

**LANCASHIRE TEXTILE MILLS
STAGE 2 SURVEY**

**‘BUILDINGS AT RISK ASSESSMENT’ SURVEY
BOROUGH OF PENDLE
DRAFT REPORT**

JULY 2012

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1 Project Background.....	4
2. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY.....	6
2.1 Aims and Objectives of the BAR Assessment.....	6
2.2 Definitions and Methodology	6
2.3 Criteria for Assessing Significance.....	7
3. BACKGROUND TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN FYLDE.....	10
3.1 Historical Background	10
4. TEXTILE SITES IN FYLDE	12
4.1 Textile Sites in Fylde	12
4.2 Function, Occupancy and Condition.....	14
4.3 Overview of Significance and Risk of Surviving Sites	16
4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER SURVEY.....	19
APPENDIX 1: BAR ASSESSMENT FORMS	25
ILLUSTRATIONS	26

SUMMARY

This short report summarises the data collected during the Buildings at Risk Assessment Survey of the textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Pendle. Based on the data from the survey, seven sites in the borough have been recommended for detailed survey.

The Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey identified a total of 189 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Pendle. Of this number, some physical remains survive at 93 sites, representing a 49.2% survival rate. Whilst this represents a larger survival 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. Of the 93 surviving sites, only three (Brierfield Mill, Higherford Mill and Primet Foundry) are afforded statutory protection as designation listed buildings, representing 3.2% of the total stock in the borough. An additional 11 sites are afforded some statutory protection due to their location within a conservation area.

In total, eight sites in Pendle (representing 8.6%) are considered to be 'At Risk', with another 13 sites (13.9%) being 'Vulnerable'. Four of the 'Vulnerable' sites are considered to be of high significance; these include Derby Street Mill in Colne, Pendle Street Shed in Nelson, Spen Brook Mill in Goldshaw Booth, and the Grade II listed Brierfield Mills in Brierfield, although a Conservation Statement is currently being prepared for the later site that will present options for the long-term management of the mill complex. The remaining 72 sites in the borough are at 'Low Risk'.

The total floorspace in historic textile-manufacturing buildings across the whole of Lancashire is approximately 4,401,775 square metres (47,380,312 square feet), of which some 78% (3,443,039 square metres) lies within Pennine Lancashire. Within Pendle, the total amount of industrial floorspace is approximately 1,105,442 square metres (11,898,878 square feet), whilst the amount of vacant industrial floorspace is currently at approximately 15.6% (*c* 172,708 square metres/1,859,013 square feet). Of the total vacant industrial floorspace, however, some 35,338 square metres (*c* 20%) is within Brierfield Mill; this is the largest amount of vacant industrial floorspace in any one textile-manufacturing site in the whole of the county.

Seven sites in Pendle, comprising two integrated cotton mills, four weaving sheds, and a tape works, have been selected for detailed survey. Of these, Throstle Nest Mill in Nelson is considered to be 'At Risk', whilst Derby Street Mill and Spring Gardens Mill in Colne, Malvern Mill in Nelson, and Spen Brook Mill are 'Vulnerable'. The final two sites, Crescent Works in Colne and Malvern Mill in Nelson, are 'Low Risk', but provide good and largely intact examples of their type.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Lancashire Textile Mills Buildings at Risk Assessment Survey has been commissioned and funded English Heritage, with support from Lancashire County Council, the Conservation Officers for the various boroughs in the county, and Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, who are all gratefully acknowledged.

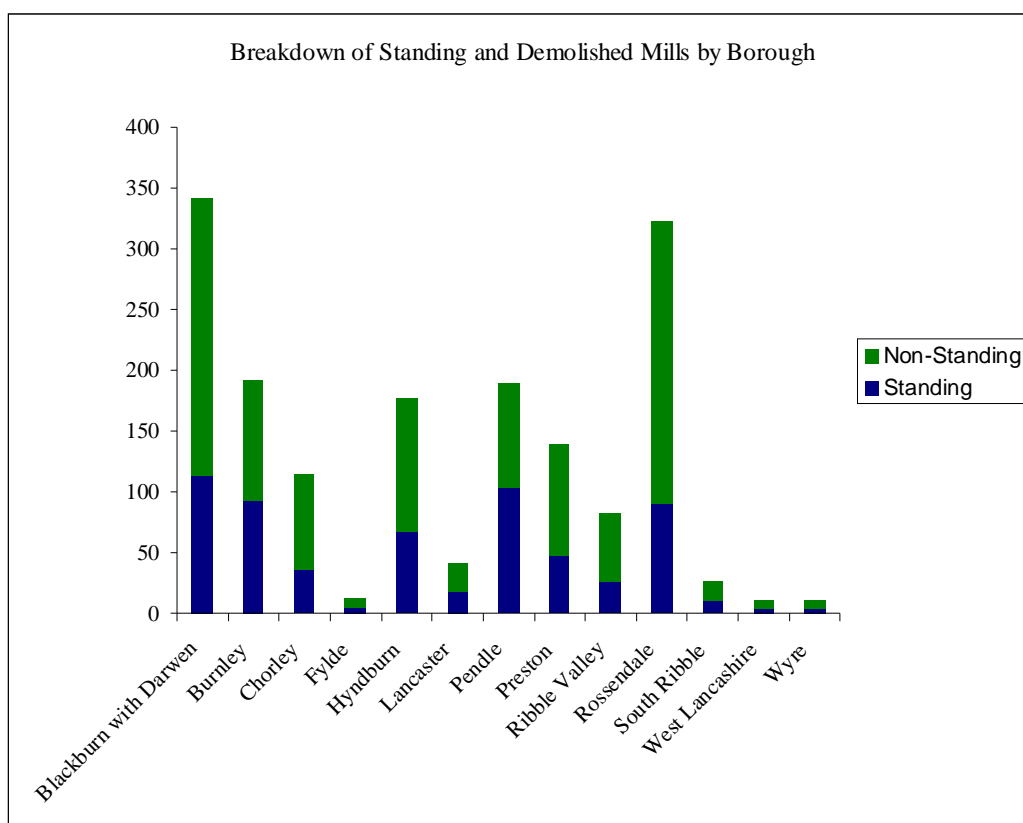
OA North would also like to thank numerous people who provided information, advice, support and encouragement during the course of the data capture. In particular, OA North wishes to express its thanks to Darren Ratcliffe of English Heritage, Steve Szostak of Regenerate Pennine Lancashire, Peter Iles of Lancashire County Archaeology Service, Ian Gibson of Lancashire County Museum Service, and Anthony Pilling, textile engineering and architectural historian.

