remains of former farmsteads to survive. There has been some disturbance, particularly within the south-eastern portion of the Site, from landfill activity but overall this is limited. There is also a lack of borehole data.

### 3.3 Identification of Archaeological Features

There are no known archaeological remains from the Site, however the general lack of development within the Site shows that there is high potential for archaeological remains due to the lack of disturbance. However disturbance has been identified to the east of Greenside with landfill activity likely to have removed any archaeological remains. Smaller areas have also been identified to the east of Godley Stud Farm. Archaeological remains are also unlikely to survive within the playing fields or the residential plots.

The landscape setting shows that there is potential for archaeological remains, however the greater potential lies on the flatter areas which lie predominantly within the eastern and western parts of the Site. The Site is dominated by till (boulder clay), but there are smaller areas of sands and gravels to the east of Greenside and between Green Lane and Godley Brook. There are a number of small watercourses and springs, as well as the larger watercourses at Werneth and Godley Brook. Any archaeological remains of prehistoric origins have the potential to be regionally important. There are some marshy areas within the northern part of the Site, which could have the potential to preserve organic remains and offer palaeoenvironmental evidence of past landscapes. This also applies to the watercourses, as well as the courses of former ones, as evidenced in excavations at Godley Hill.

There are examples of sites from across Greater Manchester for prehistoric activity close to watercourses. Although evidence suggests that sands and gravels were a more favourable geology (demonstrated at sites such as Great Woollen Farm near Cadishead, Port Salford and Carrington – Nevell 1988; WYAS 2019), there is evidence from sites such as Timperley for settlement on boulder clay, particularly close to watercourses.

There is the potential for field boundaries to survive and there are areas of potential ridge and furrow shown on satellite imagery. These have the potential to be of negligible/local significance.

Tithe map field names may also hint at past activity; two fields have the name 'pit field' which may indicate past industrial activity or refuse dumping, and two fields to the south of Brookfold carry the same 'tenter field'. Tenter fields were often associated with the textile industry and were where cloth was stretched out to dry. It may indicate that the occupants of Brookfold farm were at one stage involved in the textile industry on a domestic basis.

There are two sites of now demolished farmsteads; Oliver Field and Dove House which both date to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. Oliver Field was demolished in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and the villa of Glendarach replaced it, therefore it is unlikely that any archaeological remains survive. The site of Dove House, built in 1675, appears to have remained undeveloped since demolition and there is high potential for archaeological remains to survive. Any remains have the potential to be of high local/regional importance.

It has been recognised that evidence for prehistoric sites, particularly in this region are rare and adding to existing datasets has been identified as a research priority (Hodgson and Brennand 2007; Nevell and Redhead forthcoming).

## 4. Built Heritage

### 4.1 Built Heritage Context

The Site contains a number of small farmsteads, dating from the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century onwards which reflect the gradual settlement of this rural landscape. Whilst some are scattered across the Site, there is a small group of farms at a hamlet known as Greenside located along the A560 to the south of the Site, which developed from the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Although undesignated, these farmsteads have a degree of heritage significance, which has been assessed as from local through to regional significance. These farmsteads have intrinsic group value and recommendations have been made for the retention of historic buildings and for development to respect the rural setting, which add to the significance of these buildings.

There are also a number of mid-19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century villas along Green Lane, which reflects the move of wealthier landowners into the area who built their own detached properties. They were developed exclusively within the then-newly enclosed Godley Green and sit within discrete residential plots. These buildings are of low local significance individually, however they are a diverse group of buildings utilising different architectural styles and building materials. They are more frequently found in urban settings and have intrinsic group value overall.

### 4.2 Built Heritage Assets with the Site

#### *Designated Heritage Assets*

No designated sites have been identified within the Site boundary, however the Hyde War Memorial Obelisk is located within 250m of the Site boundary which could be affected by development through their setting (Table 1).

Asset Number	Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
1	Hyde War Memorial Obelisk	974.1.0	Grade II	1068049

*Table 1 Designated Heritage Assets identified outside the land allocation boundary*

#### *Undesignated Built Heritage Assets*

Fourteen undesignated buildings and structures have been identified within the Site as having a degree of heritage significance (Table 2; Fig. 1). These are classed as ‘undesignated heritage assets’ and have been subject to considerations of significance and an assessment of the potential impact of any proposed development. For ease of description and in recognition of common traits and group value, they have been split into three main groupings: the farms at Greenside, the isolated farmsteads across Godley Green and the detached villas.

Theme	Name	HA Number	Date	Significance
Greenside	2 Greenside	4; 18	18 <sup>th</sup> century	High Local
Greenside	2a Greenside	4; 19	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	High Local
Greenside	4 Greenside	4; 20	Mid-17 <sup>th</sup> century	Regional
Greenside	6 Greenside	4; 21	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	High Local
Godley Green Farmsteads	Chadwick's/Godley Green Farm	5	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	High Local
Godley Green Farmsteads	Green/Rushafeld Farm	6	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century	High Local-Regional
Godley Green Farmsteads	Albert's Farm	7	18 <sup>th</sup> century	High Local
Godley Green Farmsteads	Brookfold Farm	8	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	High Local
Godley Green Farmsteads	Iddesleigh	9	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century	Local-High Local
Godley Green Villas	Greenbank	11	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Low Local
Godley Green Villas	Beechwood	12	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Low Local
Godley Green Villas	Glendarach	13	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Low Local
Godley Green Villas	Abbotsfold House	14	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Low Local
Godley Green Villas	Greenacres	22	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Low Local

Table 2 List of undesignated built heritage assets, including their significance

#### 4.2.1 Hyde War Memorial Obelisk (Designated Grade II)

##### Description

The Hyde War Memorial is located on Werneth Low and was dedicated on 25<sup>th</sup> June 1921. It is an obelisk and constructed of granite with iron railings (Plate 6). There is an inscription and a later plaque was added to commemorate WWII.

##### Significance

Hyde War Memorial derives its significance from a number of heritage values

- Historical – provides important historical context for the memory of those lost during WWI and WWII.
- Aesthetic – although a simple structure, it has design value, created by a process of intentional design.
- Communal – the obelisk consciously evokes the events of the wars for the purpose of remembrance and memorial.





*Plate 6 Hyde War Memorial © David Dixon, geography.org.uk CC BY-SA 2.0*

#### *Contribution of Setting to Significance*

The war memorial sits on top of a hill and offers long-ranging views across the wider landscape and its immediate setting makes a positive contribution to the significance of this structure. The Site does not contribute to the setting, however the memorial can be visually appreciated from the western part of the Site though this is not considered to form a key part of the war memorial's significance.

#### *Potential Impact of the Proposed Land Allocation*

The land allocation is not considered to impact upon the significance of the war memorial, however there are prominent views of the war memorial from the western part and this should be taken into consideration.

#### *Measures to Reduce/Remove Harm*

- Considerations of plan and design. Incorporation of views across the allocation where the obelisk is visible from (See Table 4: Recommendations for Built Heritage).

#### *Views of the Hyde War Memorial*

The Site is not thought to form the setting of the Hyde War Memorial, but views can be appreciated of the structure in parts of the Site (Plate 7 and 8) and recommendations have been made to retain these where possible (See Table 4 Recommendations for Built Heritage).



*Plate 7 The war memorial can be seen from the western part of the Site*



*Plate 8 Close up of the Hyde War Memorial*

### 4.2.2 Greenside

Documentary evidence suggests that Greenside dates to the post-medieval period or earlier, which has been confirmed through analysis of the extant building fabric. The available evidence suggests the hamlet developed from the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, however its origins could be earlier (Plate 9). For ease of description, the built heritage assets are described from west to east and within their current (and past) ownership boundaries.

#### 2 Greenside

The surviving historic buildings at 2 Greenside consists of a farmhouse which appears to have 18<sup>th</sup> century origins, however the farmhouse has been substantially altered, with evidence for the rebuilding of the east elevation and a number of extensions (Plate 10). The northern range appears to be entirely late 20<sup>th</sup> century in date and has likely replaced any outbuildings. Despite the later alterations, this is a relatively early farmhouse and is of 'high local' significance.



*Plate 9 The hamlet at Greenside, with the historic buildings highlighted*





*Plate 10 2 Greenside, probably mid-late 18th century in origins however has been heavily modified and rebuilt in places*

### **2a Greenside**

This consists of an attached farmhouse and outbuilding, probably early 19<sup>th</sup> century and originally used as a combined cowhouse and animal fodder storage facility (Plate 11). The farmhouse has been rendered, obscuring any historical details however there is evidence for modification of the outbuildings. This includes the insertion of ground floor windows, suggesting that this part may have been converted for residential purposes at one stage. This small complex is a relatively rare survival of a pre-1840 farmstead and a late example of the linear plan; it is of high local/regional significance.





*Plate 11 The outbuilding at 2a Greenside, early 19th century in date; the attached farmhouse is off to the left*

#### **4 Greenside**

Four Greenside appears to consist of the oldest surviving buildings within the hamlet and was built for the Butterworth family in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Plates 12 and 13). According to the current occupants, the farmhouse was built around 1663 and the probable combination barn appears to be broadly contemporary (Plate 14). The house was extended to the north-west during the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century and incorporated a hatting workshop originally. In addition, the house was briefly clad in brick during the 19<sup>th</sup> century but this was all removed during the 20<sup>th</sup> century; a further extension was added to the north-east during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The combination barn appears to originally date to the mid-late 17<sup>th</sup> century, indicated by preserved roof trusses and king posts and was likely used for cow housing and fodder storage (Plate 15). It originally had a mezzanine level, probably for crop/fodder storage and the holes for the former joists of the former mezzanine can still be seen within the walls. The building was extended westwards, probably during the mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century. A number of extensions were added to the barn during the early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century and a number of later 20<sup>th</sup> century internal divisions have been inserted. The building is currently used for stabling.





