



Rhyddings Business and Enterprise College, Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire

Archaeological Desk- based Assessment



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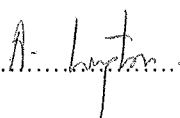
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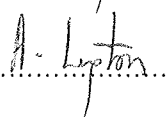
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SUMMARY

As part of the 'Building Schools for the Future' (BSF) project, proposals are to be submitted to redevelop Rhyddings Business and Enterprise School, formerly Rhyddings High School, Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire (NGR SD 74323 27764). The existing school was opened in 1932. 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The desk-based assessment was carried out in May/June 2010 and comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Lancashire County Historic Environment Record (LCHER), Preston, the Lancashire Record Office (LRO), Preston, the Community History Library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.

In total, 47 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area, one of which is a Grade II Listed Building (Site **15**) and five of which are within the defined boundaries of Rhyddings Conservation Area (Sites **06**, **07**, **12**, **19** and **20**). Of this total, 33 sites were identified following a search of the HER. A further 14 sites were added to the Gazetteer following consultation of historic maps and historic photographs. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks or Gardens or Battlefields within the study area. Thirty-nine of the sites are dated to the Industrial Period, and one was modern (Site **31**). Three sites were identified within the proposed development area. These include Rhyddings High School (Site **40**), which is still extant, and former school buildings (Site **47**) and a tram road (Site **33**) which may survive as below-ground remains. A further five sites were identified close to the proposed development boundary that may be indirectly impacted by the current proposed development (Sites **11**, **17**, **31**, **35** and **36**) comprising Commercial Mill, Spring Hill Mill, Clifton Mill, Paddock House and a Gasometer (part of the Moscow Mill complex ; Site **16**).

It is recommended that a building survey should record the extant remains of the original school buildings (Site **40**), and that an archaeological evaluation should be employed to determine the presence of below-ground remains found in other parts of the site, particularly in the vicinity of Sites **33** and **47**. However, the precise scope and details of this work should be determined following consultation with the Planning Archaeologist for Lancashire County Council (LCC).

Depending on the results, this might then be followed by further work which might include open-area excavation or a watching brief during the groundworks.

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 John Coulter of Rhyddings School for his assistance during the site visit.

Vicki Bullock, carried out the historical research, undertook the site visit, and compiled the report. The illustrations were produced by Alix Sperr. The report was edited by Richard Gregory. Emily Mercer was responsible for project management.

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 Rhyddings Business and Enterprise School, formerly Rhyddings High School, Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire (NGR SD74323 27764). An archaeological desk-based assessment was required in order to consider whether there is a requirement for any further archaeological work. Bovis Lend Lease commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake this 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), Preston, the Lancashire Record Office, 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 and is followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and significance, and also 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 Haworth Street, Dunnyshop, Oswaldtwistle (NGR SD 74323 27764; 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 located 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 employed in these settlements (Ashmore 1969, 15).
- 1.2.4 The superficial geology consists primarily of medium- to fine textured till of the Brickfield Association (www.bgs.ac.uk). These are divided almost wholly from Carboniferous rocks and contain abundant sandstone and shale fragments. Although the soils require frequent liming to maintain fertility,

arable productivity is not high and most of the land is in permanent pasture (Ede and Darlington 2002, 251).

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 Field 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 Historic 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 in Accrington 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 Wednesday 24th May 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 (LCHER PRN 1180).
- 3.2.2 **The Romano-British Period:** there are no known Romano-British sites within the study area, or the urban area defined for Oswaldtwistle (LCC and Egerton Lea 2005, 14).
- 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. However, 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), and in 1258 were 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), who 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), held by the brother of Philip de Oswaldtwistle in the early thirteenth century (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 404).
- 3.2.6 A water-powered mill stood on Tinker's Brook close to Foxhole Bank in 1786 (Fig 3), at the site of the later Foxhill Bank Printworks. This mill 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 may presumably mark 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 textile industry is documented. 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, textile working took the form of by-employment, but pressure on agricultural land eventually led to colonies of handloom weavers living in weavers' cottages, with no land attached, where textile production was a full-time occupation (Ashmore 1969, 27).

- 3.2.8 Weavers' cottages can sometimes be found in colonies, as well as individually or in pairs, and a number of examples have been identified. These include those at 20-21 Mill Hill (Site **15**) and Stanhill Post Office, on Union Road, Feilding Lane, Broadfield and New Lane (Rothwell 1993, 5-6). In addition, 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 Oswaldtwistle had a fulling mill by the eighteenth century (Rothwell 1993, 10), but by the late eighteenth century the production of woollen goods had largely given way to cotton and by 1825 no-one is listed 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) and the Peels, who were in turn succeeded by James Simpson, established the Printworks. Catlow Hall, a former farmhouse, but now demolished, stood at the bottom of Fielding Lane and is referred to as early as the thirteenth century (Ainsworth 1928, 261). It is in connection with Catlow Hall that the first mention of Rhyddings occurs *c* 1500. In the seventeenth century it passed to Edmund Rishton. Subsequently, Robert Watson (Cotton Manufacturer; Stone Bridge mill) who erected Rhyddings Hall in 1853 (*ibid*) demolished the old hall.
- 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. This housing included those at Duncan Square, now demolished, where 22 cottages were built by the Peels (Rothwell 1993, 25). Other examples include more in the Foxhill area, where 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 **Rhyddings Business and Enterprise School:** formerly Rhyddings High School is situated in a residential area close to the commercial centre of Oswaldtwistle. Rhyddings High School opened on December 5, 1932, as a

small secondary modern school on the present site. Mr R Gibson was the first headteacher and he had a staff of eight teachers. There were 240 children on roll. The main building was extended in the late 1960s when the Boys' Technical School was amalgamated to form a larger secondary modern. This led to the construction of the East and West tower blocks, followed by a gym and sports hall.

- 3.2.12 The raising of the school leaving age led to the building of a 'Rosla' block (Raising of School Leaving Age) and two science laboratories. An increase in student numbers in the 1970s resulted in the school having classes in rooms in Oswaldtwistle Town Hall and two local primary schools. In the 1980s action was taken to ease the accommodation problem by refurbishing the technical annexe and building two laboratories on the main site (www.archive.thisislancashire.co.uk)

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, LRO, 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's Map of Lancashire, 1786 (Fig 3):** the proposed development area is located partially within the area named as Dunnyshop on Yates's map. A large structure is shown adjacent to a short stretch of lane and a number of smaller structures clustered around Ippings and Broadfield. The watermill at Fox Hole is shown on Tinker's Brook. In the wider area, Town End is shown as well as Stand Hill, Lane Ends, and Lower Antley, all of which represent known sites of the earliest settlement in Oswaldtwistle.
- 3.3.3 **Hennet's Map of Lancashire, 1830 (Fig 4):** the map gives a clear depiction of the wider area and an indication of the increased size of settlement in Oswaldtwistle. It also shows the main roads, including the Bury, Haslingdon, 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), and the later Union Road, as well as clusters of settlement around Moor End and Fox Hall. Dunne Shop is shown, along with Moscow Hall, which appears to be a large U-shaped building near Wood Nook Mill, just outside the proposed development area. A chapel is marked to the south of the proposed development area, on the western side of the road from Dunne Shop to Bedlam and Greenhaworth. A number of smaller structures are also shown in the Dunne Shop area.
- 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. The site of the school is an open area comprising a large field divided on the

eastern side by a tram road (Site **33**) running from Broadfield to the Moscow Mill complex (Site **13** and **16**). Paddock House is shown (Site **35**) and the eastern half of the proposed development site lies within the landscaped grounds of the house. A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (Site **07**) is also shown, as is Busk Infant School (Site **02**) and Foxhill Grove Primitive Methodist Chapel (Site **01**).

