

**CALDERBROOK MILLS (STANSFIED PRINT & DYE  
WORKS), CALDERBROOK ROAD,  
LITTLEBOROUGH, GREATER MANCHESTER:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED  
ASSESSMENT AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD**



**For: Barratt Homes Manchester**  
(a trading name of BDW Trading Limited)

**CS Archaeology**  
January 2014  
(Rev February 2014)

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**National Grid Reference (NGR):** SD 94181803

**Oasis Ref.** csarchae1-169431

**CS Archaeology Project No:** 130

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**Timing:** Data Gathering, January 2014  
Report, January and February 2014

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*Frontispiece: view of the internal wall of the phase 1 mill building*

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## **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 This report assesses a Proposed Development Area's (PDA) south of Calderbrook Road, Littleborough in terms of its archaeological resource and potential. The PDA is an large (2 Ha) site that is situated on the southeast slopes of the Roch valley.
- 1.2 The PDA was originally developed as a Calico Printers works by Burgess and Townsend in the 1830s and was called Standsfield Mill. Work at the mill was probably suspended during the 1860s/70s. Then certainly by 1888 it was reopened as a dye works, this triggered the site's re-development via demolition and expansion by the Littleborough Dyeing Co. The company continued to expand the site until it stopped production in the 1930s.
- 1.3 Sections of the former works within the PDA were still occupied by businesses until the devastating fire of 2012, when the site was sold and remediation works were begun c. 2013.
- 1.4 The photographic survey records evidence of these buildings and there is a potential for further information to be revealed. Little is generally known of print or dye works in the Northwest of England, therefore within the area of surviving archaeology further evaluation and recording works are recommended.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report has been commissioned by Barratt Developments PLC in order to support a forthcoming planning application which will involve redeveloping the site for 61 houses.
- 2.2 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is situated at the southern are of the hamlet of Calderbrook 1.8 kms NNE of Littleborough (SD 9418 1803). Littleborough lies 6kms northeast of Rochdale, which in turn lies in the modern administrative district of Greater Manchester. Historically Calderbrook or Stansfield as it was known in the eighteenth century formed part of the parish of Blatchingworth and Calderbrook.
- 2.3 The PDA represents an area of nearly 2 hectares (c.5 acres) of relatively sloping ground which forms the valley side of the River Roch (**Figs 1 & 2**).
- 2.4 The PDA contains remains associated with the two printing works which are denoted on the 1848 Ordnance Survey map but by the late 19th century is described as a dye works. Three reservoirs historically supplied the PDA with large amounts of clean water for the printing and, later, dyeing processes. The first reservoir of the series is situated within the PDA. It is possible that the PDA represents the site of an early water-powered mill and there could be associated in situ evidence. Part of the original printing works was demolished during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Today the buildings within the PDA have largely been demolished following a fire in 2012, with the only surviving structures being on the west side of the complex (**Fig. 2**).
- 2.5 A study area has been centred on the PDA, with a 0.5 km radius (**Fig. 3**), and is designed to provide archaeological and historical context to this assessment.

## 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 It is considered that the site still retains potential industrial archaeological significance and is worthy of investigation and recording. An archaeological desk based assessment, photographic and descriptive record of surviving buildings, and a site walkover to understand the location and potential survival of below-ground remains are now required ahead of completion of the remediation programme.
- 3.2 The need for further archaeological mitigation will be determined by the desk-based Assessment (DBA).

## 4 PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

### 4.1 Sites of Cultural heritage significance

- 4.1.1 Some heritage assets enjoy statutory protection. Guidance and policies relating to their protection, maintenance and enhancement are noted in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012: Internet 7) and are summarised below.
- 4.1.2 NPPF 2012 (*Chp.12.126*) also notes that local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment<sup>1</sup>, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
  - the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
  - the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
  - opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
- 4.1.3 (*Chp.12, 128*) In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
- 4.1.3 (*Chp.12, 129*) Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or *minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal*.
- 4.1.4 (*Chp.12, 135*) The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgment will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
- 4.1.5 (*Chp.12, 141*) Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.<sup>2</sup> However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.
- 4.1.6 *Rochdale Borough Council Unitary Plan (adopted 2006)*: Relevant Policies affecting development are noted below:

#### **BE/10 DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS.**

Developers must take full account of the presence of known Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological importance and their settings in proposals. Planning permission will be refused where developers do not sympathetically accommodate such structures or remains, particularly where the proposal has a significant affect on the site itself or its setting.

Proposals should accommodate the physical preservation of archaeological features in situ. In exceptional circumstances where this is not possible, and where the site is of lesser significance, archaeological excavation to secure the preservation of features either on or off site may be appropriate to enable preservation by record. In such cases, the applicant may be required to carry out a programme of proper recording of archaeological evidence before development takes place. Such a

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<sup>1</sup> The principles and policies set out in this section apply to the heritage-related consent regimes for which local planning authorities are responsible under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as well as to plan-making and decision-taking.

<sup>2</sup> Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository

programme could be secured by planning conditions or through a Section 106 obligation negotiated with the applicant. In all cases there should be a full and appropriate prior evaluation of the archaeological resource detailing its value, the likely impact of proposals and mitigation as required.

(19.21) Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological interest are a valuable part of the Borough's heritage and should be conserved as far as possible. The effects of development proposals on archaeological value must be assessed and evaluated before planning applications are determined and the County Archaeological Historic Environment Record (HER) is a reference for this purpose.

(19.22) The development control process provides an opportunity to suggest amendments to a proposal to protect a site or allow monitoring during development. In certain cases archaeological mitigation may be required. For example, where the local planning authority decides that the physical preservation in situ of known sites is not justified and that development should proceed, the developer may be required to make appropriate provision for the excavation and recording of remains. This can be achieved through planning conditions and legal agreements reached between appropriate parties. The policy applies to sites scheduled as being of national importance and all other known sites and monuments. Although the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) is ultimately responsible for the protection of scheduled sites and monuments, the Council needs to ensure the protection of other sites. The Council will consult with Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, English Heritage and DCMS as appropriate in respect of any explicit or implied threat to a site. It should be recognised that proposals which do not require planning permission

#### **BE/11 PROTECTION OF LOCALLY IMPORTANT BUILDINGS AND FEATURES OF ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC INTEREST**

The Council will permit development proposals that do not adversely affect buildings and features which are of local interest and which contribute to the character of an area and/or are important in townscape terms.

(19.23) In addition to those buildings that are statutorily listed for their architectural or historic merit, there are many other urban and rural buildings that contribute to the local cultural heritage and the character of the built up areas and the countryside. They include diverse examples of traditional or locally characteristic urban or rural architecture and use of materials. Other features of importance include town parks, gardens relating to former houses and estates, and a range of smaller scale features such as traditional boundaries (walls, hedgerows), mill lodges, and public utilities.

(19.24) It is important to ensure that their heritage value and contribution to local character is clearly recognised in proposals and that opportunities to incorporate and conserve such value are incorporated into the design of proposals. The Council will prepare planning briefs where appropriate and the use of design statements, including Town and Village Design Statements prepared by the local community, can be a useful tool in highlighting locally important buildings and features. The Historic Environment Record will also be used to identify such sites and buildings of interest. The Council will also look into the usefulness of, and the resources required to produce a list of such buildings and features to help guide developers and others.

(19.25) The primary responsibility for statutorily 'listing' buildings lies with the Secretary of State. There may be circumstances where significant buildings not presently listed merit urgent protection in the light of proposals which would threaten their continuing existence, or fundamentally affect the contribution they make to the local scene. In such cases the Council may serve a Building Preservation Notice or an alternative procedure of 'spot listing' may be considered. Where older agricultural buildings are of special architectural or historic interest but not listed, they may warrant protection under this policy where there is a threat of demolition or alteration.

#### **BE/15 NEW DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING THE SETTING OF A LISTED BUILDING**

Development will not be permitted, where through its siting, scale, design or materials, would harm the setting of a listed building.

(19.35) Listed Buildings and their settings are particularly sensitive to change in the local built environment. A high standard of maintenance will also assist the effective conservation of such buildings and their settings.

(19.36) Where new development is proposed which would impinge on the sensitivity of a Listed Building or its setting, the applicant will be required to clearly demonstrate how its character and setting have been taken account of by the proposed development and provide evidence of suitable conservation measures employed where appropriate. Such evidence should make reference to the design techniques and principles employed and to the visual relationship between the Listed Building and the proposed development and to compare it with the existing situation. Where such evidence is not submitted or is incomplete or unconvincing, consent will not be granted.

(19.37) Opportunities will arise to enhance Listed Buildings and their settings, for example, through new development schemes, environmental improvement and building improvement schemes (e.g., cleaning, illumination and other works) and land management initiatives (e.g., in rural areas). Such schemes have been carried out within town centres and Conservation Areas and the Council will endeavour to secure further improvements as resources permit.



## 5 METHODOLOGY

### 5.1 Desk-Based Survey

5.1.1 This has placed the site within its study area and within its historic context, through a selection of historic maps, and with information from primary and secondary sources.

5.1.2 This report is based on the following information:

- A visual inspection of the site;
- Trade and Business Directories;
- Place name evidence;
- Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Survey Map up to the present day;
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;
- The Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, Historic Environment Record (GMAAS HER) for a 0.5km study area around the site (**Figure 3**);
- Listed Building/Conservation Areas records.

5.1.3 The information was obtained from the following sources:

- English Heritage; for designated heritage assets;
- GMHER for archaeological sites and interventions within the study area;
- Lancashire Archives;
- Rochdale Local Studies Library;
- Published and unpublished documentary sources.

NB The study area's archaeological constraints for this report are emboldened and form a unique number sequence **[1-38]**, each number is contained within squared brackets. Specific archaeological features are denoted in alphabetical order (A-O).

#### 5.1.4 *English Heritage*

English Heritage was consulted through the websites for listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments (Internet Sources 1 & 2) together with Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields. Within the PDA and study area there are no scheduled monuments. There are 13 Listed Buildings (designated heritage assets) within the study area [2-4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21 & 36] and all are grade II listed.

#### 5.1.5 *Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (GMHER) Great*

The GMHER is a database made up of information assembled from the records of archaeological excavations, early map evidence, aerial photography and local knowledge. This database is being continually updated, and the information for this study, namely all records relating to the sites contained within the study area and PDA, was examined in January 2014. This revealed 36 archaeological sites **[1-36]**. This information forms the basis of a site gazetteer (Appendix 1: **Fig. 3**) of known cultural heritage sites, a summary of this information can be seen in Table 1 (Section 5.2.2).

- 5.1.7 *Rochdale Local Studies Library*  
Examination of historic maps revealed the probably date and extent of two further sites Handle Hall and subsequent Hill Top Colliery [37] and the filter beds [38] associated with the Calderbrook Mills [1].
- 5.1.8 *Published and Documentary Sources*  
This report has used a number of primary and secondary sources in order to provide archaeological and historical context, including place and street name evidence.
- 5.1.9 *Littleborough Archaeological Society*  
Consultation with the Society resulted in no new information, very little is known of the PDA (Stansfield Print Works).
- 5.1.10 *National Archives (A2A)*  
This was also checked for Stansfield/Calderbrook places names and industrial works with negative results
- 5.1.11 *Geotechnical Information*  
No intrusive geotechnical work has, to date, taken place. Investigations may take place in the future subject to planning approval.
- 5.1.12 *Archaeological Interventions*  
No previous interventions have taken place within the PDA or study area.

## 5.2 Gazetteer of Sites

- 5.2.1 All of the sites within the study area have been collated into a gazetteer (Appendix 1) and summary table (Table 1 below). The gazetteer provides full details of all the sites, together with National Grid References and the source for the collated information. A total of 38 sites of archaeological significance have been found within the study area (Fig. 3).
- 5.2.2 Of these 38 sites, 13 sites [2-4, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 20, 21, 24, 25, 36] are grade II, Listed Buildings and a further 12 sites [18, 19, 22, 26-35] enjoy statutory protection as part of inclusion within the Conservation Area.

Table 1: Sites of Cultural Heritage Significance within the study area, for full details see Appendix 1. NB emboldened sites/entries are of Regional and National significance, and enjoy statutory protection, CA- Conservation Area.

Site No.	GMHER No.	Name/Description	Period	Status
1	5220.1.0	Buildings, Industrial Printing and Dye Works (Stansfield Works/Calderbrook Mill)	Post Medieval c.1830	Non statutory
2	<b>589.1.0</b>	<b>Buildings, house cottages, 2-7 Lower Calderbrook</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>	<b>Listed Building (II)</b>
3	<b>2980.1.0</b>	<b>Building, Church of St James</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>	<b>Listed Building (II)</b>

Calderbrook Mill (Stansfield Print & Dye Works), Calderbrook Road, Littleborough, Greater Manchester:  
An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Photographic Record

4	1615.1.0	Building, Handle Hall and barn	Post Medieval	Listed Building (II)
5	2323.1.0	Building, Handle Hall	Post Medieval	Non statutory
6	2416.1.0	Hilltop (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non statutory
7	2397.1.0	Building, Hill Top Farm	Post Medieval	Non statutory
8	2998.1.0	Buildings, Hey Bottom farmhouse and barn	Post Medieval	Listed Building (II)
9	5772.1.0	Buildings, Hill Top farmstead	Post Medieval	Non statutory
10	2996.1.0	Building, Whitfield Farmhouse/cottage	Post Medieval	Listed Building (II)
11	2429.1.0	Buildings, Weavers Cottages, Salley Street	Post Medieval	Listed Building (II)
12	3679.1.0	Building, farmstead, Moor Road	Post Medieval	Non statutory
13	2702.1.0	Findspot, Torc	Iron Age	Non statutory
14	3679.1.1	Building, barn	Post Medieval	Listed Building (II)
15	10435.1.0	Building, chapel	Post Medieval	Non statutory
16	2994.1.0	Buildings: terraced cottages	Post Medieval	Listed Building (II), CA
17	8847.1.0	Buildings, industrial colliery at Calderbrook	Post Medieval	Non statutory
18	685.1.5	Building, Rochdale Canal Lock No. 39	Post Medieval	Non statutory, CA
19	8839.1.0	Buildings industrial at Summit	Post Medieval	Non statutory, CA
20	5221.1.0	Buildings, industrial, Sladen Wood Mill	Post Medieval	Listed Building (II), CA
21	2985.1.0	Entrance to Railway Tunnel	Post Medieval	Listed Building (II), CA
22	11118.1.0	Building, 'Punchbowl Bridge'	Post Medieval	Non statutory, CA
23	5330.1.0	Findspot, knife	Neolithic	Non statutory
24	2304.1.0	Entrance to Railway Tunnel	Post Medieval	Listed Building (II), CA
25	2992.1.0	River Roch Aqueduct	Post Medieval	Listed Building (II), CA
26	5223.1.0	Buildings, Industrial mill, Rook Nook Mill	Post Medieval	Non statutory, CA
27	11055.1.0	Building, weirs south of Roach and Calderbrook Aqueduct	Post Medieval	Non statutory, CA
28	11057.1.0	Findspot, incised stone	Post Medieval	Non statutory, CA
29	2396.1.0	Buildings, terraced houses	Post Medieval	Non statutory, CA
30	11059.1.0	Building, bridge	Post Medieval	Non statutory, CA
31	11060.1.0	Building, mill race and water course	Post Medieval	Non statutory, CA
32	11062.1.0	Buildings, reservoir and sluice system	Post Medieval	Non statutory, CA
33	11061.1.0	Building, weir and tailrace	Post Medieval	Non statutory, CA
34	5224.1.0	Buildings, industrial mill	Post Medieval	Non statutory, CA

35	5222.1.0	Buildings industrial, Grove Works	Post Medieval	Non statutory, CA
36	5266.1.0	Building, Whitfield cottage	Post Medieval	Listed Building (II)
37	-	Buildings (Site of), Handle Hall Colliery	Post Medieval	Non statutory
38	-	Buildings (Site of), Filter tanks of the Dye Works	Post Medieval	Non statutory

## 6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Geological formations, natural topography and flora and fauna have always influenced the pattern of human settlement. These factors can never be assumed to be constant and therefore to have had a predictable influence at all times in the past. The influence of these factors on land use is a major element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) that have accumulated across archaeological sites.

### 6.2 Geology

6.2.1 Calderbrook and Littleborough are underlain by rocks of the Carboniferous period (over 314-315 MYA). The underlying geology of the PDA consists of Huddersfield White Rock (Internet Source 5), a sedimentary sandstone, part of the Lower Coal Measures.

6.2.2 Superficial deposits are characterised by boulder clay (GMAU, 103).

### 6.3 Topography and Drainage

6.3.1 The PDA is situated on the eastern facing slopes of the Roch valley. The study area rises from 160m along the River Roch in to the east to 265m in the west on Blackbrow Hill.

6.3.2 The PDA extends from the 190m to 195m AOD contours and straddles an unlabelled water course, a tributary of the River Roch. Ground water across the PDA flows eastwards into this unnamed water course and was subject to a series of reservoirs sluices and culverts.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **7.1 Introduction**

7.1.1 The local history of the study area has been determined by an examination of relevant publications, articles, historical maps and plans. The archaeological background has been assessed through a number of sources as outlined above (Section 5). The intention of the various searches has been to assess the PDA's archaeological resource with respect to its extant and non extant buildings and its potential sub-surface archaeology that could be affected by the ground-works associated with the proposed redevelopment. Sites from the study area have been used to predict and extrapolate likely archaeological deposits and finds. It must be realised that sites represented in this assessment can represent only a fraction of the PDA's potential archaeological resource.

7.1.2 The following summarises the most pertinent information relating to the study area and PDA. The location of sites, taken from the above sources, are indicated in **Figure 3** using unique reference numbers. These numbers are indicated in the text by the use of bold numbers in bold square brackets. The relative distances and compass directions of sites referred to in the text are given from the centre of the PDA (SD 94181803).

### **7.2 Early Prehistoric (450 000-2000 BC)**

7.2.1 The earliest confirmed sites within the study area date to the Neolithic (4000-2000 BC). This is a period where lifestyles became more sedentary based on a mixed agricultural/pastoral economy, with a sense of territory which is evident in collective burials in long barrows. This economy was based on exploiting a mixture of resources from lightly wooded gravel terraces and easily worked alluvium in river valleys to less fertile boulder clay soils. Artefactually we find the use of larger flint tools, the introduction of pottery and the use of widely traded stone axes a particular facet of the period.

7.2.2 Mesolithic sites as identified by flint tool scatters are located in the area generally on the high moorlands e.g. Blackstone Edge & White Hill. Most sites are thought to testify to hunting camps. More permanent settlements may have been located at lower altitudes but to date no evidence has been recovered for these.

7.2.3 The Neolithic saw more permanent settlements and collective burials. Deforestation for arable farming and trading is evidenced by the recovery of stone axes. Within the study area one site [23] dates from this period (the Neolithic), and demonstrates a potential for further artefacts within the PDA.

