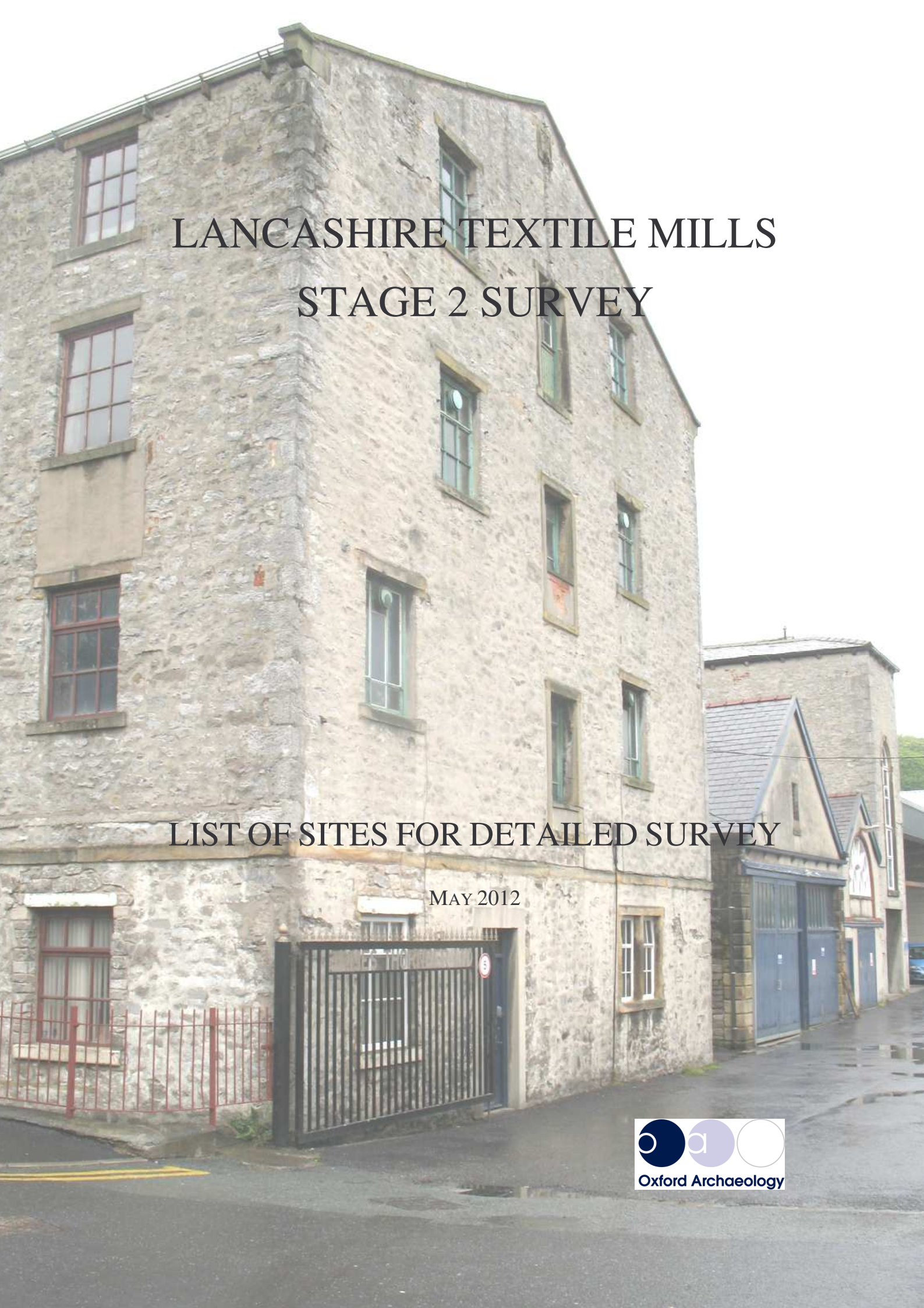


LANCASHIRE TEXTILE MILLS
STAGE 2 SURVEY

LIST OF SITES FOR DETAILED SURVEY

MAY 2012

Oxford Archaeology

1 INTRODUCTION, DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 This document presents a list of 50 sites that have been selected for detailed recording as part of the Lancashire Textile Mills Survey project. An additional 50 sites have also been appended as a reserve list. The selection process has been based on the results obtained from an initial assessment, which looked briefly at each of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire to assess their current condition, level of occupancy, completeness, and overall significance. This study has concluded that a total of 540 sites survive in a recognisable form within the boundary of the modern county.

1.2 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.

1.3 The current condition of the 540 surviving 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 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 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.

1.4 Each site has been ascribed a 'risk grade', which has been determined by combining the condition of individual buildings with their current levels of occupancy (Table 1). This has enabled each site to be allocated a 'risk category': buildings at risk (risk grades 1, 2 and 3); vulnerable buildings (risk grade 4); and buildings at low risk (risk grades 5 and 6). It is important to note, however, that the assessment has been based on a rapid visual inspection of the exterior of each site, rather than a thorough examination.

