Countryside Properties (Northern) Ltd

Victory Works, Heywood

Historic Building Recording

March 2008

Revision Schedule

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Rev	Date	Details	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
01	March 2008	D119023	**Sanne Roberts** Assistant Built Heritage Consultant	**Ian Mellor** Built Heritage Consultant	**Andrew Harris** Associate

Scott Wilson Ltd
WESTONE
Wellington Street
Leeds
LS1 1BA

Tel. (0113) 204 5000
Fax. (0113) 204 5001

www.scottwilson.com

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1 Summary

1.1.1 This document reports on the historic building recording of Victory Works, Heywood, undertaken by Scott Wilson on behalf of Countryside Properties (Northern) Ltd. This work has been undertaken on behalf of the Planning Archaeologist for Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council, in response to an archaeological planning condition (Application No. 07/D48972). A survey of the works, including annotated block plans, a photographic record and a comprehensive architectural and archaeological description of the buildings was undertaken, supplemented by documentary research. Due to a fire at the site in 2007, the buildings are presently in a dangerous structural condition (Letter from Building Control Services, Rochdale Council, 06/09/2007, Building Act 1984, Section 78, Dangerous Buildings Emergency Measures). This limited access to the interior of the building. The work was undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by Scott Wilson and approved by Norman Redhead of Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU). This report documents the survey work and researches undertaken and is submitted to preserve by record the historic interest of the site.

1.1.2 Victory Works was constructed in the 1850s, with rapid expansion of the site throughout the following decades. By the 1890s, the site displayed a plan form similar to that surviving today. At that time the site operated as an integrated spinning and weaving mill under the name 'Rose Hill Mill'. The mill complex consists of seven main structures, including the main mill building (Building A), a weaving shed (Building B), engine house (Building C), Infill building (Building D), Warehouse (Building E), North light shed and warehouse (Building F) and a terraced house (Building G). The buildings are constructed in local red brick, ranging from one to three storeys in height. The mill was vacant by 1937, and by the mid-20th century operated as two separate concerns; Victory Works, manufacturing paper rolls on the main part of the site, and a Cotton Waste Mill to the north east. The site is presently vacant, following a fire at the site in 2007.

1.1.3 Victory Works displays an unusual plan form for a mid- to late-19th century mill, reflecting its piecemeal development. Small in scale, it displays little technological innovation, nor architectural decoration. As such, it is a modest, if slightly unusual, example of a mill building of this date in this area.

2 Introduction

2.1 This document reports on the historic building recording of Victory Works, Heywood (NGR: SD 8462 1066; Figure 1). The recording work has been undertaken by Scott Wilson on behalf of Countryside Properties (Northern) Ltd. The report has been researched and prepared by Sanne Roberts. The fieldwork was carried out by members of the Scott Wilson Heritage Team.

2.2 The site is roughly square in shape, and located to the west of the town centre. It is bounded to the north by open ground and properties bordering the southern side of Bury Street, to the east by Rose Hill Street, to the south by housing clustered around Windsor Avenue and to the west by open land on the eastern side of Moor Street.

2.3 Victoria Works is not statutorily listed or locally listed, and is not located within a conservation area. It is, however, entered on the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record (No. 5091).

2.4 Proposals have been made for the demolition of buildings on the site ahead of redevelopment. This report and its researches are submitted to preserve by record the historic interest of the buildings.

Aims and Objectives

2.5 This historic building recording has been undertaken on behalf of the Planning Archaeologist for Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council, in response to an archaeological planning condition (Application No. 07/D48972). The recording was carried out in February 2008, in accordance with a specification prepared by Scott Wilson and approved by Norman Redhead of Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (Appendix 3).

2.6 The aim of the survey was to record and analyse features and fabric of an archaeological or historic interest and to disseminate these findings in the form of a report and ordered archive.

Recording Procedure

2.7 A photographic survey was undertaken using a medium format camera to produce monochrome photography. This involved external photography, with general views of the structures within their wider context. Internal photography was undertaken where it was deemed safe to enter the buildings. Surviving fixtures and fittings were recorded with black and white 35mm photography, alongside any visible constructional details. The photographic record was supplemented with colour slide photography.

2.8 Existing drawings of the site were used to provide a basic annotated block plan of the site, identifying the function of each of the buildings and any significant features. These were then reproduced in AutoCAD for integration into the report.

2.9 Written notes were made on site to inform the descriptive and interpretative record of the buildings. Documentary and cartographic research was undertaken at Heywood Library, Heywood, Rochdale Local Studies Library, Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record, Greater Manchester Textile Mills Survey and Leeds Central Library.

3 Historical Background

The Lancashire Cotton Industry

3.1.1 Between the late-18th and mid-19th centuries, Britain's cotton textile industry experienced remarkable growth. The development of the port of Liverpool and an expanding local network of canals (and later the railway network) also provided economic conditions suited to the dramatic growth of the cotton industry in the region (Ashmore 1982, 1; Williams and Farnie 1992, 3; Giles and Goodall 1992, 5). As early as the 1790s, Manchester was beginning to displace London as the centre for overseas trade in cotton cloth (Miller and Wild 2007, 8).

3.1.2 From the late 18th century, a series of technological advances allowed the mechanisation of the spinning stage of cotton production which, together with the recognised advantages of a centralised and controlled workforce at a single site, saw the industry transformed from one based on out-working, to factory production (Williams and Farnie 1992; Timmins 1996). There is also a close connection between the growth of the cotton industry and demographic and social change in the northwest of England – between 1775 and 1911 Lancashire and Cheshire together increased their population more than tenfold (Williams and Farnie 1992, 14).

3.1.3 Across these cotton towns, areas dedicated to spinning and weaving emerged, particularly from the late 19th century. The region around Bury and Rochdale, including Radcliffe and Heywood, became the centre of a dense web of manufacturing settlements and played an important role in the development of the Lancashire cotton industry from its earliest days. However, even within this sub-region, the development of cotton production was subject to localised variation. Thus, whilst Rochdale had been home to a flourishing cotton industry since the 1790s, Heywood did not attain its maximum spinning capacity until 1915 when it was ranked fifteenth amongst centres of cotton spinning.

Heywood and the Lancashire cotton industry

3.1.4 In 1855, local poet Edwin Waugh said that, over most Lancashire towns, '*Heywood is almost entirely the creation of the Cotton Trade*' (Cole and Fish ND, 22). The town began as a small agricultural village, but its close proximity to the River Roch, and an abundance of local coal, meant it soon developed industrially. The first recorded cotton

production occurred in the town in the 1770s, when a number of mills were adapted for cotton spinning (Haynes 1997).

3.1.5 The cotton industry developed slowly in Heywood during the 19th century compared with other cotton towns in Greater Manchester. In 1817, there were ten cotton mills in the town, whilst by 1833 there were twenty-seven, and a population of 3000. However, expansion was stimulated by the opening of the Heywood Branch Canal in 1834 (*ibid*), and the railway in 1848. Mills of this period were generally constructed in red brick. From the 1830s there was more emphasis on architectural adornment, with pilasters and stone cornices forming the most widely used features (Williams and Farnie 1992, 77). From a similar date, the first large purpose-built integrated spinning and weaving mills were constructed. Fireproof construction methods had been developed from at least the 1820s (*ibid*, 79), although many non-fireproof spinning mills continued to be built throughout the remainder of the 19th century. Non-fireproof construction methods allowed for greater widths and greater spacing between columns to be achieved.

3.1.6 The town suffered badly during the 1861 cotton famine, leading to a temporary decline in production and no new mill buildings constructed until 1884 (Haynes 1997, 8). At this point, the production of low-grade cloth from cotton waste, as a cost-saving technique, emerged in the area. Although the preparatory processes differ slightly, the majority of processes and machinery involved in cotton waste trade match those of the regular cotton trade. As such, the extant mills could be easily converted. However, the limited supply of waste restricted both the extent of the cotton-waste trade and the size of the individual mills (Williams and Farnie 1992, 85).

3.1.7 Thereafter the cotton industry in Heywood experienced something of a boom. Yew Mill was opened in 1891, and was at the time the largest spinning mill to be built under one roof (Cole and Fish ND, 22). Overall, however, Heywood continued to be characterised by smaller firms, with larger scale enterprises found in neighbouring industrial centres such as Manchester and Ashton (Williams and Farnie 1992, 15).

3.1.8 A period of renewed prosperity continued into the 20th century, with the population increasing to 25,458 by 1901, and a number of new mills constructed (McNeil and Nevell 2000). Mills began to be converted from steam-power to electricity at this time, the first in the region being Brunswick Mill in 1908 (*ibid*, 135). Production peaked in 1915, by which time Heywood was the 15th largest centre of cotton spinning (Haynes 1997, 8), and by 1922 there were 71 spinning and weaving mills operating in the town. The following

decades saw increasing industrial decline, with, at one point, 65 percent of the total working population unemployed. Many of the mills were closed and demolished. By 1966 only two cotton spinning mills remained in operation (The Rochdale Directory 1966, 132).

Victory Works

3.1.9 Throughout much of the 19th century, the development site comprised enclosed agricultural land. This is evident on the 1851 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 2), which shows that the main east-west thoroughfare through Heywood, Bury Street, is already present to the north of the site. This is shown to be lined by terraced housing, and is known as 'Paved Brow' at the point where it runs closest to the site. A number of industrial buildings are already evident in the town, and the railway line runs at some distance to the south of the site. The mill appears in trade directories by 1858, with the Slater's Directory of Lancashire for that year listing 'Rose Hill Mill' as operated by one Charles Welsh (p158). By 1861 John Coupe had taken over operation at the mill, and by 1882 he had formed a limited company; 'John Coupe & Co.' (Slater's 1882 Directory, 286).

3.1.10 The current buildings are first evident on the 1891 1:500 and 1893 1:2500 OS map (Figure 3): The plan form of the mill complex is shown to be similar to the present layout; it is roughly rectangular in plan, with an alleyway projecting into the building from the east elevation, and a further structure projecting to the north. This represents a series of interlinked buildings, and the complex is labelled 'Rose Hill Mill (Cotton)'. A chimney is located centrally along the south elevation, with two rectangular reservoirs situated in the southeast corner of the site. Two glass structures are situated to the south of the reservoirs. Two terraced buildings are already present to the northeast of the mill, fronting onto Rose Hill Street. These each display an L-shaped plan form, which interconnect, so that the northern property extends to the rear of the southern property. Each building has an outshoot to the west (rear), whilst a glass structure is also shown to the rear of the north property. The 1894 OS map includes both of these properties as part of the mill complex. At this point, the Mill is located on the outskirts of Heywood. Bury Street itself is mostly developed with terraces of workers housing, and there are a number of large mills in the area. There are, however, also large areas of undeveloped land nearby, especially to the immediate south and west of the site.

3.1.11 The 1905 Trade Directory describes the company as 'cotton spinners and manufacturers', supporting that the site was an integrated spinning and weaving mill. The 1910 and 1929-30 1:2500 OS maps display the same plan layout (Figure 4). Although some development has occurred in the area, the mill remains close to the southwestern limit of the town. Some structures have been constructed to the south of the site, including two schools and a bowling ground, although the area remains largely open overall. Some detail is provided about the mill in Worrall's 1918 Cotton Spinner's and Manufacturers Directory. This lists the mill under John Coupe & Co., and states that the site had 9996 Mule Spindles and 635 Looms. It produced Satteens, Jeanettes, Plains and Proofing Cloths. The 1924 Trade Directory still lists the site under John Coupe & Co. However, it is now listed as a 'cotton spinners' only, suggesting that the site by this point may no longer have operated as an integrated works.

3.1.12 Although the 1937 1:2500 OS map displays largely the same plan layout, the buildings are labelled as disused (Figure 5). The site is divided into roughly two parts, along a north-south axis. This may reflect the division of the building into two discrete operational units, or simply the division between buildings on site. Terraced housing is also shown to have been constructed on open land to the south of the site.