### **7.3 Later Prehistoric to Romano-British Periods (2000 BC – 410 AD)**

7.3.1 During the Bronze Age there was an increasing intensity of land use, marked by larger numbers of single burial mounds which are thought to commemorate individuals from a tribal elite. The archaeological record indicates that communities became more concentrated during the Bronze and Iron Ages with a corresponding development of hilltop enclosures (hillforts), possibly with defined territories.

7.3.2 During the Iron Age, society developed on tribal lines with the Brigantes occupying much of the north of England and Lancashire. They lived in small farming communities, evidenced by groups of circular round houses which increasingly became defended by the building of enclosure ditches, sometimes on an extensive scale. Some large defended settlements developed on hilltops or defensible locations. Within the study area a single Iron Age Findspot recovered a bronze torc [13], from beneath flagstones at Mawrode Farm, but no other evidence has been revealed, and the potential for further finds within the PDA has been considerably reduced by industrial activity during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and very recent remediation episodes.

7.3.3 The study area contains no Romano-British sites or findspots. Beyond the study area, findspots of coins, coin hoards, pottery, tiles, a possible spearhead and a statue fragment (from Tunshill near Milnrow) evidence occupation and communication through the Roch valley (GMAU 1985, 112). After years of debate the stone set road across Blackstone Edge is now also attributed to the Romano-British period. This road would have linked the forts at *Mamucium* (Manchester) to *Eboracum* (York), and a small fort is suspected to exist close to present Littleborough.

#### 7.4 The Sub-Roman and Anglo-Saxon period (AD410 – 1066)

7.4.1 Towards the end of the Roman control over the British province, the west coast began to be subjected to raids and eventually settlement by the Norse tribes. The withdrawal of Roman military protection in the early 5<sup>th</sup> century was shortly followed by the collapse of the provincial structure and the formation of a series of local 'successor kingdoms'. The western side of the north of England formed the Kingdom of Rheged and by 530AD Rheged had been further divided into north and south, roughly following Cambria and Lancashire. Early in the 7<sup>th</sup> century Saxon influence was increasingly exerted from Mercia, the powerful midland Saxon kingdom and extended its influence into Rochdale as far as the River Ribble and the South Pennines. Rochdale was therefore close to the border between Mercia and Northumbria (GMAU 115).

7.4.2 Within the study area, no Anglo-Saxon sites have so far been identified.

#### 7.5 The Medieval period (AD 1066 - 1530)

7.5.1 This period saw the rise of Rochdale as a market town and the beginnings of the textile industry. After the Norman Conquest, Rochdale was one of the holdings of Gamel the Thane and was one of 21 Thaners in the manor of Radcliffe. In 1080 AD Gamel continued to hold the land under Roger de Pictou but was succeeded by Gilbert de Lacy, Henry de Saville and the Elland family. By 1311 the manor passed to Henry, Earl of Lancaster where it remained until late in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (GMAU 1985, 115).

7.5.2 During the Medieval period Calderbrook and Littleborough formed the township of Blatchworth with Calderbrook, as defined by the subsidy rolls of 1332 (Page 1966, 187). Blatchworth with Calderbrook was a division of Hundersfield township which together with Spotland, Castleton, Butterworth and Wardleworth made up the parish of Rochdale. Most of the parish was held by the Abbey of Whalley and other

church bodies. Numerous minor families flourished becoming yeoman farmers, but the period was largely uneventful (Page 1966, 189).

7.5.3 There is a medieval water mill site close to Littleborough at Sladen Fold. This mill evidences cereal processing production within the valley bottom of the Upper Roch valley. No other confirmed medieval sites from the study area, have so far been revealed.

7.5.4 In the 13<sup>th</sup> century there is documentary evidence for the establishment of iron ore mines and forges, with bloomeries being established close to woodland fuel sources. By the 15<sup>th</sup> century wool production had become a well established industry and as well as a series of corn mills a fulling mill at Ashworth facilitated the processing of local wool into cloth (GMAU 1985, 112) and established building and fabrication skills within the community. The church at Littleborough was established in 1471 probably from the textile profits. In 1562 Nicholas Byron became lord of the manor of Rochdale and Rochdale was held by the Byron family until 1823 when the poet Lord George Byron, Baron of Rochdale sold the manor of Rochdale to James Dearden.

## 7.6 The Post-Medieval period (AD 1530-1900)

7.6.1 The 16<sup>th</sup> century was pivotal to Littleborough. The dissolution of the monastic estates such as Whalley, encouraged private ownership and the fragmentation of land ownership across the region. This was also supplemented by the sale of parts of the Byron Estates during the early 16<sup>th</sup> century (Page 1966, 189).

7.6.2 Rochdale during the civil war sided with parliament but there was no fighting. Trade and commerce was developed. Celia Fienes writing in 1700 describes crossing Blackstone Edge and Rochdale as a '*fruitful valley, full of enclosures and cut hedges and trees*'. And in 1724 Defoe notes the improvements in Rochdale's, and neighbouring villages, woollen industry (Page 1966, 189).

7.6.3 By the late 18<sup>th</sup> century communications were improved by the first stage coach to Manchester and the canal to Sowerby Bridge which was extended to Manchester in 1804 to become the Rochdale canal, the first trans-Pennine canal. Canals brought down the costs of transport by 83% with one barge and a horse pulling the equivalent of 60 pack horses. In 1838 the Manchester to Leeds railway was opened, allowing the Rochdale area to trade nationally and internationally (ibid).

7.6.4 Within Littleborough a number of ancient estates can be traced. The most prominent was Pike House, home to the Halliwell family, but others included Lightollers and Sladen, some of which gave their names to the 19<sup>th</sup> century mills. The yeoman and local gentry houses were rebuilt during the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

7.6.5 Agriculture has been mentioned above with the presence of medieval corn mills. Within the study area a small area of ridge and furrow earthworks has been identified east of Top Hill Farm [9]. During the early medieval period travel, particularly for goods, was solely dependent on pack horses. A number of routes developed (e.g. Blackstone Edge and Reddishaw scout and Tunshill near Milnrow). During the 19<sup>th</sup> century road improvements and the establishments of turnpikes (private roads), contributed to much improved road communications.

- 7.6.6 Calderbrook Mills was originally called 'Stansfield Print Works' (Figure 3) and was established by Burgess and Townsend who are noted in a local trade directory of 1832 as Calico Printers of '*Standsfield Mill*' (Luke 1979:NB possible typo in the name). Towards the bottom of the valley was '*Standsfield Bleach Works*'. Street (1999, 133) notes that Burgess and Townsend started a print and dye works at Calderbrook [1]. At this time Street notes that they could only print one colour at a time on the machine, so that for every separate figure the copper roller had to be changed and the piece of cloth run through again. It is also noted that Townsend had been carrying out a small scale dyeing operation in a house in Summit, but presumably soon after setting up Calderbrook Mill he moved to Glasgow and became very successful (Street 1999, 133).
- 7.6.7 During the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, coal, metal and textile production were domestic, cottage based industries and were found in most rural communities especially on wealthier farmsteads could invest in new techniques. Technological progress during the 18<sup>th</sup> century resulted in the mechanisation of the textile industry, its finishing works and so the associated development of urban centres such as Littleborough, and Stansfield (later Calderbrook) during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Changes in technology such as the introduction of chemical bleaching and the application of first water and then steam power provided much needed increases in power that the faster processing of cotton demanded. Steam power in the region was generally introduced after 1845, Littleborough during the 1860s, and this greatly improved the productivity and profits of the bleaching, dyeing and printing processes (Nevell 2003, 92).
- 7.6.8 Calico was originally an expensive cotton import from India. It was printed in bright colours and, although very expensive, became very popular. In 1700 after an act of parliament, the importation of printed cloth was banned. As a result, merchants imported plain cotton and developed the techniques of printing it.
- 7.6.9 Before the cloth was printed it was bleached in crofting or bleaching grounds (large open areas of grassland cut by parallel, water-filled, ditches). First the cloth was immersed in an alkaline solution made from wood ashes, and then in sour milk. The cloth was then washed in the water-filled ditches and laid out on the grassland, enabling sunlight to bleach it. This was a slow process and took many months to complete; not until the mid- 1750s was the bleaching time greatly reduced by using dilute sulphuric acid for the souring. By the end of the century chlorine, in the form of bleaching powder, made new methods of mass-production possible (Nevell 2003).
- 7.6.10 The early calicoes were printed by hand using wood blocks, replaced in the 1750s by engraved copper plates. The copper plates had the advantage of taking more detail than the wood blocks, but still had to be operated by hand. By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century copper plates were replaced in turn by copper cylinders which enabled entire lengths of cloth to be printed much faster.
- 7.6.11 Improvements in Calico printing were developed during the late 18<sup>th</sup> century resulting in a machine that could print six colours at once, but, owing probably to its incomplete development it was not until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century that industrial production was able to take place. An early exponent of the process was the company Messrs Livesey, Hargreaves and Company of Bamber Bridge, Preston, for the printing of calico between two to six colours at a single operation. The



advantages possessed by roller printing over other contemporary processes increased productivity, and the ability to cope with the repeated reproduction of intricate designs perfectly.

- 7.6.12 The advances in the textile industry gave rise to the bleaching, printing and dye works. Before the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century printing and bleaching developed on separate sites but increasingly came to occupy the same site. Both dyeing and printing require large amounts of power. The principal characteristic of the process was a central core of buildings, flanked by artificial reservoirs and a complex leat system that exploited local drainage systems. This resulted in permanent changes to the local landscape (Nevell 2003). This layout is reflected in the Stansfield Print Work's phase 1 building (Fig. 5) with its 'T' shaped plan incorporating a long building range towards the southeast.
- 7.6.13 The development of the printing process began after Indian fabrics were imitated around 1670 in London where wooden hand blocks were replaced by larger copper ones and became more popular during the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century as the demand for finer detailed designs increased. By the 1830's cylinder printing machines were developed and became the industry's standard, until screen printing was introduced during the 1920s and 30s, allowing production to be shifted to South Lancashire and Manchester (Nevell 2003, 93). Initially these production sites used water power. Water power was relatively low powered and unreliable so when the steam engines were developed, they became immediately attractive to mill owners who could increase the production. Archaeologically we see the construction of engine and boiler houses to power the processes. Engine houses were usually inserted close to the former water wheel because the existing power supply to the mill could be utilised. Boiler houses were usually built as an extension with the exhaust gasses were being evacuated by tall chimneys.
- 7.6.14 In a survey of Littleborough district (1847-48) it was recorded (Street 1999, 142) that 26 premises used waterwheels, steam engines or a combination in the following format:
- |               |    |
|---------------|----|
| Woollen Mills | 14 |
| Cotton Mills  | 4  |
| Fulling Mills | 5  |
| Print Mills   | 2  |
| Bleach Works  | 1  |
- Unfortunately one cannot say from this whether Calderbrook Mill featured a wheel or not.
- 7.6.15 In Littleborough, steam engines begin to be used from the 1850s, and a 14 h.p. engine was installed at Higher Rake Mill in 1858 and a 45 h.p. engine at Uber Mill in 1863 (Street 1999, 155). There is no available evidence for any engines relating to the historic works within the PDA.
- 7.6.16 During the 1850s the cotton industry expanded, primarily due to the importation of cotton from the southern USA. Mills were rapidly established, e.g. Sladen Wood Mill [20] (1956), and Rook Nook (1858) but the outbreak of the American civil war in 1861 saw the reduction of 80% of Lancashire 's cotton supply. This affected Littleborough because as a result 70% of textile workers were either on short time working or were unemployed (Street 1999, 157). By 1873 another industrial boom had begun but it

was short lived. By 1877 there was a string of bankruptcies, and mills redefined themselves to produce travel luggage, confectionery and soft drinks.

7.6.17 Steam engines were strategically located across the building in order to power the drive shafts to the steam driven washing vats (keirs) and the printing cylinders. Also notable was the development of the multi storied warehouse to store the huge amounts of cloth each site dealt with. Bleaching and dyeing were undertaken in free standing vats (Keirs) which could be two storeys high. Ceramic pairs of holes (pot eyes) were built into walls to facilitate the belt drive. Each printing and washing machine would have required a bed to provide a firm base for the constantly vibrating machinery. These machine beds could have been quarried locally at Calderbrook or even from the Blackstone Edge quarries. Machine beds often survive in situ because of their size and weight; they supported the dyeing and singeing machines which finished off the cloth production. Machine beds also anchored the steam powered cylinder printers and for the Keirs which fixed the dyes by steam. Each process for printing and dyeing was housed in a different building often long thin buildings each with its own engine room and water supply (Nevell 2003, 5) but these increasingly became amalgamated complex single building. Further archaeological evidence for the mill comes in the workers housing usually in the form of terraced housing.

7.6.18 Information from local trade directories, for Calderbrook Mill, has been collated below:

1832	Burgess and Townsend, Calico Printers
1837-58	No Ref.
1873	Stansfield Printing Co., Stansfield Bleach Works
1879	No Ref.
1885	No Ref.
1888-9	Littleborough Dyeing Co. Ltd Dyers and Finishers, Calderbrook, GA Russ (Secretary)
1891	Littleborough Dyeing Co. (printers of velvets cord etc.: Manchester Office at 51 Mosley St)
1899-1900	Littleborough Dye Co. Ltd. Dyers and Finishers, Calderbrook
1894-5	Littleborough Dye Co. & Finishers, Stansfield Dye Works, Calderbrook
1901-1909	Littleborough Dyeing Co. Ltd.
1928-9	Littleborough Dyeing Co., Stansfield.

7.6.5 The Littleborough Dyeing Co. still owned the site in 1954, when a 158' chimney, at the north side of the site, was demolished (Rochdale Observer). Originally two chimneys served the company which closed down in December 1934 when most of the buildings were demolished. The southern chimney was still extant and in use (in 1954). It was also noted that the remaining extant buildings were occupied by other firms including the Calderbrook Jute Company, which it is believed made linoleum flooring. The Rochdale Observer goes on to note that the chimneys were built in 1919, were over a thousand tons each and cost £4000 to erect, and were extant for just 35 years. Calderbrook Sheathing Felt Ltd. Was also housed here, their sign and the Jute companies is still visible on the front of the talley house (**Plate 1**).

## 7.7 Map Regression Analysis of the PDA (Figures 4-8)

- 7.7.1 This analysis outlines the changing plan of the PDA from its first depiction in Yates's map of 1785 (Fig. 4) to the Ordnance Survey map of 1978 (Fig. 7). A phase plan of the PDA is represented in Figure 8.
- 7.7.2 The small scale 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century maps (Fig. 4) indicate the PDA occupied enclosed land, east of the principal road (Calderbrook Road) through the Roch valley to Todmorden. There were no buildings within the historic PDA during this period which was situated southwest to the hamlet of Stansfield (later Calderbrook).
- 7.7.3 By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 (survey 1848: (Fig. 5) depicts the PDA with two building complexes (Phase 1A & B) and labeled '*Stansfield Print Works*'. The northern complex (1A) is a broadly 'T' shaped construction with its long building range aligned northwest to southeast. It is this complex that in part survives to this day. Associated with the northern complex are a series of two apron shaped reservoirs and one small rectangular shaped reservoir with linking 'sluices'. The water system would have attempted to secure a sufficient head of water for the print works. The smallest rectangular reservoir feeds the print works directly. On entering the building the water course appears to extend beneath the central area and discharges into a wedge shaped reservoir between the northern and south complexes. Access is served by a trackway from Calderbrook Road along and past the work's northeast elevation.
- 7.7.4 The southern complex (1B) is an agglomeration of extensions and outshuts in a broad 'I' shape and is aligned northeast to south west. Here access is from the southeast and Rochdale Road through '*Stansfield Meadows*' winding up the hill and opening out before the southeast and northeast elevations.
- 7.7.5 By 1893 the PDA had been dramatically reorganized by the Littleborough Dye Co. as a '*Dye Works*'. The PDA now features an enlarged phase 2 building which clearly resembles, and therefore incorporates, elements of the phase 1A building. The southern complex (1B) and linking reservoir had been removed with the northwestern part reused for buildings and a yard and the southeastern part left undeveloped as waste land. The northern complex had by 1893 been expanded by the construction of an extensive building, part of the phase 2 works, which is represented by a large northeastern extension, offset from the original long narrow building range (Phase 1A). To the northeast of this extension are two detached processing buildings with surrounding access/yard area. After extrapolating from later maps the 1893 plan depicts three chimneys. The southern one features a characteristic curved flue linked to a small boiler house. The northern chimney had been built between the two detached buildings to the northeast, signifying the possible location of a further boiler house. A third chimney lies to the south of the expanded works and is adjacent to the site of a further boiler house. The later Victorian period is therefore significant in terms of the works development, representing building rationalisation and expansion of the former printing works as a dye works by the Littleborough Dyeing Co.
- 7.7.6 By 1910 further phase 3 extensions and development of a system of filter beds [38] to the southeast of the PDA had been built. The extensions involved addition of processing/storage buildings to the south of the building complex with an additional chimney (now totaling four), and a 'T' shaped extension to the southeast elevation

of the main building. A sub-rectangular spoil heap is also depicted, to the northeast of the building complex, and probably represents the storage of up-cast material from the building extensions. The construction of the filter beds [38] is interesting and clearly is in response to 19<sup>th</sup> century environmental or industrial concerns for the River Roch and use of the water further down stream.

- 7.7.7 Between 1910 and 1930 further small scale building extensions (phase 4) had taken place. The southern detached buildings had become amalgamated; two detached buildings had been built on the 'waste' ground to the south, and tanks (TKS) constructed adjacent and south of the phase 2 works. A small extension had been constructed on the northeast corner of the main building and two further detached buildings built across the northern site boundary. The evidence for investment and expansion during this period was relatively short lived, and the 1930 OS map represents the maximum extent of the dye works.
- 7.7.8 During the 1950s piecemeal demolition across the PDA occurred and by 1978 (Fig. 7) the building complex had contracted to a size smaller than the phase 1 (Fig. 8).

## 7.8 The Built Heritage Resource of the PDA

- 7.8.1 The PDA has suffered from the closure of the Dye Works in the 1930s, a series of subsequent demolitions and more recently fires that have largely destroyed any remnants of the former print and dye works. Historic Photographs (Plates 1 & 2) and the series of aerial photographs held by GMAAS HER (Plates 3-6) today provides much needed insight into the historic layout of Calderbrook Mill during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Taken probably during the 1930s, Plate 1 depicts the mill in full production with three extant 'smoking' chimneys and numerous steam ventilators. Also depicted are a number of building ranges with hipped and gabled roofs up to 3 storeys in height with the common reference of the talley house, with its pyramidal roof. The talley house is today the only complete building which has survived. The aerial photographs attest to the condition of the mill during the 1980s with only a fraction of the original works now standing. Notable is the almost total absence of the original gabled roofs (Plate 1), apart from the talley house: By 1980 all had been replaced with cement/asbestos sheets and were all single pitched together with the array of single storey sheds to the east of the historic buildings. Plate 3 features an arching curve to the southeast elevation, it is not known what this represented it may be a curved roof line, alternatively it could represent evidence for a large external water wheel. Unfortunately the entire wall has now been removed.
- 7.8.2 The building survey below, starts at the only extant building on the site and does a 'walk around' the historic building and then identifies additional features within the PDA. Photographic position and number sequences are recorded in Figure 9 and can be cross referenced with Appendix 3.
- 7.8.3 The talley house was built during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century (Phase 2) for the Dye Works. In plan the building is precisely square (6.6m<sup>2</sup>) under a pyramidal roof with well coursed sandstone in 0.2m coursing interval. The 2 storey elevations are approximately 5.5m high. The front elevation (Plate 6, 1) features a ground floor doorway (left of centre) with a relatively thin square headed lintel and large rectangular window (boarded) with a corresponding window (type 1) above (the windows feature deep lintels with inclined sides). The type one windows also feature

lintels flush to the wall with projecting stone sills. The side SW elevation is without access or fenestration. The side NE elevation (**Plate 7, 3**) features two well proportioned type 1 windows to each storey, one of which has been historically part blocked. The rear elevation reflects the front with a similar doorway and two type 1 windows (**Plate 8, 54**). This building's strategic location and access arrangements indicate it probably served as the Dye Work's talley house, recording the movement and storage of materials and goods.

