

Greenfield House  
Greenfield Mill, Greenfield, Saddleworth,  
Greater Manchester:  
Historic Building Record



April 2013

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OASIS ID: stephenh1-147475

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# Greenfield House

## Greenfield Mill, Greenfield, Saddleworth, Greater Manchester:

### Historic Building Record

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#### SUMMARY

Greenfield House (NGR: SE 01107 03782) was built for James Buckley, owner of Greenfield Mill, and dates from the beginning of the nineteenth century. It is a double pile house with a classical frontage and service wing, but the rear is more in keeping with the local vernacular tradition, and contains some interesting moulded timber window surrounds. The house is listed (grade II), and historic building recording, comprising photographic and drawn surveys, was carried out in April 2013 for Hollow Oak Ltd, to fulfil a condition of planning consent for the change of use to an events venue.

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## **GREENFIELD HOUSE, GREENFIELD MILL, GREENFIELD, SADDLEWORTH, GREATER MANCHESTER:**

### **HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD**

#### **LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS**

Most of the photographs taken during the recording are reproduced at the end of this report; however for a full set of photographs please consult the project archive (see Appendix 2).

#### **Photo Subject**

- |    |  |
|----|--|
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| 3  | The house, from the south-west   |
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## **GREENFIELD HOUSE, GREENFIELD MILL, GREENFIELD, SADDLEWORTH, GREATER MANCHESTER:**

### **HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD**

#### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording at Greenfield House, at Greenfield Mill, in Saddleworth, Greater Manchester. The work was carried out in April 2013 for the developer Hollow Oak Ltd, to discharge a condition attached to planning consent for the building's change of use to an events venue, with ancillary accommodation and extension.
- 1.2 Greenfield House was built in the very early part of the nineteenth century, and was built as the home of the proprietor of the newly established adjacent woollen mill, James Buckley. It is a double pile house, which contains a mixture of classical and local vernacular styles, although its interior has been subject to some change. It has an adjoining single storey wing of outbuildings, also early nineteenth century, and formed part of a substantial estate associated with the mill, but also including pleasure grounds and farmland.
- 1.3 The recording work was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (Appendix 1), and involved historical research, and photographic, drawn and written recording. This report will be submitted to the client, Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council, the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, Oldham Local Studies and Archives, and will also be published on the internet via the OASIS project (identifier: stephenh1-147475).

#### **2 Location and current use**

- 2.1 Greenfield House stands in the valley of the Chew Brook, about 1km to the east of Greenfield village. It occupies its own grounds immediately east of the now defunct Greenfield Mill, about 20m to the south of the brook, with former stables and gardens to the east. Greenfield forms part of the Saddleworth area of Greater Manchester, which was formerly part of the West Riding of Yorkshire. The NGR for the site is SE 01107 03782, the postcode OL3 7NF, and it lies at 180m above sea level (figure 1).
- 2.2 The house and outbuildings are currently disused, with the house latterly having served as a guest house for the present owner, and previously as the mill manager's or owner's residence.

### 3 Planning background

#### 3.1 Greenfield House is listed as having special architectural or historic interest (grade II)<sup>1</sup>:

House. Early C19. For James Buckley - millowner. Ashlar and hammer-dressed watershot stone with a graduated stone slate roof. Double-range plan with 3 bays and 2 storeys. Projecting plinth. Central door with radial fanlight has pilasters and dropped keystone and is flanked by small windows. Bays one and 3 have triple sash windows on each floor with square-cut surrounds and stone separating mullions. Windows have head and sill bands and those on the upper floor retain glazing bars. Central 12-pane sash window to bay 2 first floor. Eaves cornice and gable chimney stacks with moulded oversailing courses. 2 and 3-light mullion gable windows as well as 12-pane sashes. 5, 2 and 5-light recessed flat-faced mullion window to each floor of rear.

#### 3.2 Planning and listed building consents were granted by Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council on 16 November 2010 for the change of use of the building to an events venue with ancillary accommodation and extension. Attached to each consent is a condition requiring that:

No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covering a programme of historic building survey has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The development shall not be occupied until the survey has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the approved WSI and provision made for the analysis and reporting of results. The WSI shall be submitted for consideration in advance of the commencement of the survey and will cover the following:

1. Programme and methodology for documentary investigation and building survey
2. Programme for production and submission of the final report and archive
3. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved WSI.

Following submission of the WSI to the local planning authority in March 2013, this report is now intended to allow this condition to be discharged.

### 4 Previous investigative work

#### 4.1 No detailed architectural or historical investigation of the house appears to have been carried out previously, although it has attracted the attention of local historians, and it was mentioned in an account of the mill itself.<sup>2</sup> Some research was also published in a conservation statement and heritage impact assessment, produced to support the planning application.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> National Heritage List no: 1163032

<sup>2</sup> Beckett, J 1956-1959 A History of Greenfield Mill [in three parts], in *The Archer* [works magazine of Robert Fletcher & Co], Vol 5 p460-466 [part 1], p506-510 [part 2], Vol 6 p12-13 [part 3]

<sup>3</sup> *Greenfield House, Greenfield, Saddleworth: PPS5 Statement* Peter de Figueiredo, June 2010

## **5 Historical background**

- 5.1 Greenfield Mill was established in 1794 by John Whitehead, on land which until 1791 had belonged to James Farrar, the last lord of the manor of Saddleworth. Farrar's estate was shown on a map made in 1770, which indicates that the site of the present mill and house were then undeveloped (figure 3). Whitehead's mill was a water powered woollen mill, one of many built in the Pennines at that time, where cloth production was a thriving industry. During the post-medieval period, domestic woollen cloth production had become an increasingly important element of the economy in the Saddleworth area, in common with adjoining districts, where farming was constrained by the harsh environment and landholdings were generally small, and farming was usually combined with weaving on hand-loom, but from the late eighteenth century mechanization rapidly increased within the textile industry.
- 5.2 In 1799 Whitehead sold the Greenfield estate, including his mill, to a group of individuals including James Buckley and James Bottomley, for the sum of £15,000, though apparently the money was given in trust, ie. it was to be paid over at a future date. The conveyance mentions "two dwelling houses, outhousing and offices" as well as the scribbling, carding and fulling mill, but the dwelling houses probably did not include the present Greenfield House, although it has been suggested that it was in existence as early as 1786, as the property was mentioned in a parish register at that date<sup>4</sup>, but it seems more likely there was another building known by that name, before Buckley built his mill owner's home on land to the east of the new mill. It had certainly been built by 1822, when it was depicted, complete with its added south wing, on a township map (figure 5), and Greenwood seems to show it on his map of Yorkshire of 1818, though the scale is small (figure 4), but it has not been possible to be more precise about the house's date, other than to place it in the date range 1799 to 1818. Beckett also suggests that the house was built before 1786 as two dwellings for John Whitehead, with later alterations creating the present arrangement of a single house with classical front, but this is not a credible account, given the architectural form and detail of the building.
- 5.3 James Buckley became successful in his other business interests and after 1822 ceded the management of Greenfield Mill to his partner James Bottomley, but the company's fortunes waned and in 1839, the property was mortgaged in order to raise funds to erect new mill buildings. Buckley then quitted Greenfield and Bottomley took control; he was listed as living at Greenfield House in 1841, when described as a 55 year old wool manufacturer, and he occupied the house together with his three sons (James, Bramley and Edward), and three female house servants. On his death in 1847 the two younger sons inherited the

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<sup>4</sup> Saddleworth Historical Society gazetteer

business and ran it until 1885, when it was sold to a firm of cotton manufacturers, and in 1920 the estate was acquired by Robert Fletcher, who manufactured cigarette paper there. During this period, Greenfield House was occupied by a series of owners and managers, and although it appears to have remained essentially unaltered (as is suggested by the series of Ordnance Survey maps from 1850 to the 1930s – see figures 6 & 9-11), some change to internal fixtures and fittings undoubtedly took place throughout this period. Also useful are two nineteenth century prints which show the house, albeit from a distance, apparently with the pitched roof over the service wing intact, before it was replaced by the present flat roof (figures 7 & 8).

## 6 Recording methodology

6.1 The recording was carried out in accordance with the written scheme of investigation (Appendix 1), on 8 April 2013, and comprised drawn, photographic and written records. The drawn record involved the production of floor plans of the building at 1:100 scale, based on an existing survey by William McCall Architectural Services, but showing all significant archaeological detail and using conventions based on those specified by English Heritage<sup>5</sup>. The main photographic record was made using a medium format camera with perspective control and other lenses, and black and white film for archival permanence; a second set of photographs was also taken using a digital camera. External and internal shots were taken, in most cases using either a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations as a scale, and their locations are shown on copies of the plans. A selection of the digital photographs are copied in this report, and in the following description they are referred to by numbers in **bold**.

## 7 Description of the building

### General

7.1 The approach to the house is presently from the west, through the mill complex, and there is a gateway with stone gate piers and fitted iron gates, some 80m to the west of the house, which forms a boundary between the industrial and the domestic spheres at this point. Historically however, the “Green Bridge” over the Chew Brook would have served as the entry to the grounds from the long drive up the valley; this bridge was in place by 1850, when there was also the Mill Bridge and the Stable Bridge, which allowed the privacy of the house and grounds to be protected from passing traffic (see figure 6). The grounds now comprise a flat lawned area surrounded by woodland and shrubberies, between the brook and the mill pond to the south, with the house, which is close to square on plan, facing west onto the lawn; its single storey, L-shaped wing of

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<sup>5</sup> English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*



outbuildings adjoins the south side of the house (1). Other buildings in the vicinity include a modern stone-built garage to the east (mid to late twentieth century), with the buildings of the former stables and gardens beyond the boundary wall, 20m or so behind the house.

### **The house**

- 7.2 Greenfield House has an accomplished, symmetrical classical frontage of ashlar gritstone on a substantial plinth course, which was evidently built by a mason or architect who was clearly very familiar with the principles of balance and proportion which it manifests (2). However, the sides and rear are of poorer, hammer-dressed watershot stone, and dressings in these three walls include a number of openings with dressings of local vernacular origin (3-6). In plan, the house is nearly square but comprises parallel front and rear ranges, with all the evidence indicating that it was built in this way from the outset, rather than as the result of enlargement, as has been suggested in one source<sup>6</sup>. The front range is slightly deeper than the rear, and has two storeys in contrast to the rear's three, the latter accommodated by lower ceilings and use of the roof space to form an attic. The two roofs are of equal height, covered with stone slate and separated by a valley; there are four matching gable stacks, all with their original oversailing courses.
- 7.3 The house front has a central doorway based on the Venetian window motif, with flush, flat mullions forming the jambs, a moulded impost band forming the heads of the paired windows, and a round arch with keystone enclosing a fanlight with crocketed glazing bars over the door; the door itself is modern. The projecting sills of the small windows continue to left and right to form a continuous band, running the length of the house front (7-8). The two rooms to either side of the entrance are lit by three-light windows with sashes, and there are identical first floor windows above, as well as a single light sash in the centre at this upper storey. A plain string course runs above the ground floor windows, and there is also a continuous, first floor sill band; a moulded eaves cornice serves as the rainwater trough. Of the five sash windows in the front, only the first floor, north window has the original frames, which in contrast to the other four is unhorned; it has small panes typical of the period (9)
- 7.4 A second, service entrance exists to the house, in its south side, and this is a very plain doorway, now located within a glazed, timber porch. A plain, rectangular window with original sashes lights a first floor room above this, and the south elevation also has a small, two-light window serving the attic, with slender, recessed mullion, and this opening contrasts notably in the quality of the surrounding stonework (10-11). The north elevation has two similar windows, as

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<sup>6</sup> Beckett, *ibid*

well as a third sash lighting the service stair within the rear range, and there is also an inserted, low, three-light window to the front range, most likely twentieth century (13). At the rear of the house the symmetry seen in the front is repeated, but the windows are of a different form, derived from the local vernacular, with recessed, flat mullions and heads, and arranged in five and two light sets, their long proportions at odds with the upright, classical sash windows, most of which are confined to the front range (14,15). Their surrounds are less tidily finished, but bear the characteristic milling or corduroy tooling, typical of the turn of the nineteenth century.