3.1.13 The 1955-56 1:10560 OS map labels the mill as Rose Hill Mill. However, the 1956-1957 1:1250 OS map (Figure 6) labels the majority of the mill as Victory Works (Paper Tubes), whilst the northeast corner is labelled 'Cotton Waste Mill'. The boundary between these two factories runs along the north-south division seen previously on the 1937 OS map. No division is shown between the two terraced properties to the northeast of the site, suggesting that these may have been interconnected at this point. A substation has been inserted along the east elevation of the building, whilst a further square structure has been constructed to the south of the site. Allotments are present to the west, whilst a substantial amount of housing has been constructed to south.

3.1.14 The 1970 1:1250 OS map shows a similar arrangement to the site, which is still divided into the two operational units. However, by 1977, the central portion of the building to the west of the site has been demolished, so that an east-west aligned alleyway now extends across the full extent of Victory Works (Figure 7). By this point the chimney along the southern elevation of the mill had been demolished, and the reservoirs had been removed or infilled. The surrounding area appears fully developed.

3.1.15 In the 1980s, a number of aerial photographs were taken of the site as part of the Greater Manchester Textile Mills Survey (Plates 1 and 2). These show the mill buildings to have a similar form and layout as to today. A small chimney is evident in the southwest corner of the main mill building. By this point another square structure had also been constructed to the south of the mill, which is still evident on the 1992 and 2007 OS maps.

4 Fieldwork Results

Site Description

Victory Works

4.1.1 The site is currently comprised of various mill buildings, dating to a variety of phases of construction on the site. Most of these phases appear to have occurred before 1891, when the building is first depicted on cartographic data, and already displays a plan form matching the present layout. Two square buildings are evident on Ordnance Survey Map data to the south of the site. One of these no longer survives, whilst the other is a modern structure, unrelated to the mill complex. This structure is considered to be of no historic or architectural interest and does not form part of this assessment.

4.1.2 The mill complex comprises a number of adjoining buildings, labelled A to G on Figure 8. The buildings form a densely spaced unit, with an east-west passageway running through the centre of the complex. There is open space to the south of the site, which is currently used for storage and dumping, with an area of scrub beyond the original boundary wall to the mill, to the west.

4.1.3 The buildings are constructed primarily in local red brick. They display a relatively modest level of architectural decoration, which is comparable to the level and style of decoration apparent on other mills in Heywood, such as Unity Mill, to the southwest of the town. The following text describes each of these buildings in turn. An annotated block plan of the site (Figure 9) is attached in Appendix 1, whilst the photographic archive is located in Appendix 2. The photographs are located on Figure 10, whilst Figure 11 shows a phased plan of the site.

Building A

External Description

4.2 Building A comprises the main multi-storey part of the mill, situated to the southeast of the site. Of three-storeys, it is built in red brick. The building is aligned east-west, and is three bays deep, with each bay housed under a separate hipped roof. The building retains a plain parapet to all elevations, with a simple dentil cornice to the top and stone coping

above. Pilasters are situated at each corner, comprising projecting brickwork with a recessed panel to the centre, capped by a simply moulded stone capping.

4.3 The east elevation fronts directly on to Rose Hill Street, and is designed to appear as four wide bays in width (Plate 3). Each bay originally contained a single window at ground, first and second floor level; each window has a segmental arched brick lintel and projecting stone sill, and all of the windows are currently boarded over. However, at ground-floor level, the northernmost window has been blocked with brick, with a double metal door inserted below. This provides access into an inserted electric substation, within the northeast corner of the building. The flanking window has been lengthened to form a doorway. The southernmost window had also been lengthened, and at a later stage blocked with modern red brick. A single firedoor with concrete lintel has been inserted into the bay. To the second floor, the northernmost and southernmost windows have both been infilled with concrete blocks and their original lintels removed. Areas of rebuilding are evident above both blocked windows.

4.4 The south elevation is ten bays in length (Plate 4). A shallow brick-built lean-to with corrugated asbestos roof obscures the second and third bays. In turn, this is presently obscured by modern hoarding. To the west, the lean-to is flanked by a blocked window, below which a doorway with iron lintel has been inserted. To the east, bays 4 to 8 each contain a single window with segmental arched brick lintel to the ground floor. That to the sixth bay has been converted to a doorway with sliding timber door, whilst that to the eighth has been blocked with concrete blocks. A window in the tenth bay is blocked with red brick. This relates to the insertion of a large loading door into the ninth bay, with iron lintel and timber sliding door, which partially truncates the window opening.

4.5 The first floor retains a window with segmental arched brick lintel and projecting stone sill - matching those to the ground floor - to each bay. The window to the second bay retains its original window frame, comprising a 35 pane casement, whilst the remainder retain replacement six and eight pane casements. The westernmost bay contains an original loading door, with bullnose sandstone surround (Plate 5). This is set at a slightly lower level to the flanking windows. A sandstone block above the window is likely to relate to an original winch beam. A cast iron wall box is set between the windows in the fourth and fifth bays. This is associated with two pairs of projecting iron rods, which are likely to relate to brackets for the transmission of power on the interior. The second floor similarly contains a single window to each bay. The two westernmost windows are located within an area of

rebuilt brickwork. Both are foreshortened in height, with an iron lintel. The westernmost bay also appears to have originally contained a loading door matching that to the first floor, as a sandstone sill survives below the present window opening. This window is also set lower than the flanking windows. The window in the sixth bay has been lengthened and converted to a loading door, with surviving RSJ winch beam above. The easternmost bay retains an original cast iron fire escape, with decorative brackets to the platforms (Plate 6). A number of circular bolting plates for internal brackets are located between the windows at each level. The majority of openings to all levels are evenly spaced across the elevation. However, there is a wider gap between the second and third bays. This relates to a deep, solidly-built, internal wall, running north-south across the full width of the mill.

4.6 The west elevation retains window openings to the ground floor (Plate 7). These are only partially visible, due to the abutting Building D. However, the roof structure of Building D has been designed so that the window openings to the ground floor remain external and thus can still provide light to the interior of the mill building. A further four window openings are evident at first-floor level. The northernmost of these is semi-circular headed, whilst the remaining three have segmental arched heads. The second floor retains four windows, of which the northern two are blocked with concrete blocks. Each opening is housed under a replacement iron lintel, and the parapet above has also been rebuilt. There is a wider space between the northernmost window and the remaining fenestration to each level. This is likely to relate to the presence of another substantial internal wall. The a semi-circular headed window, as distinctive from the remaining fenestration, strongly suggests the presence of an engine house within this bay as such rooms were typically lit by windows of this form. This is supported by the indication of an internal chimney on aerial photographs rising from the southwest corner of the building, and the substantial internal walls.

4.7 The north elevation fronts onto the narrow passageway between this building and Building F to its north. The main portion of the elevation is eight bays in length, with a single window with segmental arched brick lintel and projecting stone sill located to each bay at each level. However, a number of these openings have been altered to the ground floor: The first four bays retain the original openings with the original 35 pane casements. The fifth, seventh and eighth bays have been converted into doorways, with modern metal doors, relating to the insertion of the electricity substation. The door to the eighth bay is flanked by three brick-blocked openings. The window in the sixth bay has been blocked

with brick, and truncated by the insertion of a double door with cast iron lintel and sliding timber door. The rear face of internal wall brackets are evident between bays six and seven at first and second-floor level. The stair tower is located to the west of this. Of four storeys, it was originally surmounted by a large water tank. To the ground floor, it contains a large semi-circular headed doorway with a heavy rusticated stone surround (Plate 8). The original panelled door survives, with plain semi-circular overlight above. This forms one of the most decorative features on the site. Above, a single segmental arched window with projecting stone sill and 35 pane casement is located to each floor. Pilasters, matching those to the corners of the building, are located to each corner of the stair tower, although there is no architectural detailing to its top. The stair tower has recently been used for mobile phone masts, with a profusion of wiring and phone masts detracting from the tower and elevation as a whole. To the west of the stair tower, the final bay is recessed back from the elevation. It contains a semi-circular headed window to the ground floor, matching in detailing the window to the west elevation. This is flanked by a stone wall box. It is possible that the wall box originally housed a cast iron insert. It has partially been blocked with stone blocks. This wall box further supports the presence of an engine house within this easternmost bay, with power being distributed from here to Building F to the north. There are two further small inserted openings at ground-floor level, although it is unclear what function they had. Above, an inserted row of mortices suggests that a floor once projected northwards. This is further supported by a pitched roofline at first-floor level above. This roofline is also evident along the west elevation of the tower. A door opening with large timber lintel is situated at first-floor level on this elevation, giving access from the stair tower to first-floor level.

Internal Description

4.8 Internal access was only possible to parts of the ground floor, with the lower portion of the stair tower visible through the doorway.

4.9 The majority of the ground floor is comprised of one open space, with a timber floor and plaster ceiling supported on three rows of cast iron columns (Plate 9). None of the columns retain evidence for power transmission, and it is likely this was instead supported on hangar beams between the columns. The northwest corner of the room is obscured by an inserted concrete block structure. To the south of this, along the west elevation, are three blocked openings, related to the engine house located immediately beyond this wall. To the south of this are two large, square, cast iron wall boxes with shutters (Plate 10).

The presence of the shutters indicates that lineshafting did not pass all the way through the wall boxes. It may therefore be the case that the wall boxes housed fans, run off the main system of lineshafting and which could be closed-off using the shutters on one side. This possibly indicates the use of a ventilation system in this part of the mill. At the southern end of the elevation is a segmental arched doorway. A further doorway is also located in the westernmost bay of the south elevation. This retains a cast iron fire door. This provides access into the one-storey lean-to structure along the external south elevation.

4.10 A modern steel structure has been inserted into the southeast corner of the mill, removing the original floors and cast iron columns to create a space open to two storeys in height (Plate 11). This relates to the inserted loading door at the eastern end of the south elevation, and retains a travelling winch mechanism. A timber stair has been inserted to the north of this, providing access to the first floor.

4.11 The first and second floors were not available for internal inspection for reasons of health and safety.

4.12 The stair tower retains a wide stairway with stone treads, with bullnose bricks to the corners of the central column. The central column is hollow, with the central space most likely used for storage. A semi-circular headed doorway set in the east elevation of the stair tower provides access into the main mill building. No further features within the tower were visible for reasons of health and safety.

Building B

External Description

4.13 Building B comprises a one-storey north light shed to the west of the site. Constructed of red brick in English Garden Wall bond, the roof is retains substantial cast iron valley gutters, supported on cast iron split-head columns. The building has been substantially altered between 1970 and 1977, when the central three bays of the building were demolished to form an east-west passageway through the building (Plate 12). The walls to either side of the passageway date to this phase of alterations in the 1970s, and are constructed out of concrete commons.

4.14 The west elevation retains a number of areas of rebuilding, and extends the full length of the building. Built of red brick, it contains the ends of thirteen cast iron valley gutters, which project beyond the wall. Three cast iron vents are also set along the elevation. These are of a decorative floral design (Plate 13). To the south, the brick coursing continues into that of Building C, supporting that these buildings were built contemporaneously.

4.15 The south wall of the northern portion of the building faces on to the 1970s inserted passageway, and is built in concrete commons. A straight joint in the brickwork is evident approximately centrally along the elevation, corresponding to an internal north-south wall, which divides the internal space into two portions. The straight joint suggests that this wall was built in two phases, although map evidence suggests that they were both constructed during the 1970s. The west portion of the elevation contains three double doors and a single door. Two of the double doors use the iron valley gutter from the roof structure as a lintel, whilst the remaining openings have timber lintels. A further three double doors and a single door with timber lintels are situated to the east.

4.16 The north elevation of the southern half of the building similarly faces onto the inserted passageway. Built in concrete commons, it is of one constructional phase. A single door is situated to the very west of the elevation, flanked by three double doors.

4.17 The external north elevation of Building B is not visible. The building is abutted to the east by Building E. Beside this is a further single door, and a large boarded window, each with timber lintel. A further double door is situated to the east. Beyond this, the elevation is recessed by one bay and contains a further single and double doorway.

Internal Description

4.18 Internal access into Building B was not possible for health and safety reasons, however, much of the internal space was visible from the doorways along the central passageway.

4.19 The north half of the shed is five bays deep (Plate 14). It is divided into two internal spaces by a brick wall. Few internal features survive to the west. Within the east portion, a series of blocked windows are evident along the east wall. This suggests that Building B was constructed after the neighbouring Building E. A further blocked opening is evident to the east end of the north wall. This wall is of pier and panel construction.

