

**LANCASHIRE
HISTORIC TOWN
SURVEY PROGRAMME**

NELSON

**HISTORIC TOWN
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

MAY 2005

Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy
with the support of English Heritage and Pendle Borough Council

The Lancashire Historic Town Survey Programme was carried out between 2000 and 2006 by Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy with the support of English Heritage.

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SUMMARY

The Lancashire Historic Town Survey Programme

This assessment report is a key end product of a survey of Lancashire's historic towns carried out by the county's Archaeology & Heritage Service, with the Egerton Lea Consultancy, between 2001 and 2006. The project, part of a national programme of work coordinated by English Heritage, comprised a three-stage survey of the historical and archaeological aspects of each of thirty-three towns selected in Lancashire. The programme aims to re-evaluate the national archaeological resource and to provide comprehensive, rigorous and consistent base-line information against which research, regeneration and land use planning objectives may be set. The programme has three principal outputs: new data added to the Lancashire Sites & Monuments Record, a comprehensive report (submitted as this document) that contains background information on the historical development and the current archaeological knowledge of each town, and a shorter Historic Environment Management Guidance report, which outlines strategies for conservation and enhancement.

Nelson – archaeological and historical summary

No prehistoric or Roman sites or findspots have been recorded within the Nelson survey area, although there are several in the vicinity, including a Bronze Age mound, an Iron Age hillfort and a number of findspots. Place name evidence is strongly suggestive of Anglo-Saxon settlement in the area. However, the earliest documentary evidence for settlement dates to the twelfth century, at which time the two townships of Great and Little Marsden were in existence. These were divided across two manors within the parish of Whalley. A number of local place names are of agricultural origin, suggesting that farming was well established in the area by the medieval period. Settlement at the time appears to have consisted of small hamlets and farmsteads, farmed under a commonfield system by customary tenants. There were also a number of smallholders with their own enclosed fields. The name 'Nelson' was not used until the middle of the nineteenth century.

Agriculture was the main source of income in medieval Marsden, but small-scale coal mining was also carried out. Cloth manufacture was part of the local economy from at least the fourteenth century, and it is likely that by the fourteenth or fifteenth century most of the farmhouses in Marsden were equipped for spinning, weaving or dressing cloth. Muslin manufacturing had been introduced by 1750.

The common land in Marsden was enclosed in the first half of the seventeenth century, resulting in the building of new farms, mostly on marginal land. Many of the farmsteads scattered throughout the township were involved in the growing cloth-making industry. In the eighteenth century the building of spinning mills in the area increased the need for weavers working at home. Cloth manufacturing was further stimulated by the opening of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal in 1776, and turnpike roads in the late eighteenth century.

The Society of Friends became established in Marsden in the second half of the seventeenth century, building a meeting house at Marsden Height in 1697. Records from their Poor Relief Committee indicate that poverty was a problem in Marsden. The majority of people worked from home as weavers, with a very small proportion employed in the mills. The population expanded in the early nineteenth century, as a result of local growth. The number of weavers' cottages also increased, and small nucleations of weavers' settlements appeared. There were also a number of loomshops, although the contribution made by these to the total weaving output was relatively small. The loomshops had disappeared by about 1845, at the time when larger factories began to be introduced.

In the early 1800s a number of new buildings were constructed at the junction of the turnpike roads, forming the area that became known as Hibson. Buildings included a public house, the Lord Nelson Inn. Small cottages, some with cellar dwellings, were also built in settlements such as Little Marsden, Bradley and Bradley Lane Head. These included groups of back-to-backs, very few of which have survived in Nelson.

The name 'Nelson' was first used by the East Lancashire Railway Company, which opened a station at Hibson in 1849. The arrival of the railway stimulated the growth of the town, with the population increasing rapidly in the second half of the nineteenth century. New mills were constructed, and the introduction of the room and power system in the area in 1857 caused an enormous increase in the number of looms and thus the number of workers required. In the 1860s and 1870s, over two thousand terraced houses were built, along streets laid out on a gridiron plan.

A Local Board was formed in 1864, which over time arranged the provision of lighting, water and sanitation and improved the design of new houses. Nelson continued to expand in the 1880s and 1890s, particularly after the diversification of textile manufacturers into specialist types of cloth. The housing stock increased again during this time, to accommodate the growing workforce. The majority of the newly-built terraced houses were small and fronted directly onto the street or had only a tiny front garden. Small pockets of higher status houses were built, including some that were semi-detached, but there were few concentrations of middle-class housing in Nelson.

A commercial centre with a variety of shops developed in the area to the north of the station in the second half of the nineteenth century; there were also purpose-built corner shops on the ends of some of the terraces. The Co-operative Society was important for the commercial development of Nelson, having twenty-one branches in the town by 1910. Although there were relatively few public houses in Nelson compared with some industrial towns, those that did exist were usually substantial purpose-built structures.

There were many Nonconformists amongst the population, and a number of chapels and places of worship were established for the different sects. A small number of Church of England churches and three Roman Catholic churches were also built in the town in the nineteenth century. There were, however, few public buildings, with institutions initially being based in non-purpose-built structures. The first major public building to be constructed in Nelson was the town hall, which opened in 1881. Numerous assembly halls, a public library, a market hall and other buildings followed.

Historic settlement character

The historic urban core of Nelson is focused on the area around Manchester and Scotland Roads and Market Street. It comprises shops and other commercial premises dating to the second half of the nineteenth century, and public buildings of late nineteenth and early twentieth century date. To the south and east of this area, on either side of the railway, lies the twentieth-century commercial and industrial centre. This and some adjacent areas of late twentieth-century housing have replaced nineteenth-century terraced housing and industrial buildings and an area of railway sidings. Surviving gridiron plan terraced houses, which are almost entirely stone-built, cover substantial areas adjacent to the town centre, forming a ring around much of it. Pockets of small-scale pre-urban settlement also survive, mainly in the southern part of Nelson. The largest of these is the former village centre of Little Marsden, which includes a church rebuilt in 1809 and a number of early nineteenth-century cottages.

The survey area is crossed by three transport corridors – the railway, the canal and the M65 motorway – which run in roughly the same direction, from south west to north east. Pre-twentieth-century industrial sites and associated terraced housing lie along much of the canal where it passes through the town, although some have been replaced by modern

development and part of the western bank has never been developed. Some nineteenth-century textile mills lie within or adjacent to other areas of terraced housing, smaller watercourses or the railway line. Two large industrial estates lie at the edges of the survey area and fall partially within it.

During the twentieth century, residential areas of Nelson expanded further out from the earlier terraces, particularly to the north, east and west. Individual developments vary in size; two of the largest date to the 1920s and 1930s, and are centred on open recreation areas. There are a small number of schools associated with the twentieth-century housing.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

This report is an archaeological and historic urban landscape assessment of Nelson and forms part of the Lancashire Historic Town Survey. The survey comprises an assessment of thirty-three towns within the county, with a report produced for each town.

The Lancashire project is part of English Heritage's national Extensive Urban Survey Programme, which grew out of the Monuments Protection Programme. This still ongoing programme aims to re-evaluate the national archaeological resource and to provide comprehensive, rigorous and consistent base-line information against which research, regeneration and land use planning objectives may be set. The recognition that urban areas themselves are archaeological monuments has led to a shift away from the identification of individual sites within towns to a more holistic appreciation of the entire historic urban fabric.

The Lancashire project is being undertaken by Lancashire County Council with Egerton Lea Consultancy and is funded by both the County and English Heritage. It is based on a survey commissioned by Lancashire County Council and carried out by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit in 1997, which resulted in the compilation of the *Lancashire Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey Assessment Report* in January 1998 (LUAU 1998a). This report was used to develop a specification for the assessment of individual towns, the *Lancashire Historic Town Survey Project Design*, which was submitted by the Archaeology and Heritage Service of the Environment Directorate of Lancashire County Council to English Heritage in January 2001. The full project commenced later in 2001 with the compilation of first stage reports by Egerton Lea on the pre-1900 historic elements of each town. To this the Council's Archaeology and Heritage team have added post-1900 data and an overall assessment of the nature and significance of the resource, to produce this report.

1.2 Project aims

The principal aim of the project has been to review and evaluate the archaeological and historical resource for the thirty-three defined towns within the post-1974 county of Lancashire. The resource was identified and assessed for significance, and strategies were proposed for its management.

Key objectives included the

- quantification of previous archaeological work,
- analysis of urban origins and development,
- identification and assessment of the broad historic character of each town,
- assessment of the potential for the preservation of significant archaeological deposits, and the
- identification of future research objectives.

The assessment was then to be used to help define new archaeological and conservation guidance strategies for each town. The Historic Town Survey for Lancashire forms part of the developing Lancashire Historic Environment Record Centre (an expanded version of the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record). Here it is maintained as a nested dataset amongst the other conservation datasets used to assist in planning decision-making within the county (LCC 2001).

1.3 Project outputs

Principal project outputs include

- **Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) data.** New information added to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. The SMR is the primary database for information on historical sites and archaeological remains in the county. It is used as a research and planning tool and is consulted as part of the development process.
- **Historic Environment GIS Data.** GIS-based information, supplied to those districts with the technology to receive it. The information includes data relating to SMR sites and statutory designated areas, the development of the individual towns over time, and the historic plan components that make up the present urban area.
- **Historic Town Assessment Report.** A comprehensive report, submitted as this document, that contains background information on the historical development and the current archaeological knowledge of each town. It also describes the historical interest of the surviving buildings, structures and plan components. The assessment report forms the basis for the strategies submitted as Historic Environment Management Guidance.
- **Historic Environment Management Guidance.** Based upon the assessment report, the final stage of the survey involved the formulation of a strategy for planning, conservation and management of the historic environment within each town. The strategy is presented as guidance with recommendations for local authorities and key agencies.

All the outputs, but in particular this Historic Town Assessment Report and its linked Historic Environment Management Guidance, will be used to inform a variety of planning, regeneration and research requirements, including:

- The continuing preparation of Local Plan policy and the preparation of Local Development Frameworks and thematic or Area Action Plans;
- Adoption as Supplementary Planning Documents;
- Input into Community Strategies and other neighbourhood initiatives;
- Input into regeneration and tourism strategies;
- Providing a context for Conservation Area appraisal, review and the establishment of new Conservation Areas;
- Facilitating the decision-making process for Housing Renewal initiatives, particularly within and adjacent to the East Lancashire Pathfinder areas;
- Input into National, Regional and Local Research frameworks.

It is intended that this assessment report and the management strategies should be accessible not only to planners, prospective developers and others involved in the planning process, but also to all those who have a general interest in a particular town and its historic environment. To this end, the information will also be made available on the County Council's website and at public libraries and record offices.

1.4 Project methodology

The project is based on the developing mechanisms for Extensive Urban Survey that have been applied elsewhere in England; these include the initial assessment undertaken for Tetbury in Gloucestershire (Heighway 1992), and work carried out in Cheshire, Essex and Somerset. In addition the recent Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative has influenced the approach, as many of Lancashire's towns owe their urban origins to industrialisation.

The Lancashire survey includes an additional aspect, however – urban characterisation. This specifically targets the broad archaeological and built heritage resource of the nineteenth-century industrial towns, a distinctive and significant feature of Lancashire's historic landscape. This aspect reflects the growing emphasis placed on characterisation for managing change in both the rural and urban environments. It also reflects the importance of local character in the definition of a sense of place, as emphasised in English Heritage's policy statement *Power of Place* (2000).

The methodology adopted for the Lancashire project followed the three-stage process of many of its predecessors, comprising:

- Stage 1 – Data-gathering
- Stage 2 – Assessment
- Stage 3 – Strategy.

The data-gathering methodology involved historical research and a field visit. Most information was entered directly into the Lancashire Historic Town Survey database, which was developed from existing databases. This was then used for analysis and, through the use of the ArcView GIS program, for the production of coloured base maps showing sites, designations, development phases, historic plan components and character areas.

The field visits examined the modern topography of each settlement, assessed likely areas of survival and destruction of deposits and structures, and created a basic photographic record in monochrome print and colour digital formats.

The assessment stage tries to answer two broad questions: firstly 'How has the settlement developed over time?' and secondly, 'What is the physical evidence of the past in today's townscape?'

In answering the first question the assessment included a chronological appraisal of the development of each town under the following headings:

- Prehistoric – up to cAD70
- Romano-British – cAD70-400
- Post-Roman and Early Medieval – 400-1050
- Medieval – 1050-1550
- Post-Medieval – 1550-1750
- Industrial and Modern – 1750-present

These chronological 'snapshots' or 'timeslices' (presented below in Section 4) offer descriptions of settlement history that will include many buildings, structures and land uses that no longer exist today, but which afford greater understanding of how the town has come to look as it does. It is arranged from the perspective of the distant past looking towards the present.

To answer the second question, 'What is the physical evidence of the past in today's townscape?', the assessment stage included an appraisal of the surviving historic character of each town. This effectively reverses the approach outlined above, to view a town from today's perspective, but acknowledging the time-depth evident in the place. For example, the analysis does not attempt to reconstruct the medieval town, but instead maps the medieval elements (be they buildings, roads or other patterns) that survive in the town of today.

In order to do this each town was divided into a series of discrete and identifiable blocks of townscape that share common characteristics of date, building form and function. These plan components are generic in that they may be found across the county – 'Bye-law

terraced housing' for example – and are termed Historic Urban Character Types. However, at a detailed local scale they will show unique differences resulting in the most part from alternate histories – for example the bye-law terraces of Nelson will differ from those in Blackpool. These are termed Historic Urban Character Areas. Differences between areas of the same character type may also be found in terms of condition and survival, or in the presence and absence of individual structures. It follows that one character type may support a large range of character areas. The Historic Urban Character Areas for each town, grouped under their relevant Type, are described below in the *Statement of Historic Urban Character*.

Once Historic Urban Character Types had been identified, they were assessed according to the following criteria (the equivalent criteria used by the Secretary of State for scheduling ancient monuments are shown in parentheses):

- Townscape rarity (period, rarity) – of urban character types and subtypes.
- Time depth (period, survival, diversity, potential) – visibility, survival and potential of evidence for earlier periods (both urban and non-urban) within the type.
- Completeness (group value, survival) – measure of association with buildings and features and their survival; also measure of association with adjacent areas of townscape.
- Forces for change (fragility/ vulnerability). Measured through datasets including indices of deprivation, allocation as derelict land or brownfield, allocation within Local Plans or other redevelopment proposals, local authority housing stock information and census data.

Assessment that culminated in the mapping and evaluation of current historic character types within the town of today formed the starting point and foundation for the development of strategies for the future. The final stage of work, the preparation of Strategy, comprised the preparation of *Historic Environment Management Guidance* for every surveyed town.

The primary aim of the Strategy was to produce management guidance for conservation and enhancement. To facilitate this the historic environment within Lancashire's towns was divided into individual assets and broader areas for which appropriate strategies were devised.

2. LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

2.1 Geographical location

The town of Nelson is located at NGR SD 862 378 (centred). It is positioned on the western edge of the Pennine Hills. Adjoining it to the north is the town of Colne, and to the south is Brierfield. Just over five kilometres to the south is Burnley. Barrowford lies on its western boundary on the far side of Pendle Water, separated from Nelson by the corridor of the M65 motorway and the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Nelson is thus one of a number of closely neighbouring settlements which lie along the valley of the Pendle Water and its tributaries. The landscape has an intensely urban character, which contributes much to the local character of the Lancashire Valleys countryside character area (Countryside Commission 1998, 101).

2.2 Geology

The underlying solid geology of the area consists of Lower Westphalian coal measures of the Carboniferous era (IGS 1979). These form part of the Burnley Coal Measures, which belong to Westphalian A series (Earp, Poole & Whiteman 1961, 133). These contributed to the early industrial exploitation of the area.

The drift cover consists primarily of Pennine drift, noted as Boulder Clay or medium- to fine-textured till. These are derived almost wholly from Carboniferous rocks and contain abundant sandstone and shale fragments (Hall and Folland 1970, 7-10).

2.3 Landscape setting

Nelson sits in a valley formed by the Pendle Water and its tributaries. The settlement grew up on the east side of the Pendle Water, opposite the settlements of Lowerford, Barrowford and Higherford. On the east side of the Pendle Water, running parallel to it, and roughly defining the western limits of Nelson, is the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The initial growth around the railway station spread westward across the valley to the banks of the canal. Later growth saw the town spread to the east along the foothills of the Pennines, and along the valley, following the main Burnley to Leeds Road. The town ranges in height from around 110m aOD in the Lomeshaye area next to the Leeds and Liverpool canal, to over 200m aOD above Marsden Park.

The central feature of the area to the west is the range of hills which extend from Whalley to the south, and rising to the highest point, Pendle Hill at a height of 557m, six and a half kilometres to the west of Nelson (Earp *et al* 1961, 1). On the other side of the valley land rises up to the Pennines, reaching heights of between 400m and 500m around seven kilometres south-east of Nelson.

The Lancashire Valleys countryside character area is throughout intensely urban in character. The surrounding fieldscape is often fragmented by scattered industrial and residential developments (Countryside Commission 1998, 101). Quarries and small reservoirs are also a feature of the urban fringe of present-day Nelson.

2.4 Study area

Nelson's urban area was defined in relation to Lancashire's Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, which outlined urban areas in accordance with their extent c1990. The urban area which included Nelson also included the settlements of Barrowford, Brierfield, Burnley, Colne, Lowerford and Higherford. Burnley and Colne are the subject of

separate LEUS town assessments. Barrowford, Brierfield, Lowerford and Higherford were not reviewed within LUAU's *Lancashire Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey Assessment Report* (LUAU 1998 116-7), and were considered to have insufficient historic urban characteristics or archaeological significance to warrant a town assessment. Barrowford and Brierfield in particular would be more appropriately examined as industrial villages.

Those parts of the urban area included within the present assessment have been defined in relation to the Municipal Borough boundary rather than township boundaries. In 1894, after the incorporation of Nelson as a municipal borough, the township of Marsden was dismantled. Brierfield lay outside the new municipal boundary, and was created an urban district (OS 1914); it has therefore been excluded from the urban survey, along with the northern parts of the township which were added to Colne. The Municipal Borough boundary, as depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1914, includes any urban areas extant by this date.

Nelson is part of the post-1974 county of Lancashire and lies within the Diocese of Blackburn. It is the administrative centre of Pendle Borough Council.

3. SOURCES

3.1 Published works

Before the commencement of the LEUS, English Heritage produced a detailed report on the chronology and character of Nelson's existing housing stock (Wray 2001). In particular, the report looks at housing types and designs, as well as examining some of the neighbourhoods in Nelson. The topic of housing forms an aspect of the LEUS, but given the comprehensive nature of the English Heritage report, this current report does not deal with it in detail. Where necessary, reference is made to the English Heritage report, and examples are given where appropriate. The report used many of the sources referred to below, but with an emphasis on the Borough Records and deposited building plans.

The history of Nelson and of the townships of Great and Little Marsden are mainly contained within two sources. The early history is covered in most detail by William Bennett's *The History of Marsden and Nelson* (1957), whilst J Hill's *Nelson. Politics, Economy, Community* (1997) provides a more in-depth look at the economic development of Nelson. Unlike many towns in east Lancashire, Nelson does not possess a nineteenth-century history. Although settlement in Great and Little Marsden began to expand in the first half of the nineteenth century, the development of Nelson as a significant settlement began only in the second half, when it achieved municipal status; thus there was little time-depth upon which to base a town history.

The earliest historical account of Nelson dates to c1868. It was written by Mrs John Barrowclough of Barrowford and looks at the major houses and archaeological features of the district. It is unpublished, but has been reproduced as a typescript, held at Nelson library (Crowther 1977). Following this, in 1877 the history of the town was summarised in a three-page chapter of a book entitled *Pendle Hill and Its Surroundings* (Hall 1877, 77-80).

The late origins of Nelson also ensured that its entry in the relevant volume of the Victoria County History, which was completed in the early twentieth century (Farrer and Brownbill 1911), was a short one. Likewise, nineteenth-century histories such as Croston (1889) and Whitaker (1876) deal with Marsden only briefly. Although Great and Little Marsden were within the manors of Colne and Ightenhill respectively, they do not each merit a full entry and were usually described together under Colne, an indication of their relative lack of significance to historians of the period.

Early twentieth-century histories include Revd. Father Smith's illustrated history of Nelson (1922), which emphasises the religious history of the town, and McIntyre's *A Brief History of Nelson* (1923), which focuses on municipal aspects. There is a book on the history of Nelson's water supply (Bates 1926), which looks at the formation of the local board. This concentrates on the history of the building of reservoirs, but is useful for background information. W Bennett's 1957 history of Marsden and Nelson, therefore, represents the first comprehensive look at the early history of the township and the development of the town.

Bennett provides a very detailed look at Great and Little Marsden, starting from prehistoric times. The chapters on prehistoric, Roman and early medieval Marsden are, however, based on outmoded theories and concepts of historical development. The usefulness of these chapters lies instead in the description of finds from the nineteenth century, which provide a background to possible prehistoric, Roman and early medieval settlement. For the medieval and post-medieval periods, Bennett supplies a detailed chronological development of settlement, beginning around the end of the twelfth century, recording the date at which farms and estates first appeared. He also looks at the agricultural system, identifying commonfields and the dates and locations of enclosure from wastes and common pasture. Communications, industry and trade are also covered. The information

appears to be sound and reliable; however, Bennett fails to provide any references for his evidence. It is likely that he used manorial records, as Marsden was part of the Honor of Clitheroe and Duchy of Lancaster, and some of his references can be cross-checked with other sources, such as Farrer's *Court Rolls of the Honor of Clitheroe*, volume 2 (1912). However, most of his early references are not corroborated by other sources, and it is clear that in some cases he is speculating on an early origin for some farms. Even so, he provides precise dates in many cases, and he may have used sources either not available to or ignored by other historians.

Bennett's account of Marsden in the first half of the nineteenth century is also useful. He provides a detailed description of each part of the township, including information on individual farms, rows of cottages and businesses. However, some of the dates he gives are inaccurate, particularly when compared to the extent of development shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848, which was surveyed in 1844. For example, he says that by 1840 the Hibson area had 104 houses, of which many were back-to-backs and 25 were cellar dwellings, seven shops, a chapel, two sizing sheds, a loomshop, a smithy and a warehouse (Bennett 1957, 153). When compared to the map of 1848, it is clear that the area had not undergone development to this extent. However, when compared to the revised edition of the same map, printed c1852 but still dated 1848, which shows the railway, many of the changes described by Bennett are marked.

The only detailed recently published history of Nelson is J Hill's *Nelson. Politics, Economy, Community* (1997), which focuses on the later, industrial history of the town. It provides information on the expansion of mill building and how this affected the development of the commercial, religious and civic elements. However, its main emphasis is on the political and economic history, and it is of limited value in providing information on the physical fabric. Nelson was not examined by Rothwell, in his series of excellent gazetteers of east Lancashire industrial sites. The only work undertaken on the industrial archaeology of Nelson is contained within Stanley Graham's *Pendle Area Waterpower Sites* (nd), and a series of rapid surveys of surviving textile mill sites carried out by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME – now amalgamated with English Heritage). Both are unpublished, and none of Graham's mills lie within the LEUS study area. There are also brief entries in Owen Ashmore's *Industrial Archaeology of Lancashire* (1969) and *The Industrial Archaeology of North-West England* (1982).

A number of theses on the development of Nelson have been written, including Tomlinson's *Nelson* (1968), Reeves's *The Growth and Development of Nelson 1850-1975* (1975) and Whitworth's *The Growth and Development of Nelson* (1951), all of which rely heavily on secondary sources and present very similar information. The latter contains some useful information from the Borough Surveyors Department, but is otherwise poorly referenced. The most useful thesis for this study is Milner's MA thesis of 1991, which examines Nelson's urban development throughout the latter half of the nineteenth century. Atkinson's PhD thesis of 1972 is also useful, examining the urban morphology of three Lancashire mill towns – Accrington, Burnley and Nelson. This compares housing types, industrial buildings and spatial patterning.

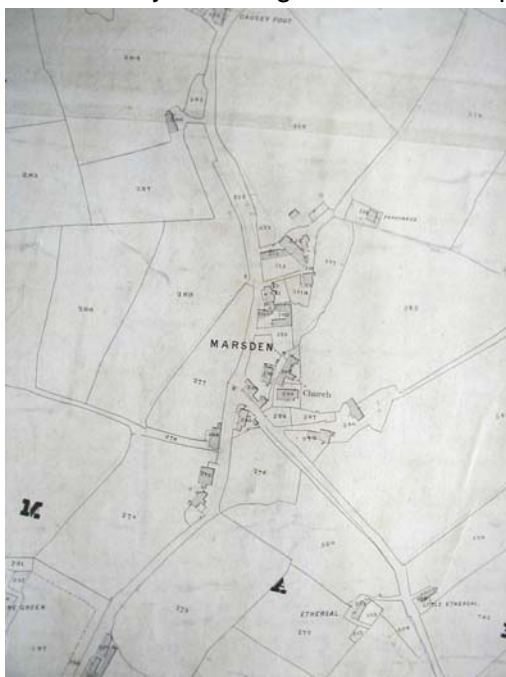
The principal published primary sources for the history and urban development of Nelson are the trade directories, of which an extensive collection is kept in the Lancashire Record Office, and local newspapers. A number of newspapers were published in Nelson in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, such as the *Nelson Leader*, the *Nelson Chronicle* and the *Colne and Nelson Times*. The *Leader* began in 1900 and amalgamated with the *Chronicle* in 1903. Directories were utilised in the current study, but other than two volumes of cuttings from newspapers which have been bound and are kept in Nelson Library, no attempt was made to use the data contained in contemporary newspapers. The first volume of cuttings comprises *Memories of Nelson 60 Years Ago* by E Manley, dated 1910, and the second is a collection of articles on *Nelson Half a Century Ago*, published in 1931

by 'AL'. Both provide a detailed look at buildings and society in the town in the nineteenth century, and both were obviously important sources for Bennett.