- 7.5 The essential arrangements of the house plan are also typical, with the front range having an entrance hall with stairs, dividing the two principal day rooms, and with access to the rear range, which was largely, but not exclusively a service range.
- 7.6 The front entrance is distinguished, when seen from the interior, by the pair of stained glass windows to either side of the door, with the armorial bearings of the Buckley family to the south and those of the Bottomleys to the north (16-18). According to Beckett, the former's coat of arms was already long established, but this is the only known depiction of the Bottomleys' arms, so it is likely they were created specifically for this window, and possibly after the Bottomleys took possession after 1822. The Buckley arms bear the motto "*Nec temere nec timide*" (neither rash nor timid), while the Bottomley arms read "*felicite, fidele, Her et Fortiter*" (happiness, faith, & strength once again).<sup>7</sup>
- 7.7 The stair hall itself is wide and spacious and contains the open string, dog-leg stair which rises to a half landing (19). The hardwood handrail has plain, square section balusters but with a scrolled end, where there is a single column-shaped baluster. The strings have wave carved ends, and there is a panelled partition below to form an understairs cupboard, which appears late nineteenth or early twentieth century, rather than original to the house (20).
- 7.8 Matching doorways with moulded architraves face each other across the hallway, and form the entrances to the two front day rooms, the north one perhaps the drawing room and the south one the dining room. The doors themselves are twentieth century, but nonetheless of high quality. The north room has a larger and more ornate ceiling cornice, and retains what is probably its original joinery around the doorway and the front window, the former with complex architrave and cornice, the latter incorporating astragal moulding and fluted cornices to the mullions (21-23). Its fireplace has been replaced however. The southern front room, perhaps the dining room originally, is of less interest

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<sup>7</sup> Beckett, *ibid*. He describes the Buckley arms as "Gu., a chevron sa. Between 3 bulls' heads armed proper. Crest on a wreath, a bull's head armed proper."

and the joinery around the window has been replaced, along with the fireplace (24).

- 7.9 The service passage is typically plain, although it would have been frequented by the owner's family who must have used the south-east room, probably the morning or breakfast room. The passage has much plainer, smaller ogee architraves to the doorways than those seen in the front rooms, and leads to the back stairs, although these are currently blocked off with plasterboard (25). There is only a panelled partition separating the breakfast room from the passage, though the room itself has a bold ovolo cornice, but its most distinctive feature is the decoration in the timber around the rear window (26-28). This includes the architrave itself, which has a simple moulding of alternating lozenges and circles, and the mullions, each of which has a recessed panel containing a roll moulding, terminating in a point at its base, with a small concentric circle pattern beneath (29). These are not standard classical motifs and distinguish the rear of the house from the front, and their presence here may be attributable to the use of different craftsmen. Exactly the same decorative scheme is used in the kitchen (30,31), where the site of the former range is now apparent only as a recess in the north wall. The kitchen lies to the north of a narrow central room within the rear range, presently a bathroom, but perhaps a pantry originally.
- 7.10 The dog-leg of the main stairs accommodates a half-landing nearer the top than the bottom, which allows a doorway through to the lower first floor of the rear range (32), with low elliptical arch and rather plain moulded imposts. There are three doorways off the landing in the front range, all with identical architraves and six panel doors, which are thought at least in part to be early twentieth century replacements. The two bedrooms in the south part of the front range (33) appear to result from the division of a larger room, as they share a chimney breast (with fireplace or fireplaces entirely removed), and are separated only by a stud partition, but the west room does have a ceiling cornice around its full perimeter, which is entirely lacking from the east room. The larger north bedroom also has a cornice, and a modern en suite bathroom.
- 7.11 The service stair rises to a large landing or passage within the rear range, lit by a walk-in window in the north wall (34). There are three rooms off this, the larger two having been heated bedrooms originally (though all fireplaces have been removed), with the smaller third, central one perhaps a box room or servant's room. They are not of the quality of the front rooms, but despite their smaller size and lower ceilings, they would have made adequate bedrooms for children or visitors. As with the rooms directly below them, they have decorated joinery to the windows, which is slightly different in each case. Both windows have an unusual and slightly primitive-looking crest motif over the centre, with simple chevron moulding and concentric circles at the outer ends. The architraves have

further wave-profile moulding decorated with lozenges, and a continuous band of crenellations to sides and top, while the timber sills have fluted edges. In the south-east room, the mullions have geometric mouldings, while those in the north-east room have decoration depicting a slender flower, with short roll mouldings above, similar to those on the ground floor (35-39).

- 7.12 A narrow, plain stair also leads up to the attic (confined to the rear range), and of little interest. The two queen-strut trusses limit access through this area, and their tie beams are at waist height, although a way has been made through the north one. There has been some alteration on this floor and it is not entirely certain that all of the space was habitable, or was partly for storage, although it may have served as sleeping quarters for servants (41-43). The roof structure is entirely of softwood, and has tusk-tenoned purlins, which are characteristic of the period. The same roof structure exists in the front range, though it can only be viewed through a small ceiling hatch.

### **Service wing**

- 7.13 The single storey wing attached to the south side of the house comprises a range of domestic outbuildings, the development of which is not fully clear, though maps do indicate it was in place by 1822 (figure 5). As the wing is not quite perpendicular to the house, but is some skewed by some 3 degrees, it seems likely that the south end of the wing was originally a separate, detached structure, which was extended northwards to join the house.
- 7.14 The north part of the service wing has a colonnaded west front (44,45), with three of the columns being of reinforced concrete (only apparent where spalled), the fourth of timber, and this supports a flat roof, also of reinforced concrete, across the entire wing. These modern components are thought to be a mid twentieth century alteration, but there is no visible evidence for any earlier roof structure in the house's south gable. The colonnade forms a covered passage along the front, linking the service entrance to the house with most of the outbuildings (46).
- 7.15 The historic west front of the wing, within the passage, is fronted with ashlar sandstone, most of it punch-dressed with drafted margins, but the five doorways within this wall all have rusticated surrounds, and flat stone lintels cut with grooves so as to resemble composite arches (47,48), an accomplished and competent attempt at achieving a classical appearance using motifs which do not appear in the house itself. At the rear, the main walling stone is similarly finished with drafted margins (49, 50), and this is used for the window dressings as well, giving a plainer finish here, which is nonetheless of better quality than the rear of the house. A dog-leg arrangement is used to join the wing to the house, and it can be seen clearly that this later stonework has been cut into the earlier quoins

of the house. The narrow northernmost unit within the wing forms a passage, but the other four rooms, which are of equal sizes, appear to have been stores: in one case there is a surviving timber shelf, but their exact purposes are uncertain (51).

- 7.16 The more irregular block forming the south end of the wing is faced on the west and north sides with similar large blocks of ashlar with rusticated quoins and doorways, but the south elevation, which is partly below ground level, is of coursed rubble similar to that at the rear of the house itself, and there are blocked openings within it near the top, to suggest that there was once an upper storey before the present flat roof was created (52, 53). The large window in the south wall is evidently secondary, or a modern enlargement. The core of this block is formed by two main rooms: the west one is thought to have been a wash-house, and has its original six panelled, counter-boarded door, a large fireplace in the south wall, a stone slab in the north-west corner, and steel rails suspended from the reinforced concrete roof, presumably used to hang clothes from (54). An alternative use for this room might have been butchery, though that seems unlikely so close to the house. The room to its east is a barrel-vaulted larder or wine cellar, with stone shelves along the sides (55). There are three other peripheral rooms, one a small coal store at present, but they are all undistinguished and quite what functions they served historically is unknown. They may be later in date than the two principal rooms, and were perhaps added when the south end was joined to the house.

## **8 Conclusion**

- 8.1 Greenfield House is a highly significant historic building which exhibits a combination of vernacular and classical architecture within a short period of construction in the early nineteenth century. As such, it is one of a group of houses in the Saddleworth area which belong to this transition period, others including the Oddfellows Club in Denshaw and 70 Denshaw Road, Linfitts<sup>8</sup>. Built by a prosperous manufacturer apparently enjoying the rewards of the thriving woollen trade, it is also highly valuable and distinctive, in that it formed the focus of a rural estate of which the mill was a key part, and the landscape in which mill, owner's house, grounds and stables, as well as other buildings associated with the industry such as workers' housing (some incorporating loom shops for the home-based weavers<sup>9</sup>) survives largely intact. Despite relatively minor changes over time, the house and attached service wing remain largely as they were when built shortly after 1800, and contain a number of individual features of significance, such as the stained glass, and distinctive carved joinery which adorns the windows in the rear range.

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<sup>8</sup> Smith, W J 1987 *Saddleworth Buildings*

<sup>9</sup> cf. Stephen Haigh Buildings Archaeologist, 2011 *New Barn, Bradbury's Lane, Greenfield, Oldham, Greater Manchester: Historic Building Record*

## Appendix 1: Written scheme of investigation

### GREENFIELD HOUSE, CHEW VALLEY ROAD, GREENFIELD, SADDLEWORTH OL3 7NF:

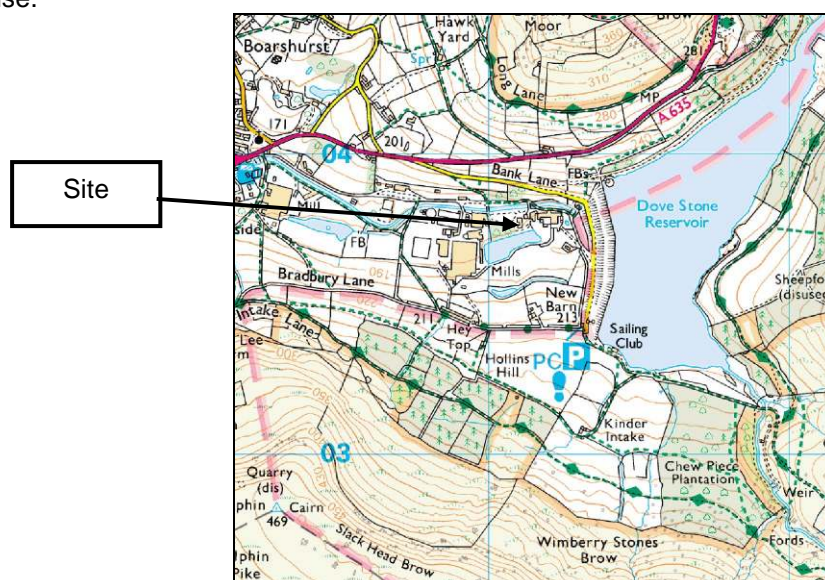
#### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

## 1 Introduction

1.1 This written scheme of investigation sets out the work proposed for historic building recording at Greenfield House, as required by a condition attached to planning and listed building consents for a development by Hollow Oak Ltd (application nos: PA/058460/10). It is based on current standards and procedures set by English Heritage.<sup>10</sup>

## 2 Location and description

2.1 The site lies at NGR SE 01107 03782, about 1km east of Greenfield, within the Greenfield Mills complex, on the south bank of the Chew Brook. It comprises a former mill owner's house.



Location map<sup>11</sup>

## 3 Project context

3.1 Planning and listed building consents were granted by Oldham BC on 16 November 2010 for the change of use of the building to an events venue with ancillary accommodation and extension. Attached to each consent is a condition requiring that: No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covering a programme of historic building survey has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The development shall not be occupied until the survey has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the approved WSI and provision made for the analysis and reporting of results. The WSI shall be submitted for consideration in advance of the commencement of the survey and will cover the following:

1. Programme and methodology for documentary investigation and building survey

<sup>10</sup> *Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice* 2006

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2. Programme for production and submission of the final report and archive
  3. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved WSI.
- Reason - In accordance with PPS5 policy HE12, to record and advance the understanding of the significance of the heritage asset

#### **4 Archaeological and historical background**

- 4.1 Greenfield House is listed as a building of special architectural or historic interest, grade II:  
Early C19. For James Buckley – mill owner. Ashlar and hammer-dressed watershot stone with a graduated stone slate roof. Double-range plan with 3 bays and 2 storeys. Projecting plinth. Central door with radial fanlight has pilasters and dropped keystone and is flanked by small windows. Bays one and 3 have triple sash windows on each floor with square-cut surrounds and stone separating mullions. Windows have head and sill bands and those on the upper floor retain glazing bars. Central 12-pane sash window to bay 2 first floor. Eaves cornice and gable chimney stacks with moulded oversailing courses. 2 and 3-light mullion gable windows as well as 12-pane sashes. 5, 2 and 5-light recessed flat-faced mullion window to each floor of rear.
- 4.2 A good introduction to and summary of the historical background and architectural significance is provided in the *PPS5 Statement* on the house<sup>12</sup> submitted with the applications. This document will be used as a starting point for the new research proposed below.

