Turnbridge Mills
Quay Street, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire: record of selected buildings

March 2026

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Contents

1 Introduction....6
2 Location....6
3 Planning context....8
4 Previous investigative work....9
5 Historical background....9
6 Recording methodology....13
7 Buildings recorded....13
8 Conclusion....18
Appendix: Written Scheme of Investigation....20

Figures 10 to 17
Photographs

SUMMARY

A diverse group of buildings at Turnbridge Mills, Huddersfield (NGR: SE 14907 16853), including the grade II listed spinning block, was recorded to comply with anticipated conditions of planning and listed building consent for a mixed use development. The spinning block (building B) comprises six storeys and basement, dates from 1871-3, and was recorded to Level 2, while four other buildings were recorded to Level 1. They include the former boiler house (C), a two-storey office building surviving from an earlier foundry on the site (D1), a much altered two-storey warehouse or mill (E) and a store (G).

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List of figures

Figure 1: Location map (i), 1:200,000.....7
Figure 2: Location map (ii), 1:10,000.....7
Figure 3: Site plan showing buildings recorded (labelled in red) (1:500).....8
Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1:1056 town plan, 1851.....10
Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1:500 town plan, 1890.....10
Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, 1907.....11
Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, 1918.....12
Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, 1932.....12
Figure 9: Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map, 1960.....12

After text:
Figure 10: Site plan with key to photographs
Figure 11: Building B: ground floor plan
Figure 12: Building B: first floor plan
Figure 13: Building B: second floor plan
Figure 14: Building B: third floor plan
Figure 15: Building B: fourth floor plan
Figure 16: Building B: fifth floor plan
Figure 17: Building B: basement plan

List of photographs

01: General view of the site, looking north-east
02: General view of the site, looking south-east
03: Building B (spinning block): upper part of south elevation
04: Building B (spinning block): stair tower, looking north-east
05: Building B (spinning block): upper part of west elevation and stair tower
06: Building B (spinning block): upper part of west elevation and stair tower; modern lift tower at left
07: Building B (spinning block): south-west corner, with additions of ca. 1900 and later
08: Building B (spinning block): foot of shaft/lift tower in south elevation
09: Building B (spinning block): upper part of south elevation
10: Building B (spinning block): general view looking north-west, across canal
11: Building B (spinning block): general view looking south-west, across canal
12: Building B (spinning block): top of tower in south elevation, with initialled stone “R&WH”
13: Building B (spinning block): water tank and top of stair tower, looking north
14: Building B (spinning block): top two-light window in west side of stair tower
15: Building B (spinning block): two-light window in west side of stair tower
16: Building B (spinning block): extension on west elevation of ca. 1900
17: Building B (spinning block): extension on west side of stair tower, of ca. 1900 and later
18: Building B (spinning block): general view looking south-east, showing WC tower added to north side of stair tower
19: Building B (spinning block): general view looking south, across canal
20: Building B (spinning block): part of north elevation with modern lift tower, within modern warehouse
21: Building B (spinning block): ground floor, looking north-east
22: Building B (spinning block): typical column on ground floor, looking west
23: Building B (spinning block): first floor, looking north-east
24: Building B (spinning block): typical column on first floor, looking north-east
25: Building B (spinning block): second floor, looking east
26: Building B (spinning block): second floor, looking north
27: Building B (spinning block): typical column on second floor, looking north-east
28: Building B (spinning block): third floor, looking north-east
29: Building B (spinning block): typical columns on third floor, looking south-east
30: Building B (spinning block): fourth floor, looking east
31: Building B (spinning block): fourth floor, looking south-east

32: Building B (spinning block): typical column on fourth floor, looking south-east
33: Building B (spinning block): fifth floor, looking north-east
34: Building B (spinning block): fifth floor, looking west
35: Building B (spinning block): fifth floor, looking south-east
36: Building B (spinning block): typical column on fifth floor, looking south-east
37: Building B (spinning block): roof structure over fifth floor, looking east
38: Building B (spinning block): basement, looking west
39: Building B (spinning block): north wall of basement
40: Building B (spinning block): south wall of basement, showing massive stone block in line with south shaft/lift tower
41: Building B (spinning block): doorway to south shaft/lift tower, on fifth floor
42: Building B (spinning block): doorway to modern lift tower on north side, fifth floor
43: Building B (spinning block): doorway (former window) to west extension, ground floor
44: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on fifth floor, with doorway to main room and south window
45: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on fourth floor, with doorway (former window) to later WC tower
46: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on fourth floor, looking up to the west
47: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on fourth floor, looking up to the west
48: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on fifth floor, looking down to the west
49: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on fifth floor, looking down to the south, with entrance to former privy (?)
50: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on third floor: looking up towards plumbing from former WC in corner privy
51: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on first floor - name-plate on lift apparatus (20th century)
52: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on fifth floor - gauge for water (sprinkler) tank
53: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on ground floor - exhortation to staff (20th century)
54: Building B (spinning block): extension at west side, ca. 1900, ground floor, looking south-west
55: Building B (spinning block): extension at west side, ca. 1900, ground floor, looking north-east
56: Building C (boiler house): south front, with engine house to left
57: Building C (boiler house): south front, with re-built part to right
58: Building C (boiler house), looking north-west, with re-built part in foreground
59: Building C (boiler house), looking west across canal, showing re-built part
60: Building C (boiler house), looking down onto roof, from the north
61: Building C (boiler house): interior, looking south
62: Building C (boiler house): interior, looking north, towards south side of building B
63: Building D1 (offices), looking north-east
64: Building D1 (offices), south front
65: Building D1 (offices), looking south-east
66: Building D1 (offices): interior, showing arch in cross-wall, and inserted door to right (east), ground floor, looking north-east
67: Building D1 (offices): interior, showing front, first floor room, with fireplace in cross-wall, looking north-west
68: Building E (mill/warehouse), looking south-east
69: Building E (mill/warehouse), looking north-west
70: Building E (mill/warehouse), looking west
71: Building E (mill/warehouse), looking east, with modern WCs at right
72: Building E (mill/warehouse): north gable
73: Building E (mill/warehouse): north gable
74: Building E (mill/warehouse): ground floor, looking south-west
75: Building E (mill/warehouse): ground floor, looking north-west
76: Building E (mill/warehouse): first floor, looking south-east
77: Building E (mill/warehouse): typical column on ground floor, looking south-west

78: Building E (mill/warehouse): typical column on first floor, looking south-east
79: Building G (store), looking south towards rear, with building E to right
80: Building G (store), looking south-east towards rear
81: Building G (store), south front (mid 20th century), with bridge to building E at left
82: Building G (store), front (mid 20th century), looking north-east, with extension to building B at right
83: Building G (store), ground floor passage looking west, with original south front to right
84: Building G (store), first floor, showing original eaves of south front, looking north-east
85: Building G (store): ground floor of original part, looking north-east
86: Building G (store): west side, looking south-east, with mid 20th century extension at far right

Turnbridge Mills, Quay Street, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire: record of selected buildings

1 Introduction

1.1 This report presents the results of selective historic building recording at Turnbridge Mills, situated on the north side of Quay Street, Huddersfield. It was commissioned by the owner and developer John L Brierley Property Ltd, to support current applications for listed building consent and planning permission for the site, which propose the demolition of the buildings recorded (Kirklees Council, refs: 2025/91122 & 2025/91645).

1.2 Most of the selected buildings were established between 1871 and 1873 for Reuben and William Hirst as part of their cotton spinning and doubling[1] enterprise, at the heart of which is the grade II listed six-storey spinning block (building B[2]) which dominates the site visually, twelve bays long and six wide, and powered by a beam engine housed to the south. Other buildings of this phase which were recorded include the former boiler house (building C), the two remaining storeys of a formerly four-storeyed mill or warehouse (building E), and a two-storey store (building G). Also recorded was an earlier office building (D1) which survives from the Turn Bridge Foundry which occupied the site in the 1840s.

1.3 The recording work, which comprised a Level 2 record of building B and a Level 1 record of C, D1, E and G, was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, produced to reflect a brief informally agreed with Kirklees Council (see Appendix). This report will be submitted to the client, the local planning authority, the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, and the OASIS Project for publication on the internet[3], while the photographs will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service.

2 Location

2.1 The Turnbridge Mills site lies to the east of Huddersfield town centre, on both sides of Quay Street, a road which leads to the Huddersfield Broad Canal (figures 1 & 2). The five buildings recorded are shown on figure 3, and their NGRs are shown in the table the site plan.

[1] *doubling* is the combining of two or more threads to form a stronger yarn
[2] the letters used to identify each building are those used in the planning applications
[3] Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations

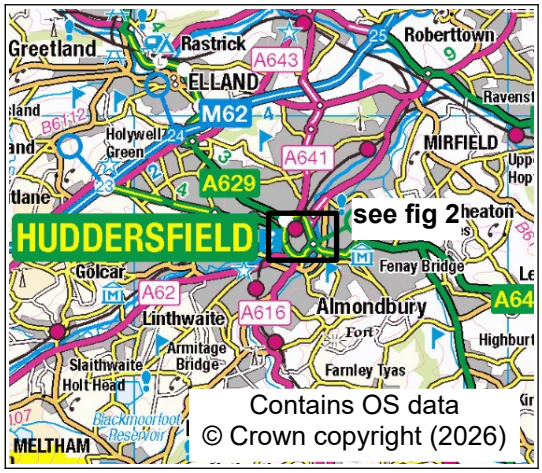


Figure 1: Location map (i), 1:200,000

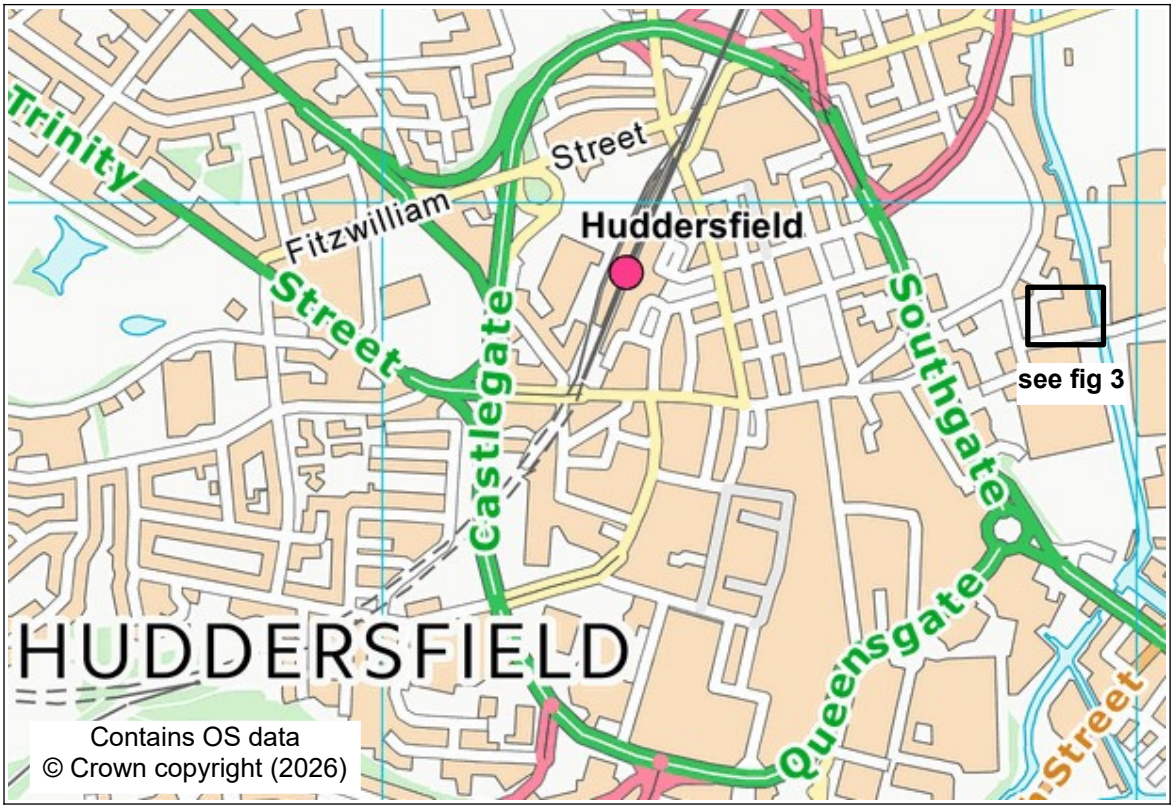


Figure 2: Location map (ii), 1:10,000

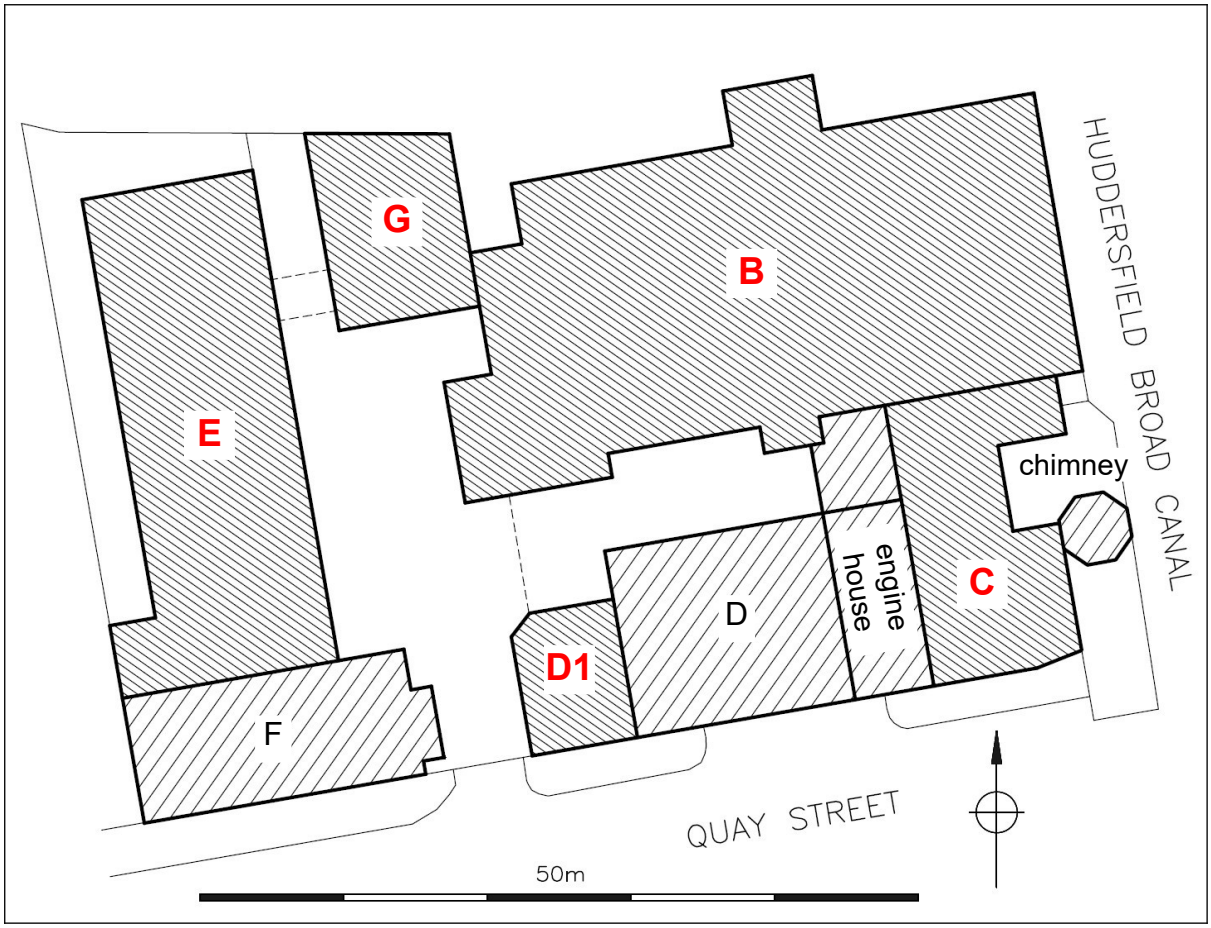


Figure 3: Site plan showing buildings recorded (labelled in red) (1:500)

B	spinning block	SE 14923 16864
C	boiler house	SE 14935 16844
D1	office	SE 14905 16838
E	mill or warehouse	SE 14881 16854
G	store	SE 14895 16870

3 Planning context

3.1 Building B is a grade II listed building ("*Spinning block, Turnbridge Mills (Hirst's Mill)*"[4]), as is the mill chimney[5] within the complex, standing next to the canal.

3.2 Applications for planning permission and listed building consent for a mixed use development at Turnbridge Mills are currently under consideration by Kirklees Council (refs: 2025/91122 & /91645). Within the draft conditions proposed by the council, in both cases no. 3 requires that buildings B, C, D1, E and G would be recorded prior to demolition.

[4] National Heritage List entry no: 1492710
[5] National Heritage List entry no: 1409815

3.3 Following informal discussions with the council, a written scheme of investigation for recording was produced by the present writer (see appendix), and the recording carried out in accordance with that.

3.4 The proposed draft condition no. 4 of the planning permission would also require recording to be carried out within building D; that work is covered by a separate report, also by this author (*Turnbridge Mills, Quay Street, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire: photographic record of the former engine house*).

4 Previous investigative work

4.1 The site was visited during a survey of Yorkshire textile mills in the late 1980s by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England[6], but no detailed recording is known to have taken place at that time or any other. However a heritage statement[7] supplied with the planning application provides useful details regarding the historical background to the site, as does the National Heritage List entry for the spinning block (building B).

5 Historical background

5.1 The present complex of buildings on the north side of Quay Street was for the most part established between 1871 and 1873 by the brothers Reuben and William Hirst, cotton spinners and doublers, who seem previously to have operated in mill buildings to the south of the street. The 1870s scheme was designed by the local architects John Kirk and Sons, and appears largely to have replaced earlier industrial structures shown on the 1851 Ordnance Survey town plan[8] (figure 4), comprising an iron and brass foundry and a malt kiln. At least one of the present-day buildings (D1) appears to survive from the foundry complex, and other mid or early 19th century components such as retaining walls may have been incorporated within the 1870s buildings. Tenders for the construction indicate that the Hirsts' project was to include a cotton mill, warehouse, scotching room, boiler house, engine house and chimney; the 1890 1:500 town plan[9] illustrates the layout of the site after these had been established (figure 5).

[6] Historic England Archive, ref BF063087, and photographs including MF078/Q/31, 32, 33, 34, 35
[7] Humble Heritage 2025 *Turnbridge Mills, Quay Street, Huddersfield: Heritage Statement for Proposed Warehouse, Quay Street*
[8] Huddersfield sheet 5, surveyed 1848, published 1851 (not shown at original scale)
[9] Huddersfield - Yorkshire, sheet 246.15.95, surveyed 1888, published 1890 (not shown at original scale)

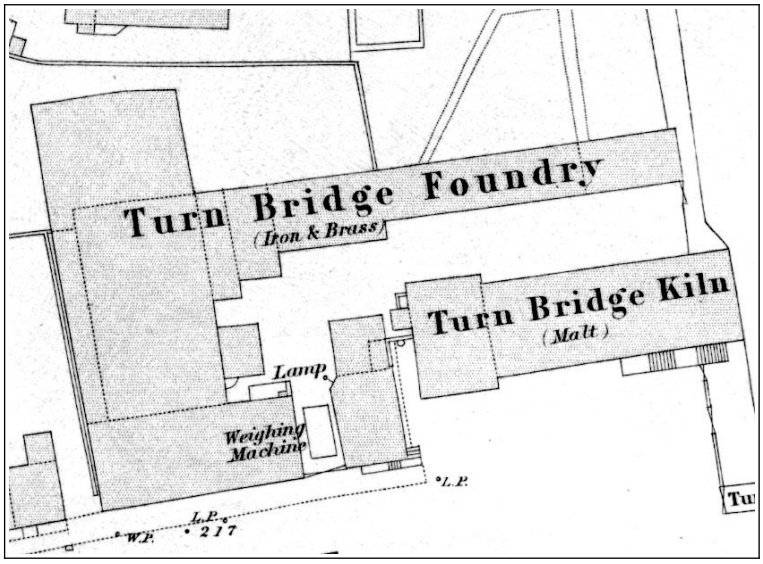


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1:1056 town plan, 1851

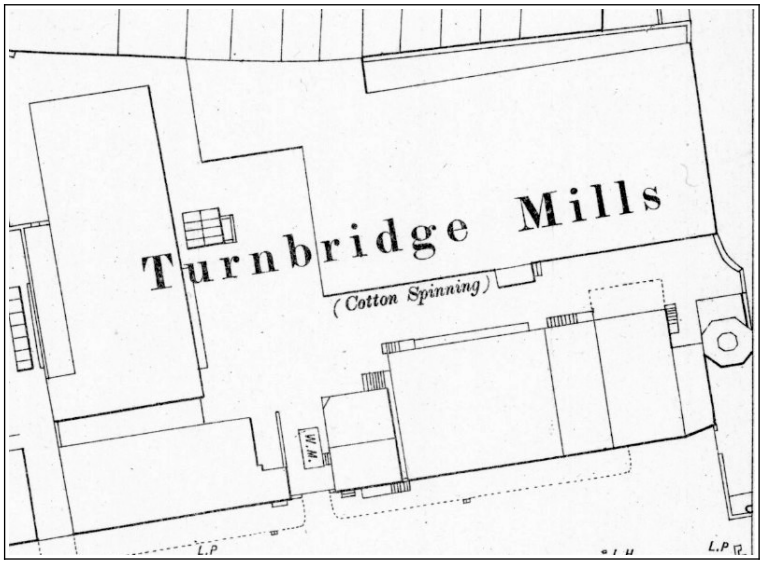


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1:500 town plan, 1890

5.2 The large, fireproof spinning block (building B) formed the core of the group, and was powered by a beam engine considered to be the largest in the town, housed within a separate building to the south fronting onto Quay Street, with the adjoining boiler house (building C) and chimney standing at the south-east corner of the site, the latter bearing the date 1872. The engine house stands close to the canal, a source of water for the boilers, and no doubt the means of shipment for coal, as well as for raw and finished materials to and from the mill.

5.3 The west side of the engine house adjoins a four-storey mill or warehouse (building D), and this in turn adjoins a small two-storey office block at the entrance to the courtyard from Quay Street, known today informally as the

"caretaker's house" (building D1), and a structure which formed part of the foundry complex present in 1848. Building E, at the north-west corner of the group, is a long, narrow block, previously of four storeys but reduced to two in 1988. It formerly adjoined another 19th century building fronting Quay Street (F), which was entirely rebuilt in the late 20th century. Building G probably also formed part of the main 1870s phase, but was extended to the south in the early or mid 20th century.

5.4 The Hirst brothers dissolved their partnership in 1886, but William continued in business as William Hirst and Son, a company which was later bought out by John L Brierley. Brierley had first established a textile company in Huddersfield in about 1893, in partnership with a Mr Haigh, and in 1895 moved into existing premises on the south side of Quay Street, also known as Turnbridge Mills. The company then acquired the premises on the north side of the street from William Hirst & Son in 1925, in order to expand production.

5.5 Later Ordnance Survey maps, and seven high quality oblique aerial photographs taken in 1949[10], show that some incremental changes to the buildings at the complex were carried out after 1888[11].

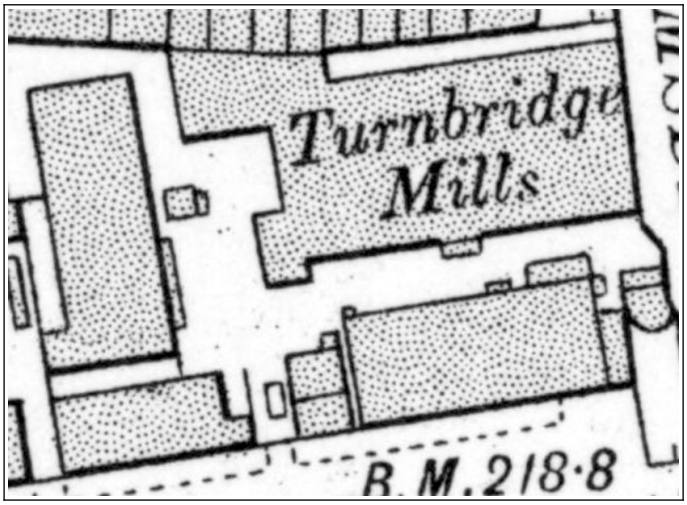


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, 1907

[10] Historic England Aerofilms Collection, EAW025240 - EAW025246. Copyright prevents reproduction, but these are available to view on Historic England's Aerial Photograph Explorer - https://historicengland.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=2626ed0c37484d96b8954dd33187084e&mobileBreakPoint=300

[11] Figure 6: OS 1:2500 map, Yorkshire sheet 246.15, revised 1905, published 1907; Figure 7: OS 1:2500 map, Yorkshire sheet 246.15, revised 1913, published 1918; Figure 8: OS 1:2500 map, Yorkshire sheet 246.15, revised 1930, published 1932; Figure 9: OS 1:1250 map, SE1416NE - A, surveyed 1959, published 1960

