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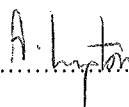
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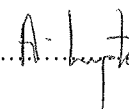
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SUMMARY

As part of the 'Building Schools for the Future' (BSF) project, proposals are to be submitted to redevelop The Oswaldtwistle School, Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire (NGR SD 7426 2810). The existing school was formally the Central Technical School, opened in 1911 on the site of Treacle Row. Bovis Lend Lease commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake a desk-based assessment to identify the known archaeological resource in order to inform the planning process, and consider whether there is a requirement for any further archaeological work.

The desk-based assessment was carried out in April/May 2010 and comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Lancashire County Historic Environment Record (HER) in Preston, the Lancashire Record Office in Preston, the Community History Library in Accrington and the archives and library held at OA North. In addition to this, the site was visited in order to provide a more thorough understanding of the study area, and assess the significance of the built heritage.

The assessment identified a total of 44 sites of archaeological and historical interest within the study area which were added to a Gazetteer (*Section 4*) and the locations plotted on Figure 2. This included a single Grade II Listed Building (Site **18**), and 33 sites recorded in the HER (Sites **01-33**). Ten sites were added to the Gazetteer following consultation of historic maps (Sites **33-43**). The site visit confirmed that there are numerous buildings of historic interest in the study area and a single site, the Palladium Theatre (Site **44**), was added to the Gazetteer as a result of the inspection.

There are no sites of prehistoric or Romano-British date within the study area, which would suggest that the potential for sites of these dates is low. However, this may be due to a lack of archaeological work in Oswaldtwistle, rather than an absence of such sites. Similarly, there are no known medieval sites within the study area, although medieval settlement in the Foxhill Bank area is attested by documentary sources.

Oswaldtwistle's urban expansion, focused on Union Road, is of relatively recent growth, commencing in earnest during the late eighteenth to- early nineteenth-century. An important element in this was the expansion of the printing and bleaching industries, reflected in the expansion of the Foxhill Bank Printworks (Site **19**) and associated industrialists' and workers' housing.

By the late nineteenth century, within the study area, the areas between the larger printworks/bleachworks and textile mills (Sites **12, 15, 17** and **19**), had been infilled by housing. Much of the housing would have been erected to house the large numbers of people that the mills employed. Alongside these residential areas were community and recreational buildings, including churches and chapels (Sites **01, 04, 09** and **13**), schools, including Sunday Schools (Sites **02, 05, 10, 22, 41** and later **29**), and several inns (Sites **06, 07, 08, 14, 25** and **29**).

Two sites of archaeological or historic interest were identified within the current proposed site boundary comprising The Oswaldtwistle School, formerly the Central Technical School (Site **35**) and a former row of terraced properties/cottages known as Treacle Row (Site **37**).

Oswaldtwistle School is a standing building of historical interest, which requires archaeological mitigation. This building is not within a Conservation Area and is not listed. It is not therefore statutorily protected. However, the original fabric of the building both internally and externally does have a direct impact on the character of the area. Following the assessment it is recommended that an English Heritage Level 3/4-type archaeological building survey should be undertaken where the drawn and photographic record is likely to be extensive in order to elucidate the buildings historical context, development and significance.

Redevelopment of the area could have potential for revealing remains of former buildings across the site especially former workers housing and shops along Treacle Row and Foxhill Bank Printworks. These are all sites which typify the industrial nature of the town. A programme of targeted evaluation trenches in advance of the development and a watching brief during the development is also recommended. Dependent on the results of evaluation, further recommendations may be forthcoming, should the design proposals affect sites within the immediate vicinity.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

OA North would like to thank Stephen Moore of Bovis Lend Lease for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Ken Davies at the Lancashire County Historic Environment Record (LCHER) and the staff of the Lancashire Record Office in Preston. Further thanks are expressed to Katherine Walsh of the Community History Library, Accrington for her advice and assistance and Mrs Ritson of Oswaldtwistle School for their advice and assistance during the site visit.

Vicki Bullock, who also undertook the site visit and compiled the report, carried out the historical research. The illustrations produced by Alix Sperr. Emily Mercer, who also edited the report, managed the project.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 As part of the 'Building Schools for the Future' (BSF) project, it is proposed to redevelop The Oswaldtwistle School, Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire (NGR SD 7426 2810). Information regarding the archaeological potential of the site and any subsequent risk or impact by redevelopment is required. A desk-based assessment is therefore necessary to identify the known archaeological resource in order to inform the planning process, and consider whether there is a requirement for any further archaeological work. Bovis Lend Lease commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake the work, which was carried out in April/May 2010.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Lancashire County Historic Environment Record (LCHER) in Preston, the Lancashire Record Office in Preston, the Local Studies Library in Accrington and the archives and library held at OA North. In addition to this, the site was visited, in order to relate the landscape and surroundings to the results of the desk-based assessment. This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment in the form of a short document, outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and significance, and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development. The significance criteria detailed in PPS5 (DCMS 2010) was employed during the assessment.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The school is located on the west side of Union Road, Oswaldtwistle and immediately east of Foxhill Bank Nature Reserve (Fig 1). Oswaldtwistle is positioned on the western edge of the Pennine Hills, to the west of, and adjoining, the town of Accrington. Blackburn lies approximately 5.5km to the west.
- 1.2.2 Oswaldtwistle lies in a gently undulating landscape, in the lower hills below the Pennines. The settlement grew alongside the banks of Tinker Brook, a tributary of the river Calder. Oswaldtwistle ranges in height from around 128m aOD at the Leeds Liverpool Canal to over 200m aOD at Broadfield (LCC and Egerton Lea 2005, 9). The present landscape has an intensely urban character (Countryside Commission 1998, 101).
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the area consists of Lower Westphalian productive coal measures of the Carboniferous era (www.bgs.ac.uk). These contributed to the early industrial exploitation of the area. To the north, where land falls away to the valley of the River Calder, the coal measures give way to millstone grit. This also protrudes through the coal measures on the hills to the south and forms the basic building materials of these settlements (Ashmore 1969, 15).

1.2.4 The drift cover consists primarily of medium- to fine textured till of the Brickfield Association (www.bgs.ac.uk). These are derived almost wholly from Carboniferous rocks and contain abundant sandstone and shale fragments. The soils require frequent liming to maintain fertility, even so arable productivity is not high and most of the land is in permanent pasture (LCC and Egerton Lea, 2005, 9).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.1.1 A verbal brief was provided by the client, which was adhered to in full. The work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice. The aim of the desk-based assessment is not only to give consideration to the potential for archaeological remains on the development site, but also to put the site into its archaeological and historical context. All statutory and non-statutory sites within a 250m radius of the development site were identified and collated into a gazetteer (*Section 4*) and their location plotted on Figure 2. The principal sources of information consulted were historical and modern maps of the study area, although published and unpublished secondary sources were also reviewed. The study has focused on the proposed development area, although information from the immediate environs has been summarised in order to place the results of the assessment into context. The results were considered using the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annex 1 of *Planning Policy Statement 5: Archaeology and Planning* (DCMS 2010).
- 2.1.2 ***Lancashire County Historic Environment Record (LCHER)***: the Historical Environment Record (known formerly as the Sites and Monuments Record), maintained by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS), holds records of archaeological sites within the county, as both paper and digital information. A record, including grid reference and description, was obtained for the various sites within the defined area and for the immediate environs.
- 2.1.3 ***Lancashire County Record Office, Preston (LRO)***: the County Record Office in Preston was visited to consult historic maps of the study area, and relevant Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. A search was also made for any relevant historical documentation.
- 2.1.4 ***Community History Library, Accrington***: the Community History Library was visited in order to consult historic maps of Oswaldtwistle, historic photographs, local history books, trade directories and Council Minute Books relevant to the study area.
- 2.1.5 ***Oxford Archaeology North***: OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.

2.2 SITE VISIT

- 2.2.1 A visual inspection of the site was undertaken on Monday 24th May 2010 in order to relate the existing topography and land use with the results of the desk-based assessment.

2.3 CLIENT DATA

- 2.3.1 The client provided plans of the proposed development, which were consulted when establishing recommendations for any further work.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the general area. This is presented by historical period, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

| Period | Date Range |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Palaeolithic | 30,000 – 10,000 BC |
| Mesolithic | 10,000 – 4000 BC |
| Neolithic | 4000 – 2,200 BC |
| Bronze Age | 2,200 – 700 BC |
| Iron Age | 700 BC – AD 43 |
| Romano-British | AD 43 – AD 410 |
| Early Medieval | AD 410 – 1066 |
| Late Medieval | 1066 – 1540 |
| Post-medieval | 1540 – c1750 |
| Industrial Period | c1750 – 1901 |
| Modern | Post-1901 |

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

3.2 BACKGROUND

3.2.1 ***Prehistoric Period:*** within the North West the evidence for prehistoric activity is often sporadic and based on chance finds. However, there is growing regional evidence for settlement being concentrated on sands and gravels adjacent to watercourses and mosslands, rather than on the heavier and more poorly-drained boulder clays. There are no prehistoric sites within the study area, and in the wider vicinity the only known prehistoric site recorded is the find spot of a perforated stone axe hammer found in the Altham area (HER; PRN 1180).

3.2.2 ***The Romano-British and Early Medieval Period:*** there are no known Romano-British or early medieval sites within the study area or the urban area defined for Oswaldtwistle (LCC and Egerton Lea 2005, 14). The name ‘Oswaldtwistle’ is of Old English origin but there is no evidence the settlement existed before the Conquest (*op cit*).

3.2.3 ***Medieval Period:*** the word ‘Oswaldtwistle’ is derived from the Old English personal name *Oswald* and *twisla* ‘fork in a river’ to produce ‘a tongue of land between two rivers belonging to Oswald’ (Eckwall 1922, 90; Mills 1976, 118). This would appear to relate to the site of the embryonic settlement between

White Ash and Tinkers Brook and White Ash Brook and Hyndburn (Eckwall 1922, 90).

- 3.2.4 The settlement of Oswaldtwistle is not specifically mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, but the lands would have been granted to the de Lacy lords of Pontefract as part of the Honour of Clitheroe in the late eleventh century (Smith 1961, 24). In 1258 the area was held by Edmund de Lacy (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 404). Oswaldtwistle is recorded in documents from the early thirteenth century (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 405). The manor of Oswaldtwistle, which was a township in the parish of Church, was granted by Philip de Oswaldtwistle to Adam de Radcliffe (Baines 1868, 52), but the charter has not been preserved (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 405). Richard, great grandson of Adam de Radcliffe granted the manor to William his son in 1303 (Baines 1868, 52). Presumably the settlement took the form of scattered farmsteads across the township, but probably sited on or near Tinker and White Ash Brooks (LCC and Egerton Lea 2005, 15).
- 3.2.5 The original manorial centre of Oswaldtwistle has never been located. Catlow Hall, which stood at the junction of Fielding Lane with Stone Bridge Lane, was of early origin, but was demolished before 1911. This estate may have been the half-oxgang of land that Roger de Oswaldtwistle granted to William, son of Richard de Rishton, in the early thirteenth century (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 407), which appears to have later adopted the name of 'de Cathelow'. If Catlow no longer belonged to the de Oswaldtwistle family, then they must have had their own manorial centre elsewhere, possibly on the land between Tinker and White Ash Brooks known as Foxhole (or Foxhill) adjacent to the present study area, held by the brother of Philip de Oswaldtwistle in the early thirteenth century (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 404).
- 3.2.6 **Late Medieval Period:** a water-powered mill stood on Tinker Brook close to Foxhole Bank in 1786, marking the site of the Foxhill Bank Printworks. This is thought to have been the site of a medieval corn mill. The corn mill was in existence by 1554-5 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 405), later becoming a fulling mill, before being subsumed by the printworks in the eighteenth century (Rothwell 1993, 10). Nearby, Ippings may have been one of the early centres of settlement, as it lay next to the ford which was the main crossing point over Tinker's Brook before Tinker's Bridge was built slightly higher upstream (Rothwell 1993, 58). Hippings Bridge presumably marks the position of this ford (LCC and Egerton Lea 2005, 16). The settlement was a fold to the west of the ford, with another nucleation at Cross. The latter possibly acquired its name from the Oswaldtwistle Cross, a replica of which was placed at Rhyddings Park (*ibid*). This is almost certainly the same cross as the White Ash or Hippings Cross, which stood there in 1818 (Greenwood 1818). It seems likely that the area between the Hippings ford and the Cross was the focal point of medieval settlement in Oswaldtwistle (Hogg 1973, 27).
- 3.2.7 **Post-medieval Period:** is characterised by the movement away from a purely agricultural economy to one based on a mixture of farming and home-based textile production. Oswaldtwistle had 128 hearths liable for tax in 1666 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 403-5), although many properties were likely to be

moorland farms. The presence of some of those employed in the industry is documented such as the will of Richard Grimshaw of Oswaldtwistle, who died in 1607, included five yards of white kersey and wheels, cards and combs. In 1698 Henry Baley, who was a clothier, left £600 of wool cloth and £20 of weft (Hogg 1971, 9). Initially, this industry took the form of by-employment but pressure on agricultural land eventually led to colonies of handloom weavers living in cottages with no land attached and where textile production was a full-time occupation (Ashmore 1969, 27) and Oswaldtwistle had a fulling mill by the eighteenth century (Rothwell 1993, 9-10).

- 3.2.8 Weavers' cottages, associated with the 'putting-out' industry (Ashmore 1969, 27) can sometimes be found in colonies, as well as individually or in pairs. A number of examples have been identified such as 20-21 Mill Hill and Stanhill Post Office, and on Union Road, Feilding Lane, Broadfield and New Lane (Rothwell 1993, 5-6). The Hippings was a late eighteenth century handloom weaving centre associated with the Fielding family, who had a dwelling house, loomshops, two size houses and a warehouse there in 1797 (Rothwell 1993, 5). The need for more land to feed the demands of a growing population led to the enclosure of Oswaldtwistle Moor by an Act of 1774.
- 3.2.9 By the late eighteenth century the production of woollen goods had largely given way to cotton and by 1825 no-one is listed in Oswaldtwistle as being engaged in wool manufacture (Baines 1925, 640-1). The introduction of new machinery led to the development of the factory system. In particular, James Hargreaves's invention of the Spinning Jenny *c* 1764 and the developments of Robert Peel of Knuzden who had collaborated with Hargreaves in *c* 1762 to develop a carding machine. By the 1780s and 1790s mills containing carding machines and jennies were being set up at Hoyle Bottom and Stonebridge, both in Oswaldtwistle (Rothwell 1980, 9), although, by the late eighteenth century Oswaldtwistle was still little more than a few scattered hamlets such as Ippings, Moorside and Stanhill. A watermill is depicted on Yates' map of 1786 at Foxhole Bank (Fig 3). There are several references to the property from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries but little is recorded until the Peels, who were in turn succeeded by James Simpson who established the Printworks.
- 3.2.10 **Industrial Period:** by the 1820s, powered cotton spinning and powerloom weaving had also been introduced into the area (Rothwell 1980, 2). Linked with this was an increase in purpose-built workers' housing. An example was Duncan Square, to the south-east of the development site and now demolished, on which 22 cottages were built by the Peels (Rothwell 1993, 25). In the Foxhill area, two terraces at Badger Brow and Union Road were built in the 1820s by John Barlow, a speculative developer, who rented them to print workers and cotton operatives (Rothwell 1980, 4). By this time the outline of the urban area, based along the spine of Union Road, was already taking shape (Hogg 1971, 27).
- 3.2.11 The increasing industrialisation of Oswaldtwistle necessitated improved communication routes and immediately to the north of the study area The East Lancashire Railway line was constructed. Built by the Blackburn and Preston Railway and the Blackburn, Burnley, Accrington and Colne Extension

Railway, both companies were absorbed by the East Lancashire Railway on 3rd August 1846 and 21st July 1845 respectively. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway in turn absorbed the East Lancashire Railway on 13 May 1859 (Rothwell 1980). A viaduct (Site **18**) was constructed over the railway on Coach Road, Oswaldtwistle by the engineers JS Perring and JA Donaldson. Continuing at the west end is an ashlar bridge spanning a lane which was formerly the drive to Foxhill Bank House. Church and Oswaldtwistle Station (Site **26**) was opened in 1848 and was originally known as Church Station, changing name in 1895 (NMR Mon No 498436). Associated with the station is a Goods Shed (Site **27**), to the east of Market Street, constructed post-1848 but no longer extant.

3.2.12 In 1841 there were over 1000 weavers in Oswaldtwistle and 1200 just over ten years later (*op cit*, 27). Settlement was largely concentrated along Union Road, with additional clusters at Foxhill Bank, Moscow Mills (Sites **15** and **17**), Hippings, New lane and Stanhill. Middle-class properties owned by industrialists and their families had also been built, such as Paddock House and Moscow House. The 1860s and 1870s saw changes in the organisation of the cotton industry in Oswaldtwistle as the old family firms were replaced by joint stock companies, such as Oswaldtwistle Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company (Hogg 1973, 73). The effects of urbanisation had a negative impact on public health with outbreaks of smallpox, scarlet fever and typhoid. The problem of overcrowding was not satisfactorily addressed until after 1914 (Hogg 1973, 44). Industrial sites within the study area are discussed below.