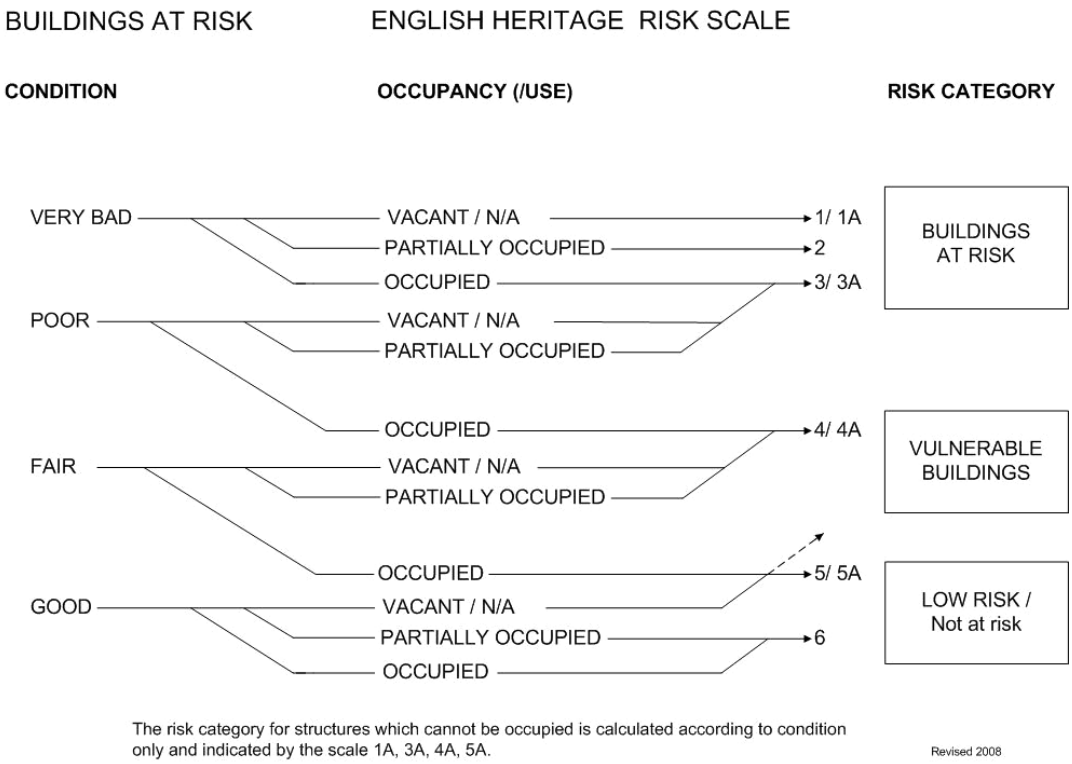


Table 1: Matrix used for determining the risk category for individual sites

1.5 The assessment has concluded that whilst there does not appear to be any immediate threats to nearly three-quarters of the 540 surviving sites, some 10.55% are considered to be 'at risk'. A further 16.85% of the stock is considered to comprise 'vulnerable buildings' (Table 2).

Risk Grade	Total Number of Sites	Percentage of Total
Buildings at Risk	**57**	**10.55%**
1	26	4.82%
2	4	0.74%
3	27	5.00%
Vulnerable Buildings	**91**	**16.85%**
4	91	16.85%
Buildings at Low Risk	**392**	**72.60%**
5	95	17.59%
6	297	55.00%

Table 2: Risk grades

2 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE

2.1 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.

2.2 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 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 It is necessary to define what it is that gives significance to a building and therefore warrants protection. Most of the surviving textile-manufacturing sites in Lancashire encompass layers of archaeological and historical development, which include several different functional components. These may be valued for different reasons by different people, all of which should be taken into account in determining the overall significance of a place.

2.5 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 specialism, 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'.

2.4 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.

2.5 Each of the 540 surviving sites 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 (Table 3). 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).

2.6 Of the 104 sites considered to be of potential high significance, just 45 sites have been designated Grade II listed buildings. More than half of the total number of sites are of medium significance, whilst the historic fabric at just less than a quarter has been so badly damaged that they are considered to be of low significance (Table 3).

Significance Rating	Total Number of Sites	Percentage of Total
Exceptional	7	1.30%
High	104	19.26%
Medium	299	55.37%
Low	130	24.07%

Table 3: Significance ratings

2.7 The factors outlined above have been considered in the compilation of the list of 50 sites selected for further recording. The sample thus includes several sites that are considered to be 'at risk', together with a selection of those deemed to be of high or exceptional significance. For the most part, designated buildings have been omitted from the list, although two have been included to provide a standard by which to compare of sites of a similar type and date. The selection process has also attempted to represent each branch of the textile industry, with examples spanning the late eighteenth century to the 1930s. Geographic factors have also been taken into consideration, with sites drawn from most of the modern boroughs.

1: LTM 1440 Wesley Street Mill, Wesley Street, Bamber Bridge, South Ribble

Wesley Street Mill

Condition	Very bad
Occupancy	Vacant
Risk Grade	'At Risk' – Grade 1
Significance	Medium

A large spinning mill, probably designed by Potts, Son & Henning, and erected in 1907 by the Bamber Bridge Spinning & Weaving Company. It housed 135,000 spindles and, with a floor space of *c* 320,000 square feet, was the largest mill in South Ribble. It represents the last generation of spinning mills in Lancashire, and notwithstanding the loss of the two-storey preparation block it provides a good example of an early Edwardian spinning mill; broadly comparable examples include Imperial Mill in Blackburn (1900-01), Coppull Mill (1906), Tulketh Mill (all Grade II listed), and Cowling Mill in Chorley (1906).

The surviving buildings include the five-storey, steel-framed spinning block, 14 x 5 bays, with widely-spaced cast-iron columns supporting a concrete and brick jack-arch flooring system. A stair tower attached to the north-western corner, and a latrine turret adjoining the south-western corner. A four-storey engine house is attached to the south-eastern corner, although the chimney has been demolished.

The site has a high *architecture and process* attribute, and is of some *historic interest* as it was the last large spinning mill complex to have been established in Lancashire (modern boundary). The mill was considered for a listing recommendation in 1997, although it was concluded at that date that it did not appear to be of sufficient special interest to justify designation.

2: LTM 0745 Church Bank Mill, Church, Hyndburn

View of Church Bank Mill from the canal

Condition	Very bad
Occupancy	Vacant
Risk Grade	'At Risk' – Grade 1
Significance	High

The last weaving mill built in Church, erected on a canal-side site in 1881 by William Duckworth & Sons. The shed housed 936 looms, powered by a 350hp horizontal cross-compound engine manufactured by Ashton, Frost & Co Ltd and Lancashire boilers supplied by Anderton & Sons. The mill survives extant and is largely unaltered, although is in a poor condition, and is currently vacant. The north end is formed by the engine and boilers, tape-sizing room and preparation departments. The plain engine house has infilled rectangular windows in its gable end. The boiler house lies immediately to the east of the engine house, and the reduced, circular brick chimney lies to the rear. A large, rectangular weaving shed extends to the rear of the other buildings. In the south-east corner is an integral office. The mill is locally listed.

Church Bank Mill occupies a prominent canal-side location, and has a group value with Church Kirk Mill and nineteenth-century workers' housing, making a positive contribution to the heritage value of the Church Canalside Conservation Area, and providing the site with a strong *wider industrial context* value. The mill also has a high *architecture and process* attribute, and a high *integrated site* value as it is largely complete. It is also potentially of interest in terms of *technological innovation*, as is seems to be an early example of an entirely single-storey mill complex of a type that became prevalent subsequently in Blackburn and Darwen.

