



# **Padiham Flood Risk Management Scheme**

Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment

28 November 2018

Mott MacDonald  
2 Brewery Wharf  
Kendell Street  
Leeds LS10 1JR  
United Kingdom

T +44 (0)113 394 6700  
F +44 (0)113 394 6701  
mottmac.com

Environment Agency  
Environment Agency  
Lateral,  
8 City Walk,  
Leeds,  
LS11 9AT

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## Executive summary

This report comprises a Cultural Heritage desk-based assessment (DBA) to assess and understand the potential impact of flood risk management improvement works along the River Calder and Green Brook tributary at Padiham, Lancashire upon the historic environment. The assessment follows the Environment Agency's (EA) Minimal Technical Requirements (MTR) and informs and support the options appraisal process for the proposed scheme.

The preferred option at present is to improve flood defences already present along the River Calder. It is not known at present the extent to works along Green Brook. A study area of 500m around the proposed scheme was set to determine the historic environment baseline.

Within the study area there are:

- Grade I listed Great Barn at Gawthorpe Hall;
- Grade II\* listed Stockbridge House;
- Grade II Gawthorpe registered park and garden;
- The Padiham Conservation Area;
- thirty-one Grade II listed buildings;
- thirty-eight non-designated locally listed buildings;
- thirty-seven non-designated built heritage assets;
- thirty-seven non-designated archaeological sites; and
- fourteen non-designated monuments.

There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields or Scheduled Monuments within 500m of the proposed scheme.

There is known settlement at Padiham from the early medieval onwards based on documentary records. Padiham expanded rapidly during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century and became a centre for industrial activity. Cotton mills, weaving sheds and foundries still dominate the present-day town.

There is no physical risk to any listed buildings. Most of the listed buildings lie at sufficient distance from the proposed scheme which means that they would not be affected.

The northern end of the proposed scheme is within the Padiham Conservation Area. The scheme has the potential to impact upon the Grade II listed Town Hall but at present this is not believed to be significant. Consideration should be given to both the material and height of the protection here positively enhancing the conservation area and taking into consideration any change the defence structure may have on the current setting of the Town Hall.

There are five non-designated built heritage assets positioned adjacent to Green Brook which are locally listed and low value. There may be potential setting impacts to these once the design of the works along Green Brook are known. The buildings are not at physical risk and the impact should not be significant.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Scope of Assessment

The following Cultural Heritage desk-based assessment (DBA) has been prepared by Mott MacDonald on behalf the Environment Agency (EA) to support an approved Outline Business Case (OBC) to undertake flood risk management improvement works at Padiham. The assessment has been tailored to suit OBC stage although it follows the principles of the EA's Minimum Technical Requirements (MTR) for Cultural Heritage.

This report presents an archaeology and heritage assessment including a review of relevant planning policy, the historic environment baseline as is currently understood within 500m of the proposed scheme location. It has determined the risk of encountering archaeological remains within the boundary of the proposed scheme particularly in areas where no Historic Environment Record (HER) data is known. Finally, it has established the significance and the contribution made by the setting of identified built heritage assets within or adjacent to the proposed scheme including opportunities to enhance any of these.

Once the preferred option is finalised it is recommended that consultation takes place with Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service and local Conservation Officer at an early stage to discuss exactly what further work may or may not be required and how a proportionate feasible strategy can be implemented for the proposed works. Subject to statutory requirements, recommendations have also been made for any further archaeological work and/or mitigation measures considered necessary.

A site visit was undertaken on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2018 to identify and understand opportunities and potential risks of the improvement works to archaeological and built heritage assets including the potential changes to their setting. The survey also aimed to identify any other heritage assets not evident through previous research or listed on the HER.

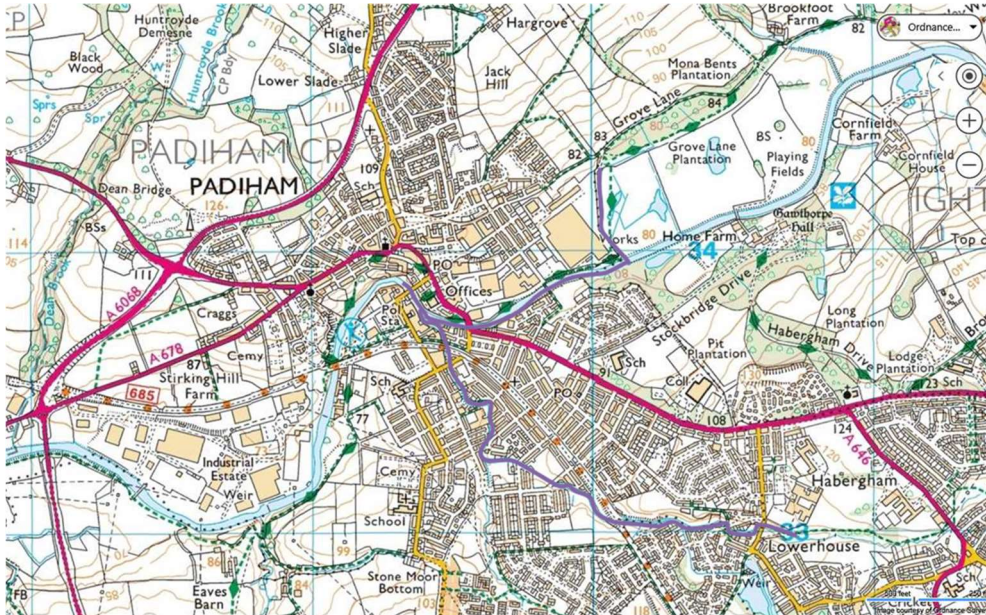
## 1.2 Study Area

The proposed scheme (shown on Figure 1 below) runs through the urban area of Padiham along a 3km stretch of the River Calder and Green Brook tributary. Padiham is at risk of flooding from the River Calder and Green Brook.

The indicative preferred option is to improve flood defences already present in Padiham. These are shown broadly as black lines on Figure 2 below and include:

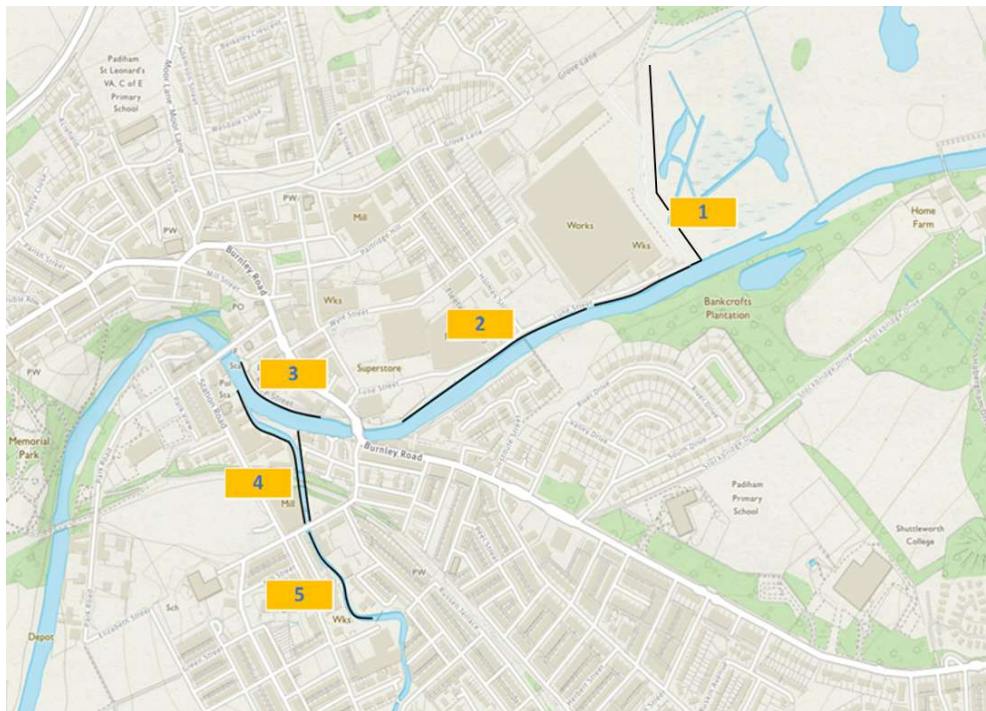
- Works no. 1 Breaching current embankment to create a flood storage area (Photo 1);
- Works no. 2 Series of improvements:
  - Removing hedgerow, back entrance to industrial unit and extending current flood defence wall (Photos 2 and 3);
  - Raising height of pedestrian footbridge (Photo 4); and
  - Potentially repairing the existing flood defence wall near Padiham Bridge (Photo 5).
- Works no. 3 Raising existing flood defence asset to protect the Grade II listed Town Hall (Photo 6); and
- The extent of Works no. 4 and 5 along Green Brook tributary are not known at present.

**Figure 1: Padiham Flood Risk Management Scheme Line**



Source: Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2017). Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and/or database right

**Figure 2: Indicative Works Locations**



Source: Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2017). Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and/or database right



**Photo 1: Overview of Embankment & Flood Storage Area (Works no.1)**



Source: Mott MacDonald 2018

**Photo 2 Rear Entrance to Industrial Unit (Works no. 2)**



Source: Mott MacDonald 2018



**Photo 3: Hedgerow Adjacent to Current Flood Defence Wall (Works no.2)**



Source: Mott MacDonald 2018

**Figure 4: Pedestrian Footbridge (Works no.2)**



Source: Mott MacDonald 2018



**Photo 5: Flood Defence Wall near Padiham Bridge (Works no. 2)**



Source: Mott MacDonald 2018

**Photo 6: Existing Flood Defence Asset Protecting Town Hall (Works no. 3)**



Source: Mott MacDonald 2018

The detailed study area for the cultural heritage appraisal is a 500m radius of the line of the River Calder and Green Brook along the stretch described above for both designated assets and non-designated assets recorded on the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the HER. These are depicted on drawings ENV0001397C-MML-XX-LDS-DR-J-397384003-7-S3-A-CO100-3-LOD3 in Appendix B.

### 1.3 Methodology

This appraisal has been undertaken following the EA's MTR guidance documents - 801\_14 SD01 *Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Standards*<sup>1</sup> to provide sufficient information in order to manage the risk and opportunities relating to archaeological and built heritage features affected by the proposed scheme.

The following sources have been consulted:

- A search of the Historic England (HE) National Heritage List for England (NHLE) database and UNESCO database, for designated heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields and Registered Parks and Gardens) within 500m of the proposed scheme location;
- A search of the Historic Environment Records (HER) database, for non-designated heritage assets also within 500m of the proposed scheme location;
- Historic Landscape, rural and urban Characterisation (HLC), and seascape;
- Historic maps, including Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, tithe maps and older;
- Previous archaeological surveys and investigations;
- An examination of local, regional and national planning policies in relation to the historic environment;
- An assessment of relevant published and unpublished archaeological sources including via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), maintained online by the University of York including the Victoria County History for Lancashire;
- The North West Regional Research Framework;
- An examination of geological data including historic borehole logs via British Geological Survey mapping;
- Aerial photographs (vertical and oblique);
- LiDAR; and
- Information on previous impacts to the site (previous developments, contaminated land, natural erosion etc).

The following activities in accordance with the EA's MTR for Cultural Heritage DBA's have not been carried out:

- Submission of the authorised report to local government Historic Environment Record and OASIS.

Historic England will be consulted prior to the above activity being carried out once detailed designs are known to use this document in support of an Environmental Impact Assessment and planning application.

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<sup>1</sup> Environment Agency 2015



## 2 Planning Policy

### 2.1 National Planning Policy

#### 2.1.1 Legislation

Two acts provide the overarching legislation in relation to the historic environment in Britain:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

#### 2.1.2 National Planning Context

Chapter 12 of The National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018) (NPPF) addresses the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

##### **Paragraph 128:**

- In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- As a minimum the relevant HER should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary; and
- Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities would require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

### 2.2 Local Planning Policy

Padiham is part of the Borough of Burnley and governed by the council's local policies. The Local Plan Proposed Submission Document (March 2017) provides the current statutory planning framework for the Borough and will replace the saved 2006 Burnley Local Plan Second Review. The plan contains visions, objectives and an overall strategy for development across the Borough.

The following policies are relevant to the historic environment and replace policies E10-E19 within the replaced 2006 Local Plan:

#### 2.2.1 HE1 Identifying and Protecting Burnley's Historic Environment

- The Council will proactively manage and work with property owners and other stakeholders to ensure positive, well-informed and collaborative conservation that recognises and reinforces the significance of the historic environment; its contribution to local identity and distinctiveness and its potential as a driver for economic growth, attracting investment and tourism and providing a focus for successful regeneration;
- To protect, enhance and promote the industrial heritage of areas like Padiham which is a distinct identity of the borough; and

- Encourage opportunities to enhance through repair or reinstatement significant heritage assets.

### **2.2.2 HE2 Designated Heritage Assets (applies only to listed buildings, conservation areas and registered parks and gardens)**

- Proposals affecting designated heritage assets and/or their settings will be assessed having regard to the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of the asset and, where appropriate, securing a viable use most consistent with its conservation. All levels of harm should be avoided.

### **2.2.3 HE3 Non-designated Heritage Assets**

- The Council will maintain a local list and will seek to help ensure the retention, good maintenance and continued use of non-designated heritage assets; and
- Development proposals affecting the setting of a non-designated heritage asset will be required to give due consideration to its significance and ensure that this is protected or enhanced where possible.

### **2.2.4 HE4 Scheduled Monuments & Archaeology**

- Proposals that will lead to substantial harm to, or the total loss of the significance of scheduled monuments or other archaeological assets that are of demonstrably equal significance, including the integrity of their settings, will only be permitted in wholly exceptional circumstances.

## 3 Archaeological and Historical Background

### 3.1 Geology and Topography

The proposed scheme is located along a stretch of the River Calder and a tributary known as Green Brook within the urban settlement of Padiham, 5km west of Burnley at NGR SD 79512 33737 (centred). Padiham lies within the valley of the River Calder where it straddles the banks at a crossing point on the road from Burnley to Blackburn resulting in the landform rising steeply on either side towards Padiham Heights and Pendleton Moor.

Alluvial and fluvial deposits associated with the River Calder including clay, silt, sand and gravel overlie the bedrock geology of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures. The British Geological Survey describe these as “formed approximately 318 to 319 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period”<sup>2</sup> which contributed to the early industrial exploitation of the area.

The following table provides a summary of historical boreholes recorded on the (BGS) relevant to the proposed scheme location. This has revealed that formation layers consist of topsoil material ranging from 0.10m up to a depth of 0.40m which overly various silty clays sealing natural gravels below. Noticeable disturbance has been recorded at the Hapton Outfall Sewer 3, East Street Padiham and the Padiham swimming baths all within 500m of the proposed scheme location. The boreholes indicate a build-up material on average 0.50m deep and an assumption has been made that similar disturbance is probably likely within heavily built-up areas.

