

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF WORKS REPORT:
VICTORIA MILL, WATT STREET, SABDEN, LANCASHIRE**

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Document Control

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Cover image: General view of the mill, looking east

Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Skipton Properties Limited to undertake historic building recording and an evaluation by trial trenching prior to submission of a planning application for the redevelopment of Victoria Mill, Watt Street, Sabden, Lancashire.
- The site measures approximately 1.3ha and includes stone mill structures (A–C, E and F), a mill pond to the west, and later structures (parts of A, C and D) added after closure of the mill. Sabden Brook has been culverted and runs through the site.
- There is limited evidence of activity predating the medieval period in the vicinity of the site. Within a 2km radius of the site, there are 13 grade II listed buildings, the earliest a farmhouse of 17th century date.
- The building survey identified at least five phases from the mid-19th century to the later 20th century. The first phase included the establishment of the mill complex in potentially a former calico print works building north of Sabden Brook, building A. The site included a three storey spinning mill with attic (demolished), spinning sheds and carding rooms (building F and demolished structure to its south), a gasometer (demolished), weft warehouse, staircase and hoist and an engine house (part of building C), stables (demolished), chimney (partly demolished), mill ponds (one existing), blowing room and cotton preparation department (building B), and presumably a boiler room, not identified by name on any plans but likely to have been encountered during the archaeological evaluation by trial trenching (see below).
- During the second phase (1883–1894) Victoria Mill continued its expansion, with stables were extended and WCs added. In 1892 the three storey spinning mill was destroyed by fire and replaced by a four storey spinning mill in the same plot, flanking Watt Street to the east. Remains from this mill exist as a boundary wall along Watt Street and the east elevation of building F. Two larger stores southeast of the mill lie beyond the limit of the proposed development.
- Further expansions took place during phase three (1895–1908), with a large extension north of the former weaving shed, culverting Sabden Brook and thus joining building E with a spinning department in building A, north of the river.
- Between 1909 and 1933 (phase four) further WCs were added to the carding room and spinning rooms. A fire in 1933 caused damage to building A (originally four storeys) which was restored as a two storey building with lower floors still in situ. The mill was forced to close in 1964 by Mr M Stuttard when production was no longer viable. Since the 1970s until recently, the complex was used by polyurethane engineering company, Marbill. After the mill closure a ventilation shaft was added to building A, and a workshop, building D, west of building A.
- All earlier mill structures had undergone modifications of later date and few features such as fixtures or fittings remained. A scatter of former bearing boxes were present in the majority of structures as well as steel columns with line shaft mounting faces in Structures E and F, but a positive identification of the line of power transmission was not possible. The mill complex contained an early water sprinkler system with asbestos lagging, which was present throughout and connected to a Mather and Platt water pump system, situated close to the mill pond in building F.
- The archaeological evaluation has in all likelihood uncovered two northwest to southeast bays of the former boiler room, in part built with firebricks. Some pipework was present within Trench 1 which may either have supplied the boiler with water and/or the engine with steam. Unfortunately due to asbestos contamination, the investigation was curtailed before completion.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) was commissioned by Skipton Properties Limited to undertake a programme of historic building recording and evaluation by trial trenching at Victoria Mill, Watt Street, Sabden in Lancashire as a pre-application condition for a redevelopment.
- 1.2 The works adhere to current national guidance set out in the Historic England documents '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (2016) and '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*' (2014a), and '*Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluations*' (2014b). The works also followed a specification for the work prepared by this company (AAL 2018).
- 1.3 The documentary and photographic archive will be submitted to Lancashire County Council Museum Services, within six months of the completion of the report.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Sabden is a village and civil parish in the Ribble Valley, Lancashire, England and is located south of Pendle Hill, in a valley about three miles northwest of Padiham. The site extends to 1.3ha and is located on the corner of Whalley Road and Watt Street, centred on NGR SD 77582 3728 (Figure 1). It includes a conglomeration of former mill structures, a mill pond and later extensions postdating the closure of the mill.
- 2.2 The underlying geology comprises Huddersfield White Rock Sandstone with no recorded superficial geology (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Planning permission is being sought for the redevelopment of the site and pre-application discussions have been undertaken between the client and Ribble Valley Borough Council. Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Services (LAAS) have requested that a programme of building recording, evaluation and analysis shall be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological/building recording consultant in accordance with a written scheme of investigation agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
- 3.2 The approach adopted is consistent with the guidelines that are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

4.0 Historical Background

Archaeology and History

- 4.1 Whilst the wider area is known to have been utilised in the prehistoric period, there are no sites or finds of this date in the immediate vicinity of the Mill. Likewise, there is no recorded Roman or early medieval activity in the area, although the name of Sabden is said to derive from Old English meaning *spruce valley* (Ekwall 1922).
- 4.2 A watching brief and building survey was conducted at Cockshott's Farm, 693m northeast of site which produced a scatter of post-medieval pottery around the post-medieval farm (Taylor 2002).

- 4.3 There are numerous Listed Buildings in the vicinity of the site, generally built in sandstone rubble. The earliest, dating to late 17th century are represented by the barn and stable rear of Foulds House Farmhouse (NHL 1237663) 1.98km southeast of site and the two storey dwelling 2 Wymondhouses (NHL 1165082), 1.86km northwest of the site.
- 4.4 Approximately 670m northeast of the site is the parish church of St. Nicholas (National Heritage List No NHL 1164597). Its tower and nave was built in 1846 and the chancel is of slightly later date. Sabden House directly north of the church (NHL 1393829), was built as a parsonage and reflects the Neo-Romanesque character also shown in the church.
- 4.5 There are two historic parks in the vicinity of the site. One is associated with Whins House, 420m northwest of the site (NHL 1317710), the second, Huntroyde Demesne or Huntroyde Hall (NHL 1237659), originally consisted of extensive parkland created in the 16th century for the Starkie family, and is located 2km south of Sabden.
- 4.6 Approximately 200m southeast of Victoria Mill is former weaving mill, Union Mill (NRHE No 1591731) which was erected in 1856 by Samuel and Richard Harrison. It was taken over by Sabden Weaving Co in 1874 and in the mid-1960s it became a furniture factory.

History of the Textile Industry

- 4.7 A rapid assessment of Lancashire textile mills identified 1661 textile manufacturing sites, of which 619 survived in part or in whole (Oxford Archaeology North 2010). In the Ribble Valley, 83 sites were recorded, and Victoria Mill was noted as an integrated textile mill i.e. where the preparatory processes of the textile industry were housed in the same mill as the manufacturing processes.
- 4.8 During the 18th and early 19th centuries, cotton spinning and textile manufacture relied heavily on water wheels to provide power. The advent of steam reduced the need to site mills close to rivers, such as the cotton spinning mills in the lowlands of Lancashire, but iron built wheels were still commonplace in the mid-19th century (Historic England 2017). By the late 19th century many early mills in Lancashire and West Yorkshire had been replaced or updated, some being adapted into fully integrated mills, for example by adding a single storey weaving shed to an existing multi-storey spinning mill (Historic England 2017; Trinder 2013; Giles 1993).
- 4.9 In the mid-19th century until the mid-20th century the industry benefited from continuing improvements in steam power as well as the expansion of the railway network, which allowed manufacturers to more rapidly reach larger markets for their produce and bring in raw materials from further afield. The decline of the industry in the 20th century was partially down to the global industrialisation and former importing countries transitioning into self-reliant producers. The majority of factory mills have now closed, as illustrated by the recent Lancashire study mentioned above (Historic England 2017; Kennedy 1987, 46).

5.0 Methodology

Building Survey

- 5.1 The works described below are based on the guidance set out in the Historic England document: *Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016) for a Level 3 survey of mill structure A and a Level 2 survey of mill structures B to F (Figure 2).
- 5.2 A variety of resources have been used to gather information about the mill. Lancashire Archives held information about historic planning proposals, plans and old maps. A search through British Newspaper Archive online generated numerous articles about Sabden and its mills as well as holding some information about their owners. Cartographic material was sourced from Promap as well as the National Library of Scotland.
- 5.3 The survey was conducted by Tobin Rayner of AAL who recorded all aspects of the relevant buildings. The survey was undertaken on Monday 16th April 2018. The weather offered sufficient light for outdoor shots but a flash had to be used on some interior photographs.
- 5.4 Photographs were taken of:
 - All external elevations
 - All internal elevations, including internal walls and subdivisions
 - The roof structure of the buildings, internally and externally, where visible and accessible
 - The relationship of the structure to their surroundings
 - Architectural details, i.e. windows, doors, decorative brickwork, and other significant features, fixtures or fittings. Generally a single representative shot was taken of particular features such as windows or openings of a single type that occurred more than once within the structure
 - A general internal photographic record. Photographs were taken of each room/discrete internal space from sufficient points to show the form, general appearance and methods of construction
- 5.5 Metric scales of appropriate length were used when required, with all photos annotated and linked to a relevant floor plan (Figure 3 to Figure 8). Some plans were hand drawn and digitized from scratch whilst other plans, elevation and sections drawings have been provided by the client and Lancashire Archives and annotated where needed (Figure 9).
- 5.6 This report will aim to give a descriptive and analytical account of the structures in accordance with Level 2 and 3 surveys and any identified phasing will be illustrated on site plans and in the narrative below.

Evaluation by trial trenching

- 5.7 The evaluation comprised the excavation of two trenches, each measuring c.10m x 1.8m. These were located between buildings C and E (Figure 2). The work was conducted between 16th and 18th of April 2018 by a team of experienced field archaeologists. Unfortunately the discovery of asbestos within the trenches, precluded full excavation and recording. Both trenches encountered archaeology and none of the trenches reached natural geology.
- 5.8 The evaluation trenches were accurately located using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS. In each trench a tracked excavator fitted with a smooth ditching bucket was used to remove topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits in spits no greater than 100mm in depth. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. All further

excavation was then by hand. Machine excavation was monitored at all times by an experienced field archaeologist.

- 5.9 All features were investigated unless otherwise agreed with LAAS. Metal detecting was carried out during the initial machine excavation of the trenches as well as of archaeological deposits and spoil heaps with a unit not set to discriminate against iron.
- 5.10 A full written record of the archaeological deposits were be made on standard Allen Archaeology Limited context recording sheets. Sections were marked with string and nails and allocated an individual drawing number. A comprehensive record of all drawings was maintained, and the location of every section drawing plotted onto the site master plan and correctly referenced. All excavated sections were then drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, Figure 17 and Figure 18).
- 5.11 All archaeological deposits and features were recorded photographically, with an identification number board, appropriate metric scales and a north arrow. General site shots were also taken to show the location of the groundworks and the stratigraphic sequence.
- 5.12 All finds of all classes were collected, other than obviously modern finds from topsoil and subsoil contexts. The spoil from the excavated areas were examined for further artefact recovery. Finds collected during the fieldwork were bagged and labelled with the appropriate deposit. All finds were processed (cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate) at the offices of AAL. These were then submitted for specialist reporting (Appendix 2).

6.0 History of Victoria Mill through Periodicals, Cartography and Archive Resources

- 6.1 Victoria Mill (Historic England Monument No 1584647) was an integrated spinning and weaving mill. The earliest structure on site is building A. It has been proposed that it may have originally been part of Sabden's Calico Printing Works, which in the 1830s was co-owned by manufacturer Richard Cobden (1804–1865). The Print Works was once a conglomeration of structures scattered along the river west of the village core but appeared to diminish in size after the mid-19th century. A building in the current location of Building A is shown on the 1846 Ordnance Survey map in the eastern part of the former print works complex (Figure 10).
- 6.2 The date of the foundation of Victoria Mill is uncertain, but an article in the Preston Guardian in October 1846 refers to 'Hoyle's new mill in Sabden', and a Trade Directory of 1854 places Joseph Hoyle, cotton spinner at Victoria Mill, Sabden Bridge, Sabden (History and Directory of Mid Lancashire 1854). Several bankrupt and letting articles throughout the 1860s mentions Victoria Mill in Sabden and describes it as containing a weaving shed, gas meter and room for warehouses (Blackburn Standard 1867, Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser 1868, Liverpool Daily Post 1869). In 1870 Joseph Hoyle was selling Victoria Mill Shed and other premises situated in Sabden by private treaty. *'The whole of the premises were built of modern stone and design. The mill is three storeys high with attic over. The spinning and carding-rooms are each 78ft long by 67ft wide, with ample preparation and room for 10 000 spindles. The shed is 224ft long by 71ft wide and capable of holding 460 looms. The spinning machinery consist of six pairs of self-acting mules, containing 7640 spindles, weft and twist; one double-beam engine, sixty horses power; two cylindrical boilers, with two flues each. Gas works: tanks, 20ft diameter and 16ft deep; room for four retorts. A large quantity of vacant land for extensions. The whole of the premises are well lighted, could be set to work with little expense and delay, everything being clean and in working order. Water supply abundant, coals cheap, and hands plentiful'*.
- 6.3 A year later a similar advertisement was posted in the Preston Herald (1871). It was purchased by James Stuttard and Sons that some decades later also became the owners of Cobden Mill across the road. The company was based in Manchester and apart from Sabden they also owned mills in Swinton and Pendle Forest (Slater's Directory of Manchester & Salford 1879). The textile mills in Sabden

managed to keep almost constant employment throughout the depression of the late 19th century and in 1879 both Victoria and Cobden Mill are referenced as using gas and thereby showing their means and ability to pay their workers after sundown (Burnley Advertiser 1879, Burnley Gazette 1879).

- 6.4 In 1882 the mill required a new engine house and lavatory connected to the four storey mill along Watt Street (RDBU/7/2/208/1, RDBU/7/2/208/2, and Figure 11). The former engine house followed the alignment of the street and abutted the northeast corner of the mill. On the north side of the mill yard lay the blowing room and to the west, along Watt Street, is a stable. The new house was preparatory work for new machinery which was acquired in the following year. The old engines were replaced by a new, horizontal compound engine by Bracewell and Pickup's patent. It was running at 62 RPM (revolutions per minute). The high pressure cylinder measured 28.5in (c.0.72m) with a 2ft 10in stroke. The low cylinder measured 41in (c.1.04m) in diameters with a 5ft stroke (double-acting). It may have had the capacity of 700HP (pers.comm. Peter Isles Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service). The engine was christened Victorian and included a 20ft (c.6.1m) in diameter flywheel prepared to receive 18 ropes (https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Victoria_Mill, Sabden, Burnley Express 1883). Further expansion of the mill took place in the same year, with two added storage rooms and privy flanking Watt Street and one privy adjoining the weaving shed to the south (RDBU/7/2/1, Figure 11). In 1884 Victoria Mill operated 300 looms and 24,000 spindles (Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser 1884).
- 6.5 Throughout the 19th and early to mid-20th century the newspapers frequently reported the hardships, accidents, fires and decline of the cotton industry. Victoria Mill suffered at least six fires between 1888 and 1949.
- 6.6 In 1888 a fire broke out in the opening department detached from the extensive premises where the spinning and weaving was conducted. This is likely to relate to building B, the east-west aligned structure flanking the south side of Sabden brook, north of the main complex. It was caused by friction brought on by a piece of iron embedded within the cotton and passing through the opener. Work could be continued the same day (Burnley Express, May 1888). However in the autumn the same year the main driving wheel and main cog-wheels broke down causing stoppages at the mill for several weeks, and 200 employees were affected (Burnley Express Sept, Oct 1888).
- 6.7 The Ordnance Survey map of 1892 show Victoria Mill as a large complex south of Sabden Brook with a mill pond to the west, Watt Street and Cobden Mill to the east and housing to the south along Pendle Street (Figure 12). The chimney and the larger gasometer are also present on this map. In 1892 a fire broke out on the top floor of the four storey mill in the spinning department (Burnley Express 1892). At this point the mill contained 16,000 spindles, all machinery was destroyed and the main shafting running through the ground floor was heavily damaged. The weaving shed containing nearly 400 looms and the warehouses were heavily water damaged.
- 6.8 In 1894 plans were submitted for a new, three storey mill with two bays. It was to be erected within the footprint of its predecessor but extending the full width to flank Watt Street. A hoist and stairwell was situated on the northwest corner between the new mill and the engine house. A new cess pool would also be installed in the courtyard to the north with connections to a 6" pipe from the mill WC and the river (RDBU/7/2/43, Figure 12). Four years later WC alterations and extensions were completed, situated next to the carding room and the weaving shed (RDBU/7/2/68, Figure 13).
- 6.9 In 1900 there was yet another fire, this time in the cotton department which was detached from the main building, again this is likely to refer to the blowing room or building B. Both the building and machinery were saved although with some damage (Burnley Express 1900). Around this time the cotton industry in Sabden suffered some depression and the mills were occasionally forced to close (Clitheroe Advertiser and Times 1900).

- 6.10 In 1907 Stuttard and Sons decided to extend Cobden Mill with a new weaving shed to accommodate 300-500 looms. The material for the looms would come from Victoria Mill where 30,000 spindles were to be installed. Victoria Mill would be converted into a preparatory concern entirely and be filled with new ring spinning machinery (Burnley Express 1908; Lancashire Evening Post 1907, Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser 1907 June). With the new conversion in mind two new high-pressure boilers and a new high-pressure engine were installed in July to August 1907 (Burley Express 1907). Tragically a serious accident occurred in the same year when two men removed the top of the gasometer resulting in serious personal injuries as well as wrecking the adjoining buildings. Presumably this affected the then carding room (former weaving shed, building F) and potentially the blowing room (building B) and anything in between (Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser 1907).
- 6.11 An extension was built to Victoria Mill, bridging Sabden Brook by installing a culvert and linking the mills on either side of the water. The new extension south of the river resembled a weaving shed with its single storey layout and saw-toothed roof (RDBU/7/2/129, Figure 13). The Ordnance Survey map from 1910 show extensions to both Victoria Mill and Cobden Mill, and at this stage building A is certainly part of the Victoria Mill complex, the stable which occupied the northwest corner of the site up until 1908 is now gone (Figure 14).
- 6.12 Between 1908 and 1914 there were further stoppages at the mills in Sabden, reducing the working hours as well as the amount of machinery operating. Another fire also occurred in 1912 (Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser 1912). Later in the same year WCs were added to the carding room north of the river (building E) and the adjoining spinning rooms south of the river (Figure 14).
- 6.13 Another mishap with one of the boilers in 1919 caused another stoppage of the mill (Burnley Express 1919), the following years saw yet more stoppages caused by spinners and carding room workers going on strike and by the trade depression (Lancashire Evening Post 1920; Burnley News 1920). In 1921, yet another fire struck the mill. This time it was situated in the carding room and caused by an overheated bearing (Burnley Express 1921; Burnley News 1921). Trade depression continued the following years but it picked up somewhat in 1927.
- 6.14 Due to a fire in February 1933 in the preparation department of the four-storey mill (Nelson Leader 1933), a building proposal was put forward to the County Offices in Preston to rebuild and extend the department. The building documents reveal that the top floor was to be: *'done away with and the new roof built over the first floor'* (RDBU/7/2/208/3, Figure 14). The proposed new plan from 1933 shows an extension to the northeast of the mill structure north of Sabden Brook. The mill was up and running in July 1933 (Clitheroe Advertiser and Times 1933). Better trade was recorded for Sabden in 1934 with Victoria Spinning Mill and Cobden Weaving Sheds working overtime (Burnley Express 1934). But, disaster struck again in 1936 when the same building caught fire in the cotton breaking-up department. It was caused by a piece of metal embedded in one of the bales of cotton, the same cause as the fires of 1933 and 1888, but no machinery was damaged (Clitheroe Advertiser and Times 1936).
- 6.15 In 1937 there was yet another fire, this time in the rope race in the engine house. The fire was somewhat contained through usage of fire doors and water sprinklers but the engine house was nearly gutted and the engine and fly-wheel both buried. The roof of the mechanics department was damaged, potentially housed in building C (Lancashire Evening Post 1937, Clitheroe Advertised and Times 1937). Further lavatories were added between the spinning room and the reservoir the same year (RDBY/7/2/208/4, Figure 15). In 1949 there was yet another fire in the blowing room (presumably building B) (Burnley Express 1949).
- 6.16 In the 1950s lavatories were added to building B and the now demolished structure south of F (Figure 15). Apart from ads directed at female ring spinners or trainees, there were few reports about Victoria Mill in the 1950s. Early in the year of 1964 Mr Stuttard had to let 40 of its 160 workers go and was

looking for solutions to keep the mill in work, but it closed down later that year (Birmingham Daily Post 1964, (Historic England Monument No 1584647)).

- 6.17 The Victoria Mill complex has of recent years been used for various trades, including by Marbill who specialises in polyurethane engineering and was founded in Sabden 1974 (<http://www.marbill.co.uk/>). The Ordnance Survey map of 1970 show extensions west of building A, representing a ventilation shaft and building D (Figure 2, Figure 15). At this date the entire complex appears to have been more or less intact with demolitions occurring to the south and east sides in later decades.

7.0 Results

Building Survey

- 7.1 The location of the development site is shown on Figure 2. The buildings have been lettered A to F and comprise a structure originally part of Sabden Print Works (A) with later extensions, a former Blowing Room (B) and former Engine Room (C). An account of the exterior of the buildings will be given before commenting on the interior. A selection of photographs taken during the survey are used in this report to illustrate the structures. The location of each photograph is shown on Figure 4 and can be cross referenced by shot number with the photographic archive list (Appendix 1). Elevation drawings as provided by the client are shown on Figure 7 and section drawings on Figure 6.

Building A – Preparation department for cotton spinning (Figure 2 to Figure 4, Figure 9)

- 7.2 Building A is located in the northwest part of the site on the north side of Sabden Brook and abutted by the later building D. It is the earliest structure on the site and is visible on the Ordnance Survey map of 1844–46 (Figure 10).
- 7.3 The mill structure measures approximately 35m x 16m, which includes later extensions (Plate 1). It is two storeys, and built of coursed stone rubble with ashlar quoins and it has a saw-toothed roof with northlights. It was originally four storeys but a fire in the 1930s resulted in the mill being reduced in height with added extensions to the northeast, southwest and southeast. The majority of the windows fronting Whalley Road are three light casement windows with dressed stone lintels and sills. All ground floor windows have been boarded up.



Plate 1 (shot 375): General view of Building A with later extension to the left. Looking southeast, 2m scale

- 7.4 The main entrance on the ground floor, seemingly a later feature, has a stone surround with plain architrave resting on square cut pilasters. Round, metal patress plates has been used to secure the vertical stones. There are also three square plates above the ground floor windows on this elevation.



Plate 2 (shot 386): Main entrance of building A. Looking southeast, 2m scale

- 7.5 The space between the workshop and the ventilation shaft may potentially have housed an engine. Unless the structure had primarily been used as storage it would seem likely that it would have contained its own power source, such as an engine house which may have been positioned where the arched opening on the northwest corner has been blocked up. Engine houses were originally part of the main mill and often situated behind a tall window. The ground level outside appears to have been raised at a later date, only revealing part of the former opening, approximately 1m has been concealed (compare with Plate 18 below). A mirroring archway, although not as tall on opposing original elevation has also been bricked up (Plate 3). It is not impossible that the openings formed part of an earlier access to the rear of the building although the interior survey proposes a more functional use. A later fire escape partially blocks the north opening.



Plate 3 (shot 377): Blocked arched opening to former walk on the northwest elevation. Looking southeast, 2m scale

- 7.6 The fire escape leads to a door of later date on the first floor with a smaller opening blocked up directly above the door lintel (Plate 4). Below is a later, large square opening with an RSJ above the metal roller door.



Plate 4 (shot 380): Blocked opening on first floor and new square entrance on ground floor. Looking southeast, 2m scale

- 7.7 The repairs and rebuild in 1933 were conducted in the same style as the rest of the mill complex with stone quoins and a saw-toothed roof, with north-lights originally in patent-glazing (RDBU/7/2/208/3, Plate 5). There is a straight joint where the extension abuts the earlier mill structure and a large ground floor opening which has subsequently been bricked up. The large opening is in line with an 'existing culvert' from Sabden Brook to Mill Lodge (the mill pond) shown on the 1933 proposed mill plan (Figure 14). A wall has been added at a later date north of the extension. It has been keyed in by shifting and reusing the quoins.



Plate 5 (shot 387): 1933 northeast extension. Looking northeast, 2m scale

- 7.8 Two large openings on ground floor level on the north elevation have been bricked up and rebuilt into two windows and a door, presumably after the mill fell out of disuse in 1964 (Plate 6). A later lean-to has been removed between the mill and the boundary wall (Plate 6 and Plate 7).



