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Places for
Everyone Land
Allocations,
Rochdale

JPA21 Crimble Mill

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Summary

The Centre for Applied Archaeology has been commissioned by Rochdale Borough Council to undertake an historic environment assessment of the Crimble Mill land allocation area, which has been identified for development within Places for Everyone. This was determined following a screening exercise undertaken in 2019 and aims to understand, in more detail, the nature of the historic landscape, archaeology and built heritage, including setting. The assessment also highlights opportunities to enhance the historic environment and enshrine this within future local policy.

This report presents the detailed evidence base for the assessment of the archaeology (Section 3), the built heritage (Section 4) and the historic landscape (Section 5).

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

Crimble Mill, Grade II* listed, is located within the Site boundary. The condition and future redevelopment of Crimble Mill and the effect on the setting of the mill have been considered. The proposed development to the west of the Site will not be visible within the identified key views of Crimble Mill. Therefore, the lack of adverse effect on the key views, coupled with the restoration of the mill, will be beneficial for the listed building. Furthermore, development within the site has the potential to enhance the views of the mill, through making these viewpoints open spaces, or viewing platforms, which would be accessible to the public. Information boards detailing the history of the mill could also be incorporated into the development to highlight the heritage of the development area.

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

In January 2020, the Centre for Applied Archaeology was commissioned by Rochdale Borough Council to undertake a detailed historic environment assessment of the Crimble Mill land allocation area (JPA21, herein referred to as 'the Site'), which has been identified for development within Places for Everyone (PfE). The development proposals allow for around 250 new homes, including the proposed conversion of Crimble Mill.

The assessment aimed to understand, in more detail, the nature of the historic landscape, archaeology and built heritage, including setting. The assessment draws inspiration from the Characterisation approach to the historic environment, which has been championed by Historic England as a useful method for assessing large areas of land at a strategic level. This report presents a summary of the key issues related to the historic environment for the Site. The evidence provided in this assessment is intended to inform masterplanning work for PfE to guide decisions on allocating locations and approximate densities for the development over the next 15 years and to inform planning policy to ensure they can be delivered in a way that minimises the risk of harm to heritage assets and the historic environment and proposes an appropriate level of mitigation as well as highlighting opportunities to enhance the historic environment. This assessment should not be treated as a Heritage or Archaeology Impact Assessment to be relied upon for any current or future planning application.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The Site (centred at NGR 386395, 411324) lies at the north-east edge of Heywood and 3.9km south-west of Rochdale (Plate 1).

The Site is 16.8ha in size and is bounded by the River Roch and Crimble to the north and Mutual Street and Woodland Road to the south. Rural land and open space defines the eastern and western portions of the Site. The north-east corner of the Site is occupied by Crimble Mill.

The Site lies on the southern side of the River Roch, overlooking the valley and the topography generally consists of gently, southerly sloping pasture land, which lies at around 110m aOD. The geological bedrock consists of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation, overlain with superficial deposits of glacial sands and gravels. There are also deposits of alluvium surrounding the River Roch (British Geological Survey 2017).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Government and Local Planning Policies

There are a number of pieces of legislation, as well as National and Local planning policies on heritage within a wider framework. There are also a number of Guidance Notes published by Historic England on assessing heritage.

1.3.2 National Legislation

- 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act – legislates the protection of archaeological heritage of national importance (e.g. Scheduled Monuments)
- 1990 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act – legislates on planning permission where works affect listed buildings and conservation areas



Plate 1 Aerial View of the Site

1.3.3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The significance of the archaeological resource identified within this report has been assessed as recommended in the revised *National Planning Policy Framework* (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, February 2019). The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies and outlines the presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is defined by three principles: economic, social and environmental. Of the core planning principles underpinning decision making, conserving heritage assets 'in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations' is one. Section 16 deals specifically with this historic environment (paragraphs 184-202), and states that local planning authorities should consider:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;

- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Paragraph 189 states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to describe the significance of any affected heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting. 'The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'.

Paragraph 197 states that the effect of a proposal on non-designated heritage assets (designated assets are covered in paragraphs 193-96) should be taken into account in determining a planning application. Paragraph 199 states that local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

The historic environment is also dealt with briefly in other sections of the NPPF, including in Section 3: Plan Making and how strategic policies should make provision for the historic environment. Other relevant aspects dealt with in NPPF also include guidance on Ancient Woodland.

1.3.4 Guidance Notes

There are also Guidance Notes published by Historic England on assessing heritage, particularly in relation to designated assets and also the historic environment as part of the masterplanning process. The assessment also conforms to Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and guidance on undertaking archaeological desk-based assessments.

- HEAN 3 *The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans* (published 2015) – to help identify a positive strategy for the historic environment with site allocation policies
- *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* (published 2008) – for assessing the significance of heritage assets
- HEGPA 3 *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (published 2018, second edition) – to help define and assess setting of heritage assets.
- HEAN 10 *Listed Buildings and Curtilage* (published 2018) – to help assess whether other buildings associated with listed structures should also be considered as curtilage and therefore listed
- CIfA *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (published 2014, updated Jan 2017)

In addition, a number of Introduction to Heritage Assets and Scheduling Selection Guides were also consulted and are referred to, where appropriate, within the document.

1.4 Methodology

The assessment adopts a characterisation approach to the historic environment and has been split into three sections: archaeology, built heritage and historic landscape. The production of the assessment conforms to the standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2017) standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessments. The assessment has been carried out in accordance with national planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment, which are set out in the NPPF and in *Planning Policy Guidance: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*. Consideration has also been given to Historic England's Good Practice Advice Notes *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* and *The Setting of Heritage Assets*.

1.4.1 Methodology for Assessing the Archaeology

Defining the character and potential of the buried archaeological resource has taken into account a number of factors and sources including the extent of modern development, topography, geology, known archaeological sites including findspots, and the results of recent archaeological investigations. This has been combined with an assessment of secondary sources such as documentary and cartographic evidence. The Research Framework for the North West (published in 2007 and currently being updated) also outlines the current knowledge base across the area as well as targets and priorities for future research. The significance of any potential archaeological remains has also been considered.

Defining the Character Areas has taken into account a number of factors and sources including the extent of modern development, topography, geology, known archaeological sites including findspots and the results of recent archaeological investigations. This has been combined with an assessment of secondary sources such as documentary and cartographic evidence. The Research Framework for the North West (published in 2007 and currently being updated) also outlines the current knowledge base across the area as well as targets and priorities for future research.

The likely significance of any potential archaeological remains has also been stated. The criteria for evaluating the significance (or importance) of the archaeological remains has been taken from the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB 2007 - Vol 11, Section 3, Part 2).

1.4.2 Methodology for Assessing the Built Heritage

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

The assessment identified and characterised the built heritage across the Site, in order to allow for an assessment of significance. This involved examination of a number of sources including cartographic evidence, HER data, the National Heritage List for England, as well as site visits to undertake visual inspection. Significance is determined on the basis of statutory designation, research and professional judgement. Our approach for determining significance builds upon professional experience and the guidelines contained in two main national documents: the DCMS '*Principles of Selection for Listed Buildings*' (revised 2018) and in the English Heritage (now Historic England) '*Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance*' (2008). The first document states that special interest of a building is determined based on its Architectural and Historic Interest, assessed through principles of *Age and Rarity*, *Aesthetic Merits*, *Selectivity*, and *National Interest*. Historic England suggests that the aspects that

reflect worth are the following values that people associate with a place: *Aesthetic value, Communal value, Evidential value, and Historical value*. NPPF defines heritage significance as being *'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic'*.

Where a building or area has been identified with built heritage interest, its evolution over time has been chartered through cartographic analysis. For buildings which pre-date the available cartographic sources, a brief analysis of its fabric has been undertaken for the purposes of determining its likely date and phasing. The setting of the built heritage has also been assessed and these elements are taken together to determine overall significance.

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

Where appropriate, measures are recommended within future development proposals to protect those structures of higher significance. Also, where appropriate, recommendations are made to reduce/remove the level of harm on the setting of the built heritage. In line with NPPF para 189, the level of detail that has been is proportionate to the asset's importance, therefore the listed buildings within and in the proximity to the Site have been subject to more detailed assessment than the undesignated heritage assets.

1.4.3 Methodology for Assessing the Historic Landscape

The main source of information is the Historic Landscape Characterisation project data, which was carried out for the Greater Manchester area between 2007 and 2012. This was part of a national characterisation project which was co-ordinated by English Heritage (now Historic England). Each local authority area has its own report, with Rochdale's produced in 2010 and the results are available on an integrated GIS via the MappingGM website. The level of analysis undertaken for this project was too detailed for the purpose of this assessment, therefore the data was collated and simplified for this analysis.

In addition, historic mapping and MAGIC mapping (as well as elements of MappingGM) were other key datasets used to identify other features of the historic landscape not necessarily identified in the other methods above. This included, but was not limited to, Ancient/Semi-Natural Woodlands, Orchards and other woodlands not defined as officially 'Ancient' but shown on early mapping. Map regression was also used to carry out a rapid assessment of surviving field boundaries, to map field systems and define the rural character of the areas further.

1.5 Research Sources

The assessment made use of the following sources:

- Published and unpublished cartographic, documentary and photographic sources
- The Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER)
- Rochdale Archives, based at Touchstones (online only)
- The National Heritage List for England

- Historical borehole data held by the British Geological Survey.
- Other geotechnical information, such as investigations carried out in advance of development
- Historic Landfills. The Environment Agency holds data on areas which have been subject to extensive tipping, which may have masked, or removed, archaeological deposits.
- Archaeological data.
- Historic mapping.

1.6 Site Inspection

The aim of the site inspection was to relate the findings of the desk-based study to the existing land use of the Site in order to identify any evidence for surviving historic landscape features, to assess the setting of the identified built heritage, and to provide further details on the potential for below-ground remains. The site visit was undertaken in a single day in July 2020.

1.7 Report Structure

The following presents a summary of the evidence for the archaeological resource (Section 3), built heritage (Section 4) and the historic landscape (Section 5), and includes recommendations, mitigation strategies and enhancement opportunities, where appropriate. These are summarised within Section 6.

2. Historical Background

2.1 Introduction

The historical background of the Site has been researched and summarised to provide a framework for the study, in order to better understand the nature of the surviving historic landscape, the character of the built heritage and the potential for buried archaeological remains to survive.

2.2 Prehistoric

No prehistoric sites are known within the area of the Site, and evidence is scant across the district, with evidence deriving from upland locations, such as Ashworth Moor and Knowl Hill (Baldwin 1903; Tyson 1972). Two possible Bronze Age barrows have been recorded nearby at the former Ryecroft Hall near the junction of the A58 and Crimble Lane (GMHER 9929.1.0 and 2461.1.0). The land allocation lies within an area of sands and gravels, which provide favourable conditions for prehistoric settlement. There is a growing body of evidence from the region for prehistoric occupation close to watercourses and on freely draining geology (e.g. Great Woolden Hall, Salford (Nevell 1988) and Carrington (WYAS 2019)).

2.3 Roman

The Site does not lie near any known Roman roads and there is little evidence for Roman occupation locally. It has been postulated that a road ran east-west along the north side of the River Roch (Arrowsmith and Isherwood 2010; Heywood History 2014). It would have run along the route of what is now the Rochdale and Bury Old Road and is based on nearby antiquarian finds. A hoard of Roman coins were discovered during construction work at Crimble Hall in 1810, just north of the Site as well as a further hoard during construction for Plumpton Hall in 1856. It is not clear what happened to the former hoard, however the latter hoard revealed coins dating from between 258-282AD (Harland 1856, 236; Harrison 1896, 13; TLCAS 1891, 166; Pearson *et al* 1985, 112; Heywood History 2012).

2.4 Medieval-Post-Medieval

Early Medieval activity is scant, and only Rochdale is mentioned in the Domesday Survey (as *Recedham*). During the Medieval period, the Site lay at the edge of the Rochdale parish and the Castleton township however Heywood, which is first mentioned in 1210AD, was within the Heap township and Bury parish. The boundary between the two parishes and townships lay at Millers Brook (recorded as *Hedene* in the Heywood Charter of the 1260s).

There is very little evidence for occupation within the Site; the settlement developed at Heywood to the west with the administrative centre at Heywood Hall. The Site however appears to have remained rural. The first edition OS map shows a possible farmstead named 'Mountains' however there is very little documentary evidence for it and therefore its origins are unclear. However it is mentioned in three separate documents; a dispute between the then owner James Taylor and the Kenyon family (then owners of Crimble Mill) in 1775. It is then mentioned again in James's will from 1790 and Mary Taylor's will of 1828 however it was demolished in the late 19th century.

2.5 Industrial

It is believed that Richard Kenyon, a local yeoman farmer, built the first Crimble Mill after purchasing the land from relatives. This section covers the historic evidence for the development of Crimble Mill; the individual buildings are detailed in Section 4. The history of Captain's Fold Colliery is also outlined.

2.5.1 Crimble Mill: Historic Development

In 1750, Richard Kenyon bought the land at Crimble and built a water-powered fulling mill. The Kenyons appear to have been a local gentry family and the mill passed through the Kenyon family during the late 18th and early 19th century. Little is known of this early mill though it is presumed that the weir, sluice gate, leat and reservoir were constructed around this time as well to provide water-power. It was converted to cotton production in 1803; cotton spinning machinery was installed in part of the mill and an annex with a boiler was added. This does not appear to have been part of the power system, but rather a form of heating. In addition, a row of workers' cottages were also added at this time (Historic England 2019, 9) which are shown to the north of the mill.

The mill continued to pass through the family, however in 1821 the mill was destroyed during a storm (Manchester Guardian 8th December 1821). The mill was in the process of being rebuilt at the time but the collapse also destroyed a small cottage which adjoined the factory, killing the Hollows family who were occupying it at the time. It was eventually put up for auction when John Kenyon, a cousin, died in early 1822 and it appears that there were no male heirs to pass the mill to. The mill was transferred to executors and it was put up for auction, eventually being sold to Charles Stott who was a cotton spinner and fustian manufacturer and owned a mill at Trub Smithy. A plan accompanying the release to Stott also shows two ancillary buildings alongside the main mill building (Historic England 2019, 9); these have not been identified however one is assumed to be the workers' cottages mentioned in 1803.

Charles Stott then proceeded to build a new cotton mill, on the site of the earlier mill. John Kenyon had begun construction of a new mill shortly before he died (Historic England 2019, 9), however after the storm had destroyed it in 1821, it is not clear whether Stott continued this work or started anew. Despite the use of steam power being well established by this time, Crimble Mill continued to harness the power of the River Roch. Under Stott's auspices, a gasometer was added during the 1820s, which originally stood to the south-east of the mill (the first gasworks was built at Hooley Bridge in 1826). The mill appears to have passed through the Stott family, with an Abraham Stott recorded here in 1839. Steam power was eventually introduced, with an engine house and boiler added to the mill sometime in the 1850s however the mill continued to use water power. Little is known about Stott's time at Crimble Mill, however he was summoned for offences against the 1833 Factory Act in December 1836. He admitted to employing a number of young children beyond the legal limit of 12 hours per day, as well as other offences.