**Table 1: Historical Borehole Information**

Borehole Name/Ref.	Distance to Scheme (km)	Ground Composition
Bancroft Colliery 3, 4, 6-8, 10, 11 & 13-15 (1946)	0.02 up to 0.51	Coal mines
Albion Mill (2002)	0.03	Coal measures
Hapton Outfall Sewers 1 & 2	0.24 and 0.35	Topsoil 0.25m deep sealing a generally silty clay between 1.50m and 2.50m deep
Hapton Outfall Sewers 3	0.40	Made ground 0.50m deep, overlying soft to firm brown silty sandy clay up to 2.30m deep sealing the natural gravel
East Street Padiham 1 & 3	0.28 and 0.36	Topsoil between 0.10m and 0.40m overlying made ground 0.20m deep and various clays up to 1.50m deep which in turn seal the natural gravel below to a depth of 3.70m
Padiham ATC 3/2/4/4A (1957)	0.03	3.66m of ash, clay and stone fill. Gravel encountered at 5.79m
Padiham Swimming Baths 2/3/4 (1965)	0.18	Made ground 1.37m deep overlying soft grey, silty clay organic material

Source: British Geological Survey 2017

### 3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

This section outlines assets noted on the Lancashire HER within 500m of the proposed scheme location. A full list of all heritage assets identified is presented in a gazetteer in Appendix A and

<sup>2</sup> British Geological Survey (BGS) 2017 Geology of Britain <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

illustrated in relation to its position within the scheme in Appendix B. Each heritage asset has been assigned a unique MM reference number prefixed by an abbreviation of “PHM” (Padiham) which is shown within the text (e.g. PHM001) for ease of reading.

The historic narrative is provided chronologically as follows:

**Table 2: Archaeological and historic periods used for the purpose of this assessment**

Prehistoric Period Dates	Historic Period Dates
Palaeolithic 500,000 to 10,000 BC	Roman AD 43 to 410
Late Glacial / Mesolithic 10,000 to 4,000 BC	Early Medieval AD 410 to 1066
Neolithic / Early Bronze Age 4,000 to 1,600 BC	Medieval AD 1066 to 1550
Middle Bronze Age 1,600 to 1,100 BC	Post-medieval AD 1550 to 1900
Late Bronze Age 1,100 BC to 700 BC	Modern AD 1901 to present
Early Iron Age 700 to 400 BC	
Middle Iron Age 400 to 100 BC	
Late Iron Age / Roman Transition 100 BC to AD 43	

### 3.2.1 Prehistoric and Roman

Prehistoric evidence is relatively unknown for Padiham. Flint scatters discovered in the upland areas between Saddleworth and Burnley indicate the presence of seasonal summer hunting camps in the hills during the Mesolithic period. Neolithic activity derives from environmental evidence preserved within peat and lake mud deposits as well as the recovery of more elaborate artefacts. But again, is limited to chance finds within the area. The Padiham Historic Town Assessment Report<sup>3</sup> recorded no Romano-British sites within the defined urban area of Padiham. Little is known within the immediate environs of Padiham for the Roman period. A settlement has been postulated north of Burnley from the recovery of Roman coins and a cremation burial but the exact location remains uncertain. There are no known Prehistoric or Roman assets recorded on the HER within 500m of the proposed scheme location.

### 3.2.2 Early Medieval

Place name evidence places Padiham as having Anglo-Saxon origins, deriving from the personal name *Padda* with the *ingaham* probably referring to the territory of an Anglo-Saxon Kinship group<sup>4</sup>. It does not appear in the Domesday book as it did not have a separate manor to Ightenhill and perhaps a good indication that there was not a settlement here before the 13<sup>th</sup> century. No early medieval sites or finds have been recorded within 500m of the proposed scheme location on the Lancashire HER.

### 3.2.3 Medieval

Documentary sources refer to the settlement of Padiham in 1241 and Padingham in 1296<sup>5</sup>. In 1258 the land was split between eight cottages and one free tenant Gilbert De Padiham. By the 13<sup>th</sup> century the township became part of the de Lacy family's Honor of Clitheroe. The Grade II listed Church of St Leonard (PHM009), 131m north of the proposed scheme, probably replaced a chapel with pre-1451 foundations. Its position on a hilltop above the Calder and close to

<sup>3</sup> Lancashire County Council 2005

<sup>4</sup> Mills 1976

<sup>5</sup> Farrer and Brownbill 1911

Padiham Bridge (PHM201) were instrumental in the growth of the medieval settlement which remained nucleated with key links across the river to Blackburn, Burnley and Whalley.

The farmstead known as Schole Bank (PHM251), 101m north of Green Brook, was in existence by 1529<sup>6</sup> originally in Hapton township subsequently subsumed by post-medieval urban development. The settlement was set amongst open fields which were not enclosed until 1529 meaning during the medieval period the settlement functioned as a rural community based around a nucleated settlement, not a dispersed settlement of individual and smaller groups<sup>7</sup> of farms such as the isolated Schole Bank and major estate centres such as Gawthorpe Hall (PHM004, PHM006 & PHM008).

### 3.2.4 Post-medieval and Modern

By the early 17<sup>th</sup> century properties such as Stockbridge Lodge (PHM253) had been established in the urban area of Padiham probably as a result of enclosure of the open rough pasture. It is not entirely clear when Padiham became a town, some records including the Suttleworth accounts of 1606 mention a market. A schoolhouse built in 1680 and a number of shops listed as tenanted in 1617 hint at a town also. Yet, 18<sup>th</sup> century maps do not depict Padiham as a town.

The development of industry caused a post-medieval economic boom for Padiham. Although industries such as coal mining were recorded as early as the 16<sup>th</sup> century where Richard Townley registered a complaint when the King's tenants entered and removed coal from coal mines which he leased from the crown and illegal pits in the township were ordered to be closed. The town was also involved in the textiles trade, in 1569 there were at least three clothiers operating out of the Padiham. It was not until the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries that Padiham expanded significantly. The first cotton factory, Clay Bank Mill (PHM299), 249m north of the proposed scheme location was constructed in 1790 and the second Helm's Mill (PHM022), 299m north of the River Calder, dated to 1807. Perhaps instrumental in the development of the cotton industry for the town was the River Calder which supplied water to the mills via a Goit depicted on the First Edition OS Map. One further cotton mill had been established by 1839, Bridge End Mill (PHM319). The bridge acted as a bridging point for the River as well. In 1647 it was in danger of collapsing and was repaired at a cost of £10. In 1754-5 it became part of the turnpike road from Blackburn via Burnley to Yorkshire.

By 1848 the area was dominated by small-scale coal pits, and a larger colliery to the south of the River Calder presumably placed due to the Padiham, Brookfoot, Ightenhill tramway (PHM322) linking the colliery, the River Calder and Grove Mill. The tram road from Bank Croft to Grove Mill was joined from the east by another tram road communicating with coal pits further up the Calder valley, whilst a branch off it to the west ended on the edge of town, presumably at a coal staith. By the later 19<sup>th</sup> century the tram road to Grove Mill had gone, but the other routes had been rationalised into a straighter tramway bringing coal down the Calder valley to Padiham. Other collieries within the area included Hapton and Gawthorpe (PHM324).

By 1877 the Great Hardwood loop Branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's railway line had been constructed from Blackburn to Burnley. Industry intensified due to access between road and rail networks and readily available sources of coal and water. This allowed for construction of stone-built mills which dominated the settlement and dwellings associated with these mills. These extended to the south of Padiham on the southern side of the River Calder spanning Green Brook tributary including Green Lane Mill (PHM291), 47m east of the proposed

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<sup>6</sup> Farrer 1912

<sup>7</sup> Lancashire County Council 2005

scheme location and Jubilee Mill (PHM294), 75m north of Green Brook. The brook features two weirs here, at the point where it disappears beneath the mill and where it reappears.

Weaving dominated Padiham during the 1900s, twenty-two mills were in operation based on the room and power system. Subsequently, ancillary industries began to emerge within the town. There was a foundry at Green Bridge (PHM212), adjacent to Green Brook which had various names including the Green Lane Boiler Works, the Green Bank Works, the Station Works and Unity Works. The extent of the industries that developed through this period is reflected in the HER that has numerous records across the study area. The following presents a summary list of those adjacent/in the scheme location:

- Padiham Bridge, mentioned in 1647 and rebuilt in 1904 (locally listed building, PHM201);
- Station Road Bridge built in 1875 over the River Calder (locally listed building, PHM202);
- the archaeological site of Padiham Spa noted by Byrne (PHM203);
- Albion cotton mill, textile weaving mill built in 1905-6 on behalf of the Albion Room and Power Company Ltd., demolished 2006 (PHM204);
- River Side Mill, cotton weaving mill built in 1888, closed in 1930, textile production resumed in 1960 till 2002; mill still extant and used for other purposes (PHM207);
- Padiham Power Room Co. mill engine house dated 1887. The steam engine (dated 1888) was removed in 1999 and the remainder of the mill demolished 1986 (locally listed, PHM002);
- Unity Mill (former Greenbank or Station Works) built in 1883, weaving equipment and school furniture was made there. By 1920 it was being used by the textile and chemical industries. Iron and brass works by 1891 (PHM210);
- Green Bridge Mill built in 1855 as a saw mill and bobbin mill, cotton weaving shed was added in 1865 and later extended. Bobbin making ended in 1905. It became a cotton waste works from c.1916 until 2000 (PHM211);
- Green Bridge Foundry built in 1850, incorporated into Green Lane Mill by 1930 (PHM212);
- No. 112 Burnley Road original shop windows from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (locally listed building, PHM206); and
- Britannia Mill (now Padiham Carpets) a cotton, spinning and weaving mill built in 1854, extended 1861 with warehouse added in 1875, weaving sheds enlarged and rebuilt in 1889 and 1899. Spinning ended in 1953 and weaving in 1956 (PHM208).

### 3.3 Cartographic Evidence

The following table provides a review of Padiham from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards based on historical maps. As an overview the settlement of Padiham has remained relatively unchanged, developing on the northern and southern sides of the River Calder mainly because of the industrial revolution. The surrounding landscape has remained relatively rural in nature. Historic maps illustrate the re-diversion of the River Calder by 1965 back to its original route which had been diverted away from Gowthrope Hall prior to the 1848 OS map.

**Table 3: Cartographic Summary**

Date	Summary
1839 Tithe award and Plan for Padiham	This shows the town as straddling the River Calder surrounded by designated fields of pasture.
1848 OS Map	The settlement of Padiham dominates the Map and is restricted to the main core which lies on the northern and southern sides of the River Calder. There is little settlement outside apart from Estate Houses including Bendwood Grove, Isleshouses and Craggs

Date	Summary
	with the surrounding landscape dominated by irregular agricultural fields and plantations. The industry of Padiham is comprised of cotton factories, mills and coal pits.
1895 OS Map	Partially black and white and partially colour. The River Calder dominates the southern corner of the map and has been annotated in blue probably to illustrate its importance in the area. There has been little change from the previous map. The settlement is still restricted to the core, north and south of the River. Industrial buildings with smaller rows of terraced houses, serving as accommodation for workers in the cotton factories dominate. The surrounding landscape is still largely rural.
1914 OS Map	The map illustrates a more regular planned expansion of Padiham following the earlier limits of the settlement rather than interspersed elsewhere. There has been additional terraced housing, again associated to the continued expansion of industrial activity within the town. Padiham quarry is disused and indicates the cotton trade was prominent during this time.
1932 OS Map	More detailed annotations from earlier maps. Further expansion of the settlement, additional rows of cottages depicted north, east and west. The large mills dominate the eastern end of Padiham and are all clearly marked. The disused quarry at the northern extremity is still depicted.
1947 OS Map	OS map is as detailed as earlier version above. Little significant change, Garden Street and Berkeley Crescent have been constructed immediately west of Padiham quarries. Some further infill of residential properties along Grove Lane between the previous limit of Padiham and Collier Cottages.
1961 OS Map	Increase in post-medieval settlement, particularly at the southern end of the scheme, on both the northern and southern sides of the River Calder. Post-war cul-de sac estates north of the A671. The area surrounding Gawthorpe Hall and Home Farm remains rural in nature.
1965 OS Map	Re-diversion of the River Calder back to its original route.

Source: <http://maps.nls.uk/geo/find/> (accessed 10 May 2018)

### 3.3.1 Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)

The proposed scheme does not run through any designated landscapes. The specific characters of the area are depicted on drawing ENV0001397C-MML-XX-LDS-DR-J-397384006-S3-A-CO100-3-LOD3 in Appendix B and their value considered in Table 8. The scheme is predominantly characterised by areas of modern settlement surrounded by modern woodland, post-medieval and modern enclosure. Padiham expanded rapidly during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century because of the readily available water from the River Calder which could be easily exploited by the manufacturing industries. The modern townscape is still dominated by these post-medieval cotton mills, weaving sheds and foundries.



## 4 Archaeological Potential

### 4.1 Known Evidence and Assumptions

Little previous intrusive archaeological investigation has been undertaken within Padiham. The HER identifies ten archaeological events within a 500m buffer of the proposed scheme illustrated on drawing ENV0001397C-MML-XX-LDS-DR-J-397384007-S3-A-CO100-3-LOD3, Appendix B. These have predominantly been desk-based assessments, associated walk over surveys and subsequent building surveys. Events that have included intrusive archaeological investigation have revealed post-medieval archaeological remains. An evaluation carried out within the courtyard of Gawthorpe Hall, 443m south-east of the proposed flood storage area, recorded only mid 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits. They appeared broadly contemporaneous with the renovation of the Hall by Sir Charles Barry between 1850-1852.<sup>8</sup> An evaluation undertaken at Gowthorpe High School, 405m from the proposed scheme, did not identify remains of the former Gawthorpe Colliery<sup>9</sup>. Part of a staged programme of archaeological evaluation to redevelop the former Hepworth site, 207m south of Green Brook, failed to reveal any in-situ buried remains of the former complex of Knott's Farm.<sup>10</sup>

### 4.2 Periods Represented

Areas of below-ground archaeological remains are difficult to predict due to the lack of intrusive archaeological investigations within the study area and the high presence of later development in the town. Where redevelopment has been minimal or cleared areas have been retained as open spaces there is a higher potential for below-ground archaeological remains to survive.

Prehistoric and Roman evidence is relatively unknown for Padiham and has generally been limited to more chance finds. There are no known Prehistoric or Roman assets recorded on the HER within 500m of the proposed scheme location and the potential for remains of this date is therefore assessed as **low** based on the evidence available.

There is known settlement at Padiham from the early medieval onwards based on documentary records. Settlement would have been nucleated set amongst open fields with its centre at St Leonard's Church. The Church would have acted as a key position on a hilltop, close to Padiham Bridge providing links across the River to settlements at Blackburn, Burnley and Whalley and the surrounding isolated farmsteads such as Schole Bank. Based on this and the distance of the proposed scheme from the nucleated medieval settlement the potential for medieval remains is considered **low**.

Padiham expanded rapidly during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century and became a centre for industrial activity utilising the River Calder as a crossing point between Padiham, Blackburn and Burnley. Post-medieval cotton mills, weaving sheds and foundries still dominate the present-day town. There is a **low** potential for unrecorded post-medieval remains to be present within the proposed scheme as generally these survive as upstanding buildings and any demolished buildings have been historically mapped and recorded on the Lancashire HER.

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<sup>8</sup> Oxford Archaeology North 2004

<sup>9</sup> Oxford Archaeology North 2006

<sup>10</sup> Oxford Archaeology North 2009



### 4.3 Potential Palaeo-environmental Deposits

Organic material was recorded within a historical borehole at Padiham Swimming Baths<sup>11</sup> in 1965 at a depth of 1.37m below the ground surface. Organic remains and the presence of alluvial deposits along the River Calder provide the right conditions for paleo-environmental remains to survive. There is therefore a **medium** potential for these to survive in areas not disturbed by 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century development close to the course of the River and its tributaries.