4.20 The southern half of the shed is four bays deep. It is divided into five internal spaces by inserted brick walls (Plate 15). A series of cast iron wall boxes are evident along the south wall; these are regularly spaced, with one corresponding with each row of columns, and a further wall box positioned centrally to each bays (Plate 16). Evidence for hangar beams corresponding to these central wall boxes survives. The location of these wall boxes suggests that Building C to the immediate south of this wall formed the engine house and rope alley, from where power was generated and distributed across the site. The density of power transmission in this building suggests that it was used for weaving. Three segmental arched doorways are located towards the west of the south elevation, providing access into the rope alley (rope alley described under Building C). These appear to be original to the design.

Building C

External Description

4.21 Building C is located to the southwest of the site, and comprises an engine house and associated rope alley (aligned east-west, and projecting from the north portion of the east and west elevations of the engine house), along with a number of later shed structures. The engine house is a two-storey building with pitched slate roof. However, the ground floor is in effect a basement space, with the main floor of the building set above. Constructed in English Garden Wall bond brickwork, the south elevation contains a single door with segmental arched brick lintel, set centrally, providing access to the basement level (Plate 17). Two segmental arched windows with projecting stone sills are set above. The western of these has been partially blocked with brick. There are a number of sandstone blocks set just below eaves level, with a second phase of brick construction above. This suggests that the roof may have been raised.

4.22 The east elevation of the engine house contains a large semi-circular headed opening, which has been partially blocked, with a segmental arched lintel set at a lower level (Plate 18). Below this lintel, a double door with timber lintel has been inserted. This provides access to the main floor of the engine house, and is itself accessed *via* a stone platform and flight of steps. The steps have stone treads, with brick below. They are built into the south wall of the rope alley, and retain a simple timber and iron baluster. A modern brick-built structure has been constructed beneath the platform at basement level. Above, a

small semi-circular headed opening is set within the gable end, and contains wooden louvres. The eastern portion of the rope alley projects from the northern part of this elevation.

4.23 The west elevation of the engine house contains a segmental arched opening at main-floor level, which has later been shortened, and then blocked. A semi-circular opening matching that to the east elevation is set in the gable above. This has, however, been blocked with brick. The western portion of the rope alley projects from the northern part of this elevation. The north elevation rises above Building B, and contains two window openings.

4.24 As has been alluded to above, the rope alley is formed of two discrete sections – situated to the east and to the west of the engine house. Both halves are brick-built, and rise effectively to two storeys in height. However, the interior will have always formed a single, open space to roof height. Clad in tile, the roof is mono-pitched. The north elevation of both sections is abutted by Building B. A series of cast iron wall boxes originally provided power transmission between the rope alley and weaving shed (Building B). These have since been blocked. The south elevation retains stepped out detailing to the eaves, which are capped with stone coping. The south elevation to the east of the engine house contains the stone steps accessing the engine house. The south elevation to the west of the engine house is abutted by a number of one-storey shed structures (Plate 19). The wall is featureless above. The west elevation of the rope alley is largely featureless (Plate 20). The coursing of the brickwork is continuous with that of the neighbouring weaving shed (Building B to the north) and shed structure to the south, supporting that these buildings were constructed as one phase. A straight joint is apparent towards the north of the elevation, but the reason for this is unclear. It is likely to relate to a slight alteration in design during the construction of the rope alley and associated weaving sheds.

4.25 The shed structures comprise three adjoining sheds, housed under mono-pitched corrugated asbestos roofs (see Plate 19). The eastern and central sheds are housed under one roof. The eastern half is accessed *via* an opening in the south elevation. It is metal-framed with modern cladding to the walls. It abuts the engine house to the east and the rope alley to the north. The central shed has no external access. It is brick-built, and retains high-level fenestration with a bullnose brick sill to the south wall.

4.26 The western shed is smaller, and is housed under a separate mono-pitched roof. Constructed in brick, it has high-level fenestration, matching that to the central shed, along

its south elevation. The west elevation of the shed retains historic brickwork to the base (see Plate 20). This is contemporary with the rope alley as no straight joint is apparent, and relates to a small structure evident on the 1890s historic mapping of the site. This appears to have had a flat roof, and contains a window opening, later blocked with concrete commons. Above, new brickwork relates to the construction of the present shed which has a mono-pitched roofline.

Internal Description

4.27 The engine house was not fully accessible internally for health and safety reasons. However, the general layout of the building could be ascertained from the doorway along the south elevation at basement level. The interior contains two large brick-built engine beds, with sandstone blocks and stepped out brickwork to their top (Plate 21). These are detached from the walls, with a central passageway between the two. The original flywheel would have run to the north of the building, and distributed power along the rope alley. A stone flag floor is present to the main floor. A central hatch rises through this, through which part of the original decorative painting scheme to the main floor is visible. This comprises plain green to dado height, with white above. A band of decoration is present at dado height, comprising a white circle and lozenge design on a green background (Plate 22). The decorative scheme is thus relatively modest, which is in-keeping with the modest size of the building itself.

4.28 The interior of the rope alley was inaccessible for health and safety reasons.

4.29 The easternmost shed is largely featureless internally. It contains a single large cast iron wall box to the north elevation, providing power from the rope alley (Plate 23). This suggests that there was once a more substantial structure here for which power was required. However, historic mapping does not show any structures in this position. It is possible that the wall box was installed with a view to later expansion of the site to the south, which never occurred. The central shed was not accessible. The western shed is largely featureless. One semi-circular headed doorway in the north elevation provides access into the rope alley (Plate 24).

Building D

External Description

4.30 Located centrally along the southern section of the site, Building D comprises a number of separate phases of construction, infilling the section between Building's A and B. These buildings are in a particularly poor state of repair, following the fire at the site in 2007. It is likely this was originally the position of the boiler and economiser houses, associated with both engine houses. However, it is unclear whether any original fabric survives from these buildings.

4.31 Two main phases of construction are evident on the present south elevation (Plate 25). To the west is a two-storey brick structure, built in English Garden Wall bond. At ground-floor level, this has been heavily modified during the second phase of construction. Above, a segmental arched window opening with projecting stone sill is set to the east, with an inserted loading door to the west. A travelling crane on a large I-section girder extends through the loading door. The brickwork of this elevation extends over that of the neighbouring rope alley, supporting that this is a later structure. The roof no longer survives, with the upper courses of brickwork forming later consolidation. Two king post trusses survive.

4.32 The second phase of construction involved the construction of a one-storey brick-built building between the two-storey infill building and Building A. The roof structure comprises a half mansard roof, with a cast iron valley gutter to the east. Although a rather unusual roof structure, this allows for light to still access the ground floor windows along the west elevation of Building A. This phase of construction involved the insertion of a large RSJ along the full length of the south elevation of Building D. The brickwork beneath this has been rebuilt, and contains two large doorways with sliding timber doors. To the rear of the one-storey portion, the wall rises to two storeys in height (Plate 26). This originally formed the south wall of a further infill building, the roofline of which is also evident on the west wall of Building A.

4.33 The west elevation is five bays in length. At ground-floor level, it is mostly obscured by the adjoining Building B and rope alley. The northern bay, however, contains a large opening, supported on a substantial girder. This opening provides access through the building between the eastern passageway between Building A and F, and the passageway inserted

in the 1970s into Building B. Above, each bay contains a single segmental arched window. That to the second bay has been blocked, and a hoist tower inserted in front. Brick-built, this rises from ground-floor level to project above first-floor level, terminating in a mono-pitched roof. The west elevation of the tower contains a large opening to the ground floor, with a single 12 pane casement window above.

4.34 The north elevation abuts Building E. The east elevation of the two storey portion rises above the neighbouring one-storey portion. It contains two segmental arched windows. To the rear of the one-storey portion, the building projects to the east, abutting Building A. To the north of Building A, the northernmost bay of the east elevation is evident. It contains a large opening with iron lintel to the ground floor, with a single segmental arched window. This has been shortened.

Internal Description

4.35 The interior was not accessible for health and safety reasons. However, the majority of the ground floor is visible through doorways, and shows the interior to have been heavily modified. When the one-storey portion was constructed and the large iron box girder inserted across the south elevation, a further iron girder was inserted into the east wall of the two-storey portion of the building, allowing the one and two storey portions to be open to eachother (Plate 27). Further girders form the main structural elements of the building throughout the ground floor. An east-west aligned brick wall divides the ground floor into two halves. There are a number of blocked openings within this wall.

Building E

External Description

4.36 Constructed in brick and aligned north-south, Building E is a two storey building of 12 bays in length. It has a slate roof, which is pitched to the north and hipped to the south. The north elevation (Plate 28) is situated at the end of Gale Street, facing towards the main thoroughfare of Bury Street. As such, it forms one of the main public frontages to the site. It contains a large segmental arched double doorway, with decorative stone voussoirs to the surround. The lower courses of the elevation are painted white to either side of the door. Above, a date stone reads '1879' and 'Rose Hill …', the bottom of the stone is obscured by a later sign (Plate 29). A stone band runs across the elevation at this height.

4.37 The west elevation is abutted by Building B. A number of blocked windows are evident from within Building B at ground floor level. This suggests that Building E was constructed before Building B. The southernmost bay contains a blocked doorway at ground-floor level. The first floor contains a single segmental arched window to each bay. These retain 12 pane casements.

4.38 The south elevation is abutted by Building D. However, a number of features are evident at ground-floor level within Building D. To the west is a window with projecting stone sill, which has been blocked with concrete commons. This is flanked to the east by a double door, above which a single stone corbel survives.

4.39 Building F abuts the east elevation at ground-floor level. It retains a single segmental arched window to each bay at first-floor level.

Internal Description

4.40 The interior of Building F was inaccessible for health and safety reasons. It was, however, possible to view some of the interior from the exterior. It has exposed king post trusses to the first floor, which is itself supported on large girders and cast iron columns.

Building F

External Description

4.41 Building F is located to the northeast of the site. Brick-built, it comprises a one-storey north light shed, with a two-storey warehouse with pitched slate roof to the east. The two-storey warehouse fronts on to Rose Hill Street to the east (Plate 30). It contains an inserted door to the south of the ground floor, flanked by a small window with sandstone sill. Two segmental arched windows are located to the centre of the elevation, with a doorway set to their north. A window with concrete lintel is located to the south of the first floor, with three segmental arched windows to its north. Two of these segmental arched windows have been converted into loading doors. The elevation contains a single cross wall tie.

4.42 The north elevation is abutted by Building G. No features are visible. The first floor of the west elevation of the warehouse rises above the north light shed. It retains segmental arched windows along its length.

4.43 The south elevation of the warehouse retains a blocked door and window opening to the ground floor, with two windows above at first-floor level. The elevation extends to the west to form the south elevation of the north light shed. This contains a double door with iron lintel to the east. A large stone wall box with cast iron insert is located to the west of this, and is flanked by a small opening containing a cast iron hatch (Plate 31). The wall box has been blocked with brick. Above, this portion of the wall is capped with stone coping, with large stone blocks above. The final portion of the elevation is abutted by Building D. It contains an inserted double door with RSJ lintel and roller shutter, flanked by a further door opening. This opening has been narrowed, with the insertion of brick, and now forms a single doorway with metal door.

4.44 The west elevation abuts Building E. Only the west half of the north elevation is visible externally. This is brick-built and largely featureless. It contains a small brick-built structure to the extreme west, with partially rendered walls and a louvred opening to the roof. The south elevation of this contains a single door, providing access onto Gale Street.

Internal Description

4.45 The warehouse structure was not fully accessible internally. The north light shed is divided into two spaces by a single brick wall. The north light roof structure is supported on split head cast iron columns. At least two rows of these retain D-shaped bracket heads (Plate 32), of which one corresponds with the position of the wall box, viewed externally. One other row of columns has been replaced with plain columns with bent heads, which allow for the passage of a later heating pipe. A small part-glazed, part-timber office is situated in the southwest corner, and may have operated as an overseers office (Plate 33).

