

# LANCASHIRE TEXTILE MILLS STAGE 2 SURVEY

## ‘BUILDINGS AT RISK ASSESSMENT’ SURVEY FINAL REPORT

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Cover Image: Gathering clouds over Lancashire's textile mills: Finsley Mill in Burnley



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## SUMMARY

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This report summarises the results of a survey of the textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire, undertaken by OA North, and contains information gained in 2012. The work was commissioned by English Heritage (now Historic England) and considered 541 surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire, which represented *c* 33% of the total number of sites that once existed in the county. These textile-manufacturing sites included those engaged in the preparation, spinning, weaving and finishing of organic textiles, including cotton, wool, silk, fustian, and jute, and man-made fabrics such as oilcloth and rayon. Ancillary works that were demonstrably part of the textile industry, such as textile-machinery works, were also considered, where all or most of their output was utilised directly by the textile-manufacturing sites.

The work comprised three principal elements: a 'Buildings At Risk'-type assessment that was designed to provide information on the condition, occupancy, and potential significance of each of the surviving sites; detailed surveys of a selected sample of textile sites; and the identification of sites that merited consideration for statutory designation.

The assessment indicated that the surviving textile sites date between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries and represent various different branches of the textile industry. The purpose-built weaving shed was the dominant form of textile-manufacturing site (44% of the sites surviving in 2012). Integrated spinning and weaving complexes form the second largest type of site (20% of the total stock), whilst purpose-built spinning mills accounted for approximately 14% of the surviving sites. The latter category included several water-powered 'Arkwright-type' mills, dating from the 1780s onwards, a few late eighteenth-century urban steam-powered mills, and urban steam-powered spinning mills from each decade of the nineteenth century up to the 1880s. Other textile sites identified during the survey included those associated with textile-finishing, though very few survived intact, and textile-machinery works, representing approximately 8% of the surviving sites.

Only 49 mills (*c* 9% of the total stock) had been designated as listed buildings, whilst elements of six sites had Scheduled Monument status; three of the Scheduled Monuments did not have listed building status. At the onset of the survey, there was considerable variation between the various boroughs in the number of former textile-manufacturing sites that had been afforded statutory protection; Lancaster, Burnley and Preston had comparatively high proportions of designated mill sites, whilst the percentage of designated textile sites in other boroughs was considerably less. In addition to statutory designation, 58 textile-manufacturing sites were afforded some protection by their location within a conservation area. Again, there was considerable spatial variation in the percentage of former textile sites that were within a conservation area. Burnley and West Lancashire were particularly well represented, whilst Blackburn with Darwen had no former textile sites in any of its 14 designated conservation areas.

There was considerable variation in the condition of the extant buildings. More than half of the surviving sites (54%) were in good condition, and 34% of the total stock were in fair condition, needing minor repairs and an improved maintenance regime. Some 11% (60 sites) of the total number in the county were in poor or very bad condition, and these equated with those considered to be 'At Risk'. More than two-thirds of the Lancashire boroughs had textile sites that were in very bad condition, with



Burnley and Rossendale having the largest numbers. These boroughs had similar numbers of sites that were in poor condition, although Blackburn with Darwen had the largest number of sites in this category.

A total of 64 sites (11.83% of the total stock) appeared to be wholly unoccupied at the time of the survey, including several Grade II-listed buildings, and numerous other sites of potential high significance. Larger numbers of sites, only partially occupied, included several Grade II-listed buildings.

Of the buildings considered to be 'At Risk', 31 sites were of medium significance, whilst 13 had lost considerable elements of historic fabric that reduced their overall significance. Conversely, 13 sites 'At Risk' were of high significance, which included eight Grade II-listed buildings, whilst one site (Kirk Mill in Chipping) was considered to be of exceptional significance. All of the boroughs, with the exceptions of Fylde and Wyre, contained textile sites that were 'At Risk', with the largest numbers being in Burnley (12 buildings), Rossendale (11), Blackburn with Darwen (ten), and Pendle (eight). Some 98 textile sites in the county, including six Grade II-listed buildings, were classified as 'Vulnerable'. In total, 25 undesignated sites that were potentially of high significance were classified as 'Vulnerable'. The vast majority of these were included on the list of sites recommended for detailed survey.

The minimum total industrial/commercial floor space in historic textile-manufacturing buildings across the whole of Lancashire was approximately 2,254,366 square metres. The largest amount of floor space was within textile sites in Pendle, where there was more than 500,000 square metres of industrial/commercial floor space, reflecting the bigger-than-average size of individual textile sites. The other Pennine Lancashire boroughs of Blackburn with Darwen, Burnley, Rossendale and Hyndburn also had considerable amounts of floor space in historic textile buildings.

Following the Buildings at Risk assessment, 50 sites were selected for detailed historic building survey, and historical research, with an additional 50 sites being placed upon a reserve list. The lists were compiled from a combination of those buildings deemed to be of high or exceptional significance, and those considered to be 'At Risk'. For the most part, designated buildings were omitted from the list, although two were included to provide a standard by which to compare sites of a similar type and date.

Following the detailed survey stage, on-line applications for the statutory designation of 11 textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire were submitted during the course of the project. The sites for which the applications were submitted included examples of purpose-built weaving sheds, steam-powered spinning mills, and integrated spinning and weaving mills. Seven applications were successful: Queen Street Mill in Harle Syke (Grade I); Holmes Mill in Clitheroe (Grade II); Britannia Mill in Haslingden (Grade II); Kings Mill, Harle Syke (Grade II); Abbey Mill, Abbey Village (Grade II); Grane Mill, Haslingden (Grade II\*); and Britannia Mill, New Line (Grade II). The Secretary of State rejected four applications (Garden Street Mill, Blackburn; Spring Garden Mill, Colne; Alliance Works, Preston; and Wesley Street Mill, Bamber Bridge). Of the remaining four sites for which listing applications were submitted, Garden Street Mill, Blackburn, Spring Garden Mill, Colne, Alliance Works, Preston, and Wesley Street Mill, Bamber Bridge, have all now been demolished.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The data were captured in the field by Chris Wild, Lewis Stitt and Ian Miller. The illustrations were prepared by Mark Tidmarsh, and the report was compiled by Ian Miller, who was also responsible for project management.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 The loss of a significant proportion of textile mills, frequently without any form of permanent record, can be linked to the decline of the industry in the twentieth century. This resulted in an often dramatic change in the landscapes of the numerous mill towns in Lancashire, reflecting the conflicting requirements and expectations of a post-industrial age. However, the historical importance of the mills, and their status as a diminishing archaeological resource, has been recognised for some time (*eg* English Heritage 1991, 41-2), mirroring a growing and widespread interest in industrial heritage.
- 1.1.2 Despite the threats facing the surviving buildings of the textile industry, only a very few mill complexes have been afforded statutory designation; in total, only 49 mill sites in Lancashire (*c* 9%) were included on the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest as Grade II-listed buildings at the start of the project, with elements of an additional three sites falling within the boundary of a Scheduled Monument (*Section 3.3*). However, one of these mills, Grane Mill in Haslingden, was included on the Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage 2011a), whilst an application to remove Rhyddings Mill in Oswaldtwistle from the the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest was being considered by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport.
- 1.1.3 In response to an increasing rate of loss of historic mill buildings, an initial survey of the county's textile-manufacturing sites took place in 2008. Carried out over a two-year period, the study resulted in a database quantifying all textile-manufacturing sites across Lancashire. The survey concluded that 1661 such sites once existed in Lancashire (OA North 2010), although more than two-thirds had been demolished (Fig 1). The survey also highlighted the poor condition of a considerable number of the textile sites that do survive.
- 1.1.4 Building on the results from this initial survey, English Heritage (now Historic England) commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake a second stage of survey. Following English Heritage's national 'Heritage at Risk' campaign for 2011, which explored the state of England's industrial heritage, it was intended that this comprehensive survey would produce a thorough qualitative information base of Lancashire's surviving textile mills. It was anticipated that the data would allow the historic significance of individual mill sites to be assessed in detail, including identification of those sites most worthy of statutory protection.
- 1.1.5 This report presents the results of the initial element of the second-stage survey (OA North 2011). This comprised a 'Buildings At Risk'-type assessment of the 541 surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire, and was intended to provide information on the condition, occupancy and potential significance of each site (*Section 2.1*).



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## 2. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE BUILDINGS AT RISK ASSESSMENT

- 2.1.1 All of the 619 identified sites during the Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey were subject to a 'Buildings At Risk'-type assessment (BAR Assessment). Each site was assigned a Lancashire Textile Mill (LTM) site code and a specially designed *pro-forma* was completed for each, and the data input on an Access database. The *pro-forma* provided, for each site, details of location, size, ownership, occupancy, condition and any existing statutory designations. It also recorded the number, range, type and condition of the component buildings of each site, enabling a typology of the various textile-manufacturing complexes to be created. In addition, the footprint of each historic building was recorded as a shape file within a CAD system, enabling its extent to be located digitally, and the approximate floor space in each historic building to be calculated. Modern additions to each site were excluded, together with buildings that had been converted for residential use.
- 2.1.2 Of the 619 sites identified during the Stage 1 Survey in 2010, a total of 541 mill sites was recorded as part of the present survey. The discrepancy, in part, arises from the extent of survival of individual sites; the Stage 1 Survey included fragmentary remains that in some cases did not constitute complete and usable buildings (Plate 1), which have been excluded from the present assessment. Numerous mills have also been demolished since 2010, notable examples including India Mill, Victoria Mill, Eclipse Mill, Albion Mill and Waterfield Mill in Blackburn with Darwen, Healey Royd Mill in Burnley, Euxton Mill in Chorley, Spring Mill and Wheatfield Mill in Hyndburn, Dewhurst's Bobbin Mill in Ribble Valley, and Facit Ring Mill in Rossendale. The majority of these were demolished as part of redevelopment schemes, although a few were lost following devastating fires.



Plate 1: The remains of Cheesden Lumb Mill in Rossendale

## 2.2 DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

- 2.2.1 Textile-manufacturing has been taken to include the preparation, spinning, weaving and finishing of organic textiles, including cotton, wool, silk, fustian, and jute, and man-made fabrics such as oilcloth and rayon. Ancillary works that were demonstrably part of the textile industry, such as textile-machinery works, were also included in the survey where all or most of their output was directly utilised by the textile-manufacturing sites. For instance, a chemical works that produced, amongst a wide range of products, dyes and bleaches was not included, but sites where dye or bleach was produced exclusively for the textile industry were. An engineering works that mainly manufactured looms was included, but a foundry that provided cast-iron structural elements used in mills and other buildings was not.
- 2.2.2 For c 10% of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites (equating to approximately 54 sites), the BAR assessment was completed as a desk-based exercise, utilising the information gathered during the Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey. The majority of the extant former spindle and bobbin works in the Ribble Valley, for instance, have been converted for residential use, and would not be considered to be at risk; it was considered unlikely that a site visit would furnish additional information in these cases. For the remainder (approximately 486 sites), a rapid field visit was carried out to complete the assessment *pro-forma*; whilst much of the detail required, including location, statutory designations and a summary description, was extracted from the existing database, information pertaining to the level of occupancy and condition needed to be assessed in the field.
- 2.2.3 The condition of individual sites was assessed using English Heritage's (now Historic England's) criteria for assessing Buildings at Risk (*cf* English Heritage 1998):
- **Very Bad:** a building where there has been structural failure, or where there are clear signs of structural instability; (where applicable) there has been loss of significant areas of the roof covering, leading to major deterioration of the interior; or where there has been a major fire or other disaster affecting most of the building;
  - **Poor:** a building or structure with deteriorating masonry and/or a leaking roof and/or defective rainwater goods, usually accompanied by rot outbreaks within and general deterioration of most elements of the building fabric, including external joinery; or where there has been a fire or other disaster which has affected part of the building;
  - **Fair:** a building which is structurally sound, but in need of minor repair or showing signs of a lack of general maintenance;
  - **Good:** a building that is structurally sound, weather-tight and with no significant repairs needed.

## 2.3 ASSESSING THE RISK GRADE AND CATEGORY

- 2.3.1 Each site was assigned a risk grade, based on a combination of the condition of the component buildings and the level of occupancy or use. Six grades were used, ranging from very bad condition and unoccupied (Risk Grade 1) to good

condition and occupied (Risk Grade 6). The risk category was defined by using a simple matrix (Plate 2).

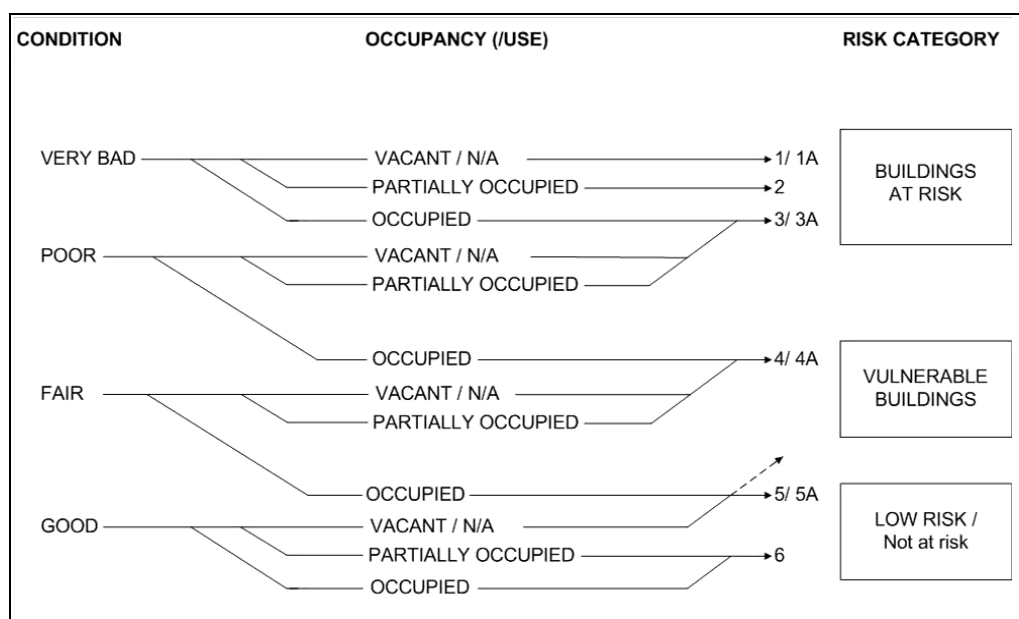


Plate 2: Matrix for assessing the Risk Grade and Risk Category

## 2.4 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE

- 2.4.1 When applied to an historic building, the term ‘significance’ can be taken broadly to have several definitions. The first is importance, suggesting that there is something about the site that is valuable, has status and should not be ignored. A site may be important because it is a rare survival, perhaps the only one in the world, or the earliest known example of its type. It may represent a benchmark in terms of the application of technological development, or be a typical example of such sites.
- 2.4.2 The level to which a site has remained intact is also an important factor in determining its value as a heritage asset; those textile-manufacturing sites that have retained all their principal elements were ascribed a high significance value. These elements may include the main processing block, the steam-power plant (engine house, boiler house, economiser and chimney), preparation buildings, warehousing and office accommodation.
- 2.4.3 The next definition of significance is the idea of conveying meaning, implying that the site is a source of knowledge. Finally, there is the concept of a sign, that the building is symbolic, and acts as a pointer to something beyond itself. The significance of any site is to a large extent embodied in its surviving fabric, which can incorporate evidence for how the site was built, how it worked, and how it was adapted to new technology over time.
- 2.4.4 In their *Designation Listing Selection Guide: Industrial Structures*, English Heritage (now Historic England) has identified eight key over-arching heritage values to consider when assessing industrial buildings for designation (English Heritage 2011b):
- **The Wider Industrial Context:** industrial structures should be considered in their wider setting, which in the case of the textile industries might extend through all of the various stages of production from raw material



to finished goods, associated warehousing, transport infrastructure, and associated housing;

- **Regional Factors:** a regional perspective of individual sites is necessary to achieve a representative sample for each sector of an industry, and also to highlight any regional specialisms, such as the flax and sailcloth industries in Kirkham, the silk and linoleum production in Lancaster, and the felt industry in Rossendale;
- **Integrated Sites:** if the process to which a building is related involved numerous components, then the issue of completeness may become overriding. The significance of a site may be raised if most, or all, of its elements survive;
- **Architecture and Process:** the plan form and appearance of an industrial building should reflect its intended function;
- **Machinery:** where it is the machinery that makes a building special, the loss of this will reduce its eligibility for listing. Conversely, the survival of historic machinery in a mill complex, such as the steam engine, may raise the significance of a site considerably;
- **Technological innovation:** those sites associated with the early use of technological advancements will have a raised significance. Similarly, design improvements inherent in the actual buildings may also be significant, such as early fire-proofing techniques or early examples of concrete floors in multi-storey spinning blocks;
- **Rebuilding and Repair:** partial rebuilding and repair that can be related to the historic industrial process, and provide evidence for technological change, may in itself be significant enough to warrant protection and should not necessarily be seen to detract from the heritage value of an industrial building;
- **Historic Interest:** high significance may be attributed to those sites where physical evidence of important elements of industrial history survives well. In some cases historical association with notable achievements may be sufficient to list.

2.4.5 These criteria have been used during the present project for assessing the relative historical and archaeological importance of individual textile-manufacturing sites, and a level of significance has been attributed to each site accordingly. In particular, the level of completeness and the extent to which historic fabric survived at individual sites was paramount, as an internal inspection of the buildings was not carried out during the BAR Assessment.

2.4.6 The level of significance was ascribed as follows:

- **Exceptional:** important at national and international levels;
- **High:** important at regional level, including Grade II-listed buildings. Retention of these buildings or elements is a priority and considerable care is needed in their adaptation. In mitigation for change, an appropriate level of recording will be required;

- **Medium:** important at local to borough level, including locally listed buildings; may include altered parts of listed buildings or modern additions. Buildings should be retained wherever possible;
- **Low:** buildings of limited heritage or cultural value; may include altered parts of listed buildings or modern additions. The removal or adaptation of these buildings is usually acceptable, providing that care is taken to avoid damage to adjoining historic features.

2.4.7 Each of the 541 surviving sites in the county was assigned a significance value although, again, it is important to note that this was based on only a rapid inspection of the exterior of each site. As may be expected, only a few sites, representing 1.3% of the total, were considered to be of 'exceptional' significance. All seven of these sites were already afforded some statutory protection through their designation as either a Scheduled Monument (five sites) and/or as a listed building (four sites).

## 2.5 LIMITATIONS

- 2.5.1 In most cases, the data collated for the BAR Assessment were based on a visual inspection from the exterior of each site; an inspection of the interior of buildings was not carried out. It is thus accepted that the significance attributed to mill sites may vary depending upon the survival of historic fixtures and fittings within the interior of individual buildings.
- 2.5.2 The perceived level of occupancy of individual sites was similarly derived from a visual inspection from the exterior. This took into consideration various indicators, such as the presence of materials and furniture, whether any lights were switched on, staff vehicles parked in the yard area, or other evidence for activity. However, the precise extent to which individual buildings were occupied in 2012 could not be established firmly by these indicators, especially in the case of multi-storey buildings where only some of the floors may have been occupied. Moreover, the levels of occupancy of individual sites is susceptible to continuous change.
- 2.5.3 Proposals for the development of numerous former textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire were submitted to the various local authorities during the course of the Assessment Survey. In some cases, the proposals allowed for demolition. Consequently, the statistics presented in this report can only be considered accurate at the time of the survey in 2012.

### 3. TEXTILE-MANUFACTURING SITES IN LANCASHIRE

#### 3.1 QUANTIFICATION OF TEXTILE-MANUFACTURING SITES IN LANCASHIRE

- 3.1.1 The Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey identified a total of 1660 textile-manufacturing sites within the boundary of the modern county of Lancashire (Fig 1). Of this total, excluding standing remains that were not functional buildings, such as isolated chimneys, historic buildings survived at 541 sites at the beginning of October 2012. However, since that date, several textile sites have been demolished, or are scheduled for demolition. Those sites that have been identified since the completion of the 2012 survey include Hambledon Mill in Accrington; Facit Ring Mill in Whitworth; Garden Street Mill in Blackburn; Reeds Holme Mill in Rawtenstall; Euxton Mill in Chorley; York Mill in Rishton; a large component of St George's Works in Lancaster; Darwen Mill, Darwen; an element of Stone Bridge Mill in Longridge; Spring Garden Mills in Colne; Alliance Works in Preston; and Wesley Street Mill in Bamber Bridge. However, as the attrition of Lancashire's textile-manufacturing heritage continues, it is quite likely that several of the other sites that were reported as being extant in the 2012 survey have also been demolished, or are scheduled for demolition.
- 3.1.2 The majority of the textile-manufacturing sites are within the boroughs of Pennine Lancashire (Blackburn with Darwen, Rossendale, Burnley, Pendle, Hyndburn and Ribble Valley). Blackburn with Darwen and Rossendale have the largest number of sites, but the relatively low survival rates in these boroughs has left a similar number of surviving sites as in the neighbouring boroughs of Burnley and Pendle (Table 1).

Borough	Total N° of Sites	N° of Surviving Sites	Borough Survival Rate
Blackburn with Darwen	342	96	28.07%
Rossendale	323	80	24.77%
Burnley	190	81	42.63%
Pendle	189	93	49.21%
Hyndburn	177	51	28.81%
Preston	139	44	31.65%
Chorley	115	32	32.87%
Ribble Valley	83	23	27.71%
Lancaster	42	17	40.48%
South Ribble	26	12	46.15%
Fylde	12	4	33.33%
West Lancashire	11	3	27.27%
Wyre	11	5	45.45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1660</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>32.59%</b>

Table 1: Total number of textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire by borough

### 3.2 TYPES OF TEXTILE-MANUFACTURING SITES

- 3.2.1 The surviving buildings represent various different branches of the textile industry. At a county level, the purpose-built weaving shed was the dominant form of textile-manufacturing site, representing some 44% of the sites surviving in 2012. This type of site was especially prevalent in the Pennine Lancashire boroughs, and particularly Pendle, Blackburn with Darwen, Burnley and Hyndburn. Weaving mills were also present in most of the other boroughs, including West Lancashire, where all three surviving sites were built for weaving textile goods. Interesting examples of weaving mills also remain in Fylde (Bankfield Mill in Kirkham) and Wyre (Castle Works in Poulton-le-Fylde). However, there are now no weaving sheds in the borough of Lancaster, and only a few survive in South Ribble.
- 3.2.2 It is uncertain when the purpose-built weaving mill with single-storey, north-light sheds was introduced to Lancashire, although early contenders may include Bridge Mills in Edenfield (1820s) or Rake Head Mill in Burnley (1835), both of which have been redeveloped or largely demolished. An early surviving weaving factory is Queen Street Mill in Burnley, which was established in *c* 1840, although it seems from the evidence available that weaving was carried out in a conventional, multi-storey mill block rather than a north-light shed. The earliest intact north-light weaving sheds may include those at Garden Street Mill in Blackburn (1853), Church Kirk Mill in Church (1853), Britannia Mill in Haslingden (1855), Roe Lee Mill in Blackburn (1856; Plate 3), and Ellenshaw Mill in Darwen (1856). None of these sites was afforded statutory designation, and an application for the demolition of Garden Street Mill was approved by Blackburn with Darwen Council.



*Plate 3:  
Aerial view  
of Roe Lee  
Mill in  
Blackburn*

- 3.2.3 Integrated spinning and weaving complexes form the second largest type of site, with some 111 integrated mills (20% of the total stock) surviving in the county. Integrated mills were particularly well represented in Rossendale, where they formed some 39% of the remaining stock of sites. Many former integrated mills in Rossendale were converted for use by felt and slipper manufacturers during the second half of the nineteenth century, which is likely to have contributed to

the survival of numerous sites (Rothwell 2009). Fine examples include Rossendale Mill and Far Holme Mill at Stacksteads, Britannia Mill at Britannia, Bridge End Mill in Whitworth, and Spring Vale Mill in Haslingden. Integrated mills also formed a significant proportion of the textile sites in Preston, Chorley and South Ribble, with Rigby Street Mill and Manchester Mill in Preston, Abbey Mill near Chorley, and Higher Walton Mill in South Ribble representing largely intact and important sites.

- 3.2.4 A few significant examples of integrated mills also survived in Pendle and Burnley. The importance of Higherford Mill in Pendle and Victoria Mill in Burnley, for instance, is reflected in the designation of both sites as Grade II-listed buildings. However, there were numerous other examples of intact integrated mills that had not been afforded statutory designation at the time of the 2012 survey. These included Spring Gardens Mill in Colne, Albert Mill in Barrowford, Throstle Nest Mill in Nelson, and North Bridge Mill and Thorneybank Mill in Burnley. Of these, Spring Gardens Mill was demolished in 2013 (*Lancashire Telegraph*, 27 November 2013).
- 3.2.5 It is most likely that the processes of spinning and weaving cotton were integrated at many former spinning mills following the successful introduction of power looms in the 1820s. However, the characteristic integrated mill site, centred on a multi-storey spinning block and an attached north-light weaving shed, appear to have been introduced during the late 1830s. An early example is Abbey Mill in Abbey Village, which was erected in c 1840 (Ashmore 1969, 322) and seemingly remains largely intact, albeit with later additions (Plate 4).



*Plate 4:  
Abbey Mill  
of c 1840:  
an early  
intact  
example of  
an  
integrated  
mill*

- 3.2.6 Purpose-built spinning mills accounted for approximately 14% of the surviving sites in Lancashire. These include the remains of several water-powered 'Arkwright-type' mills dating from the 1780s onwards (*cf* Aspin 2003), with Kirk Mill in Chipping perhaps providing the most complete and important example (Plate 5). In recognition of its national importance, Kirk Mill was designated a Grade II-listed building in 2010. After a period of disuse, the buildings have now been renovated.





*Plate 5: Kirk Mill of 1785: a fine example of an 'Arkwright-type' mill*

- 3.2.7 Significant elements of other early water-powered spinning factories exist at Blucher Street Mill in Burnley (1780), Salmesbury Bottoms Mill (1784) in South Ribble, and Low Mill in Caton, near Lancaster (1784). Eighteenth-century fabric at other sites with early origins has been lost through centuries of redevelopment, as at Wensley Fold Mill in Blackburn (*c* 1775), Lower Grange Mill in Accrington (*c* 1780), and Moon's Mill in South Ribble (*c* 1793). The full extent to which the original fabric survived at Roach Bridge Mill near Salmesbury (1784) was uncertain, although the height of the spinning block had been reduced by at least two storeys, possibly as a result of one of the documented fires at the mill. The mill was unoccupied in 2012 and was in a very bad condition (Plate 6). Since this time the site has been subject to a development scheme that has allowed for the repair of the historic building (*Lancashire Post*, 31 December 2013).



*Plate 6: The spinning block at Roach Bridge Mill, South Ribble*

- 3.2.8 The successful application of steam power to cotton spinning in the mid-1780s made the urban steam-powered mill viable. Amongst the very few surviving eighteenth-century examples in Lancashire are the Grade II-listed Spital's Moss Mill in Preston (1796; Plate 7) and Hanover Street Mill in Preston (1796), which both retained much original fabric despite nineteenth-century remodelling.



*Plate 7: The Grade II-listed Spital's Moss Mill, Preston*

- 3.2.9 There were surviving examples of urban steam-powered spinning mills from each decade of the nineteenth century up to the 1880s. Examples of those dating to the first quarter of the century survived in the boroughs of Burnley, Chorley,



Preston and Ribble Valley, with Standish Street Mill in Chorley (c 1811; Plate 8) and Holmes Mill in Clitheroe (1823) being particularly important, as much of their original fabric appeared to survive intact.



*Plate 8: Standish Street Mill in Chorley*

- 3.2.10 The technological advances in both machinery and structural engineering that were developed during the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century are implicit in the size and design of the surviving buildings. Calder Vale Mill in Calder Vale (1835), Brookhouse Mill in Preston (1844), Trafalgar Mill in Burnley (1846), Canal Mill in Chorley (1856), and India Mill in Darwen (1859-71) are good examples of spinning mills erected during this period. Other examples remained in Burnley, Blackburn, Rossendale, and Preston, although the extent to which historic fabric survives varied considerably from site to site.
- 3.2.11 The last generation of spinning mills in Lancashire was represented by a group of six sites that survived in the central parts of the county. These spanned the period 1895 to 1907, and retained physical evidence for the great advances in structural engineering that were achieved during the late Victorian/early Edwardian years. This small group included Centenary Mill (1895) and Tulketh Mill (1906) in Preston (Plate 9), Imperial Mill (1900) in Blackburn, and Coppull Ring Mill (1906) near Chorley, all of which are Grade II-listed buildings. The other mills in this group were Cowling Mill (1906) in Chorley and Wesley Street Mill (1907) in Bamber Bridge (Plate 10); both sites were in poor or very bad condition, and the latter has since been demolished. This was one of the largest mills in the Preston district, and the last purpose-built spinning mill to be erected in Lancashire (LTM1440).





*Plate 9: The Grade II-listed Tulketh Mill in Preston*



*Plate 10: The derelict spinning block and engine house at Wesley Street Mill in Bamber Bridge*

3.2.12 The textile-finishing branch of the industry included the bleaching, dyeing and printing trades, which were fundamental to the initial growth of Lancashire's textile industry in the eighteenth century, and its successful expansion subsequently. The choice of location for textile-finishing sites was driven to a large extent by a demand for a constant supply of fresh water, and consequently many sites were situated remotely from the urban centres.

- 3.2.13 Despite the former importance and proliferation of textile-finishing sites, very few survived intact. At the time of the 2012 survey, amongst those sites that did seemingly retain considerable elements of historic fabric were Castle Clough Works near Burnley (Plate 11), Belmont Printworks near Darwen, Holme Bleachworks near Rawtenstall, Lower Healey Bleachworks near Chorley, and Grimshaw Park Dyeworks in Blackburn, which remains in commercial use as a textile dyeworks. Since 2012, some of the historic buildings associated with the Belmont Printworks have been demolished, though these were recorded prior to their demolition (OA North 2015). The physical remains at the other sites in the county were largely fragmentary.



*Plate 11: Aerial view of Castle Clough Works in Hapton, near Burnley*

- 3.2.14 Ancillary to the finishing trades was the chemical industry, which produced the dyes required by the printing and dyeing processes. Hyndburn emerged as an important centre for the production of textile chemicals, although the surviving remains were restricted largely to the derelict Globe Chemical Works in Church. Lancaster also became a centre for this branch of the industry, with the Heron Works providing a fine example of a textile chemical works; Heron Works was considered for designation as a listed building, although the application was unsuccessful.
- 3.2.15 Approximately 8% of the surviving sites in Lancashire were former textile-machinery works, which produced a plethora of components from spindles and bobbins to power looms and spinning mules. These sites ranged from small workshops to huge complexes, such as the Globe Works in Accrington. Surviving groups of textile-machinery works remained in Blackburn with



Darwen, which included a concentration of shuttleworks in the Bastwell area, dating largely to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. There were also several examples of reed and heald works in Blackburn with Darwen, with similar works surviving in Hyndburn and Preston, and a particularly good example on Laburnum Street in Haslingden.

- 3.2.16 A group of eighteenth and early nineteenth-century water-powered bobbin mills survived in the Ribble Valley, but these had all been converted for residential purposes, with a corresponding loss of historic fabric. A good example of a rural bobbin works was Lordshouse Bridge Mill in Nether Wyresdale, which had been converted for residential use but retained its original form as a water-powered mill (Plate 12).



*Plate 12: Lordshouse Bridge Mill in Wyre, dating to the 1830s*

- 3.2.17 Closely associated with the textile-machinery works are the iron foundries that supplied the textile industry with structural and mechanical goods. The surviving sites were concentrated in the Pennine Lancashire boroughs of Blackburn with Darwen, Burnley, Pendle and Rossendale, although many had been remodelled for a different use, with a resultant loss of historic fabric. Only fragmentary remains survived, for instance, of the Phoenix Foundry in Chorley and Bold Street Foundry in Preston. Amongst the few examples that retained much of their original fabric were the Grade II-listed Primet Foundry in Pendle, the Burnley Ironworks, and Canal Foundry in Blackburn, which was occupied for much of the nineteenth century by William Yates and specialised in the production of engines and steam-raising plant for use in textile mills (Plate 13).



*Plate 13: Aerial view of the huge Canal Foundry in Blackburn*

- 3.2.18 Other branches of the textile industry that were represented by the surviving buildings included wool, felt, silk, flax, oilcloth, and gold thread, all of which were concentrated in different parts of the county. The surviving silk mills, for instance, were limited to the Preston and Lancaster areas, whilst the only gold-thread works in Lancashire were in Preston. The production of oilcloth was also particularly important in Lancaster, which retained the only two works in the county, although both were in very bad condition in 2012; indeed, a significant element of one of these former oilcloth complexes, St George's Works, was demolished in August 2012.
- 3.2.19 Similarly, the few surviving buildings that were built to serve the woollen industry were largely restricted to Rossendale, with New Hey Mill in the Rockcliffe area of Bacup providing an important example that did not have any statutory protection. An interesting former woollen-weaving mill was Castle Works in Poulton-le-Fylde, which was established in the 1920s and was seemingly largely complete.
- 3.2.20 A few sites in the county continued to be used for textile-manufacturing purposes. Perhaps a surprising example, given its remote location in the borough of Wyre, is Calder Vale Mill (Plate 14), where the Lappet Manufacturing Company Ltd still produced high-quality Saudi Arabian men's headshaws (*shemagh*). Amongst the other textile-manufacturing sites that remained in production were Holmes Mill in Clitheroe, Cameron Mill in Burnley, Spring Mills in Fence, Brookhouse Mill in Preston, and Manor and Spring Bank Mills in Nelson.





*Plate 14: Calder Vale Mill of 1835, in Calder Vale, Wyre*

- 3.2.21 There were also several textile-finishing works that were still operating in the county. Salters Ltd continued to print textile goods at Crow Nest Mill in Barnoldswick, for instance, and the Standfast Dyers & Printers in Lancaster, the Pincroft Dyeing & Printing Co in Adlington, and the Blackburn Yarn Dyers Ltd at the Grimshaw Park Dyeworks were all still dyeing textile goods. Reeds Holme Mill, Rawtenstall, was also still used for textile finishing, although the production processes were carried out in modern structures, with the original buildings (now demolished) lying unoccupied.
- 3.2.22 The majority of buildings included in the survey were then used for uses other than the manufacture of textiles, and retained original fabric to varying degrees. Many sites were in multiple ownership, or had been split into industrial units that could be sub-let to various tenants. However, these were frequently small businesses, susceptible to economic fluctuations, raising concerns for the long-term management and maintenance of the buildings.
- 3.2.23 The historic buildings on some 45 sites, representing 8.32% of the total stock, had been converted for residential use. These included buildings from several different branches of the textile industry, with former spinning mills having been a particular focus for conversion. Examples of former spinning blocks that had retained their historic character during residential conversion included Centenary Mill in Preston (Plate 15), Ilex Mill in Rawtenstall, Helm Mill, Guy Yate Mill and Victoria Mill in Padiham (Plate 16), and Low Mill in Caton. However, the extent to which the historic fabric of other buildings had survived during conversion was variable. Cleveley Mill, an eighteenth-century water-power spinning mill near Scorton in Wyre, for instance, appeared to have been heavily remodelled (Plate 17). The eighteenth-century Armetriding Mill, situated on the bank of the River Yarrow in Euxton, had similarly been remodelled for residential use, leaving little visible indication for its former use as a water-powered cotton-spinning mill (Plate 18).



*Plate 15: The rear elevation of Centenary Mill in Preston, following its conversion to apartments*



*Plate 16: Victoria Mill in Padiham, following its conversion to apartments*





*Plate 17: The remodelled Cleveley Mill, near Scorton, Wyre*



*Plate 18: The remodelled Armetriding Mill, near Euxton, Chorley*

3.2.24 A few former weaving mills had been refurbished for new use, although this had usually involved the conversion of the preparation/warehouse blocks for office use, and the demolition of the weaving sheds. Examples included the preparation block of Primrose Mill in Darwen, which incorporated integral engine and boiler rooms. Amongst the very few examples of weaving mills that had retained the

weaving shed as part of a redevelopment was Hollin Bank Mill in Brierfield, much of which remains in use as a retail outlet (Plate 19). The weaving shed at Moscow Mill in Oswaldtwistle has similarly been refurbished as a modern retail destination, although the building supports a modern roof.



*Plate 19: Hollin Bank Mill in Brierfield, refurbished as a retail outlet*

- 3.2.25 Very few former textile-finishing sites had been refurbished, presumably reflecting the considerable challenges faced in converting these sites for a sustainable new use. Only two former printworks in Lancashire, those at Catterall in Wyre and Lowerhouse in Burnley, had been remodelled for residential use. In both cases, however, the fragmentary remains of the original works were limited to a single building that retained little, or no, visible indication of its original function.
- 3.2.26 A few sites were used as museums. These were principally Helmshore Mills, Queen Street Mill, and Bancroft Mill, although the engine house at Oak Mount Mill was occasionally opened to the public and the historic engine put into steam. The future of the mills managed by the Lancashire Museums Service remain in doubt.

### **3.3 DESIGNATED SITES**

- 3.3.1 Despite the threats facing the surviving buildings of the textile industry, only a few mill complexes had been afforded statutory designation. Of a total of 541 sites identified by the survey in the county, only 49 mills (*c* 9% of the total stock) had been designated as listed buildings, whilst elements of six sites had Scheduled Monument status; three of the Scheduled Monuments (Queen Street Mill, Whittaker's Mill and Grane Mill) did not have listed building status. In addition, the chimney of the former Victoria Mill on Lyons Lane in Chorley was Grade II listed, although it was excluded from the survey, as the associated mill buildings had been demolished.
- 3.3.2 There is considerable variation between the various boroughs in the number of former textile-manufacturing sites that had been afforded designated status



(Table 2; Fig 2). Lancaster is particularly well served, with more than 35% of the textile sites in the borough having listed building designation. Burnley and Preston also have comparatively high proportions of designated mill sites. The percentage of designated textile sites in other boroughs, however, was considerably less. In particular, Blackburn with Darwen, Pendle and South Ribble were poorly served in this respect, although all contained textile-manufacturing sites of significant historical or archaeological interest.

Borough	N° of Sites	N° Designated Sites	Designations	Percentage of Borough Stock
Lancaster	17	6	Grade II	35.29%
West Lancashire	3	1	Grade II	33.33%
Burnley	81	15	Scheduled (3) Grade II (14)	18.52%
Preston	44	8	Grade II	18.18%
Chorley	32	2	Grade II	6.25%
Rossendale	80	9	Scheduled (3) Grade II (8)	11.25%
Hyndburn	51	3	Grade II	5.88%
Ribble Valley	23	1	Grade II	4.35%
Pendle	93	3	Grade II	3.2%
Blackburn with Darwen	96	2	Grade II	2.08%
South Ribble	12	0	-	0%
Fylde	4	0	-	0%
Wyre	5	0	-	0%

Table 2: Percentage of designated buildings by borough

- 3.3.3 Several mills in Lancashire had been considered previously for statutory designation by the Secretary of State for Media, Culture and Sport, but had failed to meet the criteria. These included the weaving sheds at Grane Mill in Haslingden, Wesley Street Mill in Bamber Bridge, Calder Vale Mill in Calder Vale, Garden Street Mill in Blackburn and the Heron Works in Lancaster.
- 3.3.4 Of the total afforded listed building status, one site (Rhyddings Mill in Oswaldtwistle) was being considered for delisting, as much of the historic fabric was lost as a result of a fire in 2010 (Plate 20). Whilst there was a ‘low risk’ of any undesirable changes to the majority of the designated sites (nearly 70%), some were recorded on the Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage 2011a), including Grane Mill in Haslingden. Several other designated buildings were clearly in a poor or very bad condition, and were ‘at risk’ (Table 3). These included elements of Newtown Mill, Pentridge Mill, Cuckoo Mill and Belle Vue Mill in Burnley, Jubilee Mill in Padiham, Kirk Mill in Chipping, Lower Laund Mill in Rawtenstall, and Waterside Mill in Bacup (Plate 21).



Plate 20: The remains of the Grade II-listed Rhyddings Mill, following the fire in 2010

Ref No	Site Name and Location	Designation	ID No	Risk
<b><i>Scheduled Monuments</i></b>				
LTM1486	Oak Mount Mill, Burnley	Scheduled		Low
LTM0142	Queen Street Mill, Harle Syke	Scheduled		Low
LTM1093	Jubilee Mill, Padiham	Scheduled		At Risk
LTM0143	Higher Mill, Helmshore	Scheduled		Low
LTM1649	Whittaker's Mill, Helmshore	Scheduled		Low
LTM0455	Grane Mill, Haslingden	Scheduled		At Risk
<b><i>Listed Buildings</i></b>				
LTM0366	Imperial Mill, Blackburn	Grade II	416941	Vulnerable
LTM0771	India Mill, Darwen	Grade II	184681	Low
LTM1486	Oak Mount Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467245	Low
LTM0365	Belle Vue Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467242	At Risk
LTM0364	Victoria Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467238	Vulnerable
LTM0363	Trafalgar Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467236	Low
LTM0885	Newtown Mill (Meadow Street), Burnley	Grade II	467216	Low
LTM0886	Newtown Mill (Cow Lane), Burnley	Grade II	467216	At Risk
LTM0362	Stanley Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467214	Vulnerable

Ref No	Site Name and Location	Designation	ID No	Risk
LTM0452	Sandygate Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467211	Vulnerable
LTM0010	Blucher Street Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467090	Low
LTM1235	Pentridge Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467081	At Risk
LTM0361	Cow Lane Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467067	Low
LTM0360	Cuckoo Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467000	At Risk
LTM0462	Calder Vale Shed, Burnley	Grade II	466980	Low
LTM1093	Jubilee Mill, Padiham	Grade II	416072	At Risk
LTM0359	Helm Mill, Padiham	Grade II	414889	Low
LTM1071	Coppull Ring Mill, Coppull	Grade II	357608	Low
LTM0834	Riverside Cottages, Euxton	Grade II	357631	Low
LTM0078	Rhyddings Mill	Grade II	183911	At Risk
LTM0806	Corn Mill, Altham	Grade II	183848	Low
LTM0372	Richmond Hill Street Works	Grade II	183826	Vulnerable
LTM1147	Low Mill, Caton	Grade II	182088	Low
LTM1151	Willow Mill, Caton	Grade II	182104	Low
LTM1154	Silk Mill, Galgate	Grade II	182168	Low
LTM1148	Galgate Silk Mill, Galgate	Grade II	182167	Low
LTM1152	Mill 2, Moor Lane Mills	Grade II	383221	Low
LTM1153	Mill 1, Moor Lane Mills	Grade II	383222	Low
LTM0828	Higherford Mill, Barrowford	Grade II	454564	Low
LTM0834	Brierfield Mill, Brierfield	Grade II	186209	Vulnerable
LTM1326	Primet Foundry, Colne	Grade II	478075	Low
LTM0005	Brookhouse Mill, Preston	Grade II	392108	Low
LTM0048	Centenary Mill, Preston	Grade II	392105	Low
LTM0372	Spital's Moss Mill, Preston	Grade II	392104	Low
LTM0038	Rigby Street Mill, Preston	Grade II	392084	Low
LTM0058	Harris Mill, Preston	Grade II	392051	Low
LTM1199	Hanover Street Mill, Preston	Grade II	392050	Low
LTM0052	Tulketh Mill, Preston	Grade II	391890	Low
LTM1545	Avenham Road Works, Preston	Grade II	391887	Low
LTM1209	Kirk Mill, Chipping	Grade II	1401593	At Risk
LTM0113	Stacksteads Mill, Stacksteads	Grade II	185626	Low
LTM0115	Lower Laund Mill, Rawtenstall	Grade II	185737	At Risk
LTM0116	Ilex Mill, Rawtenstall	Grade II	185727	Low

Ref No	Site Name and Location	Designation	ID No	Risk
LTM0140	Greenbridge Works, Rawtenstall	Grade II	185769	Low
LTM0141	Hardman's Mill, Rawtenstall	Grade II	185801	Low
LTM0143	Higher Mill, Helmshore	Grade II	185678	Low
LTM0962	Broadclough Mill, Bacup	Grade II	185595	Low
LTM0966	Waterside Mill, Bacup	Grade II	185592	At Risk
LTM1659	Moor Street Mill, Ormskirk	Grade II	386405	Low

Table 3: Textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire afforded statutory protection in 2012

3.3.5 In addition to statutory designation, 58 textile-manufacturing sites were afforded some protection by their location within a conservation area. Again, there was considerable spatial variation in the percentage of former textile sites that were within a conservation area (Table 4). Burnley and West Lancashire were particularly well represented, although in the latter borough this was a reflection of the small number of total sites. Conversely, despite having a higher total number of sites than any other borough in Lancashire, Blackburn with Darwen had no former textile sites in any of its 14 designated conservation areas (Fig 3), which contained a total of more than 2000 individual properties.

Borough	N° of Sites	N° Sites in Conservation Area	Percentage of Borough Stock
Burnley	81	27	33.33%
West Lancashire	3	1	33.33%
Lancaster	17	4	23.53%
Wyre	5	1	20%
Ribble Valley	23	4	17.39%
Pendle	93	11	11.83%
Hyndburn	51	4	7.84%
Rossendale	80	4	5%
Chorley	32	1	3.12%
Preston	44	1	2.27%
Fylde	4	0	0%
South Ribble	12	0	0%
Blackburn with Darwen	96	0	0%

Table 4: Percentage of buildings in conservation areas by borough



*Plate 21: The derelict Grade II-listed Waterside Mill in Bacup*

- 3.3.6 Numerous textile sites in Lancashire were immediately adjacent to an existing conservation area boundary. In Blackburn with Darwen, for instance, Limbrick Mill and Randal Street Works were immediately adjacent to the south-eastern corner of the Corporation Park Conservation Area, and the Higson Street Works was a short distance to the south. Griffin Mills were a short distance to the south-east of the Griffin Park Conservation Area, and Vernon Street Works, Weir Street Works and Burnside Works were just beyond the south-western corner of the Darwen Street Conservation Area boundary. In addition, Ellenshaw Mill was a short distance to the east of the Darwen Town Centre Conservation Area; in Hyndburn, the Clement Street Works was just beyond the north-western boundary of the Christ Church Conservation Area in Accrington, and Stone Bridge Mill was immediately to the west of the Rhyddings Conservation Area in Oswaldtwistle. Similarly, the remains of Church Street Mill and St Lawrence Mill were immediately to the north-east of the Great Harwood Town Centre Conservation Area. In these cases, an extension of the conservation area boundaries would be advantageous.
- 3.3.7 A few boroughs retain lists of locally important buildings. Church Kirk Mill, Church Bank Mill, the Globe Chemical Works and Bridge Street Mill in Church were all included on Hyndburn Borough Council's local list. Whilst this classification does not afford any statutory protection to the buildings, it does lead the local authority to take the heritage value of the buildings into consideration when deliberating planning applications. However, notwithstanding its inclusion on the list, the Globe Chemical Works was in very bad condition, and clearly 'at risk' (Plate 22). Similarly, Finsley Gate Mill in Burnley was included on the local list, but was in very bad condition, whilst Healey Royd Mill was demolished in 2011, despite being included on the local list for Burnley.





*Plate 22: The derelict Globe Chemical Works of 1871*

- 3.3.8 In Blackburn with Darwen, a pilot scheme had been carried out to test the selection criteria to nominate buildings in the borough for local listing. Amongst the few textile-manufacturing sites that were considered as part of the pilot scheme, Cob Wall Works and Canal Foundry in Blackburn were rated as being of sufficient historic interest to merit local listing status. Garden Street Mill in Blackburn was also included in the pilot scheme, although the component buildings were not considered to merit designation.
- 3.3.9 Chorley maintains a list of locally important buildings, although this does not include any textile-manufacturing sites. Other boroughs, included Fylde, Preston and Pendle, do not have a list of buildings considered to be important locally.
- 3.3.10 One of the principal objectives of the second stage of the Lancashire Textile Mill Survey was to identify those surviving undesignated sites that were of particular archaeological or historical interest. A selection of these sites was to be put forward to the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport for consideration for designation as listed buildings.

### **3.4 OVERVIEW OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- 3.4.1 Seven sites in the county (1.3% of the total stock) were considered to be of exceptional significance on account of their outstanding historical and/or architectural interest, completeness, retention of fabric that displayed important technological innovation, or incorporation of historic machinery (Fig 4). All of these sites had statutory designation as either a Scheduled Monument or a Grade II-listed building.
- 3.4.2 A further 102 sites (18.85%) were potentially of high significance, which was again based on apparent historical and/or architectural interest, completeness, and retention of historic fabric, fixtures and fittings. Only 45 of these sites were designated Grade II-listed buildings; the remaining 57 sites were not afforded statutory designation (Fig 5), although 14 were within a conservation area (Table

5). Many of the sites of perceived high significance were selected for detailed survey, which aimed to establish the true significance of each site.

