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Planning, Development & Heritage Consultants

Biz Space Ltd

Moss Mill, Rochdale

Heritage Statement

01 December 2025

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1. Introduction

1.1 This Heritage Statement has been prepared by Paul Butler Associates on behalf of Biz Space, in relation to proposals for the demolition of the upper part of the tower of Moss Mill, Woodbine Street East, Rochdale, OL16 5LB [the site]. This Heritage Statement has been prepared to consider the potential impact of the proposals on the significance of any heritage assets.

1.2 The Statement should be read in conjunction with the supporting documentation prepared by BWP Building and Project Consultants.

Approach and Methodology

1.3 This Heritage Statement has been prepared to comply with the tests and requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF: 2024), specifically paragraphs 207 and 208, under which a description of the significance of a site, including any contribution made by its setting, must be provided to support any planning applications to assess the effect on significance of any proposed changes. There is also a requirement to make an informed assessment of the heritage impact as part of a staged approach to decision-making.

1.4 The assessment follows the staged approach to decision-making set out within Historic England Advice Note 12 - Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019):

- *Understand the form, materials and history of the affected heritage asset(s), and/or the nature and extent of archaeological deposits*
- *Understand the significance of the asset(s)*
- *Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance*
- *Avoid, minimise and mitigate negative impact, in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF*
- *Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance*

- 1.5 Research has been primarily desk-based, consulting historic mapping and written secondary sources. A visual and photographic survey of the site, its surroundings and nearby heritage assets was undertaken on 26th November 2025.

The Proposal

- 1.6 The proposals involve demolition of the upper part of the mill's tower. It is located on the western elevation of the building.



Fig 1.1 The site is outlined in red.

2. The Application Site and its Surroundings

Site location

- 2.1 The former Moss Mill sits within a small industrial area off Woodbine St East, to the southeast of Rochdale town centre.

Designations

- 2.2 Moss Mill is not nationally listed or within a conservation area but has been identified as a Non-Designated Heritage Asset (NDHA) by Rochdale Council.
- 2.3 There are three listed assets within a 500m radius, two of which are canal locks (both of which are Grade II) and the third is St Peter's church (Grade II). None of these are considered to be within the setting of the site and so do not require any further assessment.
- 2.4 Just outside of the site boundary is the former offices of the now demolished, Era Mill.

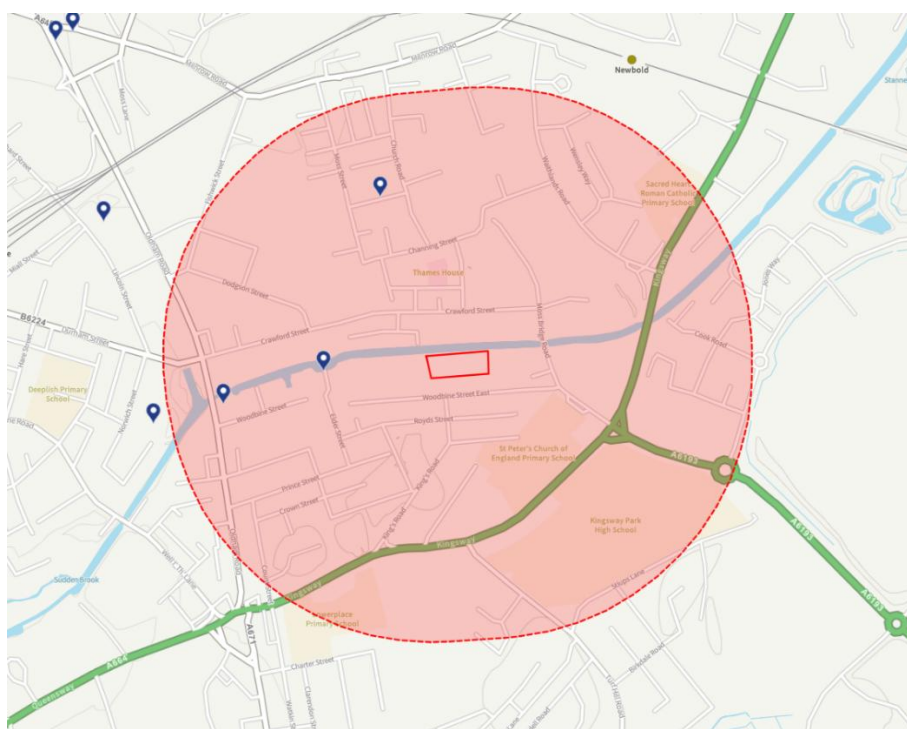


Fig 2.1 Listed buildings within 500m radius of the site. Site is outlined in red.

Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 2.5 The site has an entry on the HER, which describes its exterior in some detail. The full HER entry can be found in Appendix B.

Site and Setting

Moss Mill

- 2.6 Moss Mill is built predominantly from red brick with modern upvc windows with casements (although some timber windows do survive in places). The main body of the mill is four storeys in height ending in dentilated brick eaves with a stone band. Satellite images show the roof has been replaced with modern corrugated sheets. Across various parts of the building are sections of modern cladding.



Fig 2.2 Main body of site



Fig 2.3 Tower to Northwestern corner.

- 2.7 To the western elevation there is a square tower in the northern corner. This extends to five storeys with a window at each level on each elevation. Adjacent to the tower is a modern clad offshoot. Around the fourth floor of the tower and on its roof there is a series of modern communication equipment.