3.2 Manuscripts

As a holding within the de Lacy Honor of Clitheroe and later the Duchy of Lancaster, Marsden is mentioned relatively frequently in medieval documents for a place which comprised mostly scattered farmsteads across the two townships of Great and Little Marsden. Neither township was ever a manor in its own right, and the area had no administrative importance. The reason for Marsden's appearance in documents lies in the pattern of landholding, which was mostly customary tenancies with few freeholders. The Proceedings of the Halmote Court have been transcribed in Farrer's *Court Rolls of the Honor of Clitheroe*, volume 2 (1912). Other de Lacy documents with relevance to the medieval history of Nelson include accounts published by the Chetham Society. More recent manuscripts relating to the manorial descent of lands within the former Honor of Clitheroe are contained in the Lancashire Record Office (LRO) collection DDX. The Duchy of Lancaster muniments are held at the Public Record Office (PRO) in Kew but there is no comprehensive modern catalogue. However, a detailed systematic search of this collection would reveal further material relating to medieval Marsden.

The LRO holds other manuscript collections of relevance to Nelson, including deeds and surveys from the seventeenth century in collection DDBd, and DDHk 32. The surveys name farms, but provide little other information. Of greater relevance to Nelson's urban history are the borough records, most of which are kept in the LRO and which deal mainly with general business such as committee minutes, leases, water, electricity and gas supplies, byelaws, etc (LRO MBNe). The building control registers and plans are kept in Nelson Library. The registers are incomplete and do not always provide a date for



applications, and some of the building plans were destroyed in a fire, but they are invaluable for information on Nelson's urban fabric. The local library holds a useful handwritten list of the earlier plans, with a map showing their locations.

Other manuscript collections containing information relevant to Nelson are held in Manchester Archives at Manchester Central Reference Library, particularly in the Farrer Collection (MA L1), which includes surveys of Towneley properties in Marsden (MA L1/12/30/1; L1/12/30/4), and poor relief assessments (MA L1/2/24). Nelson Library has a fine collection of photographs. Other repositories which may contain information relevant to Nelson's settlement history, but which were not checked during the course of this study, include the John Rylands Library and the Chetham Society Library, both situated in Manchester.

Plate 1: Little Marsden as shown on the tithe map of 1849

3.3 Cartographic evidence

The main cartographic source for Marsden, prior to any urban development, is the tithe map of 1849 (LRO DRB 1/129) and its accompanying apportionment. The apportionment is dated to 1842, probably the date at which it was first compiled. However, it includes information on the railway, which was not built until 1849, and was thus presumably updated. The two townships are covered by one very large map, drawn at a large scale. All individual buildings, fields, roads, gardens and other features are shown in detail. Major farms and other buildings of note are named on the map. The apportionment describes individual holdings but mostly does not provide names for farms or cottages, although field names are given. Marsden appears to be very similar to its depiction on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1848.

The second main cartographic data source is the Ordnance Survey. First, second and third edition maps at 1:10,560 and 1:2500 were the main maps to be used. The first edition of the 1:10,650 map was surveyed in 1844 and published in 1848 as sheet 55. A second version of this first edition is available, as the Ordnance Survey brought out an amended version showing the railway and other minor changes. The date is marked 1848, as on the first edition, but the actual date of this amended version is not known, although it is probably 1851 or 1852, as it shows Throstle Nest Mill, built 1851, but not Holme Mill, begun in 1852 (Bennett 1957, 159). This amended map shows the degree of development accorded to Marsden at this period by Bennett (1957, 151-2), although it is likely that only major changes and developments close to the railway line were picked up. This amended version is available in the Nelson Borough Records, in a document showing the boundaries in 1864 for the proposed district of Nelson (LRO MBNe 52/16). The second edition 1:10,650 maps were published in 1891 (sheet 56NE) and 1894 (56SE), and the third edition was revised in 1909 (sheet 55SE, published 1913) and 1910 (sheet 55NE published in 1914). The first edition of the 1:2500 map was published in 1891 (sheet 55.7).

The first reasonably large-scale map to depict part of Marsden is a 1792 plan showing a proposed route for the Leeds and Liverpool Canal (PRO Rail 846). This shows Little Marsden and settlement around the Hibson area, as well as Swinden, Bradley, Lomashaw (Lomeshaye) and Hodge Bank Mill. However, map evidence for Nelson and Marsden townships is generally scarce in the nineteenth century, apart from the Ordnance Survey maps. Unfortunately, most of Nelson's development occurred between the first and second editions of the 1:10,560, and thus it is difficult to trace patterns of growth.

3.4 Archaeological evidence

An initial examination of the nineteenth and early twentieth century OS mapping undertaken at the commencement of the LEUS found that there were 160 sites recorded for Nelson in the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (LSMR). Of these, 23% are listed buildings and the majority of the remainder are structures recorded from the OS coverage or other nineteenth-century documentary sources. Consequently, and consistent with Nelson's growth in the nineteenth century, only 20.6% of sites in the LSMR were known to have origins pre-dating 1800, of which all but three were listed buildings.

Little archaeological work has ever been undertaken in Nelson and no below-ground investigations have ever been carried out. The RCHME surveys of surviving textile mills in the Borough of Pendle undertaken in 1998 included eleven mills in Nelson. Two years later English Heritage undertook a survey of the houses in Nelson (Wray 2001). Aside from these national initiatives, only one project has been undertaken as a result of recent development within the survey area. This was a desk-based study, carried out by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) as part of an environmental assessment examining the course of the Walverden Water from the Walverden Reservoir to the south-east of Nelson through to its confluence with Pendle Water (LUAU 1995). It identified a number of features associated with the watercourse itself, such as weirs, sluices and

bridges, but looked only superficially at other features, such as mills, that lay close to the course of the stream. Another assessment was undertaken by LUAU in 2000, as part of an environmental impact assessment for an extension to Lomeshaye Industrial Estate, but the area lay outside the EUS survey area.

Archaeological sites and chance findspots have been recorded in the vicinity of Nelson, but very few remains have been found within the survey area itself.

4. HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Prehistoric

There are no known prehistoric sites within the urban area defined for Nelson. However, there are sites in the vicinity of the town. A flint scraper (LSMR 2037) was found to the east of Nelson, close to Castercliffe. On Ring Stone Hill, 3.4km to the south east, lay a large stone circle of Bronze Age date (LSMR 1937). Unfortunately, this was destroyed in the first half of the nineteenth century and the stones were used for repairing roads. A Bronze Age tanged spearhead was found 'halfway between Burnley and Colne' (LSMR 223), and in 1854 three cremation urns containing large quantities of calcined bones were uncovered at Catlow stone quarry (LSMR 222). Bennett (1957, 3) records the finding of a Bronze Age tanged spearhead at Catlow in 1854, presumably from the same place as the burial urns, and this may also be the same as findspot LSMR 223. He also records two other Bronze Age weapons – a plain flat axe found near Blacko Tower, and a flat spearhead from near Old Laund – and a Bronze Age mound at Lawhouse near Mereclough (Bennett 1957, 2).

There is only one site of Iron Age date in the vicinity; this is Castercliffe, a small multivallate hillfort. Located on an eminence to the west of Nelson, it includes an oval-shaped internal plateau measuring around 115m by 76m, enclosed on three sides by three rubble ramparts. On the north side the defences are incomplete and consist mainly of a single rampart and ditch. The site is a scheduled monument (no. 22507).

4.2 Romano-British

Only three sites of Roman date are recorded near Nelson in the Sites and Monuments Record. All are findspots, comprising a metal amulet and coin (LSMR 225) from the Greenfield Sewage Works, a coinhoard of the later Empire from Catlow (LSMR 231), and numerous coins from the lane ascending from Colne Water to Castercliffe (LSMR 225). There have been further finds of Roman coins and coinhoards from Colne, Barrowford and Wheatley Lane.

There are no sources which might suggest that the Romano-British activity in the Nelson area was military, and it is most likely that the noted finds relate to dispersed and as yet unlocated farmsteads.

4.3 Post-Roman and early medieval

Place name evidence is strongly suggestive of Anglo-Saxon settlement in the Nelson vicinity. No documentary evidence exists for a settlement until the twelfth century, however, and the only archaeological evidence is the head of a stone cross (LSMR 3623), from Greenfield Sewage Works. It is likely that any early medieval settlement consisted, as in the Roman period, of dispersed farmsteads. The older name for the Nelson area was Marsden, which not only gave its name to the two townships of Great and Little Marsden, but also to a small settlement at the southern end of the study area. 'Marsden' derives from the Old English elements *mearc* and *denu*, meaning boundary valley (Cameron 1977, 180), and probably referred to the boundary between two estates. The most obvious boundary feature is the Pendle Water and thus its valley, which divides Pendle from the foothills of the Pennines to the south east. However, it may also refer to a boundary marked by Walverden Water (Ekwall 1922 86), which later became the township boundary between Great and Little Marsden.

Other names that occur as settlements by the early nineteenth century include Bradley and Lomeshaye, both of Old English origin. The former is derived from *brad* and *leah*, meaning broad woodland clearing or meadow (Mills 1991, 46). Lomeshaye is recorded as Lomeshagh in 1443 and Lomeshaw in 1496, and probably comes from *lam*, meaning loamy, and *sceaga*, meaning a small wood or copse. Bradley and Lomeshaye are thus suggestive of woodland during the early medieval period, and may be indicative of assarting. However, the majority of names in the area are agricultural in origin, such as Netherfield, Whitefield, Clover Hill, Seed Hill and Brierfield, which suggests that farming was well established by the medieval period. The origins of the name Scholefield may indicate one of the earliest areas of settlement in Marsden; it is recorded in 1324 as Scolefield (Ekwall 1922, 86), and it derives from the Old Norse *skali*, meaning both summer pasture and temporary dwelling (Ekwall 1922, 86; Cameron 1977, 224).

4.4 Medieval

There is no definite evidence that Marsden had a church or chapel in the medieval period. There was an independent church at Colne, which was reduced to the status of a chapel dependent on Whalley in 1249 (Bennett 1957, 67). Some historians have considered that the chapel of Trawden was in Marsden, based on the records of Whalley Abbey. Whitaker, in particular, supports this argument with a reference in two charters, the first to Ricardus Clericus de Merclesden in 1303-4, and the second to Kirk Clough in Trawden Chase near Merlesden (Whitaker 1876, 262). In 1443 Kirk Clough was again said to be in the Forest of Trawden, and by local tradition St Paul's was spoken of as the chapel of Trawden (Bennett 1957, 14). Even so, this evidence is circumstantial and can be considered unreliable. Kirk Clough is situated in the far north east of Great Marsden township, close to the boundary with Trawden, but there is no evidence for a chapel there other than the place name; the 'kirk' reference could relate to one on the Trawden side of the boundary. Certainly, it does not seem possible that St Paul's is the kirk referred to as it lies in Little Marsden, some distance from Kirk Clough.

Marsden first enters the historical record in the twelfth century, when it was made up of two townships, Great and Little Marsden. Marsden does not appear to have been a manor in its own right, but was divided across two manors with Great Marsden lying within the chapelry and manor of Colne (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 522 and 537), and Little Marsden within the manor of Ightenhill (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 537). Both were part of the extensive and ancient parish of Whalley (Croston 1889, 364-5).

Whalley parish lay within the Hundred of Blackburn, and by the twelfth century was part of the de Lacy family's Honor of Clitheroe. Although surrounded by lands governed by Forest Law, Marsden and Colne do not appear to have been Forest (Bennett 1957, 13). However, some twelfth-century documents do refer to lands in Marsden which lay within the Forest of Trawden (Whitaker 1876, 262), and in 1251 Little Marsden was named in the grant of free warren to Edmund de Lacy (Croston 1889, 364). In 1443 Kirk Clough, which was definitely within Marsden, was said to be within the Forest (Bennett 1957, 14). The references to Trawden Forest lands within Marsden may be spurious and incited by the proximity of both Marsden and Colne to Trawden to the east. Even so, around 1100 Great and Little Marsden covered a much smaller area than in the fifteenth century, when areas within the Forest of Pendle were disafforested and became part of the townships of Marsden (Bennett 1957, 14).

Settlement in medieval Marsden appears to have been polyfocal, with small hamlets and farmsteads spread across the two townships, populated mainly by customary tenants in return for services to the lord of the manor (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 537). The settlement foci were Catlow, Townhouse (Great Marsden), Bradley and Little Marsden. The settlements were farmed under a commonfield system, and each appears to have had a large enclosed ploughland, or oxgang (Bennett 1957, 18). In 1258 Marsden had a total of six oxgangs, each of nine acres, farmed in this way. By 1311, 16 oxgangs of land are

recorded, 12½ in Great Marsden and 3½ in Little Marsden, held by twelve and four customary tenants respectively (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 537). There were at least three commonfields serving the settlements. In Great Marsden, the oxgang land for Townhouse was Southfield, lying on either side of the Barkerhouse Road. The Nether Town Field (Netherfield) would have served Bradley, and in Little Marsden the commonfield probably lay on either side of Hibson Road (Bennett 1957, 27). In the early fourteenth century a large area of waste was enclosed, which was farmed in common as meadow. This was known as the Lee, and lay at the north end of Great Marsden township between Rakes Lane and Whitewalls (Bennett 1957, 28).

As well as the customary tenants, there were a number of cottars, who held no share in the commonfields. These were tenants at will – that is, they held their land at the will of the lord of the manor. Each cottar probably had a cottage with a toft of around three to five acres, as well as use of the waste, and in addition to farming many seem to have been tradesmen or craftsmen (Bennett 1957, 19-20). Farms appear to have remained fairly small. The names of the farms of customary tenants are not recorded, but the names of individual farmsteads with their own enclosed fields are known from the thirteenth century. Such farms include Bradley Hall from 1200, Whackersall and Coldweather from 1246, Birchenlee and Rediker from 1295, Botthouse from 1324, Briercliffe Farm from 1332, a farm near the Lee, tenanted by Mabel of Tunley, from 1334, and Edge End from c1300 (Bennett 1957, 22). Other farms recorded are Holehouse, Finsley and Scholefield. The latter may have older origins, but is first recorded around 1300 (Bennett 1957, 49).

There were also a small number of freehold tenancies, including land granted by William de Lacy to the monks of the priory of Pontefract between 1173 and 1183, which was leased with a house, probably Townhouse, to John Mancknowles in 1497 (Bennett 1957, 23). Other known freehold estates include Swinden and Catlow, both of which may have come into existence around 1200 (Bennett 1957, 24-5).

The number of smallholders with their own enclosed fields increased throughout the medieval period up until around 1500, as tenants were encouraged to fence and cultivate waste in return for rent. By 1311, 335 acres had been enclosed in Great Marsden and 243½ acres in Little Marsden (Bennett 1957, 22).

In the fourteenth to early fifteenth centuries, the tenancy holdings in Marsden were simplified. Freeholders remained the same, but all the bonded tenants, whether customary or tenants at will, became copyholders (Bennett 1957, 39). This led to an increase in enclosures and a growth in the number of farms, which reached saturation point by 1500, when no more land could be enclosed. After this, there were no new enclosures or farms until the final enclosure of the commons in the early seventeenth century (Bennett 1957, 39).

With the move over to copyhold tenancies there was a further growth in the number of farms, including on land which had been brought in from Pendle Forest following the letting out of vaccaries east of Pendle Water to tenants (Bennett 1957, 18). This included Whitefield, Reedyford, Lomeshaye, Linedred, and the area around Quaker Bridge, in the southwestern part of Little Marsden township. In the early fifteenth century, the Bannister family enclosed Reedyford and Whitefield, totalling 41 acres. At Lomeshaye there were 48 acres of cultivated land and three farms, Rigby, Lomeshaye, and one unnamed farm, possibly Seedhill (Bennett 1957, 51). Many of these enclosures and new farms were in the outer parts of the township. At Whackersall, for example, land had been gradually cleared and settled from the fourteenth century,



Plate 2: Swinden Hall in 1953

leading to the building of farmsteads at Gibhill, Grindlestonehurst, Botthouse and Holehouse (Bennett 1957, 41).

Four farms were established around the freehold estate of Swinden Farm, including an unnamed copyhold farm from the early fifteenth century, Higgin Grove from the early thirteenth century, held by the Bannister family, and Swinden Hall, held as copyhold by William Lister (Bennett 1957, 42). Swinden Hall became a substantial property. When it was sold to the tenant, John Hartley, in 1562, it was described as a capital messuage, with barn, buildings, two orchards, an apple orchard and further land (Bennett 1957, 43). Around the Bradley area a number of properties were established in the fifteenth century, including Rakeshouse, Hodgehouse and Bradley Mill. Bradley Hall was the largest property in this part of Marsden by this time and it, along with Hodgehouse, was held by copyhold. At Barkerhouse, which covered the area between Bradley and Townhouse, four farms were established during this period: Marsden Farm (later Marsden Hall), Barkerhouse, Henden and Clough Head (Bennett 1957, 44).



Plate 3: Bradley Hall in the nineteenth century

In Southfield, the commonfield became the copyhold property of the various families who farmed it, and the Abbey at Pontefract still held forty acres within it. It remained open, although some small enclosures were made (Bennett 1957, 46). The Lee family also owned farms in this area, including another house known as Southfield and Houghton House (now Higher Townhouse), as well as Cloverhill Farm, all first recorded in 1517 (Bennett 1957, 46-7). There was a second farm at Cloverhill, Walverden Farm, which was bought by John Kippax in 1518; he converted it into two houses, known as Walverden Houses (Bennett 1957, 48).

Other farms established around this time include Ethersall, which had 30 acres of land cleared from the waste, first recorded in 1425 when the tenant, Thomas Higgin, died (Bennett 1957, 49). Chapel House Farm was in existence by 1528, built as church property, probably as a home for the chantry priest, and tenanted by a member of the Higgins family (Bennett 1957, 50). Hibhouse, built on the site later occupied by the Railway Hotel, is first recorded in 1542, as a farm of 9½ acres lying in Ibson Field in the hey (Farrer 1912, 160). The origins of settlement in this area may be much older, as William, son of Ibbe, is recorded as a tenant of 3½ acres enclosed from the waste in 1323 (Bennett 1957, 50). The estate belonging to Scholefield was also extended in the early sixteenth century.

Although agriculture was the main form of income in Marsden, some of the inhabitants were also involved in mineral extraction. This was carried out solely under licence from the lord of the manor, but with restrictions. Amongst the registered leaseholders was Jerimy Webster, a coalminer of Great Marsden in 1650 who had rights to dig coal on the land of Anthony Wilson and Edmond Robinson and the customary grounds of John Hargreaves, all in Little Marsden (PRO E317/Lancs/8). The workings were all on a small scale since the leaseholders were only allowed to sell the coal to other inhabitants of the townships. Restrictions were imposed on the size of workings, with deep trenches and bell pits forbidden; only shallow trenches were allowed (Bennett 1957, 32).

To avoid manorial restrictions, copyholders began to take out leases for coal on their own land. People who did this included John Higgins at Ethersall in 1538, and Richard Whitarme in Little Marsden in 1650 (PRO E317/Lancs/8). The mines were mostly located around the Church Clough area, although by the early seventeenth century mining was

undertaken at Swinden, Lee, and Black Hill. Most workings closed quickly because of high water levels (Bennett 1957, 103). Stone extraction was also carried out from the medieval period, with quarries at Longfurlonghead and Catlow first worked in the thirteenth century.

Cloth manufacture was part of Marsden's economy from at least the fourteenth century. In 1290 a fulling mill was erected in Colne, at Waterside. By the fourteenth or fifteenth century it is likely that most of the farmhouses in Marsden were equipped for spinning, weaving or dressing cloth (Bennett 1957, 97). Clothiers are recorded there in 1558, when worsteds were being produced, and in the early seventeenth century, cloth manufacturers were recorded at Marsden Hall, Whitewalls and Gibfield (Bennett 1957, 98-101). By 1750 muslin manufacturing had been introduced, with one hundred looms weaving fine cotton in the area (Bennett 1957, 101).

The manor of Colne, which included Great Marsden, had water-powered corn mills from at least the late thirteenth century. In 1290, there is a reference to the erection of two mills, one for Colne and one for Great Marsden. There was also a fulling mill located at Waterside in Colne, which in 1296 the inhabitants of Great Marsden were instructed to use, whilst those in Little Marsden had to use the fulling mills in Burnley (Bennett 1957, 33). The Colne corn mill also appears to have been at Waterside, whilst the Great Marsden mill, also known as the Walverden Mill, appears to have been near the junction of Clough Beck with Walverden Stream (Bennett 1957, 33). However, by 1438 Walverden Mill had ceased to function, necessitating the use of Colne Mill. Probably because of this inconvenience to the people of Great Marsden, between 1473 and 1482, Sir Richard Towneley erected a water-powered corn mill with a corn-drying kiln at Bradley. This mill was illegal, as it was not built with the permission of the lord of the manor (by that time the Crown), and in 1482, Edward IV ordered that it should close and no one should use it. Bradley Mill survived, however, as in 1541 tenants 'commonly ground' there. The Towneleys continued to own both it and the kiln until 1788, when it was sold (Bennett 1957, 34).

4.5 Post-medieval

The common land of Marsden was enclosed following an inquisition by James I into forest and copyhold lands; in Great Marsden this occurred in 1618 and in Little Marsden between 1628 and 1633 (PRO DL/44/1026; Bennett 1957, 94). This led to further new farms being built, mostly on marginal land – Marsden remained a community based mainly on agriculture. At Scholefield in 1610 the tenant, Matthew Wade, a clothier, built Wadeshouse. Other newly erected farms included Sage Farm, Dog Edge, Hollinghall and Marsden Height in Little Marsden, and Cockleach, Ringstone Hill, Middings, Hill End and Float Bridge in Great Marsden (Bennett 1957, 94). This period also saw the rebuilding of some of Marsden's older buildings (Bennett 1957, 95), such as New House at Southfield, which has a datestone of 1614, and Southfield House, with a datestone of 1636.

By the early seventeenth century, Marsden had developed into a well-settled landscape, with small nucleations at Bradley and Marsden, and scattered farmsteads and cottages throughout the township. Many of these farmsteads were not purely agricultural, but were also involved with the growing cloth manufacturing industry. Clothiers, such as the Waltons of Marsden Hall, were working in Marsden from 1558, producing worsteds (Bennett 1957, 98-9).

The clothiers were slow to introduce the factory system in Marsden, at first concentrating on intensifying the putting-out system. The main clothiers were the Parker family at Carr Hall (Bennett 1957, 126), and the Ecroyd family. The latter had estates at Lomeshaye and Edge End bought from the Hargreaves family, and had a major involvement with cloth manufacture from the eighteenth century. Their first workshop, built in the early eighteenth century, was located at Edge End, opposite cottages in Edge End Lane (probably Lane End). In 1780 they transferred their business to Lomeshaye, where they erected a three-storey water-powered spinning mill next to Lomeshaye Hall. Combing and dyeing also took

place at this mill. The old workshop at Edge End was demolished, and the stone was used to build three cottages opposite Edge End School (Bennett 1957, 128). The Ecroyds concentrated on worsted production, but fustian (a cotton/linen mix) was introduced to Marsden in c1740, becoming the staple product (Hill 1997, 8), and the first all-cotton mill was built at Hodge Bank Wood, on the Bradley Hall Estate, in 1784.

The building of spinning mills at Hodge Bank and Lomeshaye increased the need for weavers working from home, and led to an expansion in the number of workers' cottages. By 1800, Great Marsden had 80 farms and 50 cottages, whilst Little Marsden had 46 farms and 211 cottages, comprising 45 'old', 40 converted (from barns, outbuildings, workshops, etc) and 116 'newly erected cottages' (Bennett 1957, 134; MA L1/2/27/1). Many of the new buildings and conversions were at established settlements. At Edge End, for example, there were 17 new cottages, and three conversions from the Ecroyds' former workshop. A building was converted into a cottage at Seedhill, and 18 new ones were built; other conversions and construction took place at Hibson, Lane End, Lomeshaye, Scolefield, Little Marsden and Whitefield.

The increase in cloth manufacture was encouraged by the opening of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal in 1776 and the turnpike roads in the late eighteenth century. This led to a further expansion of the housing stock, particularly along the main routes (Bennett 1957, 134). Cottages were built in twos and threes, and were designed for handloom weavers. At Hibson, Matthew Pollard, a farmer of Bradley Fold, had sold some of his land for the turnpike roads. He built an alehouse, which became the Lord Nelson Inn, at the junction of the two roads. From 1835, building work concentrated around Pollard's Hibson Farm on five acres of land bought by Messrs Tickle and Hargreaves.



Plate 4: Chapel House in 1970, the day before its demolition

There is no evidence that the inhabitants of Marsden attended a church in either township before the post-medieval period (see p20). They probably attended the church in Colne until St Paul's in Little Marsden was built as a chantry chapel, most likely in the early sixteenth century (Bennett 1957, 72). The church had low stone walls, with a canopied bell turret, earthen floors and unplastered walls. Chapel House appears to have been built at the same time, probably as a house for the chantry priest.

The chantry was dissolved in 1550, and the church and all its property was bought by the inhabitants of Marsden and given to a body of trustees to be managed on behalf of the

Church. It was leased to John Townley and others '*to suche use as it may and shall contyne to for the devine service for the ease of the people thydder restoring or for an gramer scholle to be devised in, of and upon the premisses*' (Farrer 1912, 221). It does not seem to have ever been used as a grammar school, but continued in use as a church. In 1809 it was in such a poor state that it was taken down and rebuilt (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 541).

The Society of Friends became established in Marsden in the second half of the seventeenth century, first meeting in private homes at Cloverhill, Edge End and Netherfield. Following the Act of Toleration in 1689 they met more openly, at Folds House in 1695, Netherfield in 1696 and Heyhead in 1697. The first meeting house was built at Marsden Height in 1697, moving to Brierfield in 1763 (Bennett 1957, 119). Many of these early meeting places have burial sites associated with them. Quakers were important in the development of Marsden, and later Nelson, as some of the main families were involved in the textile industry (Hill 1997, 10). These families, including the Ecroyds, Sagars and

Waltons, were not major landowners but were crucial to the early investment in the factory system.