- 7.8.4 Immediately behind the talley house is the remaining extant wall of the dye works which corresponds approximately to the phase 1 print works. The wall is in 3 sections. To the southwest is probably a two bay section (6.6m long) which protrudes by 1.7m from the main building elevation. It is evident that this section was rebuilt during the 20<sup>th</sup> century in brick but there is evidence of a doorway and original sandstone lower walls (**Plate 8**).
- 7.8.5 The main 6 bayed elevation is the longest (12.2m: **Plate 9, 55**) of all the extant walls and retains evidence for its first floor openings which are characterised by interrupted side jambs set into well coursed, chisel tooled, stone walling set at c.0.2m beds. These consist of a modified window (A, now a loading door), four windows (B-E) with a doorway (F) at the northern end (**Plate 10, 48**). The windows (type 2) are consistently 1.5m wide feature interrupted ashlar jambs. Their heights could not be ascertained from the NW side. Window E, was at odds to the others (A-D) as it featured a square head lintel with a decorative chamfer and is 1.3m wide. The design of the doorway (F) also differed in that horizontal interrupted quoins were fitted just below the lintel and its width measured 1.2m.
- 7.8.6 Northeast of the 6 bayed wall, was a projecting (2.2m) 5 bayed wall which featured 5 corresponding windows to what can be assumed was the ground floor. At the junction of this and the main 6 bayed wall is a blocked door featuring interrupted ashlar jambs (**Plates 11, 10 & 12, 42**). This represents good evidence for the phasing of the whole building, indicating that 6 bayed central wall, post dates the 5 bayed northeast section. The 5 bayed wall (**Plates 12, 11 & 13, 13**) features a series of 5 similar type 3 windows (H-L: 1m x 1.7m high) featuring interrupted ashlar jambs and moulded protruding sills. NB the jambs and lintels are flush to the wall. The wall of coursed sandstone with chiseled tooling and 0.2m wide beds. The northeast facing wall (**plate 15, 15**) features a wide blocked arched opening (M) with segmental stone which measures approximately 3.5 wide x 2.2m high. In appearance the archway's base is truncated suggesting the current floor level is not original and that the current window arrangement (**Plate 16, 15**) would originally have been high up in the wall. The function of the northeast end of the building is unknown but initially it probably served as the work's engine or boiler house.
- 7.8.7 The central 6 bayed building viewed 'internally' (**Plate 17, 19**) shows clear evidence for at least 3 storeys. To the southwest wall are a series of joist holes at ground/first floor level together with the remains of a ground floor doorway to the southwest (**Plate 18, 50**). Along the NW wall are the series of windows and doorways (A-F) with corresponding sills above at second floor level. Few original internal features survive but significantly, throughout the building and in particular along the northwest wall, there is no evidence for any water culverts from the reservoir or pivot walls (supporting the wheel), that could be associated with an original water wheel. Water pipes have clearly been inserted into the NW walls (**Plates 20, 22 & 21, 40**).

There is a large concrete machine bed at the centre of the building (**Plate 2, 38**) but this is clearly later and probably relates to the Dye Works early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- 7.8.8 Offset at 90 degrees from the main building axis (as noted above) are the remains of phase 1 building which would originally have probably housed the mechanised printing rollers. Large sections have been removed and no floor remains, but traces can still be identified at its northwest end (**Plate 23, 35**) along with a surviving section of the external wall (**Plate 24, 28**).
- 7.8.9 Additional extant features within the PDA include a long brick plinth (**Plate 25, 34**) towards the PDA's eastern boundary and a low brick and stone wall (**Plate 26, 33**) to the northeast. The exact function of these buildings is as yet unknown but they are peripheral and evidently later than the 19<sup>th</sup> century Victorian remains and are therefore of minor archaeological importance.
- 7.8.10 In addition to the above survey a number of historic engine/roller bases were recorded as part of the survey, but none were recorded in situ (e.g. **Plate 27, 45**).

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

- 8.1 No previous archaeological work has been carried out in the PDA. This assessment has detailed the surviving extant buildings. All of the buildings have been historically affected by demolition and more recently fire. Consequently the site was never worthy of statutory protection. Therefore its significance, especially when compared to surviving mills within the area, is only local.
- 8.2 The PDA's archaeological potential, particularly with respect to the underground archaeology, and regarding the southern building complex of the original print works and the eastern section of the northern complex, has been affected by the recent remediation which is estimated at nearly 50% of the PDA.
- 8.3 As the survey demonstrates there is further archaeological potential from below ground archaeology which represents an unknown archaeological resource.

## 9 CONCLUSION

- 9.1 Very little archaeological investigations have been undertaken on print works and indeed textile finishing works in general, in the Northwest England. Bleaching Works are poorly understood but a start was being made in 2007 (Brennand, 2007, 174). There is no reference to print works implying that there was a dearth of any modern record. Indeed the comparative rarity of print or dye works, their appearance, plans, elevations, and fundamental processes appear to have remained a mystery. This paucity of information has acted as a barrier in interpreting the cartographic evidence of the PDA.
- 9.2 From the available sources consulted, The PDA represents the site of a printing works which was built by 1832 by Messers Burgess & Townsend. During the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the south building complex was demolished and the northern building complex expanded and remodeled (phase 2) for the production of dyes, by the Standsfield Dye Co., presumably removing many original fittings and fixtures There were

successive expansions (phases 3-4) as depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps up to 1930. Shortly The Stansfield Dye Co ceased production in the 1930s but still owned the site carrying out demolitions of the chimneys during the 1950s.

- 9.3 Much of the current archaeology relates to construction phases 1 & 2. There are glimpses of the phase 1 layout and it is the phase 1 building that represents the most significant element of the PDA's archaeological resource. In particular this significance is in respect to early power and engine facilities.
- 9.4 To date there is no evidence for a water wheel particularly in respect to the extant walls of the former works. In deed it is thought locally (pers. comm. Mr. P. Bone) that the PDA never featured a water wheel. The best candidate for the movement of water into the building occurs on the ground floor of the building (**Plate 21**).

## **10 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACTS**

### **10.1 Impacts to Designated heritage Assets (Listed Buildings) within the PDA.**

- 10.1.1 There will be minor impacts to the setting of Listed Buildings within the Study Area. It must be noted that issues of setting were assessed during winter with the minimum of leaf cover. In addition the closest Listed Buildings to the PDA is Calderbrook cottages, and these are greater than 40m from the northern PDA boundary.
- 10.1.2 Visible sight lines between the PDA to the Church of St Jame's **[1]** ground floor (**Plate 28**) were restricted by the intervening terraced properties 2-7 Lower Calderbrook **[2]**, to the point where it is considered that there is a negligible affect of the setting of this building.
- 10.1.3 The Cottages 2-7 Lower Calderbrook **[2]** does have low sight lines to the PDA. Proposed buildings and roof lines could not be estimated but due to the eastward sloping land across the PDA (**Plate 29**) only minor impacts to the setting of these cottages are anticipated and this could be effectively mitigated by strategic planting.
- 10.1.4 The PDA is just visible from Handle Hall barn **[4]** (**Plate 30**) and probably from the first floor level. However the distance from the PDA is sufficient to be able to assess the impact to be minor.

### **10.2 Potential Impacts to known archaeology within the PDA**

- 10.2.1 Impacts to the below ground archaeology will consist of the ground floor plans to the phase 1 (north building complex). The quality and extent of this potential archaeology is unknown although the photographic survey indicates 'islands of survival', there is therefore a need for further archaeological recording.

### **10.3 Potential Impacts to unknown archaeology within the PDA**

- 10.2.1 It is considered by CS Archaeology that there is a very low risk of unknown archaeology within the PDA. Features such as field systems will have been removed

during the initial construction of the printing works and subsequent expansion. Any potential for unknown archaeology will exist around the periphery of the site within the northern and eastern boundaries.

## 11 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

- 11.1 Approximately 50% of the PDA (Fig. 10) has undergone major episodes of disturbance, and remediation. Because of probable traces of the phase 1 printing works further mitigation is recommended, in the form of a combination evaluation, building recording and recording brief.
- 11.2 The age and significance of most of the site is of limited archaeological potential. Therefore a general watching brief of future remediation works is **not** recommended.
- 11.3 From the information obtained through this DBA, a mitigation strategy (Fig. 11) is proposed which will target known areas with high probabilities for archaeology, in the form of working floors which may illuminate industrial process flows through the buildings. The following table outlines a proposed scheme for the PDAs archaeological mitigation.

Blg	Name/Age	Condition	Specific potential	Mitigation
A	Talley House/ Late C19th	extant	internal layout/fixtures and fittings	building record
B	S. end of the 1830? Works	part destroyed/buried	buried floors, office administration?	recording brief
C	Main Works Blg./1830?	largely destroyed	none	none
D	Engine/Boiler House?/1830?	part destroyed/buried	floors, plinths, engine blocks, water system	recording brief
E	Works Blg./1830?	part destroyed/buried	floors, plinths, engine/roller blocks, vats, water system	strip and record

- 11.4 A staged programme of works will need to be implemented.
- 11.5 Buildings A and E could be mitigated in advance of any further work.
- 11.6 Any archaeological work with respect to buildings B & D will, due to health and safety concerns, need to be undertaken after the extant walls have been removed. This work needs to be undertaken as a recording brief during site remediation.
- 11.7 The above strategy will ensure that the nature and extent of all potentially significant archaeological deposits will be recorded, potentially sampled and 'preserved by record'.

## 12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 12.1 Many thanks go to Barratt Homes Manchester for commissioning this report and to Mr. N Redhead and Mrs. L Dunkley (GMAAS) for their help and advice and for writing the brief. Further thanks to Mr. P Bone (Littleborough Historical and Archaeological Society for his help and advice.



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### 13.2 Cartographic

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1893 Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 25" map, sheet 81/6 & 7  
1910 Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 25" map, sheet 81/6 & 7  
1930 Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 25" map sheet 81/6 & 11  
1978 Ordnance Survey 1:10000 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition (Internet Source 6)  
2014 Ordnance Survey digital map data

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### 13.4 Photographic Sources

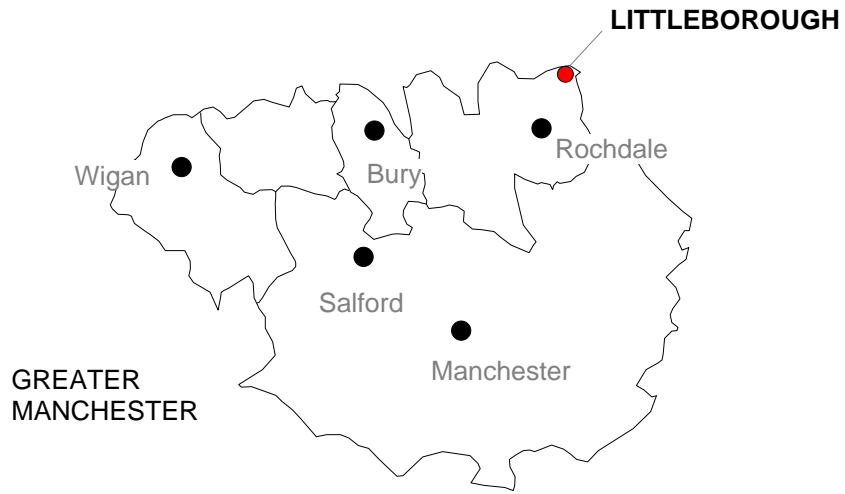
Plate 1: Historic view of Calderbrook Mill no date (c. 1920?), from the southwest (LHAS), 2010, 89

Plate 2: Historic photograph of Calderbrook Road with the two Mill chimneys, no date but post construction of the chimneys 1919 (RLHL Ref. 226 DIG)

Plates 3-6, Aerial Photographs of the PDA c. 1980, GMAAS HER

Calderbrook Mill (Stansfield Print & Dye Works), Calderbrook Road, Littleborough, Greater Manchester:  
An Archaeological Desk-based Survey and Photographic Record

# FIGURES



3  
93

3  
94

3  
95

3  
69



see Figure 2

Stansfield Mills, (Stansfield Print and Dye Works), Calderbrook Road, Littleborough: An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Photographic Record

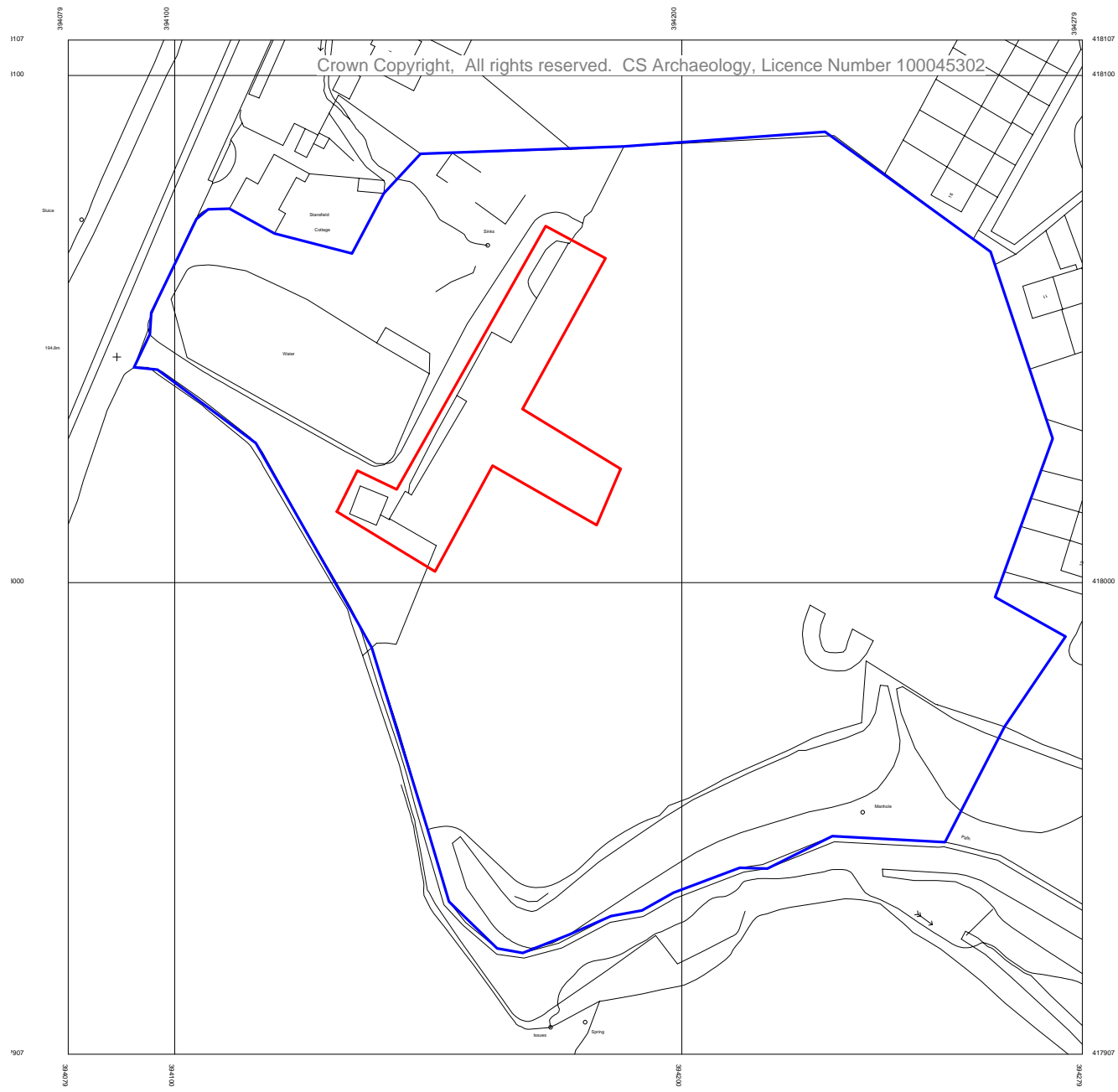
Figure 1: Location Map

scale 1:25000

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- area of archaeological survival
- PDA boundary



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Figure 2: Site Map  
scale 1:12500

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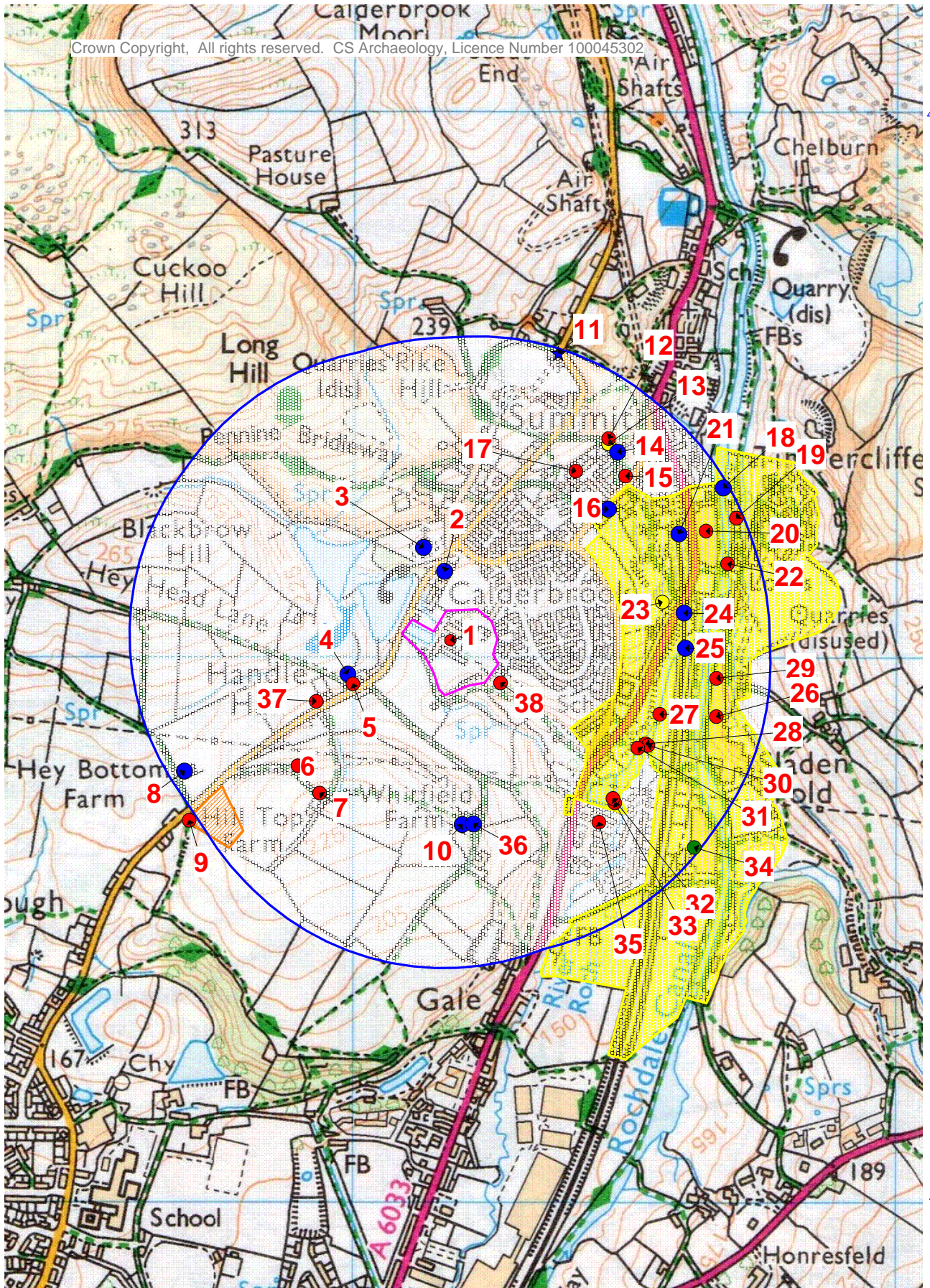