Building G

External Description

4.46 Building G forms part of a terrace of two two-storey houses (Plate 34), which are likely to have been constructed as foreman's houses associated with the works. They first appear on the 1894 OS map of the site, and are set back slightly from the road, with compact forecourts. The second house lies outside the development site and does not form part of this report. It has similar decorative elements to Building G, but retains a much more residential character. Constructed of brick in English Garden Wall bond, Building G has a

pitched slate roof, with a chimney stack located to the north. The east elevation fronts on to Rose Hill Street, and comprises the main elevation of the building. It contains a large square bay window to the south, at ground-floor level. This contains modern timber casement windows, but, although heavily modified, it appears on the 1891 OS map, and thus appears to be an original feature. This is flanked to the north by a double door way, with large overlight and two three-panel doors. Beyond this is an inserted garage door. A simply moulded stone is situated to the north of the garage at a low level. This may be part of a heavily truncated plinth. The garage and doorway are located under a simply moulded cornice and fascia, which suggest the building has been used as a commercial property. The first floor contains three window openings with stone lintels and projecting stone sills. These contain a variety of replacement glazing. A decorative timber modillion-style cornice survives to the eaves.

4.47 The south elevation abuts Building F, whilst the rear (west) elevation is not visible.

Internal Description

4.48 Internal access was not possible for health and safety reasons.

5 Conclusion

5.1.1 Rose Hill Mill was constructed in the 1850s as a cotton mill, on the southwestern outskirts of Heywood, Lancashire. A devastating fire gutted many of the buildings in 2007, with the site presently in a very poor and dangerous state of disrepair. As such, many of the buildings were inaccessible internally. However, a relatively detailed understanding of the site's development and function can be ascertained from research, an inspection of its exterior and examination of those internal parts visible through doorways and openings. The surviving fabric indicates that the buildings date to a number of phases of construction. However, the 1891 OS map of the site already shows a plan form similar to that today. This suggests that the majority of phases of construction occurred in the latter half of the 19th century, although precise dates are unknown. The development of the site can be divided into three main phases, and is described below. The phasing of the site is also depicted in Figure 11 in Appendix 1.

Phased development of the site

Phase 1 – initial construction on site

5.1.2 Rose Hill Mill was constructed in the 1850s as a cotton mill in previously open agricultural land. It is likely that the site at this point comprised the main mill building (Building A), and the north light shed and warehouse to its north (Building F). The layout of Building F in relation to Building G suggests that this terrace formed part of the original design. These buildings are all brick-built, with predominantly slate roofs. Building A incorporates an engine house into its westernmost bay, which provided power by way of stone wall boxes into both Building A and F. Aerial photographs taken in the 1980s suggest that the original chimney associated with this engine house was integral to Building A, rising from the southwest corner of the roof.

5.1.3 The mill is not built using fireproof construction methods, with the main fire-deterrent being the plastering of the undersides of the timber floors. This, alongside the use of stone wall boxes, reflects that the mill was not particularly innovative for its time, when compared with some of the larger cotton mills of a similar date in Greater Manchester (for instance, see Williams and Farnie 1992). It is possible that weaving was undertaken in Building F; however it is perhaps more likely that the mill was at this point only

undertaking cotton spinning, with preparation processes or carding undertaken in the north light shed.

Phase 2 – extensions to the site

5.1.4 The site was extended on a number of occasions between the 1850s and 1890s. The first extension was Building E, forming a two storey warehouse building to the central north of the site. Built of brick, this building retains a stone on its north elevation dating its construction to 1879. At a later stage, the weaving shed (Building B) was constructed to the west of the site. This is of brick construction, with cast iron columns supporting the north light roof structure. The construction of this shed required windows to the ground floor of Building E to be blocked, supporting that it is of a later date. The extent of expansion of the site, and the high levels of power required for weaving, necessitated the construction of a second engine house and associated rope alley (Building C). This was built contemporaneously with Building B. As no other structures are shown on mapping data, it is likely the two engine houses utilised the same boiler house, situated between Building A and B (the present location of Building D). Although boiler houses are most commonly of one-storey, an example of a two-storey structure survives at Spotland Works, Rochdale, which combined a boiler house to the ground floor with offices above. The Spotland Works example is similar structurally to Building D, and it is possible that parts of the boiler house survive within the present structure. However, conclusive evidence for this has been removed through later modifications (Phase 3). The standalone chimney evident on maps to the south of the mill replaced the integral chimney during this phase, due to the increased output of the site.

5.1.5 The site had by this point reached its maximum capacity, and it is possible to suggest the likely use of the various structures: The raw products are likely to have been initially stored in the warehouse forming part of Building F, and preparation processes undertaken in the north light portion of this building. Spinning would have been undertaken in Building A, with weaving occurring in Building B. Due to the greater level of architectural treatment given to the entrance to Building E, it is reasonably to suggest that finished products were stored and dispatched from here.

Phase 3 - Later alterations to the site

5.1.6 Building D was constructed probably in the late 19th to early 20th centuries, replacing the boiler and economiser houses. Brick-built and of two-storeys, this may have occurred due to the conversion of the site to electricity, as this would have rendered the boiler and economiser houses redundant. The function of Building D is unclear; it may have formed office, workshop or extra warehouse space.

5.1.7 By 1937 the Mill had closed, and the site lay vacant. By 1956-7 however, the mill had been split into two units, with the majority known as Victory Works and manufacturing paper rolls, whilst the northeastern corner operated as a Cotton Waste Mill. It is likely that the second phase of construction within Building D relates to the conversion of the site to this new use. Further alterations occurred at the site in the 1970s, when the central portion of the weaving shed (Building B) was demolished.

Historical Context of the site

5.1.8 Victory Works is one of 1089 textile mill sites listed on the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record for the county. These sites represent over 2400 individual mill buildings (excluding bleaching and printing works; McNeil and Nevell 2000, 5). Of these, only about 800 individual textile mill buildings now survive in Greater Manchester.

5.1.9 Heywood began as a small agricultural village, but its close proximity to the River Roch, and an abundance of local coal, meant that it, along with the surrounding area, soon developed industrially. The Rochdale area was firmly established in woollen production by the post-medieval period, with at least twelve fulling mills and two scribbling mills established in the area in the 18th century. The first recorded cotton production occurred in the town in the 1770s, when a number of mills were adapted for cotton spinning, and by the 1840s cotton had overtaken wool in importance. The new cotton mills were concentrated in Heywood and in Rochdale, in contrast to the location of the earlier woollen mills in Littleborough and Wardle.

5.1.10 The cotton industry developed slowly in Heywood during the 19th century compared with other cotton towns in Greater Manchester. However, expansion was stimulated by the opening of the Heywood Branch Canal in 1834 (*ibid*), and the railway in 1848. The first buildings on the site were built as part of this expansion, and operated under the name Rose Hill Mill. During the 1861 cotton famine the textile industry diversified to include the

processing of cotton waste. Thereafter, the textile industry in Heywood boomed, with such prosperity continuing into the 20th century. Production peaked in 1915, after which the industry declined, and many mills were closed and demolished. Rose Hill Mill was already redundant by 1937, after which it was converted to the manufacture of paper rolls and processing of Cotton Waste by two separate concerns (Victory Works and Cotton Waste Mill).

5.1.11 Mid- to late-19th century mills in the region are characterised by red-brick construction. A greater level of architectural adornment is apparent, with pilasters and stone cornices forming the most common features. The first large, purpose-built integrated spinning and weaving mills had been constructed in the 1830s, whilst fireproof construction methods were already being developed by at least the 1820s. Victory Works is characteristic of the period due to its construction in red brick, and the application of decorative pilasters surmounted by stone coping. However, the mill is not purpose-built as an integrated mill, and its piecemeal development has resulted in an unusual, and rather awkward, overall layout. The fact that it is not a purpose-built integrated site, alongside the prevalence of non-fireproof construction methods and stone wall boxes, emphasises that Victory Works was not particularly innovative for its time.

5.1.12 The power generation system present at Victory Works is of some interest. The presence of an end engine house, integral to the main mill building, is an uncommon feature for mills of this period. However, comparable examples do exist, such as at Spotland Works, Rochdale, which was built in the early 1870s (Hradil, Gregory and Nevell 2007). The incorporation of two engine houses on site is a direct effect of the piecemeal development of the site. Second engine houses were often added to a site following its expansion, such as at Drydock Mill, Littleborough (King, Grimsditch and Nevell 2005), and a probable further example at Mount Pleasant Mill, Bury. A number of sites also added second engines in the 1870s and 1880s, when horizontal steam engine technology began to supplement and finally replace beam engines. One of the earliest examples of this is at Grimshaw Mill in Preston, where a single cylinder horizontal steam engine was added to supplement the existing McNaught steam engine around 1877. The incorporation of a rope alley associated with the second engine house is typical of this period, with the engine house constructed to power a weaving shed directly.

5.1.13 After the site went out of use as an integrated cotton mill, the northeast portion of the mill was converted to a Cotton Waste Mill. The spinning of poor-quality or short-fibre cotton

waste was a common feature of the Lancashire textile industry, which became particularly established in this area after the 1861 cotton famine. Extant textile mills could easily be converted to cotton waste manufacture, and thus such a conversion is common for this area. The small scale of this venture is also typical, as the limited supply of waste restricted the extent of the trade and the size of individual mills. A number of modifications were made to the site so that it could be re-used for cotton waste processing, and for paper roll manufacture, as detailed above. No evidence survives, however, that provides any insight into these industries themselves. The modifications appear to relate more directly to the division of the site into two separate operational units.

5.1.14 Victory Works forms a small example of a 19th century integrated cotton mill, with the scale of the site reflected in the relatively modest levels of architectural treatment. The site developed throughout the latter half of the 19th century, with this piecemeal development resulting in a rather unusual layout and the presence of two engine houses. The site is also not particularly innovative for its time. As such, it comprises a modest, if slightly unusual, example of a mill building of this date.

Inaccessible and obscured areas of the site

5.2 Due to a fire at the site in 2007, the majority of buildings are now in an extremely fragile state. Despite this, a reasonably good understanding of the buildings has been achieved through documentary research, external observation and observation of internal features through doorways and other openings wherever possible. Only a limited understanding, however, has been ascertained for the internal engine house, with its associated original boiler house and chimney. A watching brief during demolition of this area would likely reveal more features of historic merit. However, given the fragile state of the buildings, it is understood that it will not be possible to demolish the buildings in a controlled manner, and it will therefore be dangerous to carry out such work. It is therefore suggested that this portion of the site should be demolished to ground-floor level, so that the foundations of the building, and any surviving features such as machine beds, can be recorded archaeologically. Subsequent to this, the ground floor surface will be removed under archaeological supervision, in order to record any subsurface features, such as the chimney base.