*Plate 12 4 Greenside Farmhouse, mid-17th century in date. The 19<sup>th</sup> century hatting workshop can be seen to the left*

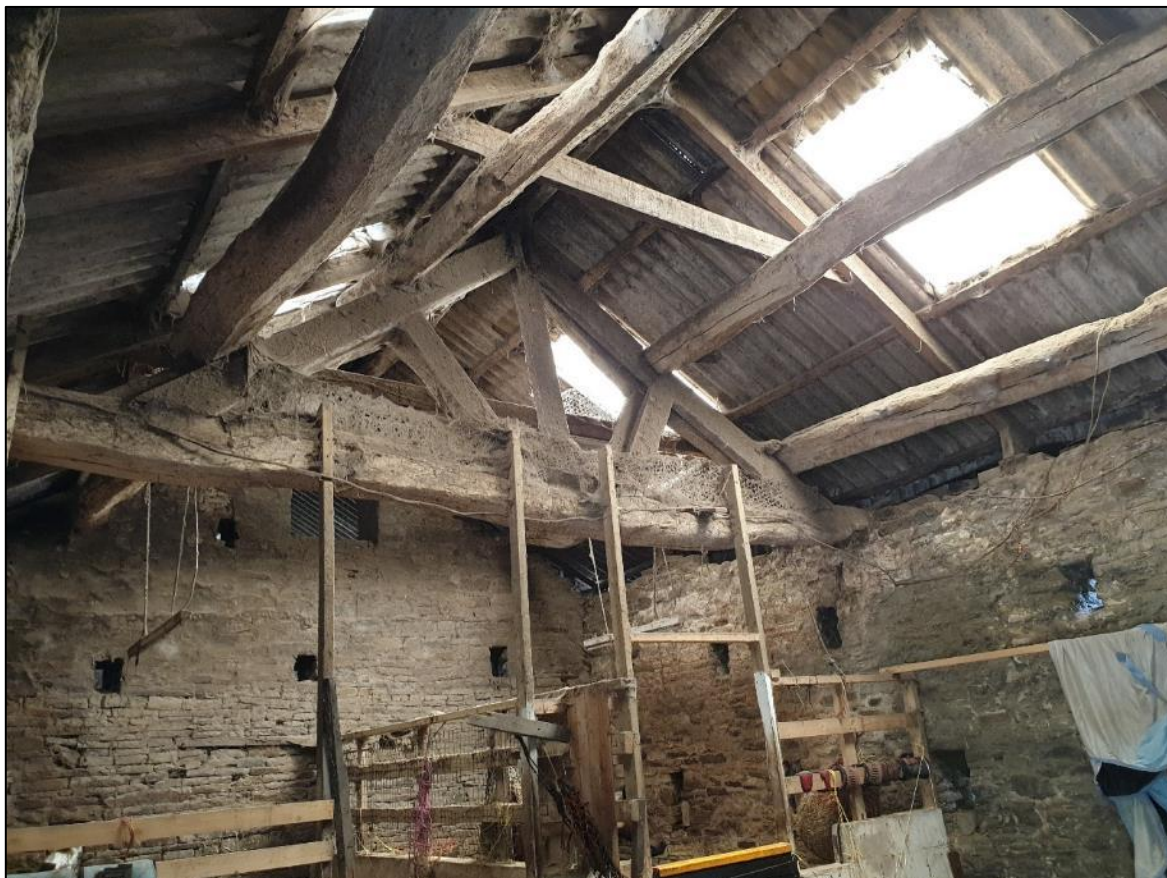


*Plate 13 The ground floor range of mullioned windows is believed to be original to the house and 17th century in date*





*Plate 14 North-West elevation of 4 Greenside barn. The left hand side is the original 17<sup>th</sup> century barn. The right hand side was added during the mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century*



*Plate 15 Mid-late 17<sup>th</sup> century roof truss and purlins; the king post has been replaced at a later date. Note the original joist holes for a mezzanine level*

Although the buildings have been altered and added to, these buildings represent a rare survival of 17<sup>th</sup> century farm buildings and are of regional significance.

## **6 Greenside**

Greenside Farm lies to the north of 4 Greenside and is currently unoccupied. The earliest part of this complex is the northern range of an attached farmhouse and probable combination barn complex, with original cart entrance. This appears to be mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century in date, although has been heavily modified; the upper part of the outbuilding appears to have been lowered at some stage and partially reconstructed in brick. The farmhouse also appears to have been partially demolished when an early 20<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse was then built on the south side. This house is unusually constructed of blue engineering brick and appears to have been salvaged from the railway tunnels which were dismantled when a new viaduct was constructed in 1907 on Mottram Old Road. Although this complex has undergone significant alterations, the former barn survives largely unaltered and the rebuilding of the farmhouse, although late, is of an unusual building material for the area. Therefore this farmstead is of high local significance.

### ***Discussion***

Greenside represents a largely intact Post-Medieval hamlet, with significant parts of the historic core still surviving, despite later 20<sup>th</sup> century additions. The earliest part of the hamlet appears to be 2 Greenside, based on a datestone of 1648, however there is little evidence externally for anything earlier than mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. 3 Greenside is dated to 1663 and some of the built fabric dates from the mid-late 17<sup>th</sup> century. These farmsteads possess group value.

#### *Contribution of Setting to Significance*

Greenside sits within a gently undulating, predominantly agricultural landscape and this wider setting is largely unchanged. Within the immediate setting of the historic buildings, a number of later 20<sup>th</sup> century farm buildings have impacted upon the significance. There are two later 20<sup>th</sup> century detached residential properties which have also impacted on this rural setting. Overall the setting makes a positive contribution to the significance of Greenside.

#### *Potential Impact of the Proposed Land Allocation*

The historic buildings at Greenside are considered to be of high local-regional significance and there is a historical-functional relationship with the wider landscape. There are strong visual relationships with the rural landscape north of Mottram Old Road, despite some erosion of setting by later 20<sup>th</sup> century additions. Any development could have an impact on this rural setting and the legibility of the relationship of these buildings to the wider landscape.

#### *Measures to Reduce/Remove Harm*

- Retention of the historic core of Greenside. Whilst each building complex has its own significance, there is significance to the complex as a whole. It is an organically developed rural hamlet, with elements dating to the Post-Medieval period. Every effort should be made to retain the historic elements of this hamlet.
- Buffer zones. The rural landscape contributes to the significance of Greenside and buffer zones are recommended to retain a sense of openness
- Maintain hedgerows. These should be retained as part of the green infrastructure.
- Considerations of plan and design. Any design should reflect the rural nature of the landscape and consider incorporation of green space, the height and density of



development and boundary treatments. This should also consider the transition from the open landscape to the edge of any developments.

#### **4.2.3 Godley Green Farmsteads**

There are four historic farmsteads centred around Godley Green, with another (Brookfold Farm) located to the north-east. The earliest recorded extant farm is Brookfold Farm, with a datestone of 1719 but there is potential for some of these farmsteads to be earlier in date.

##### ***Chadwick's/Godley Green Farm***

Chadwick's (later known as Godley Green Farm) originally dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and consists of an attached farmhouse and probable combination barn, built on a linear plan (Plate 16). A date of 1799 is recorded at the farm, however this appears to refer to a later rebuild; Chadwick's tenement is first recorded in 1751 and is likely to be earlier in origins.

Close inspection was not possible at the time of the site visit, however the farmhouse was originally to the south, with the barn to the north. The barn is now converted into living accommodation, however pitching holes are visible within the northern elevation of the building. The farmstead has also now been split and there are later 20<sup>th</sup> century extensions to the buildings. A number of outbuildings were also added, though all of these are now demolished. Despite later alterations, this farmstead represents a late 18<sup>th</sup> century survival and is of high local significance.



*Plate 16 Godley Green Farm. The part of the right forms the historic core and the extension to the left is modern*

### ***Green (Rushfield) Farm***

Rushfield Farm dates to the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century and although close inspection was not possible at the time of the site visit, the complex contains a number of buildings of historic interest. The farmhouse has a date of 1736 and it is believed that this and the barn to the east are contemporary. It was built for Higham and Sarah Hollingworth, who's initials are also preserved within a datestone on the farmhouse. It has undergone a number of alterations, including an extension to the south during the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century and an extension to the north during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The barn to the east is also believed to be mid-18<sup>th</sup> century in date and probably originated as a combined cowhouse and fodder storage facility. It was extended during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and is now converted into residential units. There are also two late 19<sup>th</sup> century outhouses, both of which appear to be heavily altered and used as garages.

This farmstead is a relatively early example of a farmstead, although altered, and is of high local/regional significance.

### ***Albert's Farm***

Albert's Farm appears to have 18<sup>th</sup> century origins and was initially split into two farmsteads; it briefly entered single ownership and was used as a nursery, with an orchard to the north-west and now appears to be split again (Plate 17). The whole complex has been significantly altered during the later 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Close inspection was not possible at the time of the site visit, however there appears to be three buildings of historic interest.



*Plate 17 Albert Farm and Ashwyn, which is set back to the right*



The building known as Ashwyn appears to be early-mid 18<sup>th</sup> century in origins, although majorly altered. It may have originated as a combined farmhouse and cowhouse but was modified during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, with extensions to the north and west. There is also evidence to suggest that the western elevation was rebuilt at some stage as well. Historic fabric however is visible within the northern and eastern elevations.

Albert Farm, to the north of Ashwyn, consists of a single storey outbuilding and a farmhouse. The single storey outbuilding has an attic however later rendering obscures any historic details but it is at least early 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. It has since been converted into a garage. The farmhouse is predominantly early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date however there may be evidence for earlier historic fabric.

This is another relatively early farmstead, however has undergone extensive alterations throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is therefore of high local significance.

### ***Brookfold Farm***

Brookfold Farm appears to be early 18<sup>th</sup> century in date; the earliest building is the barn which has a datestone of 1719 (Plate 18). Although this has been partially reconstructed and now used as residential, it appears to have originated as a combination barn with now-blocked honeycomb breathers and owl holes within the roof apex. A former cart entrance with a segmented arch is discernible within the eastern elevation.



*Plate 18 The former barn at Brookfold Farm*

To the west of the former barn is a range of single storey stables, dated to 1829 (Plate 19). These are also brick built, with a single entrance and a number of windows in both elevations. The gable end is close, but not abutting the barn. This appears to be a single-phase construction with the farmhouse to the west (Plate 20), although part of the lower ground floor is constructed of stone. It is not clear if this is part of an earlier phase of building.



*Plate 19 Early 19th century stables at Brookfold Farm*

There are remnants of late 19<sup>th</sup> century fabric within a range of single storey outbuildings to the north although their function is unknown. There is also an early 20<sup>th</sup> century haybarn to the south-east of the farm (Plate 21); the rest of the buildings are of a later 20<sup>th</sup> century date and of little historic interest.

A large part of this farmstead is early 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, although the former barn retains early 18<sup>th</sup> century fabric. Unusually, the fabric consists of handmade brick which contrasts with the rest of the predominantly stone-built farmsteads locally. Despite later alterations, Brookfold is considered to be of high local significance.





*Plate 20 Early 19th century farmhouse at Brookfold Farm*



*Plate 21 Early 20th century haybarn at Brookfold Farm*

### ***Iddesleigh***

Iddesleigh was built within one of the newly apportioned plots in the former unenclosed land centred at Godley Green. It was a farm and the barn appears to be mid-19<sup>th</sup> century in date and unusually for the area, appears to have been a threshing barn and cart shed. It appears to have recently been converted to residential and extended to the west and north also.