Ref No	Site Name	Significance	Conservation Area
LTM0892	Burnley Ironworks, Burnley	High	Burnley Canalside
LTM1321	King's Mill, Harle Syke, Burnley	High	Harle Syke
LTM0890	Finsley Gate Mill, Burnley	High	Burnley Canalside
LTM1455	Guy Yate Mill, Padiham, Burnley	High	Padiham
LTM0770	Abbey Mill, Abbey Village, Chorley	High	Abbey Village
LTM0742	Church Kirk Mill, Church, Hyndburn	High	Church Canalside
LTM1603	Heron Chemical Works, Lancaster	High	Lancaster
LTM0636	Spen Brook Mill, Newchurch, Pendle	High	Newchurch
LTM0627	Hollin Bank Mill, Brierfield, Pendle	High	Brierfield Mills
LTM0838	Lomeshaye Mills, Nelson, Pendle	High	Lomeshaye Hamlet
LTM0172	Bankfield Mill, Primet Bridge, Pendle	High	Primet Bridge
LTM1389	Union Mill, Sabden, Ribble Valley	High	Sabden
LTM0809	Holmes Mill, Clitheroe, Ribble Valley	High	Clitheroe
LTM0803	Lappet Mill, Calder Vale, Wyre	High	Calder Vale
LTM0200	Alma Mill, Blackburn	High	-
LTM0255	Cob Wall Works, Blackburn	High	-
LTM0267	Garden Street Mill, Blackburn	High	-
LTM1127	Durbar Mill, Blackburn	High	-
LTM1248	Canal Foundry, Blackburn	High	-
LTM1086	Bastfield Mill, Blackburn	High	-
LTM0264	Roe Lee Old Mill, Blackburn	High	-
LTM0241	Waterfall Mills, Blackburn	High	-
LTM0256	Wellfield Mill, Blackburn	High	-
LTM0213	Unity Mill, Blackburn	High	-
LTM1498	Higson Street Works, Blackburn	High	-
LTM0333	Hampden Mill, Darwen	High	-
LTM0510	Industry Mill, Darwen	High	-
LTM0987	Belmont Printworks, Darwen	High	-
LTM0340	Ellenshaw Mill, Darwen	High	-
LTM1520	Dove Lane Reed Works, Darwen	High	-
LTM0466	Queen Street Mill, Burnley	High	-
LTM0440	Hargher Clough Mill, Burnley	High	-
LTM0651	Queen's Mill, Burnley Lane, Burnley	High	-
LTM0898	Castle Clough Dye Mill, Hapton, Burnley	High	-
LTM1023	Standish Street New Mill, Chorley	High	-
LTM1346	Yarrow Mill, Chorley	High	-
LTM0392	Bancroft Mill, Barnoldswick, Pendle	High	-
LTM0601	Manor Mill, Nelson, Pendle	High	-

Ref No	Site Name	Significance	Conservation Area
LTM0563	Pendle Street Shed, Nelson, Pendle	High	-
LTM0558	Vale Street Shed, Nelson, Pendle	High	-
LTM0813	County Brook Mill, Foulridge, Pendle	High	-
LTM0125	Derby Street Mill, Colne, Pendle	High	-
LTM0037	Alliance Mill, Preston	High	-
LTM0030	Manchester Mill, Preston	High	-
LTM0761	Stonebridge Mill, Longridge	High	-
LTM0807	Primrose Mill, Clitheroe, Ribble Valley	High	-
LTM0547	Britannia Mill, Haslingden, Rossendale	High	-
LTM1300	Bridge End Mill, Whitworth, Rossendale	High	-
LTM0087	Spring Vale Mill, Haslingden, Rossendale	High	-
LTM0154	Rossendale Mill, Stacksteads, Rossendale	High	-
LTM0152	Far Holme Mill, Stacksteads, Rossendale	High	-
LTM0977	Britannia Mill, Britannia, Rossendale	High	-
LTM1004	Reeds Holme Mill, Rawtenstall	High	-
LTM0975	New Hey Mill, Bacup, Rossendale	High	-
LTM1644	Laburnam Street Heald and Reed Works, Haslingden, Rossendale	High	-
LTM1250	Higher Walton Mill, South Ribble	High	-
LTM1311	Castle Works, Poulton-le-Fylde, Wyre	High	-

*Table 5: Undesignated textile-manufacturing sites of high significance*

3.4.3 At the opposite end of the significance scale, 129 sites (equating to 23.84% of the total stock) were considered to be of little or no archaeological or historical interest. In most cases, this assessment was based on an extensive loss of historic fabric, leaving only fragments of the original textile-manufacturing complex extant. The majority of sites (302 sites, or 55.82%), however, were classified as being of medium significance.

### 3.5 OVERVIEW OF CONDITION AND OCCUPANCY

3.5.1 As may have been anticipated, there was considerable variation in the condition of the extant buildings. More than half of the surviving sites, however, appeared to be structurally sound, weather-tight and with no visible requirement for significant repairs, and were thus considered to be in good condition (Table 6). Most of the remaining sites, representing 34% of the total stock, seemed to be structurally sound, but in need of minor repair and an improved maintenance regime. These buildings were considered to be in an overall fair condition.



	Very Bad	Poor	Fair	Good
Blackburn with Darwen	3	8	36	48
Burnley	6	6	23	46
Chorley	0	2	13	17
Fylde	0	0	1	3
Hyndburn	4	1	13	33
Lancaster	2	0	3	12
Pendle	3	5	25	60
Preston	1	1	22	20
Ribble Valley	0	2	7	14
Rossendale	7	5	38	30
South Ribble	2	1	4	5
West Lancashire	1	0	1	1
Wyre	0	0	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 (5.36%)</b>	<b>32 (5.92%)</b>	<b>186 (34.38%)</b>	<b>294 (54.34%)</b>

*Table 6: Condition of the surviving sites by borough*

- 3.5.2 A broadly equal number of sites were in poor or very bad condition, and together formed some 11% of the total number sites in the county (Table 6). These buildings ranged from having deteriorating masonry and defective rainwater goods, allowing an ingress of water, to those with clear evidence for structural failure or structural instability, or with parts of the roof missing.
- 3.5.3 More than two-thirds of the Lancashire boroughs had textile sites that were in very bad condition, with Burnley and Rossendale having the largest numbers (Table 6). These boroughs had similar numbers of sites that were in poor condition, although Blackburn with Darwen had the largest number of sites in this category. Amongst the sites that were in very bad condition were parts of Newtown Mill in Burnley, Rhyddings Mill in Oswaldtwistle, and Waterside Mill in Bacup, all of which were Grade II listed. Designated sites in poor condition included Cuckoo Mill, Pentridge Mill and Belle Vue Mill in Burnley, Jubilee Mill in Padiham, Kirk Mill in Chipping, and Lower Laund Mill in Rawtenstall.
- 3.5.4 Other important sites that were in very bad or poor condition included Finsley Gate Mill in Burnley, Reeds Holme Mill in Rawtenstall, Holmes Mill in Clitheroe, Ellenshaw Mill in Darwen, Eden Wood Mill in Edenfield (Plate 23), Roe Lee Mill and Higson Street Works in Blackburn (Plate 24).



*Plate 23: The unoccupied Eden Wood Mill in Edenfield, which was in very bad condition in 2012. Dating originally to 1796-1806, the mill was expanded in the early twentieth century*



*Plate 24: John Astley's derelict Higson Street Works. Dating from c 1870 with later additions, the works provide a rare example of a large and intact reed and heald factory*

3.5.5 The levels of occupancy of each site varied. A total of 64 sites (11.83% of the total stock) appeared to be wholly unoccupied at the time of the survey (Fig 6), including several Grade II-listed buildings, and numerous other sites of potential high significance. Amongst the designated sites that were unoccupied were Victoria Mill, Sandygate Mill, Calder Vale Shed in Burnley, and Brierfield Mill

(which were all undergoing development works that it was hoped would ultimately secure their return to economic use). Unoccupied designated sites that still required solutions for their regeneration were Cuckoo Mill in Burnley, Jubilee Mill in Padiham, Waterside Mill in Bacup and Kirk Mill in Chipping. Examples of important, but undesignated, sites that were either wholly or largely unoccupied included Spen Brook Mill near Newchurch in Pendle, Abbey Mill near Chorley, Finsley Gate Mill in Burnley, and the Laburnum Street Works in Haslingden, all of which were in fair condition.

- 3.5.6 Larger numbers of sites, only partially occupied, included several Grade II-listed buildings. Amongst the most important undesignated sites that were then under-used were Higher Walton Mill in South Ribble, Unity Mill, Waterfall Mill and Canal Foundry in Blackburn, Castle Clough Works near Burnley, Britannia Mill in Haslingden, Pendle Street Shed in Nelson, Derby Street Mill in Colne, and Manchester Mill in Preston.

### 3.6 OVERVIEW OF RISK

- 3.6.1 In broad terms, those sites that were in very bad or poor condition equated to those that were considered to be 'At Risk' (Fig 7). In total, 60 sites, or 11.09% of the total stock, were in this category (Table 7). Just over half of this number (31 sites) were of medium significance, whilst 13 had lost considerable elements of historic fabric that reduced their overall significance. Conversely, 13 sites 'At Risk' were of high significance, whilst one site (Kirk Mill in Chipping) was considered to be of exceptional significance. All of the boroughs, with the exceptions of Fylde and Wyre, contained textile sites that were 'At Risk', with the largest numbers being in Burnley (12 buildings), Rossendale (11), Blackburn with Darwen (ten), and Pendle (eight; Table 7).

Risk Category	At Risk (60 or 11.09%)			Vulnerable (98 or 18.12%)	Low Risk (383 or 70.79%)	
Risk Grade	1	2	3	4	5	6
Blackburn with Darwen	3	0	7	24	15	46
Burnley	5	1	6	19	9	41
Chorley	0	0	2	5	7	18
Fylde	0	0	0	1	1	2
Hyndburn	4	0	2	7	7	31
Lancaster	2	0	0	0	3	12
Pendle	3	0	5	12	15	58
Preston	1	0	1	6	12	24
Ribble Valley	0	0	2	3	4	14
Rossendale	5	2	4	19	22	28
South Ribble	2	1	0	1	3	5
West Lancashire	1	0	0	1	0	1
Wyre	0	0	0	0	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>285</b>

Table 7: Risk to the surviving sites, by borough

- 3.6.2 Amongst the sites of high significance that were ‘At Risk’ were several Grade II-listed buildings (Fig 8). These included Waterside Mill in Bacup, Rhyddings Mill in Oswaldtwistle, Newtown Mill, Belle Vue Mill, Cuckoo Mill and Pentridge Mill in Burnley, Jubilee Mill in Padiham, and Lower Laund Mill in Rawtenstall. Waterside Mill, Rhyddings Mill and that part of Newtown Mill situated on the east side of Cow Lane in Burnley, were all in very bad condition and required significant capital investment if their ultimate loss is to be avoided.
- 3.6.3 The undesignated sites of high significance that were ‘At Risk’ included Roe Lee Mill and Higson Street Works in Blackburn (Plate 24), Finsley Gate Mill in Burnley, Holmes Mill in Clitheroe, and Reeds Holme Mill near Rawtenstall. With the exception of Finsley Gate Mill, which was subject to an archaeological survey in 2011 (Castlering Archaeology 2011), all of these sites were included on the list for detailed archaeological investigation as part of the second stage of the survey. This element of the project aimed to determine the true significance of each site, and assess whether they merited consideration for statutory designation.
- 3.6.4 Some 98 textile sites in the county, including six Grade II-listed buildings, were classified as ‘Vulnerable’ (Table 7), as their condition was fair, or they had been under-used or unoccupied for long enough to cause concern that they were deteriorating (Fig 9). In two cases, Victoria Mill in Burnley and Brierfield Mill in Pendle, financial investment had been obtained through partnerships between the borough councils, English Heritage (now Historic England) and other stakeholders, to secure the long-term future of the buildings. Victoria Mill was renovated in 2012 for use as a new University Technical College, which was opened in September 2013. Funding was also secured to renovate the adjacent Sandygate Mill. The completion of these projects provided a flagship for the regeneration of the historic Weavers’ Triangle, and other textile-mill buildings in the wider region. Other Grade II-listed buildings classified as ‘Vulnerable’ included Stanley Mill in Burnley and Imperial Mill in Blackburn.
- 3.6.5 A total of 25 undesignated sites that were potentially of high significance were classified as ‘Vulnerable’. The vast majority of these were included on the list of sites recommended for detailed survey.

### **3.7 OVERVIEW OF FLOOR SPACE**

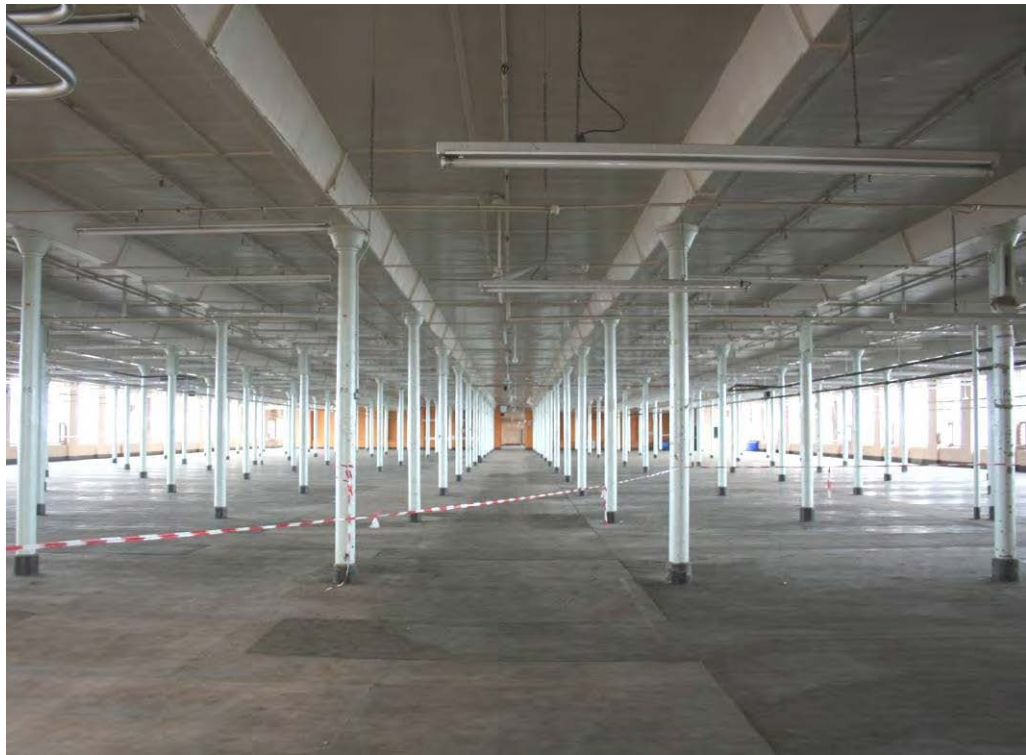
- 3.7.1 The minimum total industrial/commercial floor space in historic textile-manufacturing buildings across the whole of Lancashire was approximately 2,254,366 square metres (Table 8). The largest amount of floor space was within textile sites in Pendle, where there was more than 500,000 square metres of industrial/commercial floor space, reflecting the bigger-than-average size of individual textile sites. The other Pennine Lancashire boroughs of Blackburn with Darwen, Burnley, Rossendale and Hyndburn also had considerable amounts of floor space in historic textile buildings.

<b>Borough</b>	<b>Total Floor Space (sq m)</b>	<b>Total Floor Space (sq ft)</b>	<b>Vacant Floor Space (sq m)</b>	<b>Vacant Floor Space (sq ft)</b>	<b>% Vacant</b>
Blackburn with Darwen	328,217	3,532,898	67,467	726,209	20.55%
Burnley	266,805	2,871,865	81,589	878,217	30.58%
Chorley	114,336	1,230,702	11,694	125,873	10.23%
Fylde	11,825	127,283	5845	62,915	49.43%
Hyndburn	255,271	2,747,714	61,245	659,236	23.99%
Lancaster	93,557	1,007,039	18,364	197,668	19.63%
Pendle	552,721	5,949,439	86,354	929,507	15.62%
Preston	171,248	1,843,298	24,938	268,430	14.56%
Ribble Valley	67,404	725,531	6427	69,180	9.53%
Rossendale	259,118	2,789,123	54,274	584,200	20.94%
South Ribble	120,024	1,291,928	46,337	498,767	38.60%
West Lancashire	9640	103,764	9460	101,826	98.13%
Wyre	4200	45,208	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,254,366</b>	<b>24,265,792</b>	<b>473,994</b>	<b>5,102,028</b>	<b>21%</b>

*Table 8: Minimum amount of total and vacant industrial floor space in historic textile-mill buildings, by borough*

- 3.7.2 On a county level, some 21% of the industrial/commercial floor space was unoccupied or under-used (Table 8). However, the percentage of unoccupied floor space varied considerably between the boroughs, ranging from a vacancy level of 98.13% in West Lancashire to 0% in Wyre, although the statistics in these two boroughs were skewed by the small number of sites. Similarly, the large proportion of vacant floor space in South Ribble was derived largely from two unoccupied sites (Wesley Street Mill and Walton Factory).
- 3.7.3 Some 27% of the unoccupied floor space was within former weaving mills. Examples of such mills that had sizable amounts of unused floor space included Malvern Mill in Nelson, Stanley Mill in Burnley, Prospect Mill and Roe Lee Mill in Blackburn, Hollin Grove Mill, Dove Cottage and Progress Mill in Darwen, Tarleton Mill in West Lancashire, Bankfield Mill in Kirkham, and Albert Mill in Rishton. Another 21% of unoccupied floor space was within former spinning mills, with a further 19% in integrated mills.
- 3.7.4 Amongst the former spinning mills that had a large amount of vacant floor space were Wesley Street Mill in Bamber Bridge (*c* 29,600 square metres of unoccupied floor space), Tulketh Mill in Preston (*c* 11,500 square metres; Plate 25), and Finsley Gate Mill in Burnley (*c* 10,400 square metres). Of these three sites, Wesley Street Mill was in very bad condition and has subsequently been demolished. Finsley Gate Mill was similarly in very bad condition, although a planning application that proposed the redevelopment of the site allowed for the retention of the mill's façade (*Burnley Express*, 28 January 2014). Conversely, Tulketh Mill was in good condition and was partly occupied by Carphone Warehouse and Talk Talk, and whilst several floors of the spinning block were unoccupied, planning consent for the conversion of the top floor for hotel accommodation had been granted.





*Plate 25: One of the unoccupied floors in Tulketh Mill, Preston*

- 3.7.5 The largest single site in the county that was unoccupied was Brierfield Mills in Pendle (Plate 26), where some 35,338 squares metres (380,375 square feet) of floor space lay empty. However, in 2012 Pendle Borough Council secured grant funding from the Homes and Communities Agency to purchase the site, which is now presently being redeveloped as a business and leisure park (*Lancashire Telegraph*, 20 May 2016) with a view to returning the buildings to sustainable economic use. Victoria Mill in Burnley was another example of an important former integrated mill that was selected for substantial investment, which in this instance resulted in the regeneration of the buildings as a University Technical College (Netmag Media Ltd 2014-18).



*Plate 26: The huge Brierfield Mills complex in Pendle*

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## 4. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The manufacture of textiles for personal use, using indigenous raw materials, has been carried out in Lancashire for thousands of years. Its development as a commercial industry of any scale is, however, a comparatively recent event and, initially during the late medieval and early post-medieval periods, the production of woollen and linen goods formed the focus of the early Lancashire textile industry (Timmins 1998). Later, in the seventeenth century, fustian and silk goods began to be manufactured (*ibid*), which were then followed in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by cotton, which was to have a profound impact on the economy, social structure, and architecture of the region (Chapman 1972).

### 4.2 BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN

- 4.2.1 **Blackburn:** the town of Blackburn had strong associations with the textile industry for hundreds of years prior to its industrial growth after the late eighteenth century, having established a national reputation as a centre of fustian ‘checks’ by 1650 (Beattie 1992). The basis for the dramatic expansion of industrial activity in the area, however, was the introduction of calico printing in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. This branch of the textile industry was pioneered in the area by relatives of the Peel family, and was coupled with the development of large bleaching crofts along the banks of the rivers Blakewater and Darwen (Turnbull 1951).
- 4.2.2 The earliest cotton ‘factories’ in Blackburn were water-powered carding and jenny mills, such as Lower Darwen Mill, which was established in *c* 1774 (Rothwell 1985, 15). The first water-powered cotton-spinning mill in the town was built in *c* 1775 at Wensley Fold (Abram 1877, 230), with a second mill being established at Mill Hill in *c* 1790. Several textile-finishing works were also established in Blackburn during this period, including Derriken’s Bleachworks at Brookhouse (*c* 1775), Ewood Printworks (*c* 1780), and Whitebirk Bleachworks in 1793 (Rothwell 1985, 13).
- 4.2.3 A major expansion of Blackburn’s textile industry commenced in the 1820s, which coincided with the introduction of power-loom weaving. This led to the development of several large integrated spinning and weaving factories during the 1830s (Beattie 1992). The following decade brought the introduction of separate weaving concerns, which erected purpose-built weaving sheds, bolstering Blackburn’s reputation as an emerging centre of Lancashire’s power-loom weaving trade. The town’s textile industry experienced a further boost in the 1850s, not least as a consequence of a growth in the national railway network. The second half of the nineteenth century, however, brought an increasing specialisation in the weaving trade, and many enterprises which had originated as spinning mills either closed in the late nineteenth century or were converted to textile weaving (*op cit*, 15-16).
- 4.2.4 Following a final period of growth during the early Edwardian era, the textile industry in Blackburn fell into chronic decline in the 1920s. Wholesale closures became common during the 1930s, and again in the 1950s. Of the 101 textile



mills in Blackburn in 1951, only four were still operational in 1991 (Beattie 1992).

- 4.2.5 **Darwen:** the early growth of Darwen was partly a result of the woollen textile industry, for which the town was well known by the sixteenth century (Rothwell 1992, 4). In the eighteenth century, however, the production of woollen cloth was replaced by the hand-loom weaving of checked cotton cloths and calicoes. The earliest large-scale industry in the town was the bleaching of cotton cloth, the first bleach crofts being established by 1768 (*op cit*, 4).
- 4.2.6 Textile printing also emerged as an important trade in Darwen during the final quarter of the eighteenth century. The first printworks in the town was at Livesey Fold, established in *c* 1777 (Shaw 1889, 157), and was followed by the conversion of a former carding and spinning mill to a printworks at Bury Fold in 1791 (Rothwell 1992, 8).
- 4.2.7 The principal period of Darwen's industrial growth occurred during the nineteenth century, when the spinning and weaving of cotton goods became the staple industries. The first large-scale mill in the town, Bowling Green Mill, was built in *c* 1820, and several large textile factories were established subsequently along the bottom of the Darwen valley (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 270). Many of these mills were water-powered originally, although steam became the principal source of motive power after the 1830s.
- 4.2.8 Weaving had become the dominant branch of the textile industry in Darwen by the middle of the nineteenth century. More than 20 new weaving sheds were established in the town during the 1850s, whilst the same period brought only two new spinning mills. However, one of the most resplendent spinning mills in Lancashire, India Mill in Darwen, was built during the following decade (Plate 27). The first co-operative mill in the town was Greenfield Mill, a weaving shed of 1864-5, built by The Over Darwen Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company (1861) Limited (Rothwell 1992, 25).

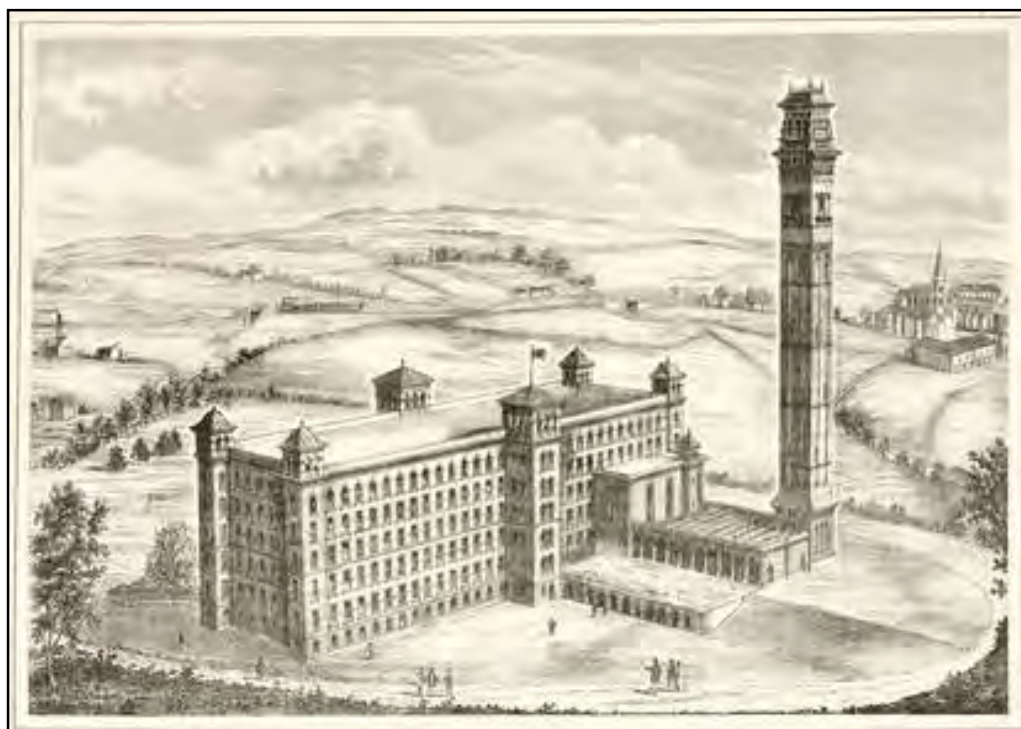


Plate 27: Engraving of India Mill, built in 1864-8 (reproduced from Leigh 1873)

- 4.2.9 There was a steady growth in the number of new mills from the 1870s, with 14 being built during the next 20 years. The final period of growth took place in 1905-14, when mills were erected by specialist building companies, such as the Darwen Mill Building Company Limited, which built Cobden, Peel, Moss Bridge and Premier Mills (*ibid*).

### 4.3 BURNLEY

- 4.3.1 As elsewhere in the western Pennine margins, the majority of the populace in Burnley were engaged in the processing, manufacture, and distribution of textiles during the early post-medieval period (Walton 1987). A survey of Lancashire in 1787 by William Tunncliffe listed several textile manufacturers in the Burnley area (Tunncliffe 1787). Textile production was dominated by the woollen industry until the early nineteenth century, the processing and manufacture of woollen goods in the early period being carried out on a smaller, often domestic, scale (Bennett 1948, 168).
- 4.3.2 The first factory in Burnley was a water-powered fulling mill with a dye house, set up in 1736 by John and Henry Halstead at the junction of Calder Vale Road and Padiham Road (Bennett 1948, 81). The first steam-powered mill is thought to have been Peel's Mill at the bottom of Sandygate, erected in 1790; this was destroyed by fire in 1798 (*op cit*, 174). A directory of Burnley from the 1790s notes that several steam engines were in use for preparing and carding cotton, and by 1830 there was a total of 32 steam engines employed in the town's textile mills (Barfoot and Wilkes 1791-8). During the nineteenth century, cotton became predominant and several of the existing woollen mills were converted to cotton production. By the late nineteenth century, the borough was dedicated almost exclusively to the cotton trade (Lancashire County Council 2005a).
- 4.3.3 Weaving sheds became a common feature of Burnley's townscape, mostly after the 1850s (Ashmore 1982, 190), and the town developed to become the foremost

weaving production centre, possibly in the world, just prior to World War I. However, the industry declined sharply during the second half of the twentieth century. By 1969, it was estimated that ten acres of the town were under reconstruction, and by the late 1980s the town's 300 chimney stacks, that had dominated the skyline (Plate 28), had been reduced to just a handful (Fort 1988).



Plate 28: A view along Trafalgar Street in Burnley in the heart of the 'Weavers' Triangle', in 1910

#### 4.4 CHORLEY

- 4.4.1 The growth of the textile industry in Chorley can be traced to the seventeenth century, when both linen and woollen cloth were being produced in the area. There was also a thriving local trade in felt, a by-product of woollen production, which was used for manufacturing hats. The manufacture of linen and woollen cloth appears to have encouraged Chorley's growth as a local trading centre during the seventeenth century, and ultimately provided the town with its urban status (Lancashire County Council 2006, 2).
- 4.4.2 The production of textiles in the area gained increased importance from the mid-eighteenth century, initially from a growth in the hand-loom weaving of cotton cloth (*ibid*). Carding mills were established from the 1770s, including those at Shackerley Wood in Heapey and Engine House in Wheelton (*ibid*). In 1777, Edward Chadwick built a cotton-spinning mill at Birkacre and leased it to Richard Arkwright and several partners. The building was equipped with Arkwright's patent spinning frames, powered by a waterwheel, creating the first cotton-spinning mill in Lancashire and representing the introduction of the factory system to the area (Aspin 2003). Whilst Birkacre Mill was destroyed during anti-machinery riots in 1779 (*ibid*), other water-powered spinning mills were established within a few years, including Armetriding Mill in Euxton (1784), Clayton Mill in Clayton-le-Woods (1784), Warth Mill in Heapey (c 1787), and Lower Burgh Factory at Plymouth Bridge (1791; *ibid*).
- 4.4.3 The earliest powered cotton-spinning mills to be set up in the centre of Chorley included Water Street Mill of c 1787, and a factory that was erected by Samuel Burton at the top of Hollinshead Street in 1789 (Heyes 1994). This first

generation of cotton mills was powered by waterwheels, although steam power was introduced at the beginning of the nineteenth century. According to Baines, there were more than 12 steam engines powering mills in Chorley by 1824 (Baines 1825, 601), although it seems likely that this figure may have included factories outside the town.

- 4.4.4 Smethurst's New Mill on North Street (now demolished) was the only new cotton-spinning mill to be built in Chorley during the 1830s, although another five had been erected by the end of the 1840s (Heyes 1994). Integrated spinning and weaving mills were also introduced into the area at that date, with Abbey Mill of *c* 1840 probably being the earliest, with others including Adlington Mill (1850) and Brook Mill (*c* 1855) in Adlington, Grove Mill (1852) in Ecclestone (Plate 29), Brindle Mill (1853) in Brindle, and Orchard Mill in Croston (*c* 1855).



Plate 29: Aerial view of Grove Mill in Ecclestone in 1929

- 4.4.5 At least ten new mills were established in Chorley during the 1850s, with three more (Primrose Bank Mill, Greenfield Mill and Weldbank Mil) erected in 1861 (Lancashire County Council 2006). Most of these mills were purpose-built weaving factories, as weaving using power looms became the prevalent branch of the textile industry locally (*ibid*). The date at which cotton-weaving mills were introduced to the area remains uncertain, although the Stump Lane Power Loom Factory (now demolished) is listed in a trade directory for 1834 (Pigot 1834). However, the earliest surviving purpose-built weaving mill in the borough is Primrose Bank Mill of 1861.
- 4.4.6 Only a few weaving mills were erected in Chorley during the following 25 years. These certainly included William Lawrence's Mill of 1866, Brooke Street Mill of 1874, and Progress Mill of 1886 (Heyes 1994, 188), although Fosterfield Mill may also have been established in the mid-1870s, and plans to erect Avenue Mill on Longworth Street were approved in 1887. Elsewhere in the borough, Springfield Mill on Babylon Lane in Anderton was built in 1862, and the large Swansey Mill in Whittle-le-Woods was established in 1889.

- 4.4.7 A further surge in mill building occurred during the final decade of the nineteenth century and the early Edwardian era (Heyes 1994). These included Diamond Mill No 1 (1896), Grimeford Mill (1897), Diamond Mill No 2 (1905), Cowling Mill (1906), Coppull Ring Mill (1906), and the huge Talbot Mill at Bagganley (1906), which was considered to have been the largest textile factory in the country when erected (*ibid*). The last weaving mills to be built were Grime Street Shed and Park Mills, both dating to 1914, and both since demolished (*ibid*).
- 4.4.8 The printing of cotton cloth also emerged as an important industry in the late eighteenth century (Timmins 1998). Amongst the earliest in the Chorley area were Birkacre Printworks and Huyton Printworks (both established in 1781), Denham Springs Printworks (1782), the Crosse Hall Printworks (1785), Low Mill Printworks (1791) in Whittle-le-Woods, Brinscall Hall Printworks (1799), and Lower Kem Mill in Clayton-le-Woods (*ibid*). The textile-finishing trades, and especially bleaching, remained a significant element of the area's textile industry through the nineteenth century. Amongst the larger works were Heapey Bleachworks (c 1795), White Coppice Bleachworks (c 1822), and Lower Healey Bleachworks, dating to the 1840s. Later works included the Chorley Bleachworks at Common Bank, which was established in 1903 (*ibid*). Most of these sites have been demolished, although the stone-built chimney of Denham Springs Printworks survives, and the foundations of Lower Kem Mill have been excavated and consolidated (*Chorley Guardian*, 22 February 2007).

## 4.5 FYLDE

- 4.5.1 The Fylde emerged from the post-medieval period as an important centre for the production of linen, coarse cloth and seine twine (Wilkinson 1998, 67). The industry was centred on Kirkham, where textile goods were manufactured using flax imported via Poulton-le-Fylde. The growth of the local flax industry can be traced to 1687, when Cornelius Langton, a mercer from Preston, moved to Kirkham. Together with his son and William Shepherd, a flax dresser, Langton established a thriving sailcloth industry, and in the 1750s secured a lucrative contract to supply sailcloth to the Royal Navy (*op cit*, 69-70). In 1754, Langton & Shepherd obtained a large plot of land near Barnfield Street and established Kirkham Flax Mill. In 1762, the firm of Langton & Shepherd was joined by John Birley, who ultimately took sole control of the business. It was also during this period that Hugh Hornby & Sons entered the local factory-based sailcloth industry, and established Freckleton Street Mill and, in 1784, the Orders Lane Factory (*ibid*). These two firms dominated and controlled textile manufacture in Kirkham into the nineteenth century.
- 4.5.2 The production of cotton goods in Kirkham was carried out initially as a cottage industry, with some 2000 pieces of cotton cloth being produced on handlooms in the town, with as many as six agents collecting the finished goods and transporting them to Preston (Baines 1824, 392). The growth of the cotton industry received a boost in 1840, when the railway was opened through to Wesham, a short distance to the north of Kirkham, providing an efficient transport link (Suggitt 2004). The arrival of the railway was also responsible for the subsequent growth of Wesham as the local focus for the cotton industry. Two new cotton-spinning mills were established there during the 1850s: Wesham Mill was erected on the west side of Brook Street in 1852; and

Freckleton Street Mill was converted to cotton weaving in 1847 (Wilkinson 1998, 83).

- 4.5.3 In contrast to the mid-nineteenth-century industrial development of Wesham, the production of sailcloth and sacking was still considered the principal manufacturing industry of Kirkham in 1851 (Wilkinson 1998, 86). However, by 1889 there were five cotton manufacturers and only one flax manufacturer (Barrett 1889, 509). The flax industry finished in 1895, when the Kirkham Flax Mill went into liquidation. Elsewhere in Fylde, Wall Mill in Larbreck was established as a water-powered spinning mill on the Thistleton Brook in the early nineteenth century, and Balderstone Mill in Freckleton was in production by 1867.

## 4.6 HYNDBURN

- 4.6.1 As in many other parts of Lancashire, wool was the staple trade of Hyndburn during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (Timmins 1998), and several fulling mills and dyeworks were established in the area, including those at Plantation Mill and Woolhurst Bank in Accrington (Rothwell 1979). The growth of the cotton industry stimulated that of many settlements in the borough, with the principal urban centres of Accrington, Church, Oswaldtwistle, Great Harwood, Rishton and Clayton-le-Moors expanding dramatically in the nineteenth century.
- 4.6.2 **Accrington:** during the late eighteenth century, Accrington and Church became leading centres for calico printing, and many of the fulling mills had been converted to cotton manufacture by the end of the century; by 1810, the area's woollen trade was virtually extinct (*op cit*, 1). The major boom in Accrington's industrial development came after 1850, when 17 weaving sheds and spinning mills were built over a period of ten years. Accrington's cotton industry declined dramatically during the late 1920s, and spinning ceased completely in 1935. Weaving, however, continued to be economically significant in the town, with the last weaving shed closing in 1977.
- 4.6.3 **Great Harwood:** whilst there were at least three water-powered carding mills in Great Harwood in the late eighteenth century, the first cotton-spinning mill in the town, Bank Mill, was not erected until 1844 (and demolished in the 1970s; Rothwell 1980). Another ten cotton mills were established during the following two decades, although, with the exception of St Lawrence Mill and Butts Mill, these were all intended for weaving. Another boom in mill building in Great Harwood occurred during the 1880s, stimulated by the arrival of the railway, when 11 new weaving sheds were established (*ibid*).
- 4.6.4 **Rishton:** water-powered carding mills had similarly been established in the Rishton area by the end of the eighteenth century, including those at Card Hole, Holt Bridge, Cutt and Tottleworth (Rothwell 1981, 2). The initial boom in the town's cotton industry, however, did not occur until the mid-nineteenth century, stimulated by the opening of the East Lancashire Railway in 1848, the first weaving shed in Rishton being built in 1851. By the mid-1890s, the number of mills had increased to eight, all of which were clustered along the banks of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Weaving was by far the most important branch of the textile industry in Rishton by the early twentieth century, with more than 8000 looms in operation by 1914. However, several mills closed during the



economic depression of the mid-1920s. The last textile mill closed in 1972 (Rothwell 1981, 2).

- 4.6.5 **Oswaldtwistle:** despite having earned a prominent place in the history of Lancashire's textile industry through the endeavours of James Hargreaves, accredited with inventing the spinning jenny (Smith 1973, 20), and the pioneering achievements in calico printing of Howarth, Peel, Yates & Company (McCarthy 1891, 3) powered cotton spinning did not become established in Oswaldtwistle until the second decade of the nineteenth century. Indeed, the town's period of greatest expansion in the cotton industry was between 1850 and 1870, when no fewer than 16 new mills, many concerned with cotton weaving, were established (Rothwell 1993, 4).

## 4.7 LANCASTER

- 4.7.1 Lancaster and its environs have a rich and distinct heritage of textile manufacturing. Linen goods were being produced by handloom weavers in places such as Yealand Conyers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and a growth in this branch of the textile industry was stimulated after 1750 by the importation of flax through the Port of Lancaster (Price 1983, 14). Purpose-built flax mills were constructed in the Lancaster area from the beginning of the nineteenth century, with early examples including Leck Mill (c 1801), Lee Mill in Abbeystead (1815), Ball Lane Mill in Caton (1820), and Forse Bank Mill (also known as Forge Bank Mill) in Halton (1825), together with a small flax-spinning and heckling shop built in Yealand Conyers in 1825 (*ibid*).
- 4.7.2 Water-powered cotton-spinning mills were established in the area from the mid-1780s, with early examples including Low Mill (1784) and Willow Mill (1790) in Caton (Price and Trippier 1974), Catshaw Bottom Mill in Over Wyresdale (1784), Hornby Mill in Hornby (1782), and Low Mill in Halton (1790; Price 1983, 18-22). The first steam-powered cotton mill to be established in the city of Lancaster was White Cross Mill, which was built in 1802 (Ashmore 1969, 278), although it was not until after the 1820s that this branch of the industry developed appreciably (Winstanley 1993, 151). The early steam-powered mills in Lancaster were all intended for cotton spinning, and included Albion Mill on the north bank of the Lancaster Canal (1821), Bath Mill (1837) on the west bank of the canal, and Queen's Mill on Aldcliffe Road (1840). Later cotton-spinning mills included Greenfield Mill, which was situated off Moorgate and was established by James Williamson in 1864 to produce the cotton cloth used as a backing at his oil-cloth works on St George's Quay (Price 1983, 95).
- 4.7.3 Another branch of the textile industry that became important in the Lancaster area during the late eighteenth century was silk (Timmins 1998). Amongst the earliest silk mills to be established in the area were those at Halton Green (c 1779), Moorside Mill (1788) and Rumble Row (1789) in Caton, and Galgate Silk Mill (1792; Price 1983). Several of these sites were short-lived, however, and the production of silk became centred on Galgate in the nineteenth century. Galgate Low Mill was established as the second silk mill in the village in 1801, and in 1851 a large new silk mill was built for John Armstrong; this mill remained in production until 1970 (Ashmore 1982, 203).
- 4.7.4 In the mid-nineteenth century, Lancaster's textile industry came to be focused on the production of oil-cloth. The development of the oil-cloth industry in turn led to the growth of the manufacture of linoleum, which became one of the most

important industries in Lancaster during the late nineteenth century, and was largely responsible for reviving the town's economy (Winstanley 1993, 154). The principal sites for the production of these goods were St George's Works and Lune Works in Lancaster.

## 4.8 PENDLE

- 4.8.1 The Pendle area of Lancashire developed as a specialised cotton-weaving district during the nineteenth century, moving largely over from the traditional wool and worsted production (Taylor 2000, 1). The cotton industry soon emerged as the economic backbone of towns such as Colne, Foulridge, Earby and Barnoldswick, and gave rise to the new town of Nelson, creating a wave of new housing and urban expansion (Rothwell 2007). Initially, both cotton spinning and weaving were undertaken. The first mill in the Marsden area, Ecroyd's worsted mill at Lomeshaye, was built in 1780. Other early water-powered mills included Lodge Holme Mill and Jewel Mill in the Trawden and Brierfield areas, although by 1825 there were still only three textile mills in the whole of Marsden (Taylor 2000). Indeed, the area was also slow, in comparison with other parts of Lancashire, to adopt cotton as opposed to woollen manufacture as its primary occupation (Ashmore 1982).
- 4.8.2 As the industry grew, spinning and weaving operations tended to separate, and weaving became predominant in the area by the end of the nineteenth century. Different townships in the borough developed a specialism in different branches of the weaving industry: sateens, gaberdines and poplins in Nelson; and shirtings, blouse materials, and other fancy goods in Colne (Taylor 2000; Rothwell 2007). Specialist tape-sizing firms, dyeworks, and foundries and factories producing steam engines, looms, loom components and other mechanical apparatus for use in the mills also developed in Pendle (Taylor 2000, 22-8).
- 4.8.3 The system of mill companies building and owning mills, and offering 'room and power' to paying tenants, was to dominate the second half of the nineteenth century in Pendle (*op cit*, 12-14). Many mills built and originally managed by their owners had become room and power premises by the end of the century, whilst most of the new mills built in the second half of the century were erected by room and power companies. A good example is Pendle Street Shed in Nelson, which was built in 1885 by the Pendle Street Room and Power Company Limited, and had four firms of cotton manufacturers as tenants by 1887 (Rothwell 2007). The same phenomenon occurred in rural districts, as the success of room and power concerns inspired local consortia to form and erect weaving sheds of their own to operate on a room and power basis. One such was Black Carr Mill, in the village of Trawden, built on the initiative of the villagers as a steam-powered cotton-weaving mill to be let on a room and power basis. The mill was built between 1880 and 1882 following a public meeting in Trawden in February 1880 (Taylor 2000, 122).
- 4.8.4 The cotton-weaving industry thrived in the area until the First World War, when it began a decline, which prompted some manufacturers to diversify into artificial silk and rayon manufacture, but which was ultimately to see the demise of the industry in the area (*op cit*, 24). Textile production in Pendle did continue in one form or another for much of the twentieth century, but by 2000 only a very small number of manufacturers in any branch remained (*op cit*, 1).

## 4.9 PRESTON

- 4.9.1 Preston has a rich history of textile manufacture, and emerged as an important centre for the early development of the factory-based cotton industry in Lancashire. Preston began to develop an industrial base during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the importance of the textiles increased as many of the town's burgesses became involved in the wool, flax and linen trades (Scott 1952). Cloth merchants began to build purpose-built cottages for weavers from the end of the eighteenth century, including a colony of handloom weavers' houses built on New Hall Lane (Hunt 1992, 152).
- 4.9.2 The first cotton factories in Preston were established during the late eighteenth century, with the earliest being built on Moor Lane by William Collinson in 1777. This mill was powered initially by a windmill, although this was replaced by horse power, and eventually by a steam engine (Dickinson 2002, 6). A second cotton mill, known as the Yellow Factory, was built in 1791 (Clemesha 1912, 215). Initially, this was horse-powered, but a steam engine had been installed by mid-June 1795 (Dickinson 2002, 4).
- 4.9.3 The rapid expansion of the cotton industry led to the modernisation of the town after the early nineteenth century. This included a redevelopment and intensification of settlement within the medieval street system, as the growing population of textile workers, including handloom weavers, had to be accommodated. Many of the new cotton factories were erected on the fringes of Preston's historic core, with expansion eventually becoming focused to the north and north-east of the town centre. By 1802, there were eight cotton-spinning mills operating in the town, and this figure had doubled by 1821 (Dickinson 2002, 8-9). Nearly all of these were steam-powered mills, utilising supplies of coal imported by boat from the Wigan Coalfield.
- 4.9.4 Preston's cotton industry experienced a boost during the 1820s (Plate 30), stimulated in part by the end of the French Wars. The factory-based use of power looms was introduced in 1824 (Dickinson 2002, 12), and whilst spinning remained the dominant branch of the town's cotton industry, weaving became increasingly important. By 1856, there was a total of 75 cotton mills in the town, of which some 37 were integrated spinning and weaving factories, 15 were solely for spinning yarn, and 23 purpose-built weaving factories (Hardwick 1858, 424). Up to the middle of the century, there were several flax and worsted mills, although by 1856 only two flax mills remained in use (*ibid*).



Plate 30: Swainson, Birley & Co's cotton mill (1826), Preston

- 4.9.5 Preston's textile industry experienced a further growth period during the late 1870s and 1880s, and many of the older mills were modernised or rebuilt. The final period of expansion occurred during the early Edwardian era, with the construction of some large cotton factories, including both ring spinning as well as weaving (Dickinson 2002).

#### 4.10 RIBBLE VALLEY

- 4.10.1 The Ribble Valley is mostly a rural borough with few large urban centres, yet it contains a surprising number of textile-manufacturing sites. The woollen trade was important locally during the post-medieval period, and at least five fulling mills are known to have been in operation in the borough between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries (Rothwell 1990). Flax was also grown and processed in the area during this period, with the weaving of linen goods being an important element of the local economy during the early eighteenth century.
- 4.10.2 The numerous watercourses that flow through the borough were utilised in the last quarter of the eighteenth century by entrepreneurs seeking to establish water-powered spinning mills on Arkwright's principle. Several of these, such as Kirk Mill in Chipping, were converted from corn mills. One of the earliest spinning mills in the borough, however, was established at Low Moor near Clitheroe in 1782. This was followed by a second factory in 1787 at Primrose (*ibid*).
- 4.10.3 The opening of the railway network in the mid-nineteenth century provided a major stimulus to the textile industry; however, as with many other parts of Lancashire, the industry went into decline in the early twentieth century (*ibid*).

#### 4.11 ROSSENDALE

- 4.11.1 The administrative district of Rossendale is focused on the long, narrow valley of the River Irwell. This area formed part of the sparsely populated and densely wooded Forest of Blackburnshire until 1507, when Henry VII disafforested the

valley and converted the land into copyholdings that were held in perpetuity by the 'immigrants' from Pendle who received them (Newbigging 1868). One important consequence of this act was that the land was used subsequently for sheep farming, thus facilitating the start of Rossendale's woollen industry (Tupling 1927). The principal urban centres in the borough are Bacup, Haslingden, Rawtenstall and Whitworth, which all developed in the nineteenth century as a direct consequence of the growth in the textile industry.