Abraham Stott, along with his brother (who owned the mill at Trub Smithy) put Crimble Mill, along with Clough House Mill in Rochdale up for auction in April 1859. The Auction Notice details the complex at the time:

"All that Excellent and Well built Cotton Mill, known by the name of Crimble Mill, situate at Crimble near Heywood, in the said county of Lancaster, and lately in the occupation of Mr Abraham Stott, with the Boiler-house, Gas-house, Outbuildings and Reservoir; and also the steam boiler, horizontal and upright shafting, steam and gas pipes and fixings; two excellent water wheels, each 15 feet in diameter and 13 ½ feet wide, with oak shafts and arms; iron

buckets, spur and bevill wheels, foundations and fixings belonging thereto. Also one gasometer with the pillars, retorts, purifiers, and hydraulic apparatus connected therewith... Also all those five other cottages, situate near the said mill... The mill is admirably adapted for the manufacturing of cotton or woollen goods, or for printing, bleaching, or dyeing works. There is a first-rate supply of river and spring water. The water power is obtained from a 12-foot fall, being one of the most powerful falls on the river" (Rochdale Observer 23rd April 1859)

In 1859, James Kenyon bought back Crimble Mill and leased it to a newly formed joint stock company, who were in the process of erecting the first co-operative mill in Bury at Wellington Mills (Bury Times 21st July 1860). The joint stock company model of financing mill construction involved raising capital locally by selling shares and is credited with leading to design innovation as well as a boom in mill construction, although Oldham was the main beneficiary of this model (Gurr and Hunt 1998, 8; Salford Archaeology 2019).

James Kenyon commenced manufacturing woollen goods in 1827, and was based in a shop in Clerk Street in Bury (Muir 1964). In 1841, he took over a range of workshops on Derby Street, where he would eventually build one of his factories. In the 1850s, he then took over a fulling mill at Pilsworth and renamed the firm Kenyon and Son and purchasing Crimble Mill in 1859. James died in 1863 however his son, also called James (born 1846), succeeded the business and continued to expand. Derby Street Mills expanded in the 1870s and the firm purchased Roach Bank Mills at Pimhole from the Openshaws. This move involved diversifying into cotton spinning and weaving, whilst the Derby Street Mill continued to produce felt for the paper-making industry. However this complex suffered a devastating fire in 1884 (Muir 1964), although it was rebuilt and business carried on. The Kenyon firm bought their final mill of the portfolio, the Earl Street Mills (also from the Openshaw and next door to their Derby Street Mill) in the early 20th century (OA North 2008, 26; 28-30). The younger James lived at Walshaw Hall near Bury and became an MP between 1895 and 1902 (Plate 2).



Plate 2 James Kenyon (b.1846) pictured in 1895 after becoming a Member of Parliament

In 1881, the lease of the Crimble Spinning Company Ltd ran out and the firm was wound up. In 1884, the mill was hit with a series of strikes as James attempted to reduce wages by 5% and reduce the number of spinners at the mill (Heywood Advertiser 26th September; 17th October 1884). Kenyon may have realised that Crimble Mill could not compete with the newly completed Mutual Mill No. 1 just over the hill James Kenyon then set about converting the mill to integrated woollen production; this involved expanding the complex and extensively renovating the mill (the datestone of 1886 on the spinning mill is believed to date from this conversion). The floors were replaced in the spinning mill and a cast iron water tank added to a heightened tower, the warehouse to the north was added between the mill and the workers' cottages as well as a long narrow weaving shed. Tenter frames were also added to the south of the mill and by this time, the gasometer had been converted to a reservoir (Historic England 2019, 10). The waterwheels were evidently still used and were also renovated to continue in use (Heywood Advertiser 26th November 1886).

James Kenyon and Son continued to run Crimble Mill until 1968 and in this time, they significantly expanded the complex. They extended the weaving shed in 1902 and built a new power system in 1924, with J Musgrave & Son installing the horizontal tandem extraction engine of 500hp. A new engine house was built and the old boiler house was extended. In the 1930s, an additional storey was added to the 1880s weaving shed and further sheds were added. A research laboratory was added in 1947 and a further shed in 1948; another research laboratory designed by Raymond Day of Rochdale, was added in 1956 (Historic England 2019, 10).

In 1968, James Kenyon & Son Ltd was sold to the Albany Felt Company of Albany, New York, however this ownership only lasted two years when Roeacre Dyeing and Spinning Company of Heywood (later Roeacre Dyeing and Felting Company) took over in 1970. In 1973, a large weaving shed was added and Roeacre continued to operate from the mill until 2002 when textile production ceased for good (Historic England 2019, 11). The mill has remained largely empty since, although a small part of the 20th century complex is occupied.

2.5.2 Captain Fold Colliery

Coal mining prior to the 19th century was carried out as a relatively small scale affair and exploited the shallow outcrops. It was never a major industry within the wider Rochdale area (Pearson *et al* 1985, 120) however it is recorded within the Heywood area from the 16th century onwards, when Elizabeth I is recorded granting the right to mine coal to a John Blackwall in the Cheesden Valley (Heywood History 2014). Landowners at this time allowed coal to be extracted on a small scale and during the 17th century communities within 'folds' were allowed to have their own mines. This would be extracted either through bell pits (digging shafts into the ground then working horizontally into the seam) or adits (working horizontally from the surface). Generally, coal mining was undertaken within the uplands as the coal seams were closest to the surface, as observed by Daniel Defoe in 1727 in Oldham (OA North 2014, 10).

During the 18th and 19th century, collieries expanded and deeper seams were worked across the coalfields as demand rocketed. The output grew rapidly due to the development of steam powered machinery and this continued to increase well into the later 19th and early 20th centuries. However the later industry concentrated in areas such as Oldham and Wigan; although there is well documented coal mining in areas such as Littleborough.

Captain Fold Colliery appears to have been the only coal mine of size in Heywood during the 19th century and Coal Authority mapping shows that there is very little evidence for mining

around the immediate vicinity. The colliery was named after a small hamlet, located just off Rochdale East Road and around 400m south of the colliery site. It is not clear when the colliery was first established however it was recorded in a legal dispute as being operated by the Heywood Coal Company (HCC) from 1830 onwards. Coal authority mapping records two separate mines worked by the colliery; around Plumpton Wood and just north of the River Roch and within the Site, stretching southwards towards Roeacre Brook and Captain Fold.

The colliery was at the centre of a legal dispute which appears to have arisen after HCC leased the “mines, veins and beds of coal and cannel” beneath the Heywood Hall Estate in 1839, for 99 years. HCC argued that J Starkey (the then owner of the Estate) had trespassed into the mines leased to them. It appears Starkey had been mining prior to the lease but the roof collapsed and water flooded in. When HCC mined close to Starkey’s workings, the waters which had collected in the older mine flooded into the new one, however Starkey was found not guilty (Law Journal Reports 1848, Vol XXVI).

The colliery saw a number of fatal accidents during its operation; a miner slipped when trying to enter a tub and fell more than 60 feet in 1844 and an explosion of firedamp killed another miner in 1849. Two were killed in 1852 when waters from the River Roch burst into old workings, then broke through the barrier into the current colliery. It is said that the colliery closed soon after this accident, however it is not clear exactly when mining ceased.

3. Archaeological Resource

3.1 Introduction

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

The aim of this analysis was to broadly identify areas where archaeological deposits have been subject to disturbance or where they survive relatively undisturbed, as well as the potential and significance of any remains. Several sources were analysed, including historic and modern maps, the HLC data (Section 5), the results of the built heritage analysis (Section 4) and secondary sources. Further geological data was analysed, including from historical boreholes as well as where more recent work has been undertaken in advance of development within the Site. Other sources were consulted, such as data on areas of historic landfill

3.2 Summary of findings

There are no known archaeological remains from the Site and there is little evidence for archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the Site. Therefore our current knowledge of the archaeological resource and is limited, however there is still potential for prehistoric remains. There is high potential for archaeological remains of Mountains, a possible 18th century farm, and Captain Fold Colliery, a mid-19th century colliery site to survive

3.3 Identification of Archaeological Features

There are no known archaeological remains from the Site, however the general lack of development within the Site shows that there is high potential for archaeological remains due to the lack of disturbance. This potential is focused to the west of Crimble Mill; due to the later development of this site, it is unlikely that any archaeological remains pre-18th century survive here.

The landscape setting shows that there is potential for archaeological remains, however the potential is also greater on the flatter areas close to the River Roch and the higher ground within the southern part of the Site. This area is dominated by sands and gravels and the Site lies in close proximity to Millers Brook and the River Roch. Any archaeological remains of prehistoric origins have the potential to be regionally important. There is the potential for former channels of these watercourses to survive, which could have the potential to preserve organic remains and offer paleoenvironmental evidence of past landscapes.

There are examples of sites from across Greater Manchester for prehistoric activity close to watercourses. Evidence suggests that sands and gravels were a more favourable geology (demonstrated at sites such as Great Woolden Farm near Cadishead, Port Salford and Carrington – Nevell 1988; WYAS 2019).

There is also potential for archaeological remains of the Mountains farmstead; documentary research has revealed very little about this complex, however it appears to be 18th century or earlier in date.

3.3.1 Crimble Mill

There are a number of former features at Crimble Mill which are now demolished and could survive archaeologically. These were located to the south-east of the fireproof warehouse and west of the 1956 shed. There are two unidentified outbuildings shown on first edition OS mapping as well as a gasometer; there was also a later 19th century tenter-field to the south of the 1880s shed however later development is likely to have affected the survival of any remains. There is also the potential for archaeological remains of the previous fulling mill to survive and arches within the basement of the spinning block may have been part of the earlier mill. There is also potential for the remains of the waterwheel pits to survive below the basement levels of the spinning block.

3.3.2 Captain Fold Colliery

According to the coal authority, there are two mine shafts within the Site which once entered into the colliery; the main one associated with the buildings identified on mapping and one along the banks of the River Roch, known as Bob Pit. The buildings associated with the colliery are likely to have consisted of a chimney, engine house and boiler house (Plate 3). These would have supplied power for pumping and winding engines associated with a downcast shaft. The small reservoir is likely to have supplied water for the boiler house.

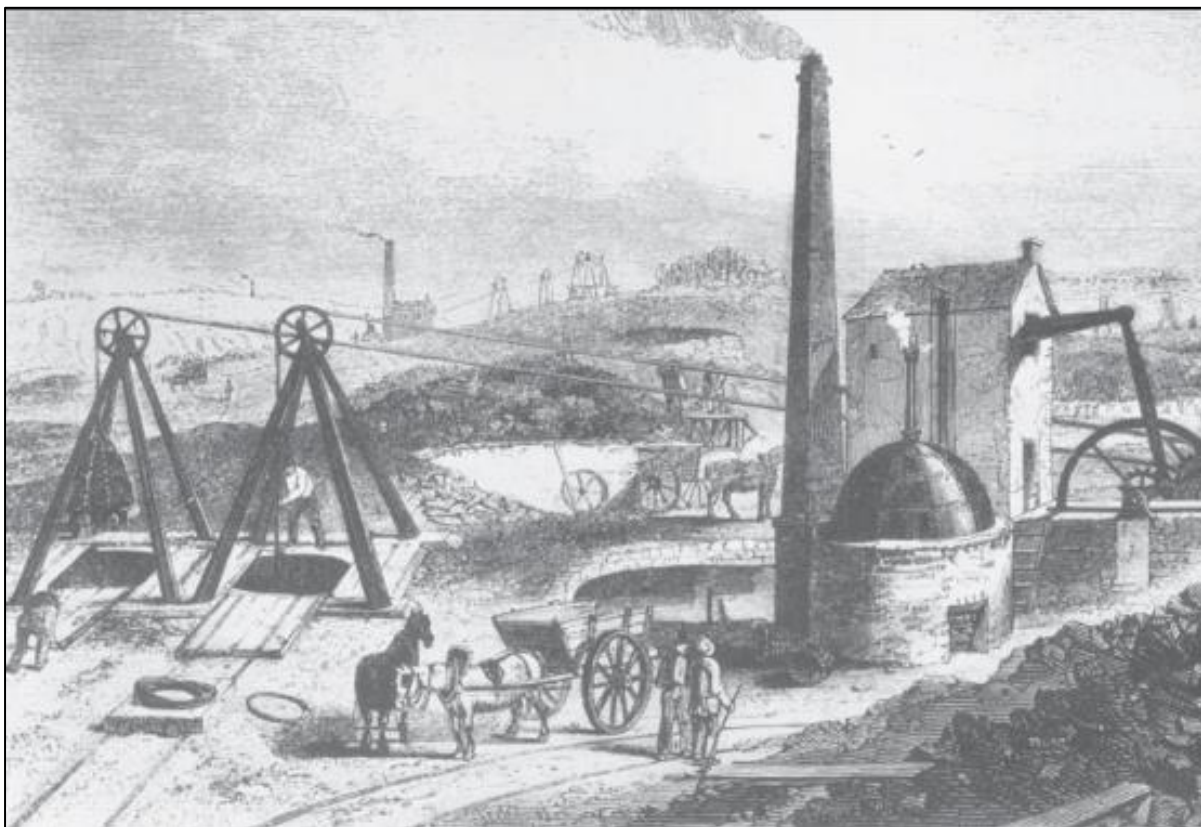


Plate 3 Example of a mid-19th century pithead and how Captain's Fold Colliery may have looked. A steam-powered beam engine on the right is winding the full and empty trolleys up and down the adjacent shafts (Miller 2012, 16).

The area to the south-west of the Site had an early 20th century reservoir and was later used for refuse tipping, therefore the archaeological potential is low.

It has been recognised that evidence for prehistoric sites, particularly in this region are rare and adding to existing datasets has been identified as a research priority (Hodgson and

Brennand 2007; Nevell and Redhead forthcoming). Coal mining has received relatively little archaeological attention and has been identified as a research priority (Newman and McNeil 2007, 154; Nevell and Redhead forthcoming). Some excavation has taken place on coal mining sites; Post-Medieval mining evidence is known from Gadbury Fold, Wigan (UMAU 2006) and Cutacre, Bolton (OA North 2016). Evidence for 19th century mining has been revealed at Jubilee Colliery near Oldham (OA North 2014), Cleggswold Colliery near Littleborough (Littleborough Historical and Archaeological Society n.d.) and Gin Pit near Wigan (Miller and Plummer 2016).

4. Built Heritage

4.1 Summary

Crimble Mill, Grade II* listed, is located within the Site boundary. In addition, another three designated heritage assets have been identified whose setting could potentially be affected by development within the Site.

The condition and future redevelopment of Crimble Mill and its numerous associated buildings and the effect on the setting of the mill have been considered. The assessment shows the key views of the mill, and the setting, are located within the immediate vicinity of the mill. Development within this area has the potential to enhance the views of the mill, through maintaining viewpoints and restoring the mill. A number of recommendations have been made, which include measures to encourage the sympathetic restoration and renovation of the most significant parts of Crimble Mill.

4.2 Built Heritage Context

The Site and its surroundings remained predominantly rural, sitting at the edge of Heywood until the late 19th century when Mutual Mills were developed. Further expansion has occurred throughout the 20th century into the surroundings. Crimble Mill was first built in 1751 and was substantially rebuilt around 1825; the complex continued to expand throughout the 19th and 20th century. It changed from cotton production, to woollen production and continued to adapt and expand to reflect changes in technology and production methods. It finally closed in 2002, bringing 251 years of near continuous textile production to an end. Crimble Mill was listed in 1967 and upgraded to Grade II* in 1996; it has been on the Heritage at Risk register since 2005. In 2019, the listing has been updated with the spinning mill, attached engine house and fireproof warehouse, plus a second attached warehouse remaining at Grade II*. The chimney has been given Grade II listing status and the buildings, dating to 1880 are no longer listed.