Fig 2.4 Rear of building along the canal

Wider Setting

- 2.8 The area that now surrounds the mill is a mix of modern industrial units and older residential properties.
- 2.9 Immediately north of the site is the canal. The closest lock is number 49, with the mill just visible in the background (see fig 2.5).



Fig 2.5 Lock 49 with, mill in distance



Fig 2.6 Lock 50

- 2.10 Also of note is the former office block for the now demolished, Era Mill adjacent to the site area, this is also heavily altered with modern cladding.



Fig 2.7 Former offices for Era Mill, now demolished.

3. Historic Development

Moss Mill and Surrounding Area

- 3.1 Situated at the foot of the Pennines and north of Manchester, Rochdale is a former industrial town. During the 16th century, it became known for its wool trade and established itself as one of the principal towns in Lancashire. This growth continued throughout the 18th and early 19th century, with the introduction and subsequent success, of the mechanised loom.
- 3.2 The Rochdale canal first opened in 1804, making it the first trans Pennine canal route.¹ Due to its width, it could allow vessels that were up to 14ft wide and therefore became the main highway between Yorkshire and Lancashire². Some of Manchester's largest mills were situated along the Rochdale Canal, including the fine spinning factories owned by Adam and George Murray, McConnel and Co and Hugh Shaw and Co³.
- 3.3 Although the current building wasn't constructed until 1888, there were mills on the site from at least 1850, as a 'Moss Mill' is visible on the 1851 OS Map. During this period Moss Mill was owned by James King and Sons, according to both an article published in 1843 and 1861 (see figs 3.1 and 3.2). This was a cotton spinning and weaving mill.

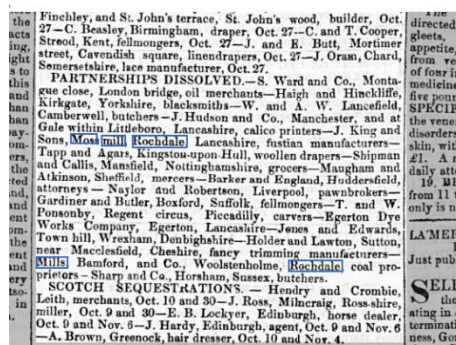


Fig 3.1 London Weekly Chronicle, Sunday 8th October 1843

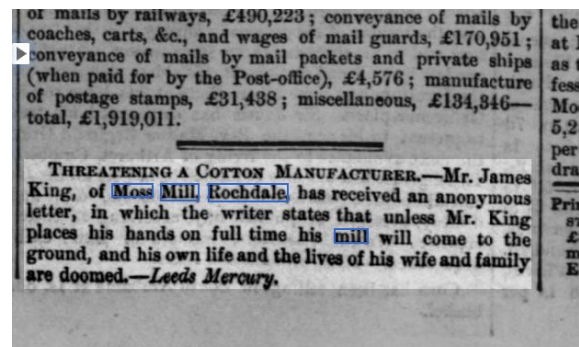


Fig 3.2 Dublin Evening Mail Saturday 23rd November 1861

¹ Pennine Waterways. 'History of the Rochdale Canal.'

² Bronte Boats. 'Rochdale Canal.'

³ Peter Maw, Terry Wyke and Alan Kidd. (2012). 'Canals, rivers and the industrial city: Manchester's Industrial Waterfront, 1790-1850.' Pp. 1503

- 3.4 The current Moss Mill was constructed in 1888 to the design of A H Stott and Sons, presumably for James King and Sons, as a cotton mill⁴, however, before it was completed it was acquired by Moss Spinning Company Limited⁵.
- 3.5 The tower likely incorporated a water tank for sprinkler systems which is typical for the period with a water tank noted in the structural report: fires being a major risk for textile mills⁶. The tower is shown from the 1893 OS Map onwards. Between 1893-1910 an extension was built adjacent to the tower and shown on subsequent maps but this now longer survives.
- 3.6 The immediate area around the site contained several mills as a wider complex with Moss Mill and the Era Mill Offices being the parts remaining. From the 1910 OS map, Moss Mill is shown with Era Mill to the west and Slate Mill to the east, both also cotton mills.
- 3.7 It wasn't until the economic decline of the 1960s, due to the collapse of the textile industry, that this area began lessening in industrial importance and thus began the demolishing of the mills. Both the Era and Slate Mills (either side of Moss Mill) were demolished c.1979 with Era Mill's chimney demolished by Fred Dibnah⁷.

⁴ UK Textile Mills. 'Rochdale – OL16 Mills: Moss Mill.'

⁵ Architects of Greater Manchester, 1800-1940. 'Moss Mill, Woodbine Street East, Rochdale.'

⁶ Historic England. Textile Mills, Introduction to Heritage Assets (2024).

⁷ Manchester Evening News, (2013). 'Remembering mill visit of famous Fred.'