3.2.13 **Foxhill Bank Printworks:** Oswaldtwistle played a major role in the development of calico printing following the innovations of Robert Peel of Knuzden (Ashmore 1982, 5; Hogg 1971, 12). Peel's firm of Haworth, Peel and Yates had begun at Brookside *c* 1764, but later moved to Church. During the 1790s Haworth, Peel and Yates also took over Foxhill Bank Printworks (Site **19**), which had been set up by Richard Brewer *c* 1780 probably on the site of an earlier fulling mill (Rothwell 1993, 10-11). Peels operated the site in the 1790s and Simpsons from 1813 (Ashmore 1982, 214) employing both water and steam power. Pigot's directory of 1828 lists Foxhill Bank as a 'Calico Printers of Simpson, Haigh and Company' (Pigot 1828, 246). Foxhill Bank comprised two dyehouses, a steam engine house, a dryhouse, three-storey printshop with 48 tables and included with the estate was Foxhill Bank House (Rothwell 1974, 33) originally seventeenth century but later demolished and replaced with a neo-classical building. A number of other buildings were erected on the estate including a Victorian gothic house at the front of Foxhill Bank Farm and Holly Bank Cottage (later 'Chestnuts'). Foxhill remained calico printers until 1831 when it was leased for seven years to Thomas Coates (*op cit*). In 1834 the Calico Printers is listed in Pigot as those of 'Coates, Thomas & Co.'

3.2.14 The 1851 Census records list Thomas Simpson (nephew of James Simpson) as 'Calico Printer and Coal mine Proprietor' employing 399 men, 167 boys and 54 women in the printworks (*op cit*, 35). In 1872 a period of enlargement and diversification began with the construction of a large bleachworks (LRO

Oswaldtwistle Local Board Minute Book 1863-76, 368). In 1896 F. Steiner (Church Bank Printworks) took over Foxhill Bank. The works suffered from fire damage in 1906 (Plates 8). In 1918 Simpson purchased the works from Peel, Yates and Company and began a rebuilding programme including an L-shaped group of three-storey machine block printing departments, colour mixing buildings and a dye house. Coal was transported to the works via a tramroad (Site **34**) from Broadfield Mine. The firm remained successful until the 1920s but went into liquidation in the 1950s (*ibid*).

3.2.15 Foxhill Bank Printworks was closed in 1931 by Steiner & Co and work was transferred to Church Bank and many of the older buildings were demolished. Only the three-storeyed buildings restored in 1906 and the machine-printing department remained. The site became a scrap metal merchant (Rothwell 1974, 54). Foxhill Bank remained in use as a bleachworks until 1958, but was cleared in the late 1970s. The site comprised reservoirs and remains of buildings in the valley of Tinker Brook, west of Union Road. Hacking Printing Works (Site **33**), Market Street, is less well known. It comprised a small, single storey commercial printing works erected by John E Hacking (Printer) Ltd, formerly of Henry and Commercial Streets.

3.2.16 **Textile mills:** carding and spinning mills were erected *c* 1795, although a fulling mill existed on the site of the later Foxhill Bank Printworks (Site **19**) at Stonebridge and *c* 1805 William Hargreaves owned two newly erected cotton mills, three storeys high at White Ash (Hogg 1971, 19). There appear to be the first steam-powered mills in the area although there were other water-powered spinning mills including Moscow Mills (Sites **15** and **17**). By the middle decades of the nineteenth century specialist weaving sheds and larger mule spinning mills such as Stonebridge Mill were being erected (Rothwell 1980, 2). A number of chemical and dye works were also developed including that at Foxhill bank. In addition there were smaller works using premises that had been converted from other uses, or premises that formed part of larger works (Rothwell 1980, 13-14). Commercial Mill (Site **12**), originally a weaving shed, was built in 1866-7 by James Bradley and extended in 1868 and 1872. Originally the works was leased to J.H. Bradley, G. Hampson and A. Belland and occupied by various tenants after 1876. The works was taken over by James Bradley in 1893. Various individuals formed James Bradley Ltd. in 1905. The firm had 712 looms and 240 employees. The mill closed in 1931 and partial demolition took place during 1933. Further demolition occurred in the 1970s. Some sections of outer walls of the small weaving shed and cloth warehouse survive as part of the yard of St Paul's School and part of the weaving shed is in use. A loading bay has the remains of an engine bed attached and a single-storey office/gate house remains extant (Rothwell 1974).

3.2.17 Oswaldtwistle Mills (Site **15**) is a self-contained weaving shed built in 1890-1 as an extension to the adjacent Moscow mill. Moscow Old Mill (Site **17**) was established *c* 1824 and originally comprised a four-storied spinning mill divided into two halves by an engine house and mill tower. It comprised a weaving shed of capacity 400-500 with a façade of offices, warehouses and preparation departments. Coal was delivered by tram road (Site **35**) from Broadfield (Rothwell 1974, 118). Between 1853-1891 the mill doubled in size

(*op cit*, 119). Moscow New Mill (Site **17**) was constructed in 1871-2 and leased to John Buckley who also took over Moscow House, followed by Enfield Manufacturing Company of Clayton-le-Moors. A new shed was added in 1905. The building is extant and remains in use as a 'Oswaldtwistle Mills', retail and visitor attraction. The mill of 1871 stands on the north side of the site and the extensions of 1906 next to the engine house. Within the immediate area are Clifton Mill, Paddock Mill and two reservoirs. Clifton Mill was built post-1911, in the grounds of Paddock House.

- 3.2.18 **Other Industries:** coal mining had been carried out in the Oswaldtwistle area from at least the sixteenth century. The demands of steam power and gas production provided the necessary stimulus to exploit these deposits more fully. By the mid-nineteenth century the number of coal miners in Oswaldtwistle rose from 168 to 439, most of whom were employed by Thomas Simpson (Hogg 1971, 57-8). The main mine was Broadfield Colliery, operating before 1840 (Nadin 1999, 23-5) and Stanhill Pit. Remains of Aspen Colliery (SM 27845) include a well-preserved range of coke ovens, pump house, shaft installations and spoil heaps. A tram road (Site **34**) ran from Broadfield mine to Moscow Mills (Sites **15** and **17**) and Foxhill Bank Printworks (Site **19**) and is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1848 map (Fig 5), although it appears to have fallen out of use by 1893 (Fig 6).
- 3.2.19 Central Saw Mills (Site **16**) at Straits, central Oswaldtwistle was operated by John Walkden from 1850-1900 and after 1903 by JW Harrison and Sons. In the 1890s Walkden erected a two-storey saw mill with adjacent timber sheds. In 1929 Harrison's two sons took over the mill and also erected a Methodist Chapel and the 1930s housing development at Mayfield (Rothwell 1980, 107). Railway Saw Mills (Site **32**), Market Street was established c 1868 by John Tomlinson becoming Pilkington Brothers in the early twentieth century. The site was still operating in 1993 (Rothwell 1993) and included a sawmill and timber storage shed.
- 3.2.20 In the 1890s engineering companies took advantage of the depression in the textile industry, by utilising vacated mills. Lancaster and Company Ltd. textiles machinists; RF Gerland, an electrical engineer; the Bancroft Wire Company and the Mulliner Motor Body Company from the 1890s to 1910 occupied Moscow Mills (Site 17). During this time Moscow Mills (Sites **15** and **17**) also housed a number of Christmas card printing companies.
- 3.2.21 A copperas, foundry and size works occupied a site to the west of Market Street from the 1820s (Site **31**). In 1871 John and Jonathan Haworth's indigo works was built on the site of the older copperas works of R Anderson and W Jackson. The site was taken over by United Indigo Co. Ltd. in 1899 and closed in 1903. Various firms occupied the site including sewage engineers, card printers and polish makers. Globe Chemical Co. occupied the site from 1911-15 and Phoenix chemical Co. Ltd from 1915-25.
- 3.2.22 **Pubs, Inns and Hotels:** there were several inns in Oswaldtwistle in existence in 1848 (Fig 5) one on Springhill Road, later the Pickup's Arms, the Rose and Crown on Union Road, Commercial Inn and Three Crowns Public House. Within the study area a public house at 136-138 Union Road (Site **06**) is

shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893 (Fig 6) and an Inn (Site **07**) north of New Palladium, Union Road is also marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893 (Fig 6) with a Public House (Site **08**) on the corner of Union Road and Moscow Mill Street. The Royal Oak Hotel (Site **14**) adjacent to the Technical School (Site **35**) on Union Road is listed in Barrett's Directory of 1909 as run by a Bertram Isherwood (Barrett 1909, 804). An Inn (Site **29**), 45 Market Street, Alletroyds is possibly pre-1848 in date and is still extant.

3.2.23 **Churches and Chapels:** A United Methodist Chapel, Wesley Street (Site **09**) was constructed between 1848-1893 with an adjacent school (Site **10**). New Jerusalem Chapel (Site **13**) to the rear of the Royal Oak Hotel, Union Road (Site **14**) was constructed pre-1848. A Congregational Church (Site **04**) was constructed at the junction of Albert Street and Hartley Street before 1893 (Fig 4) and a Sunday School was also built on Albert Street (Site **05**) before 1893 (Fig 4). The first Wesleyan Methodist meetings were held at Stanhill *c* 1790 and were held in houses until 1810 when Catterall's former cotton warehouse at Hippings was converted to a chapel and Sunday School (LCC and Egerton Lea 2005, 24). In 1845 the Wesleyans built Mount Pleasant chapel and school, which opened in 1846 and 1851 respectively (Hargreaves 1883, 103-111). By 1865 Wesleyan Methodism had spread to Moor End with the foundation of a chapel at York Street in 1872. The Primitive Methodists built their first chapel at Foxhill Grove in *c* 1835 (Site **01**). The Roman Catholics did not have a church in Oswaldtwistle until the late nineteenth century when St Mary's RC church was built. The Swedenborgians (or New Church) built the New Jerusalem chapel (Site **13**) on Foxhill Bank Brow in 1842 (Hogg 1971, 70) where they remained until 1910 when they moved to Spring Hill and their old chapel became a cinema, converted by Messrs Pratt and Lonsdale (Observer and Times 1910; Hogg 1973, 94). The old building still stands and was last used as an engineering works (LCC and Egerton Lea 2005, 25).

3.2.24 **Public Buildings and Utilities:** there is a notable lack of public buildings in Oswaldtwistle, in accordance with the late urban development of the settlement (LCC and Egerton Lea 2005, 26). Oswaldtwistle was part of the Acrinton Poor Law Union from 1801 but was transferred to the Blackburn Union in 1837 (Hogg 1971, 30). As a result it did not have its own workhouse. The Oswaldtwistle Local Board was formed in 1863 and in 1874 opened its new offices on the corner of Union Road and Lord Street. In 1890 an eight-bay public hall was added and became known as the Town Hall (Hogg 1973, 9, 52; Pevsner 1969, 185). In the 1860s the town's water supply came from wells. A 'Fountain' (Site **36**) is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1848 map (Fig 3). Following the formation of the Oswaldtwistle Local Board in 1863, waterworks and reservoirs (Site **24**) were constructed with help from the Public Works Board.

3.2.25 Union Road was, and remains, the commercial centre of Oswaldtwistle and most of the buildings are terraced and include many shops, some public houses and some larger residential properties, almost wholly nineteenth century in origin. A bank to the east of Foxhill Bank Brow, Union Road, was constructed post-1848 and is still extant (Site **23**).

- 3.2.26 **Schools:** there was a school held in cottages at Busk from 1837 until St Paul's church opened a purpose-built school on Union Road in 1872 (Site **02**). Most of the Non-Conformist missions, which were opened in the 1870s and 1880s, also ran their own schools. The Primitive Methodists had begun a Sunday School in Duncan Square, but soon after had a purpose-built Sunday School to the rear of their chapel in Foxhill Grove (Site **01**). The Petre Schools (built on Moscow Mill Street in 1872), contained a chapel which was used as a chapel of ease for the Church of the Sacred Heart, Accrington (Site **22**). The site is shown as 'St Henry's' on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map of 1893 (Fig 6), later becoming St Mary's (Fig 7). As early as 1891 science and art classes were being held in Oswaldtwistle Town Hall, and resulted in the building in 1910 of the Technical School (Site **35**) on the site of Treacle Row (Site **37**), Union Road (Hogg 1873, 101-2).
- 3.2.27 In 1899 a loan of £436.00 was sanctioned for the construction of a technical school. Treacle Row (Site **37**) was demolished in 1907 to accommodate tramlines, ten houses and shops. Work finally began in 1910 and the foundation stone was laid by Councillor Arthur Hargreaves of Moscow Mill (Site **17**) on 10th October. Oswaldtwistle Technical School (Site **35**; Plates 6-7) opened on the 7th October 1911 (Hogg 1973, 102). The Oswaldtwistle Urban District Council Minutes of a meeting held on the 6th November 1911 state that '*the contractors who erected the new Technical School in Union Road, be requested to put the footpath in front of the school in proper order forthwith.* Plans consulted at Lancashire Record Office show that proposals were put forward in 1911 to the Urban District Council for gardens around the school (LRO(P) UDOS Acc 8099/5/Plan No 853). '
- 3.2.28 This Technical School amalgamated with Rhyddings County High School in 1961 and was the technology department of the school until 2002. The building was subsequently renovated and used as a pupil referral unit (Booth and Wilkinson 2003, 54).

3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.3.1 **Introduction:** the following presents an overview of the development of the study area, based on analysis of the available historic maps. Several cartographic sources were examined, held in the OA North archives, Lancashire Record Office in Preston and the Community History collection in Accrington. There is no known tithe map for Oswaldtwistle and although the Enclosure Award for Oswaldtwistle (LRO (P) AE/2/7; 1774-6) was consulted it was not applicable to the study area.
- 3.3.2 **Yates' Map of Lancashire, 1786 (Fig 3):** the proposed development area is located partially within the area named as Fox Hole Bank on Yates' map. A large structure is shown adjacent to a water mill and a number of smaller structures along the banks of Tinker Brook. In the wider area Moor End is shown, Ippings, Donnyshop, Stand Hill, Town End, and Duckworth Hall all of which represent known sites of the earliest settlement in Oswaldtwistle. The settlement at Moor End appears to be the largest on this map.

- 3.3.3 ***Hennet's Map of Lancashire, 1830 (Fig 4)***: this mapping shows similar detail to as Yates' map. However, the map gives an indication of the increased size of settlement in Oswaldtwistle and shows the main roads, including the Bury, Haslingden, Blackburn and Whalley Turnpike Trust Road (Act passed 1789; www.cottontown.org.uk) running west/east to the north of the study area (the modern A679). Foxhill Printworks can be identified adjacent to Tinker Brook at 'Fox Hall', three reservoirs are shown immediately to the south, irregular in shape and two large reservoirs on the opposite side of the north/south road. Approximately nine structures are shown on the west side of this road, within the present study area. To the south of the study area there appears to be a building on the site of the Primitive Methodist Chapel (Site 01) at Foxhill Grove, although this is believed to have been constructed around 1835.
- 3.3.4 ***Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map, 1848 (Fig 5)***: this is the first detailed map of Oswaldtwistle and shows the Blackburn and Haslingden turnpike road and the Leeds Liverpool Canal to the north of the study area. A 'Union Bdy' (Poor Law Union) boundary (Site 45) is shown running east/west immediately to the north of the present site boundary. Foxhill Print Works (Site 19) occupying a large area of the town along Tinker Brook. Associated buildings, although not named, include Hollin Bank House (Site 38) and Foxhill Bank Farm (Site 39). A weighing machine (Site 30) is also shown along Coach Road. New Jerusalem Chapel (Site 13) is marked, immediately to the west of the current proposed development site and along Warren Lane is a row of cottages on the site of Treacle Row (Site 37), with yards to the rear. A fountain is marked (Site 36), as is the Smithy (Site 03). Moscow Mills are named (Site 17). The Tram Road (Site 34) leading from Broadfield to Moscow Mills (Site 17) and Foxhill Bank Print Works (Site 19) is shown. Busk Infant School (Site 02) is shown as is Foxhill Grove Primitive Methodist Chapel (Site 01). To the north of the proposed development site the 'Old Parsonage' (Site 20) is shown, as are the two large reservoirs at Alletroyds (Site 24). There is a large L-shaped building near the site of Globe Chemical Works (Site 31), which in the 1820s had been the site of a copperas, foundry and size works until the chemical works was begun in 1871. The main focus of activity centres on Warren Lane and Duncan Square, although there are still open spaces around the buildings.
- 3.3.5 ***Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" to one mile map, 1893 (Surveyed 1890-1; Fig 6)***: adjacent to the present proposed site boundary and to the south of Foxhill Bank Brow, the New Jerusalem Chapel/School (Site 13) is marked as 'Church' and immediately to the east a 'Bank' (Site 23) and 'P.H. (Site 14; Royal Oak Hotel) are marked. A number of the cottages at Treacle Row (Site 37) appear to have been demolished and the road widened perhaps to accommodate tramlines and a short row of four properties (Warren Court; Plate 12) appear to remain. This map was surveyed in 1890-1, which would indicate that between 1890-1 and 1892 when the Ordnance Survey 10 feet to one mile map (Plates 10-12) was published infilling with terraced properties had taken place on the site of the current proposed development.
- 3.3.6 The Old Parsonage (Site 20) has been demolished and is occupied by terraced housing. To the east of Market Street and south of the station a previously

open area is also occupied by terraced housing. The railway station (Site 26) and Goods Shed (Site 27) have been constructed to the north and east of Market Street along the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Liverpool, Blackburn and Accrington Line. Oswaldtwistle Gas Works is shown (Site 42) owned by the Urban District Council in 1894. A viaduct (Site 18) is marked carrying the railway across Tinker Brook. The layout and size of buildings at Foxhill Bank Print Works (Site 19) has changed, with the addition of a bleach works in 1872. Associated structures include two chimneys (Site 43), housing annotated on the map includes Foxhill Bank Farm (Site 39), The Chestnuts (Site 38), a lodge (Site 28) and only partially within the present study area Foxhill Bank. There are buildings on the site of Railway Sawmill (Site 32), commenced in 1868, although they are not annotated as such.