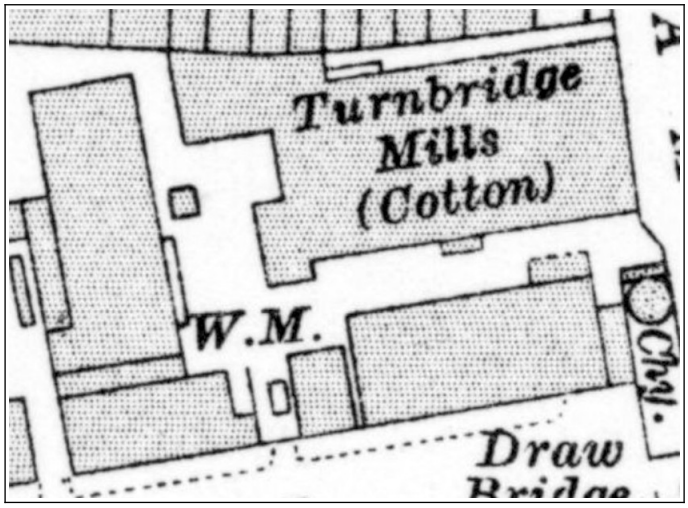


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, 1918

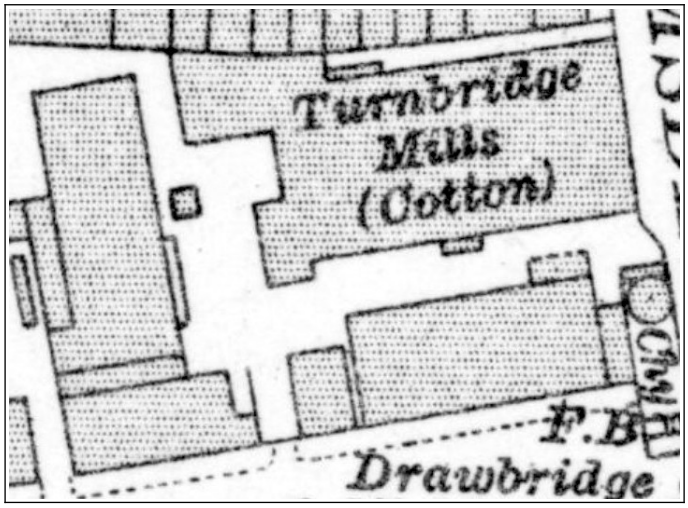


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, 1932

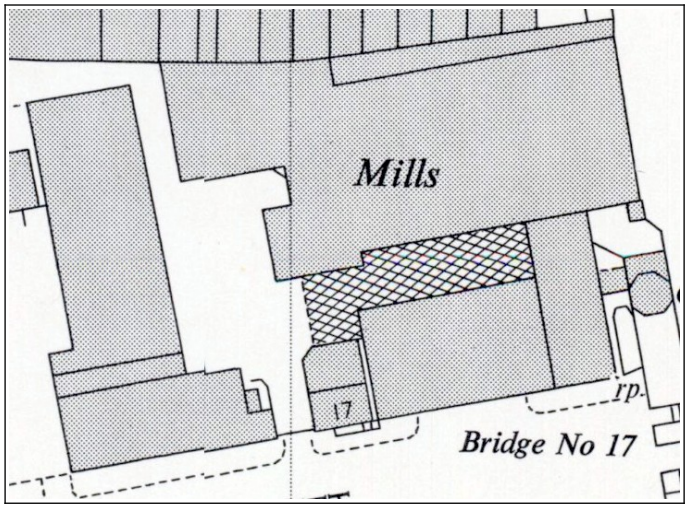


Figure 9: Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map, 1960

6 Recording methodology

6.1 Recording was carried out between 11 and 27 February 2026 and involved inspection of all accessible parts of the selected buildings.

6.2 Building B was recorded to Historic England's Level 2. This is termed a "descriptive" record and includes plans of all floors at 1:100, together with a photographic survey. The floor plans are based on those produced by T D Jagger Ltd for the planning application, but have been checked and edited to conform to Historic England conventions.

6.3 Buildings C, D1, E and G were recorded to Historic England's Level 1. This is a "basic visual" record and largely confined to external photography, with a small number of internal views.

6.4 The photographic record comprises JPG files taken with a 12 megapixel digital SLR camera. Scales are generally included in each shot, in the form of a 2m or 1m ranging pole with 0.5m graduations, or 0.5m baton with 0.1m graduations. The photographs are referred to in the following account by numbers in **bold**, and reproduced at the end of this report, while their locations are shown on site and floor plans (figures 10 to 17). They will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service for long-term curation.

7 Buildings recorded

Building B (spinning block)

7.1 Building B is the largest of those recorded and almost as tall as the nearby chimney (**1**), and comparable in size and profile to the multi-storey block to the south of Quay Street (**2**).

7.2 It is utilitarian in style with only a few Italianate motifs as obvious decoration, and built from coursed, dressed sandstone to a rectangular plan of eleven bays by six, with a stair tower projecting at the south-west corner (**3**-**6**), whose ground and first floor storeys are now enclosed within a later extension (**7**). A smaller tower projects from the south elevation, now containing a modern lift but which might have enclosed the vertical shaft supplying power to all floors originally (**8**,**9**).

7.3 There are six main storeys, which diminish in height from ground floor to fifth, as well as a partial basement within the south part of the building, which has two windows facing the canal (**10**,**11**). Each storey has a continuous shallow sill

band, and a flush stone band linking the lintels of the plain, large, rectangular windows, while at the eaves is a bracketed cornice.

7.4 The roof comprises a hipped arrangement of four main roofs, one parallel to each of the main elevations, which together enclose a central east-west roof, concealed from ground level. All are slated except for two rows of continuous north-lights.

7.5 The tower adjoining the south elevation is located within the fourth bay from the left, and on each floor the adjacent window to the west is narrower to accommodate it. The sill bands of the main elevation run around the tower, and there are narrow windows in its east face. Close to the top in the south face is a stone bearing the initials R & W H (Reuben & William Hirst), with roll moulding and cornice above (**12**); the tower has been heightened in the 20th century to accommodate electrical lift apparatus.

7.6 The stair tower at the south-west corner is a larger structure than the south tower, and in its south side contains what was probably the original entrance into the building, now concealed by later work. The openings in line with and above the entrance are all windows matching those in the main building, and to the left are narrower windows, each serving a small privy within the angle, between the main floor levels (**13**). The west elevation has two-light Italianate windows lighting the middle of each flight of stairs (**14**,**15**), and there is a moulding and cornice below the cast iron water tank surmounting the tower.

7.7 To the north of the stair tower is an early addition of three bays and one and a half storeys, extant by 1888 to judge from the Ordnance Survey mapping (figure 5). Its south end is visible externally (**16**), but the north bay is now hidden by a later extension to building G. The two-storey, L-shaped extension added to the west and south sides of the stair tower is a slightly later addition which probably held offices, first built during the period between 1888 and 1905 according to the Ordnance Survey (**17**), but whose stonework suggests a later heightening. A narrow, flat-roofed, mid 20th century sanitary tower (extant by 1949) forms another addition to the stair tower, in this case at its north-east corner. It rises only to the fourth floor, and not to the fifth (**18**).

7.8 Modern warehouses obscure the ground and first floors on the north side; these post-date the 20th century lift tower in the centre of this elevation (**19**,**20**).

7.9 The spinning mill's internal structure on each main floor (except the fifth, immediately below the roof) is of fireproof construction, comprising two rows of cast-iron columns, joined by cast-iron beams and segmental brick arches

running north-south, with square-section tie-rods across the vaults (**21**). The columns to the ground floor and floors 1 to 4 are all cylindrical in section, with a moulded, four-lobed capital, and a square-section bolting head to which brackets carrying line shafts could have been attached in any of the four faces (**22**). In keeping with the diminishing heights of the storeys, the columns are tallest on the ground floor and shortest on the fifth. Photographs **23** to **32** show the repetitive nature of the main production areas of the mill on floors 1 to 4, together with the gradual reduction in the height of the columns on these floors.

7.10 The fifth floor has the same general layout (**33**-**35**), with columns of similar form (**36**), but in this case topped by shoes to support the timber tie-beams of the king-post trusses (**37**).

7.11 The basement below the southern third of the ground floor is too narrow to need columns (**38**), and the north ends of the cast-iron beams which carry its fireproof brick arches rest on stone piers within the back-to-earth wall (**39**), and this probably means there was no rotative power supplied to this room. In its south side, below the external tower, is the end of a massive horizontal stone block (**40**); this may have formed part of the bearing for a vertical shaft rising up through the tower to provide power to each floor. A channel within the yard to the south of the tower, covered by cast-iron plates (with a branch running off towards building E), is thought to have contained the shaft running from the engine house, as depicted on a 1969 insurance plan[12], although present-day staff believe the channel rather to contain steam pipes, perhaps a later use for it.

7.12 The south tower now contains a modern lift, for which the openings to each floor seem to have been altered (**41**), removing any evidence for any previous arrangement, though it does seem likely there was always some type of goods lift within it. The doorways to the 20th century lift tower in the north side of the mill have been created within the original window openings (**42**), and similarly internal access to the block's small addition at the west end has been created within original openings on the ground floor (**43**).

7.13 The stairs to all floors are constructed around a central shaft, open to the east but with a western side of brick, around which the stairs turn; a wide doorway to the mill is located at the south-east corner of each floor, and each landing was originally served by large windows to both south and north, but most of the latter have been reduced to doorways giving access to the 20th century sanitary tower (**44**,**45**) The stairs themselves are of stone flags, and enclosed from the south-west and north-west corners by curving brick walls, within which are doorways

[12] Scholfields Ltd, Insurance Brokers, July 1969 *Turnbridge Mills Site Survey*, noted in Humble Heritage 2025 *Turnbridge Mills, Quay Street, Huddersfield: Heritage Statement for Proposed Warehouse, Quay Street*

from each flight leading to two small rooms set between floors (**46-49**). These rooms are thought to have contained privies, latterly if not originally water closets (as some plumbing survives within some of the southern ones - **50**), but possibly dry originally. The central shaft now contains an electric personnel lift, with some of the apparatus marked "Fred Ellison and Co Ltd Bradford" (**51**)[13]. The National Heritage List entry surmises that the shaft was part of the mill's sprinkler system, but there is no clear evidence for that, nor however is there any other obvious function for it. The water tank supplying the sprinkler system is located over the stair tower, and connected to pipes held within a recess in its east side; a gauge indicating level of the water within the tank remains fastened to the wall here on the fifth floor (**52**).

7.14 An exhortation to staff provides an interesting piece of paraphernalia on the ground floor of the stair tower (**53**).

7.15 The interior of the extension on the west side of building B, dating from between 1873 and 1888, is similarly of fireproof construction but lacks columns (**54**). A doorway into it from the ground floor of the main building has been created from a window (**55**); the extension appears to have served as storage space, and forms a link to building G. There is currently no access into its first floor, lit only by roof-lights.

Building C (boiler house)

7.16 Established in the 1871-3 phase, but much altered since, building C adjoins the east side of the engine house (**56**), and is shown on the 1890 map (figure 5) as a rectangular block slightly wider than the engine house and with a canopy at its north end, and a narrower block between that and the chimney.

7.17 The boiler house's south front originally contained a pair of large, arched entrances (a characteristic feature of such buildings), but the right-hand one has been walled up and much of its arch taken down (**57**). The stonework around the doors is emphasised by its rusticated finish, and above the arches is an ashlar string course, on top of which is modern stonework, thought to be contemporary with the present roof covering, and so to date from ca. 1999. In a 1949 aerial photograph the roof appears to be flat. The boilers were made and installed by Richard Pollitt of Bolton, and it is believed there was a pair of them. At the north end, this part of building C now continues up to the south side of the spinning block as the result of modern extension, a change which resulted in the loss of the boiler house's north wall.

[13] at the time of writing, information online suggests that Fred Ellison was associated with the Bradford Welding & Sheet Metal Co Ltd, a company which is still trading

7.18 The narrow, eastern part of building C is entirely modern in construction, but occupies the same footprint of that on the 1890 map (**58**-**60**). It has been speculated that this was originally added to house an economiser, to use heat from the boilers' exhaust gases to pre-warm water for them[14].

7.19 The former boiler house is presently in use as a workshop, and lacks any obvious internal evidence for its original function (**61**,**62**).

Building D1 (offices)

7.20 This is one of the earliest surviving parts of the complex, as is apparent from its depiction on the 1851 town plan (figure 4), which implies that it formed part of the Turn Bridge Foundry, predecessor to the Hirsts' spinning mill.

7.21 It is a two-storey structure, very close to which a later four-storey building was added to the east in 1871-3 (building D) (**63**). The coursed sandstone construction is essentially similar to others on the site, but the large ashlar panel, which presumably once held a sign, is notable (**64**). The stone slate roof contrasts strongly with the Welsh blue slate of the 1870s buildings at the site, and has a hip to the front, and two chimney stacks.

7.22 Former openings at basement level have been blocked, and the left-hand window in the south side has been altered from a former entrance, as can be seen from photographs of 1949 and the late 1980s. A second former doorway can be seen in the west elevation (**65**), but the present entrance is in the canted north-west corner.

7.23 The last use of D1 was as offices, and that is thought also to have been its original function within the Turn Bridge Foundry, but to current staff it is known as the former "caretaker's house", and temporary domestic use during part of the 20th century is entirely plausible, given the presence of fireplaces on both floors. However the interior contains no significant architectural features (**66**,**67**).

Building E (mill or warehouse)

7.24 Building E is a long, narrow building of ten bays, and presently of two storeys, following its reduction from four in the second half of the 20th century (**68**). A building with a similar but not identical outline is shown here on the 1851 map (part of the Turn Bridge Foundry), but it is a moot point as to whether any of that survives within the existing structure, which certainly matches that on the 1890

[14] Humble Heritage 2025 *Turnbridge Mills, Quay Street, Huddersfield: Heritage Statement for Proposed Warehouse, Quay Street* p23-4

map. Historic photographs show that the reduction in height and new roof date from the period between 1949 and the late 1980s.