4. Assessment of Significance

- 4.1 Significance can be defined as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be a combination of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. The understanding of the significance of a place is vital to inform sensitively managed change. In accordance with Historic England Advice Note 12 – Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets the following criteria are employed within this report to assess significance:
- 4.2 **Archaeological interest** – Where the heritage asset holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 4.3 **Architectural and artistic interest** – These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.
- 4.4 **Historic interest** – An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic) which heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

Moss Mill

- 4.5 Moss Mill is a late Victorian Cotton Mill being one of the few that survive in this part of Rochdale. Originally part of a wider complex, now other than the office range the surrounding mills have been demolished.
- 4.6 The mill was built by A H Stott and Sons who during the period 1880-1914 were responsible for c. 20% of all new spinning mills that were designed in Lancashire⁸.
- 4.7 The mill is a relatively late example of a cotton mill and although it survives in a recognisable form it has lost its original roof and windows along with extensive areas of cladding so there are better preserved examples of mills of this type and era. Ancillary structures such as chimney stacks and engines houses also do not survive at Moss Mill.
- 4.8 Beyond the mill's impressive scale and expanse of glazing the architectural interest is limited.
- 4.9 Large parts of the original setting have been lost; although the mill may not have had a direct relationship with the canal it is sited on the location of previous mills that likely used the canal navigation for transport. Beyond the canal, much of the surrounding context and setting is modern industrial and commercial units.
- 4.10 Moss Mill is of local significance as an example (although altered) of a late-19th century textile mill by a prominent mill designer. Its lack of architectural embellishment, loss of original fabric, lacking any significant historical associations, its lateness in date and loss of surrounding context mean it isn't considered of either regional or national importance.

⁸ <https://manchestervictorianarchitects.org.uk/partnerships/stott-a-h-and-sons>

5. The Heritage Planning Context

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

- 5.1 Section 38(6) of the Planning Act states that the determination of planning applications must be made in accordance with the Development Plan unless other material considerations indicate otherwise. This establishes the Development Plan as the primary decision-making document when considering planning applications.
- 5.2 In this instance the development plan comprises the Rochdale Adopted Core Strategy which was adopted by the Council in 2016. The provision of this document is discussed below.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 5.3 In considering development affecting Listed Buildings, special regard will be given to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest (Section 66, Planning [Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas] Act 1990).

National Planning Policy Framework

- 5.4 The Revised NPPF which was published in July 2018 and most recently updated in December 2024, sets out the Government's planning policies regarding the conservation of the historic environment.
- 5.5 Section 16, Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, and policies 202-221 of the NPPF sets out the heritage context. The NPPF states that heritage assets are 'an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations'.
- 5.6 Paragraphs 207 and 208 require applicants to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting; and that the level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance; local planning

authorities should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

5.7 Paragraph 210 sets out three considerations which local planning authorities should consider when determining applications-

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

5.8 The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset (para 216).

5.9 Paragraph 219 states that local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance; and, that proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

Rochdale Adopted Core Strategy

5.10 Rochdale's Core Strategy (2016) outlines the approach to heritage and the built environment under section 9, in particular - P2 Protecting and enhancing character, landscape and heritage; key policies of relevance are shown below:

1. *We will protect and enhance the borough's character, the distinctiveness of its town centres, housing areas and countryside, and the qualities of its landscapes, utilising the*

considerable potential of these assets in development and regeneration schemes. We will do this by: a. Requiring new development to integrate successfully with the key natural features of the borough, e.g. river valleys and the Pennine landscape; b. Requiring new development to take opportunities to protect and open up important views of hills and valleys which are part of the borough's unique character; c. Restoring the River Roch and other water bodies to their place as key and attractive features of the borough, including opening up waterways where they have been covered, and enhancing their setting, heritage assets and biodiversity potential; d. Protecting, enhancing and utilising outstanding cultural landscapes, such as the Cheesden Valley area and around Littleborough and Hollingworth Lake; and e. Conserving and enhancing townscape character.

2. *We will protect the borough's heritage by: a. Conserving, enhancing and promoting key heritage assets, both statutory and non statutory, including consideration of their wider settings. Key heritage assets of the borough include: i. Four outstanding conservation areas: Central Rochdale, Middleton and Littleborough town centres and Rock Nook / Summit; ii. Other designated assets such as listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and scheduled ancient monuments; iii. The heritage of the Co-operative movement, the Rochdale Pioneers and the Labour movement; iv. The Edgar Wood and J. H. Sellers cultural heritage; v. The heritage of the seventeenth and eighteenth century vernacular tradition; and vi. The engineering heritage, including mills, canals and railways. b. Conserving, enhancing and utilising other non-statutory heritage assets of local interest, be they buildings, parks, gardens or archaeological sites, including promoting their sensitive restoration; c. Using heritage assets positively and intelligently to strengthen identity and image and support the visitor economy, particularly in development and regeneration schemes; and d. Prioritising the conservation of heritage assets at risk from decay, giving special attention to designated heritage assets in this regard.*

Rochdale Borough Unitary Development Plan and Policies (2016)

- 5.11 The Unitary Development Plan from the 1996-2016 Local Plan is still in place until the Allocations Development Plan is adopted.

- 5.12 *The Rochdale Borough Unitary Development Plan and Policies* provides an overview of the objectives of the borough, section G/Be/9 provides key policies in relation to heritage with those relevant to the proposal extracted below –

Priority will be given to the practical conservation and enhancement of those features of the built environment which are the most valuable, in particular: conservation areas; listed buildings and their settings; scheduled ancient monuments; parks and gardens of special historic interest; and archaeological remains. Such buildings, areas and features of architectural and historic merit will be protected from adverse development or demolition and positive measures will be taken or supported, wherever possible, to facilitate their continued upkeep and beneficial use. Particular emphasis will be placed on securing new uses for existing buildings to ensure their future, and on promoting conservation activities which provide a stimulus for the regeneration of town centres, older urban and rural areas, including historic and cultural landscapes.

Be/15 new development affecting the setting of a listed building; development will not be permitted, where through its siting, scale, design or materials, would harm the setting of a listed building.