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<sup>11</sup> British Geological Survey (BGS) 2017 Geology of Britain <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

## 5 Built Heritage

### 5.1 Designated Assets

Full details of the designated assets are contained within Table 5, Appendix A and depicted on drawing ENV0001397C-MML-XX-LDS-DR-J-397384003-S3-A-CO100-3-LOD3, Appendix B.

There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields or Scheduled Monuments within 500m of the proposed scheme.

The following designated key heritage assets have been identified during the Cultural Heritage DBA within or adjacent to the proposed scheme:

- Padiham Conservation Area (PHM001) (The northern limit of the schemes runs through the Conservation Area); and
- The Town Hall (Grade II listed building, PHM003) lies on the River Calder.

The value of these assets are considered in Table 4.

Within 500m of the proposed scheme there are also:

- Grade I listed Great Barn at Gawthorpe Hall (PHM004);
- Grade II\* listed Stockbridge House (PHM005);
- Grade II Gawthorpe registered park and garden; and
- Thirty-one Grade II listed buildings.

There will be no direct impact to the setting of these assets due to screening caused by the townscape and their position on the higher ground set away from the River Valley.

### 5.2 Non-designated Assets

Full details of non-designated assets are contained within Table 6, Appendix A and depicted on drawings ENV0001397C-MML-XX-LDS-DR-J-397384004-005 (Sheets 1-4)-S3-A-CO100-3-LOD3, Appendix B.

The following non-designated key heritage assets have been identified within or adjacent to the proposed scheme on the Lancashire HER:

- Padiham Bridge over the River Calder (locally listed building, PHM201);
- Station Road Bridge over the River Calder (locally listed building, PHM202);
- the archaeological sites of Padiham Spa (PHM203) and former Albion cotton mill (PHM204) lie within the route of the proposed scheme;
- River Side Mill, Lune Street (PHM207), adjacent to River Calder;
- Padiham Power Room Co. (locally listed, PHM002), adjacent to Green Brook;
- Unity Mill (former Greenbank or Station Works), Station Road (PHM210), adjacent to Green Brook;
- Green Bridge Mill (PHM211), adjacent to Green Brook;
- Green Bridge Foundry (PHM212), adjacent to Green Brook;
- No. 112 Burnley Road (locally listed building, PHM206), c. 69m from proposed scheme; and

- Britannia Mill (now Padiham Carpets), Ribble Street (PHM208), c. 103m from proposed scheme.

The value of these non-designated assets are considered in Table 4. The remains of Padiham Spa (PHM203), Ivy Bank (PHM336) and Albion Cotton Mill (PHM204) are considered low value as they are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed scheme.

- The former parkland of Ivy Bank country house (PHM336), crosses the southern limit of Green Brook, but as the HER notes limited remains are likely to still survive; and
- Lowerhouse quarry (PHM213), the former Railway Station saw mill (locally listed building, PHM205) and Orchard cotton mill (PHM209) are all demolished and previously unrecorded valuable remains are unlikely to survive.

Within 500m of the proposed scheme there are also:

- Thirty-eight locally listed buildings which are predominantly 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings and are of low value as they would not be impacted by the proposed scheme;
- Thirty-seven non-designated built heritage assets;
- Thirteen non-designated archaeological sites of low value as they will not be impacted by the proposed scheme groundworks;
- Twenty-four non-designated archaeological sites of former buildings and mills which are negligible value; and
- Fourteen non-designated monuments which are also of low value as they would also not be impacted by the scheme.

### 5.3 Significance and Setting of Key Built Heritage Assets

The following key built heritage assets have been assessed for their significance and setting as they lie adjacent to the proposed scheme.

**Table 4: Key Built Heritage Assets: Significance and Setting**

Asset No.	Name	Significance	Setting
136	Padiham Conservation Area	<b>Medium Value Conservation Area</b> It has elements of pre- and post-industrial history including fine industrial-era architecture which contributes to its significance. There are limited views of key built heritage assets from the proposed scheme which form the core of Padiham Conservation Area. Historically the town developed throughout the Victorian period during the textile revolution making it a unique within the Pennine Borough of Lancashire. Elements associated with the industrial revolution including bridges, mills, sheds, chimneys, houses, schools and shops still dominate the present town providing a visual illustration of the development of the town from the Victorian period onwards and therefore contribute to the conservation area's significance.	The setting is largely internal and the numerous elements of the industrial revolution that contribute to its significance sit within the centre of the town.
1237652	Town Hall	<b>Medium Value Grade II listed building</b>	Historically the setting of the Town Hall would have been within the urban town of Padiham. This has not been

Asset No.	Name	Significance	Setting
		Built in 1938 and is now part of the Council Offices with original theatre and ballroom. The hall has evidential and historical value as the best example in the county (uncommonly well preserved; interior almost unchanged) in an unfashionable style compromised between traditional civic dignity and contemporary styling. The setting is an important part of its value due to its position within the centre of Padiham illustrating the urban development during the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	altered, even with modern development to the north and east. It continues to stand as an impressive example of its type emphasised by a tetrastyle Corinthian portico with the Padiham UDC coat of arms in the pediment. The current setting continues to be urban. There are views west and south towards the River Calder but they do not contribute to the buildings setting significance.
1000946	Gowthorpe Hall Formal Gardens	<b>Medium Value</b> <b>Grade II Registered Park and Garden</b> The arrangement of the formal gardens was designed by Sir Charles Barry for Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth during 1850-6 and has historic value designed for the Shuttleworth's who were present within Padiham since at least the 14 <sup>th</sup> century. The north front of the Hall overlooks the River Calder which was diverted away from the building in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century, later restored to the original course in the 1960s and demonstrates evidential value between the formal gardens and the river. The balustrading is significant as it was designed to reflect the balustrade around the Hall.	The garden is surrounded by woodland with ornamental underplanting which provides a backdrop and gives closure to the garden.
19380	Padiham Bridge	<b>Low Value</b> <b>Locally listed building</b> It has evidential and historic value as a landmark structure built in 1904 as a bridging point for Padiham between Blackburn and Clitheroe to Burnley, which aided the settlement's development. It became part of the earliest turnpike road in east Lancashire aiding later 18 <sup>th</sup> century development. Its setting continues to form an important part of its value linking the upper and lower parts of the town across the River Calder.	The historic setting has only been altered once during a redesign and widening to remove a sharp bend in the road, not easily navigable by trams. Other than this the bridge remains largely in its original historical form. The bridge and its setting are significant linking the upper and lower parts of Padiham town, during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries only.
38145	Station Road Bridge	<b>Low Value</b> <b>Locally listed building</b> The bridge was built in 1875 over the River Calder and provided a crucial link for transport vehicles between stations and nearby gas works. Its setting continues to form an important part of its value as an impressive stone built twin arched structure in which buildings appear to rise from the river bank walls still providing links for transport through Padiham.	The historic setting has not been altered and the bridge remains largely in its original form. The bridge is raised above the River Calder and impressive views downstream can be seen including the Town Hall immediately to the south. The bridge lies within the Padiham Conservation Area and its setting is significant linking parts of Padiham town but only since 1875.
19545	River Side Mill	<b>Low Value</b> <b>Non-designated Built Heritage Asset</b> The mill was built as a cotton weaving mill in 1888 and although the mill closed in 1930 the building is still extant and has historical value as being part of the industrial revolution of Padiham. It forms	The buildings setting have been partly altered through the construction of superstores to both the south and north. Some of its setting continues to be industrial adjacent to Albert Mill and Britannia Mill. The

Asset No.	Name	Significance	Setting
		part of a group of buildings which adds evidential value to its current setting as some of these buildings illustrate development of the mill during the mid 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries which have continued to be employed on the same scale and mass for mills in the area.	nineteenth and twentieth century developments have been constructed from different materials and illustrate a contrast in development of the building and therefore have altered its original historical setting.
11181	Padiham Power Room Co.	<p><b>Low Value</b> <b>Locally listed building</b></p> <p>The Mill engine house, dated 1887. The steam engine (dated 1888) was removed in 1999 and relocated elsewhere and thus delisted and descheduled in April 2015. The mill has historic value as part of a former engine mill house for cotton weaving and was probably constructed due to the newly-built railway connection between Burnley and Padiham. The significance of the building has been partly lost when the steam engine was removed during the 1990s and its original function altered. The doorway and some of the windows have been boarded detracting from its original form. A modern steel gate forms the front boundary of the building which also detracts from its original setting. The plaque above the door "Jubilee Mill 1887; Padiham Room &amp; Power Co. Ltd" adds to the buildings aesthetic value which have largely been eroded due to modern vandalism.</p>	Its current setting maintains a close relationship to Green Brook, positioned directly adjacent. However, its original historical setting has been largely lost when the complex of the former weaving industry were demolished and removed from the site. Its current form comprises a derelict engine house which is considered as at risk from neglect and decay whilst remaining unoccupied detracting from the significance of its setting.
38147	Unity Mill	<p><b>Low Value</b> <b>Non-designated Built Heritage Asset</b></p> <p>Built in 1883 involved in the manufacture of weaving equipment and school furniture. By the 1920s it was being used by the textile and chemical industries. It has historical value, surviving as an example involved in both the manufacturing and textile and chemical industries. Its setting plays an important part as the original stone work blocks runs between Station Road and Green Brook with views towards the latter.</p>	The mill's association to both Green Bridge Mill and Green Bridge Foundry contribute to the significance of its setting forming a group of buildings associated with the industrial revolution of Padiham. The mill has views towards Green Brook and is not obstructed but this does not contribute to the significance of the building.
35090	Green Bridge Mill	<p><b>Low Value</b> <b>Non-designated Built Heritage Asset</b></p> <p>The mill was built in 1855 as a saw mill and bobbin mill which was later extended to include a cotton weaving shed in 1865 and bobbin making which ceased in 1905. It became a cotton waste works from c.1916 to 2000. The mill has historical and evidential value as a surviving example of its type.</p> <p>Its setting plays an important part in its continued value being industrial in nature with association to Green Bridge Foundry to the south and the railway embankment to the north which were crucial to the growth of the industrial revolution for Padiham.</p>	The historical setting of the building continues to be urban in nature with much of the original building remaining including the original stones on all but one of its elevations which adds to its significance. It forms an historical association to the railway and Green Bridge Foundry and eclectically add to the historical setting of the area.
35177	Green Bridge Foundry	<p><b>Low Value</b> <b>Non-designated Built Heritage Asset</b></p>	The foundry continues to be located adjacent to Green Brook and opposite Green Bridge Mill

Asset No.	Name	Significance	Setting
		<p>Foundry built in 1850, incorporated into Green Lane Mill by 1930. It has historical value as it was constructed by a leading iron founder for the area who later constructed buildings such as the Green Bridge Mill adjacent. It has evidential value as it forms part of a group of buildings involved with industrial activity for the area.</p>	<p>and therefore its setting has not been altered thus maintaining its original relationship to other industrial buildings within the immediate vicinity.</p> <p>Its current setting opposite Green Bridge Mill and adjacent to Green Brook contributes to its significance.</p>
19351	No. 112 Burnley Road	<p><b>Low Value</b>  <b>Locally listed building</b></p> <p>The building has value as one of the original shop windows fronting Church Street which formed the main shopping area before this was relocated to Burnley Road. Its current setting contributes little to its significance.</p>	<p>The historic setting of 112 Burnley Road would have been along the former main shopping street for Padiham. Its original setting has therefore been lost.</p>
19544	Britannia Mill	<p><b>Low Value</b>  <b>Non-designated Built Heritage Asset</b></p> <p>The mill has historical and evidential value as a surviving example of a cotton spinning and weaving mill, built in 1854 with numerous additions. The setting contributes only slightly to the significance of this asset as considerable changes have occurred since its construction.</p>	<p>Although the current setting continues to be urban adjacent to the old spinning blocks, the demolition of the adjacent preparation buildings and warehouses as well as the construction of a modern co-op and associated car park has altered the historical setting of the building.</p>

Source: Mott MacDonald

## 6 Impact Assessment

### 6.1 Proposed Scheme

The details of the proposed scheme are at OBC stage and as such has not been finalised. The following assessment of impacts is based on the preferred defence measures to be progressed as outlined within the document ENV0000427C Padiham Flood Risk Management Scheme OBC<sup>12</sup>. Detailed design may change and impacts would need reviewing at different stages.

### 6.2 Assessment of Impact and Risk

The following impact assessment is based on a review of the NHLE data from Historic England, HER data from the Lancashire HER provided by the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service and the results of a walkover survey conducted on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2018.

The current understanding of the extent and survival of archaeological remains within the proposed scheme is based on data relevant to the assessment which has been selected based on professional judgement. However, the specific nature, extent, date, degree of preservation and significance of known and unknown archaeological remains is difficult to predict without appropriate invasive investigation.

The walkover surveys were restricted to external visual inspection from publicly accessible areas, which limit the ability to assess the effects of visual intrusion and interruption of views from within property boundaries or interiors of historic buildings.

#### 6.2.1 Works no. 1 Breaching Current Embankment to Create a Flood Storage Area and Construction of Embankment

##### Risks

The proposed flood storage area is positioned on undisturbed rough marsh land where archaeological remains are unknown. Little previous archaeological intervention has been undertaken within the immediate vicinity of the storage area. However, historically it has remained as an area of flood plains based on available cartographic evidence apart from when the River Calder was diverted away from Gowthorpe Hall and cut across the north-western corner of the area. The proposed scheme will not alter the context of the land. There is however, a low potential for archaeological remains to be disturbed by construction of the embankment. The loss of archaeological remains due to below ground construction works is regarded as permanent.

Mitigation measures for impacts to archaeological remains should be developed in liaison with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) archaeologist at Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service. These would include:

Archaeological monitoring of proposed Ground Investigation (GI) test pits to understand and characterise any archaeological deposits, remains or finds which may be affected by the works. These will help to identify areas of archaeological deposits or remains within the footprint of the embankment and help to manage the risks associated with these during design development stage.

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<sup>12</sup> Mott MacDonald 2018

### 6.2.2 Works no. 2 Removing hedgerow, back Entrance to Industrial Unit and Extending Current Flood Defence Wall

#### Risks

There are no known designated or non-designated heritage assets within the immediate vicinity of these proposed works. A sloped concrete ramp provides access into the rear entrance of the industrial unit. Presumably this would have been levelled prior to extending the current flood defence wall to the west and would not impact on any unknown or previously unrecorded archaeological remains. **Low Risk.**

### 6.2.3 Works no. 2 Raising Height of Pedestrian Footbridge

#### Risks

There are three non-designated heritage assets identified on the Lancashire HER to the north of the pedestrian footbridge: Britannia Mill (PHM208), River Side Mill (PHM207) and Albert Mill (PHM276). Although these sites relate to the industrial revolution of Padiham, the bridge works should not impact on the setting of these assets. The bridge itself is not listed or designated and the mills do not lie within the Padiham Conservation Area. Very little impact would be caused by the works. If groundworks are required in relation to raising the footbridge, these may have the potential to impact on unknown or previously unrecorded archaeological remains and may need to be archaeologically evaluated prior to construction. **Low Risk.** The scope for enhancement in this area is limited.