The original farmhouse at Iddesleigh appears to have been demolished and replaced with a larger, villa-style property in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 22). The building is mostly constructed of stone on a wide, T-shaped plan however the eastern elevation is constructed of brick. There are some architectural embellishments, including stone quoins and a projecting double height splayed bay window.



*Plate 22 The late 19th century villa property of Iddesleigh*

The late 19<sup>th</sup> century villa of Iddesleigh is of local significance, however the barn, despite its later alterations, is a relatively rare example of a threshing barn in a predominantly pastoral farming area. This is of high local significance.

### ***Discussion***

The farmsteads in and around Godley Green represent the development of this agricultural landscape from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. This area has been settled since at least the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century however the earliest known farmsteads (Dove House Farm and Oliversfield) have been demolished. They sit within a relatively intact rural landscape, despite the later development within the former unenclosed land. Godley Stud Farm is the only entirely 20<sup>th</sup> century farmstead. Although the farmsteads have been altered to varying degrees, there are very few later additions such as dutch barns and large sheds and have not expanded far beyond their historic core.

### ***Contribution of Setting to Significance***

These farmsteads and former farmsteads lie within predominantly rural landscapes which have remained largely unchanged; both Iddesleigh and Rushafiel are now set within private

residential plots and are largely screened from their surrounding landscapes. Brookfold lies on a valley slope, therefore views are restricted to the east and west by the topography, however dense screening of trees, including Brookfold Wood, also gives this farmstead a very isolated feel. Both Albert Farm and Godley Green Farm maintain strong visual connections with the wider rural landscape. For Iddesleigh and Rushafiel Farm, their settings make a minor positive contribution to their significance. For Brookfold, Godley Green and Albert Farms, their settings make a positive contribution to their significance.

### ***Potential Impact of the Proposed Land Allocation***

The historic farmsteads at Godley Green are considered to be of high local-regional significance. The farmsteads have a strong historical-functional relationship with the wider landscape, although Rushafiel Farm and Iddesleigh no longer maintain this. Brookfold, Albert and Godley Green farms retain a strong visual connection as well with the surrounding rural landscape, despite some erosion of setting by later 20<sup>th</sup> century additions. Any development could impact on this rural setting and the legibility of the relationship of these buildings to the wider landscape.

### ***Measures to Reduce/Remove Harm***

- Retention of the historic buildings
- Buffer zones. The rural landscape contributes to the significance of the farmsteads and buffer zones are recommended to retain a sense of openness, particularly at Albert, Brookfold and Godley Green farms. The current residential plots should be maintained at Iddesleigh and Rushafiel.
- Maintain hedgerows. These should be retained as part of the green infrastructure.
- Considerations of plan and design. Any design should reflect the rural nature of the landscape and consider incorporation of green space, the height and density of development and boundary treatments. This should also consider the transition from the open landscape to the edge of any developments.

#### ***4.2.4 Godley Green Villas***

Although Godley Green still remains a predominantly rural, agricultural landscape, a small number of late 19<sup>th</sup> century detached villas were constructed here for the wealthier classes. These are all located on the east side of Green Lane and most were created within the newly apportioned plots within the former common land. They range in date from the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### ***Greenbank***

Greenbank was built for the Andrew family in the 1850s, who were local landowners. It is brick built and constructed in the Georgian style with fairly simple architectural detailing such as sash windows. There are later 20<sup>th</sup> century extensions attached to the east side of the house as well as a range of garages to the north-east.

#### ***Beechwood***

Beechwood is late 19<sup>th</sup> century in date and constructed of brick, with some architectural embellishments including splayed bay windows (Plate 23). There is a later 20<sup>th</sup> century garage attached to the south and a number of later 20<sup>th</sup> century outbuildings.





*Plate 23 The late 19<sup>th</sup> century Beechwood*

### ***Glendarach***

Glendarach was built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, on the site of the farmstead of Oliverfield. The house is Georgian in style with simple architectural embellishments such as stone sills and lintels. A range of contemporary outbuildings survive to the north.

### ***Abbotsfold House***

Abbotsfold House was built around the 1860s and is constructed of stone. There are some simple architectural embellishments, such as splayed bay windows. A largely altered late 19<sup>th</sup> century outbuilding survives to the east and there have been a number of later 20<sup>th</sup> century extensions to the south and east. Frederick Higham occupied this house at one time, who was a bookbinder and printer, publishing a number of Thomas Middleton's books on local history.

### ***Greenacres***

Greenacres is a large mock-Elizabethan style property, built for a local hat manufacturer during the 1920s. It also retains a designed garden element to the front, with miniature hedge arrangements, opening onto a formal lawned area. An extension was added to the west during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century but it is otherwise largely unaltered.

### ***Discussion***

All of the villas at Godley Green are of later 19<sup>th</sup> century in date and are of local significance. They are all reflections of a style popular at the time, although are more commonly found within urban contexts. A number of them are built in the style of certain architectural revivals.

Glendarach and Green Bank are built in the Georgian revival style and Greenacres is built in the mock Elizabethan style.

#### *Contribution of Setting to Significance*

All of the villas sit within private, secluded residential plots and are divorced from the wider landscape. Glendarach does have a visual connection with the wider landscape as this is not as heavily screened, and Beechwood is also only partially screened although despite located within a prominent corner plot, it does not take advantage of this and faces away from it. Their settings make a positive contribution to the significance of the villa.

#### *Potential Impact of Proposed Land Allocation*

The villas do not have a historical-functional relationship with the wider landscape however it contributes to the overall isolated feel of these properties and development could impact on this.

#### *Measures to Reduce/Remove Harm*

- Maintain current private residential plots
- Enhance screening where appropriate



## 5. Historic Landscape

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### 5.1 Introduction

The rural landscape reflects past human activity as well as topographical and geographical influences. The landscape of an area has many qualities and values including visual character, biodiversity, recreation and economic value. The Site has a varied historic landscape which reflect different influences and patterns of use.

The landscape across the Site is predominantly rural agricultural land, with areas of clough woodland and ancient woodland. There are small but dispersed clusters of settlement, notably around Greenside and the former Godley Green (see Section 4). As part of the analysis of the historic landscape, a rapid assessment was carried out on the field boundaries, hedgerows and other visual remnants relating to the historic land use of the Site. This was to characterise the extent of surviving field systems and to analyse the preservation of historic character within the present landscape. Other features highlighted include longstanding public footpaths and tracks, as well as areas of woodland.

### 5.2 Approach to Assessment

The approach included consideration of the following:

- Field boundaries/hedgerows: a rapid assessment has been carried out to identify those boundaries depicted on historic mapping and which contribute to the historic character of the Site. These have been digitised and are presented within Figure 4 and Figure 5 (Appendix 2).
- Historic roads: a rapid assessment has been carried out to identify roads which have survived, either as main roads or tracks/footpaths in the modern landscape;
- Woodland: areas have been highlighted that also contribute to the historic character of the Site.

### 5.3 The Historic Landscape

The Site is predominantly pastoral but the topography differs to the east and west of Godley Brook. The eastern side of Godley Brook is generally flatter, although it still gently undulates and descends from south to north. Godley Brook runs through a relatively steep-sided clough which is also wooded, forming part of Brookfold ancient woodland. To the west of Godley Green and east of Green Lane, the landscape is much more undulating and watercourses run through steep sided cloughs. To the north of the path to Brookfold Farm and west of Green Lane, the landscape is flatter but also slopes down from south to north; the Site is defined on its western side by steep sided clough woodland and Werneth Brook runs along here. There are some marshier, wetter areas particularly within the north-western part of the Site.

The historic landscape character has been retained across a large part of the Site (Appendix 2: Figure 3). There are a number of surviving field boundaries which probably date to a period of piecemeal enclosure during the Post-Medieval period (Appendix 2: Figures 4 and 5). It is especially well preserved to the east of Green Lane and north of Greenside, although there is some survival west of Green Lane as well. There are swathes of clough woodland, as well as ancient woodland at Brookfold wood. Other features include a number of possible marl pits scattered across the landscape (Appendix 2: Figure 6). Whilst some of the farmsteads have

been converted into to sole residential use, some remain in agricultural use and retain a connection to the rural landscape.

### 5.3.1 19<sup>th</sup> Century and Earlier Field Boundaries

The assessment has highlighted those hedgerows which, based on historic map evidence, have 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier origins. Such hedgerows are considered to possess some historic and archaeological significance and are worthy of retention as far as possible. The incorporation of ‘old’ hedgerows within the scheme will help to enhance the time depth and sense of place of the local landscape. It should be noted that the assessment has not attempted to ascertain whether any of the hedgerows located within the Site may be classed as ‘Important’ according to the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, as this was beyond the agreed scope of the assessment. Therefore, any references within this assessment to ‘historic field boundaries’, or ‘historic hedgerows’ relates to any hedgerows that have been attributed a 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier date.

Identified hedgerows were broadly divided into those that are likely to be part of parliamentary enclosure, including the 1846 enclosure of Godley Green (post-1760) and those that likely predate this.

Figure 4 and Figure 5 in Appendix 2 show the field boundaries identified that can be seen on tithe maps for Hattersley (published 1840) and Godley (published 1846) townships (published c.1841) and/or the first edition Ordnance Survey map (published 1871). Those hedgerows that are not species rich and/or just consist of hawthorn, are likely to have belonged to the phase of parliamentary/surveyed enclosure, which took place between 1760 and 1820. Those identified with a number of species, including mature trees, are likely to predate this and could be medieval/post-medieval in origins. Field boundaries running along roads and natural features such as cloughs and watercourses were hard to define and it is not clear whether these would have been present historically. For ease of description, the Site has been divided into four broad landscape areas based on common characteristics and traits (Plate 24).

