



TODMORDEN TOWN COUNCIL

# **TODMORDEN NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS**

*An Assessment in Support of the Todmorden Neighbourhood Plan 2023-2032*

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## SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Todmorden Town Council has identified several local heritage assets that reinforce the local character of Todmorden, and it would like to see them given protection through the Neighbourhood Plan. These local heritage assets are not currently listed buildings although some are in the two conservation areas within the wider Todmorden area

1.2 The NPPF advises in paragraph 197 that, “the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be considered in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.”

1.3 The non-designated heritage assets identified may form part of a Local Heritage List which Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council may choose to develop in the future. A Local Heritage List identifies those heritage assets that are not protected by statutory designations but provides clarity on the location of these assets and what it is about them that is significant. A local heritage asset is a building, structure or man- made landscape of local historic or architectural importance. Their local interest could be related to the social and economic history of the area, individuals of local importance, settlement patterns or the age, design and style of buildings.

1.4 Linking Local Plan Policies:

- ENV 1 - Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments ENV 2 - Achieving Quality Design and Conservation
- WRK 5 - Tourism, Leisure and Culture

1.5 Other Useful references:

- Local Heritage Listing – Historic England Advice Note 7

## 2. Background

2.1 Todmorden today comprises the Town Centre, Lydgate, Cornholme, Portsmouth, Shade, Clough Foot, Walsden, Eastwood as well as the villages of Mankinholes and Lumbutts. The main roads through the centre of Todmorden are Halifax Road, Burnley Road, Rochdale Road (with Fielden Square, Honey Hole and Longfield Road/Wellfield Road) and Water Street but there are several roads off these that contribute to the character of Todmorden. These include Bacup Rd, Cross Stone Road, Woodhouse Road and Hollins Road which connect the centre of Todmorden to the rural areas. These started as farming communities and many transitioned into being residential areas for people working in the mills during the Industrial Revolution.

2.2 The town was first mentioned as Tottmerden in 1246. The name may be derived from roots which mean the valley of Totta's marsh or old English 'Tod' meaning a fox and means the 'marshy hollow of the fox'.

2.3 In 1832, Cobbett wrote: 'the valley of Todmorden (is) the most romantic ever seen and where the water and the coal seem to be engaged in a struggle for getting foremost in point of utility to man'.

2.4 Todmorden has a proud history, dating back to early times and progressing through the Medieval and Tudor times, the Agricultural Revolution, the Industrial Revolution and is currently in the Technological Revolution. It has artifacts from these eras add character and 'roots' to the area.

2.5 Todmorden has almost 350 listed properties (2 x grade 1, 11 x grade 2\* and the rest grade 2) and two conservation areas (central Todmorden and Mankinholes / Lumbutts villages) dating from before the 17th Century to the 20th Century. This is evidence of substantial prosperity at various points in time. Mankinholes has artifacts from when farming and wool fulling were the main occupations and Lumbutts has artifacts from the Industrial Revolution. Central Todmorden has many artifacts from the Industrial Revolution period.

2.6 However, when Todmorden as a mill town was in decline, especially between 1945 – 1980, many historical artifacts, especially mills and factories, were demolished. At the peak of the Industrial Revolution, there were around 75 mills and factories in Todmorden. Very little remains of this rich historical heritage, Hollins Mill (grade 2 listed) now a multi occupancy business unit, Woodhouse Mill (grade 2 listed) now a block of flats, Danesmill, now a multi occupancy business unit and Bottoms Mill, now a shop, Frosthholme and Cornholme Mills, both derelict, Grumpy's Mill, now an artists venue and Robinwood Mill now a multi-occupancy business unit.

2.7 There are currently several buildings and other artifacts that are not listed properties and do not receive any legal protection from unsympathetic development. Although Todmorden Town Council wants to encourage sustainable development in the area, it believes that it is important to retain the essential character of Todmorden and this means that development must be carefully considered and be sympathetic to the character of the area. Too often towns and cities have seen important (but undervalued) buildings being bulldozed/ altered beyond recognition and replaced with characterless 'blocks' completely unsympathetic to the surrounding buildings and general environment. The sense of history, 'roots' and community has been destroyed.

2.8 This document seeks to capture the holistic character of Todmorden by describing the character of streets, buildings and other artifacts. Some of the streets have listed buildings sited there. These are not described in this document, only that they provide some of the relevant 'streetscene'. This document seeks to specifically identify the other buildings and artifacts that contribute to the characteristic Todmorden 'streetscene'.

### **3 Historical Timelines in Todmorden**

3.1 Some information about the historical timelines which helped to shape the Todmorden of today is below. This is taken from the 1971 publication of the Todmorden Antiquarian Society 'The Development of Todmorden From 1700 to 1896 by Mrs E M Savage. Grateful thanks is given for the permission of the Todmorden Antiquarian Society for the use of this publication.

3.2 Grateful thanks is also given to Mrs Barbara Eastwood (Rudman) who has been extremely generous with her time and resources regarding her 1989 book 'Todmorden Old Pub Trail' published by George Kelsall.

3.3 Grateful thanks go to Todd Morden and his Facebook page 'Todmorden Past and Present'. He has been encouraging and inspirational with his knowledge and passion for the history of Todmorden. Thanks also go to those members of the public who have responded generously with information about the buildings in Todmorden.

3.4 Grateful thanks go to Shirley Fielden, Douglas Wilson and Christian Jackson, the staff at the Library, especially Sarah Trouser and Rachel Jones who have generously given of their time and knowledge to help with this project.

3.5 Grateful thanks also go to George Kelsall of Kelsall's Book Shop in Littleborough for his support in locating Barbara Eastwood and Daniel Birch. Thanks also to Sheila Fielden for her support and extensive knowledge about Todmorden and its buildings.

3.6 Thanks also go to Sarah Trouser, a local history expert working for Calderdale Council and based at Todmorden Library for her patient support and finding many older books and documents.

3.7 The publications mentioned so far and the many conversations with many local people, together with the 2008 Todmorden Conservation Area Character Appraisal and the 2008 Lumbutts and Mankinholes Character Appraisal produced by Calderdale Council have been fantastic sources of information for this document.

Other sources:

- Malcolm Bull's Calderdale Companion
- Todmorden Past and Present Facebook Group run by Todd Morden of Todmorden. Also many thanks to the people of Todmorden for responding to questions asked in this group
- Annals of Todmorden compiled by Dorothy Dugdale
- A History of Todmorden by Malcolm and Freda Heywood

- Fieldens of Todmorden – A Nineteenth Century Business Dynasty by Brian R Law
- A Short History of Todmorden by Joshua Holden
- Rootsweb website
- A Way of Life – Glimpses of Todmorden Past by Roger Birch
- Todmorden Album 1-5 – by Roger Birch. There are some interesting photos, particularly of local shops in these books which unfortunately could not be included in this document.

3.8 The earliest written record of Todmorden is in the Domesday Book (1086). In medieval times the Todmorden settlement was dispersed. Most people lived in scattered farms or in isolated hilltop agricultural settlements. Several packhorse trails were marked by ancient stones of which many still survive today. The earliest remaining building in Todmorden is Todmorden Old Hall which is a Grade II\* Listed building which dates from 1294.

3.9 For hundreds of years streams from the surrounding hills provided water for corn and fulling mills and Todmorden grew to relative prosperity by combining farming with the production of woollen textiles prior to the Industrial Revolution. Some yeomen clothiers were able to build fine houses, a few of which still exist today.

3.10 In the 17th Century the areas of the population were on the 'shelf' above the valleys and below the moors and heights. There were centres of population at Carr House Fold, Shore, Mankinholes and Bottomley with smaller areas or farmsteads such as Croft Gate in Langfield, Lower East Lee, Penny Lane, Hartley Royd, Higher and Lower Ashes and Beanhole in Stansfield, and Inchfield and Warland in Walsden. Most of these farmsteads are still standing, complete with date stones ranging from 1610 at Lower East Lee to 1697 at Todmorden Edge. Some of the larger, more attractive farms were the homes of the merchant clothiers and large landowners. No doubt they will have seen great activity in the years when the cottage industry flourished, but when this declined, many of them were abandoned.

3.11 The only valley bottom areas of population were at Scaitcliffe, Todmorden and Stansfield Halls, each with surrounding buildings.

3.12 Most of these farmsteads are still standing, complete with date stones, which vary from 1610 at Lower East Lee to 1797 at Todmorden Edge. These were the homesteads built solidly in stone by wealthier farmers and merchant clothiers. Often, they replaced earlier, timber-built dwellings. There was a great strength of dissent amongst the people. After the 1689 Toleration Act had been passed in 1689, where dissenters were allowed to worship free of persecution, the Quakers built meeting houses at Mankinholes and later Shoebroad. The Independents were active at Great House in Stansfield and later at Bent Head, known as Chapel House, Eastwood.

3.13 Worshippers at the chapels and meeting houses travelled to the services either on foot or on horseback along the packhorse tracks. Other travellers used these same tracks, through the hills, with lime from Clitheroe, coal from Cliviger or iron from Bradford. On market days, local people carried packs of cloth to the piece room or 'takkin in shop' of the local merchant clothier or went further afield to the cloth or piece hall at Rochdale, Halifax or Heptonstall.

3.14 There were no valley roads, only tracks where the upland roads dipped down into the valleys before climbing another hill. The local tracks skirted the hillsides and followed the contours as can be seen at London Road, Mankinholes and Stony Lane, Whirlaw.

3.15 Between 1700 – 1750, more houses and farms were built, Flailcroft; Lee Farm Walsden; Bay Horse Inn, Cross Stone; Lower Allescholes; Lane Top; Oldroyd Farm, Longfield; Knowl Top. Walsden; and Stones, where Wm. Greenwood, Quaker lived.

3.16 In this period, religious movements flourished, especially the Wesleyans and Baptists. In 1704 the Baptists established themselves at Rodhill End. They took over the earlier Quaker meeting houses at various places, the Quakers having built a larger meeting house at Shoebroad. In 1714, the old chapel of ease at Cross Stone was pulled down, enlarged and rebuilt. In 1747, John Wesley visited the area preaching at Widdop, Shore and Todmorden Edge, presumably following the hillside roads. This hillside activity suggests that most people still lived in the uplands where the major highways were.

3.17 By 1735, the first turnpike road existed from Rochdale, Littleborough, and Blackstone Edge to Halifax and this helped the later development of the area.

3.18 In 1700, down in the valley, Todmorden was a hamlet with Todmorden Hall and a few cottages around St Mary's church. Cows grazed in the field in the valley. By 1713, a school was established and endowed by Rev. Richard Clegg. 1728 saw the erection of the New Inn, or the White Hart, by John and Tamar Fielden. The inn, fairly near the Walsden water and the Calder, and at the junction of various tracks on the valley bottom would have been a busy place.

3.19 In 1730, a grocer's shop, known as 'the Old Shop' was owned by a Fielden and was alongside other shops and cottages. This was known as 'Old Shop' Lane. This is now known as Water St. At this time, the only 'streets' were Church St and Old Shop Lane or Pall Mall as it was nicknamed later. These 'streets' were only narrow lanes on either side of the river for driving packhorses and cattle. At this time, the streets were level with the river. The Shop Lane meadows extended as far as Stansfield Bridge End. Meadow Lane, tucked behind Water St is a reminder of those days.

3.20 Soon after 1730 a few houses were built in North Gate, or North St, leading from Church St to the old highway to Burnley via Adamroyd, there branching left to Burnley and right to Cross Stone and Heptonstall. Other ways out of Todmorden at the time were by Doghouse to Bacup and up Shoebroad Bank to Halifax and Rochdale.

3.21 Between 1750-1800 saw the swift development of Todmorden and district. From 1750 onwards, new roads were laid, large areas were cleared of trees, and the first turnpike road was constructed through the valley from Todmorden to Halifax.

3.22 Most of the building was mainly in the side valleys or cloughs. Water powered mills sprang up and clusters of houses sprang up near them. Bottomley, Walsden is an example. Building was still in progress on the uplands at Lower Ashes, Old Royd, and cottages at Mankinholes, but the most densely populated areas were Shore, Bottomley and Mankinholes.

3.23 Around 1785, the first American cotton was arriving in quantity in Todmorden. This was a great period of change. Spinners were going out of work, for various inventions had greatly mechanised the spinning of wool, whilst hand-loom weavers wove in their own cottages.

The first factory, built in 1786, was John Fielden's. Clough Mill. Whilst Joshua Fielden, Quaker off Edge End, later leased or built a small factory at Laneside, consisting of 3 or 4 dwellings, three storeys high.

3.24 In 1790, Abraham Crossley & Co, built a small mill at Little Knowl. Other mills went up above Cinder Hill in Stansfield; at Pudsey, Earnshaw Clough; Bottonley; Old Ragby; and Stoneswood Mill, and around 1790, Abraham Crossley of Todmorden Hall, started building a factory at Ridge Foot. This is probably the first cotton mill built in the centre of town.

3.25 The building of these factories, the increase in trade and the need to have technicians to train operatives, caused an influx of people to the area from Crompton, Royton, Oldham and Shaw, all chiefly carders and spinners. Tradesmen arrived too, amongst them, John Ramsbottom, a tailor. Later he built the 'steam factory', run by his son Henry and family at Salford.

3.26 Although there would appear to have been the rapid growth of factories changing Todmorden from a rural paradise to a place of dark satanic mills this was not the case, until the construction of the canal in 1798. The Rochdale valley was the most industrialised, yet until the construction of the canal in 1798, Shade, or Woodshade as it was called, consisted of only tree dwellings. Walking towards Todmorden, the next buildings would be Honey Hole, Cockpit, Bank Top and King St.

3.27 Walking up the hillside behind the Golden Lion would have given a good view. Below, would have been a timber and Saw Mill, where the Conservative Club is now. There were a sprinkling of cottages around Church St, North St, the New Inn, Spring Gardens Inn, and the occasional cottage about Roomfield Lane. Even the Salford area was comparatively local with a few old buildings, an old sizing mill and dyeworks, whilst behind them were fields, Hall Ings.

3.28 Honey Hole, behind the Golden Lion, obtained its name from the fact that the 2/3 cottages in that area were surrounded by gardens and the owners' kept bees.

3.29 Closer to the Church, the buildings there would have been the vicarage, the farm buildings of the New Inn, the toll bars for Lancashire and Yorkshire, the odd shop and dwelling house and Shop Lane cottages, in none of which lived the first resident doctor, Dr Heyworth. Further down Halifax Rd, where Roomfield House stands now, was a house with a small farm attached.

3.30 The years 1750-1800 saw further activity in the religious life of the district. In 1770, St Mary's Church was practically rebuilt. The Baptists met at Shore and built a chapel there. From 1780-1783 the Methodists met at Doghouse and in 1797, 'Ne Chapel; the Inghamite Chapel, was built at Stile Gate Bottom (Ferney Lee).

3.31 The valley roads were now established, those to Rochdale and Burnley being made about 1760. The Halifax road had been made about 1750, and in 1792 it was repaired and possibly widened as far as Bridge End.

3.32 The greatest and most exciting development in this period was the construction of the canal. Construction started in 1798. This project caused a great influx into the district, especially the Gauxholme area. Many of the 4 navvies lived in shanties and turf houses and there was quite a community in that area, one or two lodging houses and quite a few public houses being erected to meet their needs.

3.33 In 1801 most people still lived in the uplands and Todmorden itself could have been considered a mere village. However, soon after, Todmorden started to become a productive and prosperous mill town. The proximity of Manchester, as a source of material and trade, was undoubtedly a strong factor. Another was that the strong Pennine streams and rivers were able to power the machine looms. Improvements in textile machinery (by Kay, Hargreaves and Arkwright), along with the development of turnpike roads (1751–1781), helped to develop the new cotton industry and to increase the local population which required homes and facilities, some of which remain today.

3.34 In 1801, Todmorden 'centre' consisted of around forty cottages, a few small shops, Todmorden Hall, St Mary's Church, and two or three inns. The entire population of Todmorden and Walsden was 2515, (including Langfield and Stansfield it was 8,453). The greatest part of the population lived on the hills and the side valleys. However, a meeting was held at the White Hart in 1801 at which it was decided that a market should be held, and in 1802, the first market opened in Church St under the church walls, the overflow spreading into the White Hart fold.

3.35 Shopkeepers in the centre included John Midgeley, shoemaker, who lived at the toll house on the Yorkshire side of the bridge on Halifax Rd; Richard Thomas (Sugar Dick) a grocer whose shop was in either York St or North St; and John Holt, a tradesman who also drew up wills. Sam Wilson was a carrier and shopkeeper dealing in pots, pans and rags etc – he used the Old Shop barn as a warehouse. His shop was in 'Pall Mall' on the left side of Water St. Mary Fielden, or Poll o' th' Shop, was the owner and keeper of the Old Shop, granddaughter to the Fieldens of 1730.

3.36 Jane Turner opened a shop in Church St next to the Ship or Royal George, which was kept by J Howarth. There was also a grocer's shop owned by Mr Suthers. Finally, in this area was the 'Dram' Shop, the Grapes Inn (1796).

3.37 Up Rochdale Rd, Wadsworth Corn Mill was built by Mr Wadsworth and around 1800-1810 this was the only building between Shade and Dobroyd. Later, four more cottages were built and one old part was left as a toll house. The Fielden Brothers then bought the property, built a bar house at the opposite side of the road, and remodelled the Bar St Houses.

3.38 By 1811, the population of Todmorden and Walsden was 3,652. The toll bars were kept by John Crossley and John Midgeley for Lancashire and Yorkshire tolls, respectively. Starting down Halifax Rd, there was John Suthers shop and three cottages with a stable below, roughly where the old Cooperative Chemists were. Water St had 4/5 dwelling houses and shops and the 'Old Shop' was now kept by the brothers of Mary Fielden. In Roomfield Lane there was Roomfield House, or at least a house on that site. Burnley Rd had 14 houses, North St being included, and these buildings included 2 tailor's shops, 2 grocers shops;

3.39 Patmos Inn and Ridge Foot Mill. Cobden or Buckley's Hollow, where the Calder College is, had no houses as it was often flooded by 6/7 feet.

Rochdale Rd had a cluster of buildings which extended along Church St to the Royal George. There was a shop opposite the inn; 2 cottages, a joiners shop and another shop on Rise Lane. Nearby was the church, the parsonage, and the Endowed School. Todmorden Hall stood amidst rural surroundings. Over the canal was the Golden Lion and the houses behind the inn at Honey Hole and Cockpit.

3.40 Todmorden got its first lawyer around 1820 (T.E.Hammerton) (to benefit from the quickly growing Todmorden )who lived in West Lodge (now St Joseph's Priory on Wellington Rd).

3.41 The population of Todmorden and Walsden grew by a third in 10 years. These people worked in the water powered mills or in the factories with steam engines for power.

3.42 The town expanded from 1820-1830. By 1825 there were 7 academies as education was seen as increasingly important. There were 7 places of worship and 26 public houses/beer shops within the area from Lineholme to Millwood up to Butcher Hill, Knowlwood.

3.43 The Dram Act was passed in 1827-8, allowing the 'selling out' of alcohol and later the Beer Cat was passed which allowed the selling of beer only. These beerhouses or black and white houses as they were called because of their signs had to be black letters on a white background, soon sprang up like mushrooms.

3.34 Between 1827-30, behind the White Hart, up Rise Lane and in the Doghouse and Ridge areas houses were built, taking land from the Spring Gardens Inn.

3.35 In 1830, banking came to Todmorden, the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank started business in the front rooms over the vaults of the Grapes Inn in Church St.

3.36 Between 1800 to 1830, there was a continued interest,( as well as a surging population) and virtually all non-conformist religions enlarged and rebuilt their premises. In 1807, the Quakers moved to Shoebroad and the Independents built their church at Myrtle Grove. In 1808 the Baptists built their chapel at Millwood. In 181 Lineholme Chapel was opened. The Methodists had moved from Doghouse and had a school where the Town Hall stands, then later they built on the other side of Bridge St. The Wesleyans built their church at York St.

3.37 1800-1830 saw tremendous changes in the transport and communications of the town. The Turnpike Trust was busy repairing, widening and resurfacing the roads.

3.38 From 1830-1860 the construction of the railway brought an increase in the population and this required more housing. Bearing in mind the stretches of railway through Todmorden where hillsides had to be tunnelled through, or valleys spanned by viaducts, areas such as Gauxholme, Knowlwood, Millwood and Lobmill houses were built, some permanent, many just turf huts. Cottages were also needed for the spinners and weavers so they could be near the factories. Houses were therefore built at Shade, Copperas House, and nearer the town centre around Hall Ings, Honey Hole, Pavement, Cheapside, Kind St and the Golden Lion area. grew rapidly.



- 3.39 In 1834-5 Gaddings Dam was built by the Fielden Brothers and this provided work for men in the uplands.
- 3.40 Up to 1836, when dealing with the poor, Todmorden and Walsden like all townships had been governed by a vestry consisting of householders, lay or rate payers, clergy, churchwardens and sidesmen who met in the old church to transact the business of the poor. In 1836, with the Poor Law Acts coming into force, a Board of Guardians was elected to manage the poor. This was the 'Hungry Forties'. The cotton famine hit Todmorden and the Fieldens tried to alleviate the poverty of their workpeople by employing their 2,000 men in reclaiming land and repairing roads and paying them half their factory wage.
- 3.41 The Ten Hours Act was passed in 1847 and the Todmorden Gas Company formed to help light any part of the town not lit by the gas undertakings of the Fielden or Wilson Brothers.
- 3.42 From 1850-1860, the economy improved and industry flourished. Wilsons of Cornholme, the Bobbin Shop was enlarged. Fielden Brothers went from strength to strength, Lord Brothers opened their Canal St Works, Wadsworth Mill, cotton was built, Ferney Mill, Adamroyd and Crow Carr mills were built. Shops were built further down Halifax Rd and houses mushroomed in Roomfield Lane, Kilnhurst and Millwood area.
- 3.43 Between 1830-60 more new churches and chapels were built. The 'New' Church was built, the old Cross Stone Church was rebuilt, Bridge St reopened. Myrtle Grove was demolished to make way for the railway and rebuilt at Eastwood; St Peter's Church Walsden was opened. In 1858, Wellington Rd Baptist Chapel was opened.
- 3.44 Whilst the railway was being constructed, the roads often suffered with little attention. In 1860, the Local Govt Act of 1858 was adopted and there were many things for the newly formed Local Board to consider including building, sewerage, roads, street lighting and public health.
- 3.45 By 1875, Cornholme was also included in the Local Board district ( Todmorden, Walsden, Langfield and Stansfield) and the size of Todmorden of today.
- 3.46 By 1862 thousands of the 11,289 people living in Todmorden were out of work through a trade recession. This slump was followed by a surge of building in the town. Shops were built along Water St – the block from Gatley's to Lloyds Bank; Dobroyd Castle and the Unitarian church – both finished in 1869. The Fielden Isolation Hospital was opened too and in 1872, Centre Vale School was opened for 399 children at a cost of £7,000. These buildings, apart from the Water St block, were built by the Fielden's.
- 3.47 More houses and shops were built in the Patmos, more shops in Fielden Square and house building crept up Hanging Ditch, Cockpit and Honey Hole. Down Halifax Rd more houses were built and the 1870s seemed prosperous.
- 3.48 From the 1870s onwards peoples' interests widened. Church and Sunday schools were still the main centres of 'after work' activity. However, people became interested in furthering their education. Literary and Scientific Societies were formed, the Mechanics Institute flourished, libraries and reading rooms were opened by the Cooperative Society. For the less high browed, Sangers Circus visited the town regularly.
- 3.49 The Conservative Club was established. The population was between 17-18,000 in 1875.

3.50 The Local Board ensured that all streets were lit with gas and footpaths were laid on all the main roads from Steanor Bottom to Portsmouth, up Bacup Rd to Sharneyford and down Halifax Rd to Sandbed. In 1875, the graveyard at St Mary's was altered to accommodate the widening of the roads, the covering in of the river and the opening of the Town Hall. 456 stones were taken up or levelled. The oldest stone is that of John Shepherd of 1633. Other stones dated from 1664-1799.

3.51 From 1876-1881 the market ground and the Market Hall were opened.

3.52 In 1877, after years of defiance of Poor Law Commissioners, the Local Board built the Todmorden workhouse.

3.53 In the town centre, cottages were demolished at the Golden Lion to make room for Fielden Square. A Temperance Hotel was established in 1878 at the corner of York St and Water St, where the Yorkshire Bank now is. The previous year, the Cooperative Society had opened their new premises on Dale St.

3.54 Until now churches had Sunday schools to teach the 3Rs. In 1844, the Church built its first 'day' school, the National School, in the town. Later the day school at Priestwell was built.

3.55 With compulsory childrens' education from 1870, the first school board was formed, Mrs Sam Fielden was a member. In the 1870s Cloughfoot opened a day school, Roomfield Board School opened in 1878 at a cost of £7000 and the local board took over the Lanebottom School in 1879.

3.56 In 1886 the first steam fire engine was installed in the new' fire station at Stansfield Rd (a converted stable).

3.57 Between 1885-1890, shops continued to open and shops lined all three roads from the town centre – so it really became a town centre.

3.58 In 1891 the Town Hall had been handed over to the town.

3.59 During the years 1800–1845 great changes took place in the communications and transport of the town which were to have a crucial effect on promoting industrial growth, an increase in population and prosperity in the area as well as an increase in the building of homes and facilities. These included the building of:

1. Better roads
2. The Rochdale Canal (1804).
3. The railway

3.60 The main line of the Manchester and Leeds Railway (1841), which became the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway in 1847. This railway line incorporated the (then) longest tunnel in the world, the 2,885-yard-long (2,638-metre) Summit Tunnel. A second railway, from Todmorden to Burnley, opened as a single line in 1849, being doubled to meet demand in 1860. A short connecting line, from Stansfield Hall to Hall Royd, completed the "Todmorden Triangle" in 1862, thus enabling trains to travel in all three directions (Manchester, Leeds and Burnley) without reversing.

3.61 The Industrial Revolution caused a huge concentration of industry and settlement along the valley floor and a switch from woollens to cotton. The Fielden family was particularly influential in the Town. They created a "dynasty" that changed the town forever by establishing several large mills, putting up assorted impressive buildings and bringing about social and educational change.

3.62 Todmorden was awarded its Charter status in 1896. The procession list makes interesting reading about the types of shops and businesses in the town at that stage.

3.63 Throughout the first decade of the 20th century, the population of the Borough of Todmorden remained constant. The ten-yearly UK census returns show figures of 25,418 in 1901 and 25,404 in 1911. Like the rest of the Upper Calder Valley, Todmorden's economy experienced a slow decline from around the end of the First World War onwards, accelerating after the Second World War until around the late 1970s. During this period there was a painful restructuring of the local economy with the closure of mills and the demise of heavy industry.