- 4.11.2 The initial growth of the woollen industry in Rossendale was relatively slow, which was in part due to the poor communications network. The industry began to expand in the eighteenth century, with associated settlement centred on the villages of Newchurch and Goodshawfold (Goldsworthy 1965). The application of machinery in the production of woollen goods towards the end of the eighteenth century stimulated an expansion of the industry. The importance of woollen manufacturing to the Haslingden area during this period, for instance, is alluded to by John Aikin during his tour of Lancashire in the late eighteenth century: 'Haslingden has been greatly improved within the last twenty years, chiefly from the increase of the woollen manufacture. The town and hamlets of Haslingden are reckoned now to contain about 3000 inhabitants, which is triple the number they contained forty years since' (Aikin 1795, 276). One of the first processes to be mechanised was carding. Whilst carding engines were applied to the cotton industry in many other parts of Lancashire, the machine was used initially in Rossendale by woollen manufacturers (Rothwell 2009).
- 4.11.3 Before the end of the eighteenth century, carding mills had been established at Rising Bridge, Baxenden, Bacup, Cowpe and Haslingden, with the total number increasing to 34 by 1825 (Goldsworthy 1965). The number of fulling mills and dyeworks also increased in the valley during this period, although the application of machinery to the spinning of wool was not progressed as rapidly as it was to cotton. Nevertheless, some 20 new woollen mills were established in Bacup alone during the first 30 years of the nineteenth century (Ensum nd, 1), reflecting the continued importance locally of this branch of the textile industry. However, the woollen industry fell into decline from the mid-1830s; by 1840, cotton had superseded wool as the principal branch of the textile industry in Rossendale, and only a few woollen-manufacturing firms remained after 1850 (Rothwell 2009, 5).
- 4.11.4 The factory-based cotton industry in Rossendale can be traced back to the late eighteenth century; by the end of the century, there were eight cotton-spinning mills in operation in Rossendale, all being water powered (Tupling 1927). By 1830, this number had increased to approximately 50, the majority of which continued to be water powered despite the widespread adoption of steam power elsewhere in Lancashire.
- 4.11.5 The great increase in the amount of spun cotton produced by these new factories outstripped the supply of handloom weavers, leading to the development of powered weaving sheds. The first steam-powered weaving mill in Rawtenstall was Higher Mill, which started in production in 1822 (Davies 1984). Some four years later, power weaving was being used to produce cotton goods in at least four other mills, including Longholme, Waterbarn, Rockcliffe and Irwell Springs (all since demolished).
- 4.11.6 Waste or 'condenser' cotton spinning appears to have been introduced in Rossendale during the early nineteenth century (Rothwell 2009, 5). Condenser

yarns were made up of a combination of raw cotton and waste from fine mills. This branch of the textile industry expanded during the early 1860s, when supplies of raw cotton to the Lancashire mills were limited as a result of the American Civil War. The condenser spinning trade in Lancashire became focused largely in Rossendale and Rochdale, producing cotton sheeting, blankets, towelling and polishing cloths.

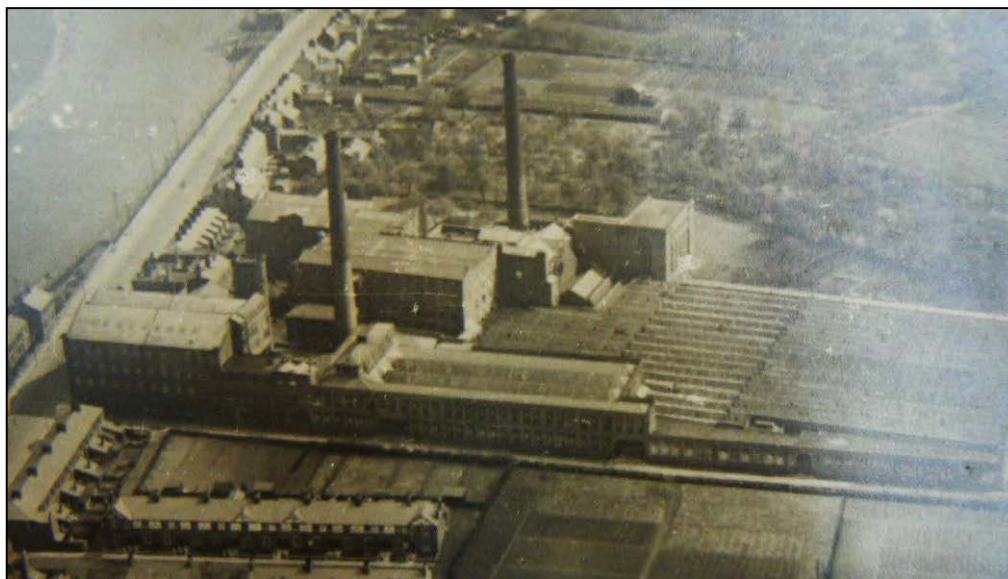
- 4.11.7 The cotton industry expanded greatly in Rossendale during the 1850s, a period that was characterised by the building of large mill complexes close to the new railway line along the Irwell Valley. Cotton experienced its first significant decline in Rossendale during the 1880s, when many mills were closed; the number of cotton mills in Bacup, for example, fell from 67 in 1881 to just 36 by 1891 (Lancashire County Council 2005b, 2). Some of these mills were taken over by slipper manufacturers, and the Bacup area in particular became an important centre for producing slippers and other footwear. There is some evidence to suggest that Samuel McLerie introduced slipper manufacturing to the area during the early 1870s, and established factory-based production after taking over the disused Holt Mill at Waterfoot in 1876 (Goldsworthy 1965).
- 4.11.8 Felt manufacture was another important branch of the textile industry in Rossendale, its introduction attributed to Edward Rostron in 1854 (Goldsworthy 1965). As wool is the only textile material that will felt satisfactorily, the industry was located initially in the woollen and worsted districts. Many of the older woollen mills in Rossendale had fallen into disuse by the mid-nineteenth century, and these not only provided accommodation but often had tenters and other apparatus which could be used for felt making. Edward Rostron began to buy felt in the white state from Leeds (the established centre of the felt trade), and imported it to Rossendale for dyeing and printing. Rostron's initial success enabled him to make felt for himself at Myrtle Grove Mill in Waterfoot, and his success led other local manufacturers to commence producing felt. Amongst the most prominent were Richard Ashworth and the Mitchell Brothers, who introduced several innovations in the manufacture of printed felt carpets in their Albert Works at Whitewell Bottom. Richard Ashworth began to make felt at Shawclough Mill in 1869, before moving to Bridge End Mill in Waterfoot, where he met with considerable success (*ibid*).
- 4.11.9 The development of the textile industry in Rossendale differed from other areas for several reasons: woollen manufacture lasted longer; cotton was far more integrated than elsewhere; the area specialised in heavy industrial cottons, unlike the rest of Lancashire; and the economic base of Rossendale diversified more quickly than in the rest of Lancashire (Medlock 1990).
- 4.11.10 The arrival of the railway in the mid-nineteenth century was of particular benefit for the expansion of the industry in Bacup, which became the principal centre for textile manufacturing in Rossendale (Medlock 1990). However, by the early 1860s, Bacup had been eclipsed by Rawtenstall and Haslingden, where the number of new mills increased (*ibid*).
- 4.11.11 The period 1861-9 marked a boom era for the textile industry in Rossendale. In the 1870s, however, the boom was over, and many of the more remote mills closed in the face of increased competition. During the 1880s, the importance of felt manufacturing in Rawtenstall and Bacup increased to balance the falling cotton trade. In contrast to other parts of Lancashire, the period between 1892 and 1905 proved to be very bad for the cotton industry in Rossendale



(Goldsworthy 1965). In Haslingden, the surviving mills were those concentrated in the core area around the railway station and goods yard. However, by 1918, the industry had staged a recovery, and mills began to appear away from the railway (Rothwell 2009).

## 4.12 SOUTH RIBBLE

- 4.12.1 South Ribble was an important locus for the early development of the factory-based cotton industry in Lancashire. Two of the earliest calico-printing works in the county, Bannister Hall and Mosney Works, were both established on the River Darwen in Walton-le-Dale during the third quarter of the eighteenth century; prior to its collapse in 1788, the Mosney Company was one of the most important textile concerns in the country (Hunt 1997). The River Darwen was also a focus for some of the earliest water-powered spinning mills in Lancashire, including Samlesbury Bottoms Mill and Roach Bridge Mill, which were both established in 1784 (Ashmore 1969, 309-10). The River Lostock provided another focus for eighteenth-century cotton mills, including Cuerden Green Mill of 1783 (Aspin 2003).
- 4.12.2 Following a general trend across Lancashire in the wake of the successful introduction of the power loom, several integrated cotton-spinning and weaving mills were established in the townships of South Ribble during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. The former Flats Mill at Walton-le-Dale was probably an early example, having been established in the 1820s by William Calvert, and expanded progressively to become the largest cotton mill in the district by the middle of the century (Plate 31). The ground-floor ceiling of the mill was of the fireproof type, leading Dickinson (2002, 5) to suggest that it may have been the first example of a mill in the Preston area to incorporate fireproof-construction techniques. Other early examples of integrated mills in South Ribble include Earnshaw Bridge Mill of 1845, which was the first cotton mill to be built in Leyland (Hunt 1990, 102), and School Lane Mill in Bamber Bridge.



*Plate 31: Aerial view of Flats Mill in 1937, shortly before it was destroyed by fire*

- 4.12.3 A few purpose-built weaving mills were also established in South Ribble after the mid-nineteenth century, including Brooks Mill of the 1870s and Mount

Pleasant Mill of 1891, which were both built in Leyland. The last mill in the borough to be erected was Tardy Gate Mill, a cotton-weaving factory that was erected in 1908. The previous year had seen the completion of the huge spinning block on Wesley Street in Bamber Bridge, which was the last mill of its type to be built within the boundary of the modern county (*Chorley Standard*, 19 January 1907).

#### 4.13 WEST LANCASHIRE

- 4.13.1 Forming the south-western corner of the modern county, West Lancashire lies on the fringe of the textile-manufacturing district. The main urban centres include the historic town of Ormskirk and the new town of Skelmersdale. The production of textile goods in the borough provided a significant contribution to the area's economy by the sixteenth century, and professional weavers were in business in Ormskirk by 1591. The production of linen from flax can be traced to the early seventeenth century, and by 1707 linen cloth was manufactured in Ormskirk on a commercial scale (Timmins 1988). An important product was sailcloth, which was required by the growing shipping industry and by local windmills. By the end of the seventeenth century, however, the weaving of sailcloth had migrated to other towns, such as Warrington, though linen-thread spinning was still carried on locally (Duggan 1998, 35), and a flax mill was established in the village of Lathom as late as c 1858; this mill was destroyed entirely by fire on 30 January 1868 (Rosbottom 1978, 229-30).
- 4.13.2 Silk weaving had been introduced into Ormskirk by the early eighteenth century. Whilst this remained a small industry that does not appear to have expanded in the borough beyond Ormskirk, it continued until the end of the nineteenth century (Duggan 1998, 37).
- 4.13.3 Cotton manufacturing commenced in the borough during the later eighteenth century. The earliest cotton factory is likely to have been George Davenport's Skelmersdale Mill, which is referred to in the land tax assessments for 1796. Another early cotton factory in the borough was the Arkwright-type spinning mill established at Halsall by Colonel Charles Lewis Mordaunt in the summer of 1778. However, the mill closed during the late 1780s (Aspin 2003, 63-7).
- 4.13.4 A four-storey cotton factory had been established on Derby Street in Ormskirk by 1810. Two further attempts to set up cotton factories in the town occurred in 1856 and 1876, but the plans were never realised, although a small weaving factory was established on Victoria Street in Burscough in 1901. However, the works closed in 1906 (Rosbottom 1978, 236-7). In the same year, the construction of a new steam-powered weaving mill in Skelmersdale began; known as Merdale Factory, the mill opened in 1908 and continued in production until 1958 (Sands 1970, 58-62).
- 4.13.5 The last cotton factory to be built in the borough was Tarleton Mill, which was erected on the west bank of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal by Leonard Fairclough Ltd of Adlington in 1919. Cloth production continued at Tarleton Mill until the 1980s, when the looms were removed and the chimney taken down (Fairhurst 2009).
- 4.13.6 Attempts to establish an entirely new branch of the textile industry in the borough were made in 1879, when Thomas Wilkinson of Lancaster erected a

works in Burscough that was intended for the manufacture of table baize. However, the works was unsuccessful, and the building was converted for use by the military as an ordnance store in 1891 (Rosbottom 1978, 234-6).

#### 4.14 WYRE

- 4.14.1 Wyre stretches from Fleetwood on the west coast, to the Forest of Bowland in the east, extending across the predominantly flat lands of the northern portion of the Amounderness Plain to the increasingly undulating landscape that rises to the east of the market town of Garstang. It is dissected by the meandering line of the River Wyre, which rises in the Trough of Bowland to the north-east before emptying into the sea at Fleetwood. The extensive mosslands on the coastal plains were drained in post medieval-period, allowing a pastoral and mixed farming economy to develop that remains to the present day (Middleton *et al* 1995).
- 4.14.2 During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the textile industry in this area appears to have been confined to small-scale domestic production, although flax and hemp were being produced to some degree at St Michaels on Wyre in 1534 and at Poulton to the west (Lowe 1972), while Garstang, Tarnacre and Catterall were supplying flax between 1700 and 1750. Linen weaving and flax dressing were also being carried out across the area in the eighteenth century, and by the 1780s, a water-powered textile industry began to develop on the banks of the Wyre and its tributaries. Cleveley Mill in Nether Wyresdale was one such mill established in the 1780s as a cotton-spinning mill on the Arkwright model, and calico printing was being carried out in 1791 at Catterall (Rennie 1792), perhaps associated with Pyremont Works, a short distance downstream. The completion of the Lancaster Canal in 1826 may for a time have buoyed the local industry, providing improved access to transport links, but by the mid-nineteenth century the mill at Cleveley had been converted into a corn mill, while the Catterall Print Works appear to have ceased operation by 1831 (*Preston Chronicle*, 26 March 1831).
- 4.14.3 Nevertheless, water-powered textile mills continued to be built in the area, such as at Calder Vale, where in 1835 the Jackson brothers established a cotton-spinning mill on the River Calder, along with a mill village to accommodate its workforce (Scott 1952). Nearby a water-powered bobbin factory had also been established by the 1830s at Lordshouse Bridge in Nether Wyresdale, continuing in production until perhaps 1884, when it was offered up for sale (*Preston Guardian*, 4 October 1884).
- 4.14.4 The area did not, however, encounter the same industrial growth experienced elsewhere in the county, and new developments in steam-engine technology led to a shift in the textile industry towards the urban centres in the south, centred on the Lancashire Coalfields. Castle Works, a small woollen mill in Poulton-le-Fylde (Kelly 1939, 273), may have been one of the last mills established in the area, and it was probably electrically powered from the start.

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## 5. TEXTILE SITES IN BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN

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### 5.1 THE TEXTILE SITES

- 5.1.1 The Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey identified a total of 342 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Blackburn with Darwen (Fig 10). Of this number, some physical remains survived at 96 sites, representing a 28.07% survival rate. The vast majority of the surviving sites were within the urban areas of Blackburn (64 sites, equating to 66.6% of the total stock) and Darwen (30 sites, or 31.25%), with single sites remaining in Belmont and Edgeworth.
- 5.1.2 The borough contained surviving examples of several different branches of the textile industry. Purpose-built weaving mills were particularly well represented, forming some 58% of the remaining stock of sites across the borough. This proportion was much higher in Darwen, where 22 sites (equating to 73.3% of the total stock in the town) were established as weaving mills. Amongst the group of weaving mills in the borough, Roe Lee Old Mill of 1856 (LTM 0264) and Garden Street Mill of 1853 in Blackburn (LTM 0267), and Ellenshaw Mill of 1856 in Darwen (LTM 0340), were early and, in 2012, largely intact surviving examples. Indeed, these sites were amongst the earliest surviving purpose-built weaving sheds in Lancashire, although Garden Street Mill was demolished in 2013. Other important examples of weaving sheds that were not afforded any statutory protection included Alma Mill, Wellfield Mill, Bastfield Mill, Unity Mill and Durbar Mill in Blackburn, and Hampden Mill and Industry Mill in Darwen.
- 5.1.3 Cotton-spinning mills and integrated spinning and weaving mills were also well represented, with each category representing 11.45% of the surviving stock of textile-manufacturing sites in the borough. The best examples of former spinning mills were undoubtedly India Mill in Darwen and Imperial Mill in Blackburn, the significance of which is reflected in their statutory designation as Grade II-listed buildings. Perhaps the best surviving example of an integrated mill was Waterfall Mill, established in 1851-2 in the Mill Hill area of Blackburn, although one of the spinning blocks was demolished in March 2012. An interesting example of an integrated site was Albert Mill, built in 1850 in the Copy Nook area of Blackburn, and originally comprising a multi-storey spinning block with a ground-floor loomshop.
- 5.1.4 Several textile-finishing works also survived in the borough. These included former printing works such as Belmont Printworks, and dyeworks such as Grimshaw Park Works and Audley Bridge Works. Textile-machinery works also formed an important component of the surviving sites. This group included several iron foundries, with Canal Foundry in Blackburn being the most important example. Dating to *c* 1835-6, Canal Foundry was occupied by the firm of Yates & Thom, which supplied a large number of steam engines and boilers to textile mills across Lancashire. Smaller types of textile-machinery works in the borough included reed and heald works, with the Higson Street Works in Blackburn providing a particularly good example.
- 5.1.5 Only two sites in the borough (Imperial Mill in Blackburn and India Mill in Darwen), representing a mere 2.08% of the total stock of textile-manufacturing sites, were afforded statutory protection in 2012. Both sites are designated Grade II-listed buildings (Table 9).



Ref No	Site Name and Location	Designation	EH ID No
<b>Listed Buildings</b>			
LTM0366	Imperial Mill, Blackburn	Grade II	416941
LTM0771	India Mill, Darwen	Grade II	184681

Table 9: Textile-manufacturing sites in Blackburn with Darwen afforded statutory designation in 2012

- 5.1.6 There were 14 designated conservation areas in the borough, which contained a total of more than 2000 individual properties. Perhaps remarkably, not a single textile-manufacturing site was included within any of these conservation areas. However, several sites were immediately adjacent to an existing boundary: Limbrick Mill and Randal Street Works were immediately adjacent to the south-eastern corner of the Corporation Park Conservation Area, and the Higson Street Works was a short distance to the south; Griffin Mills was a short distance to the south-east of the Griffin Park Conservation Area; Vernon Street Works, Weir Street Works and Burnside Works were just beyond the south-western corner of the Darwen Street Conservation Area boundary; and Ellenshaw Mill in Darwen was to the east of the Darwen Town Centre Conservation Area.
- 5.1.7 A pilot scheme was carried out to test the selection criteria to nominate buildings in the borough for ‘local listing’ (*cf* Blackburn with Darwen Council 2011, 15-16). Whilst any that were nominated ultimately for inclusion on a local list of important buildings would not be afforded any statutory protection, this classification would lead the Council to take the heritage value of the buildings into consideration when deliberating planning applications. Amongst the few textile-manufacturing sites that were considered as part of the pilot scheme, Cob Wall Works (LTM 0255) and Canal Foundry (LTM 1248) were rated as being of sufficient historic interest to merit local listing status. Garden Street Mill (LTM 0267) was also included in the pilot scheme, although the component buildings were considered to be of insufficient architectural interest to merit designation.

## 5.2 FUNCTION AND OCCUPANCY

- 5.2.1 At least 14 of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in the borough were vacant in 2012, representing 14.58% of the total stock, whilst another 22 sites (representing 22.91%) were only partly occupied or under-used. The minimum total floor space in historic textile-manufacturing buildings in the borough was at least 328,217 square metres (3,532,898 square feet), of which c 67,467 square metres/726,209 square feet was vacant or under-used (Table 10). The larger vacant sites included Roe Lee Old Mill, Wellington New Mill, Rockfield Mill, Vernon Street Works, and the Higson Street Works in Blackburn, and Lorne Street Mill and Dove Cottage Mill in Darwen.

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0366	Imperial Mill, Green Bank, Blackburn	21,447	0
LTM0771	India Mill, Darwen	18,028	0
LTM1248	Canal Foundry, Blackburn	14,668	5466
LTM0241	Waterfall Mills, Waterfall, Blackburn	14,323	0
LTM0348	Darwen Mill, Darwen	11,200	0
LTM0093	Lower Darwen Mill, Darwen	10,609	849
LTM0772	Hollin Grove Mill, Darwen	10,474	7000
LTM0267	Garden Street Mill, Wensley Fold, Blackburn	10,088	0
LTM1117	Unity Mill, Darwen	8207	2250
LTM0384	Prospect Mill, Queens Park, Blackburn	8113	8113
LTM1128	Newton Street Mill, Audley, Blackburn	7742	0
LTM0385	Parkside Mill, Queens Park, Blackburn	7074	0
LTM0264	Roe Lee Old Mill, Roe Lee, Blackburn	6685	6685
LTM0382	Premier Mill, Darwen	6566	0
LTM1535	Sunnyhurst Mill, Darwen	5954	0
LTM1086	Bastfield Mill, Bastfield, Blackburn	5586	0
LTM1538	Armenia Mill, Blackburn	5330	0
LTM0191	Albert Mill, Copy Nook, Blackburn	5214	0
LTM0224	Chadwick Mill, Nova Scotia, Blackburn	4927	0
LTM1127	Durbar Mill, Intack, Blackburn	4920	0
LTM0386	Audley Hall Mill Number Two, Blackburn	4898	374
LTM0256	Wellfield Mill, Cob Wall, Blackburn	4851	0
LTM0987	Belmont Printworks, Belmont	4693	2055
LTM0383	Primrose Mill, Darwen	4501	0
LTM0070	Woodfold Mill, Darwen	4461	0
LTM1122	Fountain Mill, Blackburn	4424	0
LTM1130	Britannia Mill, Intack, Blackburn	4089	0
LTM0176	Hole House Mill, Hole House, Blackburn	4048	1858
LTM0186	Burmah Mill, Green Bank, Blackburn	3883	0
LTM0072	Cotton Hall Weaving Mill, Darwen	3864	0
LTM1528	Anchor Mill, Darwen	3854	0
LTM0261	Florence Mill, Roe Lee, Blackburn	3830	637
LTM0220	Wellington New Mill, Nova Scotia, Blackburn	3828	3828
LTM0352	Progress Mill, Darwen	3805	3805
LTM0243	Griffin Mills, Waterfall, Blackburn	3682	3682
LTM0333	Hampden Mill, Darwen	3547	0
LTM0727	Vernon Street Works, Blackburn	3366	3366
LTM0185	Green Bank Mill, Green Bank, Blackburn	3362	0

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0525	Olive Mill, Darwen	3287	0
LTM1524	White Hall Mill, Darwen	3018	0
LTM0181	Bank Field Mill, Furthergate, Blackburn	3000	1000
LTM0213	Unity Mill, Blackburn	2968	660
LTM0207	Walpole Street Mill, Lower Audley, Blackburn	2780	0
LTM1530	Marsh House Mill, Darwen	2743	0
LTM0514	Dove Cottage Mill, Darwen	2652	2652
LTM1116	Pioneer Mill, Blackburn	2640	0
LTM1560	Roe Lee New Mill, Roe Lee, Blackburn	2492	0
LTM0200	Alma Mill, Higher Audley, Blackburn	2486	0
LTM0209	Audley Bridge Mill and Dyeworks, Blackburn	2450	0
LTM0226	Rockcliffe Mill, Nova Scotia, Blackburn	2433	0
LTM0866	Wensley Fold New Mill, Blackburn	2376	1000
LTM0510	Industry Mill or Perseverance Mill, Darwen	2287	0
LTM0513	Lorne Street Mill, Darwen	2272	2272
LTM0247	Spring Bank Mill, Mill Hill, Blackburn	2080	0
LTM1498	Higson Street Works, Blackburn	2016	2016
LTM1499	Randal Street Works, Blackburn	1942	1942
LTM0340	Ellenshaw Mill, Darwen	1942	0
LTM0222	Rockfield Mill, Nova Scotia, Blackburn	1840	1840
LTM1533	Moss Bridge Weaving Mill, Darwen	1728	0
LTM0179	Jubilee Mill, Green Bank, Blackburn	1672	0
LTM1111	Grimshaw Park Dyeworks, Blackburn	1414	0
LTM0859	Navigation Mill, Blackburn	1368	0
LTM0511	Bottom Croft Mill, Darwen	1320	0
LTM0195	Eanam Bridge Mill, Eanam, Blackburn	1250	0
LTM1219	Culvert Mill, Darwen	1195	1195
LTM0268	Bank Top Mill, Wensley Fold, Blackburn	1179	0
LTM0260	Bastwell Shuttle Works, Bastwell, Blackburn	1113	0
LTM0255	Cob Wall Works, Cob Wall, Blackburn	1106	0
LTM0254	Cherry Tree Mill, Blackburn	1100	0
LTM1526	Cotton Hall Spinning Mill, Darwen	1064	0
LTM1247	Jubilee Beaming Mill, Blackburn	1060	0
LTM1119	Hollinshead Mill, Bastwell, Blackburn	1038	0
LTM0921	Radford Mill, Darwen	988	0
LTM0237	Brookhouse Mills, Blackburn	980	280
LTM0210	Limbrick Mill, Blackburn	973	0
LTM1504	Skew Bridge Shuttle Works, Blackburn	914	0
LTM0238	Appleby Mill, Daisyfield, Blackburn	867	0

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM1503	Saint Ives Shuttle Works, Blackburn	795	400
LTM1520	Dove Lane Reed Works, Darwen	789	789
LTM0175	Navigation New Mill, Daisyfield, Blackburn	701	0
LTM0280	Oxford Mill or Little Peel Mill, Blackburn	686	0
LTM1125	Vale Mill (Haston Lee Mill), Roe Lee, Blackburn	683	743
LTM0221	Britannia Mill, Nova Scotia, Blackburn	595	145
LTM0217	Carlisle Street Mill, Lower Audley, Blackburn	500	0
LTM0502	Clarendon Road Reed Works, Blackburn	493	0
LTM1564	Weir Street Works, Blackburn	462	0
LTM1536	Bee Hive Mill, Darwen	425	0
LTM0687	Albion Works, Ewood, Blackburn	378	378
LTM0219	Wellington Mill, Nova Scotia, Blackburn	374	187
LTM1501	Burnside Works, Blackburn	332	0
LTM1563	Audley Hall Mill Number One, Blackburn	30	0
LTM1515	Engine House, Tockholes	Converted for residential use	
LTM0337	Starkie Street Mill, Darwen	Converted for residential use	
LTM1034	Walleach Mill, Edgeworth	Converted for residential use	
LTM1512	Bury Fold, Darwen	Converted for residential use	
<b>Approximate Total Industrial Floor Space (square m)</b>		<b>339, 417</b>	<b>67,467</b>

Table 10: List of surviving textile sites in Blackburn with Darwen in 2012, and their approximate floor space

### 5.3 OVERVIEW OF CONDITION, RISK AND SIGNIFICANCE

5.3.1 Most of the 96 surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Blackburn with Darwen were in fair to good condition, with six in poor condition, and three in very bad condition (Table 11). In total, ten sites in the borough (10.42% of the total stock) were 'At Risk', and an additional 24 sites (24.99%) were considered to be 'Vulnerable' (Fig 11). The remainder were considered to be at Low Risk.

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM1498	Higson Street Works	Very Bad	At Risk	High
LTM0222	Rockfield Mill	Very Bad	At Risk	Medium
LTM1219	Culvert Mill	Very Bad	At Risk	Medium
LTM0264	Roe Lee Old Mill	Poor	At Risk	High
LTM0237	Brookhouse Mills	Poor	At Risk	Medium
LTM0513	Lorne Street Mill	Poor	At Risk	Medium
LTM0514	Dove Cottage Mill	Poor	At Risk	Medium
LTM0687	Albion Works	Poor	At Risk	Medium
LTM0221	Britannia Mill	Poor	At Risk	Low
LTM0219	Wellington Mill	Fair	At Risk	Low
LTM0340	Ellenshaw Mill	Poor	Vulnerable	High

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM0200	Alma Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM1248	Canal Foundry	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0987	Belmont Printworks	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0213	Unity Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0241	Waterfall Mills	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM1520	Dove Lane Reed Works	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0267	Garden Street Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0210	Limbrick Mill	Poor	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0181	Bank Field Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0386	Audley Hall Mill Number Two	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0093	Lower Darwen Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0261	Florence Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0243	Griffin Mills	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0185	Green Bank Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0220	Wellington New Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM1499	Randal Street Works	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0384	Prospect Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM1524	White Hall Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0348	Darwen Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0352	Progress Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0070	Woodfold Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM1117	Unity Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0772	Hollin Grove Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0771	India Mill	Good	Low Risk	Exceptional
LTM1127	Durbar Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM1086	Bastfield Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0366	Imperial Mill	Fair	Low Risk	High
LTM0333	Hampden Mill	Fair	Low Risk	High
LTM0510	Industry Mill or Perseverance Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0256	Wellfield Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0255	Cob Wall Works	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0117	Audley Bridge Dyeworks	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0260	Bastwell Shuttle Works	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0207	Walpole Street Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0238	Appleby Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0224	Chadwick Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0186	Burmah Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1034	Walleach Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1247	Jubilee Beaming Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium



Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM0268	Bank Top Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0176	Hole House Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0247	Spring Bank Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0226	Rockcliffe Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0191	Albert Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0179	Jubilee Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1504	Skew Bridge Shuttle Works	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1122	Fountain Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1125	Vale Mill (Haston Lee Mill)	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1128	Newton Street Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1503	Saint Ives Shuttle Works	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1111	Grimshaw Park Dyeworks	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1526	Cotton Hall Spinning Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1528	Anchor Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1530	Marsh House Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1535	Sunnyhurst Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1536	Bee Hive Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1538	Armenia Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1501	Burnside Works	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0382	Premier Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0383	Primrose Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0385	Parkside Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1564	Weir Street Works	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1119	Hollinshead Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0525	Olive Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0727	Vernon Street Works	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0921	Radford Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0280	Oxford Mill or Little Peel Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0502	Clarendon Road Reed Works	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0254	Cherry Tree Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM0217	Carlisle Street Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM0209	Audley Bridge Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM1130	Britannia Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM0859	Navigation Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0866	Wensley Fold New Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0511	Bottom Croft Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0337	Starkie Street Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1116	Pioneer Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1512	Bury Fold	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1563	Audley Hall Mill Number One	Good	Low Risk	Low

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM1560	Roe Lee New Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0072	Cotton Hall Weaving Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1533	Moss Bridge Weaving Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0175	Navigation New Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1515	Engine House	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0195	Eanam Bridge Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low

Table 11: Condition, risk and significance of the textile sites in Blackburn with Darwen in 2012

5.3.2 Only one of the surviving sites in Blackburn with Darwen was considered to be of Exceptional Significance (Fig 12). This was India Mill in Darwen (LTM 0771; Table 12), a Grade II-listed building with an iconic campanile chimney that is one of the best-known landmarks in the borough. Indeed, India Mill has been described as the single most important building in Blackburn or Darwen, and possibly the most important remaining building from the textile industry in the north-west of England (Blackburn with Darwen Council 2017).

Ref	Site Name	Significance	Site Type
LTM0366	Imperial Mill, Blackburn	High	Spinning Mill
LTM0241	Waterfall Mills, Blackburn	High	Integrated Mill
LTM0267	Garden Street Mill, Blackburn	High	Weaving Mill
LTM0264	Roe Lee Old Mill, Blackburn	High	Weaving Mill
LTM0213	Unity Mill, Blackburn	High	Weaving Mill
LTM0200	Alma Mill, Blackburn	High	Weaving Mill
LTM1086	Bastfield Mill, Blackburn	High	Weaving Mill
LTM0256	Wellfield Mill, Blackburn	High	Weaving Mill
LTM1127	Durbar Mill, Blackburn	High	Weaving Mill
LTM0340	Ellenshaw Mill, Darwen	High	Weaving Mill
LTM0333	Hampden Mill, Darwen	High	Weaving Mill
LTM0510	Industry Mill, Darwen	High	Weaving Mill
LTM0987	Belmont Printworks, Belmont	High	Textile Printworks
LTM1498	Higson Street Works, Blackburn	High	Reed and Heald Works
LTM1520	Dove Lane Reed Works, Darwen	High	Reed and Heald Works
LTM0255	Cob Wall Works, Blackburn	High	Shuttle Works
LTM1248	Canal Foundry, Blackburn	High	Iron Foundry

Table 12: Textile sites in Blackburn with Darwen of potential high significance in 2012

5.3.3 In total, 17 sites in the borough were potentially of High Significance (Table 12), of which only one (Imperial Mill in Blackburn) was afforded statutory protection as a Grade II-listed building. Amongst the other sites, Higson Street Works (LTM 1498) in Blackburn was in very bad condition, and clearly 'At Risk'. Dating to the early 1870s, this site provided a largely intact example of a reed and heald works. Roe Lee Old Mill (LTM 0264), a purpose-built weaving mill

erected in 1856-7, was another site of potential high significance that was 'At Risk'.

- 5.3.4 Another eight sites of potential High Significance were considered to be 'Vulnerable', including Ellenshaw Mill (LTM 0340) and the Dove Lane Reed Works (LTM 1520) in Darwen, Unity Mill (LTM 0213), Waterfall Mill (LTM 0241), Alma Mill (LTM 0200) and the Canal Foundry (LTM 1248) in Blackburn, and the Belmont Printworks (LTM 0987) in Belmont. Garden Street Mill in Blackburn was similarly 'Vulnerable', a situation exacerbated by an application by the owner to demolish the buildings.
- 5.3.5 Groups of important textiles sites survived across Blackburn and Darwen. One such group existed on the north-eastern fringe of Blackburn, in the Bastfield area, and included Wellfield Mill, Bastfield Mill and Cob Wall Works. Roe Lee Mill was a short distance to the north, together with Florence Mill, Bastwell Shuttle Works, Skew Bridge Shuttle Works and the Clarendon Road Reed Works. A group in the Furthergate area comprised several canal-side mills, including Imperial Mill, Hole House Mill, Green Bank Mill and Burmah Mill. Durbar Mill was also located in this area, situated a short distance away from the canal.
- 5.3.6 Eight textile-manufacturing sites in Blackburn with Darwen were recommended for further archaeological survey. These comprised Waterfall Mills, Roe Lee Old Mill, Garden Street Mill, Canal Foundry, and Higson Street Works in Blackburn, and Woodfold Mill, Lower Darwen Mill and Dove Cottage Mill in Darwen.

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## 6. TEXTILE SITES IN BURNLEY

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### 6.1 THE TEXTILE SITES IN BURNLEY

- 6.1.1 The Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey identified a total of 190 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Burnley (Fig 13). Of the total number of sites identified, historic fabric of textile-manufacturing buildings was extant at only 81 sites in the borough, representing a 42.63% survival rate. The majority of the sites fell within four nucleated areas: Burnley town centre; north Burnley; Padiham; and Harle Syke. However, sites survived across most of the borough, with examples in Hapton (LTM 0898 and LTM 1256) in the west, Dunnockshaw (LTM 0985) in the south, and Cliviger (LTM 1031) and Worsthorne (LTM 1454) in the east.
- 6.1.2 The borough contained surviving examples of several different branches of the textile industry. As may be expected, purpose-built weaving sheds were particularly well represented, forming 55.55% of the remaining stock of textile-manufacturing sites in the borough. Queen Street Mill (LTM 0142) in Harle Syke provided an exceptionally fine example of a late nineteenth-century weaving factory, which was reflected in the designation of elements of the site as a Scheduled Monument. Other important examples included Stanley Mill, Belle Vue Mill and Calder Vale Shed, which are all afforded statutory protection as Grade II-listed buildings. Good examples of weaving sheds that were not afforded any statutory designation included Hargher Clough Mill, Queen's Mill on New Hall Street, and King's Mill in Harle Syke, although the latter does lie within a conservation area. Queen Street Mill in Harle Syke (LTM 0466) was another interesting example of a weaving factory, a two-storey, eight-bay structure that seemingly housed the looms in the main mill block rather than a north-light shed.
- 6.1.3 Several of the surviving weaving sheds had lost considerable elements of their historic fabric, and were thus of lesser significance. These include Woodfield Mill on Trafalgar Street, Whittlefield Mill on Wiseman Street and Wood Top Mill on Villiers Street in Burnley, Siberia Mill in Harle Syke, and Perseverance Mill in Hapton.
- 6.1.4 Mills that were built as integrated cotton-spinning and weaving sites were also well represented in the borough, forming some 16% of the surviving stock of textile buildings, with Victoria Mill on Trafalgar Street providing an important example. Former spinning mills were also well represented, forming some 15% of the surviving stock. Fine examples of spinning mills in the borough included Helm Mill in Padiham and Trafalgar Mill in Burnley, both of which are Grade II-listed buildings.
- 6.1.5 A few textile-machinery works also survived in the borough, together with two examples of textile-finishing works. Burnley Ironworks provided a fine example of an iron foundry that produced machinery for the textile industry, whilst Castle Clough Dyeworks in Hapton provided a rare example of a largely intact textile-finishing works.
- 6.1.6 Of the surviving sites, 14 had been afforded statutory protection as listed buildings (all Grade II), with elements of two (Oak Mount Mill and Jubilee Mill) also being designated Scheduled Monuments, largely as both retained a steam engine *in-situ*. In addition, the engine and boiler houses at Queen Street Mill in

Harle Syke were also a Scheduled Monument, although the associated weaving shed did not have any statutory designation. Thus, in total, 18.52% of the textile-manufacturing sites in the borough had statutory designation (Table 13), representing a higher proportion than most of the other boroughs in Lancashire. In addition, 27 textile sites were within a conservation area, mostly within the Canalside Conservation Area, although others were contained within the Burnley Town Centre Conservation area (one site), the Harle Syke Conservation Area (five sites), and the Padiham Conservation Area (three sites).

Ref No	Site Name and Location	Designation	EH ID No
<b>Listed Buildings</b>			
LTM1486	Oak Mount Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467245
LTM0365	Belle Vue Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467242
LTM0364	Victoria Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467238
LTM0363	Trafalgar Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467236
LTM0885	Newtown Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467216
LTM0362	Stanley Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467214
LTM0452	Sandycote Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467211
LTM0010	Blucher Street Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467090
LTM1235	Pentridge Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467081
LTM0361	Cow Lane Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467067
LTM0360	Cuckoo Mill, Burnley	Grade II	467000
LTM0462	Calder Vale Shed, Burnley	Grade II	466980
LTM1093	Jubilee Mill, Padiham	Grade II	416072
LTM0359	Helm Mill, Padiham	Grade II	414889
<b>Scheduled Monuments</b>			
LTM1486	Oak Mount Mill, Burnley	Scheduled Monument	
LTM0142	Queen Street Mill, Harle Syke	Scheduled Monument	
LTM1093	Jubilee Mill, Padiham	Scheduled Monument	

Table 13: Textile-manufacturing sites in Burnley afforded statutory designation, in 2012

- 6.1.7 Of the 15 sites that were afforded statutory designation, seven were cotton-spinning mills, three integrated spinning and weaving mills, and one was built as a room and power mill for smaller weaving concerns. Only four of the listed sites comprised purpose-built weaving sheds, suggesting an under-representation of structures relating to the dominant sector of the industry within the borough. At several sites, moreover, only specific elements of the mill complex were covered by the listing designation, most typically chimneys, as at Newtown Mill (LTM 0885) and Pentridge Mill (LTM 1235).

## 6.2 FUNCTION AND OCCUPANCY

- 6.2.1 The majority of textile-manufacturing sites within the borough remained in use as industrial or commercial premises, although very few had usage relating to the textile industry and, of those, almost all were used for warehousing or factory outlets of fabrics and other goods (for example at Barden Mill in Burnley). Most sites had been partitioned into small industrial units, particularly



where weaving sheds survived, whilst the larger spinning and preparation blocks frequently had unoccupied floors.

- 6.2.2 Weaving sheds were generally the most heavily altered structures, often surviving simply as a shell of outer walls, with the saw-toothed north-light roofs and their associated columns being replaced by larger span galvanized-sheet roofing. Several of the larger spinning or preparation blocks had been reduced in height, as had many of the chimneys, very few of which survived in their original condition. However, many structures retained their historic character externally, with only the interiors having been partitioned to form more appropriate space for modern working environments. The simple but solid construction of the structures generally meant that such alterations could be easily removed, and therefore had only a minor long-term impact on the historical integrity of the buildings.
- 6.2.3 In total, 12 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough had undergone significant conversion or restoration. In many parts of Lancashire, particularly in the more affluent rural districts such as the Ribble Valley, a higher proportion of sites had been converted into residential dwellings. Those in the borough of Burnley that have been converted for residential use included Helm Mill and Victoria Mills in Padiham, Lowerhouse Works in Burnley, and Higher Walk Mill in Cliviger.
- 6.2.4 The converted buildings at Higher Walk Mill in Cliviger (LTM 1031) represented a typical rural conversion of this type, and the resulting structure provided little evidence for the former fulling mill. At Helm Mill (LTM 0359), in the centre of Padiham, a more sympathetic conversion of the two-storey building had been undertaken, providing well-appointed apartments that retained the external character of this early and important mill. A similar conversion of the two-storey block of the adjacent Guy Yate Mill (LTM 1455) retained the chimney, albeit at a reduced height.
- 6.2.5 Victoria Mill (LTM 0408), immediately to the south of Guy Yate Mill in Padiham, represented a more typical urban reuse and conversion of a large multi-storey block into apartments. This was the only such example within the borough, and appears to have been financially successful in a relatively small town, whereas no such conversions existed in the significantly larger population centres of Burnley and Blackburn. Indeed, few examples existed in the modern county as a whole, compared with the proliferation of conversions of mill buildings into apartments that took place in major conurbations, such as Manchester, in the early years of the twenty-first century (for instance, that of Murray's Mills, Ancoats; Miller and Wild 2007).
- 6.2.6 Whilst the conversion of such structures into apartments often ensures their survival, the buildings are frequently heavily remodelled internally. Dean Mill in Burnley (LTM 1469) represented a simple example of the mixed retail and industrial reuse of a textile-manufacturing site (Plate 32). The reroofing and refenestration of the preparation block provided the potential for the reuse of the building as small retail outlets, below offices, whilst the weaving shed to the rear was more heavily remodelled into industrial units. Burnley Wood Mill (LTM 0661) was a similar conversion for office use, although the weaving shed appeared to have been less-heavily modernised.



Plate 32: Dean Mill in Burnley

- 6.2.7 At the nearby Handbridge Mill, on Parliament Street in Burnley (LTM 0526), many of the structures were demolished, with the preparation block having been converted in a relatively unsympathetic manner. The large openings to both the original and later attached boiler houses were simply blocked, albeit in matching materials, and the majority of upper-floor windows were boarded up.
- 6.2.8 At least 15 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough were vacant (16.48% of the total stock), and a further 22 sites (equating to 24.17%) were only partly occupied. The total floor space in historic textile-manufacturing buildings in Burnley was at least 266,805 square metres (2,871,865 square feet), of which some 30.58% (c 81,589 square metres/878,217 square feet) was vacant or under-used (Table 14). Some of this vacant space was within buildings that were in a very bad condition, such as Finsley Gate Mill and Newtown Mill in Burnley. Other vacant buildings, however, were in fair or good condition, such as Victoria Mill on Trafalgar Street, which had been renovated for a new use as a university technical college.

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0890	Finsley Gate Mill, Burnley	10,400	10,400
LTM1235	Pentridge Mill, Burnley	10,200	3800
LTM0142	Queen Street Mill, Harle Syke	9800	0
LTM0362	Stanley Mill, Burnley	9738	8800
LTM0440	Hargher Clough Mill, Burnley	9500	0
LTM0007	Elm Street Mill, Burnley	9284	4050
LTM0658	Byerden Mill, Burnley	9200	0
LTM0885	Newtown Mill, Burnley	7569	3012
LTM0649	Lodge Mill, Burnley	6900	2000

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0363	Trafalgar Mill, Burnley	6600	5000
LTM0415	Riverside Mill, Padiham	6125	0
LTM1316	Britannia Mill, Burnley	5700	0
LTM1485	Habergham Mill, Burnley	5680	1880
LTM1201	Heasandford Mill, Burnley	5500	0
LTM0008	Walshaw Mill, Briercliffe	5400	0
LTM0660	Briercliffe Mill, Briercliffe	5350	0
LTM1454	Gorple Mill, Worsthorpe	5350	0
LTM1321	King's Mill, Harle Syke	5225	0
LTM0662	Spring Hill Shed, Burnley	5040	0
LTM0364	Victoria Mill, Burnley	5000	5000
LTM0452	Sandygate Mill, Burnley	4900	4900
LTM0009	Harle Syke Mill, Harle Syke	4717	2700
LTM0651	Queen's Mill, Burnley	4650	0
LTM1486	Oak Mount Mill, Burnley	4600	0
LTM1319	Cameron Mill, Burnley	4500	0
LTM0397	Grove Mill, Padiham	4400	0
LTM0458	Thorneybank Mill, Burnley	4130	2500
LTM0661	Burnley Wood Mill, Burnley	4000	0
LTM0417	Albert Mill, Padiham	3900	1600
LTM1325	Browhead Mill, Burnley	3685	0
LTM0654	North Bridge Mill, Burnley	3525	0
LTM0886	Newtown Mill, Burnley	3520	2300
LTM0453	Albert Mill, Burnley	3350	2950
LTM0486	Oxford Mill, Burnley	3300	1275
LTM0466	Queen Street Mill, Burnley	3275	3275
LTM0892	Burnley Ironworks, Burnley	3000	0
LTM0447	Whittlefield Shed, Burnley	3000	300
LTM0985	Oak Mill, Dunnockshaw	3000	0
LTM1488	Siberia Mill, Harle Syke	2850	0
LTM1332	Green Bridge Mill, Padiham	2760	2760
LTM1482	Westgate Shed, Burnley	2650	0
LTM0655	Old Hall Mill, Burnley	2500	0
LTM1451	Daisyfield Mill, Padiham	2500	0
LTM0898	Castle Clough Dyeworks, Hapton	2450	200
LTM0365	Belle Vue Mill, Burnley	2400	1850
LTM0361	Cow Lane Mill, Burnley	2370	0
LTM0465	George Street Shed, Burnley	2325	2325
LTM1256	Perseverance Mill, Hapton	2300	500
LTM0479	Throstle Mill, Burnley	2166	0
LTM0881	Lowerhouse Mill, Burnley	1950	0
LTM0484	Plumbe Street Shed, Burnley	1725	0
LTM0653	New Hall Shed, Burnley	1675	0
LTM1483	Bank Hall Shed, Burnley	1600	0
LTM0010	Blucher Street Mill, Burnley	1440	0

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM1470	Capetown Mill, Burnley	1350	0
LTM0888	Spring Garden Mill, Burnley	1300	0
LTM1469	Dean Mill, Burnley	1300	400
LTM0057	Top Factory, Burnley	1299	0
LTM1478	Lower Rake Head Mill, Burnley	1275	850
LTM0777	Green Lane Mill, Burnley	1200	800
LTM0457	Hope Shed, Burnley	1158	1158
LTM0882	Whittlefield Mill, Burnley	1075	275
LTM0526	Handbridge Mill, Burnley	1070	0
LTM0912	Levant Mill, Burnley	1030	0
LTM0456	Waterloo Shed, Burnley	1019	1019
LTM0360	Cuckoo Mill or Reader's Mill, Burnley	950	950
LTM0439	Wood Top Mill, Burnley	750	750
LTM1450	Green Bridge Foundry, Padiham	700	700
LTM1320	Barden Mill, Burnley	580	0
LTM0846	Rake Head Mill, Burnley	500	0
LTM0469	Albion Mills, Burnley	460	460
LTM0462	Calder Vale Shed, Burnley	450	450
LTM0883	Caledonia Mill, Burnley	315	150
LTM0451	Woodfield Mill, Burnley	150	150
LTM1455	Guy Yate Mill, Padiham	100	100
LTM1487	Back Sowerby Street Foundry, Padiham	100	0
LTM1093	Jubilee Mill, Padiham	0	0
LTM1031	Higher Walk Mill, Cliviger	Converted for residential use	
LTM0359	Helm Mill, Padiham	Converted for residential use	
LTM0880	Lowerhouse Works, Burnley	Converted for residential use	
LTM0408	Victoria Mills, Padiham	Converted for residential use	
<b>Approximate Total Industrial Floor Space (square m)</b>		<b>266,805</b>	<b>81,589</b>

Table 14: List of surviving textile sites in Burnley in 2012, and their approximate floor space

### 6.3 OVERVIEW OF CONDITION, RISK AND SIGNIFICANCE

6.3.1 The majority of sites in the borough were in good or fair condition, and were considered to be at 'Low Risk'. However, there were several that are in poor condition, and appeared to be unoccupied, and were at risk of loss: 12 buildings in the borough were considered to be 'At Risk' (Table 15); and a further 18 sites were 'Vulnerable' (Fig 14).