- archaeological sites
- archaeological findspots
- listed buildings

3 94

3 95



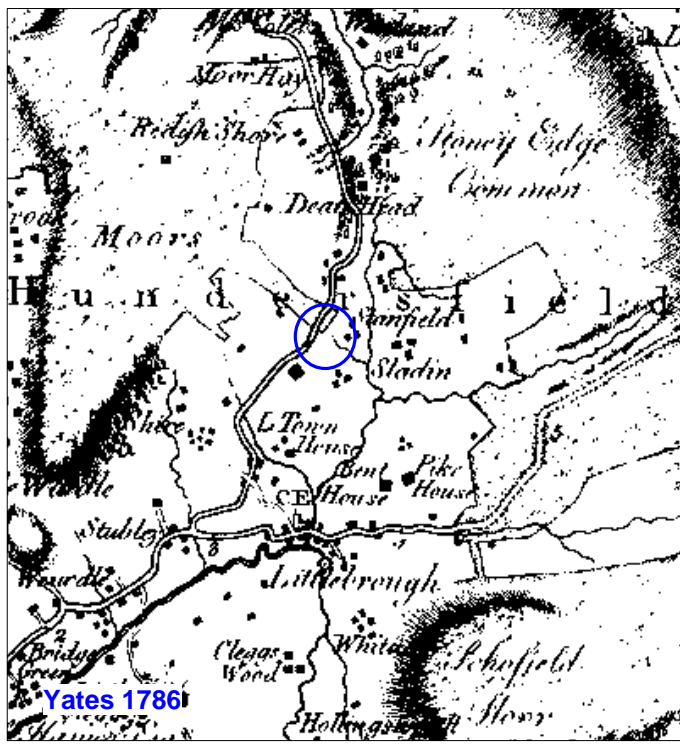
Stansfield Mills, (Stansfield Print and Dye Works), Calderbrook Road, Littleborough: An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Photographic Record

Figure 3: the study area with sites of archaeological significance

scale 1:10000

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January 2014

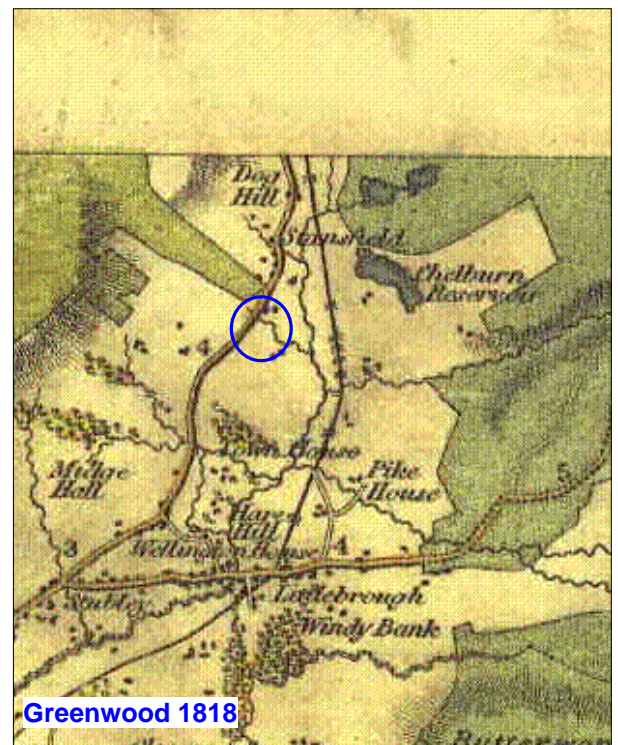




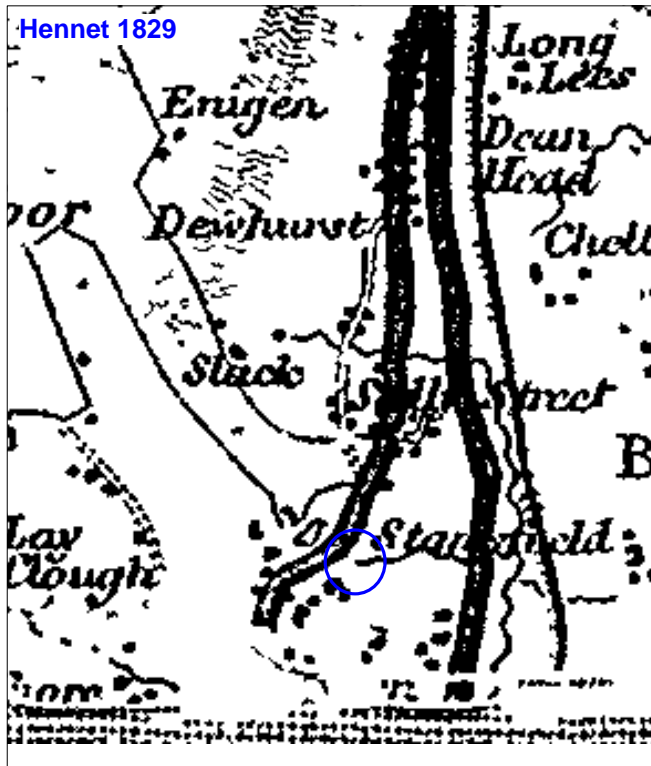
Yates 1786



○ approximate area of the PDA



Greenwood 1818



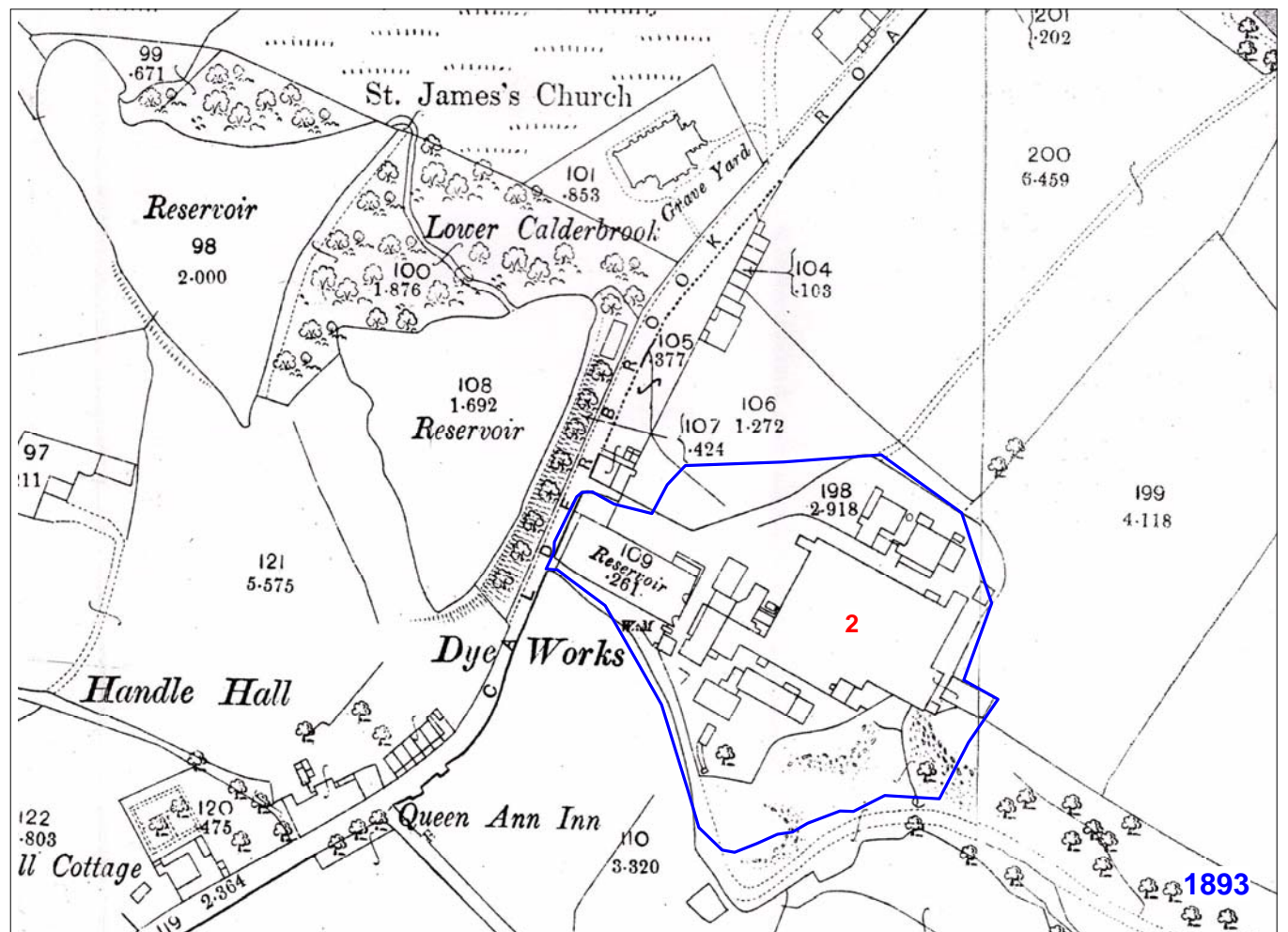
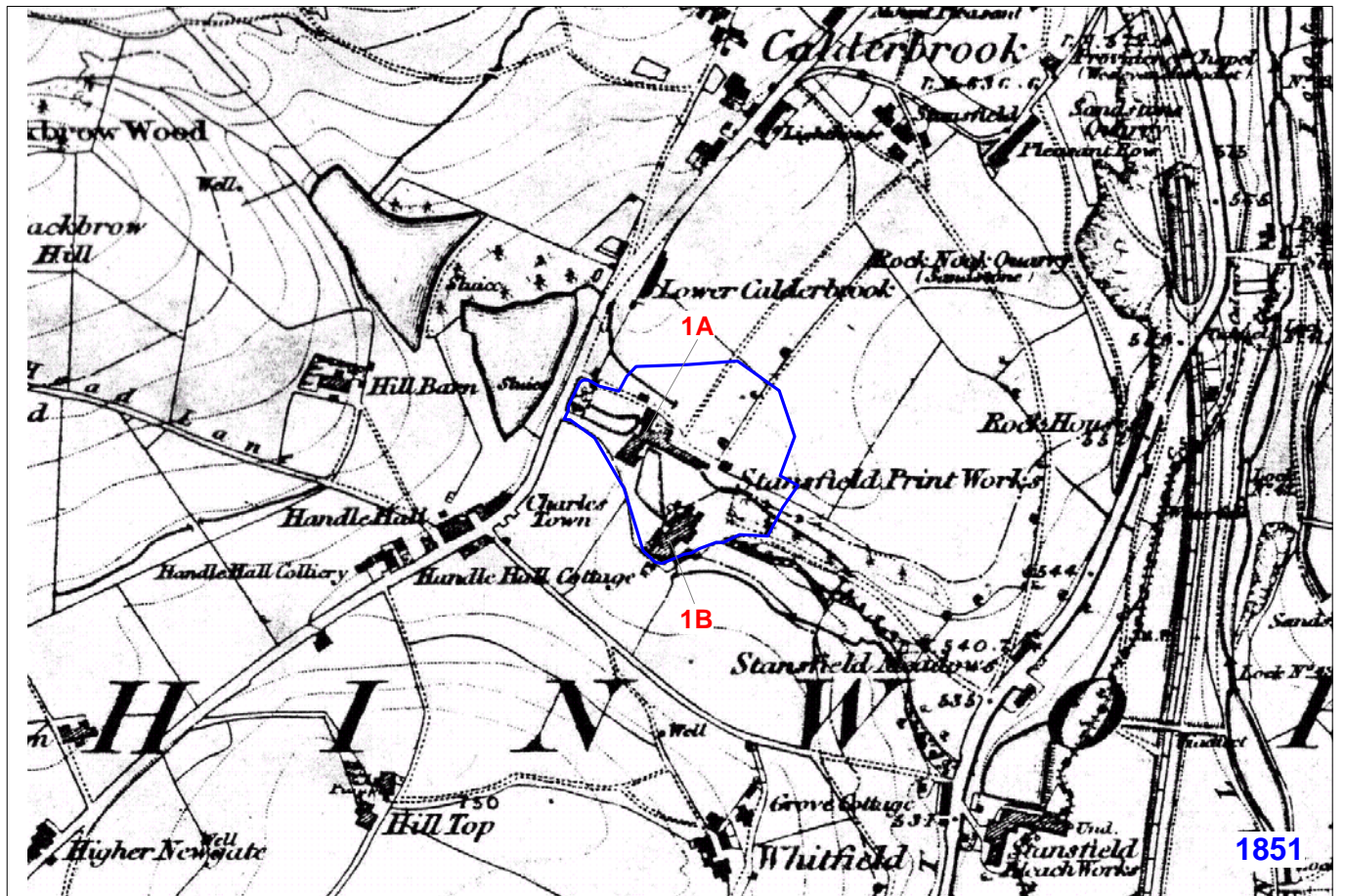
Hennet 1829

Stansfield Mills, (Stansfield Print and Dye Works), Calderbrook Road, Littleborough: An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Photographic Record

Figure 4: Historic Maps (C18th-C19th)

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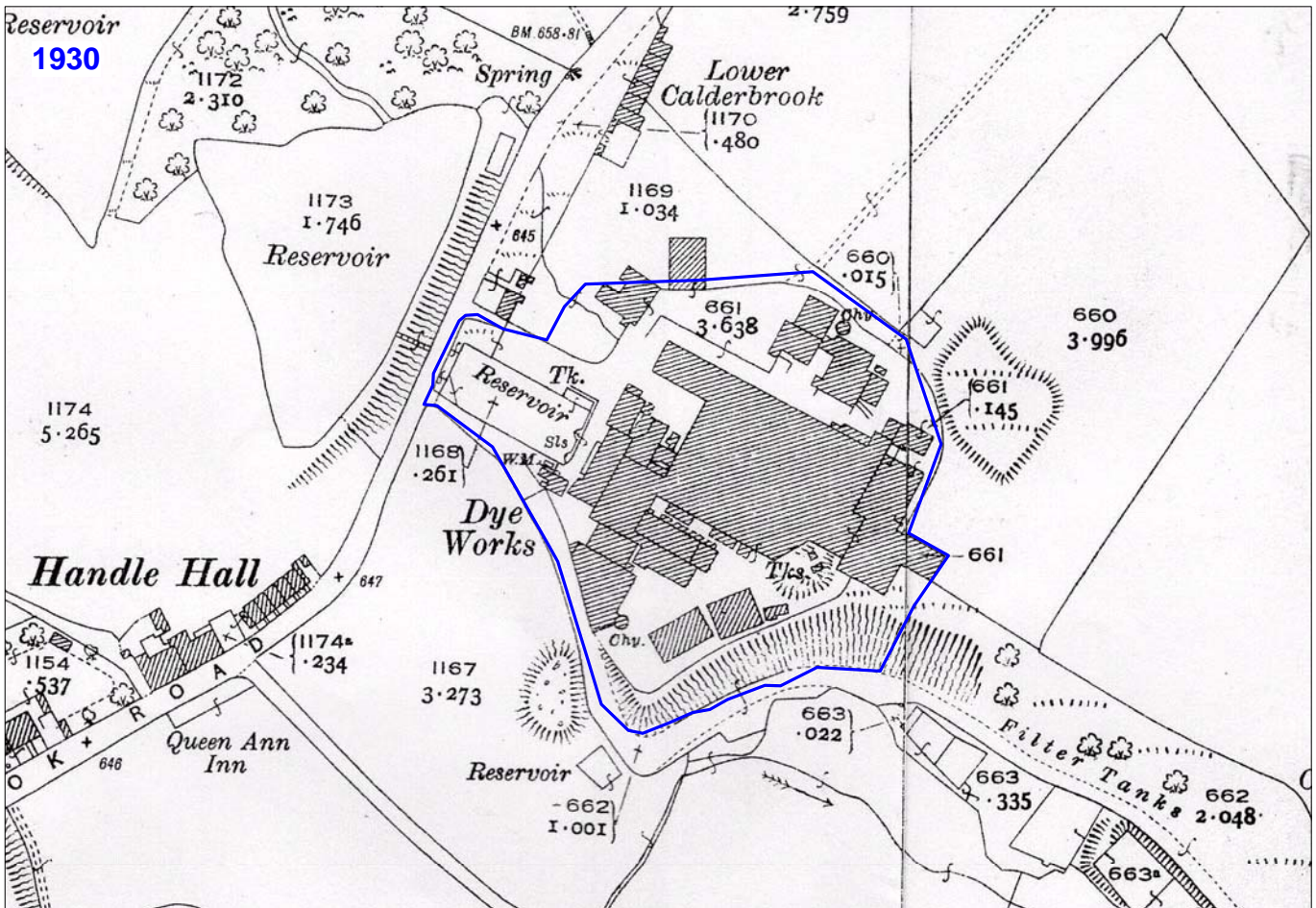
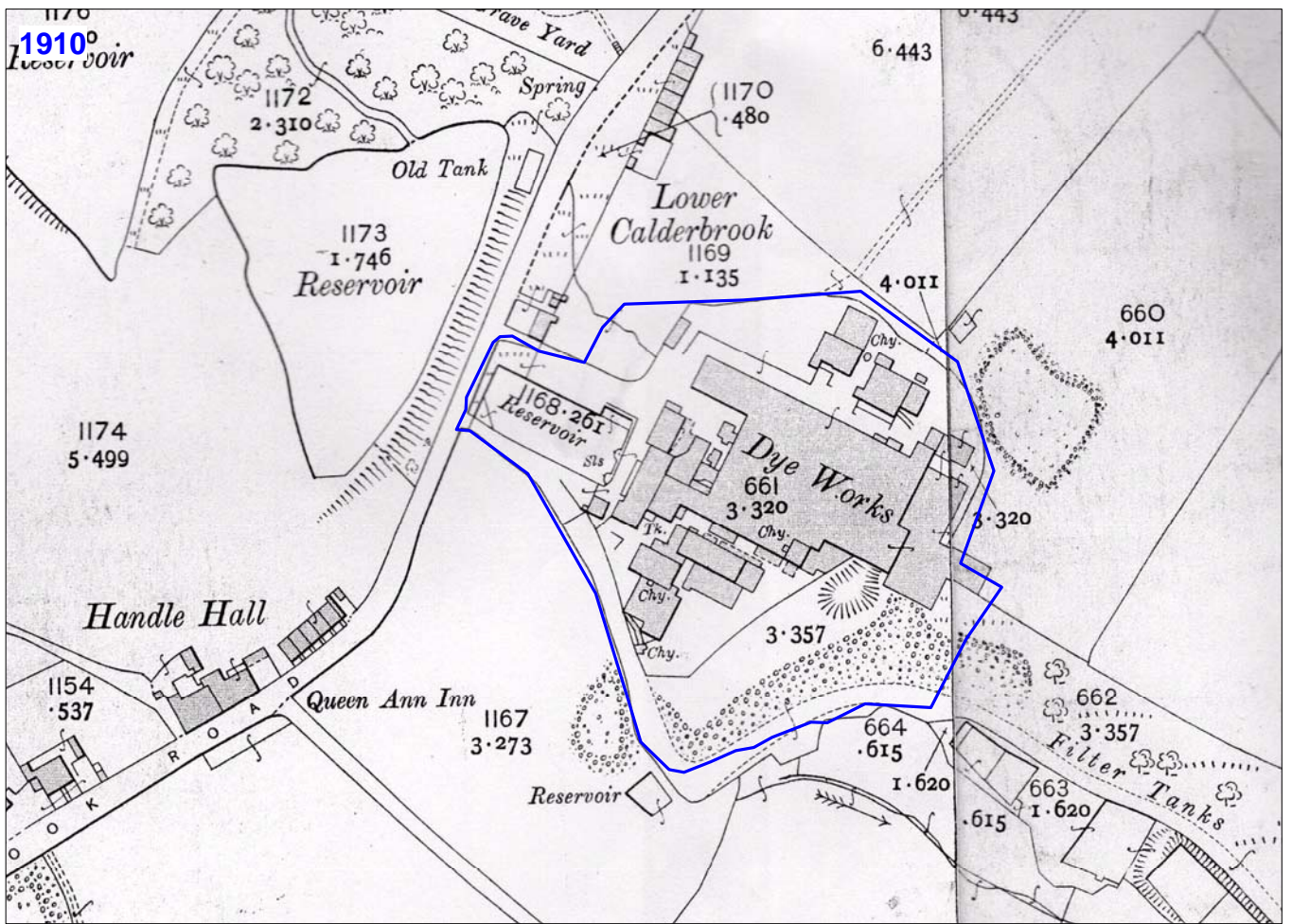
Stansfield Mills, (Stansfield Print and Dye Works), Calderbrook Road, Littleborough: An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Photographic Record