3.64 At the last census (2011) there were 15,481 people in Todmorden. This is substantially less than 1901.

## 4 Criteria for inclusion

4.1 In order to provide a consistent approach towards identifying the properties to be included within this section, councillors considered each property under the following criteria:-

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>The age of an asset may be an important criterion, and the age range can be adjusted to take into account distinctive local characteristics or building traditions</b>
<b>Rarity</b>	<b>Appropriate for all assets, as judged against local characteristics</b>
<b>Aesthetic interest</b>	<b>The intrinsic design value of an asset relating to local styles, materials or any other distinctive local characteristics.</b>
<b>Group Value</b>	<b>Groupings of assets with a clear visual design or historic relationship</b>
<b>Archaeological interest</b>	<b>The local heritage asset may provide evidence about past human activity in the locality, which may be archaeological- that is in the form of buried human remains - but may also be revealed in the structure of buildings or in a manmade landscape. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.</b>
<b>Archival interest</b>	<b>The significance of a local heritage asset of any kind may be enhanced by a significant contemporary or historic written record</b>
<b>Historical Association</b>	<b>The significance of a local heritage asset of any kind may be enhanced by a significant historical association of local or national note, including links to important local figures. Blue Plaque and other similar schemes may be relevant.</b>
<b>Designed Landscape Interest</b>	<b>The interest attached to locally important historic designed landscapes, parks and gardens which may relate to their design or social history . This may complement a local green space designation, which provides special protection against development for green areas of particular importance to local communities for their current use</b>
<b>Landmark status</b>	<b>An asset with strong communal or historical association, or because it has especially striking aesthetic value, may be singled out as a landmark within the local scene</b>
<b>Social and Communal Value</b>	<b>Relating to places perceived as a source of local identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence, sometimes residing in intangible aspects of heritage, contributing to the "collective memory of a place.</b>

## 5 Table of Selection Criteria applied by section and property reference number

- 5.1 The extent of properties covered is substantial reflecting the rich heritage for Todmorden and its growth during the industrial revolution .
- 5.2 To enable a consistent approach to this and enable a wider view than simply list individual buildings we have chosen to categorise by area as follows:-

Section A: Introduction

Section B: Halifax Road Assets 1-34

Section C: Burnley Road Assets 35-87

Section D: Rochdale Road Assets 88-128

Section E: Water Street & Environs 129-145

Section F: Fielden Square & Environs 146-156

Section G: Bacup Road, Sourhall & Gauxholme Assets 157-168

Section H: Hole Bottom & Priestwell Assets 169-173

Section I: Walsden Assets 174-184

Section J: Cornholme Assets 185-194

Section K: Lumbutts, Mankinholes, Langfield Assets 195-201

Section L: Rural, Farms Assets 202

- 5.3 Each “property” identified is indicated as meeting single/multiple criteria by a tick under a characteristic (s) and there may be a single characteristic for clarification or several- for example

Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value

5.4 - SECTION B - HALIFAX ROAD - ASSETS 1 – 34 - SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
1.	1 Halifax Road OL14 5AG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
2.	7-15 Halifax Road, OL14 5AG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
3.	16 Halifax Road, OL14 5AG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
4.	18 Halifax Road, OL14 5AD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
5.	17-25 Halifax Road, OL15 5AG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
6.	Brook St/Market Place/Back of 19-25 Halifax Rd, OL14 5AG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
7.	3 Brook St off Halifax Road, OL14 5AJ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
8.	2 Brook Street of Halifax Road, OL14 5AJ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
9.	22-28 Halifax Road, OL14 5QG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
10.	30-32 Halifax Road, OL14 5QG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
11.	53 Halifax Road, OL14 5BB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
12.	61-67 Halifax Road, OL14 5BE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
13.	85 Halifax Road, OL14 5QG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
14.	87-89 Halifax Road	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
15.	117 Halifax Road, OL14 5BE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
16.	121-135 Halifax Road, OL14 5BE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
17.	The Yorkshire Bank (junction of Halifax Road and Water Street)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
18.	The Duke of York Pub, 20, Halifax Road, OL14 5QG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.4 - SECTION B - HALIFAX ROAD - ASSETS 1-34 - SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
19.	Central Methodist Church, 25 Halifax Road, 9L14 5AW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
20.	Attractive Victorian gates to the Halifax Road frontage of Roomfield Court, OL14 5DE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
21.	Hippodrome Theatre, 83, Halifax Road, OL14 5BB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
22.	Terraces off Halifax Rd including Back Der Street (OL14 5QU), Richmond St (OL14 5RD), Der St (OL14 5QU), Gordon St (OL14 5RB), Key Sike Lane (OL14 5RF), Commercial Street (OL14 5RG) and Every Street (OL14 5RA)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
23.	Thorn Place, off Kilnhurst Rd, off Key Sike Lane/Halifax Rd, OL14 6A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
24.	Apple Tree Barn off Woodhouse Road	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
25.	Oldroyd Cottages, OL14 6BE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
26.	Oldroyd Terrace, OL14 6BE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
27.	11 Oldroyd, OL14 6BE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
28.	Leeming Hall on Millwood Lane, off Halifax Rd, OL14 5SB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
29.	Leeming Hall Cottage, off Halifax Rd, OL14 5RX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						

5.4 - SECTION B - HALIFAX ROAD - ASSETS 1-34 -SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
30.	Bankside Farm, Haugh Road, off Halifax Rd, OL14 6BU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
31.	Upper Lockside House and Lock House, Haugh Rd, Off Halifax Rd, OL14 6BT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
32.	Calderbank House, Shaw Wood Rd Off Halifax Rd, OL14 6DA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
33.	Houses on Shaw Bridge Rd, off Halifax Rd, Eastwood, OL14 6DB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
34.	Old Cooperative Store Building, Cinder Hill, OL14 5ST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							



5.5 - SECTION C - BURNLEY ROAD - ASSETS 35-87 -SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
35.	15-27 Burnley Road	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
36.	35-43 Burnley Road	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
37.	22 Burnley Road	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
38.	Junction of Stansfield Road and Burnley Road, 1 Stansfield Road	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
39.	24-30 Burnley Road	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
40.	32-34 Burnley Road, OL14 5EZ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
41.	36-46 Burnley Road, OL14 5EZ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
42.	65-77 Burnley Road	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
43.	79 Burnley Road, Todmorden,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
44.	40 and 42 Burnley Road – also known as 1 and 2 Cross Brook	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
45.	Burnlea, Burnley Road, Todmorden, OL14 5EX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
46.	Police Station, Riverside, Burnley Road, Todmorden, OL14 5EY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
47.	2-6 Wellington Road, off Burnley Road, Todmorden, OL14 5HL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
48.	Patmos Gardens, Burnley Road, Todmorden, OL14 5HE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
49.	Todmorden Learning Centre & Community Hub		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.5 - SECTION C - BURNLEY ROAD - ASSETS 35-87 -SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
50.	The Market Hall, Brook Street, Todmorden OL14 5AJ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
51.	North & South Lodges of Centre Vale Park, Todmorden OL14 5HB & OL14 5HX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
52.	Harley Villas, Victoria Street, OL14 5JB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
53.	Harley Bank North and South, OL14 5JB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
54.	56-58 Burnley Road, OL14 5LH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
55.	Calder House, 60 Burnley Road, OL14 5LH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
56.	72 Burnley Road, OL14 5HX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
57.	90-94 Burnley Road, OL14 5HS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
58.	102-104 Burnley Road, OL14 5JT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
59.	135 Burnley Road, OL14 5LB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
60.	144 Burnley Road, OL14 5LB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
61.	158-160 Burnley Road – Spring Bank, OL14 5LB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
62.	St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery, Wellington Road, OL14 5HL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
63.	Weavers Institute, 54a Burnley Road	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
64.	Jack's House Pub, OL14 5JT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.5 - SECTION C - BURNLEY ROAD - ASSETS 35-87 -SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
65.	Bumbly Cottage, Burnley Road, OL14 5JT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
66.	Grumpy's Mill, Blind Lane, OL14 5HZ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
67.	The Staff of Life Pub, Burnley Road, OL14 8JF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
68.	Ridge Bank off Burnley Road, OL14 5QA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
69.	Steps from Ridge Foot to Ridge Bank, off Halifax Road, OL14 5QA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
70.	375 Burnley Road, OL14 8EX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
71.	381-385 Burnley Road, OL14 7DH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
72.	402-408 Burnley Road	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
73.	364 Burnley Road	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
74.	388 Burnley Road, OL14 8EX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
75.	Former Robinwood School, Jumps Road, OL14 8HJ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
76.	32 – 36 Kitson View	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
77.	20-26 Kitson Wood Road	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
78.	Thorn Villas, Jumps Road	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
79.	East View Barn, Jumps Road, OL14 8HL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
80.	Hillside House East and West, Church Road, OL14 8HP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							

5.5 - SECTION C - BURNLEY ROAD - ASSETS 35-87 -SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
81.	Thornhill, Church Road, OL14 8HP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
82.	Harley Wood View, Church Road, OL14 8HR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
83.	Terrace on Ewood Lane, OL14 7DF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
84.	180 Burnley Road, OL14 7DE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
85.	Freemasons Arms, 1 Blind Lane/84 Burnley Road, OL14 5HX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
86.	252 & 254 Burnley Road, (also known as Newton Grove), OL14 8EA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
87.	Houses on Back North Street, OL14 7BJ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						

5.6 - SECTION D - ROCHDALE ROAD - ASSETS 88-128 - SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
88.	25 Rochdale Road	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
89.	18 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
90.	20 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
91.	22 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
92.	24 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
93.	8 Rochdale Road, OL14 5AA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
94.	10 Rochdale Road, OL14 5AA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
95.	27-31-33 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
96.	92 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
97.	96 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
98.	100 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
99.	104 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
100.	106 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
101.	108 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
102.	110 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
103.	122 Rochdale Road, OL14 7NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
104.	124 Rochdale Road, OL14 7NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
105.	128-136 Rochdale Road, OL14 7NA (Former Firemen's Houses)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

5.6 - SECTION D - ROCHDALE ROAD - ASSETS 88-128 - SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
106.	The Library, 8 Rochdale Road, OL14 5AA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
107.	The Conservative and Unionist Club, Rochdale Road, OL14 6LD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
108.	Darwin House, Rochdale Road, OL14 7LD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
109.	26-32 Rochdale Road (previously known as Pavement), OL14 7LD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
110.	45 Rochdale Road (formerly known as Pavement), OL14 6LD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
111.	43 Rochdale Road (formerly known as Pavement), OL14 6LD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
112.	Old Fire Station (also known as Laneside Mill & Waterside Mill), Rochdale Road, OL14 7NB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
113.	193 Rochdale Road, OL14 6NU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
114.	272 Rochdale Road, OL14 7PD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
115.	Wadsworth Avenue Prefabricated Bungalows, off Rochdale Road, OL14 7NE			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

5.6 - SECTION D - ROCHDALE ROAD - ASSETS 88-128- SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
116.	Terraces on Laneside Street (OL14 7NB), Market Street (OL14 7NR)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
117.	House on Junction of Rochdale Road and Bacup Road	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
118.	Union House, Hall Street (off Rochdale Road), OL14 7AD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
119.	Railway Station, Rise Lane (off Rochdale Road), OL14 9BL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
120.	Former Sorting Office, Rise Lane off Rochdale Road, OL14 7AA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
121.	Former Municipal Offices – Rise Lane off Rochdale Road, OL14 7AA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
122.	The Honest John Pub, 6 Rochdale Road, OL14 5AA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
123.	Shade Junior and Infants School, Knowlwood Road, off Rochdale Road, OL14 7PD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
124.	The Great Wall of Todmorden, next to the canal of Rochdale Road, (53 42' 44" N)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
125.	Bright Barn, Bright Street, off Rochdale Road, OL14 7PF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							

5.6 - SECTION D - ROCHDALE ROAD - ASSETS 88-128 - SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
126.	Salford Foundry, Rochdale Road OL14 7LF										
127.	Bankfield Buildings, Rochdale Road, OL14 6LB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
128.	Houses on Salford Way, OL14 7LF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							



5.7 - SECTION E- WATER STREET AND ENVIRONS - ASSETS 129-145 - SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
129.	9-11 Water Street, OL14 5AB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
130.	13 Water Street, OL14 5AB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
131.	16 Water Street, OL14 5AB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
132.	29 Water Street, OL14 5AB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
133.	25-27 Water Street, OL14 5AB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
134.	17, 19 and 21 Water Street, OL14 5AB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
135.	15 Water Street, OL14 5AB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
136.	31 Water Street, OL14 5AB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
137.	2-4 Dale Street, OL14 5PX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
138.	5 Bond Street, OL14 5QB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
139.	2 Bond Street, OL14 5QB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
140.	7 Bond Street, OL14 5QB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
141.	York Place, OL14 5QA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
142.	Buildings Facing onto Lever Street Car Park, OL14 5PX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
143.	10 and 12 Union Street, OL14 5AW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
144.	Lockside Mill, Dale Street, OL14 5PX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
145.	George Street, OL14 5QG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						

5.8 - SECTION F - FIELDEN SQUARE & ENVIRONS - ASSETS 146-156 - SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
146.	2 Longfield Road, The Old Dairy, OL14 6LX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
147.	6 Longfield Road, OL14 6LX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
148.	8 Longfield Road, OL14 6LX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
149.	10 Longfield Road, OL14 6LX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
150.	1-6 Cockpit, Longfield Road, OL14 6LY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
151.	5 Bankside, OL14 6LF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
152.	Bank Top House, Well Street, OL14 6LW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
153.	Steps to Well Street, OL14 6LW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
154.	Meeting Hall Cottage, Penn Cottage and Penn Craig, Honey Hole, OL14 6LP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
155.	Steps adjacent to the Old Sunday School close to Wellfield Terrace off Longfield Road and Honey Hole OL14 7LJ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
156.	Wellfield Terrace, OL14 6LU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						

5.9 - SECTION G - BACUP ROAD, SOURHALL & GAUXHOLME - ASSETS 157-168- SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
157.	The Masons Arms, OL14 7PN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
158.	Gauxholme Lock House, Gauxholme Fold, off Bacup Road, OL14 7PW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
159.	Watty Mill, Bacup Road, OL14 7PN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
160.	The Matchbox, Bacup Road, OL14 7PJ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
161.	Watty Cottage and Attached Cottage next door, Bacup Road, OL14 7PJ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
162.	Friths Mill/St Aiden's Works and Industrial Chimney, OL14 7PJ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
163.	The Navigation Inn, OL14 7PN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
164.	Oak Cottage, OL14 7HG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
165.	152-162 Bacup Road, OL14 7HG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
166.	Stoneswood Lower Mill (originally the Inchfield Pasture Cotton Mill) OL14 7HG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
167.	Hollins Green, Sourhall Road, Cloughfoot, OL14 7HY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
168.	Sourhall Cottages on Sourhall Lane, OL14 7JA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

6.0 - SECTION H - HOLE BOTTOM & PRIESTWELL - ASSETS 169-173 - SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
169.	Lyncroft, Lyncroft East and West, Stansfield Hall Road, OL14 5LR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
170.	Terraces on Meadow Street (OL14 8BS), Aspden Street (OL14 8BU), Mount Street (OL14 9BP) and Oak Mount (OL14 8BX)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
171.	Terrace on Woodlands Avenue, OL14 5LT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
172.	The Mill Chimney House, 1-2 Hole Bottom Road, OL14 8DD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
173.	Willowbank West – Hole Bottom Road, OL14 8BY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							

6.1 - SECTION I - WALSDEN - ASSETS 174-184 - SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
174.	Methodist Chapel, 630 Rochdale Road, OL14 7SL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
175.	The Hollies, Strines, OL14 7TE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
176.	Millreed Lodge Care Home, Formerly Smithyholme Mill, 373 Rochdale Road, OL14 6RH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
177.	Stones Villas, 336-348 Rochdale Road, OL14 7PT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
178.	The Border Rose Inn (previously The Butchers), 772 Rochdale Road, OL14 7UA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
179.	The Waggon and Horses, 786 Rochdale Road, OL14 7UA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
180.	Walsden St Peter's CE (VC) Primary School, Rochdale Road, Walsden, OL14 6RN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
181.	The Former Jubilee/Pioneer Mill and Chimney, Strines Street, Walsden, OL14 7UB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
182.	The Former Bottoms Mill and Chimney, Walsden, OL14 7UB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

6.1 - SECTION I - WALSDEN - ASSETS 174-184 SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
183.	Winterbutlee Mill Chimney & Gordon Rigg's Garden Centre, Rochdale Road, Walsden OL14 7JT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
184.	Lacy Avenue Prefabricated Bungalows off Rochdale Road, OL14 6RP		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

6.2 - SECTION J - CORNHOLME, PORTSMOUTH AND PUDSEY - ASSETS 185-194 - SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
185.	Shops at the Junction of Burnley Road and Hudson Street, OL14 8LN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
186.	The Glen View Pub, Burnley Road, Portsmouth, OL14 8JY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
187.	Moor Fillings (formerly The Waggon and Horses) Burnley Road, Cornholme, OL14 8LF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
188.	Vale Baptist Church and Parsonage, Burnley Road, Cornholme, OL14 8JY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
189.	Cornholme School, Greenfield Terrace, off Burnley Road, Cornholme, OL14 8PL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
190.	The Former Vale Board School, Cornholme, OL14 8LP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
191.	The Vale Manse, Manse East and Manse West, Burnley Road, Cornholme, OL14 8PG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							

6.2 - SECTION J - CORNHOLME, PORTSMOUTH AND PUDSEY - ASSETS 185-194 - SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
192.	Cottages 636-640 Burnley Road, Cornholme, OL14 8JH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
193.	Cottages of Pudsey Road, Pudsey, OL14 8NR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
194.	Large House on Junction of Burnley Road and Rosebery Street, OL14 8LS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							



6.3 - SECTION K - LUMBUTTS, MANKINHOLES, LANGFIELD, CROSS STONE, DOBROYD, ROBINWOOD - ASSETS 195-202 - SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
195.	The Shepherds Rest Pub, Lumbutts Road, OL14 6JJ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
196.	Pinfold (Stone Sheep Pen) next to Harvelin Park, OL14 6HX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
197.	Stansfield Villa, Cross Stone Road, OL14 8RA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
198.	Bay Horse Fold and Top o' the Croft, Cross Stone Road, OL14 8AX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
199.	Cross Stone House, Cross Stone Road, OL14 8RQ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
200.	Toll Bar Cottage, Cross Stone Road, OL14 8RB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
201.	Swiss Cottage, Dobroyd Road, OL14 7JJ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

6.4 - SECTION L - RURAL, FARMS - ASSETS 203 - SELECTION CRITERIA											
Ref	Description	Age	Rarity	Aesthetic Interest	Group Value	Archaeological Interest	Archived Interest	Historical Association	Designed Landscape Interest	Landmark Status	Social and Communal Value
202.	Pasture Side Farm, Inchfield Road, OL14 7QP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							



TODMORDEN TOWN COUNCIL

# **TODMORDEN NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS**

*An Assessment in Support of the Todmorden Neighbourhood Plan 2023 - 2032*

## **SECTION B: HALIFAX ROAD**

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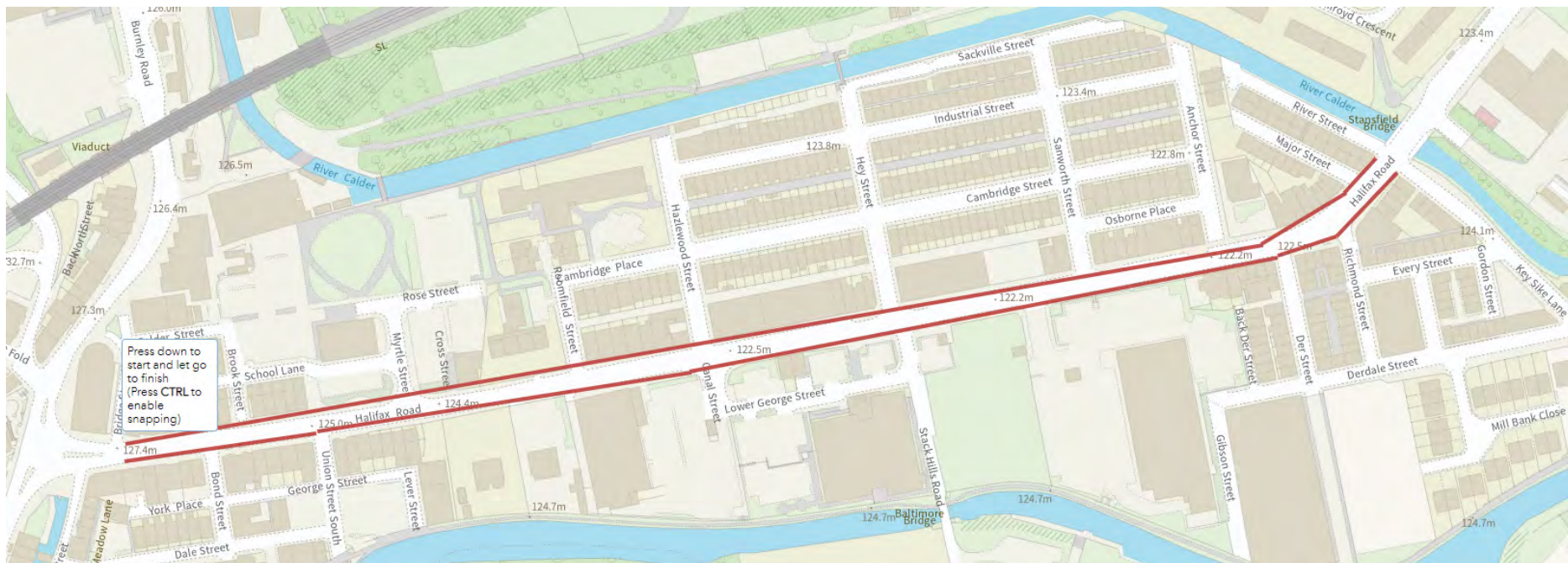
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## Halifax Road, Streetscene

Back in time, the three main streets radiating out from the centre of Town had the evocative titles of North, Church and York Street. Halifax Road, formerly known as York Street, is one of the three arterial roads that go through the centre of Todmorden. Halifax Road goes from the Town Hall (Grade 1 building) and St Mary's Church (Grade 2 building) and joins with Water Street. This area is a key part of the street scene around the Town Hall. Halifax Road from the centre to the terraces at Key Sike Lane is part of the Todmorden Conservation Area. Some of the shops and pubs in this area date back to the 18th Century and have been used for many purposes.

Most of the buildings on Halifax Rd were built after 1816. Apart from one or two shops on the main road, the only other building was in existence before 1816 Roomfield House, where the Rev Atkinson, curate at St Mary's and Cross Stone from 1795 to 1819 lived. This building has now been demolished although some attractive gates remain, but these may be from the Victorian period.







Halifax Road View Towards Town Hall



Halifax Road View from St Mary's Church



Todmorden Town Hall (Grade I)



St Mary's Church (Grade II)



St Mary's Church Clock



View along Halifax Road

## 1. 1 Halifax Road, OL14 5AG

This building is currently William Hill Bookmakers. Prior to this it was Hollinrake's Bookmakers from around the early 20th century. The building was originally one of the many banks in Todmorden – Martin's Bank.





## 2. 7-15 Halifax Road, OL14 5AG

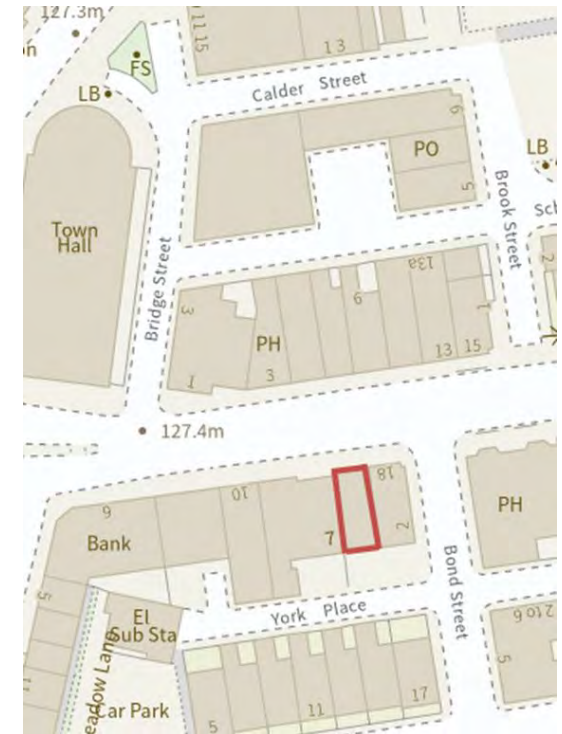
These shops are a stone terrace with large traditional window shop fronts. The shops have been used for many different purposes since they were first erected, some in the late 18th century. The heights and design of the individual shops vary as it is likely that they have been added and extended at different times. Some of the shops have three/four storeys and some have bay windows on the second floor. This row of shops is particularly important because of its proximity to the Town Hall (grade 1 listed) and St Mary's Church (grade 2 listed). It is also opposite Water St which was the original main road through Todmorden.



### 3. 16 Halifax Road, OL14 5AG

16 York St, (now Halifax Rd) was originally run, in the 19th century, by Richard Hartley, who was well known for his homemade medicines and remedies. The Todmorden Almanac states that he was the sole maker of 'Life Mixture' – a blood purifier for 'females, young and middle aged' and the 'Scientific Tic Cure'. He also had a dental surgery on the premises.

Most recently this shop was the Heaven Above Nail Bar but it is now vacant. It is a 3-storey building which is characteristic of many older Todmorden shops. Although the original window has been removed it retains a wide shop front and a large advertising display above. It looks like the original 1st and 2nd floor (bay) windows have been retained.

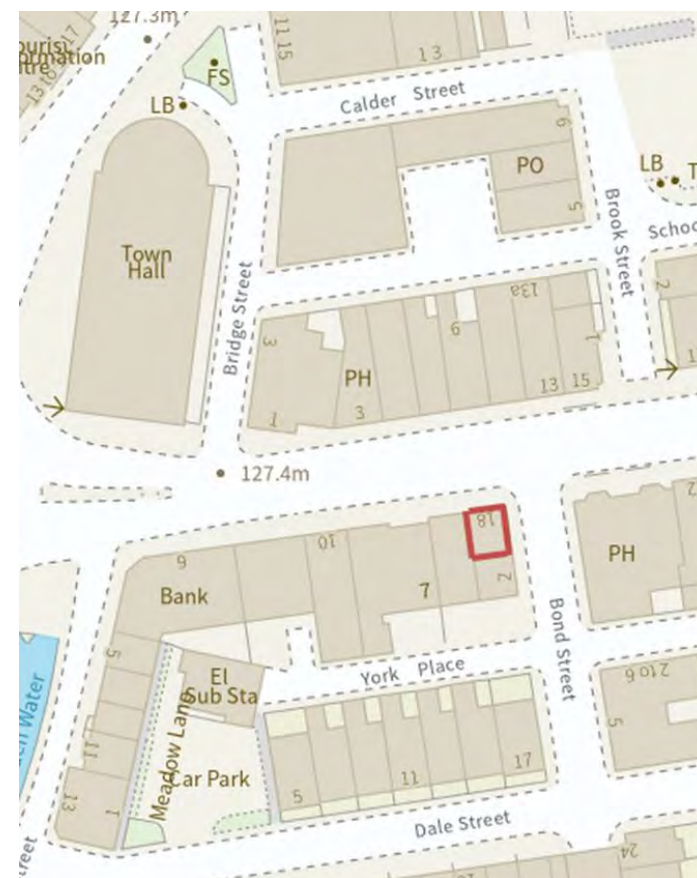


Advert from 1912 Todmorden Almanac



#### 4. 18 Halifax Road, OL14 5AD

This 3-storey shop has retained much of its original shop front and sash windows to the front and side of the building.



## 5. 17-25 Halifax Road, OL15 5AG

This is a 19th Century stone terrace row of shops. The end of terrace, no 25 is a 4-storey Gothic Revival building with the original shop front and apex framed window on the fourth floor.





17 Halifax Road



23 Halifax Road



19 Halifax Road



25 Halifax Road





## 6. Brook St/Market Place/Back of 19-25 Halifax Rd, OL14 5AG

Facing onto Bramsche Square and the market, this traditional one to four storey stone terrace of varying heights and roofs dating from the 19th century. It was probably built at different times as evidenced by the varying heights of the buildings/roofs, the different types and sizes of stone used and the levels of the windows and doors.





# **TODMORDEN TOWN COUNCIL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – SECTION B: HALIFAX ROAD**

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## 7. 3 Brook St off Halifax Road, OL14 5AJ

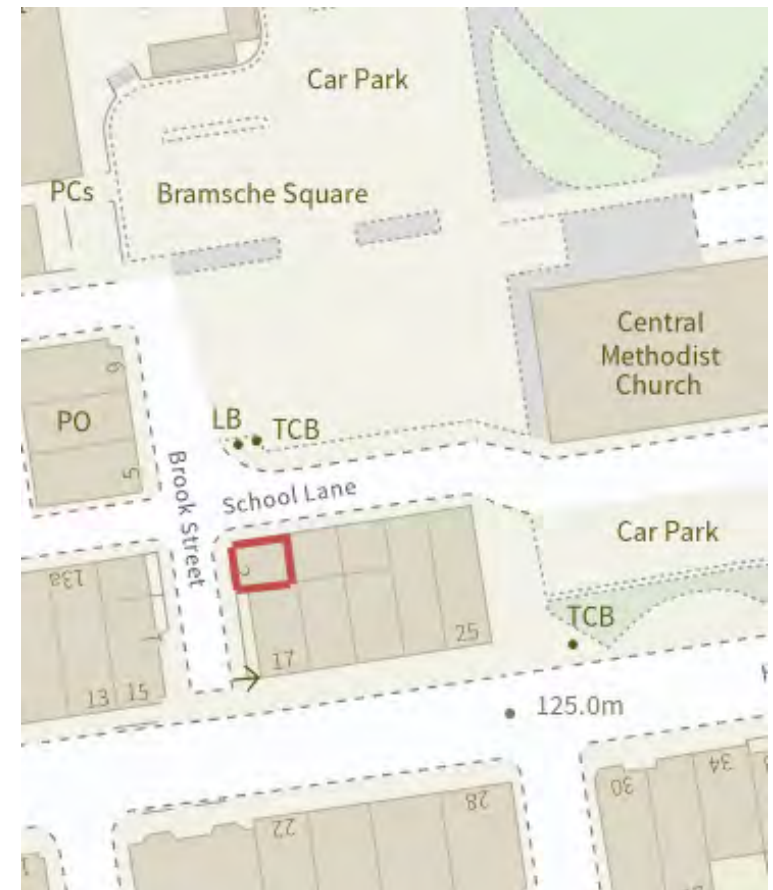
A 19th century stone end of terrace three storey building. This is an example of buildings being added at different times as this is made from a different type of stone, has a different height and has a lower roof than its neighbours. Although this is a pub now, previously it was a butcher, a café and a restaurant.





**8. 2 Brook Street of Halifax Road, OL14 5AJ**

A traditional 19th century shop front on the corner of Brook Street.



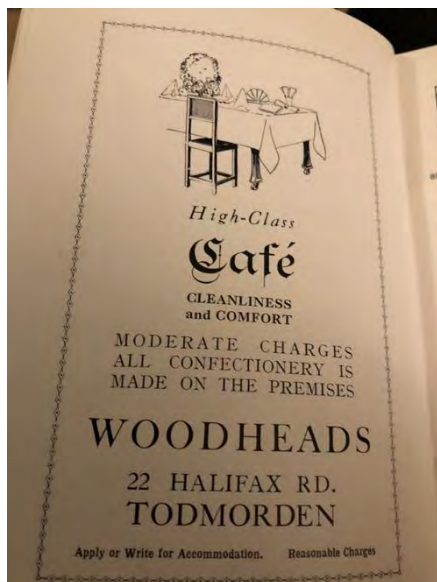
## 9. 22-28 Halifax Road, OL14 5QG

A traditional three storey stone terrace of shops, (with the Duke of York pub at the end of the row) from the 19th Century, some windows are sash windows. Number 22 has the original first floor bay windows.





22 Halifax Road, OL14 5QG



An advert from the Official Todmorden Corporation Handbook





24 Halifax Road, OL14 5QG





26 Halifax Road, OL14 5QG





28 Halifax Road, OL14 5QG



## 10.30-32 Halifax Road, OL14 5QG

Both of these shops, the Todmorden Funeral Service and the shop next door (now vacant) retain some of their original shop front features. A patterned fanlight on number 30 and decorated edges to the window frames at numbers 30 and 32.



30 Halifax Road



32 Halifax Road





## 11. 53 Halifax Rd, OL14 5BB

Number 53 Halifax Rd was erected at the end of the row in 1910-11 by Wallace Marshall, a baker who previously had the baker's shop at 47 Halifax Rd.