7.25 The east side (**69**,**70**) faces the courtyard alongside buildings B, G, and D1, and has a simple array of windows with rock-faced sills and lintels, with the southern bay probably forming the original entrance. A channel within the yard, capped by cast iron covers, and branching off that linking the engine house with building B (noted above), runs up to this side of building E, and suggests rotative power was also provided here. The fenestration pattern is similar in the west side (**71**) but there is some variation in the architectural details, and much of this elevation is hidden by modern additions, including the small, stone-built sanitary tower at the south end. There are also windows in the north gable (**72**,**73**).

7.26 Both ground and first floors contain a central line of columns which support timber beams (**74-76**), rather than fireproof vaulting as used in building B, and this may indicate that the structure pre-dates the site's 1871 phase, or perhaps had a function less prone to causing fire. It is however worth noting that the columns on the ground floor are similar to those in the spinning mill, but those on the first floor have only one bolting face and are rather shorter in height (**77**,**78**).

Building G

7.27 Building G is a two-storey store which encloses the north side of the courtyard (**79**,**80**), and was standing by 1888 so probably formed part of the 1871-3 phase of the mill, but was extended southwards to its present size between 1930 and 1959 (according to the Ordnance Survey), when the existing frontage was established (**81**,**82**). Its original, unremarkable façade is now enclosed within the extension, and contains on both floors large, altered windows similar to those of building B (**83**,**84**). The interior of this block is of fireproof construction, but lacks columns due to the short span (**85**). The first floor is not currently accessible. The stonework of the small, mid-20th century extension on its south side is discernible in the west elevation (**86**), where the first floor bridge to building E was a possible motive for a rather narrow addition providing little other obvious advantage, although the overhead hoist at first floor level may have been another reason to extend into the courtyard.

8 Conclusion

8.1 The buildings recorded form a significant group of late 19th century textile mill structures within a wider historic industrial setting, and the record made here provides a valuable resource to mitigate their loss through the proposed development. Further understanding or interpretation might be achieved through

documentary research, perhaps locating the original drawings for the 1871-3 establishment of the mill, a possibility which could shed further light on the specific intended uses of the various components, and the manner in which power was generated and transmitted across the buildings.

Appendix: Written Scheme of Investigation

Turnbridge Mills, Quay Street, Huddersfield:

Written scheme of investigation

for recording buildings B, C, D1, E and G

Kirklees Council, planning refs: 2025/91122 & /91645

draft condition 3

1 Introduction

1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) sets out the proposed methodology for recording buildings B, C, D1, E and G at Turnbridge Mills. The current planning and listed building consent applications are for:

> "*Redevelopment of site for mixed-use E(g) (i, ii and iii) and B8 including: demolition of buildings and re-cladding of southern elevation of retained adjoining building; retention, conversion and renovation of existing mill/office/workshop/engine house building including alterations; erection of two new buildings; formation of two vehicular access points, service yard and parking areas; and other associated works*".

1.2 The present draft condition no. 3 for both applications seeks to ensure that appropriate building recording of certain named components of the site is carried out before demolition (specifically Buildings B, C, D1, E and G). The council has confirmed that this can take the form of a Level 2 record for Building B, and a Level 1 record for C, D1, E and G. These buildings are identified in the plan below.

1.3 The present scheme of investigation sets out how this will be achieved.

2 Proposed recording method

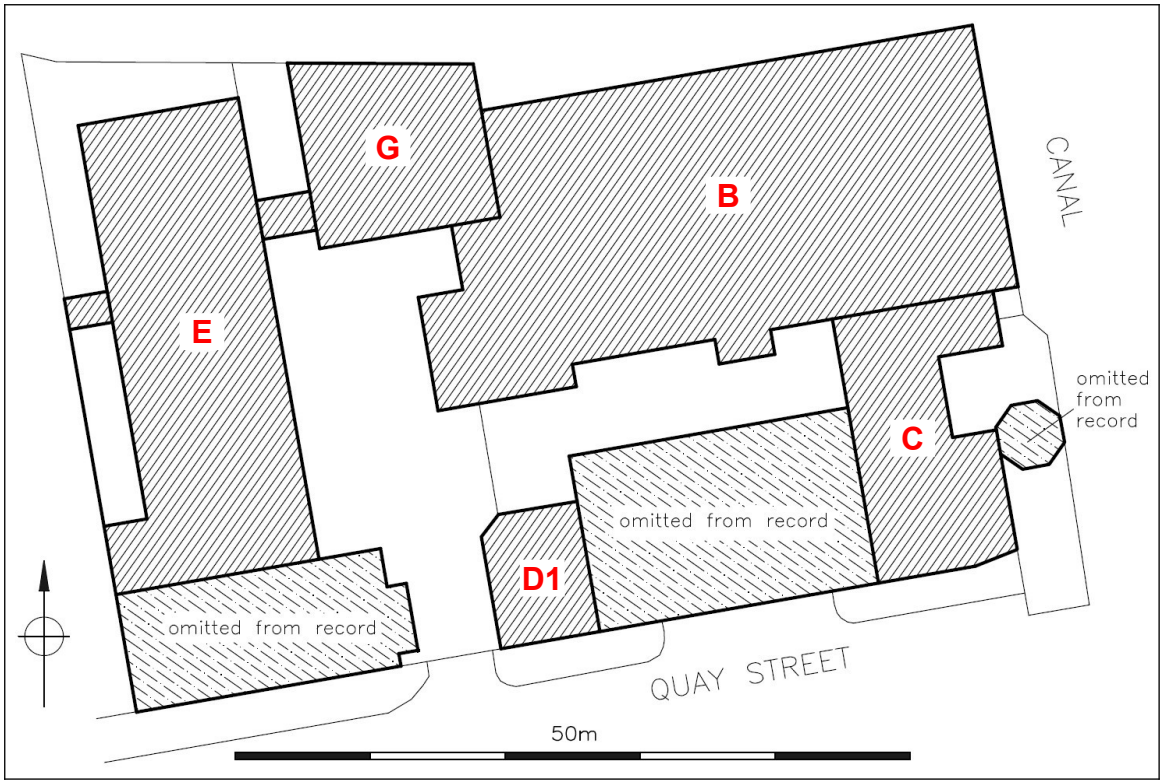
Building B

2.1 Building B (Grade II listed spinning block, also known as Hirst's Mill) will be subject to a Level 2 ("descriptive") record, as set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016, p26). The Historic England guidance advises that "*both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based*."

2.2 In terms of drawings, the record for building B will comprise a set of floor plans, based on those provided with the planning applications, but augmented and enhanced to show significant detail relating to the building's historic function. The photographic record will comprise general photographs of the building and its setting, and a thorough survey of the exterior and interior, including detailed photographs of specific features of interest relating to the building's historic use.

Buildings C, D1, E and G

2.3 Buildings C (Boiler and Economiser Houses), D1 (two-storey, three-bay workshop), E (Mill/Warehouse) and G (Cotton Store) are less significant components of the site and will be subject to a Level 1 ("basic visual") record (Historic England 2016, p25). The guidance advises that such a record "*generally be of exteriors only, though the interior of a building may sometimes be seen in order to make a superficial inspection and to note significant features*."



Buildings to be recorded

2.4 In terms of drawings, the Level 1 record will use the existing topographical survey to depict the outlines of the buildings recorded, though where particular areas of interest merit it, further drawings (eg sketch plans) will be made. The photographic record will comprise external photographs of each building and its setting, and one or more view of each interiors, depending on the architectural or historic interest.

2.5 The photographic record will be made using a digital camera with a resolution of 12 mega pixels, in JPG format. Detailed photographs will contain a graduated photographic scale.

3 Report

3.1 Following site work, a report will be produced within one month. It will be illustrated appropriately, with location maps, survey drawings, photographs, and photograph location plans. It will also include a section on the historical development of the site, which will draw on the extensive information provided in the heritage statement[15] provided with the applications.

3.2 The report will be supplied to the local planning authority, the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, and to OASIS[16], from where it is expected to be published to the Archaeology Data Service Library.

3.3 Deposition of the report with the Historic Environment Record by Stephen Haigh will implicitly give permission for the material presented within it to be used by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service in perpetuity, although Stephen Haigh will retain the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The

[15] Humble Heritage 2025 *Turnbridge Mills, Quay Street, Huddersfield: Heritage Statement for Proposed Warehouse, Quay Street*
[16] An online reporting form to provide information about archaeological investigations to Historic Environment Records, etc https://oasis.ac.uk/

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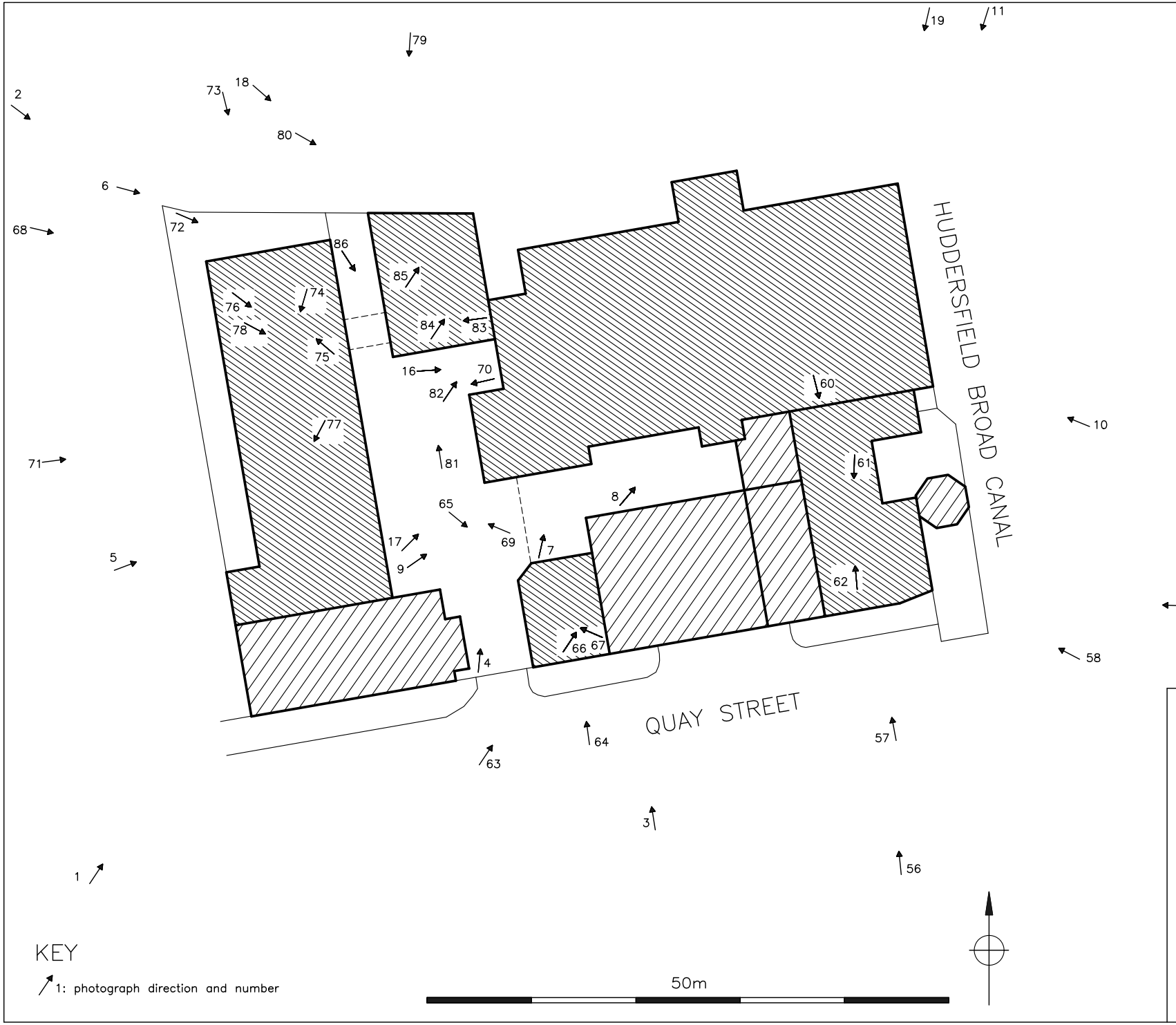
4 Archive

4.1 The project archive will comprise a full set of photographic image files and will be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service.

5 Personnel

5.1 All work will be undertaken personally by Stephen Haigh MA, a buildings archaeologist with many years experience of investigating and recording historic buildings including those associated with the West Yorkshire textile industry.