3: LTM 809 Holmes Mill, Clitheroe, Ribble Valley

The 1830s spinning block at Holmes Mill, Clitheroe

Condition	Poor
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'At Risk' – Grade 3
Significance	High

Originally three independent buildings occupied this site before becoming a combined enterprise, also known as Greenacre Mill. 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. 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. The second spinning block, New Mill, dates to *c* 1830 and was used initially for mule spinning then yarn preparation. Significantly, the steam engine survives *in-situ*.

Holmes Mill provides a powerful reminder than Clitheroe was an important early centre for Lancashire's factory-based cotton industry. In addition to this *regional factor*, the mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as it is largely complete. The fabric of the complex clearly incorporates evidence for several remodelling episodes, potentially associated with *technological innovation*.

4: LTM 0264 Roe Lee Mill, Campbell Street, Blackburn

Aerial view of Roe Lee Mill

Condition	Poor
Occupancy	Vacant
Risk Grade	'At Risk' – Grade 3
Significance	High

A large weaving mill erected 1856-7 by James Pemberton & Sons, housing 480 looms and employing 300. Built a greenfield site on the northern fringe of Blackburn and, together with three rows of terraced housing, was essentially an industrial hamlet. Major enlargement in 1862 increased the number of looms to 980. A single-storey warehouse with loading bays and a range of two-storey buildings, including the engine and boiler houses, form the eastern front of the mill complex. A square, stone chimney base with circular collar survives in the north-eastern corner of the site. The weaving shed extends to the south and west, with a two-storey watch house and offices (dated 1888) at the main gate. This largely intact site is potentially one of the oldest surviving weaving sheds in Lancashire.

Roe Lee Mill has a group value with Roe Lee New Mill, and other manufacturing works in the locale, including Florence Mill and the Claredon Road Reed Works, which cumulatively reinforce the identity of Blackburn's northern fringe as a former cotton-weaving area. The *wider industrial context* value is also enhanced by the associated workers' housing on Pemberton Street, Haydock Street and Hardy Street, and the adjacent railway line, although the private siding that served the mill has been dismantled. The mill has a high *integrated site* value as it is largely complete. The fabric of the complex clearly incorporates evidence for several remodelling episodes, potentially associated with *technological innovation*, particularly as the weaving shed appears to retain elements of timber-framed glazing, suggesting that is might survive in largely its original condition.

5: LTM 0575 Throstle Nest Mill, Nelson, Pendle

Aerial view of Throstle Nest Mill

Condition	Poor
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'At Risk' – Grade 3
Significance	Medium

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.

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.

6: LTM 1209 Kirk Mill, Chipping, Ribble Valley

Kirk Mill, Chipping

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Vacant
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	Exceptional

A four-storey spinning mill dating to 1785. The mill measured 69ft by 27ft, and housed 1032 spindles powered by a 191/2' diameter x 51/2' broad waterwheel. By 1790 Ellis Houlgrave had taken over the mill, and had installed a steam engine. In 1791, Ellis Houlgrave sold the mill to Peter Atherton of Holywell who removed the engine and erected more buildings. Mule spinning was introduced to the site and continued by the tenants, J Bury & Company. In 1811 Alexander Rooth of Stockport bought the mill and ran it as Middleton, Rooth & Company. When spinning ended in 1866, the plant comprised 25 carding engines, 31 throstle frames, a 12hp beam engine, a 10hp high pressure horizontal engine and a 32' diameter waterwheel. Many auxiliary buildings were sold with the estate to Thomas Marsland who rented it to chair makers. A very rare example of an Arkwright-type spinning mill that survives largely intact

The exceptional significance of this site is reflected in its recent Grade II listing designation, and its inclusion in the Chipping Conservation Area.

7: LTM 0603 Malvern Mill, Nelson, Pendle

The preparation block and engine house at Malvern Mill, Nelson

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Vacant
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	Medium

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.

The mill 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.

8: LTM 1441 Bankfield Mill, Kirkham, Fylde

Aerial view of Bankfield Mill taken in 1988

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	Medium

A largely intact early twentieth-century weaving shed, which seems to have been built in two phases. The earliest element is likely to be the western part of the present complex, designed by Peter Pickup of Burnley and erected by the Kirkham & Wesham Room & Power Co in 1906-7. The surviving buildings include a large weaving shed and an engine house. The eastern part of the complex incorporates a smaller weaving shed and a small two-storey block that were erected some ten years later.

The mill has a high *integrated site* value as it is largely complete, and potentially has a value for *technological innovation* as it may be a relatively early example of an electrically-powered mill. The site is also of some *historic interest* as it is a rare survivor of the Fylde's textile-manufacturing legacy, and is an unusual example of a 'room and power' mill operating outside the Pennine Lancashire boroughs.

9: LTM 0693 Union Works, Bacup Road, Waterfoot, Rossendale

Union Works, Bacup

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	Medium

Erected in 1860 as a cotton-spinning factory, the mill housed 35,000 spindles. In 1871, a weaving shed designed by the Bury firm of Maxwell & Tukes, and with a capacity for 765 looms, was added to the site. Further additions increased the machinery to 52,000 spindles and 1,320 looms by 1895. The spinning department was powered by two upright engines, and the looms were driven separately. The mill complex survivies largely intact, and includes a four-storey, stone-built spinning block with a triple-pitched roof, and two tall arched windows in the north-western gable probably mark the position of an internal beam engine house. The weaving sheds lies to the north-west, one having been re-roofed, and the second used as a garage.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and an *integrated site* value as it is largely complete. The fabric of the buildings incorporate evidence for several remodelling episodes, potentially associated with *technological innovation*.

10: LTM 0547 Britannia Mill, Haslingden

Britannia Mill, Haslingden

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	High

Britannia Mill was built in 1855-56, and provides is a fine example of a mid-nineteenth-century weaving mill. By 1885, the mill housed a compound vertical engine that powered 650 looms, and a high-pressure horizontal engine for tape sizing. The surviving buildings 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.

Britannia Mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as it is largely complete. The fabric of the complex clearly incorporates evidence for several remodelling episodes offering some potential to have a *rebuilding and repair* value, potentially associated with *technological innovation*.

