

**LANCASHIRE
HISTORIC TOWN
SURVEY PROGRAMME**

DARWEN

**HISTORIC TOWN
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

MAY 2005

Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy
with the support of English Heritage and Blackburn with Darwen Council

The Lancashire Historic Town Survey Programme was carried out between 2000 and 2006 by Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy with the support of English Heritage.

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SUMMARY

The Lancashire Historic Town Survey Programme

This assessment report is a key end product of a survey of Lancashire's historic towns carried out by the county's Archaeology and Heritage Service, with the Egerton Lea Consultancy, between 2001 and 2006. The project, part of a national programme of work coordinated by English Heritage, comprised a three-stage survey of the historical and archaeological aspects of each of the thirty-three towns selected in Lancashire. The programme aims to re-evaluate the national archaeological resource and to provide comprehensive, rigorous and consistent base-line information against which research, regeneration and land use planning objectives may be set. The programme has three principal outputs: new data added to the Lancashire Sites & Monuments Record, a comprehensive report (submitted as this document) that contains background information on the historical development and the current archaeological knowledge of each town, and a shorter Historic Environment Management Guidance report, which outlines strategies for conservation and enhancement.

Darwen – archaeological and historical summary

The only known prehistoric activity in the defined urban area of Darwen is a Bronze Age barrow which was investigated during the construction of Ashleigh, a mid-nineteenth century villa built in the grounds of Low Hill House just to the west of Bolton Road.

A cinerary urn of Romano-British date was found in Darwen sometime in the mid-nineteenth century. Its location is unknown, but it does suggest that there was Romano-British settlement in the vicinity of Darwen. No direct evidence for Roman settlement, other than this cremation burial, has been found. There is no evidence for any post-Roman or early medieval settlement within the survey area of Darwen.

The nature of the early settlement in Darwen in the medieval period is not known. Although it is documented to have been a manorial centre and to have manorial corn mills in both Lower and Over Darwen. There are records from the mid-thirteenth century for messuages and arable land, including a house and a free tenement at a ridding called *Brochholes* in Over Darwen which demonstrates that land was still being cleared for settlement and cultivation. The monks of Stanlaw had been granted land at *Brochholes*, c 1275, for the building of a tithe barn and house, indicating that the local settlement was clearly of sufficient size to justify the building of this tithe barn.

Until the sixteenth century, Darwen had no church or chapel to serve the local population, and it was served by Blackburn Church. A chapel of ease was constructed on the slopes of the valley above the River Darwen by 1560. The Congregationalists built their own chapel, known as Lower Chapel in 1719.

By 1658, Over Darwen included forty messuages, a mill and thirty cottages, as well as coal mines. Many of these properties appear to have been dispersed across the township, but by the late eighteenth century there was a nucleation at Darwen Chapel and another larger nucleation where the minor roads from Darwen Chapel and Darwen Moor met the highway, centred on the Green. A cross stood in the centre of the Green in 1791, which suggests that there may have been a market place there, a view that is supported by the number of public houses in the vicinity and the topography of the area. No market is recorded, however, even a customary one.

The growth of settlement in post-medieval Darwen was partly a result of the woollen textile industry, which is known to have existed in Darwen by the sixteenth century and furthermore from 1700 to 1720 many natives were described in the parish register as

'websters'. Woollen cloth was later replaced by the hand-loom weaving of checked cotton cloths and calicoes. There appear to have been resident chapmen, who supplied yarn and took the woven cloth to market, but no clothiers are listed in eighteenth century wills suggesting that the settlement's proximity to Blackburn meant that most of the work was managed from there. The 1731 indenture of a Darwen apprentice to a weaver in Toddington suggests that the scale of full-time weaving in Darwen itself was still small and it may have still been a source of by-employment for most.

Development of the nineteenth century town

By the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the focus of the settlement had shifted to the south end of the Green, to an area later known as the Circus. To the east of the centre, a series of new streets were laid out on a grid pattern. Livesey Fold, too, had also developed as a small industrial settlement, associated with a calico print works that had been constructed in 1776. Darwen had developed a number of factory-based interests at this time, including calico printing, as well as spinning and weaving. Handloom weaving remained an important source of income.

The centre of the town was well established along the Market Street axis by the middle of the century. In addition there was significant ribbon development, mainly comprising cotton mills, extending northwards along Duckworth Street as far as Livesey Fold and southwards along Bolton Road as far as Bowling Green Mill. Growth was encouraged by the establishment of a number of new textile and paper mills, as paper manufacture had become an important local industry. In general, most inhabitants occupied rows of stone-built cottages, and there was very rarely more than one family to a house, although there was some subdivision of properties and a few cellar dwellings. There were also some higher status residential development in the Whitehall area, associated with the mill owners.

In the second half of the nineteenth century, Darwen grew substantially, following the development of many large mills along the bottom of the Darwen valley. Extensive areas of terraced housing now filled this area. Most of the new housing comprised of terraced housing laid out on a grid pattern, with much of it provided by mill owners for their workforces. Development between 1894 and 1914 was mainly restricted to the infilling between existing streets. There was higher status development at the northern edge of the town, near Lynwood Hall, with detached and semi-detached villas and larger terraced houses. Many new mills were built on the north side of the town, in a formerly rural area.

Cotton spinning and weaving became the staple industries of Darwen, and the first large-scale mill was Bowling Green Mill built c 1820. Whilst in 1836, 53% of Over Darwen's cotton mills were still water-powered, a significant number of new mills were designed for steam-driven power-loom weaving. In the 1850s over twenty weaving sheds and two spinning mills were built. From the 1870s there was a steady growth in the number of new mills, when over the next twenty years a further fourteen were built, as well as a number of extensions to existing mills during the late 1880s, a trend that continued into the early 1900s. The final period of growth took place between 1905-14.

Textile finishing, in the form of bleaching and printing, was Darwen's earliest large-scale industry, based along the River Darwen, where there were plentiful water supplies. However, the last works closed in 1878, as weaving became the dominant industry, and many of the bleach works and print works were taken over by paper making and staining. The first paper works were established by 1826, and paper making subsequently developed into a major local trade. This enterprise became the largest paper making enterprise in the world by 1840, with 400 employees. Other paper works were also established on the site of existing industries.

There appears to have been small-scale coal mining in Over Darwen from at least the early seventeenth century. By the late eighteenth century coal mining was at a larger scale and by 1825 there were 11 coal proprietors in the town. Distribution of the coal pits was concentrated on the moors to the east of Darwen but some lay close to the urban area, such as Mill Pit which supplied Darwen Paper Mill.

Some of the mines were exploited as sources of stone as well as coal, and stone from Darwen Mill Pit was used for the construction of India Mill in 1859-60. The best quarries, however, were on Darwen Moor to the west of the town, where the millstone grit protruded through the coal measures. These provided much of the stone for many of Darwen's mills and houses during the nineteenth century. Other industries in Darwen at this time included foundries, breweries, rope works and a reed works.

There were a number of Nonconformist chapels founded by the end of the eighteenth century in Darwen. Many more were built in the nineteenth century, and some new Anglican and Roman Catholic churches were also provided.

The earliest public building in Darwen was the workhouse which stood at the top of Police Street. It was in existence by 1834. Following the achievement of borough status in 1878, the Market House opened in 1882, facing Market Square, it also incorporated a Council Chamber and offices.

A report for the Board of Health in 1853, found an excessive mortality rate in Over Darwen from fever and dysentery, which were found especially in the more confined areas of the town. There was no sewerage or drainage, and the water supply was also very defective, but this was remedied by the formation of the Darwen Waterworks and Reservoirs Company in 1847.

Historic settlement character

Although there has been redevelopment of the town centre, Darwen is still largely characterized by its considerable stock of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century terraced housing. Many of the houses from this period have bay windows and palisade gardens. The areas of housing that were built in the later nineteenth century were laid out in areas of grid-iron development, spreading out from ribbon developments along the main road. Prior to this there is no evidence of any deliberate town planning. These areas of terraced housing are sometimes fragmented by clearance and redevelopment since the 1890s and the insertion of modern development.

These nineteenth century terraces and textile mills of Darwen reflect its history as an industrial town and make a significant contribution to its present-day character. Working class terraced housing areas have survived close to the town centre, although there are areas of clearance that have been replaced by modern development. There are a number of textile mills close to the town centre, with the larger sites on the main north/south road, and nineteenth-century industrial buildings have also survived elsewhere, adjacent to or sometimes within areas of terraced housing or later industrial development. Many former mill sites, however, have been redeveloped for twentieth century industry or housing. Furthermore, there has been redevelopment within the town centre, here a covered market, bus station and car parking now form the visual focal point of the town centre, and much of the historic character of this area as a whole has been lost. However, some nineteenth century fabric, of varied design and height, has survived in this area, including shops, public buildings and the church.

Darwen still retains a number of houses from the late eighteenth century, in the form of short rows of cottages of watershot construction at the Chapels and in other outlying locales such as Sandhill Fold, Pole Lane and the Radfield Fold areas. Some of these may have been cottages for handloom weavers. On the edge of the defined urban area, there

are also a few surviving rural developments, such as Moss Fold and Bury Fold, where there are surviving buildings of the eighteenth century and earlier. In the town centre, a terrace of three Georgian houses on Belgrave Square is a rare survival.

There does not seem to be the large number of back-to-back cottages and cellar dwellings in Darwen as seen in many other east Lancashire towns, where space for development was restricted in the early nineteenth century. The area of greatest congestion was around the Green, the oldest part of the settlement, where there were crowded courts until clearances in the twentieth century. There were also a very small number of back-to-back houses, in Astley Street and between Grimshaw Street and Cross Street. The only back-to-back dwellings to survive are a small number on the south side of Bridge Street, near its junction with The Circus. These buildings also contain evidence for cellars, now blocked, which would have been used either as dwellings or for handloom weaving.

Darwen is still a largely stone-built town, as a result of its proximity to good supplies of building stone. It was not until the end of the nineteenth century, when supplies of factory-made brick became readily, and cheaply, available, that brick was used in any quantity for buildings in Darwen.

Twentieth century housing is present as infill throughout the survey area, however, large housing estates of this date are situated in the outer parts of the survey area.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

This report is an archaeological and historic urban landscape assessment of Darwen and forms part of the Lancashire Historic Town Survey. The survey comprises an assessment of thirty-three towns within the county, with a report produced for each town.

The Lancashire project is part of English Heritage's national Extensive Urban Survey Programme, which grew out of the Monuments Protection Programme. This still ongoing programme aims to re-evaluate the national archaeological resource and to provide comprehensive, rigorous and consistent base-line information against which research, regeneration and land use planning objectives may be set. The recognition that urban areas themselves are archaeological monuments has led to a shift away from the identification of individual sites within towns to a more holistic appreciation of the entire historic urban fabric.

The Lancashire project is being undertaken by Lancashire County Council with Egerton Lea Consultancy and is funded by both the County and English Heritage. It is based on a survey commissioned by Lancashire County Council and carried out by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit in 1997, which resulted in the compilation of the *Lancashire Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey Assessment Report* in January 1998 (LUAU 1998a). This report was used to develop a specification for the assessment of individual towns, the *Lancashire Historic Town Survey Project Design*, which was submitted by the Archaeology and Heritage Service of the Environment Directorate of Lancashire County Council to English Heritage in January 2001. The full project commenced later in 2001 with the compilation of first stage reports by Egerton Lea on the pre-1900 historic elements of each town. To this the Council's Archaeology and Heritage team have added post-1900 data

and an overall assessment of the nature and significance of the resource, to produce this report.

1.2 Project aims

The principal aim of the project has been to review and evaluate the archaeological and historical resource for the thirty-three defined towns within the post-1974 county of Lancashire. The resource was identified and assessed for significance, and strategies were proposed for its management.

Key objectives included the

- quantification of previous archaeological work,
- analysis of urban origins and development,
- identification and assessment of the broad historic character of each town,
- assessment of the potential for the preservation of significant archaeological deposits, and the
- identification of future research objectives.

The assessment was then to be used to help define new archaeological and conservation guidance strategies for each town. The Historic Town Survey for Lancashire forms part of the developing Lancashire Historic Environment Record Centre (an expanded version of the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record). Here it is maintained as a nested dataset amongst the other conservation datasets used to assist in planning decision-making within the county (LCC 2001).

1.3 Project outputs

Principal project outputs include

- **Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) data.** New information added to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. The SMR is the primary database for information on historical sites and archaeological remains in the county. It is used as a research and

- planning tool and is consulted as part of the development process.
- **Historic Environment GIS Data.** GIS-based information, supplied to those districts with the technology to receive it. The information includes data relating to SMR sites and statutory designated areas, the development of the individual towns over time, and the historic plan components that make up the present urban area.
 - **Historic Town Assessment Report.** A comprehensive report, submitted as this document, that contains background information on the historical development and the current archaeological knowledge of each town. It also describes the historical interest of the surviving buildings, structures and plan components. The assessment report forms the basis for the strategies submitted as Historic Environment Management Guidance.
 - **Historic Environment Management Guidance.** Based upon the assessment report, the final stage of the survey involved the formulation of a strategy for planning, conservation and management of the historic environment within each town. The strategy is presented as guidance with recommendations for local authorities and key agencies.

All the outputs, but in particular this Historic Town Assessment Report and its linked Historic Environment Management Guidance, will be used to inform a variety of planning, regeneration and research requirements, including:

- The continuing preparation of Local Plan policy and the preparation of Local Development Frameworks and thematic or Area Action Plans;
- Adoption as Supplementary Planning Documents;
- Input into Community Strategies and other neighbourhood initiatives;
- Input into regeneration and tourism strategies;
- Providing a context for Conservation Area appraisal, review and the establishment of new Conservation Areas;
- Facilitating the decision-making process for Housing Renewal initiatives, particularly within and adjacent to the East Lancashire Pathfinder areas;
- Input into National, Regional and Local Research frameworks.

It is intended that this assessment report and the management strategies should be accessible not only to planners, prospective developers and others involved in the planning process, but also to all those who have a general interest in a particular town and its historic environment. To this end, the information will also be made available on the County Council's website and at public libraries and record offices.

1.4 Project methodology

The project is based on the developing mechanisms for Extensive Urban Survey that have been applied elsewhere in England; these include the initial assessment undertaken for Tetbury in Gloucestershire (Heighway 1992), and work carried out in Cheshire, Essex and Somerset. In addition the recent Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative has influenced the approach, as many of Lancashire's towns owe their urban origins to industrialisation. The Lancashire survey includes an additional aspect, however – urban characterisation. This specifically targets the broad archaeological and built heritage resource of the nineteenth-century industrial towns, a distinctive and significant feature of Lancashire's historic landscape. This aspect reflects the growing emphasis placed on characterisation for managing change in both the rural and urban environments. It also reflects the importance of local character in the definition of a sense of place, as emphasised in English Heritage's policy statement *Power of Place* (2000).

The methodology adopted for the Lancashire project followed the three-stage process of many of its predecessors, comprising:

- Stage 1 – Data-gathering
- Stage 2 – Assessment
- Stage 3 – Strategy.

The data-gathering methodology involved historical research and a field visit. Most information was entered directly into the Lancashire Historic Town Survey database, which was developed from existing databases. This was then used for analysis and, through the use of the ArcView GIS program, for the production of coloured base maps showing sites, designations, development phases, historic plan components and character areas.

The field visits examined the modern topography of each settlement, assessed likely areas of survival and destruction of deposits and structures, and created a basic photographic record in monochrome print and colour digital formats.

The assessment stage tries to answer two broad questions: firstly ‘How has the settlement developed over time?’ and secondly, ‘What is the physical evidence of the past in today’s townscape?’

In answering the first question the assessment included a chronological appraisal of the development of each town under the following headings:

- Prehistoric – up to cAD70
- Romano-British – cAD70-400
- Post-Roman and Early Medieval – 400-1050
- Medieval – 1050-1550
- Post-Medieval – 1550-1750
- Industrial and Modern – 1750-present

These chronological ‘snapshots’ or ‘timeslices’ (presented below in Section 4) offer descriptions of settlement history that will include many buildings, structures and land uses that no longer exist today, but which afford greater understanding of how the town has come to look as it does. It is

arranged from the perspective of the distant past looking towards the present.

To answer the second question, ‘What is the physical evidence of the past in today’s townscape?’, the assessment stage included an appraisal of the surviving historic character of each town. This effectively reverses the approach outlined above, to view a town from today’s perspective, but acknowledging the time-depth evident in the place. For example, the analysis does not attempt to reconstruct the medieval town, but instead maps the medieval elements (be they buildings, roads or other patterns) that survive in the town of today.

In order to do this each town was divided into a series of discrete and identifiable blocks of townscape that share common characteristics of date, building form and function. These plan components are generic in that they may be found across the county – ‘Bye-law terraced housing’ for example – and are termed Historic Urban Character Types. However, at a detailed local scale they will show unique differences resulting in the most part from alternate histories – for example the bye-law terraces of Darwen will differ from those in Blackpool. These are termed Historic Urban Character Areas. Differences between areas of the same character type may also be found in terms of condition and survival, or in the presence and absence of individual structures. It follows that one character type may support a large range of character areas. The Historic Urban Character Areas for each town, grouped under their relevant Type, are described below in the *Statement of Historic Urban Character*.

Once Historic Urban Character Types had been identified, they were assessed according to the following criteria (the equivalent criteria used by the Secretary of State for scheduling ancient monuments are shown in parentheses):

- Townscape rarity (period, rarity) – of urban character types and subtypes.
- Time depth (period, survival, diversity, potential) – visibility, survival and potential of evidence for

earlier periods (both urban and non-urban) within the type.

- Completeness (group value, survival) – measure of association with buildings and features and their survival; also measure of association with adjacent areas of townscape.
- Forces for change (fragility/vulnerability). Measured through datasets including indices of deprivation, allocation as derelict land or brownfield, allocation within Local Plans or other redevelopment proposals, local authority housing stock information and census data.

Assessment that culminated in the mapping and evaluation of current historic character types within the town of today formed the starting point and foundation for the development of strategies for the future. The final stage of work, the preparation of Strategy, comprised the preparation of *Historic Environment Management Guidance* for every surveyed town.

The primary aim of the Strategy was to produce management guidance for conservation and enhancement. To facilitate this the historic environment within Lancashire's towns was divided into individual assets and broader areas for which appropriate strategies were devised.

2. LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

2.1 Geographical location

The town of Darwen is located at NGR SD 695 222 (centred). It is positioned along the upper end of the valley of the River Darwen, a main tributary of the River Ribble, on the lower slopes of high land west of the Pennines. Darwen's northern boundary is marked by the M65 motorway to the north of which is the town of Blackburn, around 6km from Darwen. Darwen is surrounded by open countryside to the east, west and south, with upland moors between it and the Manchester conurbation, around 7km to the south. The town ranges in height from 138m aOD at its northern end, to around 270m aOD at Whitehall to the south of the town. The town centre lies at around 155m aOD, rising to 200-228m aOD on the sides of the valley.

2.2 Geology

The underlying solid geology of the area consists of Millstone Grit of the Carboniferous era, which forms the basic building material of the town (IGS 1979). This is overlain by the Lower Westphalian Coal Measures, which contributed to the nineteenth century industrial exploitation of the area (Ashmore 1969, 15). On the hills immediately to the west of the town Millstone Grit outcrops through the coal measures (Pickles 1989, 20).

The drift cover consists mainly of the soils of the Rivington Association to the east and Wilcocks Association to the west, both of which derive from Millstone Grit and Carboniferous sandstones and shales. Rivington Association soils are under permanent grass, which becomes rough and matted over 200m aOD (Hall and Folland 1970, 48). Wilcocks Association soils are associated with medium to fine textured head and till, and are generally

found on gentle to moderate footslopes above 200m aOD. Much of this land is under wet heath, which is dominated by matt-grass, purple moor-grass and cotton grass. Although the area is useable for grazing there is a rapid reversion to wet heath if it is neglected (Hall and Folland 1970, 54).

2.3 Landscape setting

Darwen sits within the valley formed by the River Darwen on the edge of the open, gritstone moorlands to the south. The valley is typical of the deeply trenched narrow valleys, which cut into the moorland of the Southern Pennines character area; and Darwen is typical of the populated valley bottoms, with development spreading along the valley sides, below the moorland tops (Countryside Commission 1998, 105). Initial growth was around the modern town centre, next to the River Darwen, with a secondary nucleation around the church to the east of the town, on the side of the valley. The northern end of the town, which lay within Lower Darwen township, lies within the Lancashire Valleys character area and has an intensely urban character (Countryside Commission 1998, 101). It is now dominated by the communications corridor created by the M65, which is attracting modern business and light industrial parks, and housing developments.

The character of the surrounding countryside is dominated by open, sweeping landscapes of upland moorland and pasture (Countryside Commission 1998, 105). The landscape is one of small fields bounded by stone walls, particularly on the upper valley sides. To the south of the area are a number of large reservoirs, reflecting the area's importance as an important water catchment area.

2.4 Study area

Darwen's urban area was defined in relation to Lancashire's Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (HLC), which outlined urban areas in accordance with their extent in c 1990. The urban area covering Darwen also included Lower Darwen and Blackburn to the north.

Blackburn is the subject of a separate LEUS town assessment, and Lower Darwen was not reviewed within LUAU's *Lancashire Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey Assessment Report* (LUAU 1998 116-7), as it was considered to have insufficient historic urban characteristics or archaeological significance to warrant a town assessment.