- 3.3.5 ***Ordnance Survey 25" to one mile map, 1893 (Fig 6):*** the increase in the size of the town by the late nineteenth century is immediately apparent on this map, with former open areas having been developed with terraced rows of workers housing. The eastern half of the proposed development site extends into the grounds of Paddock House, where a small circular plantation and a drive heading towards Union Road have been added by the time of the survey.
- 3.3.6 In the wider area the OS map depicts a row of terraced properties at Spring Hill Terrace. Spring Hill Mill has been constructed (Site **17**), with rows of terraced properties to the north. Union Mill has also been built (Site **18**), with a bowling green adjacent (Sites **32** and **37**). The OS map also indicates that the Moscow Mill complex had expanded by 1893 and Commercial Mill (Sites **13**, and **16** and **11**), a weaving shed constructed in 1866-7 and extended in 1868 and 1872, is also depicted on this survey. By 1893, St Paul's Church (Site **19**) had been built and was surrounded on three sides by rows of terraced housing. A large amount of terraced housing had also been built on either side of Union Road and along newly formed side streets such as Hartley Street, Watson Street and Albert Street.
- 3.3.7 The 1893 OS map also indicates that terraced housing occupied land either side of Moscow Mill Street and Collier Street, and the United Methodist Chapel (Site **26**) and School (Site **27**) had been constructed on Wesley Street, Drill Hall (Site **28**) is also marked on Moscow Mill Street. Busk Infant School is marked as 'School' on this map and terraced housing is depicted on either side of Union Road. Foxhill Grove Primitive Methodist Chapel (Site **01**) is marked and a Congregational Church and Sunday School (Sites **21** and **22**) are also shown. There are buildings on the site of Central Sawmill (Site **14**), although they are not named. The Town Hall (Site **06**) is shown on the 1893 OS map, which later became the Civic Theatre, and is still extant. The Methodist Chapel (Site **07**), the political club (Site **20**) on Watson Street, and Rhyddings Street are also shown on the 1893 survey.
- 3.3.8 ***Ordnance Survey 25" to one mile map, 1911 (Fig 7):*** there are some noticeable changes on this map. The bowling green adjacent to Union Mill (Site **37**) is no longer present, but another bowling green and associated working men's club has been constructed to the north of Union Mill (Site **38**), on Pickup Street. St Mary's School and the Drill Hall (Sites **27** and **28**) are shown. The mills within the study area; Commercial Mill (Site **11**), Moscow Mill (Site **16**), Union Mill (Site **18**) and Spring Hill Mill (Site **17**) are relatively unchanged. The proposed development site remains undeveloped and is depicted as an open space. However, to the south-east St Mary's Roman Catholic Church (Site **09**) had been constructed by the time of the survey. There have been few discernible changes within the Rhyddings area. Some extensions to rows of terraced properties have taken place, noticeably along

West View and Milton Street, on the west side of Union Road. Some clearance of housing and commercial properties has also taken place along the former Treacle Row (Site 45), adjacent to the New Jerusalem Chapel (Site 42) and the Royal Oak Hotel (Site 41), to accommodate the tramline extensions and the Central Technical School (Site 43) that was under construction in 1910, although this is not shown on this map.

- 3.3.9 ***Ordnance Survey 25" to one mile map, 1931 (Fig 8):*** the Central Technical School, constructed in 1910-11 on the west side of Union Road, is shown on this map (Site 43) and the New Palladium Theatre (Site 44) has been built on the east side of Union Road, opposite the school. The Drill Hall on Wesley Street has been extended (Site 28) and Paddock Mill is now labelled as such (Site 16). In the Spring Hill area the New Jerusalem Church has been constructed (Site 46), on previously undeveloped land, by the Swedenborgians who had previously used the chapel at Foxhill Bank Brow (Site 41). Paddock House (Site 35) is labelled as a 'Secondary School'. Two semi-detached properties have also been constructed by the time of this survey adjacent to Spring Hill Terrace. However, the proposed development site remains unchanged and is labelled as a 'Playing fields', and there have been few noticeable changes to the Rhyddings area.
- 3.3.10 ***Ordnance Survey 1:10,560, 1956 and 1965 (Figs 9a and 9b):*** the 1956 map shows Rhyddings School (Site 40) within the proposed development site. This school had been constructed in 1932, with two small extensions on the east and west sides and two inner courtyards. The Central Technical School is depicted (Site 43), as is Paddock House Secondary School (Site 35). The bowling green (Site 38) adjacent to Union Mill (Site 18) has gone by the date of this survey, although the working men's club is still present, and another school had been constructed immediately to the south of the mill. A residential housing estate had also been laid out at Spring Hill. This map also indicates that some residential housing had been constructed around St Mary's RC Church (Site 09). The 1965 map shows additional school buildings (Site 47) on the playing fields to the rear (west) of Paddock House School and also indicates that the residential estate at Spring Hill had been constructed by 1965.
- 3.3.11 ***Ordnance Survey 1: 10000 c 1980 Edition (Fig 10):*** the additional school buildings (Site 47) are no longer shown on this map and Paddock House School (Site 35) has been demolished and replaced by detached housing. There are additional school buildings to the rear (north) of main building of Rhyddings School, which include the 'Rosla' building.

3.4 SITE VISIT

- 3.4.1 A visual inspection of the site was undertaken on 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 for 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. The school (Plate 1) is located in a suburban, residential area, close to the commercial

centre of Oswaldtwistle. The housing is primarily nineteenth century with some areas of earlier twentieth-century housing beyond the northern perimeter of the playing fields. The entrance to the school is on Haworth Street, with car parking in an enclosed yard at the front of the school. There is perimeter fencing around the remainder of the site (Plates 4 and 5). There are playing fields to the rear (north-east) of the buildings, and courts on the northern side. The original facade and building remain (Plates 1-3), but many of the school buildings are of relatively modern construction and date from the later twentieth century (Plates 4-6), as confirmed by the historic map regression (*Section 3.3*). A short visit to the interior of the school, for the purposes of signing in, indicated that many original features might remain within the interior of the original 1932 building.

- 3.4.2 An area to the front (south) and rear (north) of the school was also visited to place the wider study area in context. The area immediately to the rear of the college is a residential area, and to the rear of this is the Moscow Mills complex. Large playing fields lie directly behind the schoolyard. No sites were 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. No previous archaeological work has taken place within the current proposed site boundary.
- 3.5.2 Within the wider area, in November 2009, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd 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 OS 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-printing works, and any future groundworks to the north 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 Modern Settlement, which is mainly an expansion of previously existing settlements, and often the Ancient and Post-Medieval Settlement type is to be found at its core. Modern Settlement in East Lancashire contains many important industrial remains. This characteristic townscape of textile mills, terraced industrial workers' housing and associated shops, pubs and places of worship, has been identified as a subtype within the settlement categories. The typical historical and archaeological components of this type include, farmhouses, domestic houses, structures associated with the

textile industry, railways, and canals. Other buildings include schools, inns and a large variety of miscellaneous structures. Although, in many cases much of this fabric has been removed in the later twentieth century, a significant buried archaeological resource is likely to exist under modern buildings relating to both the industrial and pre-industrial past. Extant boundaries and roads may also reflect an earlier landscape (Egerton Lea Consultancy and Lancashire County Council 2005).