4.3 Built Heritage Assets with the Site

4.3.1 Designated Heritage Assets

Crimble Mill has been identified within the Site boundary; the listing for the complex was upgraded in 2019 and not all elements are considered to be designated. In addition, another 3 designated heritage assets and a Registered Park and Garden could be affected by development through their setting (Table 1).

Asset Number	Asset Name	HER Number	Designation	NHLE Number
1	Crimble Mill: spinning mill, attached engine house and fireproof warehouse, and attached warehouse (within the Site)	5070.1.0	Grade II*	1187124
8	Crimble Mill: Mill Chimney (within the Site)	5070.1.0	Grade II	1464917
2	Church of All Souls (outside the site)	11331.1.0	Grade II	1040076
3	Mutual Mills (outside the Site)	5073.1.0; 5107.1.0	Grade II	1268044
4	Queen's Park (outside the Site)	288.2.0	Grade II Park and Garden	1001541

Table 1 Designated Heritage Assets that could be affected by the development.

4.3.2 Undesignated Built Heritage Assets

A number of structures at Crimble Mill are no longer designated, however within the context of the development of the Mill, they still have a degree of heritage significance. These are classed as ‘undesignated heritage assets’ and have been subject to considerations of significance and an assessment of the potential impact of any proposed development (Table 2). In order to preserve a coherent narrative, they are presented alongside the assessment for the rest of the Crimble Mill complex.

Name	HA Number	Date	Significance
Crimble Mill: 1880s Long Shed	9	Late 19 th century	Local
Crimble Mill: North Light Shed	10	Early 20 th century	Local
Crimble Mill: 1924 Boiler House	11	Early 20 th century	Negligible
Crimble Mill: 1930s Shed	12	Early-mid 20 th century	Negligible
Crimble Mill: 1948 Shed	13	Mid-20 th century	Negligible
Crimble Mill: Connecting Building	14	Mid-20 th century	Negligible
Crimble Mill: Ancillary Building	15	Mid-20 th century	Negligible
Crimble Mill: 1956 Shed	16	Mid-20 th century	Local
Crimble Mill: 1973 Shed	17	Late 20 th century	Negligible

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

4.4 Crimble Mill (Grade II*; Grade II; Undesignated)

4.4.1 Introduction

Crimble Mill was first listed at Grade II in 1967 and the listing was upgraded to Grade II* in 1996, in light of the research carried out for the Greater Manchester Textile Mill Survey (Williams 1992). The complex was added to the Heritage at Risk register in 2005 and in 2019, the complex was reassessed by Historic England in order to consider the extent of listing and was also based on previous survey work and significance studies carried out (Williams and Jones 1989; AHP 2016; Lichfields 2019). The complex consists of a range of buildings, dating from the early 19th through to the later 20th century. As a result of this reassessment, the listing has been updated and the earliest range of buildings have been kept at Grade II*. The chimney has been reassessed and listed at Grade II, whereas the later 19th century and later buildings (detailed in the previous section) have been removed from the National Heritage List.

4.4.2 Description

Crimble Mill originated as a fulling mill and is thought to have been built by Richard Kenyon in 1750/1 (see Section 2). It passed through several members of the Kenyon family before it was bought by Charles Stott in 1822, after it was put up for auction. Stott began the construction of a new cotton mill on the site of the earlier fulling mill.

Cotton Spinning Mill (Grade II)*

This is the earliest surviving complete building of the complex and was built around 1825 for Charles Stott (Plate 4). It is a five storey, plus attic, spinning mill constructed of handmade brick, 16 bays long on the east side and 17 bays long on the west side. There is a staircase tower projecting at the north end, which was heightened in the 1880s and a cast iron water tank added. The windows are rectangular with stone sills and wedge lintels however most of the ground and first floor windows are blocked. There are two doorways within the western elevation, with round headed doorways constructed of rusticated stone arched frames and giant keystones. A stone plaque above one of the doorways is inscribed

“CRIMBLE/MILL/1886” and is believed to have been inserted when James Kenyon converted from cotton to woollen production. Along the eastern elevation, which is immediately alongside the now silted reservoir, are stone footings and two stone-lined recesses that mark the position of the waterwheel pit.

Inside, the mill is constructed with joisted timber floors supported by timber beams and cylindrical cast-iron columns. The tops of these have bolting faces on four sides for the line shafting. The lower four storeys have iron compression boxes to transfer the loads in the columns around the timber beams. Steel reinforcing joists are also used in places, possibly to support heavier machinery. The bottom storey has evidence for the original waterwheel pits in the form of two wide stone arches within the eastern elevation, within the centre of the building. The roof has a shallow pitch, with timber collar trusses. Further evidence for power transmission is found within the southern wall which abuts the later engine house. There are large cast-iron boxes for the upright shaft and bevel gears attached. These would have supported the horizontal shafts attached to the end wall within each storey.



Plate 4 Crimble Mill Spinning Block, built around 1825 for Charles Stott

Engine House (Grade II)*

The engine house is believed to have been added in the 1850s and is a tall, single bay, handmade brick-built structure abutting the south end of the spinning mill (Plate 5). It is attached to the fireproof warehouse and has tall round headed windows within both the east and west elevations. Inside the engine house has a brick jack-arched ceiling with heavy iron suspension rings fitted to the cast iron beams. The beams at either end of the upper level have decorative brackets, supported on carved stone corbels. It would have originally been open floor to ceiling, however after the steam engine was removed a timber floor was inserted. The bearing boxes also survive (infilled) within the northern wall between the spinning mill and the engine house

Fireproof Warehouse (Grade II)*

The warehouse is the same date as the engine house and is four storeys high and four bays wide, extending southwards from the engine house, which it is attached to (Plate 5). It has rectangular windows, similar to the spinning mill although taller and original taking-in doors are preserved within the first bay of the western elevation. These have stone sills and lintels,

with quoined stone jambs; a further taking-in door on the top floor has been converted from a pre-existing window. The floors inside are of fireproof construction, with transverse brick jack-arches supported by cast-iron beams and a single central row of cast iron columns. The attic consists of reused floor beams with a king-post truss and diagonal braces. There is also a large lead lined water tank at the north end and evidence for power transmission in the form of bearing boxes in the north wall adjoining the engine house. In June 2019, part of the roof structure collapsed and emergency works involved the removal of the slates, broken trusses and upper part of the floor removed to windowsill height.



Plate 5 Crimble Mill: Engine House (with chimney to the rear) and the partially collapsed fireproof warehouse 1880s warehouse (Grade II)*

This warehouse abuts the northern side of the spinning block and is believed to have been added when James Kenyon converted the complex from cotton to woollen production (Plate 6). This is also brick built and built at an angle to the spinning block. It is narrower at its northern end and the eastern elevation is supported on a riveted iron beam above basement level. It also has a partial basement and is a maximum 5 bays (west side) and 3 bays (east side).

Most of the windows have segmental brick arches and stone sills. There is a taking-in door within the western elevation with a projecting steel hoist beneath the lintel. Inside, there are timber floors with timber cross beams supported by cast-iron columns within the basement. Like the spinning mill, the column tops have bolting faces on four sides and some of the line shafting remains *in situ*.



Plate 6 1880s warehouse, attached to the 1825 spinning block

Mill Chimney (Grade II)

This is a late 19th century chimney, built to replace an earlier chimney. It is brick built, tall round chimneystack with yellow brickwork at the base. There is a small, metal door on the south side of the chimneystack.

The following buildings described are not designated however have a degree of heritage significance, primarily through group value and demonstrating the continued evolution of this mill complex.

1880s Long Shed (Undesignated)

This was originally a single storey shed, built as part of the conversion of the mill to woollen production. It was also built of brick and was then heightened with an additional storey in 1933. Inside, the walls at ground floor level are supported by brick pilasters and rolled steel joists on the first floor. The windows have been infilled at ground level as buildings have been added either side.

1902 Weaving Shed (Undesignated)

A single storey, probable weaving shed, added to the south side of the 1880s shed, brick built with a four pile north light roof to the southern pitches and continuous glazing on the northern pitch. A lift tower was added to the west end in 1948 and a doorway on this side (now blocked) opened onto a high level bridge (now surviving as two steel beams with angled brackets beneath) between the lift tower and fireproof warehouse. Inside, the shed has a concrete floor and the roof is supported by timber beams and rolled steel joists which in turn are supported on two rows of circular cast-iron columns.

1924 Boiler House (Undesignated)

The boiler house is a rebuild of an earlier one to the east of the fireproof warehouse, in order to accommodate more boilers to power the new J Musgrave engine that was installed in the same year. It is built of brick and is a tall single storey building with a pitched roof. The outer, south gable wall has a large opening with a steel beam lintel and a pedestrian doorway to the right. Inside, it has metal trusses and roof lights running the length of the building although this has partially collapsed.

1930s Shed (Undesignated)

This is a long single storey shed which is aligned north-south and abuts the eastern walls of the 1880s shed and the 1902 shed. This is also brick built and L-shaped, with a pitched slate roof with ridge vents and continuous roof lights. The south gable wall has a now blocked wide central opening with a stone lintel and a projecting steel hoist above.

1948 Shed (Undesignated)

This is a long single storey shed, aligned north-south and abutting the east side of the 1930s shed. It is built of brick and has pitched roofs, covered with corrugated asbestos sheets with continuous roof lights.

Mid-20th century connecting building (Undesignated)

This is a single storey building connecting the 1880s long shed to the spinning block and is also built of brick with a pitched corrugated roof. The north elevation has 6 casement windows with a concrete lintel band and at the east end is a metal frame rising above the roof level which holds a water tank.

1956 Reinforced Concrete Shed (Undesignated)

This shed was designed by Raymond Day of Rochdale and is a single storey, reinforced concrete structure. It is located between the 1902 shed and the 1930s shed and consists of five bays aligned north-south. These bays are separated by cast-iron hoppers and down pipes. The concrete frame supports a five-pile, reinforced concrete shell roof of barrel vaults, with roof lights running along the vault apexes. The two eastern bays of the south elevation were used as research laboratories.

1950s Auxiliary Building (Undesignated)

This building is detached from the rest of the complex and sits next to the river bank. It is built of red brick with a flat roof and is of two storeys and three bays. Its function is unclear.

1973 Shed (Undesignated)

This is a single storey shed with a steel frame and grey, corrugated steel sheering covering the external elevations and the roof. It abuts the north wall of the 1880s long shed.

4.4.3 Significance

The Grade II* listing recognises that the spinning block, engine house, the fireproof and 1880s warehouse are particularly important buildings of more than special interest. The Grade II listing recognises that the mill chimney is a building of special interest. The rest of the complex is undesignated, however, the buildings carry a degree of significance, mostly within their group value. They represent the later development of the mill complex, which continued to organically develop and adapt to changes in technology and textile production methods.

Crimble Mill has been recognised as the last water-powered cotton mill to survive in the Greater Manchester area and demonstrates the development of a textile mill site throughout the 19th century.

Spinning Block, Engine House, Fireproof and 1880s Warehouses (Grade II)*

The Grade II* listed buildings at Crimble Mill derive their significance from a number of values:

- **Historical:** the complex has both illustrative and associative values. It illustrates the area's former textile production past and demonstrates surviving evidence for waterpower. In terms of the textile mills in the Heywood area, 29 were recorded in the 1980s (Williams 1992), however only 10 remain (including Crimble Mill) which represents a 65% loss over the past three decades. The mill also has associative values with locally prominent textile mill owners, including the Kenyon family who at the height of their success owned 6 mills.
- **Aesthetic/Architectural:** the complex has both designed and fortuitous values. Overall, the complex demonstrates the evolution from small water-powered fulling mill through cotton spinning mill to woollen production. However each element has design value. It is a rare survival of a rural, water powered cotton spinning mill. The spinning block is comparative in size to contemporary steam powered mills constructed in urban areas such as Manchester. It is an unusually large example for its rural context and the brick and slate contrasts with the scale and materials generally used for earlier, stone-built water-powered mills. It also demonstrates an evolution to steam power, although continued to use waterpower alongside and also an evolution in construction methods, from non-fireproof predominantly timber floors to the fireproof brick jack arches. Evidence for power transmission still survives, including the unusual four sided bolting faces on the cast iron columns in the spinning block and rare *in situ* line shafting in the 1880s warehouse.
- **Evidential Value:** there is potential for further features, such as the waterwheel pits to survive within the basement of the cotton spinning mill as well as foundations relating to the earlier 18th century fulling mill. There is also potential for the engine beds of the original engine house to survive as well as the boiler housing beneath the 1924 building.

Mill Chimney (Grade II)

The mill chimney derives its significance from its architectural/aesthetic interest as a rare survival of an extant mill chimney. Only 14 mills out of 102 that survive across the Rochdale area retain a chimney and is the only one within the Heywood area (Miller *et al* 2017). It also has historic value, demonstrating the continued use of steam power into the late 19th/early 20th centuries. It also has functional group value with the Grade II* listed buildings.

Rest of the Complex (Undesignated)

The sheds and boiler house, dating from the late 1880s onwards, have some heritage value. They demonstrate group value with the rest of the mill complex, demonstrating the evolution of an organically developed textile production site. The original weaving sheds (1880s and 1902 sheds) and the boiler house have undergone extensive alterations, removing original features and has impacted on their historic value, including the ability to understand how the Site operated during the 20th century. However, they remain recognisable as weaving sheds and have been assessed as locally significant. The rest of the sheds are generic and do not have a specific function and are of low (local) significance.

4.4.4 Contribution of Setting to Significance

Crimble Mill sits on the valley bottom at around 100m with land rising on all side, except to the west along the River Roch where it remains relatively flat. The surrounding landscape is predominantly rural, with dense tree cover occupying the steep banks along the River. Crimble Lane forms the main thoroughfare along the western side of the river and the mill and retains its narrow, rural character. There are a small number of more recently planted hedgerows within the southern part of the Site and an older mature hedgerow defines either side of Crimble Lane along some parts of it. Despite these boundaries, the Site retains an open, rural landscape feel, which gently undulates in places but drops relatively steeply towards the river and the Crimble Mill. Although there has been a loss of historic field boundaries, most of the Site has changed little over time; only the mill site itself has seen extensive change as it organically developed.

As Crimble Mill sits within a valley bottom, views are limited to and from the mill. Long distance views take in the uppermost parts of the early buildings and the chimney dominates as the tallest part. However, the spinning block and warehouses can only really be visually appreciated close up. The River Roch contributes to the setting of Crimble Mill, as it is associated with the early water-powered mill and adds to the rural, valley-bottom, setting of the mill.

4.4.5 Setting Assessment (Potential for Impact)

Introduction

In 4.4.3 and 4.4.4, the significance of Crimble Mill and the significance of the setting of listed building was assessed in relation to the present built environment. The following section is intended to assess the impact of the proposed development on the listed building and its setting. This assessment is carried out in line with Section 12 of the NPPF.

Impact Assessment Criteria

The impact assessment criteria utilises a series of matrices to determine overall impact. Several assessments were undertaken to assess the overall impact. These assessments include: value/importance of individual heritage assets identified within each viewpoint; value/importance of the view as a whole; the magnitude of impact on heritage significance within a view. Full details of the definitions of the values and matrices are given in Appendix 2.