11: LTM 1498 Higson Street Works, Blackburn

Higson Street Works in 2009

Condition	Very Bad
Occupancy	Vacant
Risk Grade	'At Risk' – Grade 1
Significance	High

A reed and heald works established in *c* 1870, with extensions dating to 1882, 1888, 1904 and 1911. By 1898, the 35 heald knitting frames and three reed-making machines in the works were powered by an horizontal high pressure engine manufactured by W & J Yates. Building survives extant, and comprises a random stone structure, three-stories high, seven by six bays. Incorporates a four by five bay addition of twentieth-century date to the north of the original building, again of three stories, but constructed of machine-pressed brick. Building incorporates a square tower, topped with a cast-iron water tank and inscribed on east face in glazed brick 'J & R Astley'.

The Higson Street Works provides a relatively rare example of a former reed and heald works that survives largely intact, and thus has an *integrated site* value. The works also has some potential to have a *rebuilding and repair* value, as the various extensions may incorporate physical evidence for design improvements.

12: LTM 0994 Shaw Clough Mill, Rossendale

Shaw Clough Mill, Rossendale

Condition	Very Bad
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'At Risk' – Grade 2
Significance	Medium

An isolated textile-manufacturing site that was used variously for fulling, woollens, and dyeing from the late eighteenth century. Several stone-built structures survive, although in a poor condition and largely unoccupied. The northern part of the site is occupied by north-west/south-east-aligned stone-built range. Parts of this range are without a roof, and have partly collapsed, other elements have been re-roofed with asbestos sheets. Most are of two-storeys. Set into the south-west-facing elevation midway along this range is a short, square-section chimney. A narrower and shorter north-east/south-west-aligned block forms the eastern corner of the site. This stone-built structure may have formed part of the dye works. The large reservoir that supplied the mill survives immediately to the north-east of these buildings, together with a dam and water-management features.

The works has some potential to have a *rebuilding and repair* value, as the various extensions may incorporate physical evidence for design improvements from the late eighteenth-century onwards. The site also has a *architecture and process* value, which is enhanced by the large reservoir immediately to the north-east.

13: LTM 1235 Pentridge Mill, Burnley

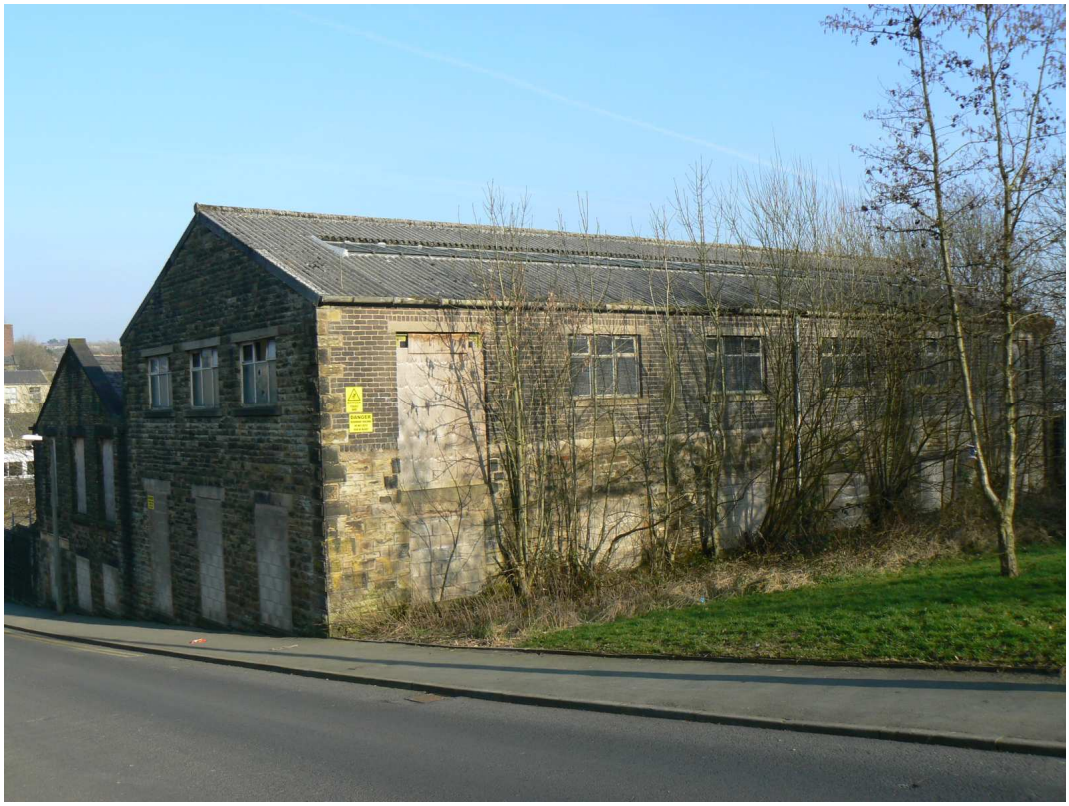
Warehouse and spinning block, Pentridge Mill

Condition	Poor
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'At Risk' – Grade 3
Significance	High

Pentridge Mill was built in *c* 1860 as a spinning mill, 33,260 spindles being operated on the premises in the mid-1880s, and part of the mill was converted to Pentridge Cinema in 1910. The chimney was designated a Grade II Listed Building in July 1992, although a fire in June 2008 caused some damage to the mill. With the exception of the majority of the weaving shed, the complex is vacant, and in a poor state of repair, even though it retains many of the original structures.

Pentridge Mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as it is a largely complete example of a mid-nineteenth-century spinning mill.

14: LTM 0514 Dove Cottage Mill, Darwen



Dove Cottage Mill, Darwen

Condition	Poor
Occupancy	Vacant
Risk Grade	'At Risk' – Grade 3
Significance	Medium

Erected in 1862 by Joshua Baron, and housed 216 looms. A second shed was added to the site between 1897 and 1899, increasing the total number of looms to 282, and a new engine was installed; plans for a new engine house were submitted in July 1897. Surviving buildings comprise two, two-storey blocks, and single-storey weaving shed. The component buildings are in a poor condition, and are unoccupied. Good example of small weaving mill complex, and is considered to be of '*medium significance*'.

Dove Cottage Mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as it is seemingly a largely complete example of a small weaving mill that typifies the mid-nineteenth-century cotton-manufacturing industry in Darwen. The mill also has a group value with Lorne Street Mill, Woodfold Mill, Bottom Croft Mill, and associated streets of workers' housing.

