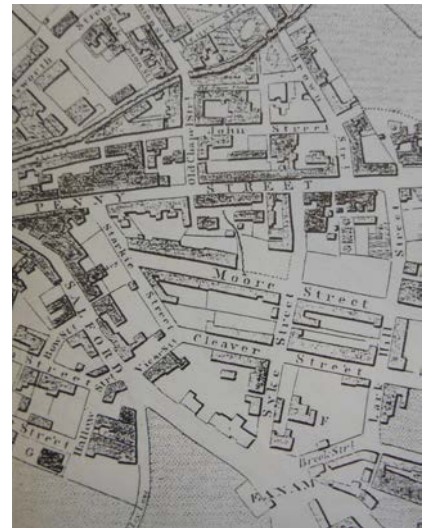


THWAITES SITE, BLACKBURN, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Client: Maple Grove Blackburn
and Morrisons PLC

NGR: 368615 428226

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September 2022



The Site	
Site Name	Thwaites Site, Blackburn
County	Lancashire
NGR	368615 428226

Client	
Client Name	Maple Grove Blackburn and Morrisons PLC
Client's architect	n/a

Planning	
Pre-planning?	Yes
Planning Application No.	-
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	Retail development
Condition number	-
Local Planning Authority	Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council
Planning Archaeologist	Archaeology Service, Lancashire County Council

Archiving	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Preston
Relevant HER	Lancashire

Staffing	
Desk-based assessment	Dan Elsworth
Report writing	Tom Mace and Dan Elsworth
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Date of site visit	20/09/2022

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Summary

Prior to the submission of a planning application for retail development on the former Thwaites Brewery at Blackburn, Lancashire Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a desk-based assessment of the site.

The site is close to the city centre but was part of the glebe lands for Blackburn until the end of the 18th century. Maps show that the area had, however, been extensively developed by the mid-19th century. Much of this development happened in conjunction with the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which was constructed at the end of the 18th century, with several industries making use of this network for trade. There were formerly multiple mills and warehouses, as well as other significant industries, in the area around that time, which was a period of rapid industrial growth, largely as a result of the booming textile industry. The site itself had several mills and other industrial buildings on it at various times throughout the 19th century and much of the east side of the area was occupied by Eanam Brewery, which later became the site of Thwaites Brewery. The Thwaites Brewery building was demolished in 2019 and the whole site has now been cleared of all above-ground structural remains. Although there may be some below-ground remains, particularly those relating to c19th and 20th century buildings formerly on the site, the archaeological potential of the site seems low.

The site visit confirmed that the main part of the site was currently cleared to a concrete slab and foundation level, with an area to the south-west beyond Starkie Street now a grass verge. No remains of archaeological interest were evident on the surface, but it is likely that they still exist below ground. An assessment of the significance of the site concluded that, while there are no remains that are statutorily protected within the proposed development area or immediately adjacent, there are several sites of archaeological interest previously recorded within it ranging from industrial buildings to the possible line of the Roman road. In addition, the map evidence shows that the area was full of smaller structures, probably mostly housing, from the mid-19th century onwards.

It is clear that there is the potential for archaeological remains to be present, although these are likely to have been significantly impacted upon by more recent development and the subsequent demolition of structures in recent years. The most suitable way to assess the extent of survival and the condition of any remains that might be present would be through archaeological evaluation.

1. Introduction

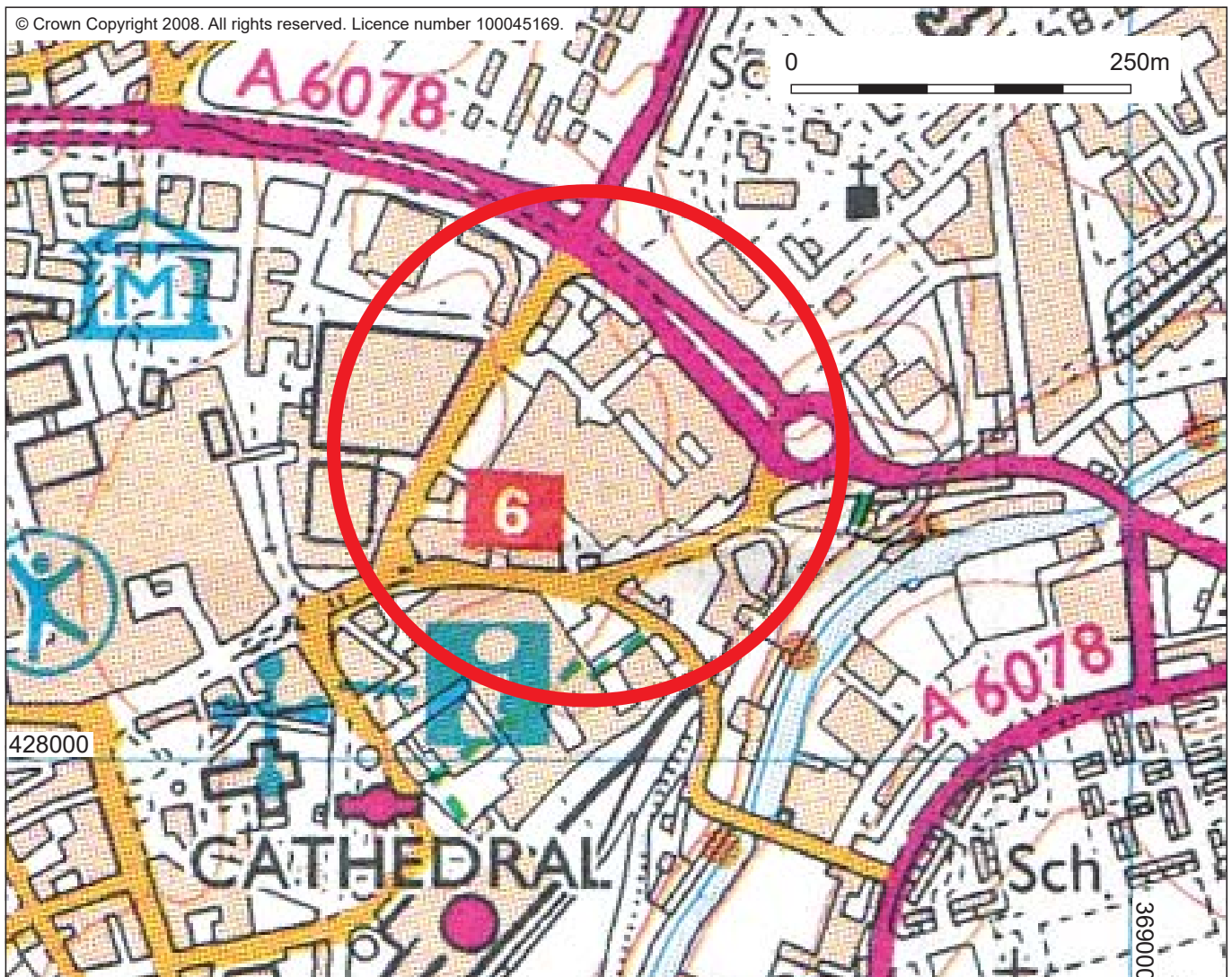
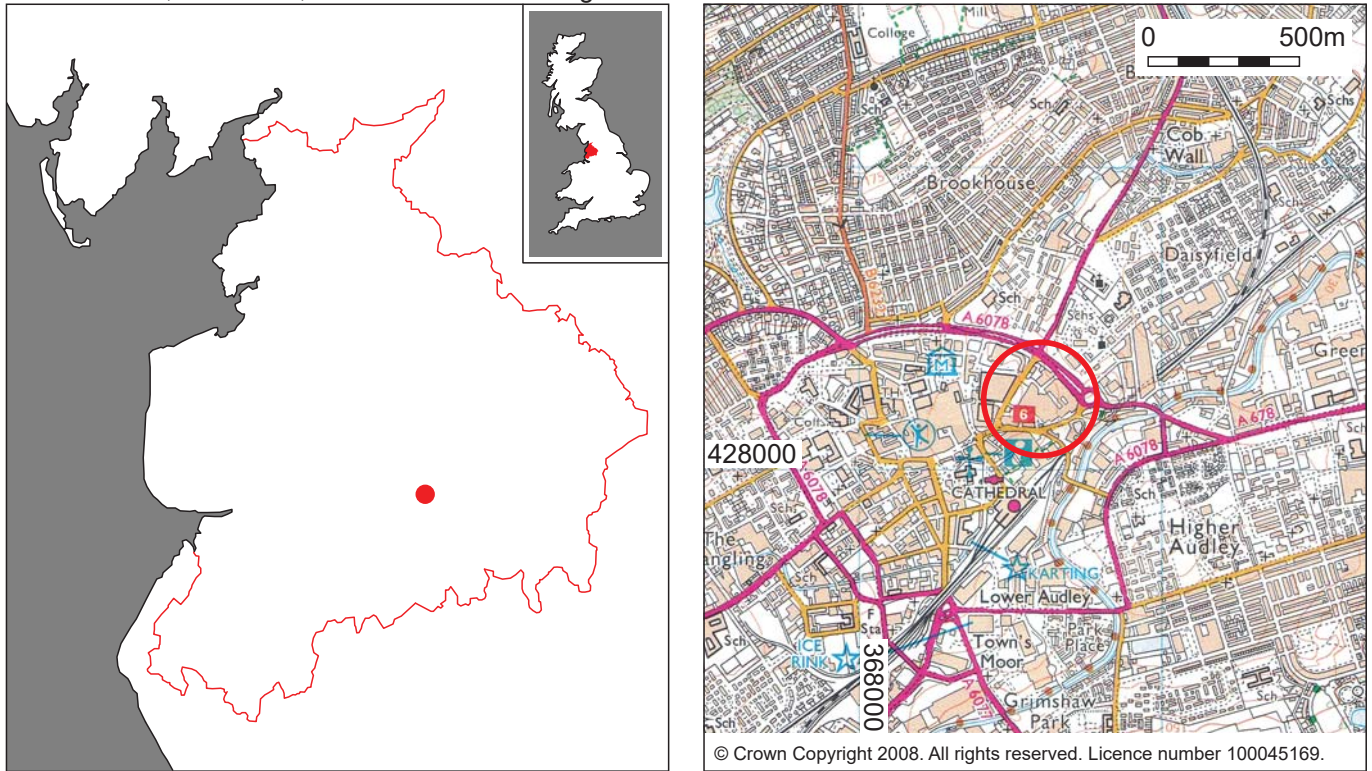
1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site covers an area of c2.97ha. It is close to the city centre, inside the A6078 ring road to the south and A666 to the north, immediately west of Eanam Roundabout on the south-west side of Barbara Castle Way. Blackburn Railway Station is c250m to the south-west and Leeds and Liverpool Canal is c110m to the south-east. It is between approximately 100m and 120m above sea level.

1.2.2 The solid geology is typically coarse-grained sandstone (gritstone) overlain by boulder clay derived from the last ice age and cut by streams into deep gorges (Countryside Commission 1998, 107).



Client: Maple Grove Blackburn and Morrisons PLC

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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this report. Of principal importance are early maps of the site. These were examined in order to establish the development of the site, date of any structures present within it, and details of land use, in order to set the site in its historical, archaeological, and regional context. In addition, any details of the site's owners and occupiers were acquired where available;
- **HER:** this is the primary source of information recording previously known archaeological discoveries. For each site a grid reference, description, and related sources were obtained for inclusion in the gazetteer (see *Appendix 1*). In addition, details of previous archaeological work carried out within the study area were also obtained from the HER;
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps were consulted online;
- **Other sources:** additional primary and secondary sources were examined at Blackburn Central Library, and these have been incorporated into the site history and map regression;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These were consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area.

2.2 Site Visit

2.2.1 A brief site visit, equivalent to an English Heritage Level 1 survey (Historic England 2016), was carried out covering the proposed development area and other areas that might be affected. Particular attention was paid to the identification of features of historical or archaeological interest, but other relevant features were recorded such as later aspects of the site that may have impacted on the earlier remains or could constrain further investigation. Colour digital photographs showing the general arrangement of the site and any features of interest were taken.

2.3 Archive

2.3.1 The archive of the project will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report, together with a copy of the report. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014b). In addition, details will be submitted to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public. A copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.

3. Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A total of 106 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area during the desk-based assessment and site visit (Figure 2); summarised in Table 1 below) ranging from Roman to post-medieval in date. Sites included in the gazetteer that relate to periods of the study area's history are individually mentioned in the site history (see *Section 4* below). It should be noted that **Site 33** is described as 'probably' a duplication of **Site 31** (and in fact is possibly also duplicating **Site 29**) and **Sites 76, 83** and **85** probably should be removed from the HER 'Monuments' list as these record previous archaeological work and are therefore more appropriately listed under 'Events'. **Site 38** is actually c24m east of the location given in the HER (see *Appendix 2*). Despite some contention on what the site is, **Site 41** is marked 'crane' on the Ordnance Survey (1848b) map of 1848.

Site No.	Type	Period
1	Inn (former site of)	Post-medieval
2	Well	Post-medieval
3	United Methodist Free Chapel (former site of)	Post-medieval
4	School	Post-medieval
5	Office?	Post-medieval
6	Foundry (demolished); mill (demolished)	Post-medieval
7	Church	Post-medieval
8	Terrace; loom shop; weaver's cottage	Post-medieval
9	Hotel (former site of)	Post-medieval
10	Church; cemetery	Post-medieval
11	Brewery (demolished)	Post-medieval
12	Congregational chapel (demolished)	Post-medieval
13	Commercial office	Post-medieval
14	Inn (former site of)	Post-medieval
15	Foundry	Post-medieval
16	Inn (former site of)	Post-medieval
17	Road	Roman
18	County court	Post-medieval
19	Mill (demolished)	Post-medieval
20	Mill (demolished)	Post-medieval
21	Mineral water works	Post-medieval
22	Hotel (former site of)	Post-medieval
23	Cinema (demolished)	Post-medieval
24	Inn (former site of)	Post-medieval
25	Weaver's cottage (former site of); loom shop (former site of)	Post-medieval
26	Gas holder	Post-medieval
27	Mill (demolished)	Post-medieval
28	Inn (former site of)	Post-medieval
29	Foundry (former site of); mill (demolished); possibly duplicating Site 31/33	Post-medieval
30	Brewery (former site of)	Post-medieval
31	Foundry (former site of); mill (demolished); probably same record as Site 33 ; possibly also duplicating Site 29	Post-medieval
32	Fish stone (former site of)	Medieval
33	Mill (demolished?); probably same record as Site 31 ; possibly also duplicating Site 29	Post-medieval
34	Warehouse; office	Post-medieval
35	Footbridge	Post-medieval
36	House	Post-medieval
37	Inn	Post-medieval
38	Warehouse	Post-medieval
39	Stable	Post-medieval
40	Railway [including Blackburn Railway Station]	Post-medieval
41	Capstan / crane / 'piece of art?'	Post-medieval

Site No.	Type	Period
42	Canal warehouse	Post-medieval
43	Inn (former site of)	Post-medieval
44	Mill	Post-medieval
45	House	Post-medieval
46	Foundry (demolished); mill (demolished)	Post-medieval
47	Theatre (former site of)	Post-medieval
48	Warehouse	Post-medieval
49	Inn	Post-medieval
50	Coal depot (former site of)	Post-medieval
51	Hotel (former site of)	Post-medieval
52	Stable	Post-medieval
53	Market place	Post-medieval
54	Mill (demolished)	Post-medieval
55	Ropewalk (former site of); timber yard (former site of)	Post-medieval
56	Canal	Post-medieval
57	Mill	Post-medieval
58	Hotel (former site of)	Post-medieval
59	Market house (former site of)	Post-medieval
60	Brewery (demolished)	Post-medieval
61	Foundry	Post-medieval
62	Coal depot	Post-medieval
63	Mill (demolished)	Post-medieval
64	Tannery	Post-medieval
65	Bridge (demolished)	Post-medieval
66	Hotel (former site of)	Post-medieval
67	Hotel (former site of)	Post-medieval
68	Iron foundry (demolished)	Post-medieval
69	Brewery (former site of)	Post-medieval
70	Inn (former site of)	Post-medieval
71	Post Office (former site of)	Post-medieval
72	Hotel	Post-medieval
73	Terrace	Post-medieval
74	House?	Post-medieval
75	Mill (demolished)	Post-medieval
76	Site [should be an HER 'event', not a 'monument']	Post-medieval
77	Shop?	Post-medieval
78	Coal depot	Post-medieval
79	School (former site of)	Post-medieval
80	Chapel (former site of)	Post-medieval
81	House; bank	Post-medieval
82	Limekiln; coal depot	Post-medieval
83	Site [find spot? - human bone; modern pottery; re-used gravestones]	Post-medieval
84	Mill (demolished)	Post-medieval
85	Site [in-filled cellar]	Post-medieval
86	House	Post-medieval
87	House	Post-medieval
88	Mill (demolished)	Post-medieval
89	Gate	Post-medieval
90	Church (demolished)	Medieval
91	Hotel	Post-medieval
92	Textile works	Post-medieval
93	House?	Post-medieval
94	Church; cathedral	Post-medieval
95	Find spot (inscribed stone); well	find spot: Roman; well: medieval

Site No.	Type	Period
96	Ropewalk	Post-medieval
97	Vicarage (demolished)	Medieval to post-medieval
98	School (demolished)	Medieval to post-medieval
99	Mill	Post-medieval
100	Church school	Post-medieval
101	Children's playground	Post-medieval
102	Lamp bracket; railing; statue	Post-medieval
103	Wharf	Post-medieval
104	Hotel	Post-medieval
105	Sawmill (demolished)	Post-medieval
106	Church school	Post-medieval

Table 1: Summary of the gazetteer sites identified within the study area

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment

3.2.1 The results of the heritage assessment have been used to produce two main elements. Firstly, all available maps of the area were compiled into a map regression, demonstrating how the site physically developed (*Section 3.3*). The second purpose of the desk-based assessment is to produce a background history of the site. This is intended to cover all periods, in part to provide information that can be used to assess the potential of the site, but more importantly to present the documented details of any sites that are known (see *Section 4*).

3.2.2 Once this information has been compiled the significance of those sites of archaeological interest within the study area, their potential, and the degree to which they are likely to be affected is considered (*Section 5*) and based on this possible mitigation work is then suggested.

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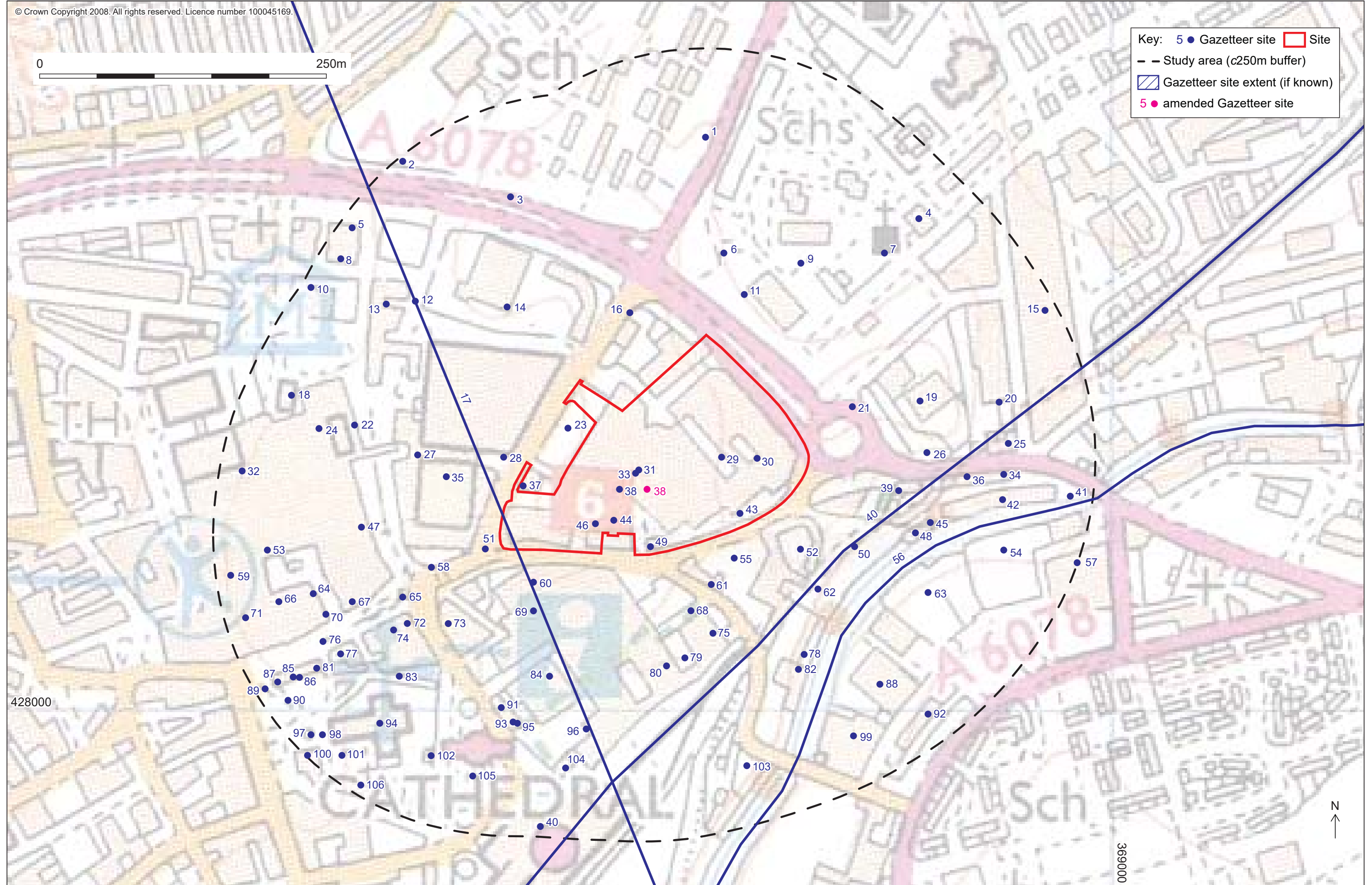


Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan

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3.3 Map and Image Regression

3.3.1 **Introduction:** while there is a map of Blackburn dated 1739, it does not include the site area (see Sumner 2020). Other early maps of the area tend to be relatively lacking in detail, and include county-wide maps such as Yates' plan of 1786 and Hennet's map of 1830, and no tithe map is available for the area. The earliest useful maps therefore date from the 19th century; there is a map of c1795, but that is probably a recent creation.

3.3.2 **Map of c1795:** this map (BCL MM076 c1795), which is probably a modern creation based on later maps, shows that the area was essentially undeveloped at this time, with the streets later forming Moor Street and Striker Street not yet completed (Plate 1). There are some buildings within the site area however, along the north side of Salford.



Plate 1: Extract from the map of c1795

3.3.3 **Gillie's Map, 1822:** this map is reproduced in a number of later publications (e.g. Timmins 1993, plate 16 and <https://www.cottontown.org/ImageGalleries/library/IMG/Forms/DispForm.aspx?ID=53>). It is the first detailed plan of the town and shows the street pattern depicted in later maps had been laid out by this time and numerous buildings had been constructed around it. Notable amongst these are a Methodist School on the corner of Syke Street and Cleaver Street and a Foundry between Starkie Street and Salford (presumably part of **Site 46**; Plate 2).



Plate 2: Extract from Gillie's Map of 1822

3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1848:** the first edition 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map of 1848 was surveyed between 1844 and 1846. The site is already extensively developed (Plate 3). The site, between Penny Street to the north-west, Lark Hill Street to the north-east, and Salford and Eanam to the south, is criss-crossed by Moor Street and Syke Street and various lesser streets, including Starkie Street, Vicar Street and Brook Street. There are various unlabelled commercial and residential properties along both sides of all of the streets, with few, if any, vacant spaces.



Plate 3: Extract from the 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey mapping, 1848

3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1848:** a detailed 1:1,056 map of Blackburn was also published by the Ordnance Survey in 1848, surveyed in 1847. This shows substantially the same layout as the 1:10,560 map, but in much more detail (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3), including the location of steps to each property, grates, pumps and lampposts. Of particular note are the power loom factory (**Site 29/31/33**), close to the centre of the site, a warehouse (**Site 38**) south of that, the old foundry (**Site 46**) on Starkie Street, and Eanam Brewery (**Site 30**) to the east side of the area. A weighing machine is marked to the north-west of Old Foundry (**Site 46**) and a timber yard is marked to the north of the area at the corner of Moor Street and Lark Hill Street.



Plate 4: Extract from the 1:1,056 Ordnance Survey mapping, 1848

3.3.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1893:** a 1:500 map of Blackburn was published by the Ordnance Survey in 1893, surveyed in 1892 (see Plate 5). Eanam Brewery (**Site 30**) has expanded and a chimney marked on the Lark Hill Street side. The power loom factory (**Site 29/31/33**) has become the Cleaver Street paper mill, with a chimney marked to its south-west. The warehouse (**Site 38**) is no longer labelled as such. A smithy is shown to the west of the former Old Foundry (**Site 46**), which has become Eagle Carriage Works with a chimney to the north-east. Starkie Street Corn Mill (**Site 44**) is marked to the east of that along Starkie Street. Several hotels and public houses are now named, some of which may have been present on the 1848 1:1,056 edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping (Plate 5; cf. Plate 4), including: Gladstone Hotel on Moor Street, Ward's Hotel at the corner of Syke Street and Cleaver Street, Bowling Green Inn south of Eanam Brewery, Veteran Inn at the corner of Vicar Street, Peel Arms public house south-west of the carriage works, and Fleece Inn (**Site 37**) at the corner of Starkie Street and Penny Street. 'Victoria Works', an oil and tallow works, is adjacent to the site to the west, between Moor Street and Penny Street.



Plate 5: Extract from the 1:500 Ordnance Survey mapping, 1893

3.3.7 **Ordnance Survey, 1894:** the 1894 Ordnance Survey map shows the same information as the 1893 edition, albeit slightly simplified at a scale of 1:2,500, as both were surveyed in 1892 (Plate 6; cf. Plate 5).



Plate 6: Extract from the 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey mapping, 1894

3.3.8 **Ordnance Survey, 1911:** there is very little change to the site between 1892 and 1910 (Plate 7; cf. Plate 6), the revision date of the 1911 edition of the Ordnance Survey map. There has been some clearance along Penny Street to the west side of the area.