Identifying the importance of the assets and the views

The assessment identifies several views, from which the grade II* listed mill can be appreciated. The detailed visual appraisal of the impact of proposed development has been made using accurate photomontage perspectives. A description of the present view is provided to identify the importance the view.

The value or importance of individual heritage asset identified within the view and the value or importance of the view as a whole are measure as being **high**, **medium** or **low** (see Appendix 2).

Assessing the magnitude of the impact

The assessment of magnitude of impacts looks at how and to what extent the proposed development will impact on important viewpoints and change the setting of the heritage assets associated with the mill. The assessment attempts to be objective and quantifiable as far as

possible and descriptions are given as evidence to support claims of impact. The extent to which specific design parameters influence the impact of the proposal on the heritage significance within a view is also relevant, as aspects of design such as scale, mass, silhouette, and materiality/ reflectivity may impact on heritage significance within a view. Impacts may be beneficial or adverse: beneficial changes being those that enhance the heritage values and adverse changes being those that fail to sustain heritage values.

Assessing the magnitude of impact on heritage significance within a view is measured as being **high beneficial, medium beneficial, low beneficial, imperceptible/none, low adverse, medium adverse** or **high adverse** (see Appendix 2).

Determining the overall impact

The overall impact is assessed by looking at both the value/importance of the individual heritage assets identified within the view and the value or importance of the view as a whole against the magnitude of impact. Table 11 within Appendix 2 shows how the overall impact is assessed based on the magnitude of impact (Table 10, Appendix 2) and the values of the individual heritage assets (Table 8, Appendix 2) and the view as a whole (Table 9, Appendix 2). The overall impact of the proposed development on either the value of the view as a whole or the value of the individual heritage asset can be described as having a **major effect, moderate effect, minor effect** or **negligible effect**.

4.4.6 Key Viewpoint Analysis

The key views of Crimble Mill are described below, with the location from which the key views are viewed shown in Plate 7. The magnitude of impact is also given within this section.

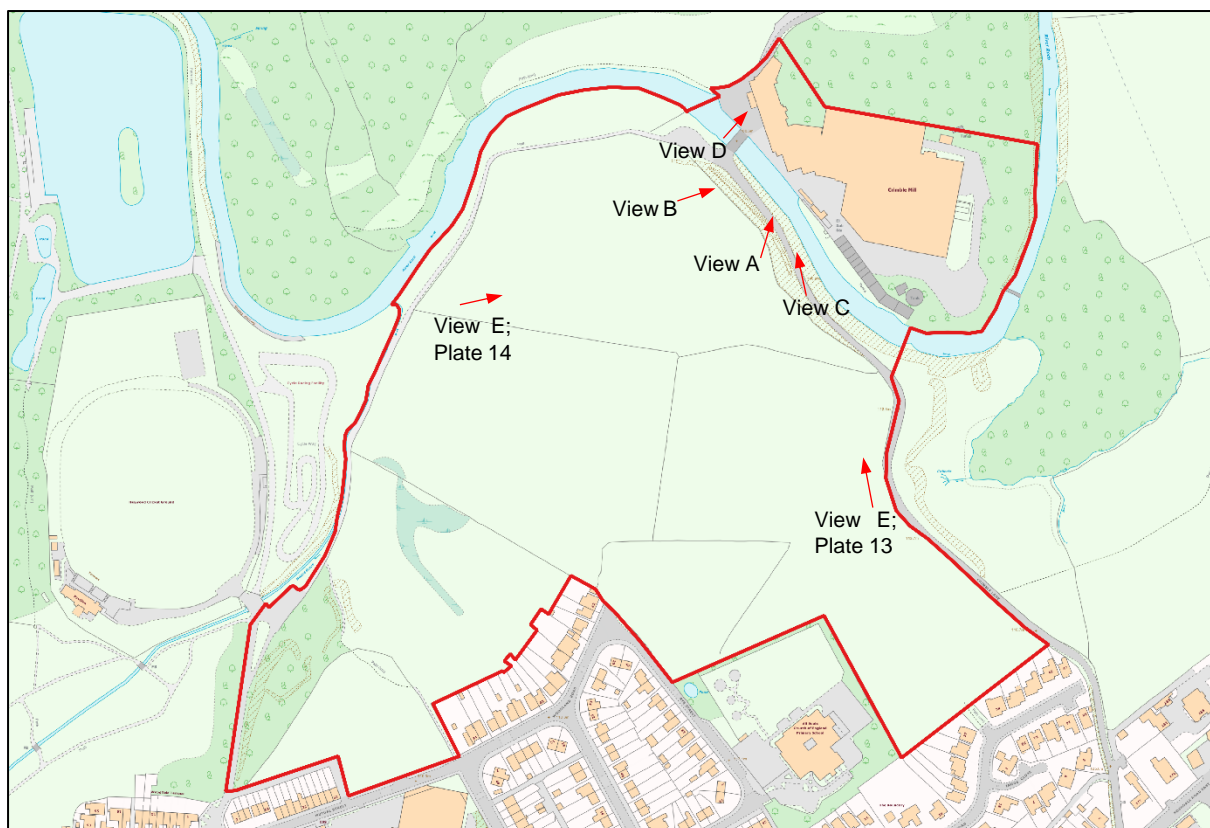


Plate 7 Key views of Crimble Mill

Historic England's advice in *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* (Second Edition) (2017, 1) confirms that:

“5. Consideration of the contribution of setting to the significance of heritage assets, and how it can enable that significance to be appreciated, will almost always include consideration of views. The staged approach to taking decisions on setting given here can also be used to assess the contribution of a view, or views, to the significance of heritage assets and the ability to appreciate that significance.”

View A: Looking north towards Crimble Mill from River Roch

One of the key viewpoints of Crimble Mill is the view from the River Roch, looking north towards the mill (Plate 8). This view incorporates the grade II* listed spinning mill building and engine house, and the grade II listed chimney, as well as the boiler house. The river retaining walls can also be seen in the foreground, along with the River Roch itself, which has an association with the mill's early history as a water-powered mill. This view is also visible from Crimble Lane, however, this is presently obstructed by vegetation (Plate 9).



Plate 8 Looking north towards Crimble Mill from the River Roch

Development on the land within the Site, to the west of the mill, will not affect this view. The redevelopment of the mill, if sensitive to the mill's character, has the potential to enhance this view by restoring the mill. The view could be made more accessible by maintaining an open space, accessible to the public, to allow for this view to be applied more widely. Furthermore, this view could be made more accessible through landscaping along Crimble Lane and the River Roch.



Plate 9 The obstructed view of Crimble Mill looking north from the Crimble Lane

View B: Looking east from within the Site towards Crimble Mill

One of the key viewpoints of Crimble Mill is the view looking towards Crimble Mill from the land to the west of the mill (Plate 10).



Plate 10 Looking east towards Crimble Mill from within the Site

This view incorporates the grade II* listed spinning mill building and engine house, and the grade II listed chimney, as well as the boiler house and early 20th century sheds.

Development on the land within the Site, to the west of the mill, will not affect this view, however, housing placed at the viewpoint may limit the accessibility of this view. The development of the Site has the potential to enhance this view by providing an open space from which to view the mill. The redevelopment of the mill, if sensitive to the mill's character, has the potential to enhance this view through restoration of the mill.

View C: Looking north towards Crimble Mill from Crimble Lane

One of the key viewpoints of Crimble Mill is the view looking north towards Crimble Mill from Crimble Lane, to the southwest of the River Roch (Plate 11). This view incorporates the grade II* listed spinning mill building and engine house, and the grade II listed chimney, as well as the boiler house and 20th century sheds.

Development on the land within the Site, to the west of the mill, will not affect this view. The redevelopment of the mill, if sensitive to the mill's character, has the potential to enhance this view through restoration of the mill.



Plate 11 Looking north towards Crimble Mill from Crimble Lane

View D: View of Crimble Mill looking east from the River Roch bridge

The view looking east from the bridge over the River Roch is a key view of the grade II* listed spinning mill (Plate 12). The arched entrance to the spinning mill is located within the centre of the view. Development on the land within the Site, to the west of the mill, will not affect this view. The redevelopment of the mill, if sensitive to the mill's character, has the potential to enhance this view through restoration of the mill.



Plate 12 The c. 1825 spinning block at Crimble Mill, looking east from the bridge over the River Roch

View E: Long views of the mill from across the Site

Several views of the mill can be seen from across the Site (Plates 13 and 14). These views incorporate the grade II listed chimney and the rooftops of the buildings. The long views of the mill are likely to be affected by the proposed development, as housing will likely obstruct many of these views. These views are not, however, considered to add to the significance of the mill.



Plate 13 Looking north towards the mill from the Site



Plate 14 Looking northwards across the Site, the upper parts of the mill can be glimpsed

4.4.6 Summary

The proposed development to the west of the Site will not be visible within the identified key views of Crimble Mill. Therefore, the lack of effect of the development on the key views, coupled with the restoration of the mill, will result in four instances of moderate beneficial effect and one instance of negligible effect on the grade II* Crimble Mill (Table 3).

Viewpoint	Value of view	Value of heritage assets	Magnitude of impact	Overall impact
A	Medium	High	Low beneficial	Moderate beneficial effect
B	Medium	High	Low beneficial	Moderate beneficial effect
C	Medium	High	Low beneficial	Moderate beneficial effect
D	Medium	High	Low beneficial	Moderate beneficial effect
E	No value	High	Low adverse	Negligible effect

Table 3: Impact assessment summary of the viewpoints affected within the proposed development

The negligible effect relates to the loss of long views of Crimble Mill, however, these views do not contribute to the significance of the grade II* listed building. The beneficial effects relate to the restoration of the mill, which would enhance the key views.

4.4.7 Mitigation

As discussed, the proposed development will result in four instances of moderate beneficial effect and one instance of negligible effect on the grade II* Crimble Mill.

There are opportunities, however, to further enhance the views of the mill and to improve the overall impact of the proposed development. To improve the overall impact of the development

upon the surrounding historic environment, the following measures and recommendations should be taken into consideration:

- Any restoration or redevelopment of the mill should be sympathetic to its historic character
- Development is not recommended immediately west/south-west of the mill in order to preserve key views of the spinning block in particular (Plate 15; Figure 7). Instead, viewing platforms, or open spaces, may be incorporated into the scheme's design to maintain the key views of Crimble Mill (Plate 16; Figure 8).
- A condition survey is recommended to establish the extent and nature of repairs required and the associated costs. This should also be accompanied by an appropriate level of archaeological building survey, to be discussed with GMAAS (see Appendix 3 also).
- Regarding any future conversion works of the buildings and landscaping/ground reduction within the mill complex, a programme of archaeological monitoring will likely be required by GMAAS (see Appendix 3 also).
- There is an opportunity, should the undesignated buildings be removed to restore this area to how it looked in the 1880s. Although not completely within the Site boundary, the reservoir could potentially be restored and turned into a community facility, such as a wildlife pond.
- Considerations of plan and design. Any design should reflect the rural setting and consider incorporation of green space, the density of development, the height and boundary treatments. There should also be a consideration of the transition from the open landscape to the edge of developments.
- Considerations of access. Vehicular access for the Site should be avoided within the immediate vicinity of the mill, as part of the buffer zone proposed above. Where possible, Crimble Lane should also be preserved as a single-track road as this contributes to the rural character of the landscape and the setting of the mill.

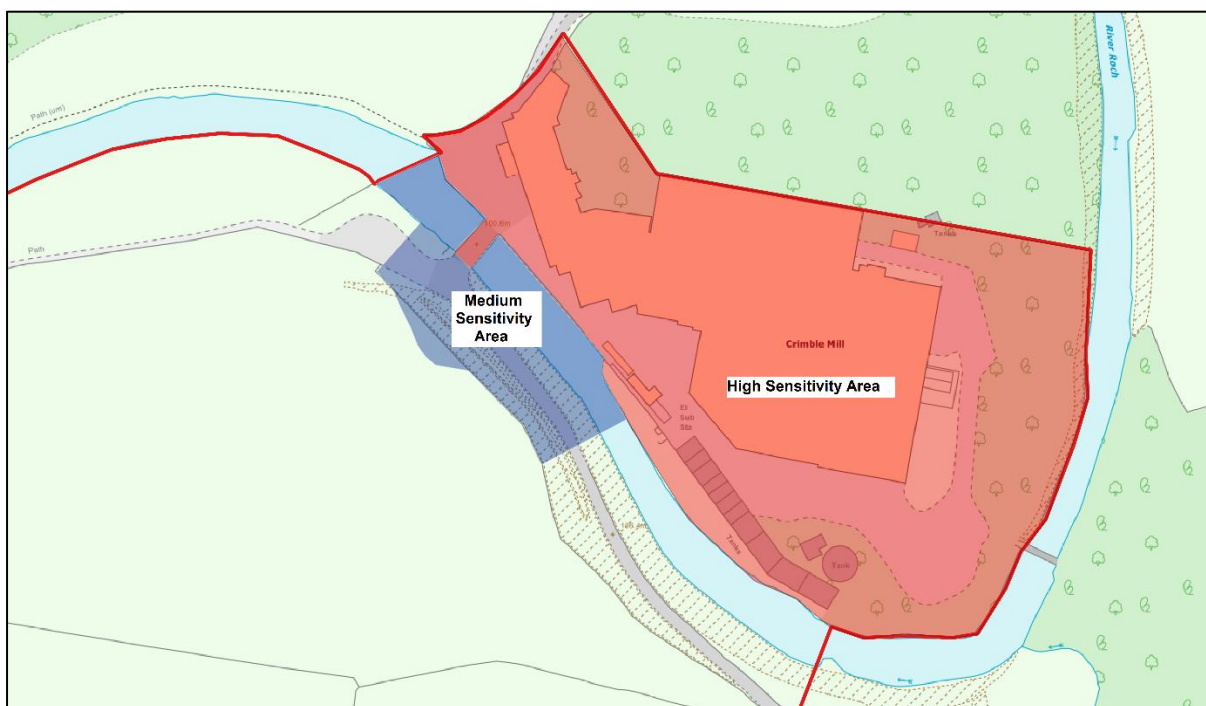


Plate 15 Areas of high (red) and medium (blue) sensitivity



Plate 16 Areas which can be used as open space/viewing platforms and landscaped to enhance the views of Crimble Mill (shown in green)

4.5 Church of All Souls (Grade II)

4.5.1 Description

The Church of All Souls lies to the south of the Site, on the south side of Rochdale Road East and was built in 1898-9 to designs by F.P. Oakley, with a tower added in 1908 (Plate 17). It is constructed of coursed rock-faced stone with a slate roof and is of a Geometric Gothic style. It has a nave with clerestory, aisles, a tower to the north and a porch. The polygonal apse has a hexagonal vestry to the north and a chapel to the south. The church recently closed and is no longer in active use for worship.