15: LTM 0447 Whittlefield Shed (Susan Mill), Junction Street, Burnley

Derelict power plants, and weaving shed with basement, Whittlefield Shed

Condition	Poor
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'At Risk' – Grade 3
Significance	Medium

Whittlefield Shed was extant by 1883, and represents the last surviving element of what was a group of weaving mills in this area. It comprises a stone weaving shed, terraced into the hillside, with warehouse storage in a partial basement. Two phases of power complex survive adjacent to the Leeds and Liverpool canal, constructed in stone and brick, and representing a rare and apparently well-preserved survival of multi-phase power systems.

The mill occupies a prominent canal-side location on the north-western fringe of Burnley, affording the site a *wider industrial context* value. Conversely, it is the sole survivor of an important group of mills that once occupied the area, including Cairo Mill, Albion Mill, Pendle View Shed, Spa Mill, Whittelfield Mill and olive Mount Mill. It also has an *architecture and process* attribute, and a high *integrated site* value as it is largely complete.

16: LTM 0455 Grane Mill, Haslingden

View of Grane Mill in 1989, prior to the demolition of the southern and eastern weaving sheds

Condition	Poor
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'At Risk' – Grade 3
Significance	Exceptional

Grane Mill was built in 1906 for the Grane Manufacturing Company and originally had a 350hp cross-compound engine by SS Stott. In 1913 the shed was increased to 1107 looms, which produced weaving printers, mulls, cambrics and fine cottons. Weaving ended in 1978, and the Grane Manufacturing Company went into liquidation. Parts of the site have been designated a Scheduled Monument, including the boiler house containing two Lancashire boilers and a Green's economiser, the engine house which contains a 500hp cross-compound steam engine, donkey engine, generator, switchgear and part of the second motion shaft, a water tank above part of the boiler house, and the mill chimney; the remainder of the site is undesignated. The weaving shed was demolished at the beginning of the twenty-first century, and the remainder of the site was added to Buildings at Risk Register in 2004.

The exceptional significance of this site is reflected in the designation of part of the site as a Scheduled Monument.

17: LTM 0807 Primrose Mill, Clitheroe, Ribble Valley

Spinning block at Primrose Mill, Clitheroe

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	High

A purpose-built cotton-spinning mill erected in 1787, Primrose Mill was four storeys high, and measured 70ft x 31ft (21.34 x 9.45m), forming the focus of Clitheroe's second industrial settlement. Spinning continued until 1810/11 when Thomson, Chippendale & Burton, later to be James Thomson, Brother & Company, began calico printing. In 1854 the company failed following the death of J Thomson. The new owner, Richard Fort of Read Hall, separated the units so both cotton spinning and paper-making took place on the premises. J & J Mercer of Holmes Mill converted the New Printshop to Primrose Spinning Mill in 1860.

Primrose Mill is the focus of an early industrial settlement on the fringe of Clitheroe. In addition to this *regional factor*, the mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value. The fabric of the complex incorporates evidence for several remodelling episodes, potentially associated with *technological innovation*.

18: LTM 0018 Aqueduct Street Mill, Preston

Aqueduct Street Mill, Preston

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	Medium

Aqueduct Street Mill was erected in *c* 1836 as a spinning mill, with power looms being introduced in 1851.The mill was remodelled in 1887, consisted of a new weaving shed that was attached to a three-storey warping and winding block and reservoir on it's western side. New boilers were also installed at this date. On the northern side of the three-storey block were two six-storey buildings. The westernmost of these buildings was dedicated to spinning, and was ten bays long by five bays wide with a cellar. The other six-storey building was where the unprocessed raw cotton was delivered and subject to initial processing. In between the two six-storey buildings was the engine house, which contained a single tandem compound engine with rope drive, manufactured by Musgraves of Bolton. Across the road was the warehouse and the five-bay boiler house.

Aqueduct Street Mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and provides a good example of an 1830s spinning mill.

19: LTM 0181 Bank Field Mill, Blackburn

Bank Field Mill, Blackburn

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	Medium

Bank Field Mill was a spinning mill of 37,000 spindles erected in 1852-4. A weaving shed, originally for 700 looms, was added in 1861, and leased to tenants. Following a fire in 1875 part of the spinning block was rebuilt and enlarged. Tape sizing and warehouse building demolished 1984, and the weaving shed has since been demolished. The spinning block still survives, althjough the weaving shed has been demolished.

The mill occupies a prominent canal-side location, affording the site a *wider industrial context* value. It also has an *architecture and process* attribute.

20: LTM 0681 Vine Mill, Oswaldtwistle, Hyndburn

The surviving spinning block of Vine Mills

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	Medium

Vine Mills originally comprised four extensive mule spinning factories built by Vine Spinning Co Ltd from 1875-6. The earliest block has recently been demolished, although a later spinning block and its associated power plant remain extant.

Vine Mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components of the surviving mill are largely complete, providing a good example of a spinning mill.

21: LTM 0093 Lower Darwen Mill, Darwen

Recent aerial view of Lower Darwen Mill

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	Medium

An integrated mill, originally built as a water-powered carding mill in the late eighteenth century. The site was grually expanded through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, producing a multi-phased complex. The site was at least partly water-powered until 1883, when a horizontal compound engine was installed. The preparation block is three-storeys high constructed from stone with a flat roof. This building is currently in poor condition, and is derelict. The weaving shed is a single-storey building constructed from random stone and has a saw toothed roof. This is in good condition and occupied. The spinning block is two-storeys high, constructed from random stone and has a pitched slate roof. Some auxillarys buildings are single storey, stone constructed with pitched slate roofs.

Lower Darwen Mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete. The mill has some potential to have a *rebuilding and repair* value, as the various extensions may incorporate physical evidence for design improvements from the late eighteenth-century onwards.

22: LTM 0770 Abbey Mill, Abbey Village, Chorley

The spinning block and weaving shed of Abbey Mill

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Vacant
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	High

A largely intact integrated mill erected in *c* 1840. It is a four storey, stone-built structure with an aisled 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. There are rows of two-storey stone built cottages with slate roofs, yards and privies at back along Bolton Road. There are over 60 houses of earlier date and several rows of late nineteenth-century houses, of at least two styles. Occupies part of a designated Conservation Area.