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

1. INTRODUCTION

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 to 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 (*eg* English Heritage 1991a, 41-2), mirroring a growing and widespread interest in industrial heritage.



Standing and demolished textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire by borough in 2009-10

1.1.2 Despite the threats facing the surviving buildings of the textile industry, only a very few mill complexes have been afforded listed building status; in total, only 49 mill sites in Lancashire (*c* 9%) have been designated as listed buildings. A few of these, including Grane Mill in Haslingden and Brierfield Mill in Pendle, are recorded on the current Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage 2011), although a considerable number of the non-designated textile-manufacturing sites in the county are clearly at risk of loss.

- 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, although more than two-thirds had been demolished (OA North 2010).
- 1.1.4 Building on the results from this initial survey, English Heritage commissioned Oxford Archaeology North, with support from Lancashire County Council, to undertake a risk survey and more detailed research. 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 is anticipated that the data will allow the historic significance of individual mill sites to be assessed in detail, including identification of those sites most worthy of statutory protection.

2. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

2.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE BAR ASSESSMENT

- 2.1.1 As an initial element of the project, all of the 619 surviving textile-manufacturing sites identified during the Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey were subject to a BAR assessment. A specially designed *pro-forma* was completed for each site, and the data input into the project Access database. The *pro-forma* has provided, for each site, details of location, size, ownership, occupancy, condition and any statutory designations. It has also recorded the number, range, type and condition of the component buildings of each mill complex, enabling a typology of the various textile-manufacturing sites in the modern county to be created. In addition, the footprint of each historic building has been recorded as a shape file within a CAD system, enabling its extent to be located digitally, and the floorspace in each historic building to be calculated. Modern additions to each site have been excluded from the calculations, together with any buildings that have been converted for residential use. The figures presented below are necessarily approximations.
- 2.1.2 Of the 619 sites identified during the Stage 1 Assessment Survey, a total of 540 mill complexes was found to survive 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 useable buildings, which have been excluded from the present assessment. Nevertheless, a considerable number of mills have been demolished since the completion of the Stage 1 survey in 2010, notable examples including India Mill, Victoria Mill, Eclipse Mill, Albion Mill and Waterfield Mill in Blackburn with Darwen, Euxton Mill and Park 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 including Rhyddings Mill in Oswaldtwistle were demolished following devastating fires.

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, have also been 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 has not been included, but sites where dye or bleach was produced exclusively has been included. An engineering works that mainly manufactured looms has been included, but a foundry that provided cast-iron structural elements used in mills and other buildings has not.

2.2.2 For c 10% of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites (equating to approximately 54 sites), the BAR assessment has been 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 has been extracted from the existing database, information pertaining to the present level of occupancy and current condition needed to be assessed in the field.

2.2.3 The condition of individual sites has been assessed using English Heritage's criteria for assessing Buildings at Risk:

- **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 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE

2.3.1 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.

2.3.2 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 have been 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.

2.3.3 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.

2.3.4 In their *Designation Listing Selection Guide: Industrial Structures*, English Heritage has identified eight key over-arching heritage values to consider when assessing industrial buildings for designation (English Heritage 2011):

- ***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;
- ***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’;
- ***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’.

2.3.5 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. The level of significance has been 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.

2.3.6 Each of the 540 surviving sites in the county has been assigned a significance value although, again, it is important to note that this has been based on a rapid inspection of the exterior of each site. As may be expected, only a few sites, representing 1.3% of the total, are considered to be of 'exceptional' significance. All seven of these sites are affording some statutory protection through their designation as either a Scheduled Monument (five sites) and/or as a listed building (four sites).

3. BACKGROUND TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN PENDLE

3.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The Pendle area of Lancashire developed as a specialised cotton-weaving district during the nineteenth century, moving largely entirely over from the traditional wool and worsted production. The cotton industry soon emerged as the economic backbone of such towns as Colne, Foulridge, Earby and Barnoldswick, and gave rise to the new town of Nelson, creating a wave of new housing and urban expansion. Initially, 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. 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.
- 3.1.2 As the industry grew they 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. Specialist tape-sizing firms, dyeworks, foundries and factories producing steam engines, looms, loom components and other mechanical apparatus for use in the mills also developed in Pendle.
- 3.1.3 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. Many mills built by and originally managed by their owners had become room and power premises by the end of the nineteenth century, whilst most of the new mills built in the second half of the century were built 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. The same phenomenon occurred in rural districts as the success of room and power concerns inspired local consortiums 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.
- 3.1.4 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. 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.