#### **5 Aims of the project**

- 5.1 The conversion of the building will lead to the loss of some historic features and character, and the aim of the project is to identify and record significant evidence relating to the building's historical significance, character and development, by photographs, drawings and a written report, and place this in the public domain.

#### **6 Methodology**

- 6.1 Recording will be carried out before any work begins on the building and will include drawn, photographic and written records and historical research.
- 6.2 A desk-based study of the site would take place, which would examine historic maps and other readily available documents, photographs and secondary sources held at Oldham Local Studies.
- 6.3 The drawn record will comprise floor plans of the building at 1:100 scale. Drawings would be based on an existing survey, although this would be checked for accuracy and amended where necessary, and conventions used would be those specified by English Heritage.<sup>13</sup>
- 6.4 An external and internal photographic record will be made of the building (where access permits), using a medium format camera with black and white film in the interest of archival stability, together with digital photographs using a 10 mega pixel camera. A photographic scale will be included in shots where appropriate and feasible. Prints will be produced at 5 x 7". Positions of the photographs will be marked on copies of the survey plans.

#### **7 Report preparation**

- 7.1 A report on the recording, including a detailed description of the building and a discussion of the evidence for its history, development and significance, will be

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<sup>12</sup> June 2010, by Peter De Figueiredo, Historic Buildings Adviser

<sup>13</sup> English Heritage 2008 *Understanding Historic Buildings*

produced within 8 weeks of completion of the fieldwork. Copies will be supplied to the client, Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council, and the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record. It will also be published on the internet via the OASIS project.

- 7.2 The report will be illustrated appropriately, with modern location and historic maps, survey drawings, photograph location plans, and selected photographs.

## **8 Archive deposition**

- 8.1 The project archive will be submitted to Oldham Local Studies, on completion and receipt of approval from all parties.

## **9 Timetable**

- 9.1 The work is expected to take place during March 2013. The data gathering stage should take one week to complete, with the report being submitted by 1 May 2013.

## **10 Personnel**

- 10.1 All work would be undertaken personally by Stephen Haigh (MA), a respected buildings archaeologist, with many years experience of investigating and recording historic buildings in the north of England, and who has recently undertaken similar recording projects in Greater Manchester<sup>14</sup>, where he is included on a list of contractors suitable for historic building recording.

© Stephen Haigh  
12 March 2013  
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<mailto:enquiries@stephenhaigh.co.uk>  
Tel: 01535 658925

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<sup>14</sup> eg between 2009 and 2011: at New Barn, Greenfield; the barn at Audenshaw Lodge (Tameside); Stormer Hill Bar House (Rochdale) and 241 Kempnough Hall Road (Salford)



## Appendix 2: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with Oldham Local Studies and Archives

Archive contains:

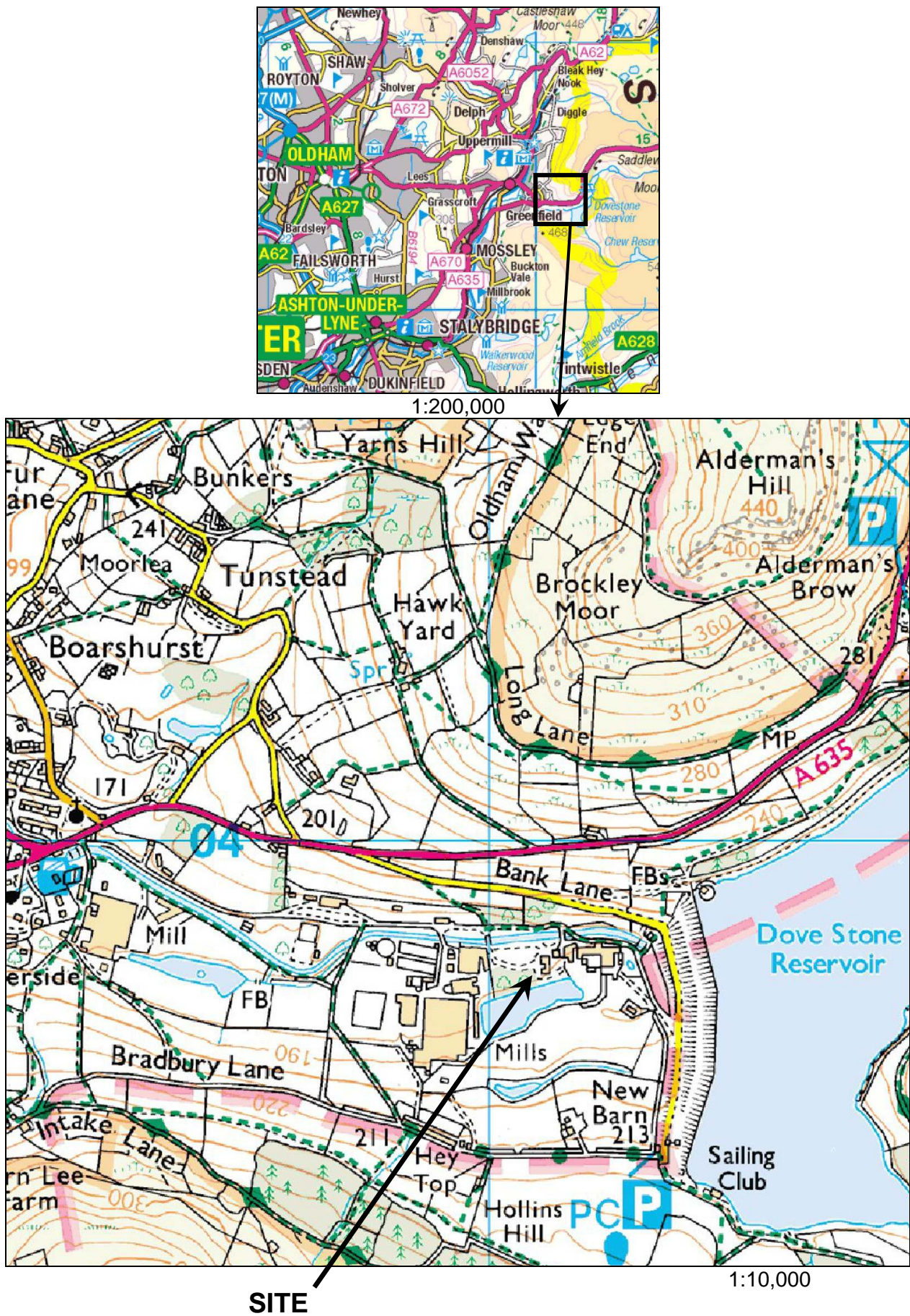
- a copy of the report
- full set of black and white photographs and negatives
- full set of colour digital prints
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

### Complete list of photographs taken

NB: The same numbering sequence is used for both digital and black and white photographs. Film and frame numbers refer to black and white photographs only.

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
1	2	7	General view of the house and service wing, from the west
2	1	12	The west front of the house
3	1	11	The house, from the south-west
-	2	5	The house, from the south-west
4	1	13	The house, from the north-west
5	1	15	The house, from the north-east
6	1	1	The rear elevation
7	1	17	The front entrance
8	1	18	Detail of fanlight over front entrance
9	2	1	Detail of window with original sashes in front elevation (first floor, north window)
10	1	9	The south elevation, taken across the flat roof of the service wing
11	2	4	Detail of window with original sashes, in south elevation (first floor)
12	2	3	Detail of chimney stack (front range, south gable)
13	1	16	Detail of inserted window, to front range, north gable
14	1	6	The rear elevation, from the south-east
	1	5	The rear elevation, from the south-east
15	1	4	Detail of kitchen window, exterior
16	2	15	The entrance hall, showing the front doorway flanked by stained glass
17	2	17	Detail of stained glass showing the Buckley armorial bearings
18	2	16	Detail of stained glass showing the Bottomley armorial bearings
19	2	18	The entrance hall, showing the foot of the stairs
20	3	1	Detail of stair string, with later partition beneath
21	3	3	The north-west ground floor room (drawing room?), from the south-west
22	3	6	Detail of door case within north-west ground floor room (drawing room?)
-	3	4	Detail of front window, drawing room
23	3	5	Detail of panelling and moulding to mullion, front window, drawing room
24	3	7	The south-west ground floor room (dining room?), from the south-west
25	3	10	The service passage in the rear range, from the south
26	3	9	Panelling in east side of service passage, forming side of breakfast or morning room
27	3	15	The south-east ground floor room (breakfast/morning room), from the north-east
28	3	11	Rear window in the breakfast/morning room

29	3	12	Detail of decoration to rear window in the breakfast/morning room
-	3	13	Detail of decoration to rear window in the breakfast/morning room
30	3	16	Rear window in the kitchen
31			Detail of decoration to kitchen window
32	3	17	Landing on first floor, front range, from the north-west
-	3	18	North-west first floor room, showing front window
33	4	1	Paired doorways in south side of first floor landing
34	4	4	Top of back stairs in rear range, with walk-in window beyond
35	4	3	The south-east first floor room, from the west, showing decorated window
36	4	10	Detail of decoration to window, south-east first floor room
37	4	5	North-east first floor room, showing decorated window
38	4	9	Detail of decoration to window, north-east first floor room
39	4	6	Detail of decoration to window, north-east first floor room
-	4	7	Detail of decoration to window, north-east first floor room
40	4	11	Detail of door to north-east, first floor room
41	4	12	The south roof truss in rear range
42	4	13	The south attic room, rear range
43	4	15	The north attic room, rear range
44	2	9	The service wing, from the west
45	2	6	The colonnaded west front to the service wing
46	2	11	The covered passage along the service wing, from the north
47	2	10	Detail of doorway in west front of the north arm of the service wing
48	2	13	Detail of rustication and other stone details, west front of service wing
49	1	3	East side of the service wing, from the north-east
50	1	7	Detail of stonework in east side of the service wing
51	4	16	One of the four store rooms in the north arm of the service wing
52	1	10	The south end of the service wing, from the south-west
53	2	12	The south end of the service wing, from the north-east
54	4	18	The wash-house in the south part of the service wing
55	4	17	The vaulted room in the south part of the service wing



**SITE**

**Figure 2: Location maps**

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Chew Brook

to Green Bridge

lawn

modern garage

former stables etc

Greenfield House

service wing

to mill

GREENFIELD HOUSE  
GREENFIELD MILL, GREENFIELD  
SADDLEWORTH, GREATER MANCHESTER  
(SE 01107 03782):  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

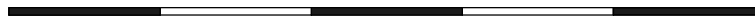
FIGURE 2:  
SITE PLAN

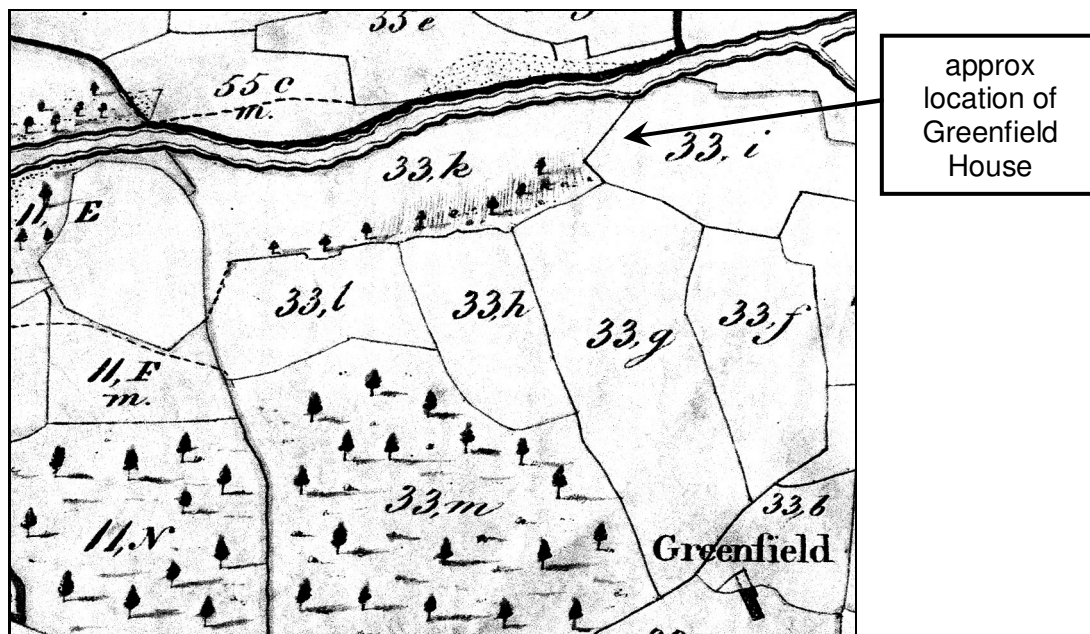
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DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2013