4.5.2 Significance

The Church of All Souls derives its significance from a number of heritage values:

- Historical – the house has associative values with the architect Frank Page Oakley, who designed the Church. He designed a number of churches predominantly across Greater Manchester although some further afield.
- Aesthetic - the building has design value, as a consciously designed Church and a number of attractive architectural features, including blind traceried arcading on the parapet and angled buttresses on the tower
- Communal – the church only recently closed for active worship, therefore the building still holds some communal value



Plate 17 Church of All Souls (© Archbishop's Council)

4.5.3 Contribution of Setting to Significance

The Church sits on the main Rochdale Road East and the topography surrounding the Church is relatively flat, although it sits within the slope of a slight eminence which rises and flattens out to the south. Although it does not occupy a particularly prominent position, it is a dominant building locally and contrasts with its predominantly low-rise townscape. It lies at the edge of the Heywood town, and the townscape changes slightly to a more linear pattern of development towards Rochdale. However the townscape has altered slightly with the addition of suburban style development on the north side of the main road, opposite the Church. It has a strong association with the main road and its low stone wall frontage emphasises its communal function. Due to the gently sloping nature of the Site and the vegetation, there are no views of the Church and it is best appreciated from close up. The setting makes a minor positive contribution to the significance of the Church, however this does not include the Site.

4.5.3 Potential Impact of the Proposed Land Allocation

Development within the Site will not affect the significance of the setting of the Church of All Souls.

4.6 Mutual Mills (Grade II)

4.6.1 Description

Mutual Mills are a group of three cotton spinning mills, built between 1884 and 1914 (with a weaving shed added c.1930). They were built for the Mutual Spinning Company and represent one of the largest surviving mill complexes in the Greater Manchester area. At its height in 1914, the company had 246,000 spindles and was the largest mill within the district at that time.

No. 1 Mill faces Mutual and Aspinall Streets and is located within the NW corner of the site. No. 2 Mill faces Aspinall and Buckley Streets at the SW corner of the Site. No. 3 Mill faces Mutual and Orchard Streets and is located at the NE corner of the Site. The c.1930 weaving shed lies within the SE corner of the site and a large reservoir sits between Mill No. 1 and the weaving shed. There are some discrepancies within the listing entry, which have been identified previously (ELG Heritage 2019).

Mutual Mill No. 1

This was built in 1885 and was built to designs by Potts, Pickup and Dixon. The spinning block is 5 storeys high, plus basement and 21 x 12 bays and is built of red brick with polychromatic brick detail and stone dressings. It has a flat, asphalt roof and a large, Italianate design corner tower to the SW has shouldered-arched windows with stone lintels, top-storey triple round-arched lights, keyed arches, moulded cornices, parapet with ball finials. There is a range of two storey offices at the base of the tower, which form an L-shaped, fronting onto both Aspinall and Buckley Streets. The offices were originally single storey, however they were heightened in 1900 and extended along Buckley Street as well. An engine house projects on the northern side, with tall, round-arched windows and a two storey weaving shed, with a small integrated engine house (built around 1930) sits to the north of this and abuts the eastern side of the mill. The boiler house and chimney were demolished in the later 20th century. The reservoir sits to the east of this mill and is contemporary with it

Mutual Mill No. 2

Mill No. 2 stands to the north of Mill No. 1 and was built around 1890/91 to designs by Potts, Son and Pickup (Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser 5th January 1891). It has been suggested that although the cornerstone was laid in 1891, that the mill was not built until several years later as it does not appear on the 1893 OS Map (ELG Heritage 2019, 15). However this may be due to the OS surveys taking several years and may have been completed for the Heywood area prior to construction. Mill No.2 is mentioned a number of times in contemporary newspaper reports from 1891 onwards, such as a strike that took place in December 1892 (Heywood Advertiser 16th December 1892). The spinning block is 5 storeys high, plus basement and is 20 x 11 bays. It is very similar in style to Mill No.1 with red brick and polychromatic brick detail with stone dressings as well as a flat asphalt roof. The Italianate tower is of similar design to its predecessor. An engine house, with tall round headed windows, and boiler house are attached to the north (the chimney no longer survives). A timber and steel bridge links Mills No.1 and 2, with a brick built one connecting Mill No. 2 and Mill No. 3 via a detached warehouse between the two, which is contemporary with Mill No. 2. A small, single storey office building sits to the south of the tower.

Mutual Mill No. 3

Mill No. 3 was built by 1914, likely to designs by Potts and Henning. The spinning block is 5 storeys, plus the basement and is 21 x 9 bays. It is also built of brick with polychromatic brick detailing with a tower in a similar design to Mills 1 and 2. A two storey warehouse sits to the north and a possible single storey carding shed sites to the east. The engine house, with tall round headed windows sits to the south of the carding shed, with a large single storey boiler house to the south of this. The chimney no longer survives. A two storey office building wraps around the SW tower.

To the south of Mill No. 3 and east of the reservoir is a large weaving shed, tall single storey with a northlight roof and was built by 1937. It also has a small engine house attached to its

NW corner. Attached to the north-east corner is a late 20th century single storey shed which is not of heritage interest.

4.6.2 Significance

The Mutual Mills complex derives its significance from a number of values:

- Historical – the mills are illustrative of the area’s former textile production past and also reflect the success of this, through their large size. They are also associated with a number of prominent local architects; Potts, Pickup and Dixon (Mill No. 1), Potts, Son and Pickup (Mill No. 2) and Potts and Henning (Mill No. 3). The mills continued in operation until relatively late, switching from cotton production during the mid-20th century to incorporating woollen and artificial fibre spinning.
- Aesthetic – the use of the same design for all three mills produces a dramatic architectural effect and emphasises the use of an architectural imprint as a company emblem and visual representation of the company style. They were all designed by the Potts’ firms of architects, who were fairly prolific architects across the Greater Manchester area. Edward Potts (1839-1909) is ranked as one of the most prolific mill architects, alongside the Stotts. The mills also are representative as the pinnacle of mill design, with the use of concrete and steel framing. Their form and massing dramatically contrast with the predominantly low-rise residential surroundings.
- Evidential – there is potential for evidence of power transmission to be preserved as well as how the buildings were utilised originally and how many machines they could have taken

4.6.3 Contribution of Setting to Significance

The mill buildings are set within their own distinct area and for the most part, it is surrounded by low iron railings (north and east), a stone wall (north of Mill No. 2) and a low brick wall to the south, which has partially been replaced by a later fence. There is no boundary along the western side. The mills have a strong visual connection with each other and are arranged in a grid-like pattern. The complex lies on gently sloping land, which descends northwards towards the River Roch. The complex is surrounded on its west and southern sides by rows of regimented late 19th/early 20th century terraced housing, with early 20th century suburban style housing to the east. There is one row of terraced housing to the north before the landscape opens up; this area once had a reservoir and was used for a refuse tip and is now covered in scrub vegetation however beyond it is a predominantly rural landscape. At the bottom of the valley lies Crimble Mill and although there is no direct visual connection between the two, views of both can be experienced from within the Site. Both mills are representative of the textile production of the area but offer contrasting developments, with Crimble Mill representing an early development and continuing to organically evolve. Mutual Mills represents textile production at its zenith, with large, purpose built mills.

Views of Mutual Mills from the wider area are fairly limited, however it can be experienced in kinetic views from the surrounding townscape. There are views from within the Site as well, predominantly the spinning blocks of Mills No.2 and 3 and moving through the Site allows a visual appreciation of both Mutual and Crimble Mills, although there appears to be no intentional inter-visibility (Plate 18). Despite limited views, the mills contrast starkly with both the predominantly low rise setting to the south, east and west and the rural landscape to the north and north-east. The mills contribute to the prevailing townscape and their continued

success would have been vital to the continued development of Heywood during the late 19th and early 20th century. The housing surrounding the mills would have housed the workers.



Plate 18 From left to right, Mutual Mills No. 3, No. 2 and Church of St. Luke, looking south-west

The mills and its surrounding contemporary housing offer a coherent townscape, which had developed prior to the mills' construction, and then continued to develop during the mills' operation. With the exception of the area used for a reservoir, then a refuse tip, the area along the south side of Miller's Brook and leading to the River Roch has remained predominantly rural. This area provides a link where Heywood's textile production past can be appreciated. The setting makes a positive contribution to the significance of Mutual Mills

4.6.3 Potential Impact of the Proposed Land Allocation

The Sites are not considered to contain any areas that are sensitive to development regarding any impact on the mills. Therefore, development within the Site will not affect the significance of the setting of the mills.

4.7 Queens Park (Grade II Park and Garden)

4.7.1 Description

Queens Park (opened in 1879) was laid out within the former grounds of Heywood Hall by Major Cartwright, Surveyor General to the Duchy of Lancaster. The land had belonged to the estate of Charles Martin Newhouse, however when he died in 1873, his estate reverted back to Queen Victoria through the Duchy of Lancaster. Additional land was donated by Alderman David Healey in 1923, which saw the park extended.

The park is around 13 ha in size and has five entrances; the main entrance was established in the 1930s and leads north-east towards the original 19th century path layout. This layout is established on a north-south axis and survives largely intact. A number of the features laid out as part of the original park layout still survive; the central ornate fountain is now restored, the bowling green and tennis courts within the NW quadrant also remain as well as the bowling club to the SW. Other features have been added, altered or removed, such as the bandstand which now is the site of a mid-20th century open-air theatre and the bowing pavilion within the NW quadrant has been replaced. There are a number of additions, including the lake, which date from the 1920s/1930s; areas of the park were redesigned when additional land was incorporated. An artificial mound within the SE quadrant of the park was originally part of the Heywood Hall estate, constructed to deliberately block the view of the surrounding industrial

landscape. This was incorporated into the park design and a series of rockeries and grottoes (now removed) surrounded the mound. A number of paths were constructed and trees were planted on it.

4.7.2 Significance

Queens Park derives its significance from a number of heritage values:

- It has associative historical value with the mid-late 19th century public park movement, in order to provide free access to green space away from the polluting, industrial centres
- The park has designed aesthetic value, created as a process of intentional design during two main phases. It also incorporates elements which were repeated across public parks at the time, yet designed to the local setting, such as bowling greens, tennis courts, a bandstand and path networks
- The park has communal value, as an area of social interaction. It remains free and open to access and provides a link to a wider network of footpaths

4.7.3 Contribution of Setting to significance

Queens Park lies on a plateau, to the north of Heywood and the land drops relatively steeply to the north and east towards the River Roch. Although there has been some development to the south, the park still remains relatively separate from the developed area of Heywood. The area to the north of the park is predominantly rural, with areas of dense woodland. To the west and south-east lie sports pitches, a cricket ground and a skate park. Although these areas are not part of the formal layout of Queens Park, they still contribute to the provision of public amenity within this area. Beyond the cricket ground and skate park to the south-east lies the Site.

Many of the key views through and towards are experienced from within the Park, or within the immediate vicinity. The topography and tree cover prevents long range views to and from the park although many of the trees are deciduous and wider views could be glimpsed of the surrounding landscape, especially from the artificial mound. The park forms an important link between the urban area of Heywood and the rural landscape, especially to the north and east and has a strong association with the later sport recreation areas. One of the informal entrances to the east also connects to the riverside walk in the Roch Valley. The setting makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Park.

4.7.4 Potential Impact of the Proposed Land Allocation

Although there is little visual connection between the park and the Site, the eastern entrance is connected to the footpath which runs along the Roch Valley and across the western and northern parts of the Site. Development has the potential to remove this connection to the park.

4.7.5 Measures to Reduce/Remove Harm

Although there is little visual connection, it is recommended that the footpath along the edge of the Site and along the valley is retained in order to maintain wider access to the park.

5. Historic Landscape

5.1 Introduction

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

The landscape across the Site is predominantly rural agricultural land, with the small area across the river at Crimble Mill developed. As part of the analysis of the historic landscape, a rapid assessment was carried out on the field boundaries, hedgerows and other visual remnants relating to the historic land use of the Site. This was to characterise the extent of surviving field systems and to analyse the preservation of historic character within the present landscape. Other features highlighted include longstanding public footpaths and tracks, as well as areas of woodland.

5.2 Approach to Assessment

The approach included consideration of the following:

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

5.3 Broad Description of the Site Landscape

The Site slopes from south to north, and gradually gets steeper towards the river Roch; there is a small plateau within the south-eastern portion of the Site and there are steeper drops along the north-east edge towards Crimble Mill. Most of the landscape is predominantly pastoral, however a number of the field boundaries that survive today are part of a late 19th century reorganisation of the landscape. Fragments of post-enclosure field boundaries survive along the edge of Crimble Lane. The south-western part of the Site now consists of regenerated scrub and was the site of an early 20th century reservoir, and was used for refuse tipping. There is also a corridor of woodland along the bottom of the Roch Valley which was established by the mid-19th century and has slowly expanded.

There are some elements of the historic landscape character retained across the Site, however large parts of the pre-19th century field system have been swept away and some area were reorganised and agglomerated in the late 19th century. The only know farmstead within the Site was demolished in the late 19th century.

5.3.1 19th Century and Earlier Field Boundaries

The assessment has highlighted those hedgerows which, based on historic map evidence, have 19th century or earlier origins. Such hedgerows are considered to possess some historic

and archaeological significance and are worthy of retention as far as possible. The incorporation of 'old' hedgerows within the scheme will help to enhance the time depth and sense of place of the local landscape. It should be noted that the assessment has not attempted to ascertain whether any of the hedgerows located within the Site may be classed as 'Important' according to the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, as this was beyond the agreed scope of the assessment. Therefore, any references within this assessment to 'historic field boundaries', or 'historic hedgerows' relates to any hedgerows that have been attributed a 19th century or earlier date.

Identified hedgerows were broadly divided into those that are likely to be part of parliamentary enclosure (between 1760 and 1820) and those that likely predate this.

The mapping shows the extant field boundaries which appear on the First Edition OS map onwards. The only pre-19th century field boundaries identified are within the southern part of the Site and along Crimble Lane.

Figure and Figure show the field boundaries identified that can be seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (published 1851). Those hedgerows that are not species rich and/or just consist of hawthorn, are likely to have belonged to the phase of parliamentary/surveyed enclosure, which took place between 1760 and 1820. Those identified with a number of species, including mature trees, are likely to predate this and could be medieval/post-medieval in origins. Field boundaries running along roads and natural features such as cloughs and watercourses were hard to define and it is not clear whether these would have been present historically.

2.3 Historic Roads

The only historic routeways which appears to survive is Crimble Lane and the footpath which runs along Millers Brook and along the bottom of the valley towards Crimble Mill. Crimble Lane likely to have been in existence since the Medieval period, however the footpath along Miller's Brook appears to have been realigned.

2.4 Woodlands

A small area of woodland has been identified along the River Roch; this appears to be an expansion of pre-19th century woodland which is depicted on early mapping along the steeper banks leading down to the River.

6. Recommendations

6.1 Recommendations for the Archaeological Resource

Specific recommendations have been provided in Table 4 below, which provide a guide for the next stages of archaeological investigations in relation to taking the development forward.

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

The basis for defining the strategy for dealing with the archaeology for the Site is the archaeological sensitivity of different areas of the Site, which have been identified through this assessment.

The recommendations have been split into the following categories

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

There are large areas of the Site where there is archaeological potential, but which is still largely an 'unknown quantity' in terms of its extent, condition and significance, particularly in the case of the potential for hitherto unknown prehistoric remains, which have the potential to be of high local/regional importance. There are small areas, especially within the south-western portion of the Site, where archaeological remains will have been affected but overall the archaeological resource across large parts of these areas is currently largely unknown.

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

The programme of field investigation could most usefully comprise a geophysical survey, followed by targeted archaeological evaluation trenching. The results of the geophysical survey would then help to pinpoint areas of interest for targeted evaluation trenching.