4. TEXTILE SITES IN PENDLE

4.1 TEXTILE SITES IN PENDLE

4.1.1 The Stage 1 Rapid Assessment Survey identified a total of 189 textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Pendle (Fig 1). Of this number, some physical remains survive 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.

4.1.2 Important groups of textile sites survive 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) are designated listed buildings (all Grade II), and a further 11 are afforded some statutory protection through their inclusion within a conservation area (Table 1). Some mills lie immediately beyond the boundary of a designated conservation area, and could perhaps be considered for inclusion. Examples include Albert Mill in Barrowford (LTM 0621) which lies immediately to the north of the Barrowford Conservation Area, and Derby Street Mill in Colne (LTM 0125) that sits just beyond the northern boundary of the Albert Street Conservation Area in Colne.

4.1.3

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

Table 1: Textile-manufacturing sites in Pendle afforded statutory protection

4.2 FUNCTION AND OCCUPANCY

4.2.1 Most of the textile-manufacturing sites in Pendle remain in use as industrial or commercial premises (Table 2), although nine sites are currently vacant (9.68% of the total stock), and a further nine are only partly occupied. Four sites have 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 is in use as a museum.

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0120	Brook Shed, Trawden	466	466
LTM0122	Black Carr Mill, Trawden	2986	0
LTM0123	Lodge Holme Dyeworks, Trawden	873	0
LTM0125	Derby Street Mill, Colne	6983	0
LTM0126	Greenhill Mill, Colne	2550	0
LTM0129	Hope Shed, Colne	705	0
LTM0131	Birchenlee Mill, Colne	1465	0
LTM0132	Calder Mill or Gin Mill, Colne	5738	0
LTM0133	Walton Street Shed, Colne	4289	0
LTM0135	Spring Gardens Mill, Colne	13747	8412
LTM0171	Atlas Iron Works, Colne	1226	0
LTM0172	Bankfield Mill, Colne	2690	0
LTM0173	Holker Street Mill, Colne	8443	0
LTM0174	Garden Vale Mill, Colne	6290	0
LTM0218	Paddock Lathe, Barnoldswick	353	353
LTM0368	Calf Hall Shed, Barnoldswick	12794	0
LTM0370	Butts Mill, Barnoldswick	3852	0
LTM0371	Long Ing Shed, Barnoldswick	6220	0
LTM0392	Bancroft Mill, Barnoldswick		Museum
LTM0551	Narrowgates Mill, Barley with		Converted for residential use
LTM0558	Vale Street Shed, Nelson	17727	0
LTM0560	Brook Street Mills, Nelson	3759	0
LTM0563	Pendle Street Shed, Nelson	13850	3460
LTM0564	Albert Mill, Nelson	2069	0
LTM0567	Whitefield Mill, Nelson	14092	0
LTM0568	Albion Dyeworks, Nelson	755	0
LTM0575	Throstle Nest Mill, Nelson	5800	1177
LTM0580	Bradford Mill, Colne	1054	0
LTM0581	Bridge Shed or Bridge Mill, Colne	980	0
LTM0582	Crescent Works, Colne	1702	0
LTM0583	Empress Mill, Colne	1374	1374
LTM0584	Glen Mills, Colne	4258	4258
LTM0586	Oak Mill or Duckworth Mill, Colne	5812	3049
LTM0587	Riverside Mill, Colne	4072	0
LTM0588	Spring Works, Colne	382	0
LTM0589	Stanley Street Works, Colne	3604	0
LTM0591	Boundary Mill, Nelson	1479	0
LTM0592	Bowling Mill, Nelson	3815	0
LTM0593	Clover Mill, Nelson	6761	2846
LTM0594	Coronation Mill, Nelson	7544	0
LTM0595	Dale Mill, Nelson	4065	0
LTM0596	Edward Street Mill, Nelson	8547	0
LTM0597	Elder Street Works, Nelson	969	0
LTM0598	Glenfield Mill, Nelson	13420	0
LTM0599	Hendon Mill, Nelson	9651	0
LTM0601	Manor Mill, Nelson	12527	0
LTM0602	Marsden Mill, Nelson	39067	0
LTM0603	Malvern Mill, Nelson	11836	11836
LTM0604	Oak Bank Mill, Nelson	9168	0