Places for Everyone (2024)

- 5.13 The Places for Everyone Plan (2024) has been adopted by Rochdale in March 2024, the policy relevant to heritage states (Policy JP-P2: Heritage) –

We will proactively manage and work with partners to positively conserve, sustain and enhance our historic environment and heritage assets and their settings. Opportunities will be pursued to aid the promotion, enjoyment, understanding and interpretation of heritage assets, as a means of maximising wider public benefits and reinforcing Greater Manchester's distinct character, identity and sense of place....This knowledge should be used to inform the positive management and integration of our heritage by: Setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role of heritage in place-making; Ensuring that the heritage significance of a site or area is considered in accordance with national planning policy in the planning and design process and opportunities for interpretation and local engagement are optimised; Integrating the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their

settings, with creative contextual architectural responses that contribute to their significance and sense of place; Delivering positive benefits that sustain and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing; and Exploring opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that restoration of historic buildings offer.

Particular consideration will be given to ensure that the significance of key elements of the historic environment which contribute to Greater Manchester's distinctive identity and sense of place are protected from harm. These include historic town centres, places of worship, historic transport routes including the canal network, industrial buildings and structures including textile mills, farmsteads and other sites, buildings, and areas of identified archaeological, architectural, artistic and/or historic value.

Development proposals affecting designated and non-designated heritage assets and/or their settings will be considered having regard to national planning policy... Proposals should be informed, as necessary, by the findings and recommendations of the appropriate heritage assessment(s) in the development plan evidence base and/or any updated heritage assessment submitted as part of the planning application process.

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice 2: 'Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment' (2015)

- 5.14 This document provides advice to local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties. It sets out practical guidance to assist interested parties in making an assessment of the impact of proposals on the significance of heritage assets.

Historic England Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition)

- 5.15 Published in December 2017, this document sets out guidance on managing change within the setting of heritage assets, including historic buildings, sites, areas and landscapes. Building on the historic environment provisions of national planning policy, the document provides advice on the definition of 'setting' before setting out key principles for assessing the implications of development proposals on the settings of heritage assets.

Historic England Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets

- 5.16 This Guidance was published in October 2019 and covers the National Planning Policy Framework requirement for applicants for heritage and other consents to describe heritage significance to help local planning authorities to make decisions on the impact of proposals for changes to heritage assets.

Historic England: Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance

- 5.17 This Guidance was published by Historic England (then English Heritage) in April 2008. The Document is designed to provide a logical approach to making decisions and offering guidance on all aspects of England's historic environment. Guidance is provided on understanding heritage values (evidential, historical, aesthetic, and communal), and assessing heritage significance.

6. Impact Assessment

- 6.1 Heritage impact is defined as the potential level of harm or benefit to the special architectural or historic interest caused by a proposed development. The NPPF does not prescribe a format for analysis of heritage significance and/or impact.
- 6.2 Scale or severity of impacts or changes can be judged taking into account their direct and indirect effects and whether they are temporary or permanent, reversible or irreversible. The cumulative effect of separate impacts should also be considered. Change can be either harmful or beneficial to heritage significance.
- 6.3 The following methodology is based on the guidance set out by ICOMOS (2011) *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties*, although intended for World Heritage Sites it provides a sliding scale of impacts that can be applied to assets on all significance levels.

Impact Grading	Criteria
High Beneficial	Comprehensive changes to an asset or its setting resulting in a major enhancement of significance.
Medium Beneficial	Significant changes to an asset or its setting resulting in a notable enhancement of significance.
Low Beneficial	Modest changes to an asset or its setting resulting in a slight enhancement of significance.
Neutral	No or negligible change to an asset or its setting resulting in no or negligible change to significance.
Low Adverse	Modest changes to an asset or its setting resulting in slight harm to significance.
Medium Adverse	Significant changes to an asset or its setting resulting in notable harm to significance.
High Adverse	Comprehensive changes to an asset or its setting resulting in major harm to significance.

Assessment of Heritage Impacts

- 6.4 When assessing the heritage impacts of the proposed demolition, it is important to understand the relationship between the tower and the main body of the mill. The tower makes some contribution to its significance as part of its original construction. The works are to a part of the tower resulting in the loss of the top courses of the brick. All other areas of both the tower and the main body of the mill and its associated architectural and historic interest will remain unaltered.
- 6.5 Although the proposals will result in a small change to the mill's tower it will continue to have elements of local landmark status such as its visibility along the canal.
- 6.6 There will be some harm to the significance of the mill through the loss of the historic fabric. As all other elements of the mill will remain unaltered this harm would be at the lowest end of the scale. This low level of harm is to an NDHA of local interest and it is neither a designated heritage asset nor within a conservation area.
- 6.7 Frederick G. Markland Associates, structural engineers, highlights the poor structural condition of this part of the tower noting the poor condition of the roof slab and in particular 'the bottom of the majority of the embedded steel joists were exposed and were noted to be heavily corroded.'
- 6.8 The report goes on to discuss how this will further impact the tower if a solution is not found, with cracks to the exterior already appearing;
- 'Any corrosion and expansion of the embedded steel joists will result in the expansion forces pushing against the brickwork walls to the tower and it is thought that this movement is contributing to the cracking noted externally to the tower walls.'*
- 6.9 They conclude that a reduction in the height of the tower would protect against future corrosion and that unless a solution is sought, the exterior will continue to fail potentially resulting in the loss of the full tower.
- 6.10 Based on the advice of the structural statement and the threat it poses to the rest of the tower if not addressed and when coupled with the consideration that the harm is at a low

level to a locally listed heritage asset, as opposed to a nationally listed one, the proposals are considered to meet the tests of the NPPF calling for a balanced judgement in terms of the scale of harm and loss and the level of significance for NDHAs -