Plate 6 (shot 389): North elevation of the 1933 extension to the left and the boundary wall to the right. Arrow points to remains of roof of demolished lean-to. Looking southwest, 2m scale

- 7.9 The 1933 northeast extension presumably replaced part of the structure built against the boundary wall and shown on the 1910 Ordnance Survey map and 1950s block plan (Figure 15, RDBU/7/2/208/5). The only trace left of this structure comprises a recently blocked up opening on the said wall (Plate 7).



Plate 7 (shot 394): Boundary wall and former north elevation of 1910 structure. Arrow points to remains of roof structure of demolished lean-to. Looking northwest, 2m scale

- 7.10 The northeast elevation faces Sabden Brook which meanders its way from Sabden Fold approximately 4.5km to the northeast and flows down the mill weir, through the culvert under the mill and continues its course until it joins River Calder c.4.5km to the southwest. The culvert was added in 1908 when the mill was extended from the south, bridged the river and joined the earlier mill to the north (RDBU/7/2/129, Plate 8).



Plate 8 (shot 405): Northeast elevation of building A showing the culvert to the left. Looking southwest, 2m scale

- 7.11 The enlargement of the spinning department located in Building A included the addition of a WC block to the southeast (Plate 9). The extant block is built into the former sloping river bank and the bottom half of the northeast wall is built of stone rubble, which corresponds with the rest of the mill complex and may have worked better as a foundation than the red machine made bricks which make up the upper half of the wall. These stones appear to be reused and may have been removed from the original southeast wall which would have been situated a little bit southwest of the staircase. Three mullioned windows appear to be original although the glazing is in a dilapidated state and has partially been boarded up. The original proposed plan of the extension suggest that there was a gap between the WC block comprising three toilets and the spinning mill, however this appears to have been amended as the extension abuts the earlier structure.



Plate 9 (shot 398): The 1908 WC extension on the southwest corner of Building A. Looking west-southwest, 2m scale

- 7.12 Between building A and the 1908 extension to the south (building E) there are remains of earlier mill fixtures, comprising two opposing, cast iron bearing boxes which would have transferred power from one side of the mill to the other. On the north side of the brook, the box has been fitted into a blocked ground floor opening (Plate 10). The iron pipe and cable(?) running across would appear to be a later instalment.



*Plate 10 (shot 400): Iron bearing box within an earlier blocked up opening on the south elevation.
Looking northwest*

- 7.13 On the southwest elevation is a tall stone rubble ventilation shaft, with an entrance from the west, built between 1963 and 1970 based on cartographic evidence, and thus postdating the textile manufacturing on site. Presumably this large ventilation shaft would have been needed for some sort of combustion appliance, potentially a boiler or water heater. Direct venting is applied to modern combustion appliances to avoid hazards of backdraft. In this instance the appliance would draw combustion air directly from outdoors instead of an occupied indoors (Brumbaugh 2004; HM Government 2010).



Plate 11 (shot 373): Southwest elevation revealing later repair work on the mill and showing the later ventilation shaft. Looking northeast, 2m scale

- 7.14 The structure has recently been used as a joinery workshop. The ground floor plan consists of a large workspace with storage to the north and a corridor to the south, spanning the length of the building. The structure is situated on a slope which makes the floor level on the inside lower than the ground level on the outside towards the north part of the structure and a later ramp has been added from the large entrance with a low breeze block wall. The floor is covered in concrete.
- 7.15 The first floor is supported by columns that may postdate the fire of 1933 and stone partition walls representing part of the earlier mill structures. The workspace to the north displays modern fixtures and fittings (Plate 12). Modern brickwork surrounds two of the columns and an iron beam between the two was likely part of recently removed machinery. Two earlier bearing boxes were located on the west elevation and pipework in the ceiling forms part of the earlier fire protection and sprinkler system which extends throughout the mill (Plate 13). An intact bulb was noticed within the workshop area and resembles the multiple jet sprinkler produced by Mather & Platt Ltd (under the name Grinnell) in the 1940s and 1950s (Plate 14, www.the-lawrences.com/matherplatt/map-fire.htm). The water pump system is located in the early spinning room in building E to the south. Many of the pipes if not the majority throughout this building and across the complex were wrapped with what appeared to be 1940s asbestos lagging (<http://www.asbestosjustice.co.uk/heating-engineers-dangers-asbestos/>).



Plate 12 (shot 311): Ground floor, northern half of building A. Looking



Plate 13 (shot 312): Bearing boxes in the workshop's west partition. Looking west, 2m scale



Plate 14 (shot 296): Part of sprinkler system showing intact sprinkler bulb and pipe with potential asbestos lagging.

- 7.16 The corridor to the south was the result of the 1933 extension, bridging the space between the earlier mill to the north and the 1908 addition to the south. RSJs spans the width of the corridor and offer support to the whole structure (Plate 15). The later brick partition wall, probably from 1933, has a large square opening which appeared to have had a roller door, presumably acting as a fire door, only the chain pulley remains. Part of the opening has been bricked up at a later date.



Plate 15 (shot 285): Corridor to the back of the building, looking west-southwest towards building D, 2m scale

- 7.17 On the north side of the corridor is the original south elevation of the spinning mill and the rounded arched opening which mirrors that to the front of the building. It has recently been blocked with breeze blocks (Plate 16).



Plate 16 (shot 284): Original north elevation and blocked rounded arched opening. Looking northwest, 2m scale

- 7.18 The interior of the 'store room' or what may be the original engine house has a bearing box on the east partition which extends into the ground floor of the spinning mill and later joiner shop (Plate 17). The full height of the north blocked opening is only visible from the inside as the raised ground level on the outside obscures it (Plate 18). It has roughly the same height as the openings found in the engine house of building C. On ground level along the east partition wall are small and square, bricked up openings. The later ventilation shaft to the west opens up directly to this room (Plate 19). The plans from 1933 show a new floor was installed above this room with a concrete floor (Figure 14).



Plate 17 (shot 335): Interior view of the 'store room', potentially original engine room. Looking southeast, 2m scale



Plate 18 (shot 330): The full height of the arched opening on the mill's north elevation. Looking north, 2m scale



Plate 19 (shot 338): Ventilation shaft seen from 'store room. Small sign near boarded up door says highly flammable. Looking west-southwest, 2m scale

- 7.19 The only remains of the 1908 lavatories at the east end of the corridor are three windows, the partition to the west is gone. A couple of blocked early windows remains on the original southeast elevation of the mill and north of the former lavatories. One of the earlier windows has been converted into a doorway and is located opposite the staircase. Pipework for the sprinkler system extended through the corridor (Plate 20).
- 7.20 The 1908 opening in the south wall of the early mill has been bricked up. Square holes in the ceiling of previous openings to the first floor are likely to relate to earlier mill apparatus, potentially some form of hoists, small square tie plate and round pattern plate below may have been related to a hoist mechanism (Plate 20 and Plate 22). A blocked window relating to the earliest spinning mill can be seen on the south side of the corridor stairwell leading up to the first floor (Plate 21).



Plate 20 (shot 289): 1933 corridor looking towards the former 1908 lavatories to the east, potential hoist hatch in the ceiling in the foreground. Arrow points to bricked up opening. Looking east-northeast, 2m scale.



Plate 21 (shot 295): Blocked window of the earliest mill with later pilaster support for the RSJ above. Looking southeast, 2m scale



Plate 22 (shot 291): Small patress plates potentially related to a hoist on the south elevation. Looking southeast

- 7.21 The first floor of the mill consists of one open room. The saw-toothed roof with north-lights provide abundant light. The roof structure described on the proposed cross section of 1933 consisted of lead ridging with asbestos sheets on boards, patent glazing, Warren girders and trusses. The idea has been kept although the current roof is also supported by longitudinal metal girders (Plate 23). On each beam is an L-shaped bracket, presumably related to a spinning process (Plate 24 (257): Metal L-shaped brackets attached to the horizontal truss beam (see arrows). Looking south). The new floor in 1933 was laid with 6" of concrete floor with floor boards above. The floor boards have been removed, only showing the concrete with timber laths.



Plate 23 (shot 239): First floor of the spinning mill. Looking northwest, 2m scale



Plate 24 (257): Metal L-shaped brackets attached to the horizontal truss beam (see arrows). Looking south

- 7.22 One square and one rectangular opening on the southwest elevation have been blocked up, presumably at the time the ventilation shaft was added (Plate 25). The openings may be earlier bearing boxes running from the possible engine room below. A more intact bearing box with the lower half of a bearing cup is situated above the staircase on the south elevation suggesting power came through building E at some point (Plate 26).



Plate 25 (left)(shot 241): One of two blocked openings on the west elevation. Looking southwest, 2m scale

Plate 26 (right)(shot 261): Bearing box on the south elevation. Looking southeast

7.23 Holes along the east and west wall of the 1933 extension as well as on the east wall of the original mill may be fixture holes for line shaft corbels holding the bevel gears (Plate 27).



*Plate 27 (shot 251): General view of 1933 extension with holes for fittings along west and east wall.
Looking west, 2m scale*

Building B – Former Blowing Room (Figure 2, Figure 5 and Figure 6)

- 7.24 Building B, the former blowing room lies to the south of Sabden Brook and east of the weir (Plate 28). The two storey building is made of coursed, stone rubble with dressed quoins, dressed stone lintels and sills around the majority of openings. The north elevation has also a dressed band course resembling cable moulding between ground and first floor level. The double pitched roof is covered in slate and spans between the low parapets on each gable. A square chimney stack with water tabling and a ceramic crown pot protrudes through the apex of the east gable (Plate 29).
- 7.25 This structure is connected to building E via a small extension to the southwest and to the east is the remainder of the 1950s mixed gender WC extension with access to the male's WC from the yard (Plate 30). The former joiner shop has been removed directly south of the WCs. The opening on first floor with its hinged plank and batten door appears to be later addition. The lintel above is not dressed and there are no dressed stones surrounding the opening. It was presumably added as a fire escape after the main structure was built. There is also a later, blocked ground floor window on the east gable.



Plate 28 (shot 412): North elevation of Building B, looking southeast



Plate 29 (shot 1): East gable of building B showing 1950s extension to the right. Looking west, 2m scale



Plate 30 (shot 407): WC extension from 1950 showing men's to the left and women's to the right. Looking south

7.26 Several changes have occurred on the south elevation (Plate 31). Originally there would appear to have been seven windows on the first floor with at least four windows on the ground floor. Each opening has been fitted with a six light window with top opening casement. Two ground floor windows have been replaced by later, smaller openings. On the first floor a later bearing box has replaced the former window (Plate 32). A similar sized opening has been blocked up at ground level which could potentially be another bearing box or a flue (Plate 33) and a third opening where the extension from building E abuts building B (Plate 34).



Plate 31 (shot 14): South elevation with extension from building E to the left. Looking north, 2m scale



Plate 32 (shot 16): Later bearing box within blocked window. Looking north



Plate 33 (shot 20): Blocked up opening for potential bearing box or flue. Looking north



Plate 34 (shot 28): Blocked potential bearing box left of the window. Looking north, 1m scale

7.27 Part of an original sill has been re-used blocking up a former opening on the ground floor (Plate 35).



Plate 35 (shot 15): Blocked up later opening on ground floor. Looking north, 1m scale

- 7.28 The main access leads into the former office in which the floor may have been built up as there is a step down into the rest of the building (Plate 36).



Plate 36 (shot 123): Ground floor from main entrance. Looking southeast, 1m scale

- 7.29 The 1950s proposed plan (Figure 15) shows an opening from the office into the female WC. As large parts of the walls were covered in render and wallpaper, no such opening was apparent during the survey (Plate 37). The same room holds a blocked up fireplace, also covered in wallpaper.



Plate 37 (shot 120): Former office and blocked up fireplace. Looking southeast, 1m scale

- 7.30 A recently added corridor stretches along the centre of the ground floor with breeze block partitioned rooms on either side. The original timber beams spanning the width of the building were extant and reused by a more recent floor construction above (Plate 38). The original timbers displayed joints of former floor joists.



Plate 38 (shot 96): Corridor in the centre of the ground floor. Looking east, 1m scale

- 7.31 Parts of the original floor joists were preserved towards the main entrance. Some of the original cast-iron columns were also extant on ground floor although largely hidden behind later partitions or breeze block cladding (Plate 39). The staircase in the west end of the corridor is a later addition (Plate 40).



Plate 39 (shot 117): Cast-iron column hidden behind breeze blocks as shown by the arrow. Also notice the original floor joists seen in the ceiling. Looking southeast, 1m scale



Plate 40 (shot 98): Later staircase to first floor. Looking south, 1m scale

- 7.32 The first floor has been left as an open space as it presumably was originally (Plate 41). The roof structure consists of six bays with queen post trusses some of which have carpenter's assembly marks (Plate 42, Plate 43).



Plate 41 (shot 87): First floor. Looking southwest, 1m scale



Plate 42 (shot 67): Roof structure. Looking west



Plate 43 (shot 70): Close up of carpenter's assembly marks.

- 7.33 The floor has been raised but towards the east end the original floor boards can be seen under the later floor joists (Plate 44).



Plate 44 (shot 61): Original floor boards under later joists. Looking east, 1m scale

Building C – Former Engine House and other Auxiliary structures (Figure 2, Figure 7)

- 7.34 Building C comprises four contiguous buildings with the former engine house situated in the long, broadly east to west aligned structure closest to Watt Street (Plate 45). The structure was originally built in ashlar quoins and dressed surrounds to original openings. Arched windows, characteristic of an engine house, were present on the north elevation, but barely visible under a coat of render. The saw-toothed roof is a later feature added perhaps after the engine house fell out of use, or at least postdates the disastrous fire of 1937 which nearly gutted the engine house and caused the roof to collapse. This type of roof structure became common in other buildings and workshops after it was first introduced to weaving sheds (Giles 1993). The north elevation displays a large square opening with an RSJ lintel and roller door, as well as a smaller entrance to the west, potentially of similar date. These two openings are surrounded by later brick dressings.



Plate 45 (shot 47): Former engine house with blocked up windows to the left and later square opening to the right. Looking southeast

- 7.35 The east elevation of the engine house is merged with the remains of the former mill built in the mid-19th century and rebuilt in 1894, now only surviving as a boundary wall with blocked up openings of windows and doorways. Two later 20th century windows have been inserted for the engine house (Plate 47). The straight joint running down the centre of the wall may related to an extension which occurred in 1883. Little remains of the original wall of the 1883 stable which adjoined the shed to the north. The wall was rebuilt between 1909 and 1910 when the stables were demolished.



Plate 46 (shot 129): Watt Street frontage. Looking south, 1m scale



Plate 47 (shot 125): West elevation of engine house with remains of the early 1894 spinning mill left of the quoins. Looking southwest, 1m scale

- 7.36 The northeast part of the engine house's southeast elevation has been rebuilt with breeze blocks (Plate 48), whereas the southwest end of this elevation still retains some early features, including a bearing box and an entrance between the former staircase and hoist (rope race) to the north and the former spinning room to the south (Plate 49).



Plate 48 (shot 135): South elevation. Looking north, 1m scale



Plate 49 (shot 136): Close up of the south elevation showing former access to the spinning mill as well as an old bearing box. Looking northwest, 1m scale

- 7.37 A large part of the interior of the engine house has been rendered and painted, obscuring traces of earlier features. The west wall, which is free of render reveals various brick repairs (Plate 50). The south wall has been rebuilt in breeze blocks and a brick plinth has been built in front of it and on top of the former stone built wall. In the ceiling are remains of a former sprinkler system as seen in building A. The arched brickwork above the former windows is better revealed where the render has fallen off the north wall (Plate 51).



Plate 50 (shot 415): Building C engine house interior, looking northeast, 2m scale



Plate 51 (shot 419): Brick arches revealed under render on the north wall. Looking northwest, 2m scale

- 7.38 The horizontal cross-compound engine installed in 1883 would have resided in this part of the building, with the flywheel extending into the smaller space to the west in closer proximity to the former hoist and staircase located west of this (Plate 52). The west wall was completely rendered masking earlier features. The remains of two former bearing boxes are noted on the south and north wall however. Drive shafts are likely to have extended into the former spinning mill on ground level and into the former weft warehouse.



Plate 52 (shot 426): Former flywheel house showing later partition and doorway, looking east-northeast, 2m scale



Plate 53 (shot 430): Bearing boxes on the south and north partition wall. Looking west, 2m scale

- 7.39 In the area of the hoist and former staircase, the walls have once again been rendered, obscuring earlier features. There were no fixtures suggesting of a former staircase. An early fire door is located to the southwest into the former spinning mill (Plate 54). On the west partition is a bricked up tall opening of unknown function (Plate 55).



Plate 54 (shot 435): Early fire door from the mill days in the hoist and staircase. Looking south, 2m scale



Plate 55 (shot 434): Bricked up tall opening in the corner behind the metal booth. Looking northwest, 2m scale

7.40 Between the engine house and the former weft warehouse, is a small lean-to extension which appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1970. The whole structure has been rendered. There is a double door

opening on the west elevation and a single door opening on the north elevation with a small bricked up opening above (Plate 56).



Plate 56 (shot 51): Small extension between the engine house and the former weft warehouse. Looking southeast, 1m scale

- 7.41 The former weft warehouse was first noted on the 1882 plan (Plate 57). It is built in the same style as the early spinning mills, engine house and blow house with coursed, unsorted and square cut stone. There are quoins on the corners of the structure and ashlar stones surrounding the windows. The sills and lintels have been dressed in the same style as on building B, even the door jambs are ornate (Plate 58). The plank and batten double doors have a tight fit and appear to be original. The roof is double pitched and covered in slate, a roof light extends across the north pitch. The roof was laid at the same time as that on the adjoining lean-to shed.



Plate 57 (shot 48): Former Weft Warehouse (1882). Looking south, 1m scale



Plate 58 (shot 49): Close up of original door with dressed stone surround with cable moulding. Looking southeast, 1m scale

- 7.42 The interior space has been split into two compartments at a later date. The one to the west has a blocked opening on the west partition wall (Plate 59). A sprinkler system is present but somewhat obscured by later fittings in the ceiling. Behind the partition wall to the east is a small space, which until recently housed numerous fuse boxes (Plate 60).



Plate 59 (shot 352): West partition wall. Looking northwest, 2m scale



Plate 60 (shot 359): Later partition wall. Looking northeast, 2m scale

- 7.43 The bearing box on the south wall corresponds to that visible in the room where the flywheel would have been housed. The power would have been transferred into this point and perhaps with the use of a bevel gear forwarding the power down the length of the warehouse (Plate 61).



Plate 61 (shot 361): Bearing box on south wall. Looking southeast, 2m scale

- 7.44 The roof truss comprises a tiebeam, posts and strut supporting a rafter (Plate 62).



Plate 62 (shot 366): Roof truss. Looking southwest

- 7.45 The lean-to extension west of the former weft warehouse dates to the late 19th century. The 1892 block plan indicates the presence of a structure that follows the line of the north elevation, whereas the earlier plan of 1882 show a structure in this location but one where the north elevation extends beyond the current limit of the warehouse.
- 7.46 The building has a mono-pitched roof with probable corrugated asbestos sheeting. The north and the west elevations were rendered and that to the west had a scaled effect (Plate 63 and Plate 64). The northwest elevation comprised the main entrance with two boarded tall windows.



Plate 63 (shot 43): Lean-to extension, northwest elevation. Looking southeast, 1m scale



Plate 64 (shot 44): View of building C from northwest. Looking southeast, 1m scale

- 7.47 The southeast elevation is completely boarded in later material hiding any early features (Plate 65). Later concrete steps and landing lead up to a glazed double door that links the former weaving shed and later spinning room to this building.



Plate 65 (shot 208): Southeast partition wall into the former spinning/weaving department. Looking northwest, 2m scale

- 7.48 Part of the cladding has come off the interior revealing a concealed stone arch on the south wall (Plate 66). The east interior wall had been extensively rendered as well as boarded and the lower part of the east wall was clad with breezeblocks thus obscuring any earlier features. Lagged pipework of the former sprinkler system ran along the east part of the ceiling and a separate (presumed) water pipe entered through the south opening with an outlet to the north (Plate 67). A gas outlet was also fixed on the north wall. The steps and landing to the north reveals a drop of c.0.5m in height between the exterior ground surface and the interior floor surface.



Plate 66 (shot 343): Interior view of later partition. Looking southeast, 2m scale



Plate 67 (shot 345): General view to the north exit. Looking northwest, 2m scale

Building D – Modern Addition (Figure 2, Figure 8)

7.49 Building D first appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1970. It appears to be later than the ventilation shaft to the east, built between 1963 and 1970. The stone and brick built structure is aligned roughly north to south on the northern bank of Sabden Brook and built on top of a backfilled mill pond and demolished 1908 WCs. The corrugated sheet roof has a low and wide pitch with roof-lights along each side. On the north elevation are two entrances, a large double door in the centre with a wicket door on the left-hand side and a smaller opening to the east (Plate 68).



Plate 68 (shot 371): North elevation of D. Looking south, 2m scale

- 7.50 The west elevation is in six bays with five supporting pilasters and five windows, all blocked with breeze blocks (Plate 69). There is an entrance towards the south end with a concrete or stone lintel and hinged plank and batten door blocked from the inside with breeze blocks.



Plate 69 (shot 370): West elevation. Looking east-northeast, 2m scale

- 7.51 The south elevation is built of brick with stone quoins, with three pilasters on a stone plinth and four windows, all blocked with breeze blocks. There are ventilations holes above the central pilaster and on ground floor level (Plate 70).



Plate 70 (shot 193): South elevation. Looking northeast

- 7.52 The building was recently used by Marbill for spraying polyurethane coatings on to various items and some modern machinery is left in the building (http://www.marbill.co.uk/spray-products/?doing_wp_cron=1529051057.2042019367218017578125#!). The interior was largely an open space with evidence of a partition to the south in form of PVC strip curtains (Plate 72). The roof was supported by steel truss rafters.



Plate 71 (shot 225): General view looking towards the north wall. 2m scale



Plate 72 (shot 228): General view towards the south. Looking south, 2m scale

- 7.53 The relationship to the ventilation shaft can be seen on the north wall, where there is a straight joint between the brick wall of building D which abuts the earlier stone quoins of the ventilation shaft to the east. A later brick wall abuts the original mill walls to the north and to the south, it has a later infill presumably added in after building D was erected (Plate 73).



Plate 73 (shot 233): General view towards the old mill. Looking northeast, 2m scale

Building E – Former Carding Room (Figure 2, Figure 8)

- 7.54 Building E was an addition to the mill, erected in 1908. The new extension incorporated the ground of the former gasometer and presumably also any associated retorts, which exploded in 1907 causing damage to surrounding structures. The north elevation of the single storey structure spans across Sabden Brook and incorporates an underfloor culvert (Plate 74 and Plate 75).



Plate 74 (shot 408): North elevation with culvert. Looking south



Plate 75 (shot 192): West elevation and culvert. Looking northeast, 2m scale

- 7.55 The building again displays the saw-toothed roof with north-lights typical of the complex (Plate 76). The east elevation has been rendered in the same style as building C's south extension.



Plate 76 (shot 57): Overlooking northeast elevation and roof of building E. Looking west-southwest

- 7.56 The 1908 plan shows a solid line between the former weaving shed and the new extension suggesting there may have been a partition wall between the two. The former boundary is only outlined by a row of columns running in a line towards the chimney (Plate 77).



Plate 77 (shot 222): General shot of former carding room, later columns may follow the line of the original partition between spinning room and carding room. Looking north

- 7.57 Breeze block partitions have been added at a much later date, presumably after 1970 (Plate 78 and Plate 79). Steel columns of different dates support steel girders and metal roof trusses. Most of the columns show south-facing line shaft mounting surfaces as well as west-facing mounting surfaces towards the east and the chimney.



Plate 78 (shot 169): Later division of the carding room postdating 1970. Looking northeast, 2m scale



Plate 79 (150): Former carding room north of the later breeze block partition. Looking northeast, 2m scale

- 7.58 The earliest elements were recorded along the north wall where the original spinning mill elevation and plinth was incorporated into the later north elevation of the carding room (Plate 80 and Plate 81). Some of the quoins have been re-used to better key in the two walls. There are also earlier openings which were bricked up at a later stage, presumably after the mill had fallen out of use.