4.6 Settlement in the early nineteenth century

Marsden in the first half of the nineteenth century

Records from the Society of Friends Poor Relief Committee show that poverty was a problem in Marsden, with the vast majority of the population at this time working as weavers from home, and only a tiny proportion employed in the mills. There were also a number of loomshops, in which weavers employed small numbers of people. This ensured a greater output, but involved greater risks of investment (Bennett 1957, 160). In 1819, 73 families were claiming poor relief, all but seven of whom had looms in their houses (MA L1/2/24/1); in total there were 173 looms between 66 families.

By 1826 there was a total population of 2557 in Great and Little Marsden, of whom 477 applied for poor relief to the Society of Friends (MA L1/2/24/3). In 1829 the Friends' committee recorded around 1849 people classified as 'labouring poor', in 301 families. Of these, 41% were claiming parochial relief, and 7.5% were unemployed. In nearly every case the head of the household was a weaver, although other recorded occupations included collier, joiner, boatman, engineer, miller, labourer, shoemaker and dyer (MA L1/2/24/3).

The same document includes an assessment of 228 families who earned less than 2/6d per week in 1841. Again, the main occupation was weaver, comprising 81% of the occupations recorded. Most of the families, 74%, were local, that is from Great or Little Marsden; 20% were from neighbouring townships, and only 6% had come from further afield. These figures are borne out by an account of the state of the poor in Little Marsden from the same year (MA L1/2/24/39), which shows that the vast majority of the poor were local and employed in the weaving trade. Of the 96 weavers recorded, only sixteen were power loom weavers and therefore working in mills; of the remainder, eleven had additional occupations. The poor state of the population is reflected in the letters of W Cooke Taylor, who toured the region in the early 1840s. Although the houses appeared '*scrupulously clean ... the houses and their inmates had neither clothes, food nor furniture*', and only the mining district at the southern end of the township was in full employment (Cooke Taylor 1842, 85).

These data show that Marsden's population expansion in the early nineteenth century was fuelled by local growth and not by immigration. The majority were not in by-employment, but were solely reliant on home-based weaving. Without ready access to land for farming or settlement, the condition of the population was poor; incomes were low, and housing was squeezed into the few available spaces. The circumstances of the inhabitants in the later 1820s and 1830s would have been particularly miserable, as a consequence of a depression in the textile industry at this time.

The two spinning mills at Lomeshaye and Hodge Bank continued in production through the first half of the nineteenth century, and in about 1812-15 a third spinning mill was established by William Holt, who converted Bradley corn mill to a cotton mill. It continued as such until at least 1840 (Bennett 1957, 153). According to Bennett, it was converted back to a corn mill after 1854 under the ownership of Thomas Sutcliffe. However, it is marked as a corn mill on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848, and it is possible that it was converted after 1840, when it was bought by John Edmondson.

Although the mills carried out cotton spinning and some dyeing, weaving continued to be done on handlooms and the number of cottages for home-based weavers increased, creating small nucleations of settlement across the township. In addition to the cottage production there were a number of loomshops, two in Hibson Road and one in each of Bradley Lane Head, Bradley Road, Whitefield, Scholefield, and near the Railway Inn on

Chapel Street (Bennett 1957, 159). The Whitefield loomshop was known as the Dandy Shop, because it used dandy looms (light, metal-framed handlooms).

It appears that the loomshops never made a great contribution to the total weaving output, and by 1845 they seem to have disappeared (Milner 1991, 103). Towards the end of the first half of the century, larger factories were introduced. In 1841, Lomeshaye Bridge spinning mill was built; this employed 88 persons by 1848 (Bennett 1957, 158). In 1849, the area known as Bradley Holme was bought by Messrs B and J Smith of Colne, who erected the steam-powered Walverden Mill (MBNe 52/16). This was sited to the north of the Leeds Road, on the east bank of the Walverden Stream, and was the first weaving shed in Marsden.

Hibson

In the early 1800s the owner of Hibson Farm, Matthew Pollard, built the Lord Nelson Inn, a smithy, a wheelwright's shop and cottages around the junction of the turnpike roads (Bennett 1957, 150), on land belonging to the farm. In about 1835 he sold off a further five acres of land for development. The land was laid out by a surveyor, with very narrow streets and numerous building plots. When developed, this became a rather congested area with many back-to-back houses and cellar dwellings; very few houses had their own gardens or privies (Bennett 1957, 150-1). This area became known as Hibson (or Hebson) after the original farm, which lay next to the old Colne to Burnley road, now known as Chapel Street (Bennett 1957, 153). 'Hibson' itself probably derives from the Old English for 'farm of the son of Hib, or Ibbe' (Bennett 1957, 50).

At the beginning of the nineteenth century there were only the farm and an additional four cottages in this area, but by 1850 there were 104 houses, many of which were back-to-backs, and 23 cellar dwellings (Bennett 1957, 153). There were also seven shops, a chapel, two sizing sheds, a loomshop, a smithy and a warehouse. In 1848-9, Hibson Farm was replaced by the Railway Hotel.

One of the sizehouses was water powered and stood next to the Walverden Stream on Chapel Street. This sizehouse was in existence by 1844 (OS 1848), and associated with it were blocks of nineteenth-century houses, including some back cellar dwellings (Bennett 1957, 156). Close to the sizehouse, and also alongside Walverden Stream, was a foundry built in 1844, which employed 65 persons in 1852 (Bennett 1957, 160). The chapel was a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1830.

The main area of development before 1850 was along the Leeds turnpike road, between the Lord Nelson Inn and the Walverden Stream. It is thought that most of the cottages built here pre-dated 1835; many were still extant in 1957, though with later shopfronts (Bennett 1957, 156). The Nelson Mechanics met in one of the cottages between 1853 and 1860. Other buildings included two three-storey handloom weavers' cottages, and a cottage with two cellars, a workshop and a saw yard, later the site of the Borough Hotel. There was also Heap's Row, built in 1850, which comprised one through cottage, two back-to-backs and three back cellars, and Victoria Court, which was built around the same time. On the other side of Leeds Road was a sawpit, later the site of the Duke of Wellington beerhouse, a beerhouse called the Royal Oak, a saddler's shop and more cottages. To the south of the centre of Hibson was Pye Grove, which comprised a farm and dairy with eight cottages and a warehouse. These survived the building of the railway, being located in the Station Yard, and were still extant in 1891 (OS 1891). They were presumably demolished when the station was rebuilt in 1892 (Barrett 1899, 374; LRO MBNe 59/235). Just to the south of the railway crossing was Barn Flat (sometimes Burnt Flat), where a row of three-storey cottages was built at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The whole of the third storey was divided into loomshops, accessed by an external stair (Bennett 1957, 153).

Little Marsden

To the south of Hibson, Little Marsden also saw the development of workers' cottages. At the northern end was Causey Foot, where three farms were clustered at the junction of the lane to Brierfield and Lomeshaye Mills. In Little Marsden itself was Chapel House, which had a sizehouse to the rear. South of this were The Square and other cottages, totalling around 21 dwellings, built around 1800 for handloom weavers but also including the Nag's Head beerhouse.



Plate 5: The Nag's Head beerhouse, Little Marsden

An inn in existence by 1772, known first as the White Bull, later as the Chapel Inn and now as the General Gordon, stood on the east side of the road, to the south of The Square. It had a brewhouse, cellars and a small croft, and behind it stood an eighteenth-century house, four early 19th-century back-to-back houses, a sizehouse and probably a loomshop (Bennett 1957, 154). On the opposite side of the main road and slightly to the south were nine back-to-back cottages, including a smithy and a shop (Bennett 1957, 154). At the south end of Little Marsden, on the Halifax Road, stood Chapel House Farm, opposite St Paul's Church, which had been rebuilt in 1809.

Bradley

Seedhill Row, or Bradley Row, in existence by 1844, comprised thirteen cottages with six cellar dwellings. Each house was a one-up one-down, with a living room downstairs containing a sink, two doors, two small windows, and stairs to the upper floor. Each house had its own private yard and ashpit. The six cellar dwellings comprised only a single room, and all shared two closets (Bennett 1957, 152). The Row would almost certainly have been built for workers at Bradley Mill, and it appears that several other small workers' cottages were built in Bradley in the 1840s (Bennett 1957, 153). There were also three farms at Bradley, situated on the far side of the river from the mill, one of which is described as '*a particularly fine farmstead*' with trees, orchards and gardens (Bennett 1957, 152). The three farms are marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848; the most southerly is clearly the largest, and is shown with gardens and orchards around it.

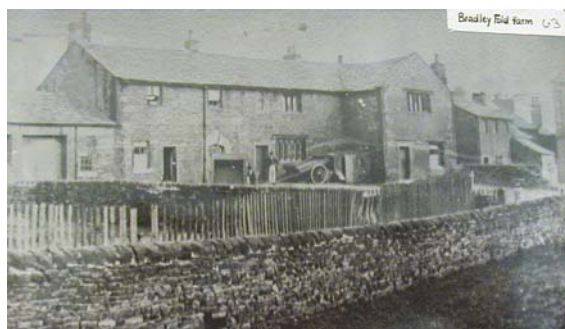


Plate 6: Bradley Fold Farm in the nineteenth century

Bradley Lane Head

This area lay around the junction of Chapel Street with Barkerhouse Road, where there were four blocks of houses, mostly single cottages, including one with a loomshop. There was also a beerhouse, whose owner transferred to the New Inn on Leeds Road when the new turnpike opened. To the north was Bowling Row, comprising six cottages. At the junction of Bradley Road with Leeds Road was the New Inn, a smithy with a cottage and garden, and a number of other cottages (Bennett 1957, 157). The Marsden workhouse lay on Barkerhouse Road. Serving both townships, it was in existence before the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1837, in which Marsden formed a union with Colne, Foulridge, Trawden and Barrowford. The 1837 Act attracted such opposition in Marsden that it was agreed that the workhouse should be discontinued in 1838, and the poor were distributed amongst

workhouses in Padiham, Burnley and Colne, depending on age and infirmity (Bennett 1957, 168-70).

Edge End

Although the Ecroyd family had moved their textile business to Lomeshaye from Edge End in the late eighteenth century, a number of workers' cottages had been built there by the end of the century. In the first half of the nineteenth century there were twenty-four cottages, only one of which had a cellar dwelling. One had become a beerhouse by the 1840s (Bennett 1957, 154). Just to the south of Edge End but beyond the survey area were the Quaker Meeting house and school, and further cottages at Catlow Row.

Lomeshaye area

For much of the first half of the nineteenth century, there was little development in this area of Marsden. On the north side of the Manchester turnpike road stood Spring Cottage, a substantial property with landscaped grounds (OS 1848). Originally a small farm, it was rebuilt around 1800 and underwent various enlargements and alterations, becoming '*a comfortable home with its own private reservoir and an acre of gardens and lawns*' (Bennett 1957, 155). Other properties included farms at Whitefield and Rigby (see p22). At the southern end of this area, near Lindred, a small water-powered mill was built around 1840 (Bennett 1957, 154), marked as Clough Bottom worsted mill on the 1848 Ordnance Survey map. It later became a small chemical works, but was damaged by fire. In 1891 the original building appeared to survive, but adjacent was marked the Hollin Bank Works, apparently a factory making preserves (OS 1891).

Some cottages were built along the Manchester Road. The first of these was Rose Cottage, dating to 1840 (Bennett 1957, 155), which soon became part of a row of four, with another block of nine cottages beyond, of which six survived in 1957 (MBNe 52/16). Eight cottages, apparently back-to-back, were built between Rigby Street and Broad Street in the 1840s, and a further twelve were erected on the corner of Broad Street in about 1848 (Bennett 1957, 155-6; MBNe 52/16); these were still extant in 1890 (OS 1891). The roadside between Spring Cottage and Hibson was almost completely developed by 1852. Many of the dwellings here were back-to-backs, including Varley Row between Stanley Street and Carr Road (Milner 1991, 18).

4.7 Industrial and modern

Nelson and the growth of the town in the mid-nineteenth century

The name 'Nelson' is of recent origin, and was first used by the East Lancashire Railway Company when it opened a station there in 1849. The name is derived from the Lord Nelson Inn, which the railway company saw as the most significant landmark (Hill 1997, 9). The growth of the two townships of Great and Little Marsden, and later the town of Nelson, is reflected in the population growth recorded in the census returns. Marsden grew from 6068 people in 1851 to 44,045 in 1901, with a concentration of 32,717 people (74%) in the area which was to become Nelson (Bennett 1957, 174). Table 1 (below) summarises and illustrates the rapid growth of population in the second half of the nineteenth century. By far the largest concentration of people was in Nelson. Many of the remaining population of Marsden were either in Brierfield or that part of the parish which became part of Colne (Bennett 1957, 178).

The initial growth of Nelson was concentrated around existing nuclei, particularly Hibson, but also Bradley and Marsden to a much lesser extent. Although the building of the canal and turnpike roads encouraged some growth, it was not until the opening of the railway in 1849 that growth accelerated. The railway brought a new impetus in the building of mills and associated workers' housing.

Table 1

Year	Nelson	Marsden (including Nelson)
1851	[Not available]	6068
1861	[Not available]	7342
1865	3500	[Not available]
1871	5589	10,284
1881	10,381	16,725
1891	22,700	31,339
1901	32,717	44,045

Throstle Nest Mill was built next to Bradley Syke, north of Leeds Road, in 1851 (Bennett 1957, 159), and two rows of workers' housing were erected at the junction of Leeds Road and Bradley Road (MBNe 52/16). A year later, Holme Mill was erected in Hibson, and a mill known as the Railway Shed was built to the rear of the Railway Inn. Both were steam powered and these, along with the existing mills at Lomeshaye, Lomeshaye Bridge, Hodge Bank and Walverden, were owner-managed.



Plate 7: Cottages built for the workforce at Throstle Nest Mill in 1851

In the late 1850s or 1860s, the room and power system was introduced, in which a mill was built, steam engine and driving gear installed, and then leased out to anyone who needed space for looms. The system was established by the Landless brothers (Hill 1997, 22), and in Nelson the first such mill was Victoria Mill, sited to the west of Walverden Mill, in 1857 (Bennett 1957, 196). This transformed the textile industry in Nelson and the number of looms increased vastly, creating a need for more weavers. Because Nelson had grown from an entirely rural and dispersed settlement, most of the workforce

required for the looms had to come from outside the townships. Nelson became a town of immigrants, although most people came from no more than five miles away. The new inhabitants tended to settle with people from the same place of origin; thus the area around Old Salem Chapel was known locally as New Trawden (Hill 1997, 11). To house the growing workforce, over 2000 new houses were put up in the 1860s and 1870s, built of local stone and laid out in a grid pattern (Hill 1997, 43). The development covered a fairly compact area, however, concentrated on the Leeds/Manchester Roads, with two outliers based around the textile mills at Lomeshaye and Albert Mill (Atkinson 1972, 19).

The Local Board

The Vestry committees which governed the two townships gradually lost their power in the first half of the nineteenth century, first for the overseeing of the poor and then the right to appoint constables, so that by 1850 they were responsible only for the upkeep of the roads and highways (Bennett 1957, 171). No specifically urban forms of local government were deployed to replace the older parochial systems. Consequently, during the initial urban

growth within Marsden, there was no public body to control the standard of development of factories or houses. It was not possible to adequately light the streets, because it was not possible to raise a gas rate, and existing lamps were paid for by voluntary contributions (Bennett 1957, 176).

Many of the prominent men of the town pushed for the formation of a Local Board, to improve and regulate the design of new houses and to provide lighting, water and sanitation. The Board was formed in 1864, and Nelson became independent of the rest of Marsden. A public water company was set up immediately (Bennett 1957, 174-5). A private gas company that had been formed in 1860 was bought by the Board in 1866 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 540). By 1870 the supply had been extended to the boundaries (Bennett 1957, 176).

Examples of the unsanitary conditions which had prompted these improvements could be found in the nine houses near the Nelson Inn which shared only one privy, twenty houses near the Railway Inn sharing six privies, slaughterhouses in congested areas, and sewage contamination of the Walverden Stream, which was the main source of water for Nelson (Bennett 1957, 175). However, the Board was slow to undertake the paving of the streets, and work was restricted to paving crossings at essential points. It was only in 1886 that the Board obtained statutory power to make up the streets and to charge property owners with the cost (Bennett 1957, 181). The installation of a sewerage system had begun by 1873, and the construction of the sewage works began at Lindred Farm in 1877.

Urban expansion in the later nineteenth century

Nelson continued to expand in the 1880s and 1890s, particularly after many of the textile manufacturers began to specialise in certain types of cloth such as sateens and greys and other fancy materials. This provided some security through diversification and was proof against the fluctuations in the market that affected ordinary textiles (Hill 1997, 21). Weaving predominated in the town, as it was cheaper to set up and run than other aspects of textile manufacture, and by the mid-1890s Nelson was importing 98% of its yarn (Hill 1997, 21). The housing stock increased dramatically during this time, to accommodate the expanding workforce. The new houses appear to have been of good quality; there were few slum properties, and many of the houses were privately owned (Hill 1997, 43). Most were built on a gridiron pattern of streets, because the town was expanding into open countryside and did not have any of the restrictions that came with redeveloping existing settlement. The only restriction was the existing road pattern, which can still be seen in the Hibson area and in Little Marsden, where terraced cottages often lie at odd angles to the main road (Atkinson 1972, 47-8). It is clear from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 that blocks of fields were developed, and road systems laid out within them.

Existing farms and land were bought up – Bradley Farm before 1860, Rigby in 1862, Seedhill in 1863, Whitefield c1870, Bradley Hall in 1880, Laurel Bank in 1882 and Netherfield in 1886, the farmland being developed first, with the farmhouses often surviving for a few years afterwards (Bennett 1957, 182). Although the blocks of fields had some influence over the street layout, individual field boundaries did not shape the street system. The expansion of the town led to the formation of new settlement boundaries in 1886 and again in 1894, incorporating much of the remainder of Great Marsden which had initially been excluded (Bennett 1957, 177). By the late 1880s, it was believed that Nelson should acquire the status of a Borough, and the Local Board began to petition Parliament to grant a charter of incorporation. This was received in 1890 (Bennett 1957, 203). Between 1864 and 1890, the population had grown from 3500 to 22,000, the number of houses from 875 to 4672, and the number of looms from 3800 to 21,000. Thus in the space of 26 years, Nelson '*had passed from a village that formed part of rural Marsden to an independent self-governing Borough with Mayor and Corporation*' (Bennett 1957, 203).

Industrial sites

Nelson was a centre of the textile weaving industry throughout the second half of the nineteenth century, continuing to specialise in worsted goods through the Ecroyds' business but also producing cotton materials, particularly fancy goods such as sateens from the 1870s (Hill 1997, 21). The industry was largely based on the room and power system, and many of the existing mills went over to it. Room and power allowed smaller manufacturers to set up in business, although profit margins were small. Table 2 (on facing page) lists the mills which opened in the second half of the nineteenth century (taken from Bennett 1957, 197).

Altogether, ten mill companies were registered between 1875 and 1896 (Hill 1997, 22). Some weavers flourished under the system, and went on to open up their own mills and rent space to other manufacturers. One such was John Whittaker, who had rented space at Albert Mills before building his own Seedhill Mill, taking 800 looms there and letting out the remaining space (Hill 1997, 22). James Nelson had also begun by renting space, working 160 looms at Brook Street Mills. By the end of the 1860s he had a total of 1000 looms, mostly at Walverden Shed. He went on to own the largest weaving venture in Nelson, Valley Mills, founding Mil No. 1 at this site in 1895 and No. 2 Mill by the end of the century, both next to the Walverden Stream at Clover Hill (Hill 1997, 22). In the period between 1871 and 1914, there were thirty mills working in Nelson (Atkinson 1972, 11).

Table 2

Date	Names of mills
1857-1879	Victoria; Bridge; Holme; Albert (1863 worsted & cotton); Seedhill; Netherfield
1879-1884	Laurel Bank; Pendle Street; Brook Street
1884-1890	Whitefield; Vale Street
1890-1900	Vulcan; Spring Bank; Hendon; Parkfield; Valley Mill; Bradley; Bankfield; Sagar Street; Oak Bank

Although 88% of industrial buildings in the town were textile mills (Atkinson 1972, 70), there were also minor industries in brewing, quarrying, coal mining, corn milling, soap manufacture, confectionery, brick and pipe making, and engineering (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 537). Coal mining was concentrated mainly to the south of Nelson, although there was also a mine at Fox Clough to the west. The largest mine was Marsden Colliery at Brierfield, sunk in c1814 and closed in 1873 (Nadin 1997, 110). There was also a drift mine at Black Hill, near Marsden Height, which was worked until the 1870s, and small mines at Clough Head to the south east, which also had two coke ovens making coke for the foundries and furnaces (Bennett 1957, 161). Stone quarries on the margins of the township, at Townhouse to the west and Catlow to the south, provided plentiful stone for new housing stock (Bennett 1957, 161).

Residential development

Up until the founding of the Local Board in 1864, most new houses had been built piecemeal in small developments, utilising whatever limited space became available. Although Great and Little Marsden were rural townships comprising small hamlets and scattered farmsteads, it was well-settled farmland, and land does not appear to have been available for speculative development. It was the opening of the railway in 1849 that created the opportunities for industrial expansion, and thus the need for rapid housing development, and the incentive for landowners to sell off land. Initially, space for the development of industrial workers' housing was restricted, resulting in the construction of back-to-backs and cellar dwellings. The period up to 1849 can be seen as one of unplanned growth and the building of squalid housing, a contemporary characteristic of other east Lancashire towns such as Burnley, although on a smaller scale (Atkinson 1972, 7). Atkinson contends that c1870 was a watershed for the industrial towns of East Lancashire, with an end to court developments and back-to-backs and the beginning of better quality housing provision governed by bye-laws (1972, 8). In Nelson, however, as with Accrington, this change seems to have occurred earlier, with planning controls imposed by the Local Board from its inception in 1864 (Wray 2001, 7-8). From this date, housing in Nelson took on a superficially uniform appearance, with the vast majority of housing built in blocks of terraces arranged in a regular layout, providing a gridiron pattern to the town (Wray 2001, 23).

The new regulations brought in by the Local Board saw an end to back-to-back developments and cellar dwellings. In many cases these older houses were swept away

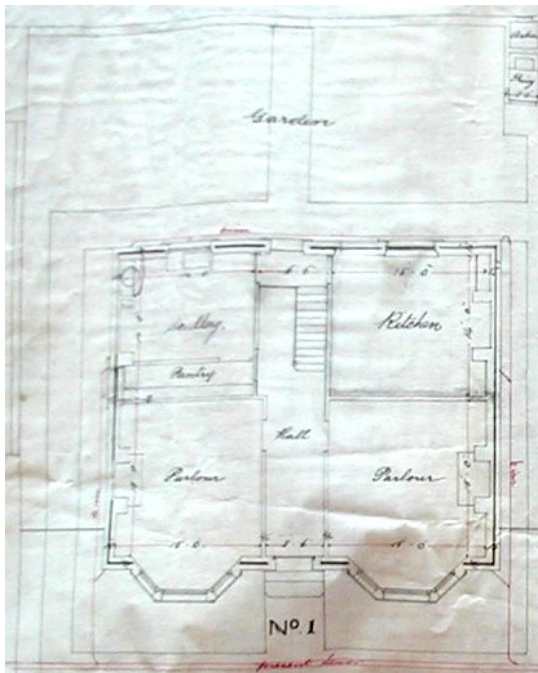


Plate 8: Villa on Fountain Street, built by Thomas Hargreaves in 1881

by redevelopment, and in 1969, it was thought that only ten back-to-back houses and two courts survived (Atkinson 1972, 30). Terraces for the labouring classes were relatively cheap to build, and also emulated the urban architectural tastes of the middle classes (Rodger 1989, 30). Standardised terraced housing and the gridiron layout of the streets gave Nelson a formal regularity, in agreement with classical precepts of urban design (Miller 1999). There do not appear to have been areas of discrete middle-class housing, although there are small concentrations on Carr Road and Hibson Road, but higher status houses were built in small pockets throughout the town (Hill 1997, 15). They are most often terraced, although there are some semi-detached residences in Bradley and Netherfield Road (Wray 2001, 24).

Commercial development

In 1850 Nelson had nine small general stores, two drapers, two druggists, one tailor and one stationer (Bennett 1957, 157), concentrated mainly around Hibson and Little Marsden (Bennett 1957, 153). There were also a saddler's shop and a smithy in Hibson, next to the Lord Nelson Inn, and another smithy next to the New Inn at the end of Bradley Road (Bennett 1957, 157). One of the druggist's shops was at Spring Cottage, to the south west

of Hibson on the Manchester Road (Bennett 1957, 155). As the town grew, a shopping district developed around Leeds Road, Market Street, Manchester Road, Railway Street and Scotland Road, although industrial and housing developments encroached upon it (Hill 1997, 15; Mannex 1876, 132-186). By 1876 the range of shops included butchers, cabinet makers, chemists, cloggers, confectioners, drapers, glass and china dealers, grocers, greengrocers, ironmongers and tobacconists (Mannex 1876, 132-6).

Away from the shopping centre, corner shops were incorporated into the ends of terraces, particularly at road junctions (Wray 2001, 33-4). These were often slightly larger than the terraced accommodation they served, sometimes with an extra upstairs room and perhaps a two-storey wing as well as cellars for storage (Wray 2001, 34). Many of the corner shops were general stores, serving their immediate area, but from the 1880s they included fish and chip shops, of which there were 26 by 1899 (Barrett 1899, 445). There were larger

shops on the main arterial roads, often with cellars and attic rooms providing extra accommodation.