© Stephen Haigh, 14 January 2026
11 Browcliff, Silsden, Keighley, West Yorkshire BD20 9PN
enquiries@stephenhaigh.co.uk



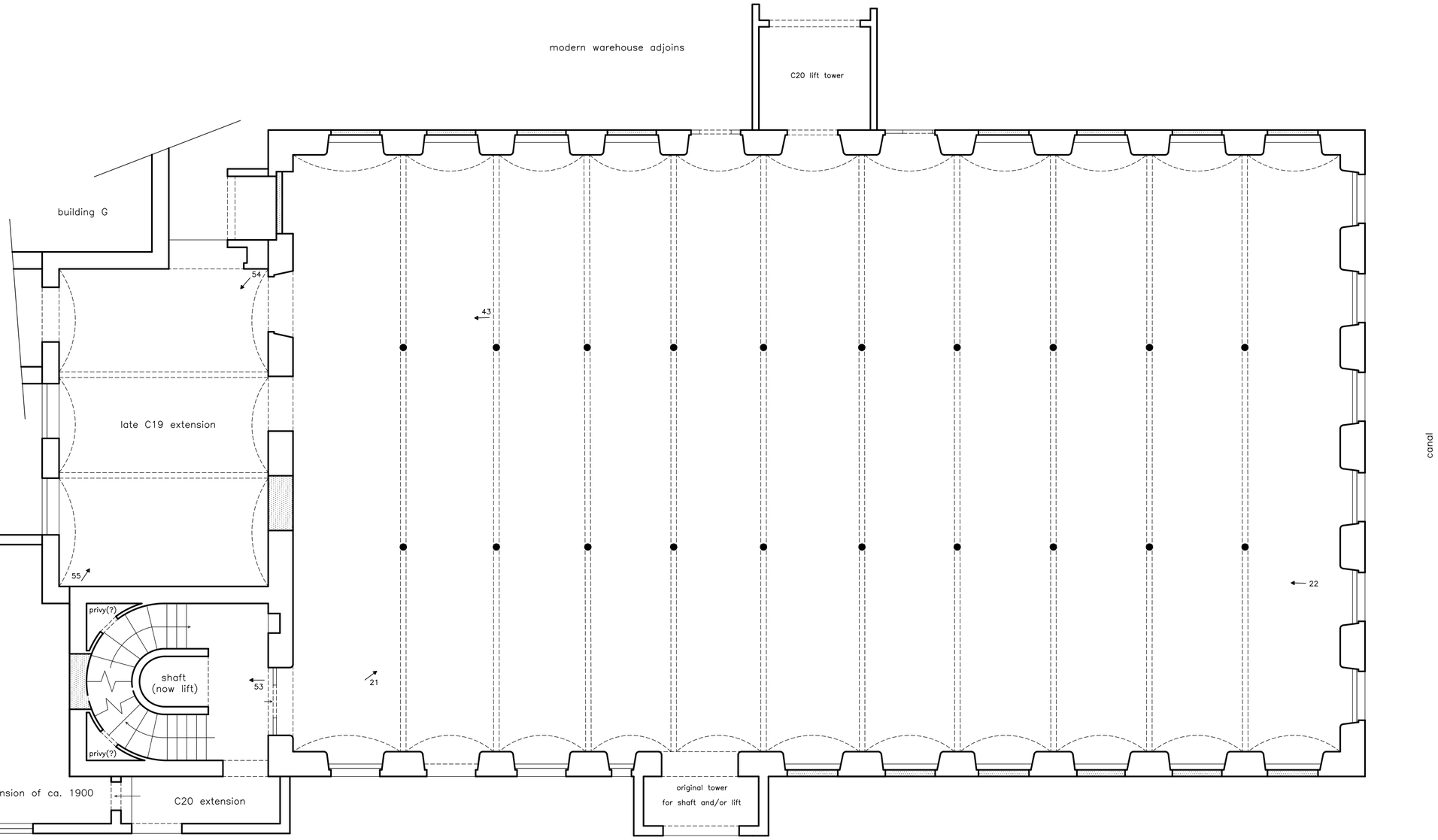
TURNBRIDGE MILLS
QUAY STREET
HUDDERSFIELD, WEST YORKSHIRE
NGR: SE 1492316864:
RECORD OF SELECTED BUILDINGS

FIGURE 10:
SITE PLAN
WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:500 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2026

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



KEY

step up

infill/blocking

1: photograph direction and number

arched jack vaulting

10m

BASED ON SURVEY BY T D JAGGER LTD

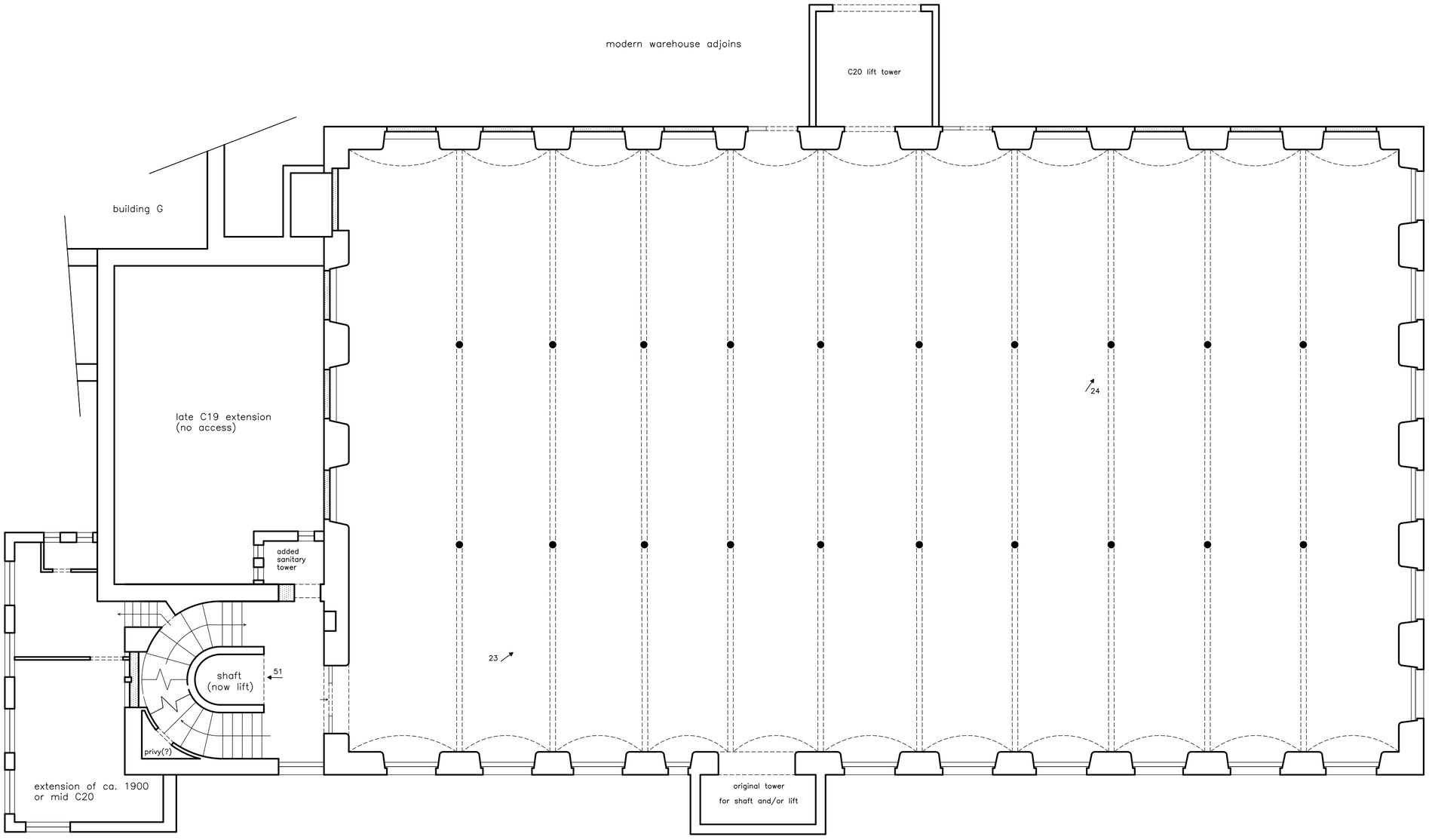
TURNBRIDGE MILLS
QUAY STREET
HUDDERSFIELD, WEST YORKSHIRE
NGR: SE 148168:
BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 11:
BUILDING B (SPINNING BLOCK)
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100 (at A2)

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2026

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



KEY

step up

infill/blocking

1: photograph direction and number

arched jack vaulting

10m

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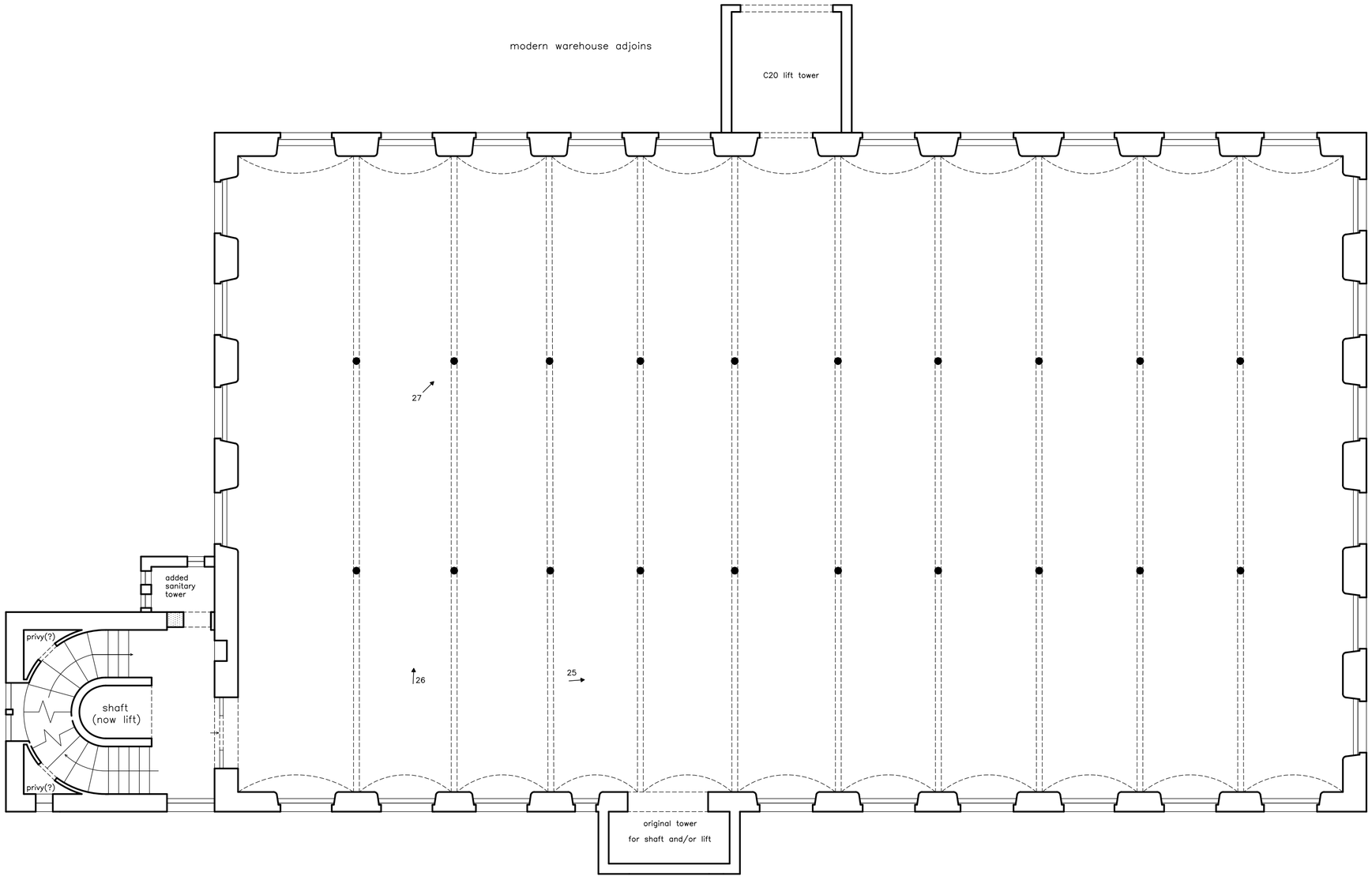
TURNBRIDGE MILLS
QUAY STREET
HUDDERSFIELD, WEST YORKSHIRE
NGR: SE 148168:
BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 12:
BUILDING B (SPINNING BLOCK)
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100 (at A2)