- ↑
- ⊕
- 1-2 building phases
- PDA Boundary

Figure 5: Historic Maps (C19th)

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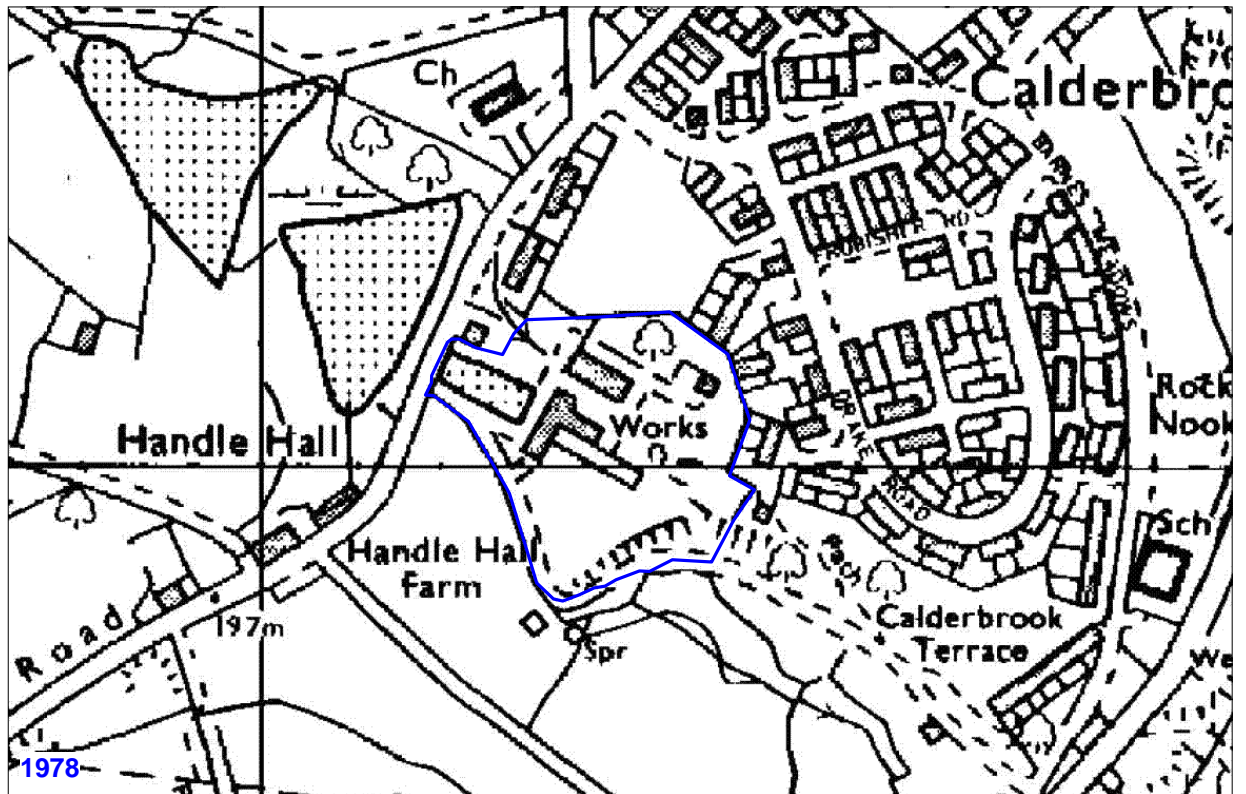
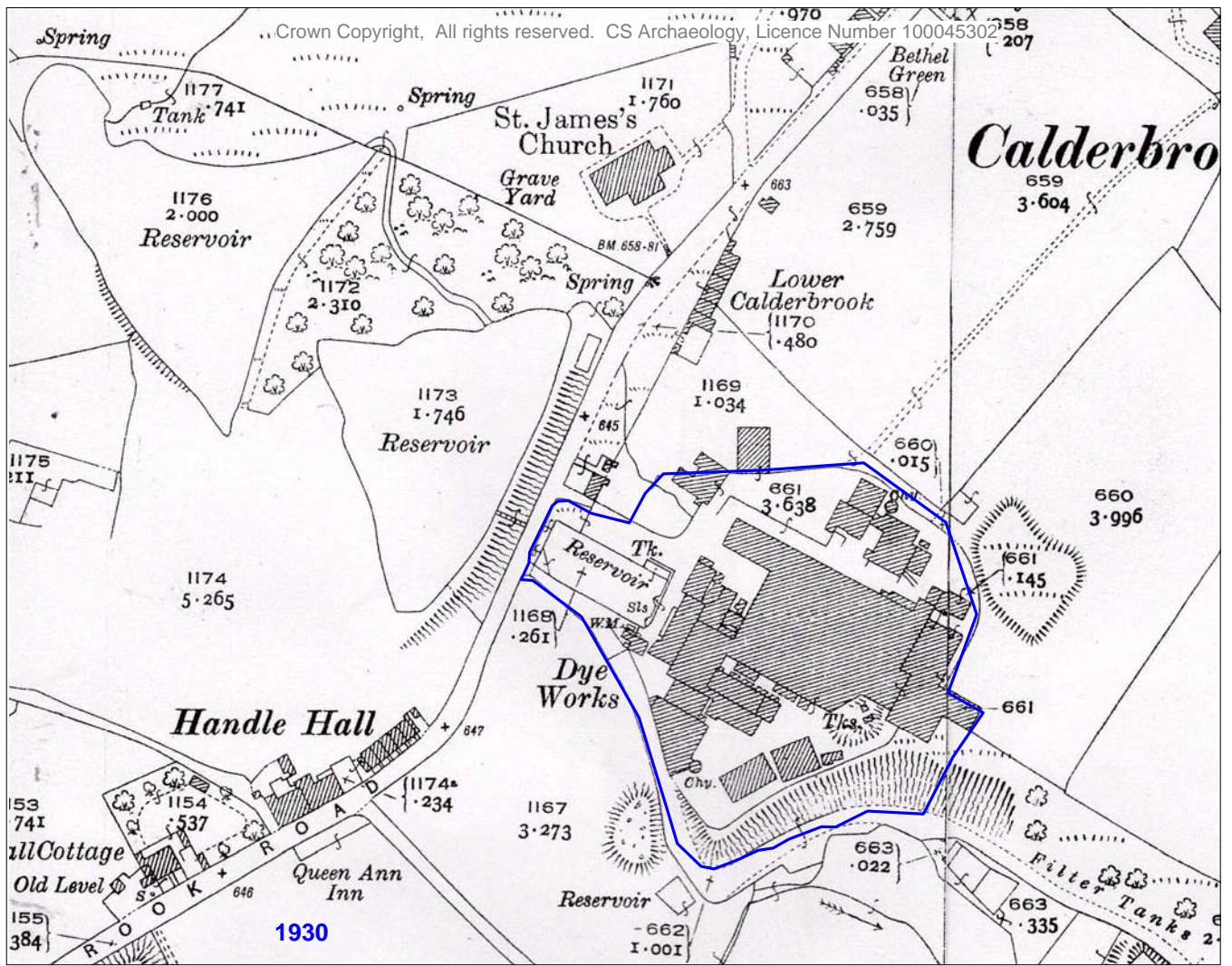


PDA Boundary

Figure 6: Historic Maps

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Figure 7: Historic Maps

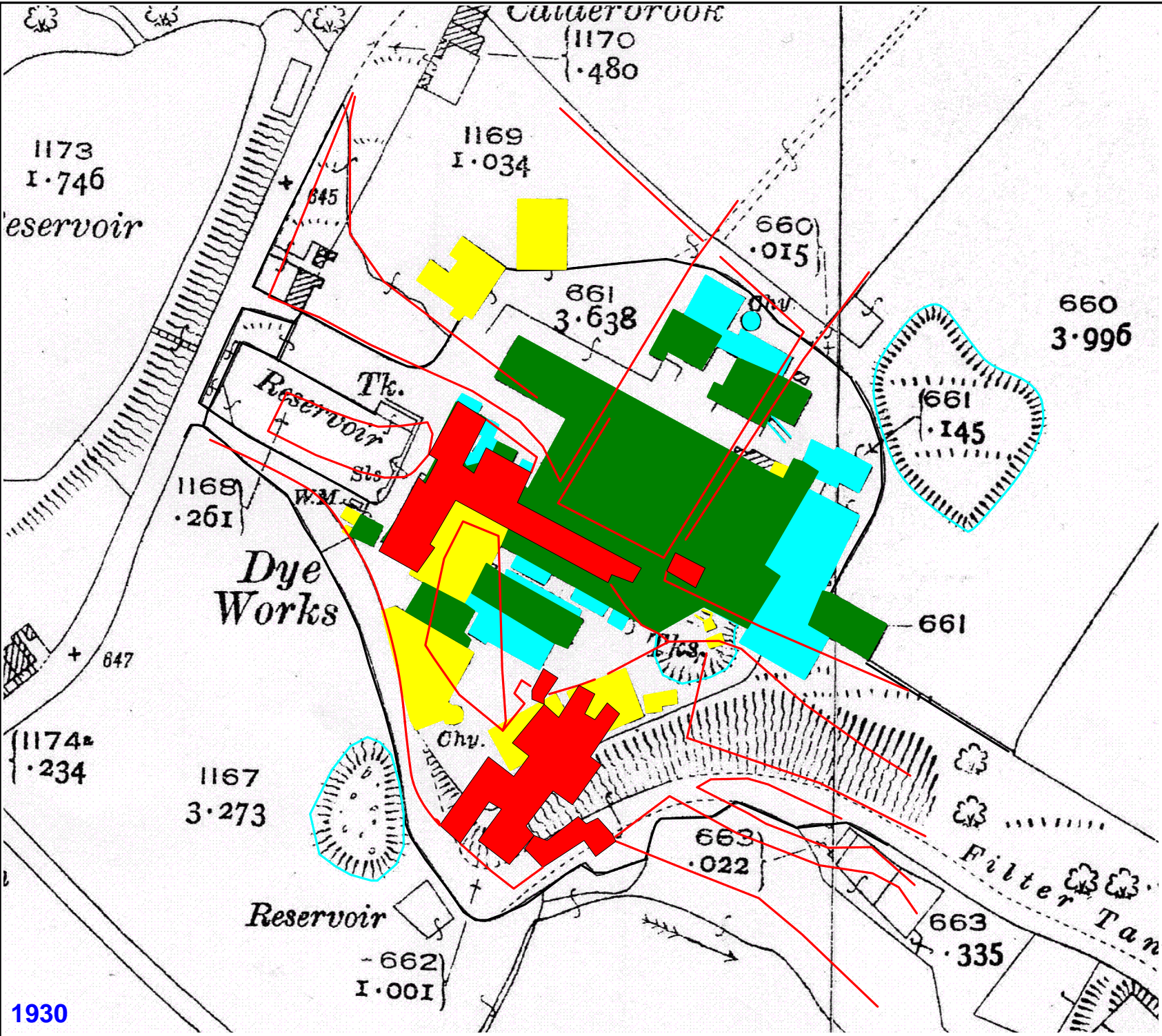
 PDA boundary

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Key to buildings and associated features


- Phase 1, 1830-1851
- Phase 2, 1851-1893
- Phase 3, 1893-1910
- Phase 4, 1810-1930





1930

Figure 8: Phased Building Overlay of the 1930 OS map

Key

 Machine beds

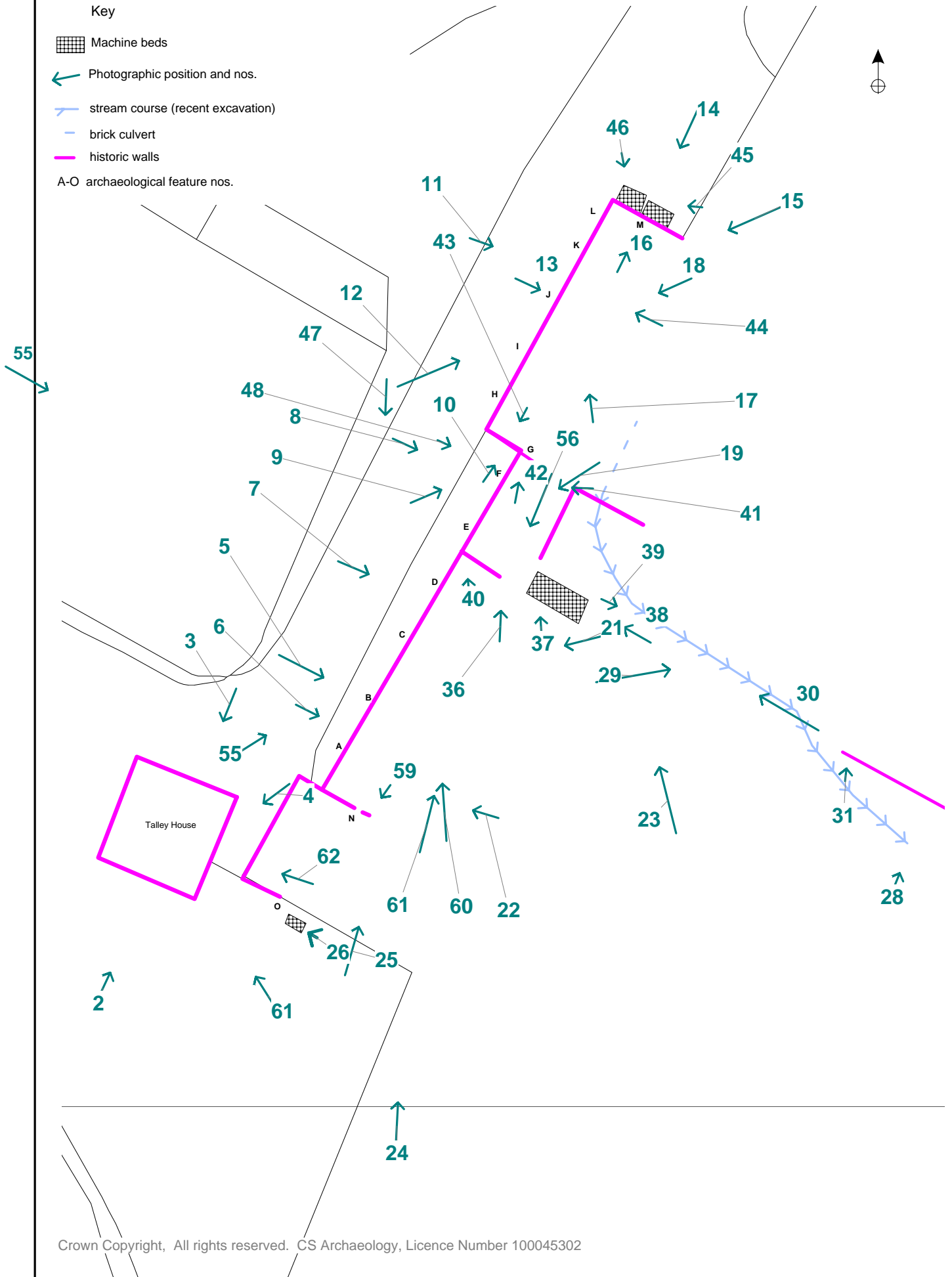
 Photographic position and nos.

 stream course (recent excavation)

 brick culvert

 historic walls

A-O archaeological feature nos.