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 outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	04
Site name	Bank, No. 170 Union Road, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74091 27727 (point)
HER No	21182
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Bank (Financial)
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	A bank shown on the OS First Edition 6" to one mile map of 1848 and shown on the OS 25" to one mile Edition of 1911 as 'BK'.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	05
Site name	Post Office, 166 Union Road, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74093 27750 (point)

HER No	21183
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Post Office
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	This post office is shown on the OS 25" to one mile Edition of 1911 map marked as 'P.O.'.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	06
Site name	Town Hall, junction of Union Rd and Lord St, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74130 27718
HER No	21184
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Town Hall/Theatre
Period	Industrial/Modern
Sources	HER
Description	The Town Hall is shown on the OS 25" to one mile Edition of 1911 map. The building later became the civic theatre and remains extant.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	07
Site name	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Watson Street, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74168 27594 (point)
HER No	7055
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	This chapel shown is on the OS First Edition map of 1848 and on the current sheet, although only the façade survives.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	08
Site name	Presbytery, adjacent to St Marys Church, Catlow Hall Street, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74414 27584 (point)
HER No	21173
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Priests House
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	This Presbytery 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	09
Site name	St Mary's RC Church, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74426 27599
HER No	21174
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Roman Catholic Church
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	A church shown on the OS 25" to one mile Second Edition map of 1911.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	10
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	11
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 and was occupied by various tenants after 1876. The works was taken over by James Bradley in 1893. Various individuals, including John Barlow and John Greenwood, cotton manufacturers of Church, formed James Bradley Ltd. in 1905. 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	12
Site name	School, east of 15 Chapel Street, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74156 27625 (point)
HER No	21211
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	School
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	The school 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	13
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 by George Walmsley as an extension to the adjacent Moscow Mill. 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	14
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	15
Site name	Nos 20 and 21 Mill Hill, (Oswaldtwistle Club), Hippings
NGR	SD 74008 27674 (point)
HER No	5174 II (183892)
Stat. Designation	Listed Building 183892
Site type	Warehouse, Weavers Cottage and Club
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	A house and warehouse of late eighteenth-century date, associated with handloom weaving, now a club and workshop. A putting-out cloth manufacturer probably built the building. The three-storey warehouse was used as a smithy in the nineteenth century and has inserted chimneys and living quarters on the first floor. The Fielding family, who were connected with the Catterall Printworks, had a dwelling house, loomshops, two size houses and a warehouse at Hippings in 1797.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	16
Site name	Moscow Mill (Paddock Mill), Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74470 28000 (point)
HER No	7060
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Textile Mill
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, 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 it remains a family concern. Major expansion and modernisation was undertaken. Surviving fabric includes two weaving sheds, preparation and warehousing departments, a boiler and engine house and a large chimney on a massive square base. Associated terraced housing can be seen in Queen, George and Frederick Streets. Paddock House (SD 746 277), 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 17
Site name Spring Hill Mill, Spring Hill Road, Dunnyshop, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74610 27900 (point)
HER No 10577

Stat. Designation -

Site type Cotton Mill

Period Industrial

Sources HER

Description Spring Hill Mill is listed in 1868 Mannex directory as a place where cotton manufacturing occurred. It was owned by Sutcliffe and Lonsdale. A small weaving shed was erected on the Spring Hill estate c 1860 by the Pickup family. Various unsuccessful tenants occupied the site during the 1860s including Henry Sellars (360 looms and 190 employees in 1865), John Barnes, Sutcliffe and Lonsdale and John Brodge. The site was taken over c 1872 by Jesse Dunkerley running 360 looms in 1878. Extensions were made in 1883. After the death of Dunkerley in 1884 the mill passed to Hargreaves Street Manufacturing Co. Ltd. of Haslingdon and worked as the Spring Hill Mill Co, with 592 looms, in 1892. The buildings comprise two weaving sheds (without roofs), remains of an engine bed in a reconstructed building on Coal Pit Lane, a two storey preparation/warehousing department running west from Springhill Road, and a cobbled mill yard to the rear. The reservoir is now filled and the site of garages.

Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 18
Site name Union Mill, Pickup Street, Spring Hill, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74620 28080 (point)
HER No 19061

Stat. Designation -

Site type Cotton Mill/Event

Period Industrial

Sources HER

Description The mill was owned by John Bury and closed in 1964. N Morgan surveyed it in May 2003 prior to its demolition. The mill was built in 1890 as a cotton weaving mill for John Bury & Co Ltd to the designs of Proctor and Hinnell of Bolton. Constructed of Accrington red brick with blue slate roofs, it consisted of a large rectangular single-storey weaving shed 254ft x 168ft, fronted by a three-storey warehouse range with

	integral engine house. It was initially equipped with 1024 looms producing calicoes, twills etc. It remained relatively unchanged until the late twentieth century.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	19
Site name	St Paul's Church, Catlow Hall Street, Dunnysop, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74317 27502 (point)
HER No	21172
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Church
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	St Paul's Church was constructed in the mid to late nineteenth century. It is a substantial, two-storey, stone-built building set in a small churchyard and is contemporary with the adjacent housing.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	20
Site name	Conservative Club, between 29 and 41 Rhyddings Street, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74162 27554 (point)
HER No	21177
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Political Club
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	Constructed in the mid to late nineteenth century and still extant.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	21
Site name	Congregational Church, junction of Albert Street and Hartley Street, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74092 27879 (point)
HER No	21195
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Church
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	Opened in 1877 but no longer extant, although the adjoining school building still stands.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	22
Site name	Sunday School, adjacent to 22 Albert Street, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74086 27864 (point)
HER No	21196
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Sunday School
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	Constructed in the late nineteenth century and still extant.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

Site number	23
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	Constructed in the late nineteenth century and shown as a P.H. on the OS map of 1911.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	24
Site name	Inn, north of the New Palladium, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74304 28115 (point)
HER No	21198
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Inn
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	An inn shown on the OS map of 1911, but no longer extant.
Assessment	The site lies outside the study area and will not be affected by the works.

Site number	25
Site name	Public House, present site of Printer's Arms, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74305 28059 (point)
HER No	21199
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Public House
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	A late nineteenth-century public house shown as P.H. on the OS map of 1911 and still extant.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	26
Site name	United Methodist Chapel, Wesley Street, off Moscow Mill Street, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74377 28057 (point)
HER No	21200
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Chapel
Period	Industrial
Sources	HER
Description	The chapel was constructed between 1848-1893, with an adjacent school, and is still extant.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	27
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	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. The site is shown as 'St Henry's' on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map of 1893, later becoming St Mary's.

Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 28
Site name Drill Hall, opposite Paddock Mill, Moscow Mill Street, Spring Hill Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74383 28079 (point)
HER No 21201
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 29
Site name Public House (present Pickup's Arms), Pickup Street, Spring Hill, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74589 27982 (point)
HER No 21212
Stat. Designation -
Site type Public House
Period Industrial
Sources HER
Description A pre-1848? Building marked 'Lodge Tavern' on this site on the OS First Edition map of 1848 and still extant.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 30
Site name Post Office, 27a Spring Street, Spring Hill, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 74694 27978
HER No 21213
Stat. Designation -
Site type Post Office
Period Industrial
Sources HER
Description This Post Office was constructed post-1848 and is still extant.
Assessment The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 31
Site name Clifton Mill, Oswaldtwistle
NGR SD 7452 2791 (point)
HER No 24260
Stat. Designation -
Site type Cotton Mill
Period Modern
Sources HER
Description Clifton Mill was constructed in 1911 and is a two-storey, brick-built mill. This was the final independent mill to be built in Oswaldtwistle. Erected in 1911 by J&J Entwistle of Cocker Lumb Mill it housed 3168 mule spindles and 120 looms, producing condenser weft, plains, twill, glass and filter cloths, flanelette etc. with 70 employees. Manufacturing ceased in 1972 and the mill is now the headquarters of the Hildene Manufacturing Co Ltd cotton manufacturers of Moscow Mill. The buildings include a functional two-storey brick mill, with weaving on the ground floor and mule spinning above. A two-storey waste breaking room adjoins with former

	humidifier housing on the north gable and a small engine house on the east wall of the main mill. The circular brick chimney was recently removed.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	32
Site name	Union Mill, Pickup Street, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74625 28095 (point)
HER No	25338
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Textile Mill
Period	-
Sources	HER
Description	Union Mill was surveyed in May 2003 prior to its demolition, by N Morgan. The mill was built in 1890 as a cotton weaving mill for John Bury and Co Ltd to the designs of Proctor and Hinnell of Bolton. Constructed of Accrington red brick with a blue slate roof, it consisted of a large, rectangular single-storey weaving shed 254ft x 168ft, fronted by a three-storey warehouse range with integral engine house. It was initially equipped with 1024 looms producing calicoes, twills etc. It remained relatively unchanged until the late twentieth century.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	33
Site name	Tram Road
NGR	SD 74190 28036 (point)
HER No	-
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Tram Road
Period	Industrial
Sources	Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map, 1848
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 crosses the proposed development area and may be affected by the works.