Ref No	Site Name	Total Floor Space (sq m)	Vacant Floor Space (sq m)
LTM0607	Reedyford Mill, Nelson	3395	3395
LTM0608	Scholefield Mill, Nelson	17428	0
LTM0609	Spring Bank Mills, Nelson	14986	0
LTM0611	Valley Mills No 3, Nelson	11325	0
LTM0613	Vulcan Mill, Nelson	2589	0
LTM0614	Waides House Mill, Nelson	7818	0
LTM0615	Albion Shed, Earby	5164	5164
LTM0616	Brook Shed, Earby	280	280
LTM0617	Spring Mill, Earby	3520	0
LTM0618	Victoria Mill, Earby	4510	1115
LTM0621	Albert Mills, Barrowford	4754	0
LTM0624	Lower Clough Mill, Barrowford	9691	0
LTM0626	Victoria Mill, Barrowford	1790	1070
LTM0627	Hollin Bank Mill, Brierfield	14632	0
LTM0628	Lob Lane Mill, Brierfield	Converted for residential use	
LTM0631	Clough Mill, Higham	Converted for residential use	
LTM0632	Great Croft Mill, Foulridge	3415	0
LTM0633	New Shed, Foulridge	6796	635
LTM0634	Peel Mill, Foulridge	3165	0
LTM0635	Sough Bridge Mill, Earby	4853	0
LTM0636	Spenn Brook Mill, Goldshaw Booth	2126	2126
LTM0637	Spring Mills, Old Laund Booth	3584	0
LTM0638	Salterforth Shed, Salterforth	3296	0
LTM0641	Bankfield Shed, Barnoldswick	6037	0
LTM0643	Crow Nest Shed, Barnoldswick	8935	0
LTM0645	Moss Shed, Barnoldswick	12849	0
LTM0646	Wellhouse Mill, Barnoldswick	5780	0
LTM0813	County Brook Mill, Foulridge	1155	0
LTM0828	Higherford Mill, Barrowford	3628	0
LTM0834	Brierfield Mill, Brierfield	35338	35338
LTM0838	Lomeshaye Mills, Nelson	16684	0
LTM0839	Lomeshaye Bridge Mill, Nelson	6996	0
LTM0844	Primet Mill, Colne	7623	0
LTM0845	Walk Mill, Colne	610	0
LTM1078	Stanroyd Mill, Colne	6095	0
LTM1088	Empress Mill, Trawden	Converted for residential use	
LTM1176	Chapel Street Mill, Nelson	1335	0
LTM1178	Springfield Mill, Nelson	2170	0
LTM1326	Primet Foundry, Colne	8277	0
LTM1360	Primet Bridge Foundry, Colne	1838	0
LTM1370	Excelsior Works, Colne	951	0
LTM1371	Red Scar Loom Works, Colne	2461	0
LTM1372	Brookvale Mill, Nelson	2555	0
LTM1374	Well Head Mill, Trawden	478	0
Approximate Total Industrial Floor Space (square		1,105,442	172,708

Table 2: List of surviving textile sites in Pendle, and their industrial floor space

4.3 OVERVIEW OF CONDITION, RISK AND SIGNIFICANCE

4.3.1 Most of the textile-manufacturing sites in Pendle are in an overall good condition, with 24 in a fair condition, five in poor condition, and three in very bad condition. A total of eight sites (8.6% of the total stock) in the borough are 'At Risk', and an additional 13 sites (13.98%) are considered to be 'Vulnerable', although a Conservation Statement is currently being prepared for one of these sites (Brierfield Mill), which will present options for the long-term management of the mill complex. The remainder are considered to be at Low Risk (Table 3).

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
LTM0568	Albion Dyeworks, Nelson	Fair	Low Risk	Medium
LTM0636	Spem 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

Ref	Site Name	Condition	Risk_Grade	Significance
LTM0122	Black Carr Mill, Trawden	Good	Low Risk	Medium
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
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 3: Condition, Risk Grade and Significance of the textile-manufacturing sites in Pendle

4.3.2 None of the surviving sites in Pendle are considered to be of Exceptional Significance, although 13 are potentially of High Significance, of which only three (Higherford Mill, Brierfield Mill and Primet Foundry) have listed building designation, and an additional four lie 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, are not afforded any statutory protection. Derby Street Mill, however, is situated close to the northern boundary of the Albert Road Conservation Area.

- 4.3.3 Amongst those that are of high significance, and considered to be ‘Vulnerable’, are Brierfield Mill in Brierfield, Spen Brook Mill in Goldshaw Booth, Pendle Street Shed in Nelson, and Derby Street Mill in Colne (Table 3). Brierfield Mill, however, is currently the focus of a major regeneration scheme.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER SURVEY

- 4.1.1 Seven textile-manufacturing sites in Pendle have been selected for detailed survey. These include Derby Street Mill (LTM 0125), Spring Gardens Mill (LTM 0135) and Crescent Works (LTM 0582) in Colne, Throstle Nest Mill (LTM 0575), Manor Mill (LTM 0601) and Malvern Mill (LTM 0603) in Nelson, and Spen Brook Mill (LTM 0636) in Goldshaw Booth.
- 4.1.2 ***Derby Street Mill, Colne:*** Derby Street Mill was built by a partnership between J Crabtree and J Riddiough in 1891 as a steam-powered weaving mill. It had a warehouse and yarn preparation block of three storeys, basement and attics, a single-storey weaving shed of 430 looms and internal corner engine and boiler houses. In 1894 the mill was doubled in size to the north, the new weaving shed having its own warehouse and preparation block but utilising the existing power source which had been upgraded in 1891-2. The new weaving shed and warehouse have been dated by an inscription reading 'Derby Street Mill Extension 1894'. The mill's management was in the hands of the Derby Street Room and Power Company from 1896.



Derby Street Mill

- 4.1.3 Derby Street Mill is in fair condition, and is occupied. The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete.