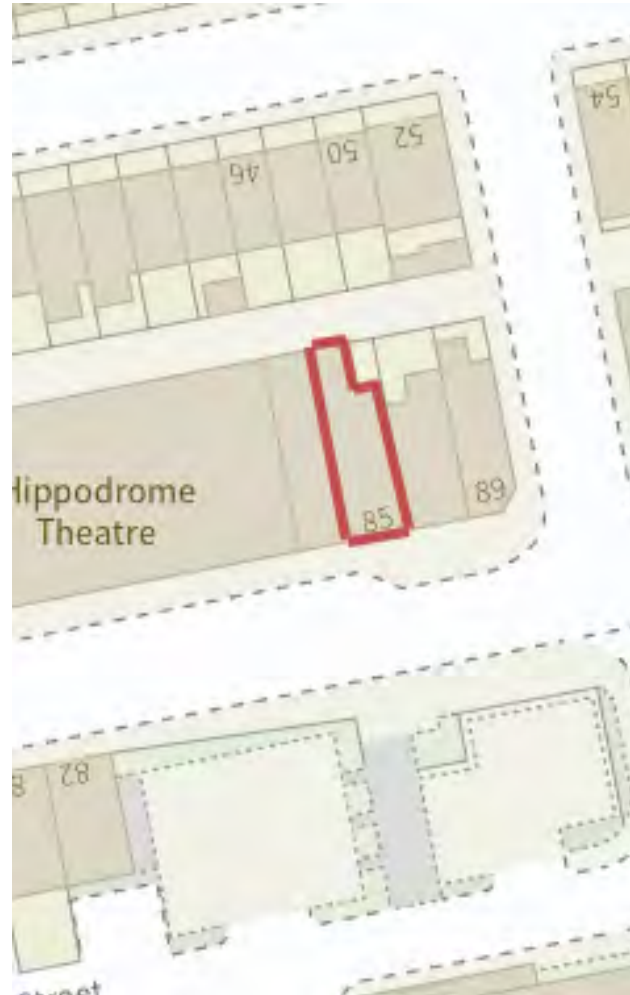
## 12.61-67 Halifax Road, OL14 5BE

A row of stone, three/four storey shops and businesses, the buildings date from the 19th century in the conservation area. This part of Halifax Rd was once known as Roomfield lane. In the 1930's this part of the lane had four shops in the block before the Hippodrome – Halliwell's Pork Butchers, Woods Café, Sutcliffe Brothers Furnishers and a sweet shop. 65 Halifax Road opened as Sakers Bakery and Café in 2021 Prior to opening this shop used to be Dewhirst's Stationer's and Tobacconist's around the turn of the 20th century, run by Dickie Dewhirst'. Dickie Dewhirst also had a commercial printing works over the shop where, for a short period, he printed and published the Todmorden Herald – a mid-weekly newspaper costing one halfpenny. The shop was three doors along from the Hippodrome where he was actively involved. He used to advertise shows at the Hippodrome in his shop window. When Sakers were renovating the shop they found print sheets around the walls of the basement. The 2-storey building is classical in design with three large shop front windows and a grand front door. The first floor has four sets of double windows. The façade at the top is castellated.



### 13.85 Halifax Road, OL14 5QG

The shop at no 85 has three floors with a large traditional shop front, a row of three windows on the first floor and a triangle structure on the top level with a double window and a further decoration set below the triangle.





## 14.87-89 Halifax Road

The shops at 87-89 Halifax Rd were built in the late 1890's. 87 Halifax Rd is now occupied by the Million Dollar Dog Grooming Salon. Previously in 1978 this was Furness's Newsagents and number 89 was originally owned by a butchers then occupied by Abraham Ashworth and sons until the 1950's. It was converted into a house in 1972.

Number 87 has three storeys, a traditional large shop front, the first floor has a row of four windows and the top storey is in the shape of a triangle with a row of three windows and a further decoration above set into the triangle.



## 15.117 Halifax Road, OL14 5BE

A quirky Victorian detached three storey building with a carved stone decoration over the first-floor windows and an unusual gothic revival edifice over the third floor and sloping side roof to the right side of the building.

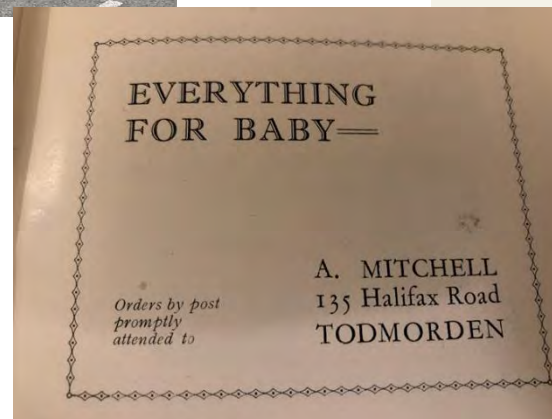
This building used to be Thomas Marshall's Chip Potatoe Saloon. Established in 1886, this was open at least until the 1960's and it provided many a lunch for workers who couldn't get home for lunch. Then it became Sham's Chinese Takeaway, which is probably one of the longest running shops in the Town and is said to have the best crispy duck in the Valley. It is now occupied by the Magic Chef Chinese Takeaway. The shop next door in the photo is now used for storage by the Halifax Rd Chip Shop which is a few doors down.





## 16.121-135 Halifax Road, OL14 5BE

This three-storey Gothic Revival stone terrace of shops and businesses dating from the 19th century is in the Todmorden Conservation area. The top floor peaked roofs remain and number 127 has a triple window on the top floor, the centre window is arched. The shops are owned by the Hussain Brothers' Grocery. Many years ago this part of Halifax Road was known as 'Roomfield' and the shops here provided for most needs to local residents did not need to walk to the centre of Todmorden for their shopping. Number 129 used to be a clothing shop. Number 131 was a fish and chip shop back when the shops were first built. There was also a video shop and newsagent shop in this row. Number 135 was at one time a shop for clothes and other baby requirements called 'Everything for Baby'. Hubert Ashworth, had a chemist shop at 133 Halifax Rd from the middle of the 20th century until 1987.



An advert from the Official  
Todmorden Corporation  
Handbook

## 17.The Yorkshire Bank (junction of Halifax Road and Water Street)

This building, which is at the junction of Halifax Road and Water Street in the conservation area, is currently vacant but it occupies a very important position facing on to the Town Hall (grade 1 listed) and St Mary's Church (grade 2 listed). This detailed 'gothic revival' bank, with its quirky gargoyles and finial retains its original 19th century design and detailing including a pillared walled roof and a portico over the front door.

The bank started life as the Midland Bank School. Children in the 1950's were encouraged to save their pennies on a weekly basis every Monday. The date on the building is 1836.





## 18. The Duke of York Pub, 20, Halifax Road, OL14 5QG

This pub, on Halifax Rd, was known as the York Tavern, was built by Thomas Hartley in 1824 on what was then 'the Old Shop Meadow'. One of the earliest facts is that a Burnley butcher visiting Todmorden's Saturday Market in 1832 died from cholera in a cellar dwelling under the pub.

In its early days, the York Tavern played host to many of the Town's clubs and societies. These included the Orangement, the Floral and Horticultural Society, the Forresters, the Royal Order of Buffalos and the Todmorden Football Club.

Several inquests were held at the York. One, held on August 6th, 1891, caused much public unrest. It concerned the bodies of Miss Clara Law and John William Halstead. Miss Law, an employee of the nearby Dale St Co-op, had apparently been found on the floor of the confectionary department at about midnight, with her throat cut. The inquest was opened and then adjourned for five days, after which a verdict of wilful murder was returned. John Halstead was found to have committed suicide by throwing himself on the railway line under the wheel of a train.

Around 1905, the pub was extended and was advertised as having 'good accommodation for cycles and motors, as well as good stabling. By this time, the hotel had also gained the reputation for catering. Then, a typical dinner would comprise of oxtail soup, roast beef, mutton, turkey and duck followed by an apple and gooseberry pie, cheese and dessert. All said to be provided 'in excellent style'. The landlord at this time, William Singleton, was a trustee of the L.V.A as well as an active member of 'the old folks tea party committee'.

In the 1960's, the pub became a 'lively spot', often rocking to the music of Logger and the Lumberjacks. This group still provided entertainment for the town at least until 1985.

This pub is an end of terrace stone building with two storeys.

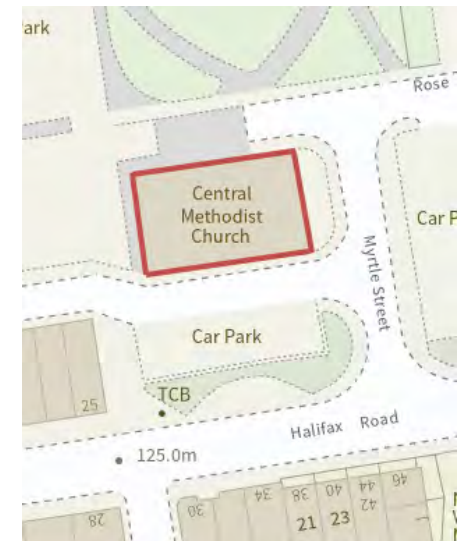


An old advert for the York Hotel kindly supplied by Barbara Rudman from her book Todmorden Old Pubs Trail.



## 19. Central Methodist Church, 25 Halifax Road, 9L14 5AW

The Central Methodist Church, which is in the conservation area was opened in 1906. It is a grand classically designed building with many features of note including a triple window with central arched window at the front, carved stone decorations in several locations and stone spheres at the corners on the roof. There are many stone inscriptions to recognise contributors/members. One of the stone inscriptions recognises that a Wesleyan School was built on the site in 1845 which was enlarged in 1870.





## 20. Attractive Victorian gates to the Halifax Road frontage of Roomfield Court, OL14 5DE

This site was originally occupied by the Reverend Atkinson, curate of St Mary's and Cross Stone from 1795 to 1819.

The attractive gates, gothic revival stone gateposts and perimeter wall are all that remain of the substantial house and grounds, the former house of Caleb Hoyle (First elected Mayor of Todmorden) and family, which stood on the present site of Roomfield Court sheltered housing. After Caleb Hoyle died in 1915, the house passed to his youngest son, Joshua Hoyle who lived there with his family until 1925. Soon after, according to the wishes of his sister, Alice, he presented the house to the Todmorden Christian Science Society where it was used by members of that faith. It was then left empty for many years before being demolished in the 1960's. Roomfield Court opened in 1979.



## 21. Hippodrome Theatre, 83, Halifax Road, OL14 5BB

The Hippodrome stands out from its neighbours on Halifax Road as it is built from red Accrington brick rather than the usual stone. It varies in height between one and three stories and has striking white stone 'curtains' framing the upper wall as though there are windows there. The Hippodrome provides a vital community entertainment venue in the Todmorden community.

Todmorden Theatre, an Edwardian building, which has 485 seats, opened as a professional theatre in 1908 and was leased by the operatic society in the mid-1950s and was finally purchased by the Todmorden Amateur Operatic and Dramatic Society (TAODS) in 1990.

The first production was the play *Two Lancashire Lasses in London* written by Arthur Shirley. It was owned by Richard Dewhurst who owned a printers on the floor above the shops. It was from here that he produced a weekly paper called the Todmorden Herald and the row of buildings was called Herald Buildings.

On 31st July 1911, it reopened under new management – J. Laurie Graydon and J. A. Kirby – and had facilities for showing moving pictures. On 12th August 1921, Hartley's Cinemas Limited of Manchester bought the business and redesigned the interior. Albert Ernest Nicholls and his son, Cyril, were the first and second managers at the cinema. Talking pictures arrives on 17th March 1930. The cinema closed in June 1955.

In 1990, the Todmorden Operatic & Dramatic Society bought the cinema and converted it into a theatre. At the beginning of the 20th century, serious drama in Todmorden was provided by amateur societies, The Shakespearian Society put on its plays at the National School and the churches had their own societies. Then Richard (Dickie) Dewhurst, who combined a stationery and tobacconists' business in Halifax Road, with publishing the Todmorden Herald, decided to build a permanent theatre adjoining his print works and the grand opening was planned for October 1908. The opening programme was Messrs Hardy and Von Leer's Company, in the great drama *Two Lancashire Lasses in London*. Admission was orchestra stalls 2s, gallery 6d, or you could get in for half price at 9pm! In its first season it provided 34 weeks of continuous entertainment; three pantomimes, nine musical comedies, 19 dramas, one circus, one variety show and another which combined variety with animated pictures. It closed for a month in the summer of 1909 for refurbishment!

It's second season saw Stan Laurel appear from September 13 to 18 and the theatre also acquired its own bioscope' to show silent pictures. Two were shown that Christmas Day and Saturday film matinees were a great success, children could sit in the cheaper seats for 1d.

Local talent contests were held and Ethel Ball, who had begun work at 14 in Hollins Mill, won one for singing. She was offered £2 for a week's engagement at the Hippodrome and then trained as a soprano under local teacher Eva Chadwick, who played leading roles for Todmorden Operatic Society. Ethel pursued a theatrical career under the surname Manners and her appearances at the Hippodrome in 1926 and 1938 always ensured a packed house. Part of its history was as a picture house, when it was bought by Herbert Hartley who had cinemas in Nelson and Burnley.

Now the home of Todmorden Amateur Operatic and Dramatic Society, the scouts' and guides' annual gang show has also been a permanent feature since 1965. This show was first started by Philip Suthers, scout leader at Cornholme and Ernest Strongitharm, scout master of Walsden back in 1959.

Before the Covid19 pandemic, the Hippodrome screened regular monthly films at their 'Electric Palace' cinema, complete with popcorn, sweets and refreshments (And the bar is open for the evening films). The Hippodrome celebrated its 100 years in 2008.





## 22. Terraces off Halifax Rd including Back Der Street (OL14 5QU), Richmond St (OL14 5RD), Der St (OL14 5QU), Gordon St (OL14 5RB), Key Sike Lane (OL14 5RF), Commercial Street (OL14 5RG) and Every Street (OL14 5RA)

The interesting features of these streets off Halifax Road include stone road paving setts (on Back Der Street), outside privies (to the rear of properties on Richmond Street, Der Street, and Gordon Street) and internal courtyards (to the terrace block fronting on to Halifax Road, Key Sike Lane and Every Street). The stone terraced streets, on either side of Halifax Road from the Hippodrome to Key Sike Lane are at the edge of the conservation area. These terraces, built during the Victorian years housed the influx of workers needed for the mills nearby (such as Sandholme and Derdale). The terraces are constructed from stone and some have three storeys, with triangular roofs.



Industrial Street



Back Alley



Sandholme Villas



Sandholme Villas



Stone Setts



Privies at back of Richmond Street



Stone Setts at Key Sike Lane



Former Outside Privies Halifax Road



Stone Setts at Back Der Street





A cobbled alleyway next to Hope Buildings



Internal Courtyard, Every Street



Stone Setts and internal courtyard Richmond Street



Back-to-back houses on Commercial Street



Corner of Richmond Street and Halifax Road. Traditional Victorian stone building with arched windows and stone carving. Possibly a shop previously.





### 23. Thorn Place, off Kilnhurst Rd, off Key Sike Lane/Halifax Rd, OL14 6A

An attractive stone terrace with bay windows.





## 24.Apple Tree Barn off Woodhouse Road

This stone building was probably a farm barn and is now converted to residential accommodation.



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## 25. Oldroyd Cottages, OL14 6BE

At one time the three cottages were one cottage. There is a date stone on the building from 1666 although it is thought that the original buildings may date from the years 700 – 800. There have been several restorations of the cottages, including during the Victorian years when it is thought that the stones have been re-laid to create a more 'modern' look. One of the owners in the past was Marmaduke Malton who was also known as 'Duke'. It then was turned into a poultry farm – one of the many in the area. One of the cottages is now called 'the Old Poultry Farm' although it is thought that that cottage was originally the barn for the cottage where the shire horses were stabled.

At a later date there was a piggery and a smallholding. Also it was what was called a 'knacker farm' where old ponies' were bought from the local pits and elsewhere. They were fattened in the fields and then their meat was sold locally. There used to be a shop next to the Golden Lion – which was called 'Viande au Chevalier' which was supplied with horse meat from the smallholding.

At one point the property was owned by a famous local wrestler named Lord James "Tally Ho" Blears.

At more than one point in history the cottages were going to be demolished as they did not have toilet facilities. Although there were water and power supplies the 'toilet' was an outside facility – a large tub, which was emptied weekly by a local company. Sewage drains were fitted in 1972.

Some rebuilding has taken place on the left hand cottage when a wall to the kitchen was collapsing. This was rebuilt using stone from the old Methodist Chapel in Oldroyd (which has since been demolished).



## 26. Oldroyd Terrace, OL14 6BE

This terrace is Victorian and it was built in three different sections. The end nearest the path is the oldest section and originally these two houses were four back-to-back cottages.





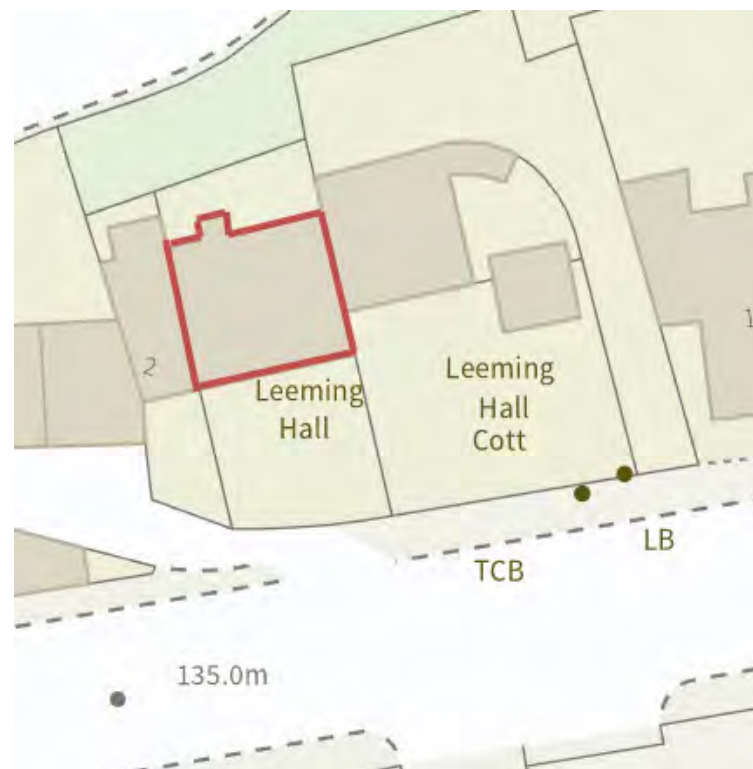
## 27.11 Oldroyd, OL14 6BE

This is the old stone cottage to the left of the photo below. It is an 18th century two-storey stone cottage. The gable fronted building to the right of the photo is 13 and 15 Oldroyd which were originally made from daub and wattle. These two cottages are grade 2 listed.



## 28. Leeming Hall on Millwood Lane, off Halifax Rd, OL14 5SB

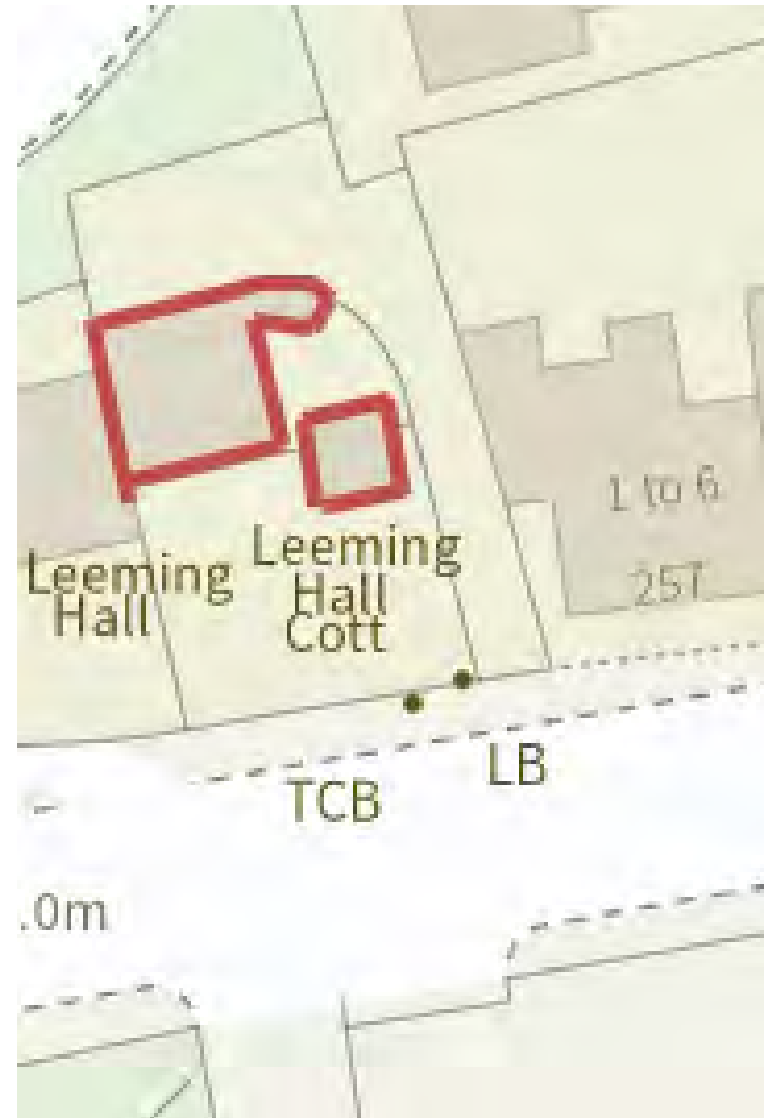
The properties on Millwood Lane are believed to date from the 18th century. Millwood Lane is known locally as 'Little Cornwall' as it was seen to be picturesque. Leeming Hall, which possibly dates from the early nineteenth century is a large stone two-storey house with extensions.





## 29. Leeming Hall Cottage, off Halifax Rd, OL14 5RX

Leeming Hall Cottage is a part rendered one/two- storey stone cottage dating possibly from the early nineteenth century. There is an arched window that could have been a stable for horses when it was originally built.



### 30. Bankside Farm, Haugh Road, off Halifax Rd, OL14 6BU

Bankside farm is one of the buildings that pre-dated Lobb Mill. It is a traditionally built stone farmhouse probably built in the early nineteenth century.



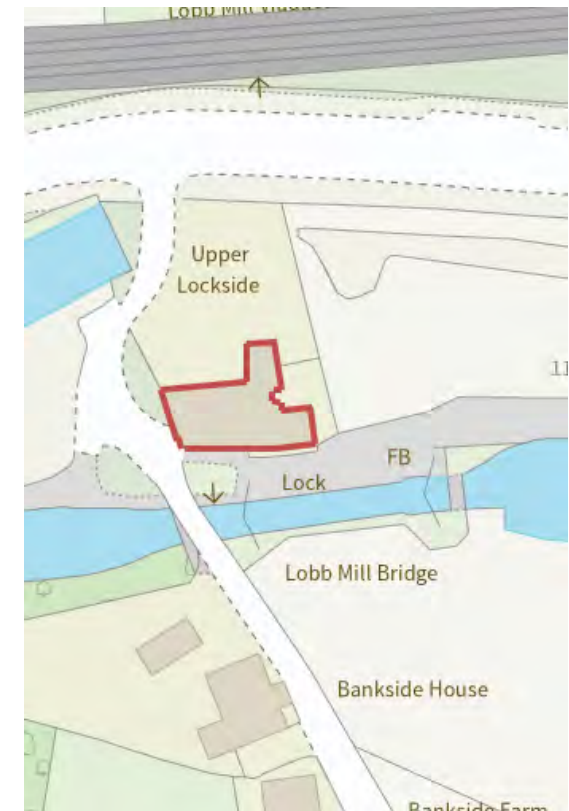
The view from Bankside Farm. The stables mark the end point of the original Lobb Mill.





### 31.Upper Lockside House and Lock House, Haugh Rd, Off Halifax Rd, OL14 6BT

Upper Lockside Cottage (upper building) and Lock House (lower building) were previously the offices of Lobb Mill, a cotton mill, the main part of which has been demolished. Upper Lockside House has also been used as a butchers, as evidenced by the original meat hooks inside the house. Upper Lock House also had a goods receiving bay which was originally used to move goods from the canal to the mill. All houses on Haugh Rd were made from stone quarried from behind Bankside House. The felling of the chimney at Lobb Mill took place on 29 September 1906. The steeplejack offered a prize of a gold medal to the person taking the best photo. This led to the founding of the Todmorden Photographic Society.



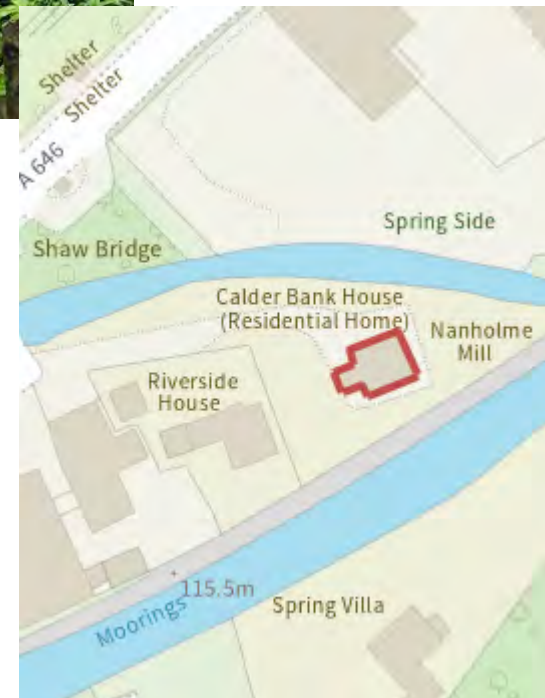


### 32. Calderbank House, Shaw Wood Rd Off Halifax Rd, OL14 6DA

The Tatham family who lived at Calder Bank House, owned Nanholme Mill nearby which was used mainly for weaving. Calder Bank House is now a residential care home. The building is a large stone built house with a large arched window in the centre at the front.



Arched window with intricate trellis barrier behind





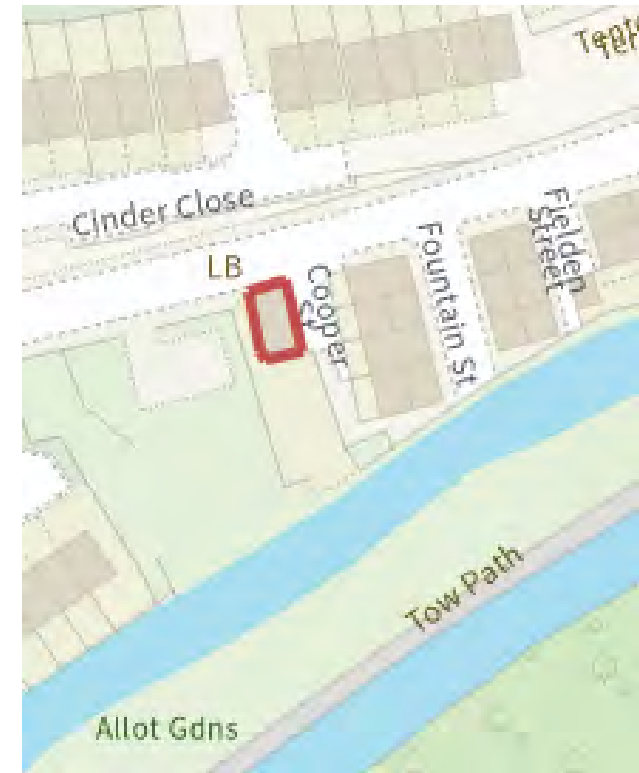
### 33. Houses on Shaw Bridge Rd, off Halifax Rd, Eastwood, OL14 6DB

A row of terraced cottages, probably built in the nineteenth century, facing on to the Shawplains canal lock 15 at Shaw Bridge. The end cottage on the left side is of a different style so may have been built at a different time to the other three cottages.



### 34. Old Cooperative Store Building, Cinder Hill, OL14 5ST

Although this is a private residence now originally it was the Cooperative store serving the Castle Hill and Cinder Hill areas. It is next door to number 376 Halifax Rd. Although the upper windows are the original ones, the downstairs larger shop windows have been replaced. This is a Victorian property with interesting areas of carved stonework between the ground and first storey.





TODMORDEN TOWN COUNCIL

# **TODMORDEN NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS**

*An Assessment in Support of the Todmorden Neighbourhood Plan, 2023-2032*

## **SECTION C: BURNLEY ROAD**



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## Burnley Road, Streetscene

Burnley Road is one of the three arterial roads that go through the centre of Todmorden. Burnley Road goes from the Town Hall (Grade 1 building), St Mary's Church (Grade 2 building) the White Hart and White Hart Fold (Grade 2 listed), the Eat Restaurant is Grade 2\*, and the building on the corner (grade 2 listed). This area is a key part of the street scene around the town hall. The conservation area of Burnley Road goes from the centre to Lydgate. Some of the shops and pubs in this area date back to the 18th Century and have had many different purposes.

The curved building on the corner dates from the mid-19th century. The whole of banking in Todmorden was done in this building until 1868. Originally it was the Manchester and Liverpool Bank which later built the National Westminster Bank on North St (now Rochdale Rd) when they left these premises. The Yorkshire Penny Bank then occupied the building with Sager's Solicitors on the first floor.

Some of Burnley Road pre-dates 1816. It is thought that some of the older properties are the buildings from White Hart Fold to the railway viaduct in the image on the old postcard below.

The open space in front of the White Hart was the site of the first market which opened in 1802. The parish clerk had the role of Town Cryer after the Sunday morning service announcing at the church gate which local farmer or butcher would be killing a cow or sheep that week so fresh meat could be obtained.