The Co-operative Society played an important role in Nelson's commercial history. It was first established in the town in 1860 (Hill 1997, 50), and by 1910 it had 21 grocery and provisions branches in the town, many at the ends of terraces and slightly larger than the average corner shop (Wray 2001, 34).



Plate 9: The Co-operative store on the corner of Manchester Road and Albert Street, built in 1863. The Clayton Arms public house lies to its left

It had two larger premises in the centre, the first on 68 Manchester Road, built in 1863, with grocery, tailoring and ready-made departments, and Leeds Road Central Premises, built in 1895, to which drapery, millinery and dressmaking were transferred (Wray 2001, 34). In 1889, Nelson acquired a large covered market hall (Atkinson 1972, 110).



Plate 10: The General Gordon Inn

Pubs, inns and hotels

The earliest known inn within the boundaries of the borough of Nelson was in Little Marsden. It was in existence by 1772, when it was called the White Bull, changing its name to the Chapel Inn c1800, and becoming the General Gordon in 1884 (Bennett 1957, 154). Little Marsden also had a beerhouse, the Nag's Head, one of 21 cottages built along the road c1800 (Bennett 1957, 153-4). In the early nineteenth century, the main inn was the Lord Nelson. The opening of the Manchester-Leeds turnpike and the commencement of regular coach services seem to have encouraged the building of at least one inn, called the New Inn, at the junction of the turnpike with Bradley Road. The opening of the railway saw the building of the Railway Hotel, on the site of Hibson Farm, on what was later to become Railway Street (Bennett 1957, 150).

By 1850 there were five main inns – the Lord Nelson, the Railway, the Chapel Inn, the New Inn, and Whitewalls by Haggate Gate – and numerous beerhouses, including the Dog and Partridge at Southfield (called the Shooter's on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848), the Nag's Head, and the Golden Ball at Swinden Lane Top (Bennett 1957, 157). In 1868, five beerhouses and the Carrier's Arms are listed in the Mannex Directory for Marsden, whilst Nelson has six beerhouses and seven hotels, inns and taverns, as well as Brown and Astley's Brewery in Railway Street. Three of the beerhouses were on Colne (Leeds) Road, with one each on Barkerhouse Road, Cross Street and Railway Street. The additional public houses were the Derby Arms on Scotland Road, the Clayton Arms on Manchester Road and the Prince of Wales on Leeds Road. Eight years later the number of public



Plate 11: Plan of The Bull public house, built in 1866, with adjoining butcher's shop and terraced houses

houses and inns was unchanged, but only five beerhouses were listed (Mannex 1876, 134).

The number of public houses in Nelson was small for a rapidly growing industrial town, probably because most of the growth took place after the introduction of licensing laws in the late 1860s to 1870s (Hill 1997, 49).

The number of beerhouses listed, however, may be an underestimate, as by their nature they often involved selling beer from otherwise ordinary domestic dwellings.

They may therefore not have been recorded by those who surveyed the town. The public houses, however, were usually purpose-built and often substantial structures.

Nonconformist chapels

The nineteenth century witnessed a Christian building boom, in part stimulated by the rise of the New Dissent but mainly fuelled by expanding industrial towns (Newman 2001, 33-6). Many in Nelson's growing industrial workforce were Nonconformists. Initially meeting in private homes or hiring parts of larger buildings, the congregations quickly sought to establish purpose-built places of worship. By catering for the educational needs of the growing population by establishing Sunday schools and day schools, sects were able to spread their messages and swell their congregations.

Wesleyan Methodists arrived in Nelson in 1818, meeting in a cottage next to Netherfield Farm (Bennett 1957, 172). The congregation quickly grew, and in 1826 they opened a chapel with a Sunday school opposite Hibson Farm, on land donated by Mr Sagar (Moore 1899, 194). The grounds of the chapel partly extended across the lane which was later to become Railway Street, and the chapel's yard was taken away when the road was widened in 1844 (Crowther 1971). By late 1858, the congregation had grown so large the chapel had to be extended, but even the larger structure soon proved to be inadequate and land was acquired in Carr Road for a new chapel, which opened in 1864-5 (Pevsner 1969, 181; Smith 1922, 108). The original chapel continued mainly as a school, but by 1875 it was a market hall and mission room; it was converted into shops in 1887 (Crowther 1971). The Carr Road chapel was also successful, and in 1872 a school was opened there (Smith 1922, 108; Stell 1994, 181). Other Wesleyan chapels in Nelson were situated in Railway Street from 1884, at Bradley Hall, where there was a school chapel, from 1894, in Cooper Street from 1884 and in Temple Street from 1898 (Moore 1899, 200-3).

Other Nonconformist sects also established themselves in Nelson during the nineteenth century. The Baptists had a mission in Bradley from 1868, and opened chapels in Carr Road in 1875 and in Elizabeth Street in 1887, partly with seceders from Carr Road, and in Woodlands Road in 1896 (Bennett 1957, 195). Congregationalists opened a mission in

1864, then chapels in 1865 and 1885 (Nightingale 1891, 173; Pevsner 1969, 181). The Primitive Methodists, attracting some families from the Wesleyans, arrived in Nelson in 1828 (Bennett 1957, 173) and opened chapels in 1851 and 1878 (Bennett 1957, 195). The Inghamites opened a chapel in Russell Street in 1885, and the Salvation Army had barracks in Leeds Road from 1881 (Hill 1997, 44-8; Smith 1922, 106-8).



Plate 12: Carr Road Methodist School and Chapel (on right). The chapel opened in 1864-5 and the school in 1872

The most significant Nonconformist sect after the Wesleyans was that of the Independent Methodists, who had one of their main centres in Nelson (Hill 1997, 45). Their main chapel was Salem, on Scotland Road, which was opened in 1853 and extended in 1863 (Bennett 1957, 195). It became the largest chapel in Nelson, with 1000 Sunday school places (Hill 1997, 46). There were also chapels in Every Street, Barkerhouse Road, Bradshaw Street and Larch Street (Smith 1922, 106). Secessionists from the Independents included the Primitive Methodists in the 1850s (Hill 1997, 45), and the United Methodist Free Church, who met first in rooms above the Co-op in 1865 and opened a chapel in 1870 (Bennett 1957, 195).



Plate 13: Salem Independent Methodist Chapel on Scotland Road. First built in 1853, it became the largest chapel in Nelson

Anglican and Roman Catholic churches

St Paul's church in Little Marsden remained the only Church of England place of worship in Nelson until the mid-nineteenth century. In 1845, St John's opened as a mission, and in 1848 a church was built on Netherfield Road (Pevsner 1969, 180), on land donated by Mrs Walton of Marsden Hall (Bennett 1957, 172 & 194). St Mary's on Manchester Road also began as a mission, on Railway Street, with the church building opening in 1879, although it was not finished until 1908 (Pevsner 1969, 180; Hill 1997, 47). St Philip's on Leeds Road was a mission from 1876; opening as an iron church in 1886 (Crowther 1971), it had been replaced with a stone building by 1902 (Hill 1997, 47).

Three Roman Catholic churches were established in Nelson during the nineteenth century. The first began as a mission and Sunday School in a room over the Co-op store in 1883, moving to a room in Every Street, and then to St Joseph's church in 1896 (Crowther 1971). Holy Saviour's church was opened in Bradley Hall Road in 1896, the same year as St Joseph's, and in 1900 St George's Church opened at Walverden (Bennett 1957, 194).

Schools

The first public day school in Nelson was established by the Ecroyds at Brierfield in 1832 (Bennett 1957, 190), but the main impetus for the establishment of schools came from the various churches in Nelson. St Paul's National School was established in Little Marsden in 1834 (Birtwistle 1952, 120), where it thrived, and it still survives as a Church of England primary. Schools were also established in association with St John's Church, Netherfield Road, in 1849, St Philip's Church in 1878, and St Mary's Church in 1886 (Bennett 1957, 191).

There were a number of schools associated with Nonconformist chapels, the first being the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel on Chapel Street from 1826. The Wesleyans also had schools in Railway Street from 1867 and in Carr Road from 1872 (Smith 1922, 108). There was a United Methodist Free Church school from 1870, a Primitive Methodist school established in 1878-9, and Independent Methodist Salem schools from 1880 (Smith 1922, 106-8).

Holy Saviour and St Joseph's Roman Catholic churches both had schools. In addition, the Ecroyds opened Lomeshaye School in 1865 for the benefit of the children of their

workforce (Bennett 1957, 191). There was also a private Infant's School in Leeds Road, which opened in 1862 and was based in two converted cottages (Bennett 1957, 191). The church schools were often initially Sunday schools based within the churches themselves, later acquiring their own buildings and opening as day schools. These schools were very successful and some became very large; all were overcrowded, and classes of one hundred pupils were not unusual (Bennett 1957, 191). Their success meant that a School Board was not set up until 1892; the church schools still took twice as many pupils as the Board in 1900 (Hill 1997, 49). The first Board school was Bradley, which opened in 1895, followed by Walverden in 1899 and Every Street in 1900. The Salem school became a Board school in 1897, at the request of its managers (Bennett 1957, 193). The Technical School opened in 1895, for day, evening and art classes, and during the day it was also used as Nelson High School (Bennett 1957, 193).

Public buildings

Some of the most prominent physical features of a town are its public buildings. The earliest purpose-built structure that can be placed in this category for Nelson was the police station on Scotland Road, built in about 1878 (Bennett 1957, 183). Prior to this, most public institutions in Nelson were based in non-dedicated buildings. For example, the Mechanics' Institute was founded in 1851 in a house near the Arcade on Leeds Road (Bennett 1957, 184). Political clubs also began by meeting in private houses until such time as they were able to acquire purpose-built accommodation; the Conservatives met in Carr Road from 1883, and the Liberals in Market Square from 1890 (Bennett 1957, 184-5).



Plate 14: The Grand Theatre, with lock-up shops along the street frontage

The first structures in Nelson to display the style shown in many of the public buildings in Lancashire's industrial towns were the Town Hall, opened in 1881 and extended in 1889 (Hill 1997, 51; Pevsner 1969, 181), the Grand Theatre in Market Street, which opened in 1888 (Bennett 1957, 182), and the Market Hall, which opened in 1889 (Hill 1997, 52). One of the striking features of late nineteenth-century Nelson was the number of clubs and assembly halls for social gatherings outside of public houses, and thus conducive to moral improvement and education. One of the earliest such places was the Albert Hall, built over a cabinet maker's factory in the 1870s (Crowther 1971). There was also an assembly hall in the old Wesleyan chapel in the centre of Nelson from 1873, and Baker's Assembly in Scotland Road, which opened soon after (Bennett 1957, 187). The Scotland Road Coffee Room opened in 1877 (Bennett 1957, 184), and was followed in 1882 by a coffee tavern on the corner of Lomeshaye Road and Manchester Road, built by the Ecroyds for their workforce (Bennett 1957, 183-4).

Other assembly halls opened in the 1880s, including Victoria Hall on Scotland Road, Queen's Hall in Bradley, and the Co-operative Assembly Rooms in Albert Street (Bennett 1957, 187). Nelson had a Public Library from 1890, initially established in rooms over the Market Hall along with the Technical School (Barrett 1899, 371), but moving to a new building behind the Technical School in 1908, with a Carnegie grant (McIntyre 1923). Other public buildings included a new Post Office in 1890 (Smith 1922, 137), a smallpox hospital next to Waids House Farm on the southern boundary of Nelson, and the conversion of Reedyford Hall into a hospital in 1915 (Hill 1997, 53).

Water supply and sewage disposal

Up until the mid-nineteenth century Nelson's water still came primarily from wells in Rigby Street, Bradley Fold and Bentley Street, or from the Walverden Stream, which ran through the centre of the town (Bennett 1957, 151). Only the Ecroyds had adequate water provision, built to supply their property, including their Lomeshaye factory (Bates 1926, 19).

The need for a fresh water supply became urgent, and one of the prime aims of the formation of the Local Board in 1864 was to provide piped water, derived from small reservoirs, to the townspeople (Bates 1926, 20). The first reservoirs were Waids House reservoir and Walverden compensation reservoir, which opened in 1869 and supplied over 1000 houses with fresh water (Bennett 1957, 179; Bates 1926, 20). The supply soon proved inadequate, but further reservoirs were built, so that by 1892 they were capable of supplying a population of 150,000 (Barrett 1899, 371).

The provision of adequate facilities for the removal of sewage lagged behind arrangements for the supply of water. Traditionally, refuse and the contents of

privies had been thrown on the fields, or into the Walverden Stream and the canal, but the growing population made it impossible for this to continue. Ash-pits were rarely emptied, and there were '*numerous undrained and unsewered slaughter houses, pig styes, manure heaps and cess pools that stood near to dwelling houses*' (Bennett 1957, 179). Although work on putting in sewers had begun in 1873, there was a reluctance to provide adequate sewerage systems because of opposition to increases in the rates. It was not until the Public Health Act of 1875 that the Local Board gained the power to ensure proper sanitation, although early sewers which discharged into the Walverden Stream did exist (Bennett 1957, 181). In 1877, work began on a sewage works at Lindred Farm, and in 1881 the Board insisted that tippler toilets were installed in all new houses. However, it was not until 1896 that the town's mains sewage disposal system was completed (Barrett 1899, 371).

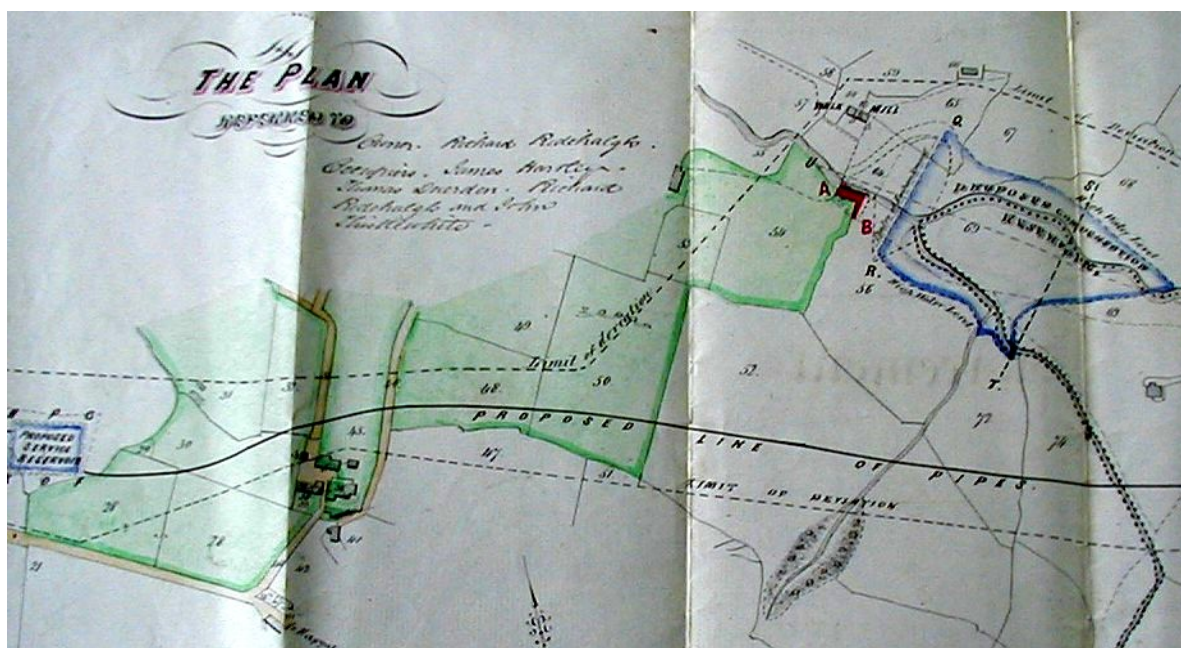


Plate 15: Plan for the Walverden Compensation Reservoir, 1866

5. STATEMENT OF HISTORIC URBAN CHARACTER AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

5.1 Surviving plan components

Church and churchyard (Areas 1 & 2)

– St John's Churchyard (Area 1)

The original St John's Church and vicarage were built in 1848, following the opening of a mission in 1845. Land for the church was given by Mrs Walton of Marsden Hall, along with a donation of £1000 towards the cost of the building (Bennett 1957, 172). It was restored in 1896 (Barrett 1899, 372). A school was established at the church in 1847, and a separate school building opened in 1849 (Bennett 1957, 172 and 190). The nineteenth-century church and school have now gone, and a new stone church has been built on the former site of the school. The vicarage has also been replaced, by a modern brick structure. The churchyard retains its nineteenth-century gravestones.

– Extension to St John's Churchyard (Area 2)

St John's Churchyard was extended to the north by 1.5 acres in 1896 (Barrett 1899, 372).

Civic centre (Area 3)

– Town Hall area (Area 3)

This area contains the Town Hall, political clubs, the Technical School, the former library, and Carr Road Methodist Chapel and school. The area was known as Hibson Field, and belonged to the Pollard family. The chapel and school are the only buildings that pre-date the 1880s. A blocked doorway in the north-west side of the school, on Cross Street, has the words 'Carr Road Wesleyan Peace Memorial Institute' carved above it. The area was developed with two and three-storey stone buildings in the 1880s and 1890s; the Carnegie Public Library was the last to be constructed, in 1908 (Bennett 1957, 194). This is now used as municipal offices, and a new library has been built to the north, on the former site of the market. The town hall has been extended since 1895.



Plate 16: The Town Hall

Commercial centre (Area 4)

– Market Square, Scotland Road & Manchester Road (Area 4)

The commercial centre of Nelson was one of the first areas of urban expansion to develop following the opening of the railway in 1849, and was centred around the Lord Nelson Inn. Purpose-built shops, inns and banks were built along both Manchester Road and Scotland Road throughout the 1860s, 1870s and 1880s, including lock-up shops on Scotland Road. Shops were also built along Nelson Street and Wellington Street, and the open space between was used for auctions and booths until the building of the Market Hall in 1889.

(Bennett 1957, 182). The Grand Theatre was built on Market Street, which linked Market Square and the centre, in 1886, with lock-up shops along the front (NL Building plan 709). The Market Hall was demolished in 1970 and a public library has since been built on the site, but the entire area is still predominantly commercial.

The buildings in this area are stone-built and are of one to three storeys in height; access to the rear of the terraces is provided by service roads. Two rows of shops feature decorative iron canopies across their frontages, and two rows feature datestones, one of 1884 and one of 1914. Market Street and part of Scotland Road are currently pedestrianised.

Textile industry (Areas 5-14)

Many of Nelson's weaving sheds and mills were cleared in the latter part of the twentieth century, particularly in the centre of town. Those which survive tend to lie on the outskirts of the town, but also include Brook Street and Vale Street weaving sheds along the Walverden Stream. Some of the surviving mills are situated along the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Nelson's mills are characterised by the predominance of weaving rather than spinning, and therefore comprise single-storey weaving sheds extending over large areas. The earlier mills, such as Lomeshaye Bridge Mill from 1841 and Throstle Nest Mill from 1851, also have multi-storey buildings originally for spinning, and include preparation buildings and engine houses. Most of the surviving mills date from the 1890s and the early years of the twentieth century.

– Bowling Mill (Area 5)

This small site adjacent to the railway line post-dates 1890, and comprises two- and three-storey stone buildings under a variety of uses. Businesses include an accident repair centre and a fabric wholesale and retail outlet. Some of the doors to the main mill have been blocked. The northern part of Lonsdale Street, to the east side of the site, is cobbled. The character area lies within an extensive area of gridiron plan terraced housing.

– Vulcan Mill and Vulcan Foundry (Area 6)

Vulcan Mill and the adjacent foundry are situated within an area of terraced housing, on a site that is bordered to the south east by the railway line. The stone-built mill comprises a weaving shed of a single storey, although it has a high roof. The site is now under several uses, including the Pendle Health Studio, works and a wines and spirits merchant.

– Albert Mills and Pendle Street Shed (Area 7)

This small area of mills lies on both banks of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and comprises one and two-storey stone-built buildings, including weaving sheds. Part of the Albert Mills site has been lost since the 1890s, and part of the present building is of modern appearance, suggesting that some rebuilding or alteration has occurred.

– Brook Street Mills and Vale Street Shed (Area 8)

This area, on the Walverden Water, is of a mixed character, comprising one, two and three-storey buildings. It includes older stone-built structures and more recent buildings of brick. Some of the buildings are rendered. Further industrial sites of twentieth-century date lie adjacent, to the north east and the south west.

– Oak Bank, Hendon and Glenfield Mills (Area 9)

This group of three mills post-dates 1891, and is situated between an area of gridiron terraced housing to the south and twentieth-century industrial development, including at least one further mill, to the north. Terraced housing of the early twentieth century also lies to the north. The mills are stone-built and include extensive single-storey weaving sheds as well as two-storey structures. In 1891, the site of the mills lay within open fields near the

edge of the developing town, and was crossed by the course of the Hendon Brook. The railway line passes nearby, to the north west.

– Valley Mills (Area 10)

The largest pre-twentieth-century industrial character area, this is situated on the south-eastern edge of the survey area, along the Walverden Water. The site was first developed between 1891 and 1910, and has since undergone further development and redevelopment. This has resulted in a varied character, with a mix of older and more modern two- to three-storey buildings in both stone and brick.

The site also includes a small residential area, comprising a single stone-built terrace dated 1910 to 1932 and an earlier farmhouse, Walverden Cottage, a Grade II listed building of the mid- to late eighteenth century. The two-storey terraced houses feature front gardens, and one has a bay window. To the front of the terrace is an area of domestic garages.

– Throstle Nest Mill (Area 11)

Dating to the 1850s, Throstle Nest Mill was built on open fields close to the settlement of Bradley. It has since become surrounded by terraced housing, some built by 1891 and the remainder by 1910. The former site of a millpond lies to the east of the mill, forming a small area of open ground within the residential development. The mill itself is currently in use as a business centre. It is stone-built, and of two to three storeys in height.

– Spring Bank Mill (Area 12)

Situated within a curve of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, this stone-built mill is bordered by terraced housing to the south and east. There is a four-storey block along the southern street frontage, with an extensive single-storey weaving shed to the rear. The mill post-dates 1891 (OS 1:2500).

– Whitefield and Lomeshaye Bridge Mills (Area 13)

A small part of this site was occupied by Brierfield Cotton Factory by 1848 (OS 1:10,560). However, Lomeshaye Bridge and Whitefield Mills had been built on the site by 1891 (OS 1:2500). The mills are stone-built and include extensive single-storey weaving sheds as well as two- to three-storey parts. Although still apparently in industrial use, the buildings are in generally poor condition, with some broken windows. The character area lies within a curve of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which thus borders it on three sides; to the south east is an area of terraced housing.

– Bradley Shed (Area 14)

This building, adjacent to the Walverden Water, is now known as Riverside Mill. In existence by 1891 (OS 1:2500), the footprint of the original building has not been altered. The site has, however, expanded beyond the character area – a second, slightly smaller weaving shed to the north west is also named Riverside Mill. Bradley Shed is stone-built and includes one- and two-storey parts, featuring the saw-tooth roof characteristic of weaving sheds.

Railway (Area 15)

Despite the advent of turnpike roads and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal by the end of the eighteenth century, the settlement that came to be called Nelson did not become significant until after the arrival of the railway in 1849. The town developed rapidly after this; several mills and other industrial sites were built along the railway in the town centre, and there was a large area of sidings with a goods station to the west of the passenger station. The sidings have since been redeveloped with twentieth-century industrial and commercial buildings. Several of the nineteenth-century industrial sites have also been redeveloped, including a foundry and the site of Netherfield Shed. The latter now comprises open space

with a play area. To the north east of the town centre, two mills adjacent to the railway line have survived (**Areas 5 & 6**).

The railway line is aligned south-west to north-east, and divides Nelson into two roughly equal halves. It includes a short viaduct near the centre of the survey area. The station was rebuilt in 1892.

Rural settlement (Areas 16-22)

– Little Marsden village centre – church and school (Area 16)

The oldest surviving component in the topography of Nelson is the area around St Paul's church and school. It has been postulated that the origins of the church were medieval, but this seems unlikely and a chapel was not established at the site until the sixteenth century. In 1550, Chapel House Farm was leased to the inhabitants with the intention of either funding services or for providing a grammar school, although there is no evidence that the latter ever happened. Although Lawrence Ormerod was recorded as a schoolmaster in Little Marsden in 1633 (Farrer 1912, 420), in 1720 it was stated that there never was a school there, and that no one had taught in the Chapel for some years (Birtwistle 1952, 92). The first proper school was established as a national school in 1834 (Birtwistle 1952, 120). The present school is largely nineteenth century



Plate 17: St Paul's Church, Little Marsden; rebuilt 1809

and has expanded around the national school, to include the former site of a row of pre-1848 houses. The stone church was rebuilt in 1809 in a plain, classical style. A set of stocks lies within its grounds, to the south of the church building. The stocks and the church are both Grade II listed.

– Little Marsden village centre – houses (Area 17)

A number of early nineteenth-century cottages to the south of the church and school are surviving examples of Nelson's pre-urban housing stock. The cottages are all stone-built and of two storeys. Several feature small front gardens, but some front directly onto the street. The area also includes an inn, known as the General Gordon Inn since at least 1891 but in existence by 1772.

– Scholefield Farm (Area 18)

Scholefield Farm is situated at the edge of the survey area in the southern part of Nelson. Its setting in the 1890s was rural (OS 1:2500) and open farmland still lies adjacent, to the east; however, housing estates of twentieth-century date now lie in the immediate vicinity. The character area includes five Grade II Listed Buildings, ranging in date from the seventeenth century to the late eighteenth or nineteenth and including Scholefield Farmhouse, a barn and cottages.

– Lane End (Area 19)

Although situated on one of the main roads into Nelson from the south, this group of houses remained in an isolated rural setting until at least the early twentieth century. It has since become surrounded by residential suburban development.

The area includes a block marked as four back-to-backs on the 1891 OS map, shown on current mapping as two properties. The group includes some quite small cottages.