3.3.7 The more northerly of the Alletroyd Reservoirs (Site 24) has been partially infilled to make way for the railway, the more southerly of the two remains. Terraced housing occupied land either side of Moscow Mill Street and Collier Street and the United Methodist Chapel (Site 09) and School (Site 10) have been constructed on Wesley Street and the Drill Hall (Site 21) is marked on Moscow Mill Street. Saint Mary's School (Site 22) is marked, known for a time as St Henry's. Moscow Mill (Site 17) and Oswaldtwistle Mill (Site 15) are shown with the addition of two small reservoirs to the east, as is Commercial Mill (Site 12) a weaving shed constructed in 1866-7 and extended in 1868 and 1872. Busk Infant School is marked as 'School' and there has been development of terraced housing on either side of Union Road in this area. Foxhill Grove Primitive Methodist Chapel (Site 01) is marked and a Congregational Church and Sunday School (Sites 04 and 05) are also shown. There are buildings on the site of Central Sawmill (Site 16) although they are not named.

3.3.8 *Ordnance Survey 10 feet to one mile map, published 1892; (Plates 10-12):* was also consulted and the scale allowed much greater detail to be shown. Gazetteer sites marked on the map (Plate 10) include Foxhill Grove Methodist Church (with seats for 620) and Burial Ground (Site 01), the Congregational Church (Site 04), although the Sunday School (Site 05) is not shown. Commercial Mill (Site 12) is marked and St Paul's School, Union Road (Site 41) with an Infants and Boys and Girls section. At the junction of Union Road and Frederick Street, Moscow House (Site 40; first shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map of 1848) is shown adjacent to a lodge (Site 11) that later became St Paul's Vicarage. The layout of the numerous textile mills and Foxhill Bank Print Works and Bleach Works are shown in detail (Plate 11) and on the current proposed development site (Plate 12) a row of four properties is shown as 'Warren Court' the New Jeruslaem Chapel is marked as a school (Site 13) for 'Infants, Boys & Girls'. Castle Inn (Site 07) is marked on the east side of Union Road. Since the First Edition 25" map was surveyed in 1890-1 (Fig 6) there has been infilling with terraced housing in the current proposed development area. The properties between Swainson Street and Foxhill Bank Brow, on the western side of Union Road have outhouses/sheds in the rear yards with ginnels providing communal access in groups of three properties from Union Road to the yards. Thin walls divide the individual yards with a thicker wall between each group of three properties.

- 3.3.9 **Ordnance Survey 25” to one mile map, 1911 (Revised 1909; Fig 7):** the station is now marked as ‘Church Station’ (Site 26) and the Goods Shed (Site 27) is still marked. To the north on Market Street an ‘Inn’ is shown (Site 29) which may possibly be pre-1848 in date as a building is shown on the site on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6” map of 1848 (Fig 5). Foxhill Bank Print Works and Bleach Works (Site 19) are shown and Site 13 (formerly New Jerusalem Chapel) is annotated as ‘School’ as it was in 1892 (Plate 12). There are few other changes although St Mary’s School (Site 22) is shown as ‘St Henry’s’.
- 3.3.10 **Ordnance Survey 25” to one mile map, 1931 (Fig 8):** Oswaldtwistle Gas Works (Site 42) are still shown and the railway station and goods shed (Sites 26 and 27) remain although the line is now marked as the London, Midland and Scottish Railway. The viaduct (Site 18) is shown and to the south, along Coach Road, Foxhill Bank Farm, The Chestnuts and the Lodge are all marked (Sites 39, 38 and 28). Foxhill Bank Print Works is shown (Site 19) and although no bleach works is marked the associated chimneys remain (Site 43). Within the present proposed development site the Central Technical School has been constructed (Site 35). Following demolition of Treacle Row in 1907 work began on the school in 1910, which was opened in 1911. The adjacent Public House (Site 14) is marked, as is the bank (Site 23). However, the former New Jerusalem Chapel is marked as a ‘Picture Theatre’. Opposite the Technical School (Site 35) on the eastern side of Union Road is another ‘Picture Theatre’ adjacent to the ‘public house’ (Site 08) shown on the 1892 map (Plate 12) as the ‘Printers Arms’. The Drill Hall (Site 21) is shown on Moscow Mill Street and Paddock Mill (Moscow mill) is also shown (Site 17).
- 3.3.11 **Ordnance Survey 6” to one mile map, 1956 and 1965 (Fig 9):** the area of the proposed development shows little change from its depiction on the 1931 map. The Technical School is marked as such (Site 35) and the surrounding buildings (Sites 23, 14 and 13) remain. The Chestnuts (Site 38) has been demolished but Foxhill Bank Farm is extant (Site 39). The textile mills (Sites 12, 15 and 17) remain relatively unaltered and the Drill Hall is marked (Site 21). On the 1965 map the noticeable changes include the Drill Hall (Site 21) becoming a T.A. Centre and the buildings immediately to the south of the Technical School as ‘Wks’ or works. The boundary (Site 45) first shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1848 is still shown on this map as a Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District Council boundary.
- 3.3.12 **Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, c 1980 (Fig 10) and current mapping:** the large structures comprising Foxhill Bank Printworks (Site 19) have been demolished, although 1980 the lodge (Site 28) and Foxhill Bank Farm (Site 39) are extant. The train station (Site 26) is on the northern side of the railway line on the site of the former goods shed (Site 27). Current mapping shows very little significant change within the present study area (Fig 2). An area immediately to the rear and to the south-west of the school is currently used as a car park.

3.4 SITE VISIT

- 3.4.1 A visual inspection of the site was undertaken on Monday 24th May 2010 in order to relate the existing topography and land use with the results of the desk-based assessment. The visit also allowed an understanding of areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment, as well as areas of more recent disturbance that may affect the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits.
- 3.4.2 The school is located on Union Road, on the periphery of the commercial centre of Oswaldtwistle. Most of the buildings in the area are terraced and include many shops, some public houses, residential properties and light industrial units. The buildings are mainly nineteenth century in origin and some date to the early part of the twentieth century, including the school building.
- 3.4.3 On the opposite side of the Union Road from Oswaldtwistle School are the remains of the Palladium Theatre (Site **44**), which is a very poor state of repair. Directly behind the north-west side of the school yard is the former New Jerusalem Chapel (Site **13**; Plate 15), shown on the OS First Edition map of 1848, later used as a school and a cinema, and currently in use as an engineering works. To the north of the school, on the corner of Union Road and Foxhill Bank Brow (Plate 14) are the former bank (Site **23**) and Royal Oak Hotel (Site **14**). Both buildings are extant although the bank has been converted into residential flats (Plate 14). To the south-west (and rear) of the school is a car park and to the west of this are neat rows of nineteenth century terraced properties. The area to the west (in front of) the school which had formerly been Treacle Row (Site **37**) and tram road (**34**) is covered by Union Road.
- 3.4.4 The school (Site **35**; Plate 16) is in use and in a good state of repair externally, retaining many original features including gateposts, railings and drainpipes (Plate 17). The building, constructed of sandstone, has a slate roof and early twentieth century red brick additions to the rear (Plate 18). A single site, the Palladium Theatre (Site **44**) was added to the gazetteer as a result of the site visit.

3.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 3.5.1 Both the LCHER and the OA North library and archives were consulted for records of previous archaeological work in the study area and environs.
- 3.5.2 In November 2009 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd on groundworks during the excavation of a trench for gas pipes at Badge Brow/Foxhill Bank Nature Reserve, Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire. The watching brief focused on the area within the western boundary of the nature reserve, which early Ordnance Survey mapping had shown to be occupied by the former Foxhill Bank Printworks. A number of heavily truncated wall footings were noted, along with demolition and levelling layers, and deposits which possibly represented infilled cellars or

pits. These remains most likely represent the very southern extent of the calico works, and any future groundworks to the north-east of the trench are likely to encounter demolished remains of these buildings (Archaeological Research Services Ltd 2009).

3.6 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

- 3.6.1 The study area is characterised as Ancient and Post-medieval Settlement, with an area of Modern Recreation to the west on the former site of Foxhill Bank Printworks, now Foxhill Bank Nature Reserve. Settlements tend to be sited at the junction of different resources, for example wooded and moorland areas. Transport routes also have also influenced siting. Much Ancient and Post-medieval Settlement is in the same location as earlier activity, thereby limiting the opportunity of examining earlier settlement archaeology. These settlements represent a past history when the main economy of Lancashire was agricultural (Ede and Darlington 2002, 149).
- 3.6.2 Typical archaeological components of the Ancient and Post-medieval Settlement type include a wide range of buildings, open space and the course of road systems and public rights of way. The majority of buildings are post-medieval or modern in date, with the exception of Churches, but the type still maintains a diversity of function, materials, form and period. By contrast, building plots, tenement boundaries, open areas and lanes may all date to the medieval period or earlier. Most Ancient and Post-medieval Settlement may contain rich sub-surface remains that could be disturbed by new development (Ede and Darlington 2002, 150).

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number 01
Site name Foxhill Grove, Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Hartley Street, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74155 27882 (point)
HER No 7057
Stat. Designation -
Site type Primitive Methodist Chapel
Period Industrial
Sources HER
Description This Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is marked on the OS First Edition 6" to one mile map of 1848 and on the current sheet as 'Church'.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 02
Site name Busk National School, nr. Frederick Street, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74240 27919
HER No 7058
Stat. Designation -
Site type School
Period Industrial
Sources HER
Description This national school is marked on the OS First Edition 6" to one mile map of 1848 and a school is marked on this site on the current sheet.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 03
Site name Smithy, nr Moscow Street, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74270 28004 (point)
HER No 7059
Stat. Designation -
Site type Blacksmiths workshop
Period Industrial
Sources HER
Description This smithy is marked on the OS First Edition 6" to one mile map of 1848 but not on the current sheet.
Assessment The site lies a distance outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 04
Site name Congregational Church, junction of Albert Street and Hartley Street, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74092 27879 (point)
HER No 21195
Stat. Designation -
Site type Congregational Chapel
Period Industrial
Sources HER
Description This 'Congl Church' shown on the OS 25" to one mile Edition of 1911 map but not the OS First Edition map of 1848 and is no longer extant.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 05
Site name Sunday School, adjacent to 22 Albert Street, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74086 27864
HER No 21196
Stat. Designation -
Site type Sunday School
Period Industrial
Sources HER
Description This Sunday School is shown on the OS 25" to one mile Edition of 1911 map, but not the OS First Edition of 1848.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 06
Site name Public House, 136-138 Union Road, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74143 27796 (point)
HER No 21197
Stat. Designation -
Site type Public house
Period Industrial
Sources HER
Description A public house shown as 'P.H.' on OS 25" to one mile Edition of 1911 map, but not on OS First Edition map of 1848.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 07
Site name Inn, north of New Palladium, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74304 28115 (point)
HER No 21198
Stat. Designation -
Site type Inn
Period Industrial
Sources HER
Description This Inn is marked on the OS 25" to one mile Edition of 1911 map but is no longer extant.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and should not be affected.

Site number 08
Site name Public House
NGR SD 74305 28059 (point)
HER No 21199
Stat. Designation -
Site type Public House
Period Industrial
Sources HER
Description This public house is shown on the OS First Edition 6" to one mile map of 1848 and as 'P.H.' on the OS 25" to one mile Edition of 1911 map and the building remains extant.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 09
Site name United Methodist Chapel, Wesley Street, off Moscow Mill Street, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74377 28057 (point)
HER No 21200
Stat. Designation -
Site type United Methodist Chapel
Period Industrial

Sources HER
Description A post-1848 chapel shown as 'U.M.Ch.' on OS 25" to one mile Edition of 1911 map.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 10
Site name School, Wesley Street, off Moscow Mill Street, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74383 28079 (point)
HER No 21201
Stat. Designation -
Site type School
Period Industrial
Sources HER
Description A post-1848 School shown on the OS 25" to one mile Edition of 1911 map.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 11
Site name Lodge, site of present St Paul's Vicarage, Frederick Street, off Union Road, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74245 27963 (point)
HER No 21206
Stat. Designation -
Site type Lodge
Period Industrial
Sources HER
Description A lodge is shown on the OS 25" to one mile Edition of 1911 map but is no longer extant.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 12
Site name Commercial Mill, rear of Frederick Street, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74291 27871 (point)
HER No 21207
Stat. Designation -
Site type Pond (Site of)
Period Industrial
Sources HER
Description A weaving shed built in 1866-67 by James Bradley, extended in 1868 and 1872. Originally, the works was leased to J.H. Bradley, G. Hampson and Adam Belland occupied by various tenants after 1876. The works was taken over by James Bradley in 1893. James Bradley Ltd. was formed in 1905 by various individuals including John Barlow and John Greenwood, cotton manufacturers of Church. The firm had 712 looms producing splits, printers, dhooties, jaconettes, shirtings and twills with 240 employees. The mill closed in 1931 and partial demolition took place during 1933. Further demolition occurred in the 1970s. Remains include the outer walls of the small weaving shed and cloth warehouse, which now form the yard of St Paul's School. A firm of spring makers now uses a section of the large weaving shed and recesses for overlookers' benches can be seen inside. A loading bay has the remains of an engine bed attached and a single storey office/gate house with hipped roof adjoins a section of the former preparation department.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 13
Site name New Jerusalem Chapel, rear of Royal Hotel Public House, Union Road, and Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74240 28150
HER No 21208

Stat. Designation -

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Site type | Nonconformist Chapel |
| Period | Industrial |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | The chapel is shown on the OS First Edition 6" to one mile map of 1848 and is now marked as 'works'. |
| Assessment | The site lies adjacent to the proposed development area, and may be impacted by construction works. |

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Site number | 14 |
| Site name | Royal Hotel, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle |
| NGR | SD 74264 28161 (point) |
| HER No | 21210 |
| Stat. Designation - | |
| Site type | Public House |
| Period | Industrial |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | A public house shown on the OS 25" to one mile Edition of 1911 map. The building is still extant. |
| Assessment | The site lies adjacent to the proposed development area, and may be impacted by construction works. |

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Site number | 15 |
| Site name | Oswaldtwistle Mills, Oswaldtwistle |
| NGR | SD 74369 27944 (point) |
| HER No | 24254 |
| Stat. Designation - | |
| Site type | Weaving Mill |
| Period | Industrial |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | A self-contained weaving shed built in 1870-1 as an extension to the adjacent Moscow Mill by George Walmsley. A new shed was added in 1905. The weaving shed was rebuilt and enlarged in 1989 and is now known as Oswaldtwistle Mills. The mill of 1871 stands on the north side of the site and the extensions of 1906 next to the engine house. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected. |