*Old postcard of North St (now Burnley Rd) owned by Todmorden Town Council*



*September 1914 – soldiers marching to war down Burnley Road – photos obtained from Todmorden Royal Legion website*





*The White Hart Pub, Grade II Listed*



*Burnley Road View from the Town Hall*



*Masonic Hall, 2 White Hart Fold, Grade II Listed*



*1 White Hart Fold, Grade II\* Listed*



*Weavers Arms, Grade II Listed*



*Photo kindly supplied by Barbara Rudman who wrote the book Todmorden Old Pub Trail*





*The Hare & Hounds, Grade II Listed*



*The Hare & Hounds (Image supplied by Barbara Rudman)*



*The White Hart and White Hart Fold around 140 years ago. Image kindly supplied by Barbara Rudford*



*Boots Chemist and Cryers Newsagents occupy the building that was Oddfellows Hall, which dates from 1842 (set up by the Oddfellows)*



*Robinwood House – Grade II Listed*



Friendly Society) which is grade 2 listed



Jumps Farm – Grade II Listed



Stannally Farm Cottage off Knotts Wood Rd – Grade II listed



Jumps House – Grade II listed



Fielden Hall (formerly the Fielden Centre) – Grade II listed



Ewood Cottage – Grade II Listed



Ewood Barn, Ewood Lane, off Halifax Rd – Grade II Listed





*Woodleigh House, Ewood Lane, off Halifax Rd – Grade II Listed*



*Grade 2 listed – corner of Burnley Rd and White Hart Fold*



*11 Burnley Rd – grade 2 listed (used to be Dawsons Shop)*



*106-116 Burnley Rd – grade 2 listed*



*Image of the Burnley Valley from the 19th century – supplied with kind permission from the Todmorden library*





*Old photo of Scaitcliffe Hall, off Burnley Road by Lord & Binns – kindly supplied by Todmorden Library*



*Sir John Fielden's statue in Centre Vale Park – Grade II Listed*



*Harley Wood Vicarage, Jumps Road – Grade II Listed*



*1,2,and 3 North Scaitcliffe Cottages – grade 2 listed*



### 35. 15-27 Burnley Road

The first building on Burnley Road, opposite the Town Hall (Grade 1 listed) and St Mary's Church (Grade 2 listed) is an unusual round shaped, two/three storey Georgian style stone terrace of shops and businesses with original shop fronts. The buildings from 1-11 are grade 2 listed.

Prior to 1816, there was a group of fourteen properties stretching as far as the Aldi supermarket. These included two tailors' shops and two grocers' shops.

Number 15, on the left of the colour photo below had been office premises before the war, later it was used by Warings as a service department, followed by Robert Marshall's architects. It is now part of the Information Centre.

Number 17, the three-storey stone building with a large shop front and a large bay window on the first floor, prior to being Marshalls Men's Outfitters, there was a milliners (Mrs Ann Mills then Mary Sutcliffe and Ellen Ireland) at number 17 Burnley Rd for over fifty years. They sold hats, gloves, scarves, and women's blouses until just before the war. During the 1950's, Mary Lever ran it as an antique shop. The shop is now Legacy Arts.



*Photo from the 20th century – belongs to Todmorden Town Council*



*Burnley Road today*





No 19, a 2/3 storey stone building was probably built at the same time as number 21. This was originally Marshall's outfitters. It has a large shop front and mullion windows on the first and second floor. This is now occupied by Age Concern Todmorden.

No 21 was occupied for over thirty years by Smith's cleaners. Earlier occupants include the clothier Cash and Co in the 1910's and the Singer Sewing Machine Company in the 1920's and early 1930's. This shop is now the Todmorden Minimarket.

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## ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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**B**EGS to inform the general Public of Todmorden and surrounding neighbourhood that he has begun the practice of DENTISTRY in all its various departments, and hopes, by honest and skilful treatment, to deserve the patronage of all classes of society in this vicinity, having studied under one of the most skilful Dentists in Yorkshire.

A. H. S. supplies Teeth mounted on Gold, Platina, Palladium, and the new kinds, Coralite and Vulcanite.

*A. H. S. supplies Teeth without the extraction of Teeth or Stumps, or without causing any pain (unless the patient specially requests the Teeth removing), so that the most timid and nervous patient need not fear to avail themselves of his services.*

Patients who may have BADLY-FITTING TEETH, or of an unsuitable shade or colour, may have them improved, and more Teeth added to the same palate in use, if required, no matter where the work may have been previously done.

Anyone who may have had the misfortune not to have been successfully treated in the application of New Teeth will meet with special attention, and successful alterations effected or no charge made. And again, A. H. S. especially wishes to remind the public that in every case he undertakes he will insist upon the price being fixed when, or before, the order is given, and on no account will the charge be altered, even if there should be a loss.

All Repairs done the same day, if brought before 11 a.m.; this applies more particularly to Coralite and Vulcanite. Metal Work at all hours, and, by appointment, from one Tooth to a Full Set within twenty-four hours.

Teeth supplied and fixed on Gold Palates, from 10s. per Tooth to 21s.; on Platina, from 7s. 6d. per Tooth; Palladium, 6s. per Tooth; Coralite & Vulcanite, from 3s. 6d. to 10s. per Tooth. The above prices include all other usual charges made and added by those professing to supply cheaper than others, but really on trial are often charged twice as much, often being misled by flaring advertisements, pretending to do what they do not perform. No charge for attendance, extraction, or preparing the mouth; the price per Tooth covers every expense.

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17 Burnley Rd., Todmorden

An advert in the Official Todmorden Corporation Handbook

No 23/25, a two-storey stone building used to be the 'Emporium' owned by Arthur Greenwood. It was at the time, Todmorden's top fashion store. It sold gowns, wedding dresses, furs, skirts, blouses, twinsets (after the war), corsets, lingerie and school uniforms. An Emporium fashion show was held at the Town Hall in 1934. In 1969, the Emporium opened as 'Serda, the Complete Do-it-Yourself Stockist'. These premises are now occupied by Pennine Travel.

No 27 was occupied in 1908 by Eastman's Limited, a butchers selling exclusively chilled meat from Argentina. Later, in 1929 it became an office and showroom for the Todmorden Corporation Gas Department. It is now the RSPCA charity shop.



19 Burnley Rd – Now Age Concern Todmorden



23/25 Burnley Road



17 Burnley Road – now the RSPCA Shop



## 36. 35-43 Burnley Road

Numbers 35-37 were occupied by Albion Barker, organist at the Unitarian Church, who traded there from 1909 to 1942. It was later occupied by 'Serda' (the name was based on the initials of the members of the Gledhill family) ran the two interconnected DIY and ironmongers shops from the 1960's until 1979, when the business became Crabtree's Ironmongers. Number 35 is now the iFix Shop and number 37 is now the Stone Hair Art Studio.

Number 39 was occupied by Hartleys', with penny weigh-scales outside, was one of the many café/confectioners that occupied 39 Burnley Rd during the 20th Century. Herbert Crowther, who ran the café from 1919, opened a second café at Patmos in 1925 installing automatic refrigeration in both locations. More recently, Platt's ran a café in the early 1980's, and Linda Young ran the Bridge Café from 1988 to date. The shop is two-storey with a traditional shop front.

Number 41 was the General Workers Social Club, also known as the 'Carters' Club' (it was originally the Cattle Market Inn and became the Vehicle Workers Club after the First World War). The greengrocery and florists was established in the late 19th century and passed through various ownerships; Boocock's acquired it after Marshall's in the 1950's. It is now occupied by the West Mount Vets Practice. This building is a three-storey building.





### 37. 22 Burnley Road

In 1993 Cryer's News Centre relocated to Bridge St, enabling Paul Cryer to extend his video rental outlet into the whole of the building. This building is now occupied by Woodys Pizza and Westfield Properties. This is a detached stone building.



### 38. Junction of Stansfield Road and Burnley Road, 1 Stansfield Road

This building, set in a prime position has previously been an Opticians. The opticians at 1 Stansfield Road traded independently since 1978 under David Winslow. Previously the shop had been managed by his father, Harry, for the Todmorden Cooperative Society and its successors.

It has had many occupiers in between including Walter Sutcliffe's Boot and Shoe shop. Past owners and occupants at this location had been Frank Taylor, jeweller and optician, John A Barker, men's outfitter, Thomas Wilson, tailor and earlier still, Walter Sutcliffe, boot and shoe retailer.

This shop has just been taken over by Harry's takeaway.

The building is a three-storey stone end of terrace property with a large traditional shop front. A Victorian postbox, one of three in Todmorden, is set into the wall of this of this shop facing Burnley Road



*Victorian post box outside 1 Stansfield Rd on the Burnley Rd side*

### 39. 24-30 Burnley Road

Number 24. Previously W. R. Greenwoods Drug Store this three-storey shop, set a Victorian stone-built terrace is now the Mini Market shop. The original bay window on the first floor has been removed.

Number 26. This shop is now the Vape Shop/Car Care Centre. Previously it was Sakers Bakery and Grocers. In 1904 it was occupied by Frances Barsby and her sister, Priscilla, at their milliners and children's wear shop. Frances Barsby was a dressmaker by trade and lived with her sister and their parents in the flat above the shop. At this time there were nine milliners in Todmorden.

Number 28. This shop was 'the Little Toggery' in the early 20th century. The entrance was divided into two shops, Thomas Barker, sewing machine and cycle agent on the left then it became Edith Fielden's confectioners. The other half of the shop was Arthur Taylor's jewellers and opticians. It later became a florist shop run by Harry and Peggy Gordon. By 1973 the shop was a tobacconists, the last family-owned wholesale and retail tobacconists in Todmorden. The business dated from 1870 when a Rebecca Sutcliffe, a greengrocer began to sell tobacco. The cigars, marketed as 'Harry R' cigars, were hand-rolled on the premises by young female assistants, boxed and left to mature in a temperature-controlled warehouse above the shop.

Number 30. The business passed to Sam Halstead in 1911. The shop front has a barley twist window column. It became a china and glassware business in 1976 and when Margaret and Tony Swift renovated it and donated the Victorian counter and fittings to York Museum. It has also been a tobacconists. This shop is now a barbers.



*Original door, sadly without its glass*





## 40. 32-34 Burnley Road, OL14 5EZ

This has recently been an antiques centre and it has just been sold to someone new.

Originally it was the Fox and Hounds pub and it is believed to date from around 1842. The land on which the pub stands belonged to Abraham Ingham who sold a plot to William Greenwood, who was probably the first owner of the premises. In December 1972, the Fox was purchased by Abraham Crossley who sold it in July 1890 to Elisabeth Ann Widdup who was known locally as 'Bertha o'the Bull' (name after a previous pub she owned). She is known to have had an aversion to paying her rates and is reputed to have paid hers all in threepenny pieces.



When Bertha moved into the Fox, the cigar factory on the first floor of a building in this block was still operational. The factory employed around 20 people supplying many of the local pubs and tobacconists with their famous 'Harry R' cigars which cost 3d. The factory closed around the turn of the century. During the Widdop family's time at the Fox, the bar was situated in the right of the passage leading from the front entrance. At this time the pub had an old wooden staircase leading to the upper floors. One night, in April 1913, a fire started under these stairs causing several hundred pounds worth of damage. During the repair work which followed, an iron spiral staircase was erected. Bertha was succeeded in running the pub by her son Harold. The premises then passed to Canute Kershaw and then, in 1937 to Richard Whittaker and sons, the Halifax Brewers. Around this date a new frontage was added to the old building which is considerably larger than it appears having had, at one time, 13 first floor rooms.



Back of 32-34 Burnley Road (formerly Fox and Goose pub) on Coupland St with cobbled street



## 41. 36-46 Burnley Road, OL14 5EZ

Number 36. This shop was Frank Fielden's Shoe Repairers. It later became Martha Mather's Chocolate Confectioners'. It then became Florence Walsley's Confectioners'. Later it became Jack Millers' Watchmakers'. It is now The Bent Burger Sandwich Shop. This shop is noticeably shorter and narrower than its neighbours.

Number 38. This shop was originally Marshall's Bakers and Confectioners. The current washeteria, Wash and Dry, opened in the 1960's. This three-storey stone built Victorian shop has a traditional shop front and carved stone arches over the first and second floor windows.

Number 42. This shop was originally Lewis Rushworth's grocery and beer retailer. Later it became Fred Shenton's wine and spirit shop. It has also been an off license and a tobacconists. It is now a hairdressers. This three-storey stone built Victorian shop has a traditional shop front with interesting carvings on the window surround and carved stone arches over the first and second floor windows.

Number 44. Originally this was William Taylor's Watchmaker's. It later became Alice Hodgekin's Milliner's and then Holroyd's Dry Cleaners and then a Taxi firm.

Number 46. This is currently Flicks Hair Salon. Previously it has been a butchers. Originally it was Sam's Fruiterer, Harry Ashworth's Butchers and then Fred Bowes Butchers. This building also has a large shop front with interesting mouldings on the window surround and stone arched carvings over the windows.





## 42. 65-77 Burnley Road



65- 73 Burnley Road





65 Burnley Road. The first of terraced row of old stone-built shops. The original size of shop window can still be seen.



69 Burnley Road. The second of a row of old stone built shops. It looks like the original large shop windows have been infilled.



71 Burnley Road. The third of an row of old stone-built shops. This one has its original shop windows



75 Burnley Road. This is the fourth in a row of stone-built shops. This one has a traditional large shop window and inset door. The wooden carved surround is traditionally Victorian.



An original glass engraved door with the details of previous owners





*77 Burnley Road. This is the fifth in the row of shops. The original shop front has been replaced.*

### 43. 79 Burnley Road, Todmorden,

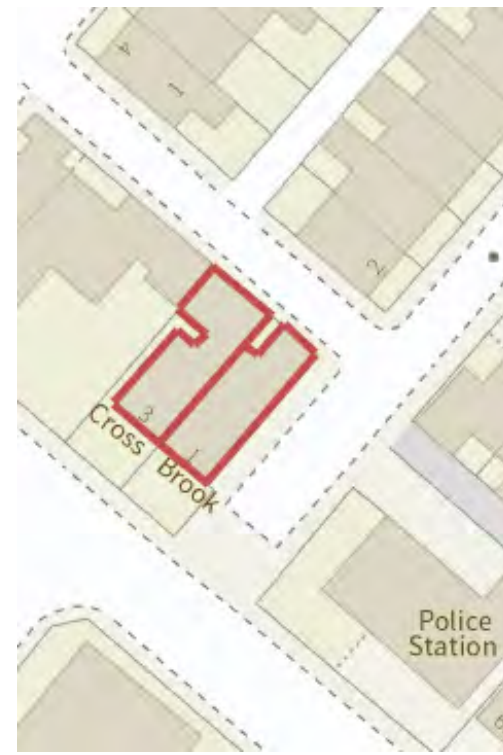
This house used to be a vintner's shop. It has an unusual Dutch style roof. The shop window has been filled in.





#### 44. 40 and 42 Burnley Road – also known as 1 and 2 Cross Brook

These semi-detached houses were originally doctor's houses/surgeries. They are handsome classically styled houses with arched windows (upstairs) and doors and imposing stone bay windows on the ground floor. It is likely they were built in the 19th century.





## 45. Burnlea, Burnley Road, Todmorden, OL14 5EX

Burnlea is the semi-detached house on the left of the photo. This house was built in 1908 by architect Jesse Horsfall for his own use. It is a three-storey stone house with imposing bay windows with mullions on the first and second floors. To the side of the house is an attractive door entrance with a triple window above with a stone carved arch over it. There is another imposing bay window at the side of the house. There is still a cobbled road at the side of the house.



## 46. Police Station, Riverside, Burnley Road, Todmorden, OL14 5EY

'Riverside' was owned by Dr Currie at the end of the 19th/early 20th centuries. He was one of four doctors practising in the Burnley Road area at this time. He was unmarried and lived with his sister and their three domestic staff. Riverside was a semi-detached property until 1923, when the house was made into one for Dr Vincent Southwell and his family. It was used as a day nursery during the Second World War. In 1954 it became the police station which it continues being.

This two-storey building is in a classical style with two substantial stone bay windows with carved ornamentation to the top of each. This line of stone carving is followed around over the first floor of the building and there are curved stone covers over each door.





#### 47. 2-6 Wellington Road, off Burnley Road, Todmorden, OL14 5HL

Number 4 of this attractive stone two-storey terrace (built late 19th/early 20th century) was home to Sir Geoffrey Wilkinson, the Nobel Laureate in Chemistry (1973) between 1926 to 1943. The terrace has attractive fan-shaped carvings over the windows, stone columns at the sides of the door and a carved stone decoration over the door.



## 48. Patmos Gardens, Burnley Road, Todmorden, OL14 5HE

Patmos Gardens is owned by Todmorden Town Council. It was donated by an anonymous donor as a 'pocket park'.

Originally, it was the site of the Patmos Chapel. and has a decorative ironwork gate. The chapel was founded in 1816 by the Methodist New Connection. The Congregational Church purchased the chapel along with the Manse and school in 1841 for the sum of £1,250. The Rev. Robert Stevens was the first Minister. By 1878, the building had become too small, so the congregation moved out to the Sobriety Hall for a period of 12 months whilst the chapel was demolished and a new one built. The corner stone of the new chapel was laid on 8th June 1878, the Sunday school opened in April 1879 and the chapel in the September. The new chapel was Romanesque, designed by architect Joseph Dewhurst of Vale House. The chapel closed its doors and was demolished in the 1970's.

The name Patmos derives from the Greek island of the same name where St. John was exiled and where he wrote the Book of Revelations.

Before the River Calder and Walsden Water were moved in 1840, the site was an 'island' in times of flood as it sat in a triangle formed by the two rivers and Burnley Road.

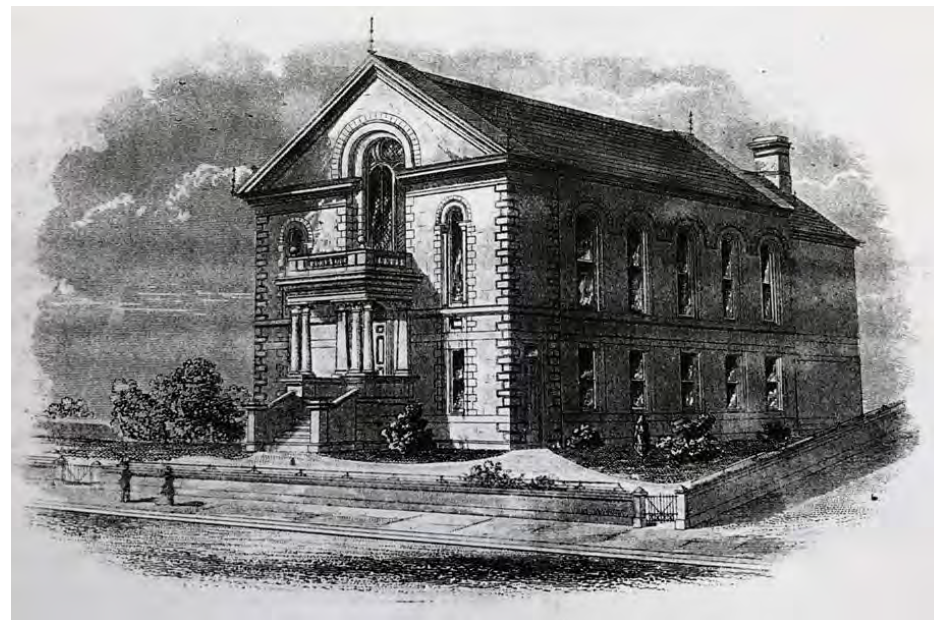
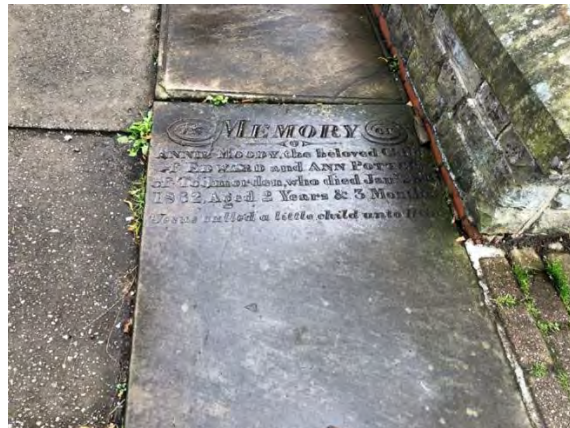
The decorative ironwork at the entrance to the gardens are the original ironwork gate.

There is a memorial in the form of a book on a lectern in the garden. It contains part of a poem by William Blake on the left-hand page and the history of Patmos Chapel on the right-hand page.



*To see a world in a grain of sand and Heaven in a wild flower.  
Hold infinity in the palm of your hand  
And eternity in an hour...*  
William Blake





*An image of the former Patmos Chapel – kindly supplied by Todmorden Library*



## 49. Todmorden Learning Centre & Community Hub

Work started in 1951 (the architect was H Bennett FRIBA) and Todmorden, Calder College of Further Education was formally opened on 17 September 1955 (although it was open to students from March 1955) by Sir John Cockcroft, a Todmorden man who became one of the world's leading atomic scientists, when in 1932 he split the atom nucleus and who won a Nobel Peace prize.

The College is a large three-storey building typical of its era.

Calder College was built on a derelict area called Cobden, where Mills St, Peel St and Ridge St once stood. The nature of the land presented a problem for the builders. A total of 332 piles had to be driven in before

the foundations could be laid, the longest pile being 57ft long. Piledriving began in March 1951 and building started in March 1952.

At the time of opening, some criticism was made about the austere appearance of the college, particularly the brick wall facing Burnley Rd and its failure to harmonise with the adjacent stone buildings. The College closed in 1965 and repurposed by CMBC until in 2020, when a community asset transfer took place and is now a vibrant Learning Centre and Community Hub.



## 50. The Market Hall, Brook Street, Todmorden OL14 5AJ

The Market town of Todmorden has had a market since 1802 when it was held on land near White Hart Fold, following a town meeting in 1801. In 1868, the land on which it currently stands next to the Town Hall was bought from the Railway Company for £1,150, by the Local Board. In 1879, the Public Market Hall which houses over 40 indoor stalls was built by Dugdale of Hebden Bridge. In April 1879, Mr John Fielden, the chairman of the Local Board laid the cornerstone and on December 29 of the same year he opened the finished building.

The Market Hall is a much-loved feature of Todmorden and is set in the conservation area. The cornerstone was laid by Mr John Fielden, a local mill owner, beneficiary and key historical figure of Todmorden. Set back at an angle from Burnley Rd, the north-western elevation defines the space in the Market Place and forms part of the backdrop to the open-air part of the market. The Market Hall forms part of the setting for the Town Hall. In early records it was known as the Market House. The designation of Market Hall is etched in stone over the main entrance to the building and it can be assumed it was designated when Todmorden Borough Council decided to change the design of the doorway in the mid 1930's to make it more imposing in line with its status.

The establishment of the market hall was late in comparison with other towns. However, it conformed to tradition being situated alongside the towns church and at the junction of the main roads of the town. Its formation seemed to be because there was a need – a surge in population and a dramatic change in lifestyle.

By the 19th century the Industrial Revolution was well established, and those who previously were farmers/weavers then worked in the large factories with long set hours meaning that workers were less able to grow their own produce and needed to buy this from shops. In addition to these dramatic changes in living and working conditions the third factor was a sudden increase in population – with more mouths to feed there would need to be more supplies and a new way of obtaining those supplies had to be found. A regular (twice weekly) market (including slaughter of animals) was established around 1820, although an earlier market at White Hart Fold in 1802. The market then expanded to Church St. This caused a problem for the Turnpike trustees.

The Market Hall was officially opened by John Fielden on Monday 29 December 1879 with due pomp and ceremony. A meal was provided at the Queen Hotel after the opening ceremony. The main course was roast meats and the meal was accompanied by the Todmorden Vocal Quartet. The Todmorden Brass Band and 2 standard bearers headed the procession. Special arrangements had been made for the admission of the ladies by the side entrance and a space was reserved for them in front of the temporary platform which had been erected. After the playing of the National Anthem, Mr Fielden gave a short speech extolling the benefit of the new building and hoping it would provide a great convenience for the neighbourhood.

The silver key with which the Market Hall was opened was presented to Mr Fielden together with the silver trowel used to lay the corner stone was inscribed. The first 'man to take charge of the Market Hall was John Barker of Blind Lane. He was paid £4.30 a week and was paid commission on the rents he collected.

When Todmorden's first Fire Brigade was formed in 1885 the alarm bell was initially fixed to the outside wall of the Market Hall.

There is a ripe history in the Market Hall accounts of theft from stalls, interesting lost property (including gas masks during the second world war) and fights between stall holders.

Nowadays, Todmorden Market consists of an indoor market held in the Public Market Hall and an outdoor open air market held to the front of the Public Market Hall in central Todmorden adjacent to the Town Hall. The indoor market has over 40 market trader stalls selling fresh produce, meat, dairy produce, bread, ironmongery, books, clothing, carpets and speciality and ethnic foods. Official opening times of the Public Market Hall are Monday to Saturday (half day closing Tuesday) 9.00am to 5.30pm

The outdoor market is open 9.00am to 4.00pm Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Thursday is exclusively a second-hand market whereas Sunday is a mix of general retail and secondhand goods.

The two markets are operated by Calderdale Council.

In 1905, a fire caused £1000 of damage to the Public Market Hall. In 2003, the open-air market was extensively refurbished with new surfacing, new stalls which were more weatherproof than the previous stalls and new public lavatories. There are now 72 stalls in the open-air market. In 2017, the main market hall was refurbished with £500,000 spent on new roofing, insulation and redecoration.







*Winston Churchill in his campaign for the 1945 election by the Market Hall. In the background is the Olympia Cinema which has been demolished. Winston Churchill won the Second World War but lost the election. This photo is from the Royal British Legion website.*



#### **TODMORDEN TOWN COUNCIL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – SECTION C: BURNLEY ROAD**

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## Burnley Road Street Scene

Next door to the Todmorden CoE Junior, Infant & Nursery School is the Grade II listed Christ Church which is now a private residence. It was built by Lewis Vulliamy under the Million Pound Act 1818 (The First Parliamentary Grant for churches) at a cost of £4,000. The foundation stone was laid 6 June 1839 and the church opened on 15 April 1832. It accommodated over a thousand parishioners and became the first parish church of Todmorden. It is likely that the steps were built around the same time to enable parishioners from Ridge Bank to access the church. They are well trodden.





## 51. North & South Lodges of Centre Vale Park, Todmorden OL14 7DE & OL14 7BS

There are two lodges at the entrances of Centre Vale Park. It is not clear exactly why the lodges were given these names although at the time they were built, there was a property called West Lodge owned by Mr Hammerton, a solicitor (which is now the presbytery of St Joseph's Church) so it could have been to accommodate this.

Local cotton mill owner Mr Thomas Ramsbotham erected Centre Vale House in 1826-8. John Fielden bought the Centre Vale estate, which included the house and surrounding parkland in 1842. Mr John Fielden M.P. was famous for introducing the Ten Hours Act which limited the working day for women and young people.

Following the death of Sarah Fielden, the Centre Vale Estate was sold by John Ashton Fielden to Todmorden Corporation, and it opened as a public park in 1912. The property included the Centre Vale Mansion, which was used as a hospital for First World War for injured servicemen. Later it became the Town Museum. In 1953 the building had to be demolished due to dry rot. The lodges remain as a reminder of those times. They are now private residential accommodation.



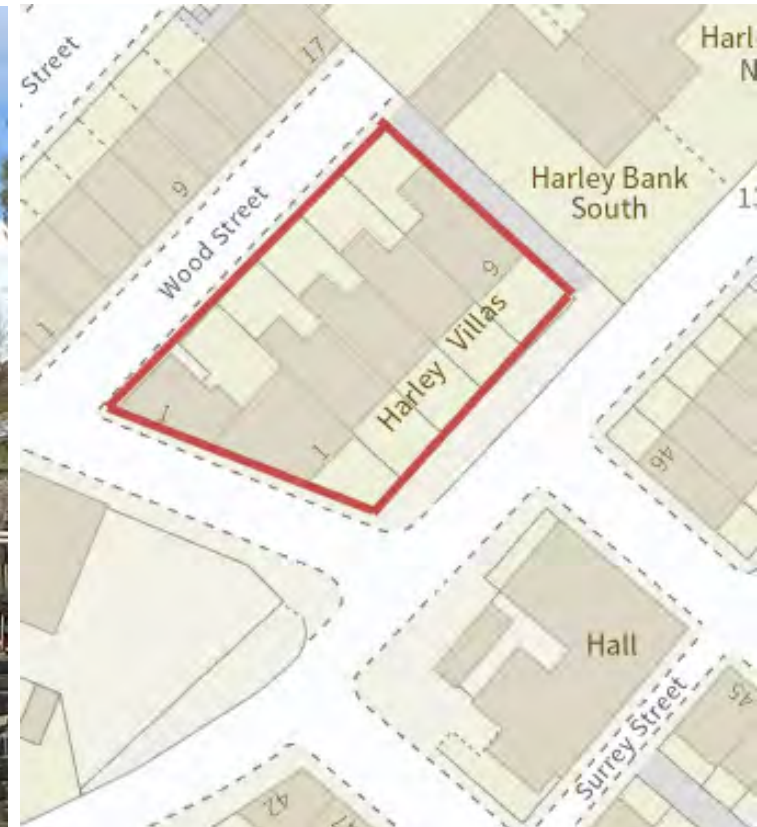
The lodges are similar but not identical. They are bungalows built in the Neo Gothic style. One has towering chimneys, arched windows and porch and several stone ornaments on the roofline. The second lodge has rectangular multi-paned windows and tall chimneys. The entrance pillars to the park are the original ones.





## 52. Harley Villas, Victoria Street, OL14 5JB

Harley Villas are an attractive three-storey stone terrace on Victoria Road. The windows are arched, including the dormers on the third floor. There is a decoration picked out in red brick over the windows, doors and between the ground and first floors. The end terraced house on the right has a substantial bow window.



### 53. Harley Bank North and South, OL14 5JB

This property, now split into two semi-detached dwellings called Harley Bank North and Harley Bank South, is a substantial stone three-storey building with Georgian style sash windows at the front on the ground and first floors. At the side of the property are large stone bay windows and the third floor has a triple window, the centre window being arched.





## 54. 56-58 Burnley Road, OL14 5LH

Number 56 was originally a dentist's home and surgery.

In 1910, number 58 was owned by Dr John Mather where he lived and had his surgery/dispensary. Dr Mather was known for giving Geoff Love, a local musician, his first musical instrument (which is now in the Town hall). Dr Stella Brown ( the first female Mayor of Todmorden) moved into the surgery with her husband around 1953. Dr Brown was the first female Mayor of Todmorden Council in Queen Elizabeth 2's

Coronation year. When her husband passed away, she married Dr Mather. She was placed under quarantine during the Smallpox outbreak in Todmorden on March 1953. Her final home was next door at number 60 Burnley Rd (Calder House).