NPPF 216. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

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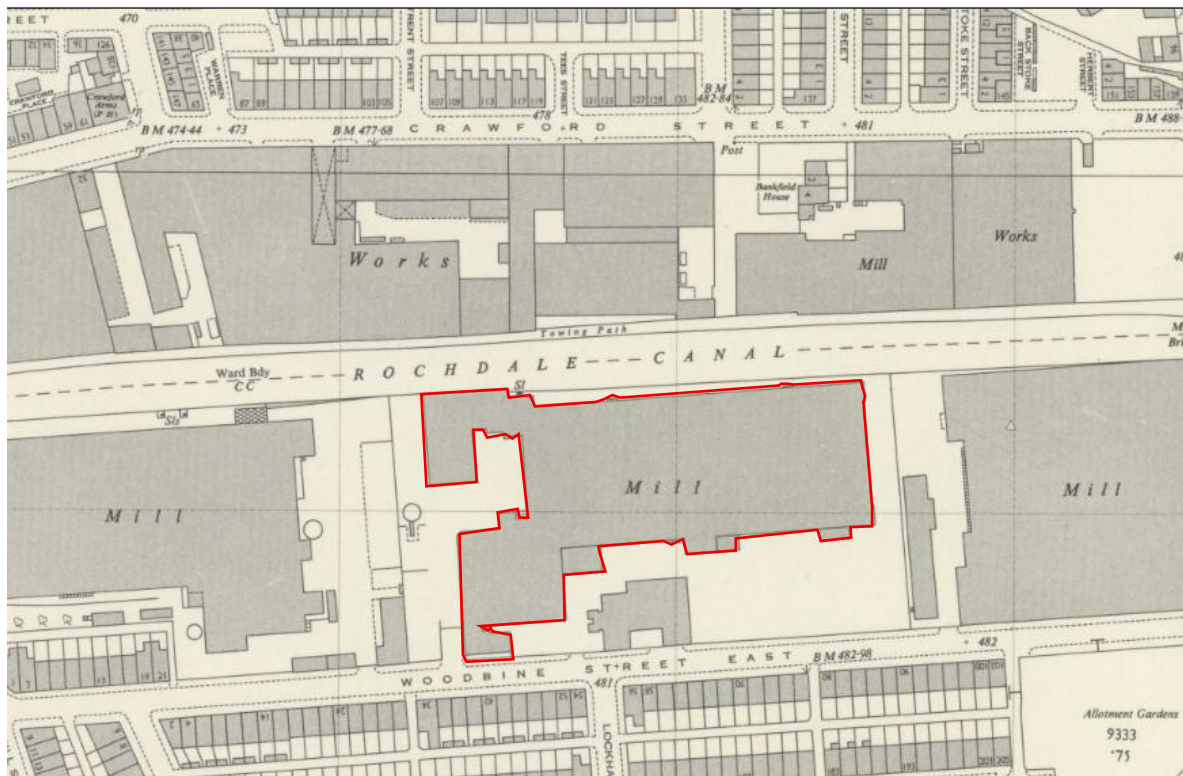
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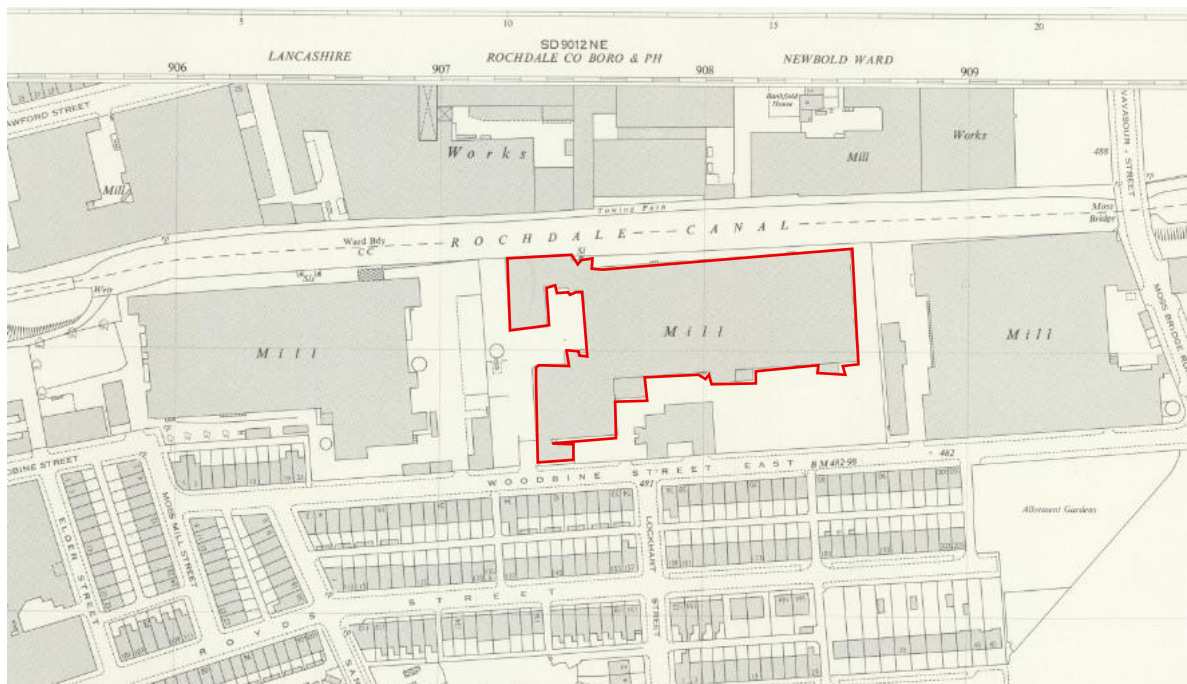
Appendix A: Map Regression