The boundaries between those parts of the Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project defined urban area included within the present assessment and those parts excluded, have been defined in relation to the township boundaries, thus a small urban area on the east side of the survey area, at Chapels, has been excluded because it lies within Eccleshill township. The defined urban area includes parts of Over Darwen and Lower Darwen townships. An area on the north side of Darwen's urban areas has also been excluded, because it is undeveloped land adjacent to the M65 motorway. There are also some areas where the survey boundary has been drawn outside the urban area defined by the HLC, mostly where there has been urban development after 1990. In addition, the survey area has been extended beyond the HLC boundary on the west side of Darwen, to incorporate the registered parks of Whitehall and Bold Venture Park.

Darwen is part of the post-1974 county of Lancashire and lies within the Diocese of Blackburn. It is part of the Blackburn with Darwen Unitary Authority.

3. SOURCES

3.1 Published works

Darwen was included in some of the earliest local antiquarian histories, including Aiken (1795) and Whitaker (1876, 4th edition). Whitaker concentrates on the Whitehall barrow and the tithe barn, but the section on Lower Darwen is restricted to a manorial history. Baines' history of Lancashire in both the original and later editions (Baines 1825; Harland 1870 and Croston 1890) covers the importance of Darwen as an industrial centre but does not provide a reliable narrative for the pre-industrial period. *The Victoria County History* (Farrer and Brownbill 1911) provides a detailed manorial history, which is supplemented by Shaw's *Darwen and its People* (1889). Shaw's account also provides a general history, and is the most complete work to date on the history of the two townships. Groom's *Arsque Labore Nihil: Historical and Contemporary Jottings on Darwen, 1889-1993* (1993a) provides a subsequent history but, as the title implies, this is a series of individual items rather than either a continuous or a thematic narrative. Groom's, *A Bibliography of Darwen* (1993b), is an extremely useful source of information on numerous aspects of Darwen's history and Taylor's *Darwen: A Lancashire Township* (1986), is an equally useful introduction to the town's history.

There are a number of more specialised works, covering aspects of Darwen's history. These include *The Darwen Area During the Industrial Revolution* (Darwen WEA 1987), as well as Rothwell's *Industrial Heritage; A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Darwen* (1992). The former is an extremely useful source for late eighteenth and nineteenth century economic, social and morphological changes to the town, and Rothwell is an indispensable source for the history and description of the surviving remains of Darwen's mills and other industrial features. A history of Darwen's maps from 1786 to present (Oldfield, Pack & Vernon 1977) also provides useful information on Darwen's morphology. The report to the

General Board of Health (Lee 1853) is a contemporary account of the state of housing and public health in Darwen in the mid nineteenth century, and there are also comprehensive works on Darwen Chapel and the town's schools (Proctor nd a and nd b). In addition, there are a number of dissertations and other unpublished works on a variety of topics in Darwen Library, including Doyle's 'Social control in Over Darwen' (1972).

There are a number of published photographic collections appertaining to Darwen. These include Buchanan's *A Look at Old Darwen* (1978), Forrest's *Old Blackburn and Darwen* (1990), and Duckworth's *Darwen's Day* (1993) all of which contain useful accompanying notes. Darwen Local Studies Library also holds its own collection of photographs of the town together with a good card index.

3.2 Manuscripts

The Lancashire Record Office (LRO) holds a considerable number of documents relating to Darwen although they are spread throughout numerous collections. The municipal records (MBDa) contain records of the proceedings of the manorial courts (courts Baron and courts Leet) of Over Darwen from 1658 to 1809 (MBDa/1 and 2) as well as a boundary survey of 1364 (LRO MBDa/1/31), a rental of 1591 (LRO MBDa/1/32) and a number of wills from the 18th century (LRO MBDa/5). There is an enclosure award for Over Darwen of 1896 (AE 5/2). There are extensive collections of deeds and leases relevant to Over Darwen, many of which date back to the seventeenth century. These include documents in the collections of: Pilgrim & Badgery, solicitors (DDBd); Houghton, Craven and Plant, solicitors (DDH); Hopwood of Hopwood (DDHp); Self Weeks (DDX/19); Weld (Shireburne) of Stonyhurst (DDSt); the East Riding Record Office (DDX/227); Lord (DDX/403 and 407); Ashworth (DDX/459); Everett (DDX/813); Peachey Property Co (DDX/1083); Preston Library and Art Gallery (DDX/1101) and miscellaneous deposits (DDX/1658; DP and DX). Other documents include an apprentice weaver's indenture of 1731 (DDX 496/4), a land tax

assessment of 1778 (DDX/19/200), and a Privy Council Order of 1887 closing the Wesleyan Association burial ground on public health grounds (DDX/1266/3).

Other documents include a number of eighteenth century surveys of lands in Darwen (DDHk/5/1), deeds and papers of the Potter family, who were involved in wallpaper-making (DDX/691), Darwen Colliery papers for 1819-1925 (DDPt), Over Darwen Gas Co papers (DDBd/15/102/22), and school records (SmDa). There are also documents relating to the Bolton, Turton and Darwen Light Railway (DDRf. 15 and 17), the building contract for Darwen Railway Station (DDX/223) and licensing records (PSDa). Furthermore, the LRO also contains the records for the Anglican churches of Darwen (PR 3141-4), including a diocesan terrier of 1783 (DRB/3/2). There are also records for Darwen's Methodist church (DDX/509 and MDa) and Belgrave Independent Meeting House (CuDa acc 5655). In Bolton Local Studies Library there is correspondence with Bolton Corporation regarding the supply of water to Darwen under the terms of the Bolton Corporation Act of 1905 (BLSL 352.6/DAR). A search was made of the catalogues of records held in the Farrer Collection in the Manchester Archives Service at Manchester Central Library, and the National Archives at Kew, but no material of relevance was found. The John Rylands Library and Chethams Library, both in Manchester, have not been checked for relevant material.

3.3 Cartographic evidence

Although there is no tithe map and award for Over Darwen, there are a number of large-scale maps of Darwen for the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, copies of which are held in Darwen and Blackburn Local Studies Libraries. They include the earliest map, of 1791 by John Mayoh, and a plan of the village of Darwen from 1823, the originals of which are held in the Albinson collection in Bolton Local Studies Library (ZAL/1334b and ZAL/67). The maps show in detail the old centre of Over Darwen, east of the modern Market Street. Market Street formed part of the turnpike and is shown on the 1823 map.

Darwen Local Studies Library also holds copies of a map of 1826 (DLSL maps 38 and 39) showing the site of the proposed Holy Trinity Church. There are also a number of other plans of individual estates and lands (BLSL ZAL/3; ZAL/12; ZAL/24; ZAL/25; ZAL/28; ZAL/68; ZAL/74), as well as plans of the proposed turnpike road (BLSL ZAL/1292) and the Lower Mountain Mine (BLSL ZJA/742). The LRO also holds maps and plans, including Darwen paper works of 1836 (LRO DDX 1062/3), plans of Eccles Shorrock's estates in 1855 (LRO DDRf/3), and plans of licensed premises (LRO PSDa acc 4848). Useful information about Darwen in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries can also be gained from the small-scale county maps of Yates (1786), Cary (1806) and Greenwood (1818).

3.4 Archaeological evidence

There are 214 sites recorded for Darwen on the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (LSMR). Of these, two are registered parks, one is a scheduled monument and 20, or around 9%, are listed buildings. The majority of the remainder are structures recorded from the OS coverage or other nineteenth century documentary sources. Only about 8% of sites in the LSMR were known to have origins pre-dating 1800, and a mere three LSMR entries had origins considered to pre-date 1500.

Darwen has not been extensively archaeologically investigated, although there was a limited amount of antiquarian interest, specifically in the Bronze Age burial mound excavated during the construction of the villa, Ashleigh, in 1864 (LSMR 144). A Roman cinerary urn was also found in Darwen before 1885 (LSMR 2918). More recently, there has been very little archaeological work undertaken in Darwen. During work on Hollins paper mill, evidence of stonework and a weir was uncovered. These remains are thought to have been part of the soke mill for Lower Darwen (LSMR 993).

4. HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DEVELOPMENT

4.1 PLACE NAME

The name 'Darwen' is British in origin and is derived from *Derventju* meaning 'river where the oak trees grow'. It was later applied to the settlement that was established on the banks of the river where it flows through a narrow cleft through the moors (Ekwall 1922, 75; Mills 1976, 78). The earliest documented reference to the name is in 1208, where it was recorded as '*Derewent*', and the two settlements of '*Overderwente*' and '*Netherderwent*' were first recorded in 1216 and 1311 respectively (Mills 1976, 78). These were later known as Over Darwen and Lower Darwen.

4.2 Prehistoric

The only known prehistoric activity in the defined urban area is a Bronze Age barrow which was investigated during the construction of Ashleigh, a mid-nineteenth century villa built in the grounds of Low Hill House just to the west of Bolton Road (Llewellynn nd). Three well-preserved, intact collared urns were recovered from the burial, and are on display in Darwen Library.

4.3 Romano-British

A cinerary urn of Romano-British date was found in Darwen sometime in the mid-nineteenth century (LSMR 2918). Its location is unknown, but it does suggest that there was Romano-British settlement in the vicinity of Darwen. No direct evidence for Roman settlement, other than this cremation burial, has been found, however, and it is not possible to state the nature of any such settlement, apart from the likelihood that it was probably rural in nature.

4.4 Post-Roman and early medieval

There is no evidence for any post-Roman or early medieval settlement within the defined urban area of Darwen.

4.5 Medieval

Darwen lay within the Hundred of Blackburn, and is therefore not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. It was probably one of the 28 unnamed manors held by freemen (Farrer and Brownbill 1906, 286). The first accurately dateable reference is to a Siward de Derewent in 1208 (Farrer 1899, 29), and in 1246 to Siward de Superior Derwent, that is Siward of Over Darwen. In 1276 an Adam of Overderwente is documented (Parker 1904, 47, 142). Netherderwent, otherwise Nether or Lower Darwen, is first mentioned in 1311 (Ekwall 1922, 75).

Over Darwen was a vill in the Honor of Clitheroe, granted to the de Lacys in the late eleventh century (Smith 1961, 24). Although it was not considered to be a separate manor, but was part of a knight's fee which also included Nether Darwen, Walton-le-Dale, Eccleshill, Mellor and Harwood (Abram 1877, 495-6). The fee was granted to Robert Banastre, baron of Newton in Makerfield, in the early twelfth century (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 270). By the early thirteenth century the Banastres had sub-infeudated the Over Darwen estate as two moieties, and by 1311 these moieties were held by the families of de Cuerdale and the Hollands, lords of Salmesbury. From whom Over Darwen passed, by the early fifteenth century, to the Osbaldestons and the Southworths respectively (Abram 1877, 496). The Osbaldestons purchased the Southworths' portion in 1566 therefore uniting the manor in a single ownership (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 270-1; Shaw 1889, 35-6). The manor subsequently passed by sale to the Warrens of Poynton in 1658, the Traffords of Croston in circa 1766 and the Duckworths in 1811 (Harland 1870, 81; Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 272).

The nature of the early settlement in medieval Darwen is not known, although it

was a manorial centre, and both Lower and Over Darwen had manorial corn mills (Shaw 1889). There are records from the mid-thirteenth century for messuages and arable land (Parker 1904, 8 and 12; Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 270), including a house and free tenement at a ridding called *Brochholes* in Over Darwen, which demonstrates that land was still being cleared for settlement and cultivation. The monks of Stanlaw had been granted land at *Brochholes*, around 1275, for the building of a tithe barn and house (Hulton 1847, 124), including the right to take rushes and turfs for roofing the barn and wood for the barn walls and fencing. The local settlement was clearly of sufficient size to justify the building of a tithe barn. The tithe barn which was described as lying between the lands of *Hacking* and *Holding* by 1778 (LRO DDX/19/200), was to the east of Chapels, at the top of Anyon Street, and appears to have been still extant in 1847 (OS 1849 1:10560). By the nineteenth century, the buildings are shown as a row of cottages (OS 1894, 1:2500), and the tithe barn had presumably either been rebuilt or converted.

By 1334, Over Darwen was the third most valuable of the 13 villis within the Honor of Clitheroe, for which figures are quoted (Smith 1961, 43). In 1556, John Osbaldeston claimed that his ancestors had kept their court and had occupied the '*mansion place*' at Over Darwen and the demesne of Darwen Hall (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 271). The location of the old manor house is a matter of conjecture (Shaw 1889, 38). The origins of the Over Darwen manorial mill may date to the end of the medieval period, as it is not listed as a manorial property in 1556, though it was definitely in existence by 1588 (Hawkin nd, 11). The next reference to the Over Darwen mill is not until 1658-9 when the manorial court reinforced the manorial rights, and stated that the mill was in good repair (LRO MBDa 1/1). The location of the mill is not certain, but it was still in existence in 1778 (LRO DDX/19/200), and a water mill is marked on maps in 1786 (Harley 1968) and 1826 (DLSL maps 38 and 39) on the site of Hope Mill (Rothwell 1992, 68).

The Ardern family held two-thirds of the manor of Lower Darwen, and by 1392, they had 16 messuages and a mill, as well as 1400 acres of land (Shaw 1889, 40). It is not known how many of these messuages may have lain within the defined urban area, as the later focus of Lower Darwen was further north. It has been postulated that Lower Darwen Mill was at Hollins Paper Mill, based on the discovery of an old stone weir in 1832 (Hawkin nd, 8-10), though in 1786 there was no mill on this site (Harley 1968).

4.6 Post-medieval

Even though documentary evidence indicates that there was settlement in Over Darwen from soon after the Conquest, there are no indications that the nature of this settlement was ever more than rural in character. There is no evidence for a fair or market until well into the post medieval period (Tupling 1936), and Darwen did not have a role as an administrative centre for the Honor of Clitheroe, as it was let to tenants by the early thirteenth century. By the end of the eighteenth century, however, it had clearly acquired urban attributes, when it was described as '*formerly a small village*' but '*now a populous district manufacturing a large quantity of cotton goods*' (Aiken 1795, 273). Thirty years later it was considered to be '*a populous and thriving village - exhibiting the unequivocal symptoms of an active and successful industry*' (Baines 1825, 630). From this, it appears that Darwen's urban origins probably arose in the eighteenth century as a consequence of the rise of the textile industry.

Until the sixteenth century, Darwen had no church or chapel to serve the local population, and it was served by Blackburn Church. A chapel of ease was eventually constructed on the slopes of the valley above the River Darwen, apparently in the early part of Elizabeth's reign (Croston 1890, 41). It was certainly in existence by 1560 (Proctor nd a, 16). A local group of Congregationalists took over the chapel temporarily in the seventeenth century (Harland 1870, 82), but were later ejected in 1688 and for some time met in a nearby cottage (Wyatt 1987, 5). The

Congregationalists built their own chapel, known as Lower Chapel in 1719. The Anglican chapel was re-built by voluntary effort around 1723 (Croston 1890, 41), and the foundations were actually excavated a few feet north of the original so as not to disturb the vaults. It was rebuilt in a style emulating the Congregational Chapel (Shaw 1889, 84), and from that time it was known as the Higher Chapel (Proctor nd a, 36). Lower Chapel was also enlarged or restored in 1753 (Croston 1890, 42). In 1723, a breakaway group of Congregationalists founded Yate's Chapel near the original chapel, but re-united with the Lower Chapel in 1748, when the new chapel was converted to four dwellings (Shaw 1889, 113). In 1795 a manse, known as Chapel Cottage was built near Lower Chapel (Wyatt 1987, 7)



Plate 1: Lower Chapel

By 1658, when the manorial estate was sold to the Poyntons, Over Darwen included forty messuages, a mill and thirty cottages (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 271-2), as well as coalmines. Many of these properties appear to have been dispersed across the township, but by the late eighteenth century there was a nucleation at Darwen Chapel and another, larger, nucleation where the minor roads from Darwen Chapel and Darwen Moor met the highway (Oldfield *et al* 1977, 1; Harley 1968). This latter settlement focus was centred on the Green, around which were three public houses, The White Lion, the George and Dragon and the Red Lion, with a fourth inn, the Punch Bowl, just off the Green to the south (BLSL ZAL/1334b). There had evidently been some encroachments on to the Green, and the

original area was probably twice the size. A cross stood in the centre of the Green in 1791 (BLSL ZAL/1334b), which suggests that there may have been a market place there, a view supported by the number of public houses in the vicinity and the topography of the area. The layout of the Green was greatly altered in 1797 with the construction of Market Street, part of the Bolton and Blackburn Turnpike Trust (Rothwell 1992, 70), the name of which suggests that a market may have already been in existence. No market is recorded, however, not even a customary one.

By 1786 Darwen comprised two clearly defined nucleations (Harley 1968), the larger of which was clustered around the crossroads where the main road running north-south from Blackburn to Bolton was crossed by the road from the second nucleation, just under one kilometre to the north-east, which had developed around Darwen Chapel. A land-tax assessment for Over Darwen in 1778 (LRO DDX/19/200) indicates that there were a total of around 130 dwellings in the late eighteenth century. Just over 50 years later, the Darwen Chapel area had hardly grown, but the central settlement had increased substantially. The main road to north and south of the centre was lined with mostly textile mills (OS 1849, 1:10560).

The growth of settlement in post medieval Darwen was partly a result of the woollen textile industry for which Darwen was known by the sixteenth century (Rothwell 1992, 4) and from 1700 to 1720 many natives were described in the parish register as 'websters' (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 270). Woollen cloth was later replaced by the handloom weaving of checked cotton cloths and calicoes. There appear to have been resident chapmen, who supplied yarn and took the woven cloth to market (Shaw 1889, 146), but no clothiers are listed in eighteenth century wills (LRO MBDA/5) suggesting that the settlement's proximity to Blackburn meant that most of the work was managed from there. The 1731 indenture of a Darwen apprentice to a weaver in Toddlington (LRO DDX/496/4) suggests that the scale of full-time weaving in Darwen itself was still small and it may have still been a source of

by-employment for most. Physical evidence for handloom weaving, in the form of surviving buildings, is now uncommon in Darwen, but there are surviving loomshops at Greenfield Farm and Earnsdale Farm, at the south-eastern and north-western limits of the defined urban area, respectively. There are also possible handloom weavers' cottages at 51 Market Street, on Bolton Road, Moss Fold, Pole Lane, Clough Street and Bury Fold Lane (Rothwell 1992, 5), much of which was either in small folds or ribbon development (Timmins 1977, 66; Rothwell 1992, 6).



Plate 2: Moss Fold

4.7 Industrial and modern

Darwen in the early-nineteenth century

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, there were 579 dwellings in Over Darwen, and the township's population was 3,587. This population was larger than most townships in the Parish of Blackburn and is indicative of Darwen's growing importance as an industrial centre (Darwen WEA 1987, 9&13). In 1825, Darwen was described as *'flourishing and populous'* with *'all except 43 of the 1605 families were employed in trade, manufacture or handicrafts'* (Corry 1825, 344). By 1870 Darwen was considered to be *'much the most important town in the parish'* after Blackburn itself (Harland 1870, 82), and by the early years of the twentieth century there was a wide range of industries (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 270, 275). Darwen's growth is reflected in an increase in the population of Over Darwen township from 3,587 people in 1801 to 35,438 in 1901 (Darwen WEA

1987, 13). The population grew steadily throughout the nineteenth century, with the largest single increase in the decade between 1861 and 1871 (Farrer and Brownbill 1906, 336). By 1867 there were 4,275 inhabited houses in the township and 62 manufactories employing 9,655 workers (Harland 1870, 82).

By the first quarter of the nineteenth century around a third of the population was employed in handloom weaving (Taylor 1986, 33, 35), many of whom were making calicoes. In addition, there were several print and bleachworks and most of the inhabitants were involved in trade, manufacture or handicrafts (Corry 1825, 344). In 1813-15, for example, manufacturing employed 77 % of the population, with 18% in either coal-mining, or service industries (Darwen WEA 1987, 18).

By the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the focus of the settlement had shifted to the south end of the Green, to an area later known as The Circus (BLSL ZAL/67). To the east of the centre, and series of new streets were laid out on a grid pattern, near the new Holy Trinity Church, which was built in 1827-8 (DLSL maps 38 and 39). Livesey Fold, too, which lay to the north of the settlement centre, had also developed as a small industrial settlement, associated with a calico print works of 1776. Darwen had developed a number of factory-based interests at this time, including calico printing, as well as spinning and weaving. Handloom weaving remained an important source of income, however, and as late as 1851 there were still over 200 handloom weavers, although most of these were in the rural areas (Darwen WEA 1987, 27). Terraced houses had also been built, presumably for mill workers, such as the two terraces of stone-built property on the east side of Market Street, between George Street and Union Street.

Darwen in the mid-nineteenth century

Darwen's urban development led to the establishment of a Board of Health for Over Darwen in 1854, in response to an Inspector's report (Lee 1853), which clearly indicates that overcrowding and poor

sanitation, associated with rapid urban growth, was a major problem.

The centre of the town was well established along the Market Street axis by the middle of the century (OS 1849 1:10560), extending from George Street in the north to Hardman Way in the south. In addition there was significant ribbon development, mainly comprising cotton mills, extending northwards along Duckworth Street as far as Livesey Fold and southwards along Bolton Road as far as Bowling Green Mill. Growth was encouraged by the establishment of a number of new textile mills, and paper manufacture had become an important local industry. Some of the rising population was housed by the subdivision of existing properties, leading to an intensification of development in the area to the east of Market Street, between Cross Street (later Police Street) and Wood Street. This took the form of the division of some of the old houses into flats, and there were a few cellar dwellings, but these appear to have formed only a small portion of Darwen's housing stock (Lee 1853). As well as organic development, there were small areas of planned development on the northern edge of the settlement around George Street, Henry Street and Back Duckworth Street. There was also some higher status residential development in the Whitehall area, associated with the mill owners. In general, most inhabitants occupied rows of neat stone-built cottages, and there was very rarely more than one family to a house (Lee 1853, 25).