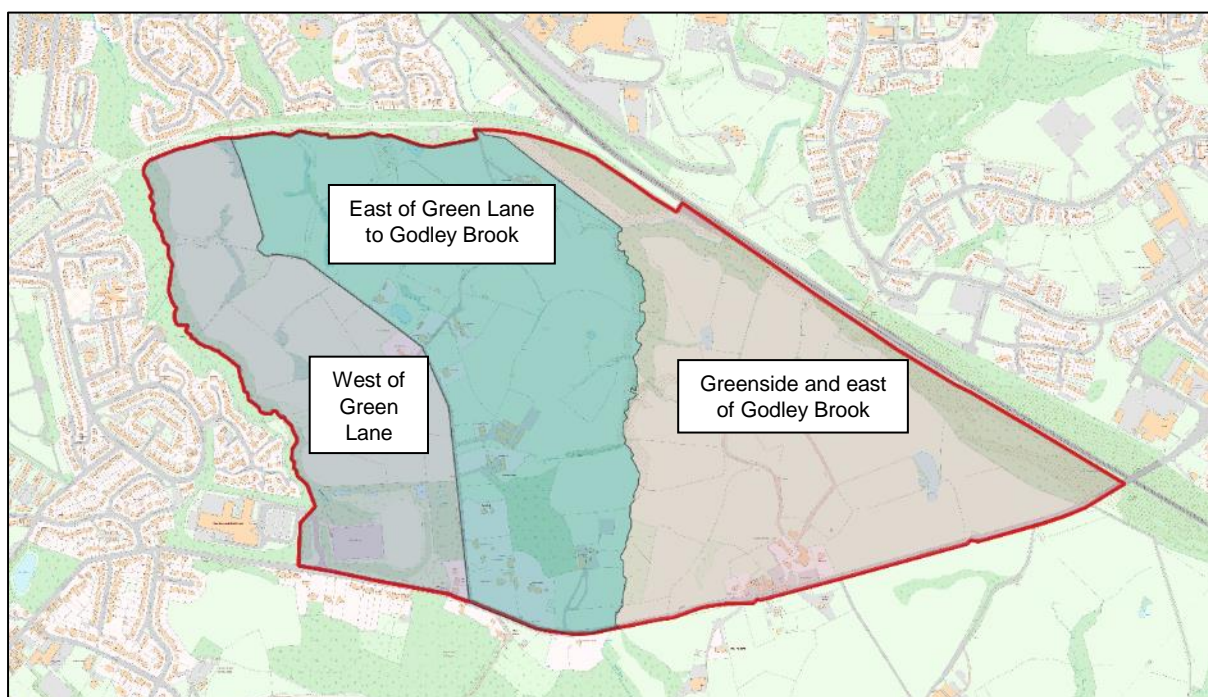


Plate 24 Landscape areas identified within the Site

### ***Greenside and East of Godley Brook***

This area has a well preserved, piecemeal enclosure system which is predominantly concentrated to the north of Greenside. To the east, survival is much more fragmentary as this area has undergone agglomeration during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. One of the field boundaries was confirmed to be a 'historic hedgerow', according to the 1997 Regulations and it appears to be part of a larger surviving field system.

### ***East of Green Lane, to Godley Brook***

This area also has a relatively well-preserved, piecemeal enclosure system, stretching between Mottram Old Road and Brookfold Farm. The definition has been lost slightly around Godley Green and the former limit of the unenclosed area is indistinguishable from the woodland which has developed to the east. The boundary of the former unenclosed area does survive in places along here, as well as the boundaries planted in 1846 to apportion the newly enclosed area. The boundary planted along either side of Green Lane at this time also appears to survive well.

### ***West of Green Lane***

There is fragmentary survival of the piecemeal enclosure system to the west of Green Lane, however, there has been later agglomeration as well as later playing fields within the south-west portion of the Site. To the north of Green Lane, there are very few surviving field boundaries as the field system here has been largely agglomerated.

### ***Godley Green Enclosure***

As noted in the historic background (see Section 2), Godley Green was one of the last places to be enclosed in 1846 (Plate 25). It also involved the construction/improvement of Green Lane and the apportioning of the unenclosed common land into different plots. Due to later agglomeration, the boundary along the western side has virtually disappeared however it still survives, albeit fragmentarily, on the eastern side. Some of the newly apportioned plot boundaries still appear to survive in places, although these are hard to distinguish against planting within the residential plots. The hedgerow boundary either side of Green Lane still survives almost intact. This influenced later development as all of the later villa properties were constructed within these newly apportioned plots (Glendarach also replaced Olivers Field which was on the edge of this common land).

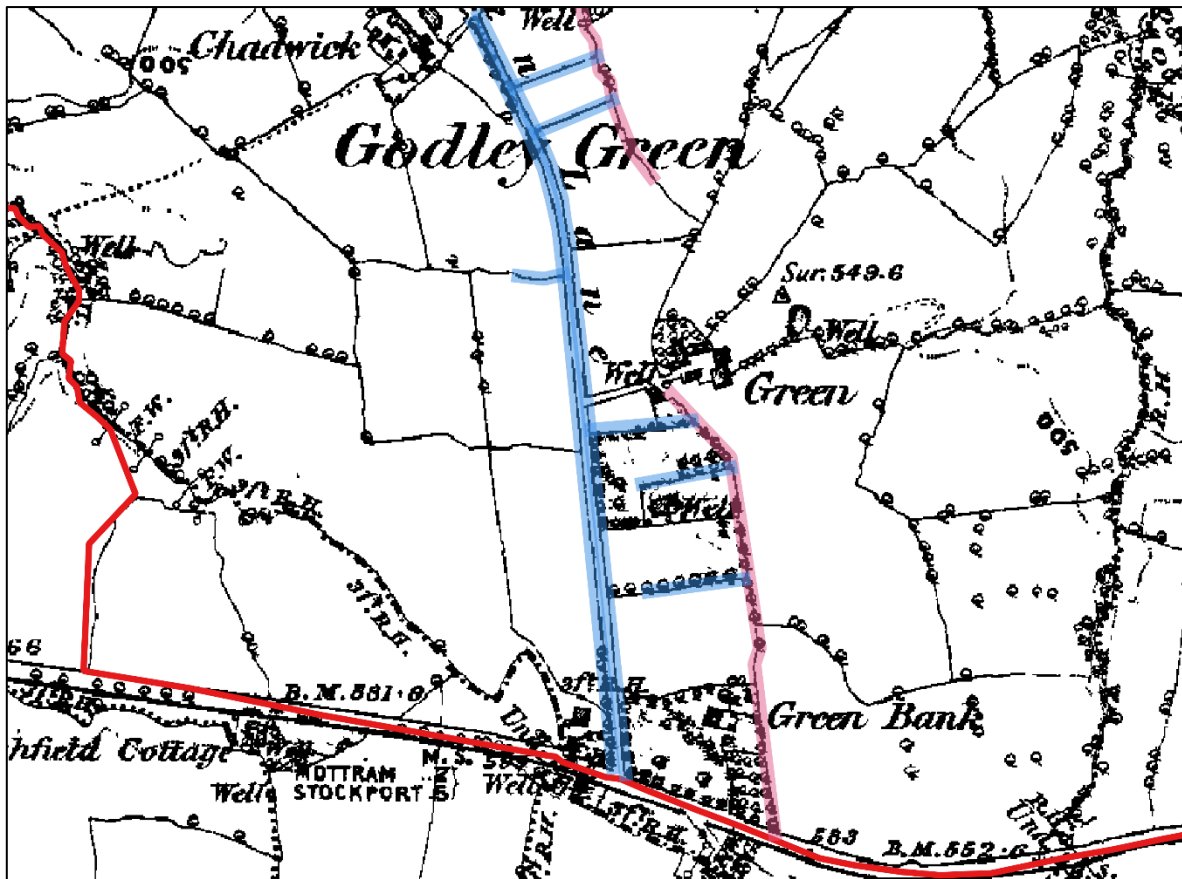


Plate 25 Surviving remnants of the former unenclosed land (pink) and the new boundaries created when it was enclosed in 1846 (blue)

### 5.3.2 Historic Roads

The Site is defined by historic routeways along some of its boundaries and the majority of existing roads are likely to have been in existence since the medieval period. The paths that lead from Greenside to Brookfold, and from Brookfold to Green Lane are sunken in nature and are defined by mature hedgerows, attesting to their antiquity. Furthermore, the A560, which marks the allocation boundary to the south, is a former turnpike road, and the railway line to the north is now a footpath, which is part of the Trans Pennine Trail.

### 5.3.3 Woodland

Brookfold Wood is designated as an area of Ancient/Semi-Natural woodland. In addition, there are smaller areas of clough woodland most of which appears to be more recent in date, as well as along the banks defining the railway. However some areas are shown on historic mapping. This includes an area east of Brookfold Wood and an area of clough woodland along Werneth Brook along the western side of the Site.

### 5.3.4 Marl Pits

A number of isolated ponds can be seen scattered across the Site and are shown on the tithe map; some still survive in the landscape (those surviving can be seen on Figure 6 In Appendix 2). These have been interpreted as marl pits, which were dug to access lower geological deposits which could then be spread on agricultural land to improve the soil. The underlying geology of till is generally dominated by heavier soils which are not conducive to arable farming which is why they are prevalent across the landscape. A typical marl pit on plan has



a shallow square end and a steep rounded end, the shallow end was used to drag the marl out of the pit which could reach up to 2m in depth. They would often be abandoned after less than 12 months due to water filling them, therefore several could be dug in a small area.

There are very few shown on historic mapping across the Site, which suggests that very few areas were used for large scale arable farming.

#### 5.3.5 *Wells*

A number of wells are shown on historic mapping and are located close to the farmsteads. It is not clear if any of them still survive, or have been infilled, however their locations have been plotted and are shown on Figure 6.

## 6. Recommendations

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### 6.1 Recommendations for the Archaeological Resource

Specific recommendations have been provided in Table 3 below, which provide a guide for the next stages of archaeological investigations in relation to taking the development forward.

This assessment has considered all the land within the red line boundary. However, it may be the case that not all of the land within the red line boundary will be proposed for development and therefore the recommendations are only relevant to those areas which are proposed for development.

The basis for defining the strategy for dealing with the archaeology for the Site is the archaeological sensitivity of different areas of the Site, which have been identified through this assessment (see Appendix 2: Figure 7).

The recommendations have been split into the following categories

- Areas where the requirement for further work should be set out in the development brief and the work completed pre-application
- Areas where a programme of archaeological works can be secured by planning condition and referenced in the development brief
- Areas where no further archaeological work is anticipated to be required

There are large areas of the Site where there is archaeological potential, but which is still largely an 'unknown quantity' in terms of its extent, condition and significance, particularly in the case of the potential for hitherto unknown prehistoric remains, which have the potential to be of high local/regional importance. There are three broad areas identified within the Site which are flatter and therefore have greater potential: west of Green Lane, east of Brookfold Wood and east of Greenside. There is also potential for Roman settlement along the course of the Roman road, which could lie east of Greenside. The assessment has shown that there is little potential for archaeological remains along the central portion of the Site, due to the steeper slopes located here. Other areas, particularly to the south-west and just north of Greenside also have steeper slopes which are unlikely to contain archaeological remains. In addition, there are small areas of clough woodland, as well as the wooded area alongside the railway line which are also unlikely to have archaeological remains. There are small areas where archaeological remains will have been affected. but overall the archaeological resource across large parts of these areas is currently largely unknown.