STEPHEN HAIGH  
Buildings Archaeologist

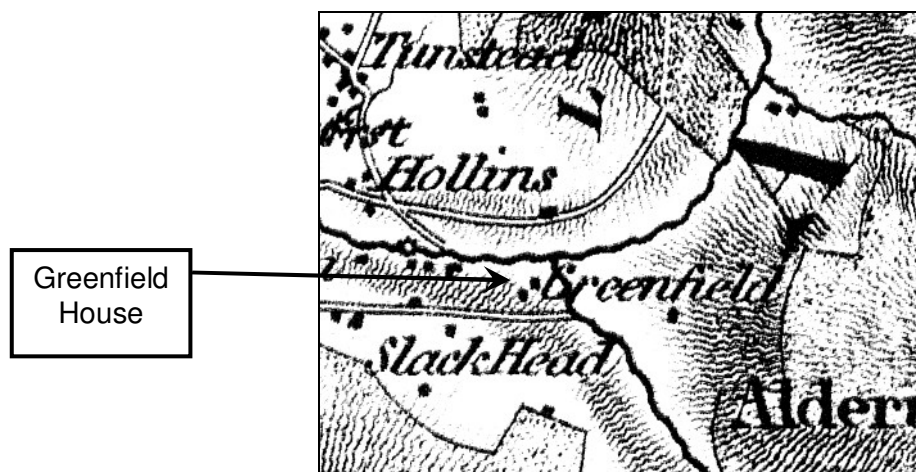
50m





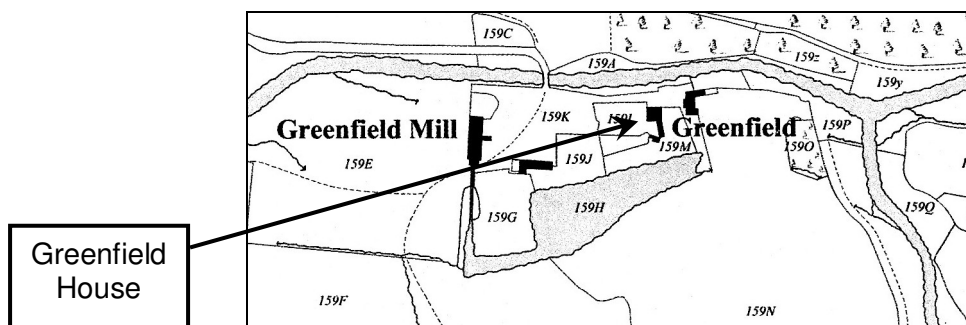
**Figure 3: Map of 1770**

This pre-dates the establishment of both Greenfield Mill and House  
*Plan of the Inclosure in the parish of Saddleworth belonging to James Farrar Esq, surveyed by John Lees in 1770 and copied by Joel Hawkyard in 1825*  
 Reproduced from Buckley, M et al, 2010 *Saddleworth Surveyed Vol II*



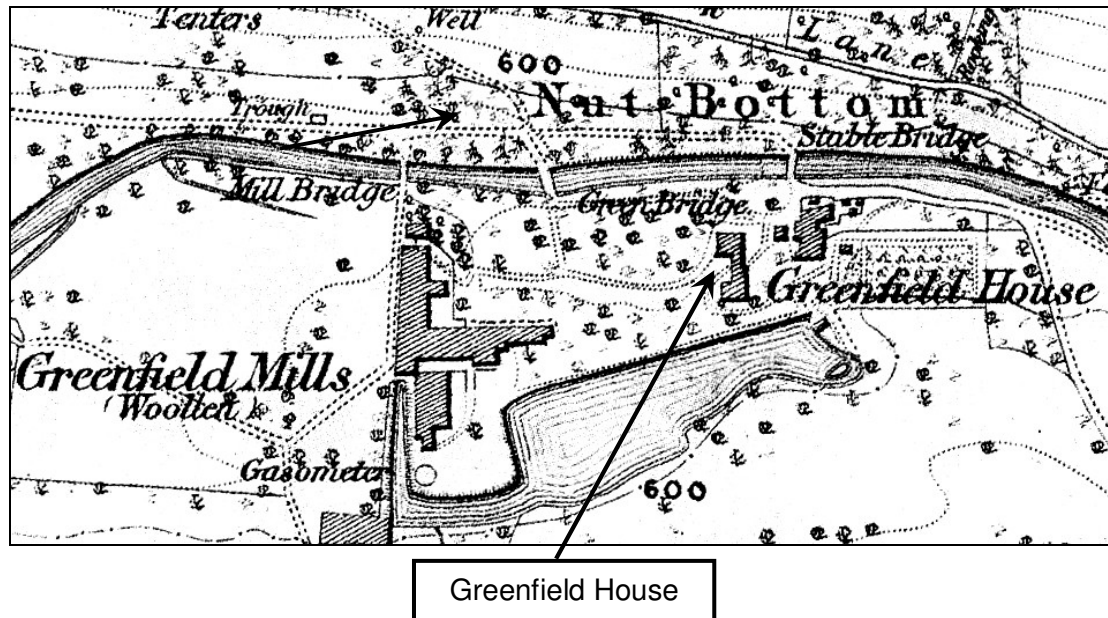
**Figure 4: Map of 1818**

At a small scale, but buildings are shown at the present site  
*Greenwood's Map of Yorkshire, 1818*  
 Reproduced from Buckley, M et al, 2007 *Saddleworth Surveyed Vol I*

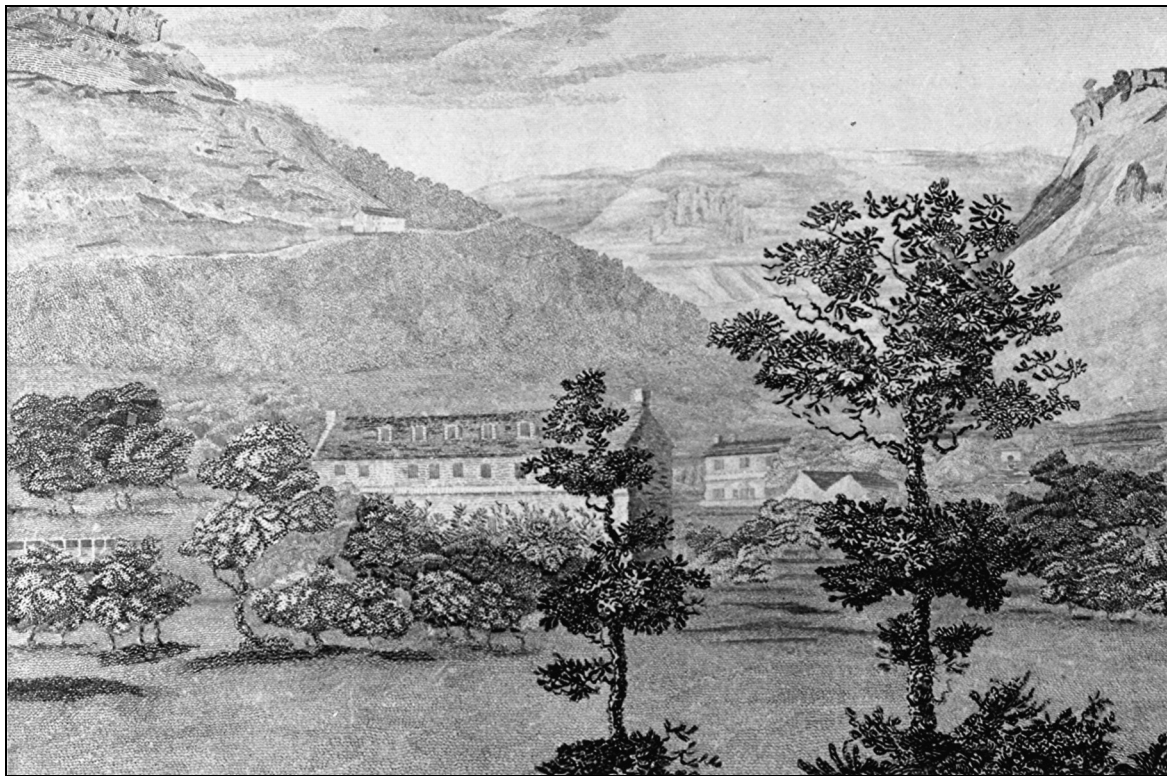


**Figure 5: Map of 1822**

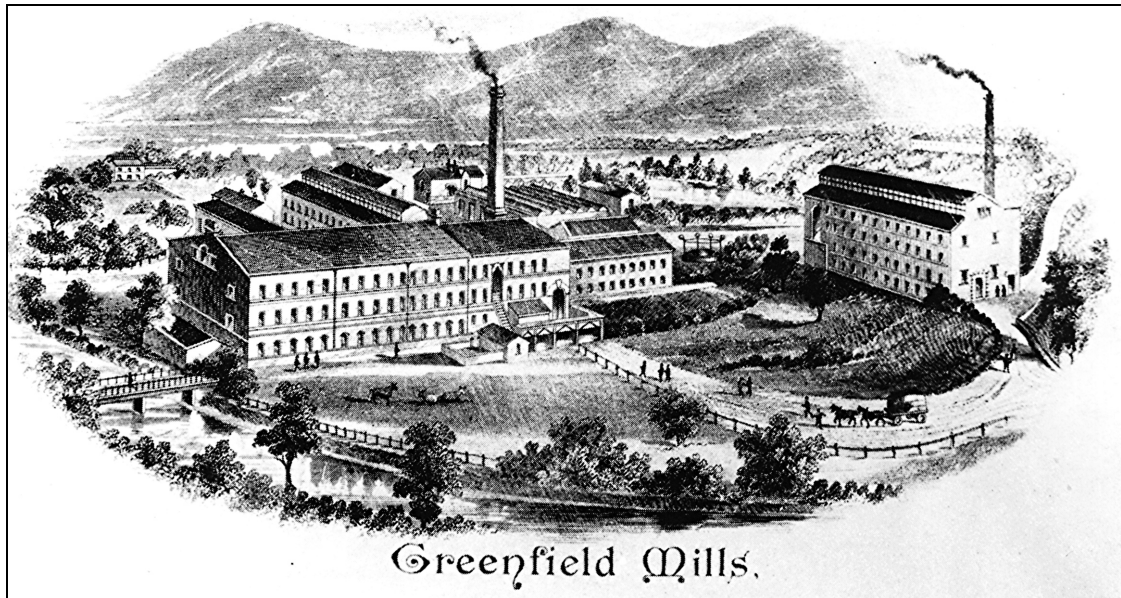
The house is clearly shown with its southern wing  
*Plan of the Township of Quick and Parish of Saddleworth... 1822*  
 Reproduced from Buckley, M et al, 2010 *Saddleworth Surveyed Vol II*



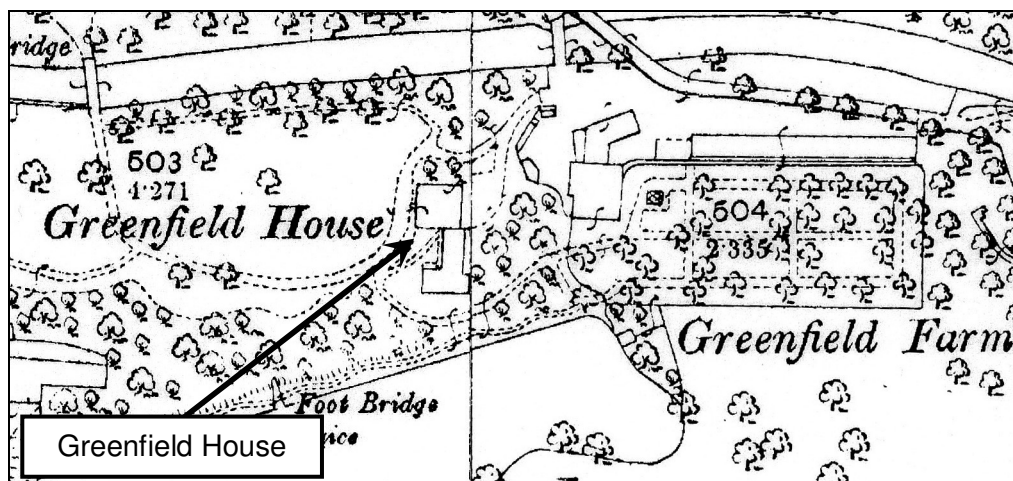
**Figure 6:** Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map (enlarged)  
Published 1854 (surveyed 1849-51); Yorkshire, sheet 271



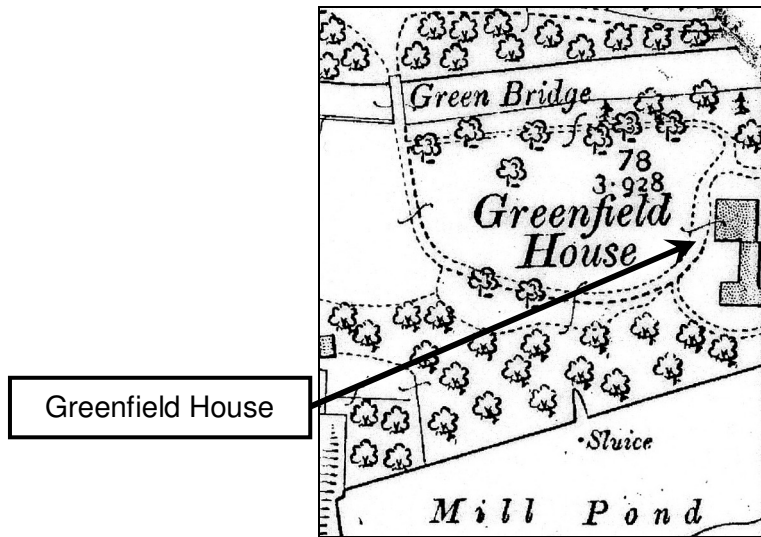
**Figure 7:** Print from mid nineteenth century, showing the house from the south-west, beyond the mill.  
This seems to show the original roof over the service wing.  
Reproduced by courtesy of Saddleworth Museum Archives.