Urban expansion in the later nineteenth century

In 1878 Over Darwen was incorporated as a borough and in 1879 and 1884 its boundaries were extended to include parts of Eccleshill and 655 acres of Lower Darwen. The rest of Lower Darwen became part of Blackburn (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 274). The area of the extended township of Over Darwen, and therefore the borough, was 5959 acres (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 269). The name of the borough was officially altered from Over Darwen to Darwen by an Act of 1887 (Croston 1890, 44).

In the second half of the nineteenth century, Darwen grew substantially, following the development of many large mills along the bottom of the Darwen valley. Extensive areas of terraced housing filled the valley bottom, following both the line of the Bolton to Blackburn road and the railway, particularly north of the town centre where the hillsides were not so steep. Livesey Fold, which had marked the northern limits of the settlement in the mid-nineteenth century, had been completely absorbed into the town by the end of the century. Likewise, the town spread southwards, where part of the landscaped park belonging to Whitehall had been developed. The southern boundary of the town was marked by a large cemetery and public landscaped park south of Whitehall. Most of the new housing comprised gridiron development of terraced housing, with much of it provided by mill owners for their workforces (Oldfield *et al* 1977, 7). Development between 1894 and 1914 was mainly restricted to the completion of areas of development, infilling between existing streets. This was particularly true to the north of the town centre, where the gentler contours made it easy to extend. There was higher status development at the northern edge of the town, near Lynwood Hall, with detached and semi-detached villas and larger terraced houses. Houses were also built between the town centre and Chapels, but the barrier of the railway line enabled Chapels to retain its own identity. Many new mills were built on the north side of the town, in a formerly rural area. This was not associated with large-scale housing development, presumably because the trams facilitated commuting from the more central parts of town (Oldfield *et al* 1977, 8).

Textile printing and bleaching

Textile finishing, in the form of bleaching and printing, was Darwen's earliest large-scale industry, based along the River Darwen, where there were plentiful water supplies. The first bleach crofts were established by 1768 (Rothwell 1992, 4) around Darwen corn mill, south of the settlement, and which later became a paper works (see section 5.6.6, below).

The first printworks were at Livesey Fold, to the north of Darwen, established around 1777 (Shaw 1889, 157). Spring Vale, to the south of the bleach works, was established as a printworks around 1798, and was developed through leases to independent bleachers and calico printers, including Samuel Crompton (Rothwell 1992, 10). This was followed by the conversion of a former carding and spinning mill to a printworks at Bury Fold in 1791 (Rothwell 1992, 8). In 1825, there were two calico printers and two bleachers listed as working in Darwen (Baines 1825, 631), and the last works did not close until 1878. However, weaving soon became the dominant industry, and many of the bleach works and print works were taken over by paper making and staining (Rothwell 1992, 4).

Textile industry.

(See appendix 1 for condition survey)

There were at least four water-powered carding and spinning mills within the defined urban area in the eighteenth century, of which only James Livesey's mill at Bury Fold still survives. This is a three storey random stone building, now occupied as three houses, which was converted to a print shop in 1810 (Rothwell 1992, 8). Hey Fold Mill was one of the first spinning mills, along with Collins Mill at Lodge Bank. On Peggy Brook, a tributary of the River Darwen, two small carding and jenny mills known as Potters Carr Mills were in existence by 1793 (Rothwell 1992, 8). Cotton spinning and weaving became the staple industries of Darwen, and the first large-scale mill was Bowling Green Mill in around 1820 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 270). By 1826 part of the mill was being leased out for power-loom weaving (Turner 1992, 26-7), and it seems to have been the first Darwen mill to be steam powered, by 1824 (Rothwell 1992, 13). Whilst in 1836 53% of Over Darwen's cotton mills were still water-powered, a significant number of new mills had been designed for steam-driven power-loom weaving. Of these early weaving mills, only New, or Union, Mill was also used for spinning (Rothwell 1992, 140). In the 1850s over 20 weaving sheds and two spinning mills were built. They

included India Mill, described as '*the single most important textile building in Darwen, and possibly of North East Lancashire*' (Rothwell 1992, 22), and whose campanile chimney remains the most striking architectural feature of the town. The first co-operative mill was Greenfield Mill, a weaving shed of 1864-5, built by The Over Darwen Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company (1861) Limited (Rothwell 1992, 25). From the 1870s there was a steady growth in the number of new mills. A further 14 were built over the next 20 years, as well as a number of extensions to existing mills during the late 1880s, a trend which continued into the early 1900s. Stone was used as the main building material up until the late nineteenth century, Cotton Hall was the first brick-built factory in Darwen in 1875 (Rothwell 1992, 46). The final period of growth took place between 1905-14 when mills were erected by specialist mill building companies, such as the Darwen Mill Building Company Limited, who built Cobden, Peel, Moss Bridge and Premier Mills, all of engineering brick (Rothwell 1992, 51-3).

Papermaking

Papermaking developed out of the bleaching and calico printing industry. The first paper works were established on the site of the bleach works near the former corn mill by 1826, and subsequently developed into a major local trade (Rothwell 1992, 4, 10). In the 1830s the buildings stretched along the banks of the River Darwen from Collins Mill to Spring Vale, and reservoirs such as 'Jack Keys' were constructed to provide the large quantities of water required. It was the largest paper making enterprise in the world by 1840, with 400 employees. However, the business failed soon after and the buildings were eventually demolished. Darwen Paper Mill was built on part of the site in the 1850s. In 1838 the surface calico printing machine was adapted to produce wallpaper by Charles and Harold Potter, who developed Belgrave Mills from their existing weaving mill (Rothwell 1992, 54-5). The Potters took on Hollins Bleachworks in 1843 and converted it to paper making. Queens Mill was erected on an adjacent site in 1894 for

Anaglypta production, and in 1902, the 'Walpamur' building was built to produce distemper and paint. The buildings have since been subsumed amongst modern extensions (Rothwell 1992, 55-6). Other paper works were established on the site of existing enterprises, such as Collins Paper Mill on the site of the earlier spinning factory in 1861 (Rothwell 1992, 56), and Spring Vale Paper Mill built on the site of the former printworks in 1874 as a co-operative venture (Rothwell 1992, 57). Paper mills needed substantial quantities of water for use in the manufacturing process and were therefore located next to the river. They also required large quantities of coal for steam power, and Darwen Paper Mill had its own colliery by the river as well as a drift mine above Bold Venture, connected to the works by a tramway.

Mining and quarrying

There appears to have been small-scale coal mining in Over Darwen from at least the early seventeenth century (LRO DDX/459; Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 271-2), although in 1658-9 it was noted that the lord's manor was known to have '*coal, clay and stone but no mines*' (LRO MBDA/1/1). In 1778 there were two coalmines, Smalleys and Lomaxes (LRO DDX/19/200), by 1795 Darwen was described as having '*plenty of coals*' (Aiken 1795, 273) and by 1825 there were 11 coal proprietors in the town (Baines 1825, 631). Distribution of the coal pits was concentrated on the moors to the east of Darwen but some lay close to the urban area, such as Mill Pit, which supplied Darwen Paper Mill. It closed in 1844, and the site is now marked by a concrete cap (Rothwell 1992, 59). Shorey Bank Colliery began working in 1862 under the town centre, and an incline to the railway was built in 1866. The mine closed in 1871, and there are no known remains (Rothwell 1992, 59-60). Further north, at Hey Fold, a pit was sunk in 1858. It closed in 1870-1, and again there are no known remains (Rothwell 1992, 60). Furthermore there were a number of pits around Ellison Fold before 1842, which had 85 recorded employees (Rothwell 1992, 60). Some of the mines were exploited as sources of stone as well as coal, and stone from

Darwen Mill Pit was used for the construction of India Mill in 1859-60 (Rothwell 1992, 59). The best quarries, however, were on Darwen Moor to the west of the town, where the millstone grit protruded through the coal measures (Rothwell 1992, 68). These provided much of the stone for many of Darwen's mills and houses during the nineteenth century. A tram road ran from the Thorny Height Quarry to Melville Street where the massive stone staithe still survives.

Other industries.

There was a small but significant metal industry in Darwen. The earliest foundry was the Bolton Road Foundry, probably established on the site of a smithy and workshop, which was extant before 1825. In 1848-9 it was taken over by the Shorrocks as their main textile machinery works, and which continued until 1897. Looms were also being produced at Lea Foundry by 1846, and this was also taken over by the Shorrocks who used it to produce steam engines and machinery for the paper making and bleaching trades (Rothwell 1992, 66). The Robert and John Street Foundries were also set up in a former smithy in 1859 to make paper-making machinery, and the Lodge Bank Works made sizing and starch boiling plant from 1893 (Rothwell 1992, 67). The Atlas Foundry, set up in 1899, made papermaking machinery, but was turned over to plastics and engineering in the twentieth century (Rothwell 1992, 67). There were a number of minor industries, including the only major brewery, at Spring Vale, erected in 1869 (Barnard 1889), and which closed in 1902, having been taken over by Nuttall's of Blackburn (Rothwell 1992, 68). There were two rope works in Darwen: one at Spring Vale before 1860, and one at Willowfield in the 1870s; and a reed works at Dove Lane from 1872, which was the last remaining textile accessory works in Darwen (Rothwell 1992, 69).

Commercial development.

In 1825 there were only 12 grocers in Darwen and no other retail trades (Baines 1825). By 1855, however, there were around 120 grocers and shopkeepers (Mannex 1855), rising to over 180 in 1878

(Barrett 1878), and to around 300 by 1900 (Barrett 1900). The numbers and varieties of other retailers also rose similarly though the nineteenth century. By 1855 Market Street had become the commercial centre, with Bolton Street another major retail location. Green Street and Duckworth Street were less important commercial locations (Mannex 1855). By 1878 a number of other shopping streets had come to the fore, with Bolton Street (Road), increasing in importance, along with Duckworth Street. The shopping centre had spread to include Blackburn Road, Bridge Street, Railway Road and Redearth Road (Barrett 1878).



Plate 3: Bridge Street

The Market Hall and Square were built in 1882, and the Hall contained fish stalls, butchers' shops and six other shops. It also incorporated offices and a council chamber (Shaw 1889, 174). The Co-operative movement began in Darwen in 1860, and the first shop was opened in Green Street in 1861. A central stores was opened in School Street in 1868, and was extended in 1876 and 1896 (Duckworth 1989, 12). The Darwen Provident Co-operative Society Limited was formed in 1869, and its central premises opened in 1900 on the Green.

Pubs, inns and hotels

(See Appendix 2 for list of pubs, inns and hotels)

In 1791, there were five inns in the area of the Green in the centre of old Darwen. These were the Red Lion on Green Street, the Punch Bowl on Water Street, the George and Dragon and the White Lion, overlooking the Green, and a second White Lion where Union Street, then called Bury Lane, met the old main road through the settlement, later called Bury Road (BLSL ZAL/1334b). Two new inns had opened by 1823 (BLSL ZAL /67), probably following the opening of Market Street in 1797, which was part of the turnpike road (see section 6.5.1, below). These were the Waggon and Horses on Market Street, and the Angel, which stood on the junction of Market Street with the old main road (Forrest 1990, 60). All of these early inns have been demolished except for The White Lion. Both the Greenway Arms on Duckworth Street and the Bowling Green on Bolton Road were in existence by 1825 and still stand, although the Bowling Green was rebuilt in the late nineteenth century. A number of other public houses in existence by 1855 (Mannex 1855) are still extant, including the Dun Horse, the George Inn, the Colliers Arms, the Anchor, the Punch Bowl and the Oddfellows Arms; these have all been rebuilt or renamed. The Alexandra Hotel on Hindle Street was previously a mill-owner's house.

Nonconformist chapels (old dissent)

The Congregationalists remained a united movement in Darwen until, in 1792, a breakaway group built Pole Lane Chapel. In 1808, another group split from Pole Lane and built a chapel called The Refuge. The two congregations re-united in 1822 and The Refuge was rebuilt as Ebenezer Chapel (Shaw 1889, 115). Pole Lane Chapel was abandoned and subsequently demolished, and only the graveyard remains (Shaw 1889, 114). In 1847 Ebenezer Chapel was pulled down and replaced by Belgrave Chapel (LRO CUDa acc 5655) a '*commodious edifice in the Early English style*' (Croston 1890, 42). It has been described as the most rewarding piece of ecclesiastical architecture in Darwen (Pevsner 1969, 113). By 1852 the Lower Chapel had become dangerous and some of the congregation built a new chapel on the corner of Duckworth Street

and George Street, which opened in 1854 (Burnham nd). The Congregationalists continued to be a major movement in Darwen in the latter part of the nineteenth century, and around 1876 they took over a United Free Methodists chapel at Hollins Grove. This was replaced, in 1882, by a new Congregationalist chapel at Hollins Grove, on Blackburn Road (Shaw 1889, 121, 126). This chapel became a school following the construction of a new chapel next door between 1894 and 1911 (OS 1894 1:2500; OS 1911 1:2500). Bolton Road Congregationalist chapel was opened in 1893 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 275). The Baptists did not gain a foothold in Darwen until the mid-nineteenth century, and their first chapel opened in Bolton Road in 1862 (Harland 1870, 82).

Nonconformist chapels (new dissent)

The first Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1761 in Back Lane. This was rebuilt as the Centenary Chapel in 1839, but was still not large enough and a new chapel was opened in Railway Road in 1866 (Townsend 1916; 40, 51, 64). The Wesleyans also built a school-chapel on Bolton Road in 1881 and an adjoining chapel in 1899 (Groom 1993, 59). A second school-chapel was also built on Bright Street in 1892 with an adjoining chapel on Blackburn Road in 1903 (Townsend 1916, 86). The Primitive Methodists built a chapel on Redearth Road in 1832, which was rebuilt in 1875 (Croston 1890, 42); a school-chapel on Lark Street, off Bolton Road, in 1869; a chapel on Bolton Road itself between 1894 and 1911 (OS 1894 1:2500; OS 1911 1:10560) and Spring Vale school on Watery Lane in 1871, which was later used as a chapel. The United Methodists built a chapel on Duckworth Street in 1839, which was enlarged in 1861 and rebuilt in Italianate style in 1887 (Croston 1890, 42). Their chapel on Hollins Road was built in 1870, and following its sale to the Congregationalists, a new chapel was built, probably in 1906 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). The Unitarians erected an iron church on Bolton Road in 1878, and the Salvation Army had a barracks in Bridge Street (Croston 1890, 42).

Anglican and Roman Catholic churches

In the 1850s, subsidence from colliery workings and stone quarrying in the vicinity necessitated substantial restoration to Higher Chapel (Shaw 1889, 84). During this work a cellar was constructed and many human remains had to be removed to a charnel house in the corner of the graveyard (Shaw 1889, 88). The gothic windows and bellcote are also part of the 1850s restoration. The east end was rebuilt in 1937-40 (Pevsner 1969, 113). A second Anglican church, Holy Trinity, was built in 1827-8 at the top of Church Street as a Commissioners' church (www.imagesofengland.org.uk). In 1842 Higher Chapel and Holy Trinity were assigned their own parishes and the dedication to St James was officially applied to Higher Chapel, although it appears to have been known as St James from at least 1830 (Shaw 1889, 86; Proctor nd a, 56). Holy Trinity parish was later subdivided by the creation of St John's, Turncroft in 1864, St Cuthbert's in 1874 and St George's in 1904 (LRO PR 3141-4). St John's grew to be the biggest parish in Darwen with 13,000 parishioners and its church, designed by Paley, stood near the junction of Turncroft and Sough Roads. St Cuthbert's, on Blackburn Rd, was consecrated in 1878, and is by Paley and Austin in the decorated gothic style (Groom 1993, 54). St Barnabas Mission Room, Watery Lane, was opened in 1884 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 275) and became a parish church in 1910 (Groom 1993, 53). The first Roman Catholic church appears to have been a small chapel in Redearth Road built around 1845, which subsequently became the Black Horse Inn, where services continued to be held in an upper room (Breslin 1978, 5-6). It is possible, however, that they met in a temporary chapel at the Black Horse Inn in the 1820s (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 275). There may also have been an early chapel in Bridge Street (Breslin 1978, 5). In 1856, St William's church in Radford Street was opened (Breslin 1978, 6), which was replaced by Pugin and Pugin's St Joseph's, in Bolton Road, in 1885 (Croston 1890, 42). A new parish was created in Lower Darwen in 1878 and was initially

based at St Edward's school-chapel on Blackburn Road. This was replaced by the Church of the Sacred Heart, built on adjoining land in 1882 (Breslin 1978, 7).

Schools

By 1825 *'about 1500 children in Darwen were receiving instruction at the Sunday schools attached to the various places of worship'* (Baines 1825, 630), including a Wesleyan Sunday School in rooms in Water Street from 1789, and Pole Lane Congregationalists from 1800 (Shaw 1889, 29). Higher Chapel began a Sunday school in a disused warehouse at Hey Fold in 1817, which became Darwen's first day school in 1818 (Proctor nd b, 11-15). St James' National School was founded at Holden Fold in 1843 (Proctor nd a, 58), and a new school building was built off Olive Lane in 1881 (Shaw 1889, 92). Holy Trinity National School began as a Sunday school in 1829, and a new school building on School Street was completed in 1830, which was a day school by 1834. Central School was built on Bank Top Street in 1861 (Proctor nd b, 18-19; Groom 1993, 65). Holy Trinity also had branch schools in the Culvert area of Watery Lane from 1832 (Proctor nd b, 20), replaced by St Barnabas' school in 1871 (Groom 1993, 67), and Vernon Street which opened in 1877. This in turn was replaced by Sudell Road School in 1910 (Shaw 1889, 93; Groom 1993, 68). Other National Schools include St John's in 1866 (Proctor nd b, 60), St Cuthbert's in 1871 (Shaw 1889, 93; Proctor nd b, 67), and St George's, or Lee School, in 1882 with an infants' school in 1894 (Groom 1993, 69, 71; Proctor nd b, 86-7). There were a number of schools associated with non-conformist chapels, including Belgrave British school on the site of Ebenezer Chapel in 1847 (Harland 1870, 82), and schools in connection with Duckworth Street Congregational Chapel which were built in 1854. The Lower Chapel British School opened in 1855 as a Sunday school and became a day school in 1869 (Wyatt 1987, 8). The Wesleyans took over Astley Street factory school in 1835 (Proctor nd b, 31) and the Wesleyan Methodists' Centenary Chapel was used as a day school from 1871 (Proctor nd b, 74). In 1880-1 the Wesleyans built a new

school-chapel on Bolton Road just south of India Mill (Proctor nd b, 67), and at Bright Street in 1892 (Proctor nd b, 91). The Primitive Methodists had schools on Redearth Road from 1845 (Wright and Colling 1908, 37) and Sandhills British school on Lark Street from 1877 (Proctor nd b, 66). The Roman Catholics opened St Joseph's school on Bolton Road in 1896 to which a boys' school was added in 1900 (Proctor nd b, 50-2), and St Edward's School, Blackburn Road in 1872 (Breslin 1878, 20-1). A Borough School was opened in William Street in 1884, and was renamed the Science and Technical Schools three years later (Groom 1993, 69-70). It was replaced by a new Higher Grade and Technical School which opened on Knott Street in 1894, which also housed the education offices and public library (Duckworth 1993, 32).

Public buildings

The earliest public building in Darwen was the workhouse, which stood at the top of Police Street. It was in existence by 1834 (Proctor nd b, 23), and pre-dated the formation of the Blackburn Union in 1836. Following the formation of the Local Board in 1855, the buildings were conveyed to the Board for the use of the town (Shaw 1889, 190). A Model Lodging House was later opened by the Corporation, dated by inscription over the doorway to 1897. Public Baths were built in Church Street in 1853, partly by public subscription, and enlarged in 1889 (Shaw 1889, 175), and the Local Board offices, were opened next to the baths in 1854 (Duckworth 1993, 4; Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 274). Following the achievement of borough status in 1878, plans were drawn up for a new Town Hall and Market Hall (Duckworth 1993, 16). The Market House opened in 1882, facing Market Square. In Queen Anne style, it also incorporated a Council Chamber and offices, as the cost of a dedicated Town Hall was considered too great (Shaw 1889, 174-5). The Market House also had a wholesale market at the west end, with six general shops, six butchers shops and six fish stalls in the hall. The first library in Darwen was established in the Mechanics Institute at the time of its foundation in 1839, but in 1871 a public library was

opened next to the Local Board offices in Church Street (Shaw 1889, 175). In 1895 it was moved to the new technical school, and in 1904 the council obtained a gift of £8000 from the Carnegie Foundation, which enabled them to build a new library, which opened in 1908 (Duckworth 1993, 4). A fire station was opened at Charles Street in 1913 (Groom 1993, 35).