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM0451	Woodfield Mill	Very Bad	At Risk	Low
LTM0465	George Street Shed	Very Bad	At Risk	Medium
LTM0469	Albion Mills	Very Bad	At Risk	Medium
LTM0890	Finsley Gate Mill	Very Bad	At Risk	High
LTM0439	Wood Top Mill	Very Bad	At Risk	Low
LTM0886	Newtown Mill	Very Bad	At Risk	High
LTM1235	Pentridge Mill	Poor	At Risk	High

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM0365	Belle Vue Mill	Poor	At Risk	High
LTM1093	Jubilee Mill	Poor	At Risk	High
LTM0447	Whittlefield Shed	Poor	At Risk	Medium
LTM0360	Cuckoo Mill or Reader's Mill	Poor	At Risk	High
LTM0486	Oxford Mill	Poor	At Risk	Medium
LTM0417	Albert Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0777	Green Lane Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Low
LTM0883	Caledonia Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Low
LTM0452	Sandygate Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0453	Albert Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0888	Spring Garden Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0007	Elm Street Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0456	Waterloo Shed	Good	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0457	Hope Shed	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0898	Castle Clough Dye Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0882	Whittlefield Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Low
LTM1332	Green Bridge Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM1478	Lower Rake Head Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0362	Stanley Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM1450	Green Bridge Foundry	Good	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0009	Harle Syke Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0364	Victoria Mill	Good	Vulnerable	High
LTM1256	Perseverance Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Low
LTM0397	Grove Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0892	Burnley Ironworks	Fair	Low Risk	High
LTM1325	Browhead Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0662	Spring Hill Shed	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0655	Old Hall Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0415	Riverside Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0912	Levant Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1470	Capetown Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0462	Calder Vale Shed	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0008	Walshaw Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0458	Thorneybank Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0466	Queen Street Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0010	Blucher Street Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0057	Top Factory	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0142	Queen Street Mill	Good	Low Risk	Exceptional
LTM0361	Cow Lane Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0440	Hargher Clough Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0363	Trafalgar Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0408	Victoria Mills	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0661	Burnley Wood Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0359	Helm Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM1031	Higher Walk Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1487	Back Sowerby Street Foundry	Good	Low Risk	Medium



Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM1486	Oak Mount Mill	Good	Low Risk	Exceptional
LTM1485	Habergham Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1483	Bank Hall Shed	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1482	Westgate Shed	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1469	Dean Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1455	Guy Yate Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM1454	Gorple Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1451	Daisyfield Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1321	Kings Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM1320	Barden Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1319	Cameron Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0658	Byerden Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1201	Heasandford Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0479	Throstle Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0985	Oak Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0885	Newtown Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0881	Lowerhouse Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0880	Lowerhouse Works	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0846	Rake Head Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1488	Siberia Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0660	Briercliffe Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0654	North Bridge Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0653	New Hall Shed	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0651	Queen's Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0649	Lodge Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0526	Handbridge Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0484	Plumbe Street Shed	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1316	Britannia Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low

Table 15: Condition, risk grade and significance of the textile sites in Burnley in 2012

- 6.3.2 Only 12 of the 81 sites (representing 15% of the total stock) had been remodelled considerably, with a corresponding loss of historic fabric, with ten thus considered to be of low significance (Table 16). The majority of sites (48) retained much of their character, with many of the principal structures surviving in fair condition, although they had been remodelled internally in many instances. Nevertheless, these sites remained representative of the textile industry within the borough, and were therefore considered to be of medium significance. Of the extant sites, 20 survived as almost complete complexes, or retained rare elements, and were considered to be of high significance.

Ref	Site Name	Significance
LTM1486	Oak Mount Mill	Exceptional
LTM0142	Queen Street Mill	Exceptional
LTM0365	Belle Vue Mill	High
LTM0440	Hargher Clough Mill	High
LTM0890	Finsley Gate Mill	High
LTM0892	Burnley Ironworks	High

Ref	Site Name	Significance
LTM0885	Newtown Mill	High
LTM1093	Jubilee Mill	High
LTM1235	Pentridge Mill	High
LTM0886	Newtown Mill	High
LTM1321	Kings Mill	High
LTM0898	Castle Clough Dye Mill	High
LTM0364	Victoria Mill	High
LTM0359	Helm Mill	High
LTM0362	Stanley Mill	High
LTM0361	Cow Lane Mill	High
LTM1455	Guy Yate Mill	High
LTM0466	Queen Street Mill	High
LTM0462	Calder Vale Shed	High
LTM0010	Blucher Street Mill	High
LTM0360	Cuckoo Mill or Reader's Mill	High
LTM0363	Trafalgar Mill	High
LTM0651	Queen's Mill	High
LTM0452	Sandygate Mill	High
LTM0408	Victoria Mills	Medium
LTM0008	Walshaw Mill	Medium
LTM0465	George Street Shed	Medium
LTM0009	Harle Syke Mill	Medium
LTM0057	Top Factory	Medium
LTM0458	Thorneybank Mill	Medium
LTM0457	Hope Shed	Medium
LTM0456	Waterloo Shed	Medium
LTM0417	Albert Mill	Medium
LTM0397	Grove Mill	Medium
LTM0469	Albion Mills	Medium
LTM0447	Whittlefield Shed (Susan Mill)	Medium
LTM0415	Riverside Mill	Medium
LTM0661	Burnley Wood Mill	Medium
LTM0453	Albert Mill	Medium
LTM0985	Oak Mill	Medium
LTM1487	Back Sowerby Street Foundry	Medium
LTM1485	Habergham Mill	Medium
LTM1483	Bank Hall Shed	Medium
LTM1482	Westgate Shed	Medium
LTM1478	Lower Rake Head Mill	Medium
LTM1470	Capetown Mill	Medium
LTM1469	Dean Mill	Medium
LTM1454	Gorple Mill	Medium
LTM1451	Daisyfield Mill	Medium
LTM1450	Green Bridge Foundry	Medium
LTM1332	Green Bridge Mill	Medium
LTM1325	Browhead Mill	Medium

Ref	Site Name	Significance
LTM1320	Barden Mill	Medium
LTM0658	Byerden Mill	Medium
LTM0007	Elm Street Mill	Medium
LTM0484	Plumbe Street Shed	Medium
LTM0486	Oxford Mill	Medium
LTM0526	Handbridge Mill	Medium
LTM0649	Lodge Mill	Medium
LTM0653	New Hall Shed	Medium
LTM1319	Cameron Mill	Medium
LTM0655	Old Hall Mill	Medium
LTM1201	Heasandford Mill	Medium
LTM0660	Briercliffe Mill	Medium
LTM0662	Spring Hill Shed	Medium
LTM0846	Rake Head Mill	Medium
LTM0888	Spring Garden Mill	Medium
LTM0912	Levant Mill	Medium
LTM0479	Throstle Mill	Medium
LTM0654	North Bridge Mill	Medium
LTM0883	Caledonia Mill	Low
LTM0882	Whittlefield Mill	Low
LTM0880	Lowerhouse Works	Low
LTM0777	Green Lane Mill	Low
LTM0451	Woodfield Mill	Low
LTM1488	Siberia Mill	Low
LTM0881	Lowerhouse Mill	Low
LTM0439	Wood Top Mill	Low
LTM1031	Higher Walk Mill	Low
LTM1256	Perseverance Mill	Low
LTM1316	Britannia Mill	Low

Table 16: Significance of the textile sites in Burnley, in 2012

- 6.3.3 Three sites within the borough retained *in-situ* steam engines (Queen Street Mill, Harle Syke; Jubilee Mill, Padiham; and Oak Mount Mill, Burnley). Those at Queen Street Mill and Oak Mount Mill have been restored to working order, and were both designated Scheduled Monuments, as was the derelict engine at Jubilee Mill (Plate 33). All three sites were ascribed an Exceptional Significance (Table 16).



*Plate 33: The derelict engine house of Jubilee Mill in Padiham*

- 6.3.4 Two of the surviving sites in Burnley were considered to be of Exceptional Significance on account of their Scheduled Monument status. These were Queen Street Mill in Harle Syke and Oak Mount Mill in Burnley. Whilst Jubilee Mill in Padiham is also afforded Scheduled Monument status, the entire site was not considered to be of Exceptional Significance, as much of the original mill buildings had been demolished, leaving the engine house as an isolated structure.
- 6.3.5 In total, 22 sites were potentially of High Significance (Fig 15), of which Finsley Gate Mill and Newtown Mill (Grade II-listed building) were in very bad condition and clearly 'At Risk'. Belle Vie Mill, Jubilee Mill, Pentridge Mill and Cuckoo Mill, all of which have statutory designation, were also considered to be 'At Risk'. Another four sites of potential High Significance were 'Vulnerable', including Castle Clough Dyeworks in Hapton, and Stanley Mill, Victoria Mill and Sandygate Mill in Burnley, although a solution that secures the long-term future of the latter two sites had been agreed.

## 7. TEXTILE SITES IN CHORLEY

### 7.1 THE TEXTILE SITES

- 7.1.1 The Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey identified a total of 115 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Chorley. Of this number, some physical remains survived at 32 sites, representing a 27.8% survival rate (Fig 16). The largest concentration of sites was in the urban area of Chorley, with smaller groups in Adlington, Whittle-le-Woods and Eccleston. An interesting group was also situated along the course of the River Yarrow to the south-west of Euxton. This included Armetriding Mill (LTM 0708) and Riverside Cottage (LTM 1079), a former fulling mill that had been converted for residential use. Euxton Mill also formed part of this group, but was demolished in 2012.
- 7.1.2 Documentary evidence demonstrates that an important group of cotton mills was established in Chorley town centre during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (*Section 4.4.3*), including several large cotton-spinning mills that were built along Water Street and Bengal Street. However, these had all been demolished, with the single exception of Standish Street New Mill (LTM 1023). A group of former weaving mills survived on the eastern fringe of the town centre, including Primrose Bank Mill (LTM 0419), Yarrow Mill (LTM 1436) and Mayfield Mill (LTM 1349), which all occupied sites adjacent to the route of the Preston to Bolton railway line, and Progress Mill (LTM 0422), a short distance further to the east. Another small group of textile mills survived at Cowling, on the south-eastern fringe of the town centre. These included Crosse Hall Mill (LTM 0434) and Cowling Mill (LTM 1345), the last cotton-spinning mill to have been erected in the town (Ashmore 1969, 256) (Plate 34).



*Plate 34: Cowling Mill of 1906 had more vacant floor space than any other textile-manufacturing site in Chorley*

- 7.1.3 The borough contained surviving examples of several different branches of the textile industry, including cotton-spinning mills, integrated spinning and weaving mills, and purpose-built weaving mills. The latter type were perhaps



most well-represented, forming some 28% of the remaining stock of sites, with Primrose Bank Mill and Yarrow Mill in Chorley providing particularly good examples. Former spinning mills and integrated mills each formed approximately 22% of the surviving stock of textile-manufacturing sites, although several had lost considerable elements of historic fabric, reducing their significance. Textile-finishing sites, including printing, bleaching and dyeworks, were also present in the borough, forming some 15% of the surviving sites, together with some textile-machinery works and small chemical works.

- 7.1.4 Only two sites in the borough (Coppull Ring Mill in Coppull and Riverside Cottages in Euxton) were afforded statutory protection as listed buildings, representing just 6.25% of the total stock of textile-manufacturing sites. Both sites are designated Grade II-listed buildings (Table 17). In addition, the chimney of the former Victoria Mill on Lyons Lane in Chorley is Grade II listed, although this has been excluded from the assessment survey as the associated mill had been demolished. Only one site (Abbey Mill in Abbey Village) in the borough is within a conservation area.

Ref No	Site Name and Location	Designation	EH ID No
<b>Listed Buildings</b>			
LTM1071	Coppull Ring Mill, Coppull	Grade II	357608
LTM0834	Riverside Cottages, Euxton	Grade II	357631
<b>Conservation Area Status</b>			
LTM0770	Abbey Mill, Abbey Village	Abbey Village Conservation Area	

Table 17: Textile-manufacturing sites in Chorley afforded statutory protection in 2012

## 7.2 FUNCTION AND OCCUPANCY

- 7.2.1 Most of the textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Chorley remained in use as industrial or commercial premises, although five sites had been converted for residential use (Table 18). Only one site, Abbey Mill in Abbey Village, was vacant, whilst another six sites (representing 18.75%) were only partly occupied or under-used. The minimum amount of total industrial/commercial floor space in historic textile-manufacturing buildings in the borough was at least 114,336 square metres (1,230,702 square feet), of which c 11,694 square metres (125,873 square feet) was vacant or under-used. Cowling Mill had the largest amount of total floor space in the borough, and also the most empty floor space (Plate 29). Other sites that had a large amount of vacant floor space included Abbey Mill in Abbey Village and Progress Mill in Chorley.

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM1345	Cowling Mill, Chorley	16,235	6000
LTM1071	Coppull Ring Mill, Coppull	14,600	0
LTM0436	Canal Mill, Chorley	13,625	0
LTM1264	Swansey Mill, Whittle-le-Woods	9075	0
LTM1355	New Mill, Ecclestone	7530	0
LTM1346	Yarrow Mill, Chorley	7400	0
LTM1260	Brindle Mill, Brindle	5040	0

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0770	Abbey Mill, Abbey Village	4918	4918
LTM1287	Grove Mills, Ecclestone	4768	0
LTM1188	Lower Healey Bleachworks, Chorley	4750	0
LTM1352	Adlington Mill, Adlington	4285	0
LTM0908	Kem Mill, Whittle-le-Woods	3015	0
LTM1023	Standish Street New Mill, Chorley	2130	0
LTM1349	Mayfield Mill, Chorley	2040	0
LTM0419	Primrose Bank Mill, Chorley	2000	125
LTM1421	Lancashire Knitting Co Ltd, Adlington	1950	0
LTM0422	Progress Mill, Chorley	1934	314
LTM0434	Crosse Hall Mill, Chorley	1700	107
LTM1351	Grimeford Mill, Anderton	1650	0
LTM1305	Pin Croft Dyeworks, Adlington	1200	0
LTM1434	Brock Road Works, Chorley	925	0
LTM1350	Vyking Mill, Chorley	800	0
LTM1221	Phoenix Foundry, Chorley	770	0
LTM1304	Brook Mill, Adlington	745	230
LTM1423	Botany Chemical Works, Chorley	576	0
LTM1433	Low Mill Printworks, Whittle-le-Woods	435	0
LTM0894	Withnell Mill, Withnell	240	0
LTM0708	Armetriding Mill, Euxton	Converted for residential use	
LTM0765	Blue Dye House, Heapey	Converted for residential use	
LTM1079	Riverside Cottages, Euxton	Converted for residential use	
LTM1357	Hoghton Bottoms Factory, Hoghton	Converted for residential use	
LTM0769	Hoghton Higher Mill, Hoghton	Converted for residential use	
<b>Approximate Total Industrial Floor Space (square m)</b>		<b>114,336</b>	<b>11,694</b>

Table 18: List of surviving textile sites in Chorley in 2012, and their approximate floor space

### 7.3 OVERVIEW OF CONDITION, RISK AND SIGNIFICANCE

- 7.3.1 Most of the textile-manufacturing sites in Chorley were in fair to good condition, with just two in poor condition, and none in very bad condition (Table 19). Two sites in the borough (6.25% of the total stock) were 'At Risk' (Fig 17). One of these was Cowling Mill in Chorley, a largely intact cotton-spinning mill dating to 1906 and representing one of the two last-generation spinning mills that survived in the borough. The second site 'At Risk' was Progress Mill in Chorley, a purpose-built weaving shed dating to 1886, much of which was under-used.

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM1345	Cowling Mill	Poor	At Risk	Medium
LTM0422	Progress Mill	Poor	At Risk	Medium
LTM0770	Abbey Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM1346	Yarrow Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0419	Primrose Bank Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0434	Crosse Hall Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM1304	Brook Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Low
LTM1023	Standish Street New Mill	Fair	Low Risk	High
LTM1071	Coppull Ring Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM1079	Riverside Cottages	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0436	Canal Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0769	Higher Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1188	Lower Healey Bleachworks	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1264	Swansey Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1305	Pin Croft Dyeworks	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1349	Mayfield Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1434	Brock Road Works	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1287	Grove Mills	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1351	Grimeford Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1355	New Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1260	Brindle Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0908	Kem Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM1221	Phoenix Foundry	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM1423	Botany Chemical Works	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM1433	Low Mill Printworks	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM0894	Withnell Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0765	Blue Dye House	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0708	Armetriding Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1350	Vyking Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1352	Adlington Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1357	Hoghton Bottoms Factory	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1421	Lancashire Knitting Co Ltd	Good	Low Risk	Low

Table 19: Condition, risk grade and significance of the textile-manufacturing sites in Chorley in 2012

7.3.2 An additional five sites in the borough (15.62% of the total stock) were considered to be 'Vulnerable' (Fig 17). These were Abbey Mill in Abbey Village, Primrose Bank Mill, Yarrow Mill (Plate 35), and Crosse Hall Mill in Chorley, and Brook Mill in Adlington. The remainder of the sites in the borough were considered to be at Low Risk.



*Plate 35: An aerial view of Yarrow Mill in 1988*

- 7.3.3 None of the surviving sites in Chorley were considered to be of Exceptional Significance, although five were potentially of High Significance (Table 19; Fig 18), of which only two (Riverside Cottages and Coppull Mill) had listed building designation. Of the other three sites of High Significance, Abbey Mill is in the Abbey Village Conservation Area, but Standish Street New Mill and Yarrow Mill in Chorley were not afforded any form of statutory protection. Pending information gleaned from further study, these three sites may all merit consideration for statutory designation as listed buildings.
- 7.3.4 Three sites were recommended for detailed survey. These were Abbey Mill in Abbey Village, Standish Street New Mill and Primrose Bank Mill in Chorley.

## 8. TEXTILE SITES IN FYLDE

### 8.1 THE TEXTILE SITES

- 8.1.1 The Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey identified a total of 12 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Fylde. With the exception of the water-powered spinning mill at Larbreck (LTM 1207), and the mid-nineteenth-century Balderstone Mill in Freckleton (LTM 0873), all of the sites in the borough were in the Kirkham/Wesham area (Fig 19). Of the total number of sites in the borough, some physical remains survived at only four sites (Table 20), representing a 33.33% survival rate. None of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Fylde were designated, and all lay well beyond the boundary of the Kirkham Conservation Area.

Ref No	Site Name and Location	Principal Function	Date
LTM0519	Wesham Mill, Brook Street, Wesham	Spinning	1857
LTM1207	Wall Mill, Garstang Road, Larbreck	Spinning	c 1800
LTM1251	Phoenix Mill, Market Street, Wesham	Weaving	1856
LTM1441	Bankfield Mill, Sunnybank, Kirkham	Weaving	1906-7

Table 20: Textile-manufacturing sites in Fylde that retained some historic fabric in 2012

### 8.2 FUNCTION AND OCCUPANCY

- 8.2.1 Three of the four textile-manufacturing sites in Fylde remained in use as industrial or commercial premises, with Wall Mill having been converted to a private residence (Table 21). Large elements of the historic buildings at Wesham Mill and Bankfield Mill, however, were unoccupied and advertised for let.

Ref No	Site Name	Present Function	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0519	Wesham Mill	Industrial/commercial	1500	1345
LTM1251	Phoenix Mill	Industrial/commercial	1425	0
LTM1441	Bankfield Mill	Industrial/commercial	8900	4500
LTM1207	Wall Mill	Private residence	-	-
<b>Approximate Total Industrial Floor Space (square m)</b>			<b>11,825</b>	<b>5845</b>

Table 21: List of surviving textile sites in Fylde, and their industrial floor space in 2012

### 8.3 OVERVIEW OF CONDITION, RISK AND SIGNIFICANCE

- 8.3.1 Wesham Mill (LTM 0519) had been largely demolished, surviving elements comprising a two-storey rendered brick building, and two single-storey sheds with double span roofs. The main mill buildings and steam-power plant had been demolished, and replaced with mid- and late twentieth-century warehouses. The site was thus of low significance.
- 8.3.2 Wall Mill (LTM 1207) had been converted to a farm by the end of the nineteenth century, and had become a private residence. Historic fabric comprised a three-



storey, three-bay brick building that was probably the remodelled early nineteenth-century spinning block. The site was of medium significance.

- 8.3.3 Phoenix Mill (LTM 1251) was largely redeveloped as Fox's Biscuit factory in 1957, resulting in the demolition of most of the former mill complex (Made in Preston 2002). Surviving historic fabric was seemingly limited to a three-bay, north/south-aligned two-storey block, and three reduced bays of the single-storey weaving shed. The site was of low significance.
- 8.3.4 The only site in the borough that survived largely intact was Bankfield Mill in Kirkham (LTM 1441), which seemed to have been built in two phases. The surviving buildings comprised two weaving sheds, separated by an engine and boiler house (Plate 36), although the chimney had been demolished. The smaller of the two weaving sheds, occupying the eastern part of the site, had a two-storey office/warehouse in its north-eastern corner, with large loading doors at ground-floor level. Bankfield Mill was considered to be of medium significance, and was the only site in Fylde that was recommended for detailed survey.



*Plate 36: The engine house at Bankfield Mill, Kirkham*

## 9. TEXTILE SITES IN HYNDBURN

### 9.1 THE TEXTILE SITES

- 9.1.1 The Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey identified a total of 177 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Hyndburn. Of this number, some physical remains survived at 51 sites, representing a 28.81% survival rate. Most of the surviving sites were in the borough's principal urban areas of Accrington, Oswaldtwistle, Church, Rishton and Great Harwood (Fig 20). However, Rishton had lost all but one of a formerly important group of mills that lined the bank of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with recent losses including Britannia Mills and Wheatfield Mill. Moreover, the surviving site (LTM 1160 Daisy Hill Mill) comprised much-altered weaving sheds and a two-storey warehouse of low significance. Similarly, half of the surviving sites in Great Harwood had been altered and were considered to be of low significance, as they had lost considerable elements of their historic fabric. Recent losses in the town included Spring Mill, Saw Mill and Deveron Mill. Clayton-le-Moors had lost all but one of its former 15 textile mills.
- 9.1.2 Three textile sites in Hyndburn (5.9% of the total) were afforded statutory protection as listed buildings (all Grade II), although one of these (LTM 0078 Rhyddings Mill) was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 2010, and was being assessed for de-listing. A further three sites lay within the Church Canalside Conservation Area, and one site formed part of the St James' Conservation Area in Altham (Table 22). None of the other surviving sites in the borough benefited from conservation-area status, although several were immediately adjacent to existing boundaries. In particular, Stone Bridge Mill was immediately to the west of the Rhyddings Conservation Area in Oswaldtwistle, and the remains of Church Street Mill and St Lawrence Mill (the earliest surviving mill in the town) were immediately to the north-east of the Great Harwood Town Centre Conservation Area.

Ref No	Site Name and Location	Designation	EH ID No
<b>Listed Buildings</b>			
LTM0078	Rhyddings Mill	Grade II	183911
LTM0806	Corn Mill, Altham	Grade II	183848
LTM0372	Richmond Hill Street Works	Grade II	183826
<b>Conservation Area Status</b>			
LTM0742	Church Kirk Mill, Church	Church Canalside Conservation Area	-
LTM0744	Bridge Street Mill, Church	Church Canalside Conservation Area	-
LTM0745	Church Bank Mill, Church	Church Canalside Conservation Area	-
LTM0806	Altham Mill, Altham	St James', Altham Conservation Area	-

Table 22: Textile-manufacturing sites in Hyndburn afforded statutory protection, in 2012

- 9.1.3 Hyndburn contained surviving examples of several different branches of the textile industry, although weaving sheds were particularly prevalent,

representing approximately 55% of the surviving stock of historic textile-mill buildings. Potentially important examples included Church Kirk Mill and Church Bank Mill, although a late addition to the Church Bank Mill complex that was destroyed almost entirely by fire in 2010 was subsequently demolished. Other good examples that were not afforded any statutory protection included Duckworth Hall Mill near Oswaldtwistle, which was erected in 1860 and survived largely intact. Hambledon Mill in Accrington, built in 1912-13 (Plate 37), provided a fine and largely complete example of the last generation of Lancashire's weaving mills, although planning permission for its demolition was granted in January 2012.



*Plate 37: The preparation/warehouse block at Hambledon Mill in Accrington*

- 9.1.4 Integrated mills formed some 15% of the surviving stock of mill buildings in Hyndburn, although many had sustained some remodelling that resulted in the loss of historic fabric. Another important branch of the textile industry was the manufacture of textile machinery, in which Accrington emerged as a key centre (Rothwell 1979).

## **9.2 FUNCTION AND OCCUPANCY**

- 9.2.1 Six textile-manufacturing sites in Hyndburn were vacant (11.76% of the total stock), and a further ten were only partly occupied. In contrast to the situation in some of the other boroughs in Lancashire, none of the former textile sites in Hyndburn had been converted for residential use. The minimum total amount of industrial/commercial floor space in Hyndburn was at least 255,271 square metres (2,747,714 square feet), whilst the amount of vacant industrial floor space was approximately 23.99% (c 61,245 square metres/659,236 square feet; Table 23).

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0553	Charter Street Works, Accrington	35,897	32,336
LTM0376	Hambledon Mill, Accrington	27,155	0
LTM0681	Vine Mill, Oswaldtwistle	19,777	7596
LTM1241	Globe Works, Accrington	19,170	122
LTM1589	Spring Hill Works, Accrington	11,802	0
LTM0751	Premier Mill No 2, Great Harwood	10,238	0
LTM0780	York Mill, Rishton	9132	0
LTM1101	Royal Mill, Clayton-le-Moors	8397	0
LTM0309	Victoria Mill, Accrington	8104	0
LTM0749	Waverledge Mill, Great Harwood	7860	4450
LTM0748	Palatine Mill, Great Harwood	7804	0
LTM0740	Stone Bridge Mill, Oswaldtwistle	5868	0
LTM0310	Ellesmere Mill, Accrington	5765	0
LTM1660	Richmond Hill Street Works, Accrington	5689	500
LTM0377	Queen's Mill, Accrington	5243	0
LTM0299	Albert's Mill, Great Harwood	4858	0
LTM0284	St Lawrence Mill, Great Harwood	4567	0
LTM0752	Premier Mill No 3, Great Harwood	4452	0
LTM0745	Church Bank Mill, Church	4317	4317
LTM1161	Albert Mill, Rishton	4291	4291
LTM0298	St Hubert's Mill, Great Harwood	3602	384
LTM0902	Moscow Mill, Oswaldtwistle	3155	0
LTM0083	Scaitcliffe Mill, Accrington	2955	0
LTM0741	Moscow New Mill, Oswaldtwistle	2415	0
LTM0742	Church Kirk Mill, Church	2308	0
LTM0288	Church Street Mill, Great Harwood	2277	0
LTM1581	Globe Chemical Works, Church	2106	2106
LTM0393	Duckworth Hall Mill, Oswaldtwistle	2017	262
LTM0324	Lower Grange Mill, Accrington	1868	0
LTM0313	Albert Mill, Accrington	1826	0
LTM0076	Royal Mill, Accrington	1685	0
LTM0316	Willows Ironworks, Accrington	1640	0
LTM0075	Perseverance Mill, Accrington	1594	0
LTM0682	Brookside Mill, Oswaldtwistle	1514	1074
LTM1160	Daisy Hill Mill, Rishton	1486	0
LTM0078	Rhyddings Mill, Oswaldtwistle	1465	1465
LTM0746	Clifton Mill, Oswaldtwistle	1214	1000
LTM0901	Broad Oak Printworks, Accrington	1125	0
LTM1586	Victoria Works, Accrington	1068	0

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0325	Grange Ironworks, Accrington	984	0
LTM0556	Albion Mill, Oswaldtwistle	960	0
LTM1592	Victoria Tallow Works, Accrington	870	0
LTM0285	Commercial Mill, Great Harwood	796	796
LTM0077	Paxton Mill, Accrington	777	168
LTM0312	Lodge Mill, Accrington	755	0
LTM1599	Clement Street Works, Accrington	714	0
LTM0744	Bridge Street Mill, Church	696	0
LTM1595	Bradshaw Street Mill, Accrington	460	0
LTM1105	Back Glebe Street Works, Great Harwood	378	378
LTM1097	Stone Bridge Madder Mill, Oswaldtwistle	175	0
<b>Approximate Total Industrial Floor Space (square m)</b>		<b>255,271</b>	<b>61,245</b>

Table 23: List of surviving textile sites in Hyndburn in 2012, and their industrial floor space

### 9.3 OVERVIEW OF CONDITION, RISK AND SIGNIFICANCE

9.3.1 Most of the 51 surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Hyndburn were in an overall good condition, with 13 in a fair condition, one in poor condition, and four in very bad condition (Table 24).

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM0078	Rhyddings Mill	Very Bad	At Risk	High
LTM0745	Church Bank Mill	Poor	At Risk	High
LTM1161	Albert Mill	Fair	At Risk	Medium
LTM1105	Back Glebe Street Works	Very Bad	At Risk	Low
LTM0285	Commercial Mill	Very Bad	At Risk	Low
LTM1581	Globe Chemical Works	Very Bad	At Risk	Low
LTM1660	Richmond Hill Street Works	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0077	Paxton Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0393	Duckworth Hall Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0681	Vine Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0780	York Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0682	Brookside Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Low
LTM0553	Charter Street Works	Fair	Vulnerable	Low
LTM0742	Church Kirk Mill	Fair	Low Risk	High
LTM0806	Altham Corn Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM1589	Spring Hill Works	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0740	Stone Bridge Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0744	Bridge Street Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0284	St Lawrence Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0288	Church Street Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM0299	Albert's Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0746	Clifton Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0310	Ellesmere Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0377	Queen's Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0376	Hambledon Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0325	Grange Ironworks	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0313	Albert Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0309	Victoria Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1097	Stone Bridge Madder Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1599	Clement Street Works	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0076	Royal Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1241	Globe Works	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0748	Palatine Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1101	Royal Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0312	Lodge Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0902	Moscow Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0083	Scaitcliffe Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0741	Moscow New Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0749	Waverledge Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0556	Albion Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM1592	Victoria Tallow Works	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM0075	Perseverance Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0298	St Hubert's Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0751	Premier Mill No 2	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0324	Lower Grange Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0316	Willows Ironworks	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1595	Bradshaw Street Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1586	Victoria Works	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0901	Broad Oak Printworks	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0752	Premier Mill No 3	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1160	Daisy Hill Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low

Table 24: Condition, risk grade and significance of the textile sites in Hyndburn in 2012

9.3.2 In total, six sites (11.76% of the total stock) in the borough were 'At Risk', and an additional seven sites (13.72%) were considered to be 'Vulnerable' (Fig 21). The remainder were considered to be at Low Risk (Table 24). Those sites 'At Risk' included two weaving mills that were of potential High Significance: the remains of Rhyddings Mill in Oswaldtwistle, a Grade II-listed building (then being assessed for delisting); and Church Bank Mill in Church, elements of which were demolished following a devastating fire. Albert Mill, a largely intact Edwardian weaving mill in Rishton (Plate 38), was of Medium Significance, and was unoccupied.





*Plate 38: Aerial view of Albert Mill in Rishton*

- 9.3.3 The other sites in the borough that were considered to be 'At Risk' were Back Glebe Street Works and Commercial Mill in Great Harwood, and the Globe Chemical Works in Church. These were all in a very bad condition and considered to be of Low Significance on account of the limited survival of historic fabric, although the Globe Chemical Works (Plate 17) was included on Hyndburn Borough Council's local list of important buildings.
- 9.3.4 The 'Vulnerable' sites in the borough included the Richmond Hill Street Works in Accrington, a former textile-engineering factory of High Significance, reflected in its designation as a Grade-II listed building. Other 'Vulnerable' sites were of Medium Significance, including Duckworth Hall Mill near Oswaldtwistle, Vine Mill in Oswaldtwistle, York Mill in Rishton, and Paxton Mill in Accrington.
- 9.3.5 None of the surviving sites in Hyndburn were considered to be of Exceptional Significance, although five were potentially of High Significance (Fig 22), of which three had listed-building designation. The other two sites of High Significance (Church Bank Mill and Church Kirk Mill) were afforded some statutory protection as they were within the Church Canalside Conservation Area, although there had been some demolition of buildings on the former site.
- 9.3.6 Based on the data from the survey, four textile sites in the borough were recommended for detailed survey. These were Church Kirk Mill and Church Bank Mill in Church, Vine Mill in Oswaldtwistle, and Albert Mill in Rishton (Plate 33). In addition, a further three sites, Duckworth Hall Mill (Plate 39) and Stone Bridge Mill in Oswaldtwistle, and York Mill in Rishton, were placed on the reserve list for detailed survey.



*Plate 39: Aerial view of Duckworth Hall Mill*

## 10. TEXTILE SITES IN LANCASTER

### 10.1 THE TEXTILE SITES

- 10.1.1 The Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey identified a total of 42 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Lancaster (Fig 23). Of this number, some physical remains survived at 17 sites, representing a 40.48% survival rate. The principal urban centres in the borough that contain historic textile-manufacturing sites are the city of Lancaster, and the small towns of Galgate and Caton.
- 10.1.2 The borough contained surviving examples of several different branches of the textile industry, including flax mills, cotton-spinning mills, bobbin mills, and textile chemical works. The area also became important for the production of silk, and in the second half of the nineteenth century Lancaster emerged as a leading centre for the manufacture of oil-cloth and linoleum (*Section 4.7.4*).
- 10.1.3 Six textile mills in Lancaster (35.29% of the total) were designated listed buildings (all Grade II), with an additional two sites within a conservation area (Table 25). Whilst a much larger proportion of historic textile sites in Lancaster were afforded statutory protection than in many of the other Lancashire boroughs, several important mills were not within a conservation area. St George's Works, for instance, was immediately beyond the boundary of the Lancaster Conservation Area.

Ref No	Site Name and Location	Designation	EH ID No
<b>Listed Buildings</b>			
LTM1147	Low Mill, Caton	Grade II	182088
LTM1151	Willow Mill, Caton	Grade II	182104
LTM1154	Silk Mill, Galgate	Grade II	182168
LTM1148	Galgate Silk Mill, Galgate	Grade II	182167
LTM1152	Mill 2, Moor Lane Mills, Lancaster	Grade II	383221
LTM1153	Mill 1, Moor Lane Mills, Lancaster	Grade II	383222
<b>Conservation Area</b>			
LTM1152	Mill 2, Moor Lane Mills, Lancaster	Lancaster Conservation Area	
LTM1153	Mill 1, Moor Lane Mills, Lancaster	Lancaster Conservation Area	
LTM0786	White Cross Mill, Lancaster	Lancaster Conservation Area	
LTM1603	Heron Chemical Works, Lancaster	Lancaster Conservation Area	

Table 25: Textile-manufacturing sites in Lancaster afforded statutory protection, in 2012

### 10.2 FUNCTION AND OCCUPANCY

- 10.2.1 Two textile-manufacturing sites in Lancaster were vacant, but all the others that remained in industrial or commercial use appeared to be occupied. Two of these sites, Standfast Dyers and Printers Ltd and the Heron Works, remained in use for textile-finishing purposes. Nearly half of the remaining sites, however, had been converted for residential use (Table 26).

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0786	White Cross Mill, Lancaster	29,061	0
LTM1609	Standfast Dyers and Printers Ltd	27,357	0
LTM1254	Lune Mills, Lancaster	15,881	13,664
LTM1148	Galgate Silk Mills (east side)	5664	0
LTM1614	St George's Works, Lancaster	4700	4700
LTM1154	Silk Mill, Galgate	2260	0
LTM1151	Willow Mill, Caton	1708	0
LTM1603	Heron Chemical Works, Lancaster	1472	0
LTM1153	Mill 1 - Moor Lane Mills, Lancaster	5454	0
LTM1152	Mill 2 - Moor Lane Mills, Lancaster	Converted for residential use	
LTM0790	Forge Mill, Caton	Converted for residential use	
LTM0800	Lee Mill, Abbeystead	Converted for residential use	
LTM0802	Flax Mill, Yealand Conyers	Converted for residential use	
LTM1139	Lowgill Bobbin Mill, Tatham	Converted for residential use	
LTM1147	Low Mill, Caton	Converted for residential use	
LTM1150	Cowan Bridge Bobbin Mill	Converted for residential use	
LTM0523	Wray Mill, Wray	Converted for residential use	
<b>Approximate Total Industrial Floor Space (square m)</b>		<b>93,557</b>	<b>18,364</b>

Table 26: List of surviving textile sites in the borough of Lancaster, and their approximate industrial/commercial floor space in 2012

10.2.2 The total floor space in historic textile-manufacturing buildings in Lancaster was approximately 93,557 square metres (1,007,039 square feet), of which some 19.63% (c 18,364 square metres/197,668 square feet) was vacant or under-used (Table 26). This vacant space was entirely within Lune Mills and St George's Works in Lancaster, which were both in a very bad condition.

### 10.3 OVERVIEW OF CONDITION, RISK AND SIGNIFICANCE

10.3.1 Most of the 17 surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Lancaster were in good condition, with only two in very bad condition (Table 27). Correspondingly, only two sites in the borough (5.88% of the total stock) were 'At Risk', and the remainder were considered to be at Low Risk.

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM1614	St George's Works, Lancaster	Very Bad	At Risk	Medium
LTM1254	Lune Mills, Lancaster	Very Bad	At Risk	Low
LTM1154	Silk Mill, Lancaster	Fair	Low Risk	High
LTM1148	Galgate Silk Mills (east side)	Fair	Low Risk	High
LTM1603	Heron Chemical Works	Fair	Low Risk	High
LTM1147	Low Mill, Caton	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM1151	Willow Mill, Caton	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM1152	Mill 2 - Moor Lane Mills	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM1153	Mill 1 - Moor Lane Mills	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0786	White Cross Mill, Lancaster	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0790	Forge Mill, Caton	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1609	Standfast Dyers and Printers Ltd	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0523	Wray Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0800	Lee Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0802	Flax Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1139	Lowgill Bobbin Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1150	Cowan Bridge Bobbin Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low

Table 27: Condition, risk grade and significance of the textile sites in Lancaster in 2012

- 10.3.2 None of the surviving sites in the borough were considered to be of Exceptional Significance, although seven were of high significance (Table 27). With the exception of the Heron Works, which provided a rare surviving example of a mid-nineteenth-century textile chemical works, these buildings were all Grade II listed; an application to designate the historic core of the Heron Works as a Grade II-listed building was rejected by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.
- 10.3.3 Based on the data from the survey, no textile-manufacturing sites in the borough were recommended for detailed survey. St George's Works had already been the subject of a detailed survey, as part of the plans for its redevelopment (Scott Wilson 2007).

## 11. TEXTILE SITES IN PENDLE

### 11.1 THE TEXTILE SITES

- 11.1.1 The Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey identified a total of 189 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Pendle (Fig 24). Of these, some physical remains survived at 93 sites, representing a 49.2% survival rate. Whilst this represents a larger percentage than most other boroughs in the county, it is notable that a survey carried out by English Heritage in 1998-9 recorded a total of 131 sites that ‘were found to have survived to a greater or lesser extent’ (Taylor 2000, 2), highlighting the accelerated loss of mill complexes during the past 12 years.
- 11.1.2 Important groups of textile sites survived in the urban centres of Colne, Nelson, Brierfield, Barrowford, Barnoldswick and Earby. Three of the surviving sites in the borough (3.2% of the total) were designated listed buildings (all Grade II), and a further 11 were afforded some statutory protection through their inclusion within a conservation area (Table 28). Some mills were immediately beyond the boundary of a designated conservation area, and could perhaps be considered for inclusion. Examples included Albert Mill in Barrowford (LTM 0621), which was immediately to the north of the Barrowford Conservation Area, and Derby Street Mill in Colne (LTM 0125), just beyond the northern boundary of the Albert Street Conservation Area in Colne.

Ref No	Site Name and Location	Designation	EH ID No
<b>Listed Buildings</b>			
LTM0828	Higherford Mill, Barrowford	Grade II	454564
LTM0834	Brierfield Mill, Brierfield	Grade II	186209
LTM1326	Primet Foundry, Colne	Grade II	478075
<b>Conservation Area Staus</b>			
LTM0172	Bankfield Mill, Colne	Primet Bridge	-
LTH0218	Paddock Lathe, Barnoldswick	Calf Hall and Gillians	-
LTM0368	Calf Hall Shed, Barnoldswick	Calf Hall and Gillians	-
LTM0392	Bancroft Mill, Barnoldswick	Calf Hall and Gillians	-
LTM0627	Hollin Bank Mill, Brierfield	Brierfield Mills	-
LTM0628	Lob Lane Mill, Brierfield	Brierfield Mills	-
LTM0636	Spen Brook Mill, Goldshaw Booth	Newchurch and Spen Brook	
LTM0838	Lomeshaye Mill, Nelson	Lomeshaye Hamlet	-
LTM0120	Brook Shed, Trawden	Trawden Forest	-
LTM0122	Black Carr Mill, Trawden	Trawden Forest	-
LTM0123	Lodge Holme Dyeworks, Trawden	Trawden Forest	-

Table 28: Textile-manufacturing sites in Pendle afforded statutory protection, in 2012



## 11.2 FUNCTION AND OCCUPANCY

11.2.1 Most of the textile-manufacturing sites in Pendle remained in use as industrial or commercial premises (Table 29), although nine were vacant (9.68% of the total stock), and a further nine only partly occupied. Four sites had been converted for residential use (Narrowgates Mill in Barley, Lob Lane Mill in Brierfield, Clough Mill in Higham, and Empress Mill in Trawden), whilst Bancroft Mill in Barnoldswick was in use as a museum.

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0602	Marsden Mill, Nelson	39,067	0
LTM0558	Vale Street Shed, Nelson	17,727	0
LTM0608	Scholefield Mill, Nelson	17,428	0
LTM0838	Lomeshaye Mills, Nelson	16,684	0
LTM0609	Spring Bank Mills, Nelson	14,986	0
LTM0567	Whitefield Mill, Nelson	14,092	0
LTM0563	Pendle Street Shed, Nelson	13,850	3460
LTM0598	Glenfield Mill, Nelson	13,420	0
LTM0601	Manor Mill, Nelson	12,527	0
LTM0603	Malvern Mill, Nelson	11,836	11,836
LTM0611	Valley Mills No 3, Nelson	11,325	0
LTM0599	Hendon Mill, Nelson	9651	0
LTM0604	Oak Bank Mill, Nelson	9168	0
LTM0596	Edward Street Mill, Nelson	8547	0
LTM0614	Waides House Mill, Nelson	7818	0
LTM0594	Coronation Mill, Nelson	7544	0
LTM0839	Lomeshaye Bridge Mill, Nelson	6996	0
LTM0593	Clover Mill, Nelson	6761	2846
LTM0575	Throstle Nest Mill, Nelson	5800	1177
LTM0595	Dale Mill, Nelson	4065	0
LTM0592	Bowling Mill, Nelson	3815	0
LTM0560	Brook Street Mills, Nelson	3759	0
LTM0607	Reedyford Mill, Nelson	3395	3395
LTM0613	Vulcan Mill, Nelson	2589	0
LTM1372	Brookvale Mill, Nelson	2555	0
LTM1178	Springfield Mill, Nelson	2170	0
LTM0564	Albert Mill, Nelson	2069	0
LTM0591	Boundary Mill, Nelson	1479	0
LTM1176	Chapel Street Mill, Nelson	1335	0
LTM0597	Elder Street Works, Nelson	969	0
LTM0568	Albion Dyeworks, Nelson	755	0
LTM1078	Stanroyd Mill, Colne	6095	0
LTM0173	Holker Street Mill, Colne	8443	0

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM1326	Primet Foundry, Colne	8277	0
LTM0135	Spring Gardens Mill, Colne	13,747	8412
LTM0125	Derby Street Mill, Colne	6983	0
LTM0174	Garden Vale Mill, Colne	6290	0
LTM0844	Primet Mill, Colne	7623	0
LTM0586	Oak Mill or Duckworth Mill, Colne	5812	3049
LTM0132	Calder Mill or Gin Mill, Colne	5738	0
LTM0133	Walton Street Shed, Colne	4289	0
LTM0584	Glen Mills, Colne	4258	4258
LTM0587	Riverside Mill, Colne	4072	0
LTM0589	Stanley Street Works, Colne	3604	0
LTM0172	Bankfield Mill, Colne	2690	0
LTM0126	Greenhill Mill, Colne	2550	0
LTM1371	Red Scar Loom Works, Colne	2461	0
LTM0582	Crescent Works, Colne	1702	0
LTM1360	Primet Bridge Foundry, Colne	1838	0
LTM0131	Birchenlee Mill, Colne	1465	0
LTM0583	Empress Mill, Colne	1374	1374
LTM0171	Atlas Iron Works, Colne	1226	0
LTM0580	Bradford Mill, Colne	1054	0
LTM0581	Bridge Shed or Bridge Mill, Colne	980	0
LTM1370	Excelsior Works, Colne	951	0
LTM0129	Hope Shed, Colne	705	0
LTM0845	Walk Mill, Colne	610	0
LTM0588	Spring Works, Colne	382	0
LTM0834	Brierfield Mill, Brierfield	35,338	35,338
LTM0627	Hollin Bank Mill, Brierfield	14,632	0
LTM0628	Lob Lane Mill, Brierfield	Converted for residential use	
LTM0645	Moss Shed, Barnoldswick	12,849	0
LTM0368	Calf Hall Shed, Barnoldswick	12,794	0
LTM0643	Crow Nest Shed, Barnoldswick	8935	0
LTM0371	Long Ing Shed, Barnoldswick	6220	0
LTM0641	Bankfield Shed, Barnoldswick	6037	0
LTM0646	Wellhouse Mill, Barnoldswick	5780	0
LTM0370	Butts Mill, Barnoldswick	3852	0
LTM0218	Paddock Lathe, Barnoldswick	353	353
LTM0392	Bancroft Mill, Barnoldswick	Museum	
LTM0624	Lower Clough Mill, Barrowford	9691	0
LTM0621	Albert Mills, Barrowford	4754	0
LTM0828	Higherford Mill, Barrowford	3628	0

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0626	Victoria Mill, Barrowford	1790	1070
LTM0636	Spen Brook Mill, Goldshaw Booth	2126	2126
LTM0633	New Shed, Foulridge	6796	635
LTM0632	Great Croft Mill, Foulridge	3415	0
LTM0634	Peel Mill, Foulridge	3165	0
LTM0813	County Brook Mill, Foulridge	1155	0
LTM0638	Salterforth Shed, Salterforth	3296	0
LTM0615	Albion Shed, Earby	5164	5164
LTM0635	Sough Bridge Mill, Earby	4853	0
LTM0618	Victoria Mill, Earby	4510	1115
LTM0617	Spring Mill, Earby	3520	0
LTM0616	Brook Shed, Earby	280	280
LTM0637	Spring Mills, Old Laund Booth	3584	0
LTM0122	Black Carr Mill, Trawden	2986	0
LTM0123	Lodge Holme Dyeworks, Trawden	873	0
LTM1374	Well Head Mill, Trawden	478	0
LTM0120	Brook Shed, Trawden	466	466
LTM1088	Empress Mill, Trawden	Converted for residential use	
LTM0631	Clough Mill, Higham	Converted for residential use	
LTM0551	Narrowgates Mill, Barley	Converted for residential use	
<b>Approximate Total Industrial Floor Space (square</b>		<b>552,721</b>	<b>86,354</b>

Table 29: List of surviving textile sites in Pendle, and their industrial floor space in 2012

### 11.3 OVERVIEW OF CONDITION, RISK AND SIGNIFICANCE

11.3.1 Most of the textile-manufacturing sites in Pendle were in an overall good condition, with 24 in a fair condition, five in poor condition, and three in very bad condition. In total, eight sites (8.6% of the total stock) in the borough were 'At Risk', and an additional 13 sites (13.98%) were considered to be 'Vulnerable' (Fig 25), although a Conservation Statement was being prepared for one of these sites (Brierfield Mill), which presented options for the long-term management of the mill complex. The remainder were considered to be at Low Risk (Table 30).