There is also the opportunity for community excavations, dependent on the extent and survival of remains, at Mountains farmstead and Captain's Fold Colliery. This could also include further archival research and a link to Heywood's coal mining past.

6.1.1 Crimble Mill

The archaeological recommendations for Crimble Mill will largely depend on the programme of work put forward for the conversion and reuse of the mills. A condition survey has been recommended as part of the measures put forward for the built heritage and an archaeological presence is recommended for this. This will also help determine a methodology for future building survey work. Level III/IV survey is recommended prior to any conversion for the Grade II* listed buildings and Level I/II prior to any conversion/demolition proposed for the undesignated built heritage. In addition, an archaeological monitoring scheme is recommended during any ground reduction works in the vicinity of the former outbuildings and gasometer, as well as within the basement levels of the spinning block.

Area	Key Issues	Recommendations
Crimble Mill	Archaeological implications for conversion/demolition works for both the designated and undesignated buildings. Site of earlier fulling mill, as well as now demolished outbuildings and a gasometer	<p>A requirement for further work should be set out in the development brief and be completed as a staged approach.</p> <p>A condition survey is recommended to determine if further protection measures are needed for the buildings. An archaeological presence is recommended to determine the potential and method for future archaeological building survey, as well as whether this should be staged prior to, and during, conversion works. Level III/IV is recommended for the designated built heritage and Level I/II is recommended for the undesignated built heritage</p> <p>An archaeological watching brief is also recommended during any reduction of ground levels within the immediate vicinity of the buildings</p>
Rest of the Crimble Mill Allocation	Site of 18 th century or earlier farmstead (Mountains) and early 19 th century colliery; potential for prehistoric remains; paleoenvironmental potential close to Millers Brook and River Roch	<p>A requirement for further work should be set out in the development brief and be completed pre-application.</p> <p>This is a large area of archaeological sensitivity where the potential has not been defined. The masterplan should identify broad areas of where development might take place and then archaeological evaluation should be undertaken in the form of geophysics and trenching to establish where especially significant archaeology should be preserved <i>in situ</i> through sympathetic planning within those developable areas, and/or where the archaeology can be removed but first of all recorded through a planning condition.</p> <p>Opportunity to also carry out community excavations, dependant on survival of remains at Mountains and Captain Fold Colliery.</p>
SW part of Crimble Mill Allocation	Early 20 th century reservoir and used for refuse tipping	No further archaeological work recommended

Table 4: Recommendations for the archaeological resource

6.2 Recommendations for the Built Heritage

The effect of development on the grade II* and grade II listed Crimble Mill has been considered, and recommendations have been made to enhance the significance and setting of the listed building (Table 5). The settings of Mutual Mills, church of All Souls and Queens Park have also been considered.

Name	Designation	HA No.	Key Issues	Requirements
Crimble Mill	Grade II*; Grade II; Undesignated	1	Effect of development on rural setting (positive contribution); development within immediate vicinity of designated heritage	<p>Enshrine protection in policy/masterplan; condition survey and archaeological building survey; archaeological watching brief within immediate vicinity; avoid new development within the area of high sensitivity; preserve key views of the mill; consider plan and design, green space, density, boundary treatments etc; consideration of access</p> <p>Opportunities Incorporate results of archaeological work in heritage trails and interpretation boards. This could also involve further documentary research into the mill complex and the history of textile production in Heywood as well as oral history of those who worked at Crimble Mill. Key views of the mill can be enhanced through open spaces and viewing platforms. These viewpoints are shown on Figure 8.</p>
Mutual Mills	Grade II	3	Effect of development on rural setting (positive contribution to significance)	<p>No recommendations</p> <p>Opportunities Further documentary research into the mill complex and the history of textile production in Heywood</p>
Church of All Souls	Grade II	2	No issues identified	No recommendations
Queens Park	Grade II RPG	4	Effect of development on rural setting (positive contribution to significance)	Preserve informal link of River Roch Valley footpath

Table 5: Recommendations for the built heritage

6.3 Recommendations for the Historic Landscape

The analysis of the historic landscape character has found that there are a number of surviving features which could be incorporated into any future development to help create a sense of place and maintain a visual and tactile link with the Site's past (Table 6).

Historic Landscape Features (see Figure 2)	Recommendations and Opportunities
Historic Field Boundaries and Roads	<p>The historic field boundaries highlighted on Figure 2 are recommended for retention and incorporation into the masterplan as part of the green infrastructure for the scheme. Hedgerows are a rapidly diminishing resource across this area and as well as contributing to the historic and rural character of the area.</p> <p>It is recommended that the current network of public footpaths is maintained as well as the character of Crimble Lane, which contributes to the wider rural landscape setting.</p>
Woodland	<p>There is a small area of woodland along the valley floor and along the edge of the River Roch and its retention is recommended as they form an important part of the rural character of the area.</p> <p>Research by the Woodland Trust has shown the benefits of preserving natural greenspace, like woodlands (2010, 3). There are opportunities to find ways to manage these woodlands sustainably and maximise public benefits through identifying their ecological potential and how to involve the community in managing and using woodland. Creating community woodlands is one possible way forward and there are a number of examples of these, such as Vert Woods and Monkton Community Woodland.</p>
Other Recommendations	<p>The results of the archaeological mitigation, along with further research and information on the built heritage, can be incorporated into heritage trails across the Site as well as interpretation points. Subjects highlighted include the farmstead at Mountains, textile production at Crimble Mill and early 19th century coal mining at Captain Fold Colliery. Some of this work could also be published in a popular booklet within the Greater Manchester Past Revealed series.</p>

Table 6: Recommendations for the historic landscape

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Appendix 1: Gazetteer

HA Number	Site Name	Designation	HER Ref	Period	Location (E/N)	Description
1	Crimble Mill: spinning block, fireproof warehouse, engine house, 1880s warehouse	Grade II*	5070.1.0	Early 19 th century	386492, 411652	Cotton mill, spinning block c.1825 for Charles Stott with 1850s engine house and fireproof warehouse. Further warehouse added in 1880s. Fulling mill recorded here from c.1750, then cotton production from early 19 th century. Switched to woollen in 1880s and continued until 2002 when finally closed
2	Church of All Souls	Grade II	11331.1.0	Late 19 th century	386643, 411008	Church, built 1898-9 with tower added 1908. Designed by F.P. Oakley. Built of coursed rock faced stone with slate roof. Nave with clerestory, aisles, north tower and porch. The polygonal apse has a hexagonal vestry to the north and a chapel to the south. Outside the land allocation.
3	Mutual Mills	Grade II	5073.1.0; 5107.1.0	Late 19 th century	386197, 411090	Group of three cotton mills built between 1884 and 1914, with a weaving shed added 1927-37. For the Mutual Spinning Company. Red brick, stone and polychrome brick details with probable steel frames and concrete construction. Outside the land allocation
4	Queen's Park	Grade II RPG	288.2.0	Late 19 th century	385863, 411571	Public park on former land belonging to Heywood House, opened in 1879 and extended in the 1920s. 13ha site sits on a plateau which falls steeply to the north and east of the River Roch valley.
5	Captain Fold Colliery	Undesignated	-	Early 19 th century	386380, 411344	Small colliery, only operational between 1830 and 1855; operated by the Heywood Coal Company. A few buildings are shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey as well as the mine entrance. Site has been encroached on by later development although majority appears to be undeveloped. Site of colliery shaft appears to be marked with overgrown vegetation
6	Mountains (site of)	Undesignated	-	18 th century	386412, 411453	Probable farmstead, recorded in the ownership of James Taylor in the late 18 th century. Demolished by the late 19 th century and remains undeveloped
7	Unknown building (site of)	Undesignated	-	?Early 19 th century	386361, 411655	Unknown building, shown on first edition OS. Possibly connected with Captain Fold Colliery. Cleared by late 19 th century and was site of a canteen for Crimble Mill during mid-20 th century
8	Crimble Mill: Mill Chimney	Grade II	-	Early 20 th century	386507, 411636	Mill chimney, early 20 th century. Built to replace a mid-19 th century one
9	Crimble Mill: 1880s Long Shed	Undesignated	-	Late 19 th century	386555, 411633	Late 19 th century weaving shed, added to Crimble Mill when converted to woollen. Storey added in early 20 th century

10	Crimble Mill: 1902 Weaving Shed	Undesignated	-	Early 20 th century	386554, 411622	Early 20 th century weaving shed
11	Crimble Mill: 1924 Boiler House	Undesignated	-	Early 20 th century	386512, 411626	Early 20 th century boiler house, built when power system was upgraded and replaced earlier mid-19 th century one
12	Crimble Mill: 1930s Shed	Undesignated	-	Mid-20 th century	386595, 411614	1930s single storey shed
13	Crimble Mill: 1948 Shed	Undesignated	-	Mid-20 th century	386611, 411596	Single storey shed, added 1948
14	Crimble Mill: Connecting Building	Undesignated	-	Mid-20 th century	386512, 411647	Mid-20 th century connecting building, between 1880s shed and spinning block
15	Crimble Mill: Ancillary Building	Undesignated	-	Mid-20 th century	386521, 411590	Mid-20 th century ancillary building along river edge, original function unclear
16	Crimble Mill: 1956 Shed	Undesignated	-	Mid-20 th century	386563, 411588	Concrete shed, designed by Raymond Day of Rochdale. Partly housed research laboratories
17	Crimble Mill: 1973 Shed	Undesignated	-	Late 20 th century	386560, 411647	Late 20 th century shed
18	Crimble Mill: Outbuilding (site of)	Undesignated	-	Early 19 th century	386520, 411609	Outbuilding shown on first edition OS mapping. Function unknown, however demolished by late 19 th century. Partially redeveloped
19	Crimble Mill: Outbuilding (site of)	Undesignated	-	Early 19 th century	386517, 411590	Outbuilding shown on first edition OS mapping. Function unknown, partially demolished by late 19 th century. Replaced by ancillary building (HA15) by mid-20 th century
20	Crimble Mill: Gasometer (site of)	Undesignated	-	Early 19 th century	386530, 411586	Gasometer, probably added around 1826 when gas was introduced to the town of Heywood. Adapted and converted into a reservoir in the late 19 th century. Demolished late 20 th century
21	Crimble Mill: Tenter Field (site of)	Undesignated	-	Late 19 th century	386592, 411588	Tenter field, added around 1886 when mill converted to woollen production. Site now developed for the various sheds from early 20 th century onwards
22	Crimble Mill: Fulling Mill (site of)	Undesignated	-	Mid-18 th century	386492, 411661	Fulling mill, built around 1751 when Richard Kenyon purchased the land. Converted to cotton in the early 19 th century however demolished and replaced by the current spinning block. It is likely that the later mill used the then water power system
23	Crimble Mill: Office Block (site of)	Undesignated	-	Late 19 th century	386459, 411664	Office block, late 19 th century and located just west of the mill. Demolished late 20 th century, and site remains undeveloped

Table 7: Gazetteer of heritage assets

Appendix 2: Tables of Criteria

Value / Importance	Definition
High	The asset will normally be a world Heritage Site, grade I or II* listed building, scheduled monument, grade I or II* historic park and garden or historic battlefield which is a central focus of the view and whose significance is well represented in the view. The Viewing Place (and/or Assessment Point) is a good place to view the asset or the only place from which to view that particular asset.
Medium	The asset will normally be a grade II listed building, grade II historic park and garden, conservation area, locally listed building or other locally identified heritage resource which is a central focus of the view and whose significance is well represented in the view. The Viewing Place (and/or Assessment Point) is a good place to view the asset and may be the only place from which to view that particular asset. The asset may also be a World Heritage Site, grade I or II* listed building, scheduled monument, grade I or II* historic park and garden or historic battlefield which does not form a main focus on the view but whose significance is still well represented in the view. In this case the Viewing Place (and/or Assessment Point) may be a good, but not the best or only place to view the heritage asset.
Low	The asset may be a grade II listed building, grade II historic park and garden, conservation area, locally listed building or other locally identified heritage resource which does not form a main focus of the view. In this case the Viewing Point (and/or Assessment Point) may not be the best or only place to view the heritage asset.

Table 8: Value/importance of individual heritage assets identified within each viewpoint

Value / Importance	Definition
High	The view is likely to be a nationally or regionally important view (e.g. views in the LVMF, a view identified in a World Heritage Site management plan or designed views within grade I or II* historic parks and gardens) and/or contain heritage assets such as World Heritage Sites, grade I or II* historic parks and gardens or historic battlefields whose heritage significance is well represented in the view and which benefit from being seen in combination with each other.
Medium	The view is likely to be of importance at the county, borough or district level (e.g. Metropolitan Views defined by London boroughs or designed views within grade II historic parks and gardens) and/or contain heritage assets such as grade II listed buildings, grade II historic parks and gardens, conservation areas, locally listed buildings or other locally identified heritage resources whose significance is well represented in the view and which benefit from being seen in combination with each other. It may also be a view that contains heritage assets such as World Heritage Sites, grade I or II* listed buildings, scheduled monuments, grade I or II* historic parks and gardens or historic battlefields whose heritage significance is clearly readable, but not best represented, in this particular view.
Low	The view is likely to be a locally valued view and contain heritage assets such as grade II listed buildings, grade II historic parks and gardens, conservation areas, locally listed buildings or other locally identified heritage resources whose heritage significance is clearly readable, but not best represented, in this particular view.

Table 9: Value/importance of the view as a whole

Magnitude of Impact	Definition
High beneficial	The development considerably enhances the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values.
Medium beneficial	The development enhances to a clearly discernible extent the heritage values of the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values
Low beneficial	The development enhances to a minor extent the heritage values of the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values.
Imperceptible/ None	The development does not affect the heritage values of the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values.
Low adverse	The development erodes to a minor extent the heritage values of the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values.
Medium adverse	The development erodes to a clearly discernible extent the heritage values of the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values.
High adverse	The development severely erodes the heritage values of the heritage assets in the view, or the view as a whole, or the ability to appreciate those values.