Plate 80 (shot 156): Quoins and plinth of original spinning mill and blocked access between the former spinning department and the carding room. Looking northwest, 2m scale



Plate 81 (shot 157): Bricked up earlier opening, plinth and quoins of original mill. Looking northwest, 2m scale

7.59 Along the same north wall is a former bearing box which has found a later re-use as a pipe access way (Plate 82).



Plate 82 (shot 159): Former bearing box on the north wall. Looking northwest, 2m scale

Building F – Former Weaving Shed and Spinning Room (Figure 2, Figure 8)

7.60 Structure F is situated between the mill pond to the west and what was once a four storey spinning mill (now demolished) to the east. It has been present on site since at least 1882 and is likely to date back to the mid-19th century. The east wall was originally a partition wall to the mill (Plate 83) and displays a series of blocked windows. A roof scar from a later saw-toothed bay can be seen close to the former staircase and hoist room. The roof scar is situated roughly on first floor level, there are no traces left of a second floor with attic above. The bay incorporates a bricked up entrance which was suggested on the proposed plan from 1894 between the former mill and weaving department (Plate 84).



Plate 83 (shot 139): North elevation and partition wall to former mill. Looking northwest, 1m scale



Plate 84 (shot 137): North elevation showing roof scar of demolished mill. Looking northwest, 1m scale

- 7.61 The south elevation was partially hidden behind tall vegetation. It would have been the partition wall between the weaving shed and the early spinning and carding room to the south (Plate 85). A continuation of the same elevation to the west has been rendered (Plate 86). The corner between the south elevation and the abutting west elevation of the demolished building show an entrance to the former lavatories present in 1892 and extended in 1898 (now demolished).



Plate 85 (shot 140): South partition of the weaving shed. The yard was once occupied by the former spinning and carding room. Looking west, 1m scale

- 7.62 The former weaving shed has partly been built into a bank causing the interior floor surface to be situated below ground surface which is well illustrated on the 1898 section for the altered WC (Figure 13). This may have been a deliberate attempt to create moisture within the weaving shed as cotton as well as flax was best woven in damp conditions (Historic England 2017, Giles 1993).



Plate 86 (shot 185): South elevation of the weaving shed and west elevation of former spinning and carding room to the left. Looking north

- 7.63 Mixed gender lavatories dating to 1947 are still present on the west elevation, completely built in brick and rendered, with windows facing west (Plate 87).



Plate 87 (shot 191): Lavatories from 1947 on the west elevation. Looking east, 2m scale

- 7.64 The interior of the former weaving shed has the same construction as the later carding room to the north. Steel columns, sometimes encased in brick, support steel girders and roof trusses. The south-facing part of the roof has been lathed and boarded (Plate 88). Large parts of the south wall have been blocked with breeze blocks and rendered thus hiding any earlier features (Plate 89).



Plate 88 (shot 171): Steel column structure with steel girders and roof trusses. Looking northeast



Plate 89 (shot 201): General view. Looking east, 2m scale

- 7.65 The east and former exterior wall of the four storey spinning mill, displays dressed lintels and sills of for the blocked up windows (Plate 90). Those on the reversed and east-facing (interior) side were not dressed. There was no indication of ground floor windows having been present on this elevation. The saw-toothed roof is a much later addition, perhaps added after the spinning mill to the east was demolished. Scars on the south partition wall show remains of an earlier north to south aligned roof with west-lights, presumably aligned in such way as to maximise the natural sunlight into the ground and first floor of the spinning mill (Plate 91).



Plate 90 (shot 210): Representative view of the east partition wall. Looking northeast, 2m scale



Plate 91 (shot 203): Southeast corner showing faint roof scars on the south partition wall. Looking east, 2m scale

- 7.66 The central water pump system for the sprinkler system is located in the former weaving shed along the west elevation and in close proximity to the mill pond, which would have been its main water source. The fire pumps, bedplates and pipework were often painted red, as in this case, to easily distinguish them from other water fed services (<http://www.the-lawrences.com/matherplatt/map-fire.htm>). The valves and alarm devices control and monitor the water's flow. Distribution pipes send water to the sprinkler heads.



Plate 92 (shot 182): Water pump system by Mather & Platt. Looking southwest, 2m scale



Plate 93 (shot 183): Maker's mark Mather & Platt Ltd, Manchester. Looking southwest

Chimney (Figure 2)

- 7.67 The chimney is located towards the northeast end of building F (Plate 94). It has been partially demolished for safety reasons with abundant debris surrounding it. It is built of dressed, square cut stone and measures approximately 3m in base circumference and is extant to approximately 10m in height. What would appear to be an opening for an above ground flue is located on the northeast-side surrounded by refractory bricks. As previously mentioned, historical records suggests the existence of four flues associated with the 1870s boilers.



Plate 94 (shot 40): General view of the partly demolished chimney, remains of a flue situated below the scale, hidden by debris. Looking southeast, 1m scale

Evaluation

- 7.68 The County Archaeologist had suggested an area between buildings C and E was evaluated for the purpose of trying to identify the boiler room (Figure 2).

Trench 1 (Figure 2 and Figure 17)

- 7.69 Trench 1 was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast and located c.3m northeast of the mill chimney (Figure 17). Most features were uncovered in the north end of the trench before the excavation had to be aborted due to the presence of asbestos (Plate 95).



Plate 95: North end of Trench 1 showing wall 111 to the right, floor 116, pipework 110 in front of wall 109. Looking north, scales 1m

- 7.70 The earliest feature was a brick wall, 107, exposed running along the northeast edge of the trench. The wall survived to a maximum height of eight courses, and was faced with cream coloured bricks that had the appearance of firebricks commonly used in structures subjected to heat, with red bricks to the rear. The brickwork appeared to follow an English Garden Wall bond, jointed by lime mortar (Plate 96).



Plate 96: West-Southwest facing wall 107. Looking north-northeast, scales 2m and 0.5m

- 7.71 A short segment of cream coloured firebrick wall, 108, of probable 19th–20th century date was exposed in the northeast corner of the trench. It followed the same alignment as wall 107 but separated by a later segment of bricks, 111. Seven fragmented courses remained, too few to fully determine a set bond although the majority were laid out as stretchers.
- 7.72 A related brick floor, 116, abutted wall 108 and most likely also wall 107, but the excavation was terminated before this could be resolved. The bricks were laid on bed and mainly in a north-south alignment. To the south was a step, 114, with brick laid on bed in an east to west alignment (Plate 97).



Plate 97: Floor surfaces 116 to the left, 114, disturbed surface 113 and 112 to the right

- 7.73 Abutting wall 108 to the west and situated above floor 116, was a later east-northeast to west-southwest aligned wall, 109, in 19th-20th century cream and red brick. It measured two bricks wide and five courses high with traces of both cement and lime mortar, suggesting repair work. The wall continued beyond the limit of excavation to the west. The purpose of the wall is uncertain, but it may have been a supporting machinery plinth or a partition wall, pipe work 110 (pipes 1-5, Appendix 3) surrounded the wall in all direction although the extent to the north remains unknown due to the limit of excavation.



Plate 98: Brick wall 109, surrounded by pipework 110. Looking northwest

- 7.74 A short segment of brick wall, 117, was uncovered between walls 108 and 111 and above step 114. It would appear to be a later infill perhaps as a result of rerouting pipework or repairing the corner of the wall. A thin layer of mortar bedded abutted the wall and above this was a further brick step, 113, with bricks on bed, aligned north to south and floor 112 with bricks aligned east to west.
- 7.75 A series of dumped deposits of demolition material and industrial waste; 104, 105 and 106 sealed the floor surface and brick structures to the north, these measured approximately 0.78m in thickness. Waste material 104 was sealed by a 0.1m thick concrete, 103, which was potentially put down for consolidation rather than representing a ground surface. This layer was sealed by further demolition material 102 and 101, which in total measured c.0.68m thick. The trench was sealed by 0.2m thick topsoil, 100.

Trench 2 (Figure 2 and Figure 18)

- 7.76 Trench 2 was located approximately 4m east of Trench 1 (Figure 18). Once again most of the features were uncovered towards the north end of the trench before the excavation had to be terminated.
- 7.77 Wall 209 followed the alignment of the east edge of the trench and consisted of both cream coloured facing bricks and red 19th-20th century machine pressed bricks laid in an irregular bond. Eight courses were exposed, on top of which there was a course of large, square cut stones, 208, which had caused the bricks below to subside.



Plate 99: East wall showing facing firebricks 209 and cut stone 208. Looking east-southeast

- 7.78 Wall, 206, on the opposite side of the trench followed the same alignment and again consisted of 19th-20th century cream coloured machine made firebricks (Plate 100). The east face was discoloured by perhaps heat or ferrous material and the bricks had been laid offset causing a stepped effect. These were used as facing bricks for what appeared to be a 0.6m wide plinth. The upper surface, 205, was constructed with a mix of cream coloured and red machine made bricks. The edge closest to the facing bricks 206, were half bats laid on bed, followed by two lengths of stretchers on bed with occasional frog exposed. The final and fourth stretch abutted wall, 204.
- 7.79 A partially uncovered brick floor, 207, abutted the wall 209 and the presumed plinth. The bricks were laid on edge in a northwest to southeast direction.



Plate 100: Trench 2 showing floor 207 with brick plinth 206 and 205 as well as wall 204 to the right. Looking south-southwest, scales 1 and 2m

- 7.80 Wall 204, consisting of red machine cut bricks, in general, followed the same alignment as the plinth (Plate 101). The uppermost course that was exposed showed a slight change in direction towards the north, suggestive of a curved shape. This feature is similar to what was encountered during the

excavation of the boiler house at Victoria Mill in Burnley (<http://burnleyvictoriamillboilerhouse.blogspot.com/2012/07/victoria-mill-boiler-house-burnley.html>).



Plate 101: Wall 204 showing an offset bricks in the upper course. Looking southeast

- 7.81 At the south end of the trench was a further wall running in a west-southwest to east-northeast orientation, obscured by tumbling deposits and not possible to fully record due to health and safety. The relationship with plinth and wall 204 could not be established (Plate 101 and Plate 102).



Plate 102: General trench shot looking south

- 7.82 All structures were buried by a series of dumped demolition deposits; 203, 202 and 201 topsoil 200.

8.0 Discussion

- 8.1 The survey has identified at least five different phases of development of the mill complex ranging from the mid-19th century up to recent date (Figure 10 to Figure 15; Figure 16). Phase 1 comprises the

establishment of Victoria Mill around 1846, potentially reusing a building formerly forming part of Sabden Calico Print Works (building A). Apart from cartographic indications, this study has unfortunately not been able to fully establish this early connection. It is possible that the early map was labelled incorrectly or was printed too close in date of the mill's establishment to have incorporated the correct name. Although Victoria Mill is present on the later Ordnance Survey map of 1892, later plans and mapping that includes building A as part of the complex, does not become clear until 1908 and 1910.

- 8.2 In 1852 the mill was located in Sabden Bridge, a name once used for the area of the current mill. Other contemporary mills such as Sabden Print Works located to the west of Victoria Mill and Sabden Weaving Company, once located to the south, were established in Sabden Bridge (Slater's Directory of Manchester and Salford 1863). Throughout the earlier decades Victoria Mill appears to have been at least sublet to various parties, one of which manufactured calico cloth. These companies subsequently fell bankrupt although the premises may have expanded to include a weaving shed and ample room for warehouse which would not have been accommodated for on the north side of the river next to building A, but the area south of the river would have. The mill was bought in 1871–1872 by James Stuttard and Sons.
- 8.3 From the early descriptions of the mill from the 1870s it is easy enough to match the weaving shed (224ft x 71ft) with the large shed along the southern bank of Sabden Brook (building F), the gasometer is also represented and the spinning and carding shed would appear to have been adjoining building F to the south (now demolished). The mill is slightly more difficult to define. The early structure north of Sabden Brook has been recorded as once being four storeys high with no mention of an attic. It is also not clear until 1908 that the structure is part of the Victoria Mill complex. The earliest mill structure south of the brook was also recorded as four storeys high and although there is no mention of an attic above in 1882, it seems reasonable to assume that the mill description from 1870 refers to the southern structure rather than that to the north. The southern spinning mill was recorded as extant in 1882 when Stuttard and Sons proposed a new engine house for the new engine they procured the following year, and a privy to the *existing* cotton mill (RDBU/7/2/208/1 and RDBU/7/2/208/2, Figure 11) and this denotes the end of the first phase.
- 8.4 Victoria Mill was in all likelihood always powered by a steam engine rather than by a water wheel, certainly there was no evidence on site to prove otherwise. Despite the invention of steam power, mills were still often located close to a water source as boilers but in particular, engines, required a large amount of cold water for condensing purposes. If a natural source such as a river was not sufficient a mill pond or a reservoir was constructed to allow for at least one day's supply of cooling water (Holden 1999). Mill ponds were directly in use by Victoria Mill and were located both on the north side as well as the south side of Sabden Brook and cartographic evidence reveals the same to be true for later mills erected in close proximity of Victoria and Sabden Brook.
- 8.5 Structures that originate from the first phase (potentially pre 1846 to pre 1882) and are still partially extant are potentially the foundations and exterior walls of building A; former Blowing Room – building B; the Engine House and former Weft Warehouse, remains of former Staircase and Hoist in building C (although no hoist was present) and the exterior walls of former weaving shed, building F. Essential to the mill and still partially extant, is the chimney located on the southeast corner of building E. Since 1963 (RDBU/7/2/263) the old reservoir situated north of Sabden Brook has been infilled and built upon, presumably after the mill closed down in 1964. The mill pond sometimes referred to as Mill Lodge on the early plans and situated west of Victoria Mill and south of Sabden Brook is still extant, although heavily overgrown. The mill pond would have been absolutely vital to Victoria Mill not only for the boilers and engines but also for the later sprinkler system.
- 8.6 The archaeological evaluation by trial trenching has in all likelihood uncovered two bays of the former boiler house. Boiler houses which have been more extensively excavated but showing some similar traits have been recorded at Victoria Mill in Burnley, Larch Mill in Royton, Greater Manchester and

Murrays' Mills in Ancoats (Oxford Archaeology 2014, Historic England 2006). A structure is shown in this location from 1882 until the 1970s and the historical records revealed that Victoria Mill housed two cylindrical boilers with two flues each in 1871. In 1907 two new high-pressure boilers along with new high-pressure engine were installed. The pipework encountered in Trench 1 may have either supplied the boiler with water or and or the engine with steam. The brickwork in trench 2 had been affected by either heat or ferrous material, if this was a boiler house both could be likely. Once the mill ceased to work it was stripped off its boilers, the boiler house demolished and infilled with dumps of material as well as being consolidated with concrete before the ground was levelled or built up with more dumped deposits.

- 8.7 During the second phase (1883–1894) Victoria Mill continued its expansion, the stables were extended and WCs were added, as were two larger stores in the southeast corner (not part of the survey but still extant). In December 1892 a devastating fire burnt down the four storey cotton mill along Watt Street, prompting a new-build in early 1894. The first Ordnance Survey map to show Victoria Mill by name dates to 1892 and shows the layout of the mill prior to the fire. Also noteworthy is that Sabden Print Works is no longer mentioned in proximity of building A. The new, two bay structure was three storeys high with an attic above. It was rebuilt in the same location as the predecessor, only slightly enlarged to the east. This structure is partially extant as a boundary wall flanking the street, as well as the former partition wall and current east elevation of former weaving shed, building F. The lack of ground floor windows on the wall between the demolished mill and the former weaving shed would suggest that these two structures were always adjoined. None of the remaining walls survive beyond the first storey.
- 8.8 The structure northeast of F and west of the former weft warehouse, was also constructed or at least modified during the second phase. With its high arched opening, perhaps it was the main entrance from the mill yard to the weaving, spinning and carding room sheds. Unfortunately there are no plans or maps to support this notion as they all simply outline the boundary of the mill complex.
- 8.9 Despite the fact that the cotton industry in Sabden was suffering and a fire raged in cotton preparation department (building B) in 1900, Victoria Mill still saw some expansion during phase three (1895 – 1908), including more WCs installed in the late 19th century. The largest expansion occurred in 1908 when Stuttard and Sons, who also owned Cobden Mill across the road, decided to streamline their business and convert the former integrated Victoria Mill into a preparatory concern only, with the weaving process taken up by Cobden Mill. Both mills expanded and in the case of Victoria, this meant a new extension which bridged and culverted Sabden Brook, thus linking the new building E with the potential first phase structure to the north, building A. This is the first concrete link that this study could make between building A and Victoria Mill. An article from 1907 mentioned that the erection of Victoria's new shed would be 'adjoining' their Cobden Mill. Whether this is in fact saying that structure A once belonged to Cobden Mill or, that 'adjoining' was merely used in describing the new cooperative business relationship, can only be speculated here. The exterior walls of building E are still extant.
- 8.10 Additional WCs were added to the carding room and spinning rooms during the fourth phase (1909 - 1933). There was continued struggles for all mills in Sabden which battled cotton depression and strikes. Fire occurred in the carding room (building E) and two fires may also have affected building A. The latter fire caused extensive structural damage forcing the building to be partially re-built in 1933 with two storeys less, but with an extensions to the north and south. Part of the original mill pre 1846 as well as the 1933 rebuild with extensions are still extant.
- 8.11 The mill was closed by Mr M Stuttard in 1964 when production was no longer viable. This brought on the last phase of Victoria Mill which since the 1970s was used for other purposes, mainly polyurethane engineering by Marbill. Two structures were constructed during this phase: the ventilation shaft on building A and the adjacent, single storey workshop, building D.

9.0 Conclusion

- 9.1 The building survey of Victoria Mill encountered at least five phases of construction with a large part originating from the first phase between the mid-19th century and 1883, although with some later alterations and modifications. Surviving elements include building A, formerly part of the spinning department, B – former blowing room and cotton preparation, large parts of building C including the engine house, weft warehouse and ground floor remains of former staircase and hoist (without the presence of a hoist or staircase), the exterior walls of building F and the partly extant chimney. Other surviving elements not part of the survey include the mill pond to the west. Due to various disasters throughout the centuries and later industrial use, the interior of the structures were heavily gutted with little presence left of original fittings and fixtures. The only evidence left of the mill's former power transmission system lies in the scattered bearing boxes and columns with line shaft mounting surfaces.
- 9.2 The archaeological evaluation uncovered two bays of the former boiler house although due to asbestos contamination the full extent of surviving remains could not be established within the trenches. The features extended beyond the limit of excavation in all directions.

10.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 10.1 The methodology for the project has allowed for a permanent record of the structures and archaeological features to be made prior to any conversion or demolition.

11.0 Acknowledgements

- 11.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Skipton Properties Ltd for this commission.

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Sabden, Watt Street, Victoria Mill, J Stuttard and Sons: rebuilding of part of mill, 1933, RDBU/7/2/208/3

Sabden, Watt Street, Victoria Mill, Jas Stuttard and Sons Ltd: new latrines, 24th July 1947, RDBU/7/2/208/4

Sabden, Watt Street, Victoria Mill, Jas Stuttard and Sons Ltd: sanitary accommodation, 9th November 1950, RDBU/7/2/208/5

Sabden, Watt Street, Victoria Mill, Jas Stuttard and Sons: new gentlemen's conveniences, 18th June 1953, RDBU/7/2/208/6

Sabden village map, 1963, RDBU/7/2/263

Maps

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1844-46 (Lancashire Archives)

Ordnance Survey Map 1892 (Lancashire Archives)

Ordnance Survey Map 1910, Lancashire LV.NE (National Library of Scotland)

Ordnance Survey map of 1970 (Promap)

Appendix 1: Photographic archive

Photo No.	Direction	Interior/ Exterior	Building	Floor	Description
1	W	E	B		Gable end elevation, 1m scale
2	W	E	B		Window in gable end, 1m scale
3	W	E	B		Area of mortared wall on gable end, 1m scale
4	N	E	B		South facing elevation of eastern off-shot building (toilet), 1m scale
5	W	E	B		East facing elevation of eastern off-shot building (toilet), 1m scale
6	W	I	B		Internal view of off-shot building (toilet), 1m scale
7	N	I	B		Window within of off-shot building (toilet), 0.5m scale
8	W	E	B		Chimney on building (east end)
9	NE	E	B		Eastern end of building, 1m scale
10	N	E	B		Door/entrance to building at eastern end, 1m scale
11	N	E	B		Window detail, ground floor, 1m scale
12	N	E	B		Window detail, first floor
13	W	E	B		Oblique view of south facing elevation showing plastic drainpipe, 1m scale
14	N	E	B		South facing elevation, 1m scale
15	N	E	B		Blocked-up feature, south facing elevation, 1m scale
16	N	E	B		Iron feature and blocked-up window(?), south facing elevation
17	N	E	B		Detail of blocked-up window(?), south facing elevation
18	N	E	B		Window detail, ground floor, 1m scale
19	N	E	B		Worked stone (lintel) at base of south facing elevation, 0.5m scale
20	N	E	B		Bricked up feature, south facing elevation, 0.5m scale
21	N	E	B		Window detail, ground floor, 1m scale
22	N	E	B		Window detail, first floor
23	N	E	B		Window detail, ground floor, 0.5m scale
24	N	E	B		Window detail, first floor
25	N	E	B		Window detail, ground floor, 0.5m scale
26	N	E	B		Lintel above blocked up area
27	N	E	B		Window detail, first floor
28	N	E	B		Window detail, ground floor, 1m scale
29	N	E	B		Window detail, first floor
30	W	E	E		East facing elevation of off shot building, 1m scale
31	W	E	E		Bricked up entrance on east facing elevation, 1m scale
32	W	E	E		Metal object above bricked up entrance
33	W	E	E		Entrance on east facing elevation, 1m scale
34	W	E	E		Metal object above entrance
35	N	E	E		South facing elevation of off shot building, 1m scale
36	N	E	E		Opening in south facing elevation of off shot building, 0.5m scale
37	W	E	E		East facing elevation of building, 1m scale
38	W	E	E		East facing elevation of building, northern end, 1m scale
39	S	E	E		East facing elevation of building, from northern end, 1m scale
40	S	E	F		North facing elevation showing chimney, 1m scale
41	E	E	C		West facing elevation, 1m scale
42	E	E	C		West facing elevation detail showing stone beneath cladding, 0.5m scale
43	S	E	C		North facing elevation western end, 1m scale
44	SE	E	C		General view of building from the northwest, 1m scale
45	E	E	C		North facing elevation from northwest corner of building, 1m scale
46	SW	E	C		General view of building from the northeast, 1m scale
47	S	E	C		North facing elevation from northeast corner of yard
48	SW	E	C		North facing elevation, central section, 1m scale
49	S	E	C		Door, 1m scale
50	S	E	C		Window, 1m scale
51	S	E	C		Central door within modern extension, central section, of north facing elevation 1m scale

Photo No.	Direction	Interior/ Exterior	Building	Floor	Description
52	W	E	C		East facing elevation of modern extension, 1m scale
53	S	E	C		North facing elevation, eastern end, 1m scale
54	S	E	C		Modern entrance in previous arched window, eastern end, 1m scale
55	S	E	C		Wall detail, eastern end, 1m scale
56	S	E	C		North facing elevation showing blocked up arch windows and metal vent, eastern end, 1m scale
57	SW	I	B	1	Roofline view of Buildings E and F from upstairs window
58	NE	I	B	1	View of room, 1m scale
59	SE	I	B	1	View of room, 1m scale
60	E	I	B	1	Fire exit, northeast corner, 1m scale
61	W	I	B	1	Floor joist detail, 1m scale
62	N	I	B	1	Floor joist detail, 1m scale
63	E	I	B	1	Floor joist detail, 1m scale
64	S	I	B	1	Window detail, 1m scale
65	N	I	B	1	Roof rafters detail
66	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
67	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
68	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
69	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
70	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
71	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
72	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
73	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
74	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
75	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
76	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
77	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
78	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
79	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
80	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
81	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
82	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
83	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
84	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
85	W	I	B	1	Metal eyelets in east facing wall
86	W	I	B	1	Metal eyelets in east facing wall, detail
87	SW	I	B	1	View of room, 1m scale
88	NW	I	B	1	View of room, 1m scale
89	W	I	B	1	Top of staircase, western end of room, 1m scale
90	SW	I	B	1	Roofline view of Buildings E and F from upstairs window
91	W	I	B	1	Top of staircase, western end of room, 1m scale
92	N	I	B	G	Staircase, 1m scale
93	W	I	B	G	Bottom of staircase, 1m scale
94	S	I	B	G	Corridor at bottom of stairs, looking toward entrance to building E off shot building, 1m scale
95	N	I	B	G	Corridor at bottom of stairs, 1m scale
96	E	I	B	G	Central corridor, 1m scale
97	E	I	B	G	Roof detail, from corridor
98	S	I	B	G	Underside of stairs, 1m scale
99	E	I	B	G	Room 1, 1m scale
100	S	I	B	G	Room 1, ceiling detail
101	N	I	B	G	Room 1, window detail
102	W	I	B	G	Room 1, ceiling detail
103	SW	I	B	G	Room 2, 1m scale
104	W	I	B	G	Room 2, ceiling detail
105	N	I	B	G	Room 2, ceiling detail
106	SE	I	B	G	Room 4, 1m scale
107	SE	I	B	G	Room 4, 1m scale
108	E	I	B	G	Room 4, 1m scale
109	E	I	B	G	Room 4, ceiling detail