Public utilities

A report by William Lee, the Superintending Inspector for the Board of Health, who visited Darwen in 1853 (Darwen WEA 1987, 10), found an excessive mortality rate in Over Darwen from fever and dysentery, especially in the more confined areas of the town (Lee 1853, 12). There was no sewerage or drainage, the surface conditions of the courtyards were very bad and the existence of pavements were rare (Lee 1853, 36). The water supply was also very defective, but this was remedied by the formation of the Darwen Waterworks and Reservoirs Company in 1847 (Shaw 1889, 176), and the construction of the Earnsdale (Lower Dean) Reservoir in 1851. The water company was disbanded, then reincorporated in 1869, before being taken over by the Local Board in 1873 (Croston 1890, 43). The Over Darwen Gas Light Company was formed in 1838 and erected a gasworks on Charles Street the following year. The company was incorporated in 1855 and was acquired by the Local Board in 1873 (Croston 1890, 43; Rothwell 1992, 69). Hollins Sewerage Works was constructed by the Corporation between 1894-7 and the site, off Goose Houses and Lower Eccleshill Lanes, is still in use (Rothwell 1992, 70). Darwen's various burial grounds were considered to be in a poor state in 1853 (Lee 1853, 36), so in 1861 a new cemetery opened with three mortuary chapels at Whitehall, Bolton Road (Harland 1870, 82). The Local Board obtained powers to generate electricity in 1879, but the works at Robin Bank were not built until 1897-9. They initially provided street lighting and in addition supplied power for the electric trams from 1900 (Groom 1993, 26; Rothwell 1992, 70).

5. STATEMENT OF HISTORIC URBAN CHARACTER AND NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

5.1 Surviving Plan Components

Church and Churchyard (Areas 1-5)

- St Peter's Church and Churchyard (Area 1)

Built as Holy Trinity Church in 1827-8, St Peter's church was a Commissioner's Church and is listed at grade II*. It was positioned on the hillside above the town centre, accessed by Church Street, which was built at the same time. Its position was evidently intended to dominate the town.

- Belgrave Chapel (Area 2)

This is a large, Gothic building just to the south of the town centre. An Independent chapel was first built on the site in 1808, and the present building was constructed in 1847, and is listed at grade II*. Like the Anglican church, Holy Trinity, it was also intended to dominate its surroundings, though the large Crown building, which backs on to it, has now diminished its presence. The character area also includes Belgrave Cottages and a War Memorial.



Plate 4: Belgrave Chapel

- Church of the Sacred Heart (Area 3)

A stone-built, detached, two-storey church with a small apse, built in 1882 by E. Simpson (Pevsner, 1969).

- St Joseph Roman Catholic Church (Area 4)

Built in 1884 on Bolton Road. It is Gothic with a thin polygonal north-west turret with spire (Pevsner, 1969).

- Darwen Baptist Church (Area 5)

Built in 1862 on Bolton Road. It has an interesting façade with Roman Doric columns, but has little decoration elsewhere (Pevsner, 1969).



Plate 5: Market Hall

Civic Centre (Area 6)

The civic centre is centred on the Market Hall. Although the hall is a commercial building, it was built in 1882 to house a council chamber and offices, as well as shops and stalls. The building is a two storey stone built structure and now is adjacent to a two-storey car park. To the north of the market are the Technical School of 1894, currently empty and being redeveloped and the public library with rotunda of 1907. The character area also contains a modern detached hexagonal covered market, that is one storey, brick built and adjacent to the bus station; a modern garage; detached, three storey, stone built council offices and a three

storey, stone built recreational club building with two associated buildings. The first edition six inch OS mapping (surveyed in 1845-7 and published in 1849) reveals that this area was formerly an industrial area and comprised a waterway and reservoirs associated with the adjacent New Mill, bleach works and Knott Mill (OS 1849, 1:10560, 70). However, clearances and modern redevelopment, particularly the hexagonal covered market and the bus station, have compromised the character of the area.

Commercial Centre (Areas 7-8)

- Railway Road (Area 7)

This is a small area of commercial development, next to the civic centre. This area developed following the opening of the railway in 1848. The street is lined with stone-built shops, with ashlar façades, and was clearly meant to provide an impression of good quality buildings to visitors arriving by rail. The area also includes the large and impressive Wesleyan Methodist Chapel of 1864, which is a grade II listed building.

- Market Street (Area 8)

The commercial heart of the town is focused on The Circus, where five roads meet. Part of this area was cleared in the twentieth century, and there has been redevelopment during the Edwardian period, but there are surviving nineteenth-century buildings including banks and public houses. The area also includes shops on Bolton Road and Bridge Street, where most of the buildings are stone-built, some watershot, and of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century date. At the west end of Bridge Street there are a small number of former back-to-back dwellings with cellars. There is also a row of brick built residential properties and a modern pair of semi-detached brick-built houses. Off Duckworth Street there is also a one-storey brick-built church, built on a different footprint than the church shown on the 1894 OS mapping. This is adjacent to a three-storey stone-built school.

Textile Industry (Areas 9-25)

- Waterfield Mill (Area 9)

Waterfield Mill, a single-storey, stone-built weaving shed was built in 1897-8 and is adjacent to earlier and contemporary terrace housing.

- Anchor Mill (Area 10)

Anchor Mill is a single-storey, stone-built weaving shed of 1900-1, with notably large windows (Rothwell 1992, 50-1).

- Culvert Mill (Area 11)

Culvert Mill is a two-storey, stone-built weaving shed built in 1856, and enlarged in 1890. Some associated buildings shown on the 1894 mapping are no longer extant. It is adjacent to terraced housing on Cemetery Road and later post war housing to the east.



Plate 6: India Mill

- India Mill Complex (Area 12)

A series of textiles mills, which are dominated by India Mill, listed grade II and its campanile chimney which towers over the town, listed grade II* (www.imagesofengland.org.uk). The area is on the site of Darwen old paper mills, which developed on the site of the medieval manorial corn mill, where bleaching crofts were working by the beginning of the nineteenth century. Darwen Mill was a large, fireproof spinning mill built in 1850-2 following the

redevelopment of the site. This was followed by Hope Mill, for weaving, in 1856, and by India Mill from 1859. Ring spinning was introduced to India Mill in the early twentieth century. A number of features shown on the 1849 and the 1894 OS mapping, such as a mill pit, reservoirs, an old sand pit and some terraced housing are no longer extant (OS 1849, 1:10560, 70; OS 1894, 1:2500, 70.16).

- Sunnyhurst Mill (Area 13)

The last weaving shed built in Darwen. Constructed in 1913, it is a brick built, single-storey mill with a tall chimney. It is adjacent to later post-war housing.

- Livesey Fold (Area 14)

An extensive area of mills is situated on the west side of Blackburn Road, around Livesey Fold. The earliest works here was Livesey Fold printworks established in 1777, which was later adapted for power-loom weaving. From the mid-nineteenth century other weaving mills were built including Vale Mill, Orchard Mill, Dove Cottage Mill and Lorne Street Mill. Of these, Dove Cottage Mill and Lorne Street Mill are the only mills that are largely extant. There are some original buildings surviving of Orchard Mill and it is now used for the production of Perspex. A number of features shown on the 1894 OS mapping, such as a tramway depot on Lorne Street, two gasometers off Vale Street and a reservoir adjacent to Vale Mill are no longer extant. Furthermore, a number of rows of terraced housing have been demolished on Blackburn Road, Livesey Fold, Lawrence Street and Orchard Street (OS 1894, 1:2500, 70.16).

- Whitehall Mill (Area 15)

White Hall Mill was built as a weaving shed in 1859-60. Only the three-storey warehouse and preparation block, with engine house survives. It is adjacent to Whitehall Park.

- Southend Mill (Area 16)

A large weaving mill situated in the southern part of the survey area, adjacent to nineteenth or early twentieth-century terraced housing and a twentieth century industrial area. Southend Mill is a single-

storey weaving shed built in 1912-13. It has been rebuilt since this time in brick and corrugated metal.

- Cotton Hall Mill (Area 17)

Cotton Hall Mill was built in 1875 and comprised a brick-built spinning factory, with a weaving section added in 1888. It also comprises a tall brick-built chimney and a single storey building in corrugated metal. The 1894 OS mapping reveals that the nineteenth-century mill was more extensive, it was also adjacent to a 'reservoir' and two rows of terraced housing that are no longer extant (OS 1894, 1:2500, 70.12).

- Two Gates Mill (Area 18)

A weaving shed built in 1860-1, with additional buildings added in 1864, and a new shed in 1882. Only the engine house is now extant. The current mill has a stone façade, and is surrounded by modern sheds from its use as an engineering works. It is on the eastern edge of the survey area, adjacent to open countryside.

- Primrose Mill (Area 19)

Primrose Mill is a detached, single-storey, brick-built weaving shed constructed in 1882-3. It is largely extant, but has been re-roofed and extended.

- Industry or Perserverance Mill (Area 20)

Perserverance Mill is a detached, mainly two-storey (single-storey in some parts), stone-built weaving shed with a tall chimney, constructed in 1860. It is shown adjacent to a reservoir on the 1894 mapping that is no longer extant (OS 1894, 1:2500, 70.12). It is adjacent to bye-law terraced housing built prior to 1891 to the north and west and early twentieth century housing to the south.

- Sudellside Mill (Area 21)

A detached, one-storey, brick-built weaving shed, adjacent to bye-law terraced housing on its west, north and east sides, to the south is late twentieth century housing on the site of earlier bye-law housing. It was constructed in 1860 and rebuilt in the 1930's. The 1894 OS mapping shows a reservoir to the north of the mill building,

which is no longer extant and is now an area of car parking (OS, 1894, 1:2500, 70.16).

- Hollins Grove Mill (Area 22)

A large, detached, one-storey, stone-built weaving shed, with associated smaller buildings and car parking, set within late nineteenth and early twentieth century bye-law terraced housing. It was constructed in 1863 and although there are substantial remains of the original buildings, the 1894 OS mapping reveals that these smaller buildings are on a different footprint to the late nineteenth century original buildings (OS, 1894, 1:2500, 70.12).

- Olive Mill and Century Works (Area 23)

This mill was constructed in 1894 and is surrounded by contemporary bye-law terraced housing. It is a detached, one to two-storey industrial building of mixed construction (stone/brick).

- Premier Mill and Progress Mill (Area 24)

Progress Mill was built in 1887-88 and Premier Mill was built in 1912. The 1894 OS mapping reveals that Progress Mill was adjacent to the south to a reservoir, a building is now situated on the site of this reservoir. Progress Mill is a detached, two-storey stone-built building whereas Premier Mill is a detached, single-storey brick-built building with a tall brick chimney (OS 1894, 1:2500, 70.16). Progress Mill was constructed on the site of an old coal pit (OS 1849, 1:10560, 70).

- Woodfold Mill (Area 25)

Woodfold Mill is a large mill adjacent to the east to an area of open, recreational ground. The mill was constructed in 1875 and is shown on the 1894 OS mapping (surveyed in 1891), adjacent to a reservoir, which is no longer extant (OS 1894, 1:2500, 70.12). The mill is a detached, three-storey, stone-built structure and is adjacent to bye-law terraced housing. The housing to the west and south of the mill is shown on the 1894 mapping and the housing to the east of the mill was constructed in the early years of the twentieth century.

Non-Textile Industry (Area 26-27)

- Queens Mill (Area 26)

Large-scale paper works, first built around 1823 as Hollins bleach works. It was developed as a major papermaking site from the mid-nineteenth century. Queens Mill, on the west side of the complex, was built as an Anaglypta works in 1894 and is a five-storey brick-built structure. The character area also includes Peel Mill, built as a weaving shed in 1906, but taken later over for paint manufacture. Many of the buildings are modern, but include nineteenth century buildings. Peel Mill comprises a single-storey corrugated metal building on a stone foundation adjacent to two-storey brick-built building with large upper storey windows and bricked up lower storey windows. The character area also includes four reservoirs, tanks, silos and other smaller structures.

- Bury Fold Print Shop (Area 27)

A former carding and spinning mill was converted to a print works at Bury Fold in 1791 (Rothwell 1992, 8). This is a three storey random stone building, now occupied as three houses. The print works is enclosed by woodland and is situated on the western edge of the survey area. A large millpond (no longer extant) is shown here on the 1849 mapping (OS 1849, 1:10560, 78).

Railway (Area 28)

This stretch of railway was part of the Bolton to Blackburn section of the Bolton, Blackburn, Clitheroe and North Western Junction Railway and was completed in 1848 (Rothwell 1992 70). This line survives and continues to be used, although some associated features such as engine sheds, goods yards and areas of sidings associated with industry have been redeveloped during the twentieth century. Some of which have been excluded from the defined character area as their outlines have been obliterated and their character altered. In fact Spring Vale Station is no longer extant. This station was opened in 1847 and was a terminus on the Blackburn-Bolton line until the Sough Tunnel opened

in 1848. It closed in 1958, only part of the station house still survives there (<http://www.cottontown.org>). Furthermore, at Darwen Station, only the platforms and a building of yellow engineering brick still stand. Sough Tunnel is entered just inside the survey area.

Utilities (Areas 29 & 30)

- Hills Reservoir (Area 29)

Situated close to the western edge of the survey area adjacent to open countryside, Hills Reservoir is shown on the 1894 mapping (OS, 1894, 70.16).

- Reservoirs off Watery Lane (Area 30)

This character area consists of two reservoirs off Watery Lane, adjacent to late nineteenth century byelaw terraced housing. However the 1894 mapping reveals that there were two adjacent reservoirs to the north, one associated with Spring Vale Paper Works, which is no longer extant, and one which is now grassed over (OS, 1894, 78.04).

Rural Settlement (Areas 31-37)

- Pick Up Fold (Area 31); Higher Pole Lane (Area 32); Cranberry Lane (Area 33); Lower Sunnyhurst (Area 36); Shorey Bank (Area 37)

Surviving remnants of rural settlements provide small but distinct pockets of early fabric within the present urban area. These sites date from before 1850, and in some cases are relatively early. When established, rural settlement sites often lay some distance from the then urban centre. Whilst the locations of these sites are often still of a semi-rural nature, buildings now tend to lie adjacent to or within twentieth century suburban developments.

Sites include farms and former farms, and small groups of cottages, usually in the form of short rows. The latter can include one or more handloom weavers' cottages.

- Bury Fold (Area 34)

Bury Fold is a rural settlement on the western edge of the defined urban area. Two of the cottages are listed grade II and

are dated by an inscription to 1675. It has been postulated that the fold originated in the sixteenth century (Shaw 1889, 31) and may contain possible handloom weavers' cottages. It comprises two detached properties, two short rows and one pair of semi-detached properties.

- Chapels (area 35)

A rural settlement centred around the two earliest chapels in Darwen; the sixteenth century Anglican church of St James, known as Higher Chapel, and the early eighteenth century Congregational chapel, known as Lower Chapel. A number of handloom weavers' cottages developed around the chapels, some of which have now been cleared. Each chapel had a school, and a number of public houses also once stood nearby. Only the Punch Bowl Inn survives, though the building that housed the former Swan public house still is extant across the road. This area remained distinct from the rest of Darwen up until the end of the nineteenth century, though twentieth century housing estates now surround the chapels.

Hand-loom Weavers' Settlement (Areas 38-39)

Although physical evidence for handloom weaving, in the form of surviving buildings, is now uncommon in Darwen, there are possible handloom weavers' cottages on Bolton Road and on Clough Street. These character areas comprise of a short row of terraced housing. The cottages themselves are stone-built and of two storeys. The housing on Clough Street (area 38) has front gardens and medium-sized back gardens, whilst the character area off Robin Bank Road front directly onto the street (area 39).

Industrial Workers' Settlement (Areas 40-43)

- Sough (Area 40)

Sough forms an area of mills and mill workers' housing. It includes Tackfield Mill, a detached, two-storey, stone-built, industrial building, built in 1854, with its

associated terraced housing. The houses are stone-built and of two storeys, and are accessed to the rear by cobbled service roads. There are also pockets of modern infill. Furthermore an area of houses was built for Greenfield Mill, which has now been demolished, including Spring Vale Garden Village, built in 1913. This was a settlement of over 60 stone-built houses (although there a few brick and rendered modern houses), and comprised of six pairs of semi-detached properties and the rest in short rows, arranged around a green (Rothwell 1992, 25-6). Porches, gabled fronts and garages are also a feature of this residential area.

- Marsh House Mill (Area 41)

Marsh House Mill was built in 1904-5 and is a single-storey brick-built structure. Its associated workers' housing are two-storey stone-built terraces with single-storey bay windows and are accessed to the rear by cobbled service roads (Rothwell 1992, 51).

- Radford Mill (Area 42)

This area comprises Radford Mill and associated mill workers' terraced houses. The mill was built around 1840, and the owner's house, Radford Bank, was built close by in the 1860's. Late twentieth-century housing has been built within the grounds of Radford Bank.

- Bowling Green (Area 43)

Bowling Green Mill was built in 1824 as a spinning mill. Astley Terrace was built nearby for workers in the 1830s. Other houses in the area appear to be for handloom weavers, probably taking their yarn from Bowling Green Mill. The houses are stone-built, two-storey terraces. The character area also includes a short row of shops and a public house.

Middle Class Housing (Areas 44-45)

- Ashdale (Area 44)

An area of middle-class housing, comprising detached mill owners' houses set in extensive grounds, on the western edge of the survey area. The earliest building is Low Hill, built c 1812 for Samuel Crompton. Astley Bank, a detached three-

storey house with an ashlar facade was built in the mid-1840s for the Kershaw-Smalley family and is now a conference centre. Other detached properties include Ashdale, a detached villa of the late 1860s (Rothwell 1992, 19) and Thorncliffe, a large Victorian neo-gothic villa (Rothwell 1992, 11). The character area is little changed from the late nineteenth-century.

- Lynwood (Area 45)

A small area of villas and terraced middle-class housing, originally set amongst large grounds, though many of the grounds have now been divided and developed for modern housing. The housing is mixed and consists of detached, terraced and semi-detached properties. The detached housing comprises single-storey and two-storey properties of mixed building materials, some brick, stone and some rendered. One property has two-storey bay windows and one has an attic storey. There are five blocks of terraces, two are brick-built and the rest, stone. The semi-detached properties again are of mixed building materials and the majority have bay windows. The character area also includes, Hollins Grove Congregational Church a two-storey stone-built church, and a bowling green with an associated two-storey, rendered club building.

Bye-law Terraced Housing (Areas 46-55)

Most of the mill workers' houses in Darwen were built in the second half of the nineteenth century as gridiron development and collectively form the largest surviving definable, largely pre-twentieth century plan component of Darwen. The housing was laid out between 1850 and 1914, with the greater proportion in the latter half of that period. Much of it was built to standards laid down by bye-laws. The terraces themselves tend to be more regular than earlier terrace developments and are laid out on a grid over a larger area, and are therefore more likely to be longer in length. Several different developers often built individual terraces over a number of years, so that each terrace may be comprised of groups of slightly differing houses. The houses within

a terrace will all conform to a basic plan and share a roofline, but can exhibit variations in design and fabric.

The most extensive area of bye-law terraced housing lies on the east side of the town, where the valley sides were less steep, but there are also significant areas to the south, near Spring Vale Paper Works, and on the north side of town on both sides of Blackburn Road. Many of the houses relate to the construction of large-scale weaving mills at the end of the nineteenth century. Most are two-up, two-down dwellings, and were stone built, although some of the later structures are fully or partly brick-built. Many of the later houses also have bay windows and palisade front gardens.

A number of the individual character areas within this type comprise only a single terrace or a small number of terraces. Some of these areas were constructed as isolated terraces beyond the then urban area in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries, and have since become surrounded by suburban development. Some were constructed adjacent to industrial areas, such as mills. Others represent remnants of formerly more extensive areas of terraced which have been cleared during the twentieth century, and often replaced either by housing estates or industrial areas, leaving the terraces as isolated islands of historic fabric.

- Sudell Road West of the Railway (Area 48); Sudell Road East of the Railway (Area 50); Queen Street (Area 53)

These are areas of grid-iron development, that comprise in general, rows of two-storey, stone-built terrace housing, constructed in the late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century. There are datestones indicating this, for instance, 'Beaumont Terrace 1905', 'Two Gates Terrace 1899', and 'Morley Terrace 1877'. However, there are also detached and semi-detached properties and flats within this area, these are of a later date and some are modern. These are of mixed construction, some are brick, stone or rendered. The houses tend to be of plain appearance and front directly onto the

street but there are pockets of houses with more decorate details such as single-storey bay windows, porches and gabled fronts, and some have small front gardens. The built fabric is generally in good condition, although there are some houses boarded up in the streets off Entwistle Street.

These character areas also include a warehouse, Darwen Subscription Bowling Club, Ellenshaw Works, Highfield Congregational Church, garages, individual shops, club buildings, garages and open ground.

- Hollins Grove (Area 49)

This is an area of grid-iron development, that comprises in general, rows of two-storey, stone-built terrace housing, constructed in the late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century. Although, the housing on Bedford Street and Clifton Street is unusual, in that it has stone frontages but is of brick-construction to the rear. The housing is adjacent to the industrial complex at Livesey Fold, Woodford Mill and Hollinsgrove Mill. The character area also includes shops and a sawmill.

- Ashleigh (Area 51)

The area is of mixed character and although mainly an area of terraced housing, there are a number of detached and semi-detached properties. The terraces are mainly of stone construction; however there are some brick terraces and some rendered properties. The houses tend to be of plain appearance and front directly onto the street but there are pockets of houses with more decorate details such as single-storey and two-storey bay windows, porches, arched lintels and gabled fronts, and some have small front gardens. These houses were laid out in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, but there are areas of modern infill including a block of modern shopping and parking. The character area also includes Bolton Road United Reformed Church, a single-storey, brick-built church.