Abbey Mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete. It is potentially one of the earliest surviving purpose-built integrated mills in the county, and also perhaps incorporates one of the oldest weaving sheds in Lancashire. The mill complex dominates Abbey Village, and has a *wider industrial context* value with the other buildings in this small settlement.

23: LTM 1250 Higher Walton Mill, Walton-le-Dale, South Ribble

Aerial view of Higher Walton Mill in 1988

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	High

A water-powered mill is shown in this location on Yates' map of 1784, located on the Many Brooks at the bottom of Kittlingbourne. The mill, referred to as Many Brooks Mill, was advertised for let with immediate possession in 1840, and was said to be suitable for spinning or the manufacture of power-loom cloth. In 1850, a new mill block was erected by Miles Rodgett, starting an expansion of the site that would cover 7.21 acres, with sheds that contained 600 looms. In 1860 the western block of the mill was erected. The mill contained two engine houses, one located at the east end which was used to serve the original spinning block, and the other located at the west end used to serve the 1860 addition.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete. The mill complex dominates the townscape of Higher Walton, which developed largely as a consequence of the growth in the cotton industry.

24: LTM 0977 Britannia Mill, Bacup, Rossendale

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Occupied
Risk Grade	'No Risk' – Grade 5
Significance	High

Britannia Mill was built in *c* 1840. By 1879, the mill housed 18,000 spindles and 400 looms. The mill is named Britannia Mill (Cotton) on the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 map, which shows it to have expanded considerably relative to the footprint depicted on the first edition 1:10,560map, presumably reflecting the addition of the weaving department. 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. By 1922, the mill housed 20,000 ring spindles, with the Britannia Mill Company being listed in trade directories as cotton spinners and doublers. However, in 1923, the mill was taken over by The Deansgreave Manufacturing Company. A devastating fire broke out at the mill in September 1930. At that date, the mill was of four storeys, but was not working. Another fire in 1931 caused damage estimated at £6,000. By May 1933, the weaving shed had been acquired by Messrs Gaskill & Co, felt manufacturers, and by June of the same year, the spinning mill had been taken over by Messrs Williamson Ltd, boot and shoe manufacturers.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete.

25: LTM 0135 Spring Gardens Mill, Colne, Pendle

Spring Gardens Mill

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	Medium

Spring Gardens 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.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete.

26: LTM 1004 Reeds Holme Mill, Rawtenstall, Rossendale

Reeds Holme Mill

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	High

Reeds Holme Mill was occupied in 1854 by William Lord, cotton manufacturer (Davies 1984, 104). In 1879, the mill housed 16,000 spindles and 400 looms (Bacup and Rossendale News 22 November 1879). An additional weaving shed with a capacity for 200 looms and a new warehouse were added to the site in 1886 (Bacup and Rossendale News 24 July 1886). It is named on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1894, 1911 and 1930 as 'Holmes Mill (cotton)'.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete.

27: LTM 0152 Far Holme Mill, Stacksteads, Bacup

Far Holme Mill, Bacup

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	Medium

Dating to *c* 1850, Far Holme Mill in Stacksteads housed 42,440 spindles and 916 looms. The mill had been equipped with two chimneys, although one of these, situated immediately adjacent to the river Irwell, was demolished in 1974. The rest of the mill survives extant.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete. The mill represents a largely intact and relatively early example of a purpose-built integrated mill complex. It has a group value with the associated workers' housing that occupy streets to the west, the line of the former railway immediately to the north, and the River Irwell immediately to the south, adding to the *wider industrial context* value of the site.

28: LTM 1300 Bridge End Mill, Tong Lane, Whitworth

Bridge End Mill

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	High

Bridge End Mills were started *c* 1850 and comprised a three-storey spinning mill and small weaving shed. A three-storey spinning block, warehouse and weaving shed was added in 1865-6, with further additions in 1869. Each mill was driven by a 50hp compound engine.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and an *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete.

29: LTM 0241 Waterfall Mills, Blackburn

Waterfall Mill, Blackburn

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	High

John Fish's factory of 1851-2. The original buildings contained approximately 40,000 mule spindles and 600 looms worked by a 60hp beam engine. Second spinning mill, with separate engine, boiler and chimney and extension to weaving shed 1859-60.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete.

30: LTM 0710 Forest Mill, Henrietta Street, Bacup, Rossendale

Forest Mill

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	Medium

A large, stone-built spinning and weaving mill built in 1854. In 1897, the mill was advertised for sale by auction. The sale notice described the stone-built cotton mill and weaving shed, presently in the occupation of James Haworth & Brothers, together with three steam boilers, economisers, steam engines (a beam engine and small horizontal engines) and mill gearing. The mill was advertised for sale as a going concern in 1905, equipped at that date with 2,688 condenser weft mule spindles and 264 plain and twill looms. The mill was purchased in September 1905 by Thomas Houghton of Oswaldtwistle, at which date it housed 2,688 spindles and 400 looms.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete.

31: LTM 0037 Alliance Mill, Campbell Street, Preston

Alliance Mill, Preston

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	High

Alliance Mill (also known as Alliance Works) was erected in 1854-5 by James Birch Williamson, and covered 2.43 acres. The mill was surveyed in the 1890s, at which time it was owned by Messrs Redmayne and contained about 1000 looms. The mill consisted of offices (33ft by 42ft), factory (105ft by 65ft), a second factory (80ft by 20ft), a church (98ft by 11ft), shed (114ft by 91ft), mechanics shop (23ft by 13ft), smithy (33ft by 9ft), engine house (51ft by 26ft), boiler house (55ft by 51ft), an economiser shed (24ft by 7ft), and a chimney which was 44yrds tall (Myers et al 1896, 12). A series of renovations has led to the loss of some original features, although the sheds still retain most of their original appearance.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete. It has a strong group value with Centenary Mill (LTM 0048) and Manchester Mill (LTM 0030).

32: LTM 0154 Rossendale Mill, Railway Street, Bacup, Rossendale

Rossendale Mill

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	High

Rossendale Mill, also known as Atherton Holme Mill, was built in 1860. Rossendale Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company Ltd, cotton spinners and manufacturers, is listed at Rossendale Mill, Stacksteads, in a trade directory for 1891. The firm is accredited with 28,000 spindles and 752 looms, producing domestics and T cloths. Cotton spinning at the mill ceased officially in 1936 and, in 1938, the ring and mule spinning and preparation machinery was sold by open auction (Bacup Times 2 July 1938). The large mill complex survives largely intact.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete.