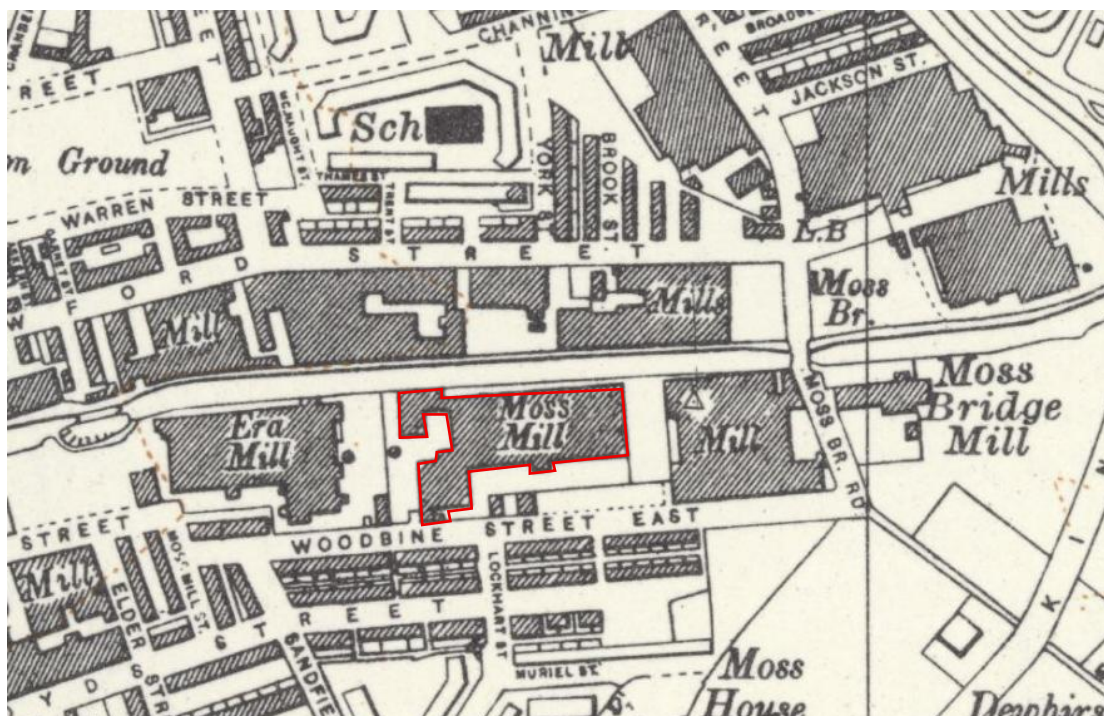
SD91SW – A Surveyed / Revised: 1954 to 1967, Published: 1967



SD9012 – A Revised: 1957, Published: 1958



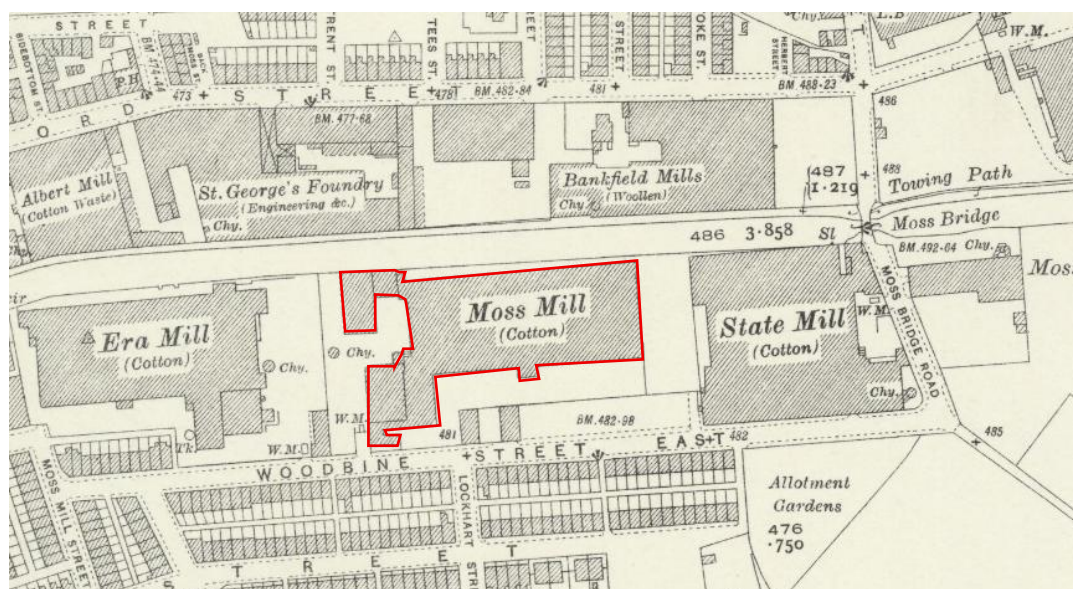
SD9012SE – A Surveyed: 1957, Published: 1958