– Edge End Hall, Edge End Lane (Area 20)

This small character area near the edge of Nelson remains in a relatively open setting, with land uses in the immediate vicinity including playing fields, allotment gardens and farmland. The site includes three buildings, one of which, Edgend House, is Grade II Listed and is probably of mid-eighteenth-century date. The larger Edge End Hall and an associated cottage lie immediately to the north of this.

– Lower Townhouse Farm (Area 21)

This farm lies at the edge of the survey area, overlooking open fields. Lower Townhouse itself is Grade II* listed, and originated in the seventeenth century. The adjacent buildings, including a barn and a farmhouse, are also shown on the 1848 map (OS 1:10,560).

– Barleyfield (Area 22)

This small group of cottages was built on the road between Marsden and Hebson, at a location marked Causey Foot on the 1848 OS map. The site was surrounded by open fields at this time, and included several additional buildings. The setting of the cottages is now urban, with the railway line and the modern town centre a short distance to the north, and residential developments of mixed date and status in the immediate vicinity, including nineteenth-century terraced housing and a twentieth-century estate. The character area includes one pair of back-to-backs.

Industrial workers' settlement (Areas 23 & 24)

– Lomeshaye Mill (Area 23)

A mill was first established at Lomeshaye by the Ecroyds in 1780, as a three-storey water-powered wool-spinning mill supplying handloom weavers (Bennett 1957, 128). A new reservoir was built after 1806 (MA L1/2/27/2), and the mill was rebuilt after 1844 (Wray 2001). The Ecroyds' home, Lomeshaye Hall, and three-storey weavers' houses stood to the east of the mill; all have since been demolished. Other workers' housing appears to have stood to the north of the mill (OS 1848), but these would have been demolished when the mill was rebuilt and expanded. There is a datestone on the mill of 1845-1859, and this probably also dates the terraced houses to the north.

The mill presently forms part of Lomeshaye Business Village, a large area of twentieth-century development along part of the M65 corridor. The structure of the mill is of stone, and it is of two to three storeys in height.

– Lomeshaye Mill – workers' housing (Area 24)

The surviving workers' housing at Lomeshaye Mill comprises four rows of terraced houses, totalling 48 dwellings. These probably date to 1845-1859 (see **Area 23**, above). The houses were built to a high standard (Wray 2001, 20), with their own yards and privies, water and gas supplies. The Ecroyds' own gasometer would have supplied both the mill and the houses. The terraces are of two storeys and are stone-built, with cobbled service roads providing access to the rear. In good condition, the houses appear to be well maintained.

Villa development (Area 25)

– 239-243 (odd) Barkerhouse Road; Springhill Cottages (Area 25)

This small area of high-status houses was built between 1891 and 1910. It comprises four detached and semi-detached houses set in very large gardens, and a pair of cottages in smaller gardens. A public house set in its own grounds lies adjacent. Although the area

would have lain within open fields when the houses were first built, it has since become surrounded by later twentieth century residential developments.

Post-medieval urban development (Area 26)

– Manchester Road, St Mary's Area (Area 26)

A small area of buildings pre-dating the formation of the Local Board in 1864. It comprises a row of six cottages to the east of St Mary's church (104-114 Manchester Road), and four groups of cottages on the south side of Manchester Road (numbers 89-123). According to a building plan of the Whitefield area in c1880 (NL Building Plan no. 386), numbers 115-123 were originally back-to-back houses. These are amongst the very few surviving examples of Nelson's pre-urban building stock.

The area is presently mainly in commercial use, with a number of shops. The stone-built terraces are of two storeys, and some are accessed to the rear by cobbled service roads.

Middle-class housing (c1860 to 1914) (Areas 27-31)

– Carr Road (Area 27)

Carr Road was partly laid out along a pre-existing route which led over the canal towards Carr Hall to the west of Nelson; all but two of the existing houses pre-date 1891 (OS 1:2500). The houses along this road are almost exclusively middle-class, mostly comprising better quality terraced housing, with two pairs of semi-detached residences and a single detached house, currently in use as a prep school. All of the houses are stone-built and of two storeys; the detached house also includes an attic storey. The terraces are accessed to the rear by cobbled service roads. The occupants of Carr Road, particularly towards the town end, tended to be professionals such as doctors and solicitors (Wray 2001, 39). At least two are in use as solicitors' offices today. The houses were wider than other, working-class terraced houses, usually with an entrance hall and a rear wing (Wray 2001, 41). Later houses, from the 1880s, had bathrooms, and some also had internal water closets. The houses all have front gardens, and some feature single-storey bay windows. An extensive area of working-class terraced housing lies immediately to the west.

– Hibson Road (Area 28)

An area of middle-class terraced housing, mostly on the east side of Hibson Road leading down to Little Marsden. The houses, many with single- or double-storey bay windows, were built in whole blocks, mostly between 1890 and 1910 (OS 1891; OS 1914). Most of the houses tended to be larger than working-class terraced homes, although not as large as the houses on Carr Road, and all had bathrooms, attic rooms and cellars (Wray 2001, 56). At the north end of Hibson Road, the houses included a large end-terrace with a corner tower, as well as three detached houses, of which two survive (Wray 2001, 56). One of these is currently in use as a club, whilst the second, Forest House, has been subdivided, perhaps into flats. A modern building housing a driving test centre has been built in the grounds of Forest House.

The character area also includes a group and a separate pair of very small cottages. Some of these now have front gardens, although the gardens are not shown on the 1891 map (OS 1:2500). All of the larger houses have front gardens. A large area of terraced housing lies immediately east of the character area, with terraces running back at right angles from the shorter rows on the main road. To the west lies a later area of twentieth-century houses.

– Halifax Road, Waidshouse Road, St Paul's Road & Ethersall Road (Area 29)

This area comprises large semi-detached houses and a single detached house, which is currently in use as a residential home. Around half of the houses were built between 1891 and 1910, with the remainder dated 1910-1932. Slightly later residential development lies to the north, and post-1950 housing to the south. Small areas of late nineteenth-century terraced housing, some forming ribbon development along Halifax Road, also lie adjacent.

– Eastfield Rest Home; 4 & 6 Westfield (Area 30)

This small area contains a detached house that is now in use as a rest home, and a pair of semi-detached houses; the latter are shown as a single residence on the 1891 map (OS 1:2500). All three of the present dwellings have been extended since 1891. The houses are stone-built and of two storeys, and are set within medium-sized gardens. Situated a short distance to the north of the town centre, the houses lie close to an area of terraces. However, a large roundabout forming part of a motorway junction lies immediately to the north east.

– 261 & 263 Manchester Road (Area 31)

These two substantial three-storey stone-built houses are semi-detached and are set within large gardens. Built in the second half of the nineteenth century, they are situated at the western end of an area of terraced housing, fronting onto the main road leading into the centre of Nelson.

Bye-law terraced housing (Areas 32-60)

The extensive areas of terraced housing laid out in a gridiron pattern of streets form the largest definable pre-twentieth century plan component surviving in Nelson. The housing was laid out from the 1860s onwards, with the majority built in the 1880s and 1890s. Because of the constraints of Nelson's location in the valley of the Pendle Water, and the route of the railway and arterial roads, the initial expansion of large-scale development was between the Leeds and Manchester Roads and the canal, along Cross Street, Every Street and Clayton Street. There was also some early development around Manchester Road and Lomeshaye Road by William Ecroyd, for his workforce at Lomeshaye Mill. This earlier housing can still be seen between Lomeshaye Road and Spring Cottage, as well as to the south of the railway line on Cobden Street, which was built in 1868 (NL building plan 24). These houses are distinguished by the use of watershot stone, a building technique which elsewhere had largely gone out of favour by this time.

Though the houses are mainly working-class two-up two-downs, there are areas of superior design which were meant to appeal to the lower middle classes. These include houses along Lomeshaye Road, which were intended to mimic Georgian-style terraces (Wray 2001, 47), and houses along Every Street, Chapel House Road and Meredith Street, which have bay windows.

Although clearance has taken place in the centre of Nelson, with terraces and industrial sites of nineteenth-century date replaced by modern industrial and commercial areas and late twentieth-century housing, several large areas of almost intact late nineteenth-century townscape lie immediately beyond the town centre. Some much smaller areas of terraces comprising as few as one or two rows of houses have also survived, usually as pockets of older fabric within areas of redevelopment.

The larger areas tend to have retained a high proportion of the contemporary buildings that were associated with the residential development, including chapels, churches, schools and Sunday schools. Such buildings have often been reused. Purpose-built corner shops have also survived at the ends of some of the terraces, and some of the mills where the

original occupants of the houses worked have survived within or adjacent to the residential streets.

The terraces are almost exclusively stone-built and of two storeys, although there are a few examples of three-storey buildings. The vast majority are accessed to the rear by service roads, which very often retain their original cobbled surfaces and are only rarely tarmacked in Nelson. Two surviving rows of houses are shown as back-to-backs on the 1891 map. Where front gardens are present they are generally very small, extending only 1.5 to 2 metres from the houses.

Twentieth century hospital (Area 61)

– Pendle Community Hospital (Area 61)

The hospital and the adjacent health centre post-date 1963, and lie close to the centre of Nelson. The site was occupied in the 1890s by Walverden Foundry, Walverden Mill, part of a gasworks, and a small group of houses that were continuous with a surviving adjacent area of terraced housing.

Public landscape grounds (Areas 62 & 63)

– Victoria Park and Recreation Grounds (Area 62)

Nelson's first municipal park was Victoria Park, occupying land bought from Mr Every Clayton in 1886 (Hill 1997, 52). The park was laid out from 1888, and was extended in 1896 (Bennett 1957, 182; Barrett 1899, 372). The area comprised gardens next to the Pendle Water, with cricket (LRO MBNe 59/171) and football (LRO MBNe 59/169) grounds at the northern end. To the south of the sports fields were separate recreation grounds for girls, boys and men. The cricket ground and bowling green are still in use for these purposes and the general layout of the park has been preserved, although the routes of some of the paths have been altered. The boys' and girls' recreation grounds are currently in use as bowling greens and a car park; part of their former extent has been lost to the M65 motorway and a parallel road, Lomeshaye Way. A former lodge to the park, situated near the later war memorial, is no longer extant.

– Walverden Park (Area 63)

Walverden Park, the second municipal park in the town, had opened by 1897 (Crowther 1971). It was laid out in an area of old sand pits and open countryside, shown as fields with a small area of trees on the 1848 map (OS 1:10,560). The park has been landscaped but has few features, currently containing a wooded area crossed by paths, a recreation ground and a playground. It is bordered on three sides by nineteenth-century terraced housing, and to the north east by Walverden Water.

Private landscape grounds (Areas 64 & 65)

– Marsden Hall landscape park (Area 64)

Marsden Hall was probably first established as Marsden Farm in the mid-sixteenth century (Bennett 1957, 44). The house was built c1700. Originally of two portions, the larger eighteenth-century part of the house has been demolished. In 1877, Marsden Hall was described as a 'retreat for mental invalids' (Hall 1877, 80). The surviving part of the house is Grade II Listed, as are two cottages with a linking wagon archway and a fire-damaged coach house, all of eighteenth-century date. The park has now become a public park and recreation ground. It retains a wooded area shown on 1890s mapping (OS 1:2500), as well as footbridges over the Hendon Brook. Two former fishponds are no longer extant. A

number of recreational facilities have been added to the park in the twentieth century. These include bowling greens, playgrounds, a swimming pool, tennis courts and a pavilion.



Plate 18: Marsden Hall and Park

– Spring Cottage and grounds (Area 65)

Spring Cottage was originally a small farm, rebuilt around 1800 (Bennett 1957, 155). It underwent various enlargements and alterations in the nineteenth century (Bennett 1957, 155). In 1844 (OS 1848), the house had considerable parkland to the west, lying between Manchester Road and the Pendle Water. By 1890 (OS 1891), it had a drive to the house from Manchester Road, with its own lodge. In the 1890s, the surrounding land was bought up and developed for Spring Bank Mill and terraced housing, leaving a large garden around the house. The lodge is still in residential use, but has become separated from the grounds to the main house by a street. The house itself had been in use as a public house – it is marked 'The Groves Hotel (PH)' on current mapping – but it is presently disused (in February 2002). The structure is of two storeys with attics, and is stone-built.

Nineteenth century municipal cemetery (Area 66)

A municipal cemetery for Nelson was first proposed in 1892 (LRO MBNe 66/13). The land was bought and drained in preparation by the Borough in 1895 (LRO MBNE 60/185), and the cemetery chapels were built. A year later the boundary walls were constructed (LRO MBNe 60/186-7), with a very ornate wrought iron gateway with square plan moulded stone gate piers, and two small pedestrian gateways on each side. This gateway and the chapels are Grade II listed buildings; the entrance lodge and the chapels are stone-built. The oldest graves lie in the eastern part of the cemetery, with more recent gravestones in the north-western part. Two wells shown on the 1891 map (OS 1:2500) have since been lost.

In the 1890s, the site of the cemetery lay within open fields some distance to the north east of the urban area. It has since become surrounded by suburban development, with terraced housing to the west, a school to the north and twentieth-century housing nearby to the east and south.

Twentieth century cemetery (Area 67)

A small graveyard forms an extension to the churchyard of St Paul's Church, which lies at the core of the early settlement at Little Marsden. The current church building dates to 1809, although the site has sixteenth-century origins. The site of the graveyard was

formerly occupied by Chapel House Farm, shown on the 1848 map (OS 1:10,560) and named on the 1891 map (OS 1:2500).

Agricultural (Areas 68-74)

The seven agricultural areas in Nelson are all allotment garden sites, and are situated towards or immediately adjacent to the edges of the survey area. All are relatively small, and none extends beyond the boundary of the survey area. None of the sites had been developed by the 1890s, and it is likely that they were not developed during the twentieth century. Five of the allotment gardens lie adjacent to residential areas of various dates; some of these and both of the others also lie adjacent to larger open spaces, including a playing field and the 19th century cemetery.

Twentieth century industrial/commercial (Areas 75-109)

The larger areas of this type in Nelson are concentrated along the principal transport routes, including the M65 motorway, the canal and the railway. The modern town centre includes facilities such as a supermarket, a shopping centre and a market hall, as well as some smaller individual shops and businesses, such as works, a garage, and a public house, the Station Hotel.

Large character areas beyond the town centre include a business village with an early mill (**Area 23**), and two industrial estates which extend beyond the survey area. Some of these areas, as well as the town centre, represent the redevelopment of earlier industrial buildings and terraced housing. Smaller sites are scattered through much of the survey area, mainly comprising works and depots but including a large public house set in its own grounds.

Twentieth century place of worship (Areas 110-12)

The three character areas of this type identified within the Nelson survey area comprise a Kingdom Hall, a mosque and a church. All occupy small sites, and lie adjacent to areas of terraced housing. The mosque has replaced two terraces, whilst the Kingdom Hall lies on a site that was largely undeveloped in the 1890s but which did include a small structure immediately west of the hall. The church, St Bede's, lies on former open fields in the southern part of the town, and is bordered on one side by a nature reserve.

Twentieth century public (Areas 113-18)

There are no large modern public buildings in Nelson, the six character areas containing community and public facilities being small and relatively inconspicuous. Sites include an ambulance station, a fire station, a youth centre, two social centres and a hall. The ambulance station lies in a residential area in the northern part of the town, close to the main through route (Leeds Road/Manchester Road). The fire station lies within the town centre, adjacent to the hospital. The remaining sites are all set within residential areas, two adjacent to places of worship and one beside Walverden Park.

Twentieth century recreational (Areas 119-35)

Recreational areas of twentieth-century date include several medium and large areas of open space with various defined uses, and a number of smaller sites such as clubs and bowling greens. Some of the latter lie close to the centre of town, whilst the larger areas lie on or near the outskirts. One playing field at the north-eastern edge is part of a larger site

that extends beyond the survey area. A second playing field and a recreation ground each form the centre of a 1930s to 1940s housing estate, providing open space for the residents.

Other large areas include a football ground, a sports ground and a nature reserve. A small area at the eastern edge forms part of the extensive golf course that lies adjacent. Other small areas include a playground and several pockets of open ground, likely to be used for informal recreation, which lie adjacent to areas of residential development.

Twentieth century school/college (Areas 136-47)

School sites within Nelson include two high schools, at least three primary schools and five nurseries. The high schools occupy the two largest sites, both with playing fields and built within former open fields. These lie towards the outskirts of the town, one to the north east and one to the south west. The nursery schools all occupy small sites, two of which lie close to the town centre. All are adjacent to or within residential areas, including one at the eastern edge of the town, situated between the Pendle Tutorial Centre and a small school. The primary schools and Castercliffe County School (probably a primary school) also lie adjacent to twentieth-century residential estates.

Several of the nursery sites had previously been developed or partly developed, all for buildings other than terraced housing; former buildings on one site may have related to the nearby Marsden Hall Farm, and several small non-residential buildings lay on the present site of a nursery near the gasworks. Of the primary school sites, one was built on former open land beside the railway and one within former open fields; the site of Hodge House lay within the playing field of the third school, Holy Saviour's Roman Catholic Primary.

Twentieth century transport (Areas 148-49)

The M65 motorway passes through the western part of Nelson, on a course that runs roughly parallel to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Two motorway junctions lie just beyond the survey area.

The second area relating to twentieth-century transport is a rectangular car park adjacent to Vale Street Shed. This represents the former site of three nineteenth-century terraces, which were demolished at some time after 1963 and which had formed part of a much larger area of terraced housing that survives to the north.

Canal (Area 150)

The Leeds and Liverpool Canal runs through the Lomeshaye and Whitefield areas in the western part of Nelson, on a curving course that is aligned roughly north east to south west. Parts of its course within Nelson are lined with nineteenth-century textile mills and twentieth-century industrial sites, whilst a strip of open ground between the canal and the M65 motorway lies along part of the north-western bank. This includes a small area of allotment gardens. The remainder of the open ground has remained largely undeveloped throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, although it does include the former site of a gasometer near Lomeshaye Bridge, an area now occupied by a number of small rectangular structures, perhaps domestic garages. Areas of terraced housing also lie in the vicinity of the canal.

Two road bridges that cross the canal, Lomeshaye and Whitefield Bridges, are Grade II listed; both date to 1795. A red brick canal warehouse immediately adjacent to the canal, dated c1876, is also listed.

Individual housing (1918 to 2003) (Areas 151-6)

Character areas of this type are concentrated in the southern part of survey area, with two in the eastern part. The majority of the houses are detached, although there are also some that are semi-detached. The houses tend to be set in medium rather than very large gardens. Individual areas are all of small to medium size, ranging from a single house to about twenty; one of the larger areas lies at the edge of the survey area, at Marsden Height, and extends slightly beyond it.

The houses are of various twentieth-century dates. One group of five built between 1910 and 1932 lies adjacent to slightly earlier middle-class housing. A single house of 1960s or 1970s date is set in a small garden at the end of a nineteenth-century terrace, adjacent to open ground at the edge of the survey area. An area containing seventeen post-1963 houses lies adjacent to other twentieth-century residential housing to the west, and is bordered by a golf course to the east. A group of nine detached houses dated 1963-1976 forms the end of a cul-de-sac adjacent to a school field.

Inter- and immediate post-war housing (1918 to c1950) (Areas 157-77)

Housing of this date in Nelson is concentrated in three areas, in the north, east and south western parts of the survey area. The largest areas lie to the north and east. Much of the housing lies adjacent to earlier areas of bye-law terraces, and thus represents the continued outwards expansion of the residential areas of the town. Some smaller groups of houses form pockets within areas of early terraces, but these are relatively few. None of these areas lie within the town centre itself.

The houses are laid out along straight roads and crescents; one estate is focused on a large oval recreation ground. Most of the houses are semi-detached but some are built in short rows, mainly of four. There are also some detached houses and some small groups of longer terraces. Each residence is set in an individual medium- to large-sized garden.

Late twentieth century housing (c1970 to 2003) (Areas 178-99)

Housing of this date is spread throughout the character area, with the exception of the northern corner. Character areas include some medium-sized estates close to the town centre, as well as medium-sized areas near or on the outskirts and smaller pockets of infill within areas of earlier residential development. Areas on the edges of the town often represent extensions to earlier residential estates. Only one extends beyond the edge of the survey area, lying adjacent to a development that has been built since July 2000.

Estates close to the town centre and some areas of infill represent the former sites of terraced housing that have been cleared and redeveloped. One such area also included the sites of a school and two chapels. One area was occupied by terraces and a confectionery works. Other than this, none of the areas represents redeveloped nineteenth-century industrial sites. A further site formerly contained a short row of back-to-backs. Other infill sites had not been developed by 1891 (OS 1:2500 map), but are nonetheless situated within areas of 1890s or early twentieth-century terraced housing, and sometimes adjacent to areas of pre-1891 terraces. These sites are likely to represent the former sites of 1890s or slightly later terraced houses or related contemporary buildings such as chapels or schools. Areas of infill may comprise as few as three or four houses.

Areas closer to the edges of Nelson tend to represent land that has not previously been developed, with some forming extensions to earlier twentieth-century residential development. The larger estates near the outskirts tend to feature detached and semi-detached houses, the latter often set very close together. Houses near the town centre tend to have been built semi-detached or in short- to medium-length staggered rows, and

several areas include small or medium-sized blocks of flats. Where present, individual gardens tend to be smaller than those further out from the centre. One town centre estate includes two small areas of communal gardens.

A single block, Imperial Gardens, is arranged around a square courtyard, adjacent to the canal. A second court, adjacent to Walverden Park and surrounded on three sides by post-1891 terraced housing, comprises two short rows at right angles to one another, joined at the corner by a small church. One area at the northern-western edge of Nelson includes a public house and a club.

Later post-war housing (c1950 to c1970) (Areas 200-212)

Housing of this date occurs mainly in the northern, eastern and southern parts of the survey area, towards the outskirts of the town; there is none in the town centre. Some estates form extensions to areas developed earlier in the twentieth century. **Area 212**, for example, continues a number of streets that had been partly developed in the decades between 1910 and 1963. The more recent area contains houses that are clearly of a later design.

Almost all of the character areas were greenfield sites when developed. The few that had been built on by the 1890s were not developed intensively; for example, in 1891 **Area 208** contained a single pair of substantial semi-detached houses set in large gardens.

The largest character area lies in the southern part of the survey area, and comprises houses in a variety of styles built along curving avenues and culs-de-sac. Houses of the same type tend to be built in small groups within the area, rather than being mixed, and this is true elsewhere within Nelson. One development features houses in small groups of two to four, arranged in small courts. Others comprise mainly semi-detached houses, although there are also some longer staggered rows.

Open ground (Areas 213-21)

Areas of open ground that are not in formal recreational use are not spread throughout the survey area; the two largest areas lie in the south-eastern corner, and the remaining sites are concentrated in the eastern parts of the town. Several represent former industrial sites that have been cleared, including a former millpond associated with the extant Throstle Nest Mill, the former Catlow Stone Works, situated adjacent to the railway, and the former site of a reservoir, which lies within a larger strip of open ground. Two cleared sites now appear to be disused – one is the former site of a mill shown on the 1910 OS map. The mill itself has been cleared, but the site retains its boundary wall.

A larger area along Walverden Water, situated between two nineteenth-century textile industry areas, may have been developed by 1910 but is not currently occupied. Of the two largest areas, one lies at the south-western edge of the survey area, adjacent to the railway; currently grassed with some trees, it appears to have never been developed. The second lies between the canal and the M65, and incorporates an area of allotment gardens (**Area 69**). Apart from a former gasometer site near Lomeshaye Bridge, now occupied by a group of small rectangular buildings, possibly domestic garages, this also appears never to have been developed. An open area adjacent to Marsden Park is crossed by Hendon Brook. Part of this was formerly within the grounds of Marsden Hall. A late twentieth-century cul-de-sac (**Area 192**) intrudes into the area.

5.2 Building materials

The vast majority of structures in Nelson are built in locally quarried gritstone. Of all pre-1914 built structures, 97% were of gritstone and only 3% of brick (Atkinson 1972, 8). The

uses of gritstone varied from ashlar masonry, as utilised in corporate buildings, to roughly hewn blocks for most residential buildings. Some of the earlier domestic and ex-agricultural structures have uncoursed rubble side walls with watershot front and rear elevations. The use of watershot stone continued until the late 1860s, primarily in houses built for William Ecroyd's workforce. In areas of earlier terraced housing, particularly on the north west side of Manchester Road, houses were built in smaller numbers by small-scale builders, and there is a greater diversity of stonework (Wray 2001, 24). Later bye-law housing tends to have coursed rubble walls.

Its hard-wearing nature and the proximity of the large Catlow Quarries to the south east made the local stone the preferred choice for local building (Wray 2001, 24). In addition, gritstone was the traditionally used material perhaps best suited to parochial conservative tastes (Atkinson 1972, 69). Before 1887, brick was not available locally and had to be imported, and it therefore did not tend to be used as a general building material until the 1890s or later. Even so, stone continued to be used for front elevations into the 1920s and '30s, indicating the high aesthetic value placed upon it (Wray 2001, 24).

Since the 1950s, there has been a concerted effort to improve the town's perceived image as a grimy and monotonous town with large quantities of terraced housing (Crowther 1971). Consequently, there has been a programme of demolition of terraces and the older rows. Moreover, there has been a campaign of cleaning smoke-blackened buildings. In some cases this has led to damage, particularly of decoration on some of the more ornate buildings, such as Barclays Bank on Manchester Road. The cleaning has left many of the ashlar stone buildings susceptible to weathering, and finished surfaces have become flaky and pitted.

Roofs in Nelson were covered in sandstone flags, at least originally. However, Welsh slate was imported for use in some buildings because it was cheaper and lighter, and many roofs today are covered with lighter and now less expensive substitutes. Early slates can still be seen at Lomeshaye Mill, although not on the original multi-storey building. When an extra storey was built onto the mill, many of the roof slates were reused on the attached weaving shed (pers comm John Westwell, North West Heritage Trust).