### 6.2.4 Works no. 2 Repairing Flood Defence Wall near Padiham Bridge

The locally listed Padiham Bridge (HER ref. 19380) lies close to these works. However, restoration works would not alter the current form of the existing defence structure. The bridge is not part of the Padiham Conservation Area. **Low Risk.**

### 6.2.5 Works no. 3 Raising Existing Flood Defence Asset to Protect the Town Hall

#### Risks

The current setting of the Grade II listed Town Hall is likely to be impacted by raising the existing flood defence asset. Consideration should be given to the both the material and height of the additional protection here and how it might impact the current setting of the Town Hall and the Padiham Conservation Area. **Medium Risk.**

### 6.2.6 Works no. 4 and 5 along Green Brook

#### Risks

It is difficult to assess the full impacts of the works to Green Brook tributary as the designs for the works are not fully developed at the current time. The northern end of Green Brook (between the River Calder and Green Street) could not be accessed.

There are four locally listed buildings positioned along Green Brook. Including:

- Padiham Power Room Co. (PHM002);
- Unity Mill (former Greenbank or Station Works), Station Road (PHM210);
- Green Bridge Mill (PHM211); and
- Green Bridge Foundry (PHM212).



Padiham Power Room is a low value non-designated built heritage asset. It lies at a similar level to Green Brook and can be viewed both upstream and downstream and thus its setting may be impacted by the works. Consultation would need to be undertaken with Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service and Conservation Officer once the full scope of the works is known. The level of risk is **Low**.

The mills and foundry are low value non-designated built heritage assets also. Green Brook lies at a lower level than the base of these mills and foundry thus the impact of works here would be lower than those adjacent to Padiham Power Room. Further consideration would need to be given to the impact of the works on their settings including consultation with the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service and Conservation Officer. Sympathetic construction should be considered to safeguard the integrity of the buildings. **Low Risk**.

The site of the former Albion Mill (PHM204) crosses Green Brook. This is recorded on the latest OS Map and was only demolished in 2006. Once the designs for the works along Green Brook are fully known, further consideration may be required for groundworks that may disturb buried archaeological remains associated with the former mill. At present the level is **Low risk**.

## 7 Conclusions and Recommendations

This Cultural Heritage DBA has been carried out to support an approved OBC for flood risk management improvement works at Padiham. The report identifies the potential risks and opportunities to designated and non-designated heritage assets within 500m of the proposed scheme location.

The proposed scheme is located along a stretch of the River Calder and a tributary known as Green Brook within the urban settlement of Padiham, 5km west of Burnley at NGR SD 79512 33737 (centred).

### 7.1 Archaeological Remains

Areas of below-ground archaeological remains are difficult to predict due to the lack of intrusive archaeological investigations within the study area and the high presence of later development in the town. There is known settlement at Padiham from the early medieval onwards. Based on the proposed scheme location away from the nucleated core of medieval settlement, the potential for remains from this period is considered low. Padiham expanded rapidly during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and became a centre for industrial activity. There is however, a low potential for post-medieval remains to be present within the proposed scheme as generally these survive as upstanding buildings and have been historically mapped and are recorded on the Lancashire HER.

If groundworks are required in relation to raising the footbridge and during construction of the embankment these may have the potential to impact on unknown or previously unrecorded archaeological remains and may need to be archaeologically evaluated prior to construction.

#### 7.1.1 Recommendations

Once the proposed scheme designs are fully known further impact assessment would need to be undertaken.

The greatest risk:

- Any compounds associated with all works (where excavation is necessary);
- groundworks associated with raising the pedestrian footbridge and construction of embankments; and
- any groundworks which may disturb buried archaeological remains associated with former mills where significant elements such as steam engines are likely to survive.

### 7.2 Built Heritage

There is no physical risk to any designated built heritage assets. Most of the listed buildings are screened by the townscape and positioned on the higher ground away from the River Valley which means that they would not be affected. The northern end of the proposed scheme lies within the Padiham Conservation Area. The scheme has the potential to impact upon the Grade II listed Town Hall and the Conservation Area.

The following non-designated built heritage assets are locally listed and low value. There is a potential impact to their setting once the design of the works along Green Brook are known. The buildings are not at physical risk and the impact should not be significant.

- Padiham Bridge (PHM201);
- Station Road Bridge (PHM202);
- Padiham Power Room Co. (PHM002);
- Unity Mill (former Greenbank or Station Works) (PHM210);
- Green Bridge Mill (PHM211); and
- Green Bridge Foundry (PHM212);

### 7.2.1 Recommendations

There is a potential impact to the setting of some designated and non-designated assets during construction work. Based on the OBC designs for the proposed scheme the effect on these assets is not believed to be causing significant effect. However, the impact to the setting of these assets will need to be assessed in greater detail once the final scheme has been fully developed.

Good design through material and height consideration should seek to ensure views to and from the Town Hall are not compromised. The design of the flood defence could mirror and reflect the Town Hall providing positive enhancement improving long term protection of a regionally important heritage asset.

It is the rapid and concentrated development of Padiham during the Industrial Revolution that contributes most significantly and positively to the character of the built urban environment. Local policies outline that where possible the historic environment is protected and enhanced positively to promote and support regeneration and recreation and stimulate 'pride of place'. Opportunities to protect and enhance, where possible, should be undertaken.

## 8 References

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### 8.2 Historic Mapping

(1839) Tithe award and plan for Padiham (LRO DRB 1/146)

(1848) Ordnance Survey Map

(1895) Ordnance Survey Map

(1914) Ordnance Survey Map

(1932) Ordnance Survey Map

(1947) Ordnance Survey Map

(1961) Ordnance Survey Map

Available at: <http://maps.nls.uk/geo/find/> (accessed 10 May 2018)

# Appendices

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## **A. Gazetteer of heritage assets**

**Table 5: Table of Designated Assets within 500m of the Scheme**

Asset No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	NHLE/ HER No.	Value
PHM001	Padiham Conservation Area	Conservation Area			136	Medium
PHM003	Town Hall, Burnley Road	Grade II listed building	Town Hall, now Council Offices with theatre and ballroom, built 1938.	Modern	1237652	Medium
PHM004	Great Barn, Gawthorpe Hall	GI listed building	Large aisled barn, c.1605, slightly altered c.1850-60, now (1984) in course of restoration and adaptation as arts centre.	Post-medieval	1237628	High
PHM005	Stockbridge House, Victoria Road	Grade II* listed building	House, now old people's home, mid 17 <sup>th</sup> century with some early 19 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.	Post-medieval	1274125	High
PHM006	Boundary Wall at Gawthorpe Hall	GII listed building	19 <sup>th</sup> century gate piers and boundary wall to courtyard of Home Farm.	Post-medieval	1238054	Medium
PHM007	Gate Pier, Stockbridge Lodge	GII listed building	Gatepiers associated with Stockbridge Lodge, c.1849-51, presumably by Barry. Gates no longer present.	Post-medieval	1237634	Medium
PHM008	Coach House at Gawthorpe Hall	GII listed building	Coach house c.1870, altered, now gallery and shop; attached to east side of Great Barn.	Post-medieval	1274590	Medium
PHM009	Church of St Leonard, Church Street, Padiham	Grade II listed building	Anglican church. 1866-69. Probably replacing a medieval chantry and chapel of pre-1451 foundation. Attached graveyard to the north.	Medieval	1238303	Medium
PHM010	Lamp post opposite No. 217 Lowerhouse Lane	Grade II listed building	Lamp post. Later 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Formerly in Grimshaw Street.	Post-medieval	1244878	Medium
PHM011	Isles House, Arbory Drive, Padiham	Grade II listed building	House. Circa 1830 but incorporating earlier work.	Post-medieval	1273919	Medium
PHM012	Former Oddfellows' Hall, No. 2 Bank Street and Nos 4 and 6 North Street	Grade II listed building	Former Oddfellows' Hall (now flats), shops and flats, 1845.	Post-medieval	1238155	Medium
PHM013	Nos 22-26 (even), Bank Street	Grade II listed building	Three 1842 houses.	Post-medieval	1237630	Medium
PHM014	Barclays Bank, No. 17, Burnley Road	Grade II listed building	1893 bank and chambers. Originally occupied by the Craven Bank, later by the Mercantile Bank of Lancashire.	Post-medieval	1238196	Medium
PHM015	Lodge, to the park of Gawthorpe Hall	Grade II listed building	Lodge to the park of Gawthorpe Hall, originally known as Gawthorpe West Lodge, now a private house, c.1849-51.	Post-medieval	1238257	Medium
PHM016	Boundary Stone, Burnley Road	Grade II listed building	Township boundary stone, probably early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Front face inscribed 'Padiham'; rear face inscribed 'Habergm eaves'	Post-medieval	1274248	Medium



Asset No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	NHLE/ HER No.	Value
PHM017	No. 2 (Cellar Restaurant) Church Street	Grade II listed building	Former 'Old Black Bull' inn, now restaurant. 17 <sup>th</sup> century but refronted in early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century with gables added in late 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-medieval	1274563	Medium
PHM018	No. 28 (Trevelyan Guest House) Church Street	Grade II listed building	c.1825 house.	Post-medieval	1274564	Medium
PHM019	Nazareth Unitarian Church, Church Street	Grade II listed building	1872 Unitarian church.	Post-medieval	1238377	Medium
PHM020	Nazareth Unitarian Church, Church Street	Grade II listed building	Gate piers and gates, c.1872.	Post-medieval	1274565	Medium
PHM021	Boundary Stone Cowley Crescent	Grade II listed building	Township boundary stone, probably early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-medieval	1274222	Medium
PHM022	Helm Mill, (Guy Yate Mill) No2, Factory Lane	Grade II listed building	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century cotton spinning mill, datestone of 1807, production ceased in 1865; now converted to residential use (2007). Shown as Guy Foundry (Iron and Brass) on OS 1891 1:500 map.	Post-medieval	1237655	Medium
PHM023	Nos 1-21 (odd), Gawthorpe Street	Grade II listed building	Row of houses, 1842.	Post-medieval	1274185	Medium
PHM024	Nos 2-6 (even), Gawthorpe Street	Grade II listed building	Three 1842 houses.	Post-medieval	1274567	Medium
PHM025	Green Farm House and Cottage, Hapton Road	Grade II listed building	House, now two houses, comprising a 17 <sup>th</sup> century hall-range (Farm) and an early 17 <sup>th</sup> century cross-wing (Cottage) to right.	Post-medieval	1238469	Medium
PHM026	No. 29, Mill Street	Grade II listed building	House built in 1854 for the headmaster of the former National School which stands on the opposite side of the courtyard to the right.	Post-medieval	1237658	Medium
PHM027	Prestige Bedding Centre	Grade II listed building	Former National School, now partly used as storage for the Prestige Bedding Centre. 1830 (6-bay ground floor of wing to right of courtyard with gable to street) and 1854 (upper floor of this wing and 2-storey wing behind courtyard) with later alterations	Post-medieval	1237630	Medium
PHM028	Nos 1 and 3 Moor Lane	Grade II listed building	Two late 1840s houses	Post-medieval	1274123	Medium
PHM029	Nos 304, 306, 308, Lowerhouse Lane, Lowerhouse	Grade II listed building	Row of 3 cottages. Probably late 18 <sup>th</sup> century or very early 19 <sup>th</sup> century; altered.	Post-medieval	1238535	Medium

Asset No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	NHLE/ HER No.	Value
PHM030	Nos 2-22 (even), Lowerhouse Fold	Grade II listed building	Row of 11 cottages, c.1820-30. For Dugdale's Lowerhouse mill; altered.	Post-medieval	1244882	Medium
PHM031	Nos 204-238 (even), Lowerhouse Fold	Grade II listed building	Row of 18 cottages, Nos 218 and 220 now a shop, c.1820-30. For Dugdale's Lowerhouse mill; altered.	Post-medieval	1244872	Medium
PHM032	Nos 217-227 (odd), Lowerhouse Lane	Grade II listed building	Row of 6 cottages, c.1820-30. For Dugdale's Lowerhouse mill; altered.	Post-medieval	1244875	Medium
PHM033	Nos 274-298 (even), Lowerhouse Lane	Grade II listed building	Row of 13 cottages, c.1820-30. For Dugdale's Lowerhouse mill; altered.	Post-medieval	1244876	Medium
PHM034	Nos 295-317 (odd), Lowerhouse	Grade II listed building	Row of 12 cottages, c.1850-80. For Dugdale's Lowerhouse mill; altered.	Post-medieval	1244879	Medium
PHM035	No. 47 Burnley Road (National Westminster Bank)	Grade II listed building	1901 bank and chambers.	Modern	1244880	Medium
PHM036	487 Padiham Road	Grade II listed building			1245005	Medium

Source: National Heritage List for England

**Table 6: Table of Non-designated Assets within 500m of the Scheme**

MM No.	Name	Designation	Type	Description	Period	HER No.	Value
PHM201	Padiham Bridge	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Bridge, mentioned 1647. Rebuilt in 1904.	Post-medieval	19342	Low
PHM202	Station Road Bridge	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Road bridge built in 1875 over the River Calder.	Post-medieval	35628	Low
PHM203	Padiham Spa	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Spa noted by Byrne.	Post-medieval	3554	Low
PHM204	Albion Mill	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Site of textile weaving mill, built in 1905-6 on behalf of the Albion Room and Power Company Ltd. Demolished 2006.	Modern	27794	Low

MM No.	Name	Designation	Type	Description	Period	HER No.	Value
PHM336	Ivy Bank, Kiddrow Lane (off), Burnley	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Country house, built in 1836 with parkland; demolished pre-1948. Some remains of service elements may exist in adjacent woodland.	Post-medieval	36997	Low
PHM205	Railway Station Saw Mills, Station Road	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Established in 1874 but the original steam-powered saw mill has now been demolished.	Post-medieval	35629	Negligible
PHM206	No. 112 Burnley Road	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Little known	Modern	19313	Low
PHM002	Padiham Power Room Co., Shakespeare Street	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Mill engine house, dated 1887. The steam engine (dated 1888) was removed in 1999. The remainder of the mill demolished 1986. Delisted and descheduled in April 2015.	Post-medieval	11179	Low
PHM207	River Side Mill, Lune Street	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Cotton weaving mill built in 1888, the mill closed in 1930, but textile production resumed in 1960 till 2002; mill still extant and used for other purposes.	post-medieval	19507	Low
PHM208	Britannia Mill, (now Padiham Carpets), Ribble Street	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Cotton mill, spinning and weaving, built 1854; extended 1861, new spinning mill built; warehouse added 1875; weaving sheds enlarged and rebuilt in 1889 and 1899; spinning ended in 1953 and weaving in 1956. Buildings still extant.	Post-medieval	19506	Low
PHM209	Orchard Mill, Ribble Street	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Cotton spinning and weaving mill built in 1852/3 and closed in the early 1930s; mill now demolished.	Post-medieval	19509	Negligible
PHM210	Unity Mill (former Greenbank or Station Works), Station Road	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Built in 1883, weaving equipment and school furniture was made there. By the 1920 it was being used by the textile and chemical industries. Shown as iron and brass works on OS 1891.	Post-medieval	35630	Low
PHM211	Green Bridge Mill	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Built in 1855 as a saw mill and bobbin mill; cotton weaving shed added in 1865 and later extended. A cotton waste works from c.1916 to 2000?; still extant.	Post-medieval	31302	Low
PHM212	Green Bridge Foundry	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Foundry built in 1850, later incorporated into Green Lane Mill by 1930.	Post-medieval	31391	Low
PHM214	No. 104 Burnley Road	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Original shop window.	Post-medieval	19314	Low
PHM215	No. 70 Burnley Road	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Original shop window.	Post-medieval	19318	Low