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk_Grade	Significance
LTM0586	Oak Mill, Colne	Very Bad	At Risk	Medium
LTM0616	Brook Shed, Earby	Very Bad	At Risk	Medium
LTM0120	Brook Shed, Trawden	Very Bad	At Risk	Low
LTM0626	Victoria Mill, Barrowford	Poor	At Risk	Medium
LTM0575	Throstle Nest Mill, Nelson	Poor	At Risk	Medium
LTM0584	Glen Mills, Colne	Poor	At Risk	Medium
LTM0131	Birchenlee Mill, Colne	Poor	At Risk	Low
LTM0593	Clover Mill, Nelson	Poor	At Risk	Medium

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM0568	Albion Dyeworks, Nelson	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0636	Spen Brook Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0618	Victoria Mill, Earby	Fair	Vulnerable	Low
LTM0607	Reedyford Mill, Nelson	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0601	Manor Mill, Nelson	Fair	Low Risk	High
LTM0596	Edward Street Mill, Nelson	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0592	Bowling Mill, Nelson	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0591	Boundary Mill, Nelson	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0643	Crow Nest Shed, Barnoldswick	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0580	Bradford Mill, Colne	Fair	Vulnerable	Low
LTM0603	Malvern Mill, Nelson	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0563	Pendle Street Shed, Nelson	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0560	Brook Street Mills, Nelson	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0218	Paddock Lathe, Barnoldswick	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0135	Spring Gardens Mill, Colne	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0133	Walton Street Shed, Colne	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0125	Derby Street Mill, Colne	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0123	Lodge Holme Dyeworks	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0583	Empress Mill, Colne	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM1360	Primet Bridge Foundry, Colne	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0839	Lomeshaye Bridge Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1371	Red Scar Loom Works, Colne	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0646	Wellhouse Mill, Barnoldswick	Fair	Vulnerable	Low
LTM0845	Walk Mill, Colne	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1178	Springfield Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1176	Chapel Street Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0564	Albert Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0567	Whitefield Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1088	Empress Mill, Trawden	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1078	Stanroyd Mill, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0558	Vale Street Shed, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0582	Crescent Works, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0370	Butts Mill, Barnoldswick	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0587	Riverside Mill, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0588	Spring Works, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0602	Marsden Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0844	Primet Mill, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0581	Bridge Shed or Bridge Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0172	Bankfield Mill, Colne	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0122	Black Carr Mill, Trawden	Good	Low Risk	Medium

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM1372	Brookvale Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0126	Greenhill Mill, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0129	Hope Shed or Skelton Street	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0132	Calder Mill or Gin Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0392	Bancroft Mill, Barnoldswick	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0171	Atlas Iron Works, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0551	Narrowgates Mill, Barley	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0173	Holker Street Mill, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0174	Garden Vale Mill, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1326	Primet Foundry, Colne	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0368	Calf Hall Shed, Barnoldswick	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0371	Long Ing Shed, Barnoldswick	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0645	Moss Shed, Barnoldswick	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1370	Excelsior Works, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0632	Great Croft Mill, Foulridge	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0589	Stanley Street Works, Colne	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0617	Spring Mill, Earby	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0813	County Brook Mill, Foulridge	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0621	Albert Mills, Barrowford	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0624	Lower Clough Mill, Barrowford	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0627	Hollin Bank Mill, Brierfield	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0614	Waides House Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0631	Clough Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0613	Vulcan Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0633	New Shed, Foulridge	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0634	Peel Mill, Foulridge	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0635	Sough Bridge Mill, Earby	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0637	Spring Mills, Old Laund Booth	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0638	Salterforth Shed, Salterforth	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0641	Bankfield Shed, Barnoldswick	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0628	Lob Lane Mill, Brierfield	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0834	Brierfield Mills	Good	Vulnerable	High
LTM0594	Coronation Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0595	Dale Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0838	Lomeshaye Mills	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0597	Elder Street Works, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0598	Glenfield Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0615	Albion Shed, Earby	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0599	Hendon Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0611	Valley Mills No 3, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM1374	Well Head Mill, Trawden	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0604	Oak Bank Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0828	Higherford Mill, Barrowford	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0608	Scholefield Mill, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0609	Spring Bank Mills, Nelson	Good	Low Risk	Medium

Table 30: Condition, risk grade and significance of the textile-manufacturing sites in Pendle in 2012

- 11.3.2 None of the surviving sites in Pendle was considered to be of Exceptional Significance, although 13 were potentially of High Significance (Fig 26), of which only three (Higherford Mill, Brierfield Mill and Primet Foundry) had listed building designation, and an additional four were within a conservation area. Six of the sites, including Derby Street Mill and Bankfield Mill in Colne, and Pendle Street Shed and Manor Mill in Nelson, were not afforded any statutory protection. Derby Street Mill, however, was situated close to the northern boundary of the Albert Road Conservation Area.
- 11.3.3 Amongst those that were of high significance, and considered to be ‘Vulnerable’, were Brierfield Mill in Brierfield, Spen Brook Mill in Goldshaw Booth, Pendle Street Shed in Nelson, and Derby Street Mill in Colne. Since the 2012 survey Brierfield Mill has formed the focus of a major regeneration scheme (*Lancashire Telegraph*, 20 May 2016).
- 11.3.4 Seven sites in Pendle, comprising two integrated cotton mills, four weaving sheds, and a tape works, were selected for detailed survey. Of these, Throstle Nest Mill in Nelson (LTM 0575) was considered to be ‘At Risk’, whilst Derby Street Mill (LTM 0125) and Spring Gardens Mill (LTM 0135) in Colne, Malvern Mill in Nelson (LTM 0603), and Spen Brook Mill (LTM 0636) were ‘Vulnerable’. The final two sites, Crescent Works in Colne (LTM 0582) and Malvern Mill in Nelson (LTM 0603), were ‘Low Risk’, but provided good and largely intact examples of their type. In addition, a further eight sites were placed on the reserve list for detailed survey. These were Bankfield Mill (LTM 0172) and Spring Works (LTM 0588) in Colne, and Scholefield Mill (LTM 0608), Spring Bank Mill (LTM 0609) and Lomeshaye Mill (LTM 0838) in Nelson, and Croft Mill (LTM 0632) and County Brook Mill (LTM0813) in Foulridge.



## 12. TEXTILE SITES IN PRESTON

### 12.1 THE TEXTILE SITES

- 12.1.1 The Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey identified a total of 139 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Preston (Fig 27). Of this number, some physical remains survived at 44 sites, representing a 31.65% survival rate. Losses inflicted since the completion of the Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey in 2010 included Emerson Road Mill in the Ribbleton area of the city (Plate 40).



*Plate 40: Aerial view of Emerson Road Mill in 1989*

- 12.1.2 Representative examples of several different types of textile-manufacturing sites survived in Preston. The town emerged as an early centre for the urban steam-powered cotton-spinning mills, and two sites from this period, Spital's Moss Mill and Hanover Street Mill (both erected in 1796), were amongst the earliest remaining examples of urban steam-powered textile mills in the county (*Section 3.2.8*). At the opposite end of the scale, Tulketh Mill of 1906 represented one of the best surviving examples of the last generation of spinning in Lancashire.
- 12.1.3 In addition to cotton-spinning mills, which represented some 22% of the remaining stock of textile-manufacturing sites in the borough, Preston retained some good examples of integrated cotton mills (27% of the surviving stock) and purpose-built weaving mills (representing another 22% of the remaining stock). Other branches of the textile industry that were represented in the surviving buildings included flax and hosiery, and the production of gold thread. The latter is a branch of the industry that appears to have been exclusive to Preston

(Dickinson 2002). The town also developed a strong textile-engineering industry, and several small textile-machinery works survived in the city (*ibid*).

- 12.1.4 With the single exception of the rural silk mill at Inglewhite (LTM 0815), which had been converted for residence use, all of the sites were within the urban area of Preston, with a particular concentration forming a belt across the northern and eastern fringes of the city centre (Fig 27). A particular concentration of sites survived in the Maudlands/Adelphi area, including Brookhouse Mill, Progress Mill and Steam Mill, Arkwright Mill, Aqueduct Street Mill, Springfield Mill and Bold Street Foundry. Another important group existed in the New Hall Lane area, including Centenary Mill, Manchester Mill, Alliance Mill, Rigby Street Mill, and Primrose Mill.
- 12.1.5 Eight of the surviving sites in Preston (18.18% of the total) were designated listed buildings (all Grade II), representing a higher proportion of sites than are afforded statutory protection in most of the other boroughs in Lancashire. Conversely, only a single site (Avenham Road Works) was within one of the 11 designated conservation areas within the City of Preston (Table 31). However, Brookhouse Mill and Progress Mill were a short distance to the east of the Ashton Conservation Area, Park Mill just to the north of the St Ignatius Square Conservation Area, and Hopwood Street Mill was on the western boundary of the Deepdale Enclosure Conservation Area.

Ref No	Site Name and Location	Designation	EH ID No
<b>Listed Buildings</b>			
LTM0005	Brookhouse Mill, Preston	Grade II	392108
LTM0048	Centenary Mill, Preston	Grade II	392105
LTM0372	Spital's Moss Mill, Preston	Grade II	392104
LTM0038	Rigby Street Mill, Preston	Grade II	392084
LTM0058	Harris Mill, Preston	Grade II	392051
LTM1199	Hanover Street Mill, Preston	Grade II	392050
LTM0052	Tulketh Mill, Preston	Grade II	391890
LTM1545	Avenham Road Works, Preston	Grade II	391887
<b>Conservation Area Status</b>			
LTM1545	Avenham Road Works, Preston	Avenham Conservation Area	

Table 31: Textile-manufacturing sites in Preston afforded statutory protection, in 2012

## 12.2 FUNCTION AND OCCUPANCY

- 12.2.1 Most of the textile-manufacturing sites in Preston remained in use as industrial or commercial premises (Table 32), although two were vacant (4.54% of the total stock), and a further six were only partly occupied. Five sites had been converted for residential use. The minimum amount of industrial/commercial floor space in historic textile buildings in Preston was 171,248 square metres (1,843,298 square feet), of which at least 86,354 square metres (929,507 square feet) was unoccupied, representing 14.56% of the total stock.

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0052	Tulketh Mill	28,015	10,726
LTM0048	Centenary Mill	23,293	0
LTM0025	Progress Mill	12,541	0
LTM0005	Brookhouse Mill	12,114	0
LTM0018	Aqueduct Mill	9929	2963
LTM0030	Manchester Mill	7512	3818
LTM0032	Bank Top Mill	6929	0
LTM0017	Park Mill	6576	0
LTM0038	Rigby Street Mill	5203	0
LTM1409	Peel Hall Works	5136	0
LTM1199	Hanover Street Mill	4921	0
LTM0037	Alliance Mill	4721	3128
LTM0028	Arkwright Mill	4457	0
LTM0043	Hopwood Street Mill	4079	0
LTM0852	Deepdale Mill	3737	63
LTM0497	Primrose Mill	3643	0
LTM0033	Moor Hall Mill	3313	72
LTM0857	Fishwick Mill	3253	0
LTM0675	Springfield Mill	2870	0
LTM1333	Bute Mill	2800	0
LTM0023	Bushell Street Mill	2067	0
LTM0095	Victoria Mill	1875	0
LTM0015	Broomfield Mill	1800	800
LTM0372	Spital's Moss Mill	1504	0
LTM0849	Fylde Road Mill	979	979
LTM0668	Ribbleton Mill	868	0
LTM0020	Southgate Mill	841	781
LTM1404	Grimshaw Street Foundry	725	0
LTM0022	Kent Street Mill	706	0
LTM0677	Bold Street Mill	622	233
LTM0106	Great Shaw Street Mill	591	0
LTM1406	Hanover Street Foundry	575	575
LTM0046	Marsh Lane Mill	402	0
LTM1548	St Mark's Road Reed Works	260	0
LTM0055	Waverley Park Mill	204	0
LTM1412	Bold Street Foundry	141	0
LTM1544	Wellington Works	132	0
LTM0101	Victoria Mill, Preston	67	0
LTM0024	Oxheys Mill	47	0

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0099	Steam Mill	Converted for residential use	
LTM0058	Harris Mill	Converted for residential use	
LTM1545	Avenham Road Works	Converted for residential use	
LTM1546	Shepherd Street Dyeworks	Converted for residential use	
LTM0815	Inglewhite Mill, Inglewhite	Converted for residential use	
<b>Approximate Total Industrial Floor Space (square m)</b>		<b>171,246</b>	<b>24,938</b>

Table 32: List of surviving textile sites in Preston, and their industrial floor space in 2012

## 12.3 OVERVIEW OF CONDITION, RISK AND SIGNIFICANCE

12.3.1 In broad terms, most of the textile-manufacturing sites in Preston were in good condition, with 22 in a fair condition, one in poor condition, and one in very bad condition. Two sites (4.54% of the total stock) in the borough were 'At Risk', and an additional six sites (13.63%) were considered to be 'Vulnerable' (Fig 28). The remainder were considered to be at Low Risk (Table 33).

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM0020	Southgate Mill	Poor	At Risk	Medium
LTM1406	Hanover Street Foundry	Very Bad	At Risk	Low
LTM0030	Manchester Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0037	Alliance Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0018	Aqueduct Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0033	Moor Hall Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0015	Broomfield Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Low
LTM0849	Fylde Road Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Low
LTM0043	Hopwood Street Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1546	Shepherd Street Dyeworks	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM1544	Wellington Works	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM1412	Bold Street Foundry	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM1409	Peel Hall Works	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0028	Arkwright Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0032	Bank Top Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0038	Rigby Street Mill	Fair	Low Risk	High
LTM0046	Marsh Lane Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM1333	Bute Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM1199	Hanover Street Mill	Fair	Low Risk	High
LTM0055	Waverley Park Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM0857	Fishwick Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0852	Deepdale Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM0675	Springfield Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM0497	Primrose Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM0025	Progress Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0106	Great Shaw Street Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1548	St Mark's Road Reed Works	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0099	Steam Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0005	Brookhouse Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0058	Harris Mill	Good	Low Risk	High

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM0372	Spital's Moss Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0048	Centenary Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0101	Victoria Mill, Preston	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0024	Oxheys Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0023	Bushell Street Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0022	Kent Street Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0017	Park Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0052	Tulketh Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0677	Bold Street Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0815	Inglewhite Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1545	Avenham Road Works	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM1404	Grimshaw Street Foundry	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0668	Ribbleton Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0095	Victoria Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low

*Table 33: Condition, risk grade and significance of the textile-manufacturing sites in Preston in 2012*

12.3.2 The sites deemed to be 'At Risk' were Southgate Mill, an integrated mill dating to 1851 (Plate 41), and Hanover Street Foundry, a mid-nineteenth-century textile-machinery works. Both sites had lost elements of historic fabric, and were considered to be of medium and low significance respectively (Table 33). Two of the sites considered to be 'Vulnerable', however, were potentially of high significance: Manchester Mill, which was probably built as an integrated spinning and weaving factory in 1864, and survived largely intact; and Alliance Mill, a large weaving factory erected in 1854-5. Neither of these significant sites were afforded any statutory protection.



*Plate 41: The remains of the spinning block at Southgate Mill*

12.3.3 None of the surviving sites in Preston were considered to be of exceptional significance, although ten were potentially of high significance (Fig 29). Those of high significance included Hanover Street Mill, Spital's Moss Mill,

Brookhouse Mill, Centenary Mill and Tulketh Mill (all intended for cotton spinning), Rigby Street Mill (an integrated spinning and weaving factory), Harris Mill (a hosiery factory), and Avenham Road Works (gold-thread works). These eight sites were all afforded statutory protection as listed buildings. Two additional sites were of potentially high significance, Manchester Mill and Alliance Mill, were not afforded any statutory protection and were both considered to be 'Vulnerable'. It is perhaps of note that none of the purpose-built weaving mills in Preston, of which Alliance Mill provided a good example, had any statutory designation.

- 12.3.4 Based on the data from the survey, three textile sites in the borough were recommended for detailed survey. These were Aqueduct Mill (LTM 0018), Manchester Mill (LTM 0030), and Alliance Mill (LTM 0037). In addition, Bank Top Mill (LTM 0032) and Hopwood Street Mill (LTM 0043) were included on the reserve list of sites.



## 13. TEXTILE SITES IN RIBBLE VALLEY

### 13.1 THE TEXTILE SITES

13.1.1 The Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey identified a total of 83 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Ribble Valley (Fig 30). Of this number, some physical remains survived at 23 sites in the borough (Table 34), representing a 27.71% survival rate; this is one of the lowest borough survival rates in the county. In addition, six sites had lost considerable elements of their historic fabric, and were thus considered to be of low significance. Only one site in the borough, Kirk Mill in Chipping, was then afforded statutory protection through designation, although three other sites were within a conservation area.

Ref No	Site Name and Location	Designation	EH ID No
<b>Listed Buildings</b>			
LTM1209	Kirk Mill, Chipping	Grade II	1587340
<b>Conservation Area Status</b>			
LTM1209	Kirk Mill, Chipping	Chipping Conservation Area	
LTM0809	Holmes Mill, Clitheroe	Clitheroe Conservation Area	
LTM0821	Victoria Mill, Sabden	Sabden Conservation Area	
LTM1389	Union Mill, Sabden	Sabden Conservation Area	

Table 34: Textile-manufacturing sites in Ribble Valley afforded statutory protection in 2012

### 13.2 FUNCTION AND OCCUPANCY

13.2.1 Two textile-manufacturing sites in Ribble Valley were vacant, representing 8.69% of the total stock (Table 35). Both of these sites (Kirk Mill in Chipping and Victoria Mill in Sabden), however, were the focus of redevelopment schemes. Nine sites in the borough, principally former bobbin works, had been converted for residential use.

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0807	Primrose Mill	18,874	0
LTM0532	Jubilee Mill	7630	0
LTM0809	Holmes Mill	6222	0
LTM1307	Friendship Mill	4680	0
LTM0761	Stonebridge Mill	4522	0
LTM0391	Queens Mill	4521	0
LTM0821	Victoria Mill	4450	4450
LTM0818	Judge Walmesley's Mill	4380	0
LTM0577	Co-operative Mill	3665	0
LTM1215	Brewery Mill	2327	297
LTM1389	Union Mill	2300	0
LTM0812	Greendale Mill	1772	0
LTM1209	Kirk Mill	1680	1680

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM1376	Shaw Bridge Old Mill	381	0
LTM0534	Upbrooks Mill	Converted for residential use	
LTM0814	Cage Mill	Converted for residential use	
LTM0824	Knowle Green Lower Mill	Converted for residential use	
LTM1204	Dene Brook Bobbin Mill	Converted for residential use	
LTM1205	Lower Shop Bobbin Mill	Converted for residential use	
LTM1206	Crow Wood Bobbin Mill	Converted for residential use	
LTM1379	Albion Bobbin Works	Converted for residential use	
LTM1380	Ribble Mordant Works	Converted for residential use	
LTM1394	Wolfen Hall Mill	Converted for residential use	
<b>Approximate Total Industrial Floor Space (square m)</b>		<b>134,808</b>	<b>12,854</b>

Table 35: List of surviving textile sites in Ribble Valley, and their industrial floor space in 2012

### 13.3 OVERVIEW OF CONDITION, RISK AND SIGNIFICANCE

13.3.1 Most of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Ribble Valley were in fair to good condition, with only a single site (Holmes Mill in Clitheroe) in poor condition (Table 36). Holmes Mill was similarly the only textile site in the borough considered to be 'At Risk', although an additional three sites (13%) were considered to be 'Vulnerable' (Fig 31). The remainder were considered to be at Low Risk (Table 36).

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM0809	Holmes Mill	Poor	At Risk	High
LTM0821	Victoria Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0807	Primrose Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM1209	Kirk Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Exceptional
LTM0532	Jubilee Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0577	Co-operative Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0761	Stonebridge Mill	Fair	Low Risk	High
LTM1307	Friendship Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0812	Greendale Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0534	Upbrooks Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0814	Cage Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0818	Judge Walmesley's Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0391	Queens Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1204	Dene Brook Bobbin Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1394	Wolfen Hall Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1205	Lower Shop Bobbin Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1206	Crow Wood Bobbin Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1215	Brewery Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM1376	Shaw Bridge Old Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1379	Albion Bobbin Works	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1380	Ribble Mordant Works	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1389	Union Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0824	Knowle Green Lower Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low

Table 36: Condition, risk grade and significance of the textile sites in Ribble Valley, in 2012

- 13.3.2 Kirk Mill in Chipping was considered to be of Exceptional Significance, which is reflected in its designation as a Grade II-listed building. Four of the surviving sites in the borough were considered to be of High Significance (Fig 32). These include Holmes Mill and Primrose Mill in Clitheroe (although the latter had been subject to some demolition), Stonebridge Mill in Longridge, and Union Mill in Sabden.
- 13.3.3 Five textile sites in Ribble Valley were selected for detailed survey. These include Union Mill in Sabden (LTM 1389), Holmes Mill (LTM 0809) and Primrose Mill (LTM 0807) in Clitheroe, and Stonebridge Mill in Longridge (LTM 0761), all of which were potentially of High Significance. Kirk Mill in Chipping (LTM 1209) had been designated a Grade II-listed building, but was also targeted for survey, as it is the best surviving example of an Arkwright-type spinning mill in the county.

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## 14. TEXTILE SITES IN ROSSENDALE

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### 14.1 THE TEXTILE SITES

- 14.1.1 The Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey identified a total of 323 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Rossendale (Fig 33). Of this number, some physical remains survived at 80 sites, representing a 24.77% survival rate. The distribution of the sites across the borough has been dictated largely by the steep topography, with the majority of sites lining the valley bottoms. The principal urban centres in Rossendale include Bacup, Haslingden, Rawtenstall and Whitworth, which all retained many important historic buildings associated with the textile industry. These included numerous handloom-weavers' cottages, a good sample of which have statutory designation as listed buildings or are within a conservation area. Conversely, in contrast to the large proportion of historic industrial fabric that does survive, the factory buildings of the textile industry were poorly represented amongst the listed buildings in the borough.
- 14.1.2 Important examples of former textile mills also survived on the periphery of the principal urban centres, and in more remote locations above the valley bottoms. Examples included the early nineteenth-century Shaw Clough Mill on the high ground above Edgeside, Cowpe Mill at Higher Boarsgreave, and Eden Wood Mill near Ramsbottom, although all of these sites were in very bad condition, and likely to be lost unless urgent repair works were carried out in the short term.
- 14.1.3 The borough contained surviving examples of several different branches of the textile industry. Mills that were built as integrated cotton-spinning and weaving sites were particularly well represented, forming 39% of the remaining stock, with Britannia Mill near Bacup (LTM 0977) providing an early and largely intact example. Other good examples that were not afforded any statutory protection included Rossendale Mill in Stacksteads, Reeds Holme Mill near Rawtenstall (then being considered for demolition), Bridge End Mill in Whitworth, and Spring Vale Mill in Haslingden. Many former integrated mills were converted for use by felt and slipper manufacturers during the second half of the nineteenth century (Goldsworthy 1965).
- 14.1.4 Purpose-built weaving sheds were also prevalent, representing 21% of the historic textile-mill building stock in the borough, with Britannia Mill in Haslingden (LTM 0547) providing a well-preserved and largely complete example. Indeed, this site was one of the best surviving examples of a mid-nineteenth-century weaving mill in Lancashire.
- 14.1.5 Cotton-spinning mills formed some 14% of the building stock, although remodelling and partial demolition had reduced the importance of several of these sites. The best examples of former spinning mills in the borough included Waterside Mill in Bacup, and Greenbridge Works and Hardman's Mill in Rawtenstall, all of which had Grade II-listed designation.
- 14.1.6 There were fewer surviving buildings that were built as woollen mills, although New Hey Mill in the Rockcliffe area of Bacup provided an important example, although without any statutory protection. Other branches of the textile industry that were represented by a few surviving sites included fulling, textile finishing, and textile-machinery works.

14.1.7 Eight textile mills in Rossendale (10% of the total) were designated listed buildings (all Grade II), and buildings within an additional two sites are designated Scheduled Monuments (Table 37). In contrast to some other boroughs in Lancashire, however, very few textile mills in Rossendale were within a conservation area. Exceptions included Ilex Mill, in the Rawtenstall Town Centre Conservation Area, and Irwell Mills, which were situated in the Bacup Town Centre Conservation Area. However, despite being lauded as the best-preserved cotton town in England (*cf Lancashire Telegraph*, 13 July 2010), several important mills were just beyond the boundary of the Bacup Town Centre Conservation Area, an extension to which would provide some statutory protection. Examples included Forest Mill and Throstle Mill, just beyond its southern boundary, Grove Mill, a short distance to its east, and Waterside Mill, immediately to its north. Similarly, Greenbridge Works, a Grade II-listed building of high significance, was a short distance beyond the south-eastern edge of the Rawtenstall Town Centre Conservation Area. Irwell Vale Mill straddled the boundary of the Irwell Vale Conservation Area. However, this site was remodelled extensively in the mid-twentieth century, with the resultant loss of considerable elements of its original fabric, reducing the significance of the remaining buildings.

Ref No	Site Name and Location	Designation	EH ID No
<b>Listed Buildings</b>			
LTM0141	Hardman's Mill, Rawtenstall	Grade II	185801
LTM0140	Greenbridge Works, Rawtenstall	Grade II	185769
LTM0115	Lower Laund Mill, Rawtenstall	Grade II	185737
LTM0116	Ilex Mill, Rawtenstall	Grade II	185727
LTM0143	Higher Mill, Helmshore	Grade II	185678
LTM0113	Stacksteads Mill, Bacup	Grade II	185626
LTM0962	Broad Clough Mill, Bacup	Grade II	185595
LTM0966	Waterside Mill, Bacup	Grade II	185592
<b>Scheduled Monuments</b>			
LTM0143	Higher Mill, Helmshore	Scheduled Monument	
LTM1649	Whittaker's Mill, Helmshore	Scheduled Monument	
LTM0455	Grane Mill, Haslingden	Scheduled Monument	

Table 37: Textile-manufacturing sites in Rossendale afforded statutory protection, in 2012

## 14.2 FUNCTION AND OCCUPANCY

14.2.1 Eight textile-manufacturing sites in Rossendale were vacant (10% of the total stock), and a further 26 only partly occupied. Several sites had been converted for residential use, including Ilex Mill in Rawtenstall, Higher Broad Clough Mill in Bacup, and Lloyd Street Works in Whitworth. Higher Mill and Whittaker's Mill in Helmshore had been converted to a museum.

14.2.2 The total floor space in historic textile-manufacturing buildings in Rossendale was at least 259,118 square metres (2,789,123 square feet), of which some 20.94% (c 54,274 square metres/584,200 square feet) was vacant or under-used (Table 38). Much of this vacant space was within buildings that were in a very bad condition, such as Eden Wood Mill, Albert Mill near Whitworth, and Waterside Mill in Bacup. Other vacant sites, however, were in a better condition, such as Far Holme Mill, Forest Mill, and Union Works.

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0140	Greenbridge Works, Rawtenstall	12,871	0
LTM1300	Bridge End Mill, Whitworth	12,080	506
LTM0152	Far Holme Mill, Stacksteads	10,124	4000
LTM0154	Rossendale Mill, Bacup	9108	0
LTM1004	Reeds Holme Mill, Rawtenstall	8961	1815
LTM1273	Holme Shed, Rawtenstall	8560	0
LTM0962	Broad Clough Mill, Bacup	7826	0
LTM1069	Stubbins Vale Mill, Ramsbottom	7484	0
LTM0694	Myrtle Grove Mill, Bacup	6886	0
LTM0710	Forest Mill, Bacup	6170	3392
LTM0148	Olive Mill, Bacup	5886	0
LTM0693	Union Works, Bacup	5841	3529
LTM0977	Britannia Mill, Bacup	5408	0
LTM1280	Clarke Holme Mill, Rawtenstall	5223	1291
LTM0928	Hope Mill, Haslingden	5214	0
LTM0994	Shaw Clough Mill, Rawtenstall	5200	3900
LTM0113	Stacksteads Mill, Bacup	5011	0
LTM0087	Spring Vale Mill, Haslingden	4848	938
LTM0538	Hargreaves Street Mill, Haslingden	4760	2000
LTM0991	Dale Mills, Bacup	4570	1000
LTM0141	Hardman's Mill, Rawtenstall	4464	1100
LTM1232	Holme Spring Mill, Haslingden	4387	0
LTM0092	Grane Road Mill, Haslingden	4250	0
LTM0547	Britannia Mill, Haslingden	4166	0
LTM0091	Park Mill, Haslingden	3890	0
LTM1189	Edge Side Mill, Bacup	3864	0
LTM0712	Grove Mill, Bacup	3787	0
LTM1275	Isle of Man Mill, Rawtenstall	3468	3468
LTM0966	Waterside Mill, Bacup	3363	3363
LTM0973	Irwell Mills, Bacup	3350	0
LTM1270	Forest Mill, Rawtenstall	3337	2787
LTM1007	Platt or Star Mill, Rawtenstall	3188	1180



Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0975	New Hey Mill, Bacup	3142	0
LTM1040	Eden Wood Mill, Ramsbottom	3124	3124
LTM1281	Albion Mill, Newchurch	2950	1250
LTM1279	Whitewell Vale Mill, Rawtenstall	2850	0
LTM0389	Plantation Mill, Haslingden	2825	0
LTM1302	Albert Mill, Whitworth	2723	2723
LTM1271	Britannia Mill, Rawtenstall	2670	1000
LTM1037	Cowpe Mill, Bacup	2566	2566
LTM0111	Acre Woollen Mill, Bacup	2520	2520
LTM1623	Vale Mill, Whitworth	2506	0
LTM1043	Bridge Mills, Ramsbottom	2400	0
LTM0949	Ewood Bridge Mill, Haslingden	2386	1000
LTM0090	Acre Mill, Haslingden	2320	250
LTM0974	Throstle Mill, Bacup	2252	0
LTM1301	Underbank Mills, Whitworth	2219	0
LTM0074	Rising Bridge Mill, Haslingden	2190	0
LTM1096	Glen Top Mill, Bacup	2129	810
LTM1191	Holme Bleach Works, Rawtenstall	2097	0
LTM1282	Wood Mill, Newchurch	2070	2070
LTM0695	Warth Mill, Bacup	2060	0
LTM0965	Meadows Mill, Bacup	2040	0
LTM0944	Hollin Bank Mill, Haslingden	2008	494
LTM1072	Irwell Vale Mill, Haslingden	1790	0
LTM0455	Grane Mill, Haslingden	1779	0
LTM1013	Hargreaves Mill, Rawtenstall	1731	0
LTM0543	Vine Grove Mill, Haslingden	1536	0
LTM1298	Spodden Vale Mill, Whitworth	1534	0
LTM0358	Grove Mill, Haslingden	1210	0
LTM1231	Union Foundry, Haslingden	1186	0
LTM0701	Peel Mill, Whitworth	1031	470
LTM0530	Victoria Works, Rawtenstall	966	0
LTM1644	Laburnum Street Reed Works, Haslingden	945	945
LTM0967	Underbank Mill, Bacup	930	465
LTM0544	Barnes Mill, Haslingden	882	0
LTM1640	Albert Mill, Haslingden	816	0
LTM0088	Wilkinson Street Mill, Haslingden	784	0
LTM0992	Piercy Mill, Rawtenstall	638	0
LTM0548	Holden Vale Iron Works, Haslingden	360	0

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0702	Freeholds Mill, Whitworth	350	0
LTM1283	Wood Mill Shed, Newchurch	300	0
LTM0115	Lower Laund Mill, Rawtenstall	218	100
LTM0711	Spring Gardens Mill, Bacup	218	218
LTM1267	Carr Hall Foundry, Haslingden	112	0
<b>Approximate Total Industrial Floor Space (square m)</b>		<b>260,908</b>	<b>54,274</b>

Table 38: List of surviving textile sites in Rossendale, and their approximate floor space, in 2012

### 14.3 OVERVIEW OF CONDITION, RISK AND SIGNIFICANCE

14.3.1 Most of the 80 surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Rossendale were in fair to good condition, with five in poor condition, and seven very bad (Table 39). In total, 11 sites in the borough (13.75% of the total stock) were 'At Risk', and an additional 20 sites (23.75%) were considered to be 'Vulnerable' (Fig 34). The remainder were considered to be at Low Risk.

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM0455	Grane Mill	Poor	At Risk	Exceptional
LTM0966	Waterside Mill	Very Bad	At Risk	High
LTM0115	Lower Laund Mill	Poor	At Risk	High
LTM1004	Reeds Holme Mill	Poor	At Risk	High
LTM1282	Wood Mill	Very Bad	At Risk	Medium
LTM0994	Shaw Clough Mill	Very Bad	At Risk	Medium
LTM1037	Cowpe Mill	Very Bad	At Risk	Medium
LTM0111	Acre Woollen Mill	Very Bad	At Risk	Medium
LTM1040	Eden Wood Mill	Very Bad	At Risk	Medium
LTM1302	Albert Mill	Very Bad	At Risk	Medium
LTM0711	Spring Gardens Mill	Poor	At Risk	Low
LTM0087	Spring Vale Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0154	Rossendale Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0547	Britannia Mill, Haslingden	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM1300	Bridge End Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM1644	Laburnum Street Reed Works	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0152	Far Holme Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0538	Hargreaves Street Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0693	Union Works, Hareholme	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0710	Forest Mill, Bacup	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0944	Hollin Bank Mill, Haslingden	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0949	Ewood Bridge Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0991	Dale Mills	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM1096	Glen Top Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM1271	Britannia Mill, Bacup	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM1275	Isle of Man Mill	Good	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM1280	Clarke Holme Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM1281	Albion Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM0090	Acre Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Low
LTM1267	Carr Hall Foundry	Poor	Vulnerable	Low
LTM0143	Higher Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Exceptional
LTM1649	Whittaker's Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Exceptional
LTM0977	Britannia Mill, New Line	Fair	Low Risk	High
LTM0975	New Hey Mill	Fair	Low Risk	High
LTM0140	Greenbridge Works	Fair	Low Risk	High
LTM0962	Broad Clough Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0141	Hardman's Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0116	Ilex Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0113	Stacksteads Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM0091	Park Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0092	Grane Road Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1189	Edge Side Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0974	Throstle Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0973	Irwell Mills	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1232	Holme Spring Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0544	Barnes Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1043	Bridge Mills	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0965	Meadows Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1007	Platt or Star Mill- Rawtenstall	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1013	Hargreaves Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0074	Rising Bridge Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0928	Hope Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0712	Grove Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0694	Myrtle Grove Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0148	Olive Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0088	Wilkinson Street Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1231	Union Foundry	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1279	Whitewell Vale Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1298	Spodden Vale Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1191	Holme Bleach Works	Good	Low Risk	Medium

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM1623	Vale Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1640	Albert Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1069	Stubbins Vale Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1270	Forest Mill, Forest Holme	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0543	Vine Grove Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM0992	Piercy Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM0548	Holden Vale Iron Works	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM0702	Freeholds Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM0695	Warth Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM0963	Higher Broad Clough Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0967	Underbank Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0389	Plantation Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0358	Grove Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0701	Peel Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1283	Wood Mill Shed	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1273	Holme Shed	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1301	Underbank Mills	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1072	Irwell Vale Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1624	Lloyd Street Works	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0530	Victoria Works	Fair	Low Risk	Low

Table 39: Condition, risk grade and significance of the textile sites in Rossendale in 2012

- 14.3.2 Three of the surviving sites in Rossendale were considered to be of Exceptional Significance, justifying their Scheduled Monument status (Fig 35). These were Higher Mill and Whittaker's Mill, which together form the Helmshore Textile Museum, and the engine and boiler house at Grane Mill in Haslingden, although statutory designation of the latter site excluded the surviving elements of the weaving shed.
- 14.3.3 In total, 16 sites were potentially of High Significance, one of which (LTM 0966 Waterside Mill in Bacup, a Grade II-listed building) was in very bad condition and clearly 'At Risk'. Reeds Holme Mill (LTM 1004) in Rawtenstall was similarly 'At Risk', a situation exacerbated by an application by the owner to demolish the buildings. Another four sites of potentially High Significance were considered to be 'Vulnerable', including Spring Vale Mill (LTM 0087), Britannia Mill (LTM 0547) and the Laburnum Street Reed Works (LTM 1644) in Haslingden, Rossendale Mill (LTM 0154) and Far Holme Mill in Stacksteads, and Bridge End Mill (LTM 1300) in Whitworth (Fig 34).
- 14.3.4 Several important groups of textile sites survived in the borough, including a cluster of mills that lined the eastern side of Burnley Road East to the north of Waterfoot. This group comprised Albion Mill, Whitewell Vale Mill, Clarke Holme Mill, Edge Side Mill, Dale Mill, Piercy Mill and Wood Mill. Several of these had been remodelled and had lost elements of historic fabric, especially

Piercy Mill, but the group nevertheless provided a powerful reminder of the importance of the textile industry to the development of the valley during the nineteenth century. Similarly, Isle of Man Mill and Forest Mill, situated further to the north along Burnley Road East, made an important contribution to the historic townscape of Waterfoot. In particular, Isle of Man Mill retained one of the few full-height chimneys to survive in the valley. Another group was situated on the southern fringe of Bacup town centre, along Market Street/Newchurch Road, including Irwell Mill, Forest Mill, Throstle Mill, and New Hey Mill.

- 14.3.5 A further group survived around the periphery of Haslingden town centre, although several of these sites had been subject to partial demolition or extensive remodelling, resulting in the loss of historic fabric. Amongst the sites that were considered to be potentially of high significance are Laburnum Street Works on Well Bank, Britannia Mill on Mill Street, and Spring Vale Mill on Waterside Road. Potentially the most important of this group, however, was Grane Mill on Laneside Road, which was considered to be of exceptional significance, reflecting the designation of component elements as a Scheduled Monument.
- 14.3.6 A group of important mill sites also survived on Holcombe Road in Helmshore, which included Higher Mill and Whittaker's Mills (together forming the Helmshore Textile Museum), Park Mill, Albert Mill and Hollin Bank Mill. The exceptional significance of Higher Mill and Whittaker's Mill is reflected in their designation as a Scheduled Monument, whilst the other mills have an important group value.
- 14.3.7 Based on the data from the survey, ten textile sites in the borough were recommended for detailed survey. These were Far Holme Mill (LTM 0152) and Rossendale Mill (LTM 0154) in Stacksteads, Britannia Mill (LTM 0977) and Forest Mill (LTM 0710) in Bacup, Union Works in Hareholme (LTM 0693; Plate 42), Grane Mill (LTM 0455) and Britannia Mill (LTM 0547) in Haslingden, Shaw Clough Mill (LTM 0994) at Edgeside, Reeds Holme Mill (LTM 1004) in Rawtenstall, and Bridge End Mill (LTM 1300) in Whitworth.



*Plate 42: Union Works in Hareholme*

14.3.8 In addition to the sites that were selected for detailed survey, 13 sites were placed on the reserve list. These were Spring Vale Mill (LTM 0087), Hargreaves Street Mill (LTM 0538), and Laburnum Street Works (LTM 1644) in Haslingden, Whitewell Vale Mill (LTM 1279), Albion Mill (LTM 1281), Wood Mill (LTM 1282) and Isle of Man Mill (LTM 1275) on Burnley Road East, Park Mill (LTM 0091) in Helmshore, Albert Mill (LTM 1302) in Whitworth, Britannia Mill (LTM 1271) at Crawshawbooth, New Hey Mill (LTM 0975) in Bacup, Cowpe Mill (LTM 1037), and Eden Wood Mill (LTM 1040) at Stubbins.



## 15. TEXTILE SITES IN SOUTH RIBBLE

### 15.1 THE TEXTILE SITES

15.1.1 The Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey identified a total of 26 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of South Ribble (Fig 36). Of this number, some physical remains survived at 12 sites, representing a 46.15% survival rate. None of the historic textile-manufacturing sites in South Ribble were afforded statutory protection through designation, or were within a conservation area.

### 15.2 FUNCTION AND OCCUPANCY

15.2.1 Two of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in the borough were vacant (Walton Mill and Wesley Street Mill). Roach Bridge Mill was being redeveloped, and was thus largely vacant at the time of the assessment survey, whilst Higher Walton Mill was seemingly only partially occupied. All of the other sites remained in use as industrial or commercial premises (Table 40).

Ref No	Site Name	Present Function	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM1250	Higher Walton Mill	Industrial/commercial	23,200	5800
LTM1262	Cuerden Green Mill	Industrial/commercial	17,261	0
LTM0042	Walton Factory	Vacant	9421	9421
LTM0353	Earnshaw Bridge Mill	Industrial/commercial	5976	0
LTM0768	Samlesbury Bottom Mill	Industrial/commercial	4380	0
LTM0855	Roach Bridge Mill	Industrial/commercial	1636	1499
LTM0856	Moon's Mill	Industrial/commercial	273	0
LTM0910	Farington Mill	Industrial/commercial	2054	0
LTM1257	School Lane Mill	Industrial/commercial	4115	0
LTM1263	Mount Pleasant Mill	Industrial/commercial	14,954	0
LTM1438	Tardy Gate	Industrial/commercial	7137	0
LTM1440	Wesley Street Mill	Vacant	29,617	29,617
<b>Approximate Total Industrial Floor Space (square m)</b>			<b>120,024</b>	<b>46,337</b>

Table 40: Function and industrial floor space of mills in South Ribble, surviving in 2012

### 15.3 OVERVIEW OF CONDITION, RISK AND SIGNIFICANCE

15.3.1 Two of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in South Ribble were in very bad condition, although one of these (Roach Bridge Mill) was undergoing major structural repairs. Walton Factory was in poor condition, and many of the component buildings of this expansive mill complex had been demolished in the twenty-first century, although development proposals allowed for the retention

of the principal spinning block. Four sites in the borough were in fair condition, and four in good condition (Table 41).

Ref No	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM0855	Roach Bridge Mill	Very Bad	At Risk	Medium
LTM1440	Wesley Street Mill	Very Bad	At Risk	Medium
LTM0042	Walton Factory	Poor	At Risk	Medium
LTM1250	Higher Walton Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	High
LTM0856	Moon's Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM0910	Farington Mill	Fair	Low Risk	Low
LTM1438	Tardy Gate	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0353	Earnshaw Bridge Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0768	Samlesbury Bottoms Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1263	Mount Pleasant Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM1257	School Lane Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low

*Table 41: Condition, risk grade and significance of the textile-manufacturing sites in South Ribble, in 2012*

- 15.3.2 Three sites were considered to be 'At Risk' (Fig 37), although, of these, Roach Bridge Mill and Walton Mill were currently subject to development works that would secure the reuse of the buildings. Conversely, no solution to secure the long-term future of the derelict Wesley Street Mill had been agreed. Higher Walton Mill was considered to be 'Vulnerable', whilst the other sites in the borough were at 'Low Risk'.
- 15.3.3 Two integrated cotton mills in South Ribble were selected for detailed survey: Wesley Street Mill (LTM 1440), which was of medium significance but clearly 'At Risk'; and Higher Walton Mill (LTM 1250), a 'Vulnerable' mill complex of high significance. In addition, Mount Pleasant Mill in Leyland (LTM 1263) and Tardy Gate Mill in Lostock Hall (LTM 1438) were placed on the reserve list of sites for detailed survey, although both were considered to be at 'Low Risk'.

## 16. TEXTILE SITES IN WEST LANCASHIRE

### 16.1 THE TEXTILE SITES

- 16.1.1 The Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey identified a total of 11 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of West Lancashire (Fig 38). Of this number, some physical remains survived at three sites, representing a 27.27% survival rate.
- 16.1.2 Only one site in the borough, Moor Street Mill in Ormskirk, had statutory protection as a Grade II-listed building, coupled with its location in a conservation area. Tarleton Mill was adjacent to the boundary of the Plox Brow Conservation Area, but therefore did not enjoy the benefits from the protection afforded by conservation area status.

Ref No	Site Name and Location	Designation	EH ID No
<b>Listed Buildings</b>			
LTM1659	Moor Street Mill, Ormskirk	Grade II	386405
<b>Conservation Area Status</b>			
LTM1659	Moor Street Mill, Ormskirk	Ormskirk Town Centre Conservation Area	-

Table 42: Textile-manufacturing sites in West Lancashire afforded statutory protection, in 2012

### 16.2 OCCUPANCY AND FLOOR SPACE

- 16.2.1 Moor Street Mill in Ormskirk was in use as a dental surgery. Tarleton Mill had just become vacant, with approximately 3990 square metres of unused industrial/commercial floor space. Merdale Mill in Skelmersdale was similarly vacant, with some 3990 square metres of floor space (Table 43), although the component buildings were derelict and their reuse unlikely to be economically viable.

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM1443	Tarleton Mill, Tarleton	5470	5470
LTM1569	Merdale Mill, Skelmersdale	3990	3990
LTM1659	Moor Street Mill, Ormskirk	180	0
<b>Approximate Total Industrial Floor Space (square m)</b>		<b>9640</b>	<b>9460</b>

Table 43: List of surviving textile sites in West Lancashire, and their industrial floor space, in 2012

- 16.2.2 It should be noted that the figures given exclude the former Courtaulds' weaving complex in Skelmersdale. The construction of this huge site commenced in 1968, and it became the largest single-floor weaving factory in Western Europe (Rudd 2014).

### 16.3 OVERVIEW OF CONDITION, RISK AND SIGNIFICANCE

16.3.1 Merdale Mill was in very bad condition, and clearly ‘At Risk’. However, it had lost considerable elements of its historic fabric, including the engine and boiler houses and chimney, and was thus considered to be of low significance. Tarleton Mill was in fair condition, although vacant and considered to be ‘Vulnerable’. An outline planning permission for the redevelopment of the site had been granted. The mill was of medium significance, as it provided a relatively rare example of a largely intact weaving mill constructed after the First World War. Moor Street Mill in Ormskirk was in good condition, fully occupied, and at Low Risk (Table 44).

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk_Grade	Significance
LTM1443	Tarleton Mill	Fair	Vulnerable	Medium
LTM1569	Merdale Mill	Very Bad	At Risk	Low
LTM1659	Moor Street Mill	Good	Low Risk	High

*Table 44: Condition, risk grade and significance of the textile-manufacturing sites in West Lancashire, in 2012*

16.3.2 Based on the data from the survey, one site in the borough, Tarleton Mill in Tarleton, was recommended for inclusion on the reserve list for detailed survey. This mill provided a relatively rare example of a largely intact weaving mill that was constructed after the First World War.

## 17. TEXTILE SITES IN WYRE

### 17.1 THE TEXTILE SITES

17.1.1 The Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey identified a total of 11 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Wyre (Fig 39). Of this total number of textile-manufacturing sites, some physical remains survived at five sites (Fig 39; Table 45), representing a 45.45% survival rate.

Ref No	Site Name and Location	Principal Function	Date Estbl
LTM0792	Catterall Basin Works	Print Works	1780s
LTM0797	Lordshouse Bobbin Mill	Bobbin Mill	1830s
LTM0803	Lappet Mill, Calder Vale	Integrated Mill	1835
LTM1212	Cleveley Mill	Spinning Mill	1780s
LTM1311	Castle Works	Weaving Mill	1930s

Table 45: Textile-manufacturing sites in Wyre that retained some historic fabric, in 2012

17.1.2 None of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Wyre were designated, although Lappet Mill (LTM0803) was within the Calder Vale Conservation Area. In addition, Castle Works (LTM1311) was immediately beyond the boundary of the Poulton-le-Fylde Conservation Area.

### 17.2 FUNCTION, OCCUPANCY AND CONDITION

17.2.1 Three of the five textile-manufacturing sites in Wyre had been converted for use as private residences, whilst two (Lappet Mill and Castle Works) remained in use as industrial or commercial premises (Table 46). All of the historic buildings were in good condition.

Ref No	Site Name	Present Function	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0792	Catterall Basin	Private residence	-	-
LTM0797	Lordshouse Mill	Private residence	-	-
LTM0803	Lappet Mill	Industrial/commercial	3000	0
LTM1212	Cleveley Mill	Private residence	-	-
LTM1311	Castle Works	Industrial/commercial	1200	0
<b>Approximate Total Industrial Floor Space (square m)</b>			<b>4200</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 46: Function and industrial floor space of sites in Wyre, in 2012

### 17.3 OVERVIEW OF RISK AND SIGNIFICANCE OF SURVIVING SITES

17.3.1 All five of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Wyre were occupied in 2012, and considered to be at Low Risk (Table 47). Catterall Printworks (LTM0792) had been remodelled substantially during its conversion to a private dwelling, resulting in a loss of historic fabric, and a reduction in the overall significance of the site.

Ref No	Site Name	Condition	Risk Grade	Significance
LTM0792	Catterall Printworks	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM0797	Lordshouse Bobbin Mill	Good	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0803	Lappet Mill	Good	Low Risk	High
LTM1212	Cleveley Mill	Good	Low Risk	Low
LTM1311	Castle Works	Good	Low Risk	High

*Table 47: Condition, risk grade and significance of the textile-manufacturing sites in Wyre, in 2012*

- 17.3.2 Lordshouse Bobbin Mill (LTM0797) and Cleveley Mill (LTM1212) had similarly both been remodelled as private dwellings, although they seemingly retained sufficient historic fabric to enable their identification as former textile-manufacturing sites. Lordshouse was a good example of an early nineteenth-century bobbin mill, whilst Cleveley Mill was a rare surviving example of an eighteenth-century Arkwright-type mill, albeit heavily remodelled.
- 17.3.3 The two textile sites in the borough considered to be of high significance were Lappet Mill in Calder Vale, and Castle Works in Poulton-le-Fylde (Plate 43). Lappet Mill has been considered for statutory designation as a listed building previously, although it was concluded at that time that it did not appear to be of sufficient special interest to justify designation.



*Plate 43: Castle Works in Poulton-le-Fylde*

- 17.3.4 Castle Works in Poulton-le-Fylde was selected for detailed survey. This small, twentieth-century weaving mill was potentially of high significance as it was a rare example of its type, and survives largely intact.

## 18. STAGE 2 SURVEY

### 18.1 STAGE 2 SURVEY

18.1.1 Following the conclusion of the Buildings at Risk survey, 50 sites were selected for detailed historic building survey (Table 48), and historical research, with an additional 50 sites being placed upon a reserve list (Table 49). The lists were compiled from a combination of those buildings deemed to be of high or exceptional significance, and those considered to be 'at risk'. For the most part, designated buildings were omitted from the list, although two were included to provide a standard by which to compare sites of a similar type and date. The selection process also attempted to represent each branch of the textile industry, with examples spanning the late eighteenth century to the 1930s. Geographical factors were also taken into consideration, with sites drawn from most of the modern boroughs.