5.3 Housing types

The majority of pre-twentieth century houses surviving in Nelson today were built after the formation of the Local Board in 1864; their developers were therefore subject to some planning controls. The application of bye-laws to control the quality of housing did not become a widespread phenomenon until after the passing of the Public Health Act of 1875 (Daunton 1983, 7). Nevertheless, the borough records and the surviving housing stock make it clear that good standards in contemporary housing design were being applied to the new houses intended for the labouring classes from the 1860s (NL Building Register).

Nelson has very little surviving earlier nineteenth-century housing, and most court developments and back-to-backs have been demolished (Atkinson 1972, 11), in many cases in the nineteenth century to make way for redevelopment along the main arterial roads. Earlier nineteenth-century working-class housing survives on Manchester Road, near St Mary's Church, at Barleyfield, and in Little Marsden, in eight short rows. Built in rows in a generally piecemeal fashion rather than in true terraces, the houses tend to be low two-storey cottages with little evidence of original adornment. They mainly consist of through houses with small back yards, although there are indications that some of the cottages on Manchester Road may originally have been back-to-backs. Only two areas of back-to-back housing survive in Nelson: a terrace of nine houses fronting Leeds Road with nine houses on Seedhill Terrace to the rear, and four houses at Lane End (Wray 2001, 15).

Other types of earlier workers' housing in Nelson, like the back-to-backs, have been swept away by redevelopment. There were a number of cellar dwellings in Nelson, sometimes



Plate 19: Barleyfield, one of the few surviving examples of earlier housing in Nelson

beneath back-to-backs as well as through houses (Bennett 1957, 151). One example of such dwellings which survived until the twentieth century was Bradley Row, built before 1808 (MA L1/2/27/1) and comprising thirteen one-up one-down cottages with six single-room dwellings beneath (Bennett 1957, 152-3). Cellar dwellings were considered by the sanitary inspectors to be the worst and most unhealthy form of housing provision (Newman 2001). There were several in the centre of Nelson, around Hibson Farm, an area which grew in the early nineteenth century.

From the 1860s new housing was mainly built along new streets, which were laid out

in a gridiron plan. Such rectilinear plans fitted easily into the existing pattern of landholdings, with the irregular edges of the development blocks often representing pre-existing estate boundaries (Rodger 1989, 30; Tindall 1943, 19). The gridiron pattern was also suited to the maximisation of rentals and plot sales, provided that the space was exploited through the use of linear housing developments. The construction of houses in terraces reduced costs, owing to the use of shared partition walls, continuous rooflines and standardised designs. For all these reasons, terraced housing was the obvious later nineteenth-century response to a need for rapid housing development. Even so, each street tended to be developed over a number of years following its initial laying out, and by several different developers.

The implementation of bye-laws provided minimum standards for building design, which became a rigid framework for working-class housing provision. In later nineteenth-century Nelson, as in Burnley and Accrington, long sash windows with unadorned doorways formed the main features of the street frontages (Atkinson 1972, 33). The new houses were all through houses, sometimes with a front forecourt, facing a street bounded by footpaths, and featuring a back yard with a gateway opening on to a back lane (Wray 2001, 23). In all, terraced houses dominate the town, forming 89% of the housing stock in 1972 (Atkinson 1972, 28).

Higher status terraces were also built in Nelson, although not in large quantities. These were generally spread throughout the town rather than being concentrated at particular locations. Carr Road formed one of only two distinct middle-class areas, and much of the early development along its course consisted of individual or small groups of houses. Hibson Road is also predominantly middle-class, but was developed at the end of the nineteenth century in a more systematic fashion. Middle-class housing in Nelson is often distinguished in the later nineteenth century by the use of bay windows, and can be seen on several streets in the Lomeshaye, Netherfield and Barkerhouse Road areas. There is less emphasis on middle-class development along the main arterial roads – a feature of Accrington – or overlooking the parks, as in Burnley (Atkinson 1972, 34).

5.4 Communication networks

The phased development and form of Nelson owe much to the evolution of its network of communications. Initially there were a series of customary routes consisting of a complex of footways, bridleways, cartways and highways. The main medieval roads were the king's

highways, of which the most important was the road from Clitheroe, the administrative centre of the Honor, to Halifax (Bennett 1957, 36). This passed through Marsden by way of Bradley, following the line of the later Bradley Road, Bradley Lane Head, Barkerhouse Road and Delves Lane, and thus connecting the settlements of Catlow, Townhouse and Bradley. There was a second Clitheroe to Halifax road, which entered Marsden at Brierfield from what was later the Quaker Bridge, and followed the line of the modern Clitheroe Road, Halifax Road, Haggate and Lane Bottom. A wayside cross, the Marsden Cross, stood at Marsden Height.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, improvements to communications came with the construction of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Begun in 1770, it was opened through Marsden in 1776, providing easy access to North Yorkshire, although the entire canal was not completed until 1816 (Rolt 1969, 84). The construction of turnpike roads began with the Blackburn to Addingham turnpike in 1754, although this did not reach Marsden until around 1800 (Bennett 1957, 124). The Marsden to Gisburn road, known as Scotland Road, was not begun until 1803.

Despite the canal and the turnpike roads, Nelson, then still known by the township name of Marsden, did not attain any significance until the opening of the railway in 1849. Even then, the station was called 'Nelson for Barrowford', an indication of its relative lack of significance amongst local settlements (Smith 1922, 116). Even though the railway led to the rapid development of the town, facilities at the station remained primitive, and in 1877 it was described as *'the only uncivilized feature now left' in the town, with 'inadequate shelter from the rain; and...only one placed convenience, about as narrow and handsome as a pig-stye, for both sexes, and where I have beheld scenes it would be improper to sully this page by describing'* (Hall 1877, 78). The station was not replaced until 1892 (Bennett 1957, 182).

In 1881 the first trams between Nelson and Padiham began to run (Bennett 1957, 189); lines were eventually laid along Scotland Road and Leeds Road. The steam tram along Manchester Road was not popular, however, because of the steam and smoke, and for a while the trams were horse-drawn. The train continued to be more popular than the tram, which was deemed less comfortable, until the introduction of electric trams in 1902 (Bennett 1957, 189).

5.5 Spaces, vistas and panoramas

Nelson had very little official open public space, although the area later occupied by the



Plate 20: View along Market Street to the Market Hall, from a postcard of 1910-11

Town Hall and the Market Hall was open land until the 1880s – it was still owned by the Pollard family, who continued to use it as meadow (Milner 1991, 21). The Market Square was open until the building of the Market Hall in 1899 (Bennett 1957, 182), but was leased as a site for auctions and temporary stalls and booths (LRO MBNe 59/14). The Market Hall was built as a focus for a grand vista from the town centre along Market Street. The requirement for open space was met with the opening of Victoria Park to the west of the town in 1888, and of Walverden Park, also on the edge of town but to the south east, in the 1890s.

The railway effectively cuts Nelson in two. Development of the town was dictated by the need to provide large quantities of terraced housing for the workforce of the large weaving sheds that were constructed. Thus there was no attempt to provide any sight lines through the town, or vistas out to the

surrounding countryside. Even from Little Marsden, which occupies a hill overlooking the town, houses built in the 1890s were laid out on a grid-pattern intended to maximise the provision of houses rather than take advantage of the elevated position. Demolition in the centre of town has vastly altered the townscape, mainly by removing the mills which once dominated the skyline. However, the gridiron pattern of streets of terraced houses remains the most prominent feature of the town.

5.6 Nature And Significance Of The Archaeological Resource

There is potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological remains of medieval date at the sites of former farmsteads, particularly on the outskirts of the urban area. At some sites, such as Swinden Hall, the buildings have been demolished but the land remains open for recreational use, and the potential for surviving remains is high. Farmstead sites within the built-up area, such as Bradley Fold, Hibson, Whitefield, Seedhill and Bradley Hall, have been substantially disturbed and developed in the late nineteenth century, and redeveloped in the twentieth century in the centre of town. Experience in other Lancashire towns subject to major post-medieval and nineteenth-century development indicates that deposits, though truncated, can survive as islands. The best potential for such survival is likely to be on the Whitefield estate, where no redevelopment has taken place since the building of terraced housing in the 1870s and 1880s.

There is little surviving above-ground material that pre-dates the nineteenth century. The main areas of survival, apart from a few small rows of cottages, are post-medieval farms and cottages, many of which are listed buildings. These include Scholefield Farm, Marsden Hall, Walverden House and Edge End, all of which have medieval antecedents. Below-ground evidence for medieval settlement is likely to survive around the standing buildings.

There is considerable potential for the survival of industrial remains, both below and above ground. Although there has been large-scale clearance in the centre of Nelson, some of these areas have been left open and undeveloped, and thus have a high potential for surviving below-ground remains. Some mills, including some of the earliest, survive intact, such as Lomeshaye Mill, Lomeshaye Bridge Mill and Throstle Nest Mill. These surviving mills have been subject to a rapid survey by the RCHME, but much further data could potentially be obtained from detailed survey work.

Although there has been considerable redevelopment, Nelson is still largely characterised by its considerable stock of late nineteenth-century terraced housing. The importance of the housing lies in its definition of settlement character and in its potential to facilitate a social and architectural study of working-class housing provision. Any such study would be assisted greatly by the building records of the Local Board, which can be cross-referenced to the surviving buildings. Nelson is unusual in that it represents an almost wholly new town of late nineteenth-century origin. As such, and given its good surviving records, it has very high potential for the study of its historical geography, and architectural and social history.

6. DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Listed buildings

There are no Grade I listed buildings within the defined urban area for Nelson. There is, however, one Grade II* listed building; this is Lower Town House, off Barkerhouse Road, a seventeenth-century farmhouse of possible medieval origin.

There are 24 Grade II listed structures within the defined urban area for Nelson. Of these, four are churches or chapels, one is a public house, one is a warehouse, four are monuments and fourteen are houses. This indicates that civic buildings and industrial structures are under-represented, given their significance for the town's history and their degree of survival within the existing urban fabric.

6.2 Scheduled monuments

There are no scheduled monuments within the defined urban area for Nelson.

6.3 Conservation areas

There are three conservation areas wholly or partly within the defined urban area for Nelson: Scholefield and Coldweather, Lomeshaye industrial hamlet, and St Mary's.

Scholefield and Coldweather conservation area is rural in character, and only a small part of it lies within the survey area. This comprises the area around Scholefield farm and the associated buildings, and land to the south east, to the rear of houses along Halifax Road.

The Lomeshaye industrial hamlet is centred on Lomeshaye mill and its associated workers' housing. Although the mill originated in 1780, it was rebuilt in the mid-nineteenth century, and the workers' housing was probably also built around that time.

St Mary's conservation area is centred on the church, now disused, and the former school behind it. It also includes housing in the Whitefield area, dating to the 1870s and 1880s and built using watershot stone work, as well as houses on Manchester Road which pre-date the formation of the Local Board in 1864. This earlier housing provides some of the few examples of surviving pre-Local Board buildings within the town.

6.4 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no registered parks or gardens within Nelson.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

AGWC	Accrington Gas and Waterworks Company
ALSL	Accrington Local Studies Library
IGS	Institute of Geological Sciences
LCC	Lancashire County Council
LRO	Lancashire Record Office
LSMR	Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record
LUAU	Lancaster University Archaeological Unit
NMR	National Monuments Record
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRO	Public Record Office, Kew
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

Unpublished manuscripts

LRO DDBd 27/4/1	Survey of Great Marsden, 1810
LRO DDBd 27/4/5	Survey of Marsden estates, nd
LRO DDBd 27/18/68-141	Plan of lands in Marsden and Briercliffe, 1868
LRO DDHk 32	Survey of lands in Pendle and Marsden, 1777-1781
LRO DRB 1/129	Tithe map and apportionment for Little Marsden and Great Marsden, 1842
LRO MBNe 59/119	Conveyance of land and cemetery drainage proposals with plan, 1895
LRO MBNe 59/169	Lease with plan for football ground, 1897
LRO MBNe 59/171	Lease with plan for cricket ground, 1897
LRO MBNe 59/235	Nelson station with plan, 1898
LRO MBNe 60/178-182	Contracts leased for building cemetery chapels, 1894
LRO MBNe 60/186-7	Contracts leased for building cemetery chapels, 1894
LRO MBNe 66/13	Contract for building cemetery boundary wall, 1896
MA L1/2/24/1	Account of a subscription raised for the poor and of its distribution in 1819
MA L1/2/24/3	Applicants for poor relief from Marsden Society of Friends Poor Relief Committee, 1826, 1829 and 1841
MA L1/2/24/39	District Book number 3: Account of the state of the poor in Little Marsden, 1841
MA L1/2/27/1	Farm houses and cottages in Marsden, including old buildings made into cottages, new erections and cottages pulled down, c1800
MA L1/2/27/2	Tender for the construction of a new reservoir at Lomeshaye, 1806
MA L1/12/30/3	Survey of Towneley properties, c1730

MA L1/12/30/4	Survey of Towneley land, c1754
MA L1/55/2/13	Eighteenth-century assessment of Marsden
NL	Nelson Local Board register of building plans
NL	Transcript of property deeds for Nelson, photocopy of handwritten lists, bound in two volumes by Doreen Crowther, 1994
PRO DL/44/1026	Apportionment of commons and wastes belonging to the manor of Colne, <i>tempus</i> James I
PRO E317/Lancs/8	Surveys of manors in the Honor of Clitheroe, 1650

Maps

IGS 1979	3 rd edn (solid), 1:625,000
LRO MBNe 52/16	1864 boundaries of Nelson district for the purposes of 1858 Local Government Act
LRO MBNe 53/1	Plan for water and gas supply, 1866
OS 1848 1:10,560 Sheet 56 1 st edn	
OS 1848 1:10,560 Sheet 56 1 st edn (amended c1852)	
OS 1890-1 1:10,560 Sheet 56 NE	
OS 1891 1:2500 Sheet 56.7	
OS 1894 1:10,560 Sheet 56 SE	
OS 1913 1:10,560 Sheet 56 SE	
OS 1914 1:10,560 Sheet 56 NE	
OS 1938 1:10,560 Sheet 56 NE	
OS 1938 1:10,560 Sheet 56 SE	
PRO RAIL 846	Plan of the proposed deviation of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 1792

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NL A42	Aerofilms A219758, aerial photograph of Barkerhouse area, 1971
NL A42	Aerofilms A127000, aerial photograph of town centre, 1964
NL A42	Aerofilms 24752, aerial photograph of Marsden Hall and park, 1973
NL C05/6	Postcard of Marsden showing Market Hall, c1910/11
NL D2	Plan of Nelson (Hibson's) Meadow, pre-1880
NL D41	Bradley Hall, 1885
NL D42	Swinden Hall, 1953
NL D42	Lomeshaye Hall, nd
NL D42	Nag's Head beerhouse, with smithy to the right, 180-184 Hibson Road, 1953

	1952
NL J2/14	St John's Church, Barkerhouse Road, 1934
NL J63	Independent Methodist Church, corner of Hargreaves and Every Street, 1900
NL J63	Salem Church, 1983
NL L301	Bradley Fold, nd
NL L301	Chapel House, Little Marsden, the day before demolition, 1970
NL T91	Grand Theatre, then a cinema, 1975

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NMR Report NBR No 98996 1998	Lomeshaye Bridge Mill, Bridge Mill Road, Nelson, Lancashire, RCHME, unpubl report
NMR Report NBR No 99001 1998	Oak Bank Mills, Hallam Road, Nelson, Lancashire, RCHME, unpubl report
NMR Report NBR No 99002	Parkfield Mills, Clover Hill Road, Nelson, Lancashire,

1998	RCHME, unpubl report
NMR Report NBR No 99006 1998	Riverside Mill (formerly Bradley Shed), Crawford Street, Nelson, Lancashire, RCHME, unpubl report
NMR Report NBR No 99007 1998	Scholefield Mill, Brunswick Street, Nelson, Lancashire, RCHME, unpubl report
NMR Report NBR No 99008 1998	Spring Bank Mills, Every Street, Nelson, Lancashire, RCHME, unpubl report
NMR Report NBR No 99010 1998	Vale Street Shed, Vale Street, Nelson, Lancashire, RCHME, unpubl report
NMR Report NBR No 99011 1998	Valley Mills No. 1, Southfield Street, Nelson, Lancashire, RCHME, unpubl report
NMR Report NBR No 99012 1998	Valley Mills No. 3, Southfield Road, Nelson, Lancashire, RCHME, unpubl report
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8. APPENDICES

1 Post-medieval sites shown on Figure 7

For further information on any of the sites listed, please contact Lancashire County Council.

TYPE	NAME	PRN
Clay Pit	Clay Pit, 31-47 Highgate, Little Marsden, Nelson	21350
Cross	Templars Cross, Chapel House	3622
Farm	Hibson Farm	
Farm Building	Scholefield House; Scholefield Lane	13831
Farmhouse	Swinden Hall	688
Farmhouse	Walverden Cottage; Boston Street	13822
Farmhouse	Scholefield House; Scholefield Lane	13832
Farmhouse	Scholefield Farmhouse; Scholefield Lane	13833
Farmhouse	Lee	
Farmhouse	Rakes House	
Farmhouse	Hodge House	
Farmhouse	Bradley Hall	
Farmhouse	White Yates	
Farmhouse	Hendon	
Farmhouse	Dobson Syke	
Farmhouse	Barkerhouse Farm	
Farmhouse	Netherfield	
Farmhouse	Seedhill Farm	
Farmhouse	Whitefield Farm	
Farmhouse	Clover Hill	
Farmhouse	Ethersall	
Flour Mill	Flour Mills, 18a Netherfield Road, Nelson	21367
Foundry	Foundry, Ann Street	0
House	Dobson House	
House	Black Hall	
House	New Clough Head	
House	Coley Hall	
House	Walverden House	
House	Waidshouse	
House:Domestic	Lower Town House; Barkerhouse Road	13821
House:Domestic	Higher Scholefield Cottage; Scholefield Lane	13834

House:Domestic	West of Scholefield House; Scholefield Lane	13835
Inn	Inn (present Lord Nelson Hotel), 2 Market Street, Nelson	21412
Inn	Inn (present Prince of Wales P.H.), Walverden Bridge	21436
Inn	Inn (present New Inn), Leeds Road	21440
Inn	Inn (present Bull Hotel), 89 Scotland Road, Nelson	21445
Limekiln	Limekiln, Council Depot, Rear Charles Street	0
Mansion	Lower Lomeshaye	690
Milepost	Milepost, north bank of Leeds & Liverpool Canal,	21352
Milepost	Milepost, rear of 211 Manchester Road, Little Marsden	21354
Milepost	Milepost, south of 7 Cannon Street, off Chapel Street	21431
Milestone	Milestone, rear of 49 Norfolk Street, Whitefield, Nelson	21401
Milestone	Milestone, opp. 85 Leeds Road, Nelson	21439
Quarry	Old Quarry, Near Hole House, Colne	13757
Quarry	Old Quarry, Thomas Street & Hartley Street, Nelson	21357
Row House	Bowling Row	
Sand Pit	Old Sand Pit, Walverden Park, nr. Day Street, Nelson	21362
Sand Pit	Sand Pit, Walverden Park, nr. Park Drive & St Georges Road	21363
Stone Working Site	Catlow Stone Works, east side of railway line	21427
Watermill	Bradley Road, Nelson	6331
Watermill	Throstle Nest Mill, Bankhouse Road, Nelson	21448
Well	Wells (2), junction of Halifax Road with Chapel House Road	21347
Well	Well, rear of 10 Causey Foot, Hibson Road, Little Marsden	21348
Well	Well, Hard Platts, (east of Brierfield House), Little Marsden	21419
Well	Well, Hard Platts, (east of 11 Hardy Avenue), Little Marsden	21420
Well	Well, east of railway line, opp. 132 Chapel Street, Nelson	21430
Well	Well, south-east of railway line, opp. 39 May Street	21450
Well	Well, Scholefield Farm, Scholefield Lane, Brierfield	22099
Well	Well, N of the Hour Glass PH, junction of Leeds Road	22287
Well	Well, opposite 27 Lee Road, Nelson	22288
Well	Well, opposite 42 Lee Road, Nelson	22289
Well	Well, rear of 74 Charles Street, Nelson	22291
Well	Well, 340 Barkerhouse Road, Nelson	22328
Well	Wells, 22 Valley Close, Hallam Road, Nelson	22329
Well	Well, Playing Fields, N of Allotments	22434
Well	Wells, N of Cemetery Chapel, Nelson Cemetery, Walton Lane	22435
Well	Well, 11 Rowland Avenue, Barkerhouse Road, Nelson	22436

2 Industrial-era sites shown on Figure 8

For further information on any of the sites listed in the gazetteer, please contact Lancashire County Council.

TYPE	NAME	PRN
Artificial Textile Factory	Valley Mills No 4, Southfield Road, Nelson	21953
Baptist Chapel	Carr Road Baptist Chapel, Nelson	1148
Bowling Green	Bowling Green, Gill Street, off Surrey Road, Nelson	21385
Brewery	Brewery, site of present car park, Sagar Street, Nelson	21409
Brickworks	Hibson Road Brick Works,	21349
Building	Nelson south east of Regent Street	25206
Chapel	Bradley Road	6333
Chapel	Chapel Street, Nelson	6334
Chapel	Chapel, 51-53 Bradshaw Street, Nelson	21358
Chapel	Chapel, site of present Ashiane Lodge, Audley Close	21359
Chapel	Chapel, Manchester Road (west of 5-13 Rigby Street)	21372
Chapel	Chapel, site of present car park adj. to Civic Theatre	21393
Chapel	Carr Road Methodist Church, Carr Road, Nelson	21395
Chapel	Chapel, site of present hall north of Covered Market	21417
Chapel	Chapel, site of present Mosque, junction of Netherfield Road	21425
Chapel	Chapel, opp. 8-10 Barkerhouse Road, Nelson	21426
Chapel	Chapel (present warehouse), opp. 10-20 Cooper Street	21446
Church	Church of St Bede, Railway Street, Nelson	23926
Church	Halifax Rd, Nelson	6335
Church	St John's Church, opp. 186-188 Barkerhouse Road, Nelson	21423
Church	St. Philip's Church, opp. 135-139 Leeds Road, Nelson	21429
Club	Club, north side of junction between Carr Road & Cross St	21397
Club	Club (present Elliot House), junction of Cross Street	21398
Colliery	Clough Head, Beck	6359
Confectionery Works	Confectionery Works, 1 Victory Close, Chapel Street, Nelson	21438
Cotton Mill	Lomeshaye Bridge Mill, Bridge Mill Road, Nelson	6329
Cotton Mill	Vale Street Shed, Vale Street, Nelson	21361
Cotton Mill	Brook Street Mills, Brook Street, Nelson	21366
Cotton Mill	Pendle Street Shed, Pendle Street, Nelson	21386
Cotton Mill	Whitefield Mill, Craven Street, Nelson	21399
Cotton Mill	Riverside Mill, Crawford Street, Nelson	21447
Cotton Mill	Bankfield Mill, Bradley Hall Road, Nelson	21930

Cotton Mill	Bowling Mill, Lonsdale Street, Nelson	21932
Cotton Mill	Brook Street Shed, Brook Street, Nelson	21933
Cotton Mill	Clover Mill, Brunswick Street, Nelson	21934
Cotton Mill	Coronation Mill, Brook Street, Nelson	21935
Cotton Mill	Dale Mill, Hallam Road, Nelson	21936
Cotton Mill	Edward Street Mill, Edward Street, Nelson	21937
Cotton Mill	Glenfield Mill, Glenfield Road, Nelson	21939
Cotton Mill	Hendon Mills, Hallam Road, Nelson	21940
Cotton Mill	Lee Bank Mill, Pinder Street, Nelson	21941
Cotton Mill	Manor Mill, Hallam Road, Nelson	21942
Cotton Mill	Marsden Mill, Brunswick Street, Nelson	21943
Cotton Mill	Malvern Mill, Waterford Street, Nelson	21944
Cotton Mill	Oak Bank Mills, Hallam Road, Nelson	21945
Cotton Mill	Parkfield Mills, Clover Hill Road, Nelson	21946
Cotton Mill	Reedyford Mill, Scott Street, Nelson	21948
Cotton Mill	Scholefield Mill, Brunswick Street, Marsden, Nelson	21949
Cotton Mill	Spring Bank Mills, Every Street, Nelson	21950
Cotton Mill	Valley Mills No 1, Southfield Street, Nelson	21951
Cotton Mill	Valley Mills No 3, Southfield Road, Nelson	21952
Cotton Mill	Vulcan Mill, Bradley Hall Road, Nelson	21954
Cotton Mill	Waiids House Mill, Townsley Street, Nelson	21955
Cricket Ground	Cricket & Football Ground (Seedhill Cricket Grd)	21381
Drinking Fountain	Drinking Fountain, junction of Leeds Road, Manchester Road	21413
Dye Works	Elder Street Works, Elder Street, Nelson	21938
Dye Works	Premier Dye Works, Brunswick Street, Nelson	21947
Foundry	Phoenix Foundry, site of present bus station, Broadway	21407
Foundry	Walverden Foundry, adj. to Walverden Water	21442
Foundry	Vulcan Foundry	0
Gas Holder	Gasometer, south of 31 Calder Terrace, Lomeshaye, Nelson	21351
Gas Holder	Gasometer, opp. Bridge Cottage, Lomeshaye Road, Lomeshaye	21355
Gas Works	Gas Works, Pendle Community Hospital	21443
Goods Station	Goods Station, south of Telephone Exchange, Stanworth Road	21403
Inn	General Gordon Inn	21346
Iron Foundry	Iron & Brass Foundry, site of present Walverdene Works	21364
Lodge	Lodge, 1 Hargreaves Street, Manchester Road, Nelson	21375