Site number	34
Site name	Moscow House, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74245 27945 (point)
HER No	-
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	House
Period	Industrial
Sources	Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map, 1848
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. 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	35
Site name	Paddock House, Spring Hill, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74585 27716(point)
HER No	-
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	House/Military Hospital/School
Period	Industrial
Sources	Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map, 1848

Description	Paddock House shown on the 1848 map and marked as a 'Secondary School' by 1947. Paddock House was utilised as a military hospital and later as a Roman Catholic Convent School. No longer extant.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	36
Site name	Gasometer, Moscow Mills, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74505 27935 (point)
HER No	-
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Gasometer
Period	Industrial
Sources	Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to one mile map, 1848
Description	A Gasometer marked as part of the Moscow mills complex.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	37
Site name	Bowling Green, Spring Hill, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74579 28036 (point)
HER No	-
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Bowling Green
Period	Industrial
Sources	Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" to one mile map, 1893
Description	A pre-1893 bowling green adjacent to Union Mill.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	38
Site name	Bowling Green and Working Men's Club, Pickup Street, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74665 28162 (point)
HER No	-
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Bowling Green
Period	Industrial
Sources	Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25" to one mile map, 1911
Description	A bowling green and working men's club is shown on the OS 25" to one mile Edition of 1911 map on Pickup Street to the rear of Union Mill..
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	39
Site name	Rope Walk, O Spring Hill, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74573 28215 (point)
HER No	-
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Rope Walk (Site of)
Period	Industrial
Sources	Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" to one mile map, 1893
Description	The site of a rope walk shown on the OS 1893 map but not on the OS 1911 map. Now the site of a footpath following the same course as the former rope walks.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	40
Site name	Rhyddings School, Haworth Street, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74323 27764 (point)
HER No	-

Stat. Designation -**Site type** School**Period** Modern**Sources** Site visit

Description Rhyddings School was constructed in 1932 as a small secondary modern school on the present site. Mr R Gibson was the first headteacher and he had a staff of eight teachers. There were 240 children on roll. The main building was extended in the late 1960s when the Boys' Technical School was amalgamated to form a larger secondary modern. This led to the construction of the East and West tower blocks, followed by a gym and sports hall. The raising of the school leaving age led to the building of a 'Rosla' block (Raising of School Leaving Age) and two science laboratories. An increase in student numbers in the 1970s resulted in the school having classes in rooms in Oswaldtwistle Town Hall and two local primary schools. In the 1980s action was taken to ease the accommodation problem by refurbishing the technical annexe and building two laboratories on the main site.

Assessment The site will be directly and substantially affected by the proposed construction works.

Site number 41**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** Non Conformist 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 outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 42**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 outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number 43**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. In 1899 a loan 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 7 th 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 site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

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 dilapidated condition.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	45
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 outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	46
Site name	New Jerusalem Church, Spring Hill, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74733 27814 (point)
HER No	-
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Church
Period	Modern
Sources	Ordnance Survey 25" Third Edition of 1931, Sheet 63.14
Description	The New Jerusalem Church was built by the Swedenborgians who had previously occupied the Foxhill Bank Brow site (Site 41). They had moved in 1910 and the old chapel had become a cinema.
Assessment	The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	47
Site name	School buildings, Paddock House playing fields, Oswaldtwistle
NGR	SD 74502 27848 (point)
HER No	-
Stat. Designation -	
Site type	Buildings
Period	Modern
Sources	Ordnance Survey 1: 10, 560 1965 SD 72 NW
Description	School buildings possibly associated with either Paddock House School or Rhyddings School, demolished between 1965 and c 1980.
Assessment	The site within the proposed development area and remains may be affected by groundworks.

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 In total, 47 sites of archaeological and historical interest have been identified within the study area, one of which is a Grade II Listed Building (Site **15**). Of this total, 33 sites were identified following a search of the HER. A further 14 sites were added to the Gazetteer following consultation of historic maps and historic photographs. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks or Gardens. A number of sites fall within the Rhyddings Conservation Area (Sites **06**, **07**, **12**, **19** and **20**), the northern boundary of which runs along Haworth Street (Fig 2). Three sites were identified within the proposed development boundary comprising the original Rhyddings School building constructed in 1932 (Site **40**), a number of school buildings (Site **47**) possibly associated with either Rhyddings School or Paddock House School and possible below-ground remains of a former tram road (Site **33**).

Period	No of Sites	Site Type
Industrial	38	Churches and Chapels (Sites 01 , 07 , 09 , 19 , 21 , 26 , 42), Schools (Sites 02 , 12 , 22 , 27 , 35), Smithy (Site 03), Banks (Site 04), Post Office (Sites 05 , 30), Town Hall/Theatre (Site 06), Presbytery (Site 08), lodge (Site 10), Textile Mills (Sites 11 , 13 , 16 , 17 , 18 , 32), Saw Mill (Site 14), Warehouse/Weavers Cottage and Club (Site 15), Political Club (Site 20), Public Houses and Inns (Sites 23-25 , 29 , 41) Drill Hall (Site 28), Tram Road (Site 33), Houses (Sites 34 , 45), Gasometer (Site 36), Bowling Greens (Sites 37-38), Rope Walk (Site 39),
Modern	1	Mill (Site 31), School (Site 40 , 43 , 47), Theatre (Site 44) Church (Site 46)

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:** in total, 41 sites are dated to the Industrial period, and the rest modern in date (Sites **31**, **40**, **43**, **47**, **44** and **46**) though these are not considered significant due to period. The house and warehouse of late eighteenth-century date at Nos 20 and 21 Mill Hill (Site **15**) associated with handloom weaving are considered significant due to period. Weavers’ cottages, associated with

the 'putting-out' industry, can sometimes be found in colonies and a number of examples have been found in Oswaldtwistle, including Site **15**.

- 5.2.3 **Rarity:** the remains are Industrial or Modern Period buildings and as such none are considered to be significant due to rarity.
- 5.2.4 **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 and mill owners may be identified from the 1910 Valuation, available commercial directories, census returns and other primary documents. A search of local building plans and Urban District Council Minutes may provide 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, in particular the school buildings themselves.
- 5.2.5 **Group Value:** some of the Gazetteer sites can be grouped into broad categories. Sites **01, 07, 09, 19, 21**, and **26** are the sites of chapels or churches; and Sites **02, 12, 22, 27, 35** were schools or Sunday Schools. Sites **23-25**, and **29** are sites of Inns or Public Houses although they are not considered to be significant due to their group value. Some of the Gazetteer sites can be considered to be of significance due to their inclusion in a group, primarily those within the Rhyddings Conservation Area (Sites **06, 07, 12, 19** and **20**).
- 5.2.6 The Moscow Mill complex (Sites **13** and **16**) is intricately linked with the industrial development of Oswaldtwistle. Established by the Walmsley's of Rough Hey in 1824-5, it underwent further enlargement in 1860 by George Walmsley. Associated housing includes Moscow House (Site **34**), Paddock House (Site **35**), 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.
- 5.2.7 **Survival/Condition:** the extent to which any buried archaeological remains survive beneath the modern ground surface is unknown. 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 the century including Sites **01-06**. Part of the weaving shed and perimeter wall of Commercial Mill (Site **11**), of 1866-7, survive and the two long, narrow reservoirs shown on the OS 1911 map are no longer extant.
- 5.2.8 Moscow Mills (Sites **13** and **16**) 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 they include the characteristic weaving sheds with saw-tooth roofs. The Drill Hall (Site **28**) on Moscow Mill Street was demolished in 1996 and much of the late nineteenth- century housing surrounding Moscow Mills is extant.

- 5.2.9 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 was subsequently used as a car showroom (www.lanternimages.lancashire.gov.uk). The Congregational chapel on Albert Street (Site **21-22**) has also been demolished, although the school building remains extant.
- 5.2.10 The original school building (Site **40**) survives in good condition, although it has been subject to alterations and extensions in the more recent past. The school buildings (Site **47**) were demolished before the late 1980s but below-ground remains may survive, as the playing fields are undeveloped.
- 5.2.11 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** a single site (Site **40**) was identified within the proposed development boundary, which is considered vulnerable to impact through development and significant on this basis. Site **40** is an extant and ‘in use’ building that will be substantially impacted through demolition and groundworks associated with the proposed development.
- 5.2.12 **Diversity:** none of the sites are considered to be significant due to diversity, and the gazetteer sites as a group predominantly relate to small-scale commercial and industrial use of this area during the Industrial period.
- 5.2.13 **Potential:** there is very little evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the environs of the study area and the potential for archaeology from these periods within the proposed development area is therefore considered to be low.
- 5.2.14 The known archaeology within the study area is, however, entirely industrial or modern in date, relating mainly to commercial enterprise, civic facilities, textile production and education facilities. Consequently, the potential of the proposed development area is for further sites of this nature and associated finds, which have a low level of significance, and are only of very local interest.