MM No.	Name	Designation	Type	Description	Period	HER No.	Value
PHM216	Padiham Youth and Community Centre, Nos.59-65, Burnley Road	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Former Liberal Club, built in 1897/8 on the site of the Trade Hall, said to have been converted from a corn mill, which became the Liberal Club in 1870.	Post-medieval	19319	Low
PHM217	Grove Mill or Helm Mill, Grove Lane	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Cotton spinning and weaving mill extant by 1825 and closed in 1930; still extant.	Post-medieval	19320	Low
PHM218	No.13, Cobden Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Archaeological Site	Site of shop. Since demolished.	Post-medieval	19321	Negligible
PHM219	No.19, Kay Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Shop.	Post-medieval	19322	Low
PHM220	Nos 6 and 8 Inkerman Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Shops or houses.	Post-medieval	19323	Low
PHM221	No. 12 Calder Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	House	Post-medieval	19324	Low
PHM222	No. 28 Burnley Road	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Shop dated 1887.	Post-medieval	19325	Low
PHM223	Chapel, St Leonard's Cemetery, Blackburn Road	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Chapel, perhaps 1853. Associated gateway is dated 1855.	Post-medieval	19326	Low
PHM224	St Leonard's Cemetery Gateway, Blackburn Road	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Gateway and wall to cemetery. Dated 1853 or 1855 on the keystone.	Post-medieval	19327	Low
PHM225	Nos 16 and 16A (The Old Police Station), Bank Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Police station, shown on OS 1891, converted to housing when the present police station was opened in 1910.	Post-medieval	19328	Low
PHM226	Nos 4-60, Church Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Terraces of locally listed buildings, shown on OS 1893.	Post-medieval	19329	Low
PHM227	Whalley Range Public House (former White House) and Nos 80-84 Church Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Public house said to date back to c.1879 and adjacent houses, also pre-1848.	Post-medieval	19330	Low

MM No.	Name	Designation	Type	Description	Period	HER No.	Value
PHM228	Nos 2-22, Holland Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Row of houses shown on OS 1848 and 1893 mapping.	Post-medieval	19331	Low
PHM229	Nos 2-18, Well Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Houses.	Post-medieval	19332	Low
PHM230	Nos 3 and 5 King Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Houses.	Post-medieval	19334	Low
PHM231	Nos 2-44 and 1-35, Albert Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Terraces of houses.	Post-medieval	19335	Low
PHM232	Nos 2-6, Starkie Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Houses. Mislocated? Street identified on OS 1:2,500 sheet of 1893 but not obviously built up.	Post-medieval	19336	Low
PHM233	Nos 1 and 3 Dragon Street (Banks Terrace)	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Houses.	Post-medieval	19337	Low
PHM234	Nos 2-30 Shuttleworth Street and Back Shuttleworth Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Terraces of houses.	Post-medieval	19338	Low
PHM235	Kings Arms Inn, No. 2, Mill Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Extant in 1828.	Post-medieval	19339	Low
PHM236	Nos 43-45 Burnley Road	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Houses.	Post-medieval	19340	Low
PHM237	New Black Bull Inn, No. 4 Mill Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Extant by 1834.	Post-medieval	33332	Low
PHM238	No. 10 Guy Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	17 <sup>th</sup> century cottages, now one house, and a smithy.	Post-medieval	35608	Low
PHM239	The Flying Dutchman, No. 89 Burnley Road	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Public house, extant c.1854.	Post-medieval	35606	Low
PHM241	Nos 70-2 West Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Wesleyan Methodist chapel built in 1758 to look like adjoining cottages. A new chapel was erected on North Street in 1779 and the original site is now two houses.	Post-medieval	35612	Low
PHM242	Nos.34-6, Padiham Working Men's Club	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Oddfellow's Hall, built in 1876. Replaced an earlier hall on another site.	Post-medieval	35610	Low

MM No.	Name	Designation	Type	Description	Period	HER No.	Value
	(former Oddfellows Hall), Church Street						
PHM243	No. 16 Partridge Hill	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Schoolhouse to St Lawrence's (or St Matthew's) School, built in 1870.	Post-medieval	35619	Low
PHM244	No. 10 Victoria Road	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Wesleyan parsonage, built in 1861 and in use until 1892, now a house.	Post-medieval	35621	Low
PHM245	Mount Zion Chapel, Pendle Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	A Particular Baptist chapel; opened in 1876, used as a co-op from 1948-70, then reopened as a Baptist chapel.	Post-medieval	35622	Low
PHM246	The Rectory and The Priory (formerly SS Anne and Elizabeth Church), Hapton Road,	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Church opened in 1881, though only the chancel was eventually completed, closed in 2003 and converted to residential use.	Post-medieval	35626	Low
PHM247	No.21, Station Road	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	House, built in 1878; used as a coal merchants and co-op building, still extant.	Post-medieval	35632	Low
PHM248	Police Station, Station Road	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Built in 1898.	Post-medieval	35633	Low
PHM249	Nos 174-192 Burnley Road	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Houses, pre-1893.	Post-medieval	19341	Low
PHM250	former Weavers' Institute, Sowerby Street	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Built in 1904 and used until the 1960s, now shops.	Modern	35611	Low
PHM307	Padiham Parish or Charity School	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	Public house, extant c.1854.	Post-medieval	35616	Low
PHM308	Burnley Road, Padiham	Non-designated, Locally listed building	Built Heritage Asset	17 <sup>th</sup> century cottages, now one house, and a smithy.	Post-medieval	35617	Low
PHM251	Schole Bank (site of), Victoria Road, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Farmstead and adjacent well on first edition map of 1848. Probably of medieval origin (noted in 1527-9). Since demolished.	Medieval	22084	Negligible
PHM252	Padiham Churchyard	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Cross found in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century resembling those in Whalley Churchyard, therefore 9 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> centuries?, date uncertain.	Early Medieval	735	Negligible
PHM253	Windsor (former Bank House), Queen Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	House shown as Bank House.	Post-medieval	19333	Low



MM No.	Name	Designation	Type	Description	Period	HER No.	Value
PHM254	No. 14 (former Constitutional Club), Mill Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Built in 1890. Possibly the former Conservative newsroom site.	Post-medieval	35609	Low
PHM255	Middle Field Farm, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Farmhouse, pre-1848. Demolished after 1960.	Post-medieval	19343	Negligible
PHM256	Methodist-Unitarian or 'Cookite' Chapel, West Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Built 1822, with graveyard, on site of cottage pre-1748 or Methodist meeting house of 1858. Replaced on a new site in 1872. Now disused.	Post-medieval	19486	Low
PHM257	Hare and Hounds Inn, corner of West Street and Well Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Extant in 1828.	Post-medieval	19487	Low
PHM258	North Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1779 to replace an earlier chapel, and was itself replaced by a further chapel in 1847 facing Church Street. The North Street site was demolished in 1955.	Post-medieval	19488	Negligible
PHM259	Swan Inn, Church Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Inn noted in 1818. Site cleared after 1893.	Post-medieval	19489	Negligible
PHM260	George and Dragon Inn, site adjacent to 17 Church Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Inn extant in 1812. Site cleared after 1893.	Post-medieval	19490	Negligible
PHM261	Starkie Arms, corner of Church Street and Mill Street, Padiham	Non-designated, Monument	Archaeological Site	Public house, extant by c.1818.	Post-medieval	19491	Negligible
PHM262	Padiham Quarries, off Hargrove Avenue, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Padiham Quarries (Disused). Probably an extension of the quarries noted to the south in 1848.	Post-medieval	19494	Negligible
PHM263	St Matthew's Church, Wasdale Close, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Temporary iron mission church erected in 1870, closed in 1919 and taken down by 1921.	Post-medieval	19496	Low
PHM264	Victoria Mills, Habergham Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Cotton spinning mill built in 1852/3. Closed between 1863-73 and in use from 1873-1927. Used for other purposes till 1995 when the mill was converted to housing.	Post-medieval	19497	Low

MM No.	Name	Designation	Type	Description	Period	HER No.	Value
PHM265	Factory Lane, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Baptist Chapel, built in 1846 and demolished in 1974.	Post-medieval	19498	Low
PHM266	Factory Lane, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	British School, pre-1855 and extended 1890. Attached to the adjacent Baptist chapel; building still extant.	Post-medieval	19499	Low
PHM267	St Matthew's School (formerly St Lawrence's School), Partridge Hill, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Opened in 1858 and demolished in the later 20 <sup>th</sup> century? The schoolhouse still survives.	Post-medieval	19500	Low
PHM268	Enterprise & Industry Mills, Wyre Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Originally separate mills built in the early 1850s; the Industry Mill was taken over by the Enterprise Mill Company in 1900. Production ceased in 1930 and the Enterprise Mill is mostly demolished. The Industry Mill is incorporated in current buildings.	Post-medieval	19501	Low
PHM269	Commercial Mill, Wyre Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Cotton weaving mill built in 1851, production ceased in 1926/7 and the mill was demolished some time after.	Post-medieval	19502	Negligible
PHM270	Vale Mill (Lily of the Valley Mill), Wyre Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Weaving shed of 252 looms, built in 1854; weaving ceased in 1890 and the building used for other purposes. Weaving restarted c.1954 to make industrial fabrics until 1965; the mill was used for jersey knitting from 1969-79. Now demolished.	Post-medieval	19503	Negligible
PHM271	Alma Mill, (now British Velvets), Wyre Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Cotton weaving mill, built 1854; enlarged in 1899; production ceased in 1956, but the mill was used to produce velvet and synthetic fabrics from 1957.	Post-medieval	19504	Low
PHM272	Wellington Mill, Ribble Street & Wyre Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Cotton spinning and weaving mill, built 1852-3; spinning ended in 1907 and weaving in 1930. Spinning mill and engine house still survive.	Post-medieval	19505	Low
PHM273	Sowerby Street (off), Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	1893, no longer extant.	Post-medieval	19508	Negligible
PHM274	Spa Mill (Foundry Mill, Victoria Foundry), Institute Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Steam-powered cotton spinning and weaving mill, built in 1860-1. Production stopped in 1883-4 and part of the mill converted to an iron foundry in 1894. Cotton production restarted 1896 until 1975; demolished 1992-3.	Post-medieval	19510	Low
PHM275	Off River Drive, Padiham	Non-designated	Colliery	Colliery	Post-medieval	19511	Low
PHM276	Albert Mill, Holmes Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Cotton spinning mill built in 1854-5, weaving shed added in 1870; spinning ceased in 1926/7 and weaving in 1960; mill still extant.	Post-medieval	19512	Low

MM No.	Name	Designation	Type	Description	Period	HER No.	Value
PHM277	Near Lune Street, Padiham (site of present Gothic Works)	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Cricket and Football Ground; no longer extant.	Post-medieval	19513	Negligible
PHM278	Parish Cemetery, Blackburn Road, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Lodge to cemetery, Possibly built 1853. Since demolished.	Post-medieval	20755	Negligible
PHM279	8 Church Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Noted as 'P.O.' (Post Office). Building extant in 1848.	Post-medieval	21817	Low
PHM280	East end of Tennyson Avenue and rear of 232-244 Burnley Road, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Whitegate Nursery 1893.	Post-medieval	22083	Low
PHM281	7-11 Printers Fold, Scott Street, Lowerhouse, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Large gasometer. Presumably part of the adjacent Lowerhouse Print Works facilities. Since demolished.	Post-medieval	22085	Negligible
PHM282	North of 371 Scott Street, Lowerhouse, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Lodge to Ivy Bank (house), seen on 1848 and 1893 mapping. Since demolished.	Post-medieval	22086	Low
PHM283	300 Lowerhouse Lane, Lowerhouse, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Building marked as 'P.O.' (Post Office) on 1893 mapping. Probably a conversion of a house built in 1820-30.	Post-medieval	22087	Low
PHM284	240-244 Lowerhouse Lane, Lowerhouse, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan) 1893. Probably originally a chapel and school. Still extant but no longer in religious use.	Post-medieval	22088	Low
PHM285	Lowerhouse Cricket Club, Lowerhouse Lane, Lowerhouse, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Cricket Ground. Still extant.	Post-medieval	22089	Low
PHM286	South of Knotts Lane, Lowerhouse, Burnley	Non-designated		Knotts Colliery, extant 1893-1912; a disused brick lined shaft survives within the site.	Post-medieval	22090	Low
PHM287	Milestone, Padiham Road, near junction with All Saints Close, Habergham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	No longer extant.	Post-medieval	22117	Negligible

MM No.	Name	Designation	Type	Description	Period	HER No.	Value
PHM288	All Saints Close, Padiham Road, Habergham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Site of Gawthorpe School established in 1840 by Janet Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe Hall, in association with the Dugdale family of Lowerhouse, calico printers and cotton spinners and manufacturers. Now demolished.	Post-medieval	22118	Low
PHM289	George IV Inn, opposite All Saints' Church, Padiham Road, Habergham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Still extant.	Post-medieval	22122	Low
PHM290	Opposite 64-66 Kiddrow Lane, Habergham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Gate lodge to Ivy Bank shown no longer extant. Probably built c.1836	Post-medieval	22123	Low
PHM291	Green Lane Mill, Green Lane, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Originally an iron foundry built c.1850; a cotton spinning mill 1864-mid 1890s; weaving mill 1864-1967 and 1983-2000, now shown as mostly demolished.	Post-medieval	25607	Negligible
PHM292	Levant Mill, Thompson Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Cotton weaving mill built in 1881/2, production ceased in 1932 and the mill used for other purposes; still extant.	Post-medieval	25608	Low
PHM293	Holme Mill, Thompson Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Cotton weaving mill built in 1881, expanded in the 1920s. Production ceased in 1956 and the mill was used to make nylon products until the 1970s; now demolished.	Post-medieval	25609	Negligible
PHM294	Jubilee Mill, Shakespeare Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Cotton weaving mill built in 1887-8, production ceased in 1984 and the mill demolished in 1986 apart from the engine house.	Post-medieval	25610	Negligible
PHM295	Knotts, Hapton	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Site of a farmstead, possibly 17 <sup>th</sup> century in date; no longer extant.	Post-medieval	27824	Low
PHM296	Smithygate Mill, Burnley Road, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Cotton spinning mill built in 1834-5 with additional weaving shed. Spinning ended in 1871 and the mill used as a reed works and for sizing; weaving ceased in 1897 and the mill was used for various purposes; demolished after 1966.	Post-medieval	31223	Negligible
PHM297	Perseverance Mill, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Cotton weaving mill built in 1861; production ceased in 1965 after a fire, the mill was then used for other purposes until demolition in 1980.	Post-medieval	31301	Negligible
PHM298	Daisyfield Mill or Daiseyfield Mill, Wyre Street and Sowerby Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Cotton weaving mill built in 1854, later part of Wellington Mill? Production ceased in 1930; still extant.	Post-medieval	31392	Low