Photo No.	Direction	Interior/ Exterior	Building	Floor	Description
110	NW	I	B	G	Room 3, 1m scale
111	W	I	B	G	Room 3, ceiling detail
112	E	I	B	G	Room 3, ceiling detail
113	S	I	B	G	Sink area in corridor, 1m scale
114	NW	I	B	G	Room 5, 1m scale
115	E	I	B	G	Room 5, ceiling detail
116	E	I	B	G	Room 6, 1m scale
117	SE	I	B	G	Room 7, 1m scale
118	NW	I	B	G	Room 7, 1m scale
119	N	I	B	G	Ceiling detail showing modern joists, Room 7
120	SE	I	B	G	Blocked up fireplace, Room 8, 1m scale
121	NW	I	B	G	Room 8, 1m scale
122	S	I	B	G	Room 8, 1m scale
123	SE	I	B	G	Room 9, 1m scale
124	NW	I	B	G	Room 9, 1m scale
125	W	E	C		Gable end elevation, 1m scale
126	W	E	C		Drain pipe, gable end, 1m scale
127	W	E	C		Window detail
128	NW	E	C		Drain pipe detail
129	SW	E	C		Gable end elevation, 1m scale, oblique view
130	W	E			Blocked up window, mill wall, Watt Street, 1m scale
131	W	E			Blocked up window, mill wall, Watt Street, 1m scale
132	W	E			Blocked up entrance, mill wall, Watt Street, 1m scale
133	W	E			Blocked up window, mill wall, Watt Street, 1m scale
134	W	E			Blocked up window, mill wall, Watt Street, 1m scale
135	NE	E	C		South facing elevation, 1m scale, oblique view
136	N	E	C		South facing elevation, 1m scale
137	NW	E	F		East facing elevation, 1m scale, oblique view
138	W	E	F		East facing elevation, blocked up entrance, 1m scale
139	NW	E	F		East facing elevation, 1m scale, oblique view
140	W	E	F		South facing elevation, 1m scale, oblique view
141	SE	I	E	G	Entrance and internal division, off shot building, 2m scale
142	SE	I	E	G	Doors to Buildings B and E, off shot building, 2m scale
143	N	I	E	G	Window detail, off shot building
144	NE	I	E	G	Internal division, off shot building, 1m scale
145	SW	I	E	G	Entrance to south, off shot building, 1m scale
146	N	I	E	G	Window detail, off shot building
147	SE	I	E	G	Extractor fan, off shot building, 1m scale
148	NW	I	E	G	Entrances to north and Building E, off shot building, 1m scale
149	W	I	E	G	Entrance Building E, off shot building, 1m scale
150	W	I	E	G	Room 1, 2m scale
151	W	I	E	G	Iron pillar detail, Room 1, 2m scale
152	W	I	E	G	Bricked up entrance to Building D, Room 1, 2m scale
153	W	I	E	G	Entrance to Building D, Room 1, 2m scale
154	N	I	E	G	Entrance to Building D, Room 1, 2m scale
155	N	I	E	G	Entrance to Building D, Room 1, 2m scale
156	N	I	E	G	South facing elevation, bricked up entrance to Building A and probable extension to west, Room 1, 2m scale
157	N	I	E	G	South facing elevation, bricked up window to Building A and probable extension to east, Room 1, 2m scale
158	N	I	E	G	South facing elevation detail, Room 1, 2m scale
159	N	I	E	G	South facing elevation detail, Room 1, 2m scale
160	E	I	E	G	Entrance to off shot, Room 1, 2m scale
161	N	I	E	G	Steps to off shot, Room 1, 2m scale
162	E	I	E	G	Room 1, 2m scale
163	SE	I	E	G	Room 1, 2m scale
164	S	I	E	G	Modern breeze block dividing wall, north facing elevation, Room 1, 2m scale
165	W	I	E	G	Modern breeze block dividing wall, east facing elevation, Room 1, 2m scale

Photo No.	Direction	Interior/ Exterior	Building	Floor	Description
166	SW	I	E	G	Modern breeze block dividing wall, forming Room 2 from Room 1, 2m scale
167	W	I	E	G	Room 2, 2m scale
168	S	I	E	G	Entrance to Room 3 from Room 2, 2m scale
169	E	I	E	G	Room 2, 2m scale
170	N	I	E	G	Notice on wall, Room 2, 2m scale
171	SW	I	F	G	General view
172	W	I	F	G	Entrance to toilets in east facing elevation, 2m scale
173	SW	I	F	G	Toilets, 2m scale
174	S	I	F	G	Toilets, 2m scale
175	W	I	F	G	Toilets, 2m scale
176	NW	I	F	G	Toilets, 2m scale
177	W	I	F	G	Entrance to toilets in east facing elevation, 2m scale
178	W	I	F	G	Wooden feature and roof detail, east facing elevation, 2m scale
179	NW	I	F	G	Toilets, 2m scale
180	N	I	F	G	Toilets, 2m scale
181	E	I	F	G	Dryer in toilets, 2m scale
182	W	I	F	G	Industrial piping, 2m scale
183	W	I	F	G	Industrial piping detail, 2m scale
184	W	I	F	G	Opening within east facing elevation, 2m scale
185	NE	E	F		South facing elevation
186	N	E	F		West facing elevation, oblique view, 2m scale
187	NE	E	F		West facing elevation, oblique view, 2m scale
188	NE	E	F		West facing elevation, oblique view, 2m scale
189	E	E	E/F		West facing elevation, 2m scale
190	E	E	E/F		West facing elevation, 2m scale
191	SE	E	F		West facing elevation, oblique view, 2m scale
192	E	E	E		West facing elevation, 2m scale
193	N	E	D		South facing elevation
194	NE	E	E		Culvert, 2m scale
195	E	E	E		Culvert
196	E	E	E		Culvert detail
197	N	E	E		Culvert detail
198	SE	I	F	G	Winch, 2m scale
199	S	I	F	G	Winch area, 2m scale
200	W	I	F	G	Winch area, 2m scale
201	E	I	F	G	General view, 2m scale
202	S	I	F	G	Fire alarm
203	SE	I	F	G	General view, 2m scale
204	E	I	F	G	General view, 2m scale
205	NE	I	F	G	General view, 2m scale
206	E	I	F	G	Iron door within west facing elevation
207	N	I	F	G	General view, 2m scale
208	N	I	F	G	Entrance to Building C, 2m scale
209	N	I	F	G	South facing elevation adjacent to chimney, 2m scale
210	E	I	F	G	West facing elevation adjacent to entrance to Building C, 2m scale
211	N	I	F	G	Chimney, 2m scale
212	N	I	F	G	Chimney detail, 2m scale
213	NE	I	F	G	Chimney, 2m scale
214	NE	I	F	G	Chimney detail, 2m scale
215	E	I	F	G	Chimney, 2m scale
216	SE	I	F	G	Chimney, 2m scale
217	E	I	F	G	Chimney, 2m scale
218	E	I	F	G	Base of chimney, 2m scale
219	E	I	F	G	General view, 2m scale
220	E	I	F	G	General view, 2m scale
221	E	I	F	G	General view, 2m scale
222	NE	I	F	G	General view, 2m scale
223	NW	I	D	G	General view, 2m scale

Photo No.	Direction	Interior/ Exterior	Building	Floor	Description
224	W	I	D	G	General view, 2m scale
225	N	I	D	G	South facing elevation, 2m scale
226	N	I	D	G	Furnace/oven?, 2m scale
227	W	I	D	G	Furnace/oven?, 2m scale
228	SW	I	D	G	General view, 2m scale
229	W	I	D	G	General view, 2m scale
230	S	I	D	G	North facing elevation, 2m scale
231	S	I	D	G	North facing elevation, 2m scale
232	E	I	D	G	Entrance to Building E in west facing elevation, 2m scale
233	E	I	D	G	Entrance to Building A in west facing elevation, 2m scale
234	W	I	A	G	Stairs to first floor, 2m scale
235	W	I	A	G	Door at top of stairs, 2m scale
236	E	I	A	1	Stairs to ground floor
237	W	I	A	1	East facing elevation, 2m scale
238	NW	I	A	1	General view, 2m scale
239	NW	I	A	1	General view, 2m scale
240	W	I	A	1	Blocked up feature in east facing elevation, 2m scale
241	W	I	A	1	Blocked up feature (window?) in east facing elevation, 2m scale
242	N	I	A	1	Window, south facing elevation, 2m scale
243	N	I	A	1	Window, south facing elevation, 0.5m scale
244	N	I	A	1	Doors, south facing elevation, 2m scale
245	N	I	A	1	Window, south facing elevation, 2m scale
246	N	I	A	1	Metal bracket, south facing elevation
247	N	I	A	1	South facing elevation, oblique view, 2m scale
248	NE	I	A	1	General view, 2m scale
249	N	I	A	1	Window, south facing elevation, 2m scale
250	N	I	A	1	Probable bearing box, south facing elevation
251	W	I	A	1	East facing elevation, 2m scale
252	N	I	A	1	South facing elevation, 2m scale
253	NE	I	A	1	General view, 2m scale
254	E	I	A	1	West facing elevation, 2m scale
255	E	I	A	1	Door, west facing elevation, 2m scale
256	E	I	A	1	Flooring detail, 2m scale
257	S	I	A	1	North facing elevation, oblique view, 2m scale
258	SW	I	A	1	North facing elevation, oblique view, 2m scale
259	SW	I	A	1	General view, 2m scale
260	S	I	A	1	Stairs entrance, 2m scale
261	S	I	A	1	Bearing box above stairs entrance, north facing elevation
262	S	I	A	1	Metal brackets, north facing elevation
263	S	I	A	1	Window, north facing elevation, 2m scale
264	S	I	A	1	Window, north facing elevation, 2m scale
265	S	I	A	1	Flooring adjacent to north facing elevation, 2m scale
266	S	I	A	1	Roofline view of Buildings E and F from upstairs window
267	E	I	A	1	Roofline view of Buildings E and F from upstairs window
268	E	I	A	1	Roofline view of Buildings C, E and F and chimney from upstairs window
269	SE	I	A	1	Roofline view of Buildings C, E and F and chimney from upstairs window
270	W	I	A	1	Roof detail
271	N	I	A	G	Blocked up window, Room 2, 2m scale
272	E	I	A	G	Windows in west facing elevation, Room 2, 2m scale
273	S	I	A	G	Bottom of stairs area, Room 2, 2m scale
274	S	I	A	G	Metal bracket on north facing elevation, Room 2
275	S	I	A	G	Bolts on north facing elevation, Room 2
276	E	I	A	G	Windows in west facing elevation, Room 2, 1m scale
277	N	I	A	G	Blocked up window, Room 2
278	NW	I	A	G	Entrance to Room 1, south facing elevation, Room 2, 2m scale
279	W	I	A	G	General view, Room 2, 2m scale
280	N	I	A	G	Exposed stone work, Room 2
281	N	I	A	G	Entrance to Room 1, south facing elevation, Room 2, 2m scale

Photo No.	Direction	Interior/ Exterior	Building	Floor	Description
282	NW	I	A	G	Entrance to Room 1, south facing elevation, Room 2, 2m scale
283	NE	I	A	G	Blocked up entrance to Room 3, south facing elevation, Room 2, 2m scale
284	N	I	A	G	Blocked up entrance to Room 3, south facing elevation, Room 2, 2m scale
285	W	I	A	G	East facing elevation and entrance to Building D, Room 2, 2m scale
286	SW	I	A	G	General view and entrance to Building D, Room 2, 2m scale
287	S	I	A	G	Wall detail, north facing elevation, Room 2, 2m scale
288	SE	I	A	G	North facing elevation, oblique view, Room 2, 2m scale
289	E	I	A	G	General view, Room 2, 2m scale
290	S	I	A	G	Blocked up entrance to Building E, north facing elevation, Room 2, 2m scale
291	S	I	A	G	Metal bolts, north facing elevation, Room 2
292	S	I	A	G	Metal bracket, north facing elevation, Room 2
293	SE	I	A	G	View of under stairs, north facing elevation, Room 2, 2m scale
294	E	I	A	G	View of under stairs, Room 2, 2m scale
295	S	I	A	G	Blocked up window to Building E, north facing elevation, Room 2, 2m scale
296	NE	I	A	G	General view, Room 1, 2m scale
297	E	I	A	G	West facing elevation, Room 1, 2m scale
298	E	I	A	G	West facing elevation, Room 1, 2m scale
299	E	I	A	G	Window, west facing elevation, Room 1, 0.5m scale
300	E	I	A	G	Fuse box, west facing elevation, Room 1
301	E	I	A	G	Window, west facing elevation, Room 1, 0.5m scale
302	E	I	A	G	Blocked up opening, west facing elevation, Room 1
303	SW	I	A	G	North facing elevation, oblique view, Room 1, 2m scale
304	S	I	A	G	North facing elevation, Room 1, 2m scale
305	S	I	A	G	Blocked up window to Room 2, north facing elevation, Room 1
306	S	I	A	G	Entrance to Room 2, north facing elevation, Room 1, 2m scale
307	S	I	A	G	North facing elevation detail, Room 1, 2m scale
308	S	I	A	G	Entrance to Room 2, north facing elevation, Room 1, 2m scale
309	S	I	A	G	Bearing box above entrance to Room 2, north facing elevation, Room 1
310	S	I	A	G	Entrance to Room 2, north facing elevation, Room 1, 2m scale
311	W	I	A	G	General view, Room 1, 2m scale
312	W	I	A	G	East facing elevation, Room 1, 2m scale
313	W	I	A	G	East facing elevation detail, Room 1
314	W	I	A	G	East facing elevation feature, Room 1
315	SW	I	A	G	East facing elevation feature, oblique view, Room 1, 2m scale
316	N	I	A	G	Roller shutter entrance, south facing elevation, Room 1, 2m scale
317	W	I	A	G	East facing elevation, Room 1, 2m scale
318	N	I	A	G	Window, south facing elevation, Room 1, 0.5m scale
319	N	I	A	G	Door, south facing elevation, Room 1, 2m scale
320	NE	I	A	G	South facing elevation, oblique view, Room 1, 2m scale
321	N	I	A	G	Blocked up windows, south facing elevation, oblique view, Room 1, 2m scale
322	N	I	A	G	Entrance to Room 4, south facing elevation, Room 1, 2m scale
323	N	I	A	G	Blocked up windows, south facing elevation, Room 1, 2m scale
324	N	I	A	G	View of corridor towards Room 5, Room 1, 2m scale
325	SE	I	A	G	General view, Room 4, 2m scale
326	SW	I	A	G	General view, Room 4, 2m scale
327	NE	I	A	G	South facing elevation, oblique view, Room 5, 2m scale
328	SW	I	A	G	Entrance to corridor, Room 5, 2m scale
329	S	I	A	G	View of corridor towards Room 1, Room 5, 2m scale
330	N	I	A	G	General view of south facing elevation, Room 3, 2m scale
331	N	I	A	G	Blocked up entrance, south facing elevation, Room 3, 2m scale
332	SW	I	A	G	Opening to vent, east facing elevation, oblique view, Room 3, 2m scale

Photo No.	Direction	Interior/ Exterior	Building	Floor	Description
333	NW	I	A	G	Opening to vent, east facing elevation, oblique view, Room 3, 2m scale
334	S	I	A	G	Blocked up entrance, north facing elevation, oblique view, Room 3, 2m scale
335	S	I	A	G	Blocked up entrance, north facing elevation, Room 3, 2m scale
336	N	I	A	G	Vent area, south facing elevation, Room 3, 2m scale
337	SW	I	A	G	Vent area, north facing elevation, oblique view, Room 3, 2m scale
338	W	I	A	G	Vent area, east facing elevation, Room 3, 2m scale
339	W	I	A	G	Vent area, east facing elevation, Room 3
340	E	I	A	G	Blocked up windows, vent area, west facing elevation, Room 3
341	SE	I	C	G	West facing elevation, oblique view, Room 1, 2m scale
342	SE	I	C	G	General view, Room 1, 2m scale
343	S	I	C	G	North facing elevation, Room 1, 2m scale
344	NW	I	C	G	East facing elevation, oblique view, Room 1, 2m scale
345	NW	I	C	G	General view, Room 1, 2m scale
346	N	I	C	G	South facing elevation, Room 1, 2m scale
347	E	I	C	G	Exposed stone work, west facing elevation, Room 1
348	N	I	C	G	Window, south facing elevation, Room 1, 0.5m scale
349	N	I	C	G	Gas valve, south facing elevation, Room 1
350	N	I	C	G	Doors, south facing elevation, Room 1, 2m scale
351	E	I	C	G	Entrance to Room 2, west facing elevation, Room 1, 2m scale
352	NW	I	C	G	General view, Room 2, 2m scale
353	W	I	C	G	East facing elevation, Room 2, 2m scale
354	W	I	C	G	Door to Room 1, Room 2, 2m scale
355	N	I	C	G	Door in south facing elevation, Room 2, 2m scale
356	NE	I	C	G	South facing elevation, oblique view, Room 2, 2m scale
357	N	I	C	G	Window, south facing elevation, Room 2, 0.5m scale
358	SE	I	C	G	West facing elevation, oblique view, Room 2, 2m scale
359	E	I	C	G	West facing elevation, Room 2, 2m scale
360	W	I	C	G	Roof detail, Room 2
361	S	I	C	G	North facing elevation, Room 3, 2m scale
362	S	I	C	G	North facing elevation, Room 3, 2m scale
363	N	I	C	G	South facing elevation, Room 3, 2m scale
364	N	I	C	G	South facing elevation, Room 3, 2m scale
365	S	I	C	G	Blocked up feature, north facing elevation, Room 3
366	W	I	C	G	Roof detail, Room 3
367	E	I	C	G	Wall detail, west facing elevation, Room 2
368	E	I	C	G	Blocked up entrance (?), west facing elevation, Room 2
369	E	I	C	G	Blocked up aperture, west facing elevation, Room 2, 0.5m scale
370	E	E	D		West facing elevation, 2m scale
371	S	E	D		North facing elevation, 2m scale
372	SE	E	A/D		General view, 2m scale
373	E	E	A		West facing elevation, 2m scale
374	S	E	A		North facing elevation of vent, 2m scale
375	SE	E	A		General view, 2m scale
376	S	E	A		North facing elevation showing blocked up entrance, 2m scale
377	S	E	A		Blocked up entrance, north facing elevation, 2m scale
378	S	E	A		Window, north facing elevation
379	E	E	A		Steps, north facing elevation, 2m scale
380	S	E	A		North facing elevation detail, 2m scale
381	S	E	A		Door with blocked up window above, north facing elevation
382	S	E	A		Iron bracket, north facing elevation
383	S	E	A		Window, north facing elevation
384	S	E	A		Windows, north facing elevation, 2m scale
385	SE	E	A		North facing elevation, oblique view, 2m scale
386	S	E	A		Door, north facing elevation, 2m scale
387	E	E	A		West facing elevation, 2m scale
388	SE	E	B		General view
389	W	E	A		North facing elevation Room 5, oblique view, 2m scale

Photo No.	Direction	Interior/ Exterior	Building	Floor	Description
390	SW	E	A		Entrance Room 5, north facing elevation, oblique view, 2m scale
391	SW	E	A		Window, north facing elevation, oblique view, 2m scale
392	W	E			Wall adjacent to Building A with flashing remnants, 2m scale
393	NW	E			Wall adjacent to Building A with blocked up opening, 2m scale
394	NW	E			South facing elevation of wall adjacent to Building A, oblique view, 2m scale
395	NW	E	A		Window, east facing elevation, 2m scale
396	W	E	A		Staircase, east facing elevation, 2m scale
397	W	E	A		Window, east facing elevation, 2m scale
398	W	E	A		Windows (Room 2), east facing elevation, 2m scale
399	N	E	A		Window, south facing elevation
400	N	E	A		Bearing box within blocked up window, south facing elevation
401	S	E	E		Iron bracket, north facing elevation
402	SE	E	E		North facing elevation, oblique view
403	E	E	B		West facing elevation
404	E	E	B		West facing elevation
405	W	E	A		East facing elevation, 2m scale
406	S	E	B		Window, north facing elevation
407	S	E	B		North facing elevation of toilet
408	S	E	E		North facing elevation
409	SW	E	B		General view from bridge
410	SW	E	A		General view from road
411	SW	E	A		General view from road
412	SE	E	B		General view from road
413	S	E	A		North facing elevation from road
414	SW	E			North facing elevation of wall adjacent to Building B from bridge
415	E	I	C	G	West facing elevation, Room 4, 2m scale
416	E	I	C	G	Meter, west facing elevation, Room 4, 2m scale
417	NE	I	C	G	South facing elevation, oblique view, Room 4, 2m scale
418	N	I	C	G	Iron brackets, south facing elevation, Room 4
419	NW	I	C	G	South facing elevation, oblique view, Room 4, 2m scale
420	N	I	C	G	Door within blocked up opening, south facing elevation, Room 4, 2m scale
421	N	I	C	G	Door detail, south facing elevation, Room 4, 2m scale
422	N	I	C	G	Shutter detail, south facing elevation, Room 4, 2m scale
423	W	I	C	G	East facing elevation, Room 4, 2m scale
424	SW	I	C	G	North facing elevation, oblique view, Room 4, 2m scale
425	SW	I	C	G	Steps, north facing elevation, oblique view, Room 4, 2m scale
426	E	I	C	G	West facing elevation, Room 5, 2m scale
427	SE	I	C	G	North facing elevation, oblique view, Room 5, 2m scale
428	NE	I	C	G	South facing elevation, oblique view, Room 5, 2m scale
429	N	I	C	G	South facing elevation, Room 5, 2m scale
430	W	I	C	G	East facing elevation, Room 5, 2m scale
431	NW	I	C	G	South facing elevation, oblique view, Room 5, 2m scale
432	W	I	C	G	Roof detail, Room 5, 2m scale
433	S	I	C	G	Pipe, north facing elevation, Room 5
434	NW	I	C	G	General view, Room 6, 2m scale
435	SW	I	C	G	General view, Room 6, 2m scale
436	W	I	C	G	Roof detail, Room 6, 2m scale
437	SE	I	C	G	General view, Room 6, 2m scale
438	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
439	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
440	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
441	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
442	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
443	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
444	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
445	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
446	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details

Photo No.	Direction	Interior/ Exterior	Building	Floor	Description
447	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
448	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details
449	W	I	B	1	Timber roof structure details

Appendix 2: Ceramic Building Material

By Sue Anderson

Nine bricks (10 pieces, 30,513g) were recovered as samples from eight contexts during the fieldwork (Appendix 1).

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks were measured (in mm) where possible. Form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990).

All nine bricks were of 19th/20th-century date and comprised machine-made compressed types typical of industrial buildings of the period in this region. Two main fabrics were identified:

comp1: dark red fireclay, hard, machine-pressed engineering bricks with fine shale particles

comp2: cream-coloured, generally with brown or orange surfaces, hard but friable, machine pressed with coarse shale, sandstone and slag/ferrous inclusions

Three bricks of 'comp1' fabric were recovered. All three had frogs, although only two had maker's marks. These latter were made in Accrington brickworks, one having a mark for Whinney Hill, Altham, and the other an 'Enfield' stamp. The Whinney Hill Plastic Brick Co. Ltd. was founded in 1896 and was taken over in 1916 by the Accrington Brick and Tile company (Brooks 2017). The Enfield Brick and TerraCotta Co. Ltd was found in 1893 and was sold to the Accrington Brick and tile company in 1938 (*ibid.*). Production of both bricks is therefore relatively closely dateable within these date ranges. Details of sizes and marks are shown in Table 1.

context	context type	length	width	height	frogs/marks
102	rubble subsoil	231	114	78	rectangular flat-based frog: [WHINN]EY HILL PLASTIC / WINIL / ...K Co ACCRINGTON; underside shallow flat-based frog WINIL
104	industrial waste	225	108	78	rectangular flat-based frog: ENFIELD / PLASTIC / ACCRINGTON; underside shallow flat-based frog
109	wall	229	110	80	rectangular V-section frog, no mark

Table 1: Descriptions and sizes of 'comp1' bricks

Six bricks of 'comp2' fabric were found. Table 2 lists their dimensions. These bricks were plain, with no frogs, and were more variable in thickness than the red bricks. Bricks of this type were made across northern Britain and southern Scotland and were often by-products of coal-mining, which produced large quantities of shale waste. Without maker's marks, identification of their source and close dating are not possible.

context	context type	length	width	height
107	wall	228	110	77
108	wall		110	72
109	wall	238	111	65
116	floor	229	110	70
205	floor	230	113	75
208	stone wall		108+	75

Table 2: Sizes of 'comp2' bricks

Four bricks had traces of mortar or other deposits on the surfaces. The 'comp1' brick from rubble 102 had patches of grey cementitious mortar, particularly within the frog. The same type of mortar was applied thickly to one surface of the 'comp2' brick in wall 109 (18mm thick) and to the headers and patchily elsewhere on the 'comp1' brick from the same context (up to 8mm thick). The latter also had a white

deposit, thicker in places, which may be the remains of a lime mortar below the cementitious layer, perhaps indicating re-use of this brick. The brick from floor 116 had brownish deposits which appeared to be overfired clay or possibly ferrous material.