Table 10: Criteria for determining magnitude of impact on heritage significance within a view

	With High Value	With Medium Value	With Low Value
With high (beneficial or adverse) magnitude of impact	Major effect	Major effect	Moderate effect
With medium (beneficial or adverse) magnitude of impact	Major effect	Moderate effect	Minor effect
With low (beneficial or adverse) magnitude of impact	Moderate effect	Minor effect	Negligible effect
Negligible/ neutral impact	Minor effect	Negligible effect	Negligible effect

Table 11: Overall impact: Magnitude of impact against value

Appendix 3: Figures

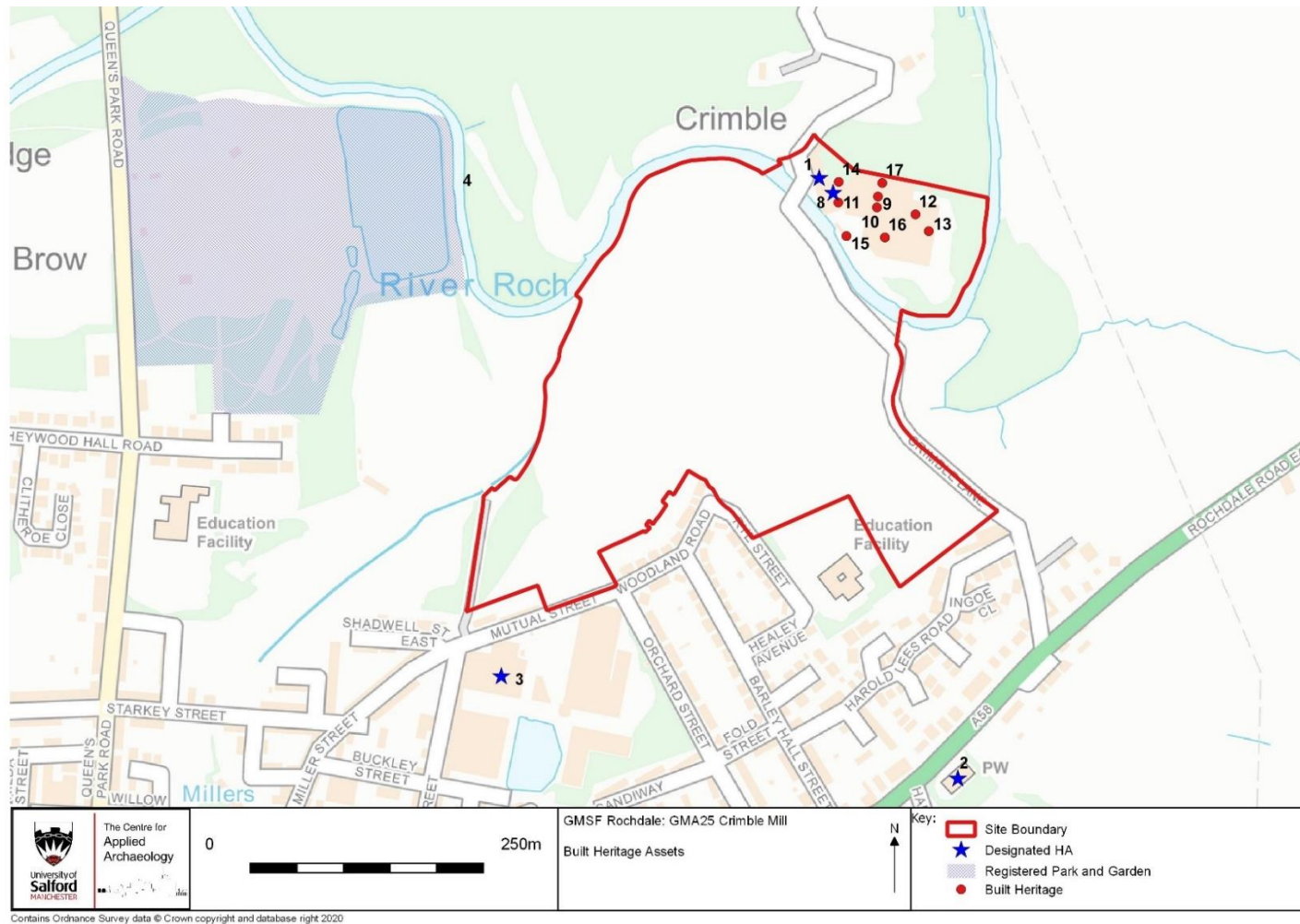


Figure 1 Built Heritage Assets within and in the vicinity of the Site

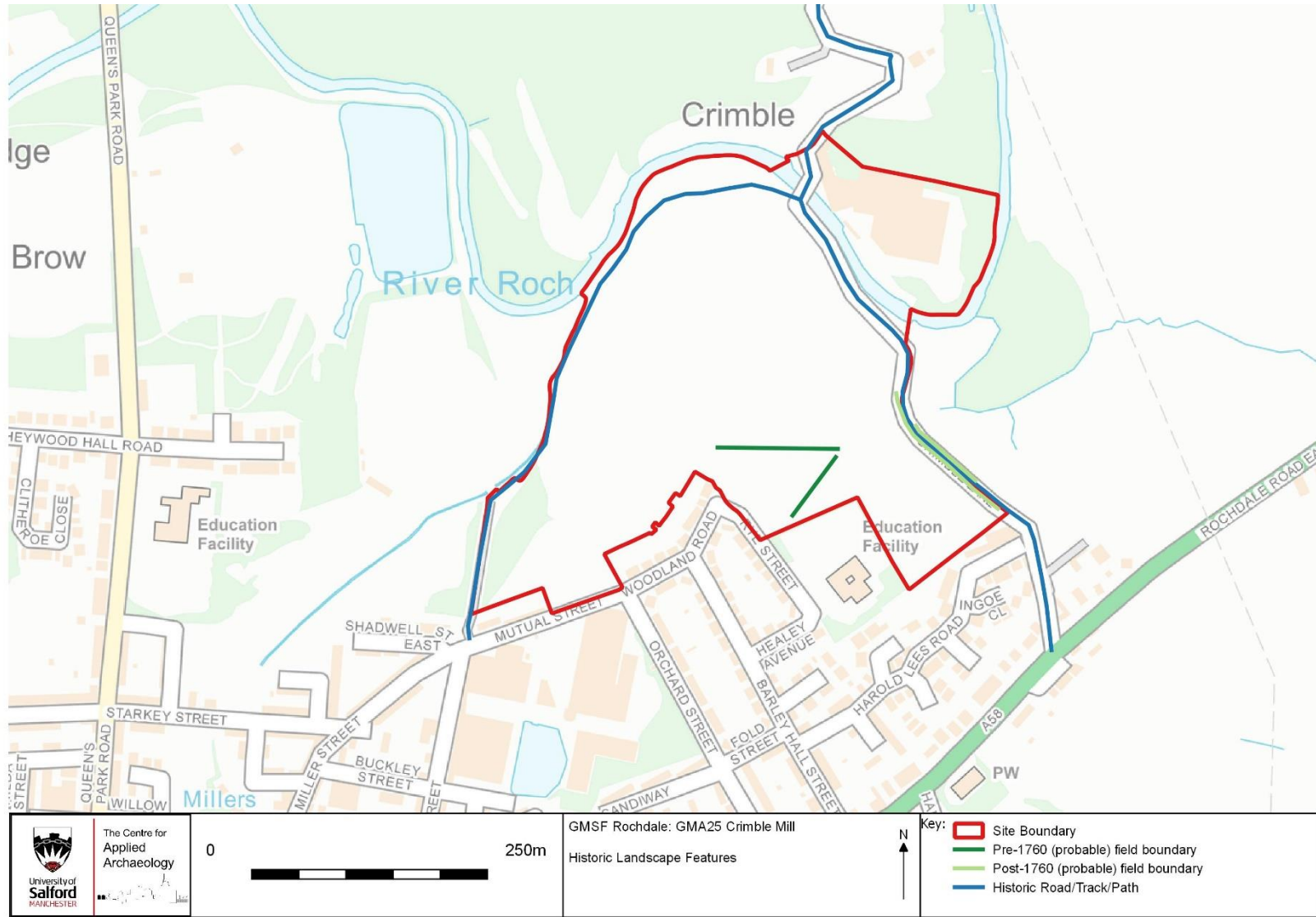


Figure 2 Historic Landscape Features in, and around, the Site

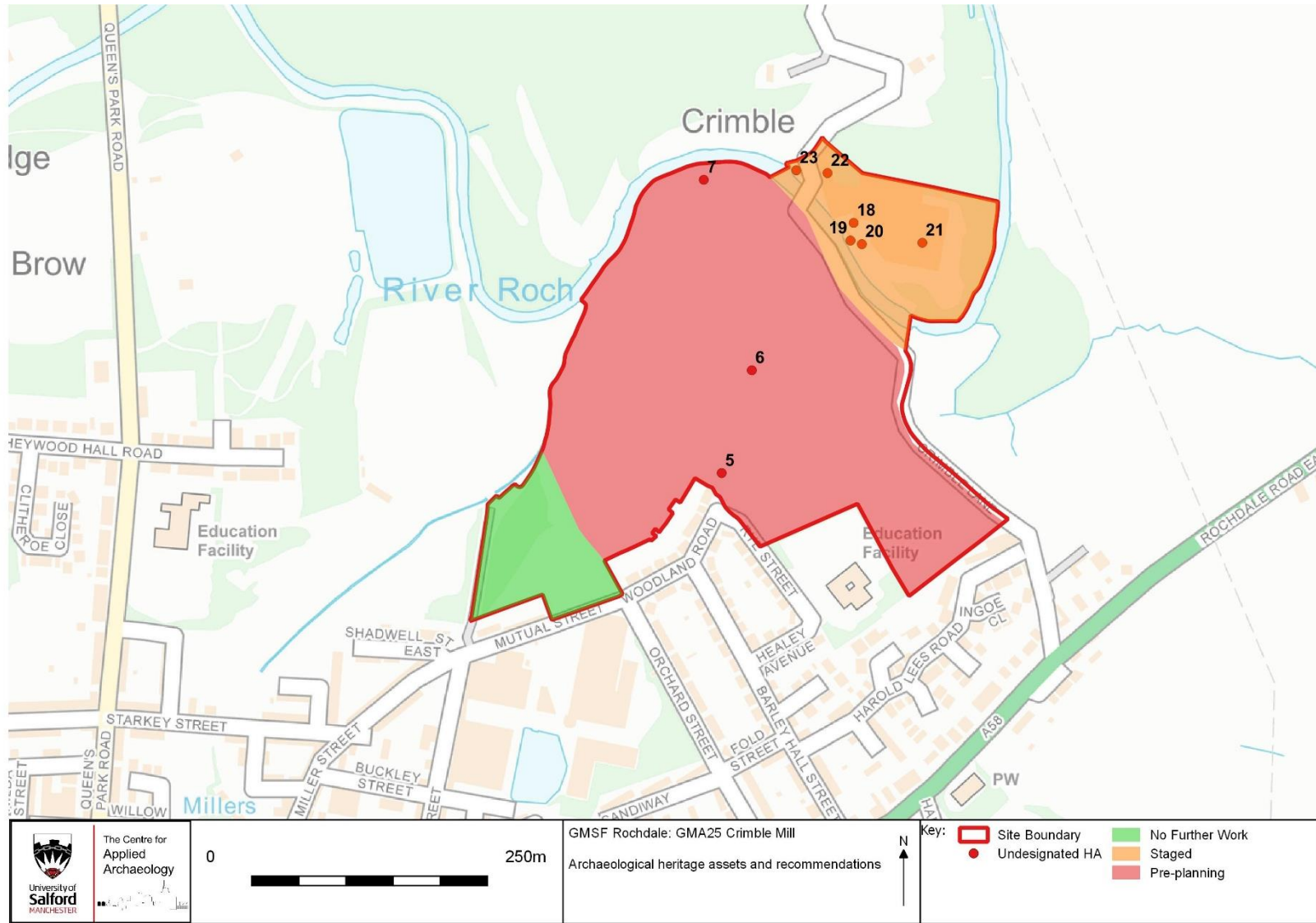
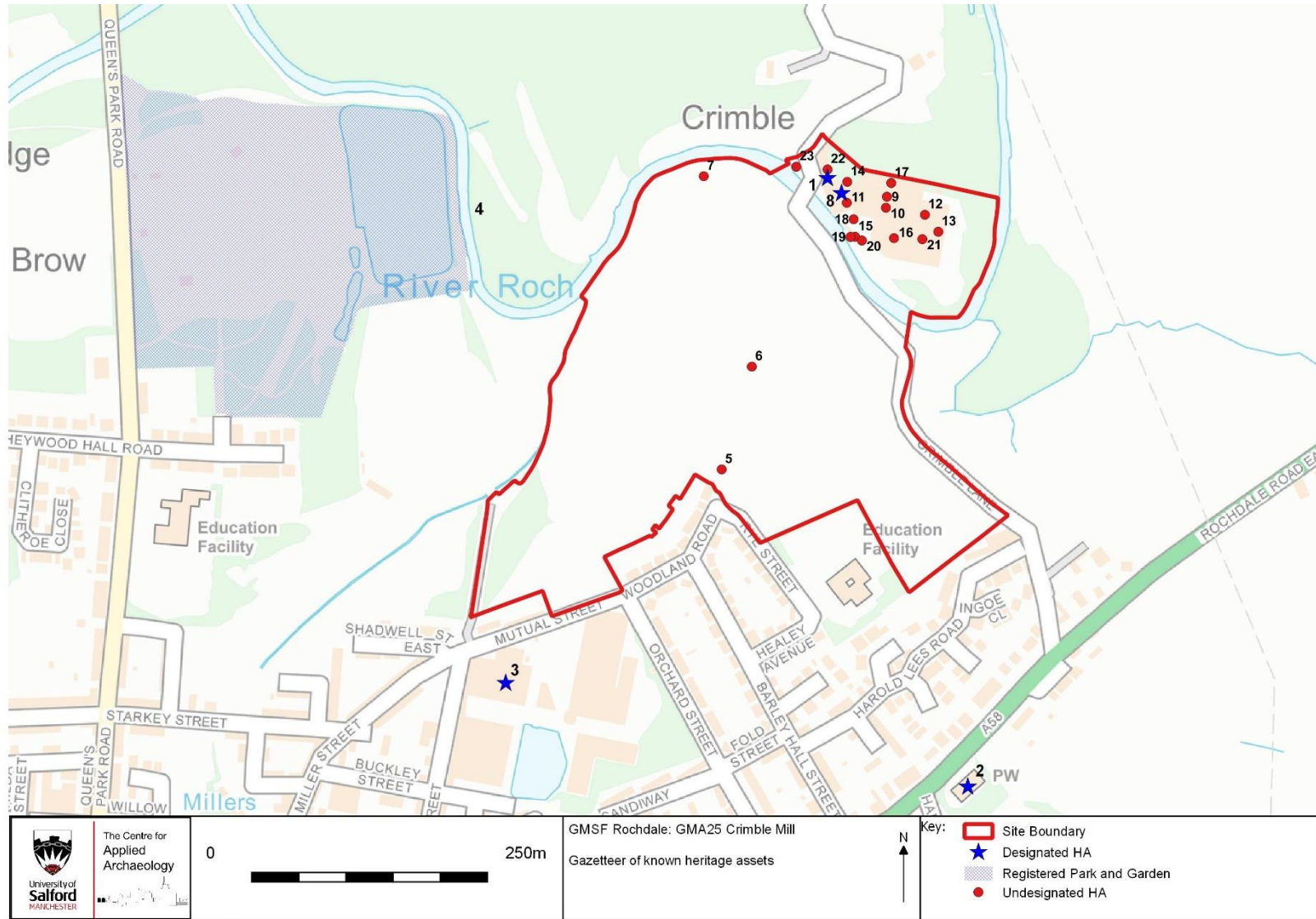