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Site number | 16 |
| Site name | Central Saw Mills, Oswaldtwistle |
| NGR | SD 74100 27800 (point) |
| HER No | 26632 |
| Stat. Designation - | |
| Site type | Saw Mill |
| Period | Industrial |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Central Saw Mills at Straits, central Oswaldtwistle operated by John Walkden from the 1850s onwards and JW Harrison and Sons in the twentieth century. Harrison also built residential housing in the Mayfield area of the town during the 1930s. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected. |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Site number | 17 |
| Site name | Moscow Mill (Paddock Mill), Oswaldtwistle |
| NGR | SD 74470 28000 (point) |
| HER No | 7060 |
| Stat. Designation - | |
| Site type | Spinning Mill/Cotton Mill/Weaving mill/Foundary |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Period | Industrial |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | A large spinning mill established in 1824-5 by Benjamin and Robert Walmsley of Rough Hey, with a loomshop added in 1828. Comprising a large integrated complex founded by Walmsley as a spinning mill and developed to comprise a five-storey mill, engine and boiler house and two weaving sheds. Associated housing includes Paddock House and terraces in George Street and Frederick Street. The mill underwent major enlargement in 1842 and further spinning looms were erected c 1860 by George Walmsley. In 1871-2 a separate weaving mill was constructed to the rear of the original buildings. In 1891 the mill closed following the death of George Walmsley and the buildings were divided into separate units. In 1894 W. Lancaster converted it to a foundry & Co of Accrington but recommenced textile manufacture soon after. Various short-lived textile machinists occupied the mill thereafter. During the early twentieth century various activities took place at the mill including textile beaming, card printing, pickle-making and reed and heald manufacture. In 1898 a large section of the former five-storey spinning mill burned down and the remaining bay was destroyed by fire in 1913. In 1908 weaving was recommenced by Eckersall and Rothwell (60 looms) and during 1911 this business passed to B. Westwell & Co. who later formed Paddock Mill Co. Ltd. The extensions of George Walmsley are intact and comprise a two-storey spinning department with attached beam engine house and integral boiler room. A reduced octagonal chimney is sited to the rear of the buildings and mill reservoirs to the south-east of the site. Moscow New Mill was leased in 1892 with 570 looms to JC Buckley and taken over by Enfield Manufacturing Co (1909) Ltd. Extensions in 1905 included a new weaving shed (421 looms), warehouse, tape sizing rooms and boiler by Yates & Thom. In 1920 JT Hargreaves acquired control of Enfield manufacturing Co (1909) Ltd and remains a family concern. Major expansion and modernisation was undertaken. Surviving fabric includes two weaving shed, preparation and warehousing departments, boiler and engine house and large chimney on a massive square base. Associated terraced housing can be seen in Queen, George and Frederick Streets. Paddock House (SD 746 277) was built by Benjamin Walmsley c 1835, is a classical dwelling set in its own grounds, while Moscow house (SD 742 279), formerly the home of Robert Walmsley, is now the vicarage of St Paul's Church. This mill is marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map of 1848. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected. |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Site number | 18 |
| Site name | Viaduct, Coach Road, Oswaldtwistle |
| NGR | SD 74109 28344 (point) |
| HER No | 5169 |
| Stat. Designation | Grade II Listed Building (183887) |
| Site type | Railway Viaduct |
| Period | Industrial |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | A viaduct built to carry the East Lancashire Railway across Tinker brook, c 1847 (Engineers Js Perring and JA Donaldson). The viaduct comprises rock-faced stone piers and seven 40ft span brick arches, 50ft high, topped by a stone band and solid parapet. Continuing at the west end is an ashlar bridge which has a low segmental arch with rusticated voussoirs, radiating masonry in the spandrels, balustrades and piers at both ends with coved alcoves in the faces and panelled entablatures with rounded coping stones. This bridges a lane which was formerly the drive to Foxhill Bank House (Grade II Listed). |
| Assessment | The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected. |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Site number | 19 |
| Site name | Foxhill Bank Printworks, Oswaldtwistle |
| NGR | SD 74134 28193 |
| HER No | 7061 |

Stat. Designation -**Site type** Fulling Mill/Watermill/Calico Printing Works/Printing Works/Bleachery**Period** Post-medieval/Industrial**Sources** HER

Description The printworks is marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map of 1848, but the buildings have been demolished in the recent past. There are reservoirs and some remains of buildings in the valley of Tinker Brook, west of Union road. A water-powered fulling mill probably existed on the site during the early eighteenth century. Foxhill Bank started as a printworks c 1780, commenced by the Brewer family, later Bury & Mercer and was operated by Peel's in the 1790s and Simpson's from 1813, using water and steam power from 1810. It was extended and reconstructed in 1817. It had 14 printing machines and 273 hand-block tables in 1846 and had 620 operatives in 1851. A large bleachworks was added in 1872 and Turkey Red dyeing introduced after 1874. In 1896 the works was taken over by F. Steiner & Co. The bleachworks was reopened in 1958 and continued working until 1958. Extensive reclamation of the site commenced in the late 1970s. It was sold to Steiners; of Church Bank in 1892 and stopped printing in 1931. Associated housing includes Hollin Bank House probably erected c 1835 by William Bury. Foxhill Bank House is Victorian Gothic in style and is thought to date from c 1848 and was possibly a dower house built for James Simpson's widow. It was subsequently the home of various industrialists including Nathan Lloyd. A much-altered single storey lodge for Foxhill Bank Hall can be seen on the Coach Road above the printworks site. James Simpson built Foxhill Bank Hall and the Chestnuts have both been demolished. Foxhill Bank Farm, formerly associated with the printworks, is partially derelict although some buildings remain. There is also a railway arch with balustrade and niches built over the coach Road leading to Foxhill Bank. Associated workers housing includes Duncan Square, the site of terraced cottages erected by the Peels, survives as a caravan park. James Simpson owned the Printer's Arms on Union Road. Two terraces at Badge Brow/Union Road date from the 1820s and were built by John Barlow and leased to printworkers, cotton operatives' etc. These dwellings may have had provision for handloom weaving in rear rooms but extensive alterations may have removed clear physical evidence.

Assessment The site lies adjacent to the proposed development area, buried remains associated with the earlier print and construction works may impact bleach works.

Site number 20**Site name** Old Parsonage and Weighing machine, nr. Foxhill Bank, Oswaldtwistle**NGR** SD 74252 28262 (point)**HER No** 7062**Stat. Designation -****Site type** Vicarage/Weighbridge**Period** Industrial**Sources** HER

Description The 'Old Parsonage' is marked on the Ordnance Survey first Edition 6" map of 1848, but appears to have been replaced by a terrace of houses on the current mapping. There is also a weighing machine marked a little to the west at SD 74099 28264.

Assessment The site outside the study area and will not be affected by the works.

Site number 21**Site name** Drill Hall, opposite Paddock Mill, Moscow Mill Street, Spring Hill, Oswaldtwistle**NGR** SD 74483 28030 (point)**HER No** 21202**Stat. Designation -****Site type** Drill Hall**Period** Industrial**Sources** HER

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Description | A drill hall shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map of 1893 but no longer extant. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected. |

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Site number | 22 |
| Site name | St Mary's School, Orchard Drive, Moscow Mill Street, Spring Hill, Oswaldtwistle |
| NGR | SD 74529 28040 (point) |
| HER No | 21203 |
| Stat. Designation - | |
| Site type | School |
| Period | Industrial |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | The school is shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map of 1893 as 'St Henry's' and is no longer extant. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected. |

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Site number | 23 |
| Site name | Bank, east of Foxhill Bank Brow, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle |
| NGR | SD 74260 28173 (point) |
| HER No | 21209 |
| Stat. Designation - | |
| Site type | Bank (Financial) |
| Period | Industrial |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | The bank was constructed post-1848, is marked as 'Bank' on the Ordnance Survey 25" Edition of 1931 and is extant. |
| Assessment | The site lies adjacent to the proposed development area, and may be affected by construction works. |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Site number | 24 |
| Site name | Reservoirs between Blackburn Road and Lodge Terrace, Alletroyds and Spring Hill |
| NGR | SD 74465 28293 (point) |
| HER No | 21231 |
| Stat. Designation - | |
| Site type | Reservoir |
| Period | Industrial |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | The reservoirs were constructed before 1848 and can be seen, although irregular in shape on Hennessey's map of 1830. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected. |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Site number | 25 |
| Site name | Public House, opp 27 Market Street, Alletroyds, Oswaldtwistle |
| NGR | SD 74264 28296 (point) |
| HER No | 21232 |
| Stat. Designation - | |
| Site type | Public House |
| Period | Industrial |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | A post-1848 public house, marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map of 1893, but no longer extant. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected. |

Site number 26
Site name Church and Oswaldtwistle Station, north of St Anne's Close, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74294 28302 (point)
HER No 21233
Stat. Designation -
Site type Railway Station
Period Industrial
Sources HER
Description The station was constructed post-1848, is shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map of 1893 but is no longer extant.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected

Site number 27
Site name Goods Shed, east of Market Street, opposite Gordon Street, Alletroyds, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74339 28324 (point)
HER No 21234
Stat. Designation -
Site type Goods Shed
Period Industrial
Sources HER
Description The goods shed was constructed post-1848, shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map of 1893 but is no longer extant.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 28
Site name Foxhill Bank Lodge Terrace, off Coach Road, Foxhill Bank, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74015 28105 (point)
HER No 21236
Stat. Designation -
Site type Lodge
Period Industrial
Sources HER
Description The lodge was constructed post-1848, is shown on Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map of 1893 and is still extant.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number 29
Site name Inn, 45 Market Street, Alletroyds, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74270 28399 (point)
HER No 21237
Stat. Designation -
Site type Inn
Period Industrial
Sources HER
Description Possibly, a pre-1848 Inn, marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map of 1893, and still extant.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected

Site number 30
Site name Weighing Machine, Coach Road, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74109 28262 (point)
HER No 24239
Stat. Designation -
Site type Weighing Machine
Period Industrial

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Sources | HER |
| Description | A weighing machine originally included in PRN 7062; Site 23) and shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map of 1848. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected |

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Site number | 31 |
| Site name | Globe Chemical Works, Oswaldtwistle |
| NGR | SD 74237 28374 (point) |
| HER No | 24261 |
| Stat. Designation - | |
| Site type | Foundry/Tape Sizing Works/Dye Works |
| Period | Industrial |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | A copperas, foundry and size works on this site to the west of Market Street existed from the 1820s. In 1871 a chemical works was established here. John and Jonathan Haworth's indigo works was built on the site of the older copperas works of R Anderson and W Jackson and was taken over by United Indigo Co. Ltd. in 1899 and closed in 1903. Various firms occupied the site after this date including sewage engineers, card printers (1903-18) and polish makers, Globe Chemical Co. 1911-15 and Phoenix Chemical Co. Ltd. 1915-25. Operations ended in 1925 and the buildings were sold to John Wilson who ran Iceland Freezer Co. Crisp-making took place on the site after 1949, Remains include large three and two storey blocks of built machine brick. There are ruins to the west of Market Street and a low building on Blackburn Road may incorporate part of the original copperas works. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Site number | 32 |
| Site name | Railway Sawmill, Market Street, Church |
| NGR | SD 74200 28300 (point) |
| HER No | 24957 |
| Stat. Designation - | |
| Site type | Saw Mill |
| Period | Industrial |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Railway Sawmill was established c 1868 by John Tomlinson becoming Pilkington Brothers in the early twentieth century. The site was still operative in 1993 (Rothwell 1993) and included a sawmill and timber storage shed. One of the two houses in the mill yard has a fine fanlight. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Site number | 33 |
| Site name | Hacking's Printing Works, Market Street, Church |
| NGR | SD 74259 28378 (point) |
| HER No | 24959 |
| Stat. Designation - | |
| Site type | Printing Works |
| Period | Industrial |
| Sources | HER |
| Description | Hacking's Printing Works comprised a small, single storey commercial printing works erected by John E Hacking (Printer) Ltd. formerly of Henry and Commercial Streets. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Site number | 34 |
| Site name | Tram Road, Broadfield, Oswaldtwistle |
| NGR | SD 74190 28036 (point) |

HER No -
Stat. Designation -
Site type **Tram Road**
Period Industrial
Sources OS First Edition 6" map, 1848 Sheet 63
Description A tram road constructed pre-1848 running from Broadfield mine to Moscow Mills and terminating at Foxhill Bank. The tram road appears to be out of use by 1893.
Assessment The site lies adjacent to the proposed development area, and may be impacted by construction works.

Site number 35
Site name **Central Technical School, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle**
NGR SD 7426 2810 (point)
HER No -
Stat. Designation -
Site type **School**
Period Modern
Sources Ordnance Survey 6" Edition of 1931, Sheet 63
Description In 1891 plans were being considered for a technical school and science and art classes were being held in the Town Hall, Union Road and. In 1899 a load of £436.00 was sanctioned for the construction of a technical school. Treacle Row was demolished in 1907 to accommodate tramlines, ten houses and shops. Work finally began in 1910 on the site of Treacle Row and Councillor Arthur Hargreaves of Moscow Mill laid the foundation stone on 10th October. Oswaldtwistle Technical School opened on the 7th October 1911. This Technical School amalgamated with Rhyddings County High School in 1961 and was the technology department of the school until 2002. The buildings was subsequently renovated and used as a pupil referral unit
Assessment The current proposals involve the demolition or substantial remodelling of the extant building.

Site number 36
Site name **Fountain, Badge Brow, Oswaldtwistle**
NGR SD 74190 28080 (point)
HER No -
Stat. Designation -
Site type **Fountain**
Period Industrial
Sources Ordnance Survey (OS) First Edition 6 inch map of 1848, Sheet 63
Description A fountain shown on the OS map of 1848 but not marked on the later Ordnance Survey 25" to one mile map of 1898, Sheet 63.14.
Assessment The site lies immediately outside the proposed development area, and may be affected

Site number 37
Site name **Treacle Row, off Union Road, Oswaldtwistle**
NGR SD 74270 28120 (point)
HER No -
Stat. Designation -
Site type **Housing**
Period Industrial
Sources Historic Photographs
Description Treacle Row is not marked as such on the OS mapping, but is known as the site of the Technical School (Site 35) constructed in 1910. Treacle Row was demolished ahead of construction of the school.
Assessment The site lies within the proposed development area, and any buried remains will be affected by the groundworks.

Site number 38
Site name The Chestnuts, Coach Road, Foxhill Bank, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74071 28211(point)
HER No -
Stat. Designation -
Site type House
Period Industrial
Sources Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" to one mile map of 1893, Sheet 63.14
Description The Chestnuts, formerly Holly Bank Cottage, is first shown on the OS map of 1893 and was demolished between 1931 and 1956.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected

Site number 39
Site name Foxhill Bank Farm, Coach Road, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74019 28192 (point)
HER No -
Stat. Designation -
Site type Farm
Period Post-medieval
Sources Yates' Map 1786; Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map, 1848 Sheet 63
Description A large structure is depicted on Yates' map adjacent to a watermill and marked as 'Foxhole Bank'. Documentary references to Foxhole Bank exist from the thirteenth century. A seventeenth century farmhouse was demolished ahead of the construction of a neo-classical house.
Assessment The site lies adjacent to the proposed development area, and may be impacted by construction works.

Site number 40
Site name Moscow House, junction of Frederick Street and Union Road, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74245 27945 (point)
HER No -
Stat. Designation -
Site type House
Period Industrial
Sources Ordnance Survey 6" First Edition of 1848, Sheet 63
Description Moscow House was constructed pre-1848 and was the home of wealthy industrialist Robert Walmsley, later occupied by John Buckley following the construction of Moscow New Mill (Site 17). The house is now the vicarage of St Paul's Church.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected

Site number 41
Site name St Paul's School, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74215 27918(point)
HER No -
Stat. Designation -
Site type School
Period Industrial
Sources Ordnance Survey 25" First Edition of 1893, Sheet 63.14
Description A school was held in cottages at Busk until St Paul's church opened a purpose-built school on Union Road in 1872.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected

Site number 42
Site name Gas Works, Market Street Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74191 28372 (point)

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| HER No | - |
| Stat. Designation | - |
| Site type | Gas Works |
| Period | Industrial |
| Sources | Ordnance Survey 25" First Edition of 1893, Sheet 63.14 |
| Description | The Accrington Gas and Water Company supplied gas to Oswaldtwistle from 1868. In 1868 a group of local manufacturers established the Oswaldtwistle Gas Company Lt. And the following year a gasworks was built in Church which supplied gas to parts of the township as well as to Oswaldtwistle. The company was taken over by Oswaldtwistle UDC, formed in 1894. |
| Assessment | The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Site number | 43 |
| Site name | Foxhill Bank Printworks chimneys, Foxhill Bank, Oswaldtwistle |
| NGR | SD 74219 28116 (point), SD 74058 28065 (point) |
| HER No | - |
| Stat. Designation | - |
| Site type | Chimneys |
| Period | Industrial |
| Sources | Ordnance Survey 25" First Edition of 1893, Sheet 63.14 |
| Description | Two chimneys shown on the OS 1848 map and labelled on the OS First Edition 25" map of 1893, Sheet 63.14, associated with Foxhill Bank Printworks. |
| Assessment | A chimney lies immediately to the west of the current proposed site boundary and may be affected by the development. |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Site number | 44 |
| Site name | Palladium Theatre, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle |
| NGR | SD 74292 28083 (point) |
| HER No | - |
| Stat. Designation | - |
| Site type | Theatre |
| Period | Modern |
| Sources | Ordnance Survey 25" Third Edition of 1931, Sheet 63.14 |
| Description | The Palladium Theatre is first shown on the OS 1931 map. The building is still extant but in a ruinous condition. |
| Assessment | The site lies immediately to the east of the current proposed site boundary and should not be affected by the development. |

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 In total, 44 sites have been identified within the study area, one of which is a Grade II Listed Building (Site 18). There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks or Gardens or Battlefields within the study area, nor is the study area within a Conservation Area. Of the 44 sites identified, two are within the proposed development area (Sites 35 and 37).

| Period | No of Sites | Site Type |
|---------------|-------------|--|
| Post-medieval | 1 | Farm (Site 39) |
| Industrial | 41 | Chapels (Sites 01, 04, 09, 13), Schools (Sites 02, 05, 10, 22, 41), Smithy (Site 03), Public Houses/Inns (Sites 06, 07, 08, 14, 25, 29), Lodges (11 and 28), textile mills (Sites 12, 15, 17), Printworks/bleachworks (Sites 19, 33, 43), Sawmills (Sites 16, and 32), Viaduct (Site 18), Parsonage (Site 20), Drill Hall (Site 21), Bank (Site 23), Reservoirs (Site 24), Railway Station and Goods Shed (Sites 26 and 27), weighing machine (Site 30), Chemical Works (Site 31), Tram Road (Site 34), Fountain (Site 36), Housing (Site 37, 38, 40), Gas Works (Site 42) |
| Modern | 1 | School (Site 35), Theatre (Site 44) |

Table 2: Number of sites by period

5.2 CRITERIA

5.2.1 There are a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological significance of sites; that to be used here is the ‘Secretary of State’s criteria for scheduling ancient monuments’ outlined in Annex 1 of *Planning Policy Statement 5: Archaeology and Planning* (DCMS 2010). The sites previously listed (*Section 4*, above) were each considered using the criteria and those likely to be impacted by the proposed development are discussed below.