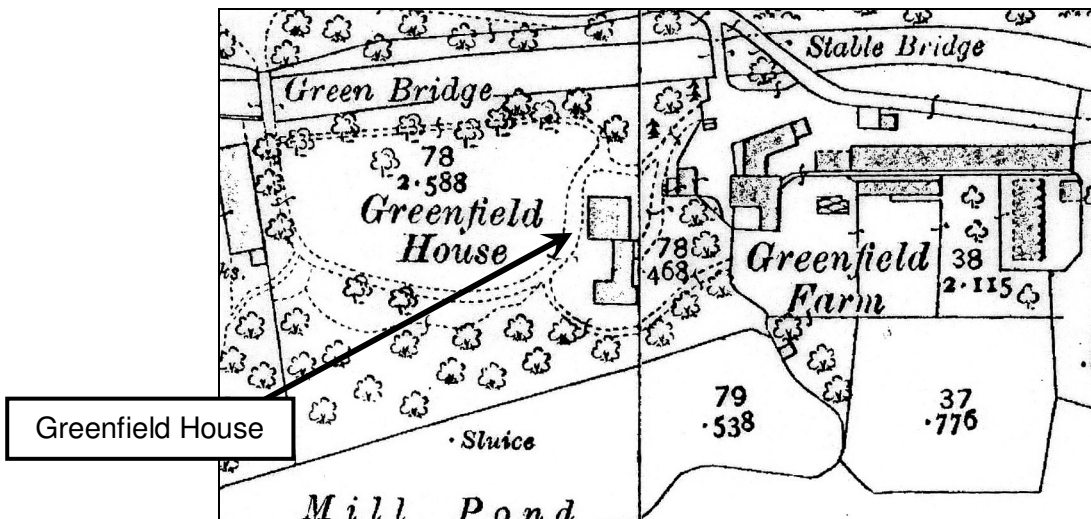
**Figure 8:** Print from the late nineteenth century, showing the house from the north-west, beyond the mill. This also seems to show the original roof over the service wing. Reproduced courtesy of Saddleworth Museum Archives.



**Figure 9:** Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map  
Published 1892-4 (surveyed 1889); Yorkshire, sheets 271.13 & 14

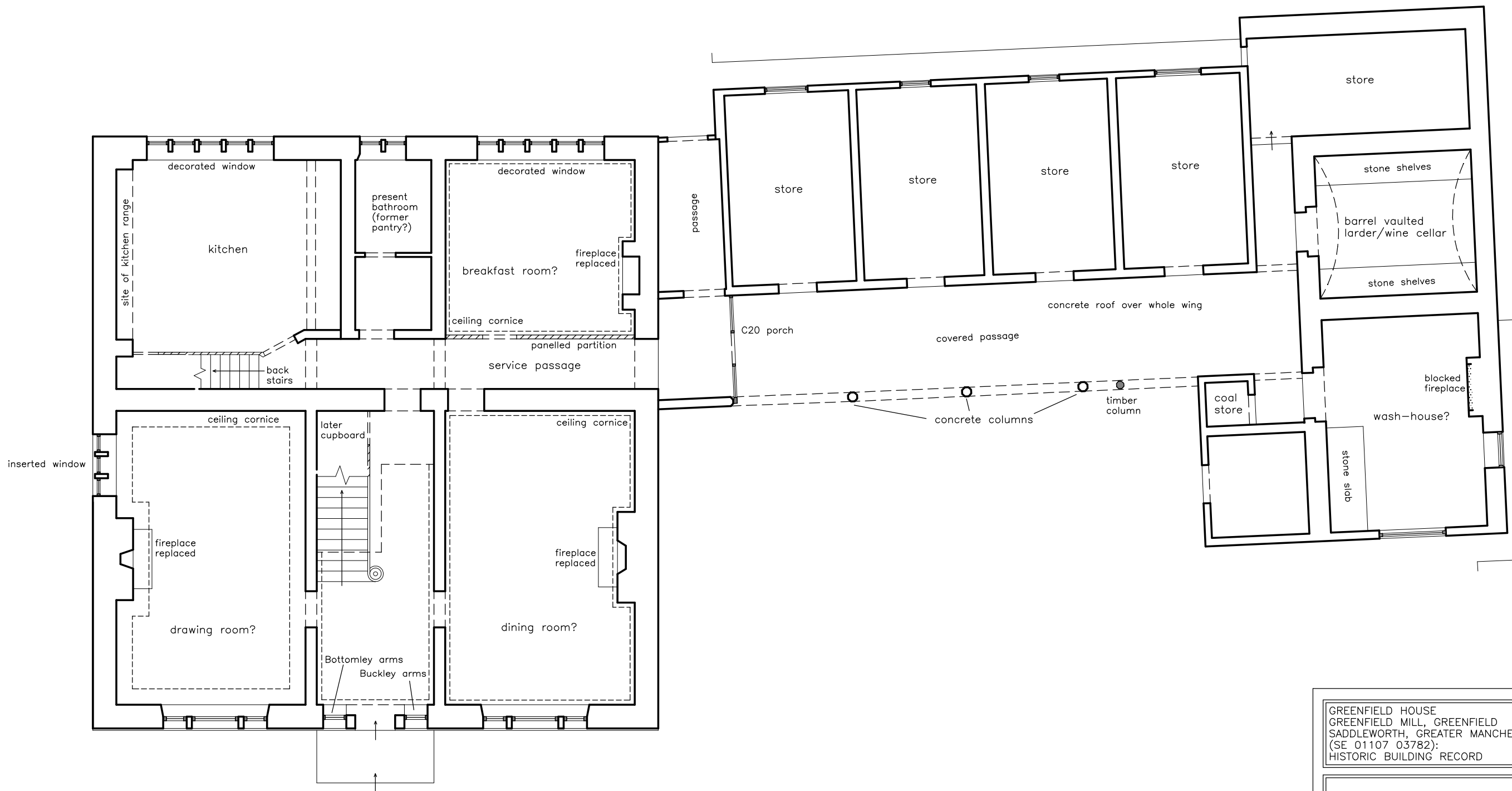


**Figure 10:** Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map  
Published 1906 (revised 1904); Yorkshire, sheet 271.13

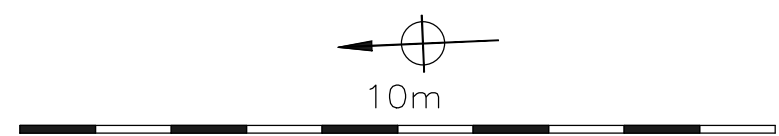


**Figure 11:** Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map  
Published 1932 (revised 1929); Yorkshire, sheets 271.13 & 14





↑ step up  
 [hatched box] blocking/infill



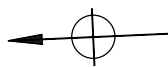
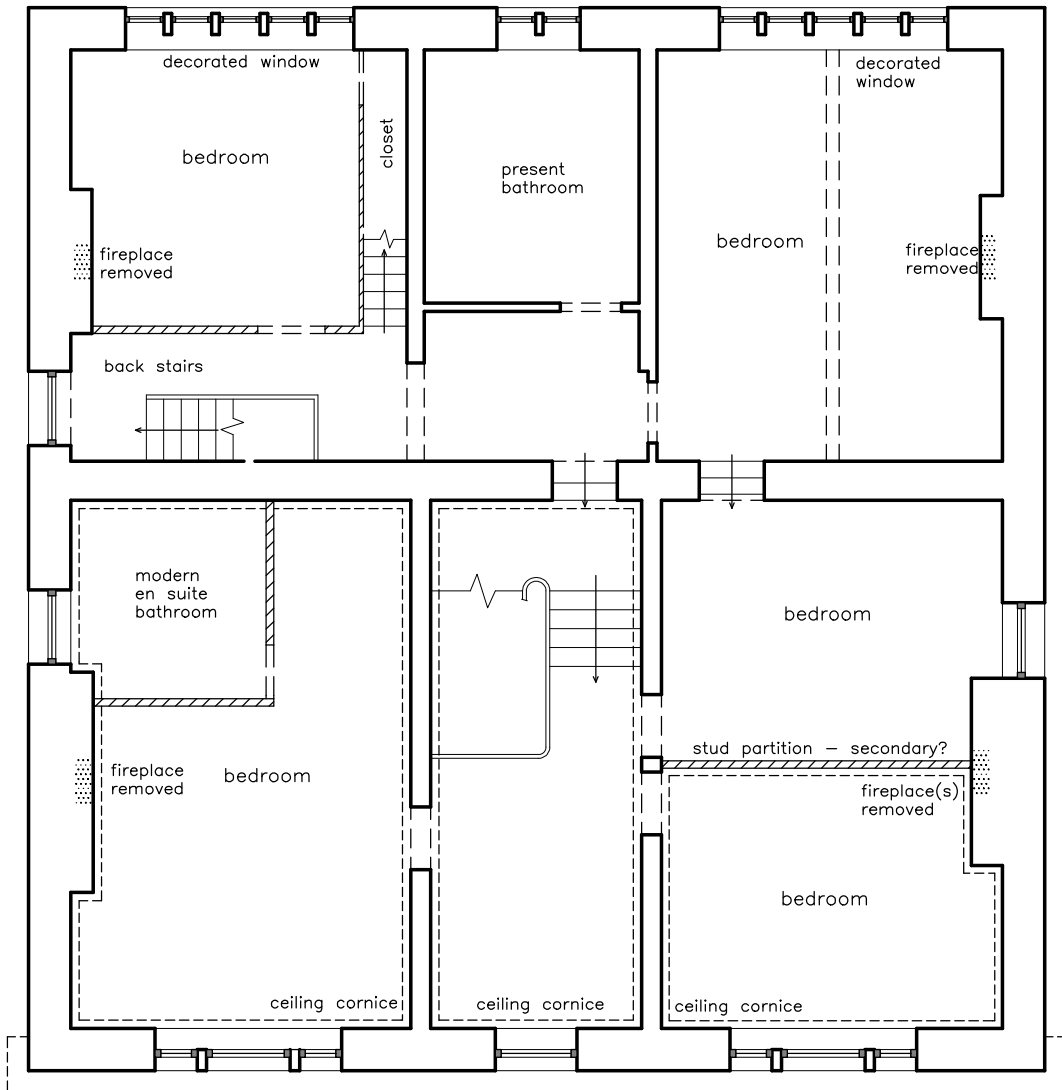
GREENFIELD HOUSE  
 GREENFIELD MILL, GREENFIELD  
 SADDLEWORTH, GREATER MANCHESTER  
 (SE 01107 03782):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 12:  
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)  
 DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2013

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist





10m



GREENFIELD HOUSE  
 GREENFIELD MILL, GREENFIELD  
 SADDLEWORTH, GREATER MANCHESTER  
 (SE 01107 03782):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 13:  
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