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1851 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10560

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1891 Ordnance Survey Map 1:500

1893 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2500

1894 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10560

1910 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2500

1910-1911 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10560

1929-1930 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2500

1931-1932 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10560

1937 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2500

1955-1956 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10560

1956-1957 Ordnance Survey Map 1:1250

1957 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2500

1965-1968 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10560

1969 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2500

1963-1976 Ordnance Survey Map 1:1250

1970-1990 Ordnance Survey Map 1:1250

1967-1982 Ordnance Survey Map 1:1250

1974-1977 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10000

1975-1989 Ordnance Survey Map 1:1250

1983-1993 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10000

1985-1990 Ordnance Survey Map 1:1250

1992 Ordnance Survey Map 1:1250

1999 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10000

2007 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10000

Appendix 1

Figures

Appendix 2

Photographic Archive

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER					
FILM NO.	1	NGR	SD 8462 1066	FILM TYPE	Medium Format
PROJECT	D119023	B&W/COLOUR	B&W	ISO	400

Frame No.	Building	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1	B, D, E	Passageway inserted into B in 1970s, looking towards D and E	E	19.02.08	RL
2	B	North elevation of south half of Building B	SE	19.02.08	RL
3	B	North elevation of south half of Building B	SW	19.02.08	RL
4	B	South elevation of north half of Building B	NW	19.02.08	RL
5	B	South elevation of north half of Building B	NE	19.02.08	RL
6	B	Internal view of southwest room, south half of Building B	S	19.02.08	RL
7	B	Internal view of northwest room, north half of Building B	NE	19.02.08	RL
8	E	West elevation, as visible from 1970s inserted passageway	E	19.02.08	RL
9	A	Westernmost bay of north elevation, with wall box and doorway	SE	19.02.08	RL
10	E	Ground floor openings along south elevation	NW	19.02.08	RL
11	F	Passageway between A and E, showing south elevation of E	E	19.02.08	RL
12	A	Ground floor openings along north elevation	SE	19.02.08	RL
13	A	Ground floor openings along north elevation	SW	19.02.08	RL
14	F	South elevation of Building E	NW	19.02.08	RL
15	F	South elevation of 2 storey warehouse portion of E	NE	19.02.08	RL

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER						
FILM NO.	2	NGR	SD 8462 1066	FILM TYPE	Medium Format	
PROJECT	D119023	B&W/COLOUR	B&W	ISO	400	
Frame No.	**Building**	**Description**		**Direction**	**Date**	**Photographer**
1	A, D, F	Passageway between A and F, showing east elevation of D		W	19.02.08	RL
2	A	Ground floor interior of Building A		NE	19.02.08	RL
3	A	Ground floor interior of Building A		SW	19.02.08	RL
4	A	Ground floor interior of Building A		SE	19.02.08	RL
5	A	South elevation		N	19.02.08	RL
6	A	South elevation, east portion		N	19.02.08	RL
7	A	South elevation, central portion		N	19.02.08	RL
8	A	South elevation, west portion		N	19.02.08	RL
9	D	South elevation		N	19.02.08	RL
10	C	South elevation of east portion of rope alley, and east elevation of engine house		NW	19.02.08	RL
11	C	South elevation of east portion of rope alley, and east elevation of engine house		NW	19.02.08	RL
12	C	East elevation of engine house		W	19.02.08	RL
13	C	South elevation of engine house		NW	19.02.08	RL
14	C	West elevation of engine house		NE	19.02.08	RL
15	C	South elevation of west portion of rope alley and sheds		N	19.02.08	RL

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

FILM NO.	3	NGR	SD 8462 1066	FILM TYPE	Medium Format
PROJECT	D119023	B&W/COLOUR	B&W	ISO	400

Frame No.	Building	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1	A	West elevation of A, with D to west	NE	19.02.08	RL
2	C	West elevation	E	19.02.08	RL
3	B	West elevation	NE	19.02.08	RL
4	E	North elevation	S	19.02.08	RL
5	A	East elevation	NW	19.02.08	RL
6	F	South section of east elevation of 2-storey warehouse portion	NW	19.02.08	RL
7	A	North elevation	SW	19.02.08	RL
8	F	North section of east elevation of 2-storey warehouse portion	NW	19.02.08	RL
9	G	East elevation	W	19.02.08	RL
10	G	East elevation	W	19.02.08	RL
11	F	North elevation, east portion	S	19.02.08	RL

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

FILM NO.	4	NGR	SD 8462 1066	FILM TYPE	35mm
PROJECT	D119023	B&W/COLOUR	B&W	ISO	400

Frame No.	Building	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1	E	Blocked window opening, ground floor, south elevation	N	19.02.08	SR
2	E	Corbel associated with door, ground floor, south elevation	NE	19.02.08	SR
3	E	View into ground floor of Building E (inaccessible)	N	19.02.08	SR
4	F	Narrowed doorway, ground floor, south elevation	N	19.02.08	SR
5	E	Ground floor, south elevation	NW	19.02.08	SR
6	F	Inserted door opening with roller shutter, south elevation	NW	19.02.08	SR
7	A	Northwest corner of Building A, originally housing an infill structure (forming part of D)	NE	19.02.08	SR
8	D	Surviving part of infill structure adjoining Building A	S	19.02.08	SR
9	A	Ground floor, westernmost bay of north elevation, showing wall box and doorway	S	19.02.08	SR
10	D	View into ground floor of Building D (Inaccessible)	SW	19.02.08	SR
11	D	View into ground floor of Building D (Inaccessible)	S	19.02.08	SR
12	E	Window opening to first floor, king post truss visible within	E	19.02.08	SR
13	E	Blocked doorway, west elevation, within 1970s inserted passageway	E	19.02.08	SR
14	D, E	Straight joint between D and E (running beside drainpipe), with window opening to D	E	19.02.08	SR
15	E	West elevation as visible from 1970s inserted passageway	NE	19.02.08	SR
16	B	Interior of north portion of shed, northwest portion	NW	19.02.08	SR
17	B	Interior of north portion of shed, northeast portion	N	19.02.08	SR
18	D	Blocked window and inserted hoist along west elevation	SE	19.02.08	SR
19	D	Inserted hoist tower along west elevation	SE	19.02.08	SR
20	D	Opening to ground floor of hoist tower	SE	19.02.08	SR
21	B	Interior view of second eastern space, south half of shed	S	19.02.08	SR
22	B	Interior view of third eastern space, south half of shed	S	19.02.08	SR
23	B	Interior view of third western space, south half of shed	S	19.02.08	SR
24	B	Interior view of second western space, south half of shed	S	19.02.08	SR
25	B	Hangar beam, western space, south half of shed	S	19.02.08	SR

26	B	2 wall boxes along south wall, western space, south half of shed	S	19.02.08	SR
27	B	Interior view of western space, south half of shed	S	19.02.08	SR
28	B	South elevation of north half of shed, east portion	NE	19.02.08	SR
29	B	South elevation of north half of shed, west portion	NW	19.02.08	SR
30	B	View of originally interior view of west wall, now within passageway	W	19.02.08	SR
31	B	North elevation of south half of shed, west portion	SW	19.02.08	SR
32	B	North elevation of south half of shed, east portion	SE	19.02.08	SR
33	B	D-shaped bracket head to column	NE	19.02.08	SR
34	B	Interior of north half of shed, east portion	N	19.02.08	SR
35	B, D, E	Inserted 1970s passageway, showing west elevation of E and D	E	19.02.08	SR

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

FILM NO.	5	NGR	SD 8462 1066	FILM TYPE	35mm
PROJECT	D119023	B&W/COLOUR	B&W	ISO	400

Frame No.	Building	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1	A	Interior, inserted steel structure, southeast corner of A	N	19.02.08	SR
2	A	Interior detail of window, first floor, east elevation	E	19.02.08	SR
3	A	Interior ground floor, south elevation	SE	19.02.08	SR
4	A	Internal openings relating to engine house with A, west elevation	W	19.02.08	SR
5	A	Interior ground floor, northwest corner	NW	19.02.08	SR
6	A	Interior ground floor, northwest corner	NW	19.02.08	SR
7	A	Interior detail of doorway, west elevation	SW	19.02.08	SR
8	A	Interior detail of cast iron fire door, south elevation	S	19.02.08	SR
9	A	Interior detail of iron shuttered hatch in west wall	W	19.02.08	SR
10	A	Interior detail of iron shuttered hatch in west wall	W	19.02.08	SR
11	A	Interior ground floor, southwest corner	SW	19.02.08	SR
12	A	Interior ground floor, northeast corner	NE	19.02.08	SR
13	A	Interior detail of column head	N	19.02.08	SR
14	D, E	East elevation of D and E as visible from passageway	W	19.02.08	SR
15	A	Interior of stair tower, ground floor	S	19.02.08	SR
16	A	Doorway in east wall of stair tower	E	19.02.08	SR
17	A	Interior of stair tower, ground floor	SW	19.02.08	SR
18	F	Interior detail of D-shaped bracket to column	SW	19.02.08	SR
19	F	Interior half-glazed wooden office in southwest corner	SW	19.02.08	SR
20	F	Interior detail of altered column	SW	19.02.08	SR
21	F	Interior view of northwest portion	NE	19.02.08	SR
22	F	Stone wall box with cast iron insert, south elevation	N	19.02.08	SR
23	F	Wall box and small shuttered opening, south elevation	N	19.02.08	SR
24	F	Interior view to northeast (inaccessible)	NE	19.02.08	SR
25	F	Ground floor, south elevation, 2-storey warehouse portion	NE	19.02.08	SR
26	F	South elevation, 2-storey warehouse portion	NE	19.02.08	SR

27	F	South elevation	NW	19.02.08	SR
28	A	Ground floor, north elevation	SW	19.02.08	SR
29	A	Ground floor, north elevation and passageway	W	19.02.08	SR
30	A	Ground floor window opening, north elevation	S	19.02.08	SR
31	A	Modified openings to ground floor, north elevation	SW	19.02.08	SR
32	A	Modified window and blocked openings, north elevation	SE	19.02.08	SR
33	D	East elevation, first floor	W	19.02.08	SR
34	A	Semi-circular doorway with rusticated stone surround	SW	19.02.08	SR
35	A	North elevation	SE	19.02.08	SR
36	-	Spoiled	-	-	-

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

FILM NO.	6	NGR	SD 8462 1066	FILM TYPE	35mm
PROJECT	D119023	B&W/COLOUR	B&W	ISO	400

Frame No.	Building	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1	C	West elevation of rope alley and shed	E	19.02.08	SR
2	C	Door from western shed into rope alley	N	19.02.08	SR
3	C	Interior of eastern shed	E	19.02.08	SR
4	C	Wall box in eastern shed, north elevation	N	19.02.08	SR
5	C	Internal north elevation of eastern shed	N	19.02.08	SR
6	D	Interior of southwest portion of Building D	N	19.02.08	SR
7	D	Valley gutter at junction between D and A	NE	19.02.08	SR
8	D	Interior view of half mansard roof structure	NE	19.02.08	SR
9	D	Interior of southeast portion of Building D	NW	19.02.08	SR
10	C	South wall of west portion of rope alley, and sheds	N	19.02.08	SR
11	C	Eastern and central shed, from southwest	NE	19.02.08	SR
12	C	West elevation of engine house	NE	19.02.08	SR
13	C	Window opening to engine house, south elevation	N	19.02.08	SR
14	C	Interior of engine house from basement doorway	N	19.02.08	SR
15	C	Interior of engine house from basement doorway	E	19.02.08	SR
16	C	Interior of engine house from basement doorway	W	19.02.08	SR
17	C	South elevation of engine house	NW	19.02.08	SR
18	C	Stone steps accessing main floor of engine house	NW	19.02.08	SR
19	A	West elevation, first and second floors	NE	19.02.08	SR
20	C	Opening to main floor of engine house, east elevation	W	19.02.08	SR
21	C	East elevation of engine house	W	19.02.08	SR
22	C	South wall of east portion of rope alley	N	19.02.08	SR
23	D	Openings to first floor and exposed roof trusses	N	19.02.08	SR
24	D	East elevation, first floor	NW	19.02.08	SR
25	D	South elevation	N	19.02.08	SR
26	A	Pilaster decoration to southwest corner	NE	19.02.08	SR

27	A	South elevation	NE	19.02.08	SR
28	A	Area of rebuilding and modified openings to first floor, west corner of south elevation	N	19.02.08	SR
29	A	Window with original glazing, first floor, south elevation	N	19.02.08	SR
30	A	Loading door, west bay of south elevation, first floor	N	19.02.08	SR
31	A	Inserted loading door, second floor, south elevation	NW	19.02.08	SR
32	A	Original fire escape, east bay of south elevation	N	19.02.08	SR
33	A	Inserted large opening with sliding door, south elevation	N	19.02.08	SR
34	A	South elevation	N	19.02.08	SR
35	A, C, D	General view of site from southeast	NW	19.02.08	SR