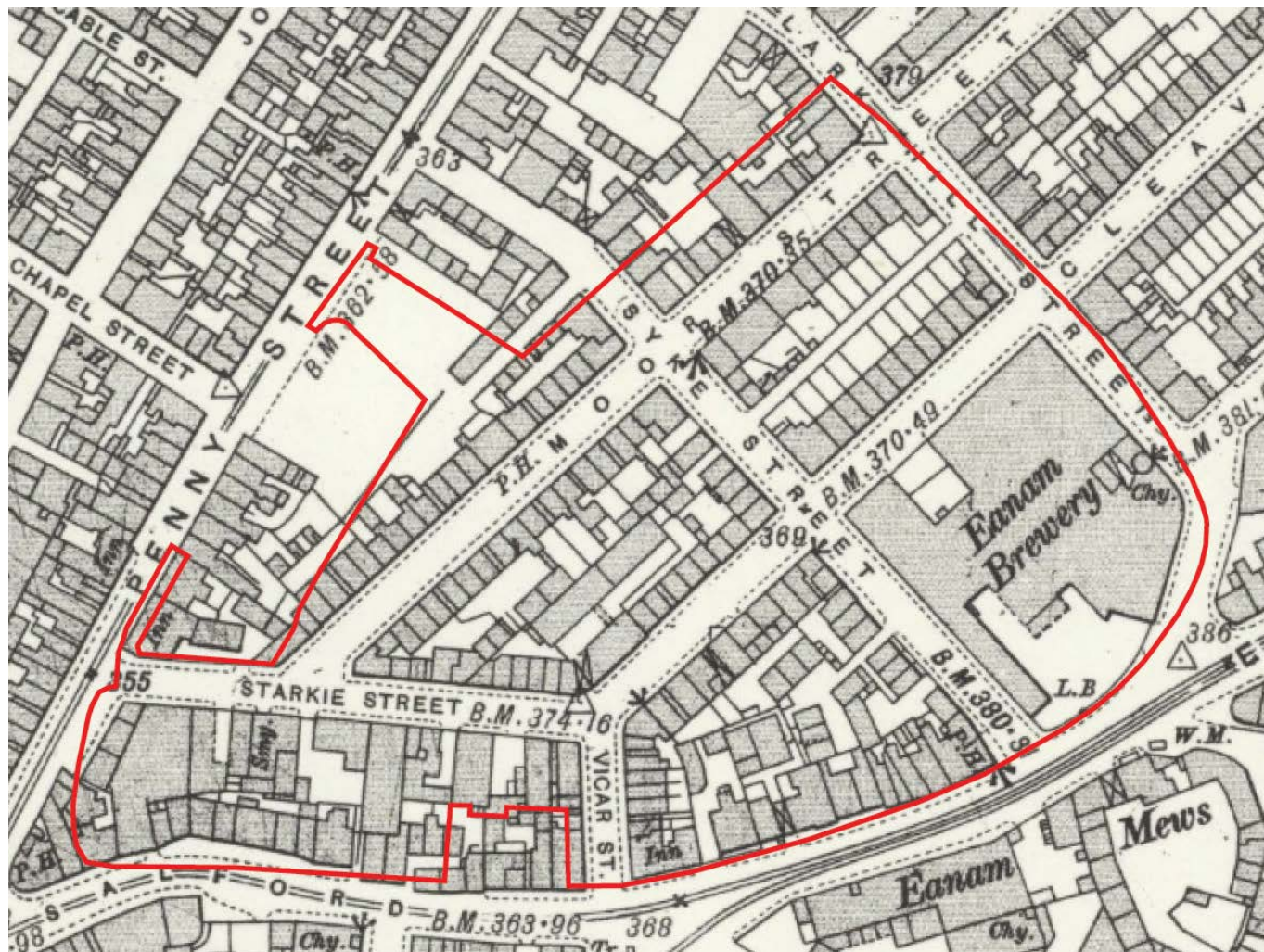


Plate 7: Extract from the 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey mapping, 1911

3.3.9 **Ordnance Survey, 1931:** there has been relatively little change since the earlier edition (Plate 8; cf. Plate 7): a bakery now occupies much of the area at the corner of Moor Street and Syke Street; there has been some further clearance along Penny Street; the former Eagle Carriage works on Starkie Street is now a sheet metal works, and the Salvation Army Citadel has been built on Salford just outside the area to the south.



Plate 8: Extract from the 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey mapping, 1931

3.3.10 **Ordnance Survey, 1939:** little has changed in the area apart from some clearance along the south-west end of Moor Street to the north-west side and the picture theatre (**Site 23**) has been built to the west (Plate 9; cf. Plate 8).

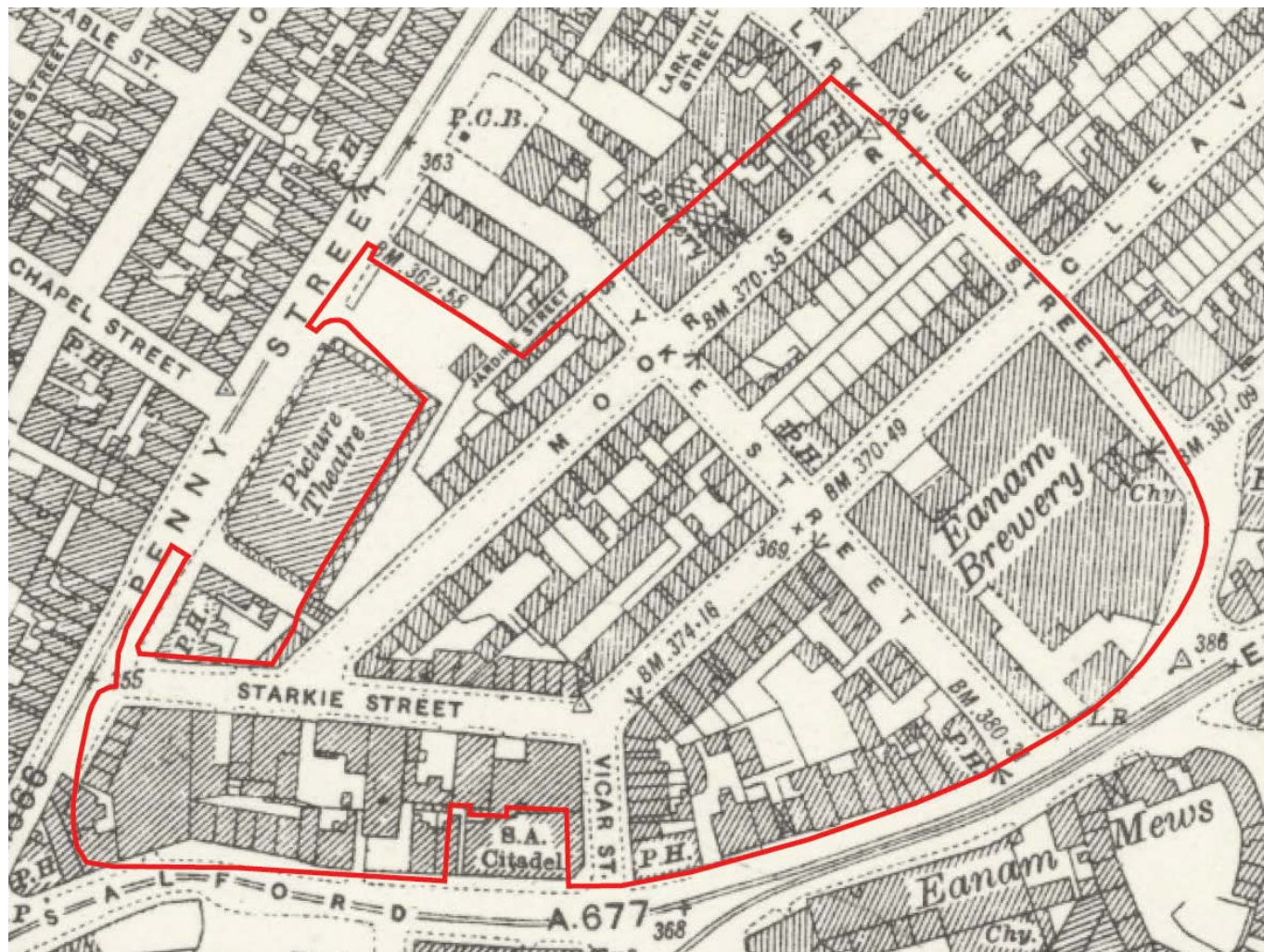


Plate 9: Extract from the 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey mapping, 1939

3.3.11 **Lidar**: lidar imagery of the site freely available online shows very little (Plate 10).

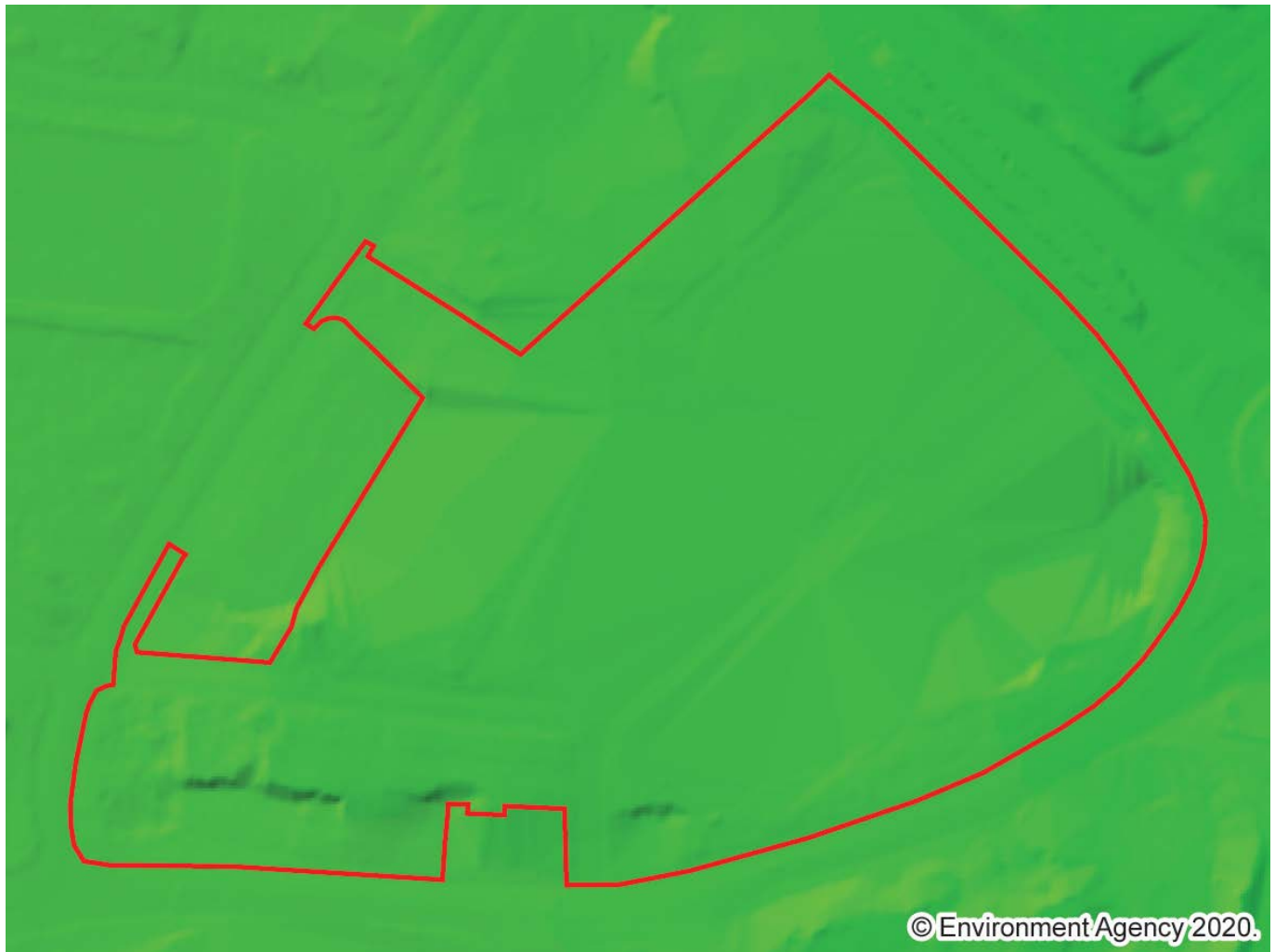


Plate 10: Lidar imagery of the site

3.4 Site Visit

3.4.1 **Site Arrangement and Character**: the site is currently bounded by the A666 (Barbara Castle Way) to the north, Penny Street to the west, and Salford and Eanam to the south. It encloses Starkie Street in the south-west corner. A now disused public house, named the Fleece Inn on the exterior, is located on the south-west boundary, with a concrete block substation to the east. The Salvation Army building and an adjoining carpark are located against the south boundary, and The Bureau arts centre and an adjoining carpark on the north-west side. The majority of the site now comprises level concrete slab following the demolition of standing buildings, although the north-west side is levelled rubble and much lower than the surrounding areas. The south-west corner, beyond Starkie Street, comprises an area of recently cleared grass verge.



Plate 11 (left): The disused Fleece Inn, viewed from the south-west



Plate 12 (right): Sub-station to the east of the Fleece Inn, viewed from the south



Plate 13 (left): Salvation Army building, viewed from the north-west



Plate 14 (right): The Bureau, viewed from the south-west



Plate 15 (left): Carpark adjoining The Bureau, viewed from the north-east



Plate 16 (right): General view of the main part of the site, from the south



Plate 17 (left): General view of the main part of the site, from the north-east



Plate 18 (right): General view of the main part of the site, from the north



Plate 19: General view of the main part of the site, from the south-west

3.4.2 **Constraints:** there were no obvious constraints to further archaeological work on the site, although it is apparent that the recent demolition that has taken place will have impacted on any below-ground remains that might have been present. No remains of obvious archaeological interest were visible during the site visit, but it is likely that some of the foundations present within the main area will relate to former historic buildings within this area.

4. Site History

4.1 Background History

4.1.1 The background history to the site helps our understanding of the development and use of the site, where known, making use of the map evidence presented above (see *Section 3*) where relevant. The background to the site is intended to place the results of the project in its local context and in order to do so a brief discussion of the earlier history of its wider environs is also necessary.

4.2 Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1st century AD)

4.2.1 While there is generally limited evidence for human activity in the wider region in the period immediately following the last Ice Age, there are occasional finds that demonstrate that the wider area was occupied from an early date, although probably not very intensely. Approximately 35km north-west of the site the so-called Poulton Elk was discovered in 1970; this comprised a skeleton of a male elk, later radiocarbon dated to the early post-Glacial period, associated with antler harpoon points, at least some of which were evidently lodged in its body, which, with other injuries, show that it had been hunted by humans (Hallam *et al* 1973). Elsewhere in the wider region habitation of this date is typically found in cave sites, with a number known on the northern edge of Morecambe Bay and east into Yorkshire, with excavations at a small number of cave sites revealing the remains of animal species common at the time but now extinct in this country and artefacts of Late Upper Palaeolithic type (Cowell 1996, 20-21; Young 2002). Human remains from one of these have also recently been dated to approximately 7,100 BC (Smith *et al* 2013).

4.2.2 The county was clearly more densely inhabited during the following period, the Mesolithic (c8,000 – 4,000 BC), as large numbers of artefacts of this date have been discovered from across Lancashire (Barrowclough 2008, 48-53). Sites of this date typically comprise collections of distinctive artefacts, microliths, often discovered during field-walking and eroding from river banks (*ibid*). Coastal areas and river valleys are notably places where such material is frequently found in the wider region (Middleton *et al* 1995, 202; Hodgkinson *et al* 2000, 151-152; Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 26). However, on the higher ground, in areas such as the North Pennines, numerous such artefacts have been discovered where they have eroded from peat (Cowell 1996, 21; Spikins 1999).

4.2.3 In the following period, the Neolithic (c4,000 – 2,500 BC), large scale monuments such as burial mounds and stone circles begin to appear in the region. One of the most recognisable tool types of this period, the polished stone axe, is found in large numbers across the county, particularly in the north (Barrowclough 2008, 76), having been manufactured at Langdale in the central Lake District (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 45). There is clearly, in general, some continuity from the preceding Mesolithic, with recent work at New Laund Farm, Whitewell in the Forest of Bowland c20km north of Blackburn, revealing evidence for continued occupation into the Iron Age (Anon nd).

4.2.4 During the Bronze Age (c2,500 – 600 BC) monuments, particularly those thought to be ceremonial in nature, become more common still; with substantial examples including the multi-period Bleasdale Circle, c21.5km north-west of Blackburn, which comprised a number of different elements including a circle of timber posts (Dawkins 1900; Varley 1938). Closer is the stone circle at Mosley Heights near Burnley, c15km to the east, which contained a range of burials alongside the stones (Barrowclough 2008, 121-123). Funerary monuments, including stone circles, have typically been examined more often than settlement sites (*op cit*, 108-129) with burials of 'Beaker' type more commonly found around the higher ground in the east of Lancashire (*op cit*, 130-133), with a large collection of material retrieved during excavations in the late 19th century at Whitehall near Darwen probably the closest example (*op cit*, 124-125). One characteristic of the lower areas, which have more wetland, is the ritual deposition of metal artefacts, particularly weapons, in water, with one style of metalwork being characteristic of the Fylde area (*op cit*, 152).

4.2.5 Sites of Iron Age date are considerably less common in Lancashire, or at least examples that are well-dated. Throughout the county settlement sites (burials are almost unknown) tend to comprise small enclosed groups of hut circles, although these are very difficult to identify in the archaeological record

(*op cit*, 192) with larger hill-top hillforts found where there is suitable topography. There is likely to be considerable continuity in settlement sites from the end of the Bronze Age, with the Iron Age representing a period of even greater land enclosure and management, but the excavated sites of this period are mostly in the south of the county (*op cit*, 193), with the exception of a recently excavated site near Poulton-le-Fylde, which is, at present, unpublished (Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014; 2018). There is likely to have been a considerable overlap between the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Romano-British period, at least in terms of 'native' settlement, and it is evident that in rural parts of the wider region, initially at least, the Roman invasion had a minimal impact on settlement patterns (Philpott 2006, 73-74).

4.3 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1st century AD – 11th century AD)

4.3.1 Blackburn lies approximately 7.5km south of the Roman fort at Ribchester, and on the projected main Roman road between the fort at Manchester and Ribchester. The Roman heritage of Ribchester, which was known as *Bremetanacum*, is well-documented and has occasioned several large excavations and important finds, including the 2nd century Ribchester parade helmet. Past excavations have demonstrated the well-preserved nature of the Roman archaeology, which encompasses a complete sequence from the 1st to 5th centuries AD (Buxton and Howard-Davis 2000). The history of the fort and *vicus* are also relatively well-known through inscriptions and documentary evidence. These demonstrate that the VI and XX Legions, the *Ala Secundae Asturum* (a Spanish cavalry unit), and Sarmatian auxiliary cavalry units were stationed there (Buxton and Howard-Davis 2000). By contrast, evidence for Roman activity in the immediate area is more limited. There are only two known sites of Roman date inside the study area: the projected route of the Roman road (**Site 17**) and the find spot of an inscribed stone (**Site 95**), the original location of which seems to be disputed (see *Appendix 2*). The road was probably established during the period of consolidation of Roman rule in the north-west that occurred from the late 1st century and into the early 2nd century (Shotter 2004, 52-72) and remains of the *agger* and traces of metalling have been reported (Margary 1957, 102-103).

4.3.2 It is becoming increasingly evident that activity in the post-Roman period continued at many major sites, such as Ribchester. A wooden church dedicated to St Wilfrid is alleged to have been built within the remains of the standing fort in the late 6th century, which was supposedly replaced by a stone structure in the 7th century (Baines 1870). The situation in more rural areas is typically less certain, with evidence generally very limited and relies on a much smaller range of evidence (Newman 1996, 93-106). Place-name evidence indicates that many settlements in the area were in existence from at least this period (Ekwall 1922, 10 and 75). The place-name 'Blackburn' comprises two elements: Black, referring to the peaty appearance of the river Blakewater, and Burn, a word of Old English origin (-burna), meaning stream or river (LCC and Egerton Lea Consultancy 2005, 5; OA North 2013, 5). This reflects the Northumbrian form, and Blackburn may have been one of the administrative units within the Northumbrian kingdom of the seventh and eighth centuries (LCC and Egerton Lea Consultancy 2005, 17).

4.4 Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD)

4.4.1 As mentioned in the previous section, place-name evidence indicates that the area was populated in the early medieval period (Ekwall 1922, 66 and 75). Following the Norman Conquest, William the First bestowed much of north-western England on Roger de Poitou, who in turn gave the entire hundred of Blackburn to Roger de Bully and Albert Greslet (Domesday Folio 270 V, in Martin 1992). Indeed, that the hundred of Blackburn, an historic subdivision of the county of Lancashire, is referred to during the medieval period, and the town itself is referred to in the Domesday Book in 1086 (*ibid*), implies its antiquity by the time of the Norman Conquest (Beattie 2007, 10). By the twelfth century the manor had come into the ownership of the de Blackburn family (OA North 2013, 6).

4.4.2 The settlement of Blackburn is poorly documented during the medieval period, having a 'customary' market by 1498 (LCC and Egerton Lea Consultancy 2005, 18), but seemingly lacking a market charter (Beattie 2007, 13); however, it is referred to as 'the King's Market in Blakeburn' in the court rolls of Clitheroe by 1526 (*ibid*).

4.4.3 The Lancashire Historic Towns Survey Programme identified several medieval routes into the medieval centre of Blackburn (LCC and Egerton Lea Consultancy 2005), including Salford Street and Penny Street, which pass close to the north-west and south sides of the site respectively.

4.4.4 There are three purely medieval sites inside the study area: the site of the fish stones (since moved) (**Site 32**), a demolished church (**Site 90**), and a well (**Site 95**). Two others sites also have origins in the medieval period: a demolished vicarage (**Site 97**) and school (**Site 98**).

4.5 Post-Medieval Period (16th century AD – present)

4.5.1 During the 16th and 17th centuries, Blackburn became a centre for the production and trade of commercial cloths and textiles, including mixed-fibre cloths and cotton, and in 1566 an Act of Parliament designated Blackburn as one of a series of towns where inspectors of cloth were to be located (Beattie 2007, 21-22). Blackburn was described as a market town by William Camden in 1603 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 235).

4.5.2 Parish records of Blackburn hundred show that by the early 18th century, weaving families represented approximately 50% of the population (Beattie 2007, 22). Blackburn therefore had a large skilled workforce involved in textile production well before the Industrial Period. Mid-18th century merchants were keen to access, via Liverpool, the growing colonial markets in Africa and America, and by the end of the 18th century, Blackburn's textile production was integrated into the increasingly international textile trade network via its increasing connectedness to the port of Liverpool and the growth of Manchester (McNeil and Newman 2006, 174). The town's rapid growth was noted at the time by Aikin who stated that *'it has long been known as a manufacturing place, but within the memory of man the population was very inconsiderable to what it has been lately'* (Aikin 1795, 270). However, the area comprising much of the site was evidently still largely undeveloped by the end of the 18th century (see Section 3.3 above). This was evidently because it originally comprised part (the full amount was 40½ acres) of the glebe lands belonging to the church in Blackburn:

"The main parcel of land forming the Vicarial Glebe in the town of Blackburn, lies to the south of Penny-street and the road to Whalley, between that road and the street and road known as Salford and Eanam, extending eastward beyond Larkhill and Primrose Bank in the direction of Daisyfield; also on the south side of Salford, between that street and Mount-street, near the present line of the railway; with a plot, abutting on the Rectory Glebe, on the south side of Copsy Nook and Bottomgate. The existing streets named Starkie-street, Vicar-street, Syke-street (which owes its name to a small syke or rivulet that had its course through the midst of the Glebe), Cleaver Street, Moor-street, Lark-hill-street, and number of streets in the vicinity of Holy Trinity Church" (Abram 1877, 298).

As such, it had never been possible to lease the land *"for lengthened terms"* and *"the Vicar had been unable to make the best rental of the estate by parcelling it out as building sites; and thus the Vicar's land, although situate centrally in the township, remained pasturage"* (*op cit*, 297) All this changed in 1796 when the vicar, Thomas Starkie, applied for an act of parliament to enable long leases to be issued (*ibid*). Between 1797 and 1808 33 building leases were issued and by 1877 the area was described as *"now covered with houses and manufactories"* (*op cit*, 298).

4.5.3 As summarised in the Historic Environment Record, the first Leeds and Liverpool Canal Act was passed in 1770 and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company was formed. By 1790, east Lancashire was rapidly developing as an industrial area and the canal proprietors realised that there was a greater opportunity for trade around Blackburn and Burnley. The Henfield to Blackburn section of Leeds and Liverpool Canal (**Site 56**) was open for trade by June 1810 and the Blackburn and Wigan section completed the canal in October 1816 so that vessels could proceed direct from Leeds to Liverpool (see Appendix 2). The canal became the stimulus for considerable industrial development along its length, and *"The importance of waterways and other transport routes to the development of Blackburn can be seen in the spread of mills, factories and workshops along these routes"* (OA North 2013, 8). However, by the close of the 19th century, the cotton industry was in terminal decline (*op cit*, 9).

4.5.4 Almost all of the sites recorded inside the study area on the HER are from this period. The most significant of those within the site boundary is perhaps Eanam Brewery (**Site 90**). This was originally built

in 1806-07 by Edward Duckworth and William Clayton. Daniel Thwaites joined the partnership in 1807 and became sole owner in 1824. Daniel Thwaites & Company Limited was formed in 1897 by RA Yerburgh (Thwaites' son-in-law) and others. During the mid-20th century, the brewery site underwent considerable change, including major reconstruction in the 1960s and '70s (see *Appendix 2*). However, changes in modern brewing in recent years and a shift in the market perhaps towards smaller scale craft beer meant that the majority of the site was no longer used and it was proposed that all buildings and structures should be demolished (Lathams 2015). Thwaites ended brewing in the town in 2018, a decision that was said to have been '*brought forward after travellers laid siege to the site... causing more than £300,000 worth of damage [which] saw office buildings looted, [and] televisions and computer equipment stolen, as well as alcohol and electrical copper wiring*' (Lancashire Telegraph 2019). The iconic 'Thwaites tower' was demolished the following year, in 2019 (*ibid*).

4.6 Previous Archaeological Work

4.6.1 18 previous pieces of archaeological work are recorded on the HER within the study area (Figure 3), most of which have taken place in or around the cathedral precinct. The previous pieces of work are listed in chronological order and summarised below (for further details see *Appendix 3*)

- **Blackburn Cathedral Precinct, desk-based assessment:** a desk-based assessment of part of the precinct of Blackburn Cathedral was carried out to advise on the location and significance of any archaeological sites in the vicinity of a proposed cable trench (LUAU 1995a);
- **Blackburn Cathedral Precinct, watching brief:** the watching brief showed that the area had been levelled in the 20th century (LUAU 1995b);
- **Blackburn Station, building survey:** an archaeological fabric survey and desk-based assessment of Blackburn railway station in advance of its redevelopment showed that an earlier station, built on the site in 1847, had been entirely replaced by a new station in 1885-88 with subsequent alterations occurring from the 1940s onwards, mainly during the late 1970s and early 1980s (LUAU 1999);
- **Land off Darwen Street, watching brief:** a watching brief at 7 Darwen Street recorded remains of four possibly 18th century stone-built cellars (UMAU 1999);
- **Darwen and Church Streets, desk-based assessment:** an archaeological assessment based around Church and Darwen Streets revealed that the commercial heart of old Blackburn was intensely redeveloped during the 19th and 20th century and few remains earlier than the 18th century are likely to survive with the exception of the medieval parish church and 16th century vicarage (LUAU 2000; Conservation Studio 2000);
- **Waterloo Pavilions, watching brief:** an archaeological watching brief on exploratory trenches near Blackburn Cathedral at the Waterloo Pavilions recorded the presence of in-filled cellars that were probably originally basements or lower ground floor accommodation (LUAU 2001);
- **Blackburn Station Building, watching brief:** an archaeological building investigation was carried out for the station building at Blackburn Railway Station by LUAU in 1999 ahead of its conversion. As part of Listed Building Consent, this was followed by a watching brief during the dismantling of the staircase (OA North 2002);
- **Blackburn Cathedral Precinct, evaluation and watching brief:** an archaeological evaluation to the south and south-east parts of the cathedral precinct revealed an *in situ* buried ledger slab of the Duxbury family on the lawn to the south of the cathedral nave, along with a fragment of human skull. This lawn was presumably used for burials for a few decades after the former parish churchyard was extended into this area in the 1820s. However, there was no evidence for burials in the other evaluated areas (Keevill Heritage Consultancy 2006);
- **Blackburn Market, Penny Street, desk-based assessment:** a desk-based assessment and walk-over survey of the proposed redevelopment area at the historic core of the town showed the area epitomises the wider economic circumstances and physical changes which Blackburn

underwent from the mid-18th to 20th century. Most of the sites identified by the assessment dated from the Industrial Period and any below-ground archaeological remains earlier than that are likely to have been removed by subsequent building activity during the 18th and 19th centuries (Minerva Heritage Ltd 2009);

- **Blackburn Cathedral Precinct, ground penetrating radar survey:** ground penetrating radar (GPR) was implemented to determine whether any 19th century burials remained after 20th century development of the site. No distinct anomalies indicative of in situ burial features were recorded, however, GPR survey would not normally detect timber coffins (GSB prospection 2010);
- **Blackburn Cathedral, trial trenches and watching brief:** two trial trenches excavated to the south and south-east of Blackburn Cathedral, following a smaller scale evaluation in 2006 (Keevill Heritage Consultancy 2006) and ground penetrating radar survey in 2010 (GSB Prospection 2010), revealed a post-medieval wall to the south of the nave, and three re-set ledger stones in this area but no human remains. Additional monitoring yielded results of minimal archaeological interest (Keevill 2010);
- **Blackburn Cathedral Precinct, watching brief:** human remains and mid/late 18th century pottery were recovered during geotechnical test-pitting (Keevill 2012);
- **Blackburn Market Hall, watching brief:** following proposals for the redevelopment of Blackburn Market an archaeological desk-based assessment was completed by Minerva Heritage in 2009 and a further Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was undertaken in 2012, for which Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) assessed the likely significant effects of the proposals on archaeology and cultural heritage. A condition was attached to the planning approval that an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken in relation to any subsequent below-ground development works. A culverted section of the River Blakewater (approximately 6m wide) ran on a north/south alignment across the site. In two areas across the site floor surfaces were observed below the level of the concrete foundation pads from the demolished market building: a cobbled surface to the north of the site, at a depth of approximately 3m, and a well-preserved sandstone surface at the south-western part of the site, 3-4m below ground level (OA North 2013);
- **No 4 Church Street, watching brief:** an archaeological watching brief to the rear of the Yorkshire Bank did not reveal any significant archaeological remains apart from a few medium to large fragments of what appeared to be gravestones. No human bone was found (Keevill Heritage Consultancy 2014a);
- **Blackburn Cathedral Quarter Development, watching brief:** a watching brief carried out on test-pits and boreholes recovered 16th to 19th century pottery and three skull fragments (Keevill Heritage Consultancy 2014b);
- **Thwaites Star Brewery, building recording:** a record was made of the brewery buildings that were proposed to be demolished. Originally constructed during the 19th century as the Eanam Brewery, the site underwent considerable change during the mid-20th century and was renamed the Star Brewery (Lathams 2015);
- **Blackburn Cathedral Quarter Development, desk-based assessment:** an archaeological desk-based assessment ahead of regeneration of the Cathedral Quarter assessed the significance and potential of the development area and concluded that the archaeological potential was low (Keevill Heritage Consultancy 2018).