5.3 SIGNIFICANCE

- 5.3.1 Table 3 shows the sensitivity of the site scaled in accordance with its relative importance, 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

Importance	Examples of Site Type	Negative Impact
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutory Designated Sites) Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record	Avoidance recommended
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 **15**), which automatically makes it of national significance. The remaining sites recorded in the HER (Sites **01-14, 16-33**) are, similarly, at least of regional or county significance as a result of their inclusion in this record. The remaining sites identified by the desk-based assessment (Sites **34-47** and **33**), are of local importance only and are located within the proposed development area.
- 5.3.3 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.

5. IMPACT

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 PPG 15 and PPG 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...'

- 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 areas rich in historic interest. This has been consulted in conjunction with the Hyndburn Local Plan (1996). Assessment of the 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.
- 6.1.1 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

- 6.1.2 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

- 6.1.3 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 impacted on the buried remains of the Industrial Period buildings. The level of this impact is dependent on factors such as the building methodology employed. Some impact on the school buildings (Site 40) 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, including Site **47**, or remain open spaces, and therefore there is some potential for significant archaeological remains of the Industrial Period or earlier to survive. Site **33** crosses the proposed development area in a south-east/north-westerly direction to the rear (east) of the school buildings. Remains of this former tram road may survive below-ground.

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 by groundworks. Within the current proposed site boundary only Sites **40**, **47** and **33** and those five sites immediately adjacent to the proposed boundary (Sites **11**, **17**, **31**, **35** and **36**) have been subject to impact assessment. It is considered unlikely based on current proposal that the remaining 40 sites in the wider study area will be impacted. The results are summarised in Table 6, below, in the absence of mitigation, although will require review once detailed proposals are known.

Site Number	Nature of Impact	Significance	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
40	Demolition of standing building and disturbance of below-ground remains	Local/Borough	Substantial	Intermediate
47	Disturbance of below-ground remains	Local (Low)	Moderate	Minor
11	Indirect impact from access routes, noise and vibration or compound construction	Regional/County	Negligible	Neutral
17	Indirect impact from access routes, noise and vibration or compound construction	Regional/County	Negligible	Neutral
31	Indirect impact from access routes, noise and vibration or compound construction	Regional/County	Negligible	Neutral
33	Disturbance of below-ground remains	Local (Low)	Substantial	Intermediate /Minor
35	Indirect impact from access routes, noise and vibration or compound construction	Local (Low)	Negligible	Neutral
36	Indirect impact from access routes, noise and vibration or compound construction	Local (Low)	Negligible	Neutral

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

6. 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 proposed development area has the potential to contain *in-situ* buried remains of potential Regional/County and Local/Borough importance (Sites **47** and **33**), which may be directly negatively impacted 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:** Rhyddings School (Site **40**), 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 impacted by the current scheme and that may require archaeological mitigation should they be directly impacted by any future scheme or development.

7.2.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.2.2 The following recommendations are based on the current understanding of the proposed development from a plan provided by the client. Should the plans for the proposed development change, advice should be sought from LCAS as to any required mitigation.

7.1.4 **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 by the 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. The scope and details of this work should be devised in consultation with the Planning Officer (Archaeology), LCC, although it might be envisaged that this might take the form of an archaeological evaluation targeting Sites **47** and **33**. 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 **40** 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 2/3-type archaeological building survey would be required to inform proposals for demolition or redevelopment.

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7. ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

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Figure 3: Extract from Yates's map of Lancashire, 1786

Figure 4: Extract from Hennet's map of Lancashire, 1830

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

Figure 6: Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile, 1890

Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, 1911

Figure 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, 1931

Figure 9a: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Provisional Edition 1: 10,60 1956

Figure 9b: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560, 1965

Figure 10: Extract from Ordnance Survey (current edition)

PLATES

Plate 1: Front elevation of Rhyddings Business and Enterprise College, formerly Rhyddings High School, Haworth Street, Oswaldtwistle

Plate 2: Rhyddings Business and Enterprise College looking west towards new Reception

Plate 3: Eastern end of original façade of Rhyddings Business and Enterprise College

Plate 4: Twentieth century additions to the school at the eastern end looking northwards towards the playing fields

Plate 5: Tower block, one of two constructed in the 1960s

Plate 6: Recently constructed reception area at the front of the school, an addition to the west end of the original building