References

Brooks, G., 2017, 'Lancashire bricks', *Solway Past. History in the Borders*. Available: <http://www.solwaypast.co.uk/index.php/bricks/14-brick/104-lanc-b>, accessed 12/5/18

Brunskill, R.W., 1990, *Brick Building in Britain*. Victor Gollancz Ltd, London.

Appendix 1: CBM catalogue

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	mortar	marks	comments	date
102	comp1	B	1	4586		231	114	78	grey cem patches	frog: ...EY HILL PLASTIC / WINIL / ...K Co ACCRINGTON; underside shallow frog WINIL	red; large rectangular shallow frogs	L.19-20
104	comp1	B	1	4185		225	108	78		frog: ENFIELD / PLASTIC / ACCRINGTON; underside shallow frog	red with partial lighter surfaces; large rectangular shallow frogs	L.19-20
107	comp2	B	1	3702		228	110	77			cream with orange central surface, cracked; shallow frog, no mark	19-20
108	comp2	B	1	2242			110	72			cream, coarse ?slag inclusions, no frog	19-20
109	comp2	B	1	3863	+	238	111	65	grey cem 18mm thick, flecks of coal		cream	19-20
109	comp1	B	1	3343	+	229	110	80	8mm thick grey on stretchers & surfaces		red; V-section frog; white deposits poss lime mortar below grey mortar?	19-20
116	comp2	B	1	3448		229	110	70	clay-like or Fe deposits?		cream, orange surfaces	19-20
205	comp2	B	2	3751	+	230	113	75			cream with reduced horiz band/core, unwashed, 1 eroded stretcher	19-20
208	comp2	B	1	1393			108+	75			cream, unwashed, 1 eroded stretcher	19-20

Appendix 3: Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness /Depth (m)	Interpretation
100	Layer	Loose, Mid Brownish-Grey Sandy Silt with Freq. Small Sub-Angular Stones, Mod Flecks of Charcoal and Small to Med Shards of Glass			0.2	Levelling deposit and ground surface
101	Layer	Firm/Compacted, Dark Grey Sandy Silt with Very Freq. Small Frags of Charcoal and Small to Med Flat, Angular Stones			0.1	Subsoil (Burnt Layer)
102	Layer	Loose, Mid to Light Brownish-Grey Sandy Silt with Freq. Broken and Complete Fired Bricks (Approx. 230mm x 110mm x 80mm), Freq. Small Sub-Angular Stones and Flecks of Charcoal			0.58	Subsoil (Rubble)
103	Layer	Firm, Mid Yellowish-Grey Concrete, with Mod Sub-Angular Stone Inclusions			0.1	Concrete
104	Layer	Firm, Dark Purplish-Grey Silt with Freq. Small Frags of Sub-Angular Stones and Mod Small Frags of Charcoal Coke			0.08	Industrial Waste
105	Layer	Loose, Dark Grey Sandy Silt with Very Freq. Flecks and Small Frags of Charcoal, Freq. Broken and Complete Fired Clay Bricks (Approx. 230mm x 110mm x 80mm) and Mod Metallic Iron and Copper Alloy Objects			0.52	Industrial Waste/ Demolition Dump
106	Layer	Firm, Light Orange-Pink Lime Mortar Dispersed with Loose, Dark Grey Sandy Silt. Freq. Flecks of Sub-Angular Stones			0.18	Mixed Mortar Layer
107	Structure	Brick (Approx 230mm x 100mm x 72mm), Irregular Finish, English Garden Wall Facing SW with Limestone Mortar	4.48	0.2		Brick Wall
108	Structure	Brick (Approx 220mm x 100mm x 70mm), Irregular Finish, Stretcher Bond of Lime Mortar, Facing SW	0.6	0.3		Wall

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness /Depth (m)	Interpretation
109	Structure	Brick (Approx 230mm x 80mm x 110mm), Regular Finish with English Garden Wall Lime mortar Bond, facing SW				Wall Behind Pipes
110	Group	Circular in Section, two aligned SE-NW. West pipe (1) shows a return to NE and extends beyond limit of excavation (loe), a smaller section of a pipe (2) from the NW is joint and capped off. E pipe (3) bends up with a capped end whilst WSW-ENE pipe (4) extends beyond loe to E and W. A small section of a bent pipe (5) with an opened end is seen next to pipe (3).	1.8		0.1	A group of five Metal Pipes
111	Structure	Brick (Approx 220mm x 80mm) Irregular Finish, bond uncertain, bonded with Lime Mortar, Facing SW				Later brick segment, possibly a repair or infill between 108 and 107
112	Surface	Brick (Approx 230mm x 80mm x 100mm) Regular Finish in Stretcher bond and lime Mortar	0.07	0.3		Brick Floor
113	Surface	Brick (Approx 230mm x 80mm x 100mm) Regular Finish in Stretcher bond and Lime Mortar	0.07	0.3		Brick step
114	Surface	Brick (Approx 230mm x 80mm x 100mm) Regular Finish in Stretcher bond and Lime Mortar	0.07	0.3		Brick step, associated with floor 116 and 113 and 112
115	Structure	Brick (Approx 110mm x 80mm) regular Finish with Lime Mortar	0.2	0.3		Modern Brick Wall
116	Surface	Brick (Approx 230mm x 80mm x 100mm) Regular Finish in Stretcher bond with Lime Mortar	0.07	0.3		Brick Floor, associated with floor 114
117	Structure	Red Brick (Approx 220mm x 100mm x 70mm), Irregular Finish, bonded , Facing SW	=>0.32	0.32		Small segment of wall seen in section, possible repair work

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Length	Width	Thickness /Depth	Interpretation
200	Layer	Loose, Mid Brownish-Grey Sandy Silt with freq. Small Sub-Angular Stones with Mod Flecks of Charcoal				Levelling deposit and ground surface
201	Layer	Firm/Compact, Dark grey Sandy Silt with Freq. Small Frags of Charcoal			0.1	Modern Dump
202	Layer	Loose, Mid to Light Brownish Grey Sandy Silt with Freq. Rubble Brick - Same as 102				Made Ground
203	Layer	Loose, Dark greyish-Blue Slate, with Very Freq. Broken Slate Pieces				Modern Dump
204	Structure	Brick (Approx 240mm x 120mm x 80mm) Regular Finish with English Garden Wall Lime Mortar Bonding, facing NE-SW				Brick Wall
205	Surface	Brick (Approx 230mm x 110mm x 70mm) Regular Finish, Stretcher Lime Mortar Bonding, facing NE-SW				Top of possible plinth
206	Structure	Brick (Approx 230mm x 110mm x 70mm) Regular Finish with English Garden Wall Lime Mortar Bonding, Facing NE-SE				Brick Wall
207	Surface	Brick (Approx 160mm x 70mm) Regular Finish with English garden Wall Lime mortar Finish, facing NE-SW				Brick Floor
208	Structure	Sandstone (Approx 320mm x 300mm) Regular Finish with Limestone Mortar				Upper Course of [209]
209	Structure	Sandstone (Approx 100mm x 90mm) Regular Finish, Header Lime mortar Bonding, facing NW-SE				Lower Course of [208]

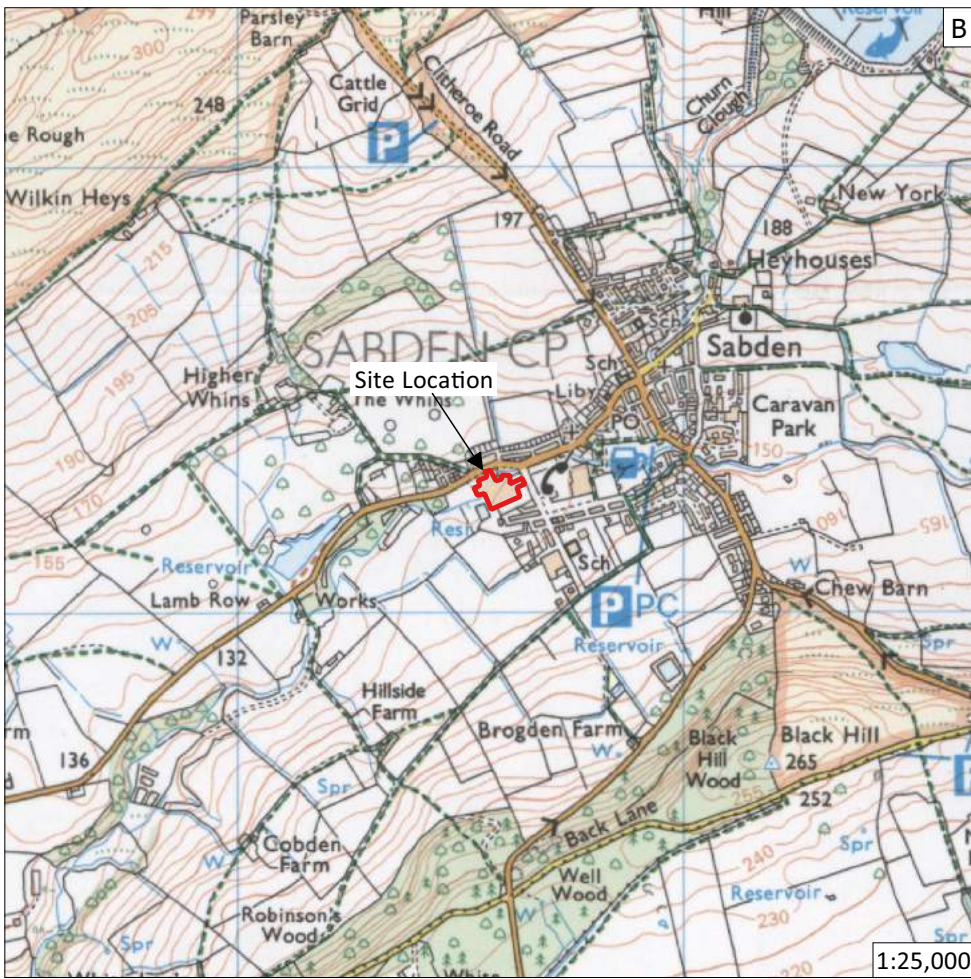
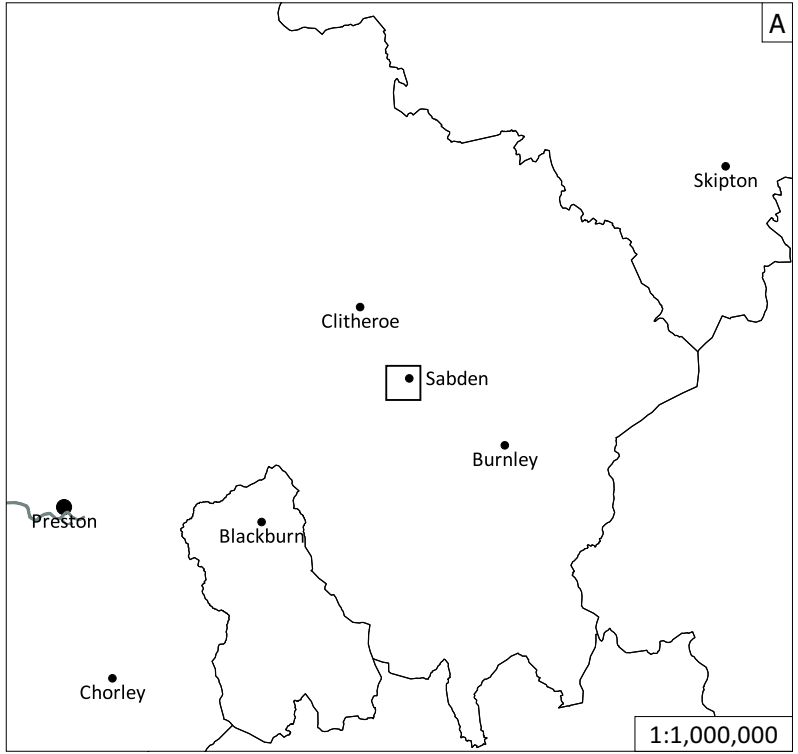


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

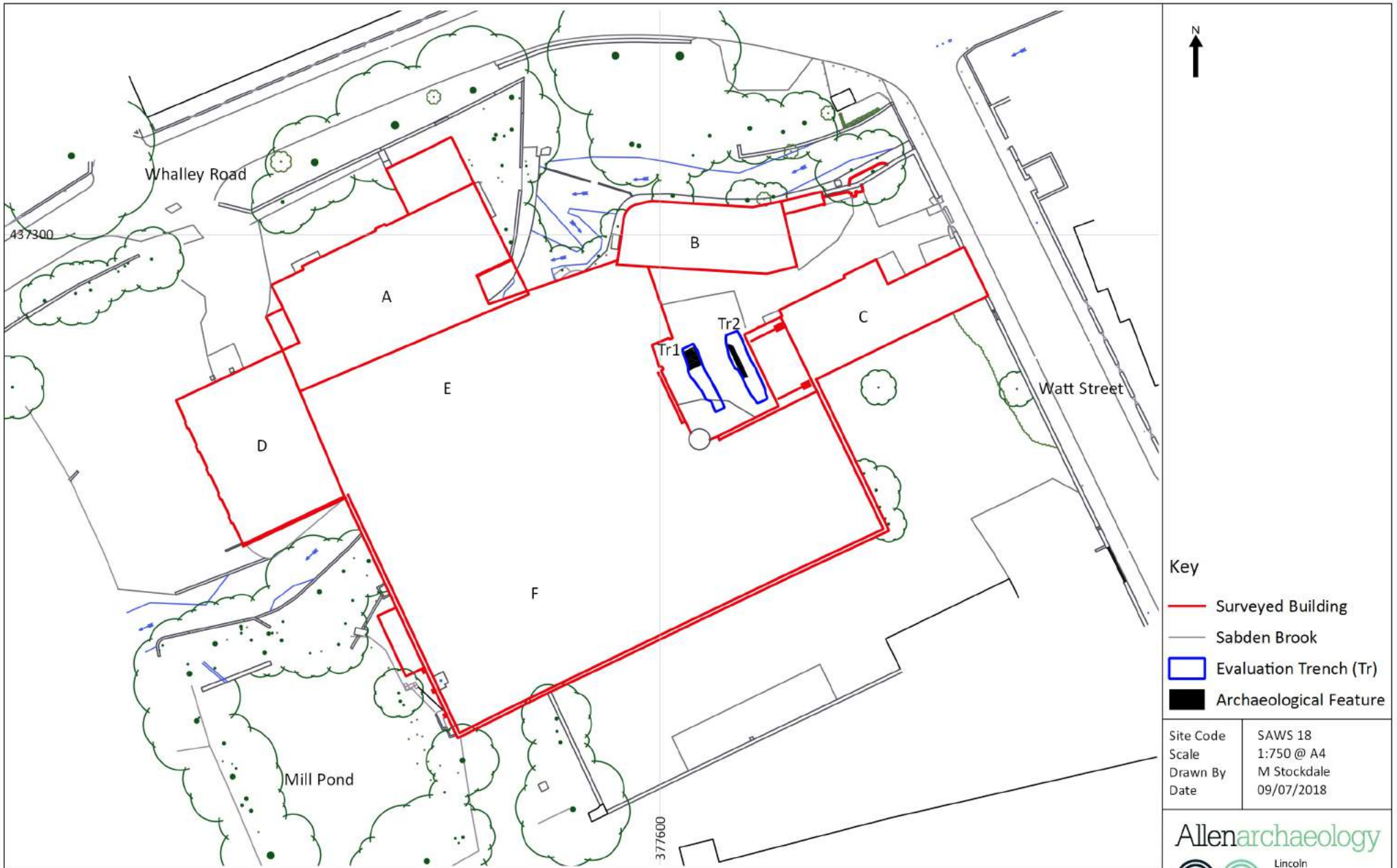
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Drawn by	M. Johnson
Date	06/07/2018

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- Key
- Surveyed Building
 - Sabden Brook
 - Evaluation Trench (Tr)
 - Archaeological Feature

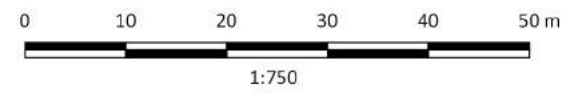
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Drawn By	M Stockdale
Date	09/07/2018

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Figure 2: Site location plan showing Victoria Mill and evaluation trenches



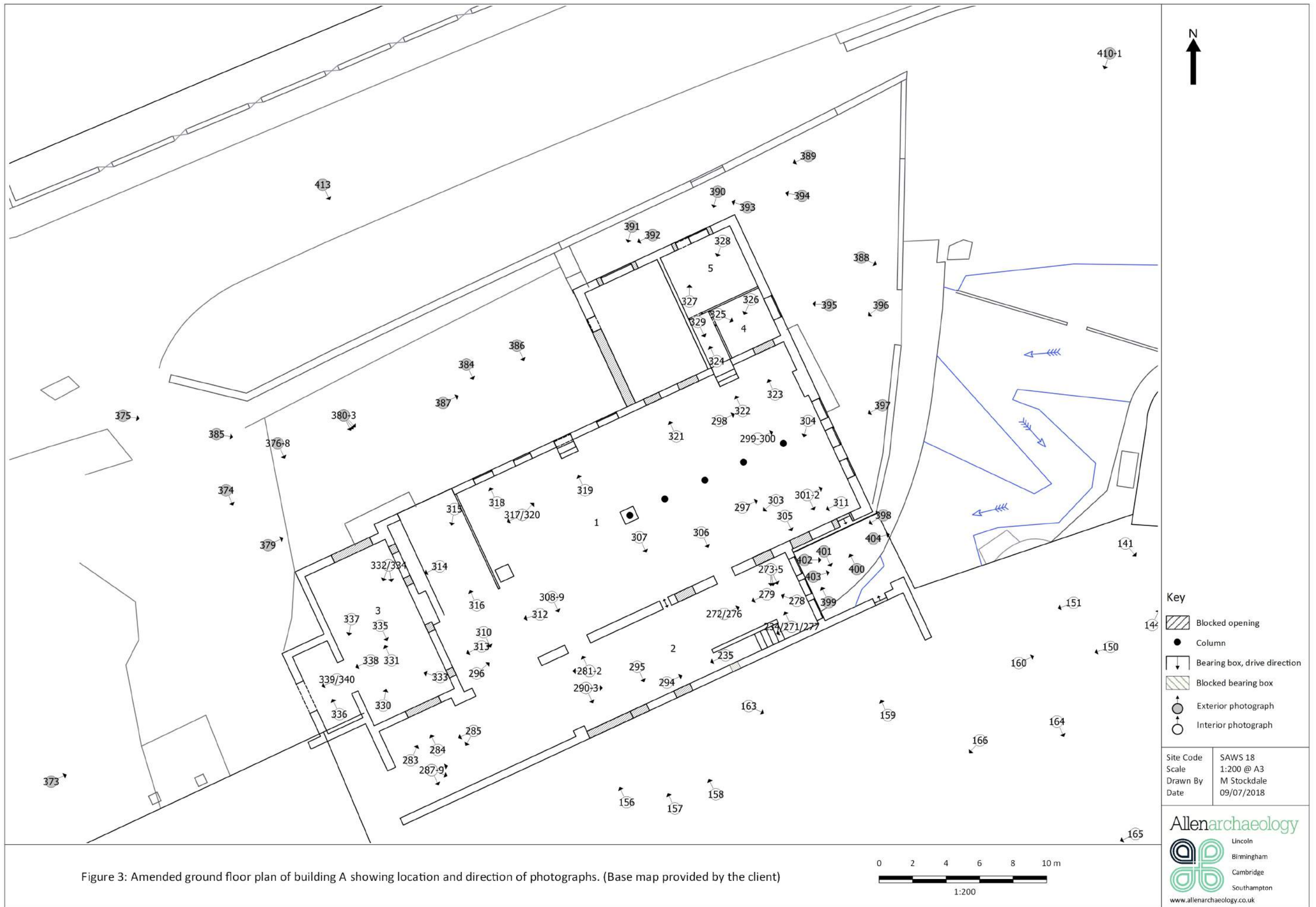


Figure 3: Amended ground floor plan of building A showing location and direction of photographs. (Base map provided by the client)

0 2 4 6 8 10 m
1:200

Site Code	SAWS 18
Scale	1:200 @ A3
Drawn By	M Stockdale
Date	09/07/2018

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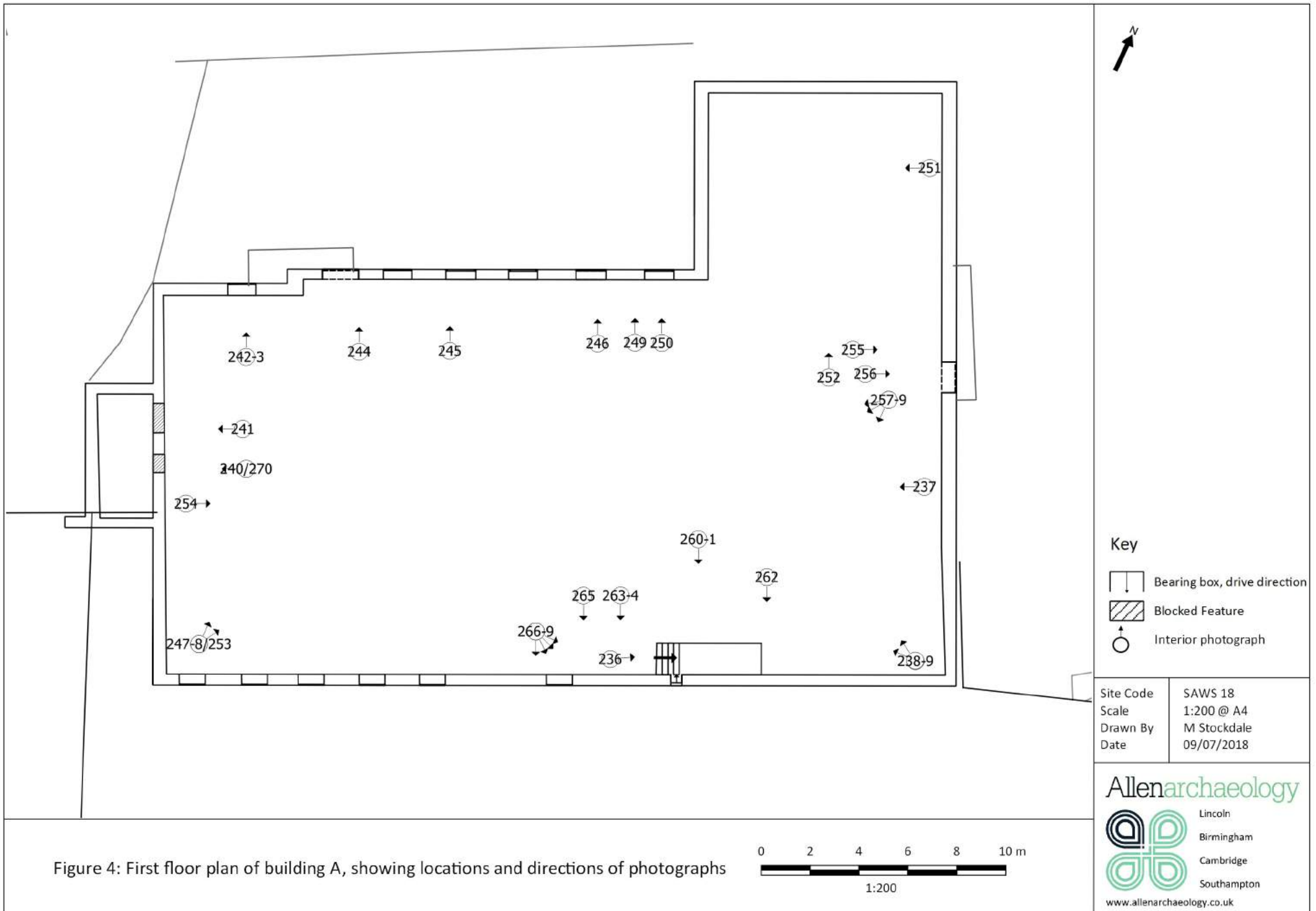