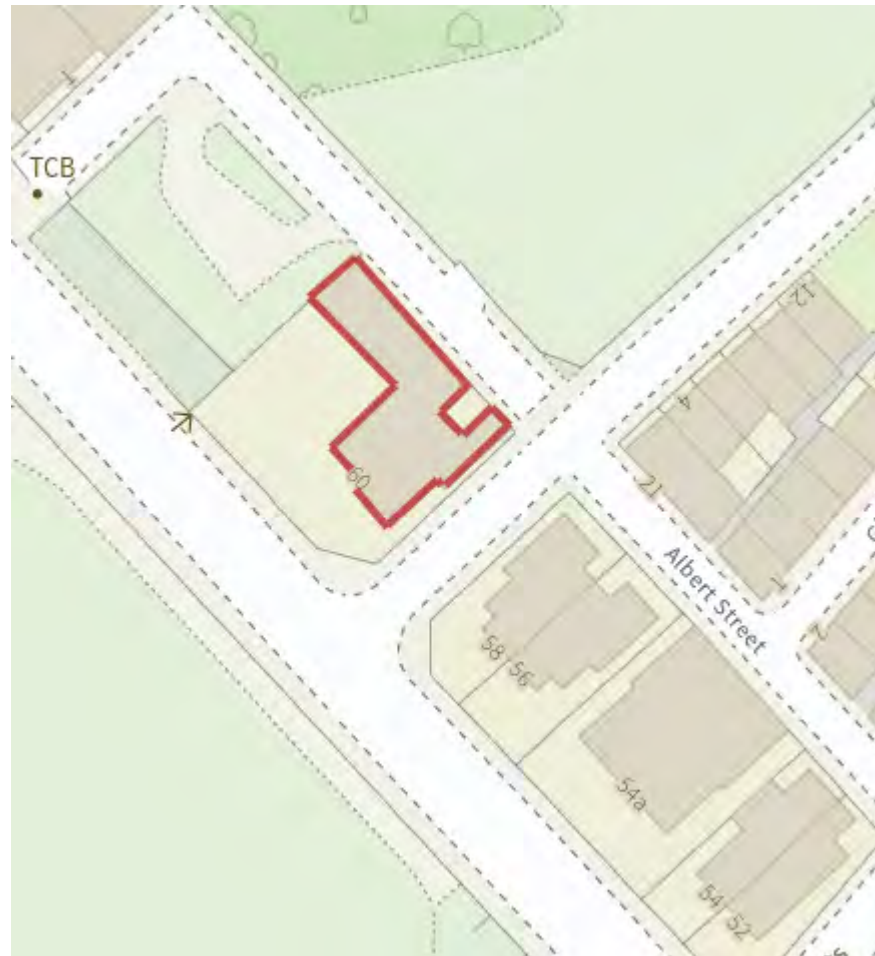
The semi-detached three-storey stone houses are Victorian in character with sash style windows (some have been replaced), large stone bay windows and ornamental wooden decorations above the top floors.





## 55. Calder House, 60 Burnley Road, OL14 5LH

This house was built in the 1840's for Dr David Cockroft. It was also the last home of Dr Stella Brown. It is an impressive two-storey detached stone house with decorative stone embellishments above the windows, tall chimneys and an impressive stone porch with an oval window at the side.



## 56. 72 Burnley Road, OL14 5HX

This building originally was occupied, between around 1900 - 1985 by King and Crossley's Café, Shop and Bakery. The bakery was the lower building at the back. It is now occupied by a café and a lettings agents and taxi firm. The main building is a three-storey classically styled square stone property. The single storey bakery was attached at the back.





## 57. 90-94 Burnley Road, OL14 5HS

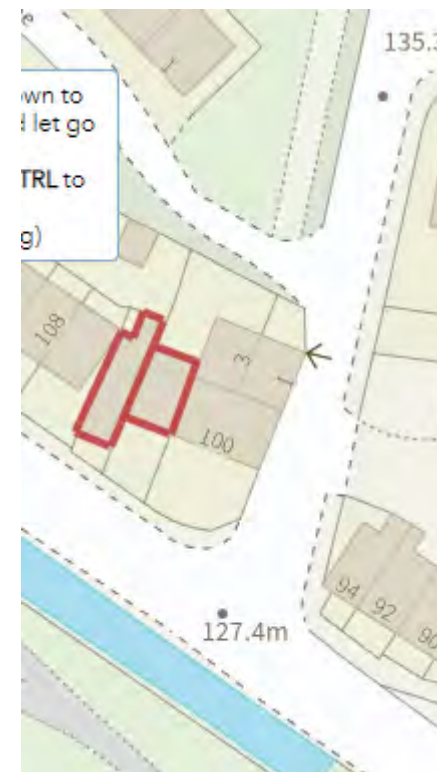
This terrace of cottages may originally date back to the 18th/ early 19th century. Across Ferney Lee Road was the Inghamite Chapel on the corner dating from that time. The cottages are simple stone houses.





## 58. 102-104 Burnley Road, OL14 5JT

Next door to the Ingamite Chapel (a grade 2\* 18th century listed house at number 100 Burnley Rd) is a house at number 102 which was possibly the presbytery and number 104. They are simple two-storey stone houses. One has an impressive stone bay window.





## 59. 135 Burnley Road, OL14 5LB

This residential house at the end of a terrace row used to be a Cooperative store. It is a two-storey stone house.





## 60. 144 Burnley Road, OL14 5LB

Probably dating from around the turn of the 20th century. There is an attractive stone arched cover with additional decorations over and to the side of the front door. It also has a stone bay window.





## 61. 158-160 Burnley Road – Spring Bank, OL14 5LB

These are likely to be 18th / early nineteenth century houses. They were originally called Spring Bank and look like they were built at different times as they of different styles.



## 62. St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery, Wellington Road, OL14 5HL

There was no Catholic church in Todmorden before the 1860's and people travelled to Bacup or Rochdale to attend Mass. In 1864 they rented a room over the iron foundry in Salford, Todmorden. Two years later they moved to Oddfellows Hall on Bridge Street. In 1868 they rented new premises at Back Ridge Street. Because of prejudice, the parishioners were not given the opportunity to buy land upon which to build a church. They approached Lord Townley of Burnley, who was a Catholic, who purchased a piece of land on Ridge Street to build a church and school which opened in 1876. This land is now occupied by the Todmorden Community College and Hub. It was decided to build a new larger church on Wellington Road and the new church was opened in April 1929.

The church presbytery was originally built in 1830 as West Lodge and Mr Hammerton who lived there was a solicitor. It then became a doctor's house and surgery before being purchased by Todmorden Borough in 1910. It is now the presbytery for St Joseph's Church. This building is a three-storey stone house and has a substantial stone porch leading to the front door. The windows have stone decorations above. The window on the third floor is arched.





### 63. Weavers Institute, 54a Burnley Road

The Union itself started in 1880's. The Weavers Institute was the first purpose-built trade union building in Todmorden. It opened on 23 May 1914 a few weeks just before the First World War started.

The union formed the basis of the Labour Party in the area. It was the start of the rise in working class influence in Todmorden (moving on from the Fielden dominated era), and was an indicator of a changing world. Weavers with a grievance would arrive in their clogs to air it at the Weavers Institute. The union building was important until early 1960's until the decline of cotton industry. It has since been converted into a block of flats.

It is a double fronted stone building with a tall stone centre which houses two stained glass windows and the front door with an ornamental stained-glass porch. The name of the building is carved out in stone in large letters above the entrance. The ground floor windows have carved stonework around them. It looks like the windows, apart from the central two, have been replaced at some stage.





## 64. Jack's House Pub, OL14 5JT

This pub, also known as Jack's House, was previously known as the Shoulder of Mutton. The original Shoulder was established around 1792. In those days this area was known as 'Toad Carr' or 'Toadhole'. It contained a cluster of houses, one of which was the pub, probably smaller than it is today.

The original owner, Jonas Turner, also owned a large meadow which he sold along with the pub to Thomas Ramsden of Ewood. Mr Ramsden was a wealthy man who as well as supplying work for home weavers, provided employment in his Ewood Foundry where machinery was made for the Lancashire Mills. In the late 1820's, Thomas Ramsden built Centre Vale House which stood in the park near to the Garden of Remembrance. This house, commonly referred to as the 'Mansion' became a famous Todmorden landmark. It was later sold to John Fielden and became their family home. In 1912, the house and land was sold to Todmorden Town Council, after which the area became known as Centre Vale Park.

At the Shoulder in 1917, the Toad Carr Library was founded. This later merged with Cross Lee Library to form the Harley Wood Library. In its early days, part of this inn, or a building at the rear, was used as 'lock-up cells'.



Sergeant John Heap, who was then the local Constable, lived next door to the inn with his family. He

would be responsible for apprehending offenders in the village and keeping them in custody before they came before the local J.P.

Throughout its long history, this old pub was always fully licensed and until recently was in a 'time warp'. It was quaint as it did not have a proper bar. Customers were served through a hatch at the end of the entrance passage. Behind the hatch was the famous 'tunnel' where, in former times, drinks could be served after time as the area was away from view.

The pub was reopened in April 1975 under the name 'The House that Jack Built' after the owner, Jack Brook. This was later changed to 'Jack's House'.

The property is a two-storey stone building. It can be seen at the roofline and the join down the front next to the pub sign, that it was probably extended at some stage. *(Thanks to Baraba Rudman for the information from her book Todmorden Old Pub Trails).*



## 65. Bumbly Cottage, Burnley Road, OL14 5JT

This cottage is attached to Jacks House Pub and is a very similar style so it is likely to be from around the late 18th /early 19th century. It is a large stone cottage, possibly extended at some stage. It looks like a door was blocked up on the far-left side.





## 66. Grumpy's Mill, Blind Lane, OL14 5HZ

This statue is on the roof of the original boardroom/office and famous canteen block of Charles Crabtree's Weaving Mill dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Until the late 1960's, the mill was one of the major employers in Todmorden having several mills in the district. The mill remained until the 1970's. The building was then briefly owned by Lord Kagen who achieved some fame in the 1970's, not least because his Gannex (Harold Wilson) raincoats.

It then stood empty for about five years before being used for the manufacture of Millfield Kitchens (Ian and Janet Fielden). The offices became living accommodation, and the canteen kitchen became the lounge bar. The canteen itself, which in the 1950's hosted Wilfred Pickles 'Workers Playtime', became the function room. Charlies was granted an occasional licence in 1984. In September 1987, the premises were purchased by local entrepreneur, George Rowley and his wife Ann. Charlies continued to draw capacity crowds on Friday nights for the Friday disco hosted by popular local D.J.s such as 'Ginger' Taylor and Leon Broadbent. A major refurbishment took place in 1988 after which the Rowley's introduced cabaret nights featuring some of the UK's top artists. The block is now named Grumpy's Mill and it provides space for local artists and artisans. It is owned by Rochdale Metal Units.



*Photos kindly supplied by Barbara Rudman*



## 67. The Staff of Life Pub, Burnley Road, OL14 8JF

This pub is on Burnley Rd, just before Knotts in an area known as Barewise. The date of opening is unknown (but was prior to 1869) but the original beerhouse was called the 'Peeping Tom of Coventry'. This name was taken with the publican, Thomas Crossley when he moved to another pub nearby. It was then given its current name.

One of the earliest mills to open in the area stood opposite the Staff. This was the Barewise Mill which had one of the finest chimneys in the district. When the mill was operational, the car park housed a gasometer. There was also a large building which was believed to have contained the mill's private gas works. This area was later used as allotments.

The Staff became a Free House in 1979. Billy Holt, well-known local writer and his horse, Trigger visited the pub on several occasions which is said to house a friendly ghost.

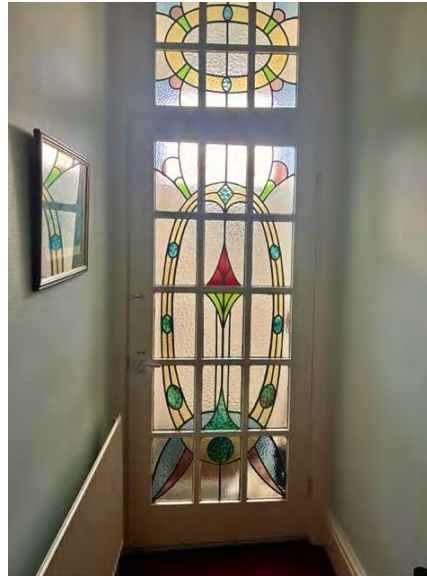
The building is a three-storey stone building with mullion windows.



*Photos kindly supplied by Barbara Rudman*

## 68. Ridge Bank off Burnley Road, OL14 5QA

Ridge Foot House, on Ridge Bank, was the home for many years of Abraham Ormerod, JP. The terrace of houses (probably Victorian) are three-storey stone properties with large ground floor bay windows. The first houses to be built were nos 3-6 dating from 1870. No6 was purchased for £830 in 1945 and there are covenants on the house stating that it cannot be used as a slaughterhouse or a pub. Number 8 Ridge Bank was a GPO tied house when the post office was based at Todmorden Old Hall.





## 69. Steps from Ridge Foot to Ridge Bank, off Halifax Road, OL14 5QA

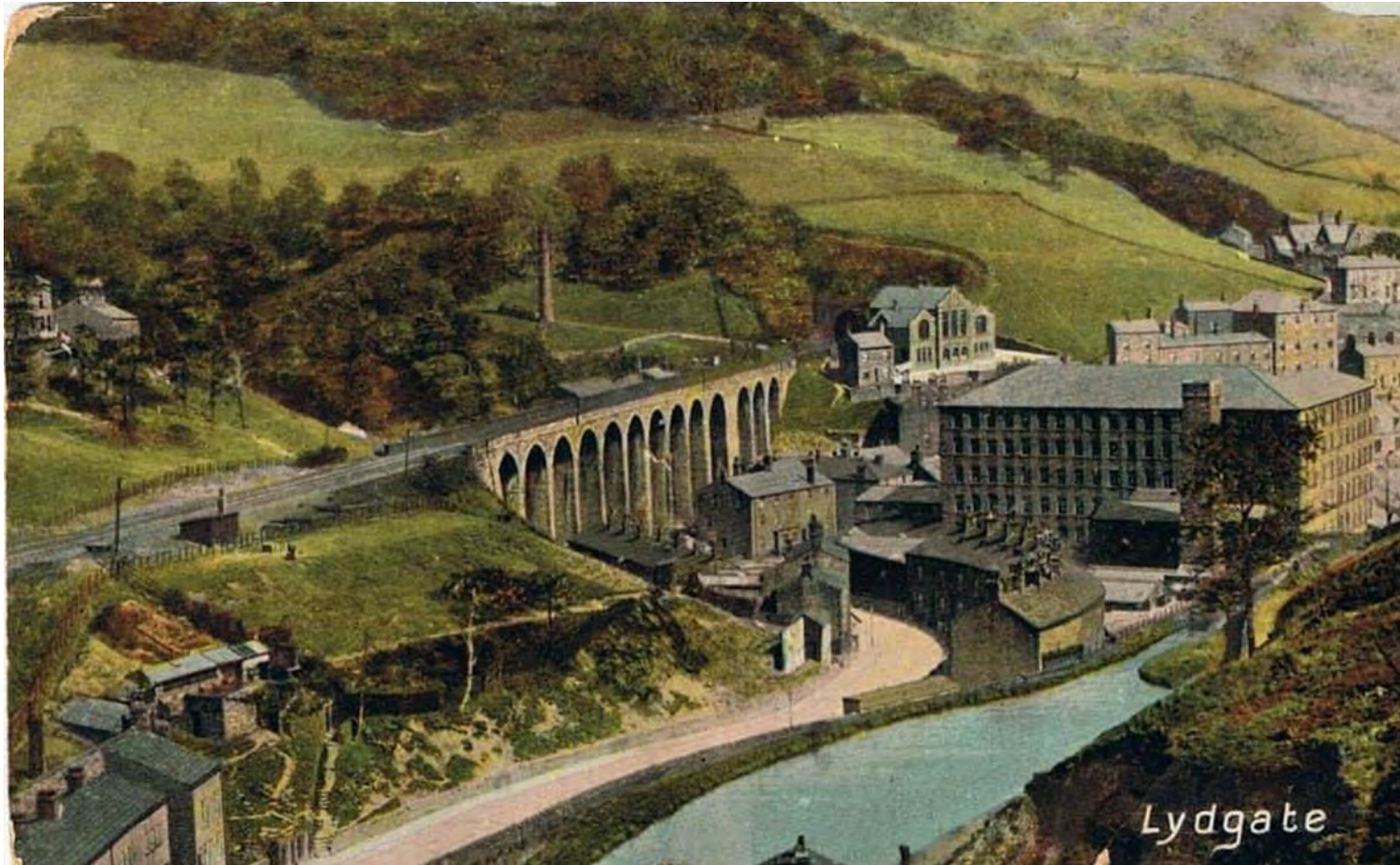
These well-worn steps are a link between Ridge Foot below and Ridge Bank. They could be Victorian or older.





## Burnley Road, Lydgate, Streetscene

From 1850, Lydgate was a busy industrial area which developed a large resident population. At one time there were eighteen shops and 4 public houses between Lineholme and Robinwood Mill. There are many terraces of houses, built to accommodate the growing population.



*An old postcard showing Lydgate*



## 70. 375 Burnley Road, OL14 8EX

This is a detached three-storey detached house now but the blocked in doorway/access on the top floor indicates it originally had an industrial or commercial use.



## 71.381-385 Burnley Road, OL14 7DH

A row of three stone houses, the one on the right side built later than the original pair.





## 72. 402-408 Burnley Road

This terraced row of houses has been used for different purposes initially. In the centre looks to have been a stables originally and the door to the left is called 'The Railway' as this was the old Railway public house.

It has been suggested that the Railway Inn, built by Mr Teasdale, was built around 1851. Later, the pub was bought by William Howarth, a local carrier. One of his tenants, Thomas Mitchell, who ran the Railway around 1970 suffered an untimely death in 1876 due to loss of blood after cutting an artery whilst drawing a cork from a soda water bottle. James Elsworth took over in 1890. He was a highly distinguished cricketer for the Todmorden Cricket club in his spare time. Mr Elsworth quickly became a popular landlord. It was later said of him "no landlord was ever more respected in the Burnley Valley, nor was the Railway ever more attractive than during his tenancy". From its formation in 1894, James Elsworth was the treasurer of the Todmorden and District L.V.A, where again he was held in high esteem. Despite suffering ill health, James Elsworth's death in 1902 was sudden and unexpected and ironically resulted from injuries he sustained after being hit with a cricket ball.

The Railway continued as a pub at least until the 1980's before it was converted into residential accommodation.



*Photos kindly supplied by Barbara Rudman*

### 73.364 Burnley Road

This former shop on Burnley Road has a detailed trellis fanlight.





## Lydgate Terraces



*Jumps Road above Burnley Road*



*Terrace on John Barker Street, OL14 8HF*



*The back of Pollard St, OL14 7DW with cobbled street*



*Churchill Street, OL14 7DN*



*Burnley Rd/Plane St, OL14 7DL*



## 74.388 Burnley Road, OL14 8EX

This used to be the Cooperative Store in Lydgate. To the side of the building, Brewery St, can be seen the loading areas. The stone built two-storey property has two large shop windows on the ground floor. Above the first-floor windows are two stone carved decorations stating that the building is that of the Todmorden Industrial Society. To the side is Brewery Street and the loading areas can be seen. At the end of Brewery St is a building that used to be Postlethwaite Brewery. This was then taken over by the Greenwood family who produced mineral water.



## 75. Former Robinwood School, Jumps Road, OL14 8HJ

It is a large stone building with a taller central section with large windows. To each side are two wings. The three sections all have a triangular roof, the central one having a motif.





## 76. 32 – 36 Kitson Wood Road



*Steps to Kitson View from Burnley Road*



## 77. 20-26 Kitson Wood Road



## 78. Thorn Villas, Jumps Road





## 79. East View Barn, Jumps Road, OL14 8HL

A stone, two storey converted barn.





## 80. Hillside House East and West, Church Road, OL14 8HP

Hillside House East and West are two large, stone semi-detached dwellings with a fourth floor turret. Many windows have decorative carved arched windows. Decorative stone bay window and attractive doorway..





## 81. Thornhill, Church Road, OL14 8HP

A large three storey Victorian residence with large stone bay windows, arched front door and stained-glass windows over.



## 82. Harley Wood View, Church Road, OL14 8HR

A three-storey stone terrace with dormer windows and stone bay windows.





### 83.Terrace on Ewood Lane, OL14 7DF

This terrace two-storey terrace with basements is striking. The houses have large windows on the ground and floor level and glass panelled front doors with stone surrounds.



## 84.180 Burnley Road, OL14 7DE

This property was the gate house of the Mons Mill site and the offices for the factory. There was a weigh scale for coal deliveries to the mill and there was a nursery for mill workers' children in the basement. Even as late as 1957, the weekly wages were prepared there before they were taken round to the factory workers. After the Second World War quite a few Ukranian people settled in Todmorden and there was a vibrant local community. The house became the Ukranian (Ukie) Social Club in the 1970's/1980's. Ballroom dancing took place every Saturday night on the polished parquet floor. Kummel and Krupnick (vodka) were popular drinks!. At one point it was on the Northern Soul Friday night circuit.

Mons Mill was an impressive seven storey building made from red Accrington brick. It was built in 1907 and was originally called Hare Mill. It was renamed Mons Mill after the World War One battle. The gate house is also made from red Accrington brick as well as grey bricks below the first-floor windows. The stone entrance porch is heavily decorated. The building has a second floor six sided tower made from stone and bricks. The crowning glory is the green cupola with short spire. Inside there is an impressive plate glass roof.





## 85. Freemasons Arms, 1 Blind Lane/84 Burnley Road, OL14 5HX

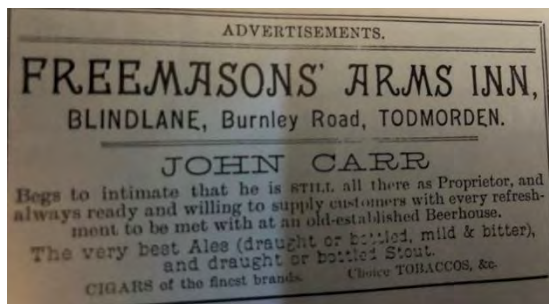
The original Freemasons Arms was established around the early 1830's. The original pub was stone built and faced on to Blind Lane unlike the building today. However, it retained its original address. The present premises retains only one wall from the earlier building. the Freemasons Arms was built in 1923 and it was given the nickname 'the Red House' because of its red bricks. It was one of the first buildings in Todmorden made with red bricks rather than stone. The carved stone plaque represents the 'Buffalos Club' which was a club where people could save to cover the cost of illness and burial..

The Freemasons remained a beerhouse until 1956 when a full license was gained. At that time, the main road passed right by the front door of the Freemasons. An accident two years earlier had resulted in the pub's tap room being demolished by a 20-ton wagon. Burnley Rd was later straightened leaving it set slightly back from the main road.

The Freemasons Arms is now a block of flats.



*A photo of the original Freemasons Arms dated around 1902. Image kindly supplied by Barbara Rudman*

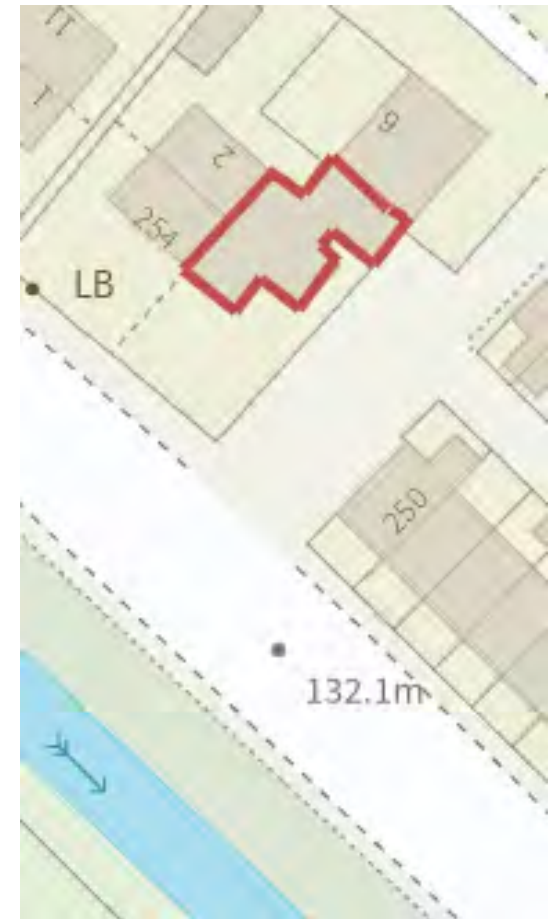




## 86.252 & 254 Burnley Road, (also known as Newton Grove), OL14 8EA

This pair of mainly three-storey stone cottages could be from the 18th /early 19th century. It looks like the two-storey section was built at a different time to the bay fronted houses because the stones are larger. The front door on the right has a stone surround. On the house on the left, it looks like the original door and bay window has been replaced.

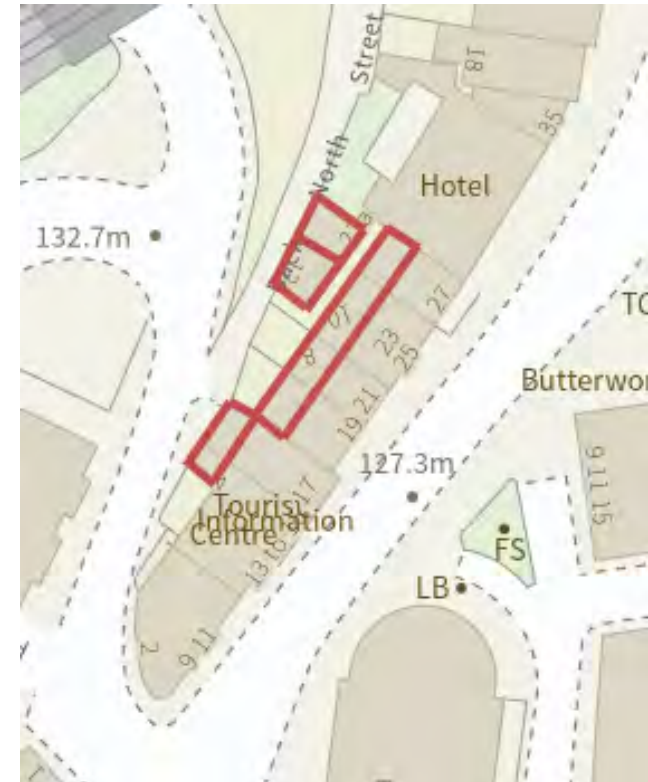
The houses have a Newton Grove address although they are now part of Burnley Road. Newton Grove is at the back of these houses.





## 87.Houses on Back North Street, OL14 7BJ

Burnley Road used to be called North Street. However, the back of Burnley Road betrays its roots and is called Back North Street. The 18th century houses are back-to-back with the shops on Burnley Road. The first two at first look like bungalows until you see below.









TODMORDEN TOWN COUNCIL

# **TODMORDEN NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS**

*An Assessment in Support of the Todmorden Neighbourhood Plan 2023- 2032*

## **SECTION D: ROCHDALE ROAD**

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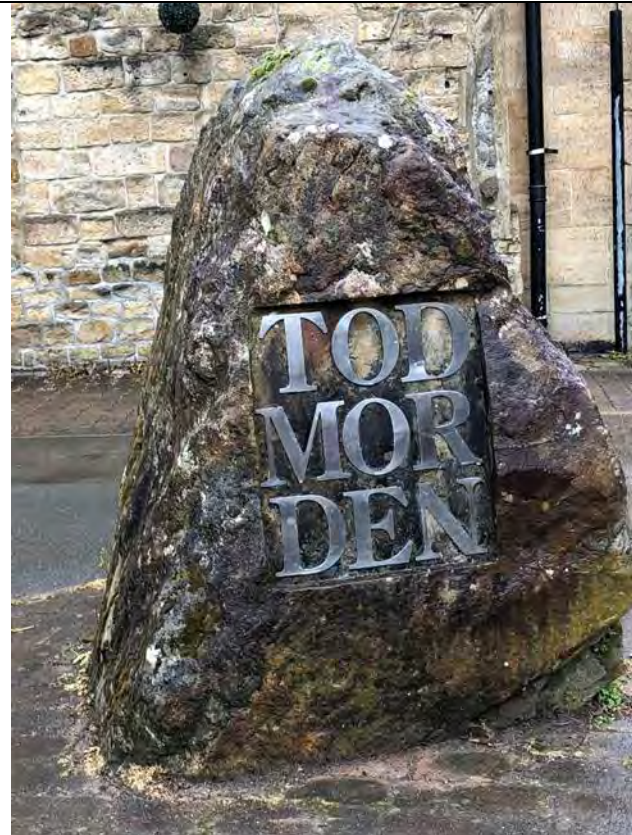
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## Rochdale Road (formerly Church Street) Streetscene

Prior to 1816, existed the present block of property which includes the Royal George Inn. This was originally known as Church St. There were also a few cottages and shops on Rise Lane as well as Todmorden Hall. The area of Salford, prior to 1816 was the most industrialised area in Todmorden. Fronting onto the main road was the first steam powered factory in Todmorden which was built by Henry Ramsbottom. Behind the mill was Jeremiah Jackson's mechanics shop which was founded in 1796 and which was one of the earliest ancillary firms which served the textile industry. Next to this was Parkinson's size house. And Stansfield's Iron Foundry. Also in the Salford area were James and William Chambers' Dye Works and Richard Chaffers' Wheelwright Shop.