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2026

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



KEY

step up

infill/blocking

1: photograph direction and number

arched jack vaulting

10m

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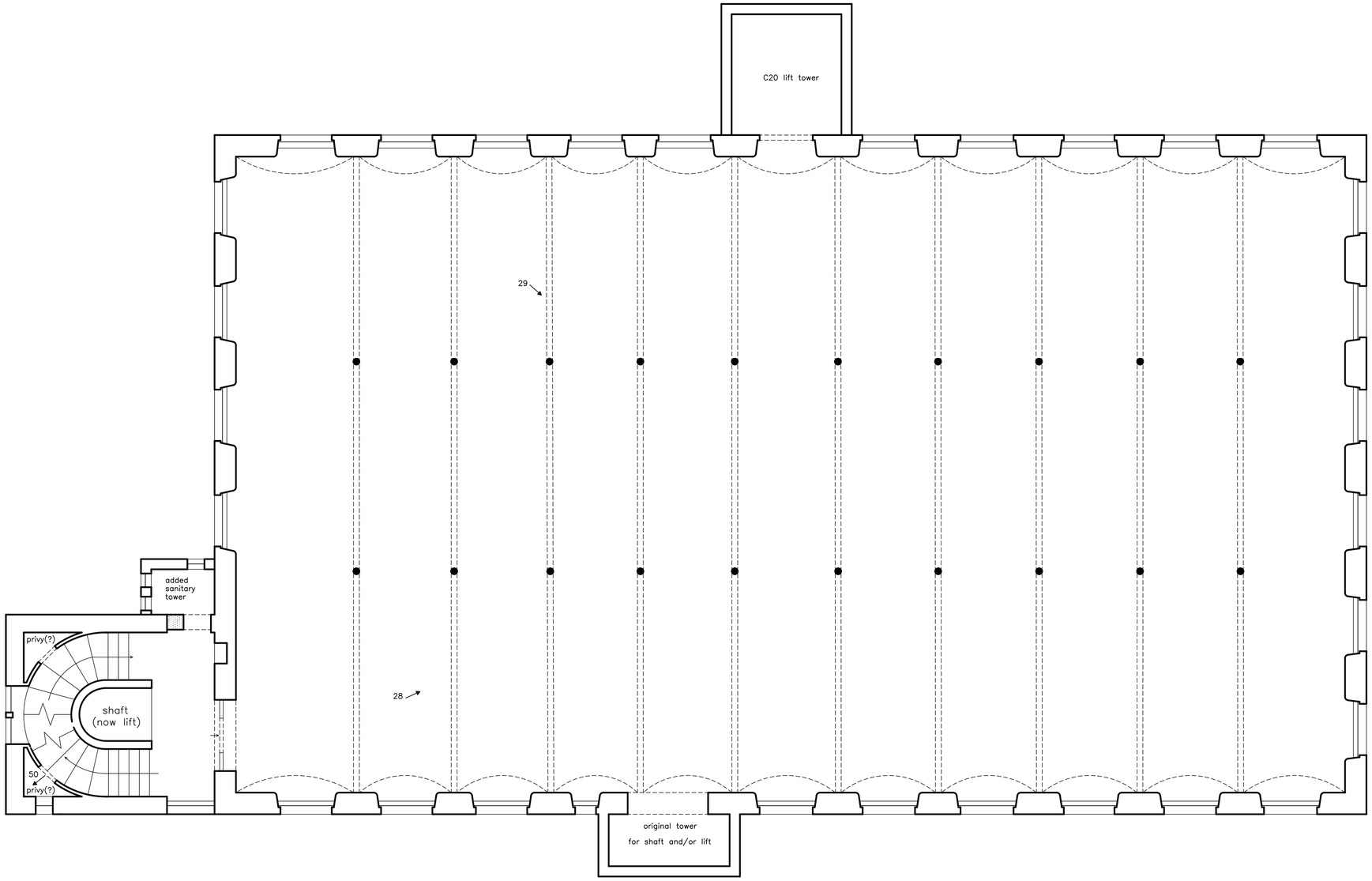
QUAY STREET
HUDDERSFIELD, WEST YORKSHIRE
NGR: SE 148168:
BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 13:
BUILDING B (SPINNING BLOCK)
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100 (at A2)

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2026

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



KEY

step up

infill/blocking

1: photograph direction and number

arched jack vaulting

10m

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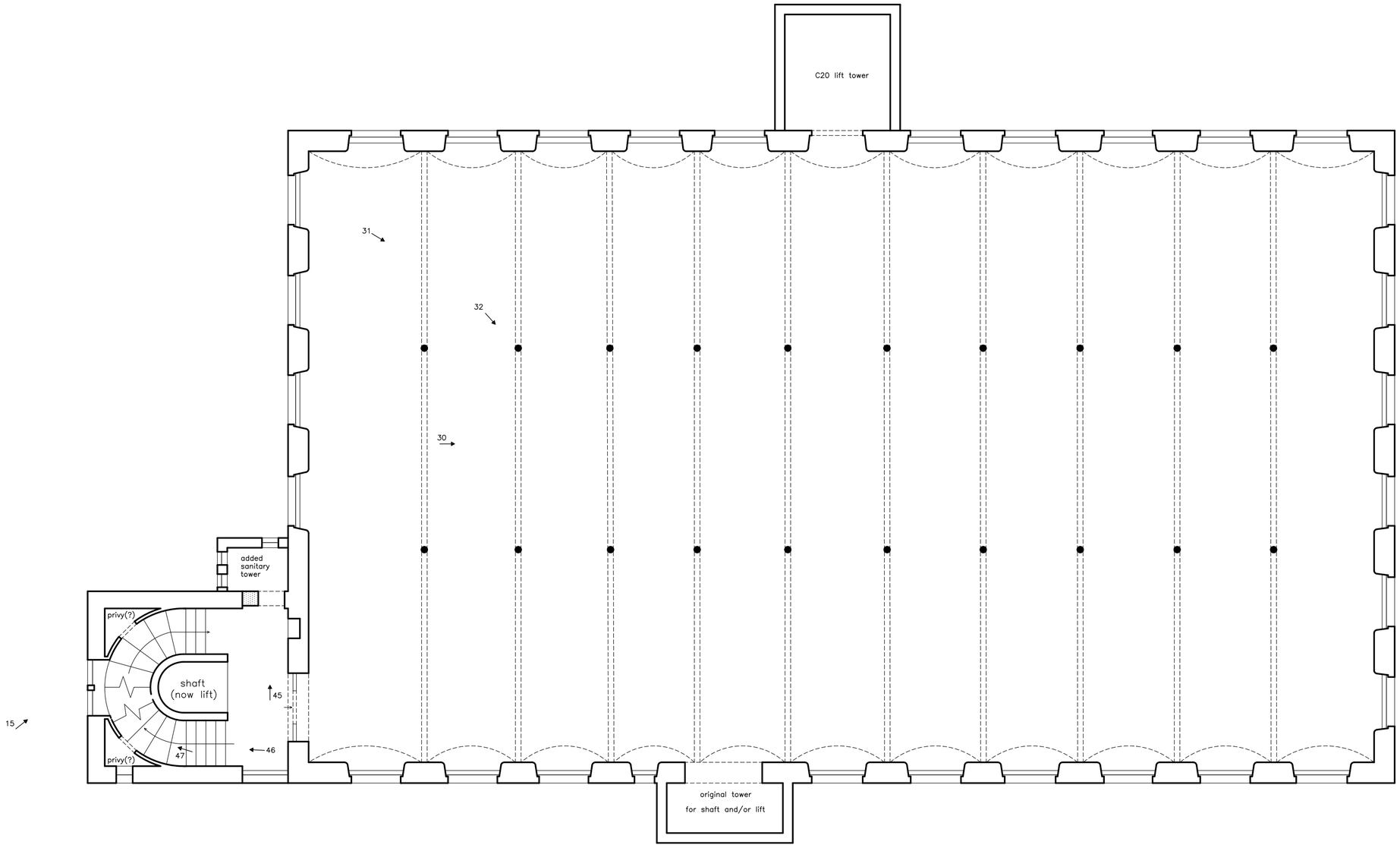
TURNBRIDGE MILLS
QUAY STREET
HUDDERSFIELD, WEST YORKSHIRE
NGR: SE 148168:
BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 14:
BUILDING B (SPINNING BLOCK)
THIRD FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100 (at A2)

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2026

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



KEY

step up

infill/blocking

1: photograph direction and number

arched jack vaulting

10m

BASED ON SURVEY BY T D JAGGER LTD

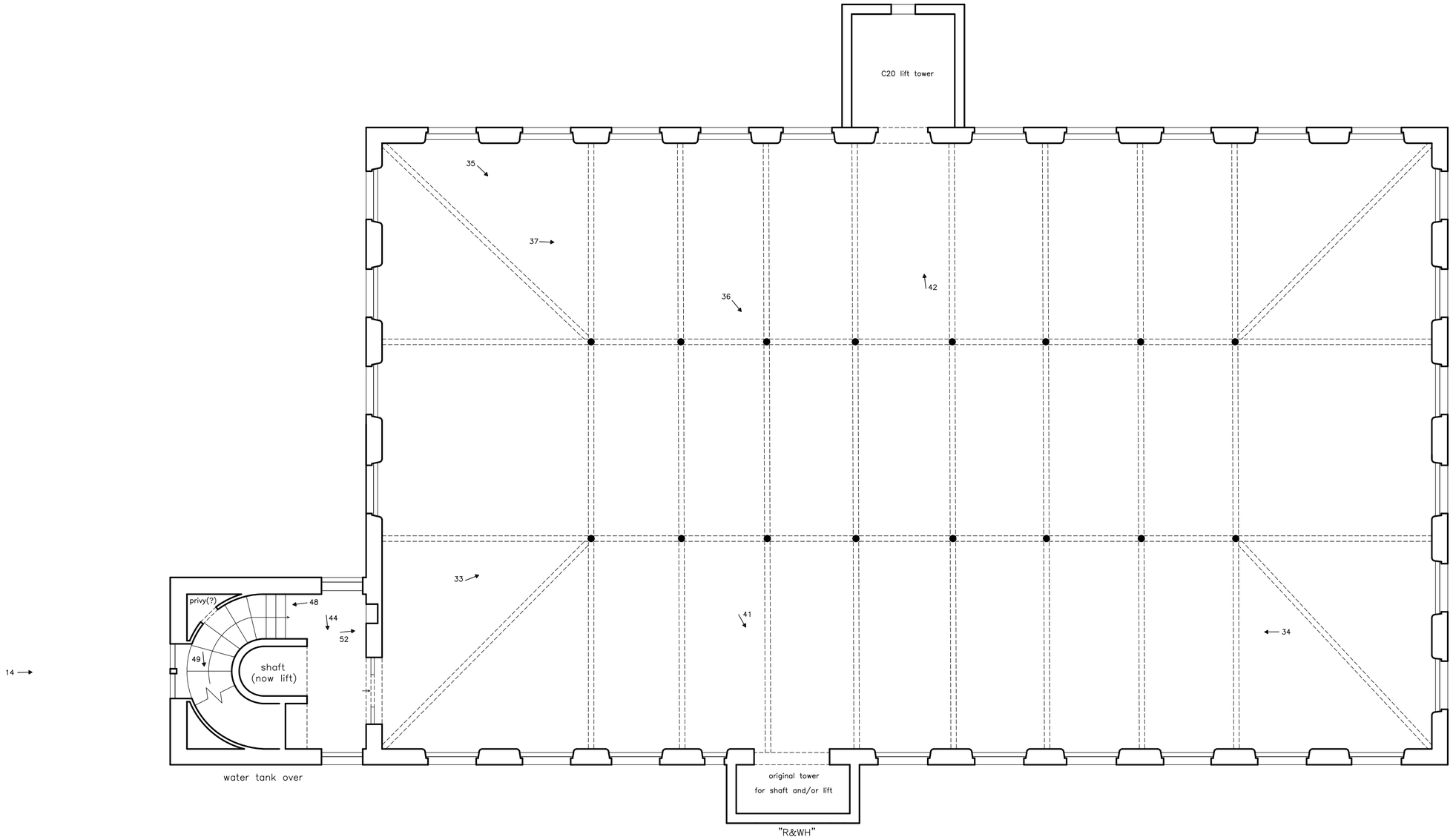
TURNBRIDGE MILLS
QUAY STREET
HUDDERSFIELD, WEST YORKSHIRE
NGR: SE 148168:
BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 15:
BUILDING B (SPINNING BLOCK)
FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100 (at A2)