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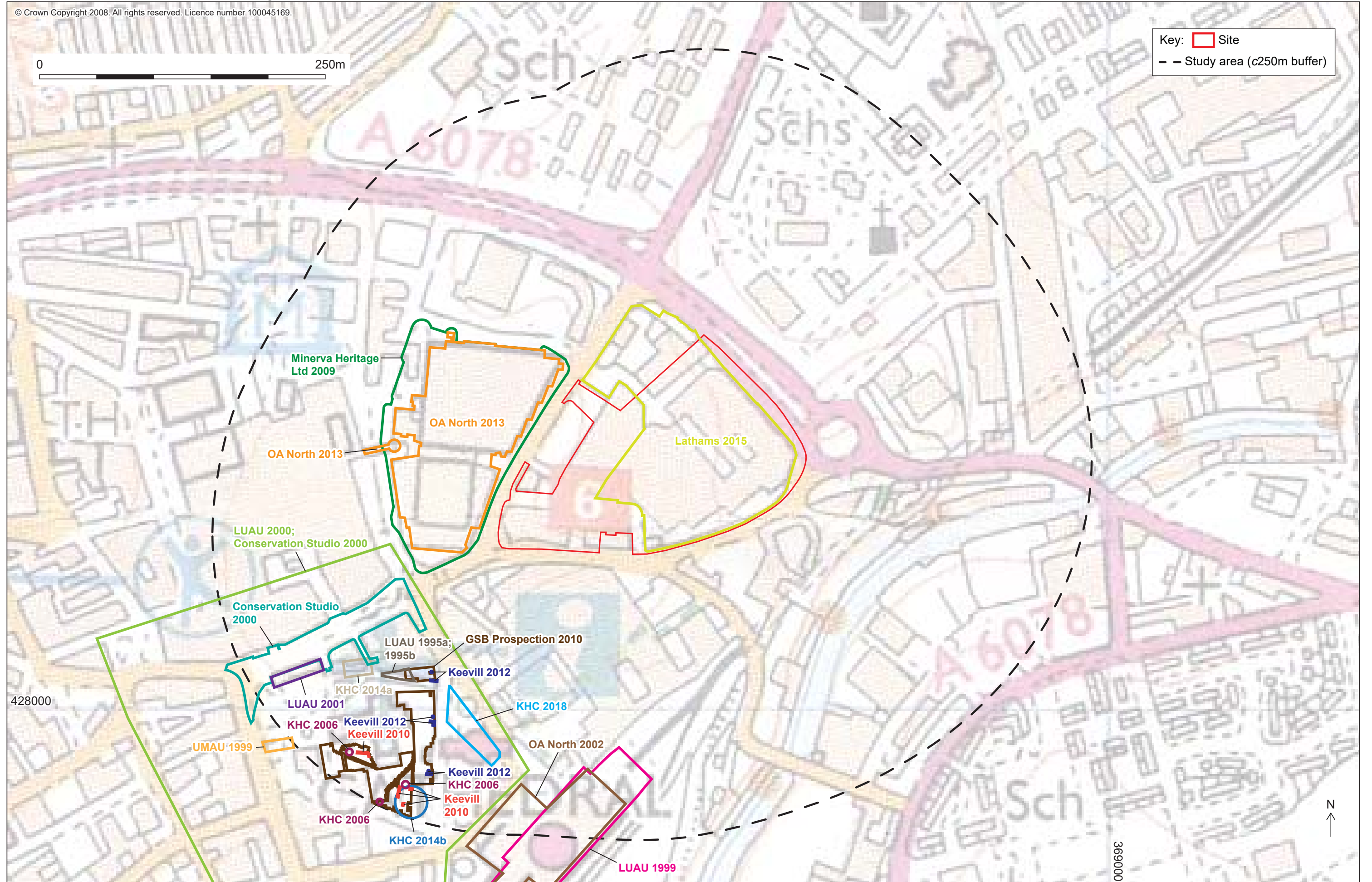


Figure 3: Previous archaeological work

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5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The discussion of the results of the desk-based assessment and site visit is intended to determine the archaeological significance and potential of any known remains (above or below ground) and the potential of these remains and for any further, as yet unidentified, remains being present. The system used to judge the significance of the remains identified within the development area, or those thought to have the potential to be present within the development area, is based on the criteria used to define Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013, Annex 4; *Appendix 1*). The site is also situated within a wider area of known archaeological interest, so there is the potential for further remains of archaeological interest to be discovered, which are otherwise unknown at present.

5.2 Results

5.2.1 There are 10 known sites of archaeological interest recorded in the HER (although some of these are duplications or different types of site at the same location) and listed in the gazetteer (*Appendix 2*) within the site boundary, comprising:

- the projected line of the Roman road (**Site 17**);
- the former site of an early 19th century foundry (**Site 29**), cleared and redeveloped as the Star Brewery in the 1960s (**Site 29**);
- the former site of Eanam Brewery, constructed during the 19th century, altered during the mid-20th century and renamed the Star Brewery (**Site 30**), since demolished;
- a mid-19th century power loom factory, later a paper mill (**Site 31/33**);
- a demolished 19th century warehouse (**Site 38**);
- two demolished 19th century inns (**Site 43 and 49**);
- a demolished 19th century mill (**Site 44**);
- the former site of an early to mid-19th century foundry and 19th century mill (**Site 46**), now demolished;

5.2.2 In addition, there are two further sites adjacent to the site boundary:

- a cinema (**Site 23**), which was demolished in 1974;
- a former inn building (**Site 37**), which is still extant.

5.3 Significance

5.3.1 The level of significance of the 10 sites of archaeological interest already recorded within or adjacent to the proposed development area is categorised, according to each criterion, as high, medium, or low, and an average of these has been used to produce an overall level of significance for each site (see Table 2 below: H=high, M=medium, L=low). As can be seen in Table 2, these features are all considered to be of low or low to medium significance.

Site	17	23	29	30	31	33	37	38	43	44	46	49
Period	M	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	M	M	L
Rarity	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Documentation	L	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	M	L
Group value	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	M	M	L
Survival/condition	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Fragility/Vulnerability	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Diversity	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Potential	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Significance	L	L	L	L	L/M	L/M	L	L	L	L	L/M	L

Table 2: Significance by site

5.3.2 There are also 14 Listed buildings within the study area (see *Appendix 4*; summarised in Table 3 below; see (Figure 2), all of which are recorded in the HER data (**Sites 7, 10, 34, 36, 40, 41, 42, 45, 81, 86, 87, 89, 94, and 102**). These are all statutorily protected and of Grade II or Grade II* and so of local or regional significance.

Gazetteer Site Number	Entry number	Address	Listed Building Grade
7	1223094	Holy Trinity Church, Mount Pleasant	II
10	1239170	Church of St John Evangelist, Victoria Street	II
34	1273859	British Waterways Office, Eanam Wharf	II
36	1239435	Canal House	II
40	1261389	Blackburn Railway Station	II
41	1239157	Iron structure at east end of warehouses west of navigation bridge on bridge	II
42	1239471	A, B, C, D and E warehouses on Entwistle and Oddy Limited	II
45	1239156	Bank Cottage	II
81	1239364	Barclays Bank	II
86	1239154	28 and 30, Church Street	II
87	1239322	20, Church Street	II
89	1273857	Cathedral Gateway at North West Corner of Churchyard	II
94	1239147	Cathedral Church of St Mary the Virgin	II*
102	1239153	Railings, piers, lamp-holders and statue at east end of Cathedral Churchyard	II

Table 3: Listed Building summary

5.3.2 It should be noted that the HER states that the 'feature', 'Also referred to as a crane' (**Site 41**), may be an "imported" item or even a piece of 'art' (P lles pers comm)'. However, it is clearly marked as a 'crane' on the 1:1,056 edition of the Ordnance Survey (1848b) map. It should also be noted that despite Listed status, the cast iron railings, stone piers and iron lamp-holders of **Site 102** appear to have been removed (Google 2022).

5.4 Potential

5.4.1 Details of the archaeological remains present within the study area are presented in the results of the desk-based assessment (*Section 3; Appendix 2*). The potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains to be present, however, is based on the known occurrence of such remains in the study area and also in the local environs (see *Section 4*). Where there are no remains known within the study area the potential is based on the known occurrence within the wider local area. The degree of potential is examined by period and the results are presented in Table 4 below; in each case the level of potential is expressed as low (L), medium (M), or high (H).

Period	Present in study area?	Potential
Late Upper Palaeolithic	N	L
Mesolithic	N	L
Neolithic	N	L
Bronze Age	N	L
Iron Age	N	L
Roman	Y	L-M
Early Medieval	N	L
Medieval	Y	M
Post-medieval	Y	H

Table 4: Degree of potential for unknown archaeological remains by period

5.4.2 In consideration of Table 4 it is worth noting that many of the sites are listed as the former sites of structures that are no longer standing, such as, inns (**Sites 1, 14, 16, 24, 28, 43, and 70**), hotels (**9, 22, 51, 58, 66, and 67**), foundries, breweries (**30 and 69**), a weaver's cottage and loom shop (**25**), theatre (**47**), coal depot (**50**), timber yard ropewalk (**55**), market house (**59**), school (**79**), church (**3**) and chapel (**80**) or more specifically 'demolished' (foundries (**68**), mills (**19, 20, 27, 33(?)**, **54, 63, 75, 84, and 88**), foundries and mills (**6, 29, 31, and 46**), breweries (**11 and 60**), a cinema (**23**), bridge (**65**), church (**12 and 90**), vicarage (**97**), school (**98**) and sawmill (**105**)). Many if not all of these will have remains surviving below ground.

5.4.3 It is worth mentioning that the HER frequently misdates the construction date of several buildings inside the study area (notably **Sites 19, 30, 42, 50, 62, 69, 91, 93, 103, and 104**), placing them *post*-1848 when in fact they date from at least pre-1846/7 (see *Appendix 2*). Some of these buildings relate, or potentially relate to the canal and late 18th or *early* 19th century development of the area, rather than mid-19th century or later development. **Site 60** is also at least pre-1847.

5.4.4 As is evident, the archaeology of the area is dominated by post-medieval activity. However, there are two known sites of Roman date: the Roman road (**Site 17**) and the find spot of an inscribed stone (**Site 95**), the original location of which seems to be disputed (I Gallagher pers comm; see *Appendix 2*). The route of the Roman road is speculated to cross the site, although the evidence for this is largely conjectural (see Ratledge 2020).

5.4.5 There are three purely medieval sites: the site of the fish stones (since moved) (**Site 32**), a demolished church (**Site 90**), and a well (**Site 95**). Two other sites also have origins in the medieval period: a demolished vicarage (**Site 97**) and school (**Site 98**).

5.4.6 It should be noted that the site of the 19th century warehouse (**Site 38**) inside the site boundary is actually c24m to the east of where the HER has it located, but this may be of little consequence as no above-ground structural elements remain.

5.4.7 The extent of **Site 29** is unknown as it is not labelled on the Ordnance Survey maps as it presumably predates them (see *Appendix 2*).

5.4.8 It is also evident from the map evidence that there were considerably more structures within the proposed development area than just those recorded in the HER, with large areas of housing depicted and a Methodist School on Gillie's plan of 1822. All of these have the potential for buried remains to be present.

5.5 Disturbance

5.5.1 Parts of the site were cleared or altered by various commercial enterprises during the 19th and 20th century and any buildings that remained on the site were demolished in recent years, most notably the Thwaites Brewery buildings, which were demolished in 2019. This is likely to have caused considerable disturbance to any below-ground remains related to these earlier structures, but elements will probably have survived and the outlines of some may still be traceable on the surface. Certainly, where archaeological work has been carried out nearby on sites where structures of a similar date have been demolished, below-ground remains, especially those relating to cellars, were still present.

5.6 Impact

5.6.1 Although no detailed plans are at present available regarding the proposed development of the site, it is likely that any associated groundworks would substantially impact on any below-ground archaeological remains that might be present.

5.7 Conclusion and Recommendations

5.7.1 There are no above-ground structural remains on the site, which evidently first saw development around the end of the 18th century and into the early 19th century, in part due to its proximity to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and contained a mixture of industries and residential buildings. Despite the site having been reduced to ground level, there may still be below-ground remains relating to 19th and 20th century buildings formerly on the site. None of these are considered significant enough to warrant preservation *in situ* and none are statutorily designated. Further investigation in the form of archaeological evaluation of selected areas would be the most archaeologically effective way of assessing in detail the potential of the site. The archaeological study of remains of this period, primarily the result of industrial development in the late 18th and 19th centuries and comprising both the industrial complexes and the associated workers housing, has increased considerably in recent years, particularly in larger industrial cities such as Manchester (Miller and Wild 2007; Miller *et al* 2010). Work on similar remains in Blackburn and the smaller towns and cities in Lancashire has been less extensive (although see Miller and Gregory 2010), and so the site would present an opportunity to investigate this more fully in this region.

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Appendix 1: Significance Criteria

After DCMS 2013, Annex 1: '*Principals of Selection for Scheduled Monuments*'

- i) *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation;
- ii) *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context;
- iii) *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of record of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records;
- iv) *Group Value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group;
- v) *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features;
- vi) *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection which scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed historic buildings;
- vii) *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute;
- viii) *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 2: Site Gazetteer

Site Number: 1**NGR:** SD 68644 28501 (point)**HER No:** PRN14273 - MLA14236**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894**Designation:** none**Site Type:** inn (former site of)**Description:** inn shown on Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2,500 map, no longer extant; post-1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894).**Period:** post-medieval

Site Number: 2**NGR:** SD 68380 28479 (point)**HER No:** PRN6527 - MLA6525**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d**Designation:** none**Site Type:** well**Description:** Folly Wells lay on the bank of the river Blakewater (Blackwater). Shown on the Ordnance Survey (1848d) first edition map.**Period:** post-medieval

Site Number: 3**NGR:** SD 68473 28448 (point)**HER No:** PRN14164 - MLA14127**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894**Designation:** none**Site Type:** United Methodist Free Chapel? (former site of)**Description:** church shown on Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2,500 map, no longer extant; post-1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894).**Period:** post-medieval

Site Number: 4**NGR:** SD 68829 28430 (point)**HER No:** PRN6507 - MLA6505**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d**Designation:** none**Site Type:** school**Description:** the Ordnance Survey map (1848d) shows a school next to Trinity Church, a school also being marked on the current sheet.**Period:** post-medieval

Site Number: 5**NGR:** SD 68335 28422 (point)**HER No:** PRN34219 - MLA30945

Sources: HER; Paul Butler Associates 2009d, 13

Designation: none

Site Type: office?

Description: Listed as a Notable Unlisted Building.

Regent House, located at the corner of Regent and Ainsworth streets, was built during the 1930s in an Art Deco style. Constructed predominantly of brick with some stone dressings, this building was carefully designed to follow the curvature of its corner location. It is characterised by a central projecting entrance with a dual-height semi-circular window and a decorative stone pediment at the roofline, whilst a continuous stone sill band traverses the length of the building between the ground and first floor levels. The ground floor is characterised by a series of segmented, round-arched windows, whilst the windows at the second and third floor levels have a much simpler appearance. The form and design of this building is unique within the conservation area and as such is it is considered to contribute significantly towards the area's special architectural interest (Paul Butler Associates 2009d, 13).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 6

NGR: SD 68660 28400 (point)

HER No: PRN24834 - MLA25910

Sources: HER; Rothwell 1985, 26; OA North 2010

Designation: none

Site Type: foundry (demolished); mill (demolished)

Description: Larkhill Mill SD 687 283; Lark Hill Mill started as an iron foundry in c1844 by Holt & Hargreaves, but converted to weaving by 1850. Extended mid-1850s to house 332 looms, powered by a 25hp engine, with 191 employees in 1861. Thomas Holt assigned the mill in 1868; production was spasmodic thereafter. In 1878, Messrs J & R Brandwood of Lark Hill Mill filed for liquidation of their affairs (Preston Guardian 30 March 1878). Weaving ended with the bankruptcy of Lonsdale & Dickinson in 1883. Used as stables by Blackburn Corporation Tramways and others until demolition in c1890 (OA North 2010).

The Swan Brewery was built on the site, which has since been landscaped (OA North 2010).

The mill was located on the landscaped area below Larkhill Health Centre (Rothwell 1985, 26).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 7

NGR: SD 68800 28400 (point)

HER No: PRN6506 - MLA6504

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; Historic England 2022

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1223094

Site Type: church

Description: Trinity Church is shown on the Ordnance Survey (1848d) first edition 1:10,560 map and the current sheet.

By Sharpe. 1837-49 Gothic Revival, with tall three-stage tower, with lancets in lower stages and two twin-light louvered windows in top stage. Plain parapet. Pinnacles. Three bay nave with lean-to aisles. Simple buttresses. Transepts and choir. Both have three very tall grouped windows. Interior has flat ceiling and slim compound piers (Historic England 2022).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 8

NGR: SD 68325 28395 (point)

HER No: PRN24799 - MLA25885

Sources: HER; Rothwell 1985, 9; Paul Butler Associates 2009d, 14; Ordnance Survey 1848d

Designation: none

Site Type: terrace; loom shop; weaver's cottage

Description: 55-63 James Street, SD 683 284; a short brick terrace with ogee gutters and plinth. In-filled cellar windows in numbers 55 and 57; the other dwellings may also have had cellars (Rothwell 1985, 9). Terrace of houses shown on Ordnance Survey (1848d) first edition 1:10,560 map.

Listed as a Notable Unlisted Building.

Constructed from red brick and later rendered, 55 – 59 James Street help to form an attractive cluster of 19th century buildings immediately opposite the northern elevation of the Church of St John Evangelist. Although of a relatively simple architectural design, the buildings are characterised by square revival style pediments above their doorways, triangular stone window headers and moulded roofline cornices (Paul Butler Associates 2009d, 14).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 9

NGR: SD 68727 28391 (point)

HER No: PRN14162 - MLA14125

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: hotel (former site of)

Description: hotel shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map, no longer extant; post-1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848d).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 10

NGR: SD 68300 28369 (point)

HER No: PRN17060 - MLA17023

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022k; Ordnance Survey 1848a; BBC 2022

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1239170

Site Type: church; cemetery

Description: no longer in Ecclesiastical use. 1789. Vestry added 1865 by J Brindley, galleries and chancel additions 1891. Good west tower in four stages, rusticated below on lowest square stage, first storey with chamfered corners, second (belfry) octagonal with Doric columns at the angles, and top stage also octagonal. A Venetian type west window. Pedimented Venetian windows on side walls, with semicircular clerestory lights. Church of St John and Nos 25 to 31 (odd) form a group with Nos 51 and 53 James Street (Historic England 2022k).

Graveyard and tombs shown surrounding church on Ordnance Survey (1848a) first edition 1:1,056 mapping. Google streetview suggests tombstones lie in the grass surrounding the building.

A BBC news article reported that a fire started just before 05:30 BST on 3 April 2019 in The Bureau Centre for the Arts, in the former Church of St John the Evangelist, which opened in 1789. The building, which is believed to have been modelled on the Chiesa di San Marcuola in Venice, was deconsecrated by the Church of England in 1975 and was handed over to the local council. For the last five years it has been run as an arts centre by a Community Interest Company with six volunteer directors (BBC 2022).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 11

NGR: SD 68677 28363 (point)

HER No: PRN24877 - MLA25943

Sources: HER; Rothwell 1986, 15

Designation: none

Site Type: brewery (demolished)

Description: Swan Brewery, Larkhill SD 687 284; constructed 1894-95 by the Blackburn Brewery Company Limited of Higher Eanam on the site of Larkhill weaving shed.

Sold in 1928, with over 100 public houses, to Duttons Blackburn Brewery Limited.

Brewing ceased although the buildings were retained as garaging for Salford Brewery. Demolished during the 1960s.

Remains: none; the brewery was sited on the landscaped ground below the Health Centre (Rothwell 1986, 15).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 12

NGR: SD 68391 28357 (point)

HER No: PRN14254 - MLA14217

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848a

Designation: none

Site Type: congregational chapel (demolished)

Description: site of an Independent Chapel shown on Ordnance Survey (1848a) 1:1,056 map, no longer extant.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 13

NGR: SD 68365 28355 (point)

HER No: PRN34220 - MLA30946

Sources: HER; Paul Butler Associates 2009d, 14

Designation: none

Site Type: commercial office

Description: Listed as a Notable Unlisted Building.

New Refuge Building, Ainsworth Street; designed by Stone and Gradwell and constructed of gritstone, this building was erected as a purpose-built office for the Refuge Assurance Company in 1890. Now occupied by a variety of users, the building remains characterised by semicircular arched windows with projecting carved imposts at ground floor level, a central projecting triangular gable with a spire finial and an engraved coat of arms and two Dutch-style gables with ball finials at the roofline and horizontal stringcourses at both first and second floor levels (Paul Butler Associates 2009d, 14).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 14

NGR: SD 68470 28353 (point)

HER No: PRN14163 - MLA14126

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: inn (former site of)

Description: inn shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map, pre-1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848d). No longer extant.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 15**NGR:** SD 68939 28350 (point)**HER No:** PRN2057 - MLA2057**Sources:** HER; Ashmore 1969, 245; 1982, 186; OA North 2010; Ordnance Survey 1848d**Designation:** none**Site Type:** foundry

Description: the Canal Foundry, north of Eanam, was an engineering works started in 1826 by William Yates and it made steam engines, boilers, railway wheels, pumping machinery, axles and other industrial items. William Thom became a partner in 1880, 'Yates and Thom' making many large mill engines for Lancashire Cotton Mills and winding engines for collieries. The firm joined with Joseph Foster and sons of Preston in 1928 to become Foster, Yates and Thom Ltd. It was remodelled in 1936. The Foundry Arms survives on the corner of Cleaver street and Birley street (Ashmore 1969, 245; 1982, 186).

The mill is shown on the Ordnance Survey (1848d) first edition map of 1848.

OA North (2010) Mills Survey Description:

William Yates and George Parkinson of Cleaver Street Foundry started Canal Foundry c1835-6. Yates continued the business with his sons after Parkinson left in the early 1840s. From 1838 beam engines were added to the production of Lancashire boilers, waterwheels, factory gearing, railway wheels, turntables and general ironwork. During the 1850s the firm specialised, and became famous for, mill engines, millwrighting, coal winders and steam raising plant. In 1858 the first horizontal steam engines were produced with vertical engines appearing at the end of the century. After William Yates died in 1885 his sons continued the business with a new partner, William Thom. In 1914 1,000 people were employed and the works was powered by two of the firms own horizontal tandem engines and Dick Kerrs generators. Uniflow high speed engines were manufactured from 1923-24 but the company went into liquidation in 1927. In 1928 Joseph Foster & Sons, of Preston, bought the business and renamed it Foster, Yates & Thom. Until 1973, when the business closed, engines and winders were exported to India and Africa. The buildings have been used as storage since although a heavy engineering firm used a small part of the foundry (Rothwell 1986, 5).

The main buildings cover a broadly rectangular site, bounded by Birley, Manner Sutton, Cleaver and Bancroft Streets. Southern part of foundry formed by engine shops, offices, drawing and pattern rooms, and a three-storey group of buildings along Birley Street. Oldest portions of the foundry, including the erecting and old boiler shops, lie in the northern part of the site. The original roofs have louvres. Northern end formed by 20th century moulding shop, riveting tower and new boiler shops, with large doors facing Cleaver Street. A detached extension lies opposite, running along Manner Sutton Street. This was erected in 1901-04, and was intended for flywheel and cylinder production. Foundry is built principally of brick, with internal steel frames and cast iron columns and box section steel pillars. Occupied.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 16**NGR:** SD 68578 28347 (point)**HER No:** PRN14274 - MLA14237**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1848a; 1894**Designation:** none**Site Type:** inn (former site of)

Description: inn shown on Ordnance Survey (1848a) 1:1,056 map, but not named; no longer extant.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 17**NGR:** centred SD 69866 25282 (9395m by 20335m)**HER No:** PRN26144 - MLA26079

Sources: HER; Margary 1957, 102-3; Trippier 2007; Archaeological Excavation Services 2010; GMAU 1994, 10; Ordnance Survey 1849

Designation: none

Site Type: road

Description: Roman road 7b, Manchester to Ribchester (Margary 1957, 102-3).

From the county boundary to Pelton Fold the line of the road is certain. From Pelton Fold to Pike House the course of the road is only possible. From Pike House to Higher Waves Farm the line is probable. From this Farm to near Catterall the road line is certain. From this point the road may have continued NW down Lower Madgell Bank or continued NE along Barker Row to a possible fording point near Little Town.

A section of this road at Bottom o' th' Knots Brow, Turton, is included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments.

A watching brief was carried out during excavations for a toilet block and access track for a proposed caravan site at Brocklehead Farm, Eccleshill, Darwen (NGR SD 70662292). The watching brief was occasioned by the proximity of the site to the line of the Roman Road from Manchester to Ribchester shown on the first edition [1:10,560] Ordnance Survey map of 1849.

A feature which may possibly have been a side-ditch for the road was noted but this was not particularly convincing. There were no associated finds and the feature could just as easily be associated with 19th century colliery workings in the area (Trippier 2007).

Archaeological Excavation Services were approached Mr H. Kershaw of Dayyfield Farm Eccleshill, Darwen to carry out an archaeological watching brief on groundworks prior to the construction of a road entrance to the farm from Roman Road to facilitate access to the planned "Wellybob's Farm" complex. The investigations was undertaken in accordance with an archaeological condition on outline planning permission for construction of an access road and other associated buildings (Application No.10/09/0858) during March/April 2010 (Archaeological Excavation Services 2010). The area excavated was found to consist of undisturbed natural heavy clay lying close the surface at 0.25-0.27m. below the topsoil and subsoil. The area excavated was also seen to have three modern drainage systems running on a north-south alignment. The remaining stratigraphy was recorded, but no archaeological deposits were encountered (*ibid*).

Archaeological watching brief in Nov 1990 at Whinny Heights, Roman Road, Blackburn, along part of the supposed route of the Manchester to Ribchester Roman road. No evidence for the road was found during this watching brief (Iles 1990).

The line of the Roman road from Manchester to Ribchester is projected on a straight alignment to the east of Davy Field Brow on the 1849 map and later maps. The present road curves round to the west in a cutting at this point. The plot of land immediately to the east of the cutting shows evidence of sandstone and modern debris which appears to have been dumped on this site. No visible evidence of an earlier alignment of the road was identified on the ground (GMAU 1994, 10).

Period: Roman

Site Number: 18

NGR: SD 68282 28276 (point)

HER No: PRN14253 - MLA14216

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894; Paul Butler Associates 2009c, 17

Designation: none

Site Type: county court

Description: post-1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894). No longer extant.

Listed as a Notable Unlisted Building.