5.2.2 **Period:** the Gazetteer sites are dated predominantly to the Industrial Period, which comprises the Georgian and Victorian eras. An earlier exception to this is a single site of Post-medieval date (Site 39). The first documentary references to Fox Hill Bank date from the thirteenth century indicating settlement in the area and the farm may be eighteenth century date, possibly with earlier origins. The farm survived until the recent past and represents a time when the main economy of Oswaldtwistle was agricultural. In addition to this, The Central Technical School (Site 35) dates to the early twentieth century.

5.2.3 The Industrial Period sites are probably best represented on the 1893 Ordnance Survey maps. This shows that the area either side of the main thoroughfare of

Union Road, traditionally the commercial area, has been infilled with industries and housing. Union Road also leads directly to the railway and station (Site 26). The area to the west of Union Road is dominated by Foxhill Bank Printworks (Site 19) and to the east the Moscow Mills (Sites 15 and 17) complex and Commercial Mill (Site 12). Smaller industrial works are represented by the sawmills (Sites 16 and 32) and a smithy (Site 03). Much of the housing, which can be seen around these mills, would have been erected to house the large numbers of people that the mills and works employed. Alongside these residential areas were the necessary community buildings including chapels or churches (Sites 01, 04, 09, 13) and Sunday Schools (Sites 05), schools (Sites 02, 05, 10, 22, 41 and later 35), and a number of inns (Sites 06, 07, 08, 14, 25, 29) provided recreational spaces in the area. This area was therefore in the heart of Oswaldtwistle in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and as such is significant to this period of Oswaldtwistle's history.

- 5.2.4 **Rarity:** the remains are predominantly Industrial Period buildings and as such none are considered to be significant due to rarity. The possible exception to this is areas of possible well-preserved buried remains of the original buildings on Treacle Row (Site 37), cleared ahead of construction of the Technical School (Site 35) in the early twentieth century. The school occupies some, but not all of the area cleared.
- 5.2.5 **Documentation:** the historical development of the study area from the late eighteenth century can be traced reasonably well from cartographic sources. Further documentary research may furnish additional evidence, including more precise dating of the construction and details of the appearance of the buildings across the study area, although this is unlikely to alter the outline presented in this assessment. Some occupants of the properties may be identified from the 1910 Valuation, available commercial directories, census returns and other primary documents. A search of photographs held by the Community History Library in Accrington, a selection of which have been included in this assessment, proved particularly useful in providing information on some of the buildings within the study area, and it is possible that further useful photographs would come to light during additional searches. A search of local building plans and Urban District Council Minutes also provided a limited amount of detail for specific buildings. It is possible that further searches would provide additional plans and specifications or other information on the buildings within the study area.
- 5.2.6 **Group Value:** some of the Gazetteer sites can be grouped into broad categories. Sites 01, 04, 09 and 13 are the sites of chapels or churches; and Sites 02, 05, 10, 22, 41 and later 35 were schools or Sunday Schools. Sites 06, 07, 08, 14, 25 and 29 are sites of Inns or Public Houses although they are not considered to be significant due to their group value.
- 5.2.7 Some of the Gazetteer sites can be considered to be of significance due to their inclusion in a group. This predominantly applies to the Foxhill Bank complex (Sites 19, 28, 30, 34, 38, 39 and 43). This group of former printworks, bleachworks, industrialists housing and ancillary buildings dominated this area of Oswaldtwistle and is an integral part of the historical development of the industrial town. Potentially of post-medieval origin, with a watermill shown

on the site on Yates' map of 1786, it is possible that well-preserved buried remains survive. Commenced by the Brewer family *c* 1780, later Bury and Mercer, Peels in the 1790s and Simpsons from 1813 and in 1896 taken over by F. Steiner & Co. There is also a line of mid- and late-nineteenth century cotton mills along the west side of Tinker Brook. The mill owners were responsible for the construction of the various grander houses within the estate (Sites **28**, **38** and **39**) and Foxhill Bank Hall just outside the present study area.

5.2.8 Similarly the Moscow Mill complex (Sites **15** and **17**, **40**) is intricately linked with the industrial development of Oswaldtwistle. It was established by the Walmsleys of Rough Hey in 1824-5, undergoing further enlargement in 1860 by George Walmsley. Associated housing includes Moscow House (Site **40**), Paddock House outside the study area, and terraces in Queen Street, George Street and Frederick Street. The other industrial sites are less significant in terms of group value as they represent a number of different industries and did not have a common owner or function.

5.2.9 **Survival/Condition:** the extent to which any buried archaeological remains survive beneath the modern ground surface is unknown. Remaining buildings within the Foxhill Bank Printworks (Site **19**) complex were demolished in the 1970s and the area was subsequently preserved as a Nature Reserve with public access around the two lodges or reservoirs, which served the mills. Weirs and other features survive in the stream that served the mills, and there are likely to be substantial surviving below ground remains in these areas. During the watching brief undertaken in November 2009 by Archaeological Research Services Ltd on groundworks during the excavation of a trench for gas pipes at Badge Brow/Foxhill Bank, a number of heavily truncated wall footings were noted, along with demolition and levelling layers, and deposits which possibly represented infilled cellars or pits. These remains most likely represent the very southern extent of the calico works and it is likely that more remains exist.

5.2.10 Oswaldtwistle's commercial centre is spread along the length of Union Road. Most of the buildings are terraced and include some shops, public houses, public buildings and some residential properties. The buildings are almost all nineteenth century in origin, and some date to the early part of that century including Sites **02**, **03**, **08**, **20**, **29**. Part of the weaving shed and perimeter wall of Commercial Mill (Site **12**), of 1866-7, survive but the two long, narrow reservoirs shown on the OS 1911 map are no longer extant.

5.2.11 Moscow Mills (Sites **15** and **17**) comprises the surviving elements of Moscow Old Mill and New Mills, the former built in 1824-5 and the new mill built in 1871-2. Although partly altered and rebuilt, the mill is still in use, partly as a mill and partly as a visitor attraction and retail centre. The area also includes Paddock mill and two reservoirs. Predominantly one storey, although some are two, the buildings are of mixed construction (stone/brick/steel) and includes the characteristic weaving sheds with saw-tooth roofs. The Drill Hall (Site **21**) on Moscow Mill Street was demolished in 1996 but much of the late nineteenth housing surrounding Moscow Mills is still extant.

- 5.2.12 The railway came to Oswaldtwistle in 1848 following the Blackburn, Burnley, Accrington and Colne Extension Act of 1845, which enabled the East Lancashire Railway to build a stretch of line from Blackburn to Accrington. The railway line and station have survived and are still in use, although several areas of associated infrastructure such as sidings and goods shed (Site 27) are no longer extant. The station building (Site 26) shown on the OS 1911 map is no longer extant.
- 5.2.13 Foxhill Grove Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (Site 01), Hartley Street was constructed by 1848 with an associated burial ground. The building was used as a slipper factory until the 1990s when it was destroyed by fire. Hyndburn Council demolished it in 1993 and the site has subsequently been used as a car showroom (www.lanternimages.lancashire.gov.uk). The Congregational chapel on Albert Street (Site 04) has also been demolished, although the school building remains extant.
- 5.2.14 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** Sites 35, and 37 are located within the current proposed development boundary. Site 35, the school, is an extant building that will be substantially impacted by the current proposals. Any buried remains of Site 37, the former Treacle Row, could also be substantially affected through groundworks such as the excavation of buried deposits or piling.
- 5.2.15 In total, six sites in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development boundary are considered less likely to be impacted by the proposed development but may be vulnerable to indirect impacts such as the construction of access routes or site compounds (Sites 13-14, 19, 23, 34 and 36), of which three are extant standing buildings (Sites 13, 14 and 23). The remaining 36 sites are outside proposed development boundary. The Palladium Theatre (Site 44) on Union Road is in a fragile state but is outside the proposed development boundary.
- 5.2.16 **Diversity:** the sites relate mainly to the Industrial Period development of Oswaldtwistle. They range from industrial buildings, such as mills and printworks/bleachworks, to public buildings, inns and housing. These sites are not diverse individually, and are not significantly diverse as a group.
- 5.2.17 **Potential:** there is no known prehistoric or Roman activity within the study area and the potential of identifying sites of these dates is low. This however, may also be due to a lack of previous archaeological work in Oswaldtwistle, so that the opportunity for making such discoveries has not arisen.
- 5.2.18 There are no known medieval sites within the study area, and medieval settlement was sparse and scattered across the township, mostly outside the defined urban area. There is considerable potential for the survival of industrial remains, both above and belowground.
- 5.2.19 The industrial sites within the study period are well documented and evident on mapping from 1848 onwards. Redevelopment of the area has considerable potential for revealing buried remains of former buildings across the site. Excavation and recording of these sites would add considerably to the

archaeological record of Oswaldtwistle, which has seen little investigation previously.

5.2.20 Foxhill Bank Printworks (Site **19**) complex were demolished in the 1970s and was subsequently developed as a Nature Reserve. This area only saw the demolition of buildings and some levelling and may have considerable potential for the survival of underlying deposits. Treacle Row (Site **37**) was demolished *c* 1907 ahead of the construction of the Technical School. Similarly, although there has been some large construction on the site which may have resulted in heavy truncation of underlying archaeological remains, there are also open spaces that offer potential for the survival of underlying deposits. The standing buildings, too, have considerable potential to add information to our understanding of buildings from this period.

5.2.21 **Other Considerations:** the study area contains the sites of four churches and chapels (Sites **01**, **04**, **09** and **13**). Foxhill Grove Primitive Methodist Chapel (Site **01**) was constructed pre-1848 with an associated burial ground. The Congregational Church (Site **04**) although the adjoining school still stands the chapel has been demolished. The Swedenborgians built the New Jerusalem Chapel on Foxhill Bank Brow (**13**) where they remained until 1910 when they moved to Spring Hill and the chapel became a cinema. The building still stands and was last used as an engineering works.

5.2.22 In the case of religious buildings it is always necessary to consider the possibility of burials on the site, which might be disturbed or exposed during any future groundworks; burials would require a licence for removal. No documentary evidence has been found within the current project to suggest that there were burials within the church or chapels in the study area, with the exception of Foxhill Grove Primitive Methodist Chapel (Site **01**). Nevertheless, the possibility that some burials do exist cannot be discounted entirely.

5.3 SIGNIFICANCE

5.3.1 Table 3 shows the sensitivity of the site scaled in accordance with its relative importance using the following terms for archaeology issues, with guideline recommendations for a mitigation strategy.

| Importance | Examples of Site Type | Negative Impact |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|
| National | Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings | To be avoided |
| Regional/County | Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutory Designated Sites) Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record | Avoidance recommended |

| Importance | Examples of Site Type | Negative Impact |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|
| Local/Borough | Sites with a local or borough value or interest for cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade | Avoidance not envisaged |
| Low Local | Sites with a low local value or interest for cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade | Avoidance not envisaged |
| Negligible | Sites or features with no significant value or interest | Avoidance unnecessary |

Table 3: Criteria used to determine Importance of Sites

- 5.3.2 Based on the above criteria, one of the sites in the study area is a Grade II Listed Building (Site **18**), which automatically makes it of national significance. The remaining sites recorded in the HER (Sites **01-33**) are, similarly, at least of regional or county significance as a result. The remaining sites gazetteer sites (Sites **34-43**) were added following consultation of historic maps and at present are considered to be of local significance only.
- 5.3.3 It is not possible to confirm from cartographic analysis whether the buildings originally constructed within the current proposed site boundary had cellars (Fig 5). However, should this have been the case, evidence of these may survive below ground. The need to excavate urban cellars and workshops of working class houses has been identified as a research priority, and where threatened with redevelopment, excavations of now undeveloped and cleared former working class areas is also recommended (Newman and McNeil 2007, 146-7).
- 5.3.4 The established churches of the North West are a product of the nineteenth century more than the medieval period, yet the nineteenth century church fabric has received little attention from archaeologists, either in relation to demolished or still standing buildings (*op cit*, 147). This issue is even more acute with non-conformist places of worship such as Site **13**. Part of the importance of non-conformist chapels lies in their clear physical association with the growth of industrialisation. A priority to record the resource has been identified (*ibid*). The distribution of non-conformist chapels in a town can reveal a complex story of social interaction, through their frequency, location, architectural expression and development of ancillary institutions like schools (*op cit*, 148).
- 5.3.5 The above conclusions are based on the current state of knowledge and the subsequent discovery of additional features or evidence relating to these sites could alter their assessed levels of significance, perhaps leading to their inclusion on the HER. Thus they would be of regional or county significance.

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

6.1.1 Policy Planning Statement 5 (DCLG 2010) was introduced in March 2010 and, in tandem with the Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide, replaced PPGs 15 and 16 as the document representing national government policy and guidance in relation to the historic environment. The document provides a range of guidelines to be considered when a proposed development has the potential to affect sites of archaeological or cultural heritage significance, which are grouped as ‘heritage assets’. The statement asserts that:

‘once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact...Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification...Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including...World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional’.

6.1.2 The guidelines state that there should be a presumption in favour of the preservation of designated heritage assets and that these policies should also be applied to non-designated sites of equivalent significance. Where the loss of part of a heritage asset is considered to be justified, the developer is responsible for recording and advancing understanding of the site.

6.1.3 County level planning policy is provided by policy EM1 (C), Integrated Enhancement and Protection of the Region’s Environmental Assets, of the North West Regional Spatial Strategy (North West Regional Assembly, 2008). This states that plans, strategies, proposals, and schemes should protect, conserve, and enhance the historic environment, supporting conservation-led regeneration in areas of rich historic interest. This has been consulted in conjunction with the Hyndburn Local Plan (1996).

6.1.4 It has been the intention of this study to identify the archaeological potential of the study area, and assess the impact of redevelopment, thus allowing the advice of the DCMS to be enacted upon. Assessment of impact has been achieved by the following method:

- assessing any potential impact and the significance of the effects arising from the proposed development;
- reviewing the evidence for past impacts that may have affected the archaeological sites;
- outlining suitable mitigation measures, where possible at this stage, to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse archaeological impacts.

6.1.5 The impact is assessed in terms of the sensitivity or importance of the site to the magnitude of change or potential scale of impact during the future redevelopment scheme. The magnitude, or scale, of an impact is often difficult to define, but will be termed as substantial, moderate, slight, or negligible, as shown in Table 4, below.

| Scale of Impact | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| Substantial | Significant change in environmental factors; Complete destruction of the site or feature; Change to the site or feature resulting in a fundamental change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting. |
| Moderate | Significant change in environmental factors; Change to the site or feature resulting in an appreciable change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting. |
| Slight | Change to the site or feature resulting in a small change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting. |
| Negligible | Negligible change or no material changes to the site or feature. No real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting. |

Table 4: Criteria used to determine Scale of Impact

6.1.6 The interaction of the scale of impact (Table 4) and the importance of the archaeological site (Table 3) produce the impact significance. This may be calculated by using the matrix shown in Table 5, below.

| Resource Value (Importance) | Scale of Impact Upon Archaeological Site | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Substantial | Moderate | Slight | Negligible |
| National | Major | Major | Intermediate/Minor | Slight |
| Regional/County | Major | Major/Intermediate | Minor | Neutral |
| Local/Borough | Intermediate | Intermediate | Minor | Neutral |
| Local (low) | Intermediate / Minor | Minor | Minor/Neutral | Neutral |
| Negligible | Neutral | Neutral | Neutral | Neutral |

Table 5: Impact Significance Matrix

6.1.7 The extent of any previous disturbance to buried archaeological levels is an important factor in assessing the potential impact of the development scheme. This is largely unattested, although it seems probable that the intensive nineteenth-century development will have had a substantial impact on any buried archaeological remains of earlier periods, and their potential is therefore considered to be low. Similarly, the late twentieth-century redevelopment of the wider area will have had an impact on the buried remains of the Industrial Period buildings. The level of this impact is dependent on factors such as the building methodology employed, and also whether basements were included in any of these buildings. Some impact on the Industrial Period buildings is inevitable, however there are a number of

areas across the site and adjacent to the site, which have not been redeveloped following the demolition of earlier buildings and remain open spaces. There is therefore considerable potential for significant archaeological remains of the Industrial Period to survive.