Plate 7: Mixed building materials in bye-law terraced housing

Public Landscape Grounds (Areas 56-57)

- Bold Venture Park (Area 56)

These public landscaped grounds were first opened in 1889 to the designs of the Borough Engineer and later enlarged. Bold Venture Park is a registered park, listed at grade II, and lies on the west side of Darwen, occupying a steep valley of the Bold Venture Brook, which has been dammed to form a series of ponds along the valley. A war memorial, a grade II listed building (www.imagesofengland.org.uk), stands in the park. The park is surrounded by tall trees and includes a playground and some single storey buildings for storing gardening equipment.

- Whitehall Park (Area 57)

This forms a large public open space on the southern edge of the town. Whitehall Park was laid out adjacent to the cemetery in 1879. The park is linear, occupying a narrow strip of land between the cemetery and Whitehall Road. It is registered grade II and within the park is a cast-iron drinking fountain, which is also grade II listed (www.imagesofengland.org.uk).

Private Landscape Grounds (Areas 58-60)

- Woodlands (Area 58)

Woodlands was completed in 1864 for the Ashtons, a mill owning family. The

character area comprises a very large residence, car parking, a driveway, paths and an extensive grassed area. It is situated on the western edge of the survey area, surrounded on the three sides by a late twentieth century housing estate and on the other by open countryside.

- Whitehall Hotel and Country Club (Area 59)

An area of landscaped grounds associated with Whitehall Hotel and Country Club. Although, this hotel is situated to the west of the survey area and is surrounded by open countryside, it is close to other large residences. It is built on the site of the large house, Spring Bank, which is shown on the 1849 mapping (OS, 1849, 78).

- Ellersie (Area 60)

An area of landscaped grounds associated with the large, private house, Ellersie. Ellersie is situated to the far west of the survey area and is adjacent to open countryside and twentieth-century housing. The house was constructed in the late nineteenth century and the grounds were laid out at this time. The present grounds are landscaped, with paths, a driveway and wooded and grassed areas. Kebbs Brook runs through the northern part of the grounds and the buildings adjacent to the brook, shown on the 1894 mapping, are no longer extant (OS 1894, 1:2500, 70.16). The character area includes the Old Coach House.

Nineteenth Century Municipal Cemetery

- Whitehall Cemetery (Area 61)

Whitehall Cemetery was opened in 1861, and had three mortuary chapels (Church of England, Nonconformist and Roman Catholic), within its landscaped grounds, but these have now been demolished. The 1894 mapping reveals that there was an old quarry in the north-west of the cemetery and a pair of lodges at the entrance of the cemetery on Cemetery Road (OS 1894, 1:2500, 78.04). These lodges are still extant. The larger memorials are located in the southern part of the cemetery.

Twentieth Century Cemetery (Area 62)

- Darwen Eastern Cemetery (Area 62)

Darwen Eastern Cemetery is on the southern edge of the survey area, adjacent to open countryside. It was laid out prior to 1963.

Agricultural (Areas 63-70)

The survey area for Darwen includes six agricultural areas, of which five comprise allotment gardens. These are quite small in size and spread throughout the survey area. **Area 64** comprises Earnsdale Farm College.

Twentieth Century Industrial/Commercial (Areas 71-96)

Modern industrial and commercial areas are spread throughout the Darwen survey area, however there is a concentration of these areas along the main north/south arterial roads and close to the commercial centre of the town.

There are twenty-five character areas and the majority of these are of a small size. These character areas include: small supermarkets, garages, hotels, a telephone exchange, foundries and other industrial works. However there are a number of larger areas, these include industrial estates, business and retail parks, a scrap and breakers yard and large industrial works.

A number of the character areas were constructed in areas of previous industrial and domestic use. For example, the large industrial area off Bolton Road, that includes a superstore, a doctor's surgery and a public house, is on the site of Belgrave Mill, Holme Mill, Carrs Mill, and New Bridge Mill and nineteenth-century housing. Furthermore, a number of the smaller industrial sites include areas that represent the redevelopment of the former railway line, associated sidings and embankments.

Twentieth Century Place of Worship (Area 97)

- Kingdom Hall (Area 97)

A twentieth-century church building, which is on the site of nineteenth-century housing and is adjacent to woodland and twentieth-century individual housing.

Twentieth Century Public (Areas 98-100)

Modern public buildings are concentrated near the commercial centre of Darwen. These include a police station, a job centre, government offices, a hostel, an ambulance station and council offices. Small individual buildings such as community or health centres may also occur elsewhere in the survey area, as features within residential character areas rather than forming separate character areas in their own right.

Twentieth Century Recreational (Areas 101-112)

There are nine recreation character areas situated in Darwen. They are situated throughout the survey area, generally in residential areas and range in size from small to large. These areas perform a variety of functions, and include; playing fields and sports grounds, a bowling club and a sports centre. There are also grassed areas used for informal recreation, which may include play areas.

Twentieth Century School/College (Areas 113-126)

There are thirteen defined character areas that comprise modern educational establishments in Darwen, spread throughout much of the urban area with the exception of the commercial centre. The schools lie adjacent to or within residential areas, including the earlier gridiron plan terraced housing. The larger sites, some with extensive playing fields, tend to lie towards the edges of the survey area and to contain high schools. However, some of the smaller primary school sites also include playing fields. There are two day nurseries within the survey area and one primary school that has an associated nursery on the same site.

Twentieth Century Transport (Areas 127-130)

Character areas relating to transport in the twentieth century in Darwen are exclusively associated with car parking. However, further areas of car parking occur elsewhere in the survey area, as features within residential, industrial or commercial character areas, rather than forming separate character areas in their own right.

Individual Housing (1918 to 2003) (Areas 131-150, 261)

This character type mainly comprises small areas of houses set in large gardens, generally situated towards the edges of the survey area. Eleven areas lie on the boundary itself, however none of these extend beyond it. There are no areas of this type in the town centre. The houses are most often detached, but some areas include semi-detached dwellings.

Character areas lie in a variety of situations, with some adjacent to parks or other open land and some in twentieth-century residential suburbs or adjacent to areas of earlier high-status housing. Most of the individual areas are of a small size, containing as few as a single house or from two to ten houses, although there are larger areas.

Inter- & Immediate Post-War Housing (1918 to c1950) (Areas 151-174)

There is no housing of this date in the centre of Darwen. It is spread throughout the survey area of Darwen and comprises large housing estates towards the edges of the survey area and areas of infill within the earlier terraced housing. These areas tend to represent expansion outwards from the terraced housing developments of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The larger estates tend to feature formal layouts of semi-detached houses and short rows, all with individual front and rear gardens. Areas immediately adjacent to the gridiron plan terraced housing can include terraces that are very similar in

character to the earlier nineteenth century terraces, as well as terraces where the individual houses are slightly wider than their earlier counterparts.

Late Twentieth Century Housing (c1970 to 2003) (Areas 175-199)

There are twenty-three defined late twentieth century housing areas in Darwen and these are found throughout the survey area, some close to the commercial centre.

There are four large estates of this date situated towards the edge of the survey area and small to medium areas either within or adjacent to earlier housing. Some areas contain detached houses, often quite close together, whilst others contain a mix of detached and semi-detached dwellings. There are also flats, nursing homes, health centres, day centres, sheltered accommodation, staggered rows of houses or garaging within these areas. This character type includes areas of very recent development, built in the 1990s or the early years of the twenty-first century and estates may extend beyond the defined survey area.

Some areas represent redevelopment of the former sites of textile mills or terraced houses; at least one church site has also been redeveloped for housing.

Later Post-War Housing (c1950 to c1970) (Areas 200-223)

Residential development of the 1950s and 1960s is concentrated towards the edges of the survey area, with no character areas in the centre of Darwen, and is of a tremendously varied character.

The larger estates form part of the wider twentieth century suburban development of Darwen, and lie adjacent to earlier and later residential areas. The larger estates do not go beyond the boundary of the defined survey area, with open fields beyond.

The layouts of the larger estates generally include long avenues, and house-types tend to be homogeneous, although areas of semi-detached houses can include small

groups that are detached and vice versa. Houses built in short rows are also present. The detached houses are often set close together. Individual dwellings may have a front and a rear garden, or may have a garden only to the rear.

Smaller areas of later post-war housing can include as few as four or eight houses or a small number of blocks of flats, and usually represent infill within areas of earlier development.

Open ground (Areas 224-252)

Open ground additional to formal recreational areas and parks can be found throughout the Darwen survey area, including small areas close to the centre of the town. These sites tend to be of small to medium size, and most are now grassed over. Several appear disused, although some may be in informal recreational use (such as for dog-walking). Open ground in Darwen includes, land associated with twentieth century industrial and commercial areas, car parking, open areas associated with housing estates and open ground within areas of nineteenth-century terraced housing. Landscaped communal garden areas around some types of residential estates are also included. Some sites may represent waste ground or be awaiting development; function is not always apparent.

More than half of these are sites that had been developed by the 1890s (OS 1:2500), most completely but some only in part. Buildings cleared from these sites include terraced housing and industrial buildings. A small number of areas, generally situated towards the edges of Darwen, represent pockets of land that appear to have never been developed.

Plantation (Area 253)

This linear area of trees is aligned north-south along Bolton Road, adjacent to the east to the India Mill complex. The woodland is on the site of rows of nineteenth century terraces fronting Bolton Road and a lodge that are no longer extant (OS, 1894, 70.16).

Ribbon development (Areas 254-260)

As a result of Darwen's position in a steeply sided valley, development spread along the main roads in the form of ribbon development. On the north side of the town in particular, development first spread along Blackburn Road, and then along branching side roads. Such developments also occurred along Grove Road on the west side of town, and along Redearth Street and Watery Lane to the southeast. Many of the houses date to the late nineteenth century, and have bay windows and palisade front gardens. To the south of the town, along Bolton Road there are similar late nineteenth century terraces, but also others of mid-nineteenth century date, and a few surviving handloom weavers' cottages.

5.2 Building materials

Darwen is still a largely stone-built town, as a result of Darwen's proximity to good supplies of building stone. It was not until the end of the nineteenth century, when supplies of factory-made brick became readily, and cheaply, available, that brick was used in any quantity for buildings in Darwen. Until the middle of the nineteenth century, most vernacular residential and commercial properties were either built of random rubble or were constructed using watershot building techniques. From the middle of the century, this method was largely replaced, at least for domestic accommodation, by the use of pitch-faced stone blocks which left a rock-like protruding face and which did not require stone of the same quality. There are also in Darwen, a considerable number of terraced houses built from ashlar masonry, particularly along Blackburn Road, an indication of the quality of many of the cottages being built in the first half of the nineteenth century. Many of the mills continued to be built using random rubble with only few dressed stones, into the early twentieth century (Rothwell 1992, 51). This may suggest a conservative approach to innovative building techniques, and the continuing plentiful supply of building stone.

The traditional roofing material was locally derived sandstone-flags. The coming of the railway in the mid-century had the effect of allowing the local quarrying industry to expand into the export market, where its high quality stone was in demand, whilst enabling the cheaper and lighter Welsh slate to be imported for local use. Flagstone is still highly regarded which, in view of the reduction in quarrying and high resale value, threatens the survival locally of this once universal material. Today most buildings are covered with non-locally derived materials such as slate rather than local sandstone but a few examples of the latter still remain.

5.3 Housing types

Darwen still retains a number of houses from the late eighteenth century, in the form of short rows of cottages of watershot construction at the Chapels, and in other outlying locales such as Sandhill Fold, Pole Lane and the Radfield Fold areas. Some of these may have been cottages for handloom weavers. On the edge of the defined urban area, there are a few surviving rural developments, such as at Moss Fold and Bury Fold (Shaw 1889, 31), where there are surviving buildings of the eighteenth century and earlier, as well as the White Hall, now Whitehall Cottage, which is reputedly the oldest house in Darwen. It supposedly had an inscription 'R H 1557' on an old chimney piece in a disused part of the house (Shaw 1889, 46), but it has been dated to the seventeenth century (www.imagesofengland.org.uk). In the town centre, a terrace of three Georgian houses on Belgrave Square are a rare survival, although the parades of shops at the junction of Bolton Road and Railway Road appear to be of similar age.

Darwen does not seem to have had the large number of back-to-back cottages and cellar dwellings seen in many other east Lancashire towns. Indeed, in 1853, there were '*hundreds of cottages nearly new, convenient and comfortable as to the interior and many of them rather handsomely built*' (Lee 1853, 25). It is likely that these nearly new houses referred to the terraces of ashlar construction in areas such as Hindle Street and Queen Street,

quite close to the town centre. The area of greatest congestion was around the Green, the oldest part of the settlement, where there were crowded courts until clearances in the twentieth century. There were also a very small number of back-to-back houses, in Astley Street and between Grimshaw Street and Cross Street (OS 1895, 1:10560). The only back-to-back dwellings to survive are a small number on the south side of Bridge Street, near its junction with The Circus. These buildings also contain evidence for cellars, now blocked, which would have been used either as dwellings or for handloom weaving. Darwen's main housing stock is dominated by terraced housing built in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth century. Many of the houses from this period have bay windows and palisade gardens. In 1913, Spring Vale Garden Village was built by the Davies family of Greenfield Mill, and comprises a settlement of over 60 stone-built semi-detached houses with hipped roofs around a green opposite the mill (Rothwell 1992, 25-6).

There is a relatively high number of surviving mill owners' properties in the Whitehall and Astley Bank areas. One of the earliest was Low Hill, originally built for Samuel Crompton in the early 1800s, and later purchased by Eccles Shorrock, the leading cotton manufacturer in Darwen. Astley Bank, a detached three-storey house with an ashlar facade was built in the mid-1840s for the Kershaw-Smalley family and The Woodlands, was completed in 1864 for the Ashtons. Both were later acquired by the Huntingtons of Potters Wallpapers (Rothwell 1992, 13). Others include Ashdale, a detached villa of the late 1860s (Rothwell 1992, 19) and Thorncliffe, a large Victorian neo-gothic villa (Rothwell 1992, 11). Also from the 1860s is Radford Bank, built by the Ainsworth family, owners of Radford Mill. It was situated in its own grounds on the hillside behind the mill (Rothwell 1992, 15). Other mill owners preferred to live closer to their factories. Their houses included Orchard Bank, on Hindle Street, built in 1855 by the founder of Orchard Mills (Rothwell 1992, 16), Woodside House, Vale Street, for the

owners of Woodside Mill (Rothwell 1992, 18), and Cornfield Cliff, home of the owner of Perseverance Mill (Rothwell 1992, 24).

5.4 Communication networks

The orientation of the nineteenth century town, and hence the road and rail communications, is north-south, along the line of the River Darwen valley. It appears, however, that the traditional route, supposed to be of pre-Conquest origins, traversed the valley and township from east to west (Shaw 1889, 25-32). It descended into the valley from Blacksnape, via Pole Lane to Sough, from where it skirted the headwaters of the River Darwen to pass through Whitehall, Bury Fold, Pinfold and Dean (Rothwell 1992, 70). The road from Blackburn to Bolton was the main packhorse route by the eighteenth century. This passed through Chapels, and down to the Green, crossing the River Darwen by a ford near Union Street, and then on to Sough (Shaw 1889, 140). By 1786 (Harley 1968), the main road from Blackburn led south through Earcroft and Livesey Fold. In 1797, the road was turnpiked, following the formation of the Bolton and Blackburn Turnpike Trust (Rothwell 1992, 70), resulting in a new section of road, Market Street, which bypassed the Green. South of the town, the turnpike took a new route, avoiding Sough, and became Bolton Road.

Darwen acquired a railway line in the 1840s, following the formation of the Blackburn, Darwen and Bolton Railway Company. The company amalgamated with the Blackburn, Clitheroe and North Western Junction Railway in 1847 to form the Bolton, Blackburn, Clitheroe and West Yorkshire Railway. Construction of the Bolton to Blackburn section was completed by 1848 (Rothwell 1992 70). Trains still operate along this route although Spring Vale station closed in 1958 (Groom 1993, 33), only part of the station house still survives there. Furthermore, at Darwen Station, only the platforms and a building of yellow engineering brick still stand. Sough Tunnel, which is entered between two turrets at the Darwen end, is 2015 yards long and is the greatest engineering work on the line. In 1876 a single-track branch line from Darwen to Huddlesden was

opened, which only ever carried freight and was closed in 1962. Embankments and cuttings still remain (Rothwell 1992 70-71).



Plate 8: Tram shelter on Bolton Road

In 1881 the Blackburn and Over Darwen Tramways Company opened its steam tramway from the Angel Inn, Darwen to Blackburn (Duckworth 1989, 28). This was reputedly the first of its type in the country (Groom 1993, 31). The Corporation acquired the company in 1899 and the system was electrified a year later. Lines also ran to Huddlesden and Bolton but these were closed in 1937 and 1939 respectively. The remainder of the system closed in 1946. The elaborate octagonal waiting rooms with domed roofs, at the bottom of Bolton Road, remain, and the turning triangle at Whitehall has been restored and is a scheduled ancient monument (number La183). Remains of the brackets for the wires are also extant on some buildings (Rothwell 1992, 71).

5.5 Spaces, vistas and panoramas

Darwen's position in the steeply sided valley of the River Darwen restricted the planning of any vistas or panoramas in the town. The Circus, where Bridge Street and Bolton Road meet Railway Road and Market Street, was the focal point both in terms of activity and architecture. Although this has been compromised by the clearances of the twentieth century, its role as the civic and commercial heart of the town is echoed in the few surviving nineteenth century and Edwardian buildings, particularly the Banks. St Peter's church, once Holy Trinity, was evidently

built on the hillside above the town centre in order to dominate, and the road leading up to it from the Circus was meant to draw the eye. Belgrave Independent Church, too, was built to dominate its surroundings, though it is now dwarfed by its position next to the massive Crown building. The main feature, which dominates the whole town, is the campanile chimney of India Mill.

The best views of Darwen are from the surrounding hillsides, particularly on the steeper slopes to the west. It was here that the mill owners built their properties in their own wooded grounds, providing them with splendid views of their mills and workers' houses. It was in this part of the town that the municipal cemetery was laid out at Whitehall in 1861. The first public open spaces followed in 1887 at Whitehall Park and Bold Venture Park (Shaw 1889, 178). Bold Venture was extended in 1898 and 1914 to give access to Darwen Moor. Sunnyhurst Wood, which lies just outside the defined urban area, was acquired by public subscription in 1902. This also provides access onto the surrounding moorland and the Jubilee Tower.

5.6 Plan Form

By the late eighteenth century, Darwen comprised two clearly defined nucleations. The smaller focus had grown around the Higher Chapel, and the other was in the valley of the River Darwen, next to the main road from Blackburn to Bolton, at its junction with the road to the Higher Chapel (Harley 1968). The settlement around the chapel was organic in form, and remained small until the end of the nineteenth century. The lower settlement became the main focus of development, as it lay close to the river and was favourable for the growth of water-powered textile-related industries. Up until the end of the eighteenth century, this settlement had grown organically, and was centred on the Green. Following the opening of the turnpike route in 1797, there is evidence of more planned development, particularly in the 1820s, between the Green and Holy Trinity (BLSL ZAL/67). The opening of the turnpike road and Holy Trinity church led to a shift of focus from the Green, slightly south to the junction of a number of roads,

known as The Circus. Throughout the second half of the nineteenth century, Darwen grew in association with the rapid expansion of industrial development along the valley. Many of the factories were located next to the river, as many of the paper mills relied on a plentiful water supply, and new houses were constrained in the valley by topography, particularly to the west. The river Darwen and the railway also acted as barriers to development to the east. Although the railway itself also served to attract development, which was assisted by the gentler contours on the east side of the valley. The areas of housing built in the later nineteenth century were laid out in areas of gridiron development, spreading out from ribbon developments along the main road.

5.7 Nature and Significance of Archaeological Resource

The excavation of a prehistoric barrow and a Roman cinerary urn suggests activity within the urban area of Darwen, but its extent and nature remain undefined. It is therefore not possible to state the likelihood of survival of any such remains. There is no evidence to what degree medieval settlement in Darwen was nucleated, and it probably comprised scattered farms and hamlets. The corn mills of Lower and Over Darwen were later rebuilt and developed as extensive paper mills, and it would seem unlikely that there were any extensive remains. Early settlement may have been focused in the area of Chapels, where the first place of worship was established in the sixteenth century, however, it is also likely that the chapel was placed there because it was the most convenient location to serve the surrounding farms. The establishment of the chapel, followed shortly after by the Independent chapel, may themselves have acted as a focus of settlement in the early post medieval period. Any such settlement may well survive as below ground remains, as the area was not intensively developed in the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. Certainly, Yates's Chapel, of early eighteenth century date, and later converted to cottages, has been demolished and left as open ground.

There is little surviving above ground pre-dating the nineteenth century. The main areas of survival are the former rural folds, such as Bury Fold, Moss Fold and Sough. There are also some surviving cottages, at least some of which were used for handloom weaving. Wellington Fold is one of the last surviving elements of the original town centre, and some of the houses there, although greatly altered, were also clearly used by handloom weavers. Below ground evidence is likely to survive in the town centre, where areas of twentieth century clearance have been left as open spaces.

There is considerable potential for the survival of industrial remains, both below and above ground. Many mills have surviving above ground evidence, though most of the early sites have been redeveloped. The surviving mills, and other industrial structures, have not been subject of even a rapid survey and there is an urgent need for such work. Detailed survey work should also be targeted at some of the earlier mills along with the remnants of small workshops and non-textile producing industrial sites. Detailed historical architectural studies are also required of some of the surviving early housing.