**These areas should be subject to a programme of archaeological field investigation pre-application, and ideally will be undertaken at an early enough stage that the results can feed into the emerging masterplan.** The benefit of undertaking this work pre-planning is that the results of the field investigation will give a much clearer picture of the archaeological resource within the Site, and **this information can then be considered and fed into the designs for the new development and allow for the appropriate treatment for any archaeological remains. This treatment could take the form of *in situ* preservation, where any highly significant buried archaeological remains are incorporated into the 'green infrastructure' of the new development, or, for remains of lesser importance, an archaeological excavation in advance of development, where the buried remains are excavated and recorded prior to their ultimate loss.**

The programme of field investigation could most usefully comprise a geophysical survey, followed by targeted archaeological evaluation trenching. Geophysical survey has been shown to highlight archaeological features and could also detect areas subject to high heating temperatures and may help determine the extent of any industrial activity within the 'pit' fields. The results of the geophysical survey would then help to pinpoint areas of interest for targeted evaluation trenching.



Area(s)	Key Issues	Recommendations
Around Greenside	No known archaeological remains however potential due to lack of development. Potential for Roman settlement due to proximity of projected Roman road	<p>A requirement for further work <b>should be set out in the development brief and be completed pre-application.</b></p> <p>This is a large area of archaeological sensitivity where the potential has not been defined. The masterplan should identify broad areas of where development might take place and then archaeological evaluation should be undertaken in the form of geophysics and trenching to establish where especially significant archaeology should be preserved <i>in situ</i> through sympathetic planning within those developable areas, and/or where the archaeology can be removed but first of all recorded through a planning condition.</p>
East of Brookfold Wood	No known archaeological remains however potential due to lack of development.	<p>A requirement for further work <b>should be set out in the development brief and be completed pre-application.</b></p> <p>This is a large area of archaeological sensitivity where the potential has not been defined. The masterplan should identify broad areas of where development might take place and then archaeological evaluation should be undertaken in the form of geophysics and trenching to establish where especially significant archaeology should be preserved <i>in situ</i> through sympathetic planning within those developable areas, and/or where the archaeology can be removed but first of all recorded through a planning condition.</p>
Green Lane	No known archaeological remains however potential due to lack of development. Potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence within the wetter area to the north-west. Site of Dove House Farm also (see below)	<p>A requirement for further work <b>should be set out in the development brief and be completed pre-application.</b></p> <p>This is a large area of archaeological sensitivity where the potential has not been defined. The masterplan should identify broad areas of where development might take place and then archaeological evaluation should be undertaken in the form of geophysics and trenching to establish where especially significant archaeology should be preserved <i>in situ</i> through sympathetic planning within those developable areas, and/or where the archaeology can be removed but first of all recorded through a planning condition.</p>
North of Brookfold	No known archaeological remains however potential due to lack of development. Former course of Godley Brook	<p>A requirement for further work <b>should be set out in the development brief and be completed pre-application.</b></p> <p>This is a large area of archaeological sensitivity where the potential has not been defined. The masterplan should identify broad areas of where development might take place and then archaeological evaluation should be undertaken in the form of geophysics and trenching to establish where especially significant archaeology should be preserved <i>in situ</i> through sympathetic planning within those developable areas, and/or where the archaeology can be removed but first of all recorded through a planning condition.</p>

Area(s)	Key Issues	Recommendations
Dove House Farm	Site of late 17 <sup>th</sup> century farmstead, which was demolished late 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Good potential for archaeological remains to survive	<p>A requirement for further work <b>should be set out in the development brief and be completed pre-application.</b></p> <p>A programme of archaeological evaluation is recommended to determine the extent and condition of any archaeological remains.</p> <p><b><u>Opportunity</u></b>            There is an opportunity to establish a community excavation project, dependent on the results of the evaluation. This could tie into wider historical research on the one time owner, Randal Hibbert, a local textile manufacturer as well as the archives of the Shaw family and the collection of deeds at Tameside Archives.</p>
Built Heritage Assets	Farmsteads across Godley Green and at Greenside date from mid-17 <sup>th</sup> century. Villas within Godley Green are mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century in date onwards.	<p>A programme of archaeological works <b>can be secured by planning conditions</b> and referenced in the development brief.</p> <p>The retention of the built heritage identified is strongly recommended. Any proposed demolition works should be carried out in consultation with GMAAS but may be expected to comprise of an appropriate level of archaeological building survey and, where appropriate, watching brief during any redevelopment.</p> <p>In the case of 6 Greenside, which is currently derelict, an archaeological building survey is recommended prior to any conversion, the scope of which should be agreed with GMAAS.</p>
North and East of Greenside	Large area shown on mapping, was used as landfill during the late 1990s.	No further work recommended
Godley Stud Farm, Greenfield, High Bank, Shangrila, Unnamed Farm	Later 20 <sup>th</sup> century houses and farms; historic landfill also recorded	No further work recommended
Playing Fields, east of Alder Community High School	Early 21 <sup>st</sup> century playing fields	No further work recommended

Table 3 Archaeological recommendations

## 6.2 Recommendations for the Built Heritage

Only one designated heritage asset is considered to be potentially impacted upon by development through setting. Recommendations have been made to retain the significance of this asset. Undesignated (non-designated) assets have also been included within this section as their settings may be affected by the proposed development.

Name	Designation	HA No.	Key Issues	Recommendations
Hyde War Memorial	Grade II	1	Impact on views, site not considered to form part of setting	Considerations of plan and design, incorporate views; avoid visually dominant development
2, 2a, 4, 6 Greenside	Undesignated	4; 18-21	Effect of development on rural setting (positive contribution to significance); high local – regionally significance	Retention of built heritage assets; buffer zones; maintain hedgerows; considerations of plan and design
Green/Rushfield Farm, Iddesleigh	Undesignated	6; 9	Effect on setting (minor positive contribution); high local/regional significance	Retention of built heritage assets; maintain current residential plots; enhance screening where appropriate
Godley Green, Albert's/Ashwyn and Brookfold Farms	Undesignated	5; 7; 8	Effect of development on rural setting (positive contribution to significance); high local significance	Retention of built heritage assets; buffer zones; considerations of plan and design; maintain hedgerows
Greenbank, Beechwood, Glendarach, Abbotsfold, Greenacres	Undesignated	11-14; 22	Effect of development on setting (positive contribution to significance)	Retention of built heritage assets; maintain current residential plots; enhance screening where appropriate

Table 4 Recommendations for Built Heritage



### 6.3 Recommendations for the Historic Landscape

The analysis of the historic landscape character has found that there are a number of surviving features which could be incorporated into any future development to help create a sense of place and maintain a visual and tactile link with the Site's past.

Historic Landscape Features (see Appendix 2: Figures 4 and 5)	Recommendations and Opportunities
Historic field boundaries	The historic field boundaries highlighted on Figures 4 and 5 (Appendix 2) are recommended for retention and incorporation into the masterplan as part of the green infrastructure for the scheme. Hedgerows are a rapidly diminishing resource across this area and as well as contributing to the historic and rural character of the area. Some of the hedgerows are also likely to be species-rich features of ecological importance. The natural screening provided by the vegetation along the cloughs are also recommended for retention.
Roads and paths	It is recommended that the current network of public footpaths are maintained as well as the character of Green Lane as they contribute to the wider rural landscape setting. The paths from Greenside to Brookfold Farm and to Green Lane are preserved as hollow ways (sunken lanes), which indicate they have been in use for hundreds of years.
Woodland	There is an area of ancient woodland at Brookfold Wood, as well as small areas of woodland particularly along the cloughs and their retention is recommended as they form an important part of the rural character of the area. Research by the Woodland Trust has shown the benefits of preserving natural greenspace such as woodlands (2010, 3). There are opportunities to find ways to manage these woodlands sustainably and maximise public benefits through identifying their ecological potential and how to involve the community in managing and using woodland. Creating community woodlands is one possible way forward and there are a number of examples of these, such as Vert Woods and Monkton Community Woodland. There is also the opportunity to link to the Trans Pennine Trail.
Marl pits	The marl pits identified within this assessment are recommended for retention. Any further assessment should also bring in the input of ecologists to help determine their condition and significance from an ecological perspective. There is an opportunity to preserve the surviving marl pits within green infrastructure. The Royal Horticulture Society estimates that around 70% of ponds have been lost from the UK countryside, therefore those that survive have increased importance for wildlife (RHS 2020). There is an opportunity to contribute to the ecological heritage and there is also educational potential. Larger ones have the potential as well to be used for fishing purposes. There are examples of projects specifically targeting marl pits within the countryside, such as the Great Twin Pond Dig and others in Norfolk (Sayer <i>et al</i> 2013).

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D3553 Shaw Family of Godley 1693-1888

D3553/1 Release: (1) Robert Malyn of Nottingham gent, Katherine his wife and Amy Massie, Anne Massie and Barbara Massie, all of Sale, spinsters, (2) Reginald Bretland of [damaged], Cheshire, esq, serjeant at law. Moiety of messuage at Godley, par Mottram in Longdendale

D3553/3 Release: (1) Robert Lillyman of Brookhill, Notts, esq, and Thomas Lough of Monument Yard, London, esq, (2) Abraham Shaw of Matley, par Mottram, yeo. Godley Green alias Chadwick's Tenement, par Mottram

DD2 Deeds largely relating to Godley 1600-1847. Held by Tameside Local Studies and Archives

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## Appendix 1: Gazetteer

The gazetteer entries below include all designated and non-designated heritage assets and their locations are shown on Figure 2.