Figure 4: First floor plan of building A, showing locations and directions of photographs

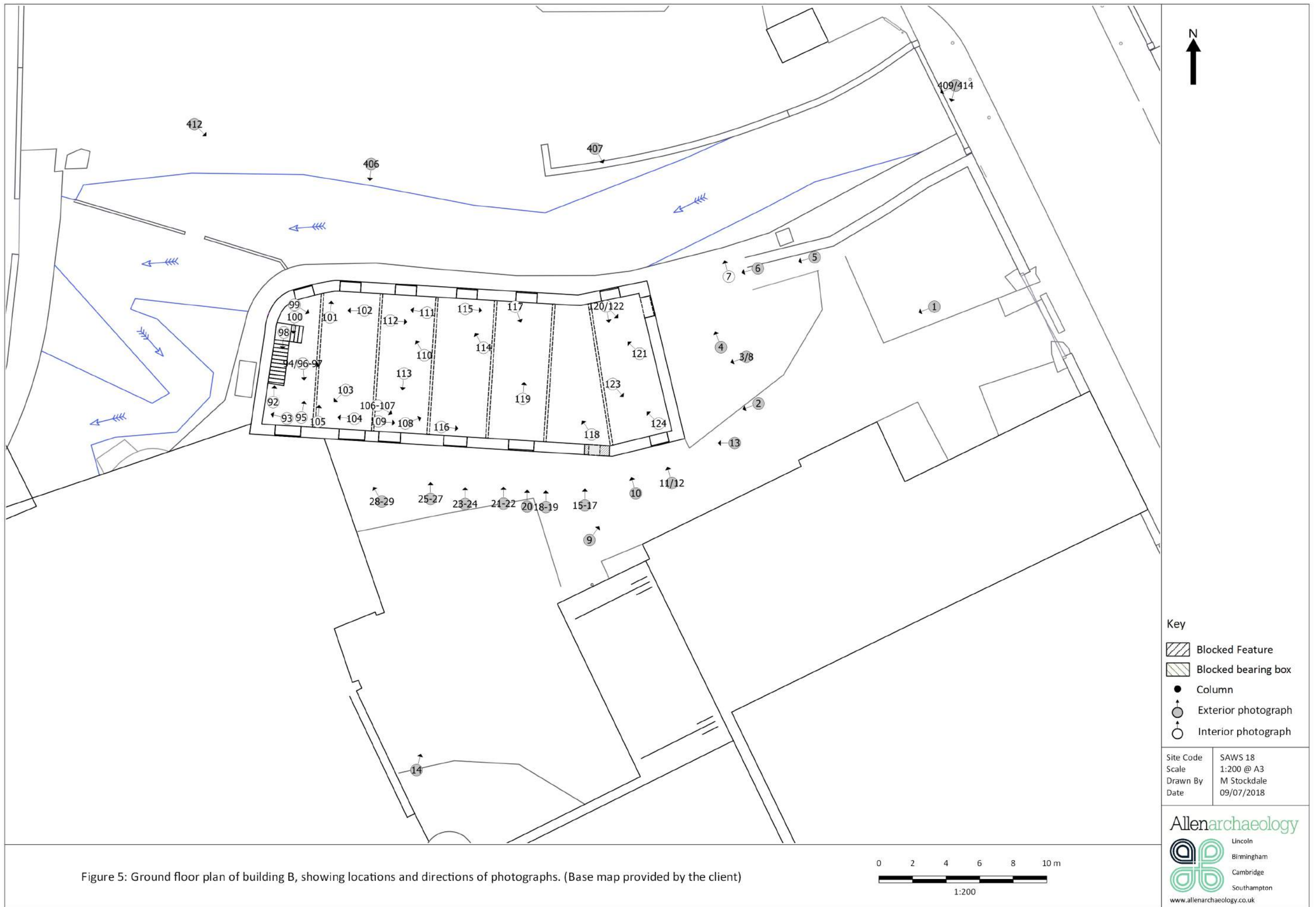


Figure 5: Ground floor plan of building B, showing locations and directions of photographs. (Base map provided by the client)

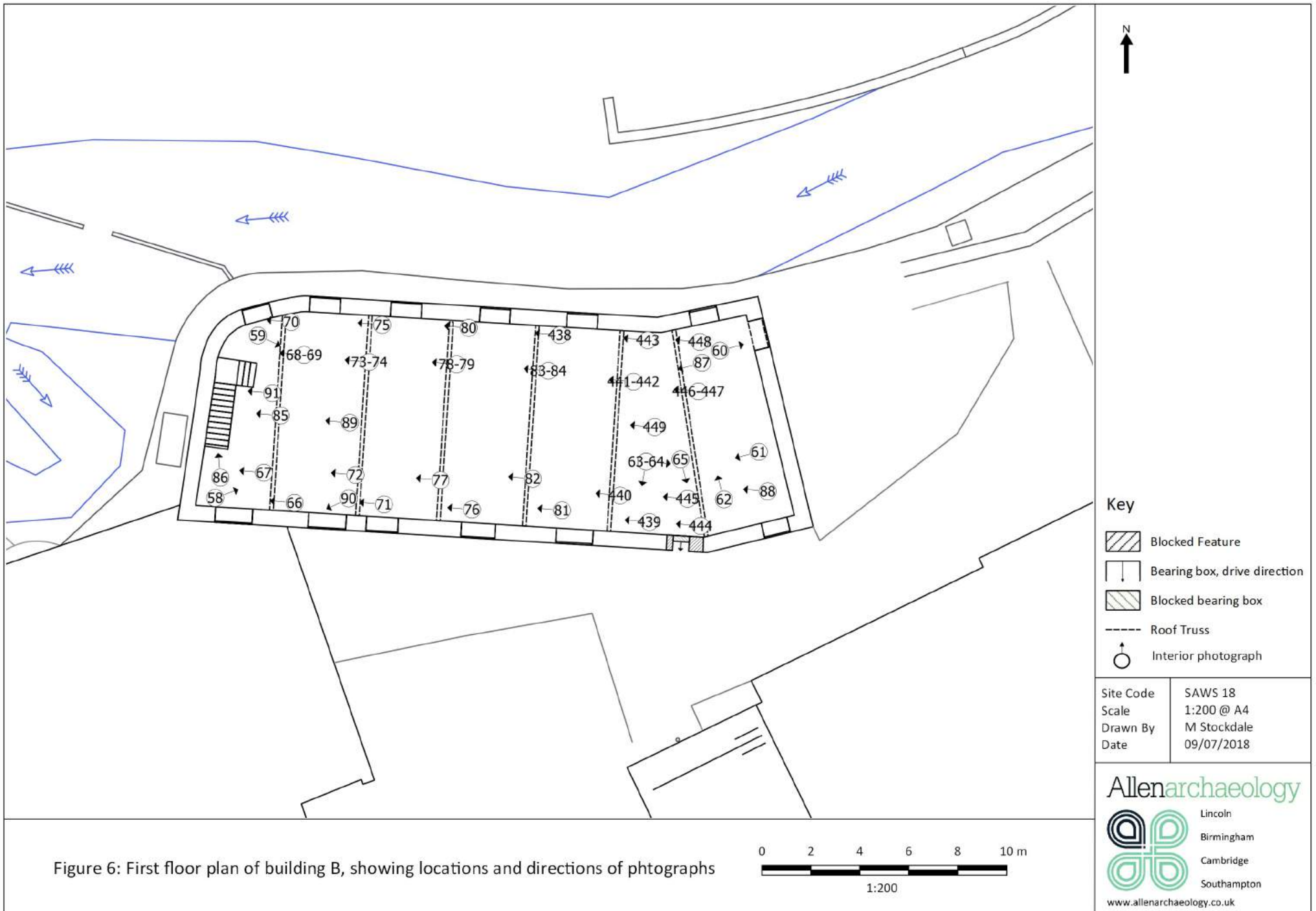


Figure 6: First floor plan of building B, showing locations and directions of phtographs



Key

- Blocked window
- Bearing box, drive direction
- Blocked bearing box
- Exterior photograph
- Interior photograph

Site Code	SAWS 18
Scale	1:200 @ A3
Drawn By	M Stockdale
Date	09/07/2018

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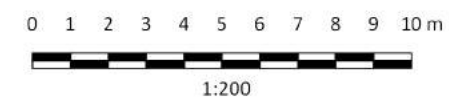
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Cambridge

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Figure 7: Ground floor plan of building C, showing locations and directions of photographs. (Base map provided by client)



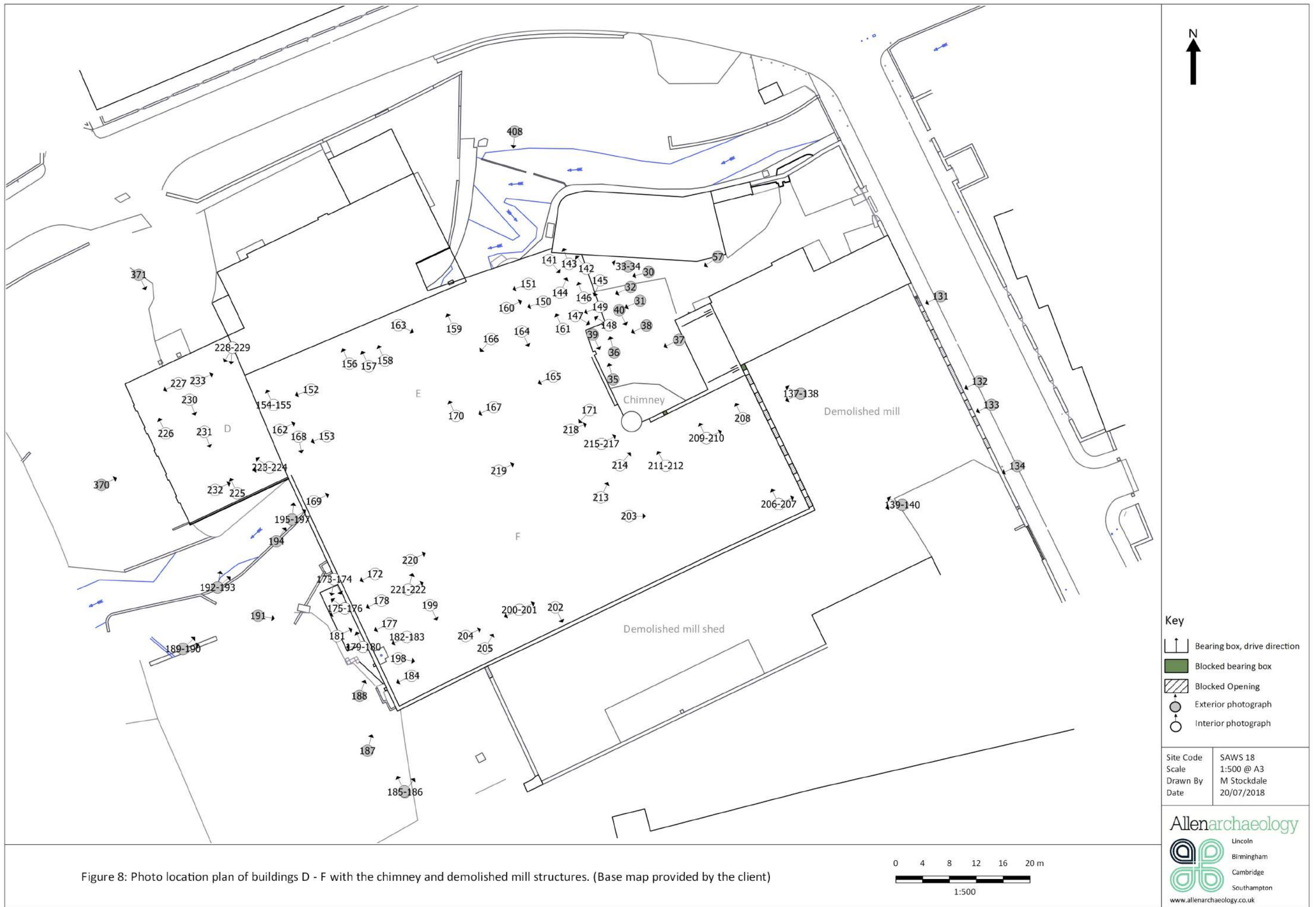
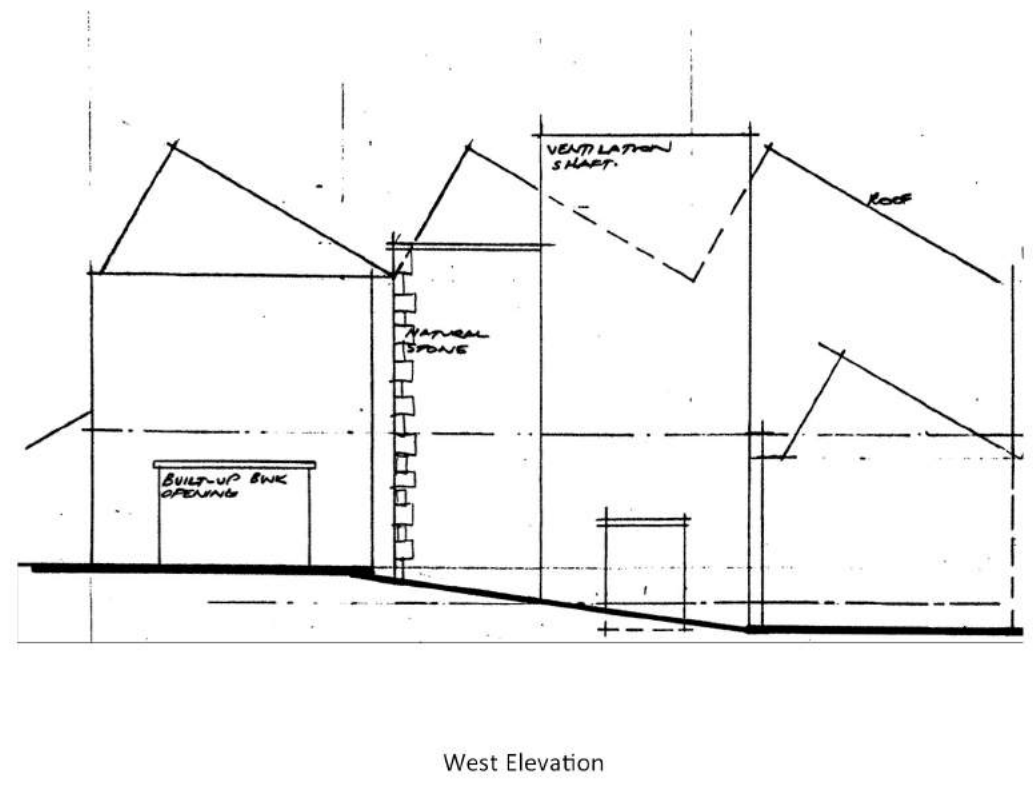
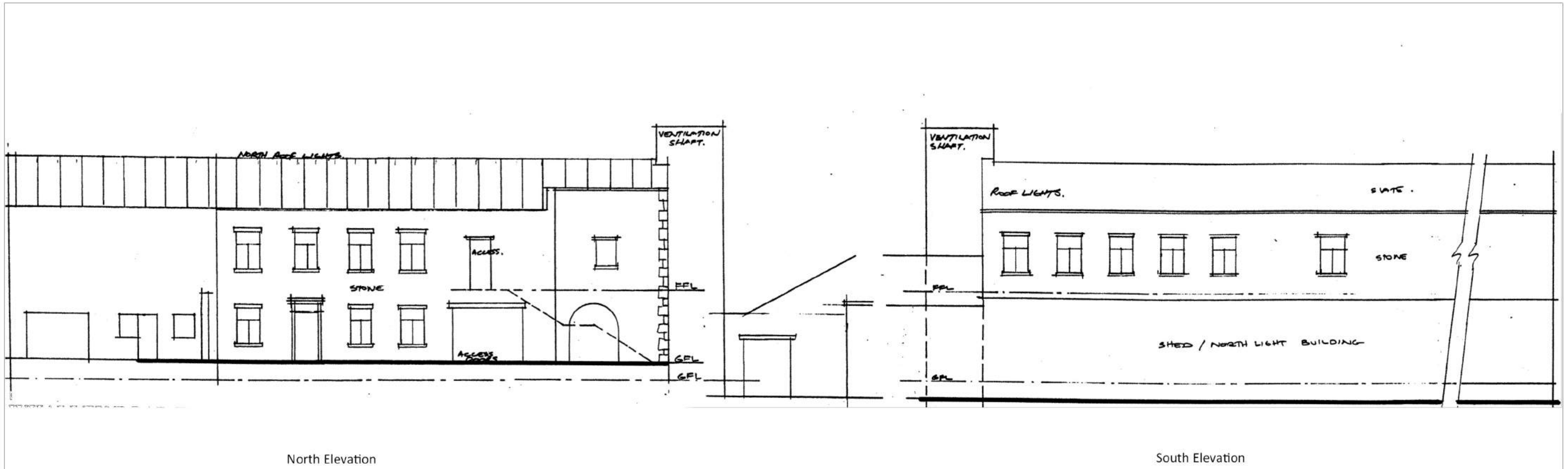


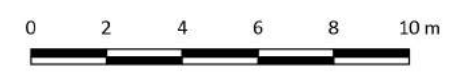
Figure 8: Photo location plan of buildings D - F with the chimney and demolished mill structures. (Base map provided by the client)



Site Code	SAWS 18
Scale	1:200 @ A3
Drawn by	M Stockdale
Date	09/07/2018



Figure 9: Existing elevations of building A. (Drawings provided by the client)





Site Code	SAWS 18
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Drawn By	M Stockdale
Date	06/07/2018

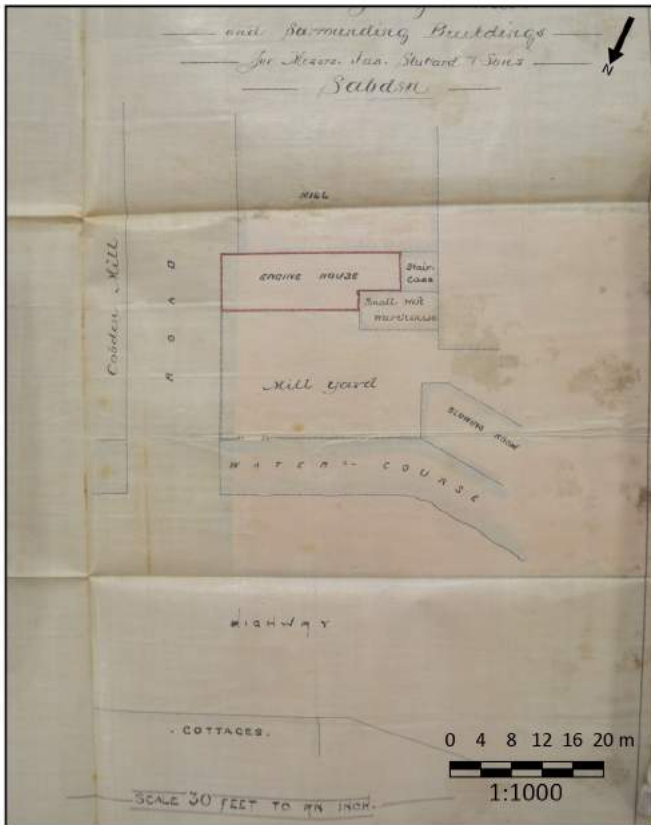
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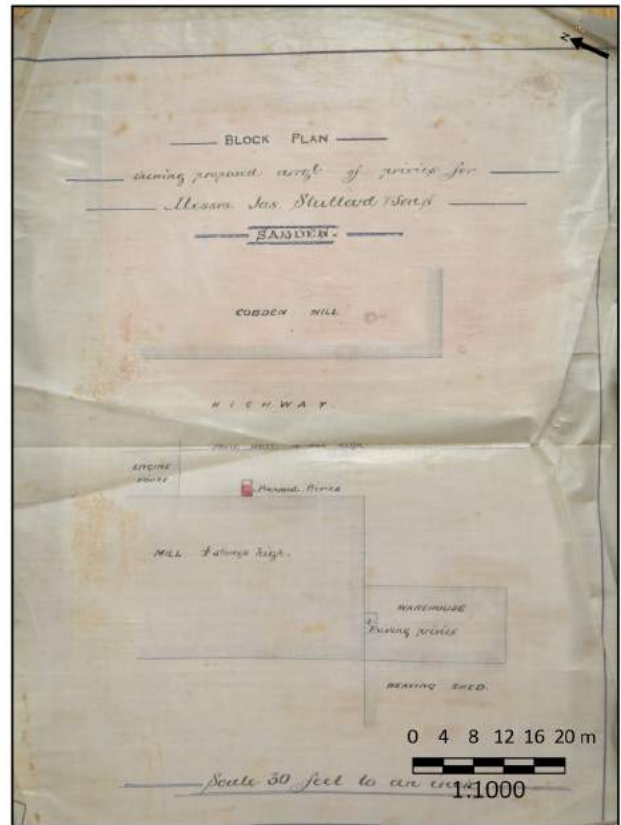
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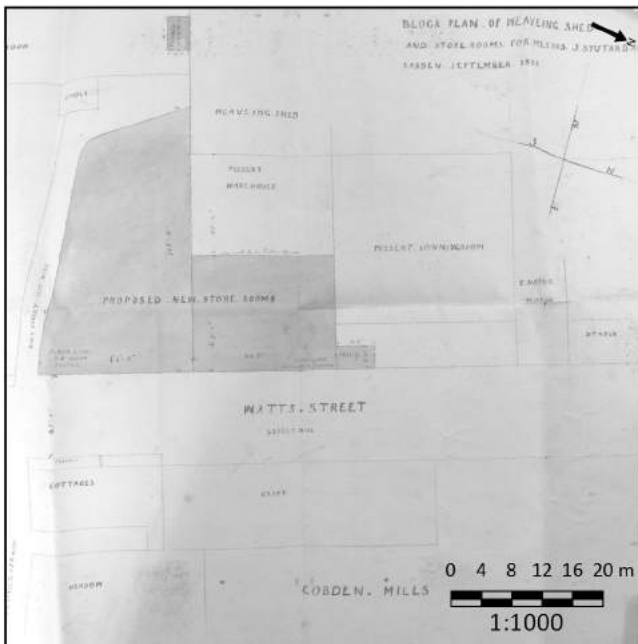
Figure 10: Ordnance Survey map of 1844-46 (Lancashire Archive) showing location of building A.