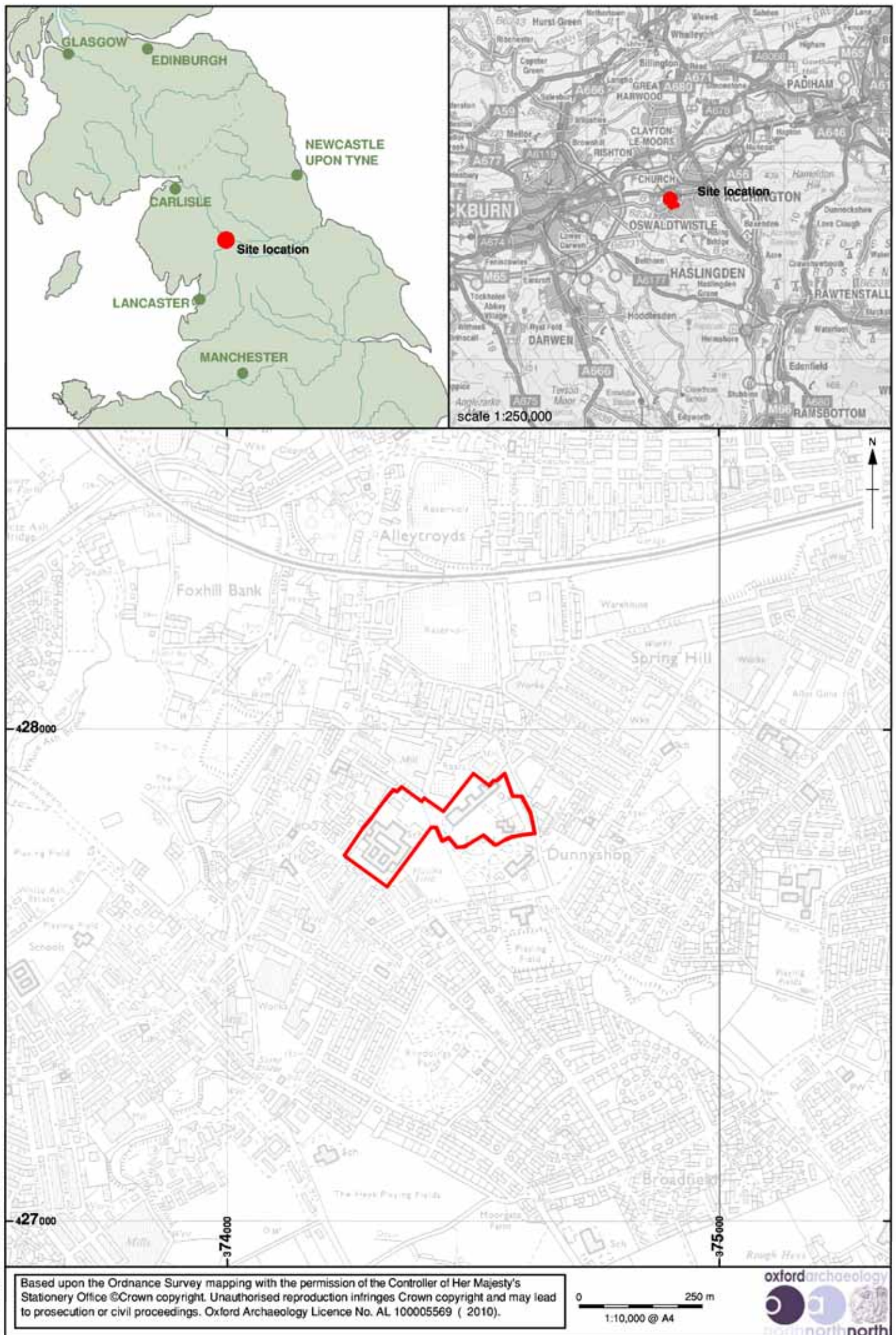


Figure 1: Site location

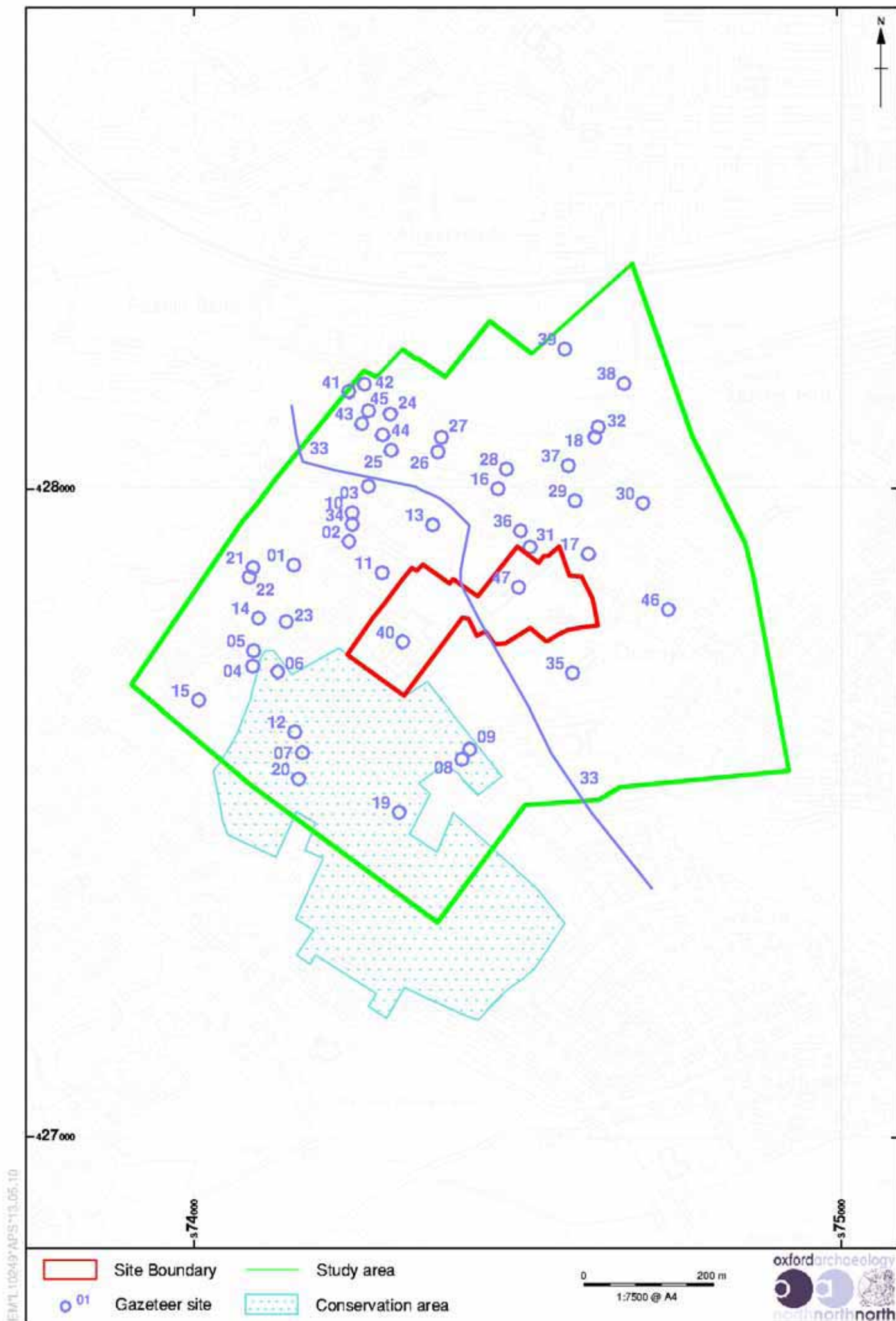


Figure 2: Gazetteer of sites

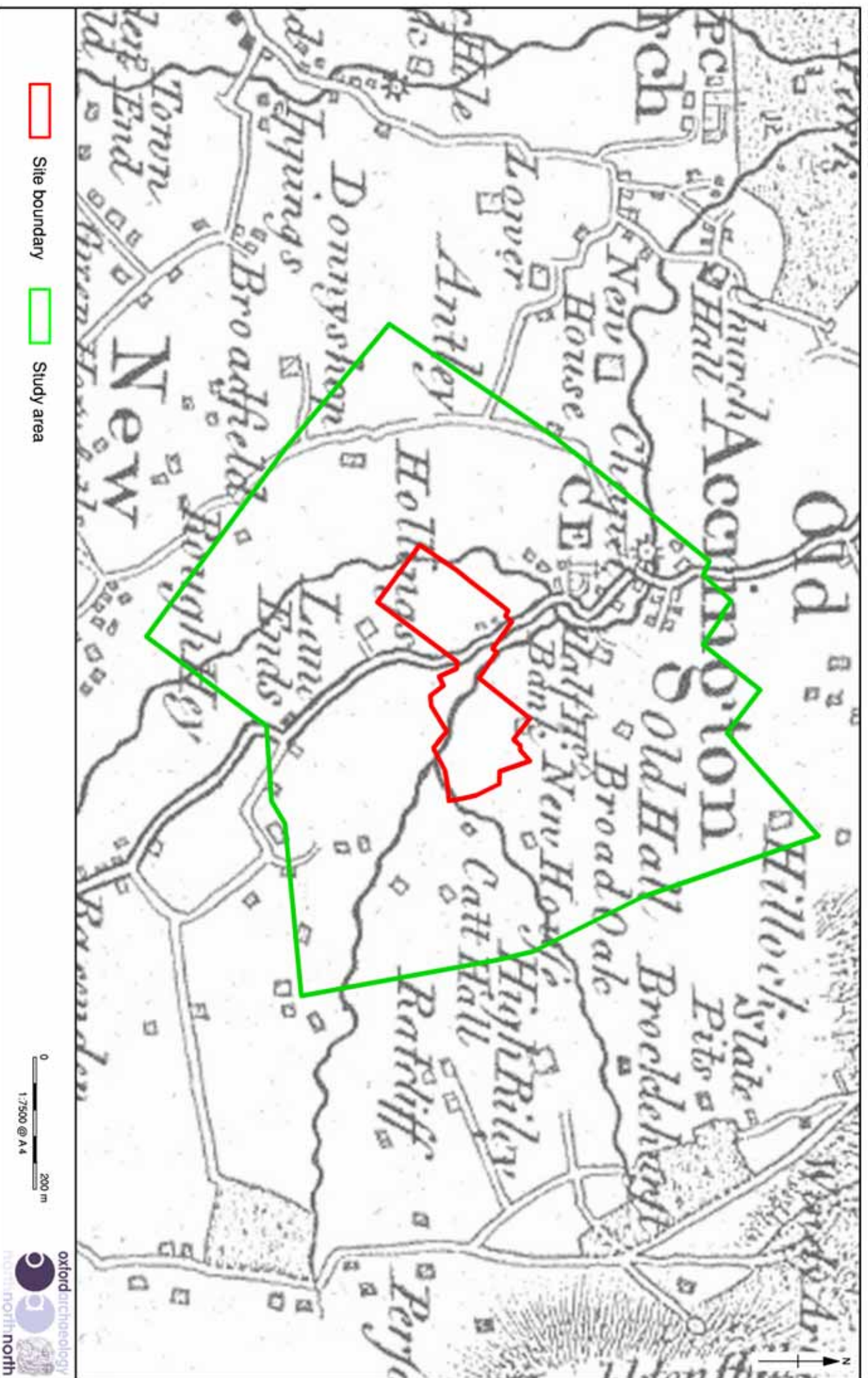


Figure 3: Extract from Yates Map of Lancashire, 1786



Figure 4: Extract from Hennets Map of Lancashire, 1830



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