Designed by Charles Reeves and constructed of ashlarred Burnley gritstone and Mill Hill bricks, the classical style County Court on Victoria Street was erected between 1861 and 1864 at a cost of £8,000. Its principal Victoria Street elevation is formed by ten bays, with bays seven, eight and nine projecting slightly above the roofline. These projecting bays are characterised by tall Venetian sash windows, stone pilasters and a stone entablature which further accentuate the building's classical style. The remaining

bays are characterised by a series of Roman arched sash windows with margin lights and ashlar arches with keystones at first floor level, segmental headed windows set within ashlar surrounds at second floor level and by an ashlar stringcourse that runs the entire length of the façade.

Historically this building helped to form a continuous row of 19th century buildings along the length of Town Hall Street and Victoria Street. However, during the 1960s and 1970s the town's 19th century market place was demolished and replaced by a new purpose-built shopping centre and associated multi-storey car parking. The new shopping centre dramatically altered the eastern side of the town centre and as a result the County Court building is now isolated from the town's historic core. Nevertheless, despite this isolation, the building is considered to make an important contribution to the town's historic and visual character (Paul Butler Associates 2009c, 17).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 19

NGR: SD 68830 28270 (point)

HER No: PRN14047 - MLA14010

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848a;1848d; 1894; Rothwell 1985, 17; OA North 2010; 2018

Designation: none

Site Type: mill (demolished)

Description: HER says 'post-1848', which is not entirely correct; it is labelled 'Eanam Mill (Cotton Spinning & Weaving)' on the 1848 1:1,056 map (Ordnance Survey 1848a) and the building is shown but not labelled on the 1:10,560 map (Ordnance Survey 1848d). Only Quarry Street Mill is labelled on the first edition Ordnance Survey (1894) 1:2,500 map.

Remains: much of the site has been redeveloped, although sections of the original perimeter wall can be traced along Quarry Street. The gable wall of one of the modern buildings has traces of an in-filled second motion opening for one of the mill's two engines. Flagstone floor of weaving sheds now serves as hard standing area for cars. Sparrow's School and the houses in Quarry Street have been recently demolished (Rothwell 1985, 17).

OA North (2010) Mills Survey Description:

Spinning factory built in 1818 by James Rodgett & Co. 315 employees in 1823, almost two thirds child labour. Weaving shed added 1831-2. The mills were powered by a 50hp engine and a 36hp engine, and lit by gas (PP HC 1834 [167] XX D1). Mill workers' housing, and a school, erected along Quarry Street. By 1840 the mill contained 21,768 spindles and 480 looms powered by beam engines of 50 and 30hp. John and Thomas Sparrow, originally minor partners, had taken over by 1845.

Richard Crankshaw, the mill manager, later joined the partnership. Major extension of weaving sheds late 1850s. 23,200 spindles, 1428 looms, 951 employees in 1861. Sparrow & Crankshaw were bankrupt in 1869 and the property was eventually sold to Daniel Thwaites of the neighbouring brewery. After 1870 the mill was subdivided amongst tenants. Spinning mill leased to Thomas Abbott of Wharf Street Mill. A fire in 1876 ended spinning. The site was later cleared. In 1898 D Thwaites & Co Ltd erected a mineral water works and other buildings on the land.

Weaving sheds - numerous tenant firms during 1870s including Aaron Bury, James Beads and Richard Galloway. 1610 looms in 1878 - Abbott, 273; Bury, 1,107; Galloway 230 looms. By 1880 the four sheds had been divided into two separate mills.

Eanam Mill - Number One & Four sheds; 461 looms with an 1878 compound tandem engine, 17" + 30" x 4' stroke, by W & J Yates. Leased to Nichols Brothers, employing 165 in 1885. A reorganisation of the property in 1886 added Number Four shed to Quarry Street Mill. Number One shed, with 249 looms, was taken by George Slater & Co, manufacturers of mulls, jacconettes etc. Extensions on site of reservoir 1895-96 increased looms to 451. In 1895 Mercer & Cartwright acquired the lease, firm later becoming J Cartwright Ltd. Weaving ended in 1924.

Quarry Street/Struan Mill. Number Two and Three sheds, driven by a 450hp beam engine, McNaughted c1878 by W & J Yates. Two Lancashire boilers. Short-lived partnerships until John Yates took over 1897-8. 821 looms with dobby and sateen motions. Manufactured cloth included fancies, dhooties, shirtings, checks and printers. Weaving ended in 1930 and in 1933 the debenture holders sold the plant

and mill. By 1936, Leavers, car dealers etc occupied both Struan and Eanam Mills (Rothwell 1985, 17). The mill has been demolished, and the site redeveloped (OA North 2018).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 20

NGR: SD 68900 28269 (point)

HER No: PRN10542 - MLA10541

Sources: HER; Rothwell 1985, 36; OA North 2010; 2018; Ordnance Survey 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: mill (demolished)

Description: George Street East was the site of a cotton factory owned by William Coddington & Co. and mentioned in an 1866 directory.

Canal New Mill named on the Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map.

Canal New Mills, Eanam SD 689 283; Spinning and weaving mill built by William Yates, millwright and engineer, and Thomas Hart, ropemaker, in 1853-55. Four storey spinning mill for 20,000 mule spindles, shed of 348 looms, beam engine by Yates. Leased to W. D. Coddington 1864-69. Taken over by Baugley, Driver & Co., of Duckworth Field Mill, 1870; firm became Thomas Driver & Co.

Pair of compound beam engines and two Lancashire boilers by W. & J. Yates installed 1874-75. 21,564 spindles, 342 looms and 250 employees in 1870s. Mainly produced shirtings and dhooties.

The Firm of Baguley & Driver is named as the occupants of the mill, and accredited with 342 looms, in a newspaper article of 1878 (Manchester Times 27 April 1878).

Driver failed in 1895, and the property was sold to John Stringer, machinery merchant. Shed leased to Holden Brothers in 1895 (Manchester Times 20 September 1895), and the spinning factory with 3,050 spindles and 153 looms to Riley Brothers, hard waste manufacturers. The latter ceased business in 1902. Four-storey block destroyed by fire 1907. Holden Bros Ltd went into liquidation in 1927, and the remaining buildings were pulled down (Rothwell 1985, 36). The site has been redeveloped as a bus depot (OA North 2018).

Bancroft Street Mill - a building at Canal Foundry used for spinning in association with Canal New Mill c1854-77. Used by Yates & Hart, and Coddington during 1850s and 1860s. AP Dickinson leased the premises 1871-77. In 1878 the building was demolished to make way for additions to the foundry.

Remains: none; now the site of the Ribble bus and coach depot (Rothwell 1985, 36).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 21

NGR: SD 68771 28266 (point)

HER No: PRN24096 - MLA23894

Sources: HER; Rothwell 1986, 13

Designation: none

Site Type: mineral water works

Description: mineral water works built 1899-1900 as an extension to the Star Brewery (**Site 30**) (Rothwell 1986, 13).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 22

NGR: SD 68337 28250 (point)

HER No: PRN14167 - MLA14130

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: hotel (former site of)

Description: hotel shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map; no longer extant.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 23

NGR: SD 68524 28247 (point)

HER No: PRN33483 - MLA30213

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1939

Designation: none

Site Type: cinema (demolished)

Description: the Rialto Cinema, opened on 21st December 1931, and was a 1,830 seat 'super-cinema', built at a cost of £65,000. In 1957 it was taken over by the Rank organisation and became the Odeon. Five years later it opened an £8,000 dancing club converted from its first floor cafe area called the Top Rank Victor Silvester Studio. However, in 1974 the building was demolished to make way for a proposed seven-storey office block and car park. The cinema closed with a screening of *Don't Look Now*, starring Donald Sutherland and Julie Christie, followed by a huge farewell party. To this day the office block has not been built (English Heritage AMIE GIS Dataset. 527763).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 24

NGR: SD 68306 28246 (point)

HER No: PRN14168 - MLA14131

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: inn (former site of)

Description: inn shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map; post-1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848d); no longer extant.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 25

NGR: SD 68907 28233 (point)

HER No: PRN24800 - MLA25886

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; Rothwell 1985, 9

Designation: none

Site Type: weaver's cottage (former site of); loom shop (former site of)

Description: a small group of cottages on the corner of Manner Sutton Street, one with keystone arched door. Much altered but well-lit cellars can be seen at the back (Rothwell 1985, 9).

Cottages shown on Ordnance Survey (1848d) first edition 1:10,560 map, but not on the current sheet; no longer extant.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 26

NGR: SD 68837 28225 (point)

HER No: PRN14048 - MLA14011

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848a; 1848d; 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: gas holder

Description: gasometer shown on Ordnance Survey (1848d) first edition 1:10,560 map.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 27

NGR: SD 68393 28223 (point)

HER No: PRN10539

Sources: HER; Rothwell 1985, 19-20; OA North 2010; 2018; Ordnance Survey 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: mill (demolished)

Description: Ainsworth Street, Blackburn, was the site of a cotton spinning and manufacturing concern owned by William Alston and Co in 1868.

Ainsworth Street Mills SD 684 282; The Silk Mill, Ainsworth Street, was an early 19th century silk handloom manufacturer's warehouse that was purchased in 1834 by John Alston. Leased to J Heaps & Co, who combined hand and power loom manufacture, and installed 88 power looms, powered by an 8hp engine. John Fish, who later erected Waterfall Mills, Livesey, was part tenant 1843-6. George Miller & Co working 175 looms and employing 100, occupied the mill between 1846 and 1848. In 1848 William Alston & Co, of the adjacent spinning mill, took over. Merchant Street Mill - six-storey spinning mill built 1836-7 by John Alston, calico manufacturer, on the site of an older size works. First known as Wellington Mill. By 1850 the neighbouring silk mill had been incorporated with the factory. In the 1860s plant included 15,376 mule spindles, 205 looms, a 45hp single beam engine manufactured by William Yates & Sons, and a smaller 16hp beam engine by the same maker. 230 employees in 1861. The firm of Alston & Co was bankrupted by the Cotton Famine and, in 1869, William Forrest of Wensley Fold Mill bought the factory. Old machinery replaced with 20,000 mule spindles and a 300 hp horizontal compound engine by Clayton, Goodfellow & Co (Rothwell 1985, 19-20). Merchant Street Spinning Co Ltd formed in 1874, but proved to be unsuccessful. The plant was sold in 1878, and the mill was completely gutted by fire in the same year, causing damage estimated at £50,000 (The Belfast News 15 April 1878). The mill was used for non-cotton purposes thereafter, excluding a brief period in the 1880s when the Blackburn Beaming Co leased a section of the mill. The building is shown, but not named, on the Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map. The mill was demolished and the site redeveloped during town centre redevelopment of 1960s (OA North 2010; 2018).

Remains: none; the mill was sited on the eastern side of Ainsworth Street (Rothwell 1985, 19).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 28

NGR: SD 68468 28221 (point)

HER No: PRN14178 - MLA14141

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: inn (former site of)

Description: inn shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map. No longer extant.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 29

NGR: SD 68658 28221 (point)

HER No: PRN24114 - MLA23912

Sources: HER; Rothwell 1986, 5

Designation: none

Site Type: foundry (former site of); mill (demolished)

Description: minor smithy and foundry opened about 1806 by Thomas Wilson. William Yates & George Parkinson took over the buildings in 1826, beginning what was to become the most well-known engineering firm in Blackburn.

After the building of Canal Foundry in c1835 the works passed to John Railton. Converted to power loom weaving 1841.

Remains: none. The site was cleared prior to the reconstruction of Star Brewery (Rothwell 1986, 5).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 30

NGR: SD 68689 28221 (point)

HER No: PRN14056 - MLA14019

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848a; 1848d; 1894; Rothwell 1986; Lathams 2015

Designation: none

Site Type: brewery (former site of)

Description: HER says 'post-1848', which is incorrect; it is labelled 'Eanam Brewery' on the 1848 1:1,056 map (Ordnance Survey 1848a) and the building is shown, albeit unlabelled, on the 1:10,560 map (Ordnance Survey 1848d). It is clearly labelled on the first edition Ordnance Survey (1894) 1:2,500 map. No longer extant. [Replaced by 20th century structures].

Built in 1806-07 by Edward Duckworth and William Clayton of Grimshaw Park. Daniel Thwaites, senior, a local excise officer, joined the partnership in 1807 and became sole owner in 1824.

The business later passed to his sons, Daniel, Thomas and John. Thomas Thwaites sold his interest in the brewery to his brothers in 1846, and entered the textile trade at Paradise Mill. After the Cotton Famine he erected Milnshaw Brewery, Accrington. John Thwaites retired in 1858.

Additions were made to Star Brewery throughout the later 19th century including a mineral water works and bottling plant on Quarry Street. 100 were employed at the brewery in 1889.

Daniel Thwaites & Company Limited formed 1897 by RA Yerburch (Thwaites' son-in-law) and others.

During the 1920s Shaw's Salford Brewery and the Fountain Free Brewery, Rishton, were taken over.

Major reconstruction of Star Brewery began in 1964; nine storey brew house (1965-66), fermentation and conditioning blocks, cask-handling department, bottling and kegging halls (1972) and new canning plant (1975). The brewing of lager, in addition to the company's traditional lines, was also introduced.

In 1980 388 tied houses were owned by the business. The brewery currently employs a workforce of 450, of which approximately one ninth are engaged in the production process.

Daniel Thwaites & Company Limited is now established as one of the leading independent brewers in the United Kingdom and enjoys an excellent reputation in the trade. The brewery is particularly noted for its bitter and mild ales, and for the more recently introduced Stein lager beer.

Buildings Star Brewery - Main entrance and gatehouse off Penny Street. To the rear of the former Waterloo Hotel is a range of two- and three-storey offices and board rooms, probably dating from the early 20th century. Behind is a wine and spirit warehouse.

Prior to the 1960s this part of the site was occupied by Walshs Limited, pet food manufacturers. Nine storey brew house in centre of site, brick and concrete construction with some aluminium cladding, fluted chimney stack on south wall, boiler house at base. Loading area at ground level.

The brewing tower contains liquor tanks, malt, hop and sugar stores, malt mills, mash tuns, wort receivers, hop separation units and yeast room. Recent improvements include the change-over to computer controlled operation.

To the north of the tower is the lager and ale conditioning block of 1967, fermentation house and the traditional ale packing department. These buildings, heightened in 1983-84, are faced with aluminium and front Larkhill Street. Adjoining is the old 19th century coopers' shop topped with an enclosed cast iron water tank. The building is now used for storage purposes.

Former bottling and jugging hall along Eanam, brick construction with tinted windows placed high on the walls. The building is stepped, in plan form, along Eanam.

Since 1985, when bottled beers were phased out, the hall has been used for canning and storage. Modern warehouses are situated underneath the roof-top car park.

Eanam Mews - Formerly the stables of Daniel Thwaites & Company Limited, now used by the brewery's estate department.

Attractive brick frontage includes a large round-headed doorway and adjacent gate house. The single storey buildings built on a curve date from 1881 and were designed as a coach house, harness room and stables.

The main entrance opens in to an enclosed courtyard paved with setts. Two storey stables extend along the west perimeter.

Details include circular pitching eyes, loading doors to the first floor and round-headed doorways. To the rear and west of a former mineral water works with a square brick chimney. Latterly used by Thwaites as garaging and now much altered as the "House of Seville".

Mineral Water Works, Quarry Street - Built in 1899-1900 and last used as a bottling hall. Now earmarked for demolition.

Range of brick built offices and sheds along Quarry Street. The mineral water works has a northern light roof. Later brick-built boiler house with steel chimney stack at south-west corner of site. The stone fronted building at the junction of Quarry and Larkhill Streets houses the Mafeking Well (1899). Ward's Well (1905) is situated in the derelict brick building on the opposite side of the street. The empty lockup shops at Eanam (overlooking the mineral water works) were built by Thwaites & Company during the same period.

Wine and Spirits Department, Salford - James Pickup & Company, an old-established firm of wine and spirit merchants, was acquired by Thwaites in 1923. The Salford Warehouse was rebuilt in 1903. Main entrance and offices on Salford; brick construction with stone details and pediments. Warehouse blocks to rear.

Thwaites' Stables - for description see **Site 39** (Rothwell 1986, 12-3).

The buildings which form the brewery were originally constructed during the 19th century as the Eanam Brewery. During the mid-20th century the brewery site underwent considerable change and was renamed the Star Brewery. In recent years the trends in the types and variety of the beer consumed, has resulted in significant change in modern brewing and large scale tanks, such as those located within Star Brewery Site, are being replaced by smaller scale craft beer brewing technologies. As a result of this shift in brewing the majority of the site is no longer used and it is proposed that all buildings and structures are to be demolished (Lathams 2015).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 31

NGR: SD 68585 28210 (point)

HER No: PRN24082 - MLA23880

Sources: HER; Rothwell 1985, 24

Designation: none

Site Type: foundry (former site of); mill (demolished)

Description: Cleaver Street or Union Mill, and known locally as 'Soup Kitchen', a reference to use as a relief centre during the Cotton Famine. Originally a minor smithy and iron foundry opened in 1806, William Yates and George Parkinson owned the works prior to the building of Canal Foundry. Last ironfounder was John Railton in 1841 (Rothwell 1986, 5). Converted to cotton weaving by Michael Swithenbank; 104 employees, about 160 looms during the late 1840s. 1849 leased to John Carr who built Garden Street Mill 1855. Subsequently Thomas Carr & James Leaver, who left 1859 to erect Alma Mill. Last used for weaving 1859-61 by Holden Brothers. 155 looms, 10hp high pressure engine at the time of their bankruptcy. Later used for waste breaking and as warehousing (Rothwell 1985, 24). Buildings survived until 1960s, when the site was cleared and redeveloped as the Star Brewery (OA North 2010).

Remains: none. The site was built over during the modern redevelopment of Star Brewery (Rothwell 1985, 24).

Probably same record as **Site 33**. Possibly also duplicating **Site 29**.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 32

NGR: SD 68239 28210 (point)

HER No: PRN973 - MLA973

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848a; 1848d

Designation: none

Site Type: fish stone (former site of)

Description: Blackburn Market Halls - former site of fish stones; fish stones shown on Ordnance Survey (1848d) six inch map, but not on the Ordnance Survey (1848a) 1848 1:1,056 map.

Period: medieval

Site Number: 33

NGR: SD 68582 28208 (point)

HER No: PRN24305 - MLA24103

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848a; LCAS 2006

Designation: none

Site Type: mill

Description: power loom factory marked on map of 1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848a), probably same record as **Site 31** (LCAS 2006).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 34

NGR: SD 68904 28207 (point)

HER No: PRN2056 - MLA2056

Sources: HER; Ashmore 1969, 254; Historic England 2022g

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1273859

Site Type: warehouse; office

Description: stables to the east. There is a 19th century office for the canal, and a wharf-masters house and an old crane pivot. The crane pivot is mounted on two hexagonal steps to the east of the warehouses. The crane pivot has been variously described as a capstan and a crane. All the buildings are listed, grade II (Ashmore 1969, 254)

British Waterway's Office, first quarter of 19th century. Stone, old flag roof with cornice, single storey, curved at each end. Stone mullioned windows and double sashes. Rear to street has three two-light stone-mullioned windows and a square loading bay. British Waterways Office, No 50 (Canal House), Bank Cottage, warehouses and capstan form a good group of canal architecture (Historic England 2022g).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 35

NGR: SD 68417 28205 (point)

HER No: PRN14252 - MLA14215

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848a; 1848d; 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: footbridge

Description: footbridge shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map; pre-1894 (Ordnance Survey 1848a; 1848d), no longer extant.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 36

NGR: SD 68872 28205 (point)

HER No: PRN14310 - MLA14273

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022h

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1239435

Site Type: house

Description: house, c1820. Stone, two storeys. Three sash windows on each floor, and a small square porch with side entrance in Tuscan Jambs. Rear façade to street is three-storeyed (the ground floor on this side being merely cellars), the middle storey with three sashes, the top storey with two sashes.

British Waterways Office, No 50 (Canal House), Bank Cottage, warehouses and capstan form a good group of canal architecture (Historic England 2022h).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 37

NGR: SD 68484 28197 (point)

HER No: PRN14175 - MLA14138

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848; 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: inn

Description: inn shown on Ordnance Survey (1848a) 1:1,056 map [unlabelled] and 1894 1:2,500 sheet (Ordnance Survey 1894). Only named on Ordnance Survey (1893) 1893 1:500 map; still extant.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 38

NGR: SD 68569 28194 (point) [the site is actually c24m to the east of this: NGR SD 68593 28194]

HER No: PRN24304 - MLA24102

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848a; LCAS 2006

Designation: none

Site Type: warehouse

Description: warehouse in existence by 1847 (Ordnance Survey 1848a; LCAS 2006).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 39

NGR: SD 68812 28192 (point)

HER No: PRN14054 - MLA14017

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894; Rothwell 1986, 13; Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council 2013, 9

Designation: none

Site Type: stable

Description: post-1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894). Still extant.

Eanam Stables SD 689 282 - Eanam stables have their entrance onto Eanam Road which is marked by two stone gate piers with the inscription 'H.S. & Co' relating to the former Henry Shaw Brewery then

Salford New Brewery. The stables date from 1886 and comprise a series of buildings arranged on a curve around a paved yard. The gate house and dwelling front the main road. They are mainly two storey brick and stone construction. Buildings include harness room, stalls and haylofts. The Coach house and farrier's workshop is housed in separate buildings on the west side of the yard. The stables are now used for their original purpose by Thwaites brewery for their show and working dray horses (Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council 2013, 9). The brewery also maintains a magnificent collection of show and working drays.

Audley Maltings SD 693 279 - the site of the maltings is occupied by a terrace of houses erected during the 1930s. Audley House, now a working men's club, was once the home of Henry Shaw (Rothwell 1986, 13).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 40

NGR: centred SD 72200 26258 (8976m by 35008m)

HER No: PRN10618 - MLA10617

Sources: HER; Greville 1953, 194; Ashmore 1982; OA North 2000; Heritage Gateway 2012a; 2012b; Historic England 2022f

Designation: [Blackburn Railway Station is a Listed Building (II) - 1261389]

Site Type: railway

Description: this railway was formed by amalgamation (9th July 1847) of Blackburn, Darwen and Bolton Railway (Act 30th June 1845) and Blackburn, Clitheroe and North West Junction Railway (Act 27th July 1846). Blackburn to Sough was opened 3rd August 1847, Sough to Bolton 12th June 1848, Blackburn to Chatburn 22nd June 1850 and became Blackburn Railway 24th July 1851. It was absorbed jointly by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway and the East Lancashire Railway 31st December 1857 (Greville 1953, 194).

Bolton Road station SD 681 273 was the original station of this line. The stone built goods shed survives. To north Bolton Street is crossed by a four lane riveted steel girder bridge on large cast iron pillars with 'L & YR 1884' on the stone abutments.

Chatburn's station at SD 767 437 was the original terminus of this line. Rebuilt 1876 on an extension of line to join the Midland Railway's Skipton-Carlisle line at Hellifield and completed 1879. Closed 1962-64. The station building was of stone and a single storey.

Sough Tunnel (SD 707 218) - just south east of Greenfield Mill is the entrance to the tunnel with a castellated portal and turrets, opened 1848. It is 2,015 yards (1,842m) long on a gradient of 1 in 74, and rises to the south. It was excavated from fifteen shafts up to 260 feet (79m) deep. Spoil heaps from its excavation are still clearly visible. The rails were covered in 1880-81 when Manchester to Scotland services via Hellifield began.

Darwen Station SD 694 225 opened 1847-48, rebuilt 1883. Single storey yellow brick booking office with tiles, hall and tiled approaches to platforms where there are remains of formerly more extensive yellow brick buildings. Goods station closed 1969 and goods shed demolished.

Turton and Egerton Station SD 731 157. Closed 1961. Remains of platform and single storey stone buildings. Single track in use.

Whalley viaduct SD 727 361 - the major engineering work on this line. It was built 1847-50 of 48 red brick arches and stone parapets 680 yards (622m) long and up to 70 feet (21m) above the river Calder. Seven million bricks (mostly made nearby) were used in the construction during which two of the arches collapsed in October 1849 killing three men. The two arches immediately adjacent to Whalley Abbey were finished with brick and stone dressings to resemble the gothic arches of the abbey ruins.

Whalley Station at the northern end of the viaduct was closed in 1962 but a two storey stone building remains.

Wilpshire Station SD 687320, named 'Ribchester' until 1874, was closed in 1962. It comprised a single storey six bay, brick platform building and two storey station house, with a brick and timber signal box to its south. To the north is a long cutting and the 325 yards (297m) long Wilpshire tunnel (Ashmore 1982).

This line passes through the following parishes:- Turton North, Darwen, Eccleshill, Blackburn, Wilpshire, Billington, Whalley, Wiswell, Pendleton, Clitheroe, Chatburn, Downham, Rimington, Gisburn, Sawley, Horton and Newsholme. This Railway also appears on the following quarter sheets:- SD 71 SW, SD 71 NW, SD 72 SW, SD 62 SE, SD 62 NE, SD 63 SE, SD 73 SW, SD 73 NW, SD 74 SW, SD 74 SE, SD 74 NE, SD 84 NW, SD 85 SW.

Archaeological assessment carried out in 2000 (OA North 2000) in Darwen and Church Street, Blackburn - Stone built classical style building.

The Bolton, Blackburn, Clitheroe and West Yorkshire Railway was formed in 1847, two Acts enabling the line being passed in 1845. It runs from Bolton to join the West Yorkshire line near Long Preston, opening in 1846 south of Blackburn but not advancing further than Chatburn by 1853. Due to financial difficulties, it stopped at Chatburn, and required a further act to extend it (Heritage Gateway 2012a).

The Hellifield Extension Railway was authorised under an act of 1871, the LYR having gained the Bolton, Blackburn, Clitheroe and West Yorkshire line in 1859. The latter company had originally meant to join the West Yorkshire line at Long Preston, but the new line took a new route to join the line at Hellifield. It opened in 1880 (Heritage Gateway 2012b).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 41

NGR: SD 68961 28188 (point)

HER No: PRN14336 - MLA14299

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848b; 1848d; 1894; Historic England 2022m

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1239157

Site Type: capstan / crane / piece of art?

Description: iron structure at east end of warehouses west of Navigation Bridge, on wharf. Probably circa 1800. A capstan? Large cylindrical iron column, tapering upwards, and mounted on two very large hexagonal steps.

British Waterways Office, No 50 (Canal House), Bank Cottage, warehouses and capstan form a good group of canal architecture (Historic England 2022m).

Also referred to as a crane.

The HER records that 'This feature is NOT shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:10,560 map of 1848 or the first edition 1:2,500 map of 1894 (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894), suggesting that it may be of late construction, an 'imported' item or even a piece of 'art' (P lles pers comm)'. HOWEVER, it is clearly marked 'crane' on the 1:1,056 edition of the Ordnance Survey (1848b).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 42

NGR: SD 68903 28185 (point)

HER No: PRN14055 - MLA14018

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848a; 1848d; 1894; Rothwell 1986; Historic England 2022c

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1239471

Site Type: canal warehouse

Description: the HER records that 'these warehouses are not shown on the 1848 1:10,560 mapping, but do appear on the 1894 1:2,500 sheet (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894)'; however, the east and west ends of the block are indicated on the 1:10,560 1848 map (Ordnance Survey 1848d), just not labelled, and are in fact clearly labelled as 'Canal Store' on the 1:1,056 edition (Ordnance Survey 1848a), so they must be at least pre-1846. They are still extant and in use as a heritage centre and public house.

Warehouses A, B, C, D and E - Entwistle & Oddy Ltd. Long row of stone buildings with old flag roof, all adjoining. Small-paned windows hoists, large gabled awning on iron stanchions over ground floor. Stone loading platform in landward side, and stone wharf on canal side. B warehouse has a segment arched entrance, and two three-light stone-mullioned windows on each floor.

British Waterways Office, No 50 (Canal House), Bank Cottage, warehouses and capstan form a good group of canal architecture (Historic England 2022c).

An extremely interesting, but sadly derelict example of canal architecture. Main warehouses run along towpath, facing Wharf Street Mill. Large wooden clad building close to Navigation Bridge, contiguous is the oldest portion (c1810), two storey with round-headed loading doors to canal and yard, stone loading platform, mullioned windows. The construction is non-fireproof with wooden columns and flue beams, watershot masonry. Beyond is a later block with loading doors to the yard side. The attached three storey building probably date from the first half of the 19th century and were built for the grain trade. Features include lucranes, a canopy over the canal mooring and a loading platform.