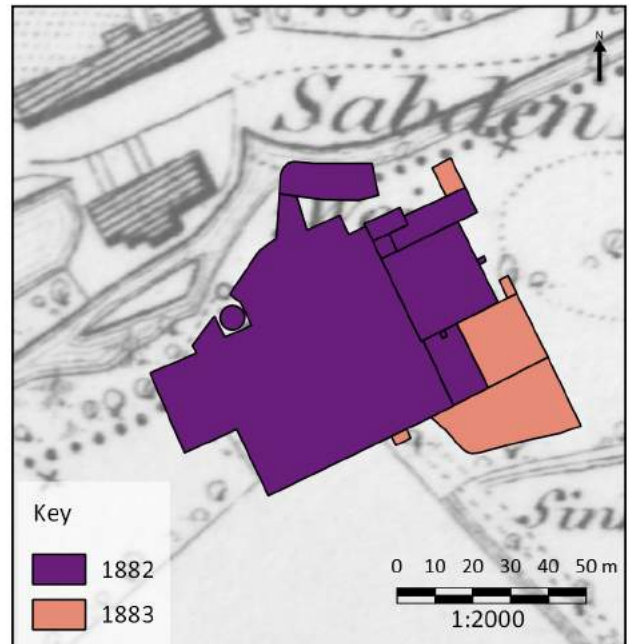
1882 Proposed engine shed (Lancashire Archives: RDBU 7/2/208/1)



1882 Alterations to privies (Lancashire Archives: RDBU/7/2/208/2)



1883 Weaving shed and Storeroom extension (Lancashire Archives: RDBU/7/2/1)

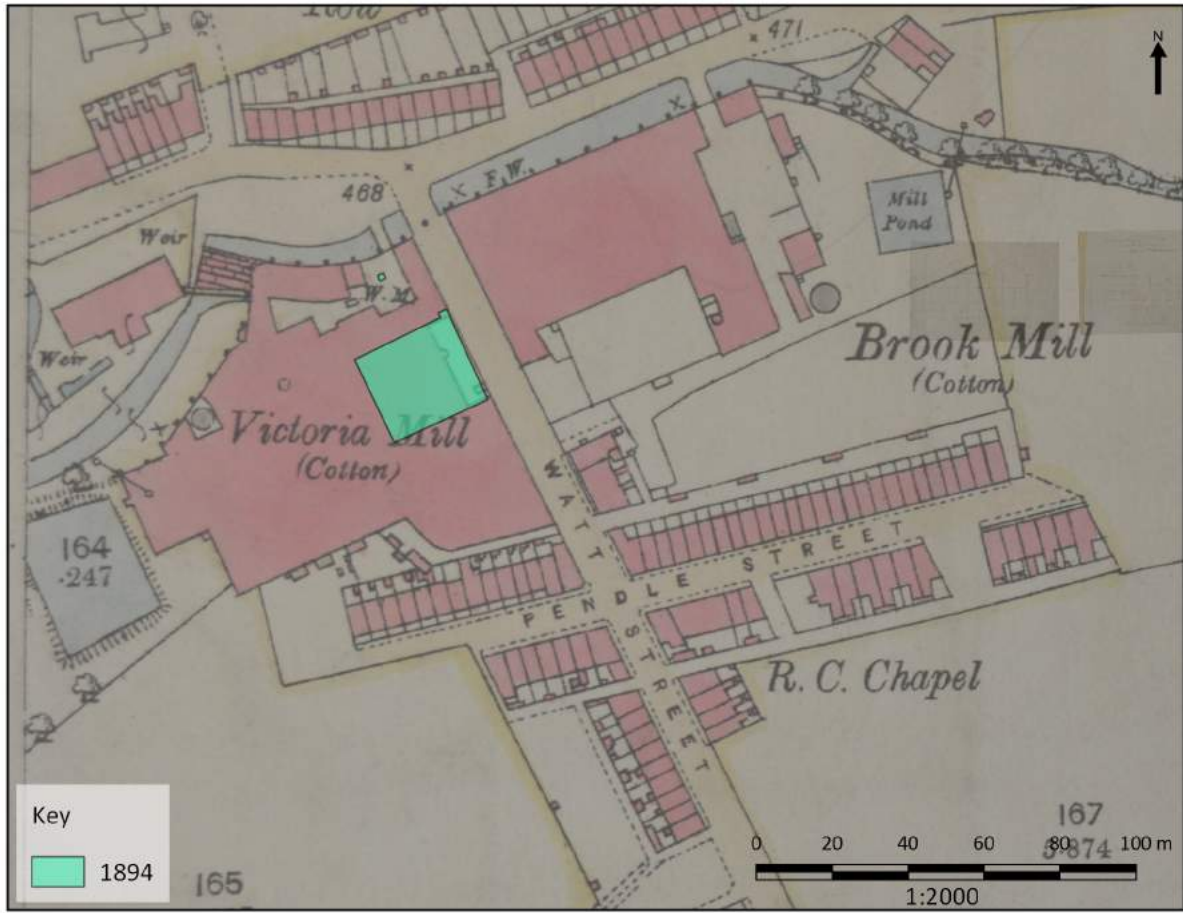


Existing mill with extensions

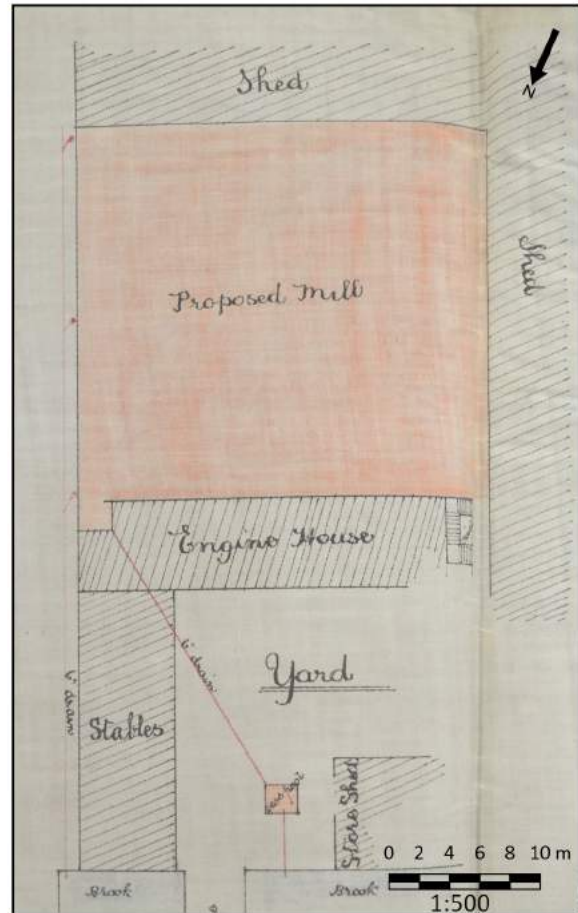
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Date	26/06/2018

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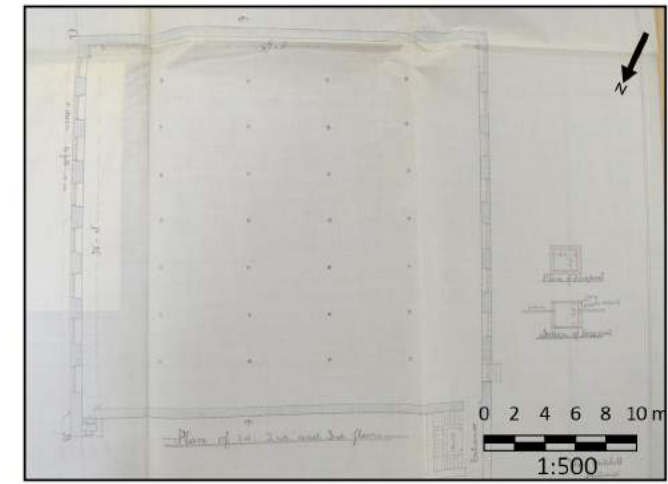
Figure 11: Proposed building plans from 1882 and 1883, scales are approximate (Lancashire Archives).



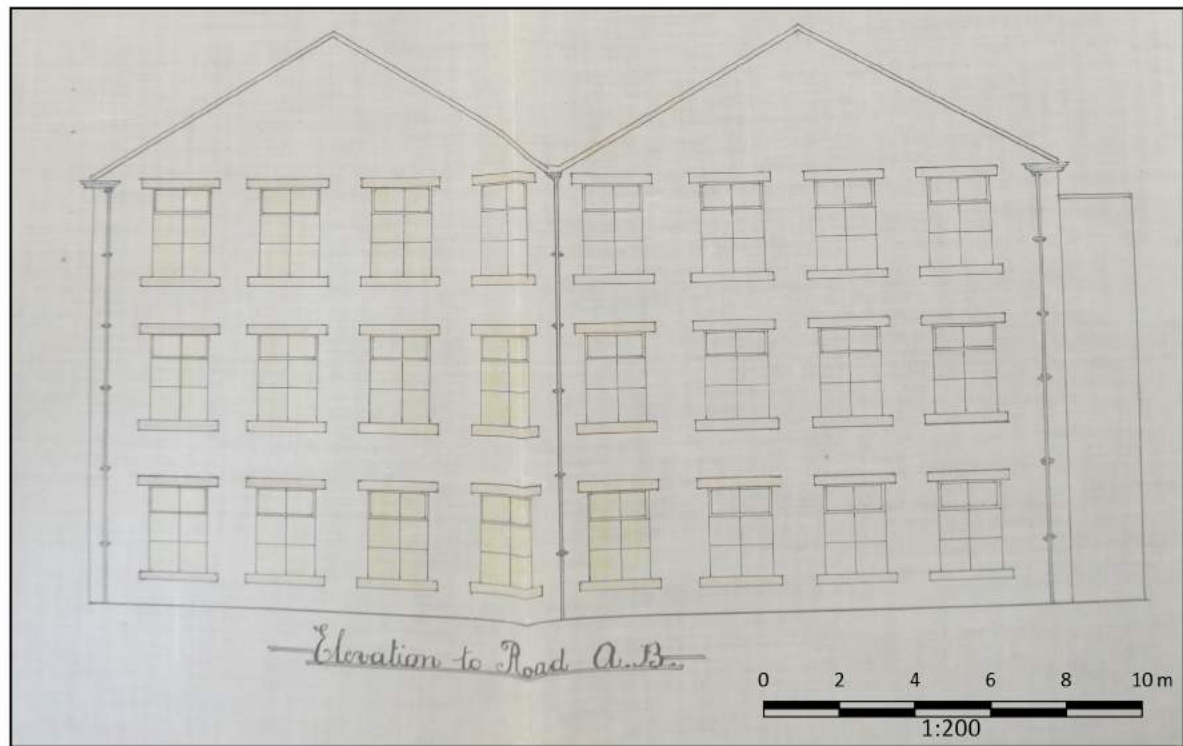
Ordnance Survey map 1892 with 1894 extension (Lancashire Archive)



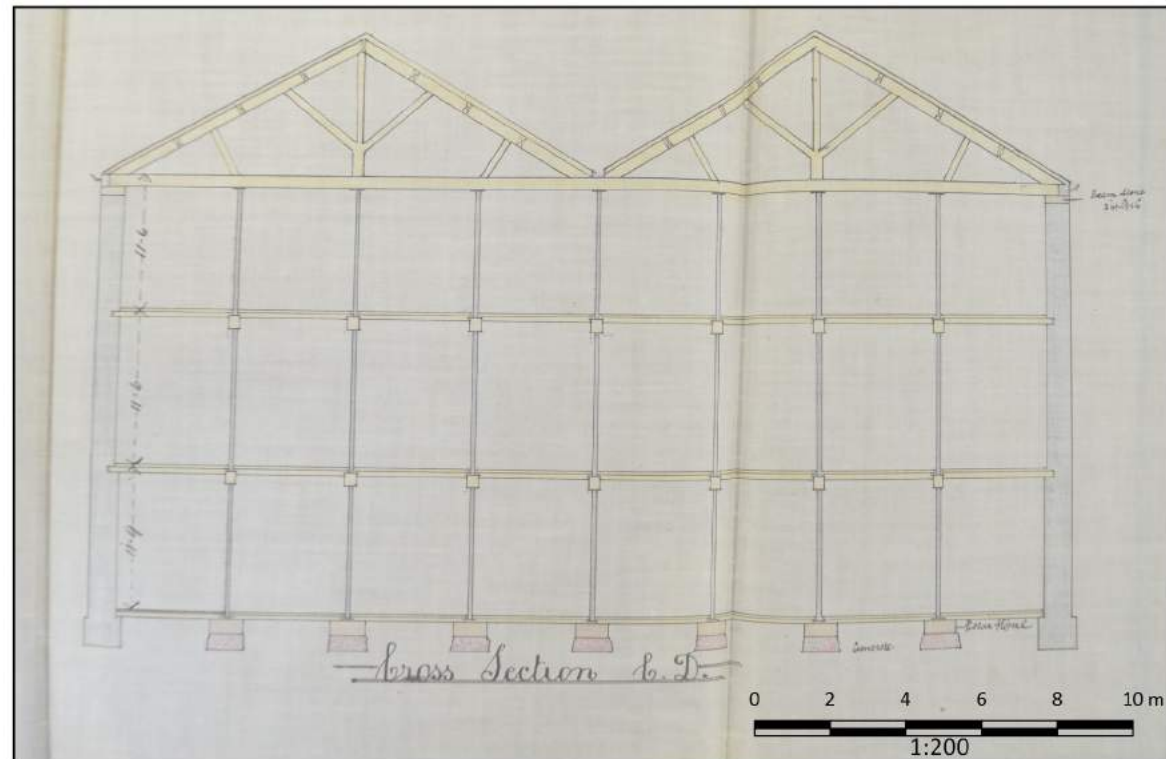
Proposed Mill 1894 (Lancashire Archive, RDBU/7/2/43)



Proposed Mill plan 1894 of second and third floor (Lancashire Archive, RDBU/7/2/43)



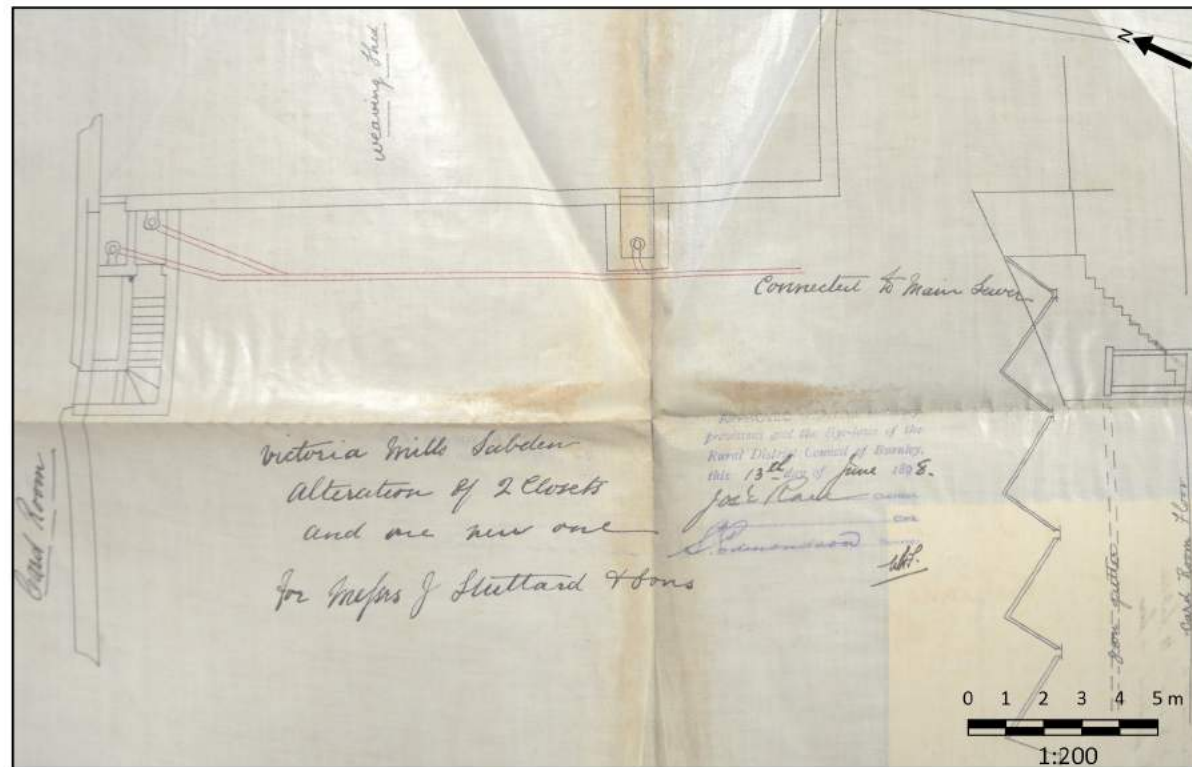
East elevation of proposed mill 1894 (Lancashire Archive, RDBU/7/2/43)



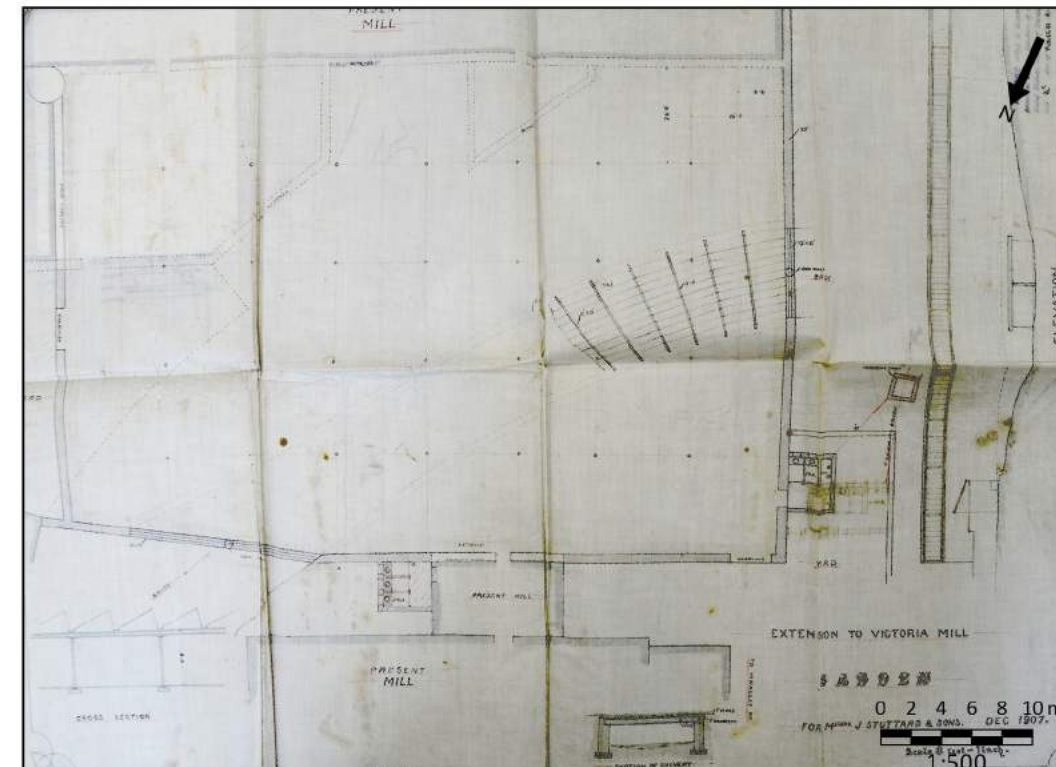
Section of proposed mill 1894 (Lancashire Archive, RDBU/7/2/43)

Figure 12: Maps, plans and section from 1892 - 1894. (Scales are approximate)

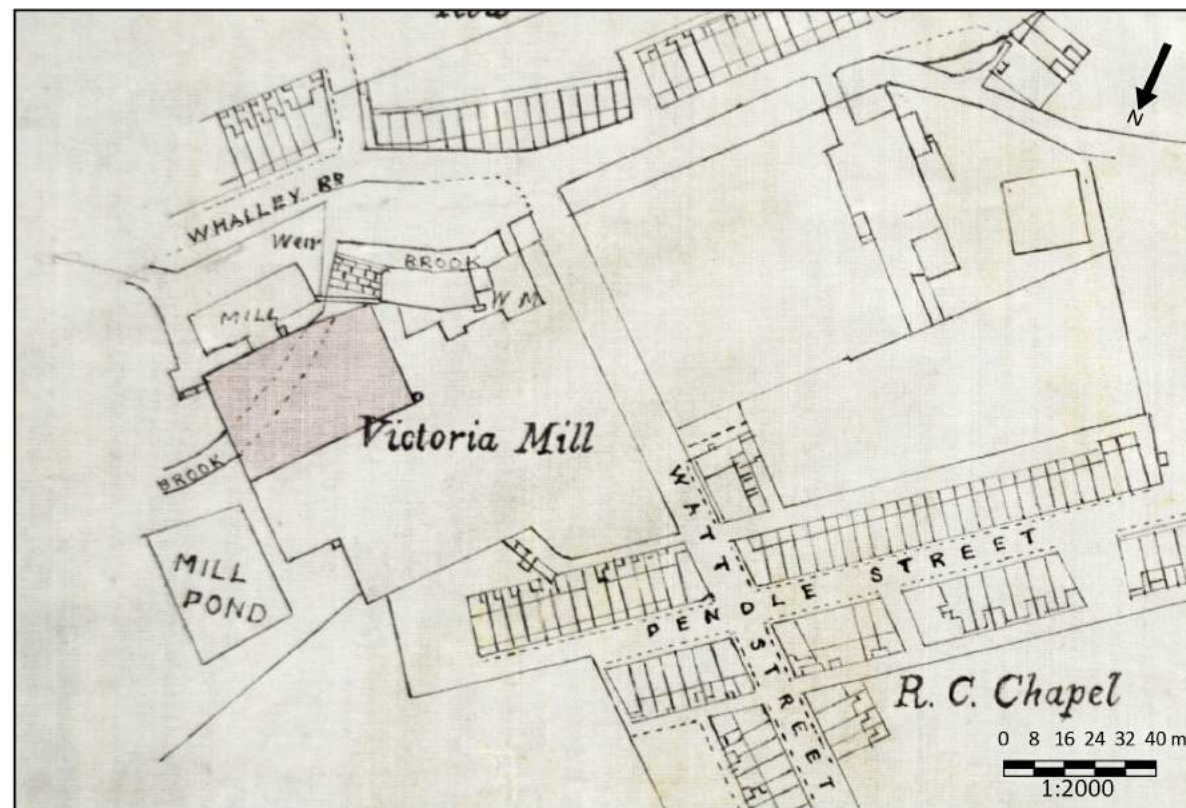
Site Code	SAWS 18
Scale	1:2000, 1:500 and 1:200 @ A3
Drawn by	M Stockdale
Date	09/07/2018



Alteration to existing WCs and proposed new WC, 1898. (Lancashire Archive, RDBU/7/2/68)



New extension 1908, detailed plan (Lancashire Archive, RDBU/7/2/129)



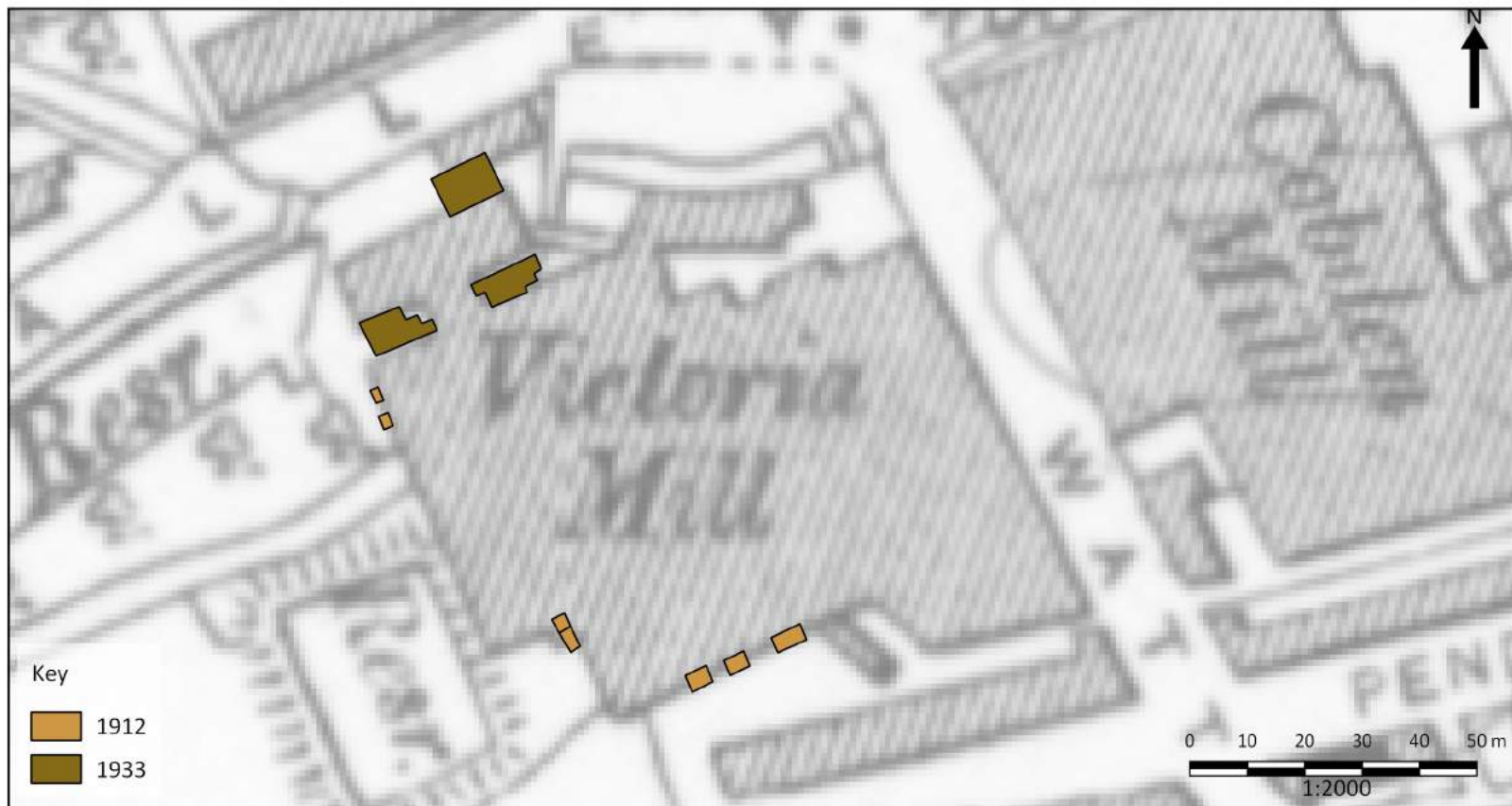
New extension 1908 block plan (Lancashire Archive, RDBU/7/2/129)