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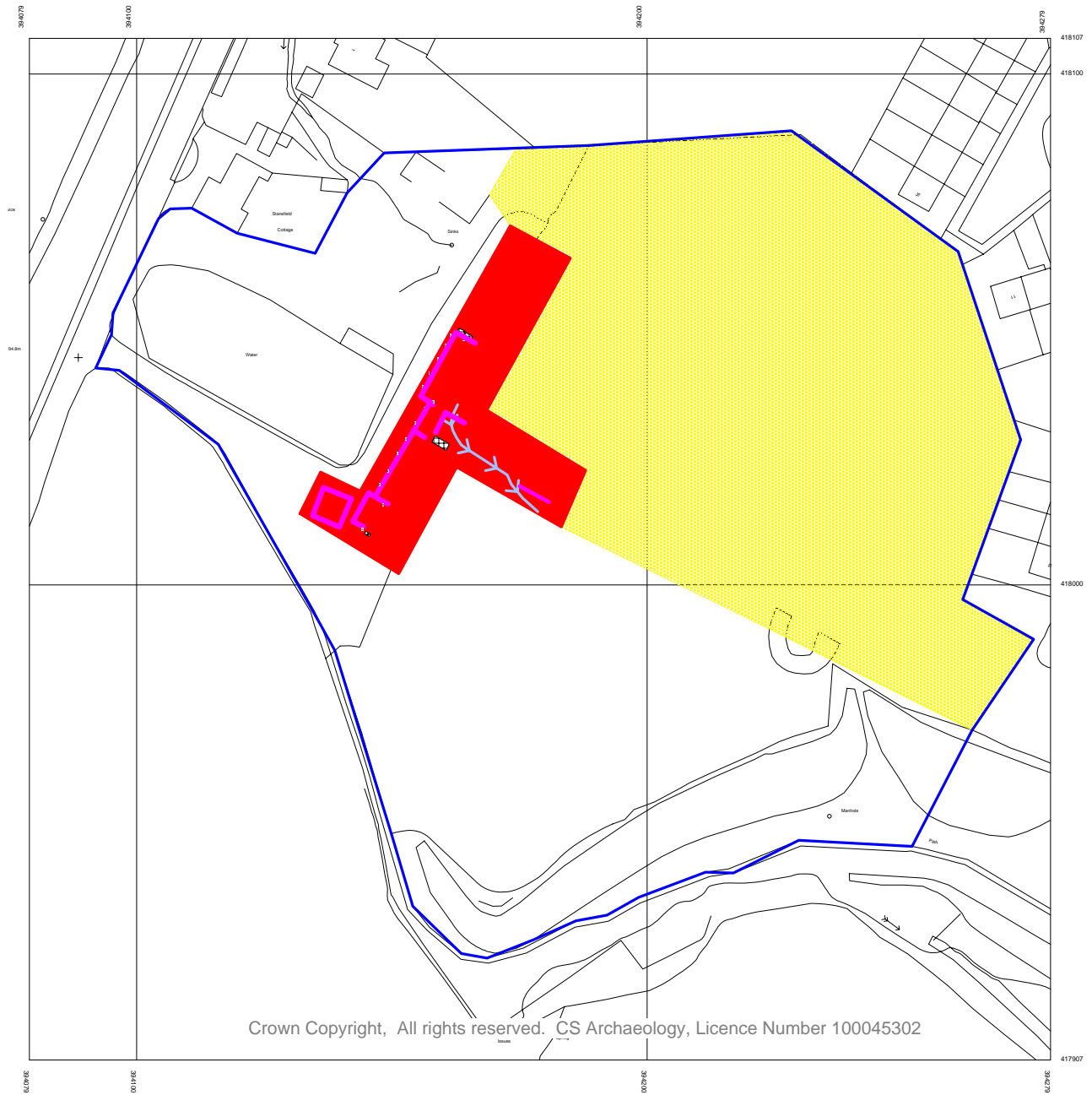
Figure 9: Plan of the Photographs of the Surviving Extant Archaeology

*not to scale*

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key

- high archaeological potential
- low archaeological potential
- machine beds
- photographic position and nos.
- stream course (recent excavation)
- brick culvert
- historic walls
- A-N archaeological feature nos.
- area of archaeological survival
- PDA boundary



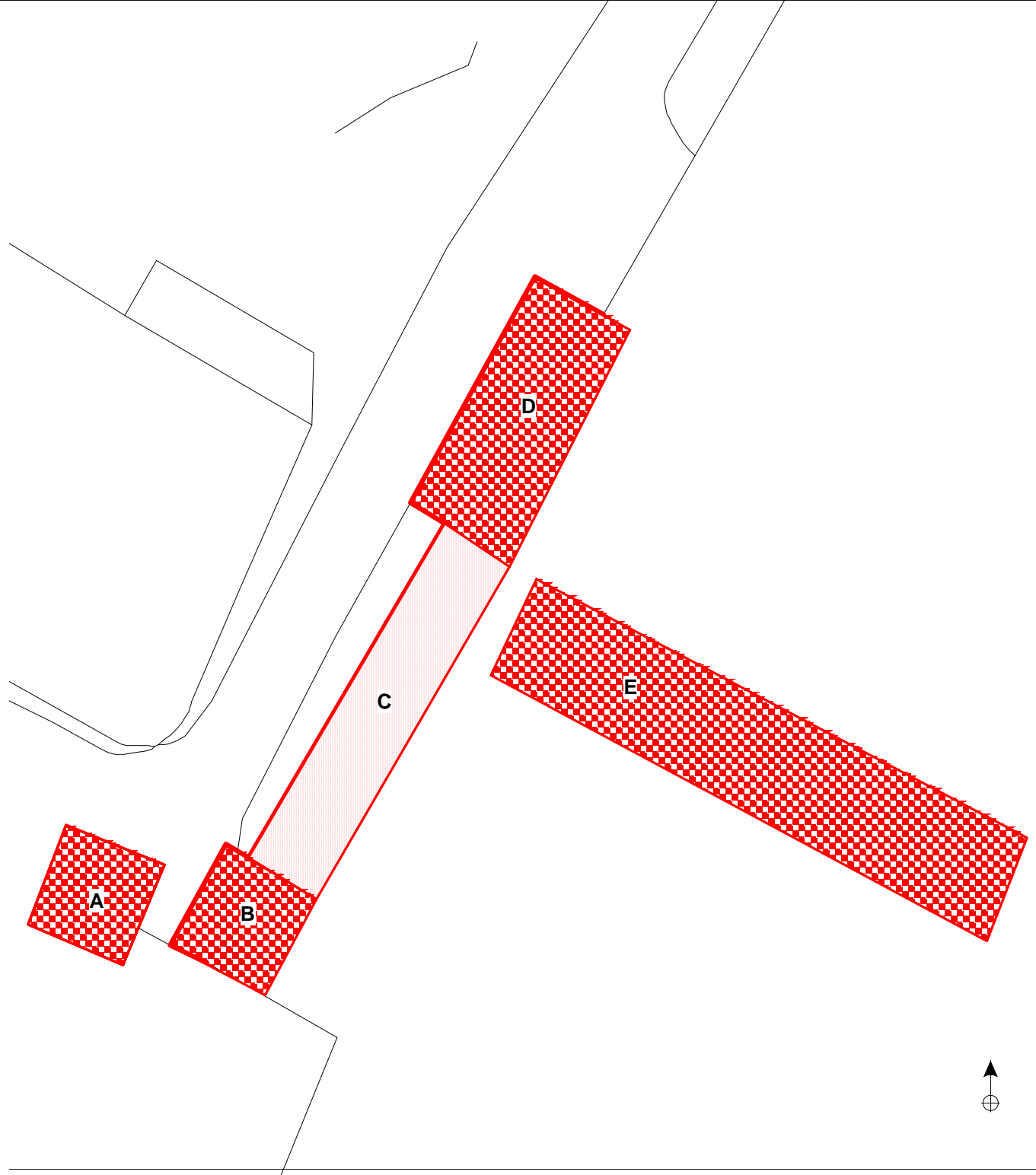
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Figure 10: Areas of Archaeological Potential

scale 1:12500

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Blg	Name/Age	Condition	Specific potential	Mitigation
A	Talley House/ Late C19th	Extant	internal layout/fixtures and fittings	Internal building record
B	S. end of the 1830? Works	part destroyed/buried	buried floors, office administration?	recording brief
C	Main Works Blg./1830?	largely destroyed	none	none
D	Engine/Boiler House?/1830?	part destroyed/buried	floors, plinths, engine blocks, water system	recording brief
E	Works Blg./1830?	part destroyed/buried	floors, plinths, engine/roller blocks, vats, water system	strip and record



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key

- high archaeological potential
- low archaeological potential

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Figure 11: Detailed Areas of Archaeological Potential  
*not to scale*

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An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Photographic Record

# PLATES





**Plate 1** Historic view of Calderbrook Mill, post 1919 c. 1930s?, from the southwest (LAHS)



**Plate 2:** Historic photograph of Calderbrook Road with the two Mill chimneys, no date but post construction of the chimneys 1919 with Hill Top Colliery Spoil Heaps [37] to the right, from the southwest



**Plate 3:** Aerial Photograph of the PDA c. 1980, from the east  
source: Greater Manchester Textile Mill Survey Archive



**Plate 4:** Aerial Photograph of the PDA c. 1980, from the north northwest  
source: Greater Manchester Textile Mill Survey Archive



**Plate 5:** Aerial Photograph of the PDA c. 1980, from the northwest source: Greater Manchester Textile Mill Survey Archive



**Plate 6, 7:** View of the Talley House's front elevation, from the NW





**Plate 7, 3:** View of the Talley House's side (fenestrated) elevation, from the NNE



**Plate 8, 54:** View of the rear elevation of the Talley House, from the SSE



**Plate 9, 55:** view of the external wall of the recessed 5 bay, 3 storey building, from the SW



**Plate 10, 48:** Detail of the openings E, a window & F a doorway, from the NW

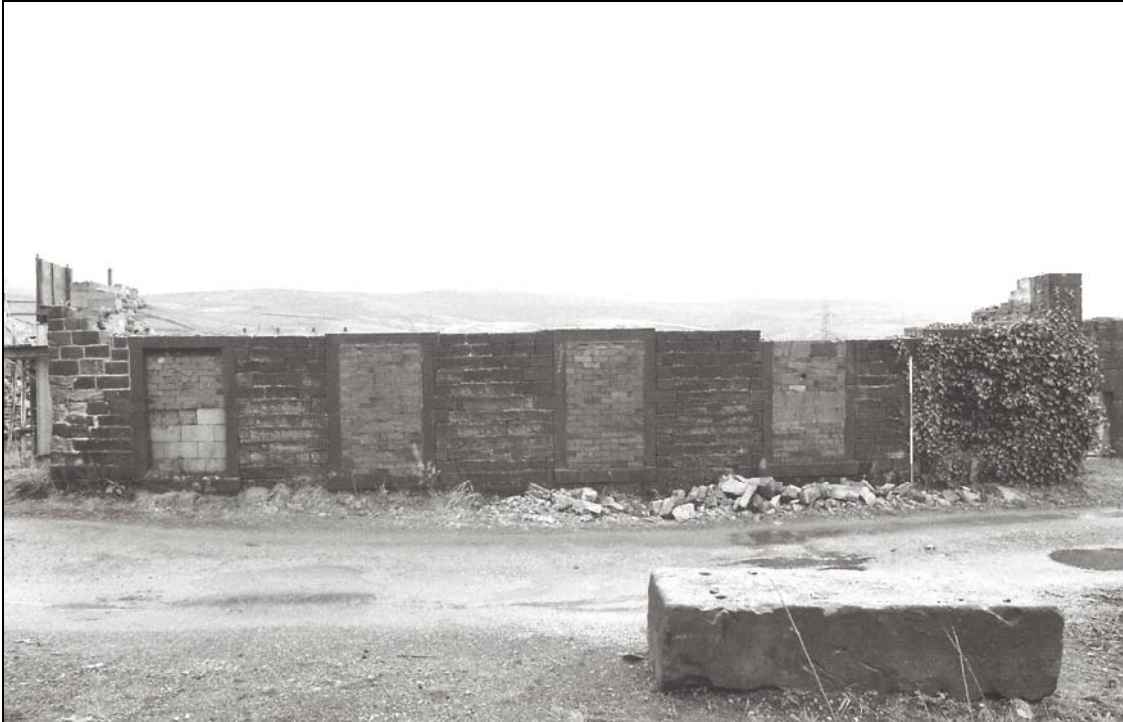


**Plate 11, 10:** view of the blocked doorway G, from the southwest



**Plate 12, 42:** View of the blocked doorway G from the south





**Plate 13, 17:** view of the extant NW Elevation of the northeast building (openings H-L), from the northwest



**Plate 14, 13:** detail of window J, from the northwest



**Plate 15, 15:** Oblique view with the stone arch (opening M), from the northeast



**Plate 16, 17:** General view of the 'internal' NW wall, from the south





Plate 17, 19: oblique view of the main 3 storey 'internal' NW wall, from the Northeast



**Plate 18, 42:** View towards the NNE wall with floor and doorway (N) features, from the north northeast



**Plate 19, 50:** Detail of doorway N (ground floor level) from the NNE



**Plate 20, 22:** General view of the 'internal' NE wall with inserted CI pipe to the ground floor windows, from the southeast





**Plate 21, 40:** Detail of the former work's ground floor with sealed cast iron pipe, from the south



**Plate 22, 38:** View of the mass concrete machine base, from the southeast



**Plate 23, 35:** View of the 'internal' walls of the phase 1 mill with later inserted brick culvert, from the south



**Plate 24, 28:** View towards an extant wall probably associated with the SW elevation of the phase 1 building, from the southwest





Plate 25, 34: View of an extant brick plinth, from the east



Plate 26, 33: General view of surviving brick and stone work, from the southeast



**Plate 27:** 45, View of the eastern machine base at the entrance gates, from the east



**Plate 28:** view from the church obscured by the cottages (2-7 Calderbrook)





**Plate 29:** view of Calderbrook cottages from the churchyard with the PDA visible to the southeast



**Plate 30:** view from the Handle Hall barn, from the southwest

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# APPENDICES



## **BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT FOR CALDERBROOK MILL REMEDIATION SITE, CALDERBROOK ROAD, LITTLEBOROUGH, ROCHDALE, OL15 9NW**

### Background

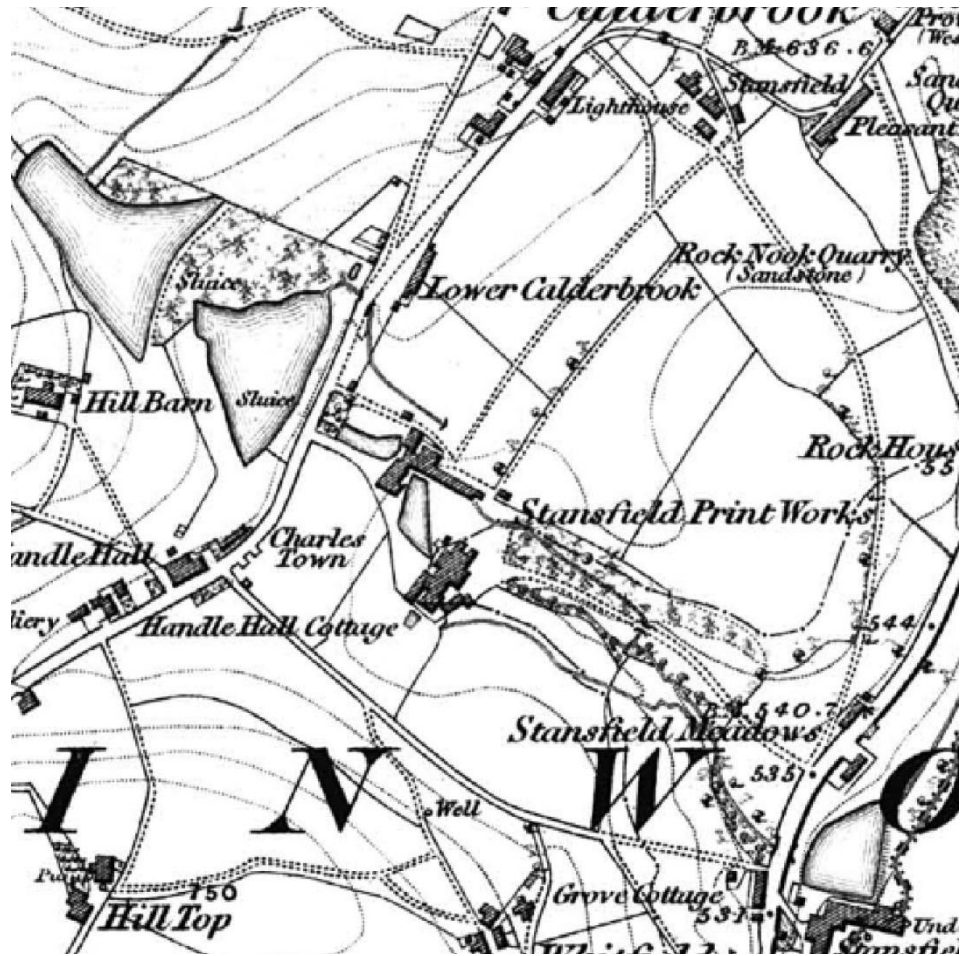
The site of Calderbrook Mill (Stansfield Works) is being remediated to make the ground suitable for redevelopment. The works are already well advanced but there has been no archaeological mitigation. Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, who advise Rochdale Local Planning Authority, consider that the site still retains potential industrial archaeological significance and is worthy of investigation and recording. An archaeological desk based assessment, photographic and descriptive record of surviving buildings, and a site walkover to understand the location and potential survival of below-ground remains are now required ahead of completion of the remediation programme. The need for further archaeological works in the form of excavation of below-ground remains will be determined by the desk based assessment.

The site is entered on the Greater Manchester HER as no. 5220.1.0 and is located at SD94181803. It is shown as a printing works on the 1848 OS map but by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century is described as a dye works. There are two large reservoirs and a smaller one adjacent to the works. As well as needing copious amounts of clean water for the printing and, later, dyeing processes, it is quite possible that an earlier water-powered mill was in existence here and that there is a waterwheel pit. The buildings on site have been demolished following a fire, with the only surviving structures being on the west side of the complex.