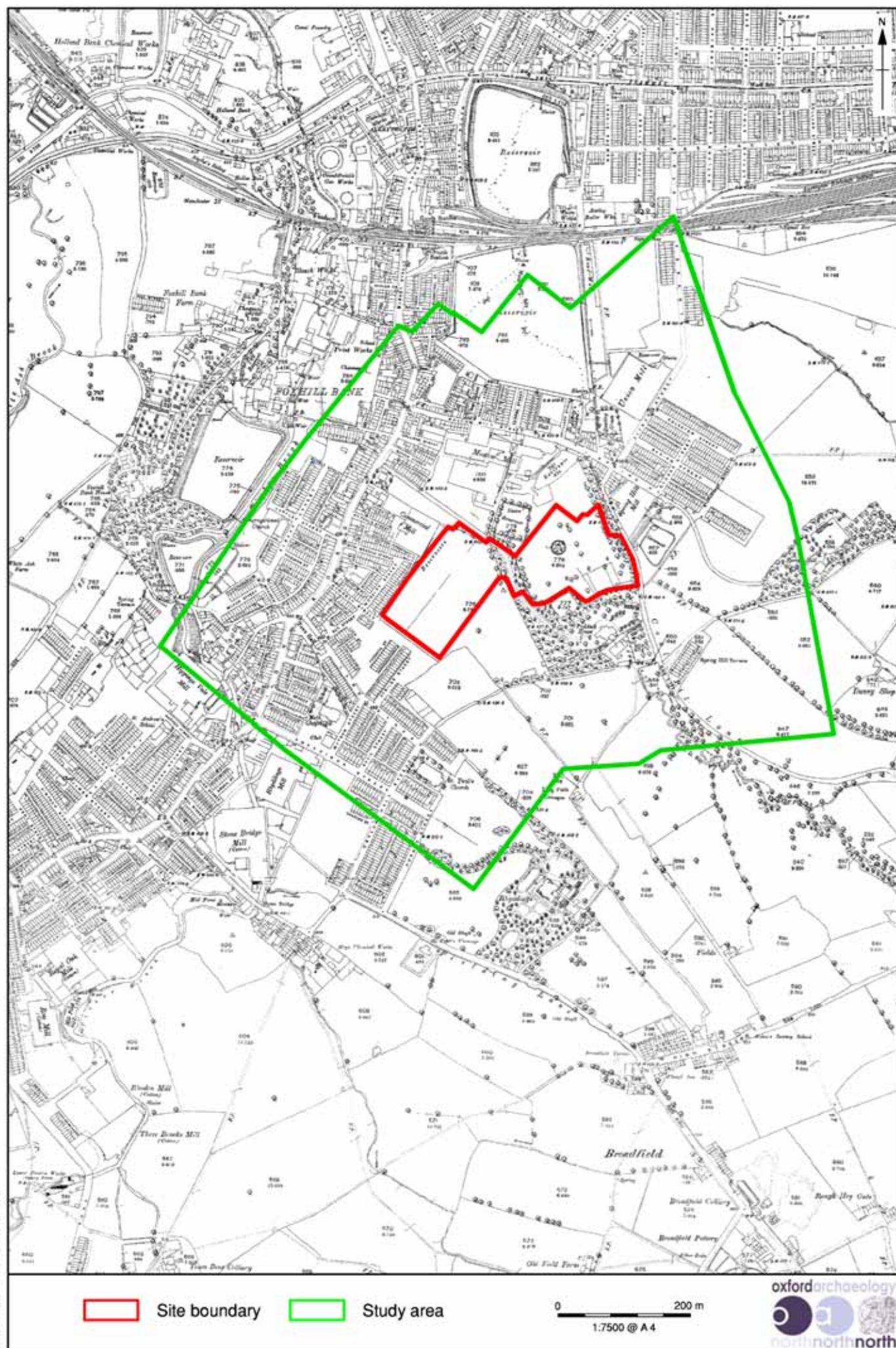


Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" to 1 mile, 1893

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

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

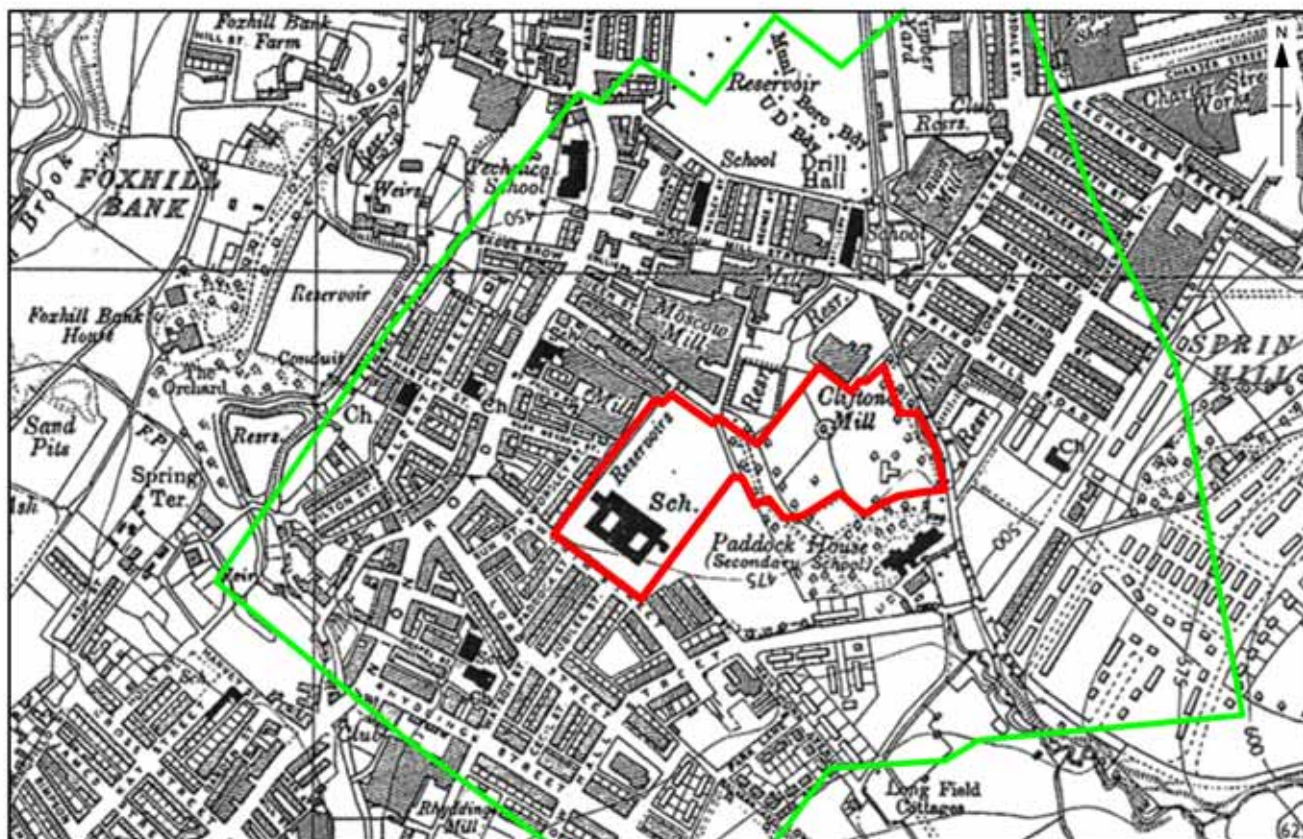


Figure 9a: Extract from Ordnance Survey Provisional Edition, Sheet SD 72 NW, 1:10560, 1956