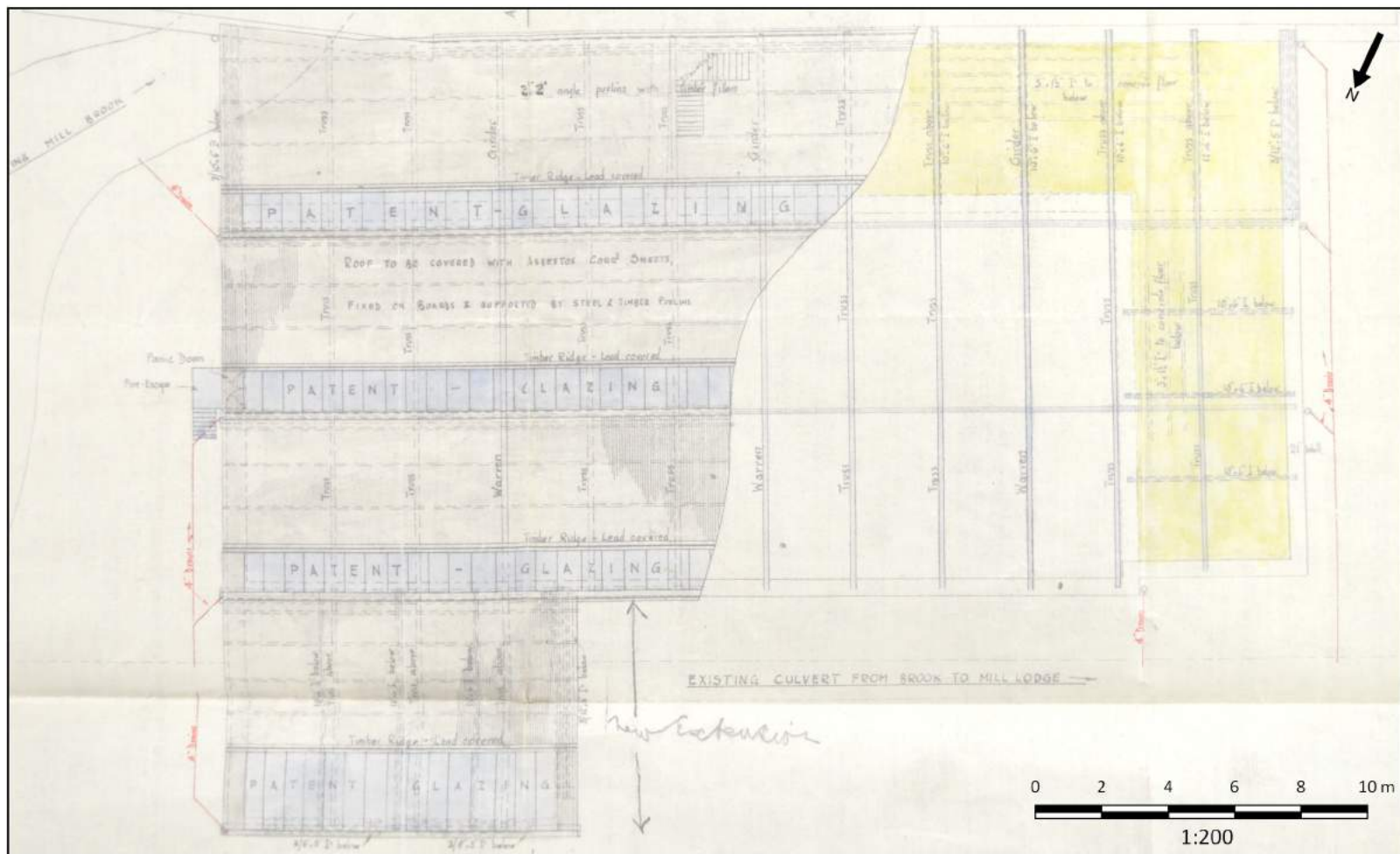
Existing mill with extensions 1898 - 1908 superimposed on Ordnance Survey map from 1892

Site Code	SAWS 18
Scale	1:200, 1:500 @ A3
Drawn by	M Stockdale
Date	26/06/2018

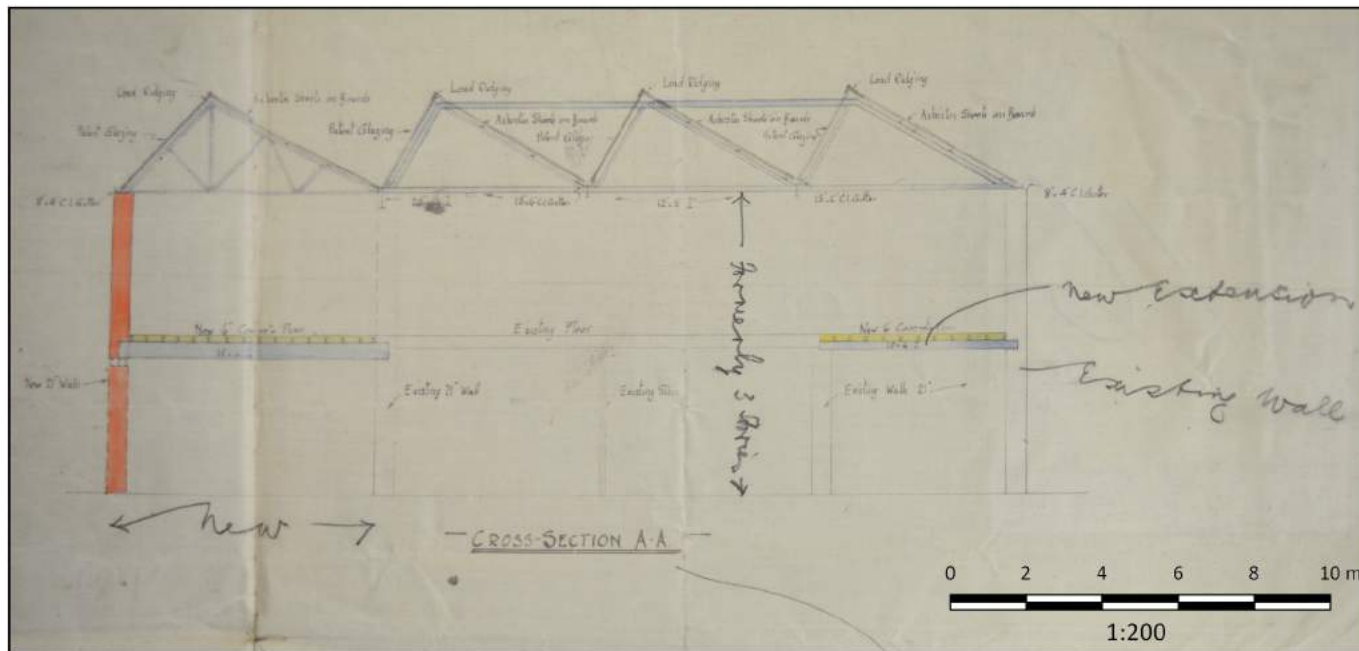
Figure 13: Plans and maps of the mill from 1898 - 1908, scales are approximate



Extensions added in 1912 and 1933 superimposed on Ordnance Survey map from 1910 (National Library of Scotland)



Proposed extension of spinning department, 1933 (Lancashire Archives, RDBU/7/2/208/3)



Section of proposed extension of spinning department, 1933 (Lancashire Archives, RDBU/7/2/208/3)

Site Code	SAWS 18
Scale	1:2000, 1:200 @ A3
Drawn By	M Stockdale
Date	26/06/2018

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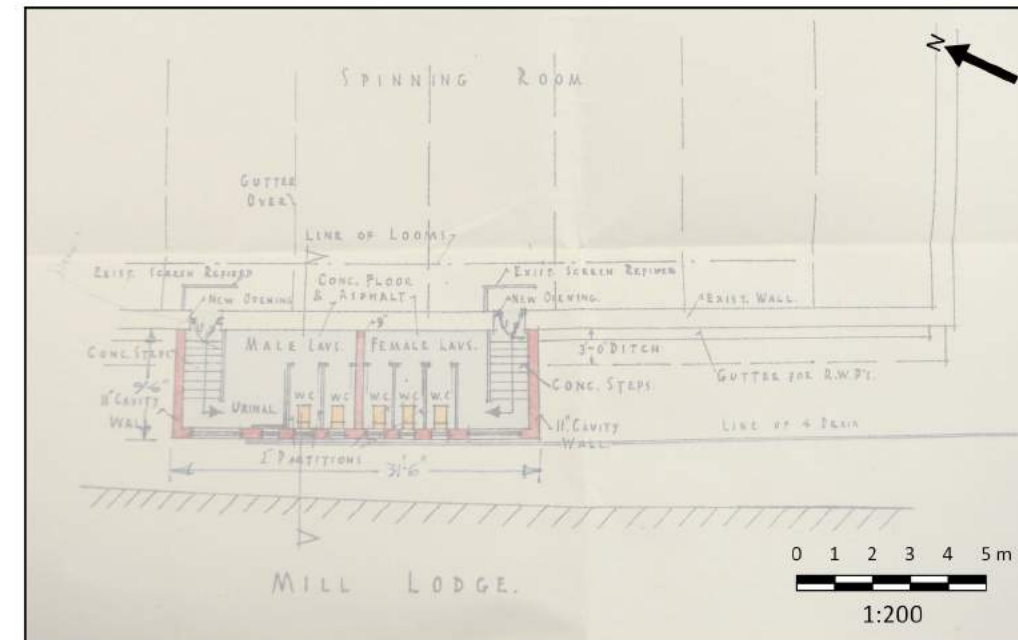
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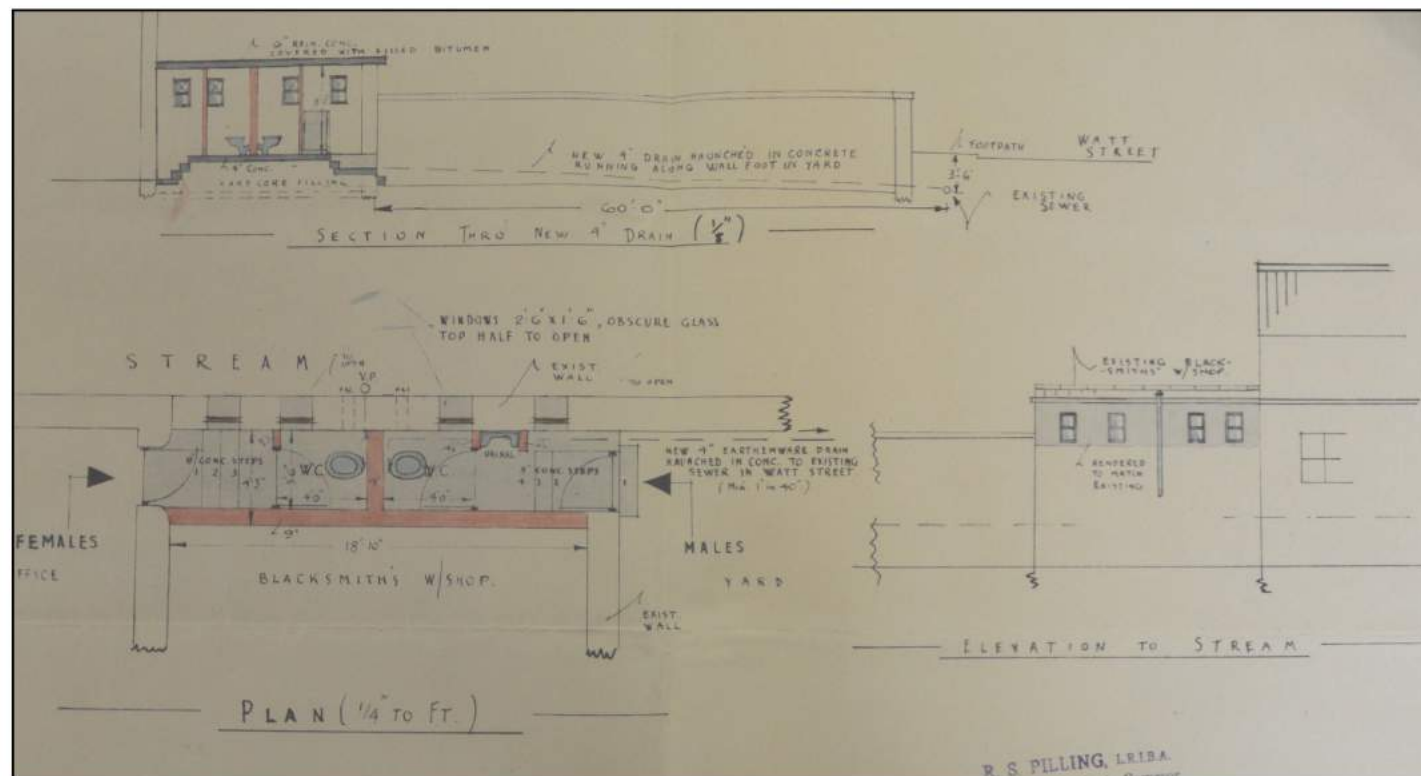
Figure 14: Maps and plans of the mill 1910 - 1933, scales are approximate



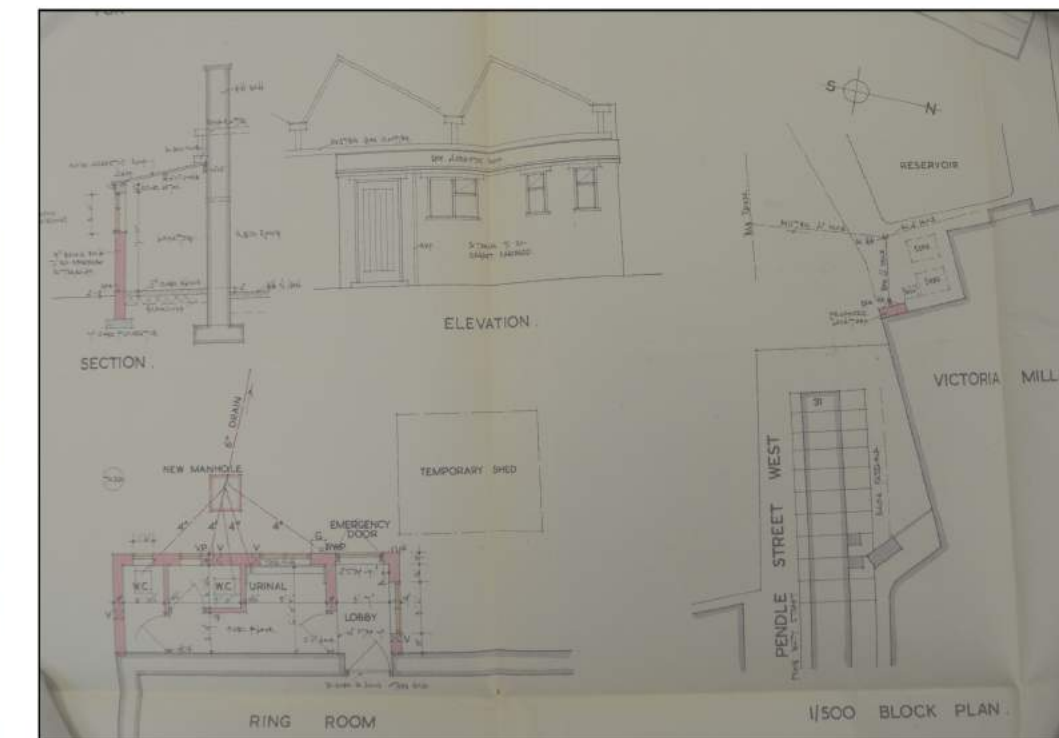
Extensions added between 1947-1970, superimposed on Ordnance Survey map from 1970



New WCs to spinning room, 1947 (Lancashire Archive RDBU/7/2/208/4)



New WC added at the rear of the blacksmith's shop in 1950, not to scale (Lancashire Archive, RDBU/7/2/208/5)



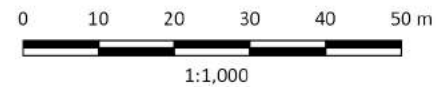
New WC added to the rear of the ring room in 1953, not to scale (Lancashire Archive RDBU/7/2/208/6)

Figure 15: Maps and plans from 1947 - 1970

Site Code	SAWS 18
Scale	1:2000, 1:200 @ A3
Drawn by	M Stockdale
Date	09/07/2018



Figure 16: Phased block plan of Victoria Mill



Site Code	SAWS 18
Scale	1:1000@ A4
Drawn By	M Stockdale
Date	09/07/2018

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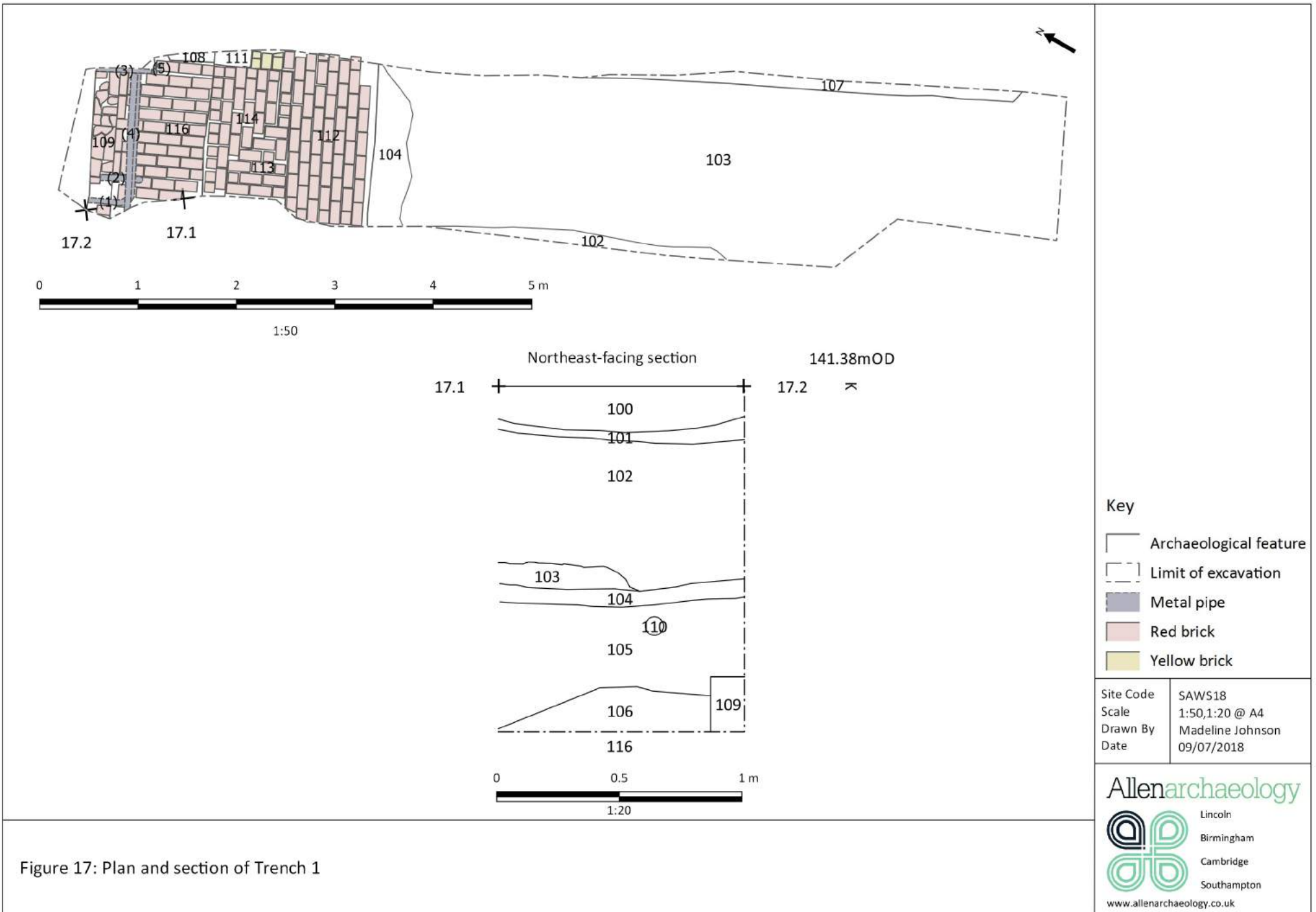


Figure 17: Plan and section of Trench 1

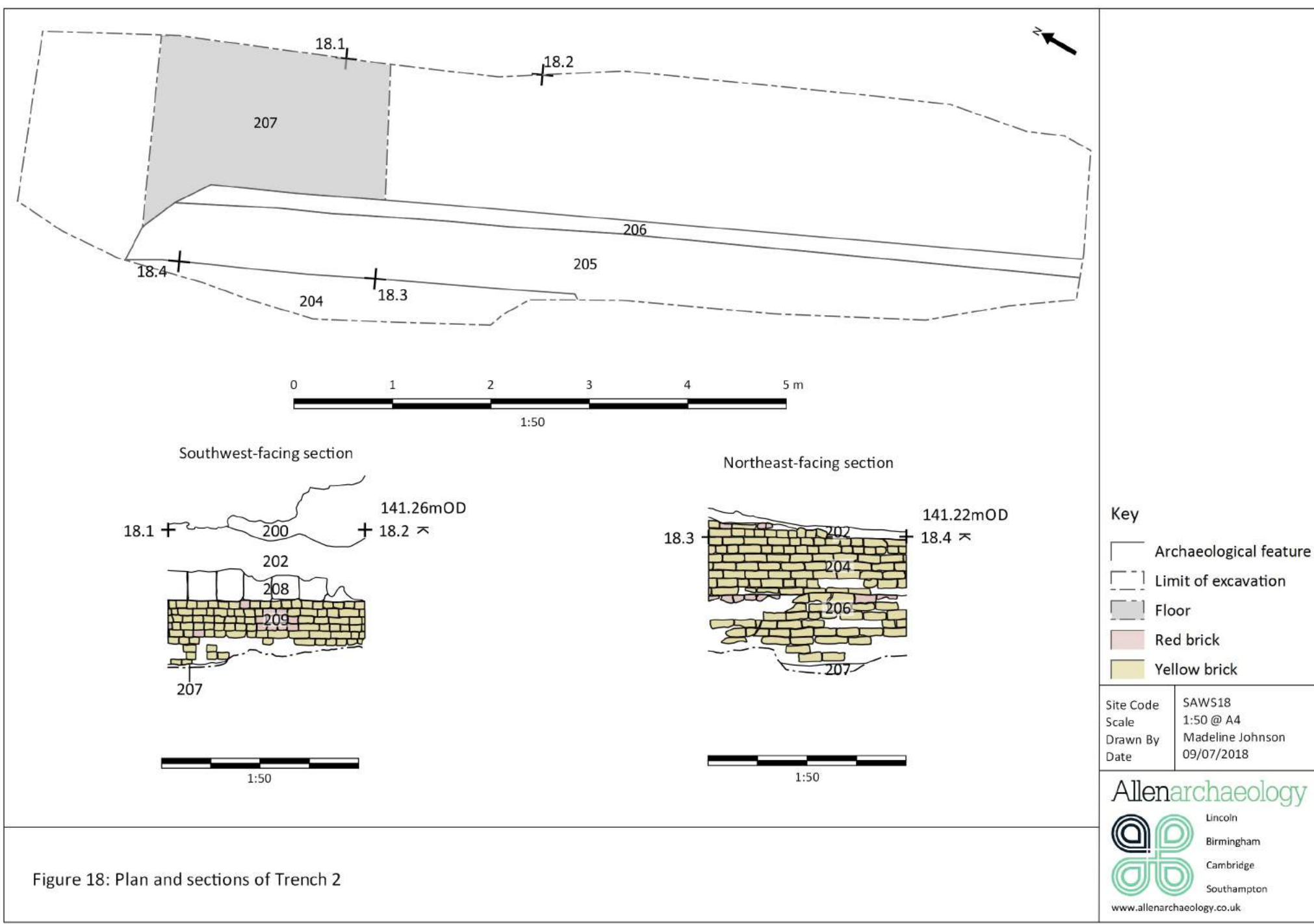


Figure 18: Plan and sections of Trench 2



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