33: LTM 0030 Manchester Mill, Geoffrey Street, Preston

Manchester Mill, Preston

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	High

Manchester Mill was built in 1864 and, together with India Mill, was the first in Preston to have a circular chimney. The mill comprises offices, warehouse, boiler house, engine house, spinning block, weaving sheds, and a chapel.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete.

34: LTM 0636 Spen Brook Mill, Pendle

Spen Brook Mill

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Vacant
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	High

Spen Brook Mill was 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.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete.

35: LTM 0419 Primrose Bank Mill, Chorley

Primrose Bank Mill, Chorley

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	Medium

Built in 1861, with an additional weaving shed added to the site in 1866. Mill incorporates an early example of a weaving shed in Lancashire, although part of this was replaced with a modern unit in the late twentieth century. Surviving buildings include a brick-built, two-storey office/preparation block fronting onto Friday Street. This block is seven bays by two bays, with the central bay projected forward and incorporating a wagon entrance with arched window above. A brick-built two-storey range lies perpendicular at southern end of the office block, although the eastern end of this block has been modified. A two-storey engine house lies at the junction of the two blocks, with single-storey boiler house immediately to the south.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete. Primrose Bank Mill is seemingly a largely complete example of a small weaving mill that typifies the mid-nineteenth-century cotton-manufacturing industry in Chorley.

36: LTM 0070 Woodfold Mill, Darwen

Woodfold Mill, Darwen

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	Medium

A weaving shed of 532 looms erected in 1875. The western section of the site is formed by a three-storey preparation building, 16 bays long with a yarn cellar at the northern end. The unusual northern light roof was installed following a fire of 1914. The integral engine house extends across the width of the building. The facade projects slightly and is framed by pilasters and a triangular stone pediment. In the centre is a large, round-headed window with keystone and quoins. At the rear are a pair of round-headed windows overlooking the shed. Adjoining the engine room is the boiler house with two doors divided by cast-iron columns. The tape room was probably on the floor above and there are loading slots and a hoist beam at the southern end of the building. To the rear is a reduced, square brick chimney set in a recess between the preparation building and the shed.

37: LTM 0125 Derby Street Mill, Colne

Derby Street Mill

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	High

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.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete.

38: LTM 1161 Albert Mill, Rishton

The engine and boiler houses at Albert Mill

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Vacant
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	Medium

Albert Mill was erected in 1912. Surviving buildings comprise intact machine-brick mill with a main yard surrounded by offices, tape room, cloth warehouse, engine house, boiler house, with cast-iron water tank inscribed 'Ashton, Frost & Co, Ltd, Engineers, Blackburn' and 'Albert Mill 1912'. Single-storey weaving shed with north facing lights at rear.

Albert Mill has a high *integrated site* value, as it is a good example of a largely intact Edwardian weaving mill of a type that characterised the Blackburn and surrounding towns.

39: LTM 0898 Castle Clough Print Works, Hapton, Burnley

Aerial view of Castle Clough Print Works

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	High

The Castle Clough Printworks were built in 1792 as a three-storey, water-powered spinning mill. Enlargement and rebuilding work took place in the late nineteenth century, and at the beginning of the twentieth century the mill contained six printing machines, a bleaching plant, four Lancashire boilers and several engines, and a 2' gauge tramway that delivered coal from the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. A large engine house stands at the north-eastern end of the main complex, with a keystone incribed "19 PBC Ltd 21". A nine-bay shed survives to the east, with a further three sheds to the south, each probably used for bleaching and dyeing. On the western side of the complex, a narrow, two-storey block probably served as a dry house. An earlier, two-storey watchhouse and office survive adjacent to the main gate, bearing a datestone of 1846.

A rare surviving example of a textile-finishing works. It has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete.

40: LTM 1248 Canal Foundry, Blackburn

Canal Foundry

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Part Occupied
Risk Grade	'Vulnerable' – Grade 4
Significance	High

William Yates and George Parkinson of Cleaver Street Foundry started Canal Foundry *c* 1835-6. From 1838 beam engines were added to the production of Lancashire boilers, waterwheels, factory gearing, railway wheels, turntables and general ironwork. During the 1850s the firm specialised, and became famous for, mill engines, millwrighting, coal winders and steam raising plant. In 1858 the first horizontal steam engines were produced with vertical engines appearing at the end of the century. The buildings have been used as storage since although a heavy engineering firm used a small part of the foundry. The main buildings cover a broadly rectangular site, bounded by Birley, Manner Sutton, Cleaver and Bancroft Streets. Southern part of foundry formed by engine shops, offices, drawing and pattern rooms, and a three-storey group of buildings along Birley Street. Oldest portions of the foundry, including the erecting and old boiler shops, lie in the northern part of the site. The original roofs have louvres. Northern end formed by twentieth-century moulding shop, riveting tower and new boiler shops, with large doors facing Cleaver Street. A detached extension lies opposite, running along Manner Sutton Street. This was erected in 1901-04, and was intended for fly-wheel and cylinder production. Foundry is built principally of brick, with internal steel frames and cast-iron columns and box section steel pillars.

41: LTM 1023 Standish Street New Mill, Chorley

Standish Street New Mill, Chorley

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Occupied
Risk Grade	'No Risk' – Grade 5
Significance	High

John Goodair had built a cotton mill on the north side of Standish Street by 1811, when his assignees put it up for sale with a 16hp engine and 11,000 mule spindles. However, Goodair appears to have survived bankruptcy, as he is listed as a cotton spinner on Standish Street in a directory for 1816-7. Mill survives extant and comprises a five-storey (plus attic) block, nine bays long, of brick construction. The main block is abutted by a three-storey block, again of brick construction, with loading doors in the gable end at ground, first and second floor levels. At the opposite end, the main block is abutted by a short, four-storey structure, which was possibly erected as a house for a beam engine. All of the buildings had modern roofs.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete. The mill provides a good example of an early nineteenth-century spinning mill, and a rare surviving mill in Chorley town centre.