LTM	Mill	Level III Survey	Level I Survey	Designations
1440	Wesley Street Mill, Bamber Bridge	√		
0745	Church Bank Mill, Church			
0809	Holmes Mill, Clitheroe	√		
0264	Roe Lee Mill, Blackburn	√		
0575	Throstle Nest Mill, Nelson		√	
1209	Kirk Mill, Chipping	√		
0603	Malvern Mill, Nelson	√		
1441	Bankfield Mill, Kirkham		√	
0693	Union Works, Waterfoot			
0547	Britannia Mill, Haslingden	√		
1498	Higson Street Works, Blackburn			
0994	Shaw Clough Mill, Rossendale			
1235	Pentridge Mill, Burnley			
0514	Dove Cottage Mill, Darwen			
0447	Whittlefield Shed (Susan Mill) Burnley			
0455	Grane Mill, Haslingden	√		
0807	Primrose Mill, Clitheroe			
0018	Aqueduct Street Mill, Preston		√	
0181	Bank Field Mill, Blackburn			
0681	Vine Mill, Oswaldtwistle		√	
0093	Lower Darwen Mill, Darwen		√	
0770	Abbey Mill, Abbey Village	√		
1250	Higher Walton Mill, Walton-le-Dale		√	
0977	Britannia Mill, New Line	√		
0135	Spring Gardens Mill, Colne	√		



LTM	Mill	Level III Survey	Level I Survey	Designations
1004	Reeds Holme Mill, Rawtenstall	√		
0152	Far Holme Mill, Stacksteads		√	
1300	Bridge End Mill, Whitworth	√		
0241	Waterfall Mills, Blackburn		√	
0710	Forest Mill, Bacup			
0037	Alliance Mill, Preston	√		
0154	Rossendale Mill, Bacup		√	
0030	Manchester Mill, Preston	√		
0636	Spen Brook Mill, Pendle	√		
0419	Primrose Bank Mill, Chorley			
0070	Woodfold Mill, Darwen		√	
0125	Derby Street Mill, Colne		√	
1161	Albert Mill, Rishton	√		
0898	Castle Clough Print Works, Hapton		√	
1248	Canal Foundry, Blackburn			
1023	Standish Street New Mill, Chorley		√	
0761	Stonebridge Mill, Longridge	√		
0742	Church Kirk Mill, Church, Hyndburn	√		
1389	Union Mill, Sabden		√	
0440	Hargher Clough Mill, Burnley		√	
0142	Queen Street Mill, Harle Syke	√		
1321	King's Mill, Harle Syke	√		
0601	Manor Mill, Nelson		√	
1311	Castle Works, Poulton-le-Fylde			
0582	Crescent Works, Colne	√		

Table 48: List of mills selected for detailed survey

LTM	Mill	Level III Survey	Level I Survey	Designations
1037	Cowpe Mill, Rossendale			
1040	Eden Wood Mill, Ramsbottom			
1219	Culvert Mill, Darwen			
0222	Rockfield Mill, Blackburn			
0687	Albion Works, Blackburn			
1332	Green Bridge Mill, Padiham, Burnley			
1282	Wood Mill, Rossendale			
1345	Cowling Mill, Chorley			
0393	Duckworth Hall Mill, Oswaldtwistle			

LTM	Mill	Level III Survey	Level I Survey	Designations
0422	Progress Mill, Chorley			
1346	Yarrow Mill, Chorley	√		
1644	Laburnum Street Reed and Heald Works, Rossendale			
1275	Isle of Man Mill, Rawtenstall			
0200	Alma Mill, Blackburn			
0740	Stone Bridge Mill, Oswaldtwistle,			
0987	Belmont Print Works, Blackburn			
0009	Harle syke mill, Briercliffe			
0780	York Mill, Rishton			
0087	Spring Vale, Haslingden			
0261	Florence Mill, Blackburn			
0538	Hargreaves Street Mill, Haslingden			
1271	Britannia Mill, Rawtenstall			
1443	Tarleton Mill, Tarleton			
1524	White Hall Mill, Darwen			
0224	Chadwick Mill, Blackburn			
0333	Hampden Mill, Darwen			
0032	Bank Top Mill, Preston			
0043	Hopwood Street Mill, Preston			
0091	Park Mill, Helmshore			
0092	Grane Road Mill, Waterfoot			
1438	Tardy Gate Mill, Lostock Hall			
0975	New Hey Mill, Rockcliffe			
1111	Grimshaw Park Dyeworks, Blackburn			
0892	Burnley Ironworks, Burnley			
0123	Lodge Holme Dye Works, Trawden			
0609	Spring Bank Mill, Every Street, Nelson			
0651	Queen's Mill, New Hall Street, Burnley			
0348	Darwen Mill, Darwen			
0267	Garden Street Mill, Blackburn	√		
0172	Bankfield Mill, Colne			
0608	Scholefield Mill, Nelson			
0813	County Brook Mill, Foulridge			
0588	Spring Works, Colne			
0838	Lomeshaye Mill, Nelson			
1279	Whitewell Vale, Rawtenstall			
1263	Mount Pleasant Mill, Leyland			
0255	Cob Wall Works, Blackburn		√	

LTM	Mill	Level III Survey	Level I Survey	Designations
1302	Albert Mill, Whitworth			
0803	Lappet Mill, Calder Vale			
0632	Croft Mill, Foulridge			

Table 49: Reserve list of mills selected for detailed survey

18.1.2 The detailed surveys aimed to create a detailed record of the selected examples, thus providing definitive baseline data of the various building types, and enabling the significance of individual sites to be assessed. The number of sites was reduced subsequently to 40 in view of problems in securing access agreements and the resultant time delays encountered. Of this reduced number, detailed surveys were completed at 23 sites, again because of problems in gaining access, the remaining 17 being investigated via a combination of desk-top study and assessment from the exterior of buildings. Copies of stand-alone reports for all the sites were deposited with Historic England and the Lancashire Historic Environment Record. In addition, a copy of the data has been deposited with the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), maintained by Historic England, which holds records on the architectural and archaeological heritage of England.

18.1.3 Of the original 50 sites chosen for recording, 21 received a detailed survey, commensurate with a Historic England Level II/III survey or above (English Heritage 2006), with a further two sites from the reserve list also subjected to a detailed survey. Desk-based studies were also completed for 16 of the mills from the original list of 50, with another one completed from the reserve list.

## 18.2 DESIGNATION

18.2.1 Following the detailed survey stage, on-line applications for the statutory designation of 11 textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire were submitted during the course of the project. All of these sites were subject to a detailed historic building survey, which confirmed that historic fabric, fixtures and fittings of archaeological and historical significance survived *in-situ*. The sites for which applications were submitted included examples of purpose-built weaving sheds, steam-powered spinning mills, and integrated spinning and weaving mills.

18.2.2 Seven applications were successful: Queen Street Mill in Harle Syke (Grade I); Holmes Mill in Clitheroe (Grade II); Britannia Mill in Haslingden (Grade II); Kings Mill, Harle Syke (Grade II); Abbey Mill, Abbey Village (Grade II); Grane Mill, Haslingden (Grade II\*); and Britannia Mill, New Line (Grade II). The Secretary of State rejected four applications (Garden Street Mill, Blackburn; Spring Garden Mill, Colne; Alliance Works, Preston; and Wesley Street Mill, Bamber Bridge). Of the remaining four sites for which listing applications were submitted, Garden Street Mill, Blackburn, Spring Garden Mill, Colne, Alliance Works, Preston and Wesley Street Mill, Bamber Bridge, have all now been demolished.

18.2.3 **Britannia Mill, Britannia, New Line:** List Entry Number: 1434087

18.2.4 Britannia Mill was built in c 1840, and by 1879, the mill housed 18,000 spindles and 400 looms (Plate 44). The mill is named Britannia Mill (Cotton) on the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 map of 1893, which shows it to have expanded considerably relative to the footprint depicted on the first edition 1:10,560 map of 1849, presumably reflecting the addition of the weaving department (OA North 2014a). In 1895, a new steam engine supplied by Petrie of Rochdale was installed in the mill, specifically to provide the power in the weaving shed and preparation department (Taylor 1987, 25-9). By 1922, the mill housed 20,000 ring spindles, with the Britannia Mill Company being listed in trade directories as cotton spinners and doublers, but, in 1923, the mill was taken over by The Deansgreave Manufacturing Company (*ibid*). A devastating fire broke out at the mill in September 1930, at which date the mill was of four storeys, but was not working (*ibid*). Another fire in 1931 caused damage estimated at £6000. By May 1933, the weaving shed had been acquired by Messrs Gaskill & Co, felt manufactubrrers, and by June of the same year, the spinning mill had been taken over by Messrs Williamson Ltd, boot and shoe manufacturers (*ibid*).



Plate 44: Britannia Mill at Britannia, near Bacup

18.2.5 Britannia Mill was awarded Grade II-listed status as a relatively early purpose-built integrated Lancashire cotton mill, of which only a handful survive in substantially complete condition. The completeness of the complex contributed to its listing, which highlighted in particular the remnants of the *in-situ* power-transmission system, which preserved technological importance in the various forms of bearing design. Similarly, the trusses in the weaving shed were considered to illustrate changes in typical building technology for mills.

**18.2.6 *Britannia Mill, Holden Vale, Haslingden:*** List entry Number: 142808

18.2.7 Britannia Mill was built in 1855-6, by Elizabeth Hargreaves, and is a fine example of a mid-nineteenth-century weaving mill (OA North 2014b). By 1885, it housed a compound vertical engine that powered 650 looms, and a high-pressure horizontal engine for tape sizing (Rothwell 2009, 20). The surviving buildings (Plate 45) include a weaving shed in the southern part of the site and a smaller shed along Mill Street, a two-storey office/warehouse block, a three-storey (plus attic) preparation and warehousing department, and engine and boiler houses, and a square stone-built chimney. The engine house is topped with a cast-iron water tank.



*Plate 45: Britannia Mill, Haslingden*

18.2.8 The mill was issued a Grade II listing as a relatively early example of a purpose-built weaving mill with a single storey north-light weaving shed. In addition, contributing factors included the completeness of the complex, that includes all the principal building types, and the illustration of changes in building technology, through, for example, the development of cast-iron column design.

**18.2.9 *Abbey Mill, Abbey Village:*** List entry Number: 1433925

18.2.10 The largely intact integrated mill (Plate 46) was erected by John Park in c 1840, together with terraces of workers' cottages along Bolton Road (OA North 2014c). In 1882, the mill was severely damaged by a fire, but it was rebuilt and by 1891 contained 22,500 spindles and 400 looms (Worrall 1891). William Birtwistle was listed as the occupier in a directory for 1905, and is accredited with operating 15,280 ring spindles and 240 looms (Kelly's Directories Ltd 1905). The steam engine was replaced by electricity in 1953 (OA North 2014c). The surviving buildings include a four-storey, stone-built spinning block, with a triple-span pitched roof, and windows of a former engine house at the east, a



square brick chimney on a stone plinth, and later brick additions, including separate engine and boiler houses. It has a stone-built north-light weaving shed to the west, and is part of the Abbey Village Conservation Area.



Plate 46: The spinning block and part of the weaving shed at Abbey Mill

18.2.11 Abbey Mill was granted Grade II-listed status because of its early date, and as one of just a handful of substantially complete purpose-built integrated weaving and spinning mills surviving in Lancashire. It was considered to hold architectural and technological interest within its surviving buildings, illustrating technological developments in mill building and associated power systems, as well as associated interest with both the nearby Ollerton Hall and Abbey Village, one of the best surviving small industrial settlements in the County.

18.2.12 **Queen Street Mill, Harle Syke:** List entry Number: 1416482

18.2.13 Queen Street Mill in Harle Syke was built by a village co-operative in 1894 (OA North 2013). The mill was powered originally by a tandem-compound horizontal steam engine, with a 14-foot flywheel, supplied by William Roberts of Nelson in 1895 (Ashmore 1982, 190). A serious fire at the mill in 1918 resulted in the reduction of the four-storey mill to a single storey. The ground floor was the weft place, the second floor the warehouse, the third floor was for winding and beaming, and the top floor was for taping and twisting. Approximately 100 looms were taken out of what had previously been called the parlour, and this became the warehouse. The remainder of the ground floor became used for winding and preparation. This left 1040 looms, each tackler having 130 looms (*ibid*). In 1961, the mill was still operated by the Queen Street Manufacturing Company Ltd (1894), operating 828 looms to produce printers, limbrics, haircords, cable cloths and shirtings (Worrall 1961). The mill closed in 1982, but was turned into The Museum of the Lancashire Textiles Industry, and the engine was run regularly to power a bank of looms in the weaving shed,

producing a small range of cotton products for sale to visitors. It is one of very few sites to retain machinery, comprising the tandem-compound steam engine of 1914, which still regularly powers 350-400 looms by direct drive. The site is within the Harle Syke Conservation Area, and is of exceptional significance.

- 18.2.14 The mill, parts of which were previously Scheduled, was awarded Grade I listing for its rarity, as the most complete example of a steam-powered weaving mill in the country (Plate 47) and probably the last working steam-powered textile-weaving mill in the world. The retention of its machinery, including its power plant, transmission and manufacturing plant, was recognised as being unsurpassed in any other British textile-weaving mill, and it was considered to epitomise the pinnacle of the Lancashire textile-weaving industry.



Plate 47: Queen Street Mill, Harle Syke

- 18.2.15 **Holmes Mill, Clitheroe:** List entry Number: 1413649

- 18.2.16 Originally three independent buildings occupied the site of Holmes Mill before becoming a combined enterprise, also known as Greenacre Mill (OA North 2014d). The first spinning mill and size house was erected in *c* 1823 and comprised a three-storey mill of random limestone with sandstone architectural details, 15 bays long, with a latrine turret on the western gable end and a taller, four-storey bay at the eastern end (Rothwell 1992, 10). This housed offices, a lapping room and warehouse, with three central loading slots on the exterior and a hoist beam at the apex. The integral beam engine provided power from the rear of the mill. A second three-storey loading bay had a large round-headed door in the north wall. A circular brick chimney on a circular dressed-stone base was erected to the rear of the mill before 1848 (OA North 2014d). The second spinning block, New Mill (Plate 48), dates to *c* 1830 and was used initially for mule spinning, then yarn preparation (*ibid*). Significantly, the 1910 steam engine survives *in-situ*.





Plate 48: The 1830s spinning block at Holmes Mill, Clitheroe

18.2.17 Holmes Mill was awarded Grade II listing. This was for the architectural interest of its spinning blocks and warehouse, and their contribution to the local townscape, for being a largely unaltered and recognisably pre-1840s complex that retains a rare example of an *in-situ* 1910 steam engine, and as an example of an integrated site that retains a full range of buildings that illustrate both the manufacturing process and the evolutionary development of the building types.

18.2.18 **King's Mill, Harle Syke:** List entry Number: 1433792

18.2.19 King's Mill at Harle Syke was a weaving shed (Plate 49) built in 1912 for a firm registered as Mason, West, and Bather, and was put into production in September of that year (OA North 2014e). It was known locally as 'Dawdy's Mill', after one of the partners, George Mason, and the mill engine was named 'William' after William West (Briercliffe Society 2007). The engine was a 450hp tandem-compound engine, built by Pollitt and Wigzell of Sowerby Bridge, West Yorkshire (Graham 2009, 63). Despite several changes of management, King's Mill continued to manufacture cotton goods, until the early 1980s (*Burnley Express*, 17 March 2006), after which it operated for many years as an antiques centre (Nadin 2008, 47). The mill survives largely complete, and comprises a red-brick weaving shed with a stone frontage, and a full-height, circular red-brick chimney with oversailer. A water-tank is located behind the weaving shed. The mill is within the Harle Syke Conservation Area.



Plate 49: King's Mill, Harle Syke

18.2.20 The mill was awarded a Grade II listing as a good regional example of a purpose-built specialised cotton-weaving factory, that unusually retained its full height chimney. It was considered to be of technological interest in being a late example of its type, particularly in the design of its north-light shed and power-transmission arrangement, and shared a strong group value with the Grade I-listed Queen Street Mill on the opposite side of the road.

18.2.21 **Grane Mill, Haslingden:** List entry Number: 1429217

18.2.22 Situated on the southern fringes of the town of Haslingden, Grane Mill was established as a cotton-weaving mill in 1906 by the Grane Manufacturing Company (OA North 2014f). The complex was designed by the neighbouring engineering firm of SS Stott & Co, who also supplied the horizontal 500hp engine (Plate 50). This engine, together with two Lancashire boilers built by Yates & Thom of Blackburn, and an economiser manufactured by Greens of Wakefield, all survive *in-situ*, accompanied by a full-height chimney, water tank, rope drum on the secondary-motion shaft, and a gearing alley, representing one of the most complete survivals of an original power plant of a textile mill of this period (*ibid*). Other structures surviving from the original complex include the warehouse, office block and privies.



*Plate 50: The engine house at Grane Mill, Haslingden*

18.2.23 The mill was awarded Grade II\* listing for its rarity as an Edwardian cotton-weaving factory that preserved a full range of building types, for the survival of its power plant, which included the technological interest of its *in-situ* engine and for the design of its north-light roof of the weaving shed. The building's plan form was considered to preserve the flow of processes around the power plant and to have architectural merit in its well-detailed external elevations and internal spaces.

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## 19. POST-PROJECT EVALUATION

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### 19.1 INTRODUCTION

- 19.1.1 Following the completion of the survey, a post-project evaluation was undertaken, with the aim of identifying those issues that might influence the planning of similar projects in the future. Whilst overall the project was successful, it was evident that it was hampered by several factors, the gravity of which was not appreciated sufficiently at the outset of the work.

### 19.2 ACCESS

- 19.2.1 Securing access agreements to the selected sites was a significant problem, leading to delay in the programme. Indeed, in some cases, it was not possible to establish the contact details for the owner of a specific site. It had been hoped that Lancashire County Council would be able to assist in providing a list of the owners of those sites selected for detailed survey, together with contact details. Whilst LCC did furnish extracts from the Land Registry for a good number of the relevant sites, many of these entries proved to be inaccurate or out-of-date, leading to the return of letters requesting access. In some cases, the management of some of the selected sites resides in the hands of letting agents, who were universally reluctant to provide forwarding details to OA North.
- 19.2.2 Where correct ownership details were established, initial contact from OA North asking for access to respective sites was in many cases ignored or refused. This was addressed, to some degree, by Historic England agreeing to contact several mill owners on behalf of OA North, forwarding a formal letter advising owners that the building was being considered for statutory designation. In several cases, this elicited a positive response from owners, enabling access agreements to be secured. However, in other cases, owners chose to ignore the letters, and even refused to acknowledge receipt. In the absence of exercising any statutory powers of entry, this left little room for manoeuvre, and meant that several sites could not be subjected to detailed survey.

### 19.3 ATTRITION

- 19.3.1 Increasing rates of attrition to the surviving stock of textile-manufacturing buildings was an issue during the course of the survey, and several sites that were recommended for detailed survey were simultaneously subject to planning applications, often in advance of demolition. In some cases, such as Hargher Clough Mill in Burnley, and Church Kirk Mill in Church, demolition appears to have been carried out without prior notification or a planning application.

### 19.4 SURVEY AND DESIGNATION

- 19.4.1 OA North staff were guilty, to some extent, of scope creep in terms of the level of survey. Therefore, some of the textile mills were subjected to a survey more commensurate with Level 4-type historic building investigation, rather than the Level 2/3 surveys stipulated in the project design (English Heritage 2006). This inevitably caused some delay to the overall programme.
- 19.4.2 The final stages of the detailed survey phase became increasingly dominated by a focus on selecting candidates for designation. This detracted slightly from

securing the research objectives of producing detailed information based on a comprehensive selection of site types. This was coupled with changes to the preferred system for submitting applications to the Designation Team, and specifically the change to a requirement to submit on-line applications for those sites recommended for designation. In many cases, OA North staff accompanied the Designation Officer during the assessment site visit, a task that was neither anticipated at the project design stage, nor allowed for in the project costings.

- 19.4.3 The time required by the Designation Team to process applications for listed building assessment was also an issue affecting the smooth progress of the project. It would be most beneficial for future projects to clarify the timescales for processing individual applications.

## **19.5 VARIATIONS**

- 19.5.1 In the event of commissioning any similar surveys in the future, and given financial pressures facing archaeological services, Historic England may perhaps anticipate several requests for variations to be submitted during the course of the project. More specifically, variations will reflect the extended lifetime of the data-gathering process, and the potential for changing political circumstances.

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- Figure 2: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire afforded listed building and/or Scheduled Monument designation
- Figure 3: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire that lie within a designated conservation area
- Figure 4: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire considered to be of 'Exceptional' or 'High' significance
- Figure 5: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire considered to be of potential 'High' significance, not afforded statutory designation
- Figure 6: Distribution of textile-manufacturing sites that were vacant or under-used
- Figure 7: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites considered to be 'At Risk'
- Figure 8: Designated textile-manufacturing sites considered to be 'At Risk' or 'Vulnerable'
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- Figure 38: Distribution of all known textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of West Lancashire
- Figure 39: Distribution of all known textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Wyre

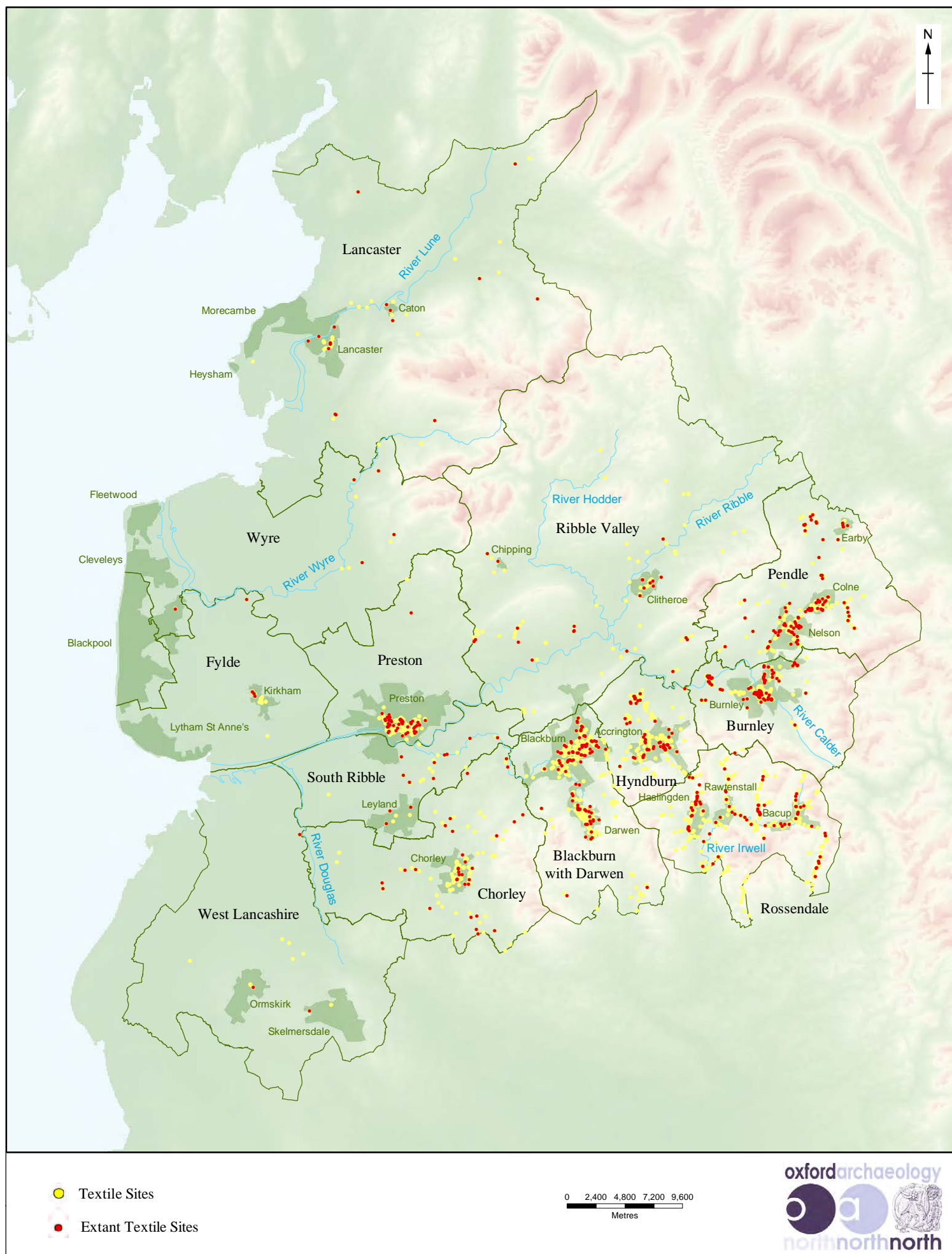


Figure 1: Spatial distribution of all the known textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire, showing the location of extant buildings and demolished sites



Figure 2: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire that are afforded listed building and/or Scheduled Monument designation





Figure 3: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire that lie within a designated conservation area

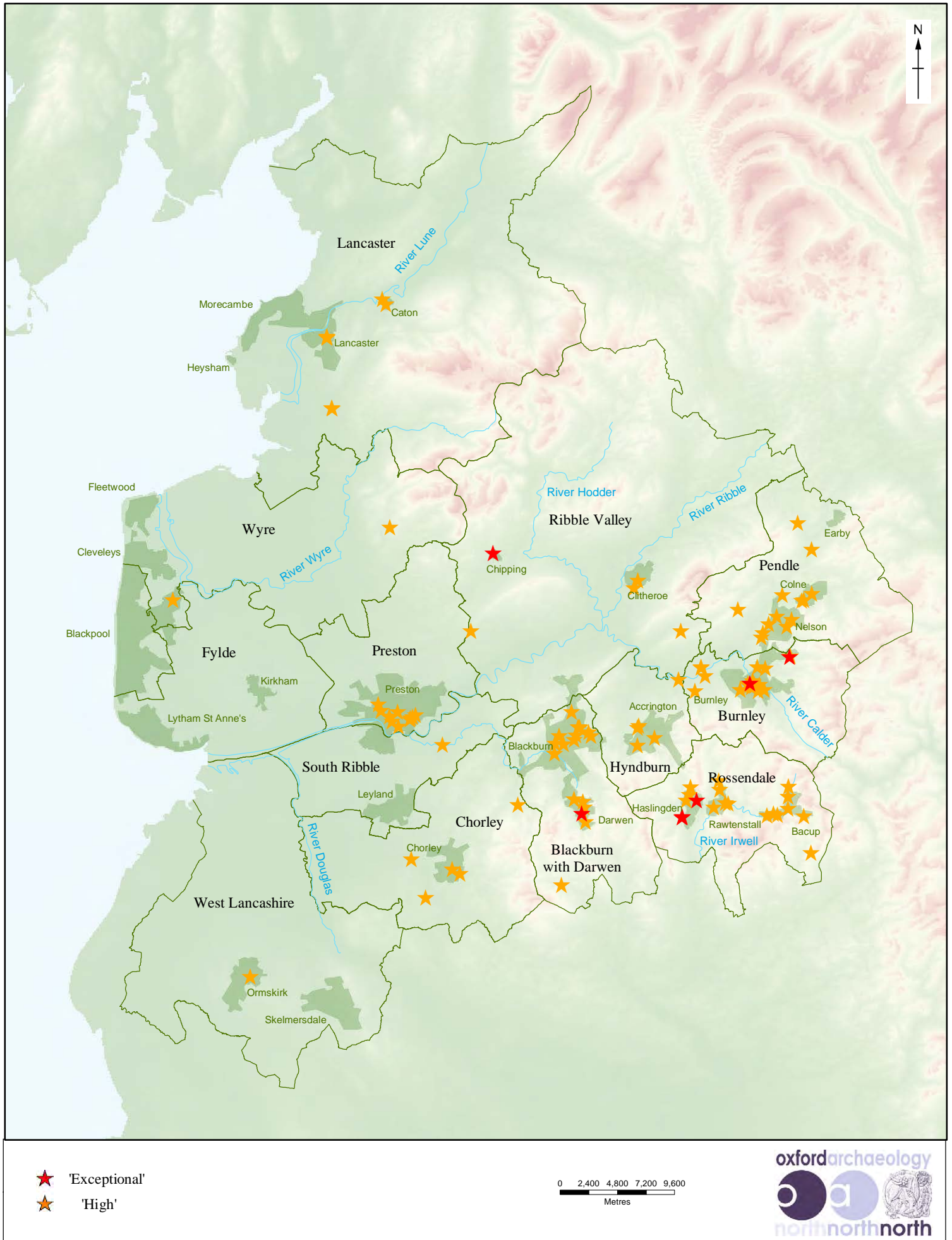


Figure 4: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire considered to be of 'Exceptional' or 'High' significance



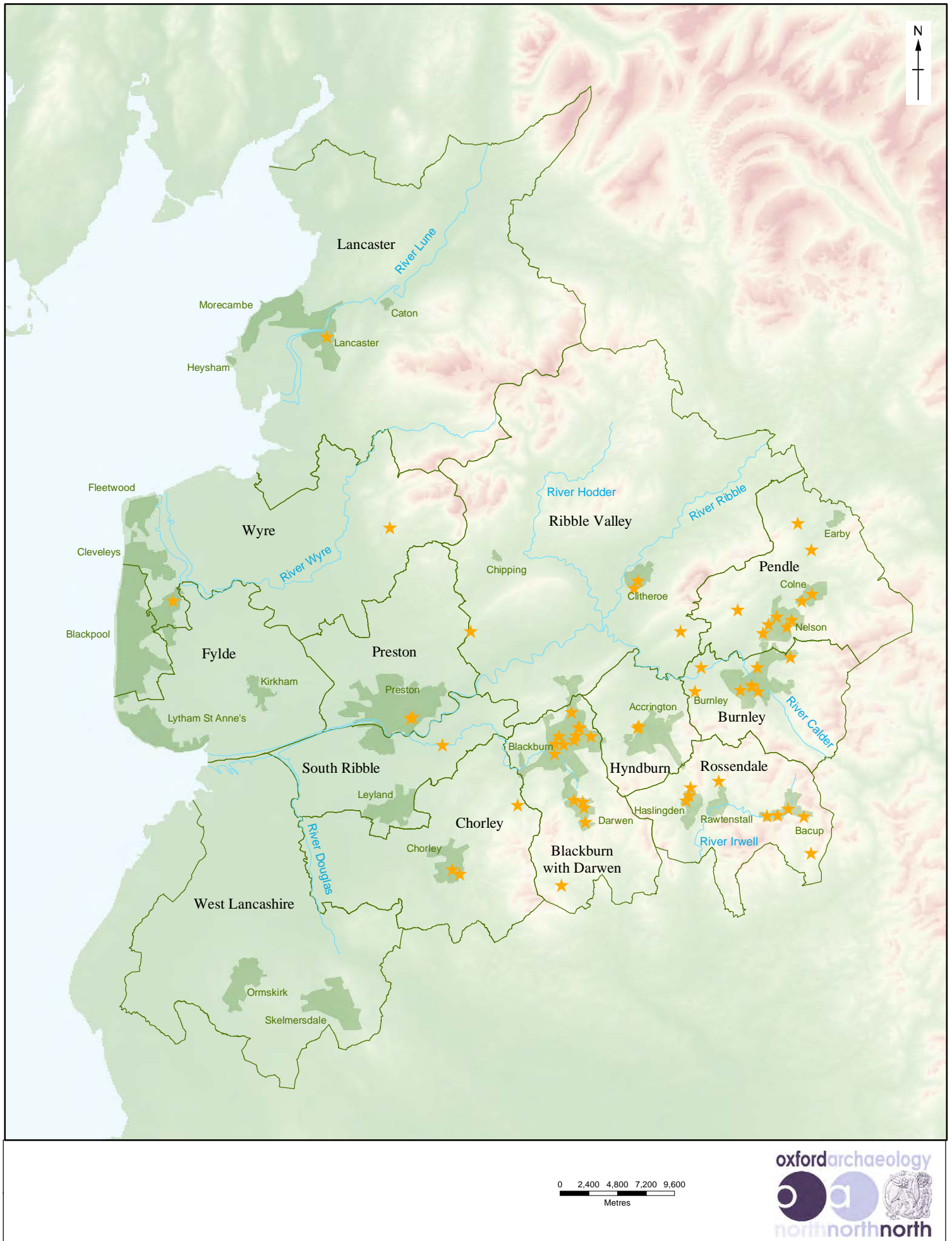


Figure 5: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire that are considered to be of potential 'High' significance that are not afforded statutory designation



Figure 6: Distribution of textile-manufacturing sites that were vacant and under-used



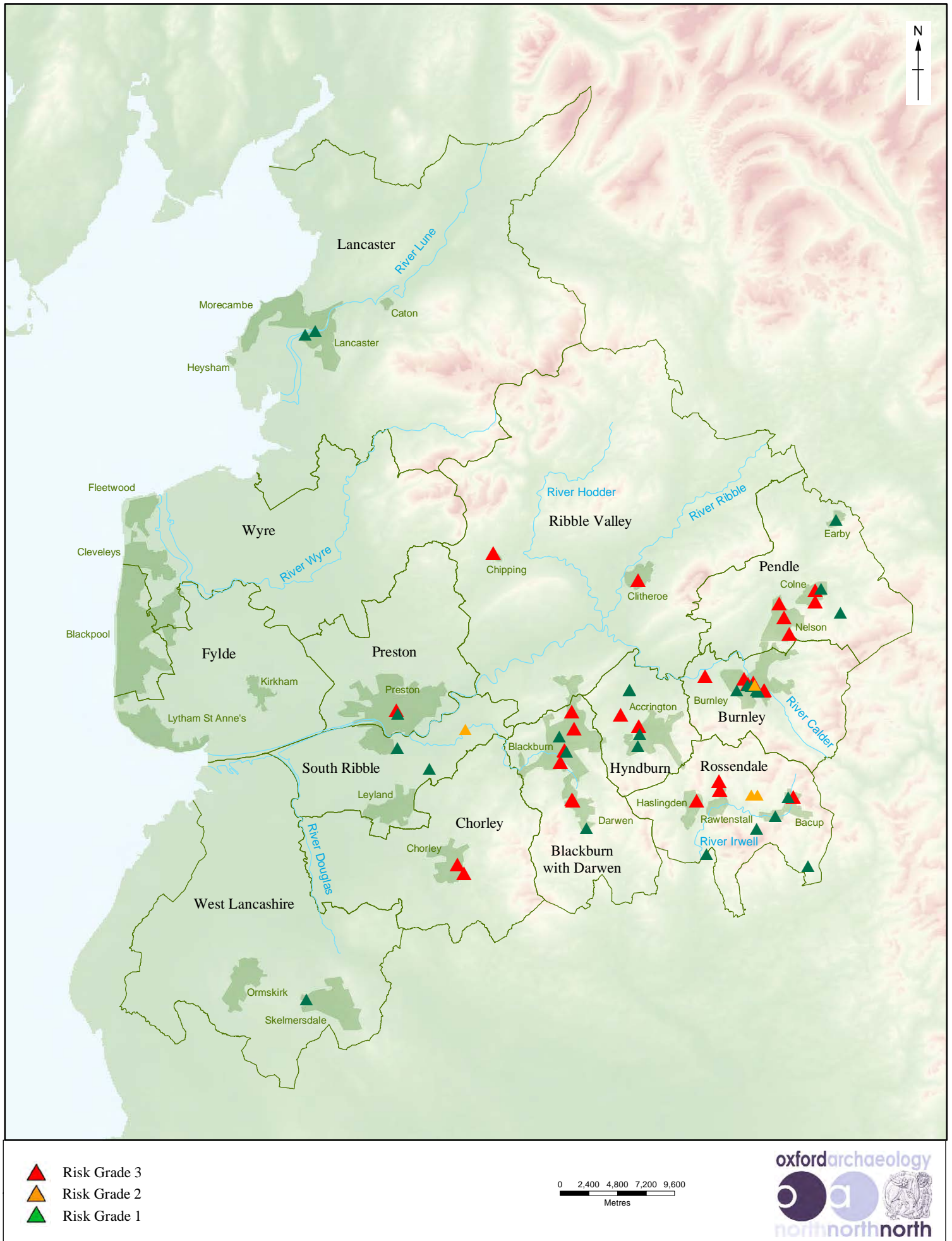


Figure 7: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites considered to be 'At Risk'



Figure 8: Designated textile-manufacturing sites considered to be 'At Risk' or 'Vulnerable'



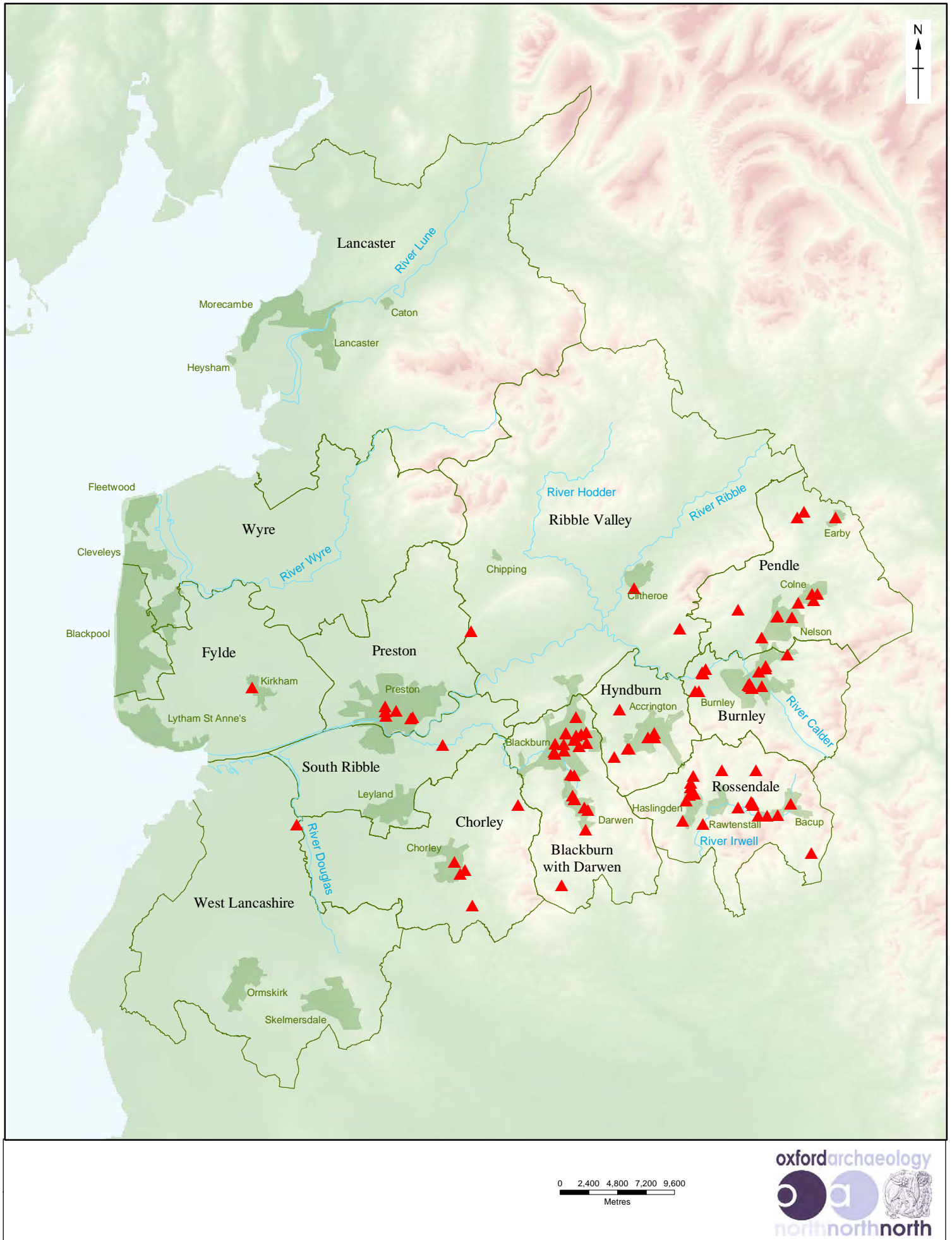


Figure 9: Surviving textile-manufacturing sites considered to be 'Vulnerable'



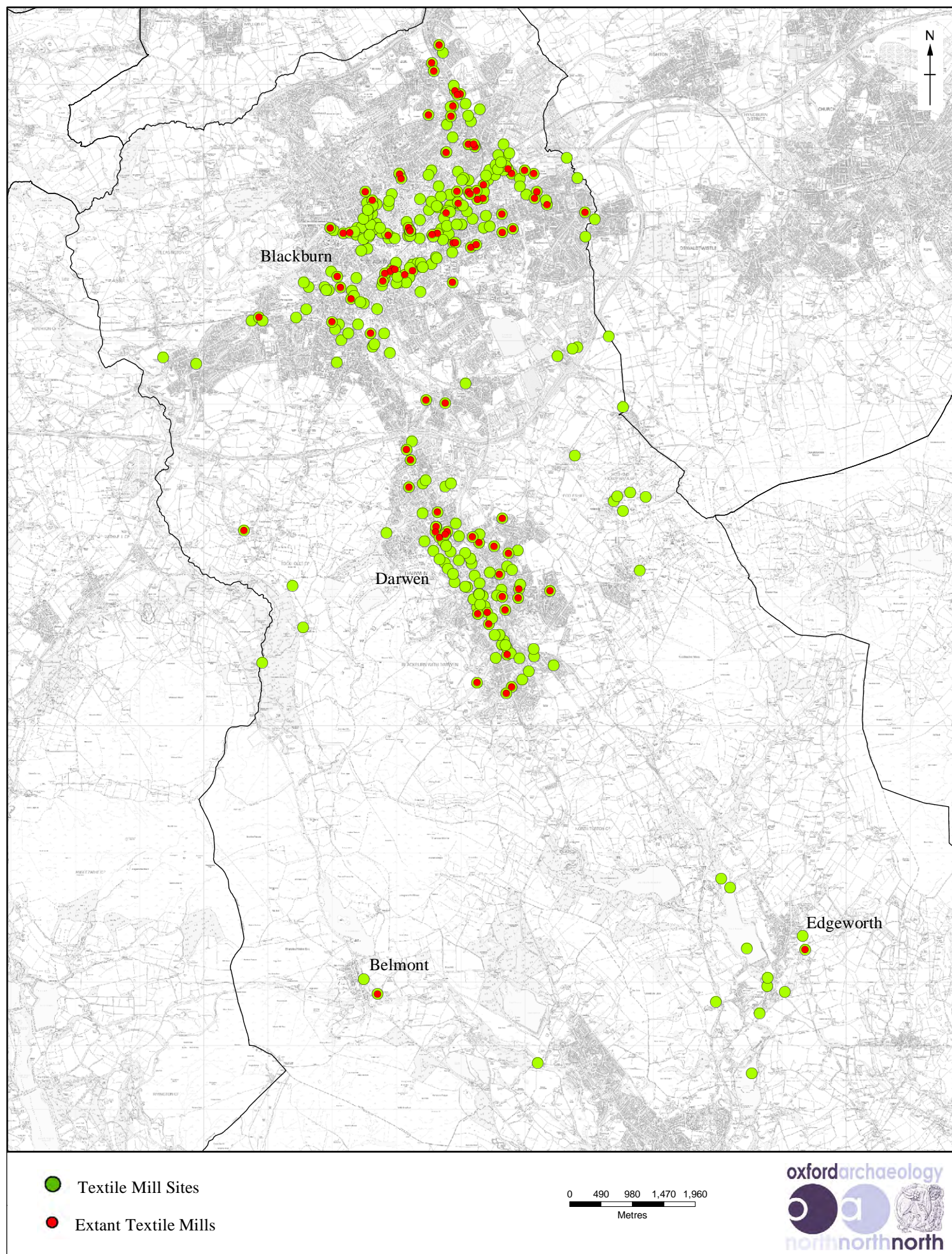


Figure 10: Distribution of all known textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Blackburn with Darwen



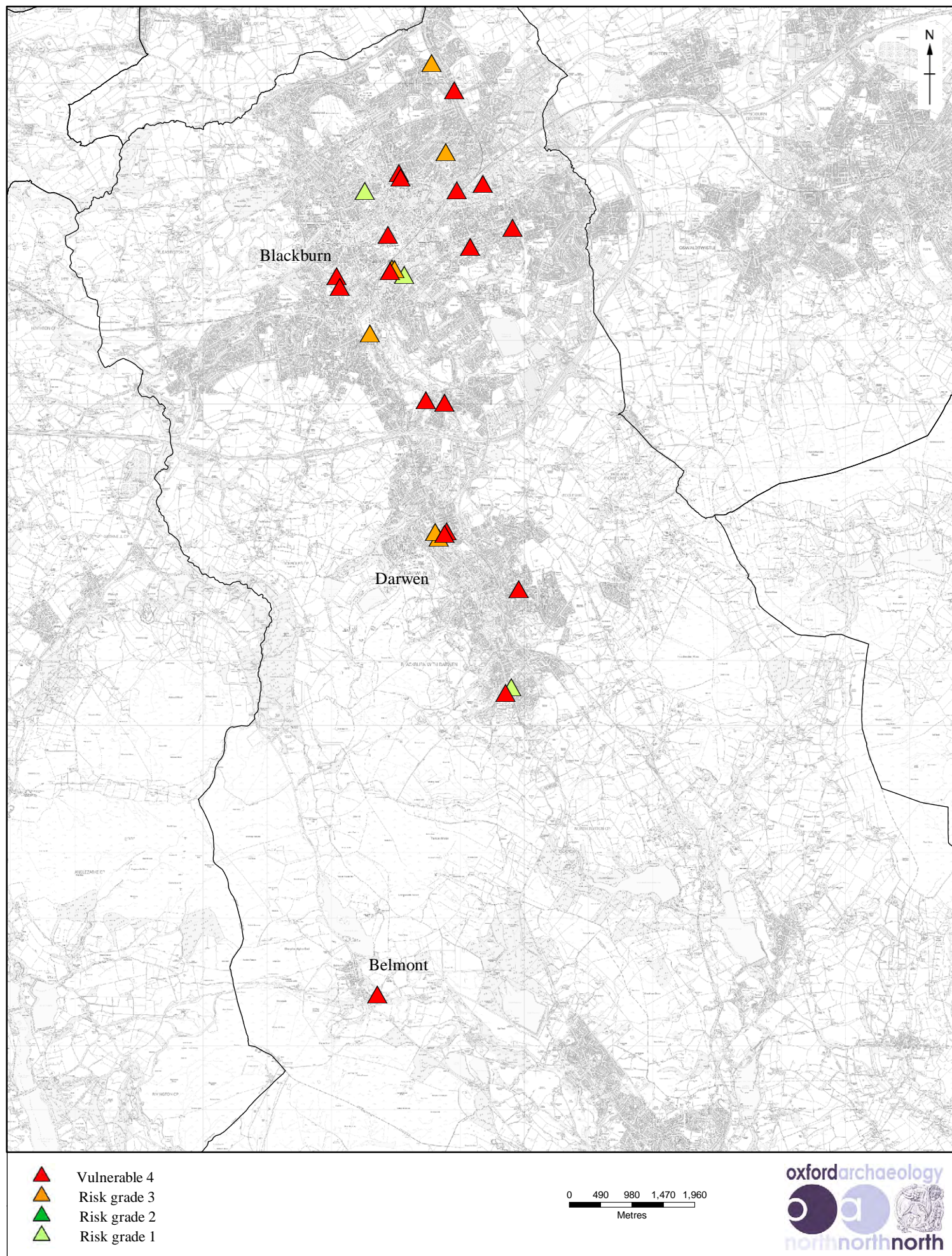


Figure 11: Textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Blackburn with Darwen, considered to be 'At Risk' or 'Vulnerable' in 2012