- 4.1.4 **Spring Gardens Mill, Colne:** the mill was built in 1847 and comprised a semi-circular-shaped single-storey weaving shed at the north end of the site, and a multi-storey spinning mill. The original mill buildings to the west contain a five-storey main building, over a raised basement, 20 bays long by 6 bays deep, and of fireproof construction with segmental brick arches. Fire destroyed a large portion of the mill, although it was rebuilt as a four-storey block. The warehouse gained an additional storey, making it five-storey in 1889. The building is seven bays long and nine bays deep, of fireproof construction with quadruple brick arches. It is built over the earlier power source, a new boiler house being built at the rear. A new weaving shed with the capacity for 1200 looms south of and uphill from the mill addition was erected in 1892. The shed is single-storeyed but has a basement under its downhill end. 70000 spindles and 1656 looms were in operation at the mill by 1899, and the taping machines had separate buildings, alongside with a workshop, two weaving sheds and two engine houses and two boiler houses.



Spring Gardens Mill, Colne

- 4.1.5 The mill is in fair condition, and is partly occupied. It has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete.
- 4.1.6 **Crescent Works, Colne:** erected in *c* 1924, Crescent Works provides a good example of a largely intact size and yarn preparation works. It is a rectangular, single-storey building built of stone to the front and of brick to the rear, and apart from a gabled boiler and engine house at one corner, the whole structure is roofed with glazed saw-tooth north-light trusses. Pedestrian and goods access was from the front, with separate and well segregated doorways for visitors and the workforce.



Aerial view of Crescent Works

- 4.1.7 The mill is occupied and is in good condition. It has an *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete. It is a rare example of a twentieth-century textile size and yarn preparation works, and has a group value with the Stanley Street Works (LTM 0589) and Spring Works (LTM 0588).
- 4.1.8 ***Throstle Nest Mill, Nelson:*** Throstle Nest Mill originated in 1850-51 as a four-storey spinning mill, with a small weaving shed added subsequently. Constructed of watershot masonry with a stone gutter, the spinning mill occupies the centre of the site. The engine and boiler houses, and chimney, were attached to the southern end and have been demolished. However, an infilled wall box on the gable probably indicates the position of a vertical driving shaft. On the opposite side of the mill, a narrow, two-storey extension with northern light roof projects towards Bankhouse Road. A re-roofed weaving shed extends west of the mill to Throstle Street, and may incorporate the site of the original weaving shed. A two-storey warehouse and preparation building with yarn cellar and northern light roof form the southern corner. On the east of the former spinning factory as a larger weaving shed running along Bankhouse Road to Hey Street. A small extension from the main, rectangular shed is located at the south-west corner. The mill buildings have been much altered, and the steam plant has been lost, but the existence of the early building at the core of the site lends it some interest.



Aerial view of Throstle Nest Mill

- 4.1.9 The mill is in poor condition, and is only partly occupied. The fabric of the complex clearly incorporates evidence for several remodelling episodes, perhaps associated with *technological innovation*. The site has a high *architecture and process* value, and is also associated with adjacent workers' housing, imparting a *wider industrial context* value.
- 4.1.10 **Manor Mill, Nelson:** a steam-powered cotton-weaving mill planned in late 1919, Manor Mill is one of a cluster of six textile mills built between 1890 and 1929-30 in the valley of the Hendon Brook. An almost intact weaving shed, characteristic of many early twentieth century mills of Nelson, and the work of its architect, Richard Jaques. Yarn preparation, warehousing and motive power buildings are on the north of the site on Hallam Road. The main warehouse is 22 bays long and two storey high, with a yarn cellar extending under the western portion. A three bay extension, added in 1924, is built out from the north east end. A well-built, two-storey office is placed centrally, dividing the frontage into separate yards. The large engine house is attached to the western end of the warehouse, and has a keystone arched window facing the road. Adjoining is the boiler house which extends to the roadside. The rear portion, which probably held economisers, is topped with a cast-iron water tank. Behind is the reduced, circular brick chimney. The 18 bay weaving shed, built on a large plinth to compensate for the sloping land, runs to the south and has been partly re-roofed to accommodate jacquards. Stone corbels for the second motion survive along the internal, north wall. The mill survives largely intact, although the chimney has been reduced in height.



Manor Mill

4.1.11 The mill is in fair condition, and is currently occupied. It has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete. It has a high group value with the Dale Mill (LTM 0595), Hendon Mill (LTM 0599) and Malvern Mill (LTM 0603), and associated workers' housing to the west, providing a *wider industrial context* value.

4.1.12 **Malvern Mill, Nelson:** Malvern Mill was built in 1912 to a design by Richard Jaques, the leading mill architect in the Nelson and Colne area. It is one of a cluster of six mills that were established on previously undeveloped land on the then eastern edge of Nelson. The mill survives largely intact, although the chimney has been demolished.



Malvern Mill

4.1.13 The mill is currently vacant, and is in fair condition. It has a high *integrated site* value as it is largely complete. It also provides a good example of an early twentieth-century weaving mill, and potentially has a value for *technological innovation*, as it represents an intact example of a purposes-built Edwardian weaving mill.

4.1.14 **Spen Brook Mill:** built in 1857 on behalf of the Newchurch Mill Building Company in a remote rural location, giving rise to the mill hamlet of Spen Brook. The mill originally consisted of a rubble-built multi-storey office, warehouse with a capacity of 300 looms and yarn preparation block, an engine house, boiler house and chimney, single-storey weaving shed, gasometer and reservoir.



Spen Brook Mill

4.1.15 The mill is in fair condition, but currently unoccupied. It has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete.