HA Number	Site Name	Designation	HER Ref	Period	Location (E/N)	Description
1	Hyde War Memorial Obelisk	Grade II	974.1.0	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	396436, 393504	War Memorial dedicated 25th June 1921. Granite with iron railings. Obelisk. Banded rustication and inscription on base which reads "They willingly left the unachieved purpose of their lives in order that all life should not be wrenched from its purpose". Plaque to rear commemorates the 1939-45 war. Bronze coat of arms. Plain railings with corner wreaths. The memorial is set on a hill overlooking Hyde. Outside the land allocation
2	Hedgerow, south of Hattersley Station	Historic Hedgerow	13647.1.0	Medieval/post-medieval	397447, 394127	The hedgerow marks an old field boundary which is believed to be part of a pre-1600 field system. In 1997, an inquiry concluded that the hedgerow and associated features (a ditch and pond) met the requirements to be given the status of an important hedgerow.
3	Projected Melandra to Stockport/Cheadle Roman Road	Undesignated	4.1.1	Roman	397607, 393843	The possible line of the Roman road from Cheadle to the Roman fort of Melandra is thought to pass near to, or through, the Site.
4	Greenside	Undesignated	8166.1.0	Post-medieval	397207, 393792	Settlement, late 16th century in origin and datestone outside what is now Greenside Farm has the date 1649. A number of buildings shown on OS mapping, which later split into separate complexes. Owned by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington and split into four farmsteads. Many of the buildings still exist today although there has been demolition and later 20th century buildings added.
5	Chadwick/Godley Green Farm	Undesignated		?post-medieval	396436, 394218	Farmstead, 18 <sup>th</sup> century in date at least. Still extant
6	Green/Rushfield Farm	Undesignated		Post-medieval	396627, 393998	Farmhouse and barn, datestone of 1736. Built by Higham and Sarah Hollingworth. Barn now converted to residential. Still extant
7	Albert Farm	Undesignated		?18 <sup>th</sup> century	396556, 394281	Farmstead, possibly 18 <sup>th</sup> century in date. Later used as a nursery. Still extant. Now split into two, evidence for significant alterations in 20 <sup>th</sup> century
8	Brookfold Farm	Undesignated		Post-medieval	396685, 394562	Farmstead, datestone of 1719 on now reconstructed barn. Also early 19 <sup>th</sup> century stables and farmhouse, as well as early 20 <sup>th</sup> century haybarn/. Still extant



HA Number	Site Name	Designation	HER Ref	Period	Location (E/N)	Description
9	Iddesleigh	Undesignated		Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	396554, 393758	Farmstead, at least early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. House rebuilt during the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, however mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century threshing barn survives to the rear; now converted to residential. Still extant
10	Dove House (site of)	Undesignated		Post-Medieval	396173, 394434	Farmstead, possible date of 1675. Demolished mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century and site remains undeveloped
11	Greenbank	Undesignated		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	396658, 393760	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century villa, built for the Andrew family, local landowners. 2 storey, red brick building, Georgian style. Original outbuildings since demolished but house still extant
12	Beechwood	Undesignated		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	396484, 394252	House, late 19 <sup>th</sup> century in date. 2 storey, brick built. Still extant
13	Glendarach	Undesignated		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	396396, 394330	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century villa, built on the site of Oliversfield (HA17), Georgian style. Still extant
14	Abbotsfold House	Undesignated		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	396616, 393908	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century house, 2 storey built of stone. Still extant
15	Godley Green	Undesignated		Medieval	396546, 394071	21 acres of common land, divided between 12 farmers in 1846. Originally a thin strip of land either side of Green Lane. A farmer named George Shaw rented part of Godley Green Common between 1795-1800 and kept 55 sheep on his land.
16	Godley Junction Green Sidings (site of)	Undesignated		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	396902, 394555	Set of sidings added in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century to the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railway. Removed in the late 20 <sup>th</sup> century and now woodland.
17	Oliversfield Farm (site of)	Undesignated		Post-medieval	396410, 394334	Farmstead, dated to 1660. Shown on first edition Ordnance Survey but demolished and replaced with a late 19 <sup>th</sup> century house named Glendarach (HA13).
18	2 Greenside	Undesignated		?18 <sup>th</sup> century	397156, 393743	Farmstead, probably 18 <sup>th</sup> century in date. Heavily modified and outbuildings no longer survive
19	2a Greenside	Undesignated		Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	397185, 393755	Farmstead, built on a lathe house plan with attached farmhouse and barn, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
20	4 Greenside	Undesignated		Mid-17 <sup>th</sup> century	397248, 393799	Farmstead, farmhouse dates to 1663 and barn appears to be broadly contemporary. Farmhouse has attached hatting workshop. Barn has been significantly extended into 20 <sup>th</sup> century
21	6 Greenside	Undesignated		Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	397239, 393840	Farmstead, built on a lathe house plan with attached farmhouse and barn probably late 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Farmhouse has been significantly altered and largely built in blue engineering brick, salvaged from nearby works to dismantle railway tunnels in 1907
22	Greenacres	Undesignated		Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	396720, 393751	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century villa style property, built for local hat manufacturer. Built in mock-tudor style

## ***Appendix 2: Figures***

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- Figure 1 Built heritage assets within the Site
- Figure 2 Gazetteer map
- Figure 3 Historic landscape features in and around the Site
- Figure 4 Extant historic field boundaries shown on the 1871 first edition Ordnance Survey map
- Figure 5 Extant historic field boundaries shown on the modern Ordnance survey map
- Figure 6 Other historic landscape features within the Site
- Figure 7 Areas of archaeological recommendations, with Gazetteer Entries

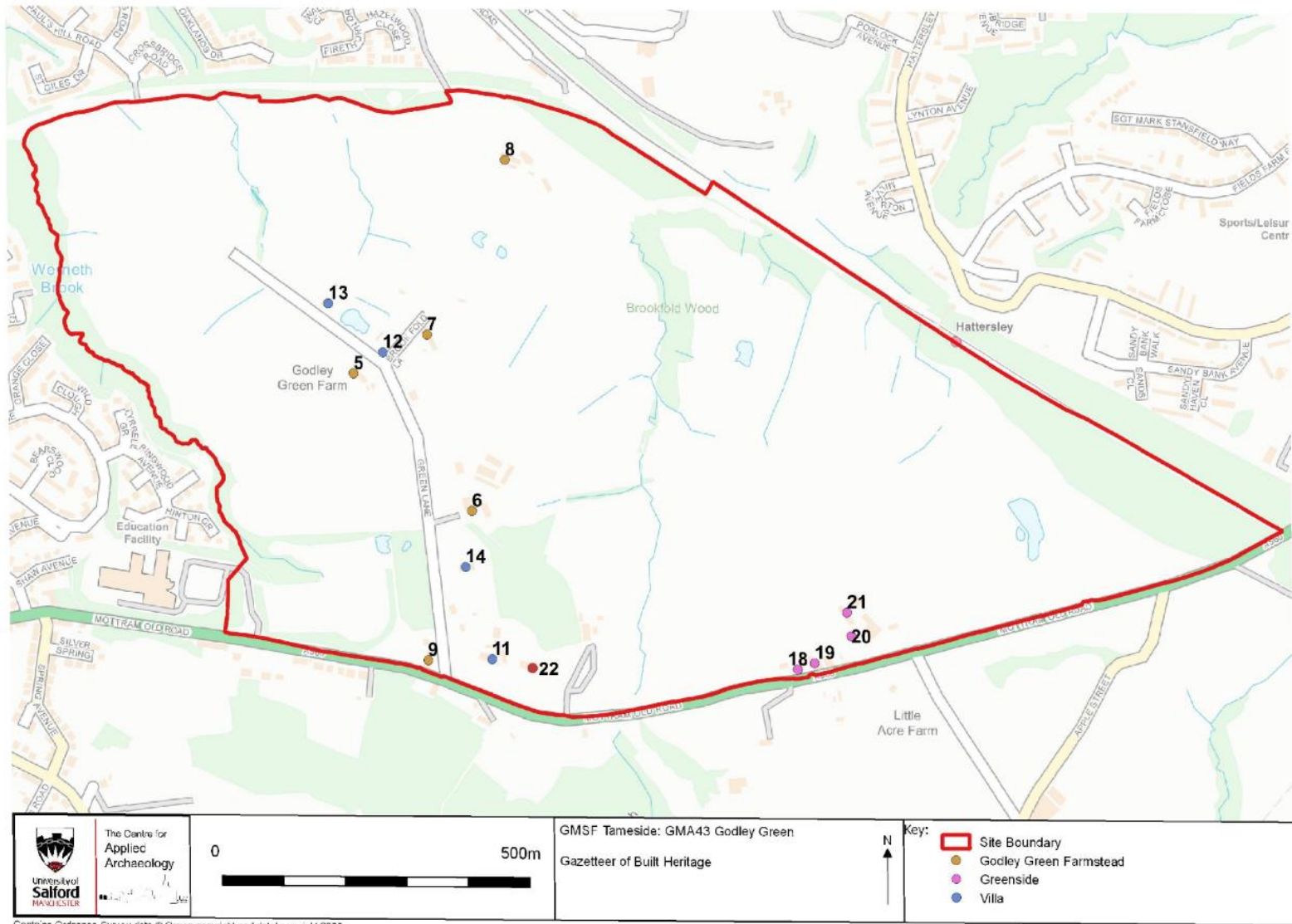
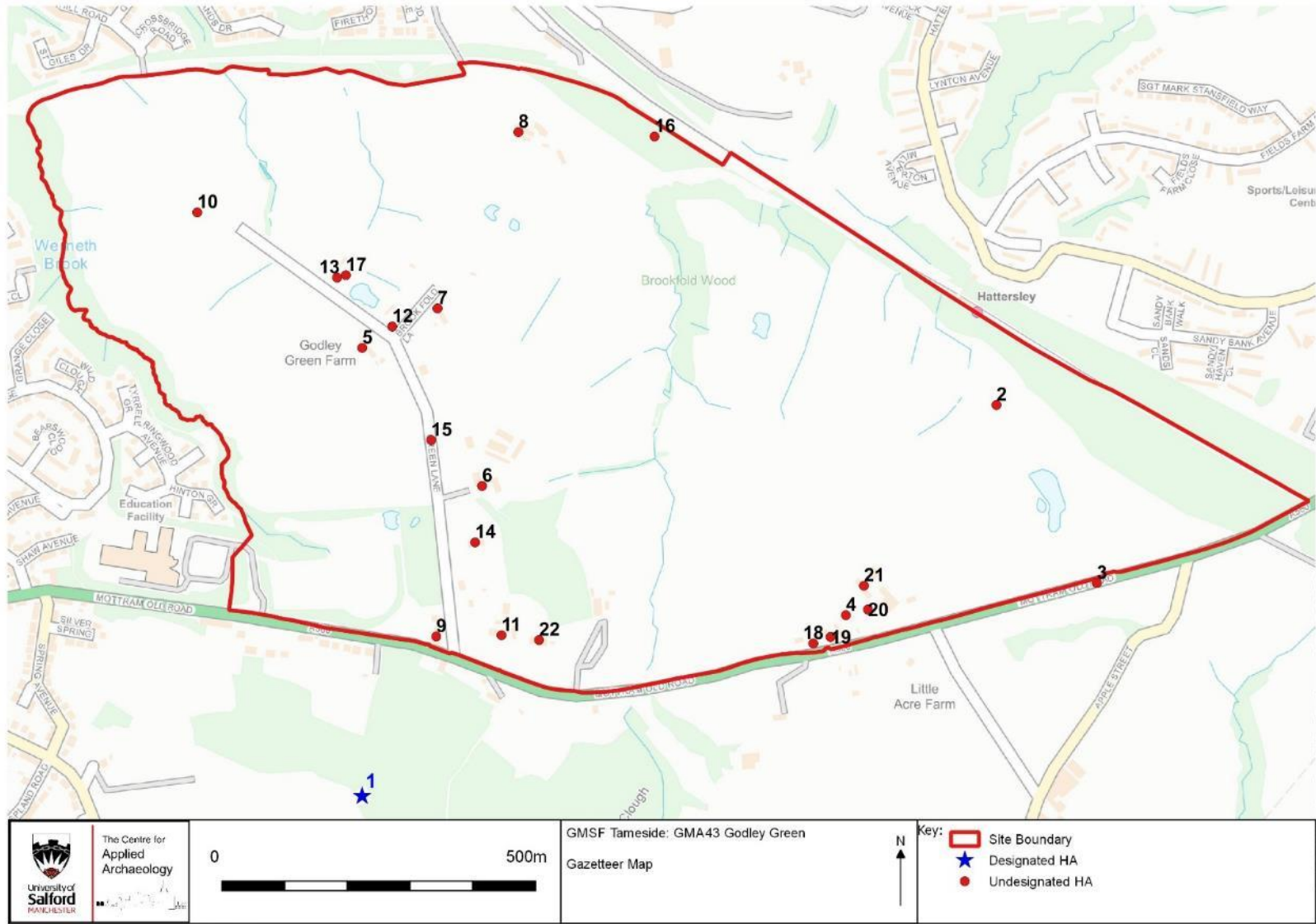