6.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.2.1 Following on from the above considerations, the significance of effects has been determined based on an assumption that the extant buildings will be demolished, and those buried remains will be substantially impacted upon by groundworks. Within the current proposed site boundary only those eight sites (Sites **13-14**, **19**, **23**, **34-37**) identified within this boundary, or immediately adjacent, have been subject to impact assessment. It is considered unlikely based on current proposals that the remaining 36 sites in the wider study area will be affected by groundworks. The results are summarised in Table 6, below, in the absence of mitigation, although these will require review once detailed proposals are known.

| Site Number | Nature of Impact | Significance | Scale of Impact | Impact Significance |
|-------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 13 | Indirect impact from access routes, noise and vibration or compound construction | Regional/County | Slight | Minor |
| 14 | Indirect impact from access routes, noise and vibration or compound construction | Regional/county | Slight | Minor |
| 19 | Disturbance of buried remains | Regional/County | Moderate | Major/Intermediate |
| 23 | Indirect impact from access routes, noise and vibration or compound construction | Regional/County | Slight | Minor |
| 34 | Disturbance of buried remains | Local/Borough | Slight | Minor |
| 35 | Demolition of standing building | Local/Borough | Substantial | Intermediate |
| 36 | Disturbance of buried remains | Low Local | Slight | Minor/Neutral |
| 37 | Disturbance of buried remains | Local/Borough | Moderate | Intermediate |

Table 6: Assessment of the impact significance on each site during development

7. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 In terms of the requirement for further archaeological investigation and mitigation, it is necessary to consider only those sites that will be affected by the proposed development. Current legislation draws a distinction between archaeological remains of national importance and other remains considered to be of lesser significance. Those perceived to be of national importance may require preservation *in situ*, whilst those of lesser significance may undergo preservation by record, where high, local or regional significance can be demonstrated.

7.1.2 **Buried remains:** no sites have been identified within the proposed development area that may be considered as being of national importance and therefore merit preservation *in-situ*. However, the study area has the potential to contain *in-situ* buried remains of potential Regional/County and Local/Borough importance, which may be directly and negatively affected by groundworks associated with the proposed redevelopment. The extent of any negative impact can only be established once the nature and depth of the sub-surface archaeological resource has been physically investigated.

7.1.3 **Standing Buildings:** Oswaldtwistle School, a standing building of historical interest, occupies the site of the proposed development and will require archaeological mitigation. In addition, there are numerous standing buildings of historical interest on the periphery of the proposed site boundary, which may be indirectly affected by the current scheme and that may require archaeological mitigation should the impact become direct in any future scheme or development.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.2.1 The scope and details of any archaeological mitigation required in advance of redevelopment would be devised in close consultation with the Planning Archaeologist with the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS), once detailed design proposals are known. The following is a guide to likely requirements.

7.2.2 **Buried remains:** the presence, character, date, and extent of buried remains across the study area, which would require preservation by record should they be directly affected development proposals, should be investigated by a programme of archaeological work in order to provide sufficient information to fully mitigate the impact of the redevelopment. This should be achieved through the excavation of targeted evaluation trenches in advance of the development and as a watching brief during the development. Dependent on the results of evaluation, further recommendations may be forthcoming, should the design proposals affect sites within the immediate vicinity. This may constitute open-area excavation, or a watching brief during groundworks.

The need for further work would be discussed with the Planning Archaeologist (LCAS) following the evaluation.

- 7.2.3 **Standing Buildings:** there are no listed buildings within the proposed site boundary and the site does not fall within a Conservation Area. Site **35** is, at present, considered to be of Local/Borough importance. Although this site does not have legal protection against modification or redevelopment, it is of local importance and demolition or redevelopment would require mitigation. The scope and detail of this mitigation should be devised in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist (LCAS), although it is envisaged that an English Heritage Level 3/4-type archaeological building survey would be required to inform proposals for demolition or redevelopment. The survey should aim to provide a detailed archaeological record of the building and to afford due consideration of the visual impact of any new build on the historic fabric of the town centre.
- 7.2.4 The Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme (LCC and Egerton Lea 2005, 153-4) states that in order to maintain and enhance the distinctive historic character of Lancashire's towns, development and other proposals for change should take place within the context of the historic environment in order to maintain historic character, to protect the best of the past and to afford the opportunity for heritage-led regeneration.

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Figure 9a: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Provisional Edition 1: 10,560 1956

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Figure 10: Extract from the Ordnance Survey (current edition)

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Plate 1: Treacle Row (Site **37**), Oswaldtwistle. The building in the foreground is T. Hughes 'Blacksmiths' (not listed in *Directories*) and in the centre is 'Cunliffes Furniture' (listed in 1909 *Directory*). Reproduced with kind permission of Accrington Community History Library

Plate 2: Treacle Row (Site **37**), Oswaldtwistle from Union Road. The building in the foreground of Plate 1 is visible on the left side of Union Road and is the site of the later Palladium Theatre (Site **44**). Reproduced with kind permission of Accrington Community History Library

Plate 3: A view from Union Road, looking south, with Treacle Row (Site **37**) just visible in the top left of the picture. The large, grand buildings on the right are a bank (Site **14**) and the Royal Oak Hotel (Site **23**). Reproduced with kind permission of Accrington Community History Library

Plate 4: Site of the Palladium Theatre (site **44**), Union Road, Oswaldtwistle. The Castle Inn (Site **07**) is visible in the background. Reproduced with kind permission of Accrington Community History Library

Plate 5: Treacle Row (Site **37**) on the left, Union Road Oswaldtwistle. The Castle Inn (Site **07**) and the site of the later Palladium Theatre (Site **44**) are on the right of the picture. Reproduced with kind permission of Accrington Community History Library

Plate 6: Treacle Row (Site **37**) replaced by The Centreal Technical School (Site **35**).
Reproduced with kind permission of Accrington Community History Library

Plate 7: Foxhill Bank Printworks (Site **19**) following a fire in 1906. Reproduced with
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Plate 13: Bank (Site **14**) and Royal Oak Hotel (Site **23**) on the corner of Foxhill Bank
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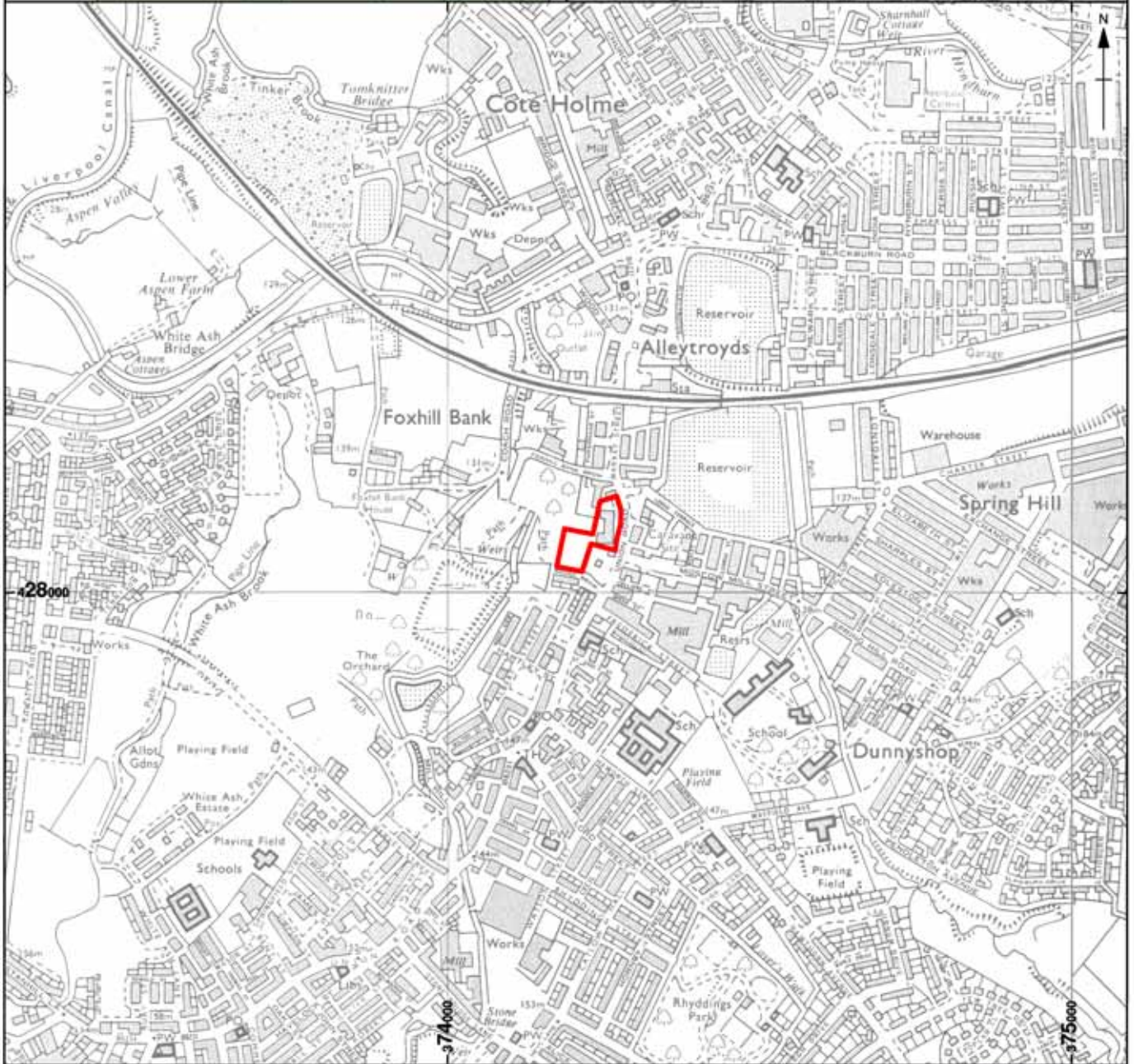
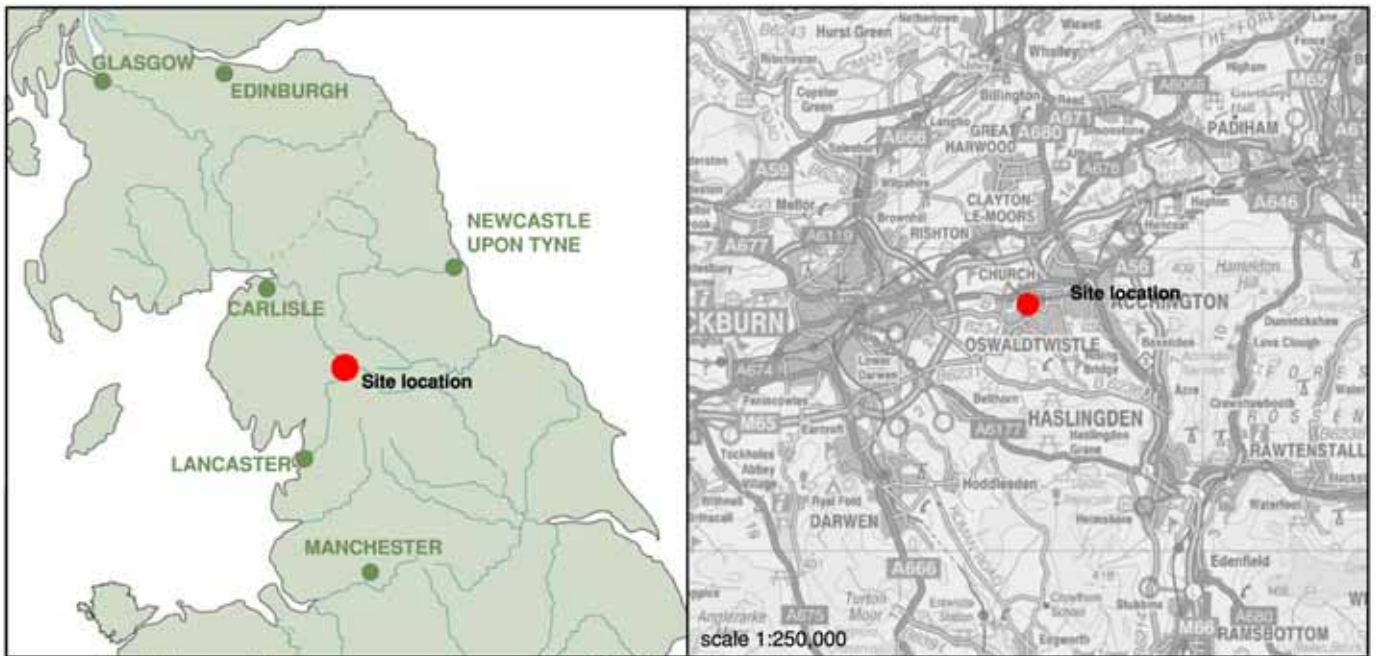
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Plate 16: Drainpipe on the front of The Oswaldtwistle School showing the
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century additions

Plate 18: Car park to the south-west (and rear) of The Oswaldtwistle School (Site **35**)



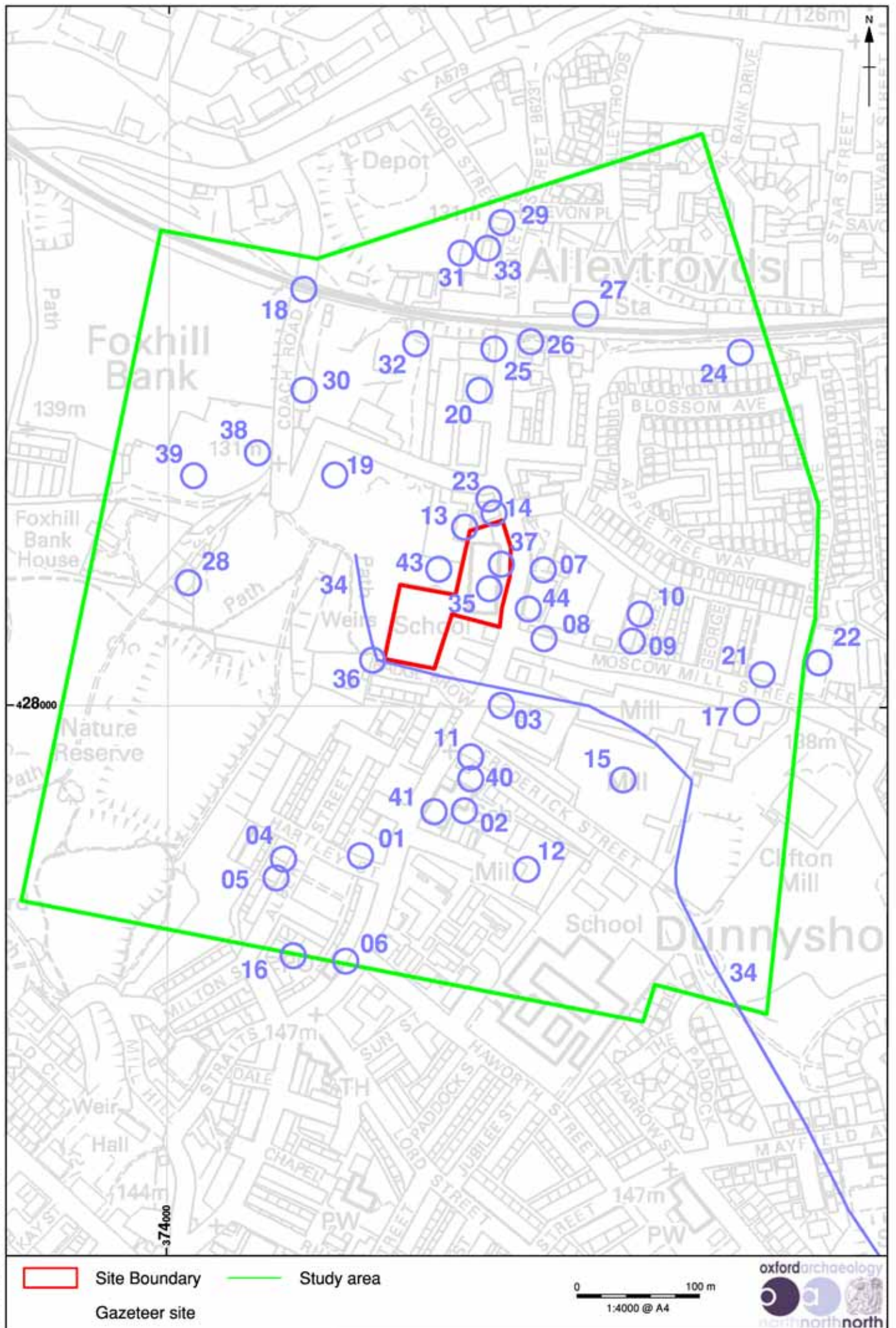
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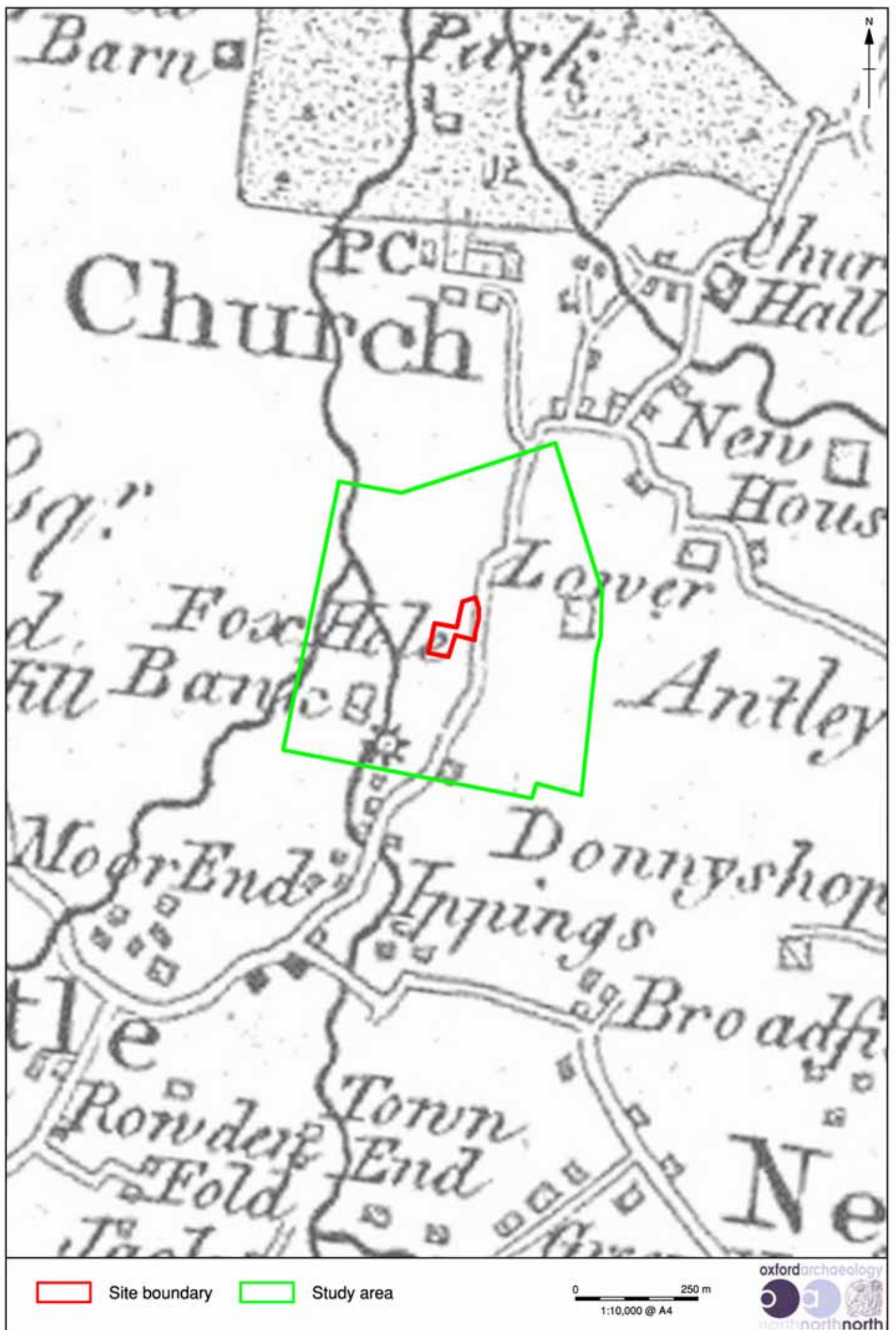
Figure 1: Site location