4.1.16 In addition to the 50 sites that have been selected for detailed survey, a reserve list of another 50 sites has been compiled. Those sites in Pendle that are included on the reserve list are 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.

APPENDIX 1: BAR ASSESSMENT FORMS

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Figure 1: Textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Pendle
- Figure 2: Distribution of extant textile sites in Pendle graded by their potential significance
- Figure 3: Distribution of extant textile sites in Pendle considered to be 'At Risk' or 'Vulnerable'
- Figure 4: Extant mills selected for survey

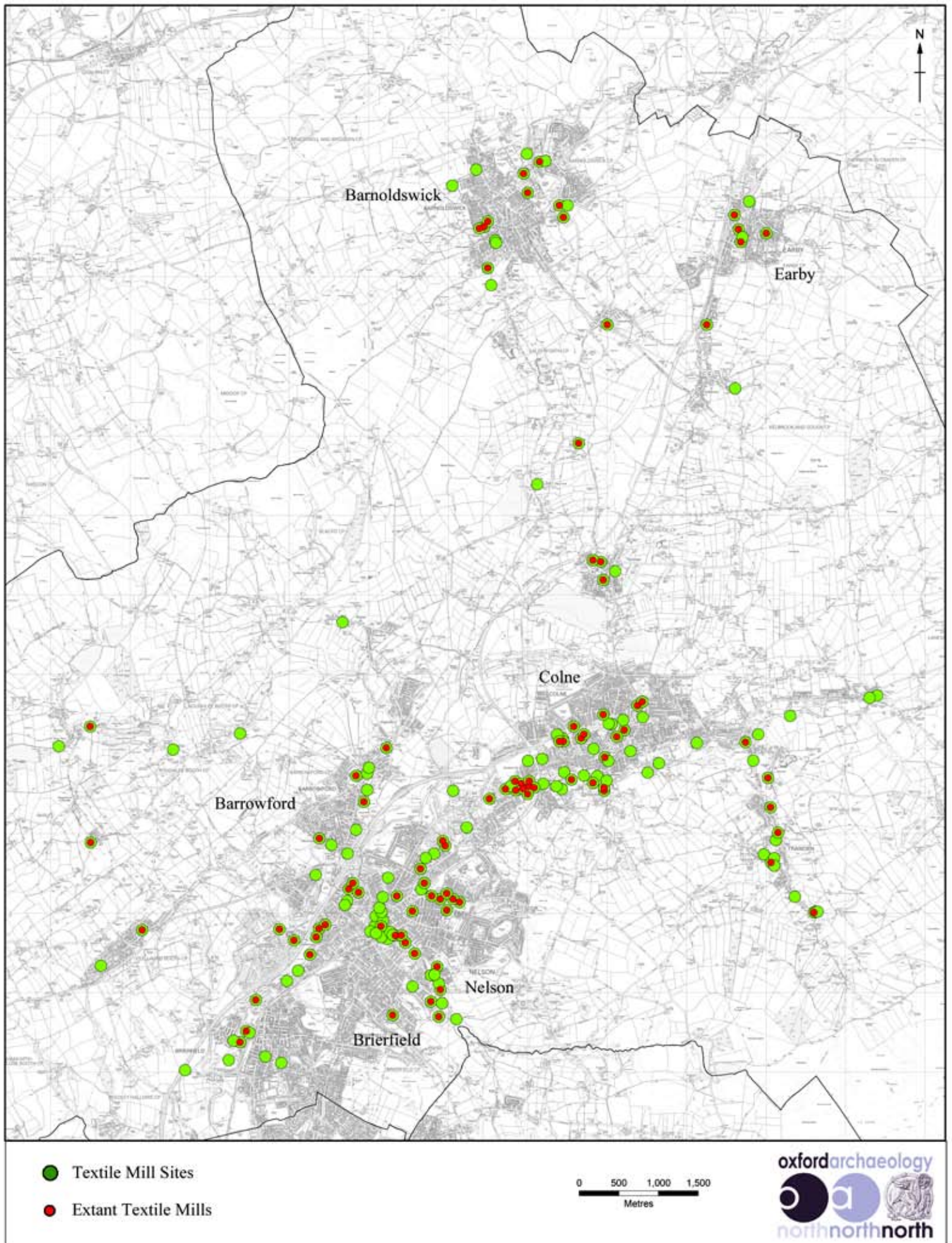


Figure 1: Textile-manufacturing sites in the borough of Pendle

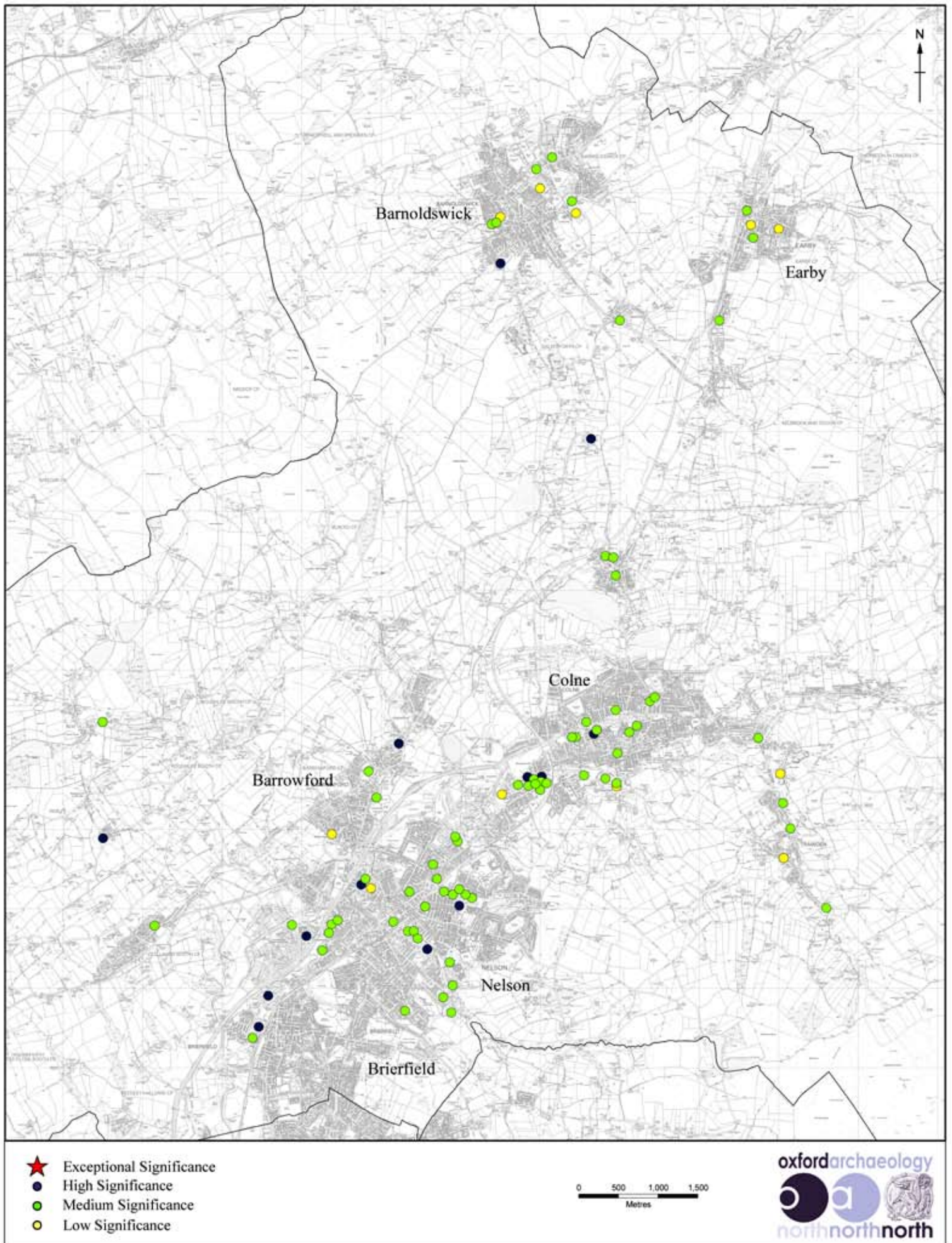


Figure 2: Distribution of extant textile sites in Pendle graded by their potential significance