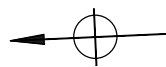
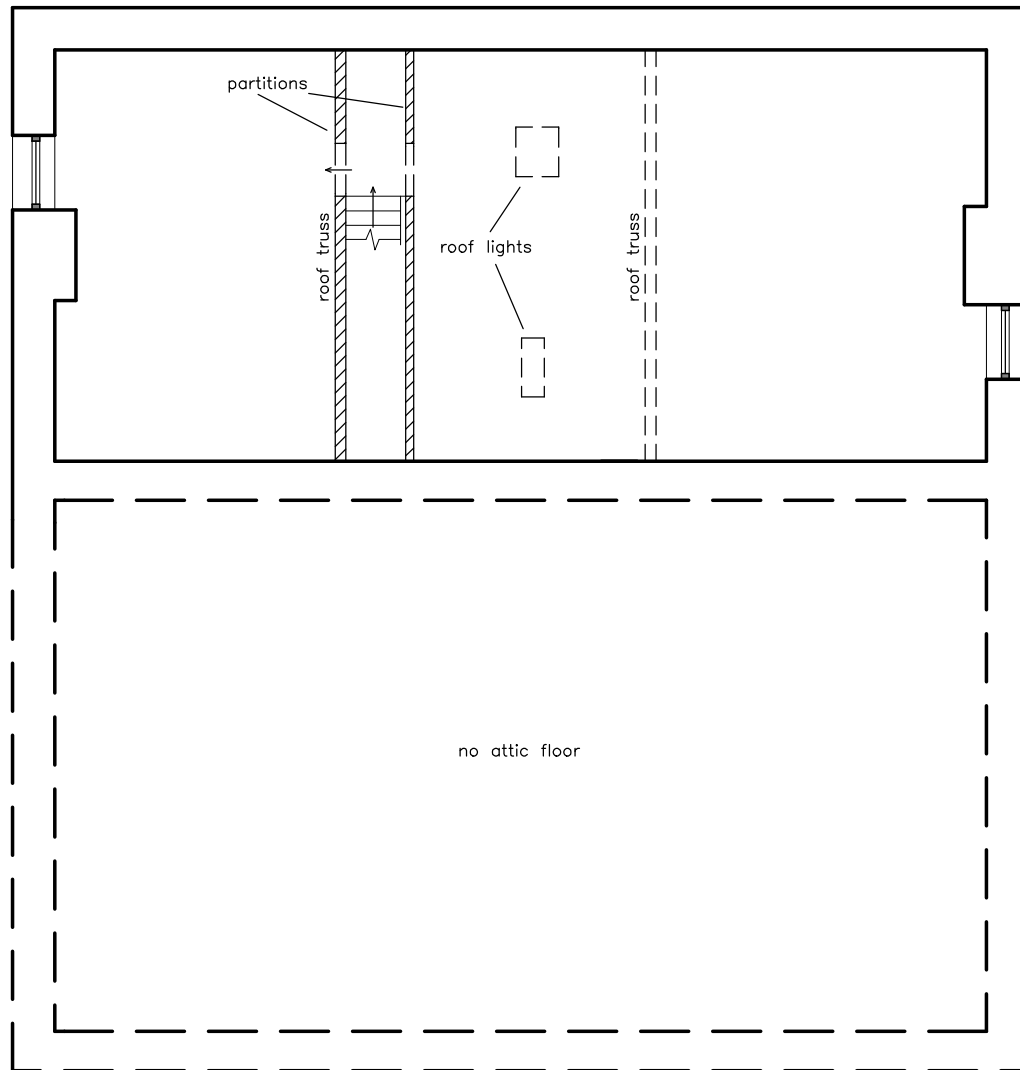
SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2013

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 Buildings Archaeologist

↑ step up

█ blocking/infill



10m



GREENFIELD HOUSE  
 GREENFIELD MILL, GREENFIELD  
 SADDLEWORTH, GREATER MANCHESTER  
 (SE 01107 03782):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 14:  
 ATTIC FLOOR PLAN

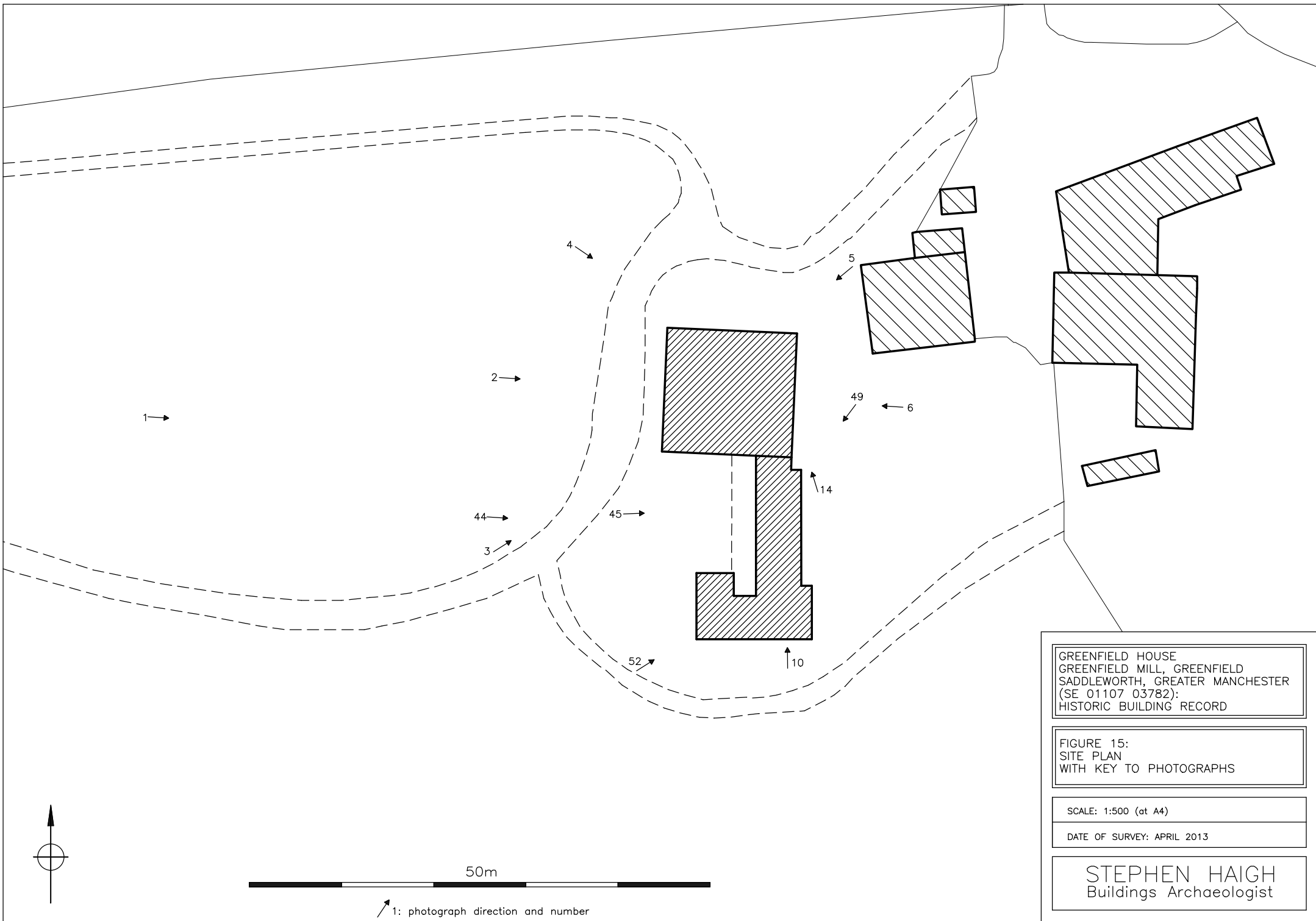
SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2013

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist

↑ step up

 blocking/infill



GREENFIELD HOUSE  
 GREENFIELD MILL, GREENFIELD  
 SADDLEWORTH, GREATER MANCHESTER  
 (SE 01107 03782):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

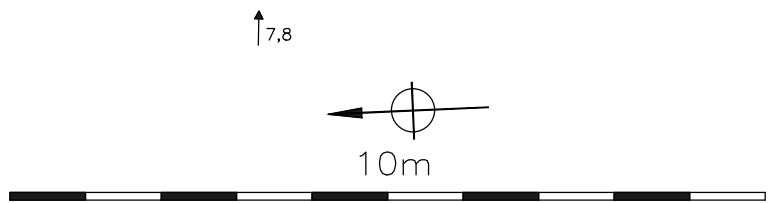
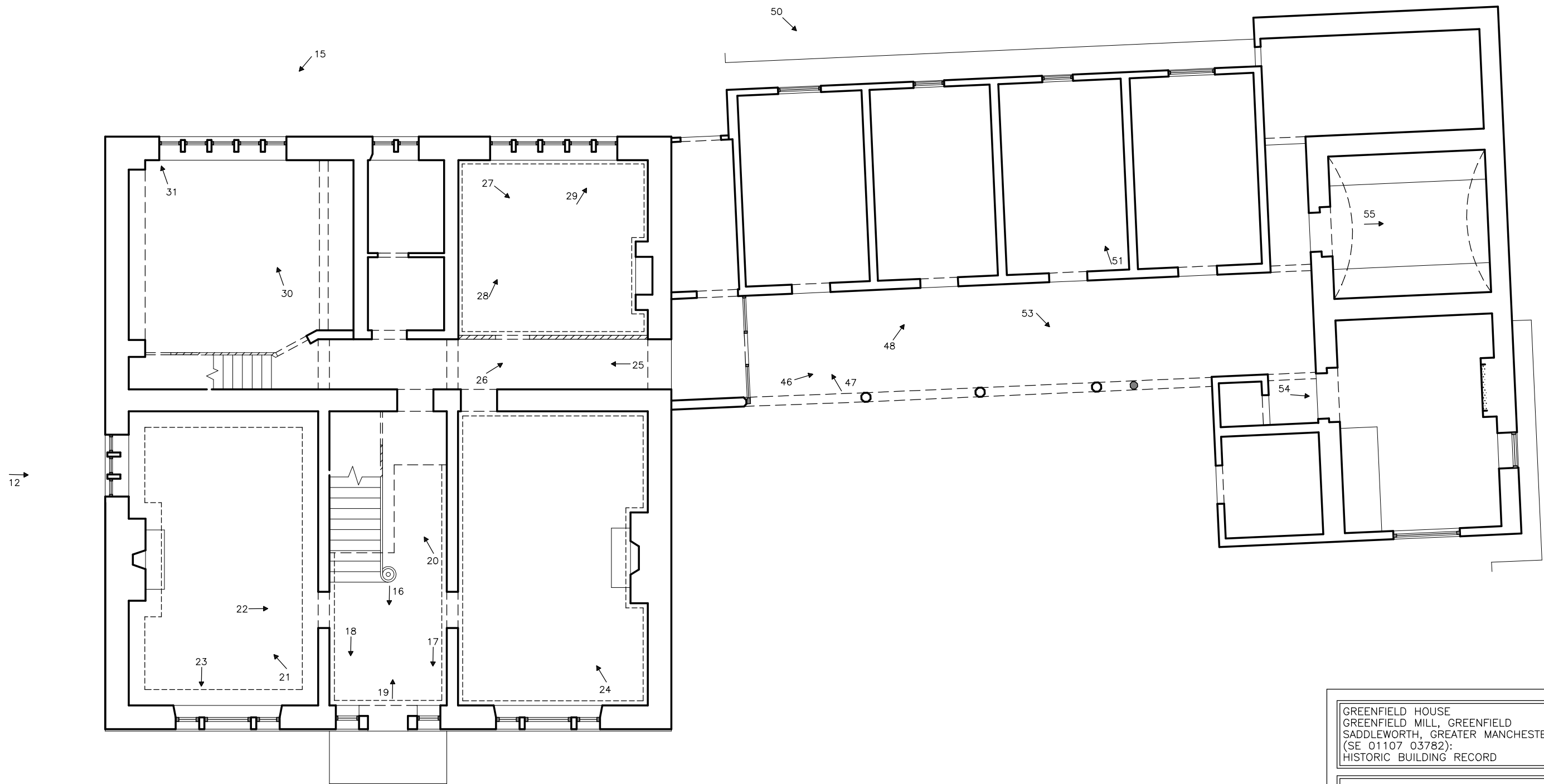
FIGURE 15:  
 SITE PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:500 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2013