Figure 1 Built Heritage assets within the Site





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Figure 2 Gazetteer map

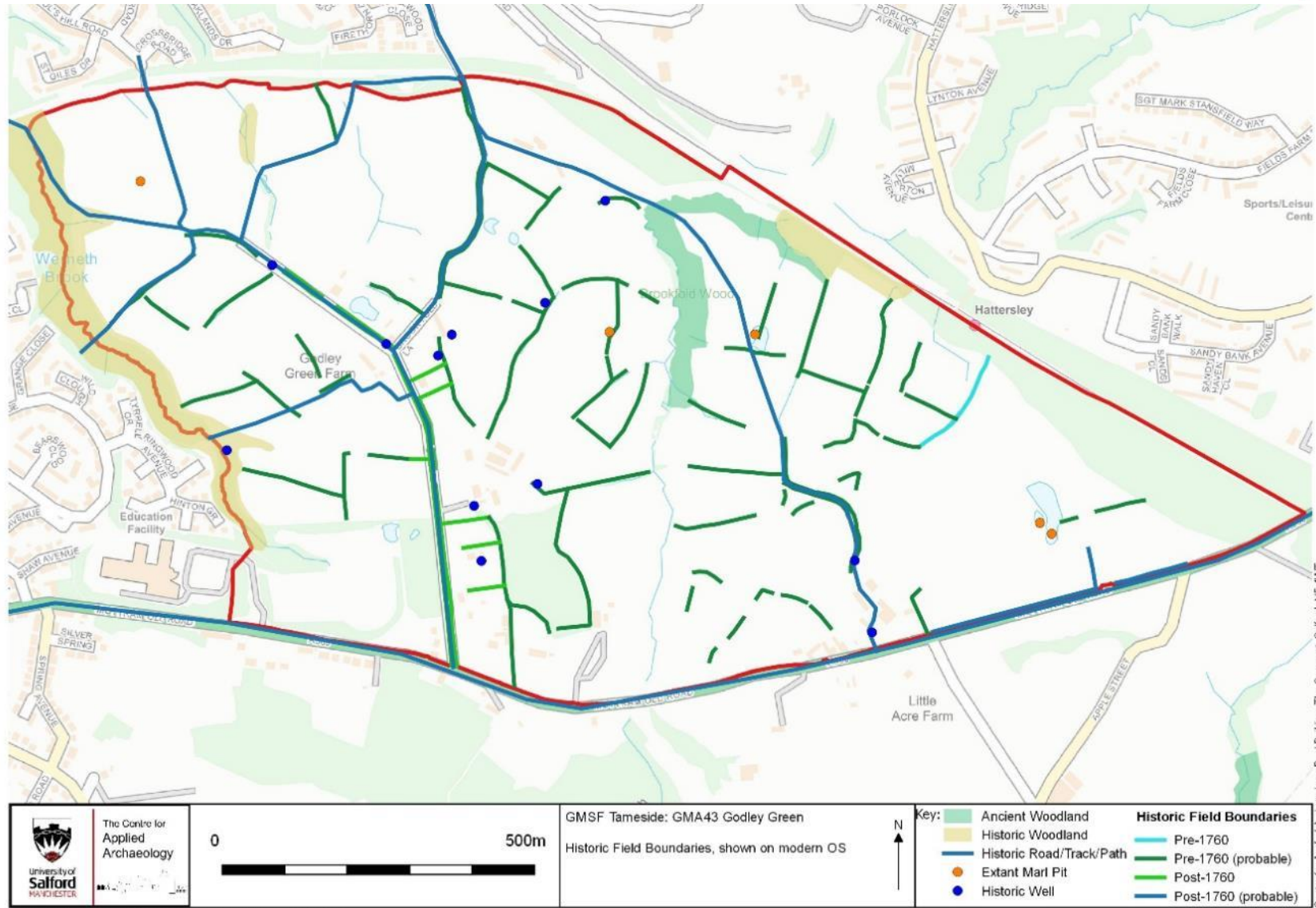
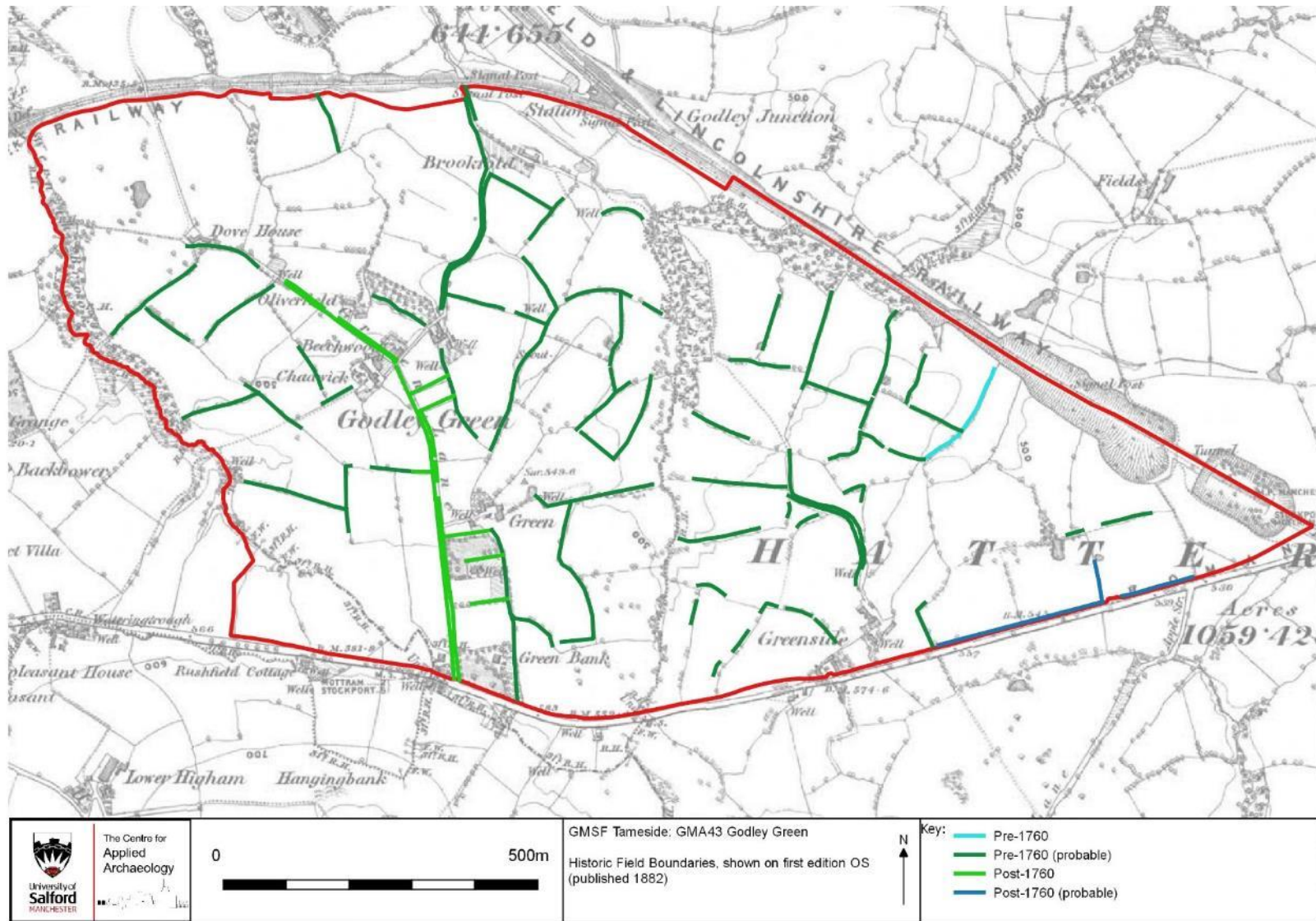


Figure 3 Historic landscape features in and around the Site





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Figure 4 Extant historic field boundaries shown on the 1871 first edition Ordnance Survey map