A stone marking the approach to the town centre on Rochdale Road



The Unitarian Church – grade 1 listed – a building of international importance



Queens Hotel – grade 2 listed





*Side view of the Golden Lion pub – grade 2 listed*



*Todmorden Hall, North and South, off Rochdale Rd – Grade 2\* listed building*



*The Canal Bridge on Rochdale Road*



*The view from the centre of Todmorden up Rochdale Road*



*Royal George Pub – grade 2 listed*





*An old photo of the Royal George kindly supplied by Barbara Rudman*



*View of Unitarian Church and the mural display from the Rochdale Canal*



*29 Rochdale Road – grade 2 listed*



*View of the Rochdale Canal from the bridge*



*Gauxholme Railway Bridge in Shade – grade 2 listed*



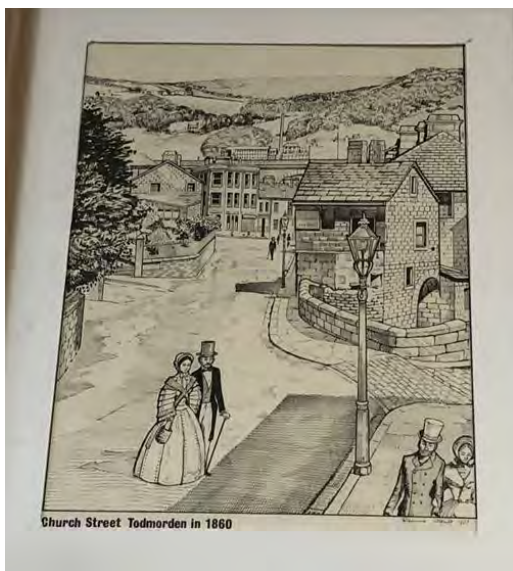


Image of Church Street in 1860 – Kindly supplied by Todmorden Library



Dawson Weir House, previously a Fielden home – grade 2 listed – image kindly supplied by Todmorden Library



Laneside House built by the Fielden family- grade 2 listed – image kindly supplied by Todmorden



Dawson Weir house (a Fielden House) – grade 2 listed



Canal Towpath at Rochdale Road



Signpost on canal near Rochdale Road – grade 2 listed





*Lock 18 of the Rochdale Canal near Rochdale Road – grade 2 listed*



*Lock 19 of Rochdale Canal near Rochdale Road – grade 2 listed*



*Lock 20 of Rochdale Canal near Rochdale Road – grade 2 listed*



*Old postcard of Rochdale Road – possibly 19th century*





The laying of electric cable in 1905 on Rochdale Road opposite where Morrisons is now. The present-day shops are in the section below around 106-200 Rochdale Road. Local people and businesses had to request to be connected to the electricity supply and many remained connected to gas for many years for their lighting.

*Photo obtained from the Science Museum Collections under the Creative Commons Attribution, Non-commercial – ShareAlike 4.0 license*

## 88.25 Rochdale Road

William Scholfield was the shop's first occupant with his ironmongery shop in the 1890's. Apart from a few years in the early 20th century when the Globe Tea Company occupied the building, the shop remained an ironmongers for almost 100 years. This included Stockdales in the 1920's. The 'shop' is now occupied by Face2Face Estate Agents. The building is at the end of a stone terrace with Burnley Road on one side and Water Street on the other. It is a three-storey building and has five sides to make the most of the corner space. It has a large Victorian style set of shops windows.





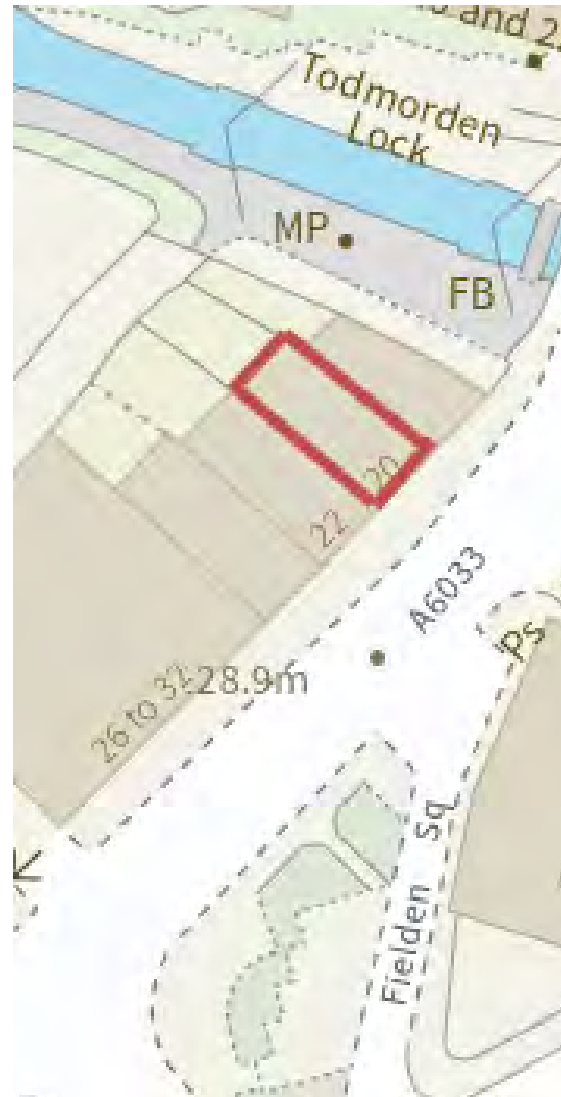
## 89.18 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LD

No. 18 This building is at the end of the terrace siding on to the bridge and canal. It is a three-storey stone building with its original large shop front. There are three windows on the first floor with an ornamental stone surround. The dormer window on the top floor is also surrounded with an ornamental stone surround. Many years prior to the opening of the Kindness Hub, the Metcalfe Brothers Grocers shop was the first shop on what was known as 'Pavement', just after the canal bridge opposite the Golden Lion pub. The shop was established around 1880 by Thomas Farrow specializing in Italian food and delicacies. During the 1990's the shop was taken over by Metcalfe's of Burnley and managed by Mr Herbert Blagg. There was much competition in the grocery trade with shops such as the Co-operative, Maypole and Duckworths, but Metcalfe's sold top quality items. Metcalfe's closed in the 1950's and was subsequently used as a bicycle sales and repair shop and then an antique clock shop before it became the café it is today.



## 90. 20 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LD

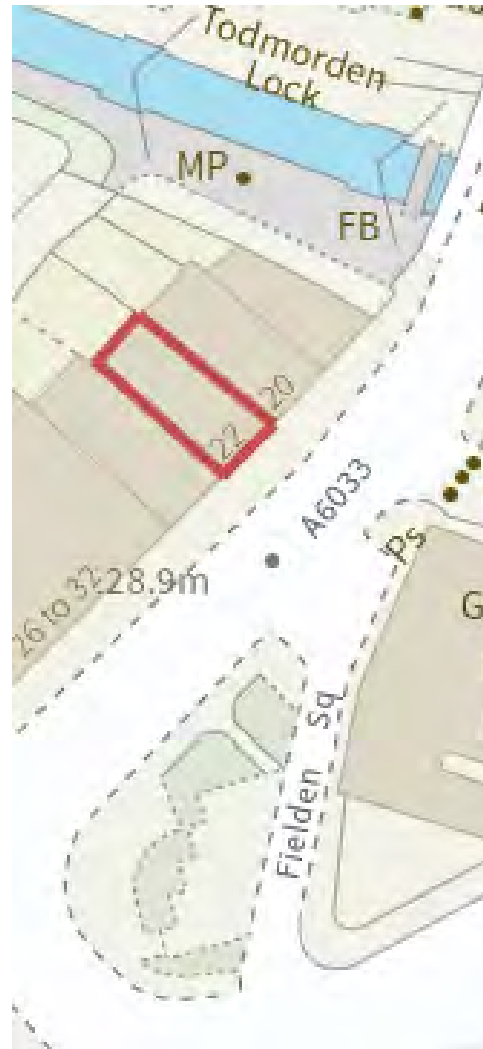
This building is a three-storey shop with the original first and second floor windows with carved stone surrounds.





## 91. 22 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LD

A three-storey building with the original large shop window, door and first and second floor windows with stone surround. The dormer on the top floor is ornate over the top of the window.



## 92. 24 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LD

A three-storey stone building with original shop window, door, first and second floor windows. The dormer over the top floor window is ornate.





### 93. 8 Rochdale Road, OL14 5AA

These premises at the end of the stone-built terrace are three-storey. The ground floor windows and fanlight over the door are the original style. The stone window surround is decorative.



#### 94. 10 Rochdale Road, OL14 5AA

This is a three-storey building which occupies the corner of Rochdale Road and Hall Street. The shop windows are expansive and are the original ones with a decorative section near the top. This decoration is also over the door. There are decorative stone mouldings around the windows.





## 95. 27-31-33 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LA

This part of Rochdale Road/ Water Street was originally known as the 'Strand'. The shops retain many of their original characteristics such as their large shop windows. Levers Fish Market was originally in one the shops on this part of Rochdale Road. Clewers Jewellery was opposite the library at 4/5 the 'Strand', around 1925.opposite the library – now Rochdale Rd. The shop was established in 1845 and had a reputation for high quality.





*27 Rochdale Road*



*31 Rochdale Road*



*33 Rochdale Road*



## 96. 92 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LP

This is part of three storey stone terrace. It may have been a shop originally.



## 97. 96 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LP

This is part of three storey stone terrace. It may have been a shop originally.





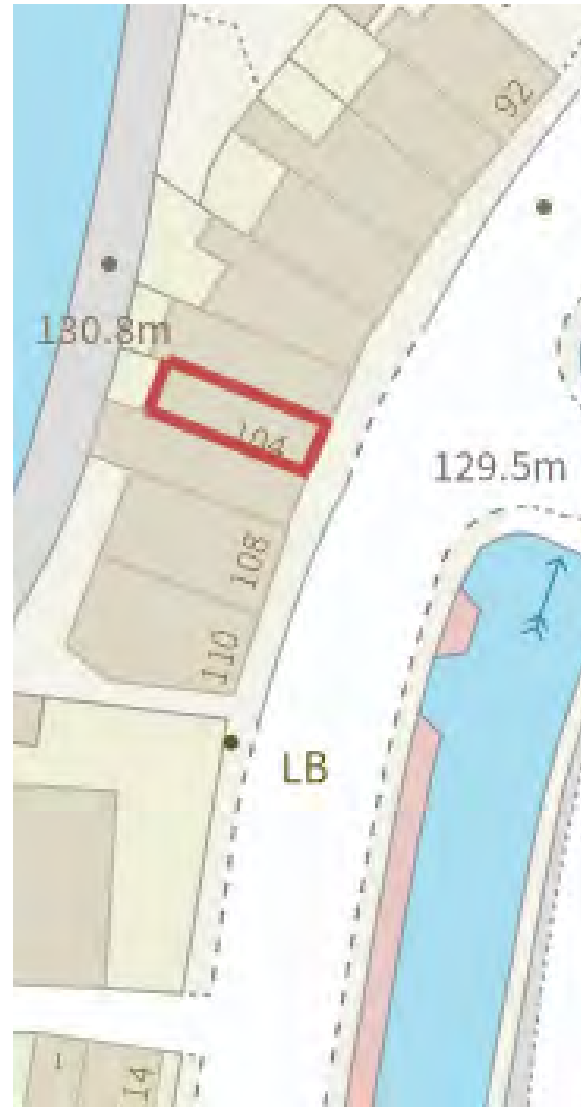
## 98. 100 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LP

This is part of three storey stone terrace. It may have been a shop originally. It has an unusual first floor triple window.



## 99. 104 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LP

The shops on this part of Burnley Road used to be opposite the Waterside Mill, which is where Morrisons supermarket is now. This part of the road was aptly named 'the Crescent' as it curves round.



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## 100. 106 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LP

This shop is part of a three-storey stone terrace. The original shop front has been infilled.



## 101. 108 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LP

This shop is part of a three-storey stone terrace. Remnants of the old shop front remain.





## 102. 110 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LP

This shop is part of a three-storey stone terrace. Remnants of the old shop front and well-worn steps remain.



### 103. 122 Rochdale Road, OL14 7NA

This is part of three storey stone terrace.





#### 104. 124 Rochdale Road, OL14 7NA

This is part of three storey stone terrace. It may have been a shop and a stable originally. The garage looks as though it could be an infilled stable.



## 105. 128-136 Rochdale Road, OL14 7NA (Former Firemen's Houses)

These three-storey stone houses have the crest of Todmorden Town Council/Borough. The architect was Jesse Horsfall. Originally the fire station served the Waterside Mill across the road. Subsequently, the Fire Station was taken over by Todmorden Borough. There is ornamental stonework over the front doors. The houses are now privately owned.





## 106. The Library, 8 Rochdale Road, OL14 7LB

During the 19th century, as more people were given the opportunity to learn to read and write, the need for the availability of books became more apparent. As early as 1798 there was a book club at the Golden Lion Hotel, and in 1817, the Toad Carr Library (at the Jacks House Public House) and many literary societies were formed.

The Todmorden Industrial and Co-operative Society opened a library in the town in 1860, and this central library – the 'Free Library' – was a gift to the town 1897 to celebrate their Golden Jubilee. The foundation stone for the library, the 'Free Library', was laid on charter day when the town became a borough on 22 August 1896 and it was given to Todmorden as a gift to celebrate the Society's 50th anniversary in 1897. The Rochdale Road frontage of the library is an attractive element in the primary frontage along Rochdale Rd. It retains its original decorative wrought iron railings, and its roof, featuring a small leaded dome and cupola. This is prominent in views over the town and adds interest to the roofscape.

The Free Library was formally opened on 27 November 1897 by Cllr William Ormerod using a gold key presented to him by the Todmorden Cooperative Society.

The building has many interesting features including the arched window on Hall Street, an arched fanlight over the main door, stone ornaments on the roofline and decorative stone carvings under the lead dome.







#### TODMORDEN TOWN COUNCIL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – SECTION D: ROCHDALE ROAD

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## 107. The Conservative and Unionist Club, Rochdale Road, OL14 6LD

Prior to being the Conservative Club, this building was the Fielden Hotel and Coffee Tavern. It opened in 1880 as a stand for temperance in a 'scene dominated by establishments licensed to sell intoxicating liquors'. The Tavern closed April 1913 and opened soon after as the Conservative Club.

The architect was Jesse Horsfall who was born in Todmorden in 1859 and lived here until 1910. He built several important buildings in the town including the Todmorden Golf Club, the Methodist School Knowlwood, the National School, the Fireman's Houses on Burnley Rd, the Secondary School, Stile, the Todmorden Workhouse Chimney on Bacup Rd, the former Post Office on Rochdale Road, the Unitarian School and Burnlea, a house on Burnley Road.

The three-storey stone detached building is imposing and is in an important position in Todmorden.



Advert kindly supplied by Barbara Rudman



Jesse Horsfall - Architect

## 108. Darwin House, Rochdale Road, OL14 7LD

This is a three-storey stone building with generous traditional Victorian shop fronts on the ground floor. The back of the property is built over the River Calder. The building comprises ground floor commercial units and apartments on the upper floors.





## 109. 26-32 Rochdale Road (previously known as Pavement), OL14 7LD

Although this is now an Indian restaurant, in Victorian times, the left side of the restaurant was William Uttley's a well-respected local butchers and retailer of home-made sausages and pickled tongue. Sadly, Mr Uttley passed away in his shop – reportedly because of the heat that day.

The building is a two/three-storey stone building with its original side door and intricately designed wrought iron grill above. The carved stone detailing around the side door, windows and roof line remains as well as large shop windows.



## 110. 45 Rochdale Road (formerly known as Pavement), OL14 6LD

Although this building is now occupied by Crownworks, 1st July 1904 saw the opening of a new Post Office at Pavement. The public entrance was on the corner and the postmen's entrance down the side of the building. The Royal Mail Crown can still be seen above the old sorting room window facing Rochdale Road. The architect was Jesse Horsfall who was Todmorden born and bred. The building is stone built with mullion windows and stone decoration around the front door.





### 111. 43 Rochdale Road (formerly known as Pavement), OL14 6LD

This building used to be Gorey's Ladies and Gentlemen's Outfitters, Merchant Tailors and Costumiers. The shop was formerly occupied by the telephone exchange. The owners retired in the late 1960's when the shop was taken over by a Manchester firm. The National Telephone Exchange opened at 7, Pavement in 1896.

The building is a two/three storey stone building with large shop windows which still remain today, with their intricate semi-circular design at the top. It is interesting to note from photographs of when the restaurant was Gorey's, that the street level was around twelve inches lower than it is today.



## 112. Old Fire Station (also known as Laneside Mill & Waterside Mill), Rochdale Road, OL14 7NB

The clocktower was part of the Laneside Mill which was owned by the Fielden family. In 1829, Laneside Mill was merged into Waterside Mill. Originally, this building was erected as a Factory School and offices for Waterside Mill. The clock tower was built in 1836 and on top of this was a weathervane with the emblem of the Fielden Brothers. The canopy over the clock was removed in 1982 because it was found to be unsafe.

When the new Waterside Mill building was opened, the weaving shed (located across the road from this site) had 800 looms, making it the world's largest weaving shed at the time. The building was taken over by the Todmorden Municipal Borough. In 1898, the building with the clocktower was opened as the Municipal Technical School running courses in weaving, spinning, plumbing, woodwork, painting and decorating. It continued to be used for further education until the Calder College opened on Burnley Road in 1955. The fire station was sited in the building from around 1901.





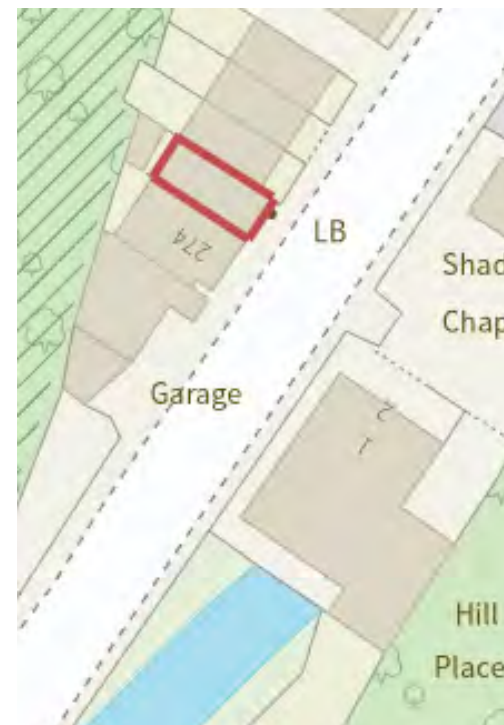
### 113. 193 Rochdale Road, OL14 6NU

On old maps this building is described as 'The Old Milk House'. Possibly it was a worker's house for one of the Fielden mills. Later, it belonged to Waterside Plastics.



## 114.272 Rochdale Road, OL14 7PD

The three-storey stone building still has its original shop window frames and an impressive bay window on the first floor.





## 115. Wadsworth Avenue Prefabricated Bungalows, off Rochdale Road, OL14 7NE

These much-loved prefabricated bungalows were erected after the Second World War to provide much needed housing. The original intention was that they would last a few years. Around seventy years later they are still being used.



## 116. Terraces on Laneside Street (OL14 7NB), Market Street (OL14 7NR)

These terraces were built to accommodate workers in the local mills, such as Laneside Mill. They are two/three storey stone terraces. Some of the original cobbled streets and stone street pillars remain. It must have been noisy when people wearing clogs made their way to work.





## 117. House on Junction of Rochdale Road and Bacup Road

This house was built around 1840/50 as a brewery owned by the Greenwoods. This house was owned by Ogden Hartley in the 1940's - 1960's. It may have been called Kiln Springs at that stage. He had a scrap yard under the Gauxholme arches and a small coal mine in Gorpley Clough at the time. This is a three/four storey detached stone house with stone walls surrounding it and stone bridge over the river.



## 118. Union House, Hall Street (off Rochdale Road), OL14 7AD

In 1837, the townships of Todmorden, Walsden, Longfield, Stansfield, Heptonstall, Wadsworth and Erringden united as the Todmorden Union to provide relief for the poor. The first meeting of the Union was held at the Golden Lion Inn. The office was built in 1901, as a functional Victorian building in mixed styles. It is somewhat Georgian, but with a highly ornamented Gothic frontage to affirm the dignity and importance of civic institutions. The arch over the central entrance is Baroque in character. The corner at the right side has been deliberately indented, possibly to enable horses (and carts) to be driven around the corner. There is a dovecote on the roof. More recently it has been a community centre. The building is currently in residential use.





## 119. Railway Station, Rise Lane (off Rochdale Road), OL14 9BL

The railway reached Todmorden in 1840, just after Queen Victoria took the throne in 1837. In November 1840 a temporary platform and ticket office were established followed in 1866 by an office and a kitchen. The stone building is an example of practical early Victorian workmanship.



## 120. Former Sorting Office, Rise Lane off Rochdale Road, OL14 7AA

This building backs on to Todmorden Hall, a grade 2\* listed property, some of which dates to Tudor times. The Post Office moved here from Pavement (Burnley Road) possibly because more space was required. The elevations at the front appear neo-Gothic with its stone ornamentation on the roofline. The old drawing room of Todmorden Hall was the public area of the post office with its wood panelled walls. The sorting office (this building) was built on as an extension on Rise Lane. The carved oak mantel piece with the coat of arms of the Radcliffes' was in this public area. It was reputed that the old (grade 2\*) building with some parts originating from the 14th century was the oldest building in England being used for a post office.





## 121. Former Municipal Offices – Rise Lane off Rochdale Road, OL14 7AA

The eastern elevation of this building forms part of the principal frontage along Rochdale Rd and its longer elevation along Rise Lane forms part of the backdrop to the garden area of Todmorden Old Hall. It is the only Building in the town that is partly built of pink sandstone. The date at the top on the front is 1895. The part facing Rochdale Rd was originally built as a shop – Pickles House, which was a furniture shop. The address at that time was Church Gates as it was so near St Mary's Church. Pickles was a high- class house furnishers and supplying everything from floor coverings to pictures on walls. The shop was opened by Halstead Pickles when the building was erected in 1893. When Halstead Pickles died in 1906 the shop was taken over by his sons Francis and Charles until the late 1920's when the premises were bought by Todmorden Borough Council. The adjacent building in Rise Lane, formerly the offices of Eastwood and Sutcliffe, solicitors, was acquired by the Todmorden Municipal Council in 1913 for municipal offices. Later, the majority of the building became the office of Todmorden Corporation Municipal Offices whilst the front was the Rate Collection Office, the Careers Office, Social Services, the Borough Surveyors Offices and the Citizens Advice Bureau at some stage. The Registry Office used to be at the top end of the block. The front of this four-storey stone building has red stone carvings above the windows of the second floor. The triple window above these decorations is an arched one. Above these windows are two small windows and a decorative stone arch above them with the date 1895 carved in it. There are carved stone decorations on the roofline. The side of the building on Rise Lane still has some of its original features, especially at the roofline.



## 122. The Honest John Pub, 6 Rochdale Road, OL14 5AA

This pub used to be the National Westminster Bank. It could possibly have been a chapel before that. The pub is a 19th century two -storey stone building and is in a classical style with arched windows on both floors. There is carved stone detailing above the windows and below the roofline. Inside is a grand ceiling and a heavy safe door from its time as a bank.





### 123. Shade Junior and Infants School, Knowlwood Road, off Rochdale Road, OL14 7PD

This stone built Victorian school was erected in 1854. It is wedged between Burnley Road and Knowlwood Road.



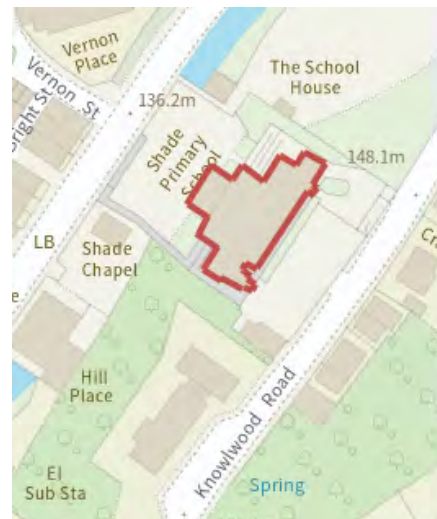
*Front of Shade School facing on to Rochdale Road*



*View from Knowlwood Road*



*Stone plaque on the wall at the front of Shade School facing onto Rochdale Road*



## 124. The Great Wall of Todmorden, next to the canal of Rochdale Road, (53 42' 44" N)

This striking feature was built in 1881 by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company to keep the hillside and railway in position.





## 125. Bright Barn, Bright Street, off Rochdale Road, OL14 7PF

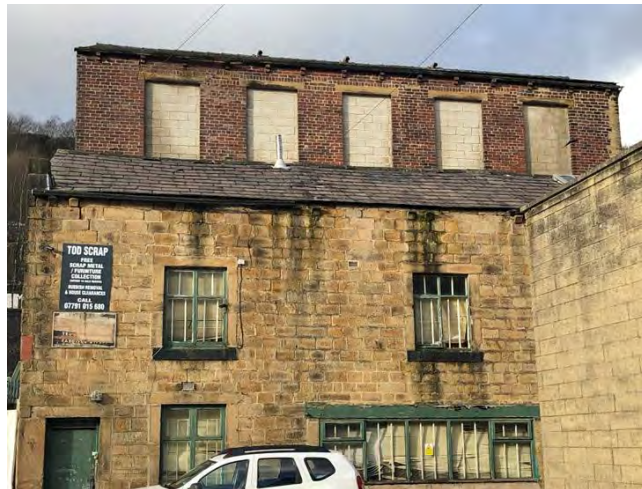
The name implies that this is a converted stone barn. It is tucked away behind Rochdale Road in Shade.





## 126. Salford Old Foundry, Rochdale Road, OL14 7LF

It is thought that the iron and brass foundry was started in 1796 by Jerimiah Jackson. The Salford Old Foundry was, in the late 19th century was the only one in Todmorden apart from the ones that the Fielden's had at Waterside Mill. Machine making also took place here. This was the start of the iron, machinery and cotton business in Todmorden. It was later taken over by James and Richard Stansfield was later owned by James Whitehead as a tin factory. The remains of this important site can still be seen today and its origins are in the name of the street.





## 127. Bankfield Buildings , Rochdale Road , OL14 6LB

John Lacy, born in 1816, began his working life in the employment of the Fielden brothers of Waterside Mill, rising to become a favoured manager. He lived with his wife Jane and their children at Bankfield Buildings in Todmorden, which is a terrace of three substantial houses erected specifically to accommodate managers employed by the Fieldens. These are classically proportioned Victorian three-storey stone houses with sash windows and decorative wrought ironwork above the doors. They back on to the Grade I Listed Unitarian Church.



## 128. Houses on Salford Way, OL14 7LF

These unusual 18/19th century houses back onto the Rochdale Canal. They are three-storey stone houses with basements at the level of the water.







TODMORDEN TOWN COUNCIL

# **TODMORDEN NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS**

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## Water Street (previously Old Shop Lane then Pall Mall) Street Scene

This is the oldest shopping street in Todmorden and some of the shops pre-date 1816. The original street level is below that currently by several metres. Evidence of this can be seen in the photos at the rear of the George Inn, Lyalls Bookshop and the Toy Shop. It is understood that this regrading in level took place with the installation of the Rochdale Rd, which is a main route through Todmorden to Rochdale. Water Lane was the original main road through Todmorden and saw the coaches travelling between Rochdale and Halifax Rd, calling in at the coach house, the Golden Lion.



*View of Water St from the Town Hall*



*View of Water St from St Mary's Church*



*Back of Royal George Pub showing original level of Water St and Rochdale Rd*



*View of St Mary's Church from Water St*



*View of the Town Hall from Water St*



*View of the back of the Royal George showing the original level of the road*



*View of Rochdale Canal with Lever Street car park to the right and Dobroyd Castle in the distance*



*View of Stack Hills Bridge – grade 2 listed with Stoodley Pike in the distance*

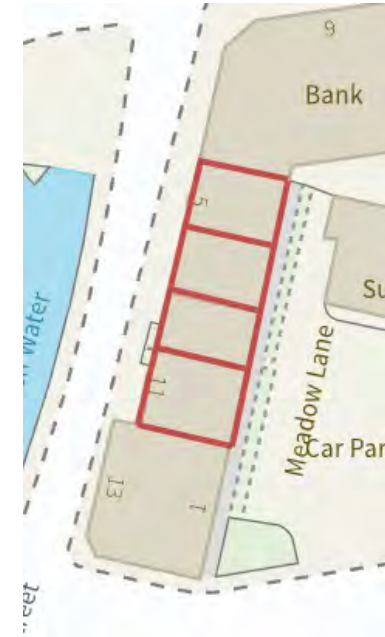
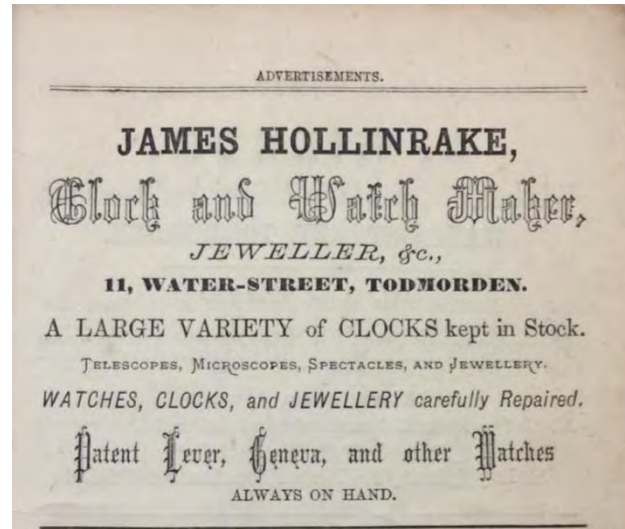


*View of The Golden Lion (Grade II Listed) from the Rochdale Canal*



## 129. 9-11 Water Street, OL14 5AB

These two-storey stone buildings that are currently The Pub and Central Hair Design are some of the oldest in Todmorden. They are from around the turn of the 19th century. They back on to Meadow Lane which may still have been a meadow at this stage. The café has now been replaced by 'The Pub'.



### 130. 13 Water Street, OL14 5AB

This stone building at the end of the row was built around 1815. It has the old-style large shop front. These premises were the oldest grocery shop in the town and was run by many owners since 1815. Lewis Marshall became the owner of the shop in 1890 until just after the 1940's. The shop sold a variety of English and foreign cheeses, hams, butter, flour and animal feed, and delivered supplies to many smaller shops and bakeries around the town and farms.