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 Buildings Archaeologist



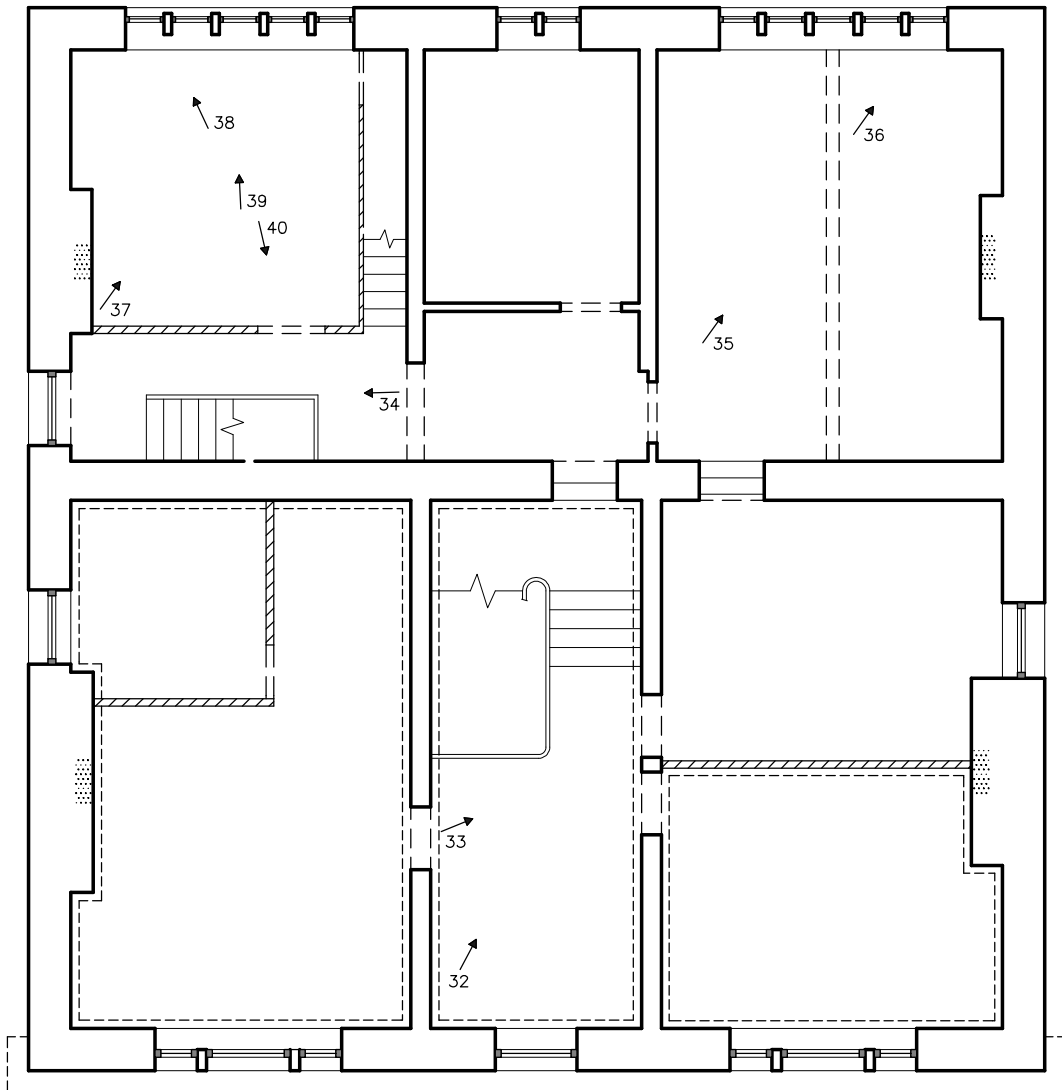


↗ 1: photograph direction and number

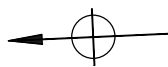
<p>GREENFIELD HOUSE          GREENFIELD MILL, GREENFIELD          SADDLEWORTH, GREATER MANCHESTER          (SE 01107 03782):          HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD</p>
<p>FIGURE 16:          GROUND FLOOR PLAN          WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS</p>
<p>SCALE: 1:100 (at A3)</p>
<p>DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2013</p>
<p>STEPHEN HAIGH          Buildings Archaeologist</p>







↑ 9



10m



GREENFIELD HOUSE  
 GREENFIELD MILL, GREENFIELD  
 SADDLEWORTH, GREATER MANCHESTER  
 (SE 01107 03782):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

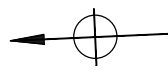
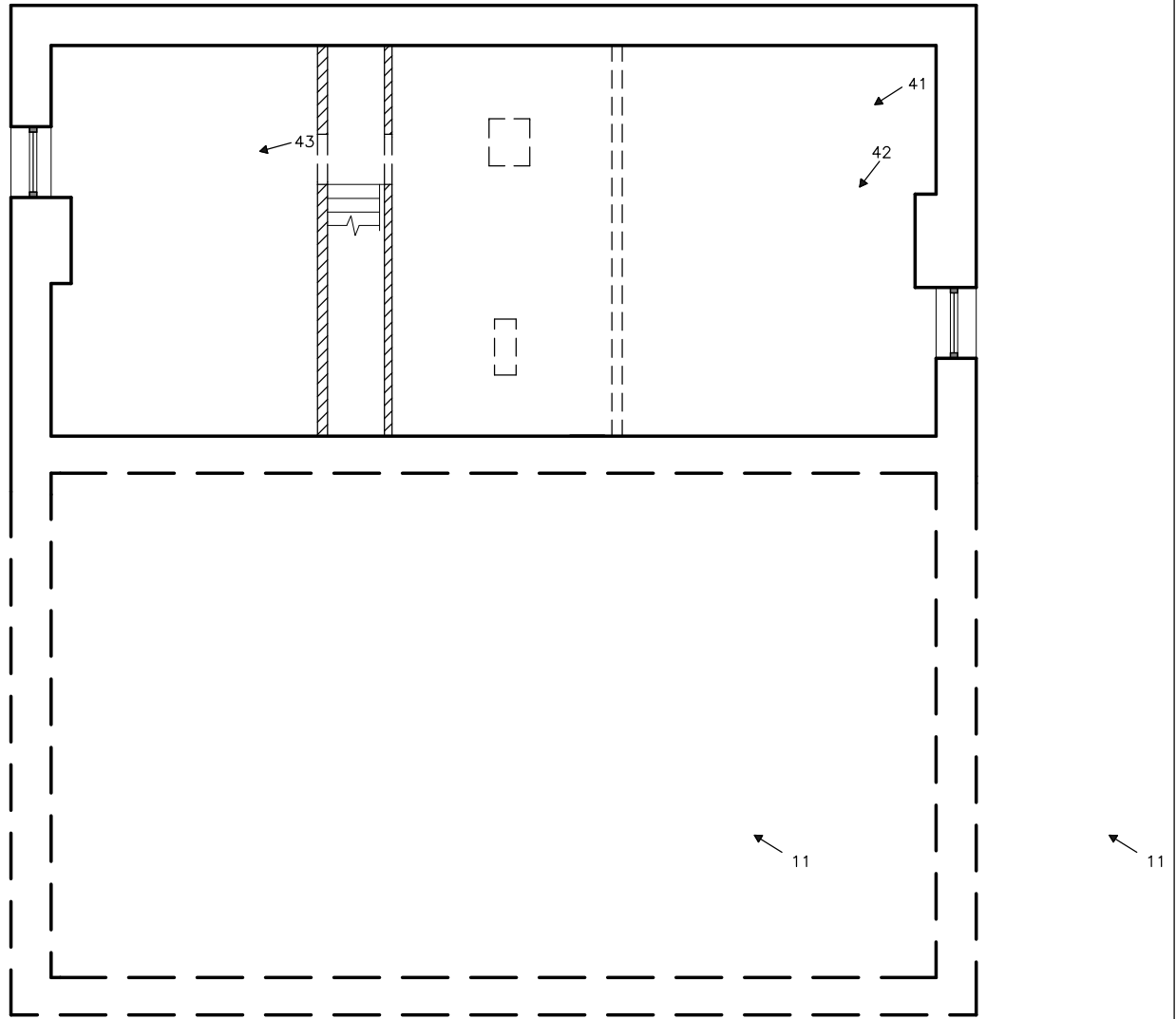
FIGURE 17:  
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2013

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist

↗ 1: photograph direction and number



10m



GREENFIELD HOUSE  
 GREENFIELD MILL, GREENFIELD  
 SADDLEWORTH, GREATER MANCHESTER  
 (SE 01107 03782):  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 18:  
 ATTIC FLOOR PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: APRIL 2013

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



↗ 1: photograph direction and number



Photo 1: General view of the house and service wing, from the west



Photo 2: The west front of the house



Photo 3: The house, from the south-west



Photo 5: The house, from the north-east



Photo 6: The rear elevation

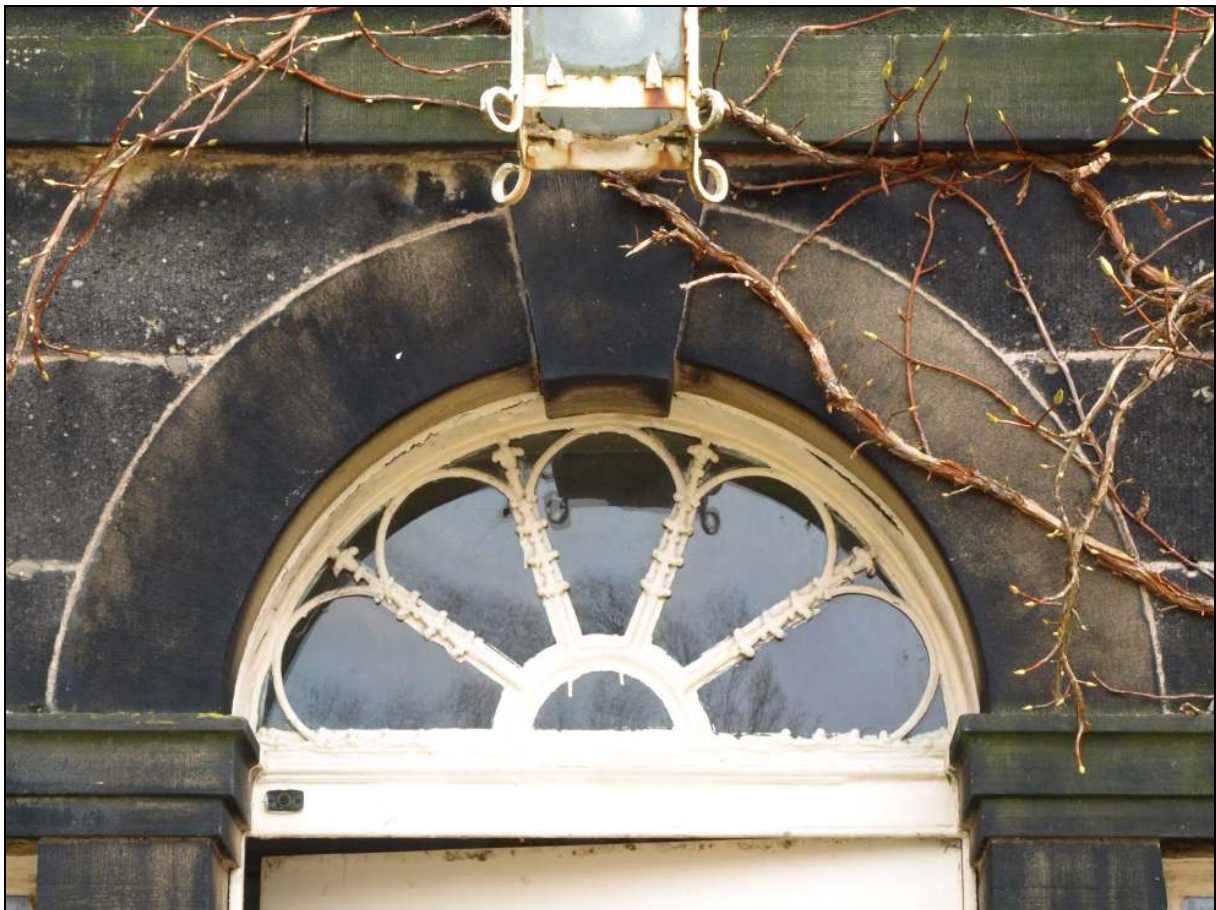


Photo 8: Detail of fanlight over front entrance



Photo 9: Detail of window with original sashes in front elevation (first floor, north window)