On the gable end is a hoist beam over a stone built cart recess. The octagonal base of a crane can be seen near Navigation Bridge.

Traces of the stables, with stall divisions, remain along the Eanam perimeter wall. Overlooking the main road is the Canal Agent's House, two storey with cellar, and a single storey workshop/office block with semicircular ends. Both are constructed of watershot masonry with stone mullions to the windows, and date from before 1850.

The former toll house is sited on the canal side, west of the warehouses. Stone built, with bay windows on the façade. A single storey brick addition (possibly used as a stable and carts shed) runs down to the gates on Eanam Old Road. East of Navigation Bridge are two horse-pulls and the remains of the now in-filled dry dock at Paradise. (The latter is indicated by concrete wall below the cobble site). Note should also be taken of the width of the canal at Eanam Wharf, designed to accommodate the turning of barges (Rothwell 1986).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 43

NGR: SD 68673 28173 (point)

HER No: PRN14183 - MLA14146

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: inn (former site of)

Description: inn shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map, no longer extant.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 44

NGR: SD 68563 28166 (point)

HER No: PRN24099 - MLA23897

Sources: HER; Rothwell 1986, 18

Designation: none

Site Type: mill

Description: Starkie Street Corn Mill SD 687 282; small corn and flour mill built about 1878, partially on the site of Starkie Street (Eagle Foundry) [**Site 46**], by Joseph and Mary Noblett.

Nobletts had been cereal and provender merchants at 91 Salford (which fronted the mill) from the early 1850s. The mill was extended at the end of the 19th century. Noblett's shop was demolished in about 1924 and replaced by the Salvation Army Citadel. The corn mill closed around the same time and was later used by scale making and vulcanising businesses.

Buildings: three storey mill, built on rectangular plan. Four gables facing Starkie Street; one is set back and has a former ground floor doorway to the boiler and engine rooms. A reduced circular brick chimney survives at the rear of this building.

The other gables have loading doors to ground, first and second floors. A hoist beam and pulley wheel can be seen at the apex of one of the gable ends.

Machine brick construction with stone sills and lintels (Rothwell 1986, 18).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 45

NGR: SD 68839 28165 (point)

HER No: PRN14896 - MLA14859

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022d

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1239156

Site Type: house

Description: cottage, circa 1800. Front on canal bank, stone, with coved stone cornice, two storeys. Centre door covered by modern glazed porch, a two-storeyed bay window at each side with three sashes with stone mullions and sills. The rear elevation is lower, three storeys (the lower storey being cellars), with three small sash windows on each floor.

British Waterways Office, No 50 (Canal House), Bank Cottage, warehouses and capstan form a good group of canal architecture (Historic England 2022d).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 46

NGR: SD 68548 28164 (point)

HER No: PRN24087 - MLA23885

Sources: HER; Rothwell 1986, 5; Ordnance Survey 1848a; OA North 2010; Leeds Mercury 24 October 1840; Preston Guardian 23 May 1846

Designation: none

Site Type: foundry (demolished); mill (demolished)

Description: an ironworks is said to be in existence by the early 19th century (Rothwell 1986, 5) and in existence by 1847 (Ordnance Survey 1848a).

Eagle Foundry, Starkie Street SD 686 282; early 19th century works at Salford. Ironmasters included Ward & Company, makers of small steam engines, and Davison & Price, power loom machinists. The latter firm placed an advertisement in the Preston Chronicle of 4 October 1834 requesting the services of a workshop manager, with a practical knowledge of making mules, throstles, drawing frames and carding engines. The firm of Davison & Price was declared bankrupt, and their works, described as 'well adapted as any works of a similar nature in Lancashire for carrying on a most extensive business in machine and power-loom making', was advertised for sale in 1840. The sale notice described the works as brick-built machine shops, four storeys high, with a foundry, grinding rooms, engine house, boiler house, smithies, yards, and other conveniences, situated on the south side of Starkie Street, lately occupied by Messrs Davison and Price (Leeds Mercury 24 October 1840).

In 1846, the effects of Samuel Rodgett, iron founder and machine maker, were advertised for sale at the foundry. Amongst the machinery specified were looms and carding engines that were partly fitted up, patent temples, springs and spindles (Preston Guardian 23 May 1846).

By 1849 the majority of the multi-storey buildings were being used by George Heyes & Company, cotton manufacturers.

William Hesketh, a former handloom manufacturer, was running the works in 1852. 139 looms, 16hp engine and 100 employees. Seven persons killed by boiler explosion of 1853. Tenants after 1854 included small-scale weaving firms and iron founders. TR Thompson was at the works by 1865, the business later becoming Mercer & Thompson, and finally Mercer Brothers. Products included kitchen ranges. Ironworking at Starkie Street ended in 1884, and parts of the foundry were demolished in the Salford Improvement Scheme. Mercers continued as a hardware dealers and ironmongers in central Blackburn, and as machinists at Cherry Tree. The surviving buildings on Starkie Street were used for a variety of purposes thereafter, including shuttle making (Rothwell 1986, 5). The works has been demolished, although some sections of stone walling survive between Starkie Street Garage and the corn mill, which may incorporate one of the ancillary buildings (OA North 2010).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 47

NGR: SD 68344 28161 (point)

HER No: PRN14251 - MLA14214

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848a; 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: theatre (former site of)

Description: Theatre Royal, Ainsworth Street, shown on Ordnance Survey 1848 1:1,056 map, no longer extant; pre-1894 (Ordnance Survey 1848a; 1894).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 48

NGR: SD 68827 28155 (point)

HER No: PRN24119 - MLA23917

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey, 1848a; LCAS 2006

Designation: none

Site Type: warehouse

Description: site of a canal store shown on Ordnance Survey (1848a) 1848 1,1,056 map; associated with **Site 45**, now demolished (LCAS 2006).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 49

NGR: SD 68595 28143 (point)

HER No: PRN14179 - MLA14142

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: inn

Description: inn shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map; pre-1894.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 50

NGR: SD 68773 28143 (point)

HER No: PRN14053 - MLA14016

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848a; 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: coal depot (former site of)

Description: coal wharf Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map. The HER records it as 'post-1848', however, it was coal yard by at least 1847 (Ordnance Survey 1848a). No longer extant. [Associated with associated with **Site 62**].

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 51

NGR: SD 68451 28142 (point)

HER No: PRN14177

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: hotel (former site of)

Description: hotel shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map, no longer extant; pre-1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848d).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 52

NGR: SD 68726 28141 (point)

HER No: PRN38291 - MLA35773

Sources: HER; Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council 2013, 10; Ordnance Survey 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: stable

Description: collection of stable buildings known as Eanam Mews. These were formerly the stables of Daniel Thwaites & Company limited, and more recently used by the Brewery estate department. They are now vacant. They comprise an attractive two storey brick frontage which includes a round-headed doorway and adjacent gatehouse. The single storey buildings built on a curve date from 1881 [labelled Eanam Brewery on the 1894 edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping] and were designed as a coach house, harness room and stables. The main entrance opens onto an enclosed courtyard paved with setts. Two storey stables extend along the west perimeter. Details include circular pitching eyes, loading doors to the first floor and round headed doorways. To the rear and west is a former mineral works with a square brick chimney (Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council 2013, 10).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 53

NGR: SD 68261 28141 (point)

HER No: PRN14249 - MLA14212

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: market place

Description: Market Place shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map; pre-1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848d) but moved post-1848 from SD 68239 28225. No longer extant.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 54

NGR: SD 68904 28141 (point)

HER No: PRN14037 - MLA14000

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894; Rothwell 1985, 36; OA North 2010; 2018; Pope 1989, 29

Designation: none

Site Type: mill (demolished)

Description: this mill is not shown on the Ordnance Survey (1848d) first edition 1:10,560 map, but does appear on the later 1:2,500 map (Ordnance Survey 1894).

The building was demolished before December 2000.

Wharf Street or Prospect Mill, Eanam SD 689 281; Wharf Street or Prospect Mill, Eanam, was the first of several factories built by William Forrest, flagger and slater. Forrest intended to build a spinning and weaving mill but only the shed of 1854 was completed. It was powered by a 45hp beam engine

manufactured by W Yates, shafting and gearing by Swift, Derham & Co. The mill housed 320 looms, and employed 180 persons. Leased to Pickering & Abbott in 1864.

After Thomas Abbott's third bankruptcy in 1878, the mill was sold to I Turner & Sons. Various tenants 1880s and 1890s, among them James Sharples & Co. The Birtwistle family purchased the mill at the beginning of the twentieth century. In 1906-07 Richard Birtwistle & AM Oddie took over. Shed enlarged to house 514 looms in 1912. Uniflow engine, rope drive, by Yates & Thom installed c 1925. Northrops introduced after 1945, although some Lancashire looms were retained. Rayon and cotton goods including furnishing fabrics, brocades, sateens, etc. Birtwistle & Oddie Ltd closed the mill in 1972 (Pope 1989, 29). In the 1980s, the buildings comprised a 12 bay, two-storey preparation block along the canal, with weaving shed forming the ground floor and extending to rear. Random stone with quoins.

Canalside buildings to east included warehouse with taking in door, engine and boiler houses with two pairs of round-headed windows, possible original beam engine house, and a range of post-1930 sheds and warehouses. Among these was a weaving shed built c.1938 for 80 looms. Features included door to boiler house with tape room above. Office block at end of street. Shed extension (1912) at higher level than original building, square chimney base in south-east corner. The new shed had widely spaced columns, steel beams and wall plate for second motion shaft - the drive was carried under Wharf Street in an enclosed passage. 1854 weaving shed - wooden beams, cast iron columns with fluted capitals (Rothwell 1985, 36). The building was demolished before December 2000, and site redeveloped (OA North 2018).

Buildings: 12 bay two storey preparation block along canal - weaving shed forms ground floor and extends to rear. Random stone with quoins. Canal side buildings to east include warehouse with taking in door, machine brick engine and boiler houses with two pairs of round-headed windows, possible original beam engine house, and a range of post-1930 sheds and warehouses. Among these is a weaving shed built c1938 for 80 looms. The south walls of these buildings can be seen on Wharf Street. Features include door to boiler house with tape room above. Office block at end of street. Shed extension (1912) at higher level than original building, square chimney base in south-east corner.

The new shed has widely spaced columns, steel beams and wall plate for second motion shaft - the drive was carried under Wharf Street in an enclosed passage. 1854 weaving shed - wooden beams, cast iron columns with fluted capitals (Rothwell 1985, 36).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 55

NGR: SD 68669 28133 (point)

HER No: PRN24118

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; LCAS 2006

Designation: none

Site Type: ropewalk (former site of); timber yard (former site of)

Description: timber yard and ropewalk shown on Ordnance Survey (1848d) 1848 six inch map, no longer extant (LCAS 2006). [The timber yard is marked on both editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping from 1848, however, the ropewalk is only labelled on the 1:1,056 edition (1848a), not the 1:10,560 edition (Ordnance Survey 1848d)].

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 56

NGR: centred SD 6268 2699 (53439m by 43324m)

HER No: PRN10369 - MLA10369

Sources: HER; Priestley 1967, 424-29; De Mare 1961, 23, 87; Hadfield 1981, 55, 122; Rolt 1962, 47, 107; Ashmore 1969, 166, 169, 175, 178, 179; LUAU 1993; Canal and River Trust 2022; Purcell Miller Tritton 2009

Designation: none

Site Type: canal

Description: the Leeds and Liverpool canal was opened for trade from Liverpool to Newburgh in 1775 and from Leeds to Holmbridge 4th June 1777. Work recommenced at Holmbridge in 1790, to Wanlass Banks (near Barrowford). In May 1796 the canal was opened for trade from Burnley to Henfield warehouse and by June 1810 the Henfield to Blackburn section opened for trade.

The Blackburn and Wigan section completed the canal in October 1816 so that vessels could proceed direct from Leeds to Liverpool. Every vessel going through the Leeds and Liverpool must pass 11 miles along the Lancaster Canal from Cophurst (Johnsons Hillock) to Kirklees. There is another branch 1/2 mile from the Basin at Wigan to Brin Moss to the Bridgewater Canal which extends from Manchester to Leigh (Priestley 1967, 424-29).

A set of staircase locks exist at Bingley on the Leeds and Liverpool which give a total lift of 59 feet in five steps. The canal is 127 miles long from Liverpool to the junction with the Aire and Calder navigation at Leeds and there are 92 locks in toto.

There are two important branches: (A) The Rufford branch - to a junction with the Ribble estuary, 7 miles long, with 8 locks; (B) The Leigh branch - Wigan to the north end of the Bridgewater canal, again 7 miles long but with 4 locks. The Leeds and Liverpool canal took over the Douglas Navigation by buying a majority of the shares in 1772 and the remainder in 1783.

From 1780 to 1790 the only substantial work was the new cut from Burscough to Tarleton along the Douglas valley, opened in 1781. The original route of the canal under the Act of 1770 would have been from Newburgh through Parbold, Mawdesley and Ecclestone to Leyland and Walton-le-Dale and hence up the Ribble valley to Whalley and the Calder valley via Padiham to Foulridge. When work was resumed after 1790 the route was altered but there is still a quite sharp turn at Parbold where the original route would have gone north towards Mawdesley. Foulridge tunnel took five years to construct and was opened in 1796. It is 1,640 yards long, eight foot high above water level and 17 foot wide at the surface of the canal. Foulridge perhaps more than any other place in the country was created by the canal. It is situated at the northern end of the tunnel with a wharf and warehouse, limekilns, and boatman's inns. Another small community developed at the important junction of the main line with the lower Douglas Navigation in Lathom, consisting of the Ship Inn and rows of brick cottages. The original engineer was Brindley, but Whitworth continued the task. The Leeds and Liverpool rises 500 feet over the Pennines (De Mare 1961, 23, 87).

The Leeds and Liverpool Canal has a total capacity of 1,173 million gallons. The short, wide locks of the Leeds and Liverpool running over the Pennines took boats 62 feet by 14 feet 3 inches (Hadfield 1981, 55, 122).

The most difficult and expensive section had been the 17.5 miles from Foulridge to Enfield which included Foulridge summit tunnel, Grannow Tunnel, and the great embankment and aqueduct over the valley of the Calder at Burnley. The Barrowford catchment reservoir is supplemented by a storage reservoir into which the waters of the canal can be released through a sluice whenever rainfall provides a surplus (Rolt 1962, 47, 107) There is also an old dry dock at this junction which has stripped side walls of stone and a floor of stone setts with wooden blocks to support the boats. The entrance gate is a series of wooden beams which fit into slots in the stone sides (Ashmore 1969, 166, 169, 175, 178, 179). The canal from Liverpool enters Lancashire at Downholland, SD 375 054, but loops out into Greater Manchester at Skelmersdale (SD 526 092) and back in at Adlington (SD 599 124). It finally leaves the county to enter North Yorkshire at Barnoldswick, SD 894 486. The Rufford branch runs from Rufford, SD 451 115, to the river Douglas estuary at Tarleton, SD 456 215 (*ibid*).

This section of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal was opened in 1775, but the route was altered, and the whole canal was not completed until 1816, when vessels could travel the 127 miles from Leeds to Liverpool.

Watching brief June 1991: the canal was bored and no damage was done to any associated archaeological features at this point during construction (LUAU 1993).

The Rufford Branch between Rufford and Sollom was built by the Douglas Navigation around 1760. Seven years after the Leeds & Liverpool Canal was completed, a branch from Burscough to Rufford opened in 1781. The final section, from Sollom to Tarleton, opened in 1805 as part of the Croston Drainage improvements (Canal and River Trust 2022).

The Leeds and Liverpool Canal is a dominant landscape feature and the stimulus for much of the industrial and historic remains in the [Burnley] area (including a number of buildings within Finsley Gate Wharf). The canal is the longest in Britain. It links the port of Liverpool with the Aire and Calder Navigation at Leeds thus forming a route between the Irish Sea and the North Sea.

In the mid-18th century Yorkshire was a well-established woollen manufacturing area, while Lancashire's industries were still in their infancy. Hence it was in Yorkshire that the Leeds and Liverpool Canal was first proposed.

In the 1760s the merchants there were keen to improve the supply of lime and limestone from the Craven district and expand the market for their cloth by gaining access, via Liverpool, to the growing colonial markets in Africa and America. They proposed a route up the Aire Valley to Gargrave, then through Padiham, Whalley and Leyland to Liverpool. However, the Liverpool merchants wanted a supply of coal for the town from Wigan and hence suggested a route through Wigan, Chorley, Blackburn and Burnley.

In 1770 the First Leeds and Liverpool Canal Act was passed and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company was formed. A compromise had been agreed; the Yorkshire line was to be followed, but with a link to Wigan. The Commissioners who were responsible for managing the Douglas Navigation sold it to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company. The canal was opened from Liverpool to Wigan and from Leeds to Gargrave in 1777. However, by this time the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company had expended all its funds.

In 1790 the third Leeds and Liverpool Canal Act was passed, and construction resumed as the economy improved and more finance was available. East Lancashire was rapidly developing as an industrial area and the canal proprietors realised that there was a greater opportunity for trade around Blackburn and Burnley. In September 1791 detailed plans to develop and exploit the traffic of Burnley, Accrington and Blackburn were discussed. The proposed line of the canal was altered and work on the Burnley stretch of the canal was a result of the deviation, permission for which was obtained by Act of Parliament in 1794 (Frost 1977, 6). Thus, when it opened at its full extent in 1816 it had been constructed along the route first suggested by the Liverpool merchants, although between Johnson's Hillock and Wigan it used the Lancaster Canal's southern section.

In July 1795, the Canal Company invited tenders for '*The Digging and Making of that Part of the... Canal which will be between the River Brown (sic) and the West Side of Burnley Wood...being about four miles in length together with the banking of a Valley 1,200 yards long and the making of a Navigable Tunnel 540 yards long, and also the Building of Several Aqueducts, Bridges and other masonry...*' (quoted in Frost 1977, 7). Between 1796 and 1801 the section between Burnley and Enfield was built. This included the Embankment and the Gannow Tunnel.

Many types of goods were carried, for example wool, grain, machinery, groceries, beer, cement and so on. Coal was one of the most important materials transported via this successful and efficient carrier. Burnley became an important exporter of coal, corn and cotton (Purcell Miller Tritton 2009).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 57

NGR: SD 68968 28130 (point)

HER No: PRN14038 - MLA14001

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894; Rothwell 1985, 43; OA North 2010; 2018

Designation: none

Site Type: mill

Description: post-1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894).

Eanam Bridge Mill, Higher Eanam SD 690 281; four storey spinning mill built by George Jackson of the adjacent Canal Old Mill. First precise references 1861-2. Worked by Jackson & Grime until their bankruptcy during 1865. Sold subsequently to John Dean who leased it to tenants including Aaron Bury, running 18,564 mule spindles in 1875. The mill sustained a fire in 1882, although the damage was minimal. The mill was reported to be occupied by James Bead at that date. Deans took over themselves in 1885, with 60 employees, 22,000 mule spindles driven by a horizontal engine, 24" + 36" x 4' stroke,

15' spur-fly wheel. Eanam Bridge Mill named on the Ordnance Survey(1894) first edition 1:2,500 map. The mill closed following the death of Thomas Dean in 1914. Later used for storage by Yates & Thom (OA North 2010; 2018). Spinning block reduced to two storey, 9 x 5 bays with base of tower at north-east corner; east end has traces of demolition. Brick-built on random stone plinth, pilasters to corners. To the east is a renovated single-storey block, 10 bays in length. Boiler house and chimney were on opposite side of Wharf Street - site covered by additions to Prospect Mill [**Site 54**] (Rothwell 1985, 43).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 58

NGR: SD 68404 28126 (point)

HER No: PRN14176 - MLA14139

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: hotel (former site of)

Description: hotel shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map, 1894, no longer extant.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 59

NGR: SD 68230 28119 (point)

HER No: PRN14248 - MLA14211

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: market house (former site of)

Description: market house shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map, no longer extant.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 60

NGR: SD 68493 28112 (point)

HER No: PRN14275 - MLA14238

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848a; 1848d; 1894; Rothwell 1986, 13

Designation: none

Site Type: brewery (demolished)

Description: pre-1894 (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894) [in fact at least pre-1847 (Ordnance Survey 1848a)]; no longer extant.

Salford New Brewery SD 686 281; Henry Shaw's brewery of 1834. Separate maltings were erected at Audley, c1836. Shaw was later joined by John Rutherford, and the business was continued by their sons until 1890 when Rutherford, junior, became sole owner.

Eight storey tower brewhouse replaced older buildings 1868-69. The maltings were reconstructed in 1879. Henry Shaw & Company Limited registered in 1897 to acquire the brewery, maltings and 114 public houses.

In 1923 the business was sold to Daniel Thwaites & Company and brewing ceased. The buildings were later demolished to make way for extensions to Dutton's Brewery (Rothwell 1986, 13).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 61**NGR:** SD 68648 28110 (point)**HER No:** PRN24086 - MLA23884**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1848a; Rothwell 1986, 4-5; Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council 2013, 10**Designation:** none**Site Type:** foundry**Description:** an iron foundry is marked on the Ordnance Survey (1848a) map of 1848 on Cicely Lane, opposite the Soho Foundry [**Site 68**]. This may be the Salford Foundry described by Rothwell as originating in a small machine shop in the 1820s (Rothwell 1986, 4-5).Soho Foundry Cicely Lane Soho Foundry is a three storey brick-built building constructed in the late 19th century. It has three by eight bays with brick vaulted ceilings and cast iron columns. Architectural details include stone plinth, stringcourse, brick and corbel plaster details. The windows are set in recessed panels. The Foundry was originally associated with the Soho and Salford foundries and associated with John Dugdale and sons who specialised in making weaving machinery and during the later 19th century were among the most well know power loom machinists. The firm was also an important cotton spinners and manufacturers. The building has since been used as warehousing and more recently as a shoe store (Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council 2013, 10).**Period:** post-medieval**Site Number: 62****NGR:** SD 68741 28107 (point)**HER No:** PRN14052**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1848a; 1894**Designation:** none**Site Type:** coal depot**Description:** coal wharf shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map. The HER records it as 'post-1848', however, it was coal yard by at least 1847 (Ordnance Survey 1848a). No longer extant. [Associated with associated with **Site 50**].**Period:** post-medieval**Site Number: 63****NGR:** SD 68838 28104 (point)**HER No:** PRN14049 - MLA14012**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894; Rothwell 1985, 46; OA North 2010; 2018**Designation:** none**Site Type:** mill (demolished)**Description:** post-1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894).

Canton Mill, Higher Audley Street SD 688 281; Canton Mill, Higher Audley Street, was built by Thomas Stones in 1865 as a weaving shed, originally designed to hold 180 looms, situated on the south bank of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Sold to John Spencer 1878, extended to 484 looms.

Workforce of 232 in 1885. John Dugdale & Sons acquired mill 1885, leasing it to Higson Brothers. Further addition of 113 looms c1888. Woven cloth included cambrics, mulls, etc for the Eastern markets. Canton Mill named on the Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2500 map. E & G Hindle took over 1913-4; limited production during 1930s. Closed 1939-40 and machinery sold. After wartime use the mill was utilised for the production of textile accessories. The majority of the mill was demolished in 1980 (Rothwell 1985, 46; OA North 2010). Site used presently as a car park (OA North 2018).

Remains: only the outer walls of the shed survive. North-east wall has recesses for tacklers' benches and stone blocks to hold second motion shaft. Opposite wall retains roofline (Rothwell 1985, 46).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 64**NGR:** SD 68302 28102 (point)**HER No:** PRN24117 - MLA23915**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1848a; LCAS 2006**Designation:** none**Site Type:** tannery**Description:** a tannery extant in 1847 (Ordnance Survey 1848a; LCAS 2006).**Period:** post-medieval

Site Number: 65**NGR:** SD 68380 28099 (point)**HER No:** PRN979 - MLA979**Sources:** HER; Miller 1951, 360; LUAU 2000**Designation:** none**Site Type:** bridge (demolished)**Description:** former bridge over the River Blackwater. Removed during the redesigning of the town centre to accommodate the railways in the late 1840s. Now a road junction, the Blackwater having been culverted (LUAU 2000).

The original Sanford Bridge consisted of two stone arches springing from short piers, each arch spanning 23.5 feet measuring 5 feet in height. The road over the bridge and its approaches extended for some 170 yards and there was a V-shaped recess on the crown extending over each pier for pedestrians overtaken by wheeled traffic. The width of the bridge was only 15 feet. In 1805 the structure was widened, altered and repaired. The bridge was mentioned in 1703 in an order for repairs (Miller 1951, 360).

The site of the bridge, of which there is now no trace, is occupied by a large roundabout at the junction of five roads. The Blackwater river is now culverted 60.0m to the north, and does not emerge for some considerable distance to the south.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 66**NGR:** SD 68271 28096 (point)**HER No:** PRN14246 - MLA14209**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894**Designation:** none**Site Type:** hotel (former site of)**Description:** hotel shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map, no longer extant; pre-1894 (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894).**Period:** post-medieval

Site Number: 67**NGR:** SD 68336 28096 (point)**HER No:** PRN14250 - MLA14213**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894**Designation:** none**Site Type:** hotel (former site of)

Description: hotel shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map; no longer extant; pre-1894 (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 68

NGR: SD 68631 28088 (point)

HER No: PRN6500 - MLA6498

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848a; 1848d; Rothwell 1986, 4-5; OA North 2010; Preston Guardian 13 April 1851; Worrall 1891, 2

Designation: none

Site Type: iron foundry (demolished)

Description: Soho foundry shown on Ordnance Survey (1848d) first edition 1:10,560 map [labelled as such on 1:1,056 edition (Ordnance Survey 1848a)], not on current sheet.

Foundry Hill or Soho Mill SD 686 281; small weaving shed built c1852 by John Dugdale & Sons, machinists, and fitted out with the firm's own looms. Enlarged 1856, 201 looms, about 110 employees in 1861. Dugdales rapidly became one of the largest textile employers of Blackburn and in 1886 they were running eight local mills.

Foundry Hill was worked by Dugdales until 1909. After a period of closure, tenants occupied the shed. Weaving ended 1923. Among the plant sold was a 100ihp horizontal high pressure non-condensing engine, rope drive, by Yates & Thom (c1912) and a Lancashire boiler by the same maker. The Ribble garage was later erected on the site.

Remains: random stone plinth forming foundation of bus depot is probably part of the mill.

Originally two small machine shops; Soho, at Foundry Hill, was started c1803, possibly by Noble, Tiplady and Beardwood. Salford, a smaller works on Eanam Old Road, was in operation by the 1820s. Among the millwrights and machinists who worked at Soho Foundry during the first half of the 19th century were Makinson & Littlewood, Railton, Sons & Company, and J & J Whitehead; up to 300 power looms were advertised for sale by John and Joshua Whitehead at the Soho Foundry in 1851 (Preston Guardian 13 April 1851).

Salford Foundry had been acquired by John Dugdale of Clitheroe by 1846; 20 employees in 1851. Dugdale also took over Soho in 1851 and after this date the buildings were united. Weaving shed, equipped with Dugdale's own looms, added at Foundry Hill in c1852.

John Dugdale & Sons specialised in making weaving machinery and during the later 19th century were amongst the most well-known local power loom machinists. The firm was also an important cotton spinners and manufacturers. Dugdale is listed in a trade directory for 1891 as a maker of winding machines, warping or beaming machines, sizing machines, dressing machines, folding and measuring machines, looming and drawing-in frames, size mixing and boiling apparatus, and hydraulic cloth presses (Worrall 1891, 2). Joseph Dugdale eventually purchased the business of three Blackburn competitors: Dickinson & Sons; Willan & Mills; and Joseph Harrison & Sons. After the formation of the Blackburn Loom & Weaving Machinery Company Limited in 1896, Soho Foundry was closed (OA North 2010).

The buildings have since been used as warehousing. Presently a shoe retail store. By the 1980s, the site comprised a three-storey brick-built block of a later 19th century date; three by eight bays, fireproof construction with brick vaulted ceilings and cast-iron columns. Gable end had 'Soho Foundry' in stone relief. Architectural details included stone plinth, stringcourse, brick corbels and pilasters, and the windows were set in recessed panels (Rothwell 1986, 4-5). The buildings have since been demolished, and the site redeveloped.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 69

NGR: SD 68493 28087 (point)

HER No: PRN14059 - MLA14022

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894; Rothwell 1986

Designation: none

Site Type: brewery (former site of)

Description: The HER records it as 'post-1848', however, it is marked as 'Salford Brewery' on the 1:1,056 edition of the Ordnance Survey (1848a) and buildings are shown there on the first edition 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey (1848d) map, so it is at least pre-1846. No longer extant.