Although there has been redevelopment of the town centre, Darwen is still largely characterized by its considerable stock of late nineteenth century terraced housing. The importance of the housing lies in its definition of settlement character and removal of large swathes of it would radically alter the character of the town. Moreover, it has potential to facilitate a social and architectural study of working-class housing provision. It has a high potential for the study of the town's historical geography, architectural and social history.

6. DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Listed buildings

There are no listed buildings graded I within the defined urban area for Darwen.

There are three listed buildings graded II* within the defined urban area for Darwen. These include St Peter's Church, built in 1827 by Rickman as a Commissioners' church, and Belgrave Independent Church, built in 1845. These churches represent the two main religious movements in the town and both are key features of their surroundings (Pevsner 1969 112-3). The third structure is the chimney to India Mill, a brick-built campanile, which dominates the town.

There are 17 grade II listed structures within the defined urban area for Darwen, including five churches and chapels, one of which, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel on Railway Road, has been demolished. They also include the Lower and Higher Chapels, the original Independent and Anglican places of worship in Darwen. Five other buildings are domestic structures, including two former farmhouses and higher status dwellings, some belonging to mill owners. The only mill listed grade II is India Mill. The remainder of the listed buildings include the Sough railway tunnel, tram shelters, two war memorials, a greenhouse and a drinking fountain.

6.2 Scheduled monuments

There is one scheduled monument within the defined urban area for Darwen. This is the steam tramway reversing-triangle (scheduled monument number LA183), which once marked the southern end of Darwen's tram system. It lies off Bolton Road, near the road junction with Knowlesy Road, opposite Whitehall Mill. The reversing triangle has been restored and is on display to the public.

6.3 Conservation areas and Registered Parks

There is one conservation area within the defined urban area for Darwen. It covers the town centre, and is focused on The Circus. It includes the Market Hall and Market Square, with the former civic buildings to the south. It also includes the two main churches, St Peter's and Belgrave Independent Church, and part of the surrounding nineteenth century commercial area. The Green is also included, although there has been a large amount of twentieth century clearance in this area.

There are two registered parks and gardens in Darwen, both graded II. The first was Whitehall, which opened in 1887 (Shaw 1889, 178), and contains a grade II listed drinking fountain. Bold Venture Park opened two years later, and was designed by the Borough Engineer around tree lakes at the bottom of a steeply sided valley.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

BLSL Blackburn Local Studies Library
 DLSL Darwen Local Studies Library
 LRO Lancashire Record Office
 OS Ordnance Survey
 PRO Public Record Office, Kew

Unpublished manuscripts

BLSL 352.6/DAR	Supply of water to under the Bolton Corporation Act of 1905
LRO AE 5/2	Over Darwen enclosure award of 1896
LRO CUDa acc.5655	Papers of Belgrave Independent Meeting House
LRO DDBd/15/102/22	Over Darwen Gas Company papers 1840-55
LRO DDHk/5/1	Eighteenth century surveys of lands in Darwen
LRO DDX/1266/3	Orders restricting use of Over Darwen burial grounds 1858-87
LRO DDX/19/200	Darwen land-tax assessment of 1778
LRO DDX/223	Building contract for Darwen railway station 1847
LRO DDX/459	Deeds and papers re Over Darwen lands and collieries 1765-1905
LRO DDX/496/4	Darwen apprenticeship deed of 1658
LRO DRB/3/2	Diocesan terrier for Over Darwen, 1783
LRO MBDa/1/1	Manorial records, 1658-9
LRO MBDa/1/31	Boundary survey for Over Darwen, 1364
LRO MBDa/1/32	Over Darwen rental, 1591
LRO MBDa/5	Darwen Wills
LRO PR 3141-4	Anglican records for Darwen

Maps

BLSL ZAL /3	A plan of an estate called Ellisons, property of the Rev J. Fields, 1774
BLSL ZAL /12	A rough plan of an estate called New Fields through the property of Dansen Richardson Currer, 1811
BLSL ZAL /24	A rough plan of a new and old watercourse called the River Darwen running through lands of Darwen belonging to James Duckworth, 1823
BLSL ZAL /25	A map of an estate and property of Mr J. Smalley, 1797
BLSL ZAL /28	A rough plan of James Booth's land in Lower Darwen
BLSL ZAL /67	A plan of the village of Over Darwen, 1823
BLSL ZAL /68	A map of an estate and property of Mr J. Smalley, 1797
BLSL ZAL /74	A plan of Kirkham's estate 1813
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8. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Textile mills in Darwen

Name	Type	Date	Extent of remains
Hey Fold Mill	Spinning	1782	None known
Collins Mill	Spinning; paper making from 1860s	1790	One 2 storey, building, chimney base
Bury Fold	Carding and spinning; printing from 1810	1791	Extant
Potters Carr Mills	Carding and spinning;	1793	Demolished
Darwen Mill	Former corn mill; paper making from 1820s	1799	Redeveloped; no remains above ground
Bowling Green Mills	Spinning; weaving from 1826	1824	Demolished
Knott Mill	Weaving, converted to paper making	1830s	Demolished
Springfield Mill	Weaving	1835	Demolished
New or Union Mill	Spinning and weaving	1835	Demolished
Belgrave Mill	Weaving, later paper making	c 1836	Rebuilt
Barley Bank Mill	Weaving	1837	Demolished
Vale Mill	Weaving	1840	Random walling on Robert Street
Radford Mill	Weaving	1840	Preparation block, walls of weaving shed, chimney
Brookside Mill	Weaving	1843	Demolished
Carrs Mill	Size house, weaving from late 1840s	1845	Demolished
Orchard Mills	Weaving, spinning mill added	1844	Demolished
Townfield Mill	Weaving	1847-8	Demolished
Foundry Mill	Foundry converted to weaving	c 1850	Demolished
Darwen Mill	Spinning mill	1850-2	Demolished
Holme Mill	Weaving and spinning	1850	Parts of rear wall of weaving shed
Newbridge Mill	Weaving shed	1851	Demolished
Woodside Mill	Weaving shed	1851	Perimeter wall, site of engine house
Tackfield Mill	Weaving shed	1854	weaving shed wall and random stone building
Vale Brook Mill	Weaving shed	1856	Weaving shed wall
Hope Mill	Weaving shed	1856	Demolished
Culvert Mill	Weaving shed	1856	Intact

George Street Mills	Weaving shed	1856	Demolished 1934
Ellenshaw Mill	Weaving shed	1856-7	Extant
Lower Wood Mill	Weaving shed	1856	Part of external wall
Atlas Mills	Conversion of Railway Foundry to weaving, later spinning mill added	1858	All demolished
Bank Top Mill	Weaving shed	1859	Demolished
Sunnybank Mill	Former paper-staining works converted to weaving	1859	Vacant site
Whitehall Mill	Weaving shed	1859-60	Preparation and warehouse block and engine house
India Mill	Spinning mill	1859	Extant. Grade II listed
Sudell Side Mill	Weaving shed	1860	Rebuilt in 1930s
Queen St. Mill	Weaving	1860	Part of weaving shed
Industry or Perseverance Mill	Weaving shed	1860	Largely Extant
Cotton Hall Shed	Weaving shed	1860-1	Preparation block
Two Gates Mill	Weaving shed	1860-1	Engine house Extant
Hampden Mill	Weaving shed	1860-2	Extant
Moss Bridge Mill	Spinning mill	1860-4	Destroyed by fire 1903
Speculation or Rose Mill	Weaving shed	1861	Demolished
Dove Cottage Mill	Weaving shed	1862	Largely Extant
Hillside Mill	Weaving shed	1862-3	Recently demolished
Hollin Grove Mill	Weaving shed	1863	Substantial remains
Greenfield Mill	Weaving shed	1864-5	Demolished for housing
Bottomcroft Mill	Weaving shed	1871-2	Preparation block and 1896 shed
Hanover Street Mill	Weaving shed	1872	Demolished- site redeveloped
Britannia Mill	Spinning mill, weaving shed added	1874-5	Office block and weaving shed
Albert Mill	Spinning mill	1874-5	Some ancillary buildings
Cotton Hall Mill	Spinning mill, weaving shed added	1875	14 bay weaving shed
Woodfold Mill	Weaving shed	1875	Extant
Hindle Street Mill	Weaving shed	1878	Perimeter wall
Highfield Mill	Weaving shed	1881	Small section of shed wall
Starkie Street Mill	Weaving shed	1881-2	Redeveloped incorporating some walls of mill.
Provident Mill	Weaving shed	1881-8	Part of boundary wall?
Primrose Mill	Weaving shed	1882-3	Largely Extant but re-roofed
Progress Mill	Weaving shed	1887-88	Largely Extant
Lorne Street Mill	Weaving shed	1887-88	Largely Extant

Heyfold New Mill	Weaving shed	1889-90	Part of stone perimeter wall
Olive Mill	Weaving shed	1894	Substantial remains
Waterfield Mill	Weaving shed	1897-8	Extant
Anchor Mill	Weaving shed	1901-01	Extant
Cobden Mill	Weaving shed	1905	Demolished 1978-9
Marsh House Mill	Weaving shed	1905-6	Extant
Peel Mill	Weaving shed	1906	Partial remains
Prospect Mill	Weaving shed	1905-6	Demolished
Norfolk Street Mill	Weaving shed converted from soap works of 1889	1911	Demolished-site landscaped
Moss Bridge Mill	Weaving shed	1912	Part of preparation block
Premier Mill	Weaving shed	1912	Extant
Southend Mill	Weaving shed	1912-3	Rebuilt
Sunnyhurst Mill	Weaving shed	1913	Extant

Appendix 2: Public houses, inns and hotels

<i>Name</i>	Date	Extant	<i>Name</i>	Date	Extant
White Lion	1791	Yes	Anchor	1855	Yes
Red Lion	1791	No	British Queen	1878	Yes
Punch Bowl	1791	No	Brookside Hotel	1878	Yes
George and Dragon	1791	No	Engineers Arms	1878	Yes
Waggon and Horses	1823	No	Smalley's Hotel	1878	No
The Angel	1823	No	Ellenshaw Hotel	1878	Yes
Rose and Crown	1825	No	Royal Oak	1878	Yes
Wellington	1825	No	Foundry Arms	1878	No
Greenway's Arms	1825	Yes	Sunnyhurst Hotel	1878	Yes
New Inn	1825	No	George Hotel	1878	Yes
Millstone	1825	Yes	Derby Hotel	1878	No
Mason's Arms	1825	No	Entwistles Hotel	1878	Yes
Bowling Green	1825	Yes	The Crown	1878	Yes
Black Dog	1825	No	Britannia	1878	Yes
The Board	1825	No	Mill Gap	1878	Yes
The Bull	1825	No	Sun Hotel	1878	No
Black Bull	1855	No	Waggoners Arms	1878	No
Grey Horse	1855	No	Duckworths Arms	1878	?
Commercial	1855	No	Prince Albert	1878	Yes
New Bowling Green	1855	No	Vale, later The Borough	1878	No
Dun Horse	1855	Yes	Rose Bud	1878	No
Albion	1855	No	Star Hotel	1878	No
Black Horse	1855	Yes	George Hotel	1903	Yes
Colliers Arms	1855	Yes	Lee Hotel	1903	No
George Inn	1855	Yes	The Alexandra	1903	Yes
Bridge Inn	1855	Yes	Railway Hotel	1903	No
Dog And Chain	1855	No	Prince of Wales	1903	Yes
Punch Bowl	1855	Yes	Victoria Hotel	1903	Yes
Oddfellows Arms	1855	Yes	Swan Inn	1903	Yes

Appendix 3: Post medieval sites shown on Figure 6

For further information on any of the sites listed, please contact Lancashire County Council

NAME	TYPE	PRN
Hollins Grove	BOUNDARY STONE	7254
Chapel, Mill Gap Street, Darwen	CHAPEL	14966
Chapel, Olton Road, Darwen	CHAPEL	14967
Chapel, rear of 1-4 Oldfield Avenue, off Blackburn Road	CHAPEL	20421
Trinity Church and Sunday School, Watery Lane	CHURCH	7798
Jacks Key Reservoir, Darwen	COLLIERY	8273
Woodfold Mill, Dove Lane, Darwen	COTTON MILL	10552
Turncroft Hall Farm	FARMHOUSE	2076
Hey Fold, Darwen	HOUSE:DOMESTIC	994
Bury Square, Chapels, Darwen	HOUSE:DOMESTIC	4899
Loomshop, Earnsdale Farm	HOUSE:DOMESTIC	4900
Sandhill Fold	HOUSE:DOMESTIC	4905
Lee Bank, Tockholes Road, Darwen	HOUSE:DOMESTIC	14927
View Cottage, Earcroft, Darwen	HOUSE:DOMESTIC	20243
Earcroft	HOUSE:ROW	11720
Moss Bridge	HOUSE:ROW	11722
Market Square, Church Street, Darwen	MARKET PLACE	14955
Nr. Cat Leach, Darwen	MARL PIT	7387
Milepost, east of Surrey Avenue, off Hollins Grove Street	MILEPOST	20802
Milepost, NE of Sough Farm, off Cranberry Lane	MILEPOST	23232
Anchor, Darwen	MILESTONE	7252
Saw Mill; Atlas Road; Darwen	MILL	14923
Springfield Mill; Olton Street; Darwen	MILL	14970
Baron Mill, Hollins	MILL	7250
Provident Mill, Quakerfields, off Exchange Street	MILL	20402
Mill Pond, SW of 24-6 Park Road, Whitehall, Darwen	MILL POND	23204
Upper Darwen	NONCONFORMIST MEETING HOUSE	991
Hollins Paper Mill	PAPER MILL	7247

NAME	TYPE	PRN
Chapels	QUARRY	7260
Radfield Head; near Radfield Road; Darwen	QUARRY	14985
Near Chapels, Darwen	QUARRY	7258
Chapels	QUARRY	7260
Sough Flag Quarry off Thompson Street, Darwen	QUARRY	14899
Quarry, next to Radfield Head, Park Avenue, Darwen	QUARRY	14986
Quarry, Bold Venture Brook, near Intack Darwen	QUARRY	14987
Quarry, NE of Nursery, Whitehall Road, Whitehall, Darwen	QUARRY	23216
Lee Bank Reservoir, Tockholes Road, Darwen	RESERVOIR	14931
Old Sand Pit, Ashton Road, Darwen	SAND PIT	14963
Sand Pit, 27-29 Knowlesly Road, Whitehall, Darwen	SAND PIT	23214
Earcroft Junction, Darwen	SANDSTONE QUARRY	20238
Blackburn Road Steam Saw Mills, Blackburn Road, Darwen	SAW MILL	20423
Earcroft	SCHOOL	11718
Old Shaft, Knott Street, Darwen	SHAFT	14947
Shaft, between 116 and 130 Marsh House Lane, Darwen	SHAFT	22994
Shaft, SW corner of Moorside Mill, Dewhurst Street	SHAFT	23215
Tithe Barn, 70-80 Holden Fold, Pot House, Darwen	TITHE BARN	20399
Anchor	TOLL HOUSE	7251
Earnsdale Farm	WELL	7245
Livesey Fold	WELL	7246
Hollins Grove	WELL	7255
Chapels	WELL	7263
Chapels	WELL	7265
Livesey Fold	WELL	7271
Marsh House Lane	WELL	7281
Radford	WELL	7282
Sough, Darwen	WELL	7283
Well, adj. to railway line to west of Goose House Road	WELL	20796

NAME	TYPE	PRN
Well, Hollins Paper Mill, Hollins, Darwen	WELL	20797
Well, west of Hollins Grove Street	WELL	20799
Well, to rear of building at east end of Snape Street	WELL	20805
Well, rear of 12 Davenham Road, Hawkshaw,	WELL	20809
Well, 33 Baron Street, Livesey Fold, Darwen	WELL	20810
Wells, Dove Cottage Mill, Bright Street, Livesey Fold	WELL	20811
Well, Lorne Street, off Blackburn Road, Darwen	WELL	20812
Wells, Harwood Street, south-west of 63 Brighton Terrace	WELL	20813
Well, opp. 25 Haldane Road, off Blackburn Road, Darwen	WELL	20814
Wells, rear of 153 Harwood Street, Darwen	WELL	21853
Well, rear of 69 Lynwood Avenue, Birch Hall, Darwen	WELL	21854
Well, rear of 76 Birch Hall Avenue, Birch Hall, Darwen	WELL	21856
Well, rear of 29 Birch Hall Avenue, Birch Hall, Darwen	WELL	21857
Well, Craven Heifer (PH), Pole Lane, Darwen	WELL	22990
Well, in road between 138 and 65 Pole Lane, Darwen	WELL	22993
Well, 2 Willow Bank, Whitehall Road, Whitehall, Darwen	WELL	23206
Well, 4 Moorthorpe Close, Whitehall Road, Whitehall	WELL	23207
Stone staithe, Melville Street	WHARF	

Appendix 4: Industrial-era sites shown on Figure 7

For further information on any of the sites listed, please contact Lancashire County Council

NAME	TYPE	PRN
Holme Bleach Works; Sough; Darwen	Bleach works	7279
Spring Vale Brewery; Grimshaw Street; Darwen	Brewery	14906
India Mill chimney off Bolton Road	Chimney	10230
Chapels; Darwen	Colliery	7257
Ellison Fold Colliery, Darwen	Colliery	24701
Jackskey Reservoir; Darwen	Colliery	8273
Mill Pit, Darwen	Colliery	24700
Shorey Bank Colliery; Knott Street; Darwen	Colliery	14947
Sough	Colliery	7278
Taylor Green Colliery and Fire Clay Works, Darwen	Colliery	22991
Two Gates Colliery; Darwen	Colliery	7256
Bowling Green Mill; Sough; Darwen	Cotton mill	7277
Cotton Hall Mill, Cotton Hall St	Cotton mill	10558
Greenfield Mill; Spring Vale	Cotton mill	10560
Livesey Fold	Cotton mill	7269
Livesey Fold Mill	Cotton mill	7267
Moss Bridge Mill, Lower Darwen	Cotton mill	10557
Orchard Mills, Livesey Fold	Cotton mill	7268
Radford Mill, Darwen	Cotton mill	7286
Technical college	Cotton mill	7274
Technical college (Union Street)	Cotton mill	7273
Woodfold Mill, Dove Lane, Darwen	Cotton mill	10552
Bolton Road Foundry, Darwen	Foundry	24702
Foundry Street Mill, Darwen	Foundry	24690
Lee Foundry; Everton Street; Darwen	Foundry	14933
Robert Street Foundry; Robert Street; Darwen	Foundry	14935
Goods Shed; east of Hollins Grove Street; south of Goose House Bridge; Hollins; Darwen	Goods Shed	20411
Goods Shed; Shorey Bank; Robin Bank Road; Darwen	Goods Shed	14949
Goods Station; near Greenleech Flag Quarry; Darwen	Goods Station	14977
Dob Meadows; Blackburn	Industrial building	2916

NAME	TYPE	PRN
Nr. Cat Leach; Darwen	Marl pit	7387
Albert Mill; Cross Street; Darwen	Mill	14911
Anchor Mill, Darwen	Mill	24693
Atlas Mills; Atlas Road; Darwen	Mill	14952
Bank Top Mill; Borough Road; Darwen	Mill	14940
Barley Bank Mill; River Street; Livesey Fold; Darwen	Mill	20431
Baron Mill; Hollins	Mill	7250
Belgrave Mills, Darwen	Mill	19209
Bottom Croft Mill; rear of 40-58 Blackburn Road; Darwen	Mill	20424
Brook Side Mill, Livesey Fold	Mill	7266
Carr's Mill; Taylor Street; Darwen	Mill	14971
Cobden Mill, Darwen	Mill	24694
Collins Mill	Mill	24699
Corn Mill, Darwen	Mill	24679
Culvert Mill, Darwen	Mill	23211
Darwen Mill; Balle Street; Darwen	Mill	14964
Dove Cottage Mill; Bright Street; off Blackburn Road; Livesey Fold; Darwen	Mill	20429
Ellenshaw Mill; Whalley Crescent; Darwen	Mill	14924
George Street Mill (No 2); George Street; Darwen	Mill	14945
George Street Mill, Darwen	Mill	24691
Hampden Mill; Meadow Street; Darwen	Mill	14905
Hanover Street Mill; Hanover Street; Darwen	Mill	14909
Hey Fold Old Mill	Mill	24688
Heyfold Mill; 52-74 Snape Street; Darwen	Mill	20425
Highfield Mill; Ratcliffe Street; Darwen	Mill	14920
Hillside Mill; Darwen	Mill	19217
Hindle Street Mill; Grafton Court; Hindle Street; Livesey Fold; Darwen	Mill	20432
Hollins Paper Mill; Darwen	Mill	993
Holme's Mill; off Holme Street; Darwen	Mill	14972
Hope Mill	Mill	992
Lorne Street Mill; Lorne Street; off Blackburn Road; Darwen	Mill	20426
Lower Wood Mill; The Lea; Harwood Street; Livesey Fold; Darwen	Mill	20435