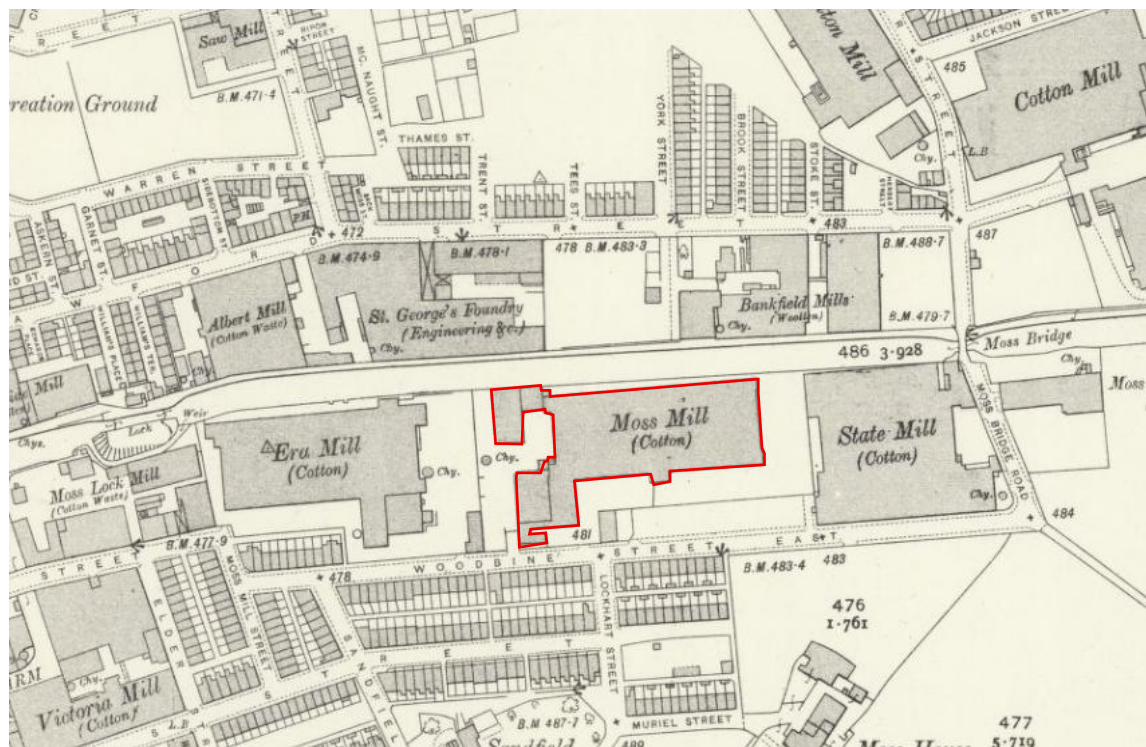
SD91SW – A Surveyed / Revised: Pre-1930 to 1955, Published: 1956



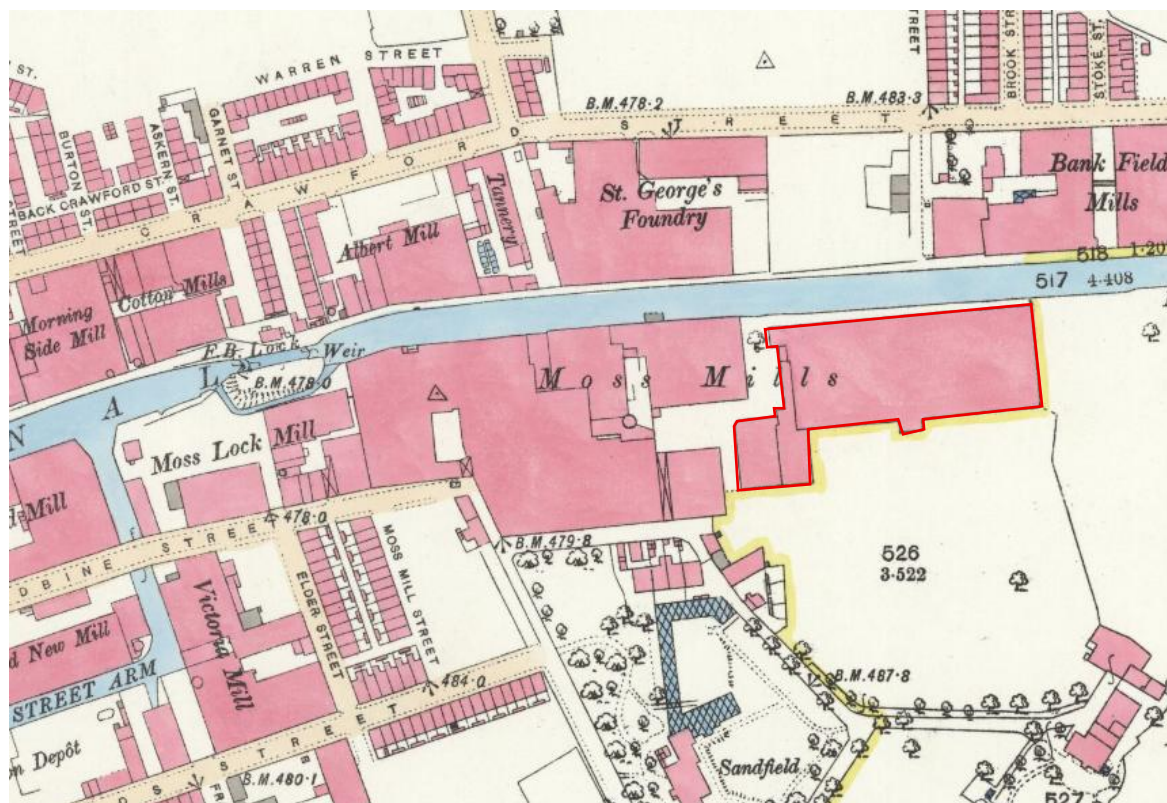
Lancashire Sheet LXXXIX.NW Revised: 1938, Published: 1947



Lancashire LXXXIX.5 Revised: 1928, Published: 1930



Lancashire LXXXIX.5 Revised: 1908, Published: 1910



Lancashire LXXXIX.5 Surveyed: 1889 to 1891, Published: 1893



Rochdale Sheet 15 Surveyed: 1849, Published: 1851.