Salford Brewery SD 686 281. Established in 1799 by Thomas and William Dutton. The Tattersall family, corn millers and maltsters of Blackburn and Milnthorpe, became associated with the business in 1853 and took over completely in 1872.

Tower brew house erected 1866-68, with machinery driven by a W & J Yates high pressure horizontal engine, 18" x 2' stroke.

By 1896, when William Tattersall died, 92 public houses were connected with the brewery.

Dutton & Company Limited formed 1897 by George Whiteley and others, reconstituted in the same year as Dutton's Blackburn Brewery Limited.

Major extensions made after 1945; fermentation block, yeast cellars etc, built at Salford, cask-washing and bottling line along High Street. Five storey administrative building between High Street and Salford completed 1962.

Whitebread & Company purchased the business in 1964 with 711 public houses and 100 off licences.

After the construction of the new Samlesbury Brewery, operations at Salford ended in 1978, although the offices were retained. During 1984 plans were submitted to demolish the empty brewery and redevelop the site for retail purposes.

Demolition is scheduled to begin sometime in 1986.

Buildings: the oldest parts of the brewery are at the western end of the site overlooking the Boulevard:

Large tower brew house, brick construction with extravagant stone details and tall round-headed windows. Features include parapet supported on heavy stone scrolls. "Dutton & Co." in stone relief on gable ends, triangular pediment above. Additions include a multi-storey block with well and pump house in the basement. To the south of the tower is the four storey (with cellar) hop and malt store. Five bay gable end on High Street, central bays recessed with loading doors and hoist beam.

Plaque above reads "Dutton & Co.". Adjoining is the original fermentation house, wine and spirit stores and old offices.

The western perimeter of the brewery, on Calendar Street, is formed by the old bottling hall, built in glazed brick with large windows set in arched recesses.

On the north of the brewhouse are the large fermentation and yeast blocks of the 1950s, board rooms and office block of 1962. These buildings, which face Salford, occupy the site of Shaw's brewery. Loading setts are located on the High Street side.

On the opposite side of the street is a range of massive five, two and single storey brick-built buildings, formerly housing the bottling hall and stores. At the time of its erection in the early 1950s the hall had the largest unsupported roof in Europe, formed by bow shaped concrete beams. A modern boiler house with steel stack is situated in the rear yard. Telegraph House has been built on the site of the barrel washing department, cooperage and main chimney (Rothwell 1986, 12).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 70

NGR: SD 68313 28085 (point)

HER No: PRN14247 - MLA14210

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: inn (former site of)

Description: inn shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map, no longer extant; pre-1894 (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 71**NGR:** SD 68243 28082 (point)**HER No:** PRN14245 - MLA14208**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894**Designation:** none**Site Type:** post office (former site of)**Description:** General Post Office shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map; pre-1894 (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894). No longer extant.**Period:** post-medieval

Site Number: 72**NGR:** SD 68383 28076 (point)**HER No:** PRN14180 - MLA14143**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1893; 1894; Paul Butler Associates 2009a, 12**Designation:** none**Site Type:** hotel**Description:** pre-1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848d) [certainly pre-1892 (Ordnance Survey 1893)].

Located at the corner of Railway Road and Church Street, the White Bull Hotel has six bays on Railway Road, three bays on Church Street and an angled corner bay with a Juliet balcony at their junction. Like the terrace of 1 - 23 Railway Road located immediately opposite, the White Bull Hotel is constructed predominately of red brick, but embellished with ashlarred gritstone dressings. Entry into the hotel is from Church Street via a tall round-arched doorway with a central keystone, whilst its roofline is defined by a decorative stoned cornice.

With 1 - 23 Railway Road, the White Bull Hotel forms an important gateway into the north-eastern section of Cathedral Conservation Area and channels an extensive south-easterly view into the adjoining Darwen Street Conservation Area and towards the Grade II listed railway station and The Boulevard bus station (Paul Butler Associates 2009a, 12).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 73**NGR:** SD 68419 28076 (point)**HER No:** PRN34150 - MLA30879**Sources:** HER; Paul Butler Associates 2009a, 12; Ordnance Survey 1894**Designation:** none**Site Type:** terrace**Description:** Listed as a notable building.

Terrace shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) 25 inch map.

Located at the junction of Railway Road and Salford, this imposing four storey terrace follows the curvature of its corner location and dominates the north-eastern section of Cathedral Conservation Area. Constructed predominantly of red brick, but embellished with ashlarred gritstone dressings, this building is characterised by saw-toothed triangular gables at its roof line.

The ground floor is dominated by modern shop frontages, whilst the upper levels retain many of their traditional wooden sash windows (Paul Butler Associates 2009a, 12).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 74**NGR:** SD 68372 28071 (point)**HER No:** PRN34154 - MLA30880**Sources:** HER; Paul Butler Associates 2009a**Designation:** none**Site Type:** house?**Description:** Listed as a notable building.

This mid-to-late 19th century three storey building was constructed in a neo-classical style from ashlar sandstone.

Characterised by four ionic columns with scrolling volutes at ground floor level and a continuous band of decorative dentil moulding at the roofline, immediately beneath a triangular pediment, this building contributes positively to the special character of the southern side of Church Street (Paul Butler Associates 2009a, 13).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 75**NGR:** centred SD 68650 28068 (0m by 1m)**HER No:** PRN10543 - MLA10542**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1894; Rothwell 1985; Pope 1989, 29; OA North 2010; 2018**Site Type:** mill (demolished)

Description: Foundry Hill Mill was a small weaving shed, erected in c1852 by John Dugdale & Sons, who also had a mill at Cherry Tree, Blackburn in 1868. Dugdale fitted out the mill with their own looms. Enlarged in 1856 to house 201 looms, with about 110 employees in 1861. Dugdales rapidly became one of the largest textile employers of Blackburn, and in 1886 they were running eight local mills. In 1881, it was reported that the mill still housed 201 looms (Liverpool Mercury 19 September 1881) (OA North 2010).

Foundry Hill Mill named on the Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map.

The mill was worked by Dugdales until 1909. After a period of closure tenants occupied the shed (Rothwell 1985). Weaving ended 1925 (Pope 1989, 29). Among the plant sold was a 100ihp horizontal high pressure non-condensing engine, rope drive, by Yates & Thom (c1912) and a Lancashire boiler by the same maker. The Ribble Garage was later erected on the site, and redeveloped subsequently as a multi-storey car park (OA North 2018).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 76**NGR:** SD 68310 28061 (point)**HER No:** PRN24905 - MLA25996**Sources:** HER; Conservation Studio 2000**Designation:** none**Site Type:** -

Description: conservation and urban design advice to inform the preparation of streetscape enhancement proposals; this report sets out to reconcile two ambitions. The first is to remove traffic from Church Street and thereby give it a new vitality through the Town Centre Action Plan, and the second is to enhance the street in the context of Blackburn's conservation areas and of the Central Heritage Corridor. Both aims are the subject of funding initiatives and it is important that they do not clash.

Understanding of Church Street is developed through an account of its history, examination of historical maps and analysis of significant change. This process is assisted by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit and by an audit of the present conditions of the street.

Initial conclusions are that Church Street does stand to regain its role as a central focus for the town. It can also link the commercial centre to the Cathedral Precinct and produce a more coherent central area.

However, in addition to the traffic, it is not currently well served by its barriers, the indifferent architecture of the north side and the blighting effect of the vacant Waterloo Pavilions.

The report takes into account the existing constraints and opportunities, and then advocates an evolutionary approach that will encourage a new vitality without losing sight of tradition. This can be achieved with an emphasis on dynamic uses and a modern approach to the employment of traditional materials with high-quality detailing. A series of principles emerge that will assist the design process. Not least among these is the need to recognise that, while Church Street is highly significant in the context of Blackburn, it is not on a metropolitan scale and should not be treated as if it was.

Finally, although the capital funding may be available to achieve both the ambitions, it is the revenue needed to promote activity and ensure maintenance that will determine whether the scheme will stand the test of time. A management and maintenance plan is recommended at the outset and the effectiveness of this will depend upon a Champion whose remit goes beyond the scheme's initial completion.

Period: n/a

Site Number: 77

NGR: SD 68325 28050 (point)

HER No: PRN34155 - MLA30881

Sources: HER; Paul Butler Associates 2009a, 13; Keevill Heritage Consultancy 2014a

Designation: none

Site Type: shop?

Description: Listed as a notable building.

This three storey building was constructed in the early 19th century, but was later refurbished and a more contemporary façade introduced. As such, its principal façade on Church Street is characterised by red brick and ashlar sandstone whilst its rear, which faces into the Cathedral precinct, remains formed from the rusticated stone used in its original construction. A series of segmental arched windows characterise the ground floor of the Church Street frontage, whilst a blind arcade of 12 tall round-arched windows traverses its first floor level. These window arches are supported by sandstone capitals and keystones, whilst its columns and voussoirs are of brick. A continuous projecting stone stringcourse runs the length of the front elevation between the first and second floors and a stone parapet defines the roofline.

38 - 46 Church Street is located immediately adjacent to Grade II Listed Waterloo Pavilions and successfully continues the building line. Its scale and design complements and enhances the character of Church Street, whilst the rusticated stone at its rear ensures that the building complements the Cathedral and forms an important component of its precinct setting (Paul Butler Associates 2009a, 13).

An archaeological watching brief during minor excavations to improve rainwater drainage at the rear (south) of the Yorkshire Bank did not reveal any significant archaeological remains. A few medium to large fragments of what appeared to be gravestones were observed, but all of these were plain and without any trace of an inscription or other decoration. Other modern rubble (brick, clear window glass, roof slate etc) was also noted but again not retained. One piece of 17th/18th century Midland Purple pottery was reserved temporarily for recording but will not be kept. No human bone was found, somewhat surprisingly given the location of the excavations, but this either reflects the care taken to clear the graveyard during the 19th or earlier 20th century, or the late construction date of the bank itself (Keevill Heritage Consultancy 2014a).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 78

NGR: SD 6872 2805 (point)

HER No: PRN6501 - MLA6499

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d

Designation: none

Site Type: coal depot

Description: coal yard shown on Ordnance Survey (1848d) first edition 1:10,560 map. Weighing machine also marked at SD 6868 2802.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 79

NGR: SD 68626 28046 (point)

HER No: PRN14277 - MLA14240

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848c; 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: school (former site of)

Description: school (Day and Sunday) attached to the chapel, shown on Ordnance Survey (1848c) 1:1,056 map; pre-1894 (Ordnance Survey 1848c; 1894); no longer extant.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 80

NGR: SD 68610 28040 (point)

HER No: PRN14276 - MLA14239

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848c; 1848d; 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: chapel (former site of)

Description: Presbyterian chapel shown on Ordnance Survey (1848c) 1:1,056 map, no longer extant; pre-1894 (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 81

NGR: SD 68304 28038 (point)

HER No: PRN16842 - MLA16805

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022e; LUAU 2000

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1239364

Site Type: house; bank

Description: house, circa 1840, classical style, square plan. Stone, two storeys, corner pilasters, cornice, panelled parapet. Ground floor altered for bank, upper floor with four sash windows in moulded frames. Cathedral Gateway, Nos 20, 28, 30 and 36, Railings, Piers, Lampholders and Statue, Boulevard and Cathedral Church of St Mary form a group (Historic England 2022e).

Archaeological assessment carried out in 2000 on Darwen and Church Streets. the Old Bank identified as a massive 19th century stone block. Entrance with wrought iron entrance gates including name Blackburn Bank (LUAU 2000).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 82

NGR: SD 68725 28037 (point)

HER No: PRN24299 - MLA24097

Sources: HER; Gillies. 1822; LCAS 2006

Designation: none

Site Type: limekiln; coal depot

Description: limekiln, built between 1810 and 1822 (Gillies. 1822). Site later occupied by a coal wharf (**Site 78**) (LCAS 2006).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 83

NGR: SD 68377 28031 (point)

HER No: PRN3965 - MLA3965

Sources: HER; LUAU 1995b

Designation: none

Site Type: site? [find spot? - human bone; modern pottery; re-used gravestones]

Description: watching brief by LUAU 1995 to monitor excavation of trench by NORWEB adjacent to electricity substation within grounds of Blackburn Cathedral. The area had potential for survival of archaeological deposits relating to a now demolished church and graveyard, possibly dating from the Norman period. The watching brief demonstrated that the area was subject to levelling in the 20th century. Only finds were fragments of disarticulated human bone including a skull, and modern pottery sherds. The excavation did however enable the inscriptions of six re-used gravestones to be transcribed.

Period: post-medieval?

Site Number: 84

NGR: SD 68507 28031 (point)

HER No: PRN24076 - MLA23874

Sources: HER; Rothwell 1985, 16; Ordnance Survey 1848c; OA North 2010

Designation: none

Site Type: mill (demolished)

Description: Spring Hill Mill SD 686 280; Spring Hill Mill was an early steam-powered mill sited on Well Street, near to the present railway station. Reputedly started 1790, although some sources state that it was built in 1797 (Miller 1951, 329). Worked by Samuel Horrocks of Preston during 1790s. Various owners in 19th century, including John Anderton, and Richard Haworth, who was employing 70 hands, among them children under nine, in 1823. Richard Haworth is listed as a cotton spinner and manufacturer at Spring Hill Mill in a trade directory for 1828/9 (Pigot 1828, 218). Power looms installed late 1820s. Power provided by a 16hp engine (PP HC 1834 [167] XX D1). Richard Haworth took out an insurance policy with the Manchester Fire & Life Offices (Policy no 17847), which covered the steam engine for £300, and the two boilers for £100. The mill was heated by steam, and lit by gas, which was enclosed in glass lanterns. The policy was cancelled in December 1834. In 1844 the mill contained 1604 mule spindles and 116 looms. The last manufacturer at the mill was John Ainsworth, who was declared bankrupt in 1855 (Rothwell 1985, 16). The mill was later purchased by Dutton & Co of the adjacent brewery for warehousing, finally demolished early 20th century (OA North 2010). The mill was sited on the rising ground to the east of the Boulevard on the land now occupied by empty brewery buildings (Rothwell 1985, 16).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 85

NGR: SD 68284 28030 (point)

HER No: PRN25006 - MLA24367

Sources: HER; LUAU 2001

Designation: none

Site Type: site [in-filled cellar]

Description: LUAU (2001) undertook a watching brief on exploratory trenches near Blackburn Cathedral in May 2001. The trenches were being excavated within and between the buildings known as Waterloo Pavilions. The watching brief produced evidence of an in-filled cellar in plot 32, and a possible cellar in plot 24.

Period: post-medieval?

Site Number: 86

NGR: SD 68290 28030 (point)

HER No: PRN16841 - MLA16804

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022b; LUAU 2000

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1239154

Site Type: house

Description: house, circa 1840, classical style, square plan. Stone, two storeys, corner pilasters, cornice, panelled parapet. Ground floor shop front. Upper floor has three sash windows in moulded frames. Cathedral Gateway, Nos 20, 28, 30 and 36, Railings, Piers, Lampholders and Statue, Boulevard and Cathedral Church of St Mary form a group (Historic England 2022b).

Archaeological assessment carried out in 2000 on Darwen and Church Streets. Waterloo buildings (No 28 and No 30) are classical style, stone-built purpose-designed retail buildings with first floor apartments (LUAU 2000).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 87

NGR: SD 68270 28026 (point)

HER No: PRN16840 - MLA16803

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022a

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1239322

Site Type: house

Description: house, circa 1840, classical style. Stone, two storeys, corner pilasters, cornice, panelled parapet. Shop on ground floor, two sash windows above in moulded frames, Square plan. Cathedral Gateway, Nos 20, 28, 30 and 36, Railings, Piers, lampholders and Statue, Boulevard and Cathedral Church of St Mary form a group (Historic England 2022a).

Archaeological assessment carried out in 2000 on Darwen and Church Streets: Waterloo buildings (no 20) Classical style, stone-built purpose-designed retail buildings with first floor apartments (LUAU 2000).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 88

NGR: SD 68795 28023 (point)

HER No: PRN14050 - MLA14013

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894; Rothwell 1985, 44-5; OA North 2010; 2018

Designation: none

Site Type: mill (demolished)

Description: post-1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894). Still extant.

Bridgewater Mill, Hart Street SD 688 280; Bridgewater Mill, Hart Street, was erected in 1861-2 by Thomas Hart as a spinning factory. It housed 28,000 mule spindles, powered by a compound horizontal engine, 24" + 36" x 5' stroke by Yates, altered to triple expansion 1873. Sold to D & W Taylor 1877, later John Taylor (1893). In 1881, it was reported that the mill housed 27,984 spindles (Liverpool Mercury 19 September 1881). Spindles increased to 35,000 by 1880s, enlarged by erection of single-storey shed 1912. New 1,000ihp horizontal cross-compound, 33 groove fly-wheel, by Yates & Thom, installed at

same date. 25,344 ring and 21,148 mule spindles producing medium yarns. After the Second World War John Taylor Ltd, became part of J Hoyle & Sons, Burnley; mule spinning phased out. 120 employees during 1950s, 35,200 ring spindles. The mill closed under the provisions of the 1959 Cotton Industry Act. Original factory completely demolished 1962-3 (Rothwell 1985, 44-5) (OA North 2010; 2018).

Remains: modern building on site, some ruins along canal side. Single storey (weaving shed type) extension survives (Rothwell 1985, 44-5).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 89

NGR: SD 68259 28020 (point)

HER No: PRN16839 - MLA16802

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022j; LUAU 2000

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1273857

Site Type: gate

Description: gate, circa 1825. Two stone octagonal piers, panelled and cusped, with spirelet tops. Three cast iron gates of Flamboyant tracery, very elaborate, with cusps and foliations. Cathedral Gateway, Nos 20, 28, 30 and 36, Railings, Piers, Lampholders and Statue, Boulevard and Cathedral Church of St Mary form a group (Historic England 2022j).

Archaeological assessment undertaken in 2000 of Darwen and Church Streets: the Cathedral gateway has two stone piers, similar to the spirelets on the church roof. Erected at the time of the new church construction (LUAU 2000).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 90

NGR: SD 68280 28009 (point)

HER No: PRN980

Sources: HER; Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 238-242; Durham 1861, 5,7,8,9; Ordnance Survey 1848c; 1848d; Miller 1950, 55

Designation: none

Site Type: church (demolished)

Description: this site was identified as a medieval church of probable 14th century date and a likely replacement for an earlier structure. Rebuilt in 16th century. Demolished 1820- 24. Replaced to the south by the present Cathedral Church.

The church seems to have been a building originally of the 14th century, but much altered and renovated in the 16th century. A drawing from the south-east made a few years before the demolition of the structure in 1820, when the Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin was built to the south, shows it to be a long chancel and nave with north (and presumably south) aisles and north and south chapels, south porch and west tower. It had six clear storey windows in the chancel and seven in the nave, which were square-headed and of two-lights. The east window was of four-lights, with tracery under a pointed-head. The tower had an embattled parapet and a short spire. The walls of the chapel south of the chancel, known as the Walmersley chapel were also embattled. The church probably took the place, in the 14th century, of a still older building, as fragments of Norman sculptured work were found upon the demolition in 1820. Whilst the new church was being built, a portion of the church was left standing for use as a chapel. The tower stood till 1870. The church is mentioned in 1066. The lords of the manor held the rectory, according to a 14th century report, this descending by hereditary right. The church appears to have been held in (medieties?) from far back in the 12th century. From 1251 the rectory has had half the manor, and the abbey of Whaley remained in possession until the suppression in 1536. The rectory was vested in the crown until 1547 when, by exchange, it was granted to the archbishop of Canterbury, from whom it was leased by various farmers. The patronage was transferred to the Bishop of Manchester, in whom it is now vested (1859) (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 238-242).

The original church of St Marie first built in 598, when Gregory I was Pope. It was 'beautified' in 1041 and mentioned in the Domesday Book in 1082. It was renovated in the Gothic style in 1350. In 1514 Thomas, Earl of Derby, founded a chantry. The middle aisle and choir were reroofed with bossed work in 1540. The windows were destroyed in 1547 during the Civil Wars (Durham 1861, 5,7,8,9).

Tower (Ordnance Survey 1848c; 1848d).

According to an ancient record supposed to have been written in the 14th century (1347) by John Lyndelay, Abbot of Whaley, Christianity was established in the hundred (of Blackburn) under the authority of Pope Gregory I, and churches were built in Blackburn, Chipping and Ribchester, about the year 596. In 1160 Henry de Blackburne held the church and manor of Blackburne (Miller 1950, 55).

No trace of the original church remains, the site is now grassed over, forming part of the present churchyard.

Site of the medieval St Mary's Church - resistivity survey shows considerably more stonework from the foundations surviving below the surface than previously imagined. It is believed that this is also the site of the earlier building which is the first building to be mentioned in the Blackburn Hundred in the Domesday Book. When St Mary's was given to Whalley Abbey, on the founding of the Abbey, it was the richest of the four churches (Blackburn, Eccles, Dean and Rochdale) which the abbey owned. It is by far the most important archaeological site in the town of Blackburn and the Provost has expressed an interest in getting the site scheduled (AS Lewis pers comm).

Period: medieval

Site Number: 91

NGR: SD 68465 28003 (point)

HER No: PRN14181 - MLA14144

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848c; 1848d; 1894; nd; Paul Butler Associates 2009b, 13

Designation: none

Site Type: hotel

Description: post-1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894).

Listed as a notable building.

Located at the corner of Railway Road and High Street, The Adelphi public house was constructed during the early 19th century (not shown on Ordnance Survey (1848d) six inch map, 1848) from red brick with stone dressings. This three storey building follows the curvature of its corner location and, together with 35 - 37 Railway Road to which it joins, once formed part of a group around the site of All Hallows Spring which was obliterated when New Telegraph House was constructed during the late 20th century (Paul Butler Associates 2009b, 13).

Part of this site may be occupied by a building on the Ordnance Survey (1848c) 1:1,056 map of 1848, but it is not the Adelphi. The Adelphi does appear on the revised version of this mapping (see <https://maps.nls.uk/view/229404543>; Ordnance Survey nd) which shows that the area has been significantly redeveloped, presumably as part of the development of the adjacent railway and railway station, which included the construction of Railway Street.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 92

NGR: SD 68838 27998 (point)

HER No: PRN24104 - MLA23902

Sources: HER; OA North 2010; 2018; Rothwell 1986, 31; Ordnance Survey 1894; 1911; 1939

Designation: none

Site Type: textile works

Description: Pioneer and Star Works, Hart Street SD 688 280

Allied textile works started in 1878 by Jones Brothers, held and reed makers of 84 Ingham Street.

The business was established in 1870 by Francis Lloyd Jones, manager of Walpole Street Mill. Jones, who had previously been associated with Joseph Harrison and Sons, textile machinists, was the inventor of a motion for dhootie borders. Initially these were produced at Rosehill and Walpole Street foundries, but by the mid-1870s small premises in Ingham Street had been acquired.

The works originally traded as George and Joseph Jones (the brothers of FL Jones), subsequently becoming Jones Brothers and finally Jones Textilaties Limited. FL Jones and his sons were the principal partners. The firm expanded considerably during the early 20th century and by the 1920s was employing 300 in four separate buildings.

The Hart Street site was greatly increased after 1900 and had been totally reconstructed by the 1930s. A range of wooden products, including bobbins, picking sticks, lags and pegs, were being produced in the 1920s.

A separate block, Star Works, was erected above Canton Mill during the mid-1920s, and was used for the manufacture of loom temples, weft cans and related metal items. After the Second World War, Jones Textilaties purchased three empty mills in the Audley district, Audley Range, Alexandra and Canton, and production was gradually transferred to these.

Hart Street was used for approximately ten years by the Blackburn Bobbin Company Limited (1956), before becoming a warehouse. The site is now the premises of T Ball Supplies Limited, shoe retailers. Star Works was sold to S Bateman and Sons, pattern makers of Brookhouse. A final move by Jones Textilaties was made in the mid-1970s when production was centralised on the company's present location, Eclipse Mill, Feniscowles.

Buildings:

Pioneer Works: three storey brick construction with northern light roof, eight bays along Hart Street. Recent additions include a staircase projecting from the east wall.

Star Works: two storey, five by four bays with northern light roof. Central bay has loading door with hoist beam. Built of machine brick. "Jones Textilaties" painted on south wall (Rothwell 1986, 31).

Allied textile works started 1878 by the heald and reed makers Jones Brothers (Rothwell 1986, 31). Their premises on the east side of Hart Street, at the junction with Maudsley Street, are shown but not named on the Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map. However, the Pioneer Works are named on the 1911 edition (Ordnance Survey 1911), and the works appears to have expanded considerably during subsequent years; 'Pioneer Works (Textile Machinery)', named on the 1931 map, is much larger than that shown on earlier mapping. It is named 'Star Works' (Textile Machinery) on the 1939 map (Ordnance Survey 1939), although Star Works actually lies on the opposite side of Hart Street. The original works has been demolished and is currently hard standing. Pioneer Works comprises a three storey block of brick construction, eight bays along Hart Street with a northern light roof. It has a modern staircase against the east elevation, and the entire building has modern weather boarding that conceals the historic fabric.

Star Works is a two -storey structure of machine-pressed brick, five by four bays, with a northern light roof. The central bay has a loading door with a hoist beam. Occupied (OA North 2010; 2018).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 93

NGR: SD 68476 27991 (point)

HER No: PRN34169 - MLA30895

Sources: HER; Paul Butler Associates 2009b, 12; Ordnance Survey 1848c; 1848d

Designation: none

Site Type: house?

Description: Listed as a notable building.

Nos 35-37 Railway Road was constructed during the early 19th century (not shown on Ordnance Survey (1848d) six inch map, 1848) from red brick with ashlar sandstone dressing. Reaching three storeys, entry is via two central round-arched doorways with semicircular fanlights and decorative keystones. A large segmental arched window characterises No 37 at ground floor level, whilst rectangular sash windows punctuate the first floor and smaller squared windows characterise the second floor in a style

typical of its era. This building adjoins The Adelphi public house and together they add significant interest to the area by enclosing the bus station to the east (Paul Butler Associates 2009b, 12).

Not shown on Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 and 1:1,056 maps of 1848, where the site is apparently gardens (Ordnance Survey 1848c; 1848d), but marked on the revised versions of those maps (Ordnance Survey nd). In the intervening period the railway, railway station and Station Road were all constructed.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 94

NGR: SD 68359 27989 (point)

HER No: PRN16843 - MLA16806

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022i; LUAU 1995a; 1995b; 2000; Keevill 2010

Designation: Listed Building (II*) - 1239147

Site Type: church; cathedral

Description: Cathedral church (since 1926), formerly parish church. 1820-6 by John Palmer of Manchester; damaged by fire in 1831 and restored by Thomas Stones, clerk of works, in consultation with Thomas Rickman. Large-scale east extensions of 1926 by WA Forsythe; central (transeptal) corona by Lawrence King, 1961. 19th century work in ashlar; 20th century in snecked rubble; slate roofs. West tower flanked by rooms that contained the stairs to the galleries (now removed), nave and aisles. Shallow chancel removed and replaced by large transepts, choir and side chapels, all set over offices. 19th century work in Decorated revival style. West tower, archaeologically careful and advanced for its date: three stages, the lower stage with ogee-headed superordinate arch containing west doorway under flat gabled portal, and two-light window; first stage divided with paired windows under clocks; paired belfry openings under ogee hood moulds; angle buttresses gabled and finialed clasp polygonal pinnacles; pierced parapet. Aisles and nave battlemented, the former with tall three-light windows with a heavy transom (to conceal galleries), buttresses between; the latter with paired windows. 1926 work (incomplete) in spare Decorated style; corona with seven-light square-headed windows to each of the eight facets, the window bays divided by mullions that rise above parapet level; taller angle pinnacles; all this in an economical Modern style, the whole surmounted by a tall spire. Interior: nave of six bays (the east bays altered when church extended). Cylindrical piers with attached shafts to cardinal points; deeply moulded arches with continuous hood-moulds; continuous formal foliage frieze below clere story windows; ribbed tierceron star vault with longitudinal rib. Aisles have flat ribbed ceiling with springers. Tripartite west arrangement of doorway flanked by ogee-headed recesses. Fittings: very few. Four 14th century seats with misericords. Some 19th century glass includes (north-east) Morris & Co; glass to north transept five-light window formerly in east window of original church, mid-19th century Flemish. Palmer's design is an interesting early example of archaeologically-careful pre-Puginian Gothic Revival work, and the starred status of this building reflects the importance of this (Historic England 2022i).