NAME	TYPE	PRN
Marsh House Mill, Darwen	Mill	24696
Moss Bridge Mill, Darwen	Mill	24703
New Bridge Mill; off Crown Street; Darwen	Mill	14960
No. 1 Mill; Extreme Street; Darwen	Mill	14907
Norfolk Street Mill, Darwen	Mill	24697
Peel Mill, Darwen	Mill	24695
Perseverance Mill; Cornfield Street; Shorey Bank; Darwen	Mill	20408
Potters Carr Mills, Darwen	Mill	24689
Premier Mill	Mill	19210
Primrose Mill	Mill	19211
Progress Mill; Marsh House Lane; Darwen	Mill	14975
Provident Mill; Quaker Fields; off Exchange Street; Shorey Bank; Darwen	Mill	20402
Queen Street Mill; Queen Street; Darwen	Mill	14928
Saw Mill; Atlas Road; Darwen	Mill	14923
South End Mill	Mill	19208
Springfield Mill; Olton Street; Darwen	Mill	14970
Starkie Street Mill; Darwen	Mill	14918
Sunny Bank Mill; Hannah Street; Darwen	Mill	14961
Sunnyhurst Mill, Darwen	Mill	24698
Tackfield Mill off Bentley Street; Darwen	Mill	14898
Townfield Mill; rear of Ambulance Station; George Street; Darwen	Mill	20404
Two Gates Mill; Anyon Street; Darwen	Mill	20397
Vale Brook Mill; Extreme Street; Darwen	Mill	14908
Waterfield Mill, Balmoral Road, Darwen	Mill	24692
Whitehall Mill, Darwen	Mill	23212
Woodside Mill; Vale Street; Darwen	Mill	14929
Sudell Side Mills; Sudell Side Street; Darwen	Mills	14922
Sudell Side Mills; Sudell Side Street; Darwen	Mills	14922
Analglypta Paperworks; Darwen	Paper mill	2911
Darwen Old Paper Mills	Paper mill	7276
Hollins Paper Mill	Paper mill	7247
Paper Works; Spring Vale Road; Darwen	Paper Mill	14901
Spring Vale Paper Works; Spring Vale Road; Darwen	Paper Mill	14900

NAME	TYPE	PRN
Buryfold Print Shop; Old Briggs Brook; Darwen	Printing works	7781
Spring Vale Print Works; Sough; Darwen	Printing works	7280
Chapels	Quarry	7260
Near Chapels; Darwen	Quarry	7258
Quarry; next to Radfield Head; Park Avenue; Darwen	Quarry	14986
Radfield Head; near Radfield Road; Darwen	Quarry	14985
Sough Flag Quarry off Thompson Street; Darwen	Quarry	14899
Lee Bank Reservoir; Tockholes Road; Darwen	Reservoir	14931
Reservoir beside Woodside Mill; Vale Street	Reservoir	14930
Reservoir; Mill Gap Street; Darwen	Reservoir	14968
Reservoir; Rose Gate; Darwen	Reservoir	14978
Reservoir; Wordsworth Gardens; Darwen	Reservoir	14979
Reservoirs on Spring Vale Road; Darwen	Reservoirs	14976
Old Sand Pit; Ashton Road; Darwen	Sand Pit	14963
Blackburn Road Steam Saw Mills; Blackburn Road; Darwen	Saw Mill	20423
Sunny Bank Saw Mills; Brunswick Street; Darwen	Saw Mills	14962
India Mill; Darwen	Spinning mill	2912
Steam tramway reversing triangle (not in situ)	Tramway	2914
Cotton Hall Mill; Darwen	Weaving mill	2917
Hollin Grove Mill; Darwen	Weaving mill	2913
Olive Mill	Weaving mill	2069
Prospect Mill; Darwen	Weaving mill	2915
Stone staithe, Melville Street	Wharf	24704
Bank Top Works; Ashworth Terrace; Darwen	Works	14939
Corporation Yard; Police Street; Darwen	Works	14938
Coal Yard; between Frederick Street; Frances Street & railway line; Shorey Bank; Darwen	Yard	20407

Appendix 5: Listed Buildings shown on Figure 10

For further information on any of the sites listed, please contact Lancashire County Council

PRN	DESIGNATION	NAME	SUMMARY
10230	Listed grade II*	India Mill chimney off Bolton Road	Chimney
7261	Listed grade II*	Church of St Peter; Church Street; Darwen	C19 church
7285	Listed grade II*	Belgrave Independent Church	Church
7262	Listed grade II	Lower Chapel	Congregational Chapel
10247	Listed grade II	Lodge Supermarket; Railway Road	Former Wesleyan Methodist chapel; now a supermarket
990	Listed grade II	St James' Church; Darwen	First mentioned 1577; C18 church restored 1852
10226	Listed grade II	Church of St Cuthbert; Blackburn Road	Church
10238	Listed grade II	Central United Reformed Church; Duckworth Street	Church
10241	Listed grade II	Middle Moss and Higher Moss Farmhouse; Moss Fold Road	Farmhouse; probably early C17
10252	Listed grade II	Whitehall Park; Darwen	Drinking fountain
10244	Listed grade II	Woodlands; Park Road	Greenhouse c.50 metres south of house
10233	Listed grade II	Nos 5 and 6 Bury fold; Bury road	Farmhouse
10234	Listed grade II	Low Hill House; Bury Fold Lane	House; c.1812
10242	Listed grade II	Whitehall; 1 Whitehall Cottages; & Gale End Cottage	C17-C18 House; perhaps originally 1557; now 3 dwellings
10243	Listed grade II	Woodlands; Park road	Manufacturers mansion
10224	Listed grade II	Entrance to Sough Railway Tunnel	Railway tunnel
2912	Listed grade II	India Mill; Darwen	Spinning works
10225	Listed grade II	Belgrave Square	Pair of former tram shelters and attached railings
10228	Listed grade II	Belgrave Square; Darwen	War memorial (South African war) c.1903
10229	Listed grade II	Bold Venture Park; Darwen	War memorial; c.1920

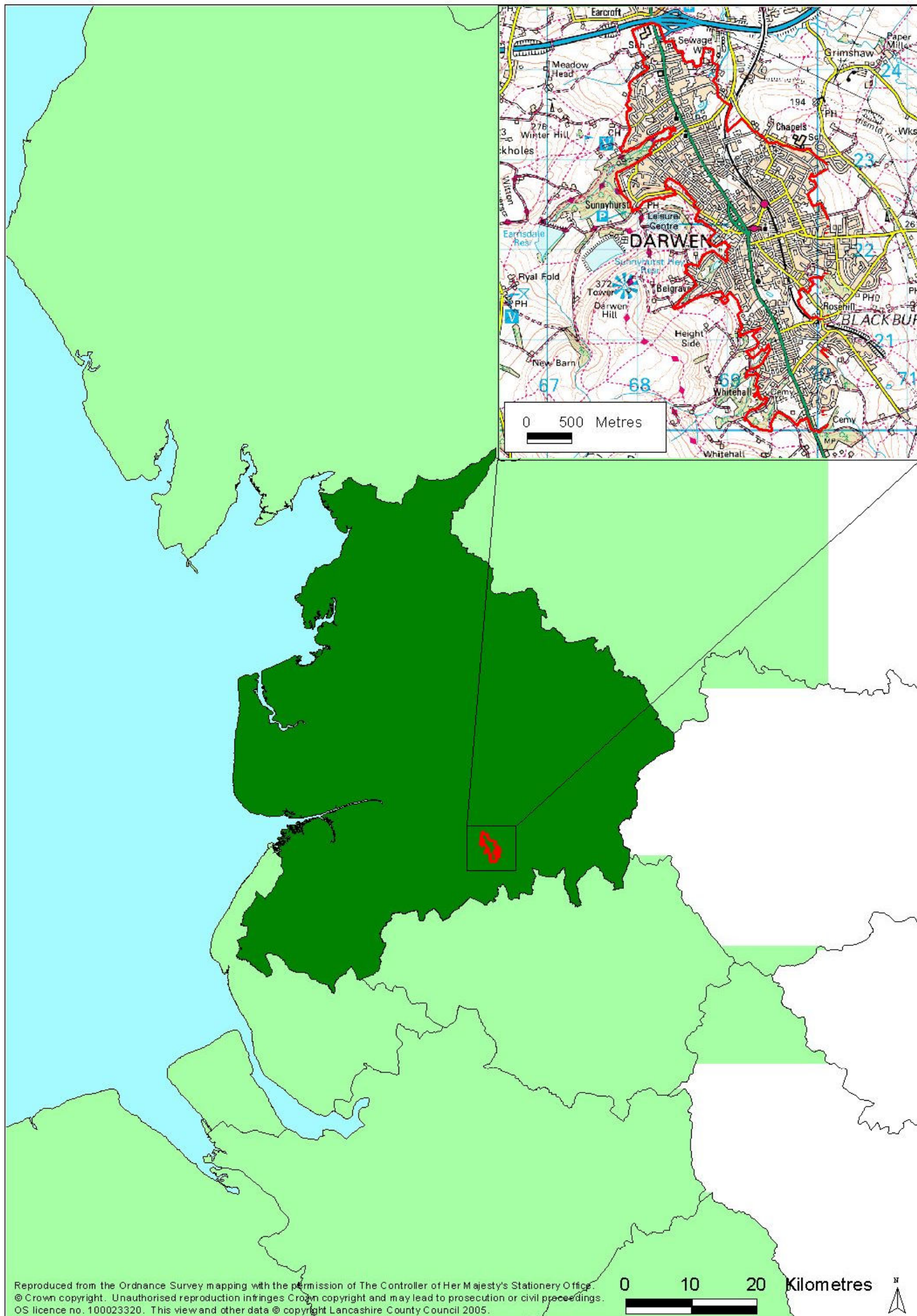


Fig.1 Location map of survey area

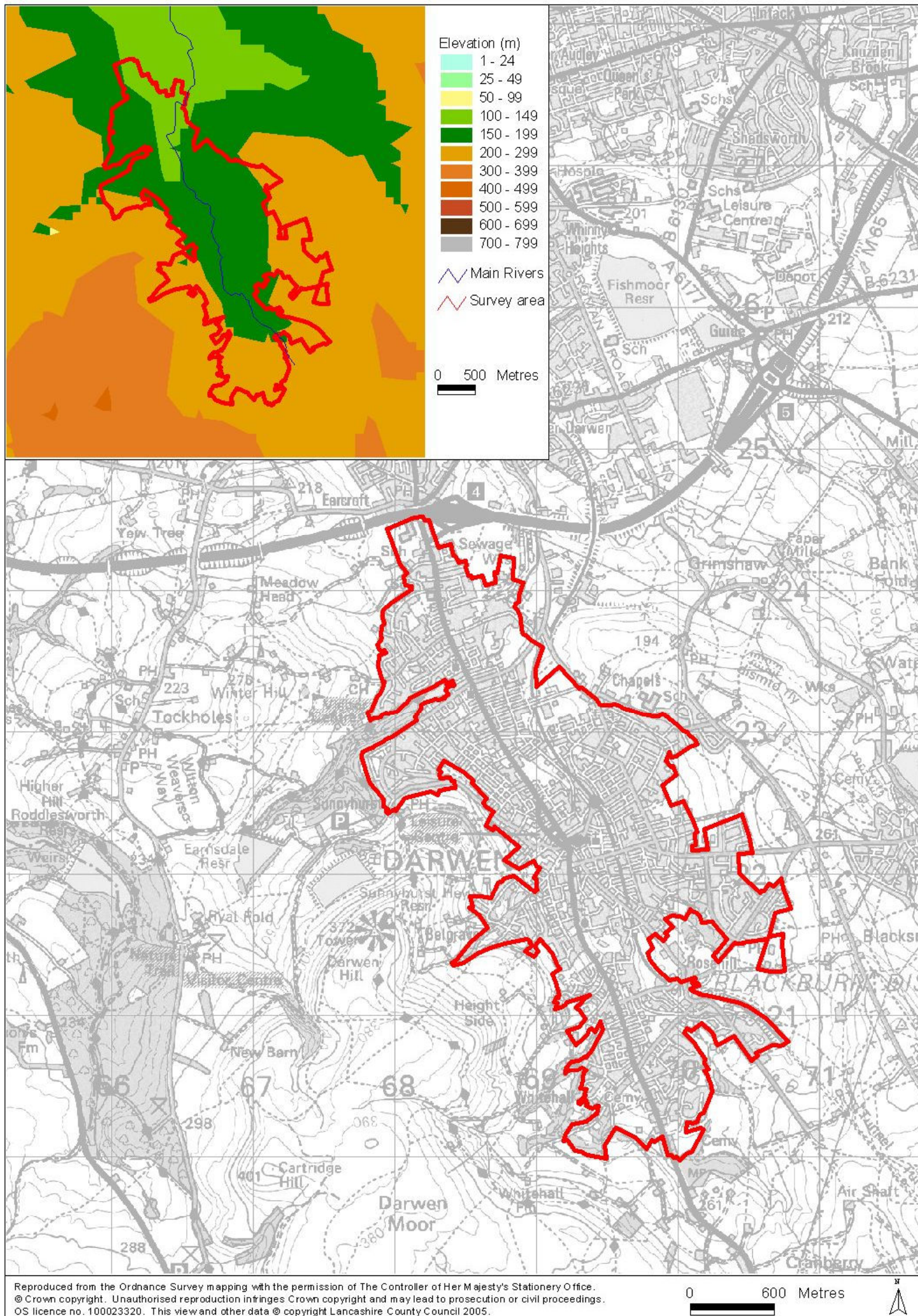
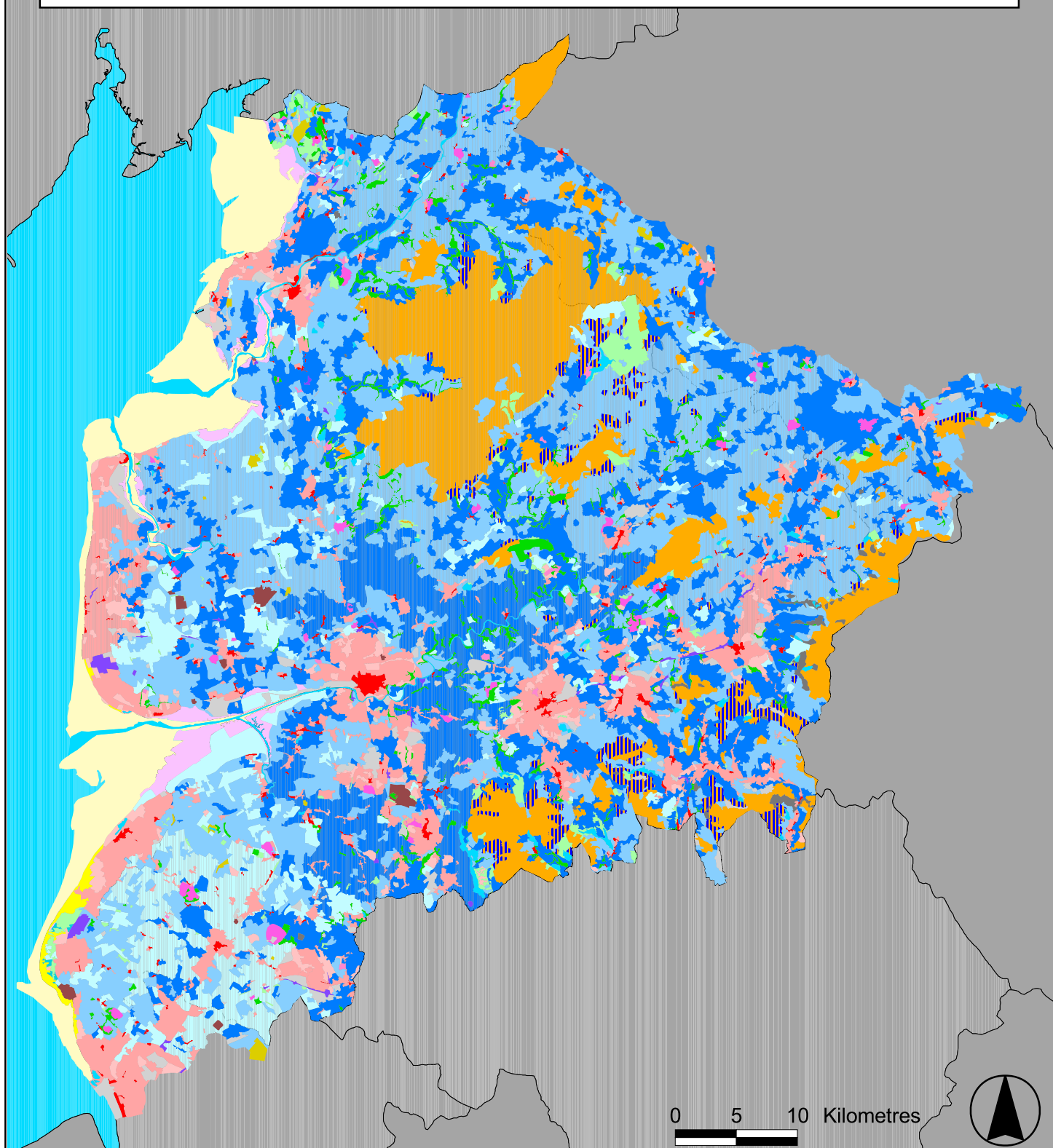


Fig.2 Darwen survey area with (inset) topography

Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation

Broad Character Types

■ Ancient Enclosure	■ Ancient and Post-Medieval Ornamental	■ Lowland Moss and Grassland/Scrub
■ Post-Medieval Enclosure	■ Modern Ornamental	■ Water
■ Modern Enclosure	■ Ancient and Post-Medieval Industry	■ Coastal Rough Ground
■ Ancient and Post-Medieval Woodland	■ Modern Industry	■ Saltmarsh
■ Modern Woodland	■ Modern Military	■ Dunes
■ Ancient and Post-Medieval Settlement	■ Modern Communications	■ Sand and Mudflats
■ Modern Settlement	■ Moorland	
■ Modern Recreation	■ Reverted Moorland	



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Figure 3: Historic Landscape Characterisation map of Lancashire