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

FILM NO.	7	NGR	SD 8462 1066	FILM TYPE	35mm
PROJECT	D119023	B&W/COLOUR	B&W	ISO	400

Frame No.	Building	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-
6	B	General view of site from northwest, looking into Building B	SE	19.02.08	SR
7	A	North and west faces of stair tower	SE	19.02.08	SR
8	A, D	General view of site from northwest	SE	19.02.08	SR
9	A, E	General view of site from northwest, showing roofline of E	W	19.02.08	SR
10	A-D	General view of site from northwest	SE	19.02.08	SR
11	E	West elevation of E, viewed from beyond site boundary	SE	19.02.08	SR
12	E	General view along Gale Street, showing north wall of E	S	19.02.08	SR
13	E	Portion of east elevation, visible from Rose Hill Street	W	19.02.08	SR
14	G	Detail of fragment of probable stone plinth	W	19.02.08	SR
15	A, F, G	General view of Rose Hill Street frontage	SW	19.02.08	SR
16	G	Detail of decorative eaves cornice	SW	19.02.08	SR
17	F, G	North elevation of two-storey warehouse portion, with G	S	19.02.08	SR
18	G	Doorway, east elevation	W	19.02.08	SR
19	G	East elevation, showing full terrace	W	19.02.08	SR
20	G	East elevation	W	19.02.08	SR
21	F	Inserted loading door to first floor of warehouse, east elevation	W	19.02.08	SR
22	F	Openings and wall tie to east elevation	W	19.02.08	SR
23	A	North elevation, first and second floors	SW	19.02.08	SR
24	F	South and east elevations of warehouse portion	NW	19.02.08	SR
25	A	Window, east elevation, first floor	W	19.02.08	SR
26	A	Modified opening, ground floor, east elevation	W	19.02.08	SR

27	A	View of A from southeast, showing boundary wall to site	NW	19.02.08	SR
28	A	Stone coping to cornice, southeast corner	NW	19.02.08	SR
29	A	East elevation	NW	19.02.08	SR
30	A	Detail of fire escape platform, south elevation	NW	19.02.08	SR
31	B, G	View to rear of G, and north elevation of B	SE	19.02.08	SR
32	E	Date stone, north elevation	S	19.02.08	SR
33	E	Large doorway, north elevation	S	19.02.08	SR
34	E	North elevation	S	19.02.08	SR
35	B	Valley gutter and decorative vent, west elevation	E	19.02.08	SR
36	B	West elevation	NE	19.02.08	SR

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

FILM NO.	8	NGR	SD 8462 1066	FILM TYPE	35mm
PROJECT	D119023	B&W/COLOUR	Colour Slide	ISO	400

Frame No.	Building	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1	B	Interior view of north half of shed, west portion	NE	19.02.08	RL
2	B	Interior view of north half of shed, west portion	NW	19.02.08	RL
3	B	Interior view of south half of shed, second western portion	S	19.02.08	RL
4	B	Interior view of south half of shed, western portion	S	19.02.08	RL
5	B	View of originally interior portion of west wall, now within inserted 1970s passageway	W	19.02.08	RL
6	B	South elevation of north half, west portion	NW	19.02.08	RL
7	B	South elevation of north half, east portion	NE	19.02.08	RL
8	E	Window opening, west elevation, first floor	E	19.02.08	RL
9	D, E	Straight joint between D and E (beside drainpipe) and opening to D, west elevation	E	19.02.08	RL
10	D	Inserted hoist tower, west elevation	SE	19.02.08	RL
11	B	North elevation of south half of shed, east portion	SE	19.02.08	RL
12	B, D, E	View of passageway showing west wall of D and E	E	19.02.08	RL
13	A	Interior view of stair tower, ground floor	SW	19.02.08	RL
14	A	Door to stair tower along north elevation with stone surround	SE	19.02.08	RL
15	A	Westernmost bay of north elevation, ground floor	S	19.02.08	RL
16	A	Westernmost bay of north elevation, upper floors	S	19.02.08	RL
17	E, F	Openings along north elevation of F	NW	19.02.08	RL
18	E	Blocked window, north elevation, ground floor	N	19.02.08	RL
19	E	Openings along north elevation	NW	19.02.08	RL
20	A	Westernmost bay along north wall, and west wall of stair tower	SE	19.02.08	RL
21	D	Interior view of west portion	S	19.02.08	RL
22	B	D-shaped bracket head to column	NE	19.02.08	RL
23	B	Interior view of north half of shed, east portion	NE	19.02.08	RL
24	B	Interior view of north half of shed, east portion	NW	19.02.08	RL
25	A	Internal detail of cast iron column head	SE	19.02.08	RL

26	A	Interior, ground floor, northwest corner	NW	19.02.08	RL
27	A	View of passageway, showing openings to ground floor	SE	19.02.08	RL
28	D	East elevation of D	W	19.02.08	RL
29	F	Wall box and hatch to south elevation	N	19.02.08	RL
30	F	Stone and cast iron wall box to south elevation	N	19.02.08	RL
31	F	Blocked openings to ground floor, south wall of 2-storey portion	NE	19.02.08	RL
32	F	South elevation of 2-storey warehouse portion	NE	19.02.08	RL
33	A	Window opening to ground floor, north elevation	S	19.02.08	RL
34	A	Openings to ground floor, north elevation	SW	19.02.08	RL
35	A	Modified window opening and associated blocked openings, north elevation	S	19.02.08	RL
36	A	Interior of stair tower	SE	19.02.08	RL

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

FILM NO.	9	NGR	SD 8462 1066	FILM TYPE	35mm
PROJECT	D119023	B&W/COLOUR	Colour Slide	ISO	400

Frame No.	Building	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1	A	Inserted loading door, second floor, south elevation	NW	19.02.08	RL
2	A	Inserted opening, ground floor, south elevation	N	19.02.08	RL
3	A	Cast iron fire escape, south elevation	NE	19.02.08	RL
4	A	South elevation	NW	19.02.08	RL
5	A	Interior inserted steel structure, southeast corner	N	19.02.08	RL
6	A	Interior window openings, first floor, east elevation	E	19.02.08	RL
7	A	Interior window opening, ground floor, south elevation	S	19.02.08	RL
8	A	Interior shuttered hatch, west wall	W	19.02.08	RL
9	A	Interior shuttered hatch, west wall	W	19.02.08	RL
10	A	Interior, northeast corner	NE	19.02.08	RL
11	A	Interior, southeast corner and south elevation	SE	19.02.08	RL
12	A	Interior, southwest corner	SW	19.02.08	RL
13	C	Interior, engine house, basement level	E	19.02.08	RL
14	C	Interior, engine house, basement level	W	19.02.08	RL
15	C	Opening accessing main floor of engine house, east eleavtion	W	19.02.08	RL
16	C	Stone stair accessing main floor of engine house	NW	19.02.08	RL
17	C	East elevation of engine house	W	19.02.08	RL
18	C	South wall of rope alley, portion to east of engine house	NW	19.02.08	RL
19	D	Loading door, first floor, south elevation, with roof trusses behind	N	19.02.08	RL
20	D	South elevation	N	19.02.08	RL
21	A	South elevation	NE	19.02.08	RL
22	A	Pilaster to southwest corner	NE	19.02.08	RL
23	A	Window with original glazing, first floor, south elevation	N	19.02.08	RL
24	A	Original loading door, first floor, west bay, south elevation	N	19.02.08	RL
25	A, B	Stair tower and view into north portion of B, from northwest of site	SE	19.02.08	RL
26	A, B	Stair tower and view into north portion of B, from northwest of site	SE	19.02.08	RL
27	B	West elevation, showing valley gutters	NE	19.02.08	RL
28	B	Decorative vent, west elevation	E	19.02.08	RL

29	B	West elevation	NE	19.02.08	RL
30	C	West elevation of rope alley and shed	E	19.02.08	RL
31	C	Interior doorway between rope race and western shed	N	19.02.08	RL
32	C	Wall box within eastern shed	N	19.02.08	RL
33	C	South elevation of rope alley to west of engine house and sheds	N	19.02.08	RL
34	C	West elevation of engine house, and sheds	NE	19.02.08	RL
35	C	Opening, south elevation of engine house	N	19.02.08	RL
36	C	South elevation of engine house	NE	19.02.08	RL

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

FILM NO.	10	NGR	SD 8462 1066	FILM TYPE	35mm
PROJECT	D119023	B&W/COLOUR	Colour Slide	ISO	400

Frame No.	Building	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1	A	West elevation	NE	19.02.08	RL
2	A	West elevation	NE	19.02.08	RL
3	F, G	North elevation of F, and bay window of G	SW	19.02.08	RL
4	G	Stone plinth to east elevation	NW	19.02.08	RL
5	G	Door to east elevation	W	19.02.08	RL
6	G	View of east elevation of terrace	NW	19.02.08	RL
7	G	East elevation	W	19.02.08	RL
8	F	Inserted loading door to east elevation	W	19.02.08	RL
9	F	Inserted loading door to east elevation	W	19.02.08	RL
10	A	North elevation, first and second floors	SW	19.02.08	RL
11	F	East elevation	NW	19.02.08	RL
12	A	Openings to second floor, east elevation	NW	19.02.08	RL
13	A	Modified opening to ground floor, east elevation	W	19.02.08	RL
14	A, F	General view of east frontage to site	NW	19.02.08	RL
15	E	Doorway, north elevation	S	19.02.08	RL
16	E	North elevation	S	19.02.08	RL
17	E	West elevation	E	19.02.08	RL
18	A-D	General view of site from northwest	SE	19.02.08	RL
19	A, D, E	General view of site from northwest, including stair tower	SE	19.02.08	RL

Appendix 3

Plates

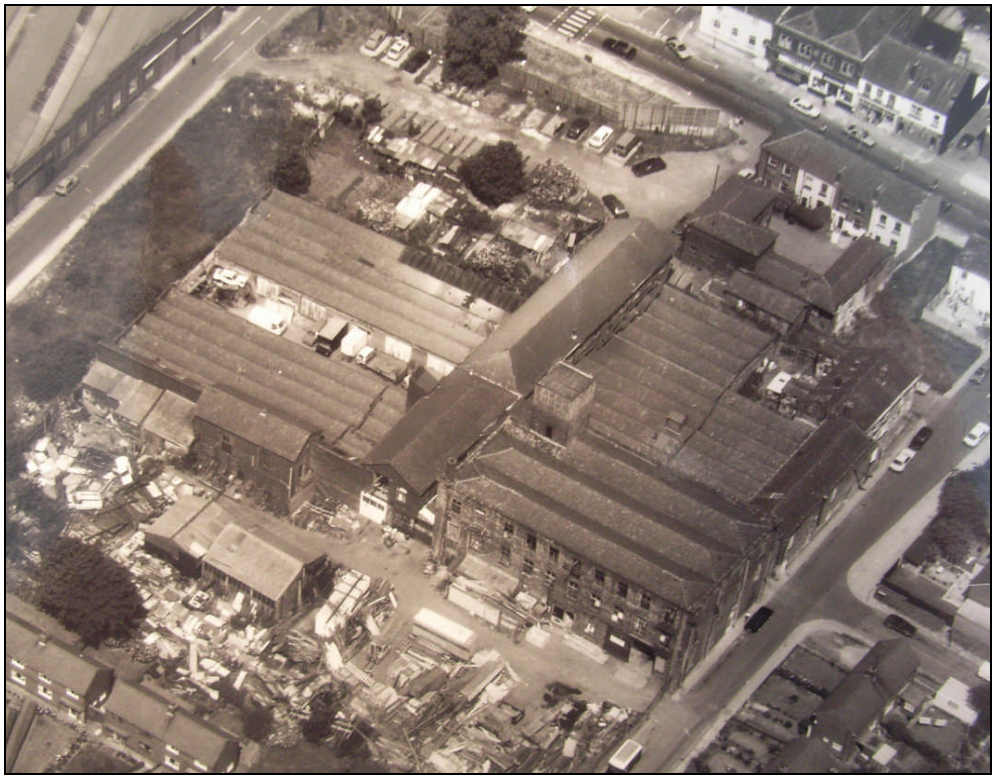

Plate 1: Aerial Photograph of the site taken in the 1980s as part of the Greater Manchester Textile Mills Survey