### 131. 16 Water Street, OL14 5AB

At one time this used to be a made to measure cloggers/cobblers' shop in the 1940's – 1960's. Jim Hodgekinson, the cobbler had the shop in the 1960's. It was also a barbers' shop and a jewellers' shop. This is a bijou stone-built shop with what looks like the original shop windows and stone window surround. The sides of the building are made from Accrington red brick. This shop is not as old as some of the others in the street as it is set considerably higher than the original street level and current river level which passes behind.



### 132. 29 Water Street, OL14 5AB

This building is a three-storey Victorian building with sash windows and stone window surrounds. The dormer window on the top floor has a triangular stone decoration. The shop window is large.





### 133. 25-27 Water Street, OL14 5AB

This row of three-storey stone shops with original shop fronts is Victorian. It is likely that these shops formed part of the original Water Street/Dale Street Cooperative shops.



### 134. 17, 19 and 21 Water Street, OL14 5AB

Number 17 has the original shop front and attractive stone carved detailing above the arched sash windows. There is a double dormer window at the top with stone detailing around the windows. There is also stone detailing around the roofline. Number 19 has striking stone canopies over the flat first-floor window and a substantial stone bay window to the right side. Number 17 was run as the Pangolin bookshop by Robin and Sarah Pennie in 1989. They took over from the Bear Wholefoods Cooperative which had relocated to Rochdale Rd. The Bear started life as 'the Bear's Bookshop'. Number 21 has the original first floor windows with carved decoration at the top of the window frames. There is also a decorative post on either side of the shop sign. At one time this building was a boarding house and many of the people who stayed were performers at the Hippodrome. At another time, this shop was Whittaker's Plumbing and Glazing.





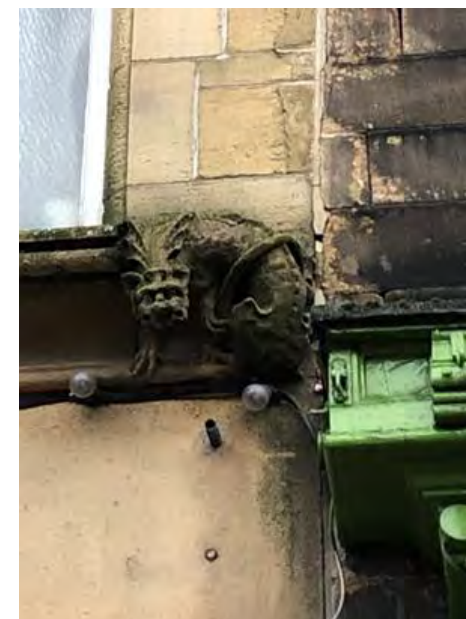
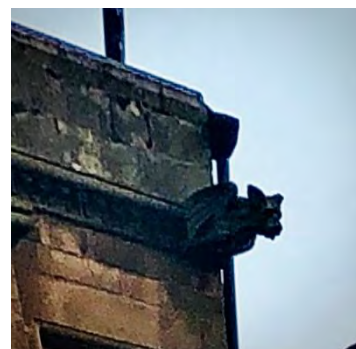
### 135. 15 Water Street, OL14 5AB

This building is now the Three Wise Monkeys, a Thai Restaurant and takeaway. At one time, it was Gatley's Electrical Contractors and TV repair service. Gatley's transferred their business to 15 Water St and added a TV repair service. It closed in 1999.



### 136. 31 Water Street, OL14 5AB

This building is thought to have been occupied by the Eastwood brothers, a family of solicitors in the 1840's. It was a delicatessen shop in the 1960's. Then it became Lloyds Bank and the manager had the flat at the top. It is now used again by a solicitor's firm and a separate company operates from the offices above the solicitors. Some have commented that the building may well be haunted with doors slamming for no apparent reason. Noises are heard from the top floor which is locked. No-one is allowed up there and yet the stairs creak for no reason. This is a grand four-storey building on the junction with Rochdale Road. It has large shop windows with stone carvings below and above. It has a passageway on the right side which also serves the back of the shops. There are carved stone decorations, fierce looking including gargoyles, and balcony above the first-floor bay window. There is a commanding dormer with a cross at the top. There are several carved gargoyles and other decorations around the front of the building. Edwin Eastwood who was born in 1826. was one of the first solicitors in Todmorden and his firm practiced at the premises now occupied by Wrigley Claydon.





### 137. 2 & 4 Dale Street, OL14 5PX

During the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries Dale Street was a smart and busy shopping street. 2 Dale Street was Whittaker's Plumbing, Glazing, Steam, Water and Gas-Fitting shop. The shopfront is the original one, as are the stone carvings to the corners of the walls, at the roofline and elsewhere. It looks like the middle windows have been altered at the bottom at some stage. At 4 Dale Street, the original shop window and surround survives for this Victorian shop. The first floor may have had some changes. This shop was the 'Clog Shop' until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and was run by Bryan John Rybicki who was also a Councillor of Todmorden Town Council and the Mayor between 1993-1994.





### 138. 5 Bond Street, OL14 5QB

This 3-storey brick shop is probably 19th century.





### 139. 2 Bond Street, OL14 5QB

This three-storey stone building at the junction with Halifax Road is likely to be Victorian.



## 140. 7 Bond Street, OL14 5QB

A house, probably from the Victorian era on the corner of Bond Street and Dale Street.





## 141. York Place, OL14 5QA

York Place is a Georgian styled terrace of two/three storey houses which probably date from Victorian times. The ends of the terrace have a third floor with semi-circular stone detailing over the central window. There are wrought iron railings around the front of the houses.



## 142. Buildings Facing onto Lever Street Car Park, OL14 5PX

These buildings were built for the Cooperative Society in the 19th century. The large, taller building on the right was the Cooperative bakery. Originally it had a stone plaque to state this. The lower building to the left was the stabling for the horses and carriages whilst the building in the centre was the slaughterhouse to provide fresh meat for the making of meat pies in the bakery next door. It had green tiled walls. In the 1970's/1980's the building to the left became Ronnie Ford's car repair garage, a freezer shop was next door. The ground floor of the bakery was once the home of the Todmorden Model Railway Society. The door up the fire escape was a craft shop/picture framing shop and tea shop at one time. The stone archways to shorter buildings are typical where horses were stabled.





### 143. 10 and 12 Union Street, OL14 5AW

This three-storey pair of stone houses date from the 1860's. The house on the right was built first and later the house on the left. A join between the two can be seen. They join onto Lockside Mill behind and side on to the canal and lock.



#### 144. Lockside Mill, Dale Street, OL14 5PX

This former mill sits between Dale Street and the Rochdale Canal. It has an ornamental turret on the top.





## 145. George Street, OL14 5QG

George Street is a Victorian stone terrace, the buildings were probably commercial/business premises. The properties looking across George Street onto Lever Street car park are now mostly residential properties that are back to back with shops on Halifax Road.









TODMORDEN TOWN COUNCIL

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## Fielden Square (OL14 6LZ), Honey Hole (OL14 6LL) and Longfield Road (OL14 6ND) Streetscape

The areas behind Fielden Square such as Cockpit, Hangingditch and Honey Hole are some of the oldest properties in Todmorden, existing before 1816. The road passing through this area was the old highway via Shoebroad and Swineshead to Rochdale and Halifax.

Fielden Square was given this name because originally John Fielden's statue was placed there. This is now in Centre Vale Park. Some of the place names in the area are evocative of times long gone. It is said that Honey Hole was so named due to bees being kept there back in medieval times. The honey of which was used on poultices for the Leper colony placed there by the Monks of Fountains Abbey... Langfield (Longfield) being a remote piece of land they owned at the time of the Domesday Book. The 1848 map of the area shows Honey hole as being just a single property above Shoebroad Clough, the area changes rapidly on consecutive maps and Honey Hole becomes an area.



*Postcard with view of Fielden Square dating back to the 19th century*



*The Golden Lion – grade 2 listed. Original coaching Inn in Todmorden*



*The Golden Lion, Longfield Road with the Unitarian Church behind*



*View from Wellfield Road to Honey Hole*



*Signpost on the corner of Longfield Road and Rochdale Road.*



*View of Golden Lion from the Rochdale Canal*



*View of Longfield Road/Cockpit with The Unitarian Church in the background 2/4, Longfield Road, Baked Artisan Bakery, Previously the Old Dairy, OL14 6LX*



## 146.2 Longfield Road, The Old Dairy, OL14 6LX

This pre- Victorian stone terrace was originally a row of shops. Although the building is called ‘the Old Dairy’ probably after its former use, it is now an artisan bakery and shop.





## 147.6 Longfield Road, OL14 6LX

This residential building was originally a shop. Remnants of this can be seen on the second floor. The original shopfront has been infilled though the window surround looks original. In the early 20th century number 6 was a sweet shop.





## 148.8 Longfield Road, OL14 6LX

In the early 20th century this house, like number 6, was a sweet shop. It looks an early shop front and door remain.



## 149.10 Longfield Road, OL14 6LX

This stone house is on the junction with Cockpit.





## 150.1-6 Cockpit, Longfield Road, OL14 6LY

These houses are possibly 18th century and have the name of 'Cockpit' – possibly from cock-fighting taking place prior to the houses.



## 151.5 Bankside, OL14 6LF

This is a pre-Victorian stone house.





## 152. Bank Top House, Well Street, OL14 6LP

This house (possibly early Victorian) has a large stone bay window on the first floor.



### 153.Steps to Well Street, OL14 6LW

These stone steps are well worn after generations of use.





## 154. Meeting Hall Cottage, Penn Cottage and Penn Craig, Honey Hole, OL14 6LP

These are probably Victorian cottages.



## 155. Steps adjacent to the Old Sunday School close to Wellfield Terrace off Longfield Road and Honey Hole OL14 7LJ

More well-worn stone steps.





## 156. Wellfield Terrace, OL14 6LU

This is probably an 1865 three-storey stone terrace.









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## Bacup Road Streetscene

Bacup Rd, from Gauxholme to Sharneyford used to be more commonly known as Dulesgate (Devil's Gate). As you travel up Bacup Road it is a combination of stone houses, old mill and industrial sites and farming areas. It also abuts the canal and the Victorian Gauxholme railway bridge at the lower end and the Lancashire border at the top end.



*Cottages on Bacup Road*



*Clough Foot Independent Congregational Chapel – grade 2 listed*



*Owler Carr Mill -grade 2 listed*



*Gauxholme Warehouse – Grade 2 listed*



*Naze Road.*



*The Old School House, Clough Foot, Bacup Road – grade 2 listed*



*The former Cooperative Store on Bacup Road/ Dulesgate*



*Watty Terrace*



## 157. The Masons Arms, OL14 7PN

The Masons Arms was built around 1840 and is sited on the spot where the Old Masons brewhouse and stables stood. It took the old pub's name which is thought to have been named after the workings in the nearby Quarry at Pexwood. Henry and Martha Sutcliffe were the first licensees. Other landlords were Tom Hinchcliffe and Samuel Crossley, in the late 19th century. The pub became a freehouse in 1984. The old taproom was known for its open fire and its original scrubbed-wood tables which were fastened to the floor. The pub is now closed. The pub is a traditional three-storey stone early Victorian building with some original windows.



*Photo of the Masons Arms from the 1980's – photo kindly supplied by Barbara Rudman*

## 158. Gauxholme Lock House, Gauxholme Fold, off Bacup Road, OL14 7PW

The locks were built in 1796 and the canal opened in 1806. The lock house is probably from around this time. It is opposite Gauxholme Warehouse and would have been a very busy area in its zenith. The house is a traditional two-storey stone detached house with stone wall surrounding the front garden.





## 159. Watty Mill, Bacup Road, OL14 7PN

In the 1700's Captain Robert Hardman held a large freehold estate; a corn mill, a cotton mill, the Black Bull pub, The Navigation Inn, two blocks of cottages at Gauxholme Fold, land barns and stabling at Higher and Lower Holme, Bewlands, pasture and woods at Naze Brink and the rough land at Watty Scout. It was in this last area that he decided to build Watty Place to add a large powered corn mill and drying kiln, stables, Watty Barn and store area, a substantial house (now Watty Cottage and the extra cottage next door, bakehouse and dairy (which is now The Matchbox). Together, these were named Watty Place.

Captain Robert Hardman was described as a 'portly gentleman who strutted around in yellow topped boots with spurs'. Unfortunately, his brother Dr James Hardman took charge of his affairs, selling off property to pay his debts and providing a pension.

This is now a residential property (from 1992). The current property dates from 1820. The previous mill building, then owned by Edward Dearden (known as Old Dearden), was destroyed by a fire which was so intense that the front door of Watty Cottage across the road set on fire. The mill was later sold to the Greenwoods of Harehill, together with the whole of the property in Watty village. The Greenwoods ran the mill and after 1830 they also ran the Gauxholme and Stoneswood Corn Mills. Owing to some dispute about the toll house charges, the Greenwoods made a private road from the Watty Mill to the canal wharf to avoid paying the toll charge. Walter Greenwood and his brothers, Thomas, John and Robert, were corn dealers. They also ran Ewood Malt Kiln, Scaitcliffe Corn Mill and Stoneswood Higher Mill. They lived at Watty Place.

The ordinary working-class people generally disliked the Greenwood brothers as they supported the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act. When the newly formed Board of Guardians made its first demand for money, (£50 was required from the Todmorden taxpayers), the township refused to pay. The result of this was rioting and mob warfare. On November 14th, 1838, hundreds of local men, armed with weapons, visited the homes of the men who served on the Board of Guardians. The mob attacked the houses, breaking windows, doors and furniture of William Greenwood, at Watty Place in Dulesgate, and John Greenwood at Harehill House.

In 1901 Watty Corn Mill was taken over by J. T. Ogden.

It is a two-storey pre-Victorian stone building with archways which were possibly stables and a storage access door upstairs.

***Thanks go to Amanda Ward for providing this information from her booklet 'Owners and Residents of Watty Place, Dulesgate, Todmorden'.***



## 160. The Matchbox, Bacup Road, OL14 7PJ

This 18th century residential property (from 1988) was originally owned by Major Robert Hardman, was a bakehouse and dairy, and along with Watty Corn Mill, barn and stables and Watty Cottage formed part of Watty Place. Later on, it was used as a piggery. The original part of the building is on the left. To the right is a sympathetic extension. This two-storey stone house has arched windows with stone surrounds.





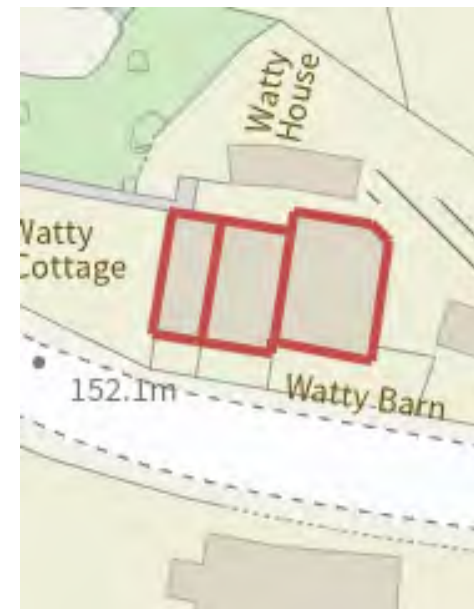
## 161. Watty Cottage and Attached Cottage next door, Bacup Road, OL14 7PJ

This house, (split into two cottages, Watty House and Watty Cottage before 1956) was built by Captain Robert Hardman and dates from around 1740 – 1780. The property was put up for sale in the 1790's by Major Hardman's brother in order to manage his brother's finances and clear his debts.

The design of the house has some features in common with other properties of the time in the Calder Valley as yeomen, minor gentry and clothiers became wealthier.

The central entryway into the hall, from where the main reception rooms on either side could be accessed was commonplace as was the lack of absolute symmetry on the left and right. The staircases rising from the hall are decorated with plasterwork and a window was placed at the mezzanine level to provide light to the area around the stairs. A storage room was included, which provided a cool storage space.

The three-storey semi-detached house on the left has a traditional stone bay window on the ground floor. Watty Cottage on the right has an arched window on the ground floor that may have been a stable and an interesting three window group above with a raised arched window in the middle.



## 162. Friths Mill/St Aiden's Works and Industrial Chimney, OL14 7PJ



There were two cotton mills at Friths, at the lower end of Dulesgate towards the Gauxholme junction. These mills were known variously as Frithswood or Frithswood Bottom, or more recently, Frith's Picker Works, but are also described as The Old Mill and The New Mill. The mill below is the 'Old Mill' which belonged to the Helliwell family between 1802-1865 (John Helliwell was a yeoman farmer) and then had various owners, including John Fielden family. It is said that John Helliwell had, previously to 1830, sent his servants to gather a large quantity of English grown cotton, which he had carded and spun at Frith's Mill. Later, St. Aidan's Church Mission occupied the second floor and there was a dance hall on the ground floor.

It is said that a suit of clothes, including two pairs of stockings for King George IV was produced at Friths Mill. Unfortunately he died on 26 June 1830 before having the chance to wear them

This is a two -storey stone building attached to a traditional five-storey building and a mill chimney set into the hillside behind.





### 163. The Navigation Inn, OL14 7PN

The history of the 'Navi' is linked with that of the Rochdale Canal which pre-dates it by several years (probably 18th century). The Inn, originally the 'Hare and Hounds', was altered and renamed after the construction of the canal. The third storey was added, providing a large clubroom over the rest of the building. Situated by the canal-side off Bacup Rd. The Inn is now a private residence. It is an 18th century three-storey stone building.



*The man standing in the doorway is Billy Cheetham, the landlord at the time of the photo which was around 1912*





## 164. Oak Cottage, OL14 7HG

This mid-19th century house was owned by the Walton family who owned and ran the Walton's Picker Mill further up Bacup Road on the opposite side. Their son joined the 6th Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers and sadly died at Gallipoli. The two-storey stone detached house has many original features such as carved stone decorations over the front door and windows, cast iron downpipes and fittings and glass etched front door. It is approached by two sets of well-worn stone steps and there is a wrought iron railing around the house.





## 165.152-162 Bacup Road, OL14 7HG

A millstone grit row of terraces from around 1850.



## 166. Stoneswood Lower Mill (originally the Inchfield Pasture Cotton Mill) OL14 7HG

The mill was built in 1796 and was owned between 1796 and 1811 by Charles Barker and Luke Hamer. It then passed to Charles Barker in 1811 to 1815. It was then sold to the Joshua Fielden in 1818 until 1847 and then passed, in trust, to his daughter until 1885 and was administered by the Fielden Brothers. After laying empty for several years it was taken over by John Walton in 1894 until 1908. In 1971 it was taken over by Crabtree and Sons Ltd and then by P&M Services Ltd, a printed circuit manufacturer. P & M Services are still resident. The original mill was small with a water wheel powered by the stream behind. When they took over, the Fieldens' introduced steam power and the mill did cotton preparation, throstle spinning and warping. Despite the downturn in trade during and after the American Civil war and the ensuing cotton panic, the Fieldens' modernised the mill in 1860. However, by 1889, the Fieldens' closed the mill.

The mill was then owned by the Walton (Thomas and John) family - of Gauxholme Pickerworks. It is still possible to read, at both sides of the old mill, advertisements of the services they offered. They were one of the mills that manufactured parts for the cotton mills. For example, a picker was a buffer for the shuttle used in the cotton mills. It was made from buffalo hide. These were cured further down Bacup Road. There is a chimney to the back on the right side. This looks to have been truncated at some stage. The Walton's built the lower of the two buildings

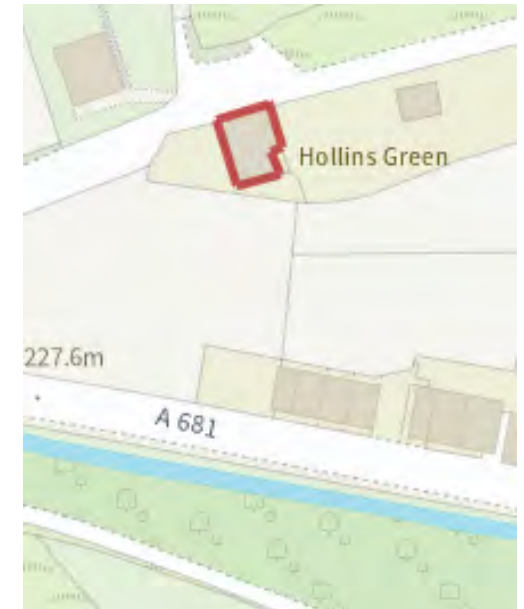
The three-storey building is an 18th century stone mill with original windows and advertisements.





## 167. Hollins Green, Sourhall Road, Cloughfoot, OL14 7HY

The group of six workers cottages were built in 1794. They are two-storey stone (now whitewashed) cottages.



## 168. Sourhall Cottages on Sourhall Lane, OL14 7JA

Sourhall Road Cottages were previously the Todmorden Sourhall Smallpox Hospital. Originally it had been Peel Mill, which was a picker making factory formerly run by the Holt family. The hospital was opened after 1874 where 32 people in Todmorden died of smallpox. Over the next few years it was used to house people with scarlet fever, typhoid, diphtheria and smallpox. In 1907 the hospital was enlarged. Patients also came from Bacup. In 1949 the Sourhall Joint Hospital Committee was wound up and the buildings converted to private housing.





## Sourhall Cottages

One of the subsidiary industries needed to ensure the continued supply of cotton for the spinning of cotton was 'picker' production. A 'picker' was a small leather block which was attached to a length of wood. This was used to propel shuttles through weaving looms.

John and Thomas Holt's 'picker works' was built in Sourhall in 1840. The picker works consisted of three cottages for use by workers (probably managers). The ground floor of the building was used for the manufacture of pickers and the upper floor was a weaving shed.

There was a smallpox epidemic in Todmorden in 1874 and 32 people died as a result. At a public meeting at the Oddfellows Hall in Todmorden (now occupied by the newsagent, Boots the Chemist, and a nightclub, it was resolved to raise financial relief for the victims and their families. Collections were held in mills, workshops, churches, and chapels and £250 was raised within a month. At the same meeting, Samuel Fielden of Centre Vale urged the authorities to work together to check the spread of the disease. He volunteered to instruct the medical officer to isolate all cases, offering to meet the cost personally for the first two weeks. A few days later, the Local Board voted a £700 grant for making isolation hospital. It bought Peel Mill, which was originally the Holt's 'picker works'. The factory was converted into an isolation hospital for 16 smallpox patients. The cost of maintaining the hospital was shared with Bacup and a joint Hospital Committee was set up. In 1876, a new heating appliance and some apparatus was installed at a cost of £45. On 11 May 1881, the master of the hospital reported to the Local Board that had been 71 patients had been admitted since the hospital opened including 10 with scarlet fever and 8 with typhoid. With the decline in smallpox, patients with typhoid and diphtheria were admitted.

In 1905, Edward Brocklehurst Fielden made a deed of covenant to Todmorden Borough Council, ceding land at Sourhall to the Council. In 1906, similar deals were made between the Council, John Holt, and John Ashton Fielden and as a result an extension to the hospital was built on the extra land, which is now known as Sourhall Court.

The picker works and cottages were connected to the new hospital by a covered walkway, which now houses the kitchen of no1 Sourhall Cottages.

The hospital was never fully utilised and it fell into disuse. It did enjoy a brief renaissance during the Second World War, when children could no longer be looked after by their parents because of illness or because a parent had died.

On 3rd September 1953, the Ministry of Health sold the hospital for £1,000. In 1966, Sourhall Cottage was purchased for £1, no2 Sourhall Cottages was sold for £550. The picker works were converted into no 4,5 and 6 Sourhall Cottages in 1980.







TODMORDEN TOWN COUNCIL

# **TODMORDEN NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS**

*An Assessment in Support of the Todmorden Neighbourhood Plan 2023-2032*

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## Hole Bottom & Priestwell Streetscene



*The Fountain – used to be a pub now grade 2 listed residential accommodation*



*Image of Stansfield Hall, the architect Gibson's earliest work for the Fielden's  
(Image kindly supplied by Todmorden Library)*



## 169. Lyncroft, Lyncroft East and West, Stansfield Hall Road, OL14 5LR

A handsome row of houses with large bay windows – probably late Victorian or Edwardian.





## 170. Terraces on Meadow Street (OL14 8BS), Aspden Street (OL14 8BU), Mount Street (OL14 9BP) and Oak Mount (OL14 8BX)

These Victorian two-storey stone terraces were built for the mill workers.





## 171. Terrace on Woodlands Avenue, OL14 5LT

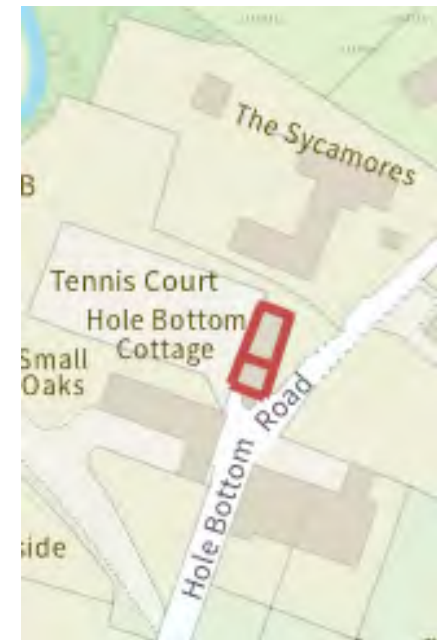
This stone terrace (with outside privies and bay windows) is probably Victorian, built for the foremen of the mills. It is across the road from Stansfield Hall.





## 172. The Mill Chimney House, 1-2 Hole Bottom Road, OL14 8DD

This house used to be Holebottom Mill. Holebottom Mill was the property of Abraham and George Stansfield from 1805, formerly cotton spinners, but was then tenanted by the Hinchcliffe Brothers. John Helliwell & Sons of Greenhurst Hey bought Holebottom Mill and built a weaving shed. The old mill was part water, part steam. The rooms were low and narrow, and poorly lit. In about 1860, alterations, including a new chimney, boiler, engine and up to date machinery, were done. Because of the disadvantage of the hillside site, with the expense of carriage of coal and cotton, they were already struggling before the cotton famine, and failed during that. Robert Fielden of Inchfield and Birks Mill then bought the mill. Robert Fielden & Sons re-started cotton spinning and manufacturing, and continued for many years, but gave up because its situation and structure were unsuitable for the trade. The machinery was sold off. The mill was finally closed in 1908. Nowadays, the chimney has been truncated and the old counting house and stables are now living accommodation. This two/three-storey stone building has many original features such as the chimney and converted stables.



### 173. Willowbank West – Hole Bottom Road, OL14 8BY

This is a three-storey stone house with stained glass first floor window and well-worn steps.







TODMORDEN TOWN COUNCIL

# **TODMORDEN NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS**

*An Assessment in Support of the Todmorden Neighbourhood Plan 2023-2032*

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## Walsden Streetscene

The end of the name Walsden is derived from the word 'dean' which means a valley. Rochdale Road starts at the roundabout in the centre of Todmorden and goes through Walsden on its way to Rochdale.



*Large stone making the entrance from Todmorden to Walsden*



*Steanor Bottom Toll House Walsden built in 1824 – grade 2\* listed – photo kindly supplied by Todmorden Library*



*St Peter's Church – the tower is grade 2 listed*



*Steanor Bottom Toll House Walsden built in 1824 – grade 2\* listed – photo kindly supplied by Todmorden Library*



*The Post Office on the junction of Rochdale Road and Hollins Road*



*Hollins Mill – Grade 2 Listed*



## 174. Methodist Chapel, 630 Rochdale Road, OL14 7SL

This two-storey Victorian property was built as the United Free Methodist Church in 1861. It has arched windows with decorative stone surrounds. It is opposite Hollins Mill and together they have dominated this part of Walsden for 160 years+. The building has been empty for many years, but has recently been sold for conversion into flats.



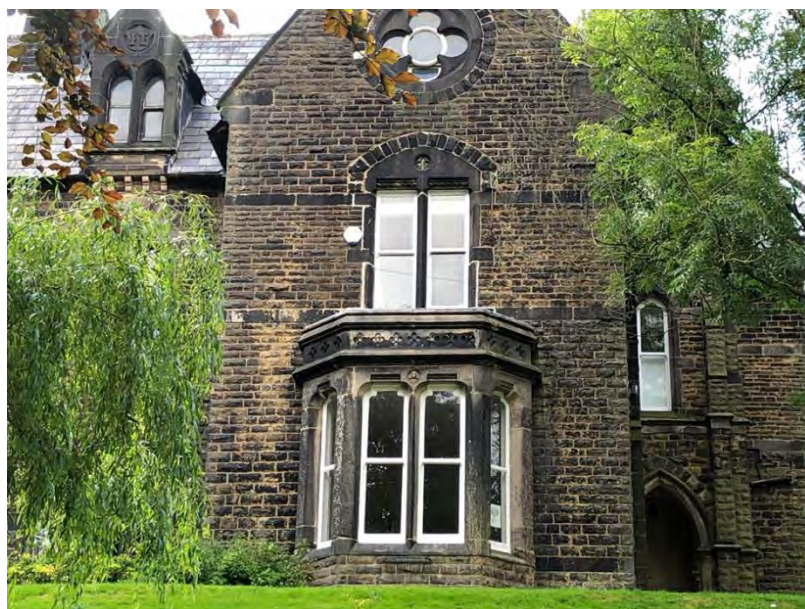


## 175. The Hollies, Strines, OL14 7TE

Charles Dugdale, youngest son, took over from his father William at Winterbutlee Mill on Rochdale Rd, Walsden from 1883-1896, married Ellen Taberner lived first at Holly Bank House. Charles Dugdale, along with his brothers, John and James, were Councillors on Todmorden Borough Council. He served as the Councillor for Walsden Ward (Independent) from 1907 – 1913.

On the death of his brother, Alderman John Dugdale in 1909, Charles was appointed Overseer for the Township of Todmorden, a position he held until his death. He also served as Vice-President and President of the Walsden Cricket Club. He died in 1913 and this brought an end to Dugdale Cotton. Holly Bank House was owned by Thompson Helliwell at one time (his family owned Pudsey Mill in Portsmouth).

He later became one of the directors of Pioneer Mill in Walsden. Prior to that he lived at Stones Villas. It was once owned by Ormerod and Richard Taylor. This Gothic revival Victorian building is stone with many original features such as ornate windows on the top floor in the shape of a cross and a circular design in the centre and picked out in bricks around the outside. There are arched Gothic style windows, a stone arched porch and a very decorative carved stone bay window.