Archaeological assessment carried out in 2000 in Darwen and Church Streets. Cathedral church. Built to replace medieval church on the site of the grammar school in 1820-6, in an archaeologically accurate Gothic Revival style. It is an early example of such quality work. Raised to Cathedral status in 1926 (LUAU 2000).

Two trial trenches were excavated by machine on the lawns to the south and south-east of Blackburn Cathedral in February 2010, following a smaller scale evaluation in 2006. The trench excavations took place immediately after a ground-probing radar survey had been carried out by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford. The results of these projects suggest that the area of the Cathedral Precinct to the south and east of the church has very limited archaeological potential. One post-medieval wall was found to the south of the nave, and three re-set ledger stones were also found in this area. They appeared to have been placed here at the same time as many other ledgers were laid in paths around the south side of the Cathedral. This occurred as part of the extension of the late Georgian parish church after its elevation to Cathedral status in 1926. World War II interrupted the building programme, and the landscaping may have been left until after the War. Other evidence for substantial alterations at this time included thick layers of mixed clay and rubble found in both trenches. No human remains were found, even though the

excavations were taken to depths of 1.8m (6ft) or more. Test pits excavated before deep boreholes were sunk were also monitored, with results of minimal archaeological interest (Keevill 2010).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 95

NGR: SD 68480 27989 (point)

HER No: PRN978 - MLA978

Sources: HER; Abram 1877, 394; Whittle 1852; Taylor 1900, 10-11; Miller 1951, 364, 295; 1955; Burnett 1906, 196; Ordnance Survey 1848d; Shotter 1993; Buxton and Howard Davis 2000; LCAS 2006; Wellbeloved 1842; Pegge 1775; Baines 1824

Designation: none

Site Type: find spot (inscribed stone); well

Description: site of a medieval well. Before 1654 a Roman inscribed stone was said to have been found in Church Croft, by the well, supposedly commemorating the erection of a temple by Claudius Hierongmus, Legate of the VI legion.

Hallow's Spring: these words occur on the plan of the town of Blackburn in Baines' Gazetteer of Lancashire (1824) two hundred and fifty yards south-east from the Parish Church and one hundred yards south of the River Blackwater. This holy well was frequented (Mr Abram tells us) for its reputed medicinal or miraculous curative properties (Taylor 1900, 10-11).

The site of All Hallows Spring Well is to be marked by an inscribed bronze plaque by Messrs. Dutton's Breweries Ltd whose new building extensions on Spring Hill may ultimately endanger the existence of the site. The plaque will bear the following inscription - 'Below this plaque is the site of All Hallow Spring Well, in ancient times a place of Pilgrimage and Healing. Erected 1955.' The two basins, composed of rough flagstones clamped together, remained until 1954. The recess in which they stood still exists, and will be surmounted by the proposed plaque. The spring water was famous from time immemorial for its healing properties, and particularly for the cure of ophthalmia (Miller 1955).

Folly Well, from which one of the streets of Blackburn takes its name, was formerly Holy Well, and a well exists yet under premises in Station Road, and with a most copious stream of water, which, once called 'allus' spring was formerly 'All Hallows Spring'. Its water was said to be good for sore eyes. The well consists of two large square troughs, into which water runs from its source under Spring Gardens (Burnett 1906, 196).

The association of All Hallows Well with the town probably goes back to Roman times, for an inscribed stone recording the dedication of a temple to Serapis was unearthed near this spot in 1654. The site and the well itself are now in a very dilapidated state. It was formerly approached by a narrow winding track known as Hallows Spring Lane, which passed through gardens and meadows now occupied by the Boulevard. Peter Whittle records that in 1654 the Falkners of Blackburn had possession of the Roman stone 'found in Church Croft, All Hallows Well'. This stone, which has disappeared (if it ever existed outside this historian's imagination), commemorated the erection of a temple by Claudius Hierongmus, Legate of the VI legion (Miller 1951, 295, 364).

Alleys Spring, place-name (Ordnance Survey 1848d).

The site of the spring is now marked with the plaque, as described before, which is affixed to a stone wall at the south end of a cul-de-sac, above a massive lintel stone spanning the recess in which the two tanks presumably lay. There are now no traces to be seen of the spring itself, nor of these tanks.

Archaeological assessment carried out in 2000 in Darwen and Church Streets: putative site of Roman temple; this sacred spring was known as All Hallows in the post-medieval period and seems to have been a medieval holy well (LUAU 2000).

An inscribed stone was reputedly found in the 17th century at Hallows Spring, immediately east of the postulated course of the Roman road. The inscription commemorates the dedication of a temple to Serapis by Claudius Hieronymus, legate of legion VI Victrix (Miller 1951, 364). The proximity of the road adds credence to the account of its finding, although if the account is accepted it is difficult to find a context for the stone's erection.

Legion VI Victrix was based in York, and there is no indication that a detachment ever operated or was based locally, though one was based at Carlisle (Shotter 1993, 102). The nearest known Roman settlement of any significance is Ribchester, but there is no reason to connect a Legate of the VI legion with that site (Buxton and Howard Davis 2000).

... The Historic Town Survey does not seem to help very much in respect of understanding the Blackburn Serapis temple story, other than the valid observation that Legion VI Victrix was based in York.

The more I look at the matter, the more it seems the question is not one of whether there is any “truth” to this - but one of how come a find made in 18th century York could be attributed to 17th century Blackburn. I had thought there could have been a very slight possibility that a Blackburn find was sold on and then given a false York provenance, but, if so, the folk in Yorkshire would have to be believed to have gone to an awful lot of trouble over it. The York find seems to have had a rather bizarre history.

There is a report in the “Gentlemen’s Magazine” of it being discovered on Thursday 16th August 1770, and this report transcribes the inscription on it. According to “Eburacum”, by Charles Wellbeloved (1842), it was first in the possession of a Thirsk antiquary – Francis Smyth – who was living in York at the time. When Francis left York he “committed it to the care of a near relative” who was persuaded by Thomas Beckwith to let him borrow it for the purpose of making an engraving – this, I think, is the illustration that appears in Vol III of “Archaeologia” (Pegge 1775). The Smyths never got their stone back. Thomas Beckwith died suddenly and it went missing. It was not till some years later that it turned up again, in the house where he had lived – laid upside-down, “forming part of the floor of the passage”.

Of course, there could be two stones – but that does strike me as being unlikely.

On the Blackburn side, the account of a piece being found near All Hallows seems to come from a book called “Blackburn As It Is” by Peter Whittle (1852). In “Blackburn. Evolution of a Cotton Town” (1951, 295) George Miller writes: 'Peter Whittle records that in 1654 the FALKNERS of BLACKBURN had possession of an inscribed stone of Roman origin 'found in the Church Croft, All Hallows Well'. This stone which unfortunately has since disappeared (if indeed it ever existed outside this whimsical historian's imagination), commemorated the erection of a temple to Serapis by CLAUDIUS HIERONYMUS, legate of the VI legion'. I don't have a copy of “Blackburn as it Is” and can't get to the Library to look at one. It is not just in George Miller's eyes, however, that Whittle is seen as being not the most reliable of sources – according to Wikisource, the Dictionary of National Biography says: “He was intelligent but ill-educated, and his works, though not without value, abound in errors. He styled himself FSA, but was not a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries”. One odd thing is that the Falkners of Blackburn seem to have died out well before Whittle was writing. According to Abram (1877, 394), “A History of Blackburn Parish” Richard Falkner was a long-serving Governor of Blackburn Grammar School (from 1739 to 1782). But his wife died in 1753 and “no issue of this union can be traced”. I wonder, therefore, where Whittle got the story from (I Gallagher 2020 pers. comm).

Period: find spot: Roman; well: medieval

Site Number: 96

NGR: SD 68539 27985 (point)

HER No: PRN24108 - MLA23906

Sources: HER; Rothwell 1986, 36; Ordnance Survey 1848c

Designation: none

Site Type: ropewalk

Description: Spring Hill Rope Walk SD 686 280 [Ordnance Survey 1848c]; established in 1797 by Thomas Hart of Leyland, who had been a rope maker at Cable Street, Blackburn, since 1789. The business was later taken over by Hart's sons, William and Thomas. The latter became sole owner in 1861. A grandson of Thomas, RE Hart, is notable for a large bequest of manuscripts, books and coins to Blackburn Museum.

The Spring Hill ropewalk consisted of a 340 foot open air length and a 225 foot covered walk. Operations ended during the 1930s.

Remains: the site of the walk was alongside the footpath connecting Foundry Hill to Railway Road (Rothwell 1986, 36).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 97

NGR: SD 68300 27979 (point)

HER No: PRN976 - MLA976

Sources: HER; Durham 1861, 13; Miller 1950, 13, 63-4; LUAU 2000

Designation: none

Site Type: vicarage (demolished)

Description: vicarage, existed pre-1564 (rebuilt 1680, demolished 1824).

1685. The Revd. Francis Price, vicar, built the vicarage, which stood near the ancient parish church, and which remained until 1821 (Durham 1861, 13).

The vicarage was in the churchyard, on the south side of Church Street, immediately to the west of the present church. It was dilapidated and needing replacement in 1564. It was described in a Terrier made in 1663 as 'one large ancient house, consisting of eight bays of buildings. There are also two barns, one consisting of four large bays, the other consisting of four little bays.' In 1677 the vicarage was partially in ruins, and necessitated expensive repairs. In 1824 it was taken down; a new residence being chosen elsewhere. Repairs and rebuilding were completed in 1680 (Miller 1950, 13, 63-4). There are no traces remaining of the vicarage. The site is presently occupied by the forecourt to the present church, buildings fronting Darwen Street, and by grassed over parts of the churchyard.

Archaeological assessment in 2000 in Darwen and Church Streets: built in 1564 as a replacement for an earlier structure. Rebuilt in 1677-80, demolished in 1824 (LUAU 2000).

Period: medieval to post-medieval

Site Number: 98

NGR: SD 68310 27979 (point)

HER No: PRN977 - MLA977

Sources: HER; Farrer and Brownbill 1908, 590; 1911, 238; Garstang 1897; LUAU 2000

Designation: none

Site Type: school (demolished)

Description: by a deed made between Thomas, second Earl of Derby, and the church masters or church reeves of the parish church on 4th April 1514 lands partly bought and partly given by the Earl, were settled for the maintenance of a chantry in the lady chapel on the south side of the church, with Sir Edmund Button as the first chantry priest. The Earl and his heirs were to have the nomination in future of 'an honest secular priest, and no regular, sufficiently lerned in gramer and playnsong, that shall kepe constantly a Fre Gramer Schole...' In 1546 'Thomas Burges, preist, incumbent ther ... doth celebrate and manetane the quere ... and also doth teche gramer and planesonge in the said Fre Skole, according to the statutes of his Foundacion.' In 1567 letters patent were granted to the town incorporating an unweildy body of 50 govenors. In 1820 the old school in the churchyard was pulled down and a new one built on the Bull Meadow near St Peter's Church was opened in 1825 (Farrer and Brownbill 1908, 590).

The parish church of St Mary the Virgin, erected in 1820-6 stands on the site of the old grammar school (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 238).

In 1547 the chantry was dissolved, but four years later Edward VI allowed Thomas Burgess, as chantry priest, the rental of the lands forming the endowment for the rest of his life. Thus the grammar school was perpetuated. In 1567 a royal charter was granted to the school. By its authority the institution was to be known for the future as 'Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth'. The school suffered neglect and damage during the Civil War but around 1653-60 repairs were carried out. The building itself, the site now 1897 occupied by the steeple of the parish church, must have been somewhat insignificant. It had been ?slated? from an early date. the interior was plastered and illuminated by means of a number of

small windows. ... Two large rooms, one above the other, were probably all the accommodation the school could boast of. In 1819 the old school was bought out by the parish church authorities, the site being required for the new church fabric. In 1820 the school moved to temporary quarters (Garstang 1897).

Archaeological assessment undertaken in 2000 in Darwen and Church Streets: this is a school which was granted a royal charter in 1567 but founded earlier. Independent building may not have existed until later 16th century. Damaged during the Civil War, rebuilt in 1653-60, demolished in 1820 and Cathedral church built on its site (LUAU 2000).

Period: medieval to post-medieval

Site Number: 99

NGR: SD 68772 27978 (point)

HER No: PRN14051 - MLA14014

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894; Rothwell 1985, 39; OA North 2010; 2018

Designation: none

Site Type: mill

Description: post-1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894). Still extant.

Alma Mill, Cicely Bridge SD 688 280; Alma Mill was built in 1859 by Thomas Carr & James Leaver as a weaving shed on a site that is shown as undeveloped on the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:10,560 map. Occupied a site on the east bank of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, between Cicely Street and Hart Street. The mill was powered by a 25hp single beam engine, christened 'Industry', manufactured by Rothwell & Co, Bolton. Carr & Leaver were employing 184 and working 359 looms in 1861. After Carr's bankruptcy the mill was leased to John Baynes, 1866-74. Sold to Hartley Brothers 1875 (Rothwell 1985). The mill was damaged by a serious fire in 1883, which started on the ground floor of the two-storey building fronting Cicely Street. The fire caused damaged estimated at £8,000. At that time, the mill housed 400 looms weaving cambrics, mulls and jacconettes (Preston Guardian 10 March 1883). Hartley Brothers owned the mill until after World War II. Dean, Holt & Co Ltd, took over in 1949, installing 192 Northrops. Later Alma Mill Ltd, manufacturers of dress fabrics and shirtings. During the reorganisation of the cotton industry, 1959-60, the shed was purchased by J Woodrow & Sons Ltd, for towelling manufacture. Later Henry, Franc & Lauder Ltd (OA North 2010; Rothwell 1985, 39).

Closed 1975 due to heavy losses (Pope 1989). The surviving buildings comprise a two-storey (plus attic) warehouse and yarn preparation block on Cicely Street, nine bays long, central entrance with taking in door above. Beam engine house on north west gable, round-headed window facing canal. Intact weaving shed to north of these buildings. Random stone construction with quoins to corners, main door and engine house windows (Rothwell 1985, 39; OA North 2018).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 100

NGR: SD 68297 27962 (point)

HER No: PRN14173 - MLA14136

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894; Paul Butler Associates 2009a, 14-15

Designation: none

Site Type: church school

Description: post-1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894).

Constructed in 1870 and designed by Frederick Robinson of Manchester in a Gothic style, Church House historically accommodated a church school. Located to the immediate west of the Cathedral Church of St Mary the Virgin and partially on the site of a seventeenth century vicarage, this two-storey stone-faced building was converted and subdivided to serve as the Cathedral and diocesan offices in 1980. Its principal elevation fronts the Cathedral and contains the main entrance and a large traceried first floor window, which presumably indicates the location of the school hall, whilst the Darwen Street

elevation is characterised by two projecting gables and the Dandy Lane elevation is characterised by traceried windows at first floor level.

Although unlisted, with the Cathedral and St Mary's House Church House helps to form an important and attractive group of Gothic-style buildings and as such adds significant historic interest to this part of the conservation area (Paul Butler Associates 2009a, 14-15).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 101

NGR: SD 68326 27962 (point)

HER No: PRN14201 - MLA14164

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894

Designation: none

Site Type: children's playground

Description: playground shown on Ordnance Survey (1894) first edition 1:2,500 map; post-1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 102

NGR: SD 68404 27961 (point)

HER No: PRN16838 - MLA16801

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022n; LUAU 2000

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1239153

Site Type: lamp bracket; railing; statue

Description: cast iron railings bordering the churchyard, punctuated by square stone piers with iron lamp-holders. Centre portion opens out to a curved stone balustrading around a standing statue of Queen Victoria on a tall plinth, 1905 by B Mackennal.

Railings, Piers, Lampholders and Statue, Cathedral Gateway, Nos 20, 28, 30 and 36, Church Street and Cathedral Church of St Mary form a group (Historic England 2022n).

Archaeological assessment carried out in 2000 in Darwen and Church Street: statue of Queen Victoria with associated fabric (LUAU 2000).

Note: despite Listed status, the cast iron railings, stone piers and iron lamp-holders appear to have been removed (Google 2022).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 103

NGR: SD 68680 27953 (point)

HER No: PRN14184 - MLA14147

Sources: HER; Ordnance Survey 1848c; 1848d; 1894; nd

Designation: none

Site Type: wharf

Description: coal wharf alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal; the coal wharf is not marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 or 1:1,056 mapping of 1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848c; 1848d), but does appear on the revised version of the 1:1,056 mapping (Ordnance Survey nd) and the 1894 1:2,500 mapping.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 104**NGR:** SD 68522 27951 (point)**HER No:** PRN14182 - MLA14145**Sources:** HER; Ordnance Survey 1848d; 1894; nd; Paul Butler Associates 2009b, 14-15**Designation:** none; locally Listed as a notable building**Site Type:** hotel**Description:** not shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 and 1:1,056 maps of 1848 (Ordnance Survey 1848c; 1848d), but present by the time of the 1894 1:2,500 map. Shown as the 'Star and Garter Hotel' on the revised 1:1,056 map (Ordnance Survey nd).

Listed as a notable building.

The Boulevard Public House, Railway Road The three-storey early 19th century (not shown on Ordnance Survey (1848d) six inch map) Boulevard public house occupies a slightly elevated corner site at the junction of Railway Road and a narrow side alley that runs parallel to the railway line at the eastern extent of the conservation area. Constructed of red brick with stone dressings, this building follows the curvature of its corner location and complements the form of the neighbouring railway station. When built, the public house formed an attractive 'full stop' at the end of a terrace that lined the eastern side of Railway Road. Much of this terrace has since been demolished and forms a significant 'gap site', however rather than being overtly detrimental to its character, the resulting isolation, when combined with its attractive form and slight elevation, ensures that the building is one of the most prominent within this part of the conservation area (Paul Butler Associates 2009b, 14-15).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 105**NGR:** SD 68440 27943 (point)**HER No:** PRN20120 - MLA20082**Sources:** HER; LUAU 2000; Ordnance Survey 1848d**Designation:** none**Site Type:** sawmill (demolished)**Description:** sawmill erected after 1822 and before 1846 (Ordnance Survey 1848d). Demolished in later 19th century (LUAU 2000).**Period:** post-medieval

Site Number: 106**NGR:** SD 68343 27936 (point)**HER No:** PRN34162 - MLA30888**Sources:** HER; Paul Butler Associates 2009a, 15**Designation:** none; locally Listed as a notable building**Site Type:** church school**Description:**

Erected as an extension to the church school that was historically located within Church House, this single storey Gothic-style building was designed in 1896 by Stones and Gradwell of Blackburn. Constructed from stone and roofed in slate, it is characterised by an east-facing elevation with large mullioned windows and a central projecting triangular gable with a ball finial and an engraved Borough coat of arms.

Although now converted to diocesan offices, this building helps to form an important and attractive cluster of Gothic-style buildings and as such is considered to contribute significantly towards the area's special character (Paul Butler Associates 2009a, 15).

Period: post-medieval

Appendix 3: Previous Archaeological Work

Event Name: Darwen and Church St. Blackburn: Desk Based Assessment

Event ID: ELA254

Dates: 01/06/2000 - 30/06/2000

Event Activity/Type: DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Grid Reference: centred SD 68308 27952 (377m by 406m)

Source: LUAU 2000; Conservation Studio 2000

Details: archaeological assessment of the centre of Blackburn in advance of a scheme to improve its urban environment. Study was based around Church and Darwen Streets.

LUAU was commissioned by the Conservation Studio to undertake an archaeological assessment of the centre of Blackburn in advance of a scheme to improve its urban environment. The study area was based around Church and Darwen Streets, (NGR SD 684 52814 to SD 6823 2802 to SD 682 82775) the commercial heart of old Blackburn, and included the original open market place. The intensity, scale and frequency of 19th and 20th century redevelopment indicates that few remains earlier than the 18th century are likely to survive with the exception of the medieval parish church and 16th century vicarage.

Some impact on historic fabric, whether buried or upstanding, is likely but it is unlikely to be extensive or greatly damaging.

Event Name: Blackburn Station: Building Survey

Event ID: ELA277

Dates: 01/04/1999 - 31/05/1999

Event Activity/Type: BUILDING SURVEY

Grid Reference: centred SD 6851 2788 (166m by 166m)

Source: LUAU 1999

Details: in April and May 1999, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) undertook an archaeological fabric survey and desk-top survey on Blackburn railway station (SD 685 279). This work was carried out on behalf of Oscar Faber, in advance of a redevelopment of the station, which will involve the demolition of the present buildings on platforms 1-5.

The desk-top study involved a rapid search of the pertinent available sources, examining historic maps and secondary sources to trace the development of the site. Copies of detailed design drawings from 1888 and a programme of refurbishment in the 1970s were provided by Oscar Faber.

The fabric survey was undertaken to RCHM(E) level 2 standard and involved the production of ground and first floor plans for the station buildings, in conjunction with a general and detail oblique photographic survey. As it was required that the southern, low-level canopy over platforms 1, 2 and 3 should be reconstructed in a new location, an example of one of the trusses was recorded by rectified photography. The desk-top study established that an earlier station, built on the site in 1847, had been entirely replaced by a new station in 1885-88. It is the later station which survives, largely intact, within the present structure, and this was confirmed by the fabric survey. The fabric survey identified a series of predominantly internal alterations to the buildings resultant from episodes of changing use, which occurred from the 1940s onwards, but mainly during the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Event Name: Land off Darwen Street, Blackburn: Watching Brief

Event ID: ELA288

Dates: 01/04/1999 - 31/05/1999

Event Activity/Type: WATCHING BRIEF

Grid Reference: centred SD 6827 2797 (28m by 12m)

Source: UMAU 1999

Details: a watching brief was held on the site of 7 Darwen Street, Blackburn by UMAU during April and May 1999. The remains of four stone-built cellars were discovered, possibly dating to the 18th century.

Event Name: Blackburn Cathedral Precinct: Watching Brief

Event ID: ELA366

Dates: 01/09/1995 - 30/09/1995

Event Activity/Type: WATCHING BRIEF

Grid Reference: centred SD 68379 28031 (28m by 11m)

Source: LUAU 1995b

Details: an archaeological watching brief was held by LUAU to monitor the excavation of a cable trench. Work showed that the area had been levelled in the 20th century.

Event Name: Waterloo Pavilions, Blackburn, Lancashire: Watching Brief

Event ID: ELA616

Dates: 01/05/2001 - 31/05/2001

Event Activity/Type: WATCHING BRIEF

Grid Reference: centred SD 68289 28033 (46m by 25m)

Source: LUAU 2001

Details: the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) was commissioned by Blackburn Cathedral to undertake an archaeological watching brief on exploratory trenches near Blackburn Cathedral, Lancashire (NGR SD 683 281). in May 2001. The trenches were being excavated to determine the suitability of the site to house a proposed public house development. The trenches were being excavated within, and between, the buildings known as the Waterloo Pavilions. These are situated along Church Street, directly in front of the retaining wall for the Cathedral Precinct, to the north-west of the Cathedral.

The Waterloo Pavilion buildings occupy three plots on Church Street, numbered 20, 28 and 36. Plots 24 and 32 between the Pavilions have no buildings on them at present. Although each plot initially was to be assessed, it was thought that, following the excavation of three trenches, beneath Number 20 and in plot 32. sufficient information had been gathered by the Cathedral architects to inform the development process.

The watching brief produced evidence of an in-filled cellar in plot 32, probably contemporary with the surrounding Pavilion buildings. It is quite likely that remains of a cellar also exist in plot 24. It is suggested that the cellars present beneath Numbers 20, 28 and 36 were originally basement or lower ground floor accommodation.

Further archaeological provision for the site should be aimed at understanding the nature of the former building in plot 32, and presumably in plot 24, and recording the standing buildings and walls prior to alteration. The unfilled features in the retaining wall would appear to be the remains of buildings, which pre-date the Pavilions, and perhaps also result from the landscaping of the precinct behind the retaining wall. A detailed record of this should be compiled.

Event Name: Blackburn Station Building, Blackburn with Darwen: Watching Brief

Event ID: ELA811

Dates: 01/04/2002 - 31/05/2002

Event Activity/Type: WATCHING BRIEF

Grid Reference: centred SD 6850 2789 (139m by 128m)

Source: OA North 2002

Details: in April and May 2002, Oxford Archaeology North (OAN) undertook an archaeological building investigation for the station building of Blackburn Railway Station, Lancashire (SD 685 279). This work

was carried out on behalf of the Lancashire Constabulary, and in advance of a conversion of the building to a deployment station. The station building is Grade II Listed.

The building investigation involved a rapid search of the pertinent available sources for information pertaining specifically to the station building and its construction. The fabric survey was undertaken to RCHM(E) level III-type standards, and involved the production of first and second floor plans and cross-sections for the station building, based on the existing architect's plans supplied by the client. A general and detailed oblique photographic survey was also undertaken. As part of the Listed Building Consent the building investigation will be followed by an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the dismantling of the staircase. The results of the watching brief will be presented as a separate report.

The documentary study established that the earliest station buildings, erected on the site in 1847, had been entirely replaced by a new station in 1885-88. The station building is of this period, and the fabric survey identified that it survived largely intact, with few major alterations. Whilst essentially functional in its construction, many of the internal features were ornate; these included moulded jambs to sash windows and doors, and cornices to the false ceilings on the second floor.

Event Name: Church Street, Blackburn. The Public Realm: Desk-Based Assessment

Event ID: ELA994

Dates: 01/09/2000 - 30/09/2000

Event Activity/Type: DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Grid Reference: centred SD 68314 28061 (176m by 126m)

Source: Conservation Studio 2000

Details: this report sets out to reconcile two ambitions. The first is to remove traffic from Church Street and thereby give it a new vitality through the Town Centre Action Plan, and the second is to enhance the street in the context of Blackburn's conservation areas and of the Central Heritage Corridor. Both aims are the subject of funding initiatives and it is important that they do not clash.

Understanding of Church Street is developed through an account of its history, examination of historical maps and analysis of significant change. This process is assisted by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit and by an audit of the present conditions of the street.

Initial conclusions are that Church Street does stand to regain its role as a central focus for the town. It can also link the commercial centre to the Cathedral Precinct and produce a more coherent central area. However, in addition to the traffic, it is not currently well served by its barriers, the indifferent architecture of the north side and the blighting effect of the vacant Waterloo Pavilions.

The report takes into account the existing constraints and opportunities, and then advocates an evolutionary approach that will encourage a new vitality without losing sight of tradition. This can be achieved with an emphasis on dynamic uses and a modern approach to the employment of traditional materials with high-quality detailing. A series of principles emerge that will assist the design process. Not least among these is the need to recognise that, while Church Street is highly significant in the context of Blackburn, it is not on a metropolitan scale and should not be treated as if it was.

Finally, although the capital funding may be available to achieve both the ambitions, it is the revenue needed to promote activity and unsure maintenance that will determine whether the scheme will stand the test of time. A management and maintenance plan is recommended at the outset and the effectiveness of this will depend upon a Champion whose remit goes beyond the scheme's initial completion.

Event Name: Blackburn Cathedral Precinct: Ground Penetrating Radar Survey

Event ID: ELA1726

Dates: 03/02/2010 - 17/02/2010

Event Activity/Type: GROUND PENETRATING RADAR SURVEY

Grid Reference: centred SD 6837 2796 (101m by 131m)

Source: GSB prospection 2010

Details: to determine whether any detectable 19th century burials still remain – records of exhumations conducted in the first half of the 20th century, during the development of the site from parish church to cathedral, suggest that all the burials were removed. The survey integrates within a wider archaeological assessment being carried out by Keevill Heritage Consultancy on behalf of Maple Grove Developments Limited, the Cathedral Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St Mary the Virgin, Blackburn and Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council.