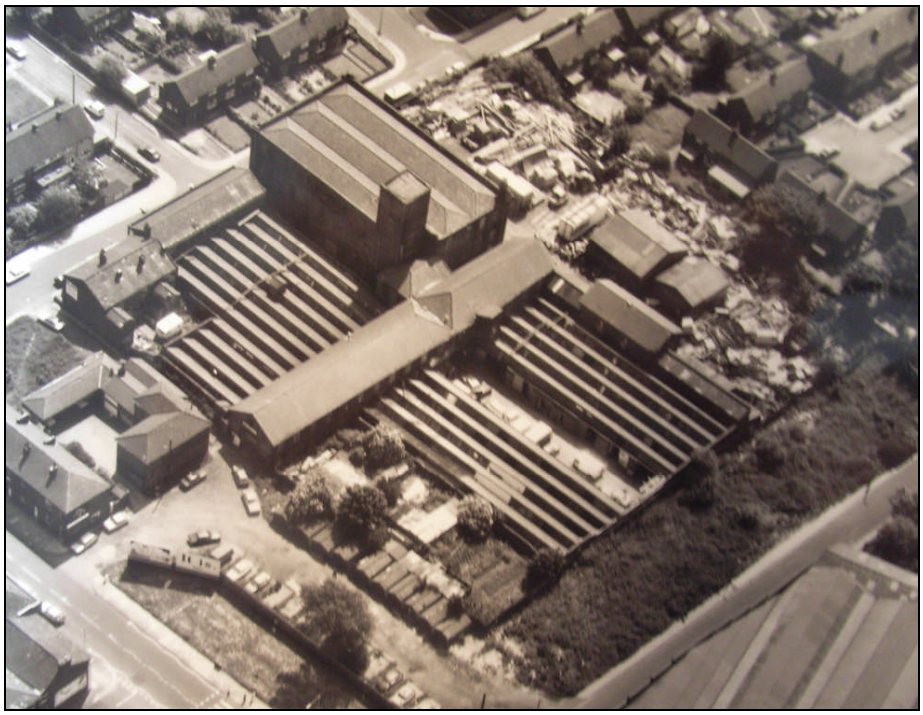

Plate 2: Aerial Photograph of the site taken in the 1980s as part of the Greater Manchester Textile Mills Survey

Plate 3: East elevation, Building A

Plate 4: South elevation, Building A

Plate 5: Loading door with sandstone surround, south elevation, first floor, Building A

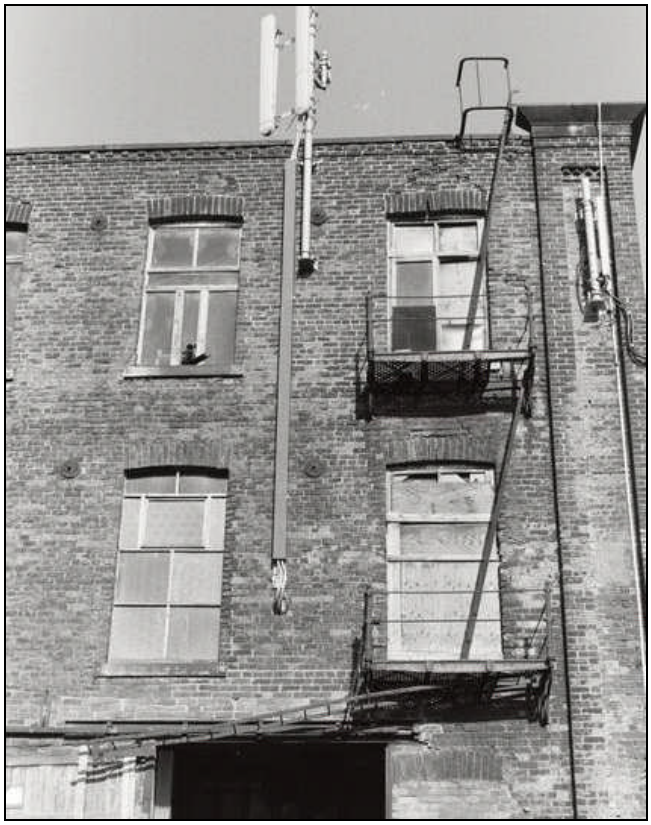

Plate 6: Cast iron fire escape, south elevation, Building A

Plate 7: West elevation of Building A

Plate 8: Door to stair tower, north elevation, Building A

Plate 9: Cast iron column head, ground floor interior, Building A

Plate 10: Cast iron wall box with shutters, ground floor interior, Building A

Plate 11: Modern inserted steel structure to southeast corner, Building A

Plate 12: Central passageway, inserted into Building B in the 1970s

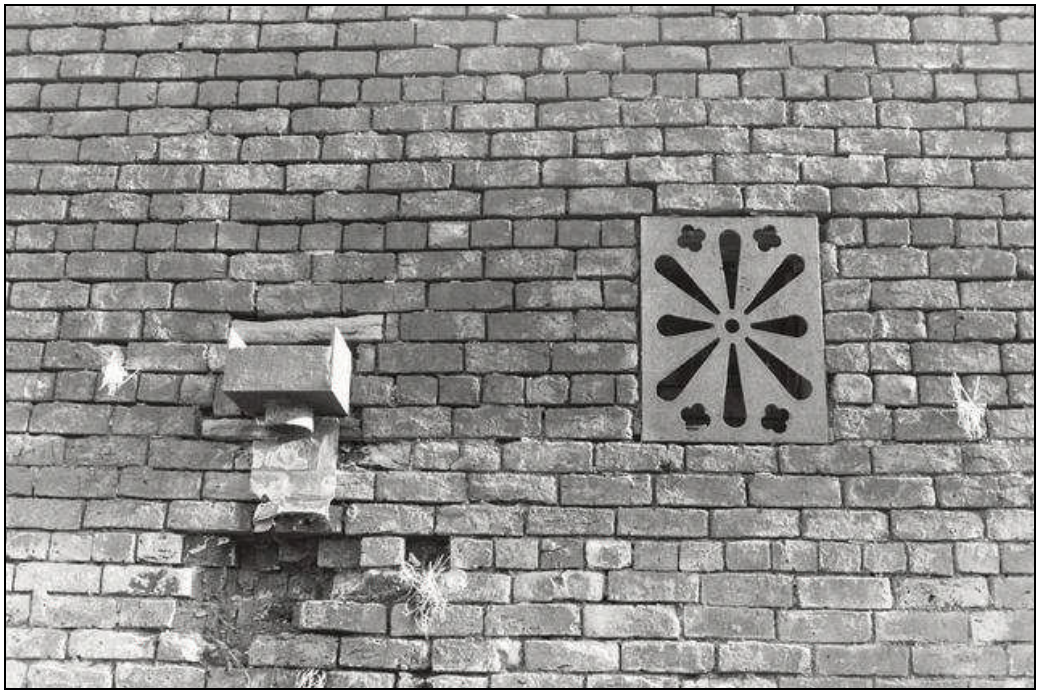

Plate 13: Vent and end of valley gutter, west elevation, Building B

Plate 14: Interior of north half of Building B, west portion

Plate 15: Interior of south half of Building B, westernmost portion, showing doorways to rope alley

Plate 16: Wall boxes to south wall, Building B

Plate 17: South and west elevation, engine house, Building C

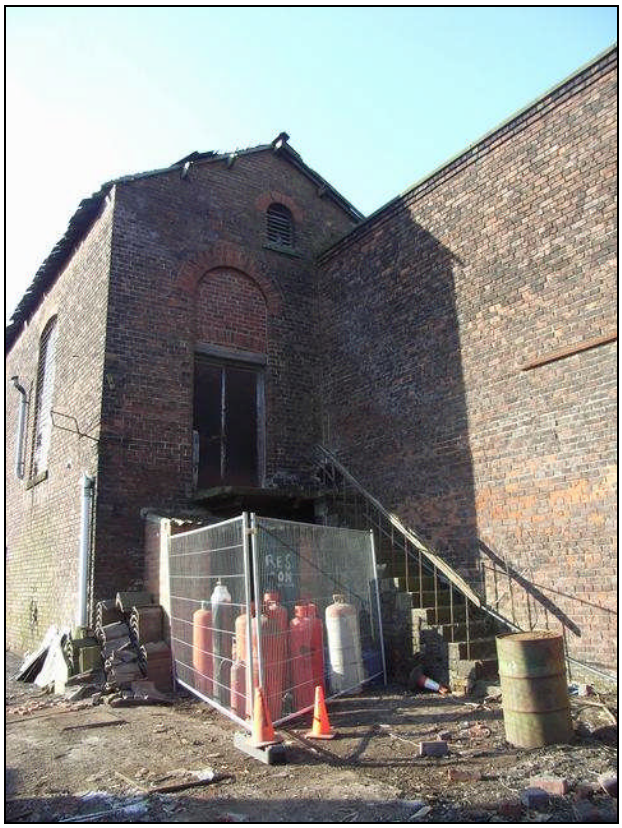

Plate 18: East elevation of engine house, Building C

Plate 19: South elevation of west portion of rope alley, and sheds, Building C

Plate 20: West elevation of rope alley and shed, Building C

Plate 21: Detail of engine base, interior of engine house, Building C

Plate 22: Decorative painting scheme to main floor of engine house, Building C

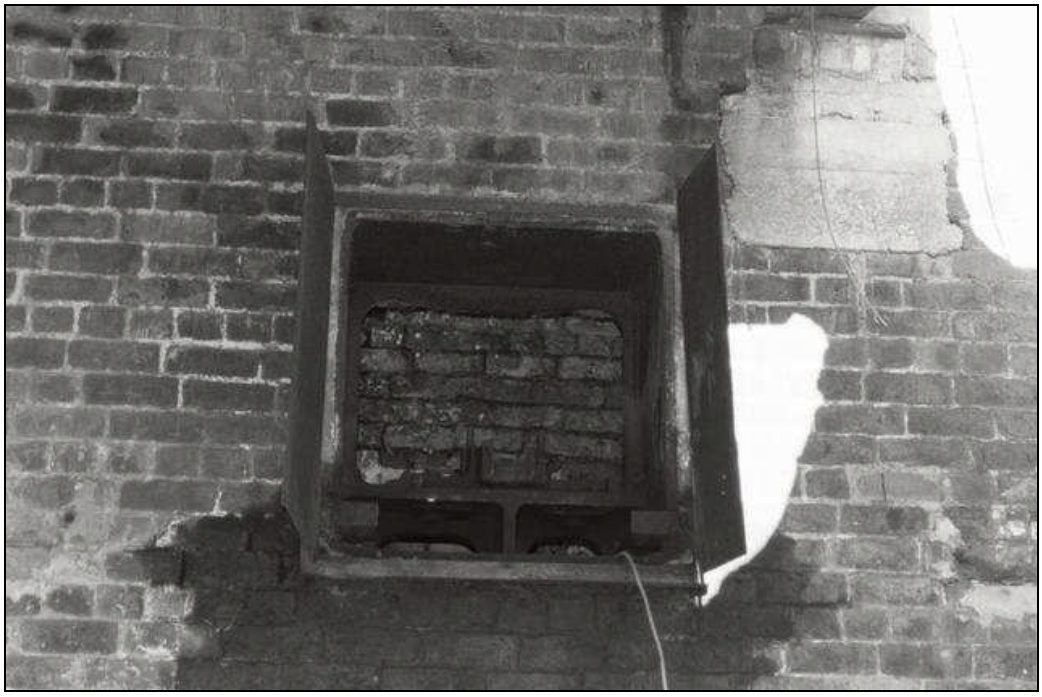

Plate 23: Wall box in eastern shed, internal north elevation, Building C

Plate 24: Semi-circular headed doorway accessing rope alley, internal north elevation, western shed, Building C

Plate 25: South elevation, Building D

Plate 26: Former 2-storey portion to north of Building D

Plate 27: Interior of Building D, showing inserted girder supporting originally external wall of 2-storey portion