## 176. Millreed Lodge Care Home, Formerly Smithyholme Mill, 373 Rochdale Road, OL14 6RH

Smithyholme Mill began life as a woollen mill in the late 18th century. In about 1804, entrepreneur brothers Robert, Thomas and Samuel Law, the oldest three sons of Samuel and Sarah Law of Square, took over the lease of the mill and turned it in to a cotton carding and spinning mill. Robert Law, the oldest of the three brothers, seems to have been the main man of the partnership. He moved his family to live at the mill almost immediately they took on the lease. His wife, Betty (Crossley), opened a shop at the mill selling groceries, mostly to family members. The mill would have required a handful of employees to scutch, card and spin the cotton, but the weaving was done outside by dozens of small farmers and their families and labourers. Weavers would visit the mill to collect warps and wefts to take to their own home. Together with their wives and children, they would weave as many pieces, or cuts, as they could. The finished pieces would be taken to the mill and the weavers would receive a payment depending on how many pieces they returned. They would then return home with more warps and wefts to begin with, no doubt to supplement the income of the mill until the cotton business could be established.



In 1819, the Fielden brothers of Waterside Mill bought the land on which the mill stood, together with some cottages and farmland, for £2,300. The Fieldens enlarged Smithyholme for their own use, adding a steam engine and manager's house. The brothers equipped the mill for preparation of the raw cotton and throstle spinning for warps. All the warps were sent to their main mill at Waterside for weaving. In 1832, the mill had a value of £1,770 plus a further £1,335 for machinery. It had a small 4 horsepower water engine and a small steam engine. By 1856 the mill employed 14 children under the age of 13, 27 women and 9 men. They continued to use Smithyholme as an "out mill" until 1872 when the lease was sold.

James Booth took on the lease, moving to Smithyholme from 11, York Place in Todmorden. He was a joiner and builder, employing 17 men in 1871. He converted the mill into a joiners and builders shop and saw mill when he removed from Dale Street to make way for the extensions to the Co-op store in Todmorden. When he died, the mill was left empty for a considerable time.

After that time, the mill was occupied by a variety of tenants, and from time to time was left empty and dilapidated. In the 1940's it was Starkey's reed shop and Crossley's slipper factory in the 1970's. Since the 1980's it has been a residential care home for the elderly. This is a two/three stone built property with truncated chimney.





## 177. Stones Villas, 336-348 Rochdale Road, OL14 7PT

This is a handsome row of Victorian houses with substantial mullion stone bay windows, decorative fanlights above the front doors and cast-iron drainpipes. One of the houses was the home of Alderman Jackson of Todmorden Town Council. The original railings are still in place with the maker's name T Ashworth of Burnley marked on them along with well-worn steps from the path. These houses are also notable as three Mayors of Todmorden have lived/are living there, Councillor and Alderman Robert Jackson ( 1911-1919), Councillor Tony Greenwood (1986-1987 and 2016-2017) and Councillor Liz Thorpe( May 2022-2023).





## 178. The Border Rose Inn (previously The Butchers), 772 Rochdale Road, OL14 7UA

This pub was originally the Butchers Arms. The date inscribed on the lintel over the front door of the premises is 1830. If the pub was purpose built this would make it one of the first to be built after the passing of the Beerhouse Act. Originally opened as a beerhouse, the pub stands on the site of one of the oldest house in Walsden. The area is known as Bottoms, originally known as Can-bottoms. It is unknown how the name originated.

The Butchers became fully licensed in 1952. It became a free house in 1985 and was purchased by the Rose-Boardmans who renamed the pub the Border Rose. The new name is said to have come from a combination of their own name and the close proximity to the County border. During internal redecorations two interesting murals came to light. These pictures, which were found under eight layers of wallpaper, were painted in 1950, one is signed by P Clegg. Both have now been preserved and are on display.

This is an early 19th century three-storey stone detached building which has served its community well for almost 200 years.

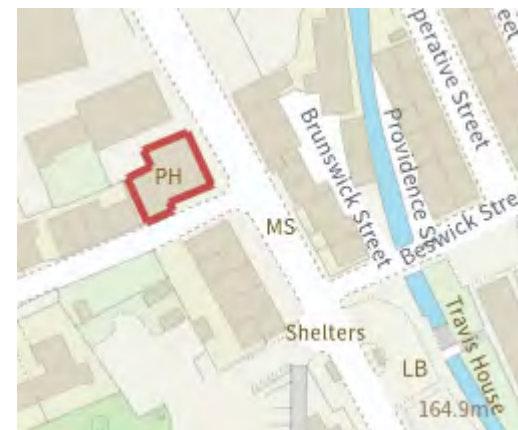


Image kindly supplied by Barbara Rudman

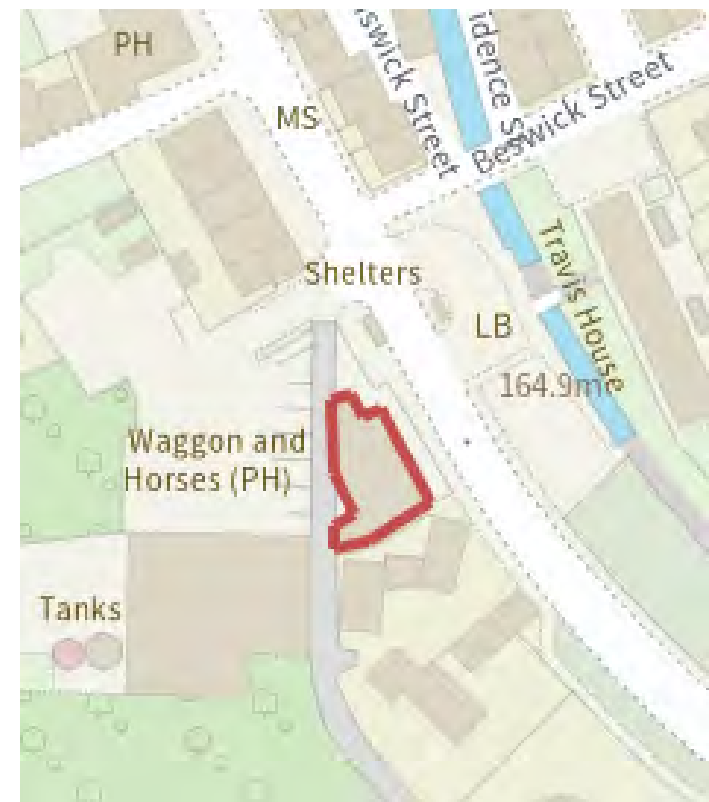


## 179. The Waggon and Horses, 786 Rochdale Road, OL14 7UA

The pub was built in 1927 by Richard Hartley. The present building replaced the original Waggon which was built and kept by William Mitchell during the construction of the canal in the 1790s. During the construction of the pub, beer was served from a wooden hut that stood at the old side of the premises.

The Waggon was refurbished in the late 1970s/early 1980s.

Almost 100 years old, this is a stone-built property with mullioned sash windows and classically designed columns by the front door and carved stone surround and peak over the central window on the first floor.





## 180. Walsden St Peter's CE (VC) Primary School, Rochdale Road, Walsden, OL14 6RN

This is possibly a late 19th century/early 20th century building. It has arched stone doorways.



## 181. The Former Jubilee/Pioneer Mill and Chimney, Strines Street, Walsden, OL14 7UB

Previously Jubilee Mill but was also known as Pioneer Mill which dates from 1901.

During the Second World War it was owned by Rowntrees Chocolate Manufacturers, and now it is owned by Peter Rigg, and is part of Gordon Rigg's Garden Centre.

This mill is one of the newer mills, and the last to be erected in Walsden. It was the brainchild of a group of working men of Walsden, all members of the Walsden Co-operative Society. Always looking for new ways to improve the circumstances of the working classes, the Society not only ran shops on the co-operative system, but also built housing for the workers. The mill, however, was a new venture for them. On 8th May 1899, a special meeting of members of the Walsden Co-operative Society was held at Hollins to consider a proposal by the Committee to build a weaving shed on the Joint Stock Principle. Eli Stansfield of Woodbottom Terrace was the President of the Society at the time.

He moved that such a company should be established under the name Pioneer Mill Company, and when completed, the mill should be known as the Jubilee Mill in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Co-operative Society. The members adopted the motion unanimously, and seven provisional Directors were appointed.

On 22nd December 1899, the Directors of the proposed new mill communicated with the owner of the land on Strines Road, behind Bottoms Mill in Walsden. The owner of the land was Mr. Richard R. Taylor who, by this time, was living in Manitoba in Canada. Richard was the son of Ormerod and Ellen Taylor, and father and son were in partnership at Strines Mill as Dry Salters and Chemical Manufacturers. Ormerod died in 1880 aged 69, leaving the family business and most of the land at Strines to his only surviving son. Richard inherited the family home at Holly Bank on Strines Road as well as the business and surrounding land.

It was some time before matters were settled, but by April 1901, operations commenced. Messrs. Preston and Dryland were the contractors. On 8th June that year, Mr. Thompson Helliwell, the Chairman of the Directors, laid the corner stone of the new mill. Another of the Directors, Jonathan Gledhill, presided over the occasion, and the proceedings passed smoothly.

The Jubilee Mill Company didn't last very long. By 1907, James Sutcliffe & Sons Ltd. Cotton Manufacturers occupied the mill, and on 14th September 1910 the premises were leased to Messrs W. and T. Fletcher, lace manufacturers of Derby and Nottingham.







During the 1930's, the mill was empty, but in the autumn of 1939, it was re-opened by Messrs J. W. Greaves, cotton-wadding manufacturers of Rochdale, after being closed for 4 years. By 1941 the mill was producing cocoa for the troops. The chocolate firm of Rowntrees of York took it over to fulfil a Government contract as it was in a less vulnerable area than York.

The mill is still in full use today. The mill is stone-built and the full-height chimney is made with red bricks.

## 182. The Former Bottoms Mill and Chimney, Walsden, OL14 7UB



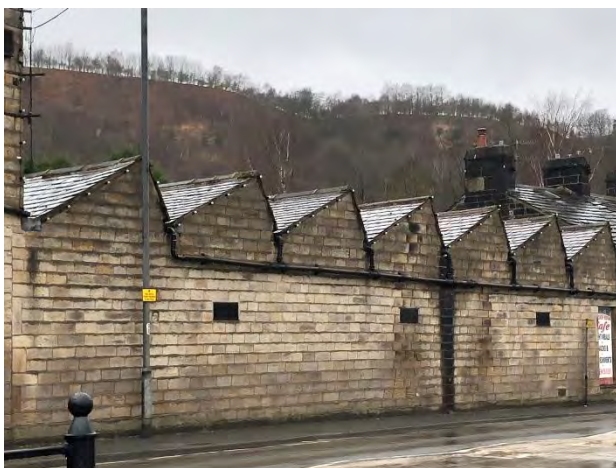
William Dugdale and John Mills launched Dugdale and Mills and began their business at Shade Mill. In 1853, They leased land at Bottoms in Walsden and built a weaving shed to add to the new mill on the site. Bottoms Mill was opposite Winterbutlee Mill. By 1861, the mill employed 94 people. William Dugdale continued after John Mills retired and the business thrived. This mill, together with Winterbutlee and Newbridge Mills were known as the Bottoms Complex .



In November 1880, William was prosecuted for employing children for longer than the permitted hours and for employing three children without certificates for school attendance. Charles, William's youngest son, took over the running of Bottoms Mill following his father's death in 1883.

In 1919, the Bottoms Mill was sold to the Cockcroft manufacturing family. It continued as a spinning and weaving mill until 1939. It was used to store cocoa for the troops between 1939-1945. The mill continued to be weaving mill and was one of the last in existence in Todmorden and Walsden.

Nowadays the mill is owned by Peter Riggs and is a mill shop – across the road from Gordon Riggs Garden Centre. It is understood that the old weaving sheds house Peter Rigg's private collection of vintage cars and weaving looms.



The mill is a mixture of stone and brick with a full-height chimney is made with red bricks.

The Jubilee chimney is also in the background.

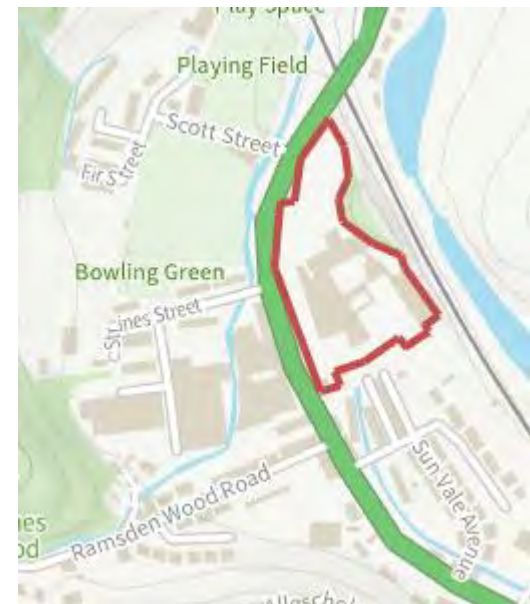


### 183. Winterbutlee Mill Chimney & Gordon Rigg's Garden Centre, Rochdale Road, Walsden OL14 7JT

The chimney and site was originally Winterbutlee Mill which was built by Samuel Fielden and Thomas Law in 1861. Thomas' grandfather, Robert Law was responsible for building the large mill at Ramsden Wood. His father-in-law was responsible for building Spring Mill at Ramsden Wood. Samuel Fielden's grandfather, John Fielden built Clough Mill, one of the first spinning mills in the area. The mill lay unused initially during the cotton panic. One of the large rooms at the mill was used, free of charge, for almost a year by the parishoners of Inchfield Chapel whilst their new church was built.

The mill was occupied briefly by Horsfall & Co. before brothers, William and Robert Bottomley had a seven year lease for £500 a year. In 1870 the mill was offered for sale by auction at the Queen Hotel in Todmorden. It did not reach its reserved price and the property was unsold. In a private arrangement after the auction, William Dugdale bought the mill to add to his portfolio of Bottoms Mill and Clough Mill. His sons, James and Charles ran the mill on his behalf until his death in 1883. Charles took over the mill.

The mill changed hands and continued until 1962. At the end of the Second World War, local man, Gordon Rigg borrowed £150 and bought the lease of a smallholding next to the mill and grew plants and vegetables which he sold on his stall on Todmorden Market. In 1962, the mill owner died. Gordon Rigg exchanged some of his land so that he could purchase the mill site. He established the famous Gordon Rigg Garden Centre and expanded across the mill site. Some of the original mill buildings are still used. The old engine and boiler house and some weaving sheds are still there today.



The original mill buildings are still used. The old engine and boiler house and some weaving sheds are still there today.

The chimney stands to this day, although it has been truncated for safety reasons.



## 184. Lacy Avenue Prefabricated Bungalows off Rochdale Road, OL14 6RP

These prefabricated houses were built just after the Second World War to help alleviate the housing shortage. They were originally intended for short term use but residents love their houses. The houses have been part of the everyday scenery in Walsden for more than 70 years.







TODMORDEN TOWN COUNCIL

# **TODMORDEN NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS**

*An Assessment in Support of the Todmorden Neighbourhood Plan 2023*

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## Burnley Road, Cornholme, Portsmouth and Pudsey Streetscene



*Mount Cross near Shore Chapel up Gall Lane – thought to be a preaching cross from the 10<sup>th</sup> century or earlier. This is a registered ancient monument*



*The mighty Frostholve Mill – previously a large employer of the area*

## 185. Shops at the Junction of Burnley Road and Hudson Street, OL14 8LN

Cornholme was a busy village in Victorian times with the mills providing work. It is said that many of the Cornholme people were a close knit community and some didn't even venture to Todmorden! This is a Victorian three-storey shop at the end of the terrace. It has the original large shop windows and door and mullion windows on the first floor with carved stonework over. The dormer has three windows, the central one is arched.





## 186. The Glen View Pub, Burnley Road, Portsmouth, OL14 8JY

The Glen View, at Carrfield/Cornholme is on Burnley Rd and dates from the 1840's. This pub is one of several houses built by Mr A Rhodes and others to accommodate people moving from their hilltop homes down to their new work in the valley. The pub opened as a beerhouse about 1850, and was called the Glenview Tavern. At that time the pub had a 'magnificent view' which probably accounts for the name. There were no buildings in the foreground and parts of Cliviger could be seen from the pub.

A single railway line opened through the valley in November 1849. Around 1860, a brickworks was established at Stubley, providing custom for the Glen.

The pub became a free house in 1975.

This two-storey pub is stonebuilt but painted white.



Photo taken in the 1980's. Kindly supplied by Barbara Rudman

## 187. Moor Fillings (formerly The Waggon and Horses) Burnley Road, Cornholme, OL14 8LF



*Old photo of the Waggon and Horses seen through the railway arch – image kindly supplied by Barbara Rudman*

There are relatively few pubs in the Todmorden valley considering the amount of industry. Cornholme in particular was a strong temperate area populated by many chapel folk.

The Wagon was built around 1840 by Mr and Mrs Pickles of Cliviger. This spot used to mark the boundary between Todmorden and Cliviger. The Pickles were said to have come to Cornholme in the 1820's to keep the then nearby toll house.

Despite Cornholme being 'temperate' the Wagon should have been one of the most prosperous pubs in Todmorden not only because of the lack of competition but because it was surrounded by major industry. Joshua Smith's Frostholt Mill employed 700, excluding part time staff. Wilson Brothers Mill employed a similar number. There was also Springswood Mill which stood behind the pub and another, Pudsey Mill quite nearby.

The Wagon, like other pubs, held many shows; August 1873 saw the Walking Stick Show, this was the first in the district. 1886 brought the first flower and vegetable show to the premises.

The Wagon was auctioned for sale (at the White Hart in Todmorden) for around £4,800 in 1890 and was purchased by Masseys Brewery. In 1904, Arthur Hurst, who had previously been the landlord, was presented a gold chain and medal as a testimonial for his services to Cornholme Brass Band. He had been their conductor for 21 years

The Wagon is a traditional early Victorian building made with stone.





## 188. Vale Baptist Church and Parsonage, Burnley Road, Cornholme, OL14 8JY

Vale Baptist Church was an offshoot of the church at Shore as it was recognised that many locals were moving to that faith. The chapel was opened in 1852 and enlarged in 1973 when the school was opened. Within the burial ground is a memorial to the Cornholme writer and dialect, James Standing born 1848. The buildings are traditional Victorian design, made from stone with decorative stonework over the windows and doors.





## 189. Cornholme School, Greenfield Terrace, off Burnley Road, Cornholme, OL14 8PL

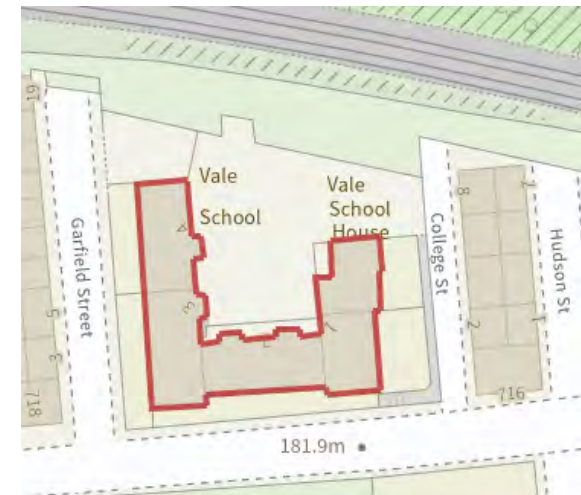
Cornholme School was built in 1899 and is central to the community. Generations of families in Cornholme have attended this school for the last 120 years. It is one/two-storey and made from stone with original features such as carved stone arched doorways.





## 190. The Former Vale Board School, Cornholme, OL14 8LP

The former Vale Board School was built by the recently formed Todmorden School Board in 1879. The three-storey stone building is traditional Victorian with slightly arched windows, Stone arched doorways and decorative stone windows near the roof. The school has now been converted into residential flats.





### 191. The Vale Manse, Manse East and Manse West, Burnley Road, Cornholme, OL14 8PG

The Victorian East Manse, West Manse and the Manse in the middle were originally one house belonging to a local family doctor. Now a row of three houses, the basement may have been where the doctor did operations as it has a stone slab table. The buildings are traditional three storey Victorian properties and are stone-built, with arched windows and doorway and stone bay windows.





## 192. Cottages 636-640 Burnley Road, Cornholme, OL14 8JH

This row of relatively low built stone cottages could be either 18th or 19th century. The original stone flags are outside the houses.





### 193. Cottages of Pudsey Road, Pudsey, OL14 8NR

There is a row of 18th/19th century stone-built cottages on Pudsey. One of them has an infilled arch indicating that it may have been a stable. The cottages may have been occupied by farmer or mill workers.





## 194. Large House on Junction of Burnley Road and Rosebery Street, OL14 8LS

This large stone-built two/three storey property may have been a bank or other official building. It has stone decorations over some of the windows and the door and a porthole shaped window at the side. Originally, this building was the Liberal Club. It has now been converted into two dwellings.









TODMORDEN TOWN COUNCIL

# **TODMORDEN NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS**

*An Assessment in Support of the Todmorden Neighbourhood Plan 2023-2032*

**SECTION K: LUMBUTTS, MANKINHOLES, LANGFIELD, CROSS STONE, DOBROYD,  
ROBINWOOD**

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## Lumbutts Village (OL14 6JE) Streetscene

This was previously a farming community, including the yeoman farmers in the 17th century onwards, who combined the production of woollen and cotton cloth with farming. During the 19th century, most of Lumbutt's two hundred or so inhabitants were employed by the Fielden brothers in their mills.





## 195. The Shepherds Rest Pub, Lumbutts Road, OL14 6JJ

The Shepherds Rest at Heyhead was originally a hilltop home. From 1846 it was the home of James (Bowl-away) Greenwood who turned the old homestead into a museum which was Todmorden's most popular tourist attraction of the time. People came from far and wide to visit 'St James' Park', or Bowl-away's Exhibition' as it was more commonly known. In 1859 James Greenwood moved to Accrington taking his collection of curiosities with him.

William Butterworth of Rough Bank, near Hollingworth Lake, purchased the property and obtained a beer license for it. He named it the Shepherds Rest. The new beerhouse was ideally located for both local shepherds and hill farmers. It would also have been convenient for travellers using the old roads and the many visitors to the recently erected Stoodley Pike. John Hollows was born at the Shepherds Rest in 1996. He said that originally the floors were covered only with fresh sand daily and the only furniture was scrubbed wooden tables and hard topped stools.

During the war years, the Home Guard used the moorland opposite for rifle training.



*An old photo of the Shepherds Rest – Kindly supplied by Barbara Rudman*



## Mankinholes

The name 'Mankinholes' dates back to the Viking invasions of Yorkshire in the 9th Century. The name derives from 'Mancan's Hollow'. Mancan is an Irish first name meaning a penetration. This name is thought to have been brought from older Viking colonies in Ireland.

There are many fine stone houses built between the late sixteenth and eighteenth century grouped in one settlement in Mankinholes. In the valley as a whole they are strung out along the hillsides close to the packhorse road following the line of the local springs. The characteristics of the houses are millstone grit walls, low pitched slate roofs, mullioned windows and some fine porches blend with the landscape. These were the houses of the yeoman clothiers and a small number of farmers not involved with the cloth trade or some other craft. These were normally two or three cell houses.





*Cross Farm*



*The Old Sunday School*



## Stoodley Village Streetscene



*Broad Carr Farm in the distance— grade 2 listed*



*Lee Bottom Cottage*



*Fielden House*



*A separate building belonging to Fielden House*



*Causeway Side*



*Causeway Side*



*The Barn near Causeway Side*



## 196. Pinfold (Stone Sheep Pen) next to Harvelin Park, OL14 6HX

A Pinfold or 'a Pound' is an enclosure where stray cattle was kept. It could date as far back as the early 18th Century. The pinfold is in Deepclough Field.



## Cross Stone Road, Streetscape

Cross Stone Church, also known as St Paul's, dominates the area. It takes its name from a fragment of an 11th century cross found in the wall of a barn. It is one of the oldest churches in the area. The first church at Cross Stone was built in 1450 and was demolished in 1717 and then replaced. The famous parson, William Grimshaw was curate here from 1731 to 1741 before moving to Haworth where he preceeded the Revd. Patrick Bronte. William Grimshaw was a friend of John Wesley. The building was again replaced in 1832 by Thomas Pickersgill and John Oates replacing a former chapel of ease on the site. It continued in service until 1978. The present church is dedicated to St Paul and is a so called Million Pound or Commissioners church. After it was found out in a survey that no new churches had been built since the time of Queen Anne, the Church Building Act was passed in 1820 to build churches in developing towns. The money came from the indemnity money which was paid by the French after the Napoleonic Wars.

The clock face was removed at some stage. There is a set of stocks built into the East wall, now part of a wild garden. The building is now private residential accommodation.





### 197. Stansfield Villa, Cross Stone Road, OL14 8RA

An attractive stone detached house on Cross Stone Road with the original gate pillars, stained-glass door with semi-circular fanlight and engraved stonework over and slightly arched windows.



## 198. Bay Horse Fold and Top o' the Croft, Cross Stone Road, OL14 8AX



Once a pub, this building on Bay Horse Fold, is opposite the Cross Stone Church. The license for the pub is probably one of the oldest ones in the area. The pub was originally a farm, believed to date from 1714. Its license was transferred from the Pack Horse Inn at East Whirlaw, probably in the second half of the 18th century. Because of its location on a packhorse trail, the Bay Horse also held another quite unique beer, wine and cider license. This license was still in existence in the 1970's at which time there were only three such licenses in England.



The earliest known licensee was John (also known as 'Butch') Sutcliffe, a butcher who came to Todmorden from Barnoldswick in the late 18th century. The license then passed on his death, to his wife and then his son James, who in 1828 rented out part of the premises as lock-up cells for a term of 14 years at a rent of £1 12s per annum.



Like other pubs, the Bay Horse was used for meetings and auctions. In 1833 a sale was held when the old Cross Stone Church was demolished, and the stone had to be sold.

In 1904 John Sutcliffe was the licensee and he advertised funeral dinners and teas at the inn. Perhaps he had some links with the undertaking business. In May 1971 the premises were sold as a Free House and purchased by local contractor, Brian Sutcliffe. He renovated the pub and for a short time afterwards the pub enjoyed its greatest 'boom period' when it became Todmorden's most fashionable 'night spot'. The next owner, Ray Wrightson installed a disco known as 'the dark room'. After several other owners the premises were taken over by Peter Brandstatter and it opened up as 'a genuine Austrian restaurant' under the name 'Berghof Brandstatter'. After 250 years as a pub the license was given up and the premises became a residential home.

This property is an early 18th century whitewashed stone building. *(Thanks to Barbara Rudman for the text based on her book Todmorden Old Pub Trail).*



### 199. Cross Stone House, Cross Stone Road, OL14 8RQ

This looks like an 18/19th century stone house.





## 200. Toll Bar Cottage, Cross Stone Road, OL14 8RB

An old Toll Bar Cottage on Cross Stone Road.





## Robinwood and Dobroyd Road Streetscene



*Dobroyd Castle – grade 2 listed (Old Postcard owned by Todmorden Town Council)*



*Old photo of event at Dobroyd Castle – kindly supplied by Todmorden Library*



*Photo from 2002 of Stone House, Stone Lane, originally the manor of the Stone Estate – grade 2 listed – image kindly supplied by Todmorden Library*

## 201. Swiss Cottage, Dobroyd Road, OL14 7JJ

Very little is known about Swiss Cottage, which is tucked away in the wood behind Dobroyd Castle. John Fielden is said to have built it as a Summer house for his first wife, Ruth, who attended a finishing school in Switzerland. Swiss Cottage remained in the Fielden family estate until 1942. It is now privately owned. It is brick built in the style of a Swiss cottage. Swiss Cottage is another aspect of the very important part played by the Fielden family on the surroundings of Todmorden.







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## **SECTION L: RURAL, FARMS**

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## Rural: Countryside Access- Packhorse Trails

There are several packhorse trails over the hills around Todmorden. These include Whirlaw Stones, Limers Gate, Salt Raker Gate and Scout. They are evocative names alluding to the locations they were sited and the purpose for which they were used. The packhorse trails are the 'superhighway' of their time going back over 300 years. The terrain in the centre of Todmorden and the rest of the Calder Valley was marshy and inhospitable much before the industrial revolution and the packhorse trails, paved with individual stones laid like a human spine from one location to another. They went as far as Cheshire for the carriage of salt and other areas for the transport of lime and other products.

Salter Rake Gate runs from Bottomley over the hill through North Hollingworth and Cheese Hole and then over to Lumbutts via the Shepherds Rest where it joins London Road. On the top of Inchfield above the toll house there is a milestone marking distances to various towns and where the packhorse trails split in different directions. It is almost 10 kilometers in length.

The teams of packhorse ponies, laden with pannier bags, would keep to the drier high ground, only descending into the valleys to cross rivers on the narrow stone bridges that are typical of the area. Most of these causeways (or 'causeys') were paved with stones. More than three centuries after they were laid, these stones still fit snugly together as the pieces of a jigsaw. To judge from the way they are deeply 'dished', the stones have seen heavy use over the years by countless horses' hooves. Familiar Rocks. Gritstone rocks and outcrops are familiar features throughout the South Pennines. The Basin Stone, an oddly-shaped rock looks - from one viewpoint, at least - like a fish-tail. It is a prominent landmark high on Walsden Moor and was one of the many sites used by travelling Methodist preachers when they delivered their open-air sermons, well away from the watchful eyes of the authorities.

Whirlaw Stones are above Lydgate and Cross Lee. There is a packhorse route running through there on Stoney Lane and Long Causeway via Shore and on to Burnley.

The packhorse trails are seldom used for commerce, more for walkers and cyclists these days, but they are a vital part of the history of the area and it is important that they are retained intact.

## 202. Pasture Side Farm, Inchfield Road, OL14 7QP

Pasture Side is well named as it stands on the boundary of Inchfield Pasture and Inchfield Moor. It is a stone-built farmhouse probably dating from the 18/19th centuries.