Photo 10: The south elevation, taken across the flat roof of the service wing



Photo 15: Detail of kitchen window, exterior

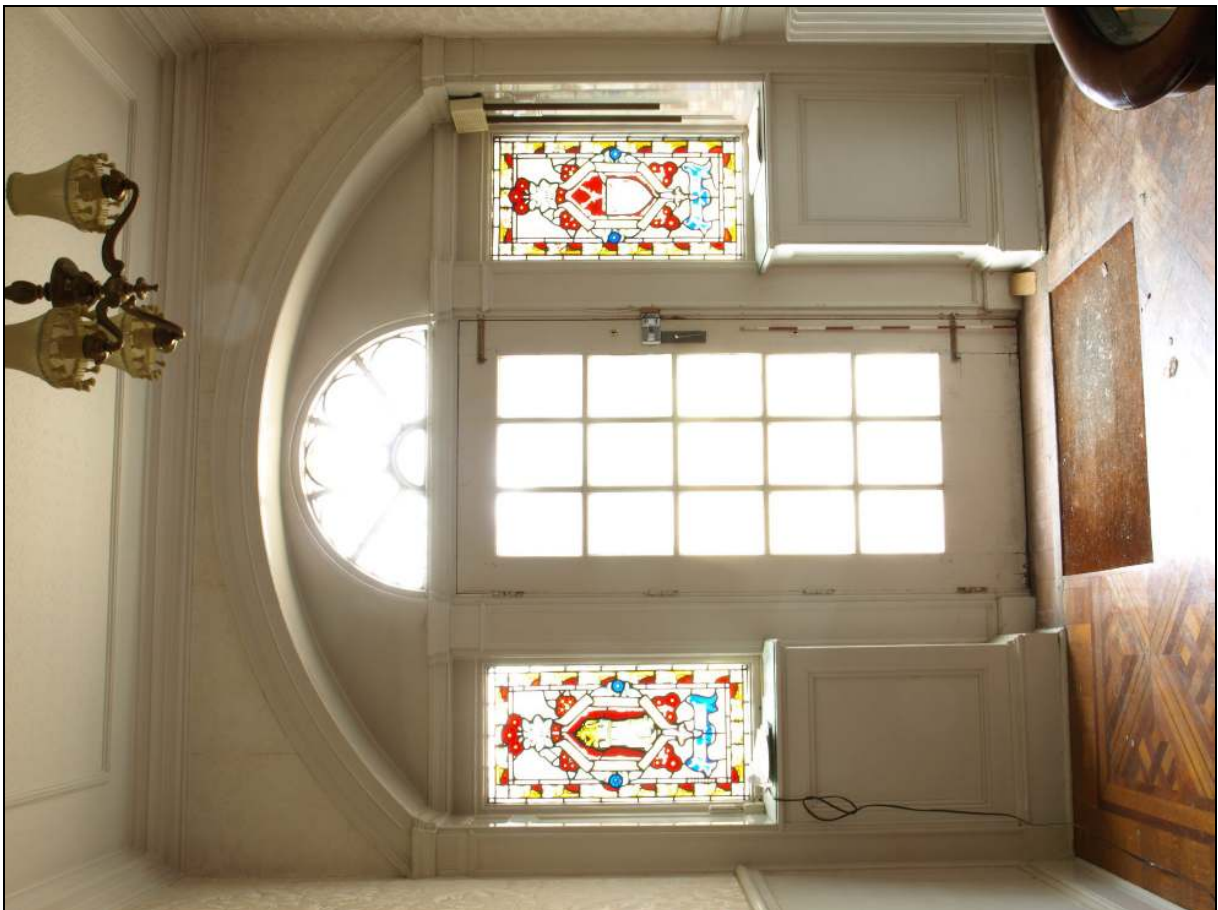


Photo 16: The entrance hall, showing the front doorway flanked by stained glass



Photo 19: The entrance hall, showing the foot of the stairs



Photo 18: Detail of stained glass showing the Bottomley armorial bearings



Photo 17: Detail of stained glass showing the Buckley armorial bearings





Photo 21: The north-west ground floor room (drawing room?), from the south-west



Photo 20: Detail of stair string, with later partition beneath



Photo 23: Detail of panelling and moulding to mullion, front window, drawing room



Photo 25: The service passage in the rear range, from the south



Photo 28: Rear window in the breakfast/morning room



Photo 29: Detail of decoration to rear window in the breakfast/morning room



Photo 34: Top of back stairs in rear range, with walk-in window beyond



Photo 32: Landing on first floor, front range, from the north-west



Photo 36: Detail of decoration to window, south-east first floor room



Photo 37: North-east first floor room, showing decorated window



Photo 38: Detail of decoration to window, north-east first floor room



Photo 39: Detail of decoration to window, north-east first floor room



Photo 41: The south roof truss in rear range



Photo 45: The colonnaded west front to the service wing



Photo 46: The covered passage along the service wing, from the north



Photo 47: Detail of doorway in west front of the north arm of the service wing



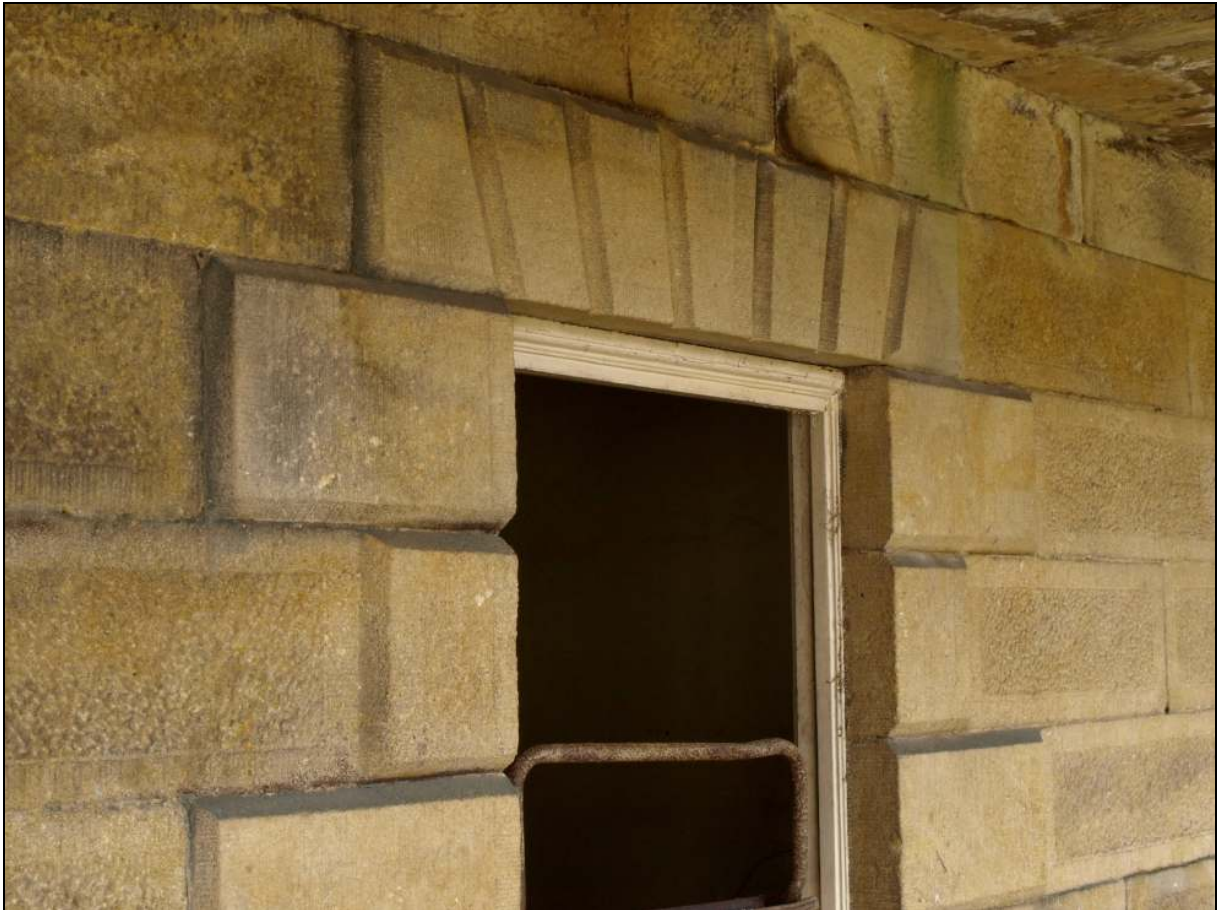


Photo 48: Detail of rustication and other stone details, west front of service wing



Photo 49: East side of the service wing, from the north-east



Photo 51: One of the four store rooms in the north arm of the service wing



Photo 52: The south end of the service wing, from the south-west

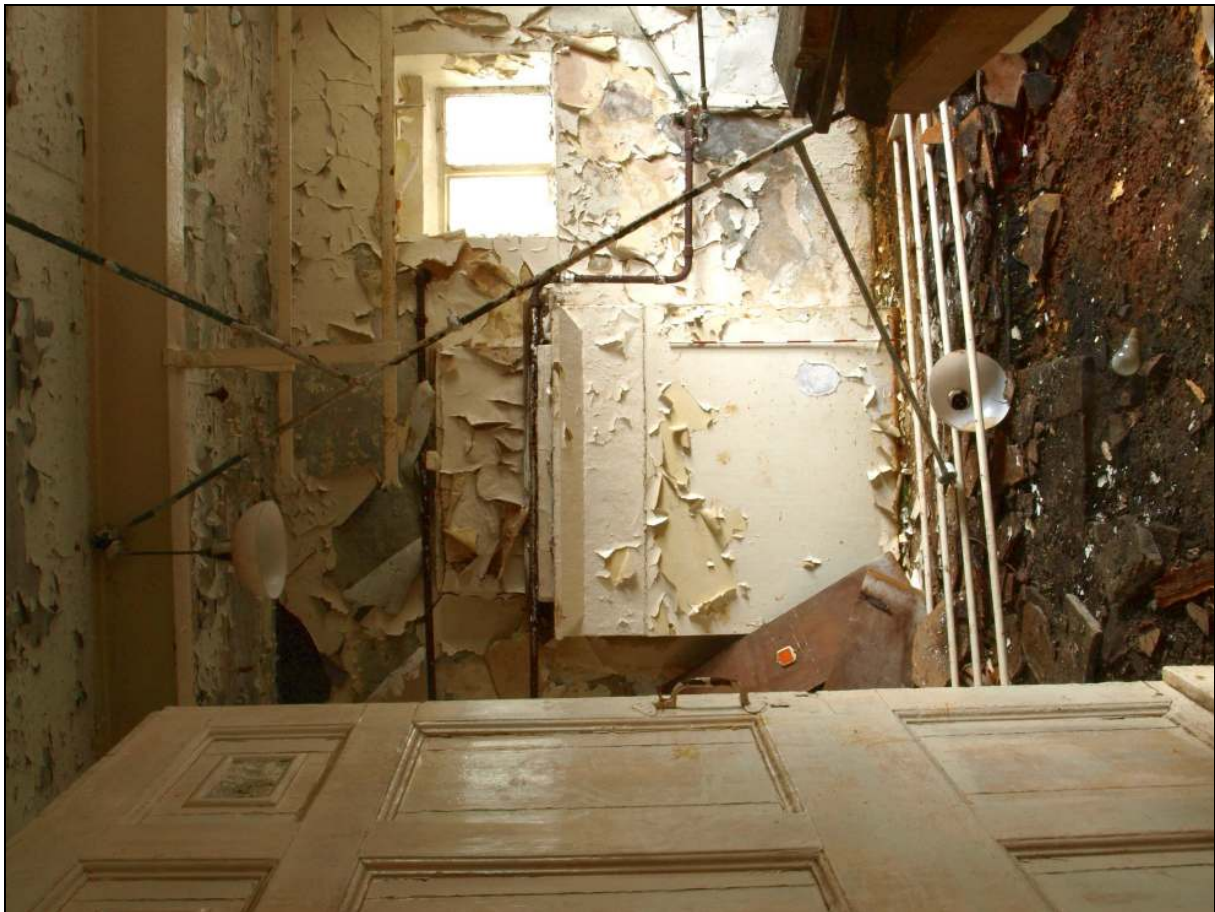


Photo 54: The wash-house in the south part of the service wing



Photo 55: The vaulted room in the south part of the service wing