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2026

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



KEY

step up

infill/blocking

1: photograph direction and number

13

12

10m

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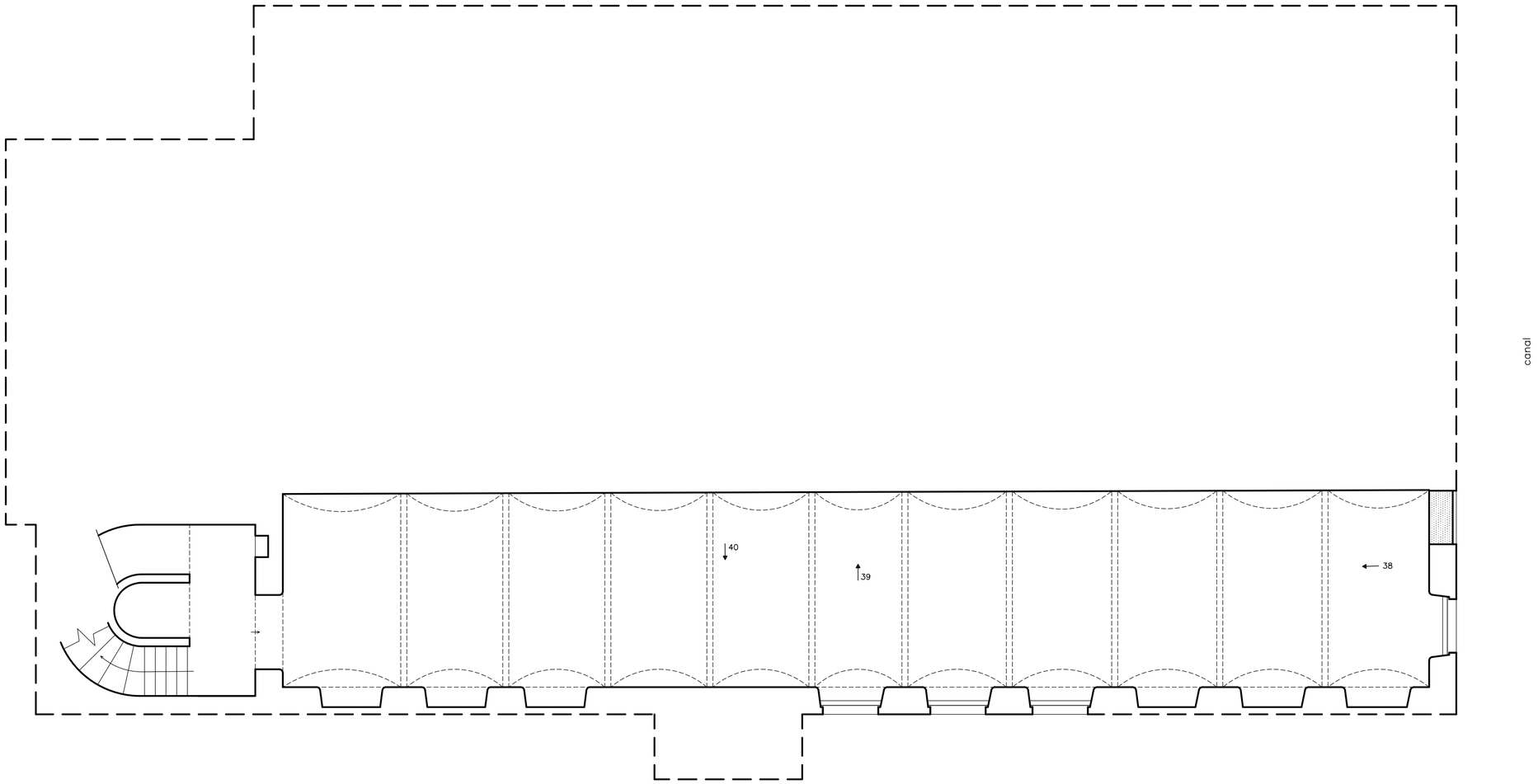
TURNBRIDGE MILLS
QUAY STREET
HUDDERSFIELD, WEST YORKSHIRE
NGR: SE 148168:
BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 16:
BUILDING B (SPINNING BLOCK)
FIFTH FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100 (at A2)

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2026

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



KEY

step up

infill/blocking

1: photograph direction and number

arched jack vaulting

10m

BASED ON SURVEY BY T D JAGGER LTD

TURNBRIDGE MILLS
QUAY STREET
HUDDERSFIELD, WEST YORKSHIRE
NGR: SE 148168:
BUILDINGS RECORD

FIGURE 17:
BUILDING B (SPINNING BLOCK)
BASEMENT PLAN

SCALE: 1:100 (at A2)

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2026

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist

01: General view of the site, looking north-east

02: General view of the site, looking south-east

03: Building B (spinning block): upper part of south elevation

04: Building B (spinning block): stair tower, looking north-east

05: Building B (spinning block): upper part of west elevation and stair tower

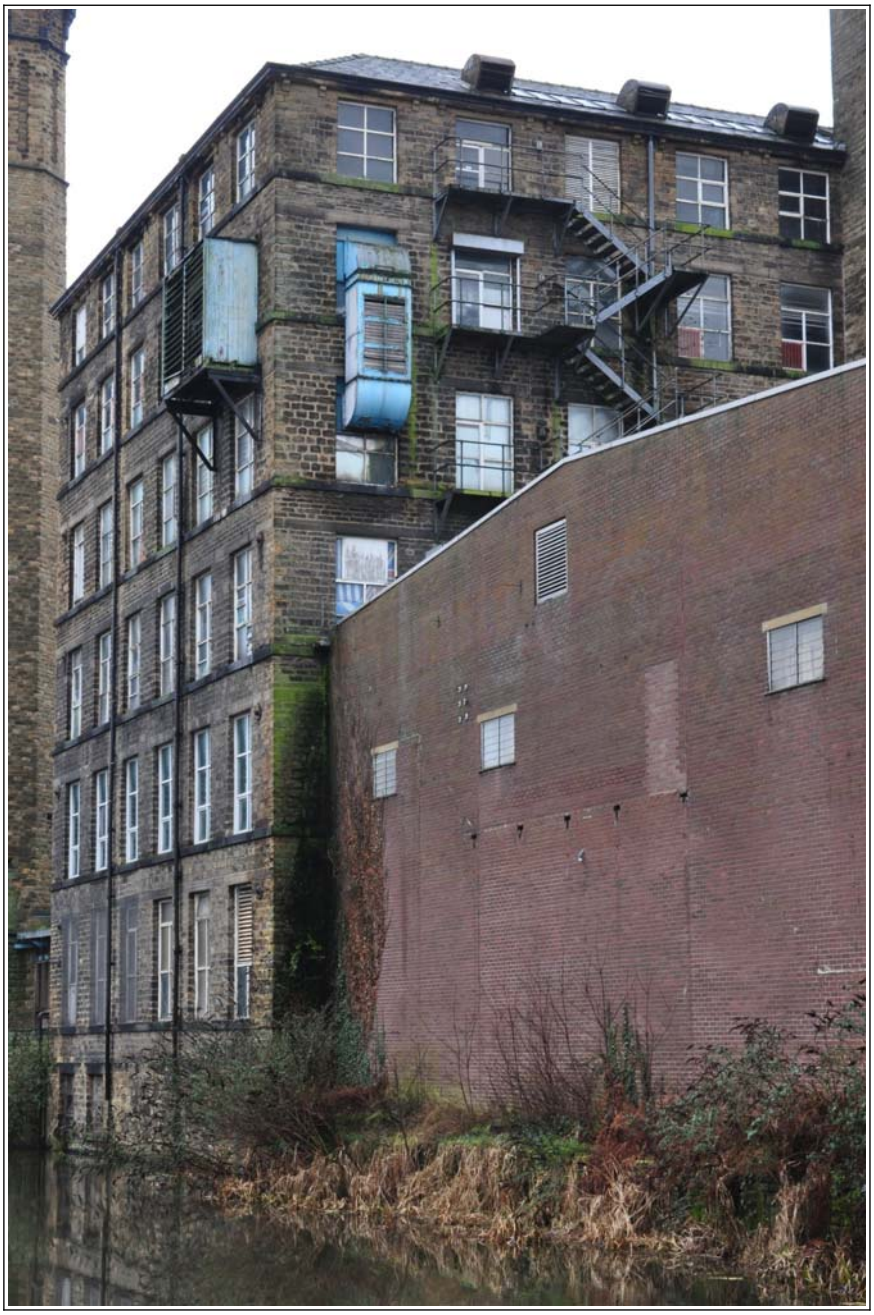
06: Building B (spinning block): upper part of west elevation and stair tower; modern lift tower at left

07: Building B (spinning block): south-west corner, with additions of ca. 1900 and later

08: Building B (spinning block): foot of shaft/lift tower in south elevation

09: Building B (spinning block): upper part of south elevation

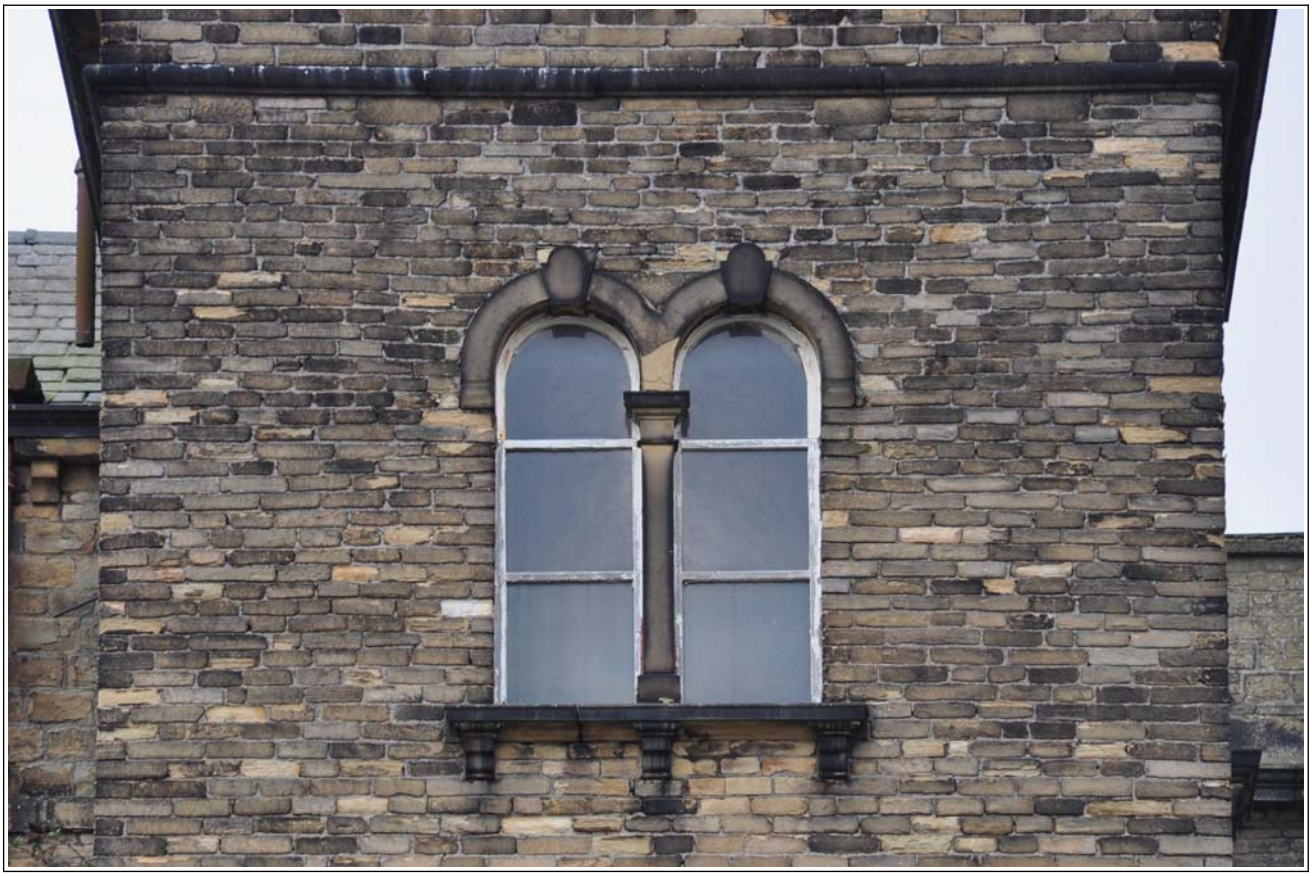
10: Building B (spinning block): general view looking north-west, across canal



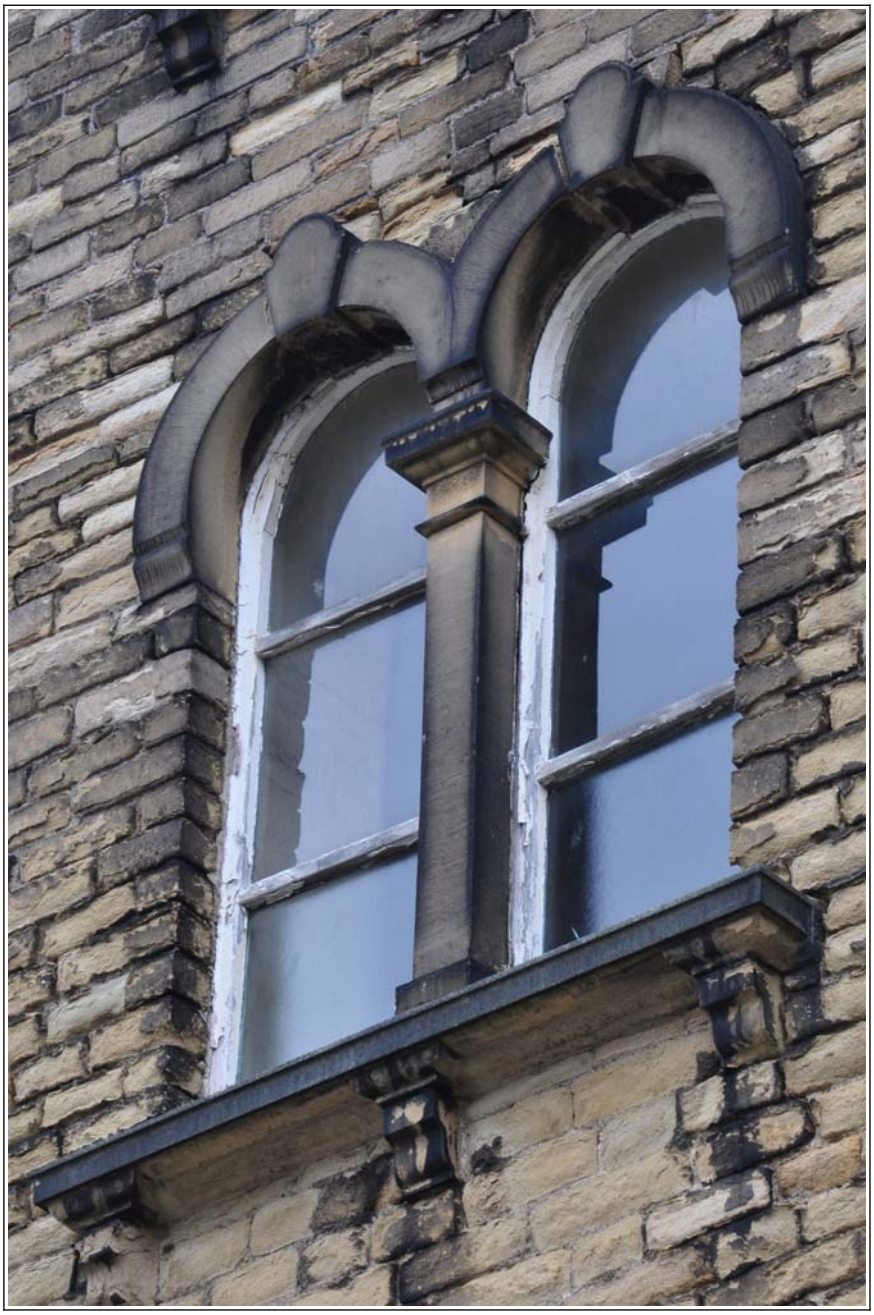
11: Building B (spinning block): general view looking south-west, across canal