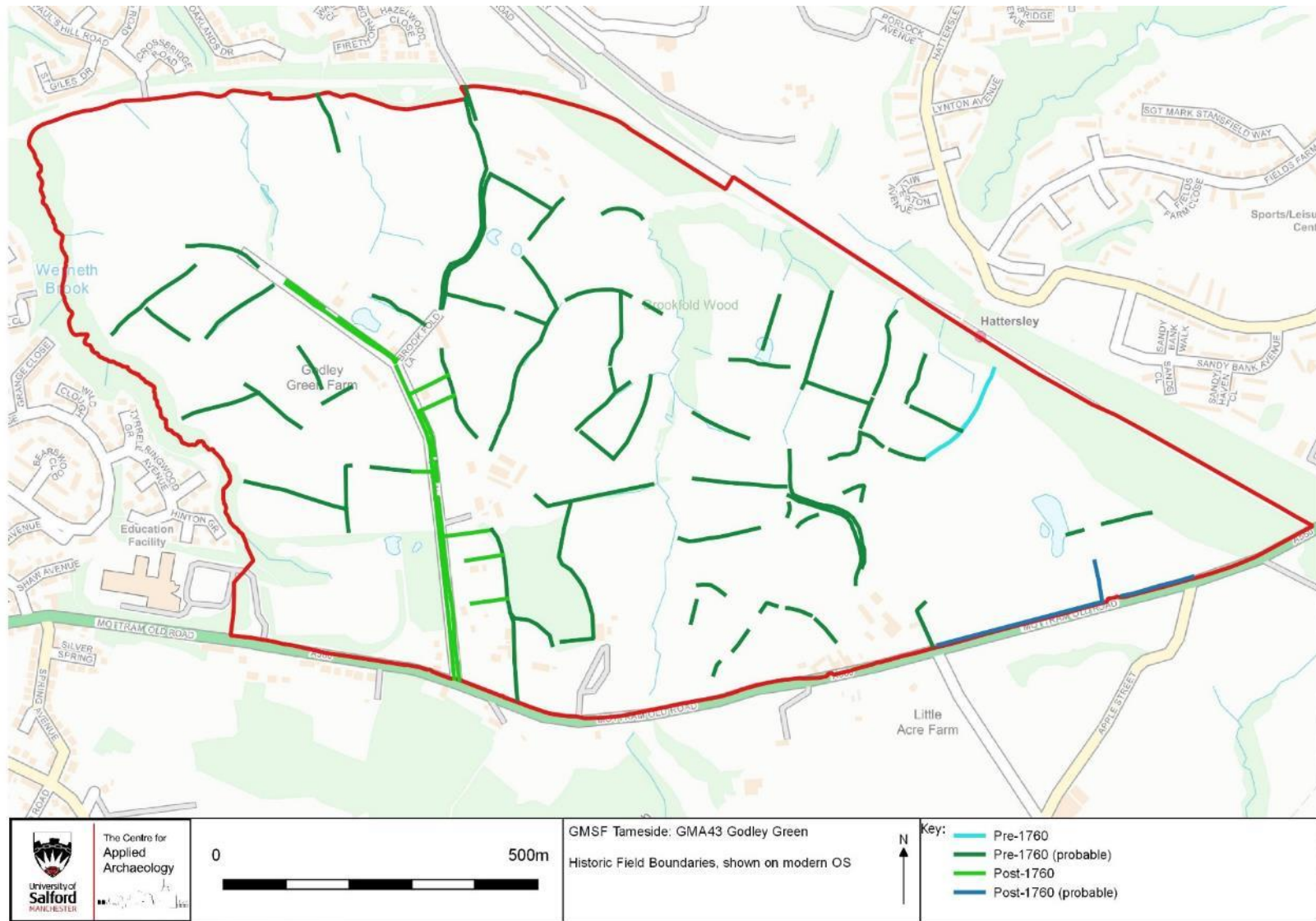


Figure 5 Extant historic field boundaries shown on the modern Ordnance Survey map



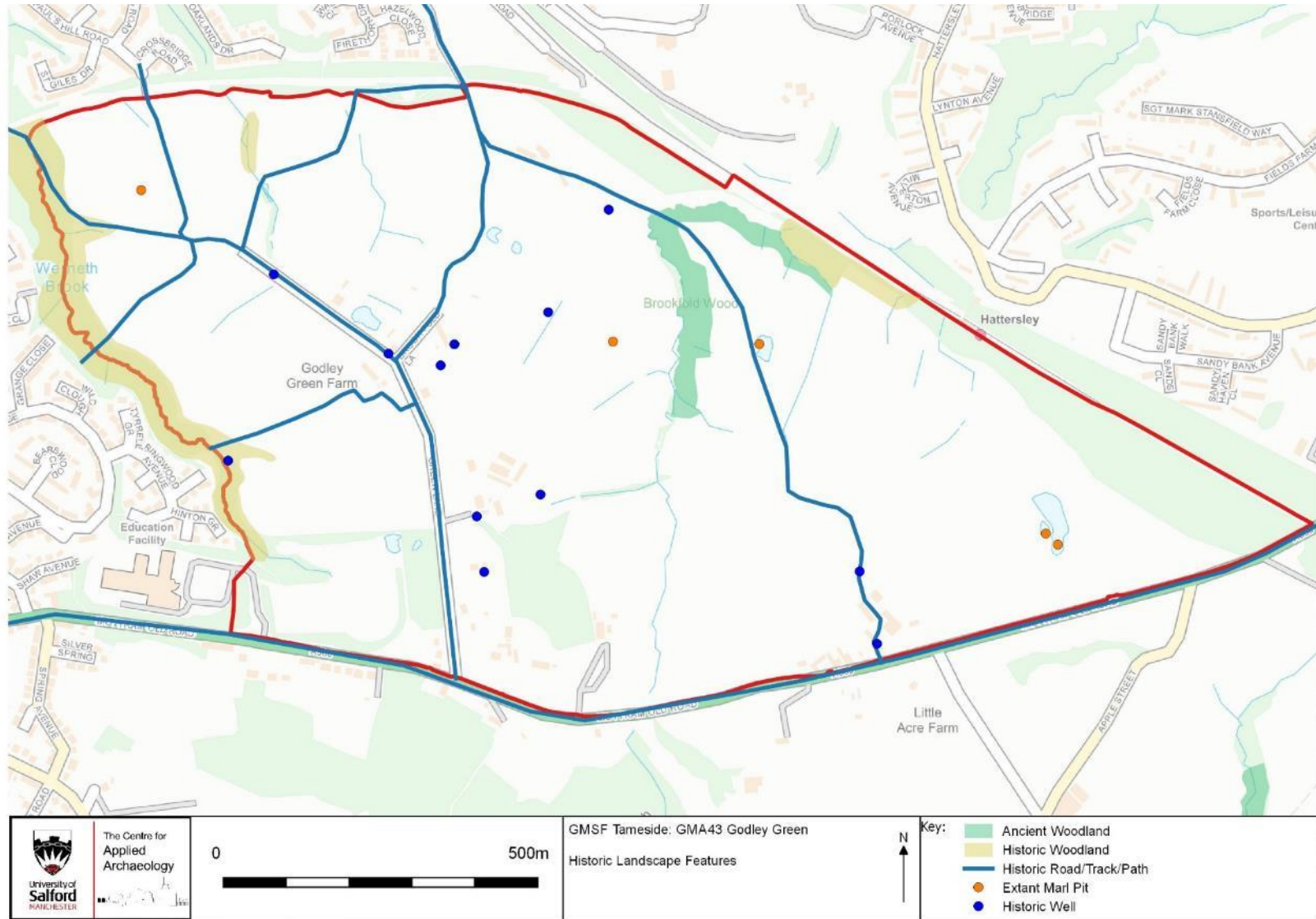


Figure 6 Other historic landscape features within the Site

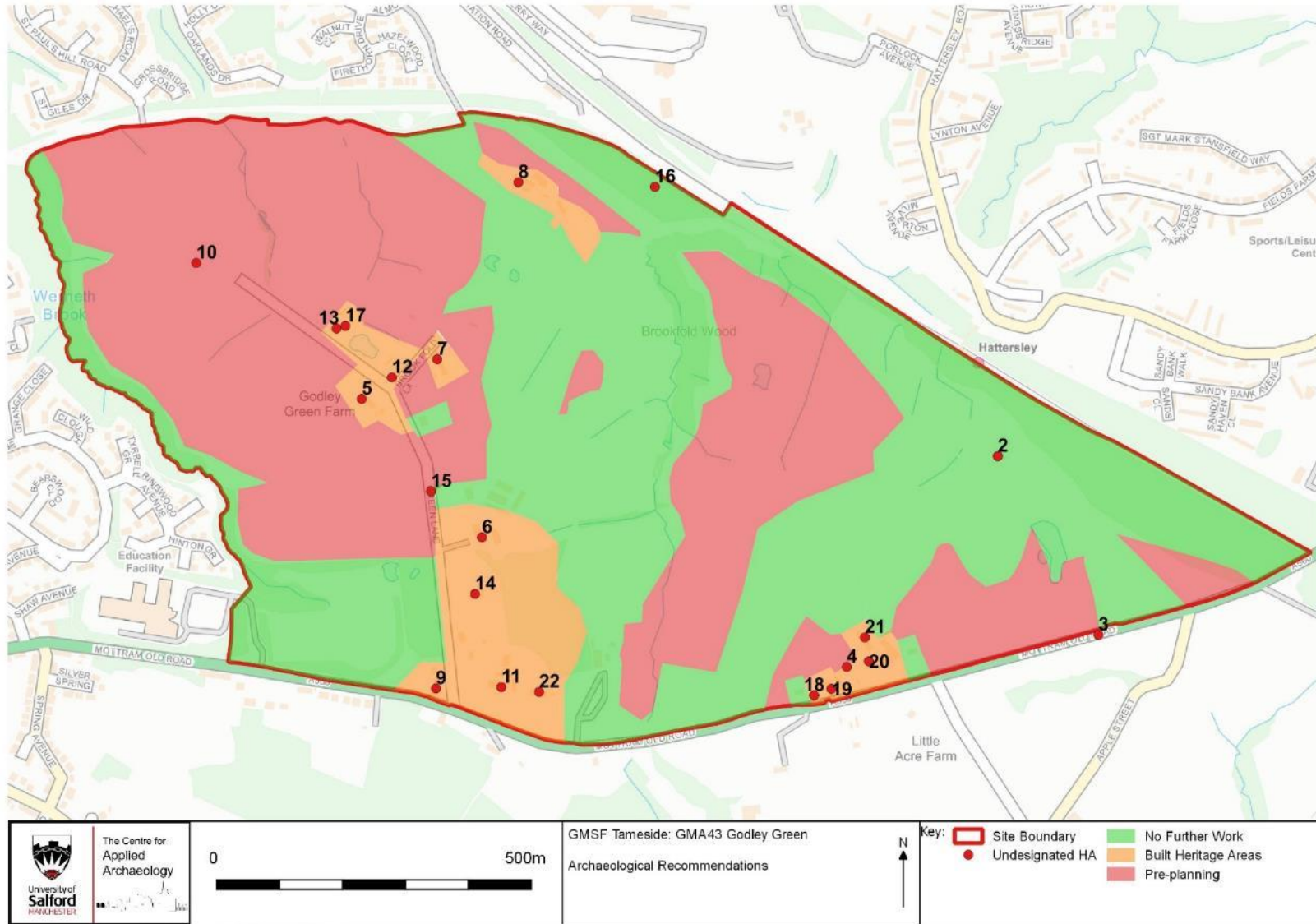


Figure 7 Areas of archaeological recommendations, with Gazetteer Entries