Lodge	Lodge, east of War Memorial, Victoria Park, Carr Road	21380
Loom Shop	Whitefield Farm, Dandy shop	0
Market Hall	Market Hall, site of present library, Market Square	21414
Methodist Chapel	Salem Independant Methodist Chapel, Scotland Rd, Nelson	17454
Mill	North Brierfield	6320
Mill	Near Marsden Park	19230
Mill	Mills, Walverdene, Rigby Street, Manchester Road, Nelson	21374
Mill	Seed Hill Mill, site of present Superstore, Pendle Street	21391
Mill	Laurel Bank Mill, site of present Superstore, Pendle Street	21392
Mill	Holme Mills, west side of junction between Holme Street	21408
Mill	Victoria Mills, site of present supermarket	21433
Mill	Bridge Mills, site of present swimming pool and car park	21434
Mill	Walverden Mill, site of present Health Centre	21435
Nursery Garden	Nursery, site of The Beeches, Edge End Lane, Brierfield	22087
Post Office	Leeds Road, Nelson	6332
Post Office	Post Office, 86 Manchester Road, Nelson	21370
Post Office	Post Office, west of Arndale Centre, Broadway, Nelson	21406
Post Office	Post Office, 38 Every Street, Nelson	21444
Public Hall	Albert Hall, junction of Broadway with Broad Street	21405
Public Hall	Hall, 23 & 27 Scotland Road, Nelson	21418
Public House	Public House, 72 Manchester Road, Nelson	21371
Railway Station	Nelson Station, Hibson Road, Nelson	21404
Railway Viaduct	Railway Viaduct, Sagar Street, Nelson	21410
Recreation Ground	Recreation Ground, between Pendle Water & M65	21382
Recreation Ground	Recreation Ground, site of bowling green & car Park	21383
Recreation Ground	Recreation Ground, site of present bowling green	21384
Reservoir	Reservoir, west of Uldale Close, Brierfield	22098
Saw Mill	Saw Mill, site of present Covered Market, Cross Street	21416
School	Hibson Road, Nelson	6337
School	School (present Alexander House), School Street	21356
School	School, site of present Ashiane Lodge, Audley Close	21360
School	School, opp. 14-26 Maurice Street, Manchester Road	21377
School	School, east side of junction between Carr Road & Cross Street	21396
School	School, site of present chapel, Every Street, Nelson	21402
School	School, junction of Barkerhouse Road with Coleman Street	21424

School	Schools, rear of Scotland Road	21432
School	School (present St Philip's C of E Junior School)	21437
Signal Box	Signal Box, rear of garage opp. 132-136 Manchester Road	21376
Signal Box	Signal Box, nr. east side of footbridge across railway	21428
Sunday School	Sunday School, rear of 13 Rigby Street & 1 Kiln Street	21373
Sunday School	Sunday School, site of present Civic Theatre, Stanley Street	21394
Sunday School	Sunday School, New Scotland Road, rear of 3-15 Oak Street	21441
Tape Mill	Boundary Mill, Hacking Street, Nelson	21931
Textile Mill	Albion Dye Works, formerly Victoria Works, Victoria Street	21400
Theatre	Theatre, site of present Cinema, 12 Market Street, Nelson	21415
Town Hall	Town Hall, Market Street, Nelson	21411
Vicarage	Romney Street, Nelson	6336
Vicarage	Vicarage, between 111 & 113 Manchester Road, Nelson	21378
Vicarage	Vicarage, Coleman Street, off Barkerhouse Road, Nelson	21422
Vicarage	Parsonage, 113-115 Bankhouse Road, Nelson	21449
Watermill	Lomeshaye Mill, Lomeshaye Way, Nelson	6328
Weaving Shed	Walverden Shed, Water Street	21365
Weaving Shed	Sagar Street Shed, adj. to 18a Netherfield Road, Nelson	21368
Weaving Shed	Netherfield Shed, west of Netherfield Gardens, Netherfield	21369
Wharf	Wharf, site of present Council Depot	21387
Wharf	Wharf, present Builder's Yard, rear of 129-137 Scotland Road	21388
Wharf	Wharf, Leeds & Liverpool Canal, east of Seedhill Bridge	21390
Works	Hollin Bank Works, NW of junction of Churchill Way	21353
Worsted Mill	Albert Mills, Clayton Street, Nelson	21389

3 Listed Buildings shown on Figure 11

For further information on any of the sites listed, please contact Lancashire County Council.

TYPE	NAME	STATUS	PRN
Canal Bridge	Lomeshaye Bridge No. 140, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Nelson	Listed Grade II	13828
Canal Bridge	Whitefield Bridge No.141, Leeds and Liverpool canal, Nelson	Listed Grade II	13829
Canal Warehouse	Carr Road, Nelson	Listed Grade II	13820
Chapel	Cemetery Chapel, Walton Lane, Nelson	Listed Grade II	17889
Church	St Paul's Church, Marsden	Listed Grade II	2238
Church	St Mary's Church, Manchester Road	Listed Grade II	15018
Coach House	Marsden Hall, Town House Road, Nelson	Listed Grade II	13853
Coach House	Former Coach-House to Marsden Hall, Town House Road	Listed Grade II	17472
Farm Building	Scholefield House, Scholefield Lane, Nelson	Listed Grade II	13831
Farmhouse	Walverden Cottage, Boston Street, Nelson	Listed Grade II	13822
Farmhouse	Scholefield House, Scholefield Lane, Nelson	Listed Grade II	13832
Farmhouse	Scholefield Farmhouse, Scholefield Lane, Nelson	Listed Grade II	13833
Gate Pier	Cemetery, Walton Lane, Nelson	Listed Grade II	17890
Hotel	The Station Hotel, Hibson Road, Nelson	Listed Grade II	2545
House:Domestic	Lower Town House, Baker House Road, Nelson	Listed Grade II*	13821
House:Domestic	2 and 4 Church Street, Nelson	Listed Grade II	13823
House:Domestic	Chapel House and Chapel House Cottage, Hibson Road, Nelson	Listed Grade II	13827
House:Domestic	Higher Scholefield Cottage, Scholefield Lane, Nelson	Listed Grade II	13834
House:Domestic	West of Scholefield House, Scholefield Lane, Nelson	Listed Grade II	13835
House:Domestic	Marsden Hall, Marsden Park, Walton Lane, Nelson	Listed Grade II	17891

House:Domestic	Edge End House, Walverden Road, Nelson	Listed Grade II	17892
House:Domestic	Marsden Park Cottage and Marsden Hall Cottage, Nelson	Listed Grade II	18197
Stocks	St Paul's Church, Church Street, Nelson	Listed Grade II	13824

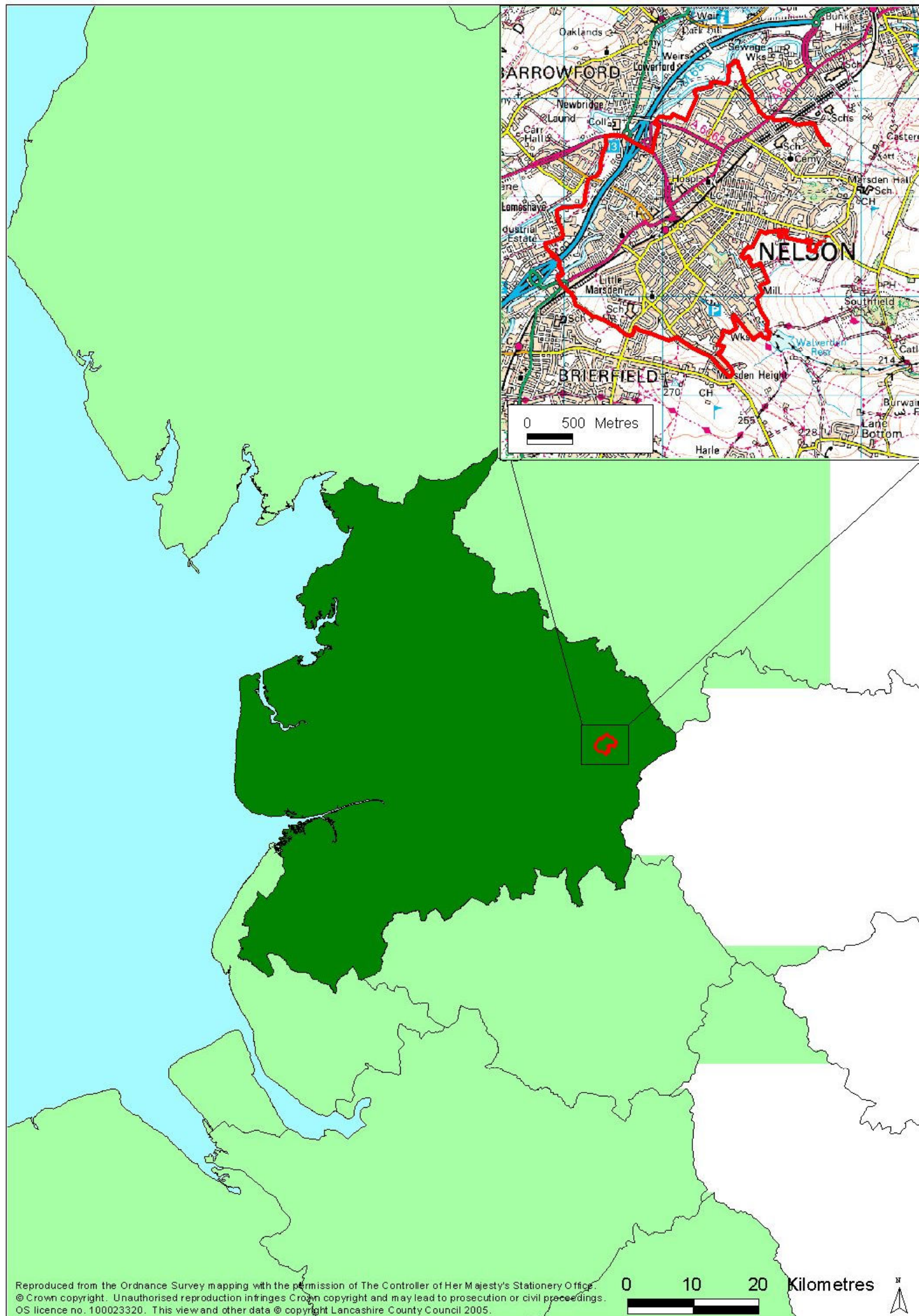


Fig.1 Location map of survey area

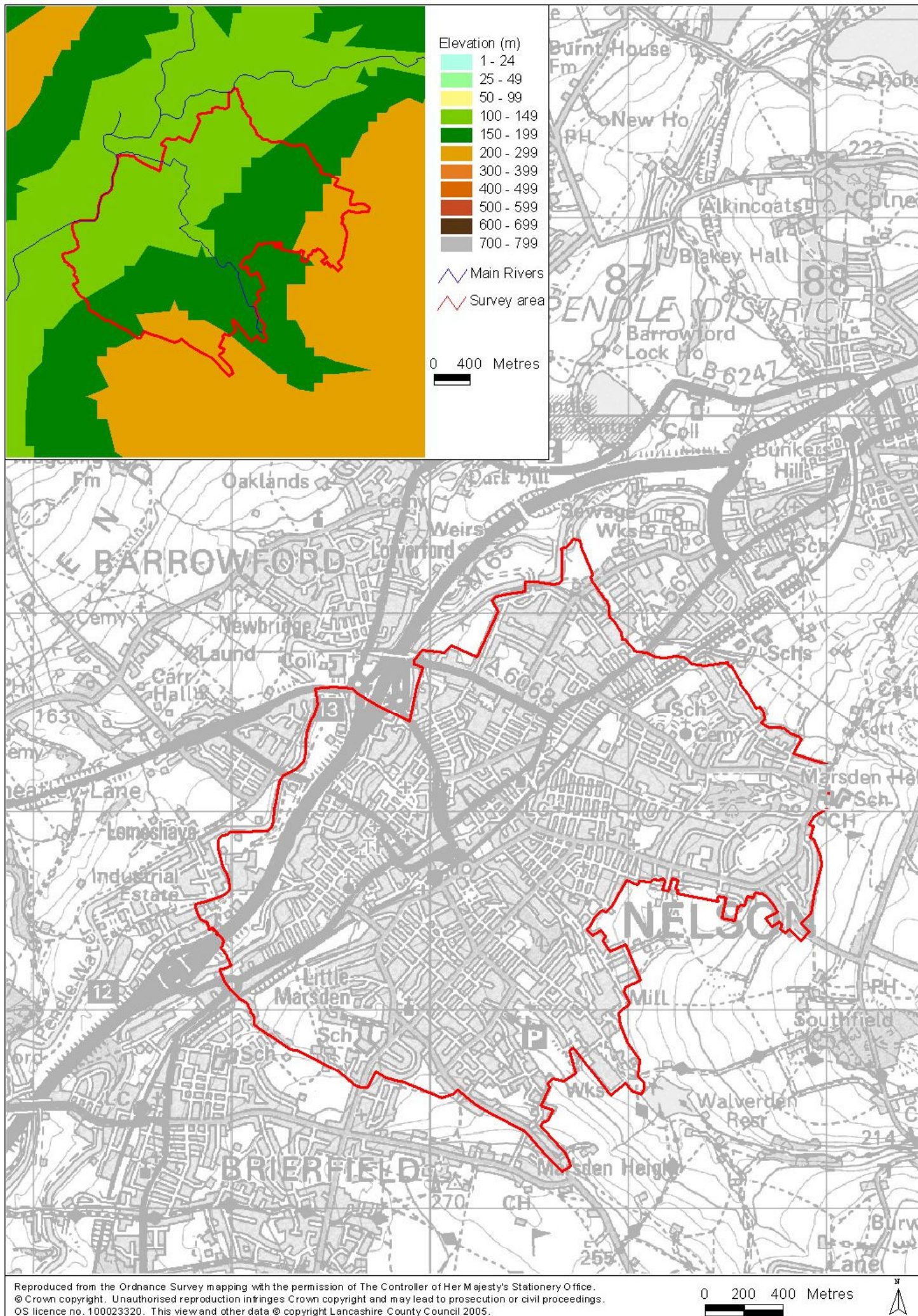
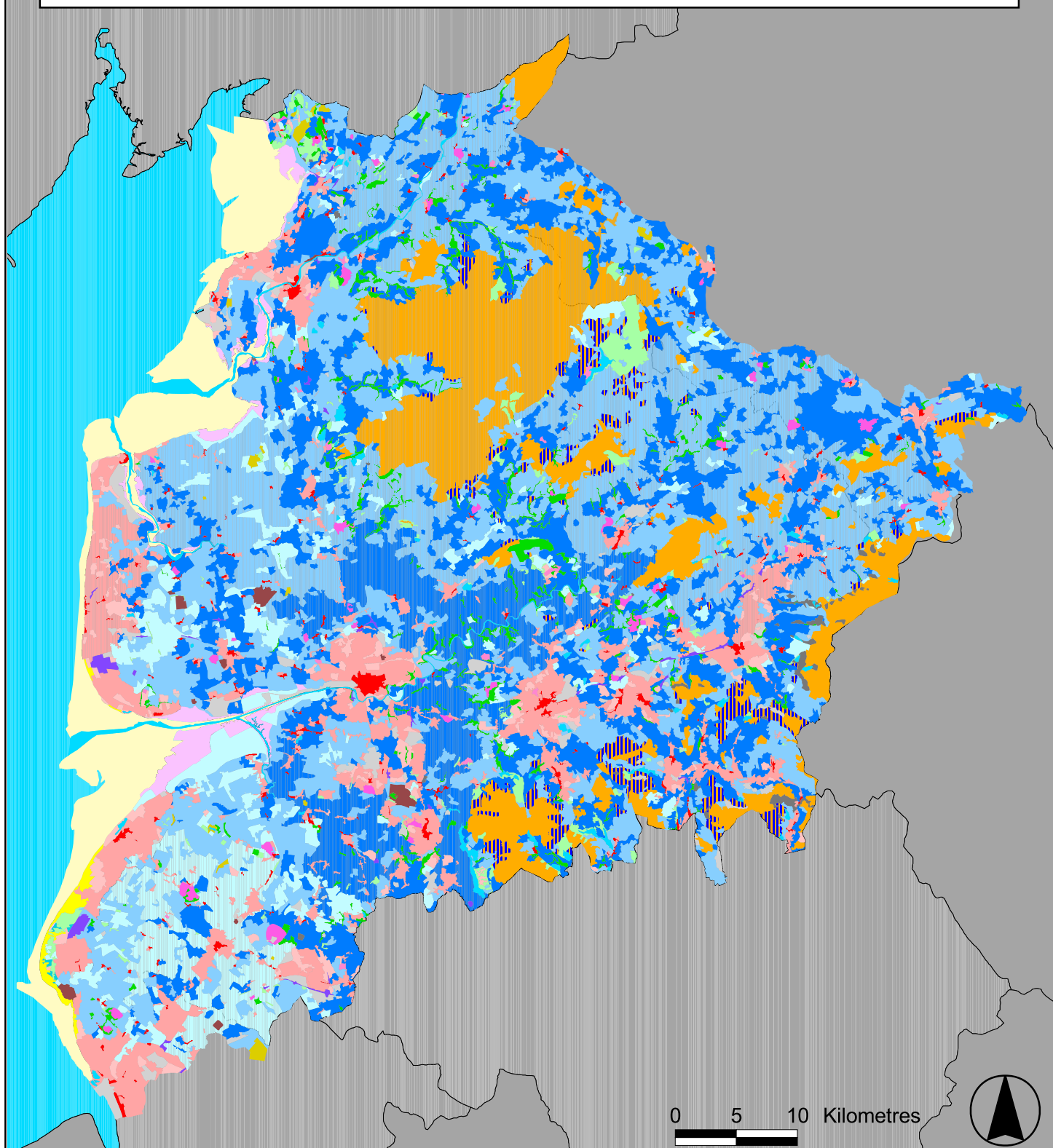


Fig.2 Nelson survey area with (inset) topography

Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation

Broad Character Types

■ Ancient Enclosure	■ Ancient and Post-Medieval Ornamental	■ Lowland Moss and Grassland/Scrub
■ Post-Medieval Enclosure	■ Modern Ornamental	■ Water
■ Modern Enclosure	■ Ancient and Post-Medieval Industry	■ Coastal Rough Ground
■ Ancient and Post-Medieval Woodland	■ Modern Industry	■ Saltmarsh
■ Modern Woodland	■ Modern Military	■ Dunes
■ Ancient and Post-Medieval Settlement	■ Modern Communications	■ Sand and Mudflats
■ Modern Settlement	■ Moorland	
■ Modern Recreation	■ Reverted Moorland	



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Figure 3: Historic Landscape Characterisation map of Lancashire

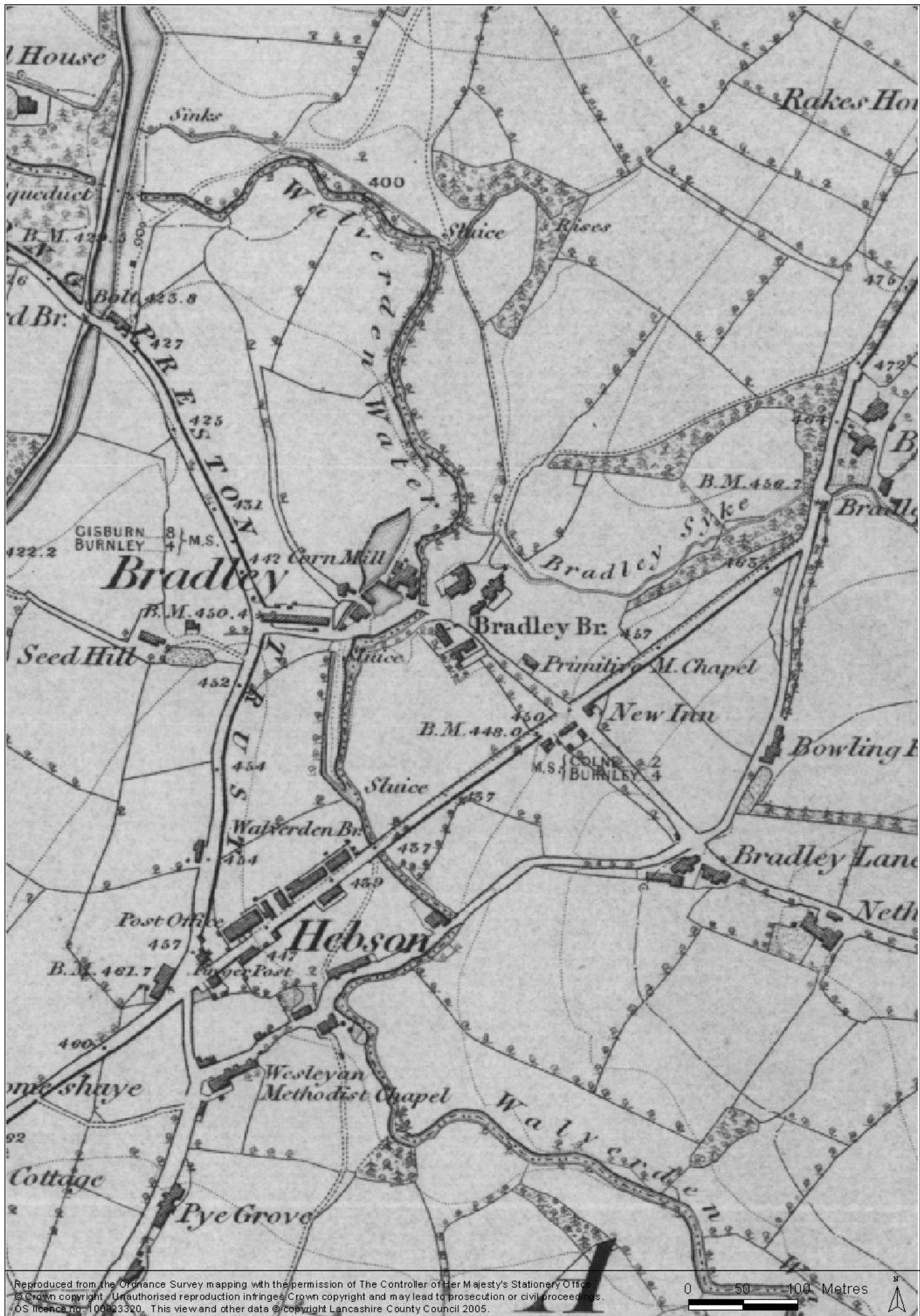
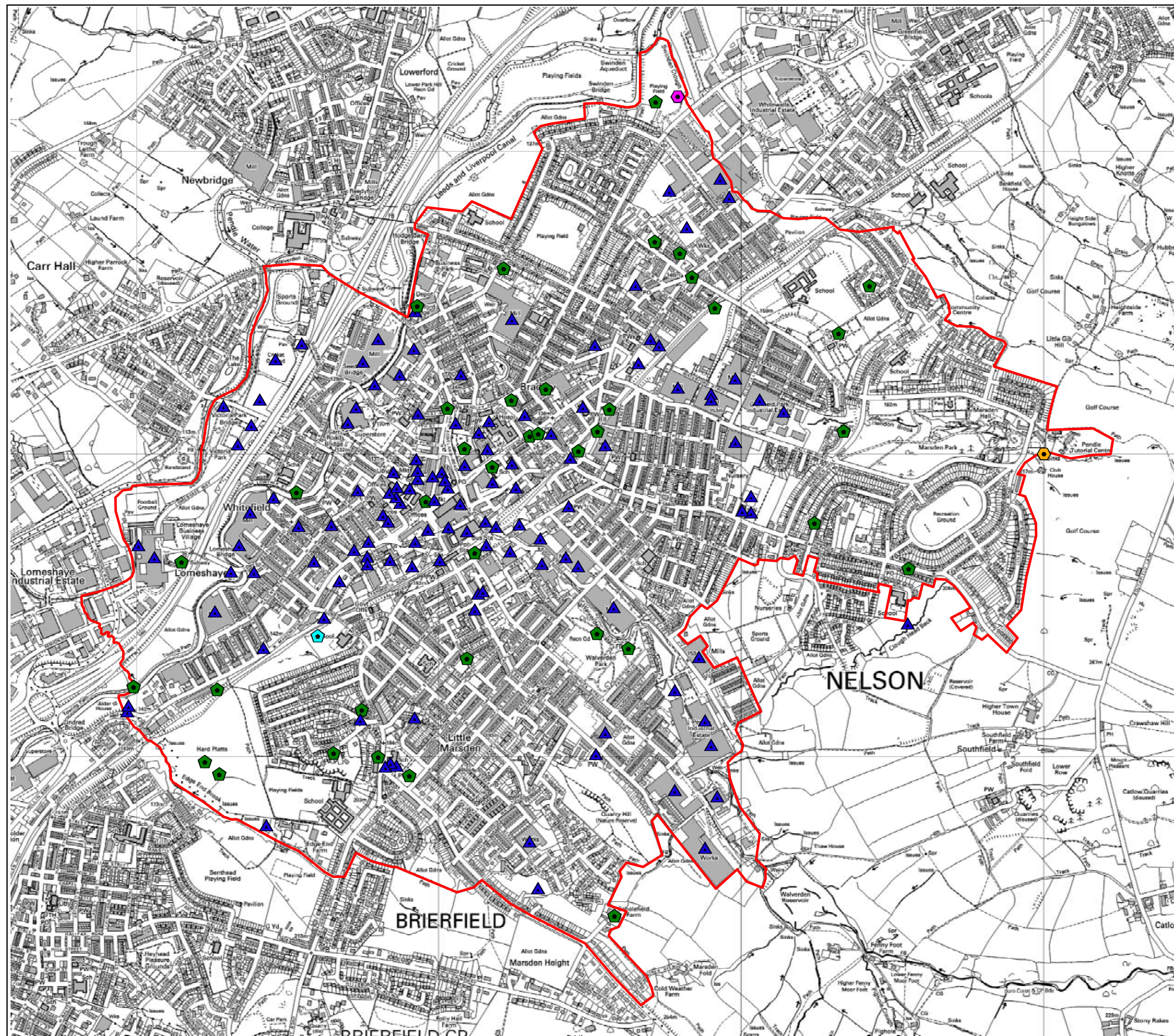