Figure 3 Areas of Archaeological Recommendations



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Figure 4 Gazetteer Map

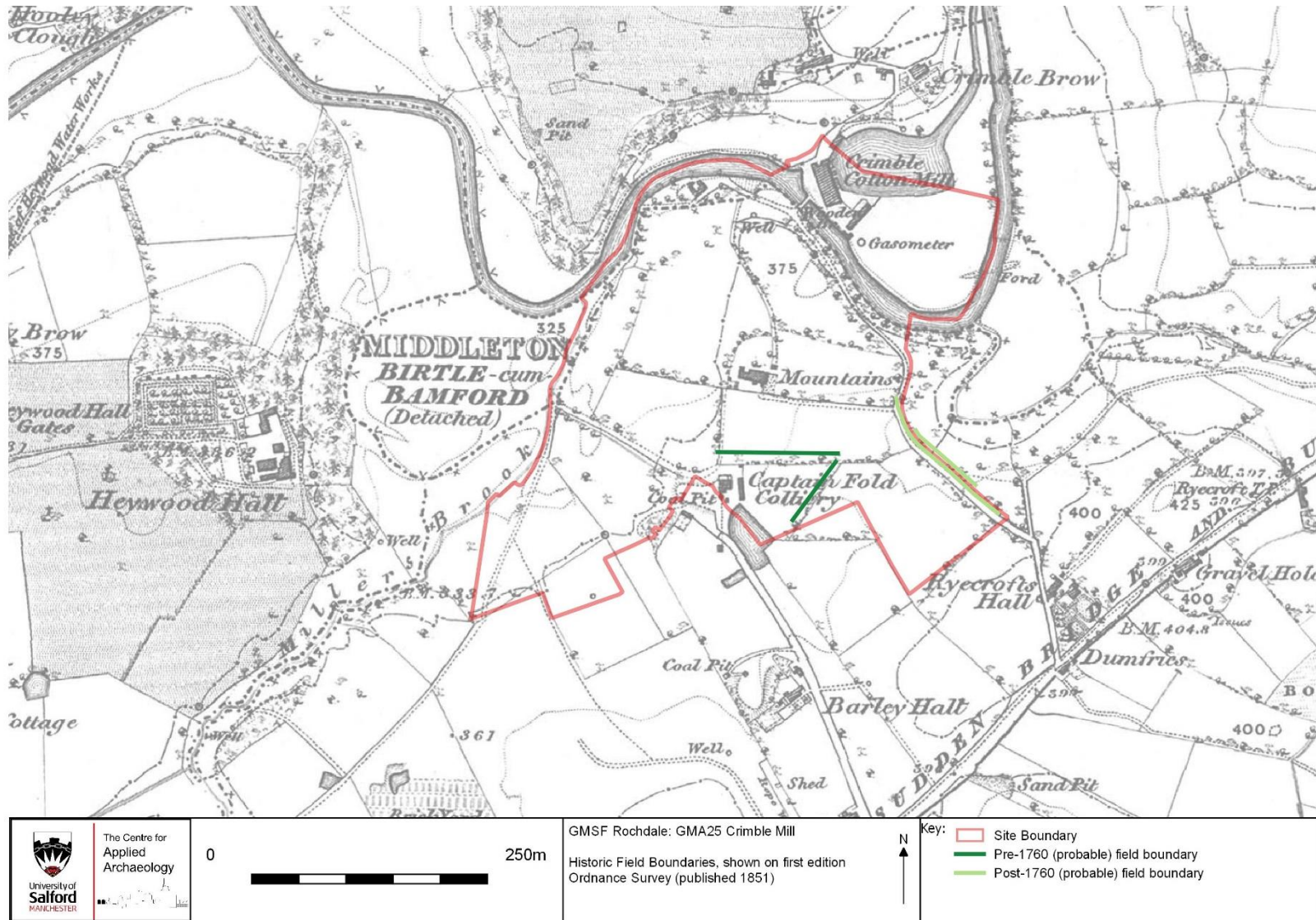
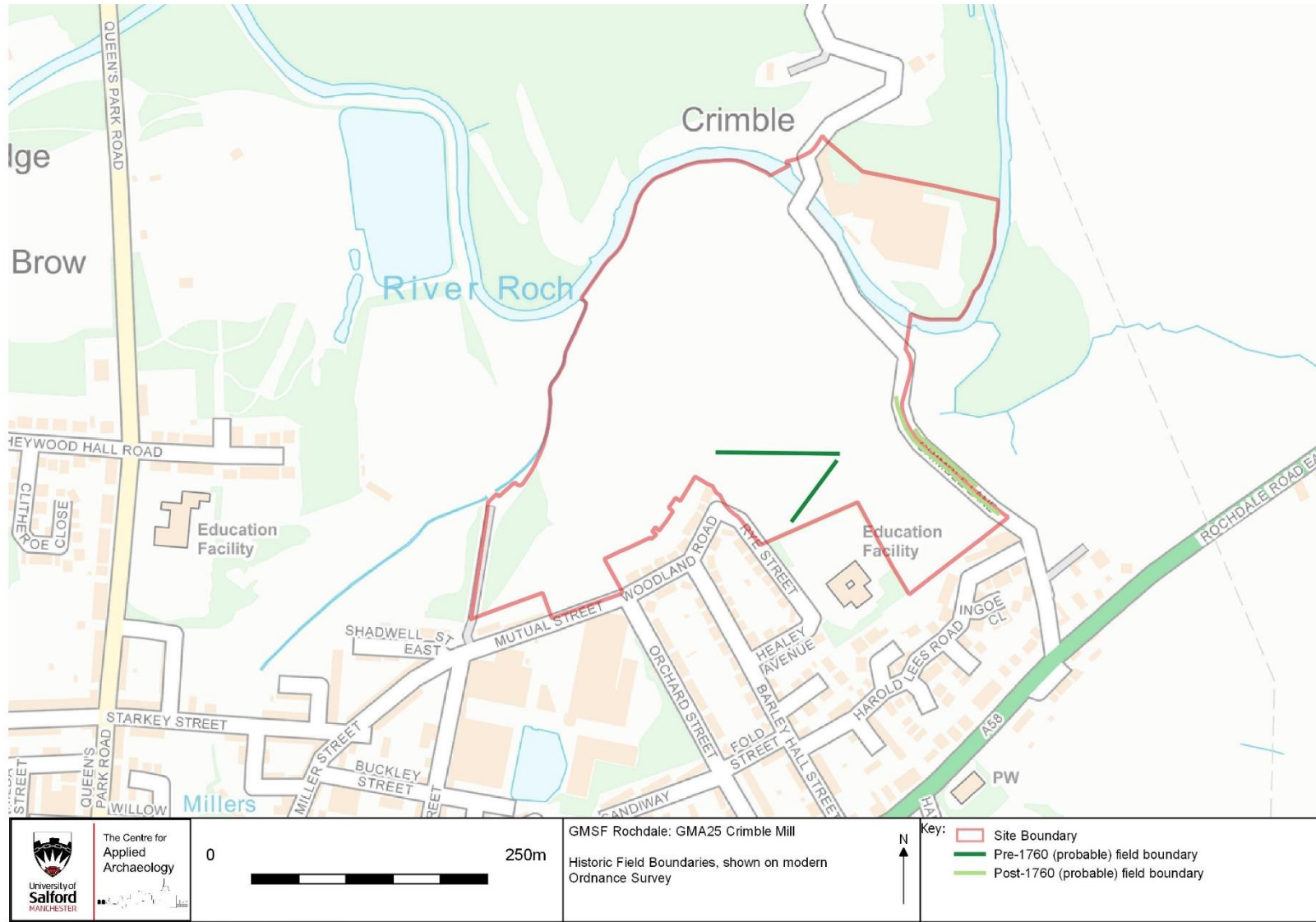


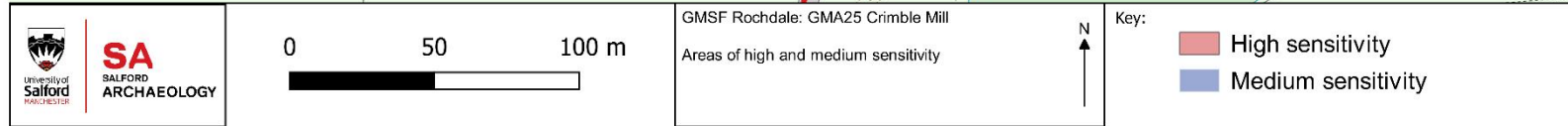
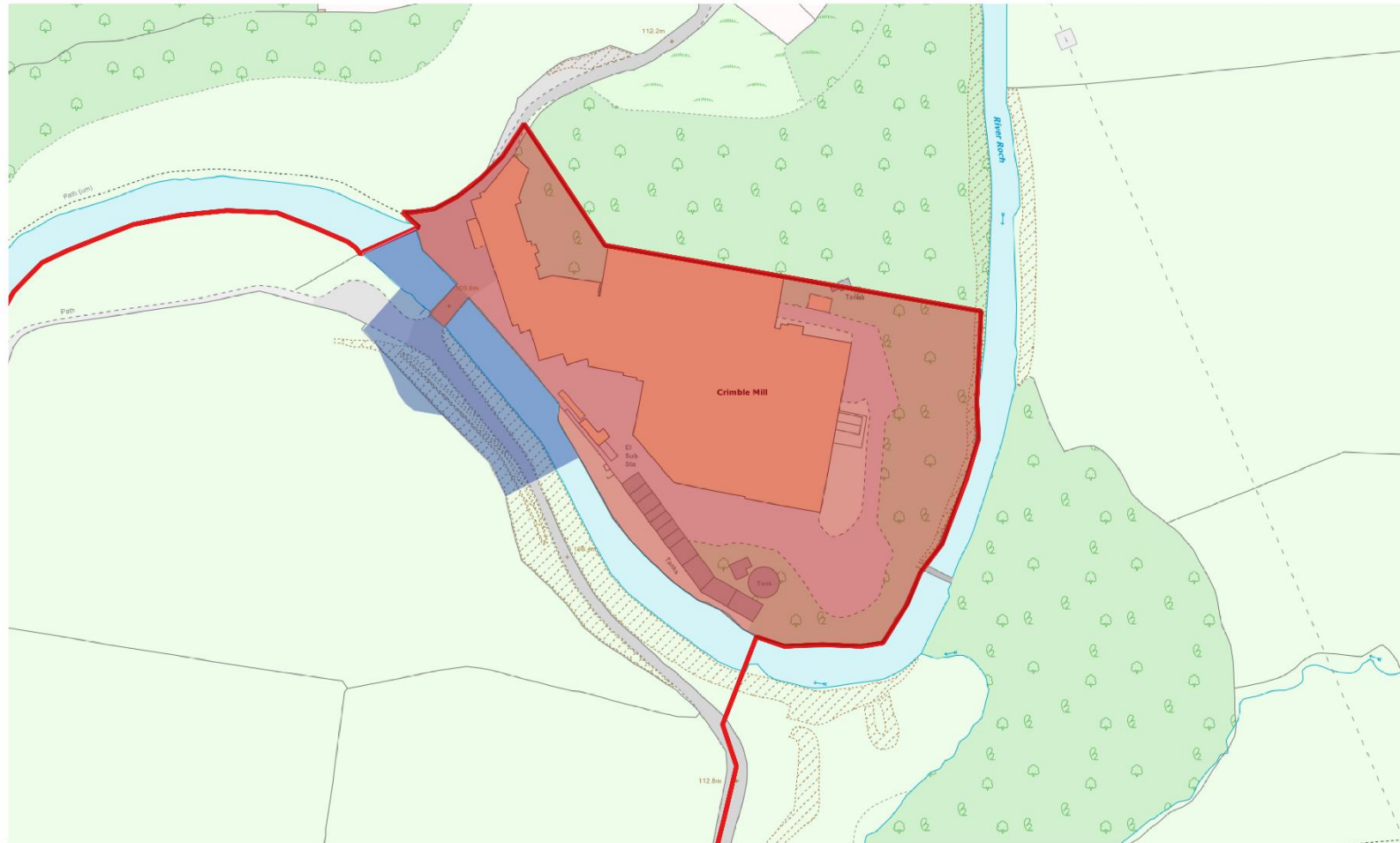
Figure 5 Historic Field Boundaries, shown on first edition OS



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Figure 6 Historic field boundaries, shown on modern OS



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Figure 7 Areas of high and medium sensitivity

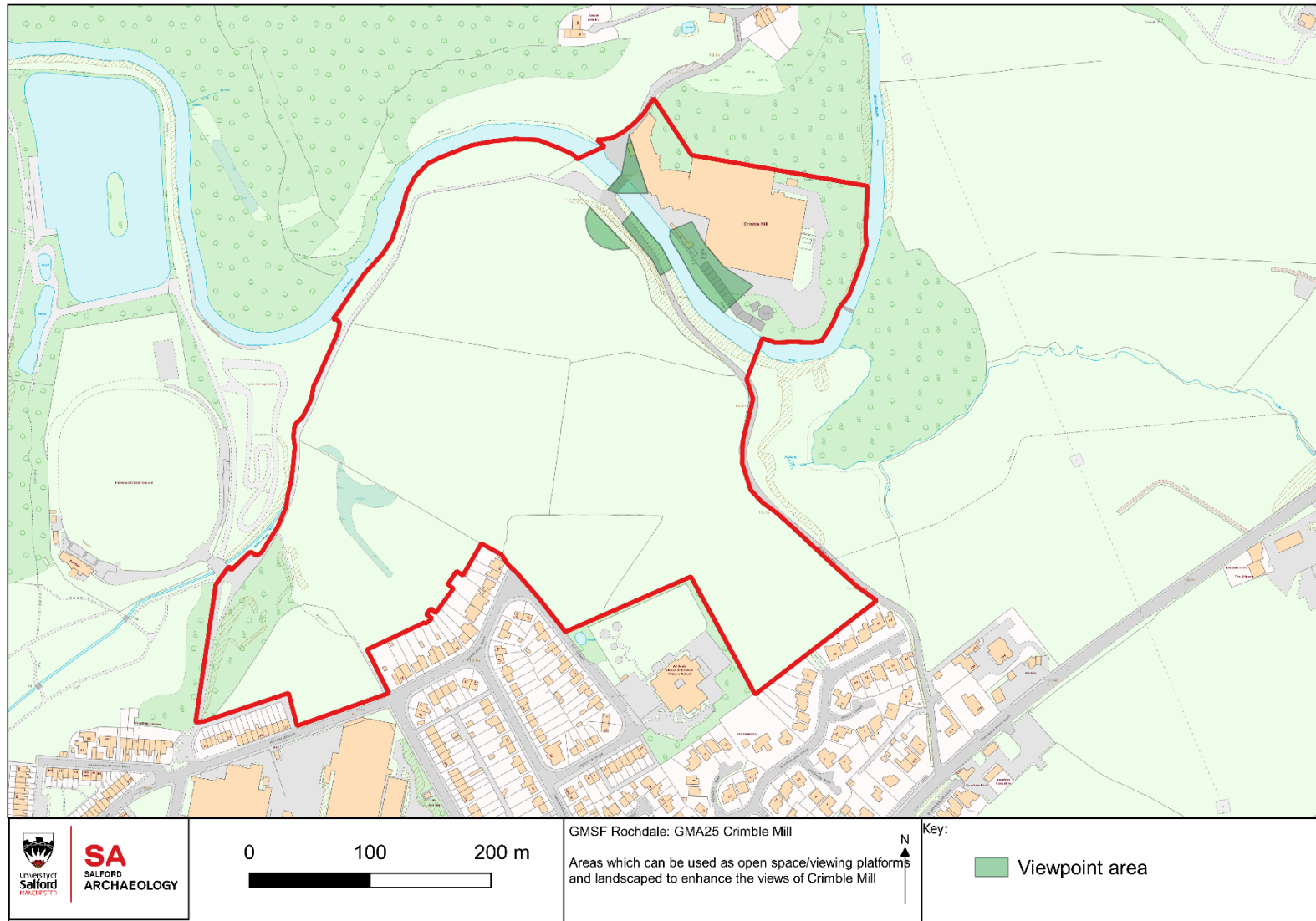


Figure 8 Areas which can be used as open space/viewing platforms and landscaped to enhance the views of Crimble Mill