42: LTM 0761 Stonebridge Mill, Longridge, Ribble Valley

Stonebridge Mill, Longridge

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Occupied
Risk Grade	'No Risk' – Grade 5
Significance	High

A weaving mill erected by George Whittle in 1850, representing the first steam-powered mill in Longridge. It was carefully sited by the railway where a platform was built to assist the loading and unloading of materials. Initially, a Musgraves of Bolton beam engine powered the mill, but this was replaced in 1877 by a 350hp cross compound by Joseph Clayton & Company of Preston. This was housed in a new engine and boiler house driving 540 looms. The number of looms was increased to 614 in *c* 1910, when a new weaving shed was built. The mill closed in 1961, and the site was used subsequently for engineering purposes. The oldest buildings in the mill complex lie on the north side of the narrow mill yard. A two-storey preparation block extends along the perimeter of the yard. The building is of random-stone construction, and includes the original boiler house, dated 1850, and a single beam engine house, lit by a narrow, round-headed window. The later engine and boiler house were added to the western gable of the 1850 buildings. A two-storey watch and counting house lies at the main gate, with additional offices and storage buildings along the south side of the mill yard, together with a later weaving shed and a water tower topped with a cast-iron tank.

43: LTM 0742 Church Kirk Mill, Church, Hyndburn

Church Kirk Mill, Church

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Occupied
Risk Grade	'No Risk' – Grade 5
Significance	High

Weaving mill of 1853. Intact and well-preserved buildings include single-storey weaving shed, three-storey preparation and warehousing department with integral beam engine house, boiler house and circular brick chimney on canal bank. Locally listed.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete. The mill occupies a prominent canal-side location, and has a group value with Church Bank Mill (LTM 0745), affording the site a *wider industrial context* value. It is also an early surviving example of a weaving shed, potentially one of the oldest in the county.

44: LTM 1389 Union Mill, Sabden

Condition	Good
Occupancy	Occupied
Risk Grade	'No Risk' – Grade 6
Significance	High

A weaving mill erected in 1856 by Samuel & Richard Harrison. Power was supplied to the 208 looms by a single beam engine. The weaving shed was enlarged in the early twentieth century to accommodate 350 looms. Local manufacturers, James Stuttard & Sons, incorporated this mill into their business after the Second World War. Weaving continued until 1964/5, after which the buildings were used for furniture making until its restoration as the Pendle Antique Centre. The eastern facade of the building comprises a two-storey, ten-bay long, preparation block. The ground floor originally contained offices, cloth inspection department, and boiler house. The winding, warping, looming and tape sizing room occupied the first floor. A single beam engine was housed in the south-western corner, with a circular stone chimney occupying the angle formed by the engine and boiler rooms. The original weaving shed lies to the rear of the preparation block, and has a wooden-framed northern light roof supported by cast-iron columns. The later shed lies at the south-western corner of the mill.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete. It provides a good example of a mid-nineteenth century weaving shed, and is an important reminder of Sabden's former importance as a textile-manufacturing centre.

45: LTM 0440 Hargher Clough Mill, Hargher Street, Burnley

Hargher Clough Mill from the north-west

Condition	Good
Occupancy	Occupied
Risk Grade	'No Risk' – Grade 6
Significance	High

Hargher Clough Mill was built as a cotton-weaving shed in *c* 1882. The mill was occupied by Thomas Cowpe and Sons Ltd, but taken over by the Lucas Organisation in 1940 and used for the production of aircraft motors, generators and rotary converters. The complex survives almost entirely extant, and represents a good example of the adaptability for re-use of textile-manufacturing buildings.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete.

46: LTM 0142 Queen Street Mill, Queen Street, Harle Syke.

Power complex and weaving shed, Queen Street Mill

Condition	Good
Occupancy	Occupied
Risk Grade	'No Risk' – Grade 6
Significance	Exceptional

Queen Street Mill was built by a village co-operative in 1894. The mill closed in 1982, but has since been turned into The Museum of the Lancashire Textiles Industry. It is one of very few sites to retain machinery, comprising a tandem compound steam engine of 1914, which still regularly powers 350-400 looms by direct drive. The site lies within the Harle Syke Conservation Area, and is of exceptional significance.

The exceptional significance of this site is reflected in the designation of part of the site as a Scheduled Monument.

47: LTM 1321 King's Mill, Harle Syke, Burnley

King's Mill

Condition	Good
Occupancy	Occupied
Risk Grade	'No Risk' – Grade 6
Significance	High

King's Mill at Harle Syke was a weaving shed built in 1912/3 for a firm registered as Mason, West, & Bather. It was known locally as 'Dawdy's Mill'. The engine was named 'William'. By 1978, King's Mill was occupied by John Grey Ltd, who previously occupied Livingstone and Cameron Mills in Burnley (Burnley Express and News 1 August 1978). The mill was used subsequently by Linda and Michael Heuer, who run the successful business of King's Mill Antiques in the weaving shed (Nadin 2008, 47). The mill survives largely complete, and comprise 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 lies in a Conservation Area.

The mill has a high *architecture and process* value, and a high *integrated site* value as all the principal components are largely complete. It has a group value with Queen Street Mill (LTM 0142).

48: LTM 0601 Manor Mill, Hallam Road, Nelson, Pendle

Manor Mill

Condition	Fair
Occupancy	Occupied
Risk Grade	'No Risk' – Grade 5
Significance	High

Manor Mill, a steam-powered cotton-weaving mill planned in late 1919, 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 place 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.

The mill 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.

49: LTM 1311 Castle Works, Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde, Wyre

Castle Works, Poulton-le-Fylde

Condition	Good
Occupancy	Occupied
Risk Grade	'No Risk' – Grade 6
Significance	High

Castle Works, situated on Station Road in Poulton-le-Fylde, was established in the twentieth century. The site is shown as undeveloped on the Ordnance Survey map of 1912, whilst it is named as a woollen mill on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1932 (Lancashire Sheet 51.02). The Ordnance Survey map of 1937 indicates the site to have been remodelled, which included the addition of a block on the Station Road frontage, and smaller outbuildings to the rear.

The mill has a high *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 factory in the borough.

50: LTM 0582 Crescent Works, North Valley Road, Colne

Aerial view of Crescent Works, Colne

Condition	Good
Occupancy	Occupied
Risk Grade	'No Risk' – Grade 6
Significance	Medium

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, including the well-lit office and warehouse area at the front, 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.

The mill 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).