Lancashire Sheet 89 (inset 89A) Surveyed: 1844 to 1848, Published: 1851

Appendix B: Historic Environment Record

HER Entry

HER Number: 5137.1.0

Name: Moss Industrial Estate (former Moss Mills)

Grid Reference: SD 9080 1241

Protected Status: None recorded

Full description: Marked on the maps as a cotton mill (1)(2). A very large, heavily modified spinning mill. Late C19/early C20. Brick built and of 5 storeys and 43x5 bays. Flat roof. Large rectangular brick-arched windows very closely spaced. Corner pilasters. No power features whatsoever are visible on the site. The offices date from the early C20 and are brick built. 2 storeys and 8x2 bays. Some embellished brick and stonework. All the other original auxiliary buildings have been removed. The surviving buildings are now incorporated into the Moss Industrial Estate complex. There is also a 6-storey tower attached to the main spinning mill building. (3)

Named 'Moss Mill' on both the maps. The engines were by John Petrie & Co, Rochdale, developing 1700hp together. (4)(5)

A number of boarded windows noted but otherwise appears to be fine. Fair condition, partly occupied. Below-ground archaeological potential: medium. Site of power system features remains undeveloped. (6)[RR Field visit 14/03/2017]

SF 3179 38-41 (Aerial Photograph). SGM9533.

<1> OS, 1908, OS 25" to 1 mile Lancashire sheet 89.5 (Cartographic materials). SGM2296.

<2> OS, 1930, OS 25" to 1 mile Lancashire sheet 89.5 (Cartographic materials). SGM5116.

<3> Williams, Mike, 1986, The Greater Manchester Textile Mill Survey. Rochdale (Unpublished document). SGM3577.

<4> Holden, Roger, 1989, Moss Spinning Co. Ltd. (Monograph). SGM8495.

<5> Roberts, AS, Moss Mill, Rochdale, 216 (Monograph). SGM8944.

<6> GMAAS, 2017, GM Textile Mill Survey Review (Digital archive). SGM13736.

Appendix C: Historic Sources

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Finchley, and St. John's terrace, St. John's wood, builder, Oct. 27—C. Beasley, Birmingham, draper, Oct. 27—C. and T. Cooper, Strood, Kent, fellmongers, Oct. 27—J. and E. Butt, Mortimer street, Cavendish square, linendrapers, Oct. 27—J. Oram, Chard, Somersetshire, lace manufacturer, Oct. 27.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—S. Ward and Co., Montague close, London bridge, oil merchants—Haigh and Hinckliffe, Kirkgate, Yorkshire, blacksmiths—W. and A. W. Lancefield, Camberwell, butchers—J. Hudson and Co., Manchester, and at Gale within Littleboro, Lancashire, calico printers—J. King and Sons, Moss mill, Rochdale, Lancashire, fustian manufacturers—Tapp and Agars, Kingstou-upon-Hull, woollen drapers—Shipman and Callis, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, grocers—Maugham and Atkinson, Sheffield, mercers—Barker and England, Huddersfield, attorneys—Naylor and Robertson, Liverpool, pawnbrokers—Gardiner and Butler, Boxford, Suffolk, fellmongers—T. and W. Ponsonby, Regent circus, Piccadilly, carvers—Egerton Dye Works Company, Egerton, Lancashire—Jones and Edwards, Town hill, Wrexham, Denbighshire—Holder and Lawton, Sutton, near Macclesfield, Cheshire, fancy trimming manufacturers—Mills, Bamford, and Co., Woolstenholme, Rochdale, coal proprietors—Sharp and Co., Horsham, Sussex, butchers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—Hendry and Crombie, Leith, merchants, Oct. 10 and 30—J. Ross, Milncraig, Ross-shire, miller, Oct. 9 and 30—E. B. Lockyer, Edinburgh, horse dealer, Oct. 9 and Nov. 6—J. Hardy, Edinburgh, agent, Oct. 9 and Nov. 6—A. Brown, Greenock, hair dresser, Oct. 10 and Nov. 4.

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London Weekly Chronicle, Sunday 8th October 1843

or mails by railways, £490,223; conveyance of mails by coaches, carts, &c., and wages of mail guards, £170,951; conveyance of mails by mail packets and private ships (when paid for by the Post-office), £4,576; manufacture of postage stamps, £31,438; miscellaneous, £134,846—total, £1,919,011.

THREATENING A COTTON MANUFACTURER.—Mr. James King, of Moss Mill, Rochdale, has received an anonymous letter, in which the writer states that unless Mr. King places his hands on full time his mill will come to the ground, and his own life and the lives of his wife and family are doomed.—*Leeds Mercury*.

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Dublin Evening Mail Saturday 23rd November 1861