MM No.	Name	Designation	Type	Description	Period	HER No.	Value
PHM299	Clay Bank Mill, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Site of an early 19 <sup>th</sup> century warehouse converted to cotton weaving mill by 1848, also used for beaming until 1881 when the mill was used for other purposes; demolished c.1996.	Post-medieval	31395	Negligible
PHM300	Back Sowerby Street Foundry (Wyre Street Foundry?), Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Foundry extant by c.1851. Now used for tripe boiling.	Post-medieval	31496	Low
PHM301	Padiham Station	Non-designated	Railway	Site of railway station on the Great Harwood Loop Line opened in 1877, closed to passengers in 1957 and entirely in 1968.	Post-medieval	33325	Low
PHM302	The Hand and Shuttle, corner of Eccleswick and Darwen Streets, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Public house, said to be extant in 1828.	Post-medieval	35601	Low
PHM303	Former Globe Cinema (on the site of the Bay Horse/Dun Horse), No.16, Mill Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Site of The Dun Horse (formerly the Bay Horse), extant c.1818-20. Cleared prior to 1919 and the former Globe Cinema built on the site, the cinema is shown as works now used as by Conway Contractors.	Post-medieval	35602	Low
PHM304	The Free Gardeners Arms, corner of Bank Street and St Giles Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Public house, possibly dating from c.1827 when the local branch of the Free Gardeners was founded.	Post-medieval	35603	Low
PHM305	The Alma, 25-27 West Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Public house, extant by 1879. Now houses.	Post-medieval	35604	Low
PHM306	No. 56 (former Commercial Inn), Church Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Probably a house pre-1848 and in use as an inn 1879; now a house. Not shown as an inn on late 19 <sup>th</sup> century mapping.	Post-medieval	35605	Low
PHM309	Nos.17-19 (Molly Rigby's Private Member's Club) Mill Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Built in 1890. Possibly the former Conservative newsroom site.	Post-medieval	35618	Low
PHM310	Guy Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Site of a Congregational chapel founded in 1882, in 1890 it became a Salvation Army Hall, demolished in the 1940s.	Post-medieval	35620	Low

MM No.	Name	Designation	Type	Description	Period	HER No.	Value
PHM311	Chapel House (former Horeb Union Free Congregational Chapel) Victoria Road, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Congregational chapel opened in 1896 by a separate group of Baptists who had split from Burnley Road Baptists. Closed after 1931 it then became a Labour Exchange, a Driving Test Centre and Padiham Job Centre; now a nursery	Post-medieval	35623	Low
PHM312	Ebenezer Chapel, Thompson Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Primitive Methodist chapel, opened in 1883, converted to an ambulance depot in 1934; now used as a nursery.	Post-medieval	35627	Low
PHM313	The Railway, Station Road, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Public house, built c.1875, as the Railway Hotel or Inn, still extant.	Post-medieval	35631	Low
PHM314	Ivy Bank, Kiddrow Lane (off), Burnley	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Country house, built in 1836 with parkland; demolished pre-1948. Some remains of service elements may exist in adjacent woodland.	Post-medieval	36143	Negligible
PHM315	Cornfield Colliery, Ightenhill, and colliery tramway to Padiham	Non-designated	Colliery and Tram Road	Colliery and colliery tramway, pre-1893.	post-medieval	37469	Low
PHM316	Grove Road (off), Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Perhaps a small farmstead.	Post-medieval	37470	Low
PHM317	Near Middle Field Farm, Padiham	Non-designated	Coal Pit	Coal pits .1960s aerial photography held by LCC suggests this area was subject to open-cast extraction.	Post-medieval	6186	Low
PHM318	Padiham Quarries, Quarry Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Quarry	Sandstone quarries.	Post-medieval	6187	Low
PHM319	Bridge End Mill, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Cotton spinning factory, built 1836-7; spinning ceased in 1916. Mill used for other textile purposes c.1925-31. Demolished after 1931; now site of the council offices.	Post-medieval	6188	Negligible
PHM320	Padiham Bridge, Padiham	Non-designated		Gasometer.	Post-medieval	6189	Low
PHM321	Chapel Walk, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1847 and attached to school built in 1840; closed in 1969 and demolished c.1974. A burial ground is noted on the 1912 map just northwest of the former chapel site.	Post-medieval	6190	Low
PHM322	Padiham, Brookfoot, Ightenhill	Non-designated	Tram Road	Tram road from Ightenhill and Bankcroft collieries. Lost before 1893.	Post-medieval	6373	Low



MM No.	Name	Designation	Type	Description	Period	HER No.	Value
PHM323	Bankcrofts Plantation, Padiham	Non-designated	Well	Well noted on 1848 mapping.	Post-medieval	6375	Low
PHM324	Gawthorpe Colliery, Habergham	Non-designated	Coal Pit	Coal pit and adjacent sandstone quarry. Excavation in 2006 failed to uncover any remains.	Post-medieval	6798	Low
PHM325	Hameldon Community College site, Habergham, Burnley	Non-designated	Well	Well.	Post-medieval	6824	Low
PHM326	North of Sweet Clough, Lowerhouse, Burnley	Non-designated	Quarry	Sandstone quarrying.	Post-medieval	6826	Low
PHM327	Lowerhouse Print Works, Burnley DEMOLISHED	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Calico printers from 1819, extant till the 1960s, associated with the earlier cotton mill (PRN6830); now demolished.	Post-medieval	6827	Negligible
PHM328	Lowerhouse Mill, Burnley DEMOLISHED	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Water-powered cotton spinning mill built in 1795, rebuilt in 1836, weaving added later; in use until the 1960s? Now demolished.	Post-medieval	6828	Negligible
PHM329	South west of Lowerhouse, Hapton	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Smithy shown on OS first edition map, 1848, no longer extant.	Post-medieval	6832	Negligible
PHM330	The Old School House, No.487, Padiham Road, Burnley	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Master's house to former Gawthorpe School (demolished), now private dwelling house. Dated 1840 over doorway; altered, recently renovated, and the school buildings formerly attached at both ends and the rear demolished and partly rebuilt.	Post-medieval	6844	Negligible
PHM331	Parish boundary, Habergham and Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Site	Line of parish boundary stones.	Post-medieval	6845	Low
PHM332	St Johns Road, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Coal pit shown, no longer extant.	Post-medieval	7020	Low
PHM334	Great Harwood Loop, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway	Non-designated	Railway	Extant 1875-1980s, latterly as a mineral railway.	Post-medieval	27825	Low
PHM335	Huntroyde Demesne, Simonstone	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	Park, 19 <sup>th</sup> century?, listed as Grade A in 1998 and recommended for inclusion in English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens.	Post-medieval	34373	Low

MM No.	Name	Designation	Type	Description	Period	HER No.	Value
PHM337	Stockbridge House, Victoria Road, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Parkland to country house (1836). Limited remains likely to survive.	Post-medieval	37005	Low
PHM338	Thompson Street, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Commissioned in 1913 as the HQ for the 5th Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, shown as a drill hall. Now enlarged as the offices and garage for Mini Sport.	Modern	35625	Low
PHM339	No.13, Station Road, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Former post office, built in 1914.	Modern	35634	Low
PHM340	Park Road, Padiham	Non-designated	Built Heritage Asset	Site of gas works, extant 1910 - 1960s.	Modern	35635	Low
PHM342	Padiham War Memorial, Padiham Memorial Park, Blackburn Road, Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	War memorial in public memorial park, 1921. Also present in the park is a memorial to an air crash in 1970.	Modern	29855	Low
PHM343	Padiham Memorial Park, Blackburn Road (and Park Road), Padiham	Non-designated	Archaeological Site	War memorial park and playing fields, opened in 1921. Comprises two separate areas each side of the river Calder. Contains a public air raid shelter from World War II. Listed as Grade B in 1998 and recommended for inclusion in English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens.	Modern	29854	Low

Source: Lancashire HER

**Table 7: Events within 500m of the Scheme**

MM No.	Name	HER No.	Type	Year of Event	Summary Description
PHM501	The Courtyard, Gawthorpe Hall	ELA780	Evaluation	2003	Evaluation carried out by Oxford Archaeology North within the courtyard of the Hall to record remains exposed during creation of an amenity area for visitors. Features were contemporaneous with the renovations by Sir Charles Barry between 1850-1852.
PHM502	Land at Gawthorpe High School	ELA1112	Evaluation	2006	Prior to demolition of Gawthorpe High School and construction of a community college. Oxford Archaeology North excavated a trench over the presumed position of a former colliery. The evaluation suggested the area had been adversely impacted by the construction of the current school.
PHM503	Great Barn, Gawthorpe Hall	ELA1587	Excavation	1981	Excavations in advance of restoration of Large aisled barn, c.1605, slightly altered c. 1850-60 (1984) in course of restoration and adaptation.
PHM504	Helm Mill, Factory Lane	ELA1312	Building Survey	2006-2007	Building survey prior to redevelopment of Helm Mill. Simple 3-storey rectangular stone-built vernacular building typical of 19 <sup>th</sup> century spinning mill.
PHM505	Green Farm House and Cottage, Hapton Road	ELA2651	Building Survey	1976	Building survey in advance of redevelopment at Green Farm House and Cottage.
PHM506	Former National School, Mill Street	ELA2555	Building Survey	2015	Building established in 1830, extended during the 19 <sup>th</sup> century and fell out of use in 1903. Recording carried out prior to the building's partial demolition and redevelopment.
PHM507	Spa Mill, the Victoria Works, Institute Street	ELA1143	Building Survey	2005	Survey carried out prior to demolition of steam-powered cotton spinning and weaving mill built between the 1840s to 1860s.
PHM508	Hepworth's Site	ELA1477	DBA	2008	Assessment identified the presence of a post-medieval farm, late 19 <sup>th</sup> century colliery and a WWII magnesium manufacturing plant.
PHM509	Hepworth's Site	ELA2631	Building Survey & Trial Trenching	2009	Building survey revealed significant historic fabric survival within the chemical plant complex, allowing to understand the type of structures associated with both magnesium production and military facilities. Evaluation targeted the site of a former post-medieval farmstead known as Knott's Farm but failed to location any buried remains of the structure.
PHM510	Land off Lune Street	ELA1600/01	DBA & Walk-over Survey	2009	Assessment revealed a site which appears to have been agricultural land until the mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century, when in the early 1850s a number of standstone-built mill buildings were constructed. These include Alma, Britannia and Wellington Mill which have been altered during the last 150 years.
PHM511	Hameldon Wind Farm Extension	ELA1601	DBA & Walk-over Survey	2009	Environmental Statement – Chapter 8 covering a DBA & walk-over survey to accompany a planning application to extend Hameldon Hill Wind Farm,
PHM512	Padiham to Penwortham Tee	ELA2228	DBA	2005	Assessment prior to the refurbishment of the Padiham to Penwortham Tee overhead line. The assessment concluded that the site was generally in an area of later post-medieval industrial activity.

Source: Lancashire HER

**Table 8: Historic Landscape Characterisation within 500m of the Scheme**

MM No.	HLC Type	Value
HLC01	Ancient & Post-medieval Settlement	<b>Medium.</b> Settlement that was established c. AD1850 and covers the urban core of Padiham. It includes buildings, open spaces, road systems and rights of ways which are post-medieval or modern in date developed on earlier boundaries or areas. Key assets within the scheme area are listed or fall within the Padiham conservation area and are therefore afforded special protection and should be assessed according to the scheme's impact upon them. The potential for sub-surface remains is significant also as it can include a rich concentration of human activity for the area and provide key information about the development of the town prior to the post-medieval period.
HLC02	Ancient Enclosure	<b>Low.</b> Irregular patterns of enclosures connected by sinuous trackways which were established prior to c. AD 1600. They generally fall within rural areas as urban towns have been subsumed by post-medieval buildings and development. The potential for areas of these ancient enclosures is assessed as low for the proposed scheme.
HLC03	Modern Enclosure	<b>Low.</b> Characterised by more medium-sized irregular enclosure areas which have occurred post 1850 as a result of more careful management of the land based on previous parliamentary enclosure acts. Generally, they are based on former land use and can provide key information of the development of land management. They characterise lowland areas such as towards the southern end of Green Brook.
HLC04	Modern Industry	<b>Negligible.</b> Covers other industry areas which are not covered by modern settlement such as extractive sites, processing plants and redundant structures of industry. Their position is well known on modern Ordnance Survey maps and thus the potential for previously unknown or unrecorded remains is low. Key heritage assets are usually conserved and offered protection through conservation areas or through other HLC areas. Low potential for remains of modern industry other than those already mapped and known particularly from Ordnance Survey Maps.
HLC05	Modern Settlement	<b>Low.</b> Expansion of previously existing settlements and thus the potential for uncovering and understanding the post-medieval and medieval core of settlements. Significant buried archaeological remains are likely to exist below modern buildings. Special protection is afforded to listed buildings within these areas and assessment of impacts should be undertaken. Locally listed buildings which fall outside Conservation Areas can enhance the understanding of the industrial period for areas such as Padiham.
HLC06	Modern Woodland	<b>Low.</b> Includes planted woodland after c. AD 1850 which has limited distinguishing features beyond the plantations themselves. Historic environment assets are generally unknown and detailed evaluation needs to be undertaken within these character areas. Part of the Padiham scheme runs through an area of Modern Woodland. Evaluation should be undertaken as well as enhancement for proposed groundworks here.
HLC07	Post-Medieval Enclosure	<b>Low.</b> Reflects the more private piecemeal enclosure of the land between AD 1600-1850 rather than planned enclosure. The northern limit of the scheme runs through an area of Post-medieval enclosure and as such there is the possibility of well-preserved archaeological deposits to exist below the present ground surface.

Source: Lancashire County Council with English Heritage 2002

## **B. Figures**

B.1 Designated Heritage Assets

B.2 Non-designated Heritage Assets Overview

B.3 Non-designated Heritage Assets Detail (Sheets 1-4)

B.4 Historic Landscape Characterisation

B.5 Non-designated Heritage Assets Events





**Location Map**

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**Key to Symbols**

- Scheme location (indicative)
- - - Study area (500m buffer from scheme location)
- Grade I listed building
- Grade II\* listed building
- Grade II listed building
- Registered park and garden
- ▨ Conservation area