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EM*L10249*APS*13.05.10

Figure 2: Gazetteer of sites



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Figure 3: Extract from Yates map



Site boundary Study area

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Figure 4: Extract from Hennets map

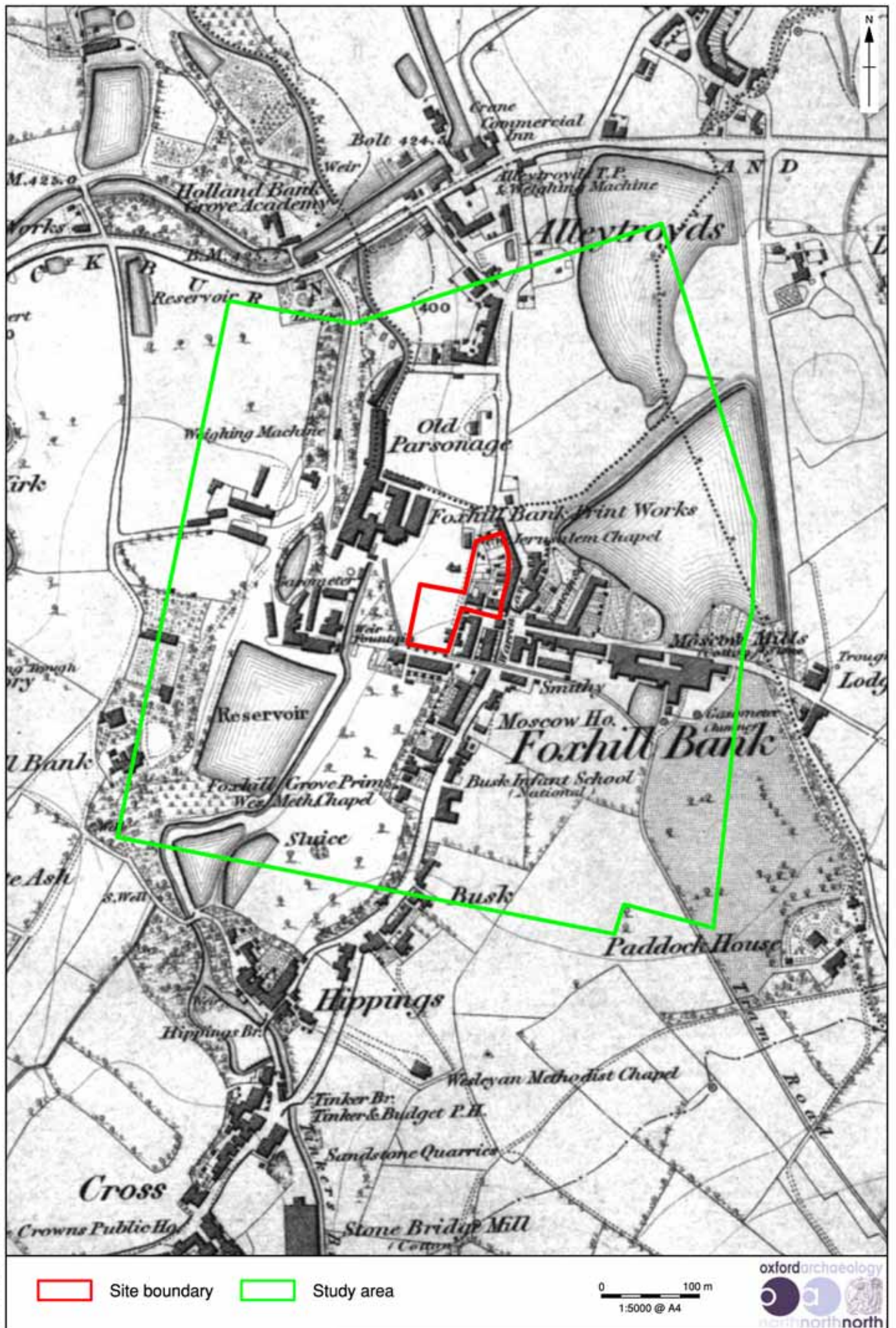
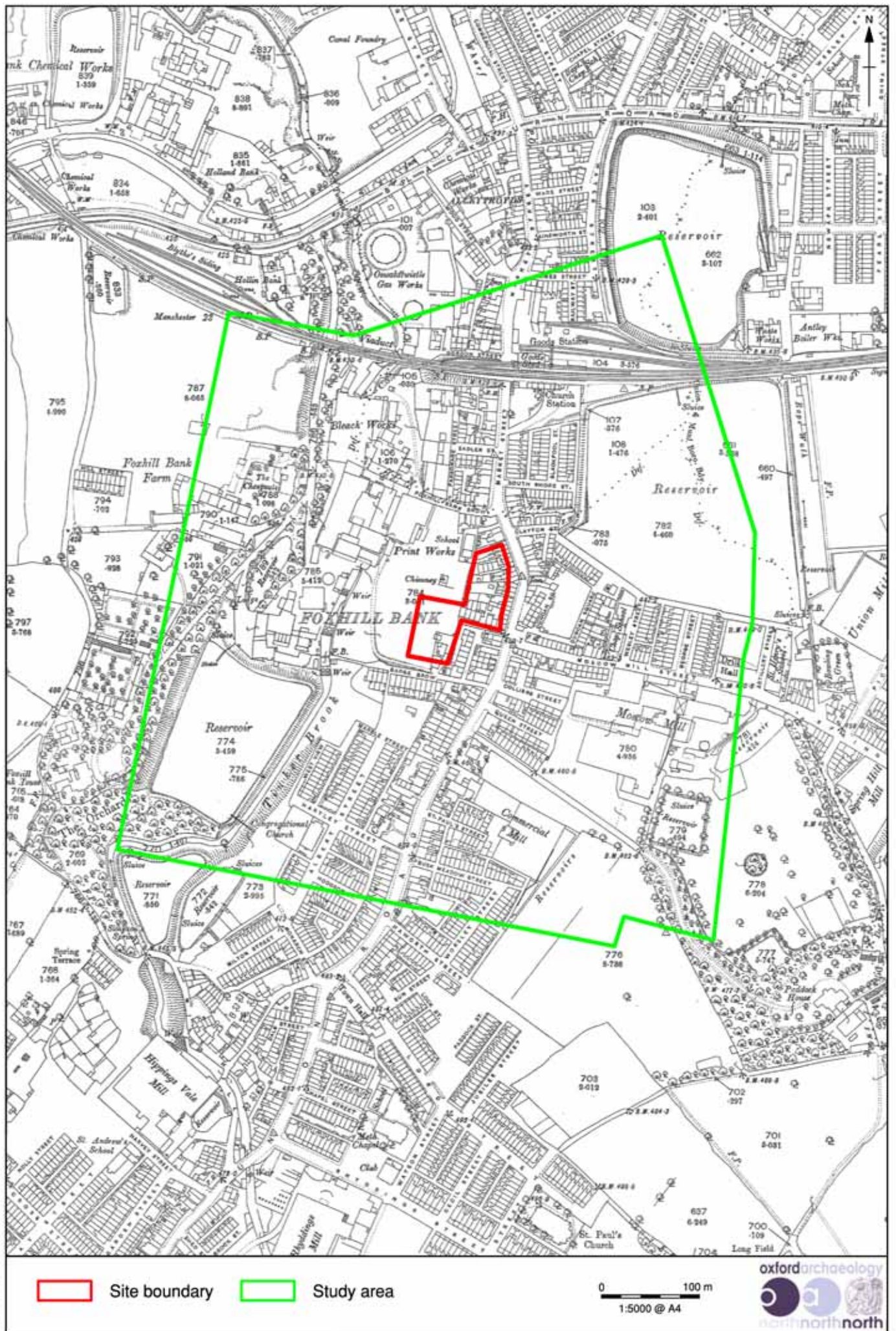
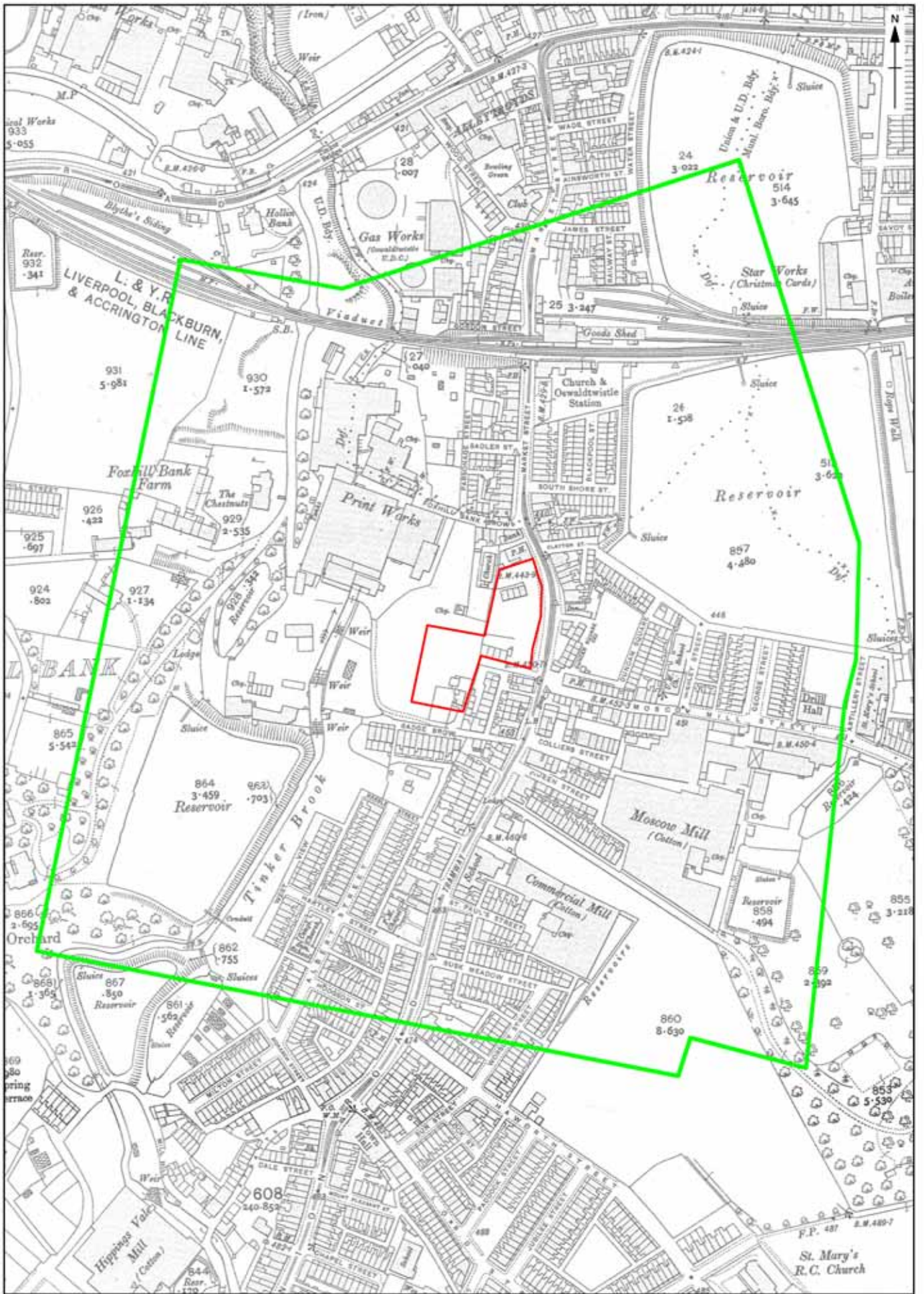


Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" to 1 mile, 1848



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Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" to 1 mile, 1893



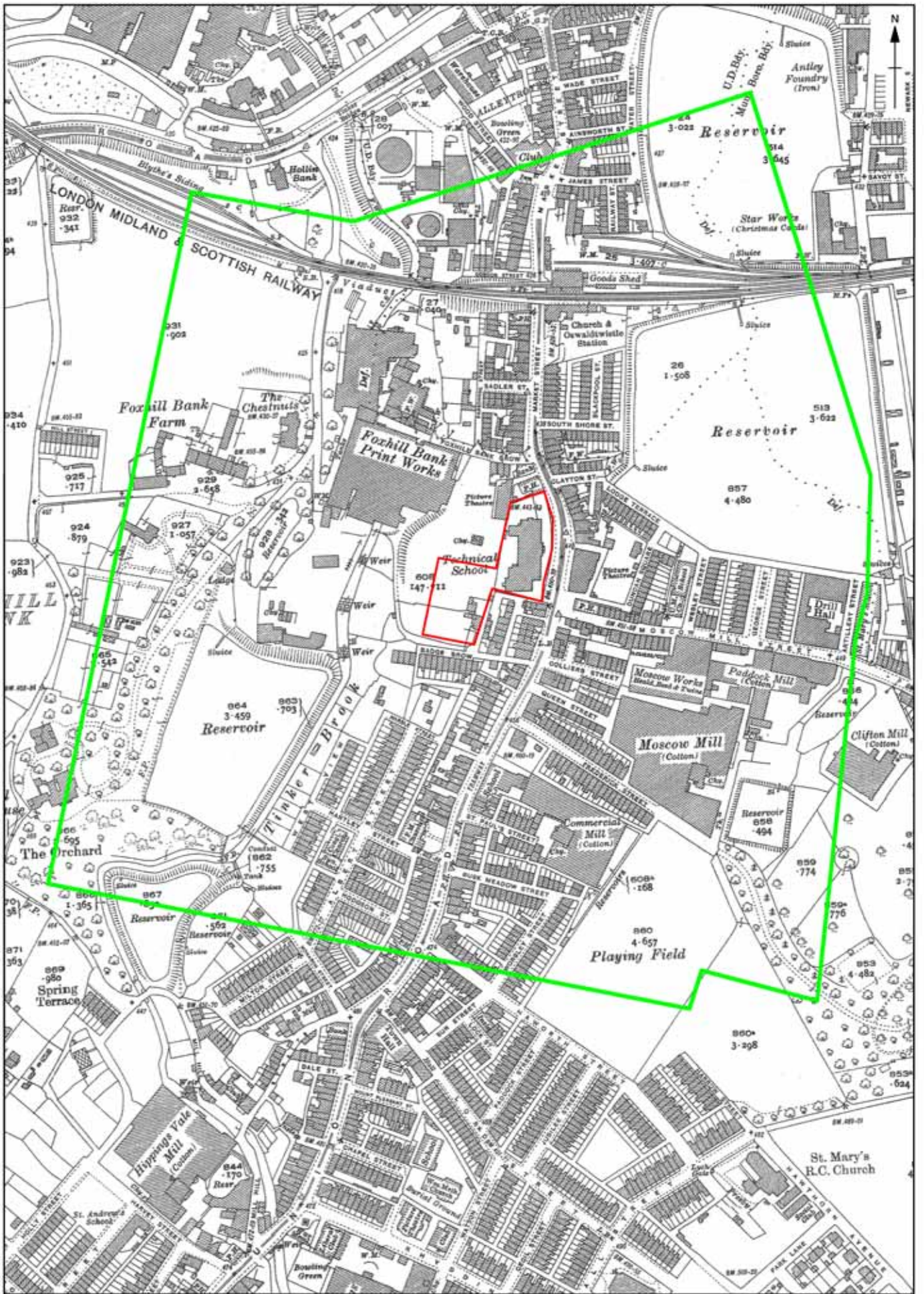
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Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" to 1 mile, 1911