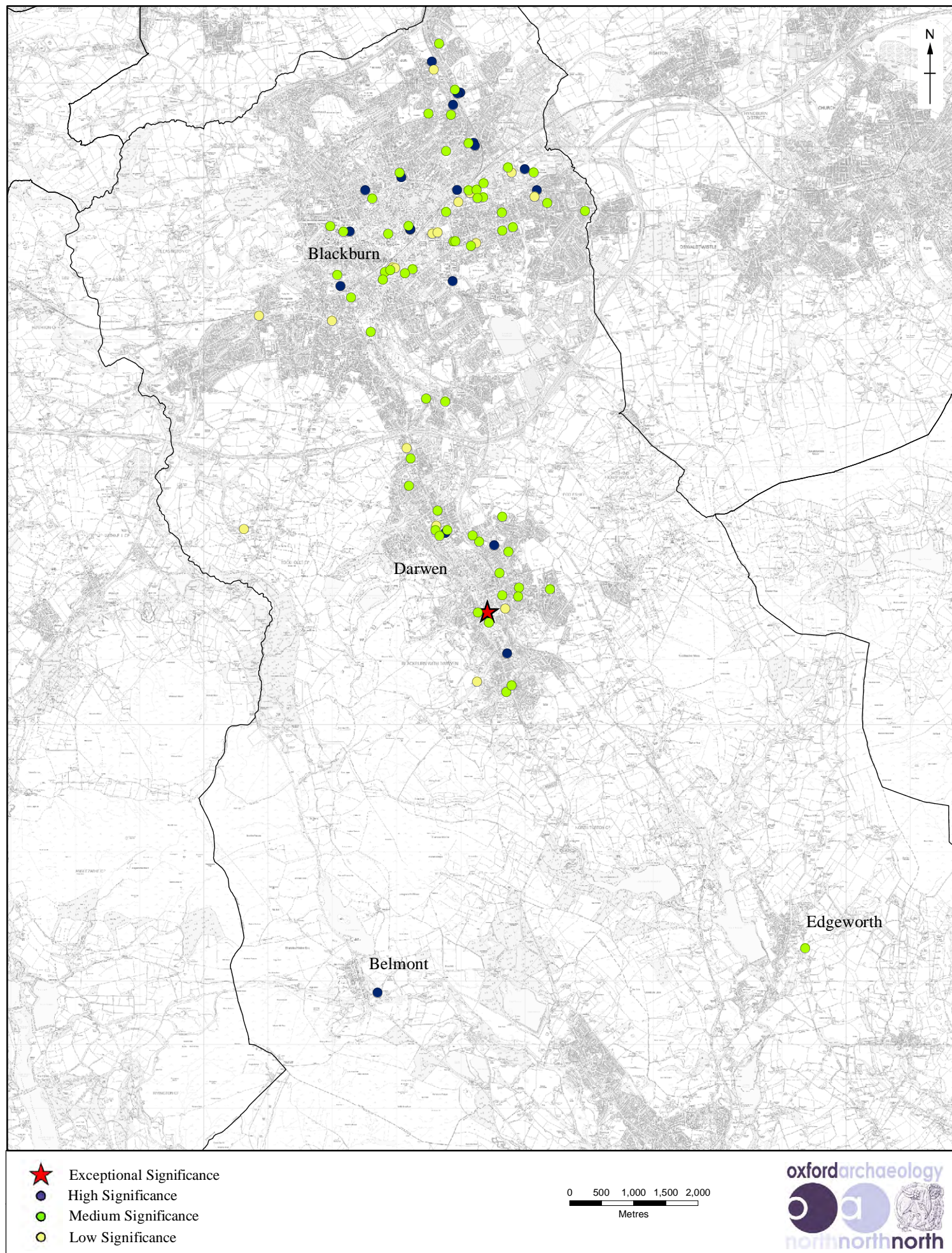


Figure 12: Distribution of textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Blackburn with Darwen in 2012 graded by their potential significance



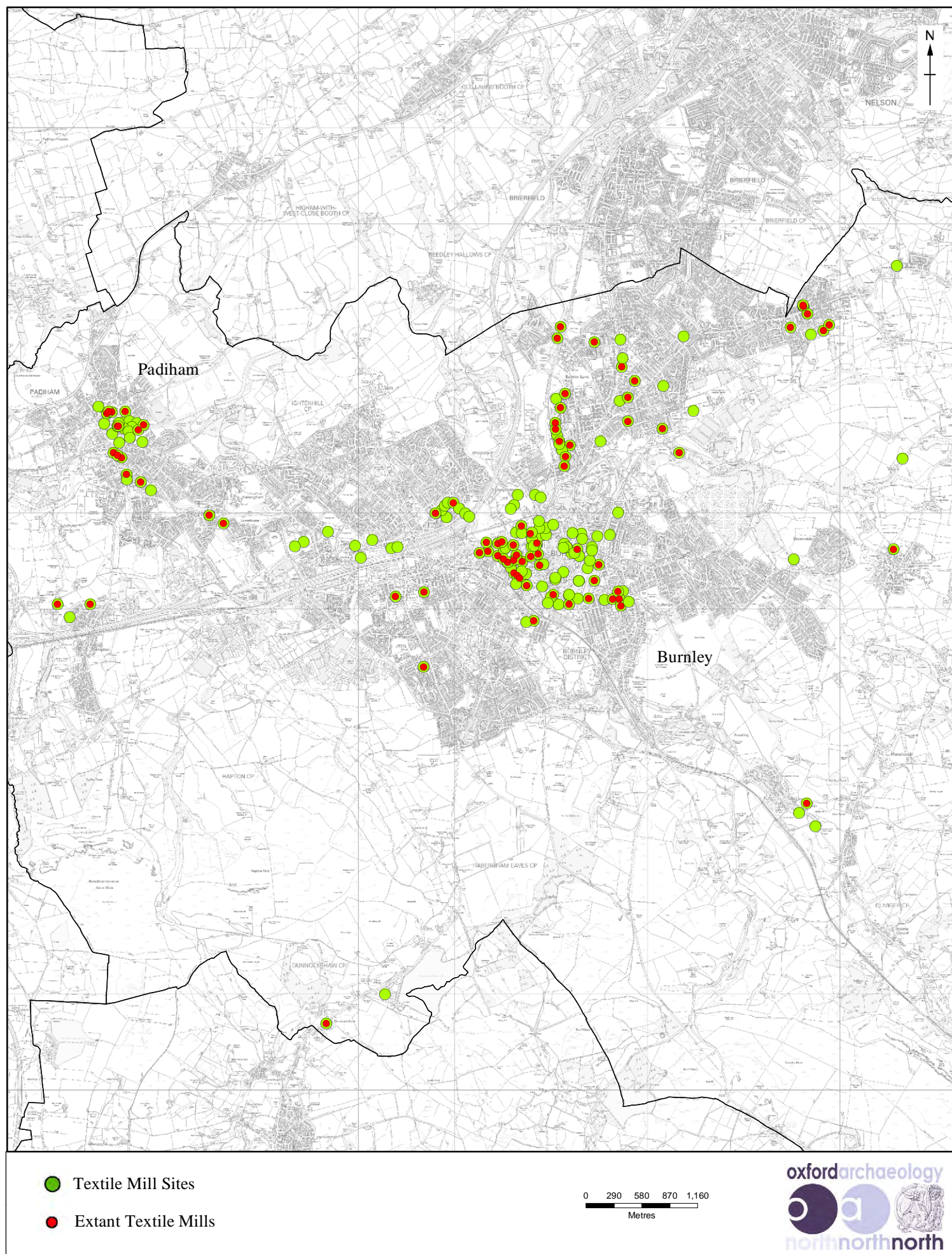


Figure 13: Distribution of all known textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Burnley



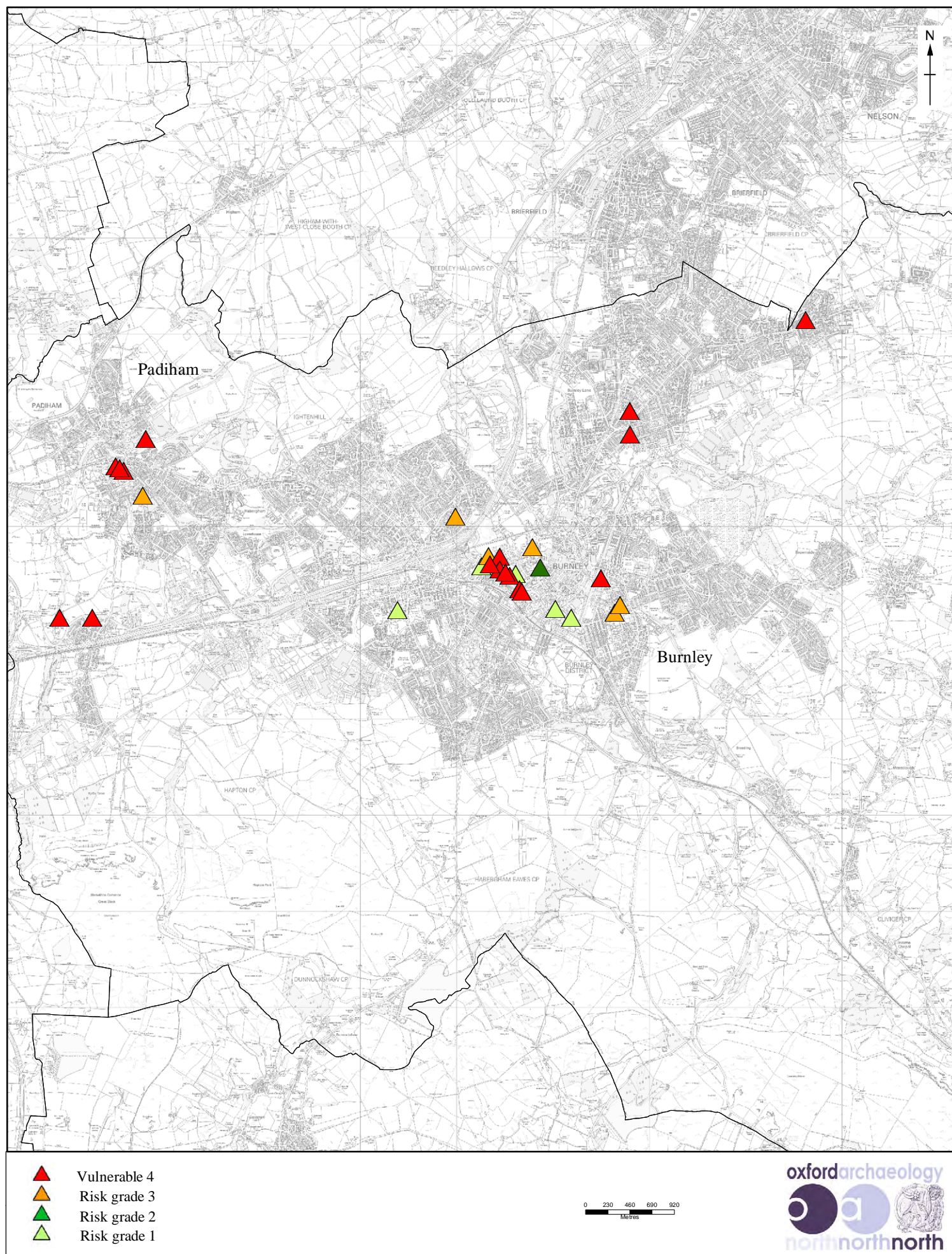


Figure 14: Textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Burnley considered to be 'At Risk' or 'Vulnerable' in 2012



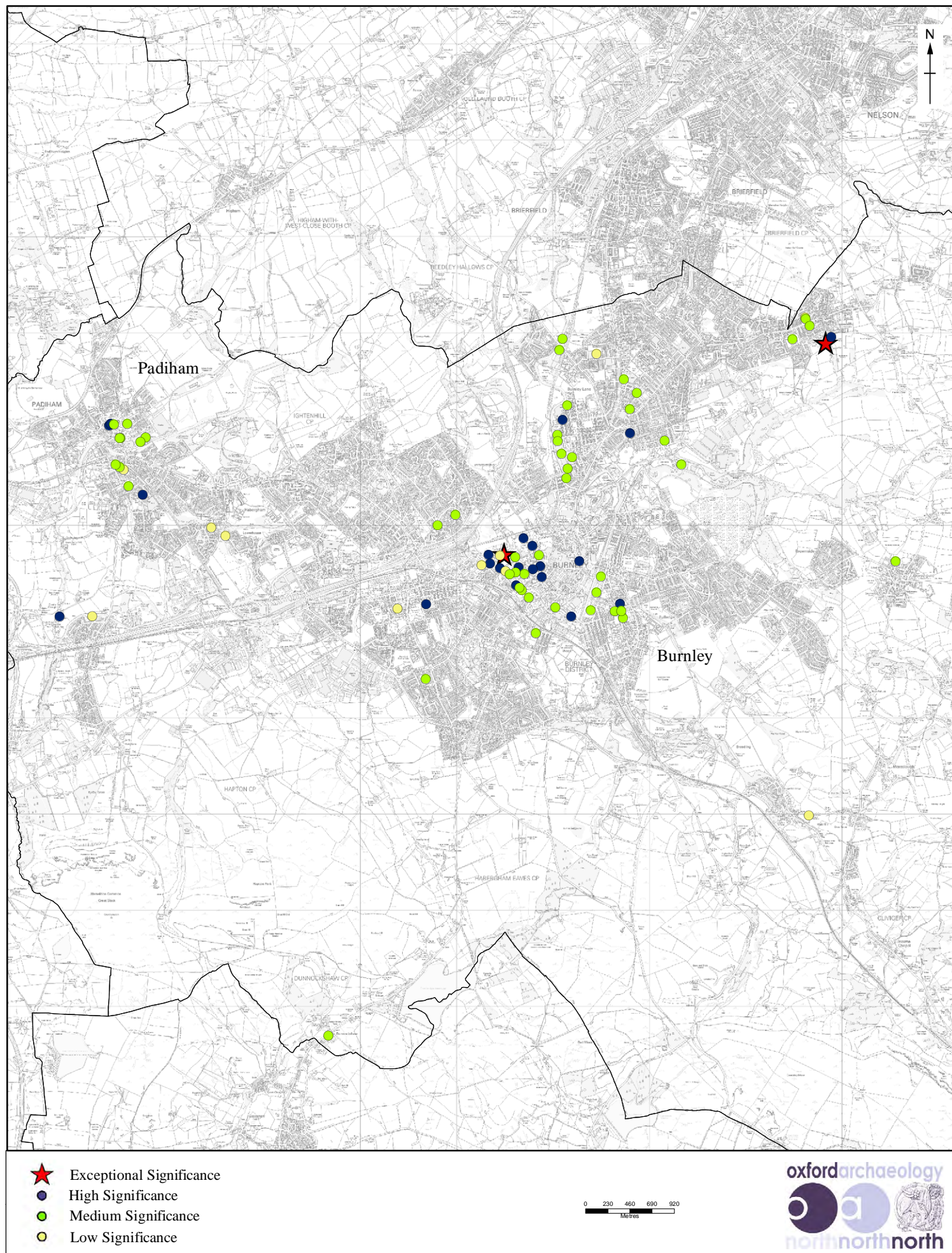


Figure 15: Textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Burnley, graded by their potential significance



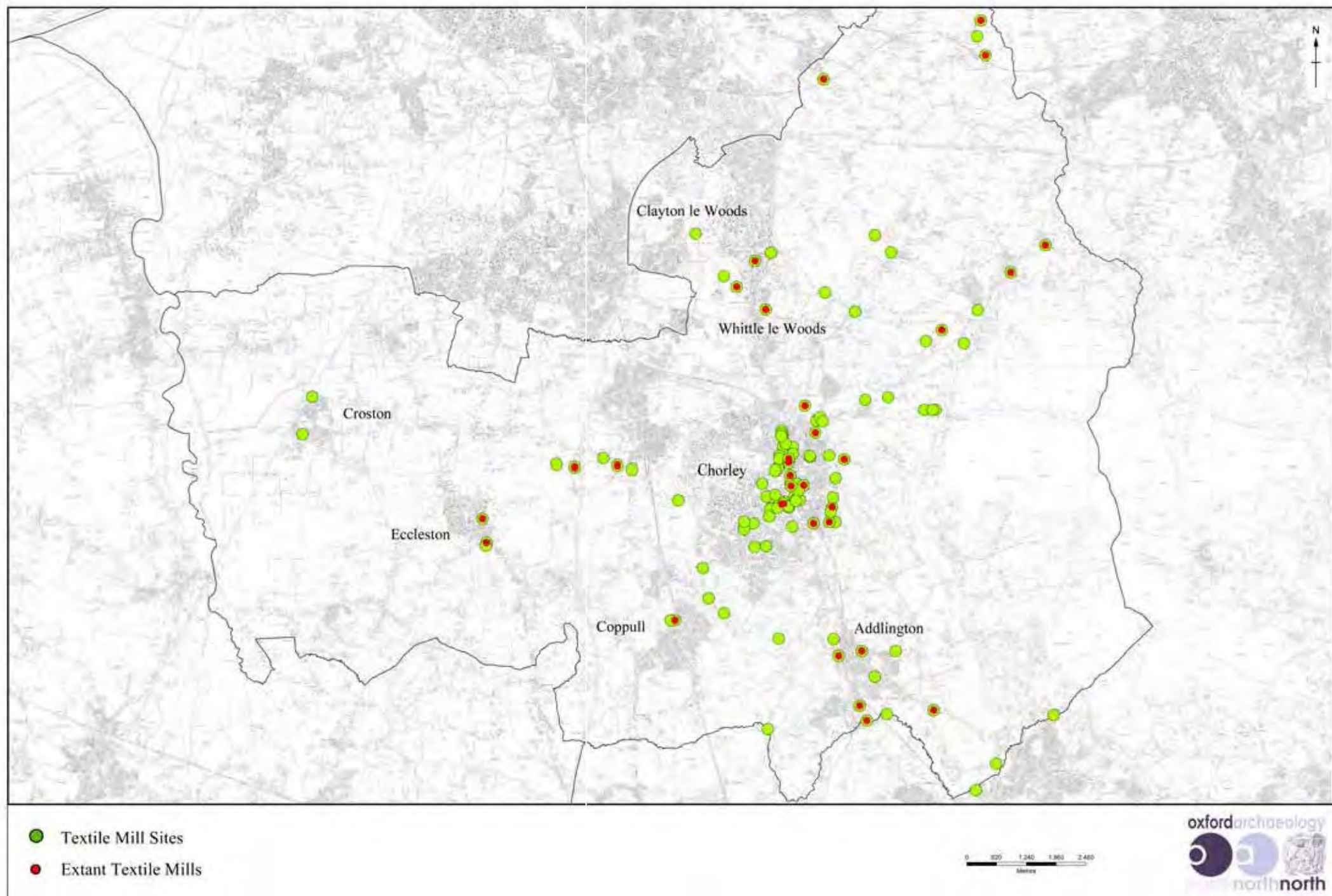


Figure 16: Distribution of all known textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Chorley



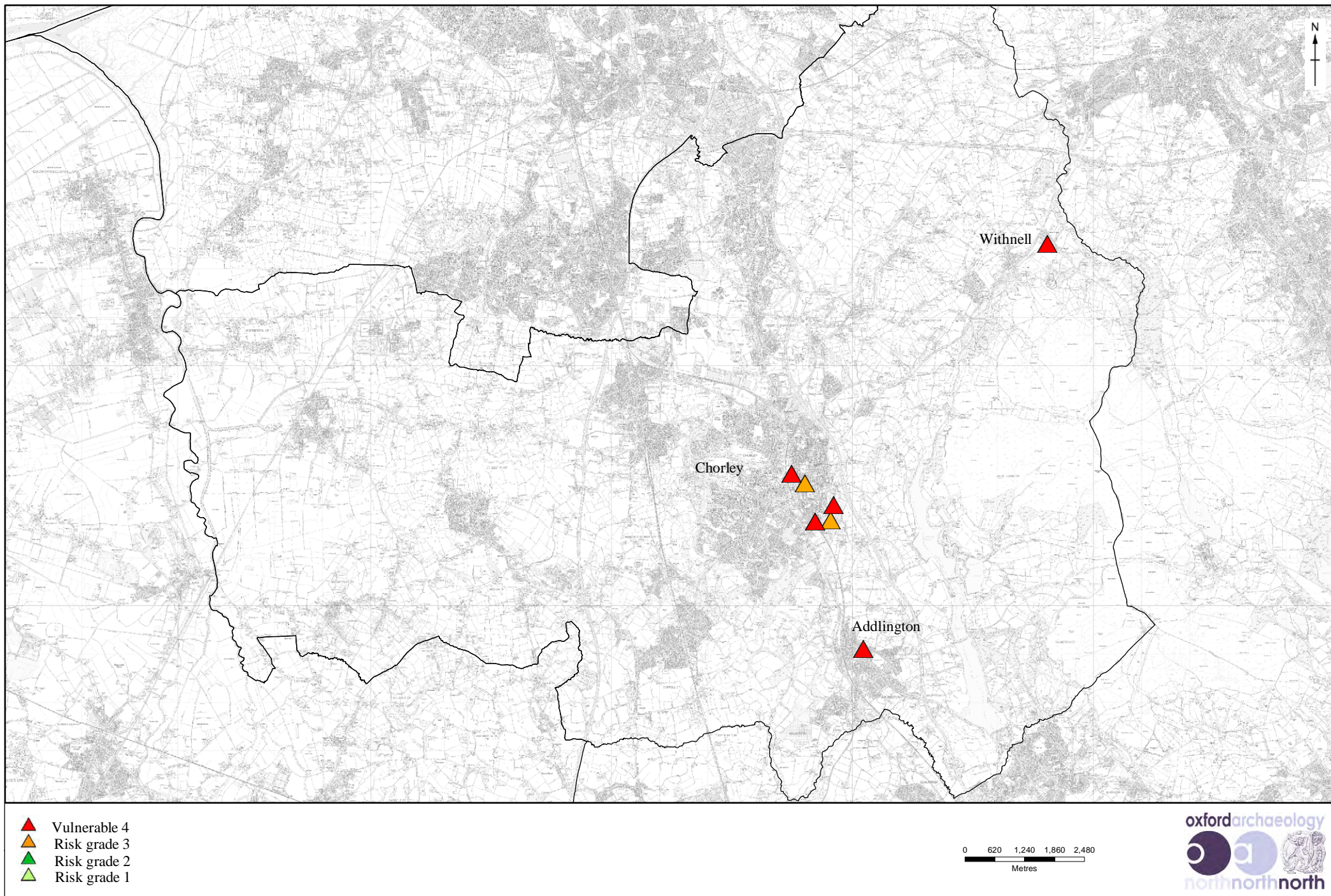


Figure 17: Distribution of textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Chorley considered to be 'At Risk' or 'Vulnerable' in 2012



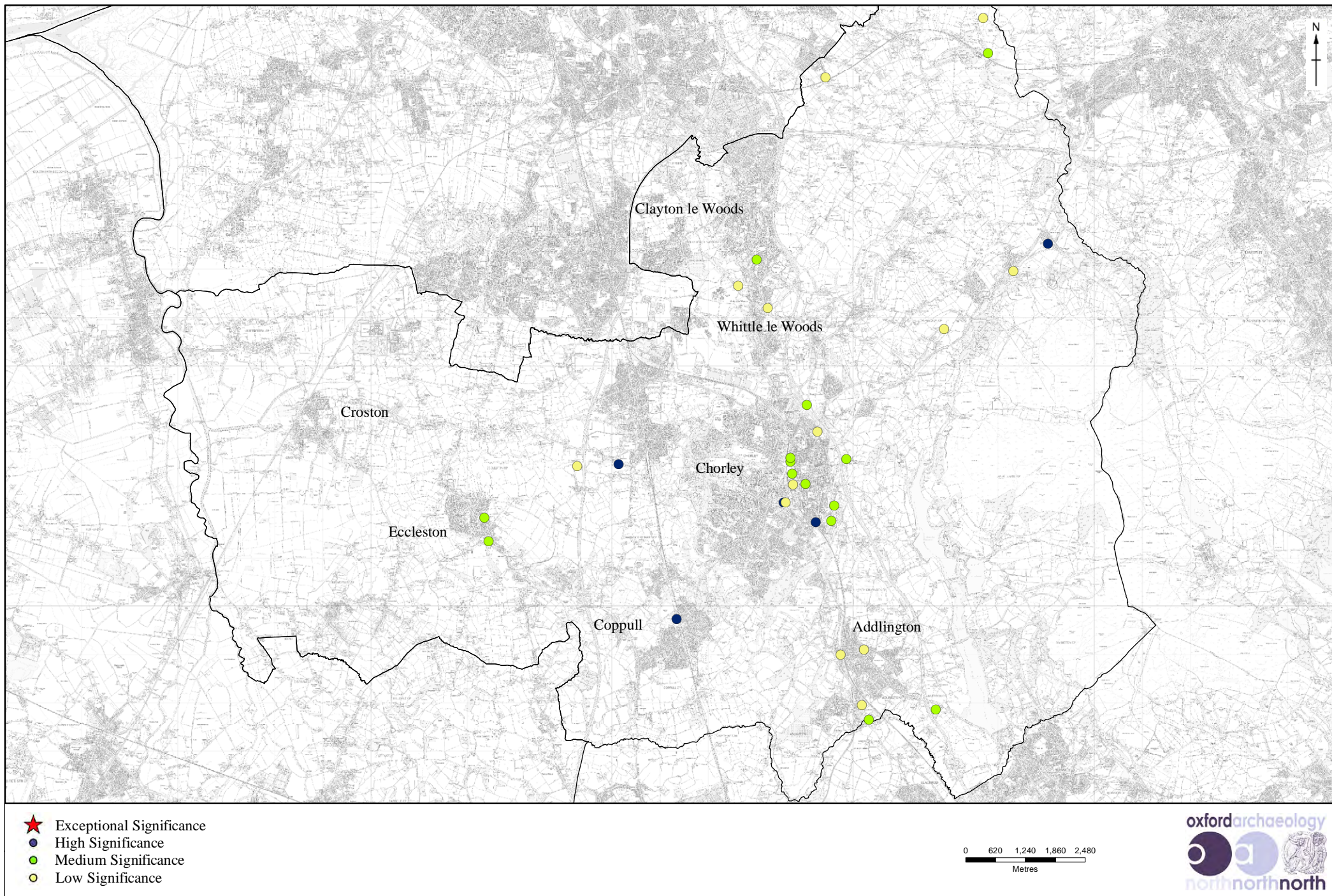


Fig 18: Distribution of textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Chorley, graded by their potential significance





Figure 19: Distribution of all known textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Fylde



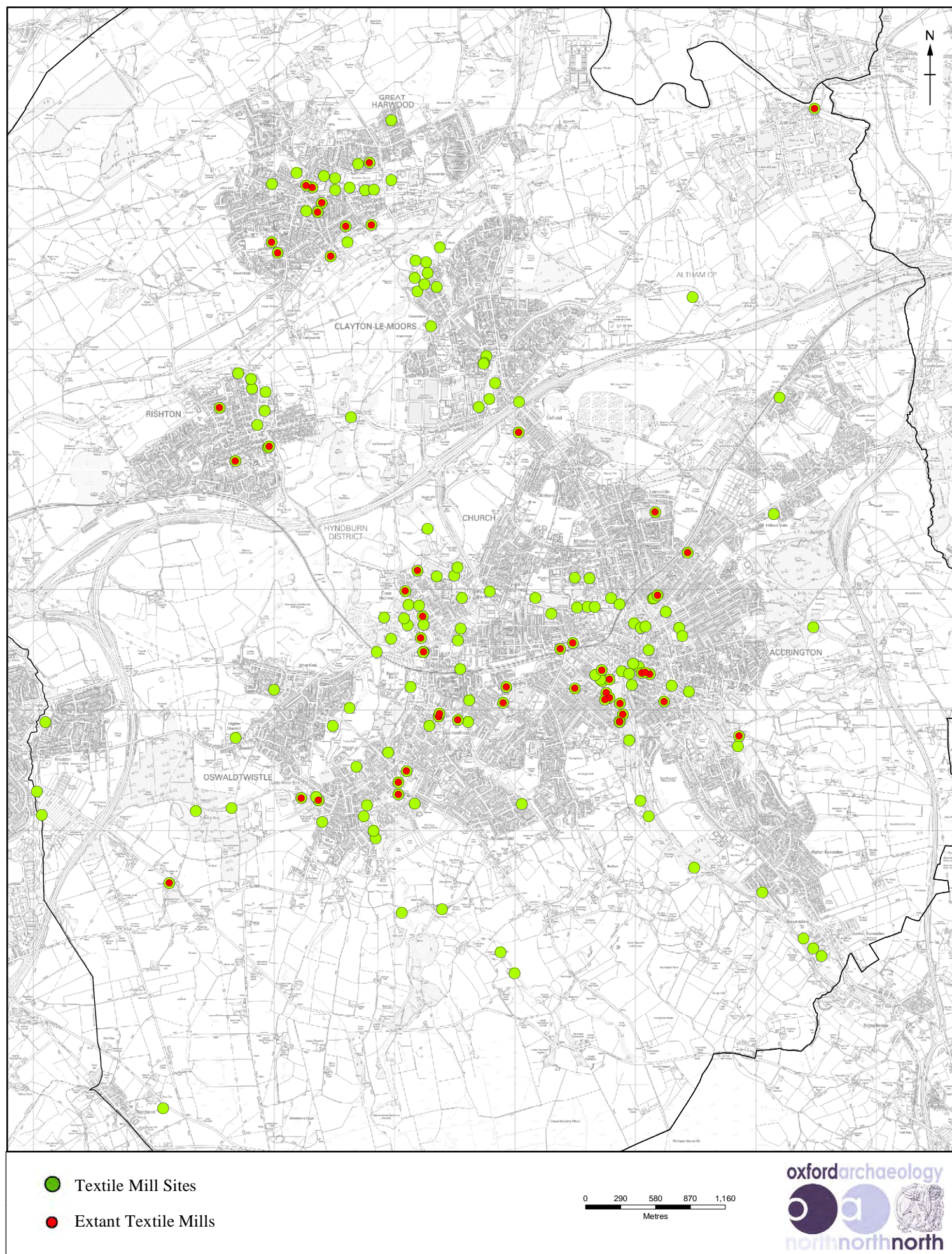


Figure 20: Distribution of all known textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Hyndburn



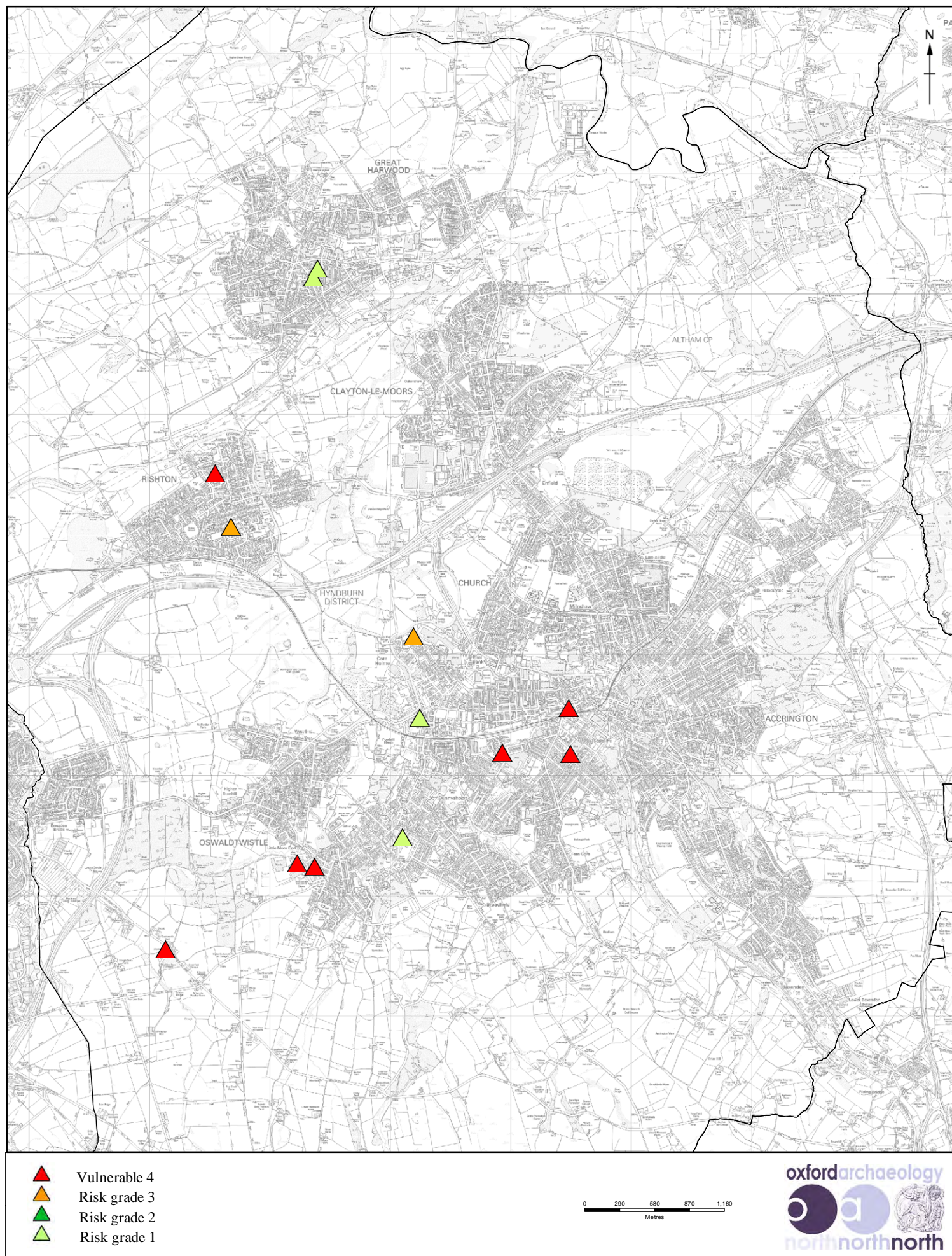


Figure 21: Textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Hyndburn considered to be 'At Risk' or 'Vulnerable' in 2012



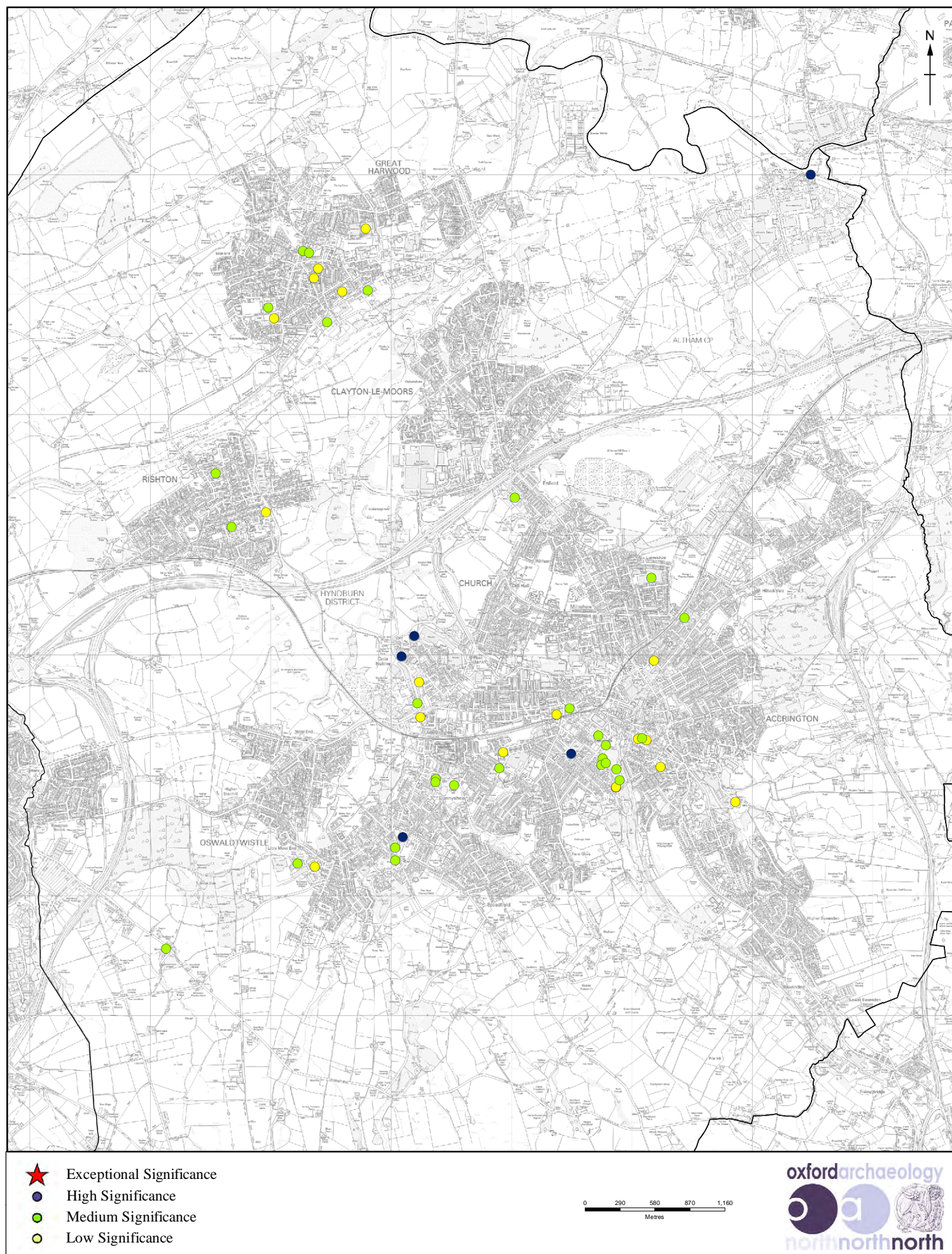


Figure 22: Textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Hyndburn, graded by their potential significance



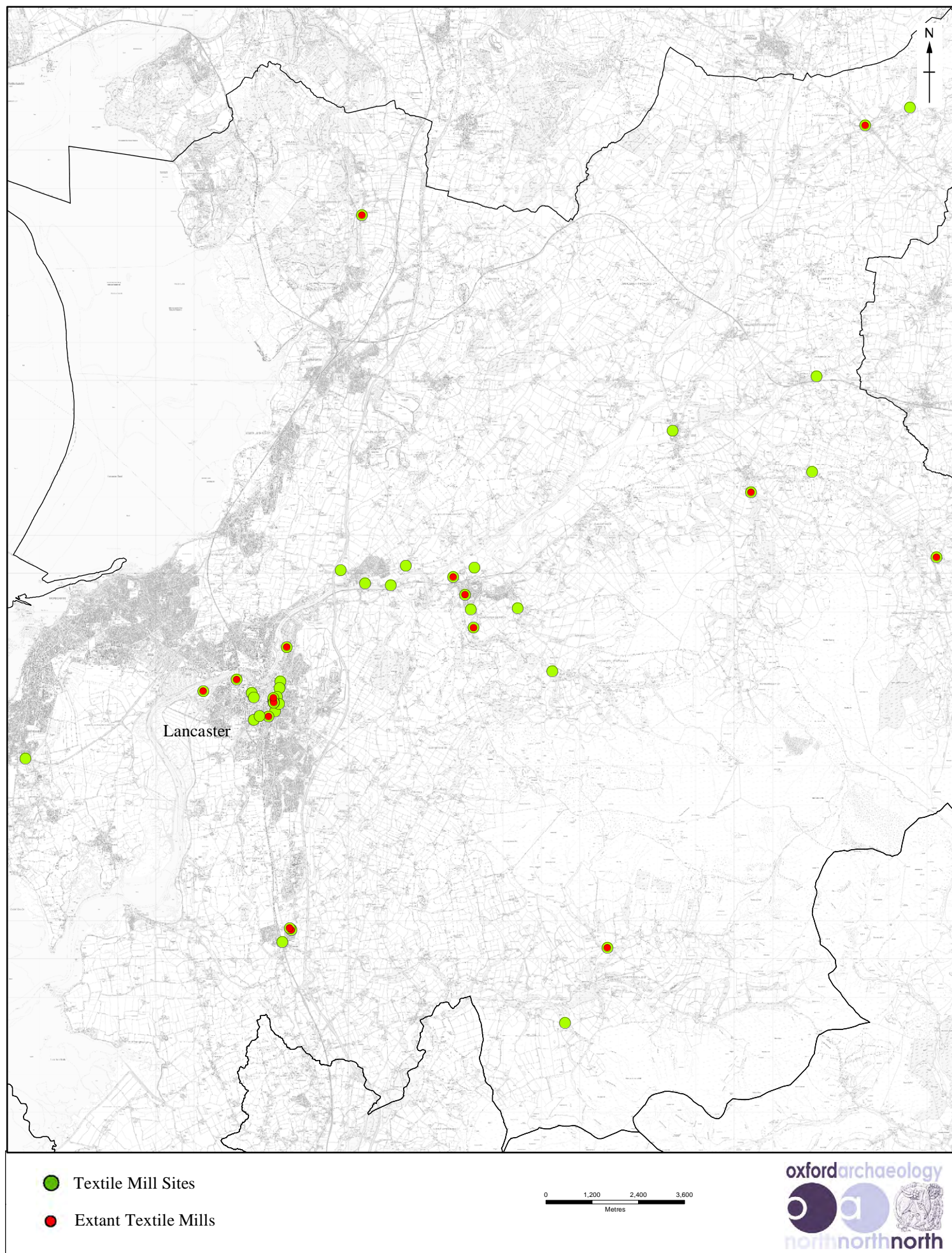


Figure 23: Distribution of all known textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Lancaster



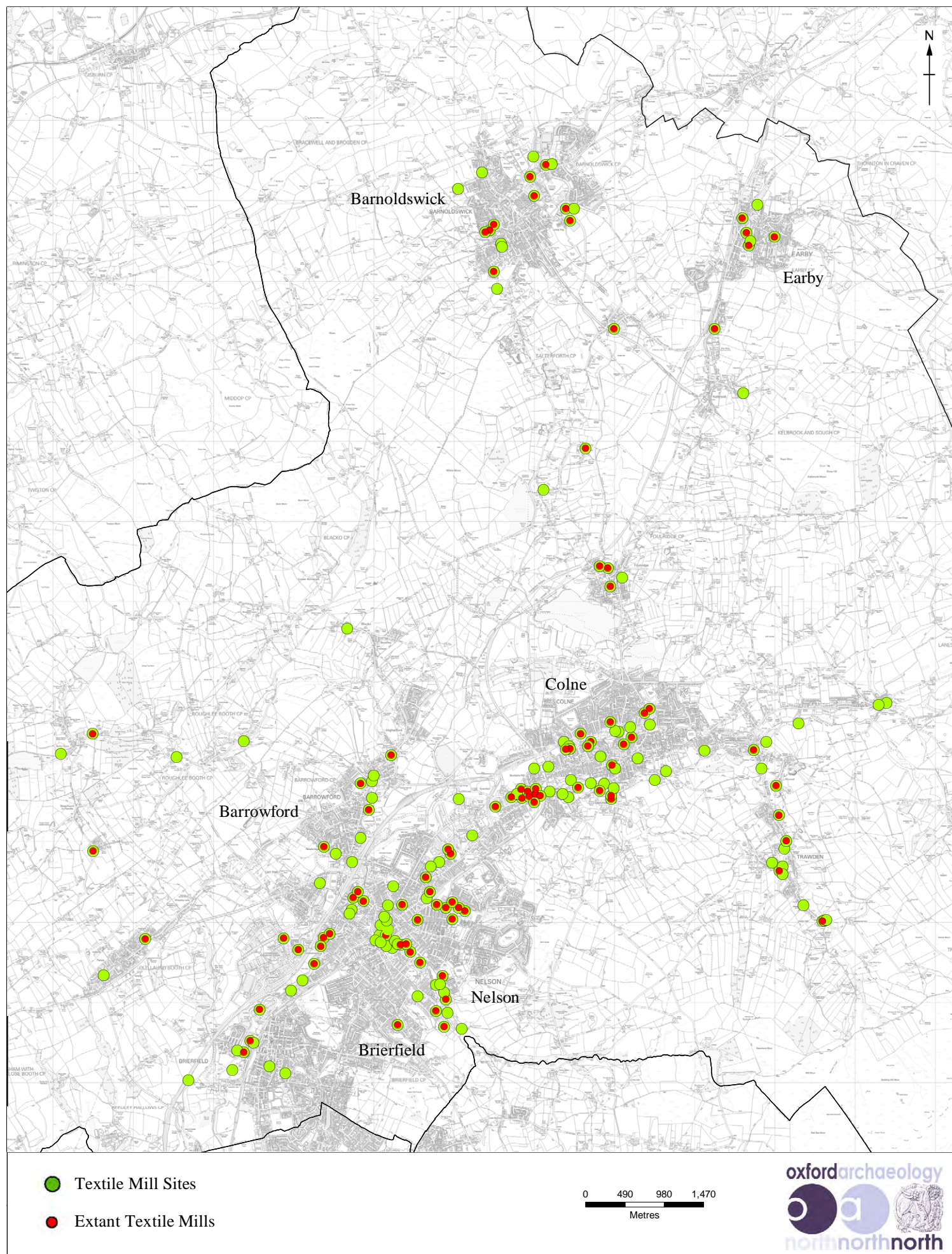


Figure 24: Distribution of all known textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Pendle



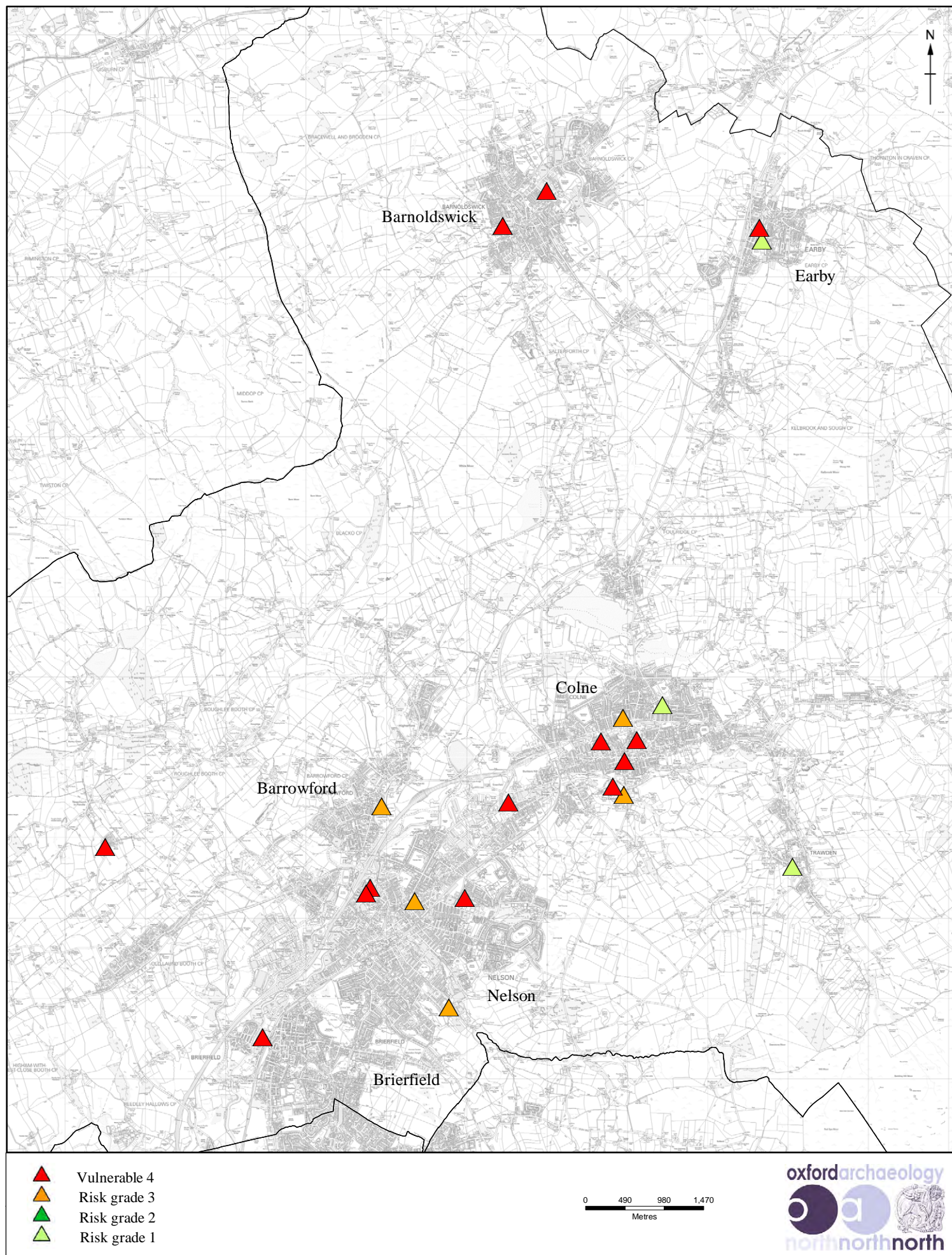


Fig 25: Textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Pendle considered to be 'At Risk' or 'Vulnerable' in 2012