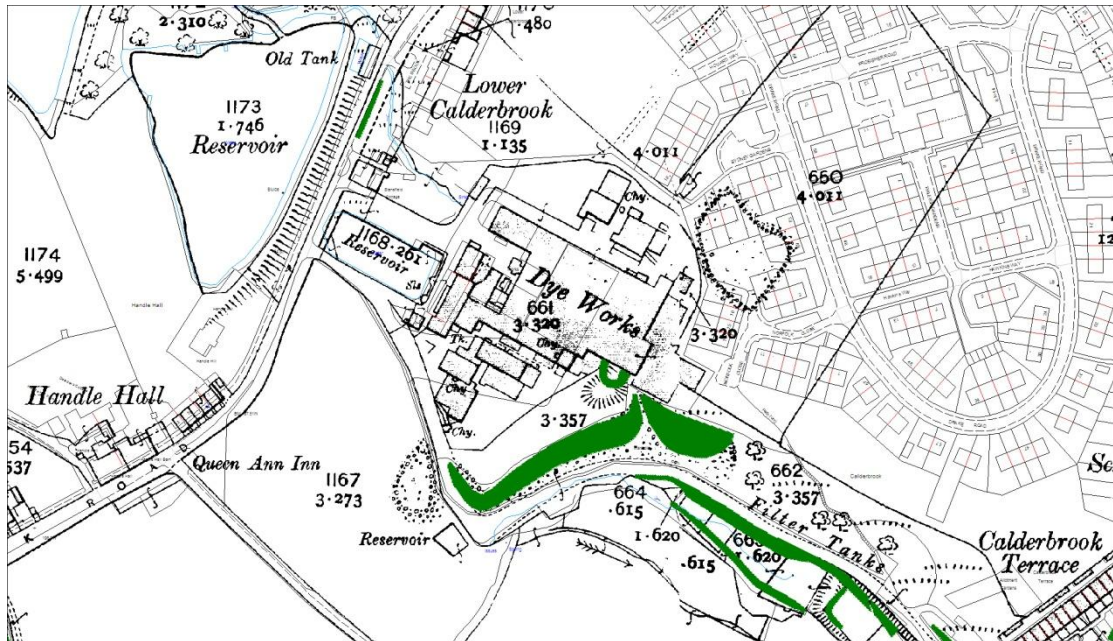


Remediation in progress in Dec 2013, but with an engine bed evident in the foreground, and a view of the entrance drive and gate lodge or office.

The OS 1848 map suggests that the main archaeological interest is to the west side of the site, adjacent to the narrow reservoir.



The 1848 OS 6" map names the site Stansfield Print Works.



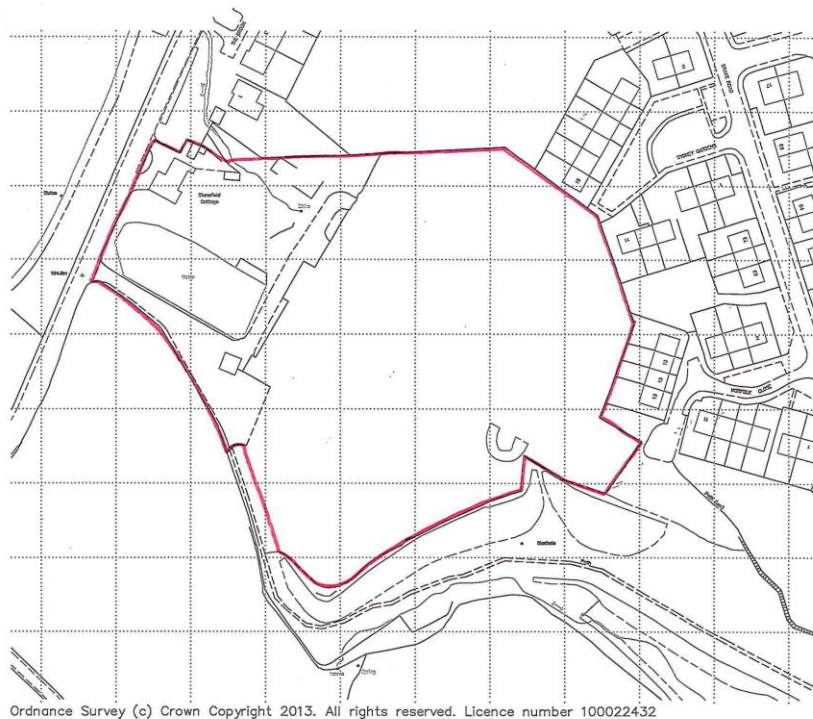
The 1907 OS 25" map shows a much enlarged Dye Works complex, here overlaid onto the modern landscape



GMAAS have indicated the area of potential archaeological interest where remediation works will be suspended until the archaeological study is undertaken. Whilst remediation ground works and regrading will have removed most of the rest of the site's archaeological interest, there may be other pockets of survival that are worth noting during the site walkover.



Area of main archaeological interest defined within the red boundary line.



Development site boundary

## Brief

The archaeological desk based assessment is a first step in properly identifying archaeological interests for this site. The DBA will also provide a retrospective study and record of the bulk of the site that has been removed. It will examine historic maps, historic documents, local history and archaeology publications, aerial photos, the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, and will involve a site walkover to relate research findings to the modern landscape and to identify features of potential archaeological interest. It will provide a clear understanding of the nature and location of identified and potential archaeological features and their relative importance. This information will be used to inform further archaeological mitigation in the form of a programme of targeted excavation and survey resulting in a formal report on results, archive deposition and dissemination of the results to the public.

This study will include the whole of the former works site, but will focus particularly on the area bounded in red on the map showing 'Area of Archaeological Interest'.

The survey will take the following form:

- i) Undertake a historic map regression exercise to produce scaled-up maps showing the site's evolution and identifying the location of any former buildings, earthworks and buried features. A colour coded map will be produced at an appropriately large scale showing the phasing of former and extant features in relation to the modern site plan.
- ii) Analysis of readily accessible historical documentation and aerial photographs will be undertaken to inform interpretation and our understanding of the origin and function of potential heritage features. The Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (held and maintained by GMAAS) holds the GM Textile Mill Survey Archive which includes oblique aerial photos of the works before the fire, and also comparative information on other textile finishing sites in the area including grey literature reports and publications. It will be important to describe the historical context of the study area, providing an understanding of the way the landscape has changed through time. Sources of information to be examined include: Rochdale Local Studies Library, Lancashire Record Office, Littleborough Historical and Archaeological Society, the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record\* and any relevant information held by the client.
- iii) There should be a gazetteer linked to a plan listing all sites and features of known or potential archaeological interest within the proposal boundaries.
- iv) There will be a site inspection of the whole development area to relate research findings to the existing landscape.



- v) An English Heritage Level 1 survey will be undertaken of the surviving structures. This will comprise a photographic record and written description forming part of the DBA, with a plan showing photographic view directions.
- vi) There will be a discussion section examining the relative significance of potential remains and suggesting a mitigation strategy in relation to development ground work proposals and NPPF. The discussion section will also set the historic industrial complex in its local and regional setting, and refer to the North West Regional Research Framework.
- vii) For the whole survey a report should be produced to an agreed timetable. It will include:
  - i) A summary statement of the survey's findings.
  - ii) The background to the survey including location details.
  - iii) An outline of the methodology of the survey.
  - iv) A section charting the historic development of the site and surrounding landscapes, supported by detailed map evidence, aerial photos and old photographs (if available).
  - v) A description of the surviving structures, supported by photographs with view directions shown on a plan.
  - vi) A discussion of the below-ground archaeological interest, relative significance, context and potential.
  - vii) A gazetteer describing elements of archaeological and historical interest, linked to a location plan.
  - viii) Recommendations for archaeological mitigation for below-ground remains, supported by a plan identifying areas/features to be targeted.
  - x) A catalogue of archive items, including a list of photographs.
  - xi) A copy of the brief.

#### *Archive and Publication*

- i) An ordered site archive will be deposited with Rochdale Local Studies Library within 6 months of completion of the development.
- ii) The Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is 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. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> . Contractors are advised to contact the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record may place the information on a website. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.

iii) The site will be published to an appropriate level commensurate with the significance of the survey results.

### Other Considerations

- 1) The Archaeology Planning Adviser (GMAAS) will be consulted on a draft report and recommendations for mitigation.
- 2) The archaeological contractor will abide by the Institute for Archaeologists Bye-Laws of Approved Practice.
- 3) Contractors shall comply with the requirements of all relevant Health & Safety legislation and adopt procedures according to guidance set out in the Health & Safety Manual of the Federation of Archaeology Managers and Employers.
- 4) Hard and digital copies of the survey report will be sent to:

The client (x2 hard copies), GMAAS (to lodge with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record), Rochdale Planning Officer, Rochdale Local Studies Library, Littleborough Historical and Archaeological Society.

Norman Redhead  
Heritage Management Director (Archaeology)  
GMAAS  
10/01/14

\* Standard visit to the HER at GMAAS office by appointment: £75.00 per day plus VAT (includes up to 2 hours officer time and desk-space for the duration of the visit).

## Appendix 2

NB all sites lie in Blatchinworth-with-Calderbrook township,  
within the parish of Rochdale, Greater Manchester

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>1</b>
Site Type	Buildings, Industrial works (Stansfield Print & Dye Works/Calderbrook Mill)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 9418 1803
Description	Marked on the OS map of 1846 as printing works & as dye works on the OS maps of 1807 & 1928. Possibly built over the foundations of an earlier water-powered spinning mill. All the original mid to late C19 buildings have been demolished, and now the only remaining buildings date from the early C20. These include a 1-storey stone & brick built building with a replacement roof. Some blocked rectangular windows with stone lintels and sills and 1 section of a 2 storey stone built building that has been modified. 5x2 bays. This stands at the W side of the entrance. A 2-storey building that stands adjacent to the site could be either a manager's house or an office. There are also some lodges still intact to the W of the site. No power features survive Williams, Mike. (1986). "Stansfield Wks" on the OS map of 1846.
Status	non-statutory
Source	GMAAS No. 5220.1.0
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>2</b>
Site Type	Buildings, house cottages, 2-7 Lower Calderbrook
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 9416 1815
Description	Row of 5 (formerly 6) houses. Mid to late C18. Hammer-dressed watershot stone slate roof. Each house is 1 bay wide and has 1 room on each of 2 storeys. Quoins. Each house has a door with square-cut surround (obscured in one case by C20 porch) and a 2-light recessed chamfered mullion window on each floor. 5 ridge chimney stacks in bold masonry. Several small extensions to rear. Some cottages retain the original fire surround with stone mantel cornice
Status	<b>Listed Building (II) - 1068538</b>
Source	GMAAS No. 5389.1.0
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>3</b>
Site Type	Building, Church of St James
Period	Post Medieval
Status	Non-Statutory
NGR	SD 9413 1820
Description	Church. 1870. By G. Shaw of Saddleworth. Rock-faced stone with slate roof. Nave and chancel with north aisle and a central south tower flanked by a south chapel. Gothic revival. 6-bay aisle has projecting plinth and shaped eaves gutter brackets. 4light west window. Coped gables with cross finials and a bellcote between nave and chancel. 3-bay chancel with priest's door and 5-light east window. The south chapel has 2 bays and a coped parapet enriched with mouchette motifs. 3-stage tower has diagonal buttresses and a circular corner stair turret. Interior: much of the aisle as well as the chapel has been partitioned off. Chamfered nave arcade arches. Octagonal and circular columns. Arch-braced roof trusses. Stained glass.
HLC:	Institutional -Religious (Worship) St James's Church, Calderbrook Road, Summit
Status	<b>Listed Building (II) - 1068539</b>
Source	GMAAS No. 2980: HGM22076
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>4</b>
Site Type	Building: Handle Hall and Barn
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 9399 1796
Description	House. 1820 rebuilding of a house of 1610 with barn added in 1840s. Hammer-dressed stone with graduated stone slate roof. 3 bays, 2 storeys with barn to right. Quoins and eaves cornice. 2 doors with ogee shaped lintels and hoodmoulds. 3, 5 and 3-light double-chamfered mullion windows on each floor, hoodmoulds on ground floor. Plaque over door: "A.S. 1610 Richard Dearden Struxit, 1820 Jacobus Domum De Novo Resituit". Round-arched wagon entrance to barn which has round lights to right return. Ridge chimney stack. H. Fishwick, History of Rochdale, 1889.
Status	<b>Listed Building (II) - 1162173</b>
Source	GMAAS No. 11615.1.0
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>5</b>
Site Type	Building, Handle Hall (Site of)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 9400 1795
Description	Handle Hall was built by Richard Dearden in 1610 on land taken out of the waste. It was originally called "Warcok Hill". It underwent alterations in 1673, 1829 and 1842, and in 1889 was a public house called the "Queen Anne" (1). Inscription over the door "1610 Ricardus Dearden struxit.

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Status Source	Jacobus Dearden de novo testitaret 1829". Also "1.6.7.3. I.D. rebuilt by JD. 1842". Enclosed Land - Piecemeal Enclosure Blackbrow Hill & Area to South non-statutory GMAAS No. 2323.1.0: HGM271
<b>Site No.</b> Site Type Period NGR Description	<b>6</b> Farmstead? (Site of) Post Medieval SD 9390 1780 Description Date stone 1638. No further information perhaps relates to Hill Top Farm (Site 7) 60m to the SE?
Status Source	non-statutory GMAAS No. 2416.1.0: HGM271
<b>Site No.</b> Site Type Period NGR Description	<b>7</b> Farmstead, Hill Top Farm Post Medieval SD 9394 1775 Description Stone buildings and farmhouse. Dated stone : 1683 D.B. Also possession of stone carved faces. No further information. Enclosed Land -Piecemeal Enclosure Blackbrow Hill & Area to South and Residential - Farm Complex
Status Source	non-statutory GMAAS No. 2397.1.0: HGM271 & HGM27729
<b>Site No.</b> Site Type Period NGR Description	<b>8</b> Buildings, Hey Bottom farmhouse and barn Post Medieval SD 9369 1779 Description Laithe-house. Early C19. Hammer-dressed watershot stone with graduated stone slate roof. 3-bay 2-storey house with barn under same roof to right. Quoins. Symmetrical house light window above, flanked by flat-faced mullion windows on each floor on either side probably originally of 5 lights. Segmental-headed barn door with shippon door to right. Coped gables with kneelers. Gable chimney stack. Wing to rear of house and lean-to additions to rear of barn. Residential - Farm Complex Hey Bottom Farm, off Calderbrook Road, Rochdale
Status Source	<b>Listed Building (II) -1068540</b> GMAAS No. 2998.1.0, HGM27696
<b>Site No.</b> Site Type Period NGR Description	<b>9</b> Farmstead, Hill Top Post Medieval SD 9370 1770 Description Derelict area of one hectare. Area around Hill Top Farm - ridge and furrow collapsed field boundaries. Ridge & furrow 3m apart. HLC: Enclosed Land -Piecemeal Enclosure, Blackbrow Hill & Area to South
Status Source	non-statutory GMAAS No. 5772.1.0, HLC Ref HGM271
<b>Site No.</b> Site Type Period NGR Description	<b>10</b> Building, Whitfield Farmhouse/cottage Post Medieval SD 9420 1769 Description House. Mid to late C18 but incorporating parts which date back to the early C17. Hammer-dressed stone (partly watershot) with C20 tile roof. Total 4 bays & 3 storeys. Quoins & projection plinth. Paired central doors (one now blocked) with square-cut surrounds. 2-light double-chamfered mullion window to left, 2-light chamfered to right. Two 2-light chamfered windows on the first floor with window inserted between them. Gable chimney stacks. Bay 1 is of the earlier date and projects slightly. It retains a 4-light chamfered mullion window with hoodmould but is now only one storey high and has garage doors in the left return. Included for group value. This site is related to ridge and furrow earthworks to the immediate east, and therefore attests to arable agriculture prior to enclosure and pastoralisation. HLC: Enclosed Land -Piecemeal Enclosure Blackbrow Hill & Area to South
Status Source	<b>Listed Building (II) - 1162398</b> GMAAS No. 2996.1.0, HGM271.
<b>Site No.</b> Site Type Period Status NGR Description	<b>11</b> Buildings, Weavers Cottages, Salley Street Post Medieval Non-Statutory SD 9437 1855 Description 2 houses. 1801. Hammer-dressed watershot stone with graduated stone slate roof. Each house has 1 bay, 2 storeys and is double-depth. Quoins. Doors to right with square-cut



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	surrounds. 5-light ground floor windows which have 1 blocked light and 1 mullion removed. 4 and 6-light first floor windows each with a mullion removed and one with 2 blocked lights. All windows have chamfered stone mullions. Ridge and gable chimney stacks. 2 doors and a total of five 2-light windows to rear. Stone staircase in no. 3. (1,2). Formerly used for domestic woollen manufacture. Privies on opposite side of the road. Built 1808
<b>Status</b>	<b>Listed Building (II).</b>
Source	GMAAS No. 2429.1.0
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>12</b>
Site Type	Building, farmstead, Moor Road
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 9447 1840
	Description Small farmhouse & barn beyond Calderbrook Church. Date over the house door of 1709. Built on site of pre-1563 building known as Mawroad or Mawrode. In 1503, Jeffrey Chadwick & Henry Holte de Brigg conveyed Mawrode & lands "there unto belonging..", "As late as 1755 the family lived here" .
	Landuse Cultivated land, undetermined
<b>Status</b>	non-statutory
Source	GMAAS No. 3679.1.0
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>13</b>
Site Type	Findspot, Torc
Period	Iron Age (C1 <sup>st</sup> BC)
Status	Non-Statutory
NGR	SD 9447 1839
	Description Quarry Torc found in 1823 beneath flagstone at Mawrode Farm. Four inches in diameter, weight 5 oz. Over half of the collar consists of bronze beads of two different shapes strung alternately on a piece of iron of square cross-section. The remaining segment consists of a bronze tube of rectangular cross-section. The two halves are dowelled together with iron pins, fixing an iron tooth at each end which fits into an appropriate socket in the other half. Similar to one found at Lochnar Moss. Richmond describes it as a beaded native collar, which is typical of the Brigantine Era. In Rochdale Museum.
	Landuse: Cultivated land.
<b>Status</b>	non-statutory
Source	GMAAS No. 2702.1.0
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>14</b>
Site Type	Building, barn
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 9448 1837
Description	Barn adjacent to Mawrode Farmhouse (now deserted) The barn dates to 1708 as noted on the on door lintel. Roughly dressed stone with graduated stone slate roof. Central opposed cart entries with shippon at lower end. Quoins. Blocked barn door with dressed surround and massive lintel. Shippon doors at rear have chamfered surrounds and elliptical-headed lintels. Muck passage in right gable end flanked by small windows. Rear obscured by later lean-to additions. C20 roof structure. Institutional -Nursing Home / Almshouse/ Hostel Temple Lane, Calderbrook, Summit.
	HLC: Residential - Farm Complex Mawrode Farm, Moor Road, Summit
<b>Status</b>	<b>Listed Building (II) - 1068525</b>
Source	GMAAS No. 3679.1.1, HGM22037& HGM22068
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>15</b>
Site Type	Building, chapel
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 9450 1833
	Description "Providence" Chapel, dated 1839; four-bay front to S with round-arched openings, originally with doorway between two windows facing small forecourt and further window to right. Derelict 1971. Now the site of a modern house built in the late 20th century,
	HLC: Residential - Villas/ Detached Housing (Type Code: SET-REVIL) Temple Lane, Calderbrook, Summit.
<b>Status</b>	non-statutory
Source	GMAAS No. 10435.1.0, HGM22071
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>16</b>
Site Type	Buildings: terraced cottages (1-8 Paul Row)
Period	Post Medieval
Status	Non-Statutory
NGR	SD 9447 1827
Description	Row of 8 cottages, now 6 cottages. Early 19th C. Hammer-dressed watershot stone with graduated stone slate roof. Each cottage is double-depth, has 1 bay and 2 storeys. Each has a door with square-cut surround adjoining a 3- light flat-faced mullion window. Similar 5 or 6-light windows on first floor (total of 5 mullions missing). Bay added to right in 19th C. 9 ridge chimney stacks. Similar window type to rear but of 2 and 3 lights.