The GPR datasets are very complex with numerous strong reflectors through all survey areas, however these are primarily the effects of landscaping (buried surfaces and disturbed ground), service features (drains, pipes, cable routes and inspection chambers etc.) or isolated debris within the soil (large stones, metallic debris, tree roots).

No distinct anomalies indicative of in-situ burial features have been recorded and the small numbers of discrete reflections highlighted as being of possible interest, all exist within areas of increased disturbance, hence their interpretation is less confident. That said, given the corroborative excavation and documentary evidence, the likelihood remains very low that these responses are the result of bona fide existing inhumations. Reflections from a series of known grave markers were recorded but excavation has proven these to be re-laid examples. It should be noted that GPR survey would not normally detect timber coffins.

Event Name: Blackburn Market, Penny Street: Desk-Based Assessment

Event ID: ELA1814

Dates: 01/07/2009 - 31/08/2009

Event Activity/Type: DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Grid Reference: centred SD 68430 28241 (165m by 222m)

Source: Minerva Heritage Ltd 2009

Details: following pre-planning discussions between Capita Symonds and the local planning authority, proposed redevelopment of the Blackburn Market on the west side of Penny Street, Blackburn, Lancashire, was identified as being within an area of archaeological interest. The proposed scheme occupies land within an approximately diamond-shaped block between the junctions of Salford and Penny Street (SD 68848 28175), Penny Street and Brown Street (SD 68523 28295) and Brown Street and Ainsworth Street (SD 68383 28310).

Although the study area is currently occupied by the Blackburn Market, it is also in a position at the historic core of the town, and in an area identified as being of considerable archaeological potential.

Minerva Heritage was approached by Capita Symonds to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment in advance of the works. The desk-based assessment was designed to investigate and present the probable extent and survival of the archaeological resources in order to inform the planning process. The project work was undertaken in July and August 2009; this comprised a thorough search of pertinent documentary material, supplemented by a site walk-over survey.

Investigation of documentary sources showed that much of this area was probably agricultural land up until the late 18th century. Salford Bridge (site 01) seems to have provided an early focus for mercantile development. Improvement of the existing roads to Burnley and Whalley by Turnpike in 1755 and 1776 respectively (sites 14 and 15) seem to have provided the primary motor of urban and industrial development in this part of the centre of Blackburn. The study area displays a development sequence which reflects wider economic circumstances and also the enormous physical changes which Blackburn underwent from 1750 onwards. Cartographic evidence for this area is relatively abundant, and it is also distinctive. The sequence of plans and maps documents a steady encroachment of planned streets and buildings over former farmland from the early 18th century onwards. This culminated in a developed urbanized town centre with combined industrial, commercial and domestic functions densely packed into a small space. The subsequent evolution of the area over the 19th and 20th centuries saw continual replacement of housing and of businesses as economic fortunes dictated.

The assessment identified 22 Archaeological Gazetteer Sites within the study area, all but four of which date from the Industrial Period. None of the sites comprised Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings, and only one site was seen to survive as a standing building. Despite this, 15 of the Gazetteer

Sites were considered of considerable importance given their potential as belowground archaeological remains to address a variety of national and regional research agenda initiatives.

A site walk-over survey enabled the results of the documentary research to be tested against the 'as existing' topography and condition of the proposed Blackburn Market, Penny Street, Blackburn, development site. A single surviving standing historic building - 'The Fleece Inn' (site 05) – was located on the eastern perimeter of the proposed development site. Five of the sites - Salford Bridge (site 01), the former footbridge over the River Blakewater (site 10), and a group of gardens and allotments (sites 16-18) - are thought to have been completely destroyed during redevelopment from the 1840s onwards. The remainder of the sites had been demolished and thus did not survive above ground although each of these potentially survives as belowground remains. These below-ground remains are likely to comprise structural remains, sunken rooms such as cellars or industrial spaces, industrial equipment and other Industrial-Period archaeological evidence which may include environmental and artefact assemblages. The current Blackburn Market building does not have a basement level, and thus while there is likely to have been a significant quantity of disturbance during its construction in the 1960s it is not possible to present valid topographical models for the extent of this disturbance. It is likely that any archaeological remains earlier than the Industrial Period have been removed by subsequent building activity during the 18th and 19th centuries, however.

In order to mitigate the potential impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resources, further archaeological works are recommended in order that further information might be provided regarding the nature, character, date and preservation of what are potentially valuable archaeological resources. By undertaking further archaeological works separately to the main project it should also be possible to assess and minimise potential risks to the proposed project schedule.

Event Name: Blackburn Cathedral: Phase 2, Watching Brief and Trial Trench

Event ID: ELA1877

Dates: 01/02/2010 - 27/02/2010

Event Activity/Type: TRIAL TRENCH and WATCHING BRIEF

Grid Reference: centred SD 6836 2794 (49m by 47m)

Source: Keevill 2010

Details: two trial trenches were excavated by machine on the lawns to the south and south-east of Blackburn Cathedral in February 2010, following a smaller scale evaluation in 2006. The trench excavations took place immediately after a ground-probing radar survey had been carried out by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford (GSB Prospection 2010). The results of these projects suggest that the area of the Cathedral Precinct to the south and east of the church has very limited archaeological potential. One post-medieval wall was found to the south of the nave, and three re-set ledger stones were also found in this area. They appeared to have been placed here at the same time as many other ledgers were laid in paths around the south side of the Cathedral. This occurred as part of the extension of the late Georgian parish church after its elevation to Cathedral status in 1926. World War II interrupted the building programme, and the landscaping may have been left until after the war. Other evidence for substantial alterations at this time included thick layers of mixed clay and rubble found in both trenches. No human remains were found, even though the excavations were taken to depths of 1.8m (6ft) or more. Test pits excavated before deep boreholes were sunk were also monitored, with results of minimal archaeological interest.

Event Name: Blackburn Cathedral Precinct: Watching Brief

Event ID: ELA2139

Dates: 27/02/2012 - 29/02/2012

Event Activity/Type: WATCHING BRIEF

Grid Reference: centred SD 68407 27989 (9m by 91m)

Source: Keevill 2012

Details: geotechnical excavations were carried out in February 2012 to examine the River Blackwater, or more accurately the artificial culvert into which it was channelled during the 19th century. Human remains and mid/late 18th century pottery were recovered.

Event Name: Blackburn Cathedral Precinct: Desk-Based Assessment

Event ID: ELA2225

Dates: 27/03/1995 - 28/03/1995

Event Activity/Type: DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Grid Reference: centred SD 68379 28031 (28m by 11m)

Source: LUAU 1995a

Details: between 27 and 28 March 1995, the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) carried out a rapid desk-based assessment of part of the precinct of Blackburn Cathedral, on behalf of the Blackburn Cathedral Fabric Advisory Committee (BCFAC), in advance of the cutting of a cable trench by NORWEB. The work was done in accordance with the Care of Cathedrals Measure 1990 (implemented 1991), under which BCFAC was set up. In keeping with the standards laid down by the Cathedrals Fabric Commission for England, the work was done at the request of BCFAC's Archaeological Consultant, Jason Wood, and to a brief prepared by Peter Iles of Lancaster University Heritage Planning Consultancy (LUHPC). The purpose of the assessment was to advise on the location and significance of any archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed cable trench, and to advise on the need, or otherwise, for an archaeological watching brief during cable laying.

Event Name: Blackburn Cathedral Precinct: Evaluation and Watching Brief

Event ID: ELA2229

Dates: 09/03/2006 - 13/03/2006

Event Activity/Type: BOREHOLE SURVEY and WATCHING BRIEF

Grid Reference: centred SD 68359 27942 (55m by 49m)

Source: Keevill Heritage Consultancy 2006

Details: Blackburn Cathedral Developments commissioned Keevill Heritage Consultancy to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the south and south-east parts of the cathedral precinct. The work was in response to outline development proposals for these parts of the precinct. Three trial pits were hand excavated, while three boreholes were also monitored. The work was carried out under an approval granted by the Cathedrals Fabric Commission for England. No significant archaeological remains were encountered in the south-east corner and southern margin of the site, suggesting that these areas have relatively low archaeological potential. A buried ledger slab was found in the trial pit on the lawn to the south of the cathedral nave, however, along with a fragment of human skull in an adjacent soil layer. The ledger (of the Duxbury family) appeared to be in situ, but the skull fragment was clearly disarticulated (i.e. isolated, not part of a skeleton). It therefore seems that this lawn was used for burials for a few decades after the former parish churchyard was extended into this area in the 1820s. The other evaluated areas were also part of the extended churchyard, but there was no evidence for burials in those areas. This report describes and discusses the results of the evaluation, and considers the need for further mitigation as part of the development process.

Event Name: No. 4 (Yorkshire Bank), Church Street, Blackburn: Watching Brief

Event ID: ELA2378

Dates: 19/12/2013 - 19/12/2013

Event Activity/Type: WATCHING BRIEF

Grid Reference: centred SD 68342 28038 (26m by 17m)

Source: Keevill Heritage Consultancy 2014a

Details: an archaeological watching brief during minor excavations to improve rainwater drainage at the rear (south) of the Yorkshire Bank did not reveal any significant archaeological remains. A few medium to large fragments of what appeared to be gravestones were observed, but all of these were plain and without any trace of an inscription or other decoration. Other modern rubble (brick, clear window glass, roof slate etc) was also noted but again not retained. One piece of 17th/18th century Midland Purple pottery was reserved temporarily for recording but will not be kept. No human bone was found, somewhat surprisingly given the location of the excavations, but this either reflects the care taken to clear the graveyard during the 19th or earlier 20th century, or the late construction date of the bank itself.

Event Name: Blackburn Market Hall: Watching Brief

Event ID: ELA2379

Dates: 01/07/2013 - 30/09/2013

Event Activity/Type: WATCHING BRIEF

Grid Reference: centred SD 68434 28240 (174m by 193m)

Source: OA North 2013

Details: following proposals from Capita Symonds, on behalf of Blackburn with Darwen Council, regarding the redevelopment of Blackburn Market on the west side of Penny Street, Blackburn, Lancashire, the local planning authority required an archaeological desk-based assessment and site walkover survey, which were both completed by Minerva Heritage in 2009. The proposed scheme occupies land within an area between the junctions of Salford Street and Penny Street (SD 68848 28175), Penny Street and Brown Street (SD 68523 28295) and Brown Street and Ainsworth Street (SD 68383 28310). Although the study area was currently occupied by Blackburn Market, it was situated at the historic core of the town, and in an area identified as being of considerable archaeological potential.

To accompany the planning application, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was undertaken in 2012, for which Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) completed an assessment to determine the likely significant effects of the proposals on archaeology and cultural heritage as an environmental factor. A walkover survey was also undertaken by OA North in April 2012 in order to examine the current conditions within the proposed development area. Consequently, the planning officer at Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) advised that a condition was attached to the planning approval (planning ref: 10/12/0962) and that an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken in relation to any subsequent below-ground development works, particularly when the concrete foundation slabs from the market building were lifted and removed.

The archaeological watching brief was conducted from July to September 2013. The concrete foundation pads were at a maximum depth of approximately 2m below ground level, and were surrounded by, and placed upon, demolition rubble or sand. It was not ascertained whether this was the natural geology or bedding sand due to health and safety limitations and the nature of the excavations. A culverted section of the River Blakewater (approximately 6m wide) ran on a north/south alignment across the site. The river first appeared to have been culverted on the 1848 Ordnance Survey map, and was extensively modified in the 1960s, when Blackburn market was constructed. As a result of this modification, no archaeological remains survived within 6m either side of the culvert.

In two areas across the site the excavation was deeper than the foundation pads as part of the routine investigations. In both areas, floor surfaces were observed. To the north of the site, a cobbled surface was situated at a depth of approximately 3m below ground level, and 0.5m below the nearest foundation pad. A second sandstone surface was observed at the south-western part of the site, 3-4m below ground level, and well-preserved. The full extent of each surface could not be seen due to the restricted size of the excavations.

The surfaces exposed were below the level of the concrete foundation pads from the demolished market building. This would suggest that the potential for well-preserved remains over the development area is high and, consequently, a watching brief is recommended on any construction work which has the potential to exceed the level of the made ground observed during this phase of watching brief.

Event Name: Blackburn Cathedral Quarter Development: Watching Brief

Event ID: ELA2540

Dates: 20/01/2014 - 31/01/2014

Event Activity/Type: WATCHING BRIEF

Grid Reference: centred SD 68389 27920 (28m by 28m)

Source: Keevill Heritage Consultancy 2014b

Details: a watching brief carried out in late Jan 2014 on test-pits and boreholes recovered 16th-19th century pottery and three skull fragments.

Event Name: Blackburn Cathedral Quarter, Blackburn Phase 2 Development: Desk-based Archaeological Assessment

Event ID: ELA2996

Dates: none given

Event Activity/Type: DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Grid Reference: centred SD 6844 2798 (46m by 69m)

Source: Keevill Heritage Consultancy 2018

Details: Maple Grove Developments Ltd commissioned this archaeological desk-based assessment to inform an application for planning permission to carry out the second phase of a major urban regeneration development in the Cathedral Quarter of Blackburn, Lancashire. The study assesses the history and archaeology of the Boulevard area in central Blackburn, where this project would take place. It looks at the limited evidence for past archaeological discoveries in this area, and refers to the results of the Phase 1 archaeological mitigation programme carried out during 2013-5 by the author. These data are used to assess the anticipated significance and potential heritage sensitivity of the development area, and to determine whether archaeological mitigation is required during the Phase 2 construction works. It concludes that only a limited level of mitigation should be required given that the archaeological potential is low, and the level of impact is relatively restricted.

Event Name: Thwaites Star Brewery: Level 1 - 3 Historic Building Recording

Event ID: ELA3200

Dates: 21/05/2015 - 21/05/2015

Event Activity/Type: PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Grid Reference: centred SD 6863 2824 (188m by 216m)

Source: Lathams 2015

Details: Lathams (Architects, Building Conservation and Urban Design consultants) has been commissioned by Cushman Wakefield on behalf of Daniel Thwaites Plc to undertake a Historic Building Recording, in respect of the buildings and spaces which constitute Thwaites Star Brewery Site, Blackburn, Lancashire.

None of the structures located within the site boundary are designated heritage assets and the site is not located within a conservation area.

The buildings which form the brewery were originally constructed during the 19th century as the Eanam Brewery. During the mid-20th century, the brewery site underwent considerable change and was renamed the Star Brewery. In recent years the trends in the types and variety of the beer consumed, has resulted in significant change in modern brewing and large-scale tanks, such as those located within Star Brewery Site, are being replaced by smaller scale craft beer brewing technologies. As a result of this shift in brewing the majority of the site is no longer used and it is proposed that all buildings and structures are to be demolished.

Appendix 4: Listed Building Information

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, MOUNT PLEASANT (Site 7)

Source: Historic England 2022l

List Entry Number: 1223094

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-May-1987

Statutory Address: HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, MOUNT PLEASANT

NGR: SD 68803 28411

Details: Holy Trinity Church by Sharpe. 1837-49 Gothic Revival, with tall three-stage tower, with lancets in lower stages and two twin-light louvered windows in top stage. Plain parapet. Pinnacles. Three bay nave with lean-to aisles. Simple buttresses. Transepts and choir. Both have three very tall grouped windows. Interior has flat ceiling and slim compound piers.

CHURCH OF ST JOHN EVANGELIST, VICTORIA STREET (Site 10)

Source: Historic England 2022k

List Entry Number: 1239170

Grade: II

Date first listed: 28-Nov-1951

Statutory Address: CHURCH OF ST JOHN EVANGELIST, VICTORIA STREET

NGR: SD 68307 28362

Details: Church of St John Evangelist. No longer in Ecclesiastical use. 1789. Vestry added 1865 by J Brindley, galleries and chancel additions 1891. Good west tower in four stages, rusticated below on lowest square stage, first storey with chamfered corners, second (belfry) octagonal with Doric columns at the angles, and top stage also octagonal. A Venetian type west window. Pedimented Venetian windows on side walls, with semicircular clerestory lights.

Church of St John and Nos 25 to 31 (odd) form a group with Nos 51 and 53 James Street.

BRITISH WATERWAYS OFFICE, EANAM WHARF (Site 34)

Source: Historic England 2022g

List Entry Number: 1273859

Grade: II

Date first listed: 19-Apr-1974

Statutory Address: BRITISH WATERWAYS OFFICE, EANAM WHARF

NGR: SD 68902 28207

Details: EANAM WHARF British Waterways' Office. First quarter of 19th century. Stone, old flag roof with cornice, single storey, curved at each end. Stone-mullioned windows and double sashes. Rear to street has three two-light stone-mullioned windows and a square loading bay.

British Waterways Office [Site 34], No 50 (Canal House) [Site 36], Bank Cottage [Site 45], warehouses [Site 42] and capstan [Site 41] form a good group of canal architecture.

CANAL HOUSE, 50 (Site 36)

Source: Historic England 2022h

List Entry Number: 1239435

Grade: II

Date first listed: 19-Apr-1974

Statutory Address: CANAL HOUSE, 50

NGR: SD 68872 28204

Details: No 50 (Canal House), circa 1820. Stone, two storeys. Three sash windows on each floor, and a small square porch with side entrance in Tuscan Jambs. Rear façade to street is three-storeyed (the ground floor on this side being merely cellars), the middle storey with three sashes, the top storey with two sashes.

British Waterways Office [**Site 34**], No 50 (Canal House) [**Site 36**], Bank Cottage [**Site 45**], warehouses [**Site 42**] and capstan [**Site 41**] form a good group of canal architecture.

BLACKBURN RAILWAY STATION (Site 40)

Source: Historic England 2022f

List Entry Number: 1261389

Grade: II

Date first listed: 28-Sep-1995

Statutory Address: BLACKBURN RAILWAY STATION, RAILWAY ROAD

NGR: SD 68484 27901

Details: railway station booking hall with side offices (etc.), c1886-8, for the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, replacing an earlier and smaller station building; altered, and the upper floor now unoccupied. Red brick in Flemish bond with fine penny-struck pointing, sandstone dressings, hipped slate roof to main block, glazed roofs on iron framework to front canopy and to side and rear ranges. Long rectangular plan mostly under an axial three-span glazed roof but with a single-depth booking hall block occupying the centre of the front span and a full-width canopy to the front. Italianate style. Single storey except for booking hall which is two-storeys and four bays with a two-bay centre breaking forwards slightly. At ground floor the whole range is unified by a high sandstone plinth, a continuous moulded cornice, and a deep continuous canopy to the front. This canopy, supported by cast iron columns forming five very wide bays, has latticed girders carrying 20 hipped glazed roof spans (four per bay, but the last nine spans now lacking the glazing) and a continuous fretted wooden valence. Beneath the canopy the ground floor of the booking hall and the single-storey side ranges have broad brick pilasters defining 4:10:5 bays which mostly have (or have had) large segmental-headed windows and doorways with shouldered architraves (except the fourth, sixth and 12th to 15th which have altered openings). Above the canopy the upper floor of the booking hall, with sandstone quoins, a plain sandstone frieze and a prominent moulded cornice, has four large Venetian windows, those in the two-bay centre in modified form with pediments over square-headed centre lights and those in the outer bays with run-out impost bands; and mounted over the centre is a large clock in a pedimented up-stand with carved enrichments including monogrammed lettering "LYR" (= Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway). Four tall panelled and corniced chimney stacks. The left return of the left side range has three gables and some openings similar to those at the front. Interior modernised except upper floor of booking hall (now unoccupied and inaccessible). Other parts of the station complex, including the station platforms, walls, waiting rooms and offices to the rear of the entrance block are not of special interest.

IRON STRUCTURE AT EAST END OF WAREHOUSES WEST OF NAVIGATION BRIDGE ON BRIDGE (Site 41)

Source: Historic England 2022m

List Entry Number: 1239157

Grade: II

Date first listed: 19-Apr-1974

Statutory Address: IRON STRUCTURE AT EAST END OF WAREHOUSES WEST OF NAVIGATION BRIDGE ON BRIDGE

NGR: SD 68962 28188

Details: iron structure at east end of warehouses west of Navigation Bridge, on wharf. Probably circa 1800. A capstan? Large cylindrical iron column, tapering upwards, and mounted on two very large hexagonal steps.

British Waterways Office [Site 34], No 50 (Canal House) [Site 36], Bank Cottage [Site 45], warehouses [Site 42] and capstan [Site 41] form a good group of canal architecture.

A, B, C, D AND E WAREHOUSES ON ENTWISTLE AND ODDY LIMITED (Site 42)

Source: Historic England 2022c

List Entry Number: 1239471

Grade: II

Date first listed: 19-Apr-1974

Statutory Address: A, B, C, D AND E WAREHOUSES OF ENTWISTLE AND ODDY LIMITED

NGR: SD 68892 28183

Details: A, B, C, D, and E warehouses of Entwistle & Oddy Ltd. Long row of stone buildings with old flag roof, all adjoining. Small-paned windows hoists, large gabled awning on iron stanchions over ground floor. Stone loading platform in landward side, and stone wharf on canal side. B warehouse has a segment arched entrance, and two three-light stone-mullioned windows on each floor.

British Waterways Office [Site 34], No 50 (Canal House) [Site 36], Bank Cottage [Site 45], warehouses [Site 42] and capstan [Site 41] form a good group of canal architecture.

BANK COTTAGE (Site 45)

Source: Historic England 2022d

List Entry Number: 1239156

Grade: II

Date first listed: 19-Apr-1974

Statutory Address: BANK COTTAGE

NGR: SD 68839 28164

Details: Bank Cottage. Circa 1800. Front on canal bank, stone, with coved stone cornice, two storeys. Centre door covered by modern glazed porch, a two-storeyed bay window at each side with three sashes with stone mullions and sills. The rear elevation is lower, three storeys (the lower storey being cellars), with three small sash windows on each floor.

British Waterways Office [Site 34], No 50 (Canal House) [Site 36], Bank Cottage [Site 45], warehouses [Site 42] and capstan [Site 41] form a good group of canal architecture.

BARCLAYS BANK (Site 81)

Source: Historic England 2022e

List Entry Number: 1239364

Grade: II

Date first listed: 21-Dec-1973

Statutory Address: BARCLAYS BANK, 36, CHURCH STREET

NGR: SD 68305 28038

Details: CHURCH STREET No 36 (Barclay's Bank). Circa 1840, classical style, square plan. Stone, two storeys, corner pilasters, cornice, panelled parapet. Ground floor altered for bank, upper floor with four sash windows in moulded frames.

Cathedral Gateway [Site 89], Nos 20 [Site 87], 28, 30 [Site 86] and 36 [Site 81], Railings, Piers, Lampholders and Statue, Boulevard [Site 102] and Cathedral Church of St Mary [Site 94] form a group.

28 AND 30, CHURCH STREET (Site 86)

Source: Historic England 2022b

List Entry Number: 1239154

Grade: II

Date first listed: 19-Apr-1974

Statutory Address: 28 AND 30, CHURCH STREET

District: Blackburn with Darwen (Unitary Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 68291 28033

Details: CHURCH STREET Nos 28 and 30. Circa 1840, classical style, square plan. Stone, two storeys, corner pilasters, cornice, panelled parapet. Ground floor shop front. Upper floor has three sash windows in moulded frames.

Cathedral Gateway [Site 89], Nos 20 [Site 87], 28, 30 [Site 86] and 36 [Site 81], Railings, Piers, Lampholders and Statue, Boulevard [Site 102] and Cathedral Church of St Mary [Site 94] form a group.

20, CHURCH STREET (Site 87)

Source: Historic England 2022a

List Entry Number: 1239322

Grade: II

Date first listed: 19-Apr-1974

Statutory Address: 20, CHURCH STREET

NGR: SD 68271 28026

Details: CHURCH STREET. No 20. Circa 1840, classical style. Stone, two storeys, corner pilasters, cornice, panelled parapet. Shop on ground floor, two sash windows above in moulded frames, Square plan.

Cathedral Gateway [Site 89], Nos 20 [Site 87], 28, 30 [Site 86] and 36 [Site 81], Railings, Piers, Lampholders and Statue, Boulevard [Site 102] and Cathedral Church of St Mary [Site 94] form a group.

CATHEDRAL GATEWAY AT NORTH WEST CORNER OF CHURCHYARD (Site 89)

Source: Historic England 2022j

List Entry Number: 1273857

Grade: II

Date first listed: 19-Apr-1974

Statutory Address: CATHEDRAL GATEWAY AT NORTH WEST CORNER OF CHURCHYARD, CHURCH STREET

NGR: SD 68264 28023

Details: CHURCH STREET Cathedral Gateway at north-west corner of churchyard. Circa 1825. Two stone octagonal piers, panelled and cusped, with spirelet tops. Three cast iron gates of Flamboyant tracery, very elaborate, with cusps and foliations.

Cathedral Gateway [Site 89], Nos 20 [Site 87], 28, 30 [Site 86] and 36 [Site 81], Railings, Piers, Lampholders and Statue, Boulevard [Site 102] and Cathedral Church of St Mary [Site 94] form a group.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN (Site 94)

Source: Historic England 2022i

List Entry Number: 1239147

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 28-Nov-1951

Date of most recent amendment: 25-Oct-1991

Statutory Address: CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN

NGR: SD 68360 27988

Details: This list entry was subject to a Minor Amendment on 02/10/2012. CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN (Formerly listed as The Cathedral Church of St Mary). Cathedral church (since 1926), formerly parish church. 1820-6 by John Palmer of Manchester; damaged by fire in 1831 and restored by Thomas Stones, clerk of works, in consultation with Thomas Rickman. Large-scale east extensions of 1926 by WA Forsythe; central (transeptal) corona by Lawrence King, 1961. 19th century work in ashlar; 20th century in snecked rubble; slate roofs. West tower flanked by rooms that contained the stairs to the galleries (now removed), nave and aisles. Shallow chancel removed and replaced by large transepts, choir and side chapels, all set over offices. 19th century work in Decorated revival style. West tower, archaeologically careful and advanced for its date: three stages, the lower stage with ogee-headed superordinate arch containing west doorway under flat gabled portal, and two-light window; first stage divided with paired windows under clocks; paired belfry openings under ogee hood moulds; angle buttresses gabled and finialed clasp polygonal pinnacles; pierced parapet. Aisles and nave battlemented, the former with tall three-light windows with a heavy transom (to conceal galleries), buttresses between; the latter with paired windows. 1926 work (incomplete) in spare Decorated style; corona with seven-light square-headed windows to each of the eight facets, the window bays divided by mullions that rise above parapet level; taller angle pinnacles; all this in an economical Modern style, the whole surmounted by a tall spire. Interior: nave of six bays (the east bays altered when church extended). Cylindrical piers with attached shafts to cardinal points; deeply moulded arches with continuous hood-moulds; continuous formal foliage frieze below clere story windows; ribbed tierceron star vault with longitudinal rib. Aisles have flat ribbed ceiling with springers. Tripartite west arrangement of doorway flanked by ogee-headed recesses. Fittings: very few. Four 14th century seats with misericords. Some 19th century glass includes (north-east) Morris & Co; glass to north transept five-light window formerly in east window of original church, mid-19th century Flemish. Palmer's design is an interesting early example of archaeologically-careful pre-Puginian Gothic Revival work, and the starred status of this building reflects the importance of this.

Should be noted that: Cathedral Gateway [Site 89], Nos 20 [Site 87], 28, 30 [Site 86] and 36 [Site 81], Railings, Piers, Lampholders and Statue, Boulevard [Site 102] and Cathedral Church of St Mary [Site 94] form a group.

RAILINGS, PIERS, LAMPOLDERS AND STATUE AT EAST END OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHYARD (Site 102)

Source: Historic England 2022n

List Entry Number: 1239153

Grade: II

Date first listed: 19-Apr-1974

Statutory Address: RAILINGS, PIERS, LAMPOLDERS AND STATUE AT EAST END OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHYARD, BOULEVARD

NGR: SD 68409 27980

Details: BOULEVARD Railings, piers, lampholders and statue at east end of Cathedral churchyard. Cast iron railings bordering the churchyard, punctuated by square stone piers with iron lamp-holders. Centre portion opens out to a curved stone balustrading around a standing statue of Queen Victoria on a tall plinth, 1905 by B Mackennal.

Cathedral Gateway [Site 89], Nos 20 [Site 87], 28, 30 [Site 86] and 36 [Site 81], Railings, Piers, Lampholders and Statue, Boulevard [Site 102] and Cathedral Church of St Mary [Site 94] form a group.