12: Building B (spinning block): top of tower in south elevation, with initialled stone “R&WH”

13: Building B (spinning block): water tank and top of stair tower, looking north



14: Building B (spinning block): top two-light window in west side of stair tower



15: Building B (spinning block): two-light window in west side of stair tower

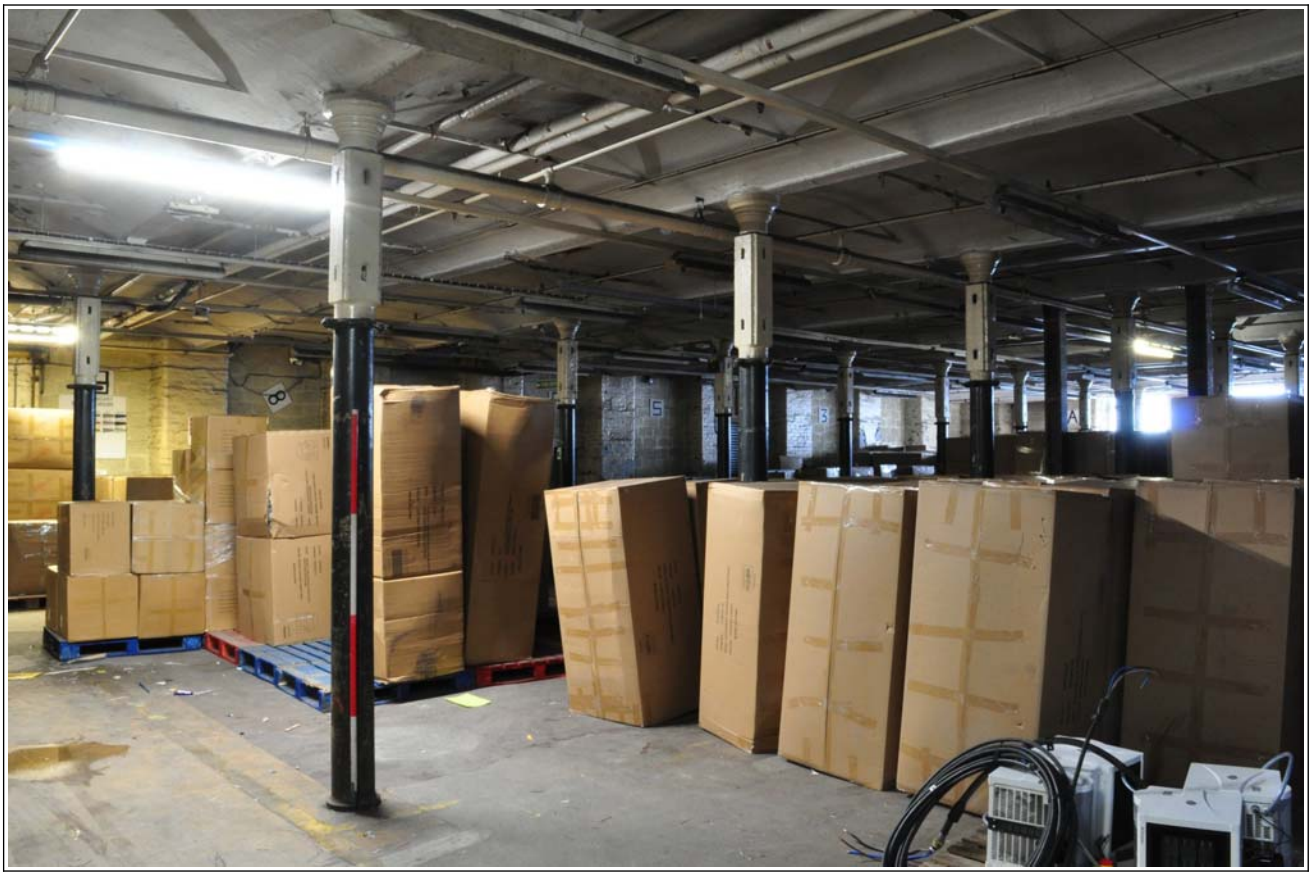
16: Building B (spinning block): extension on west elevation of ca. 1900

17: Building B (spinning block): extension on west side of stair tower, of ca. 1900 and later

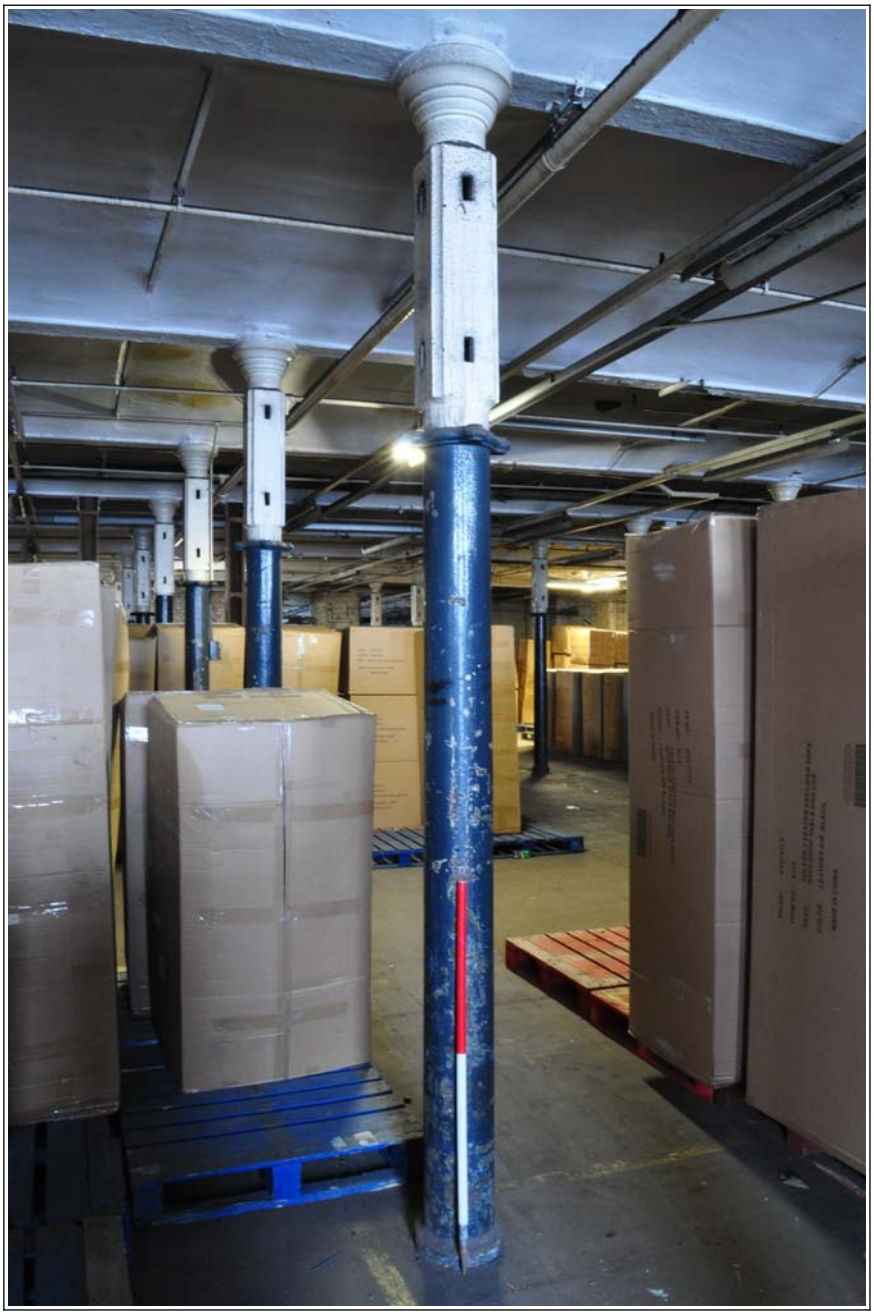
18: Building B (spinning block): general view looking south-east, showing WC tower added to north side of stair tower

19: Building B (spinning block): general view looking south, across canal

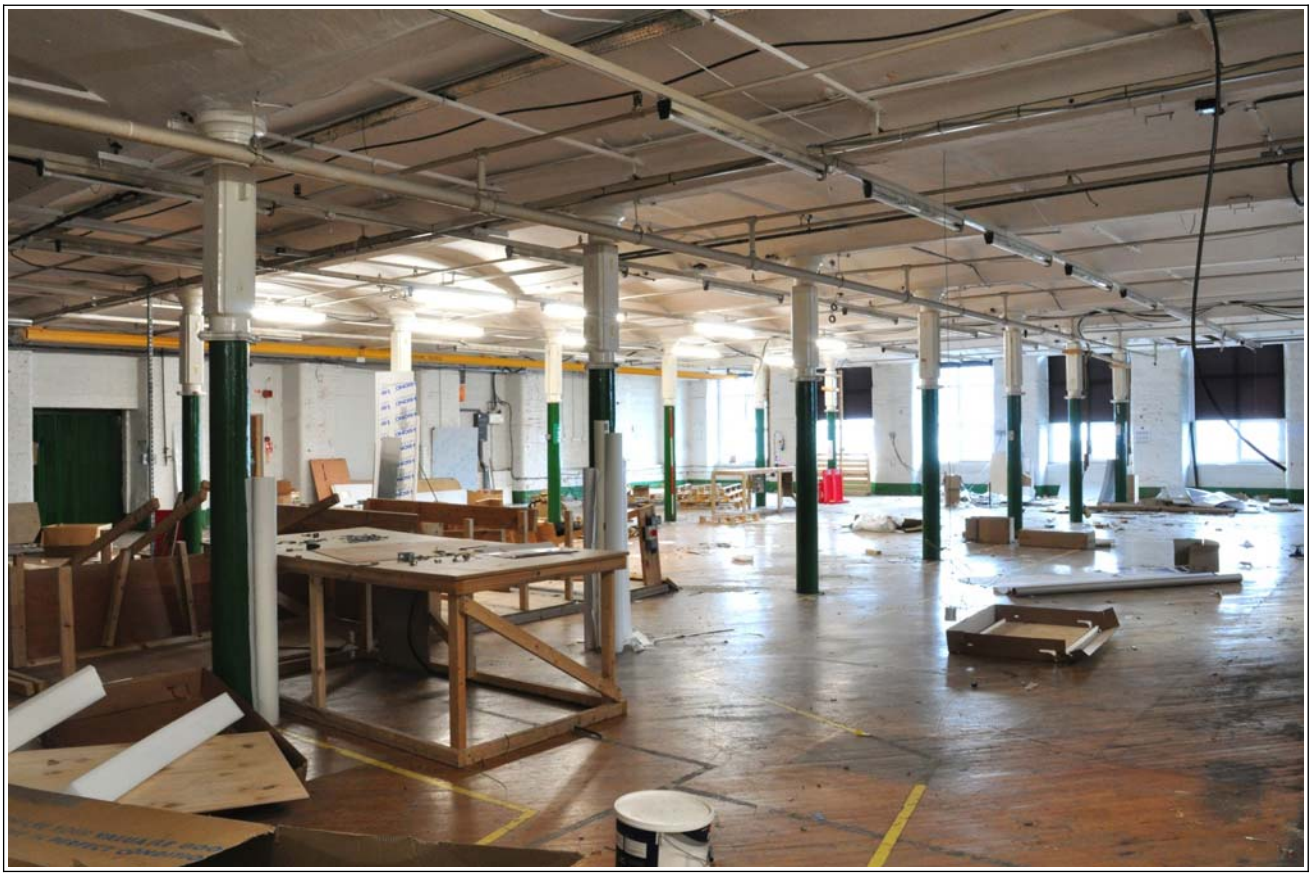
20: Building B (spinning block): part of north elevation with modern lift tower, within modern warehouse



21: Building B (spinning block): ground floor, looking north-east