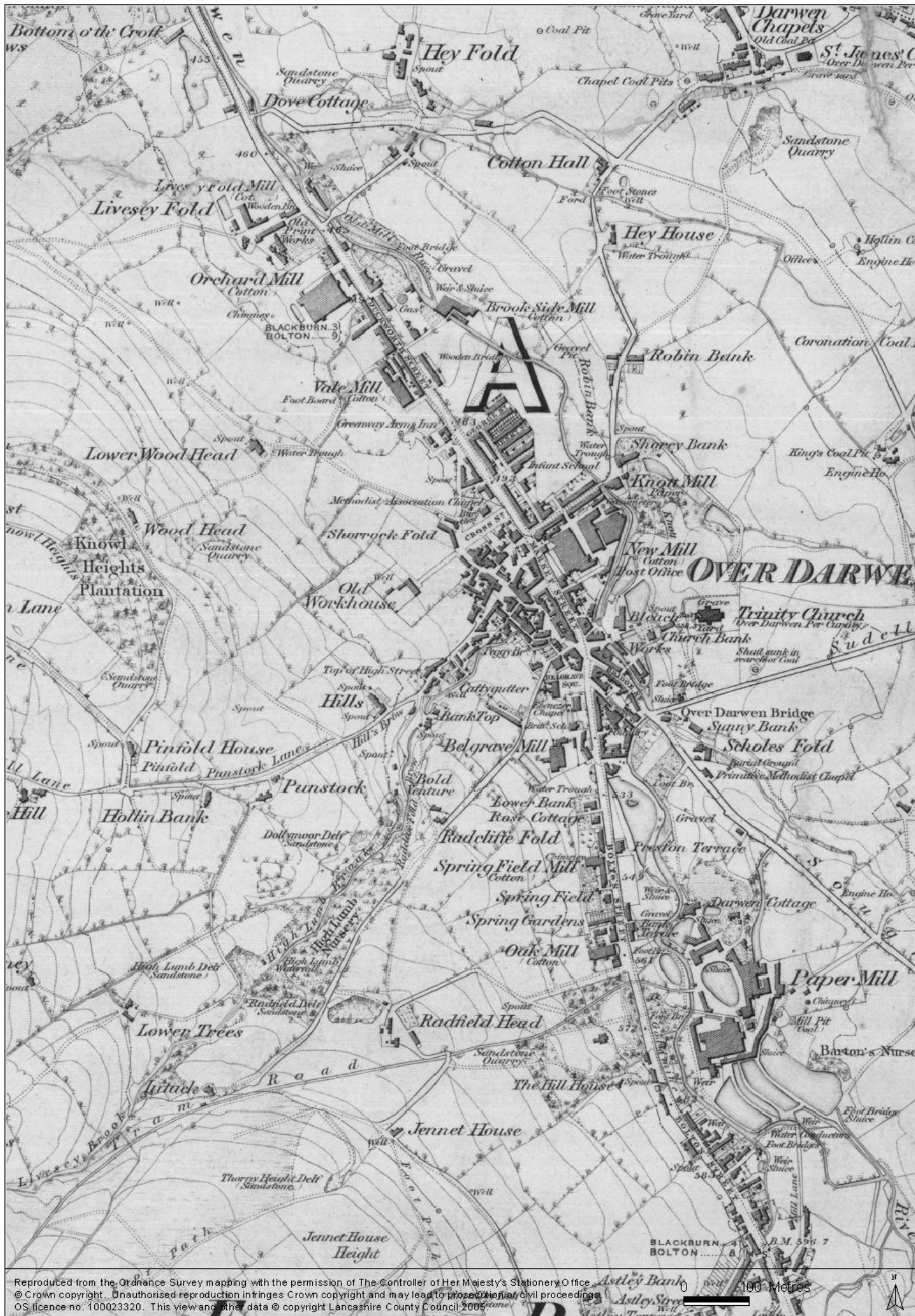


Fig.4 Detail of Darwen as mapped in 1849

Darwen

Figure 5: Archaeological Sites Recorded for Darwen

KEY

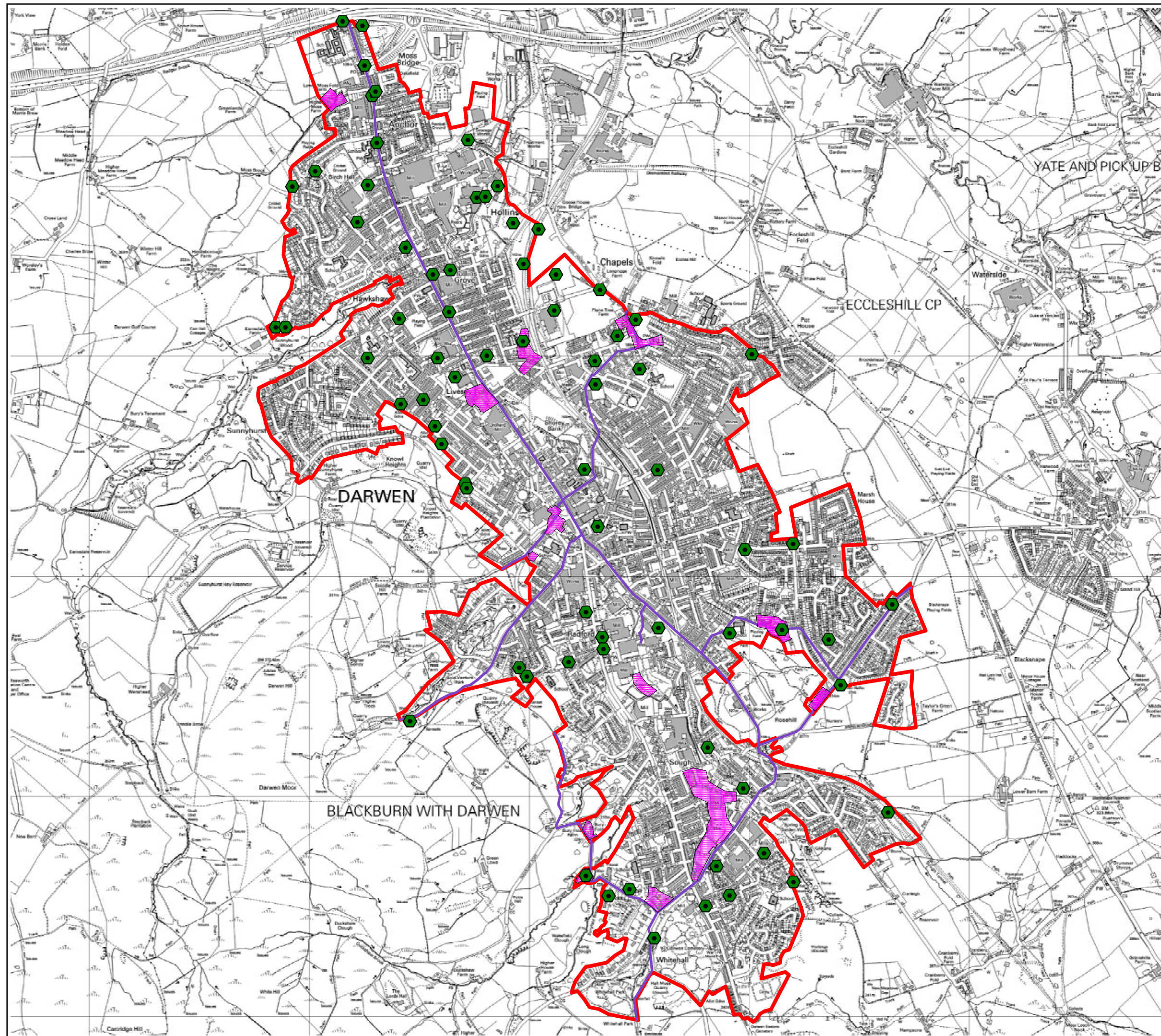
- Survey area
- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- ▲ Industrial



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Darwen

Fig 6: Post-medieval Sites, Areas and Communication Routes in Darwen



KEY

- Survey area
- Post-medieval settlement area
- ⬢ Post-medieval site
- ↘ Pre-turnpike roads

See Appendix 3
for identification
of sites



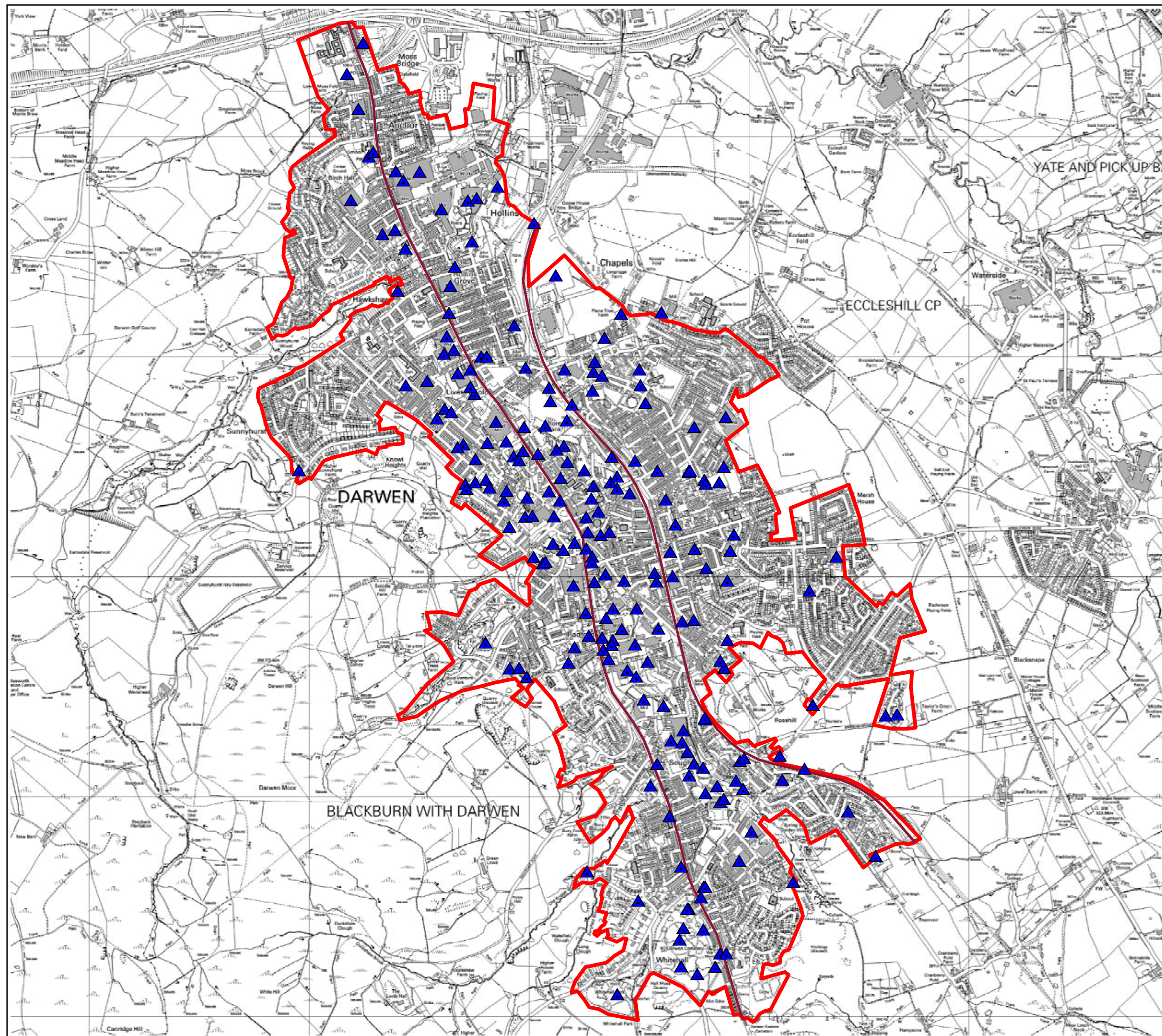
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Darwen

Fig 7: Industrial-era Sites, Areas and Communication Routes in Darwen



KEY

- Survey area
- ~ Communication Routes
- ▲ Industrial-era site

See Appendix 4
for identification
of sites



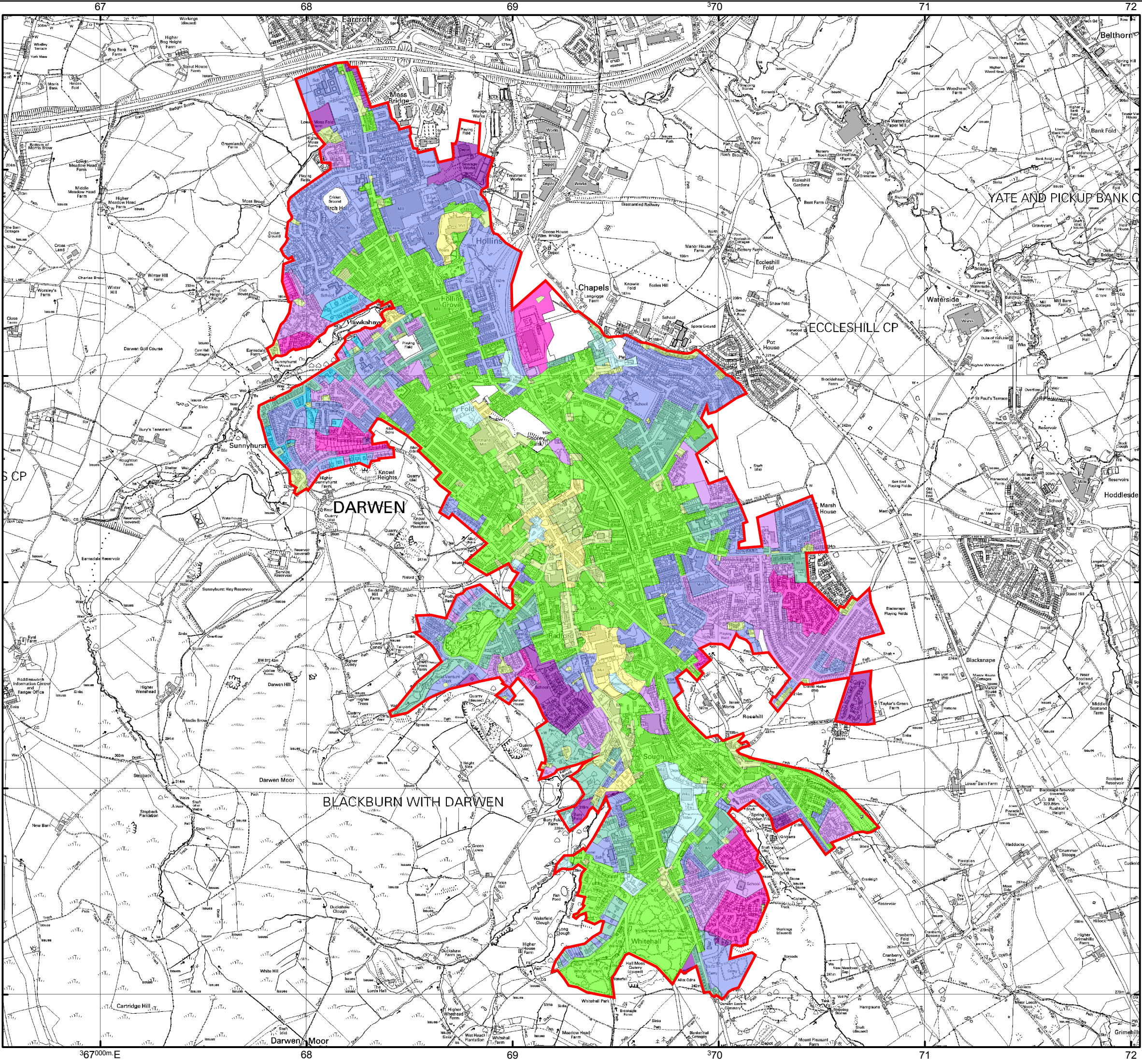
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Darwen

Figure 8. Historical Urban Development

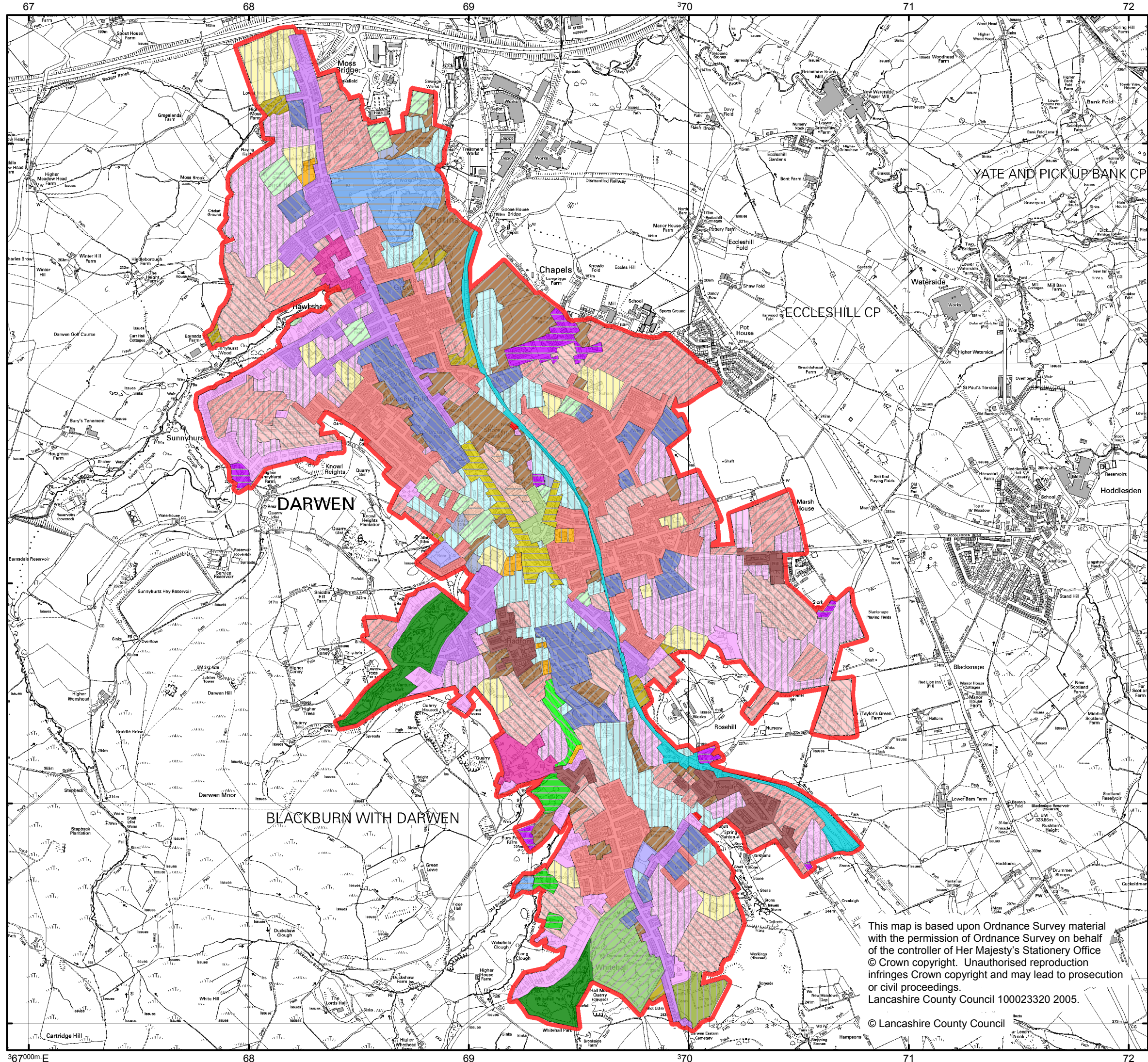


- Survey area
- 18th century
- c.1825
- 1849
- 1850
- c.1890
- 1911
- 1930
- 1963
- 1976
- 1991
- 2000

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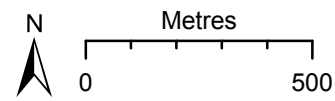




Darwen

Figure 9. Present Historic Townscape Character - HTC types and areas

- Survey Area
- Agricultural (63-70)
- Bye-law terraced housing (46-55)
- C19 municipal cemetery (61)
- C20 cemetery (62)
- C20 industrial/commercial (71-96)
- C20 place of worship (97)
- C20 public (98-100)
- C20 recreational (101-112)
- C20 school or college (113-126)
- C20 transport (127-130)
- Church and churchyard (1-5)
- Civic centre (6)
- Commercial centre (7-8)
- Handloom weavers' settlement (38-39)
- Individual housing (1918-2003) (131-150)
- Industrial workers' settlement (40-43)
- Inter/immediate post-war housing (c1918-50) (151-174)
- Late C20 housing (c1970-2003) (175-199)
- Later post-war housing (c1950-70) (200-233)
- Middle-class housing (c1860-1914) (44-45)
- Non-textile industry (26-27)
- Open ground (224-252)
- Plantation (253)
- Private landscape grounds (58-60)
- Public landscape grounds (56-57)
- Railway (28)
- Ribbon development (254)
- Rural settlement (31-37)
- Textile industry (9-25)
- Utilities (29-30)

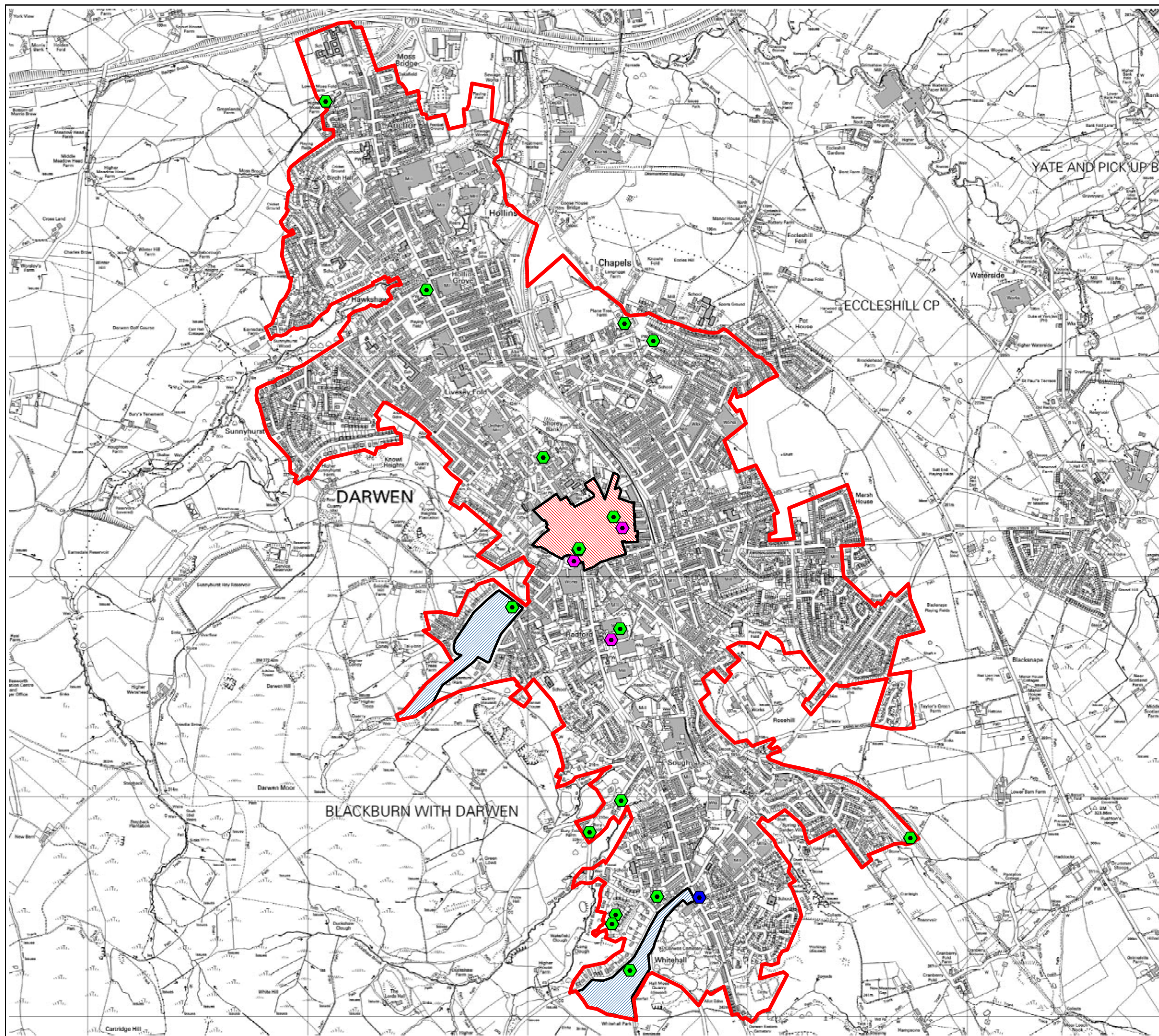


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Darwen

Fig 10: Designations



KEY

- Survey area
- Registered Park or Garden
- Conservation area
- ◆ Grade II* Listed Building
- ◆ Grade II Listed Building
- ◆ Scheduled Monument

See Appendix 5
for identification
of sites



0 200 400 Metres

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