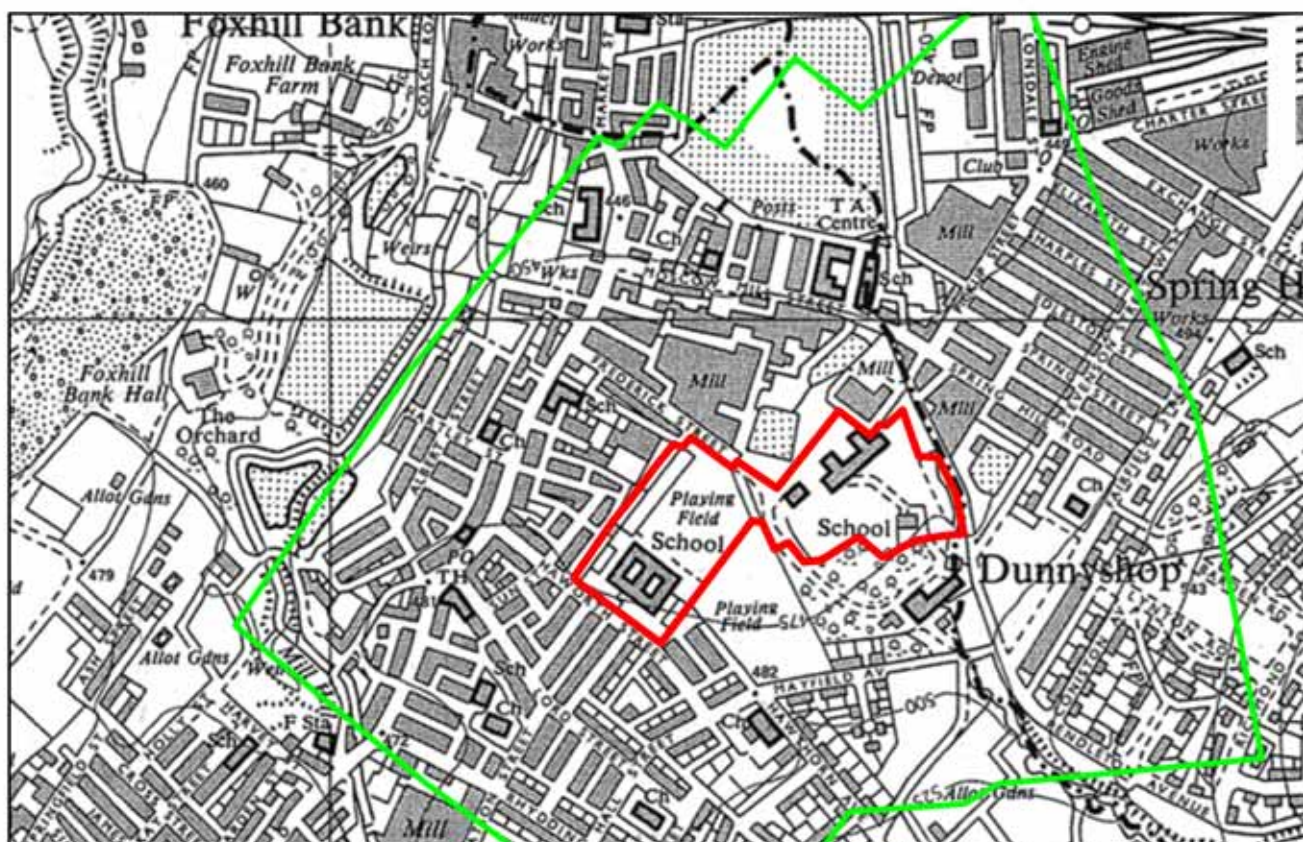


Figure 9b: Extract from Ordnance Survey, Sheet SD 72 NW, 1: 10560, 1965

Site boundary
 Study area

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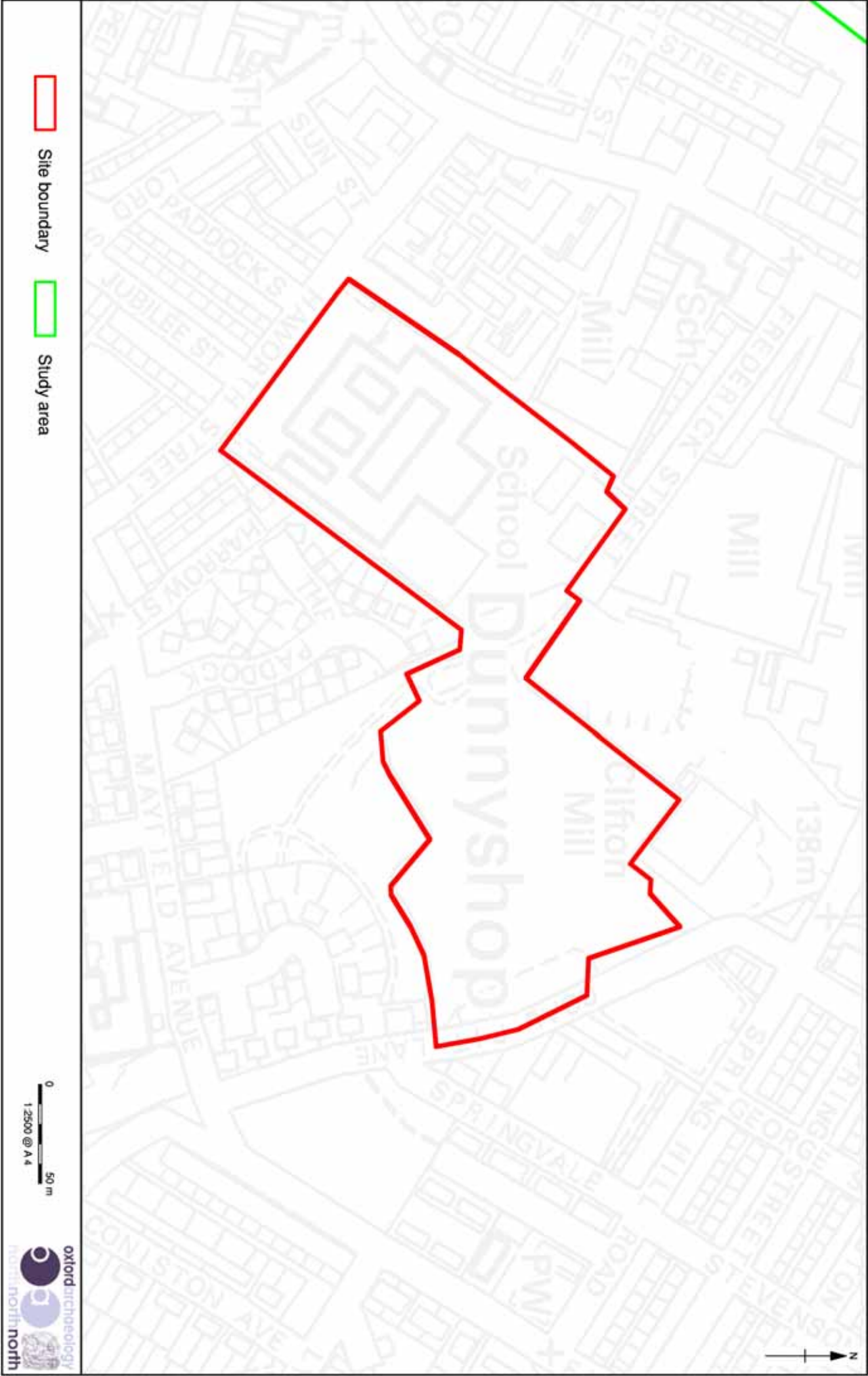


Figure 10: Extract from Ordnance Survey (current edition)



Plate 1: Front elevation of Rhyddings Business and Enterprise College, formerly Rhyddings High School, Haworth Street, Oswaldtwistle



Plate 2: Rhyddings Business and Enterprise College looking west towards new Reception



Plate 3: Eastern end of original façade of Rhyddings Business and Enterprise College



Plate 4: Twentieth century additions to the school at the eastern end looking northwards towards the playing fields



Plate 5: Tower block, one of two constructed in the 1960s



Plate 6: Recently constructed Reception area at the front of the school, an addition to the west end of the original building