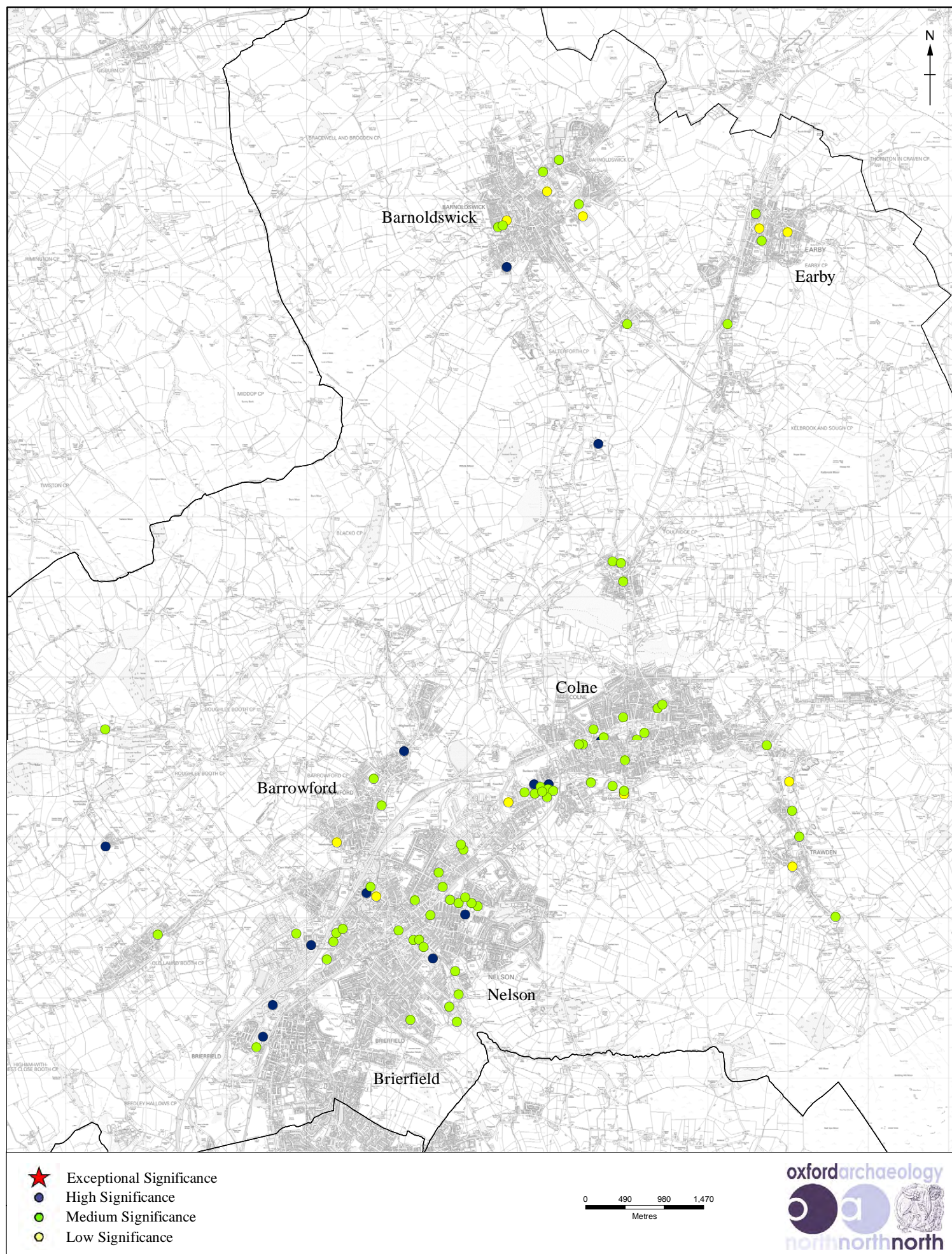


Figure 26: Textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Pendle, graded by their potential significance



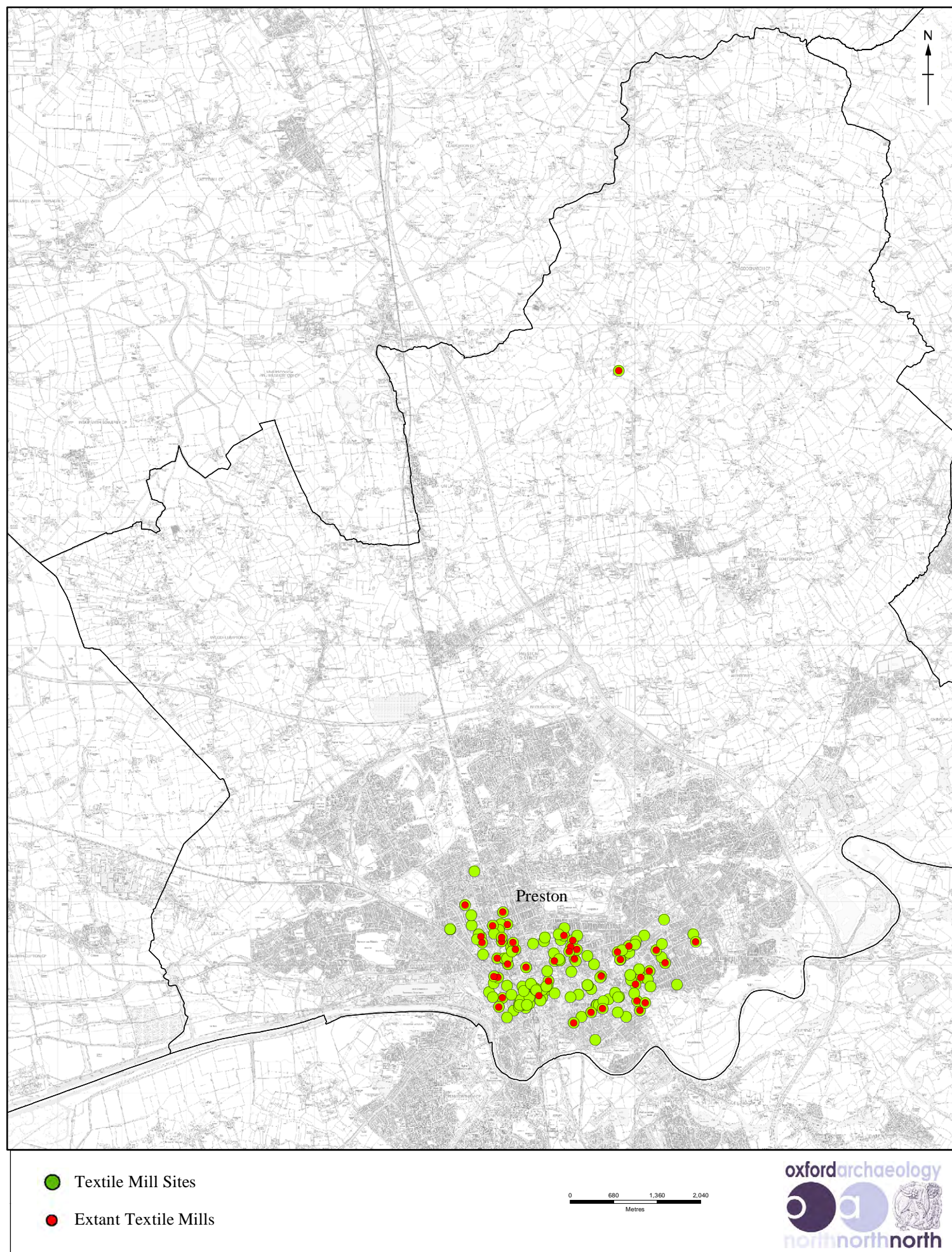


Figure 27: Distribution of all known textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Preston



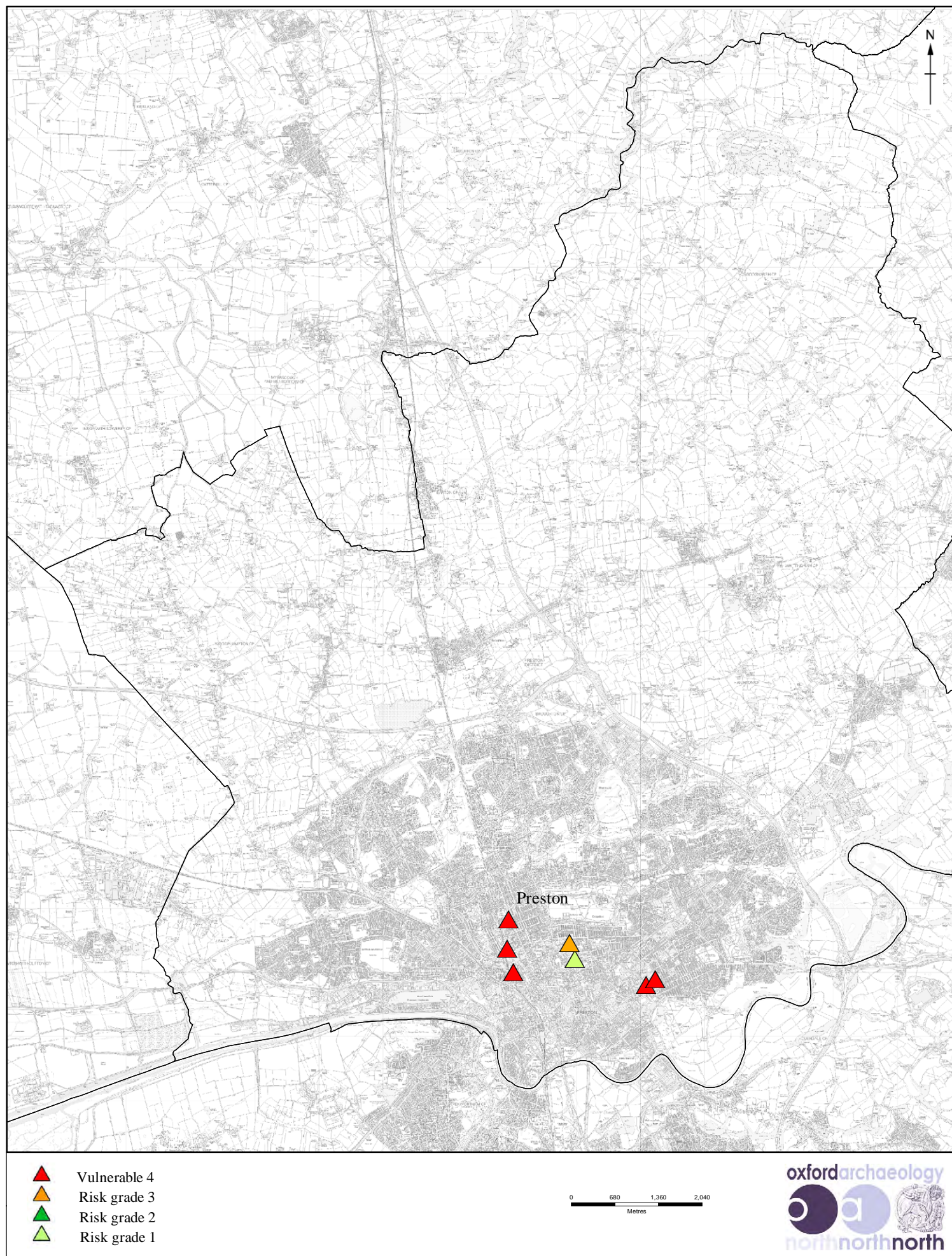


Figure 28: Textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Preston considered to be 'At Risk' or 'Vulnerable' in 2012



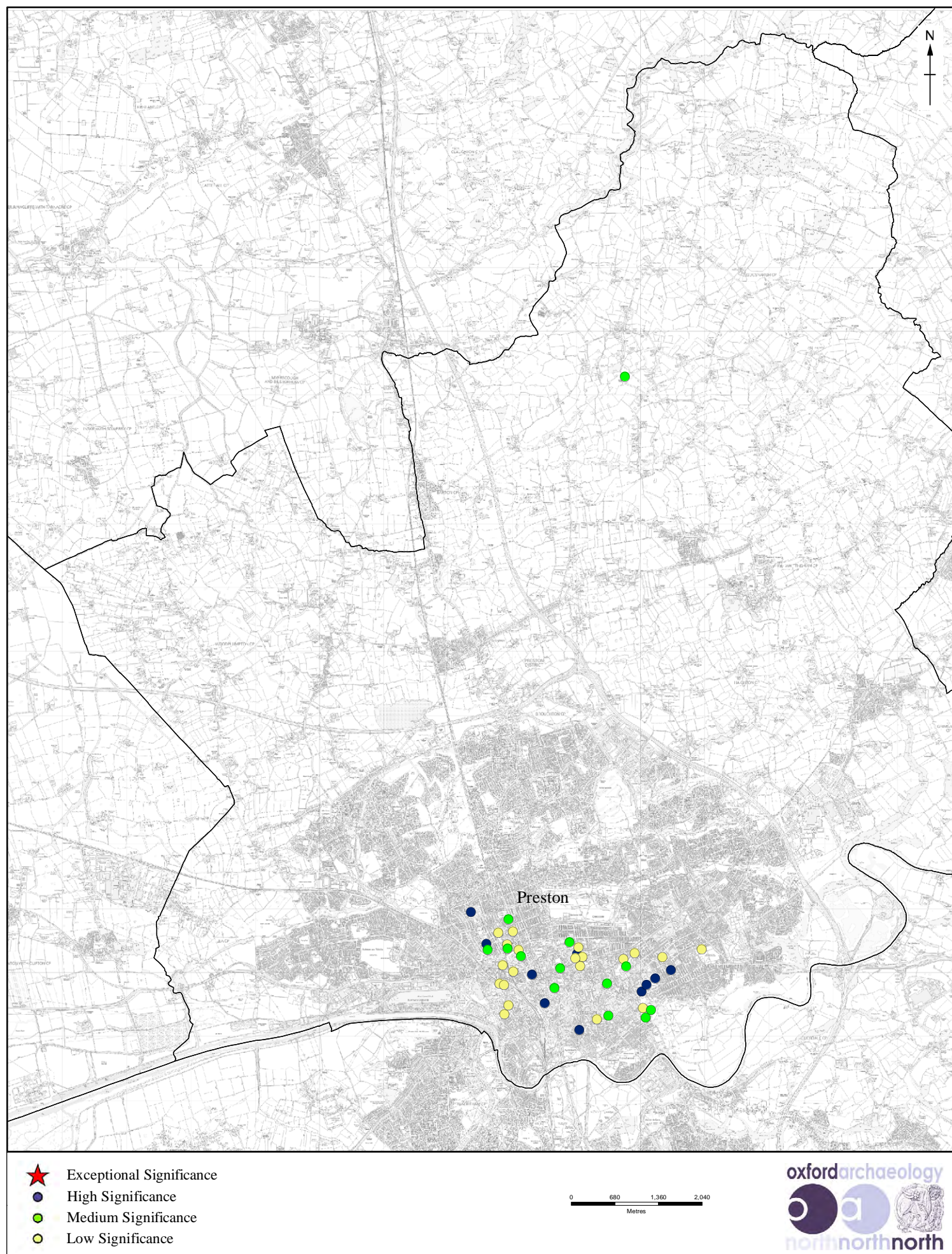


Figure 29: Textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Preston, graded by their potential significance



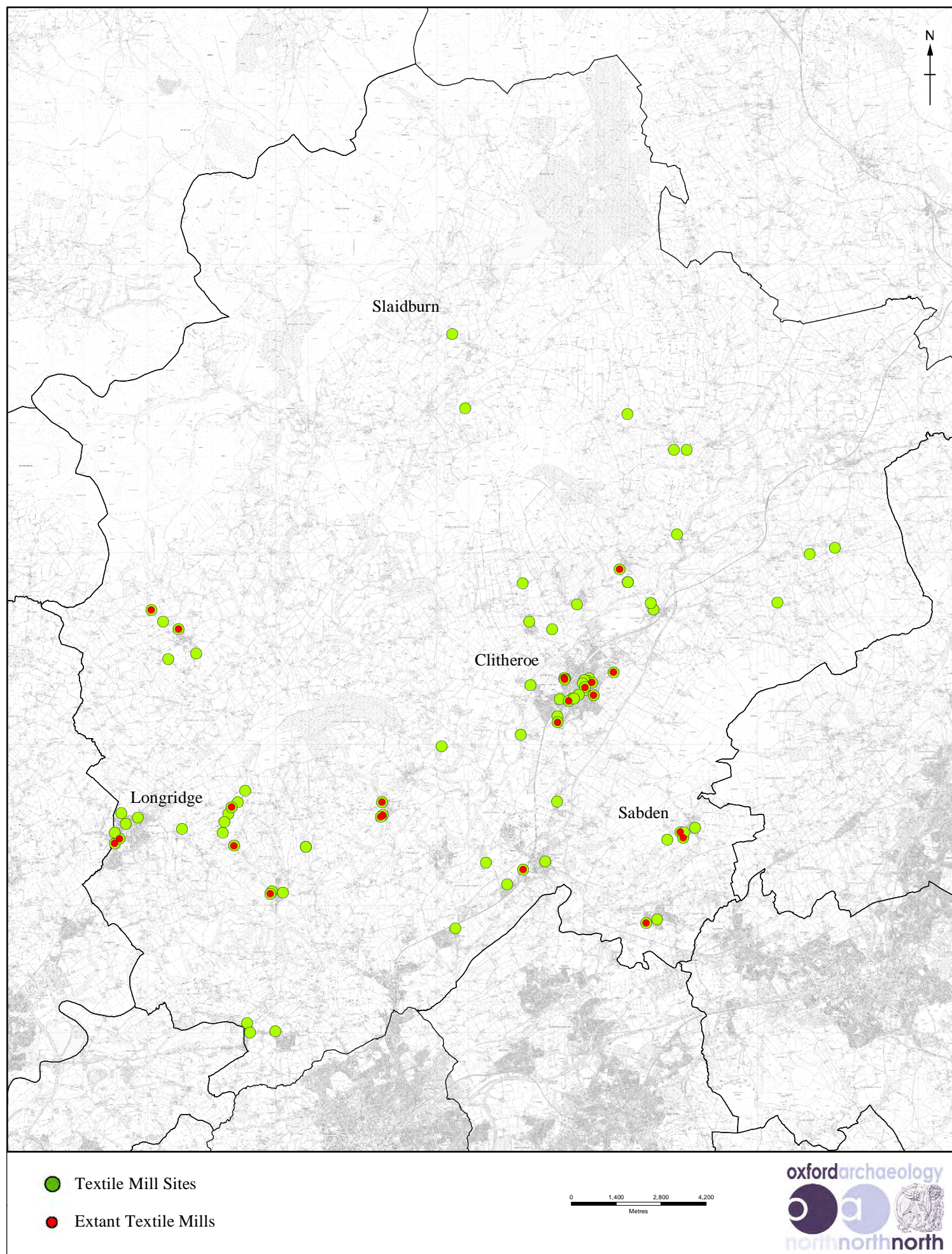


Figure 30: Distribution of all known textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Ribble Valley





Figure 31: Textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Ribble Valley considered to be 'At Risk' or 'Vulnerable' in 2012



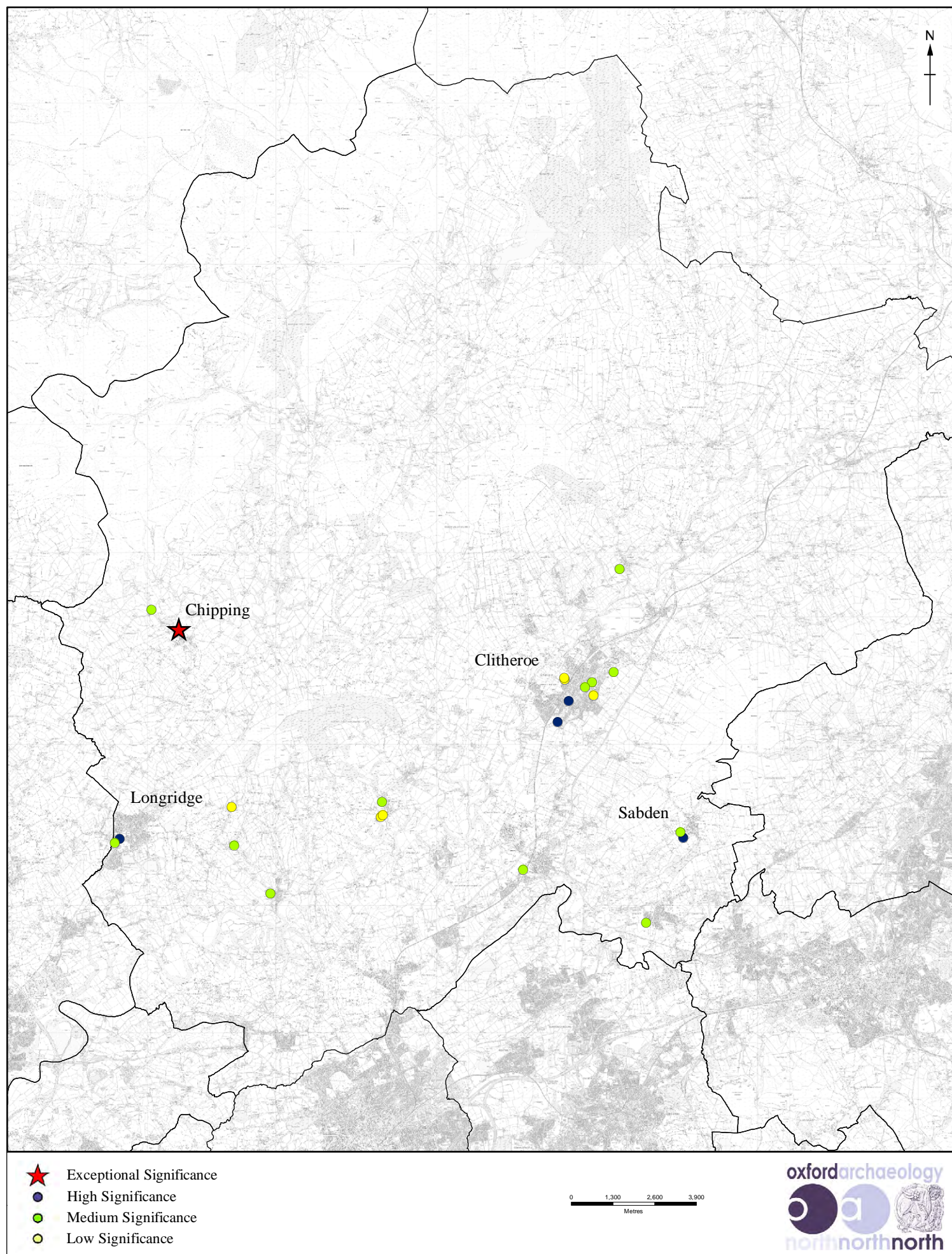


Figure 32: Textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Ribble Valley, graded by their potential significance



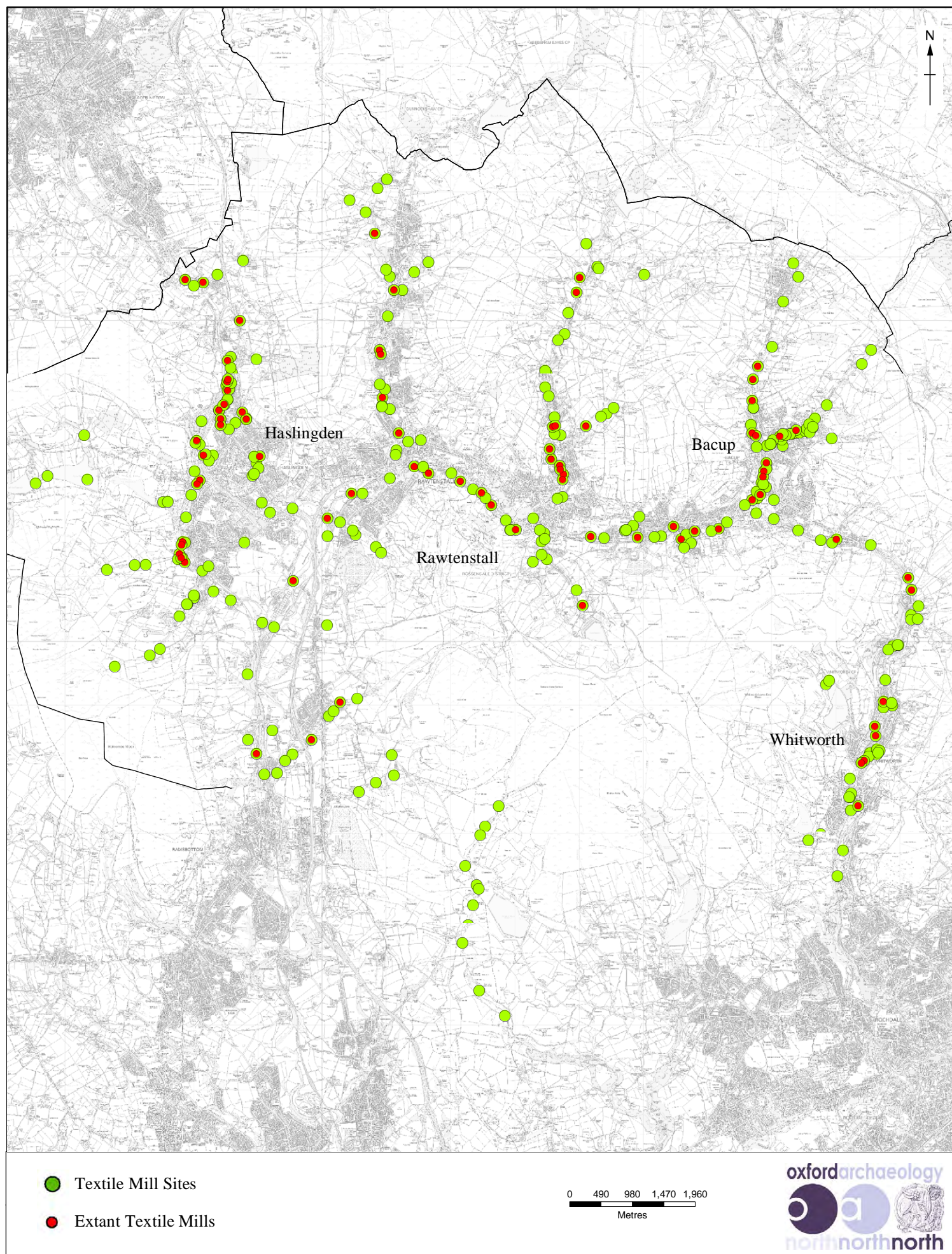


Figure 33: Distribution of all known textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Rossendale



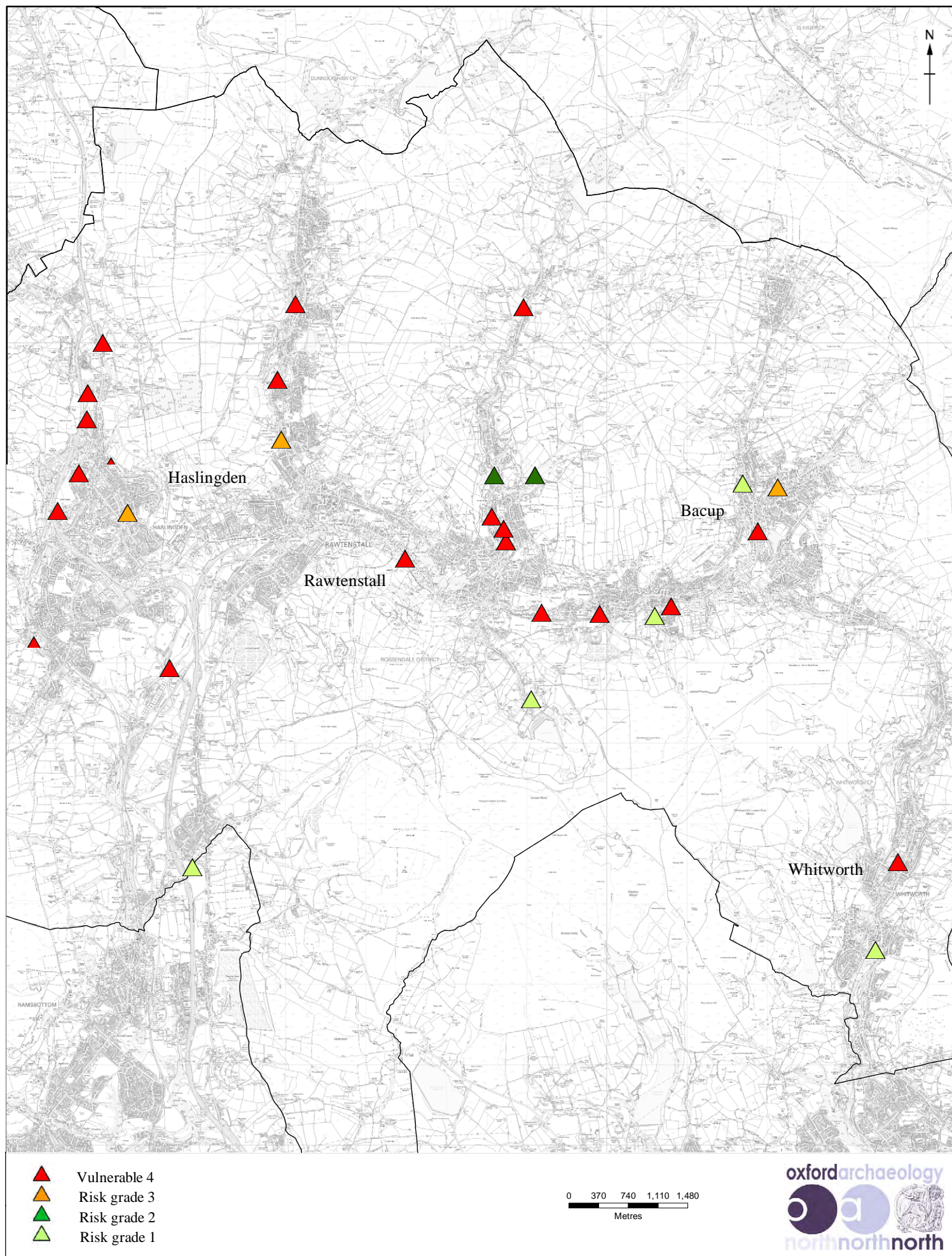


Figure 34: Textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Rossendale considered to be 'At Risk' or 'Vulnerable' in 2012



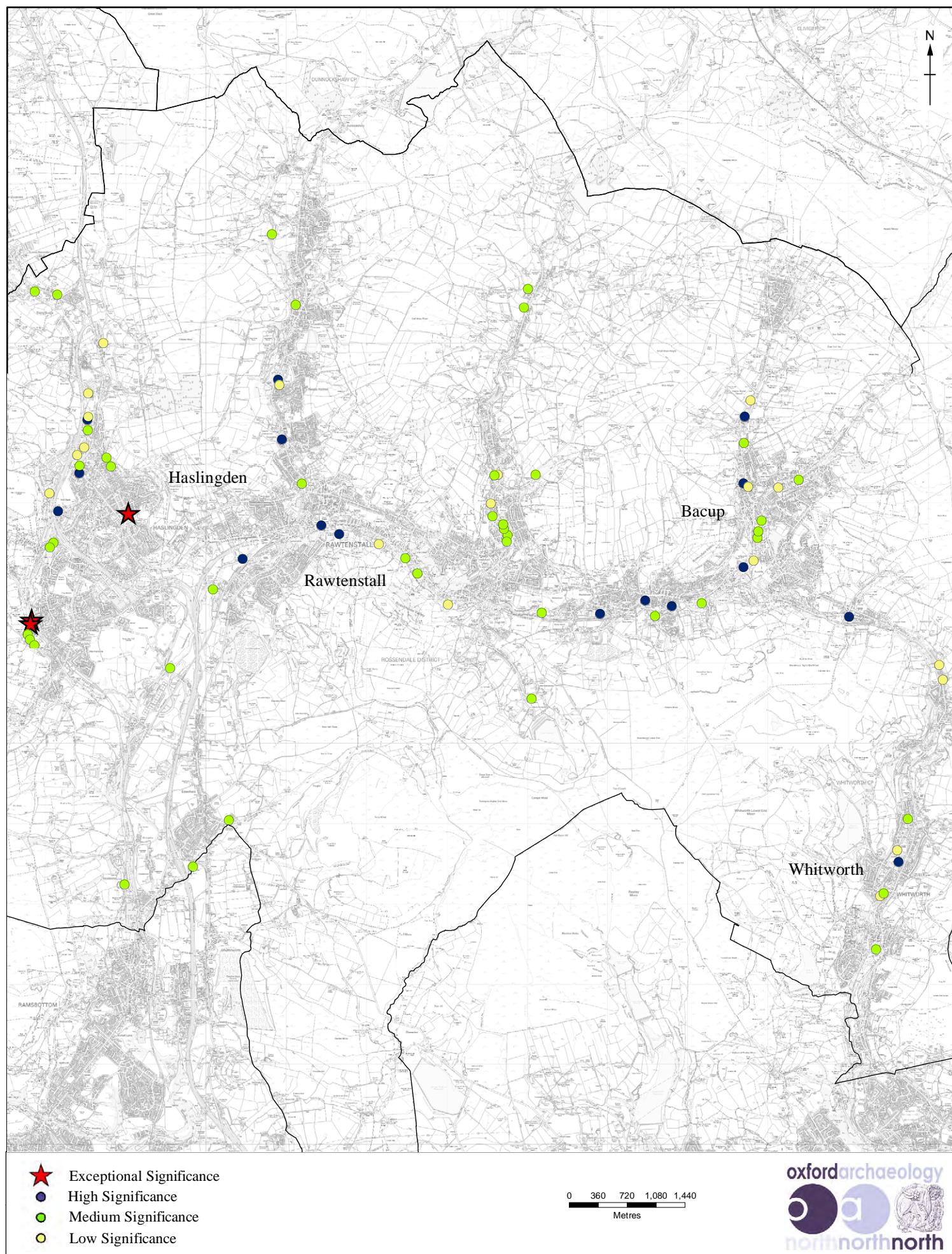


Figure 35: Textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Rossendale, graded by their potential significance



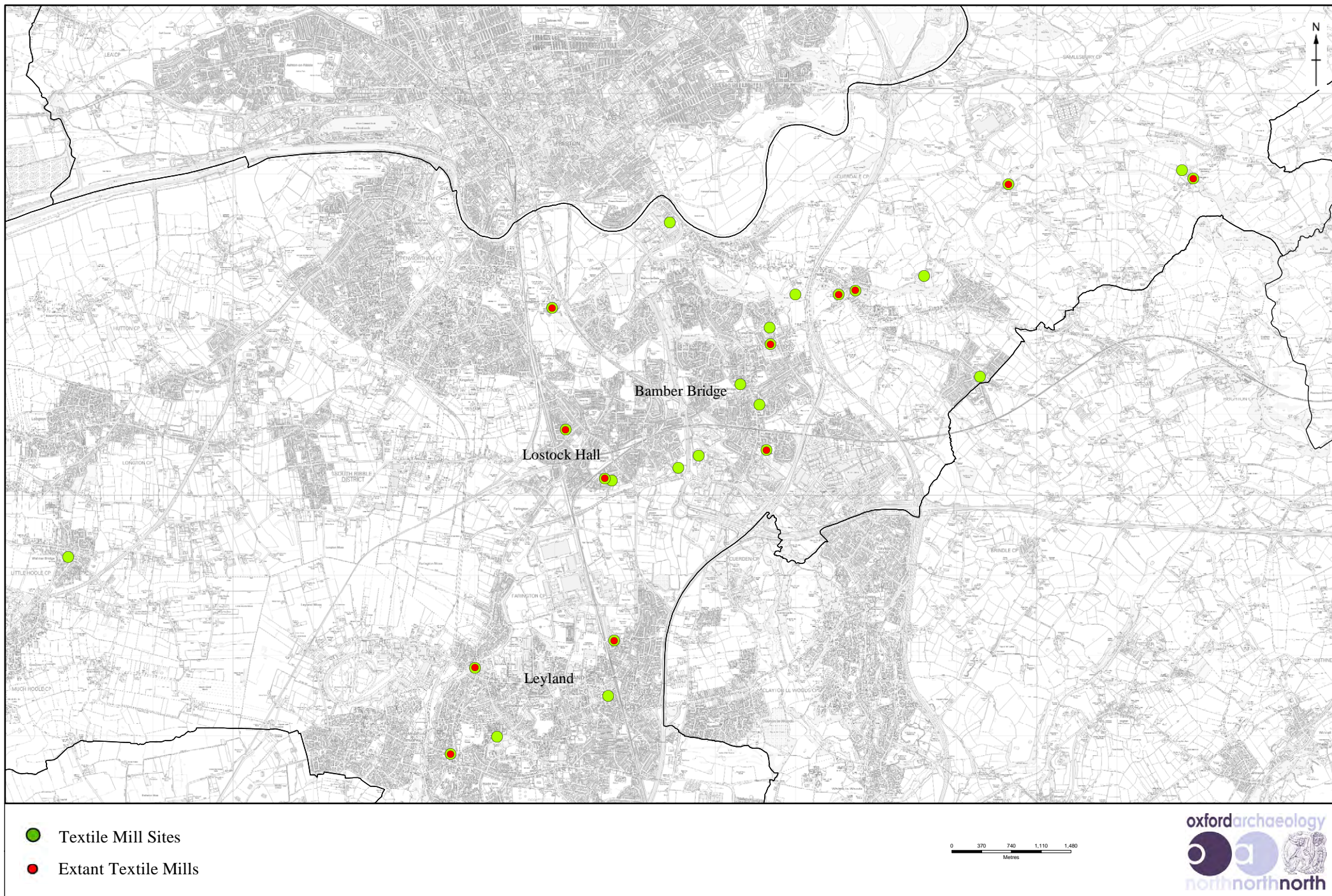


Figure 36: Distribution of all known textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of South Ribble



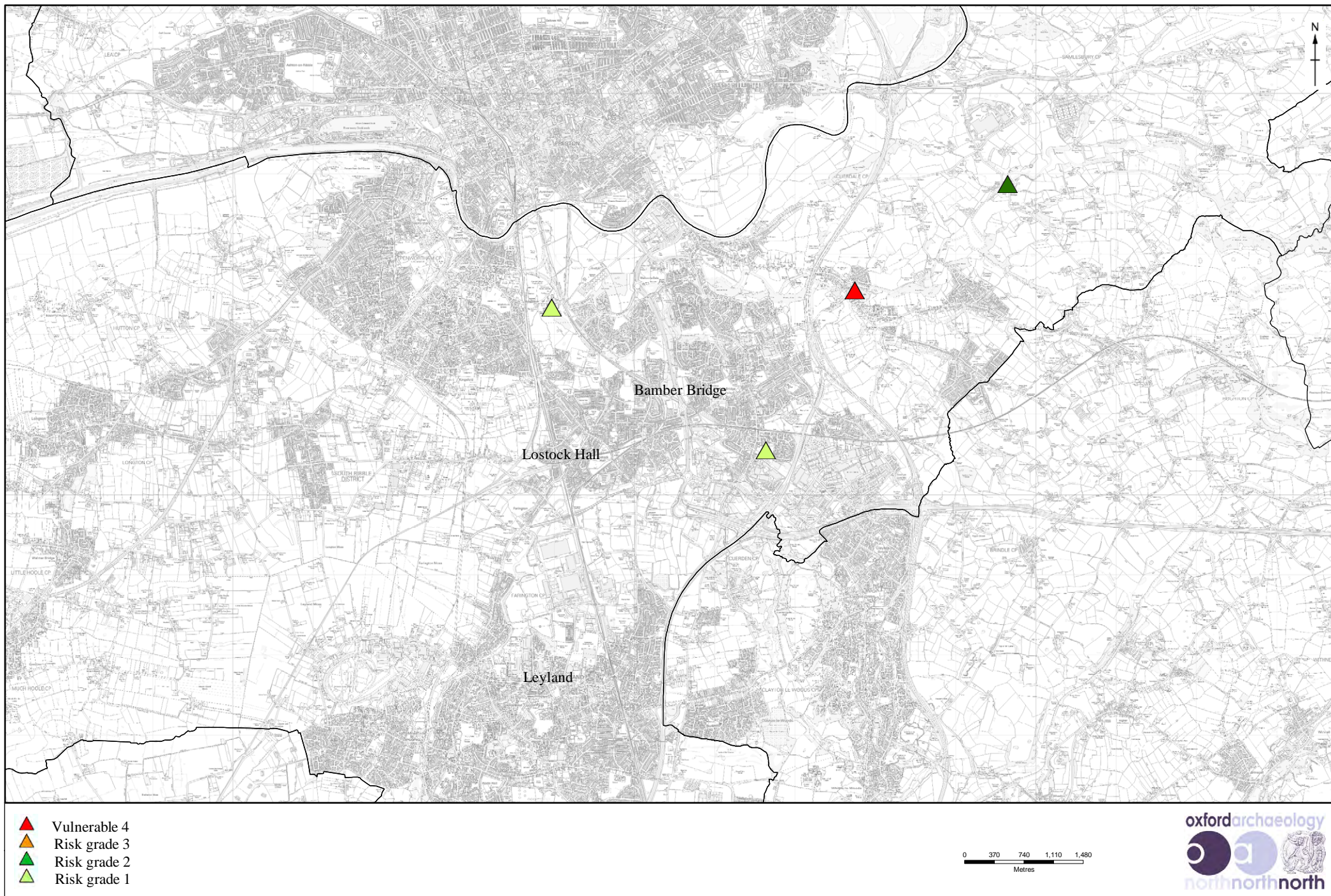


Figure 37: Textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of South Ribble considered to be 'At Risk' or 'Vulnerable' in 2012



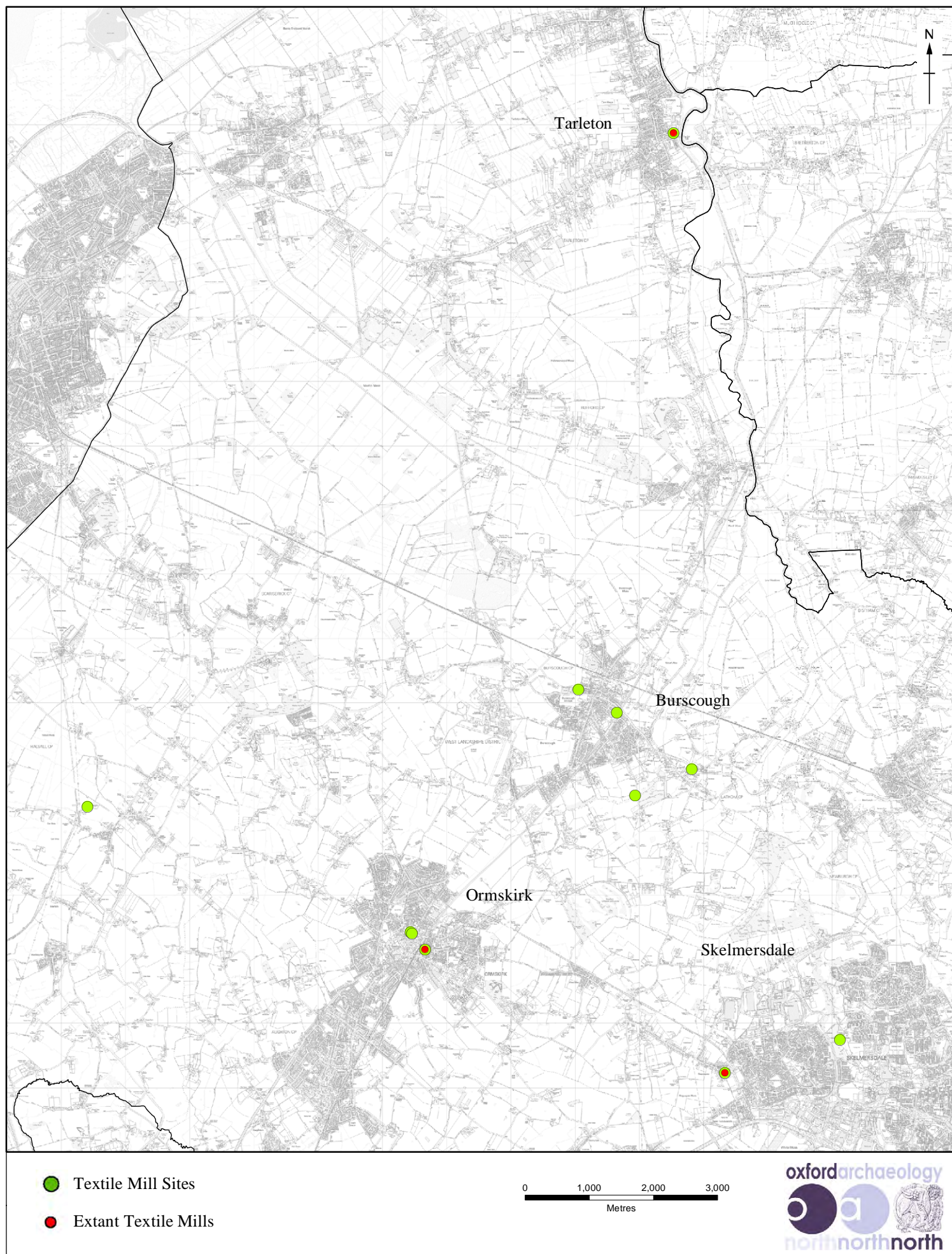


Figure 38: Distribution of all known textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of West Lancashire



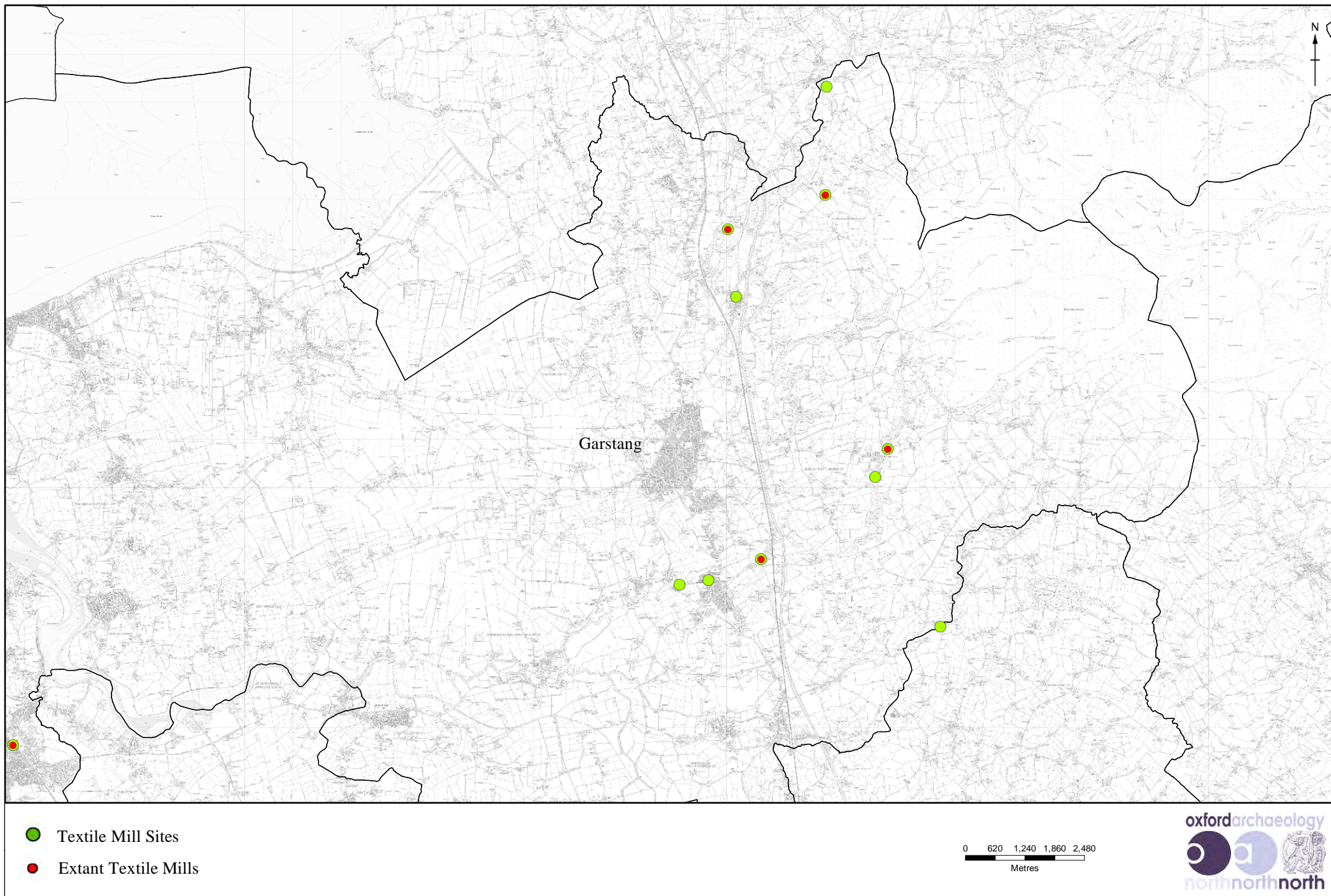


Figure 39: Distribution of all known textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Wyre



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