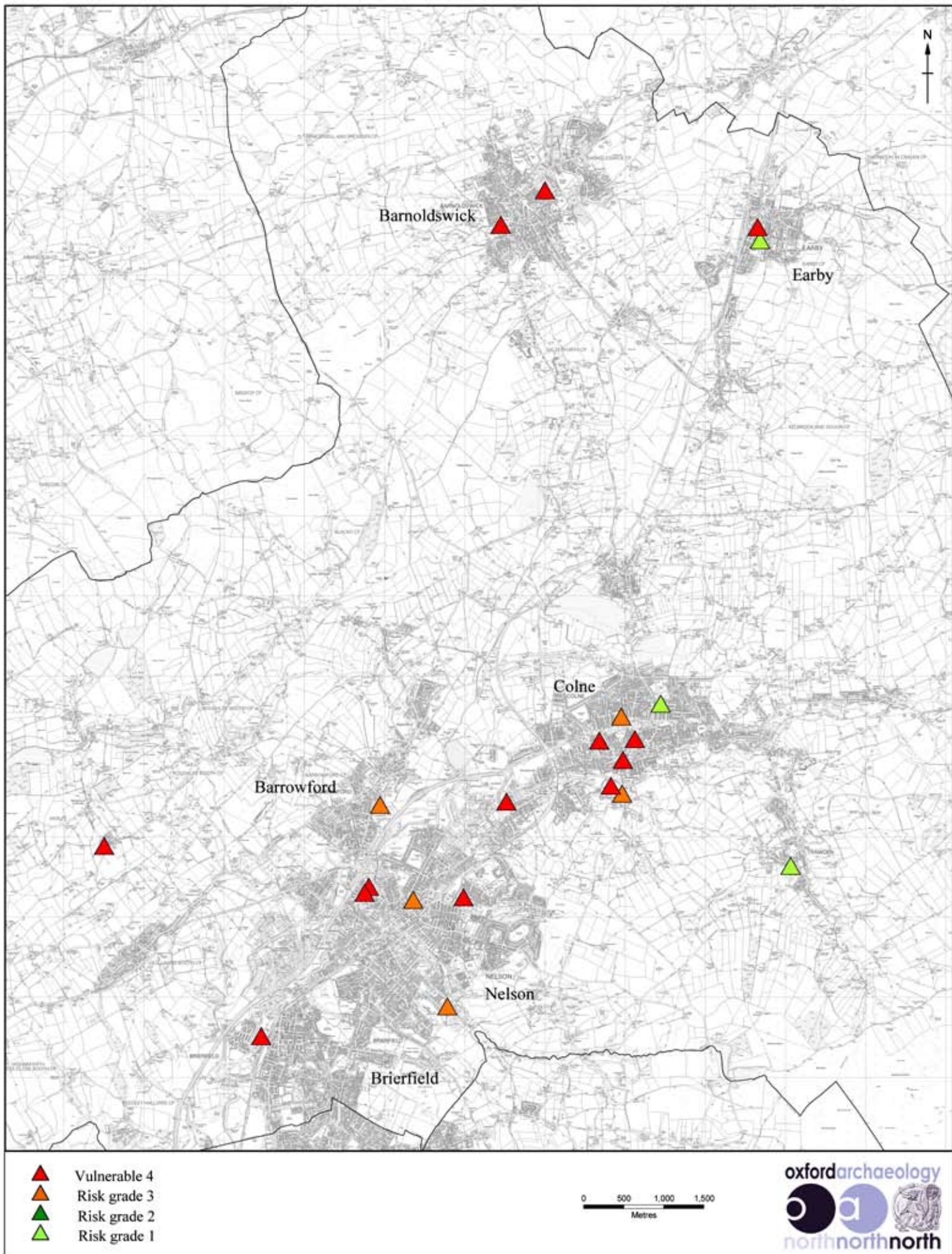


Figure 3: Distribution of extant textile sites in Pendle considered to be 'At Risk' or 'Vulnerable'

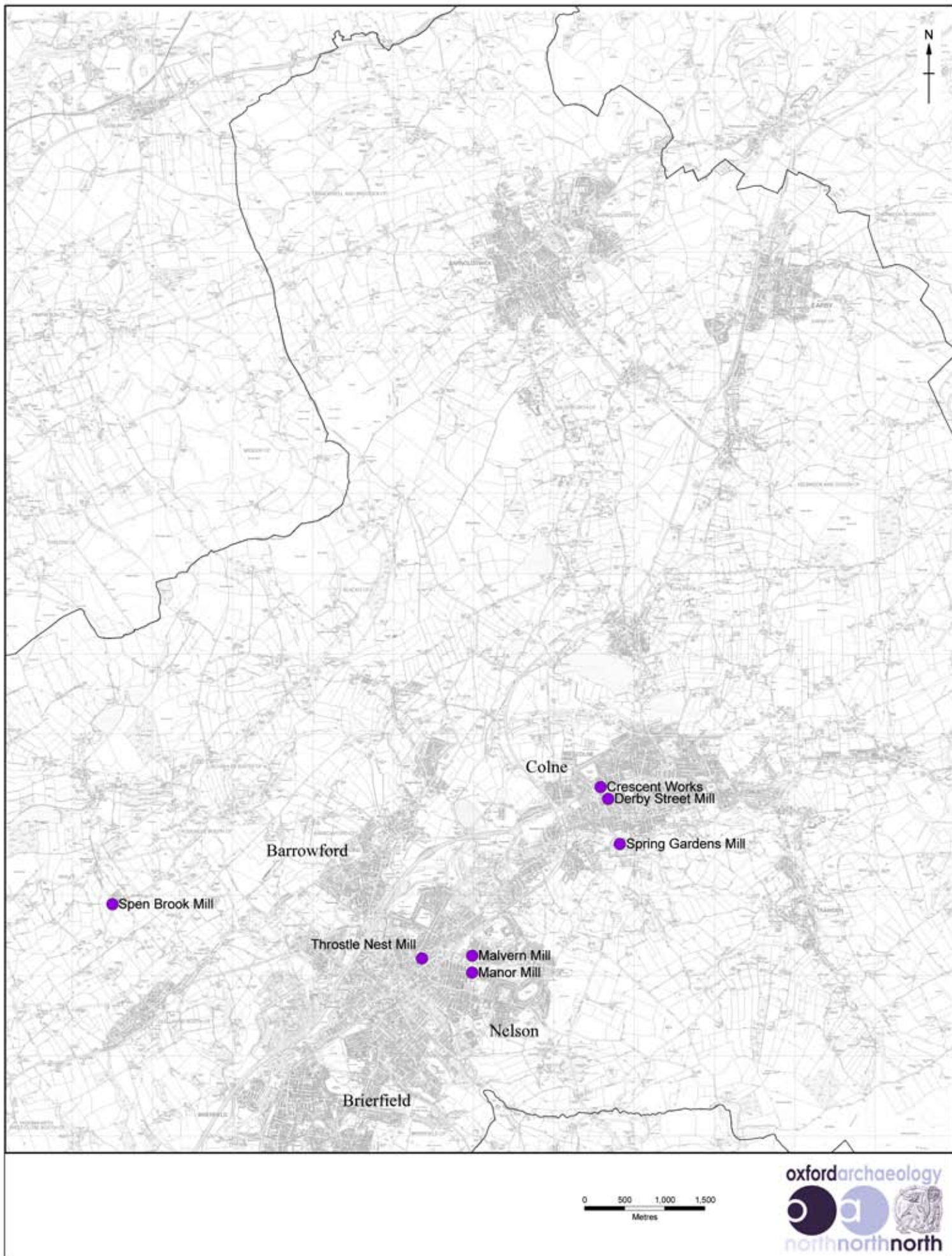


Figure 4: Extant textile sites in Pendle selected for survey