Plate 28: North elevation, Building E

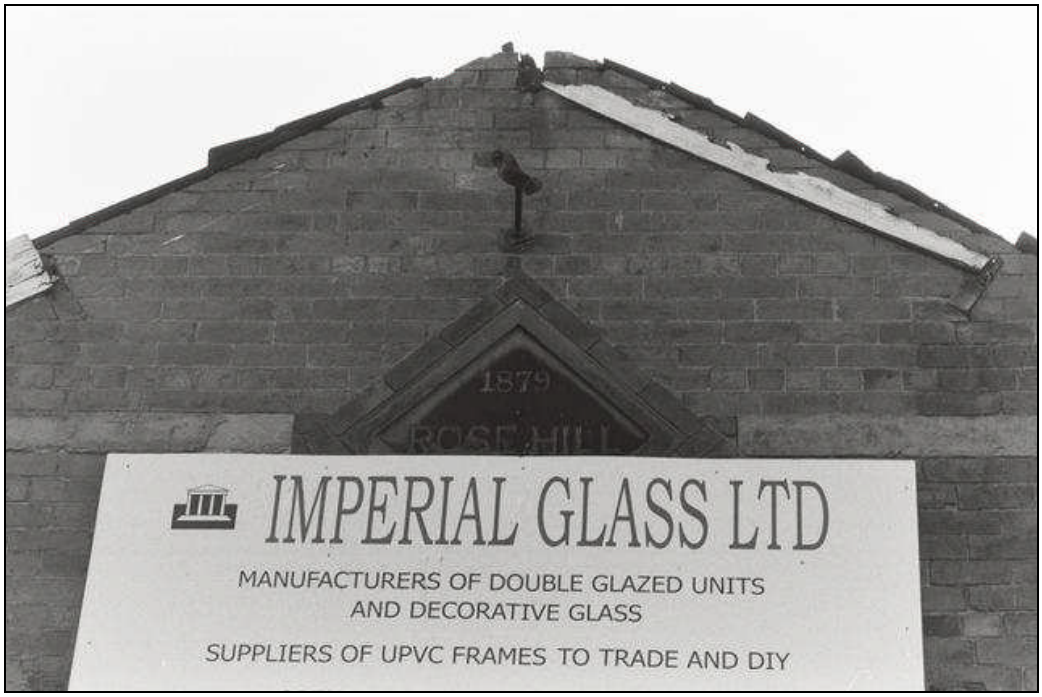

Plate 29: Date stone, north elevation, Building E

Plate 30: Building F, 2-storey portion, east elevation

Plate 31: Wall box and hatch, south elevation, Building F

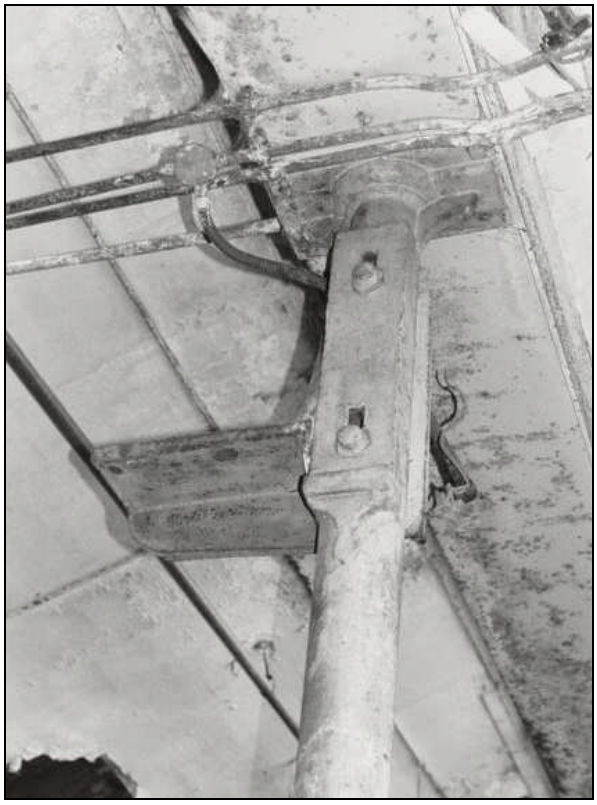

Plate32: D-shaped bracket head, interior of Building F

Plate 33: Overseers office, interior of Building F

Plate 34: Terraced housing incorporating Building G, east elevation

Plate 35: Door, east elevation, Building G

Plate 36: Remains of a plinth, east elevation, Building G

Appendix 4

Written Scheme of Investigation

Introduction

Scott Wilson have been commissioned by Countryside Properties (Northern) Ltd to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of historic building recording at Victory Works, Heywood, in advance of its development. This report concerns the archaeological recording of the standing remains at the site.

The Victory Works site has been granted Outline Planning Permission for a residential development (Application No. 07/D48972). This will involve the demolition of all of the former mill buildings. Although the buildings are not statutorily listed and do not lie within a conservation area, the site has been assessed as being of some historic value as part of the industrial development of the town (Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit). In these circumstances Condition 10 of the outline planning permission included provision for a programme of archaeological survey in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, in mitigation of development.

This written scheme of investigation details the aims, objectives and appropriate methodologies for the historic building recording of Victory Works.

Site Background

Site Location

Victory Works is located within the town of Heywood, to the west of the town centre (NGR: SD 8462 1066). The site is bounded to the north by open ground and properties bordering the southern side of Bury Street, to the east by Rose Hill Street, to the south by housing clustered around Windsor Avenue and to the west by open land on the eastern side of Moor Street.

Historical Background

The history of Heywood is inextricably linked with the cotton industry, the town developing from a small agricultural village to an industrial centre from the late 18th century onwards. The site of Victory Works was first developed as Rose Hill Mill, a cotton mill, in the late 19th century. The site may have operated as an integrated works with both spinning and weaving. Certainly surviving buildings at the site suggest a multi-spinning mill and a large weaving shed. Alternatively, the site may have been a specialist spinning mill with the sheds representing a large carding capacity.

It is not known when the mill became known as Victory Works but it probably reflects the cessation of cotton production at the site. The renaming of the mill may also be consistent with the end of one of the World Wars. Certainly the majority of cotton mills in Heywood had been closed by 1959 when government reorganisation of the cotton industry severely affected local production. Most recently the site has been in mixed occupation with a number of smaller light industrial units utilising the surviving buildings on a tenanted basis. In April 2007 the site was ravaged by fire leaving the majority of the buildings in a derelict and dangerous structural condition.

Site Description

The site is currently occupied by structures dating from the late 19th century with later alterations and additions. These include a late 19th century multi-storey mill building with a water tower, contemporary weaving sheds and two warehouses, one of which bears the inscription '1879 Rose Hill Mill'. A late 19th century engine house is located between the warehouse and weaving shed. Formerly a small octagonal brick chimney stood at the southwest corner of the multi-storey mill. In the yard to the south of the main mill buildings is a small modern building which is considered of no historic or architectural interest and does not form part of this scheme of investigation. All buildings are currently not in use and most within the main mill complex have suffered considerable fire damage and are in a derelict condition.

Aims and Objectives

Aims

The aim of the building investigation and recording is to record and analyse features and fabric of archaeological or historic interest and to disseminate these findings in the form of a report and ordered archive.

Objectives

The principal objective of the work is to produce an illustrated written document in which is detailed the fabric, appearance and form of those structures undergoing development. Any architectural detailing, fixtures or fittings will also be recorded and assessed for their historic significance. The account of these buildings will be considered with a critical appraisal of historical archives.

These objectives are to be achieved through the observation and recording of fabric prior to development. This is to be complimented by documentary research comprising maps, photographs and other documentation held in various historical archives.

The specific objectives of the project are detailed below:

- use of historical survey drawings for comparable investigation relating to building form and function, identification of fixtures and fittings, where visible or accessible;
- provide detailed accounts of fixtures and fittings, decorations and architectural features, where visible or accessible
- provide a photographic record of the structures in context; and
- provide a basic drawn record of the structures supplemented with detailed photography.

Methodology

General

The record will consist primarily of an annotated site plan based on existing drawings of the site and a detailed photographic record of the site, complemented with a report including a written description and analysis of phasing.

The field data will be analysed in the context of a review and examination of cartographic, documentary and other historic sources.

The results of the fieldwork will be documented both in the form of an ordered archive and written account.

The project is to be undertaken according to standards and guidance set out by both the IFA and English Heritage and carried out in accordance to the detailed requirements of this specification.

Site Drawings

Existing drawings of the site will be used to provide a basic annotated block plan of the site, identifying the function of each of the buildings and any significant features. A more thorough measured survey of the site is inappropriate due to the structural condition of most of the buildings in the mill complex.

Additional descriptive and interpretative information will be included as necessary. Specific note will be taken of significant changes in constructional detail or materials, evidence for original machinery and building phases. This will include evidence for blocking, repair, joints, fittings and fixtures, power and processing, and key architectural features where such features are visible or accessible.

Site Photographs

A detailed photographic survey will be undertaken, recording all buildings in their current condition.

The photographic coverage will encompass as a minimum:

- The buildings' external appearance;
- The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas, where visible or accessible;
- Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the buildings' design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs and which is visible or accessible;
- For the interior, detailed views of features of especial architectural interest, fixtures and fittings, evidence of power systems, blockings or jointing relevant to phasing the building, where visible or safely accessible; and
- Place the building within its wider context.

The record will comprise 35mm colour slide photography complimented by black and white images. General external photography and any internal room shots will be undertaken using a monochrome medium format camera. Additional detail shots will be achieved using a 35mm camera. These will include all features of archaeological and architectural interest.

A register of photographs will be maintained relating the record to the written description and site drawings. Viewpoint directions will also be located on a plan of the site. All photographs will include an appropriate scale, where possible. When employed the scale will be positioned so as not to be intrusive.

Written Description

The written description of the buildings will comprise a description of each individual structure and grouping. The buildings' plan, form, fabric, function, age and development sequence will be analysed, and evidence provided to support this analysis, alongside an account of the buildings' past and present use. An account will also be given of the fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the buildings, and its purpose.

Beside the analysis of the standing fabric evident on the site, evidence for the former existence of demolished structures will be provided. Currently obscured areas which may hold information key to our understanding of the buildings' development and where an archaeological watching brief may be required during demolition will be identified.

Documentary and Historical Research

This will comprise an examination and review of documentary, pictorial and cartographic evidence, including the results of previous investigations. The sources consulted will normally include as a minimum:

- Information and oblique aerial photographs held on the Greater Manchester Textile Mills Survey;
- Information held on the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record;
- Collections within the local record office and local studies library;
- VCH, Pevsner, RCHME and other County surveys; and
- Historic maps.

These documents are to be critically examined, catalogued, collated and reproduced where possible. The data retrieved from these records will be integrated into the overall site interpretation and understanding.

Resources

The project manager will be Ian Mellor, Built Heritage Consultant at Scott Wilson. He will be responsible for monitoring all stages of the project. All fieldwork and collation of historical data will be undertaken by Scott Wilson staff fully qualified and experienced in the recording and analysis of historic structures.

The works shall be monitored by Officers of the Local Planning Authority or their advisors who shall be notified of the commencement of site works.

The buildings investigation work is to be undertaken in advance of all site works and will record the buildings as existing.

Health and Safety

Scott Wilson will undertake the site work with due regard to health and safety. A Risk Assessment will be completed prior to any works commencing on site. This will be compiled using national guidelines and in accordance with all health and safety legislation. Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological issues.

Archive Collation and Dissemination of Results

Archive

The archive will be collated, ordered and indexed in accordance with the requirements of MoRPHE (2006). It will include an assessment of both its contents and of the project methodology. The archive will comprise all survey material collected in undertaking the instruction. This will be stored in appropriate archive quality medium.

Following completion of the fieldwork and submission of the final report the contents of the archive will be deposited with Rochdale Local Studies Library, as designated by the Local Planning Authority.

Dissemination

A fully illustrated analytical report will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority upon completion of the fieldwork. The report will include, as a minimum:

- A non-technical summary of the survey's findings;
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of recording;
- Background information to the site, including the site's topography, geology and location details;
- A detailed and illustrated description of the fabric;
- A full and illustrated analysis of the data, complimented by other historical sources as appropriate;
- An assessment of the phasing, dating and development of the buildings on the basis of information collected;
- A summary of results;
- A description of the contents of the project archive, including a list of photographs; and

- A copy of the brief.

Copies of the report will be presented to relevant bodies as directed by the Local Planning Authority to include the client, Rochdale Planning Department, GMAU (to enter on to the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record) and Rochdale Local Studies Library.

OASIS

On completion of the recording work and associated report, Scott Wilson will complete the online OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/. The OASIS (Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) project aims to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. Scott Wilson will contact the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document, by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record may place the information on a website. This procedure will be agreed in writing with Scott Wilson and the client as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record.