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<b>Status Source</b>	HLC: Residential - Terraced Housing Paul Row, Temple Lane, Calderbrook, Summit <b>Listed Building (II): Conservation Area</b> GMAAS No. 2994.1.0, HGM22040
<b>Site No.</b> Site Type Period Status NGR	<b>17</b> Buildings, industrial colliery at Calderbrook Post Medieval Non-Statutory SD 9441 1834 Description In 1920 James Lundy owned Black Forest pit colliery. HLC: Residential - Private Housing Development around Chelburn View, Summit
Status Source	non-statutory GMAAS No. 8847.1.0, HGM22052
<b>Site No.</b> Site Type Period NGR	<b>18</b> Building, Rochdale Canal Lock No. 39 Post Medieval SD 9468 1831 Description Lock built between 1794 and 1798 by William Jessop, engineer. Of hammer-dressed stone. Double upper gates and recesses for 2 sets of lower gates to accommodate 2 barge lengths, neither of which exist and only one of which was ever fitted. Winding gear remains. Retaining wall at lower end incorporates boatman's steps
Status Source	<b>non-statutory: Conservation Area</b> GMAAS No. 685.1.5
<b>Site No.</b> Site Type Period NGR	<b>19</b> Buildings industrial at Summit Post Medieval SD 9470 1825 Description This property opened in 1852 under the ownership of Honour Matthews, then it passed to John Tetlows in 1858. In 1869 the property passed to Rochdale Brick and Tile Co. In 1901 Brighthouse Brick and Stone Co Ltd took over, then in 1935 Federated Brick Co Ltd appropriated the business. In 1939 T.H Halsall & sons Ltd took over. The business produced brick and tiles and the raw materials were obtained locally from face workings. HLC: Industrial - Textile Mill Sladen Wood Mill, Todmorden Road, Calderbrook, Summit
Status Source	<b>non-statutory: Conservation Area</b> GMAAS No. 8839.1.0, HGM22017
<b>Site No.</b> Site Type Period NGR Description	<b>20</b> Buildings, industrial, Sladen Wood Mill Post Medieval SD 9465 1823 marked on OS map of 1848 as a vacant site and on 1907 OS map, as a cotton mill. Weaving mill. Originally mid to late C19. The weaving shed is stone built with a partly modified roof. 7 steel roof ridges and 2 older ridges. Rectangular windows with stone lintels and sills. A plaque on the weaving shed wall reads: "F & H Ltd. Built 1852 Rebuilt 1949". Notable circular window in each gable end. A second plaque stone to an additional stone gable section reads "F & H Ltd. 1961". There is no trace of any power features, and the weaving shed may have been powered via an internal engine house. The 2-storey office building stands at the entrance to the site. Originally mid C19 with later additions. 8x2, 3x2 and 5x2 bays. Poss. related workers' housing in nearby Summit (3). Run as a business centre by 1999. This 19th century mill stands on the west bank of the Roch. It is a 2- storey sandstone building (and basements) of 8 bays. The north and south bays have circular first floor windows but all others are plain rectangular lights with plain lintels and sills. In the south end a semi-circular window opens above an arched doorway. An extension to the east has been added perpendicular to the original building and in the 20th century this building has been raised to 3 storeys . This site was judged as fairly rare with potential for further archaeological study and with more than 60% of the original surviving in some form (LUAU 1999). HLC: Industrial - Textile Mill Sladen Wood Mill, Todmorden Road, Calderbrook, Summit.
Status Source	<b>non-statutory: Conservation Area</b> GMAAS No. 5221.1.0, HGM22017
<b>Site No.</b> Site Type Period Status NGR	<b>21</b> Entrance to Railway Tunnel Post Medieval Non-Statutory SD 9460 1822 Description Tunnel entrance. Opened 1841 by the Manchester Leeds Railway Co. Engineer, G. Stephenson. Ashlar and rock-faced stone. Horse shoe arch with radial rustication to the voussoirs. 2 bold bands run at parapet level
Status Source	<b>Listed Building (II): Conservation Area</b> GMAAS No. 2985.1.0

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<b>Site No.</b>	<b>22</b>
Site Type	Building, 'Punchbowl Bridge'
Period	Post Medieval
Status	Non-Statutory
NGR	SD 9469 1817
Description	Bridge shown on the 1848 map (2). A bridge on the site now serves the A58. Stands as a stone bridge of single-arch span (1). HLC: Communications - Canal Lock Rochdale Canal: Sladen Bridge to Timbercliffe, Summit
<b>Status</b>	<b>non-statutory: Conservation Area</b>
Source	GMAAS No. 11118.1.0, HGM22625
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>23</b>
Site Type	Findspot, knife
Period	Neolithic
Status	Non-Statutory
NGR	SD 9457 1810
Description	A Neolithic flint knife was found whilst digging the garden by a 9 year old child at Rock Nook. It is uncertain if it was found in topsoil or underneath the existing soil level. The knife is grey flint with a reddish patination over the surface of the artefact. The flint was worked all around and could well have been hafted. Its dimensions are length 74mm, width 36mm, thickness 8mm. HLC: Extractive - Spoil Heap Summit Tunnel, Todmorden Road, Calderbrook
Status	non-statutory
Source	GMAAS No. 5330.1.0, HGM25944
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>24</b>
Site Type	Entrance to Railway Tunnel
Period	Post Medieval, 19th Century
NGR	SD 9461 1808
Description	Tunnel entrance. 1839 on datestone. Engineer G Stephenson. For the Manchester Leeds Railway Co. Rock-faced stone and ashlar. Segmental keystone arch flanked by battered piers which rise above the level of the coped parapet (retaining) wall which in turn sits on a continuous band. A centrally placed datestone sits above the parapet and is the only place on the entire line which bears the emblem of the Railway Company.
<b>Status</b>	<b>Listed Building (II) - 1068537: Conservation Area</b>
Source	GMAAS No. 2304.1.0
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>25</b>
Site Type	River Roch Aqueduct over Railway, Littleborough
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 9461 1801
Description	Aqueduct. c. 1839 for Manchester Leeds Railway Co. Engineer G. Stephenson. Rock-faced stone with cast-iron side walls. The aqueduct adopts an S-shaped curve on plan, a skew segmental arch spanning the railway. Trough has a stone base and prefabricated side walls in 1.5m (approx) sections which are bolted together. Carries River Roch over Lancs. & Yorks. Railway in excellent condition, still functioning and a rare survival of 19th century technical ingenuity in this field with high archaeological importance.
<b>Status</b>	<b>Listed Building (II) - 1309744: Conservation Area</b>
Source	GMAAS No. 2992.1.0, HGM22434
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>26</b>
Site Type	Buildings, Industrial mill, Rook Nook Mill
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 9467 1789
Description	Marked on the map as a cotton mill on the OS map of 1909. A good example of a late C19 mill site. Very large site. Two separate groups of buildings. The first is comprised of a 5 storey spinning mill, stone built, late C19, 18x5 bays with an internal engine house to the N end. Rectangular windows with stone lintels and sills. Stone arched windows to the N end. Embellished castellated tower of 3 bays at the N end and a smaller embellished tower at the S end. Good boiler house. No chimney. Late C19 stone built weaving shed is attached to the S end of the mill, as is the 2 storey late C19 stone built office of 4x2 bays. The second includes a 2-storey stone built early C20 spinning mill of about 9x2 bays. Flat roof. Sprinkler tower and clock tower. Similar windows to the mill above.
<b>Status</b>	<b>non-statutory: Conservation Area</b>
Source	GMAAS No. 5223.1.0,
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>27</b>
Site Type	Building, weirs south of Roach and Calderbrook Aqueduct
Period	Post Medieval
Status	Non-Statutory

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NGR	SD 9456 1789 Description Series of four weirs descending from the debouchment of the Roch-Calderbrook Aqueduct to footbridge 932 (Site 30). The northernmost is c. 3m in height and others shallower. All appear to be masonry rather than rock-cut but were not closely inspected.
<b>Status</b> Source	<b>Non-Statutory: Conservation Area</b> GMAAS No. 11055.1.0
<b>Site No.</b> Site Type Period NGR	<b>28</b> Findspot, incised stone Post Medieval (C19th) SD 9454 1784 Description Marker stone, rounded milestone-type profile. Visible to approx. 0.4m height but partially buried. Visible lettering on west face says M.L.R.W. Co. with further letters obscured. HLC: Regenerated Scrub/ Woodland Todmorden Road, Summit
<b>Status</b> Source	<b>non-statutory: Conservation Area</b> GMAAS No. 11057.1.0, HGM26382
<b>Site No.</b> Site Type Period NGR	<b>29</b> Buildings, terraced houses Post Medieval SD 9467 1796 Description Line of mill buildings along Rochdale canal, one notable of four storeys, stone built, 16 bays long, decorative stonework, corner towers, internal engine house, weaving shed to south. Industrial - Industrial Works (general) Greenvale Mill, Sladen Fold, Rochdale
<b>Status</b> Source	<b>non-statutory: Conservation Area</b> GMAAS No. 2396.1.0: HGM25841
<b>Site No.</b> Site Type Period NGR	<b>30</b> Building, bridge Post Medieval SD 9454 1783 Description Small stone bridge south of junction with mill race 931 (site 31). Slightly unusual in that it is not arched but is a simple structure with a stone lintel and rough-coursed parapet wall. HLC: Regenerated Scrub/ Woodland Todmorden Road, Summit
Status Source	non-statutory GMAAS No. 11059.1.0, HGM26382
<b>Site No.</b> Site Type Period NGR	<b>31</b> Building, mill race and water course Post Medieval SD 9452 1783 Description Running from Roch south to feed reservoir 929 (HER 11062.1.0). A brick-lined millrace, somewhat overgrown but generally in good condition and still in use. Crossed at the north end by a modern waterpipe/ culvert arrangement in concrete housing.
<b>Status</b> Source	<b>non-statutory: Conservation Area</b> GMAAS No. 11060.1.0
<b>Site No.</b> Site Type Period Status NGR	<b>32</b> Buildings, reservoir and sluice system Post Medieval Non-Statutory SD 9448 1774 Description A stone-lined near triangular reservoir below (east of) Todmorden Road. Now owned by Grove Lodge Fishery. From its north tip a brick-lined mill race runs north-east to the Roch. At the north tip a system of well preserved sluices with a least one gate in situ regulates flow. The reservoir's masonry lining is in fairly good repair but in places the coping, consisting of large sandstone slabs, has collapsed or been dislodged. The reservoir is thought to have served a former mill or works (site 35) shown on current 1:10,000 maps but now destroyed. Gives a good example of industrial water management systems on relatively small scale, but in reasonable condition. Of moderate or local importance. HLC: Water Bodies - Reservoir Todmorden Road, Calderbrook, Summit.
<b>Status</b> Source	<b>non-statutory: Conservation Area</b> GMAAS No. 11062.1.0, HGM26244
<b>Site No.</b> Site Type Period NGR	<b>33</b> Building, weir and tailrace Post Medieval SD 9448 1773 Description A cobbled weir and tailrace forming an outlet from reservoir 929 (HER 11062.1.0) about one third of the way down its east edge to rejoin the Roch. The weir, c.1-1.5m wide and less



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	than 12m long, drops c.2m over that distance. Both weir and tailrace are dilapidated and not presently in use. HLC: Water Bodies - Reservoir Todmorden Road, Calderbrook, Summit
<b>Status</b>	<b>non-statutory: Conservation Area</b>
Source	GMAAS No. 11061.1.0, HGM26244
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>34</b>
Site Type	Buildings, industrial mill
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 9463 1765
Description	Marked on the map as a cotton mill on the OS map of 1909. The weaving shed is single storey, stone built and dates from the late C19/early C20. Small square windows. Octagonal brick chimney nearby. No engine house. A 2-storey stone building stands to the E of the weaving shed. Single pitch roof and clock pediment. This was possibly originally a warehouse. Both buildings have been recently modified. An octagonal brick chimney stands to the rear of the site as the only power feature (Williams 1986). No chimney is apparent on 2006 mapping or an aerial photo of the late 1990s (OS map 2006& master map). Named "Green Vale Mill" on historic mapping; "Greendale Mill" on 2006 Master Map (OS maps of 1909 & 2006). HLC: Industrial - Industrial Works (general) Greendale Mill, Sladen Fold, Rochdale
<b>Status</b>	<b>non-statutory, Conservation Area</b>
Source	GMAAS No. 5224.1.0, HGM25845
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>35</b>
Site Type	Buildings industrial, Grove Works (bleach and finishing works)
Period	Post Medieval
Status	Non-Statutory
NGR	SD 9445 1769
Description	Marked on the OS map of 1848 as the Stansfield Bleach Works & as Grove Dye Works on the OS map of 1909. Most of the original mid to late C19 buildings have been demolished or heavily modified. Most of the site is now overgrown. The main remaining buildings are 3 large brick gable sheds with multi-ridge roofs. There have been later modifications to these buildings as can be seen from the different roof shapes to parts of the buildings. Only the base remains of the one octagonal brick chimney and this is detached from the rest of the site. The office building is early C20 and red brick built. 1 storey and 4x1 bays. It stands at the Todmorden Road entrance to the site. Poss. related workers' housing in nearby Todmorden Road. The site is now in use as a container depot (Williams 1986). Recently cleared for housing development (Grover Villas); rubble contained much brick and building debris but site has been levelled and no further analysis possible. Stone revetting survives in riverbank to north-west suggesting a mill or other industrial site. Could hold good potential for buried remains through remote surveys. Thought to be the object of the water management system incorporating well-preserved reservoir, weirs and millraces to the north (LUAU 1999). HLC: Residential - Private Housing Development, around Reddysore Brow, Shottwood Fold and Pollard Grove, Gale, Rochdale.
<b>Status</b>	non-statutory
Source	GMAAS No. 5222.1.0, HGM26207

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<b>Site No.</b>	<b>36</b>
Site Type	Building, Whitfield cottage
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 9422 1769
	Description House. Late C18. Hammer-dressed watershot stone with slate roof. 2 bays and 2 storeys. Quoins. Paired doors (one now blocked) with square-cut surrounds. Blocked 2-light window to left, a 1-light window to right and inserted first floor windows. Lean-to addition to right gable. The principal elevation is the rear which has a total of four 4-light flat-faced mullion windows and a small inserted window. Gable chimney stack. Enclosed Land -Piecemeal Enclosure, Blackbrow Hill & Area to South
<b>Status</b>	<b>Listed Building (II) - 1366281</b>
Source	GMAAS No. 5266.1.0, HGM271
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>37</b>
Site Type	Buildings (Site of), Collieries
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 393933 17,917
	Description
Status	non-statutory
Source	1851 Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition 6" map
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>38</b>
Site Type	Buildings (Site of), Filter tanks
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 393933 17917
	Description
Status	non-statutory
Source	1851 Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition 6" map

## APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

### 1. PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Black and White (Ilford Delta 400 Professional) and colour digital

Position No.	Film/Frame	Plate	Description	From
1	1/21	<b>6</b>	View of the Talley House's front elevation	NW
2	1/20		View of the Talley House's side elevation	SW
3	1/19-18	<b>7</b>	View of the Talley House's side (fenestrated) elevation	NNE
4	1/17		Oblique view of the Halley House's rear elevation	NE
5	1/16		View of the extant NW Elevation (External)	NW
6	1/15		Detail of the modified openings with current loading door (A)	NW
7	1/14		View of the extant NW Elevation (openings B & C)	NW
8	1/13		View of the extant NW Elevation (openings D, E & F)	NW
9	1/12		Oblique view of the blocked opening G	WSW
10	1/11-10	<b>11</b>	view of the blocked doorway G	SW
11	1/9	<b>13</b>	View of the extant NW Elevation of the northeast building (openings H-L)	NW
12	1/8		Oblique view with openings I, J K & L (H is obscured by ivy)	SW
13	1/7	<b>14</b>	Detail of window J	NW
14	1/6		View of the end elevation	NNE
15	1/5	<b>15</b>	Oblique view with the stone arch (opening M)	NE
16	1/4		Detail of the stone arch ('internal')	SW
17	1/3	<b>16</b>	General view of the 'internal' NW wall	S
18	1/2		General view of the 'internal' NW wall	NE
19	1/1		Oblique view of the main 3 storey 'internal' NW wall	NE
20	2/8	<b>18</b>	View towards the NNE wall with floor and doorway (N) features	NNE
21	2/7		Oblique view of the SW corner	ENE
22	2/6	<b>20</b>	General view of the 'internal' NE wall with inserted large diameter CI pipe to the ground floor windows	E
23	2/5		General view	SSE
24	2/4		General view	S
25	2/3		View of the rebuilt southern end of the building (remains of a doorway bottom left)	SSW
26	2/2		View of an sandstone engine base	SE
27	2/1		View of a sandstone engine/roller base	S
28	3/36	<b>24</b>	View towards an extant wall probably associated with the SW elevation of the phase 1 building	SW
29	3/35		View towards an extant wall probably associated with the SW elevation of the phase 1 building	W
30	3/34		View up the modern stream channel	SE

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31	3/33		Detail of the extant wall (see 29 above) western end	S
32	3/32		View of a sandstone engine/roller base	S
33	3/31	<b>26</b>	General view of surviving brick and stone work	SE
34	3/30	<b>25</b>	View of an extant brick plinth	E
35	3/29	<b>23</b>	View of the 'internal' walls of the probably belonging to phase 1 works and later culvert	S
36	3/28		General view	S
37	3/27		General view	S
38	3/26	<b>22</b>	View of the mass concrete machine base	SE
39	3/25		View down the stream with the extant walling	NW
40	3/24	<b>21</b>	Detail of the former works ground floor with inserted CI pipe	SSE
41	3/23		General view	ENE
42	3/22	<b>12</b>	View of the blocked doorway G	S
43	3/21		'Internal view of the blocked doorway G	NNE
44	3/20		General view of the 'internal' NW wall	ESE
45	3/19	<b>27</b>	View of the eastern machine base at the entrance gates	E
46	3/18		View of the western machine base at the entrance gates	N
47	3/17		Oblique view of the NW elevation	N
48	3/16	<b>10</b>	Detail of the openings E, a window & F a doorway	NW
49	3/15		General view from Calderbrook Road	NW
50	3/14		General view of the mill stream adjacent to Calderbrook Road	S
51	3/13		View of the Mill Dam	SW
52	3/12		View of the cottages	NE
53	3/11		View of the PDA from the Church Yard	E
54	3/10		View of the PDA from the Churches east door	E
55	3/9		View towards the PDA from Calderbrook Rd.	E
56	3/8		General view of Handle Hall [4]	N
57	3/7		View towards the PDA	NE
58	3/6		View towards the PDA	NNW
60	3/5	<b>19</b>	Detail of doorway N (ground floor level)	NNE
61	3/4	<b>9</b>	Oblique view of the NW wall recessed 5 bay, 3 storey building	S
62	3/3		Oblique view of the NW wall and concrete machine base	SE
63	3/2	<b>8</b>	View of the rear elevation of the Talley House	SSE
64	3/1		View of the rear elevation of the Talley House	SE