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Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 25" to 1 mile, 1931

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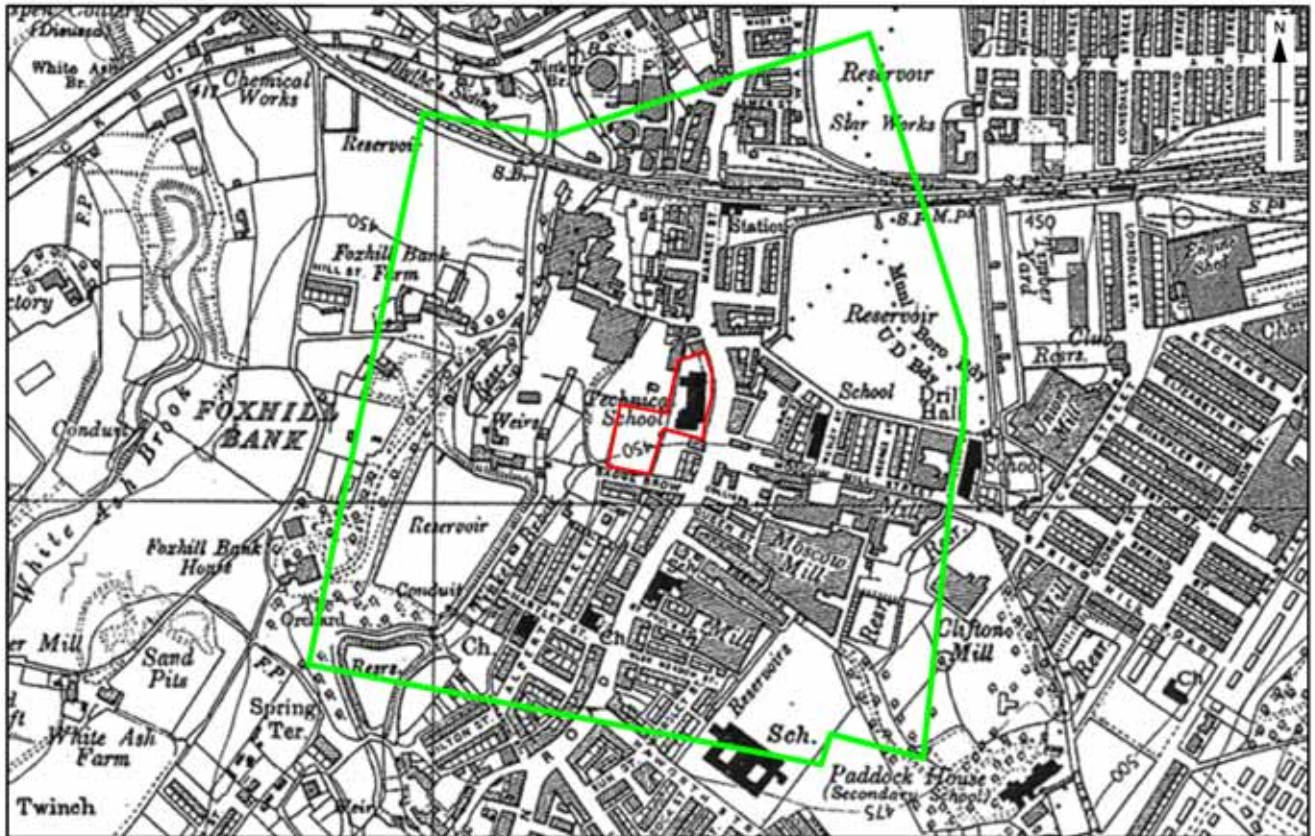


Figure 9a: Extract from Ordnance Survey Provisional Edition, Sheet SD 72 NW, 1:10560, 1956

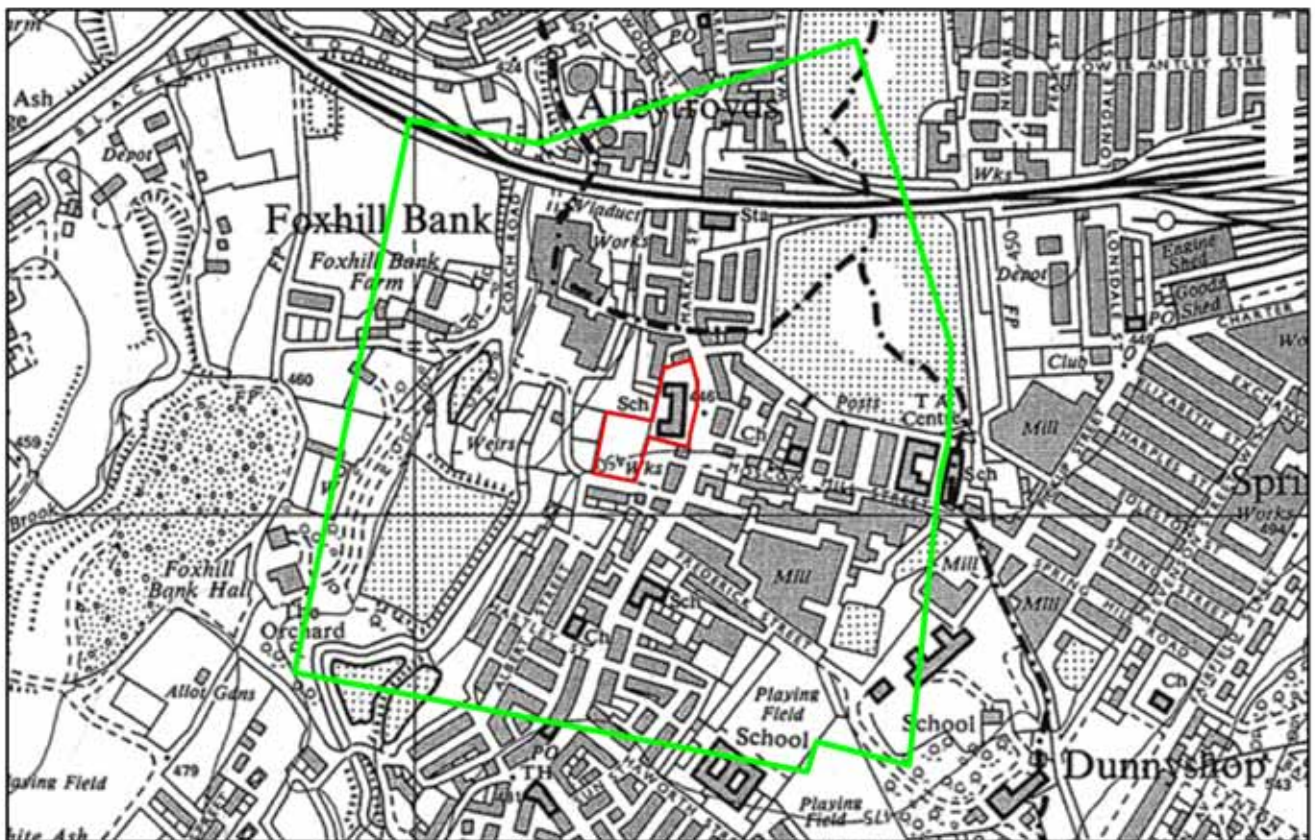


Figure 9b: Extract from Ordnance Survey, Sheet SD 72 NW, 1: 10560, 1965

Site boundary
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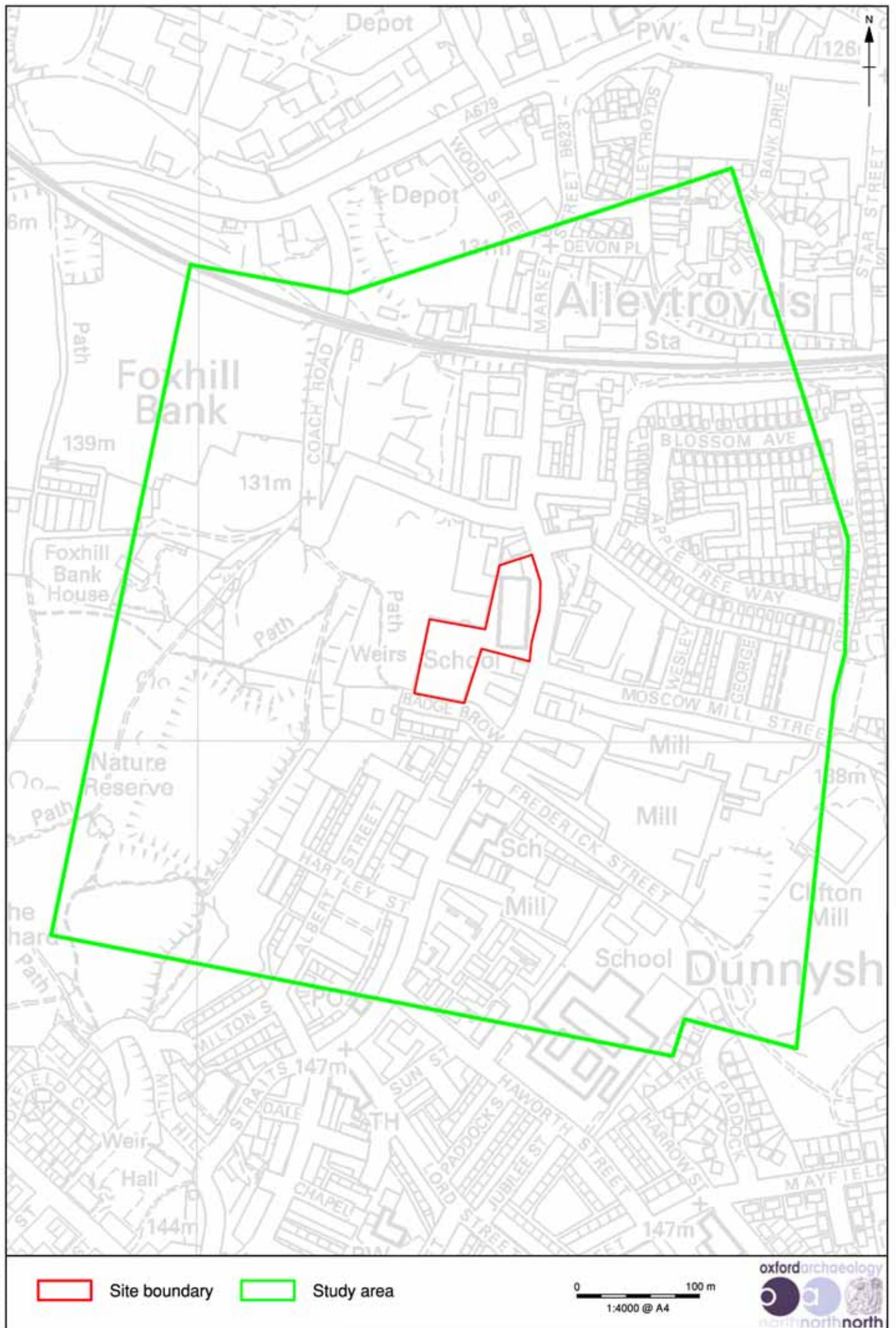


Figure 10: Extract from Ordnance Survey (current edition)



Plate 1: Treacle Row, Oswaldtwistle. The building in the foreground is T. Hughes 'Blacksmiths' (not listed in *Directories*) and in the centre is 'Cunliffes Furniture' (listed in 1909 *Directory*)



Plate 2: Treacle Row, Oswaldtwistle from Union Road. The building in the foreground of Plate 1 is visible on the left side of Union Road



Plate 3: A view from Union Road, with Treacle Row just visible in the top left of the picture. The large, grand building on the right is



Plate 4: Site of the Palladium (Site 44), Union Road, Oswaldtwistle Site 07 is in the background



Plate 5: Treacle Row (on the left), Union Road, Oswaldtwistle (Site 37)



Plate 6: Treacle Row (Site 37) replaced by The Central Technical School (Site 35)



Plate 7: Foxhill Bank Printworks (Site 19) after a fire in 1906

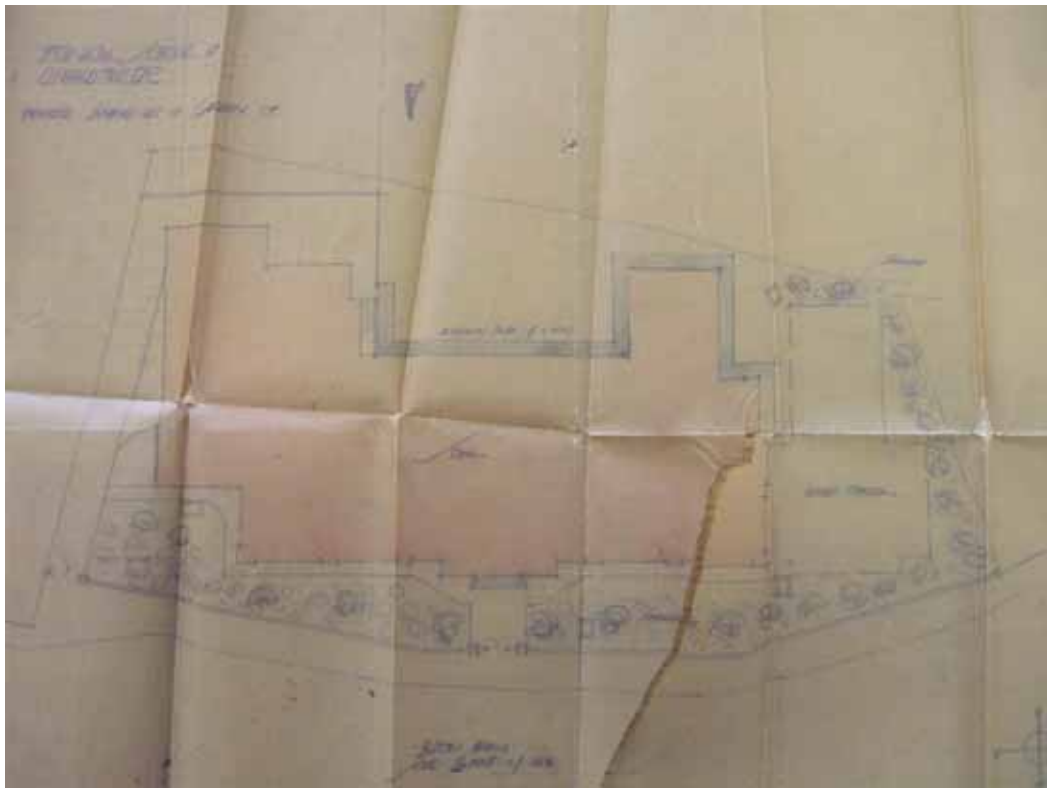


Plate 8: Plan of Technical School, Oswaldtwistle, 1911 (UDOS Acc 8099/5/Plan No 853)



Plate 9: Extract of Ordnance Survey 10 feet to one mile map, 1892



Plate 10: Extract of Ordnance Survey 10 feet to one mile map, 1892 showing Foxhill Bank Print Works and Bleach Works (Site 19)



Plate 11: Extract of Ordnance Survey 10 feet to one mile map, 1892 showing a school (Site 13) and Treacle Row (Site 37), adjacent to Warren Court



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Plate 14: Former New Jerusalem Chapel (Site **13**) to the rear of Oswaldtwistle School (Site **35**)



Plate 15: The Oswaldtwistle School (Site 35), Union Road



Plate16: Drainpipe on the front of Oswaldtwistle School showing construction date of 1911



Plate 17: Rear of The Oswaldtwistle School (Site 35) showing twentieth century additions



Plate 18: Car park to the south-west of The Oswaldtwistle School (Site 35)