Only those assets within the study area are shown on this figure

**Notes**

Scheme location: Mott MacDonald, April 2018.  
 Conservation area: Lancashire Historic Environment Record, April 2018.  
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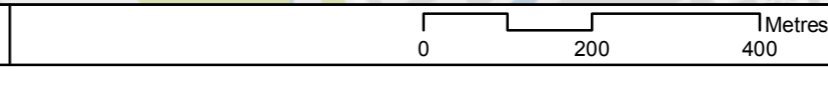
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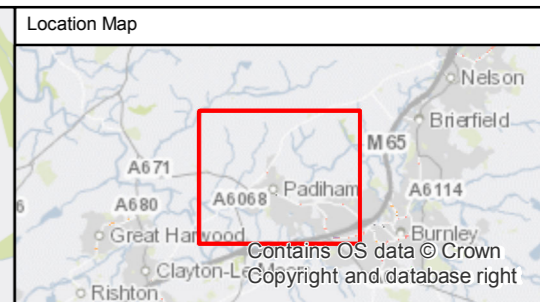
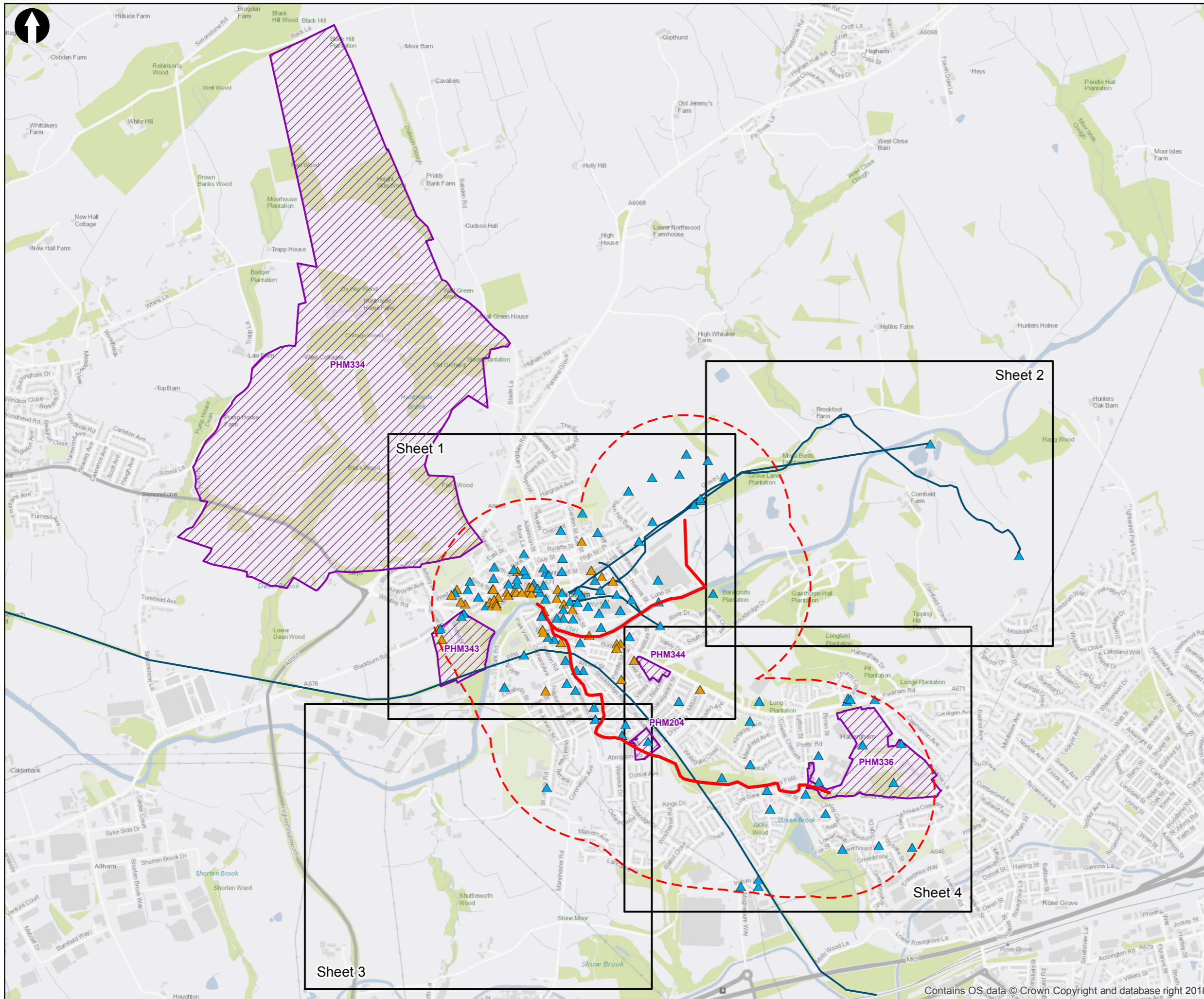
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Padiham Flood Risk Management Scheme  
 Figure 1  
 Designated Heritage Assets

Designed	LC/SLG	Check	Z Burn
Drawn	LC/SLG	Coordination	Z Burn
GIS Check	S Glover	Approved	J Williams
Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
1:9,000	INF	01	STD







**Key to Symbols**

- Scheme location (indicative)
- - - Study area (500m buffer from scheme location)
- Detail sheet extents
- ▲ Non-designated heritage asset - locally listed building
- ▲ Non-designated heritage asset - monument
- Non designated heritage asset - monument
- Non designated heritage asset - monument

**Notes**

Scheme location: Mott MacDonald, April 2018.  
 Non-designated heritage asset: Lancashire Historic Environment Record, April 2018.

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 Altrincham, WA14 1ES,  
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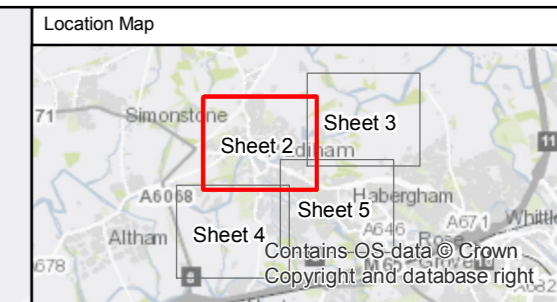
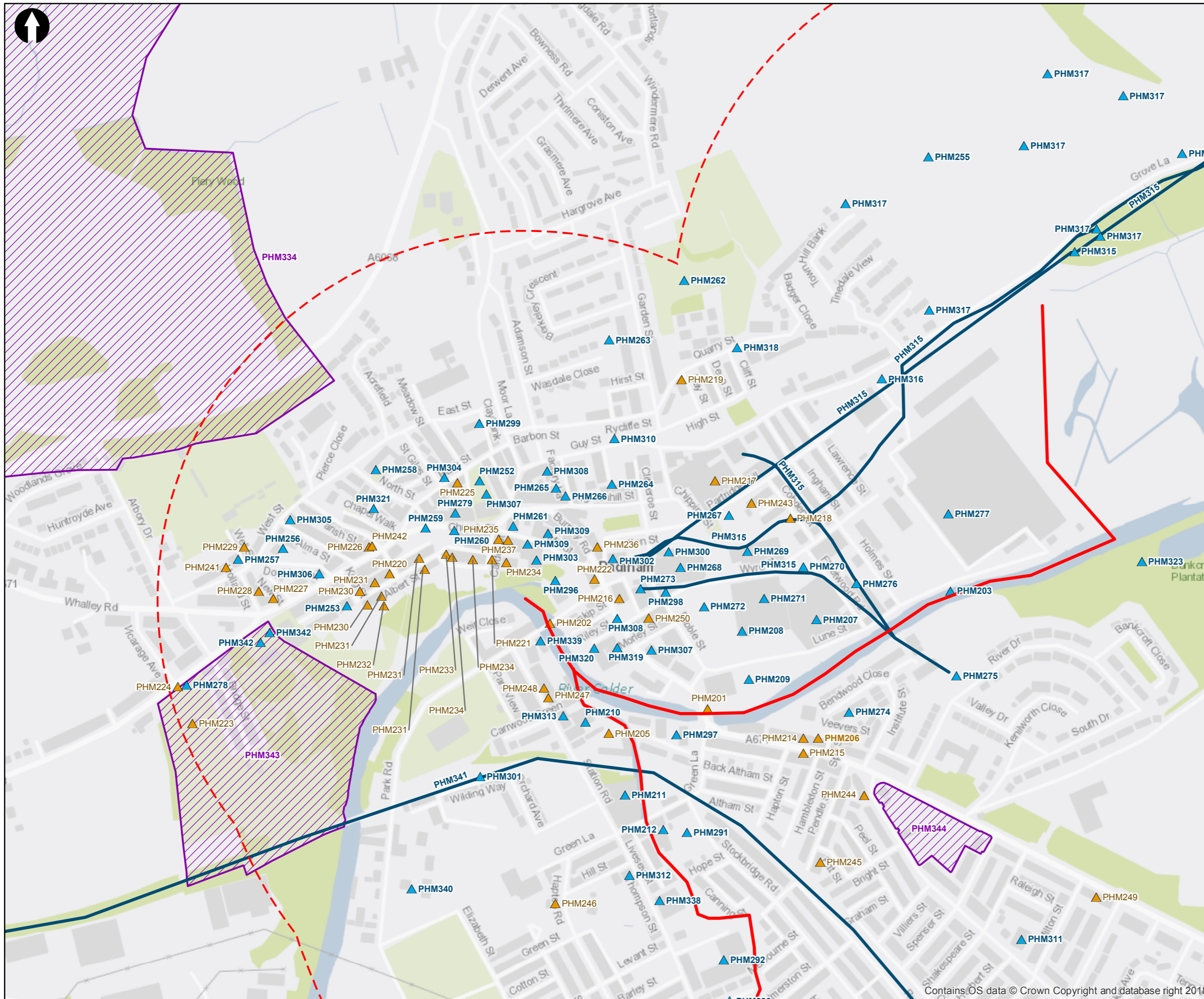
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**Title**

Padiham Flood Risk Management Scheme  
 Figure 2  
 Non-designated Heritage Assets - Monuments Overview

Designed	LC/SLG	Check	Z Burn
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GIS Check	S Glover	Approved	J Williams
Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
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- Non designated heritage asset - monument
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**Notes**

Scheme location: Mott MacDonald, April 2018.  
 Non-designated heritage asset: Lancashire Historic Environment Record, April 2018.

Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'kd	App'd
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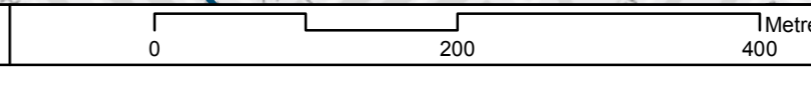
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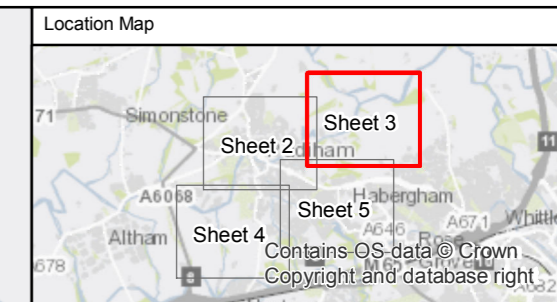
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**Title**

Padiham Flood Risk Management Scheme  
 Figure 3  
 Non-designated Heritage Assets - Monuments  
 Sheet 1 of 4

Designed	LC/SLG	Check	Z Burn
Drawn	LC/SLG	Coordination	Z Burn
GIS Check	S Glover	Approved	J Williams
Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
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Key to Symbols

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- ▲ Non-designated heritage asset - locally listed building
- ▲ Non-designated heritage asset - monument
- Non designated heritage asset - monument
- Non designated heritage asset - monument

Notes

Scheme location: Mott MacDonald, April 2018.  
 Non-designated heritage asset: Lancashire Historic Environment Record, April 2018.

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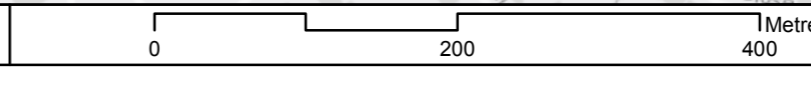
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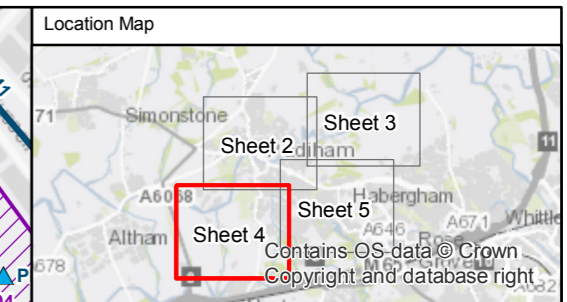
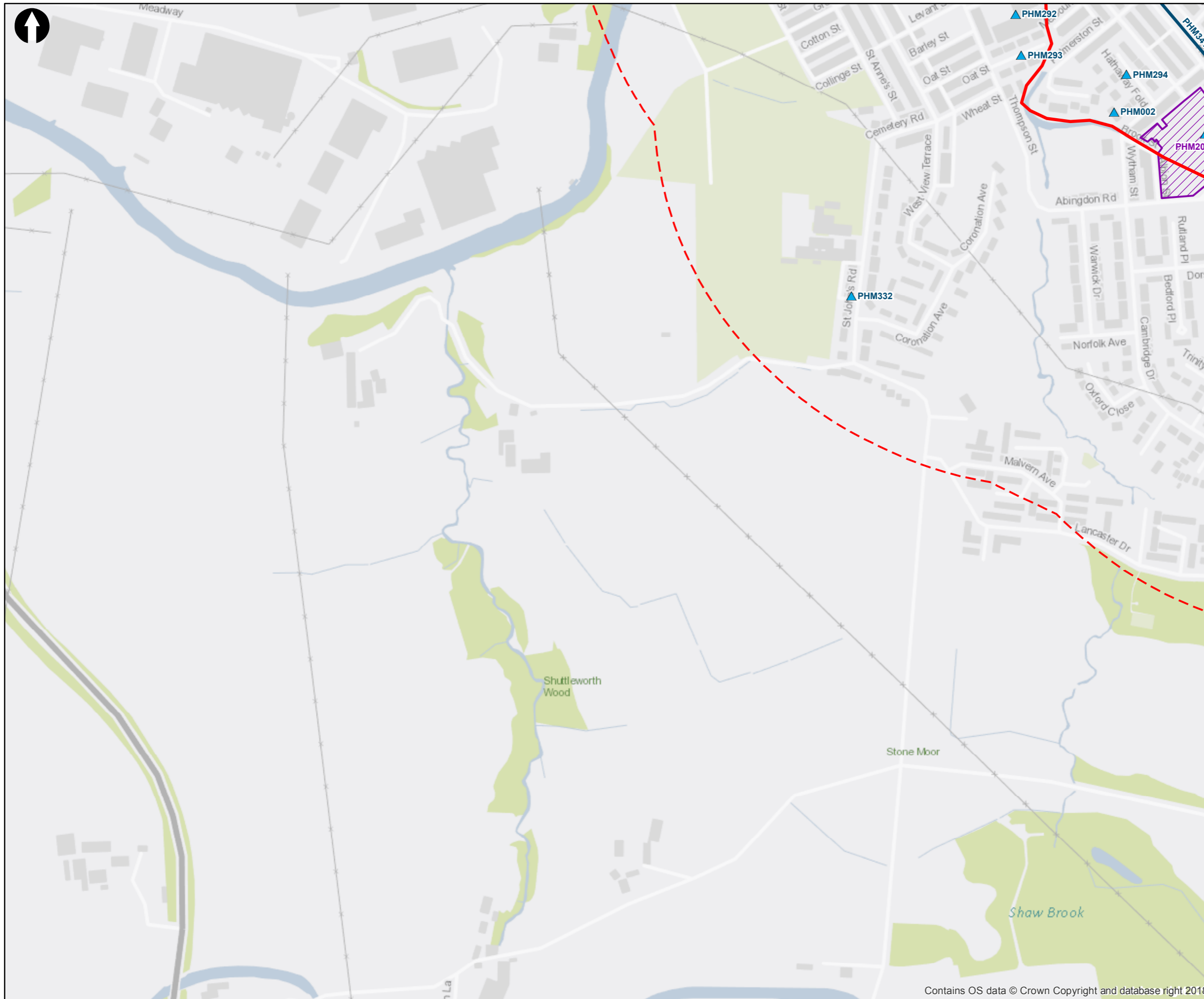
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Title  
 Padiham Flood Risk Management Scheme  
 Figure 3  
 Non-designated Heritage Assets - Monuments  
 Sheet 2 of 4

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Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
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**Notes**

Scheme location: Mott MacDonald, April 2018.  
 Non-designated heritage asset: Lancashire Historic Environment Record, April 2018.

Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd
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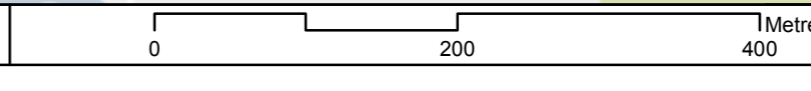
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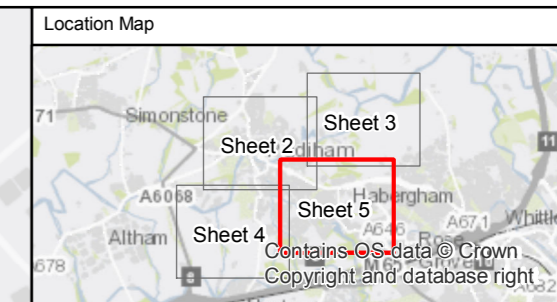
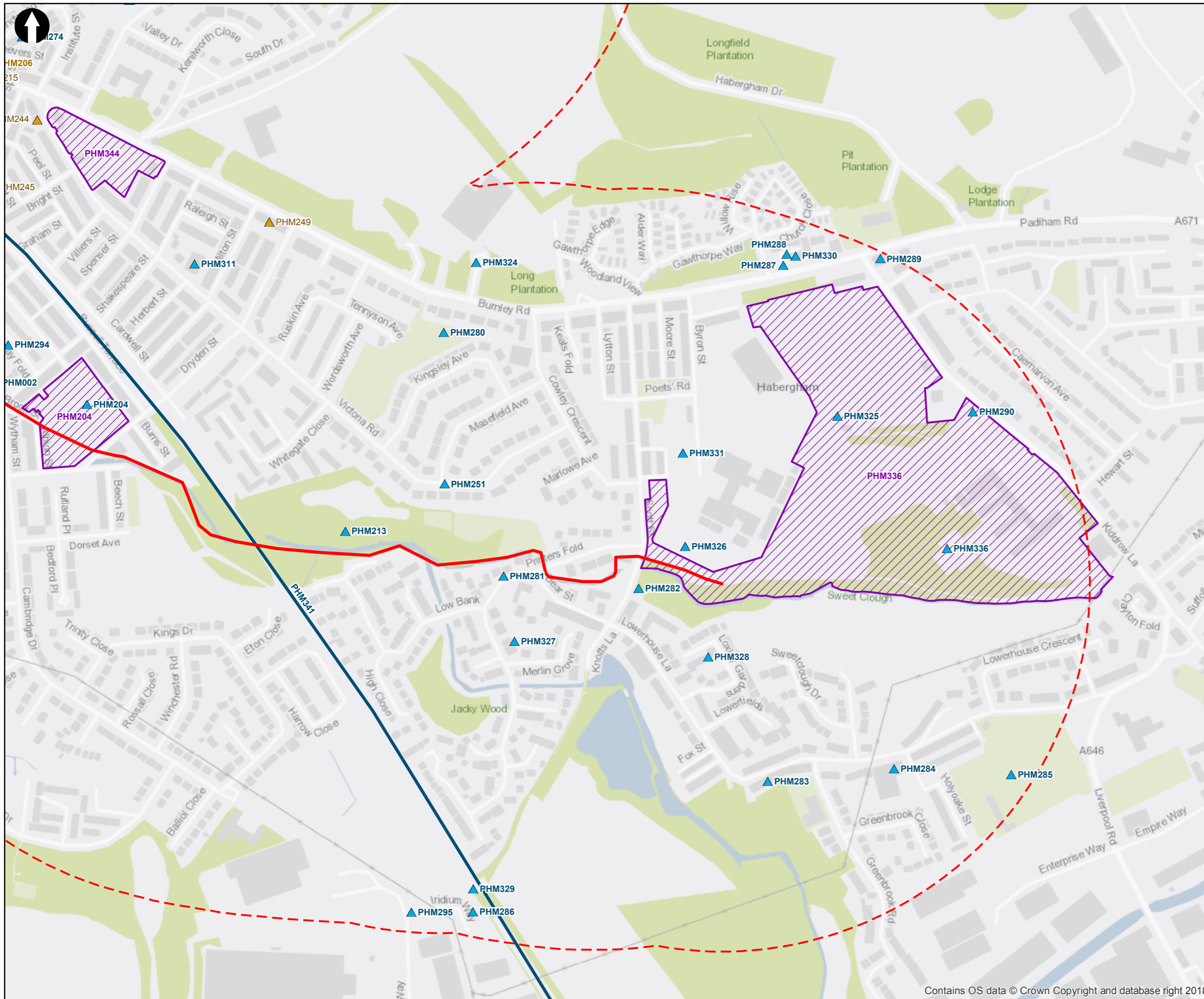
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**Title**

Padiham Flood Risk Management Scheme  
 Figure 3  
 Non-designated Heritage Assets - Monuments  
 Sheet 3 of 4

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**Key to Symbols**

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**Notes**

Scheme location: Mott MacDonald, April 2018.  
 Non-designated heritage asset: Lancashire Historic Environment Record, April 2018.

Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd
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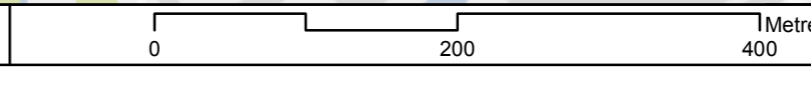
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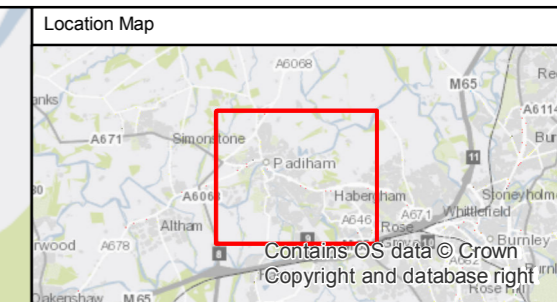
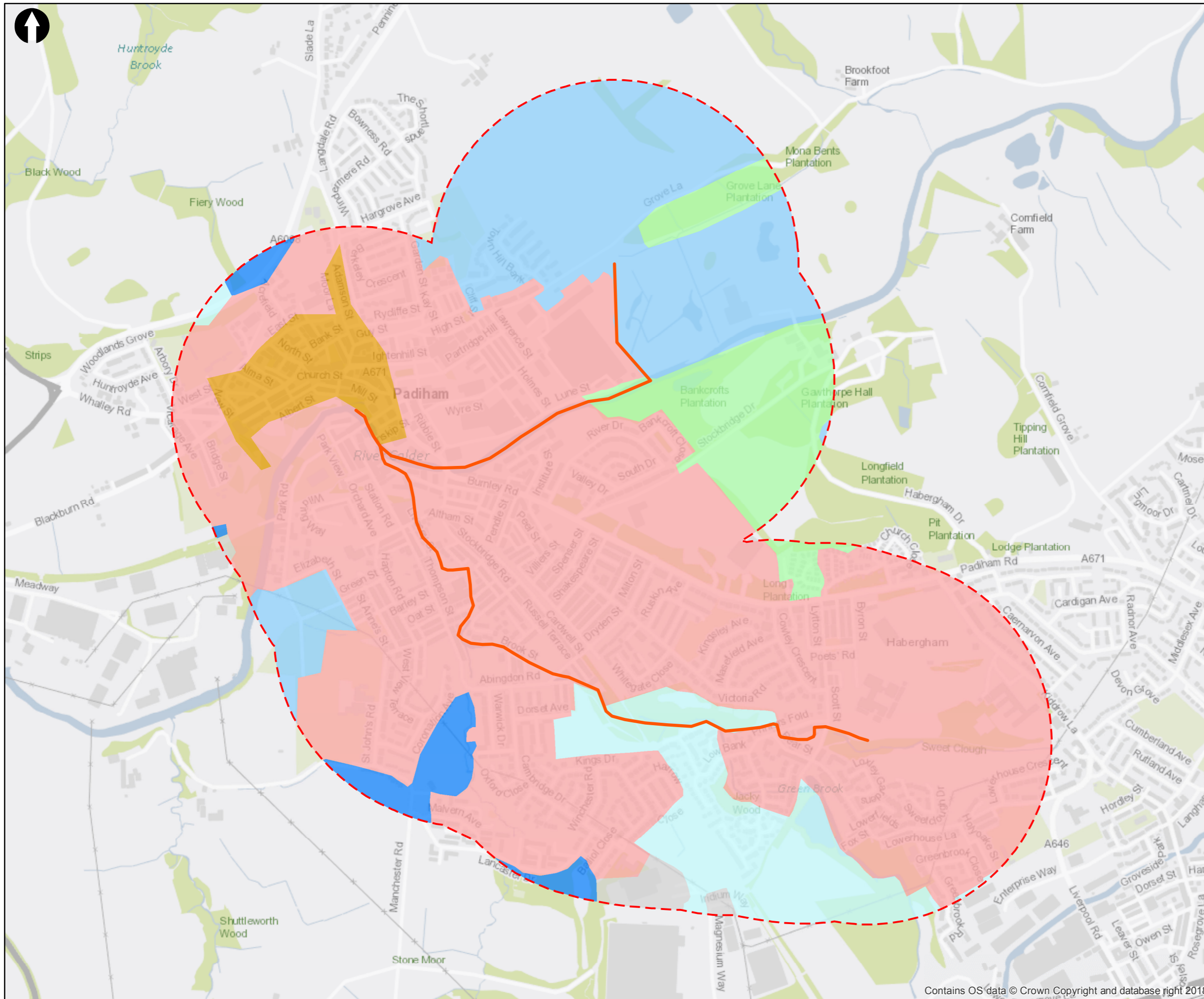
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Padham Flood Risk Management Scheme  
 Figure 3  
 Non-designated Heritage Assets - Monuments  
 Sheet 4 of 4

Designed	LC/SLG	Check	Z Burn
Drawn	LC/SLG	Coordination	Z Burn
GIS Check	S Glover	Approved	J Williams
Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
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**Key to Symbols**

- Scheme location (indicative)
- Study area (500m buffer from scheme location)

**Historic Landscape Characterisation**

- Ancient Enclosure
- Post-Medieval Enclosure
- Modern Enclosure
- Modern Woodland
- Ancient and Post-Medieval Settlement
- Modern Settlement
- Modern Industry

**Notes**

Scheme location: Mott MacDonald, April 2018.  
 Historic Landscape Characterisation: Lancashire Historic Environment Record, April 2018.

Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd
01	27/07/2018	LC/SLG	For Information	ZB	JW

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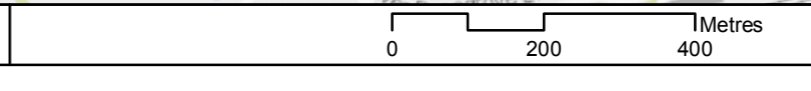
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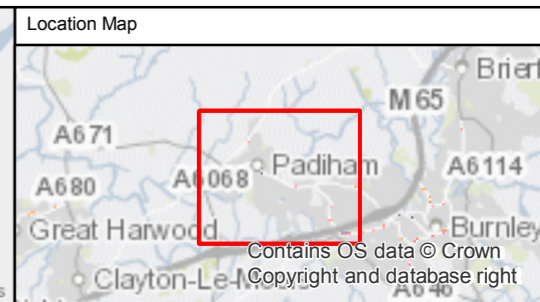
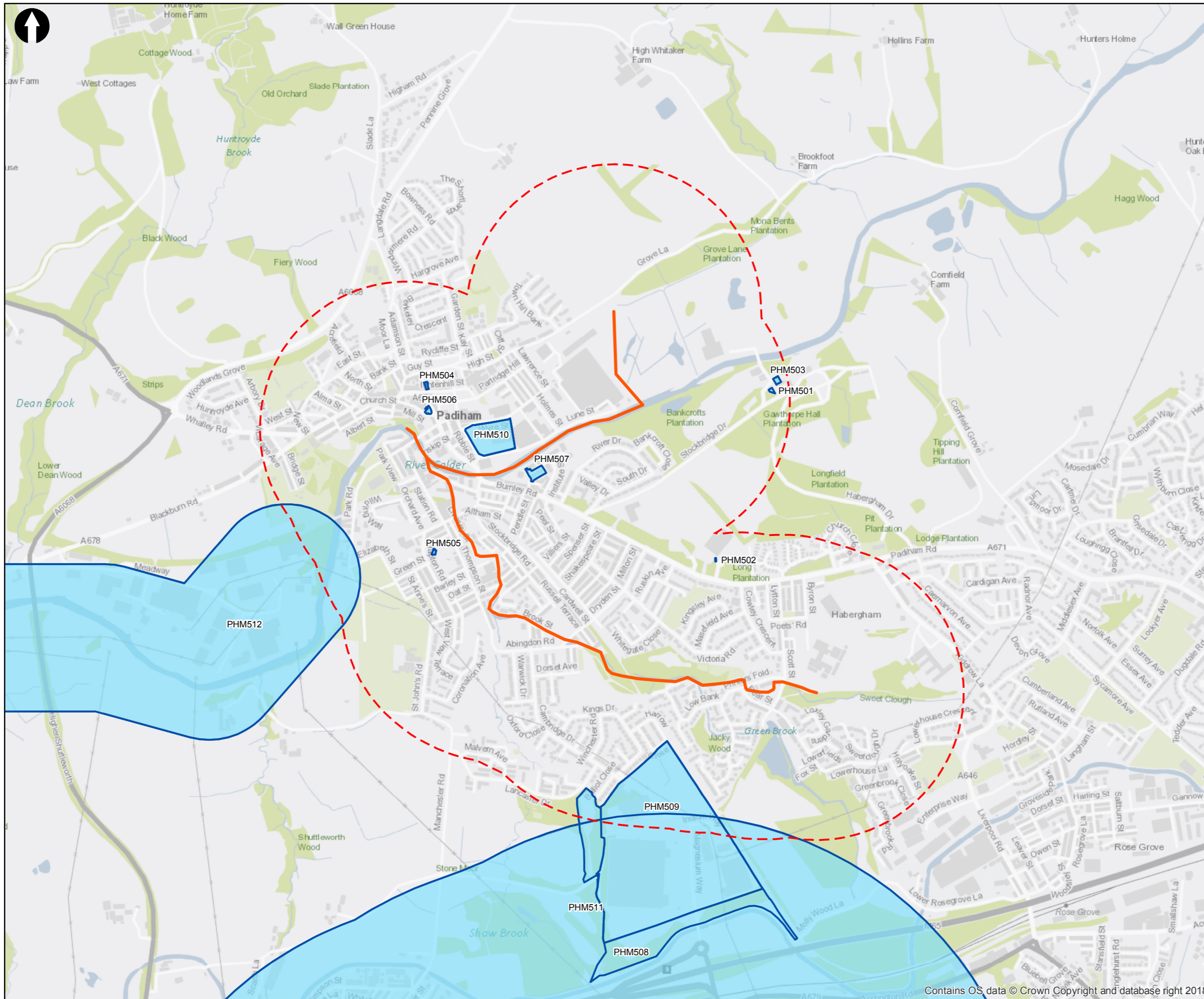
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Padiham Flood Risk Management Scheme  
 Figure 4  
 Historic Landscape Characterisation

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- Key to Symbols**
- Scheme location (indicative)
  - - - Study area (500m buffer from scheme location)
  - Non-designated heritage asset - event

**Notes**

Scheme location: Mott MacDonald, April 2018.  
 Non-designated heritage assets: Lancashire Historic Environment Record, April 2018.

Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'kd	App'd
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**M**

**MOTT**

**MACDONALD**

Springbank House,  
 33 Stamford Street,  
 Altrincham, WA14 1ES,  
 United Kingdom  
 T +44 (0)161 9264000  
 W mottmac.com

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Padiham Flood Risk Management Scheme  
 Figure 5  
 Non-designated Heritage Assets - Events

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