Fig.4 Detail of Nelson as mapped in 1848

Nelson

Figure 5: Archaeological sites recorded for Nelson



KEY

- Survey area
- ⬡ Prehistoric site
- ⬡ Medieval site
- ⬡ Post-medieval site
- ▲ Industrial-era site
- ⬡ Undated

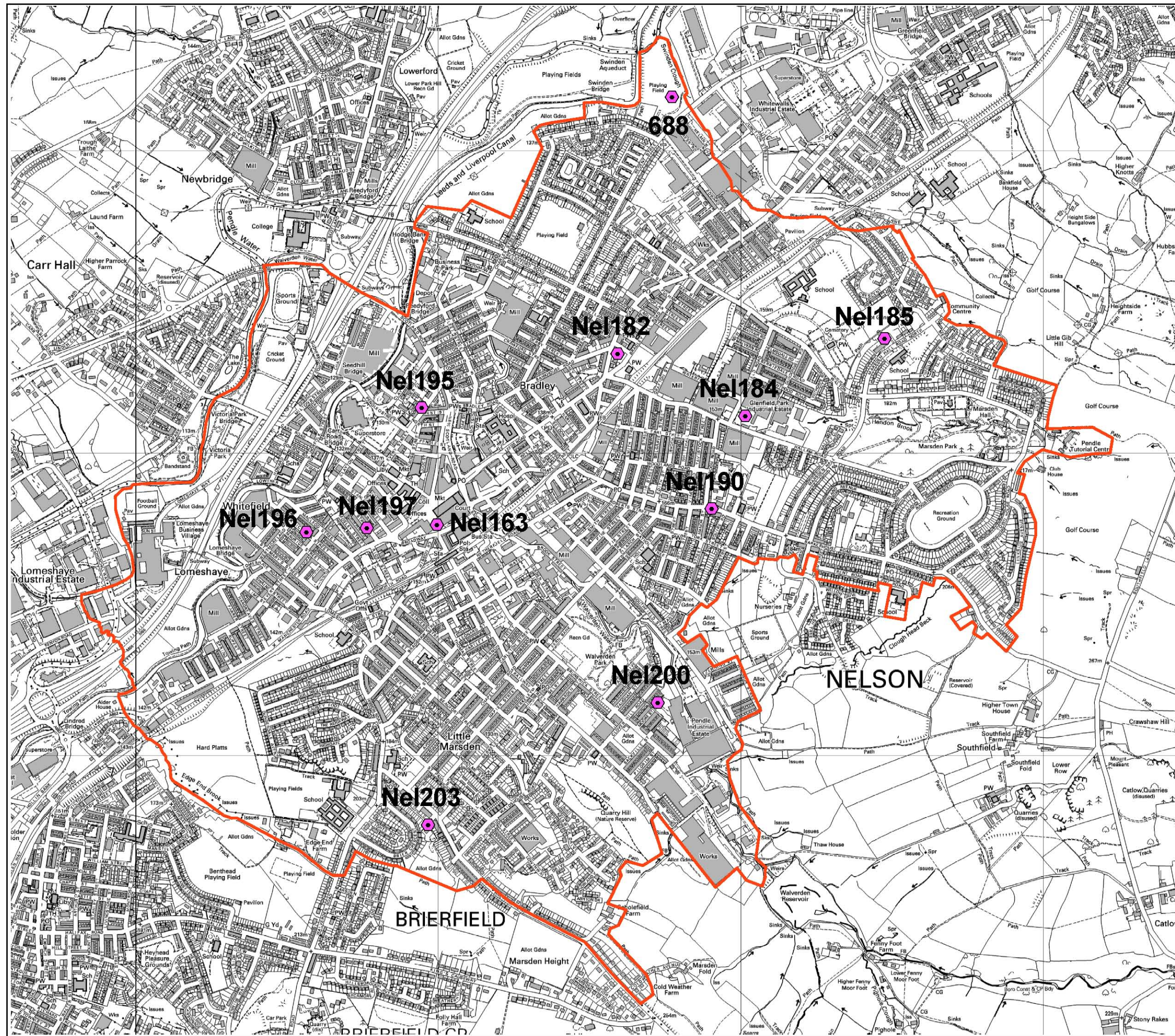


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Nelson

Figure 6: Medieval sites in Nelson



KEY



Survey area



Medieval site

- 688 - Site of Swindon Hall manor house possibly pre-dating 1323
- Nel 163 - Hibson Farm; pre 1542
- Nel 182 - Bradley Hall; 13th century
- Nel 184 - Hendon (farmhouse; 15th century
- Nel 185 - Hole House Farm; 14th century
- Nel 190 - Barkerhouse Farm; 15th century
- Nel 195 - Seedhill Farm; early 15th century
- Nel 196 - Whitefield Farm; 15th century
- Nel 197 - Lomeshaye (settlement); 15th century
- Nel 200 - Clover Hill Farm; pre 1517
- Nel 203 - Farm at Ethersall; pre 1425

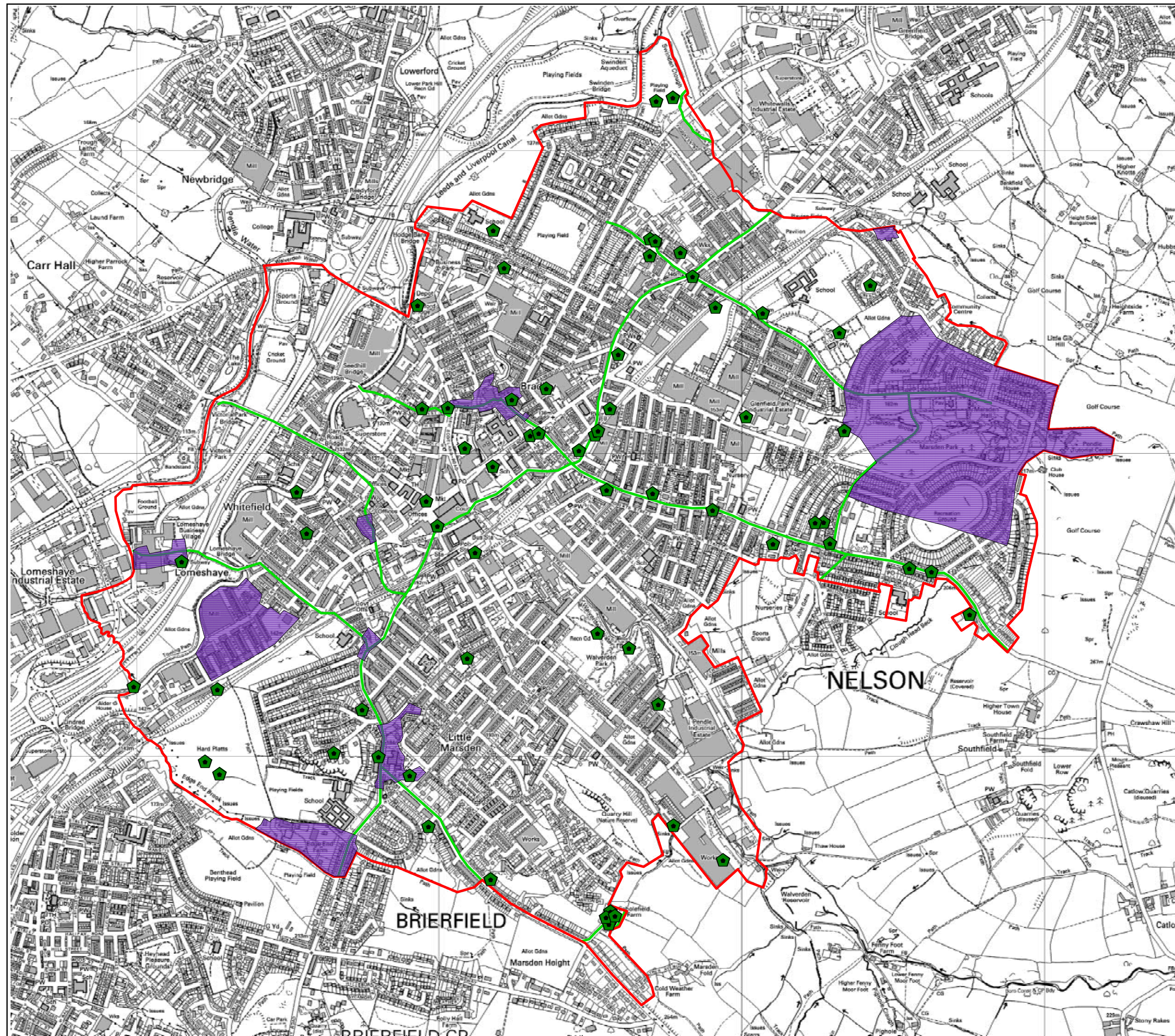


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Nelson

Figure 7: Post-medieval sites, settlement areas and communication routes in Nelson



KEY

- Survey area
- ◆ Post-medieval site
- Post-medieval settlement area
- Pre-turnpike road

See Appendix 1
for identification
of sites

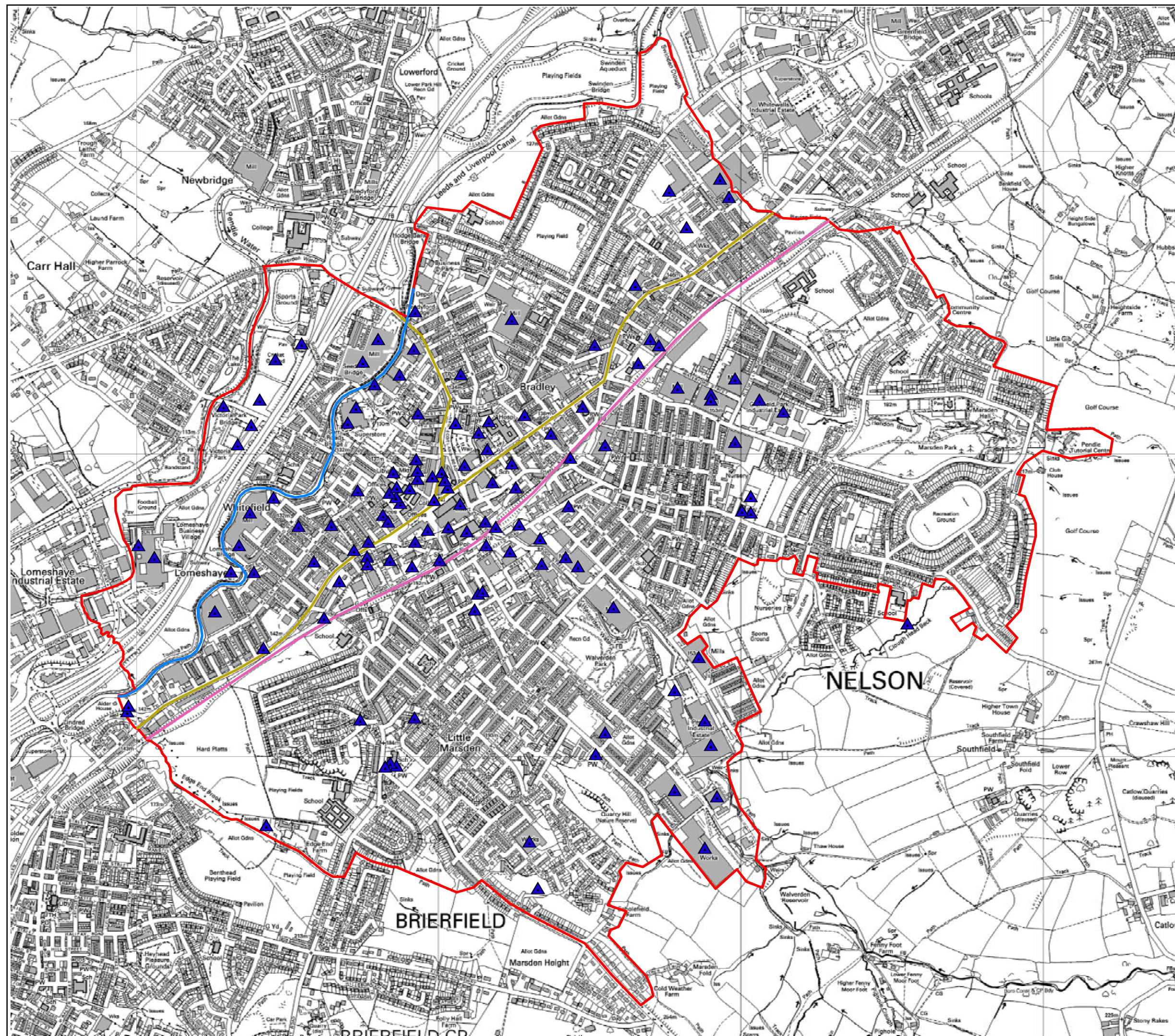


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Nelson

Figure 8: Industrial-era sites, and communication routes in Nelson



KEY

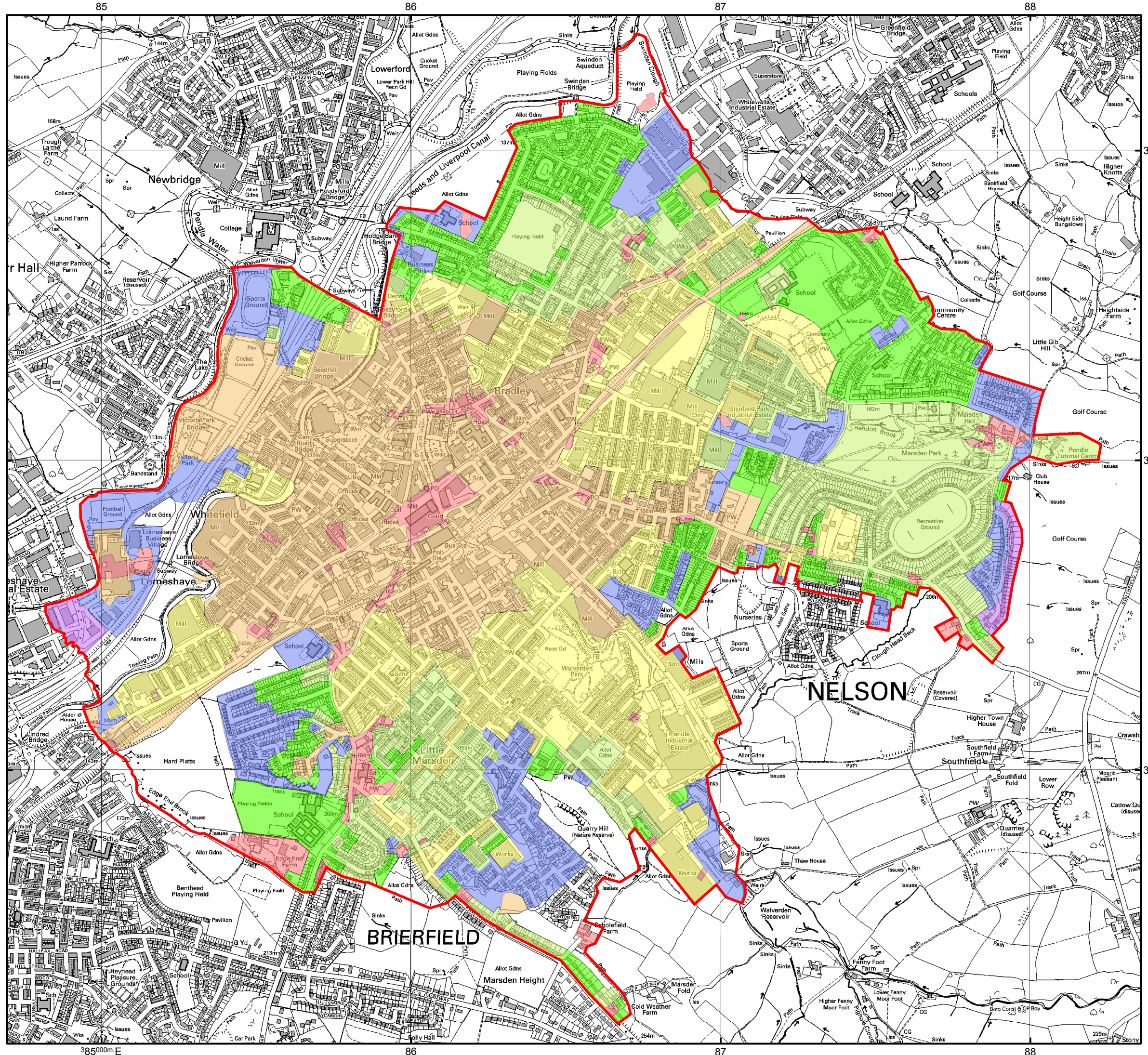
- Survey area
- ▲ Industrial-era site
- Canal
- Railway
- Turnpike road

See Appendix 2
for identification
of sites



0 100 200 300 Metres

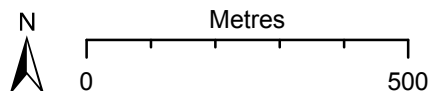
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Nelson

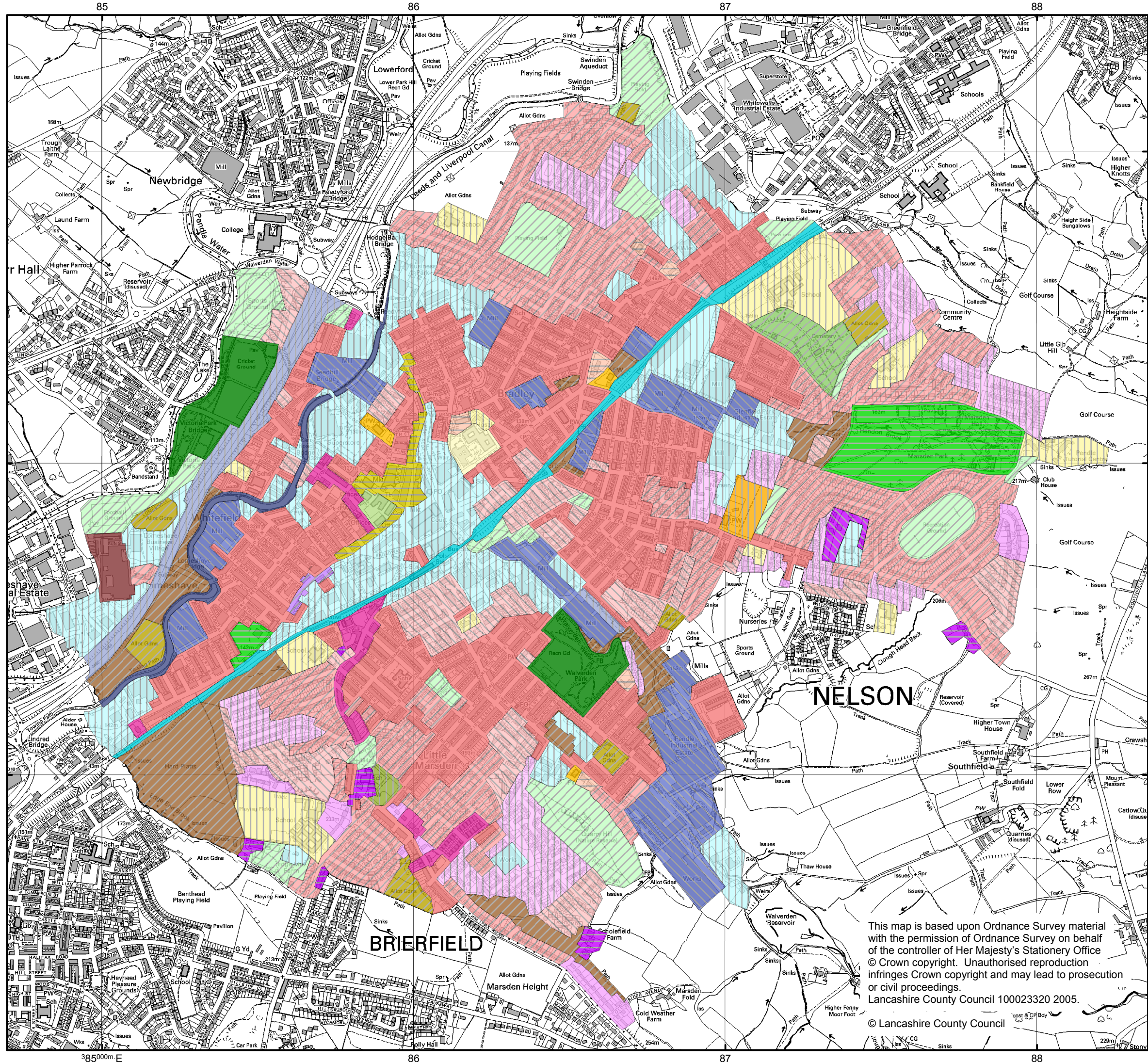
Figure 9. Historical Urban Development

- Survey area
- 1848
- 1893
- 1910
- 1932
- 1963
- 1976
- 1991



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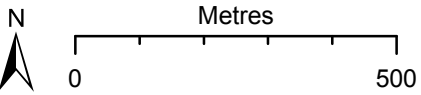
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Figure 10. Present Historic Townscape Character - HTC types and areas

- Survey Area
- Agricultural (68-74)
- Bye-law terraced housing (32-60)
- C19 municipal cemetery (66)
- C20 cemetery (67)
- C20 hospital (61)
- C20 industrial/commercial (75-109)
- C20 place of worship (110-112)
- C20 public (113-118)
- C20 recreational (119-135)
- C20 school or college (136-147)
- C20 transport (148-149)
- Canal (150)
- Church and churchyard (1-2)
- Civic centre (3)
- Commercial centre (4)
- Individual housing (1918-2003) (151-156)
- Industrial workers' settlement (23-24)
- Inter/immediate post-war housing (c1918-50) (157-177)
- Late C20 housing (c1970-2003) (178-199)
- Later post-war housing (c1950-70) (200-212)
- Middle-class housing (c1860-1914) (27-31)
- Open ground (213-221)
- Post medieval urban development (26)
- Private landscape grounds (64-65)
- Public landscape grounds (62-63)
- Railway (15)
- Rural settlement (16-22)
- Textile industry (5-14)
- Villa development (25)

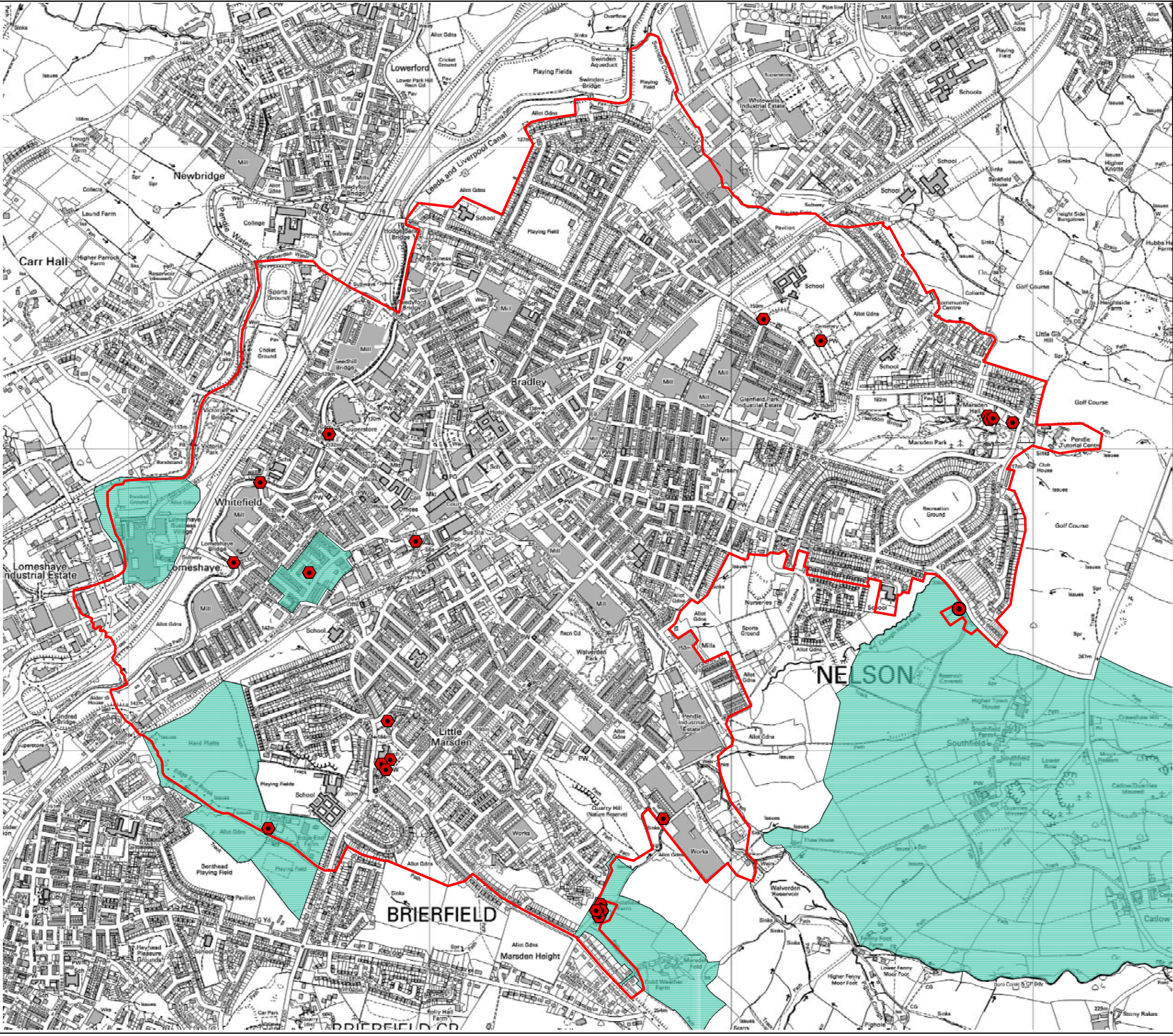


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
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Figure 11: Designations



KEY

-  Survey area
-  Grade II Listed Building
-  Grade II* Listed Building
-  Conservation Area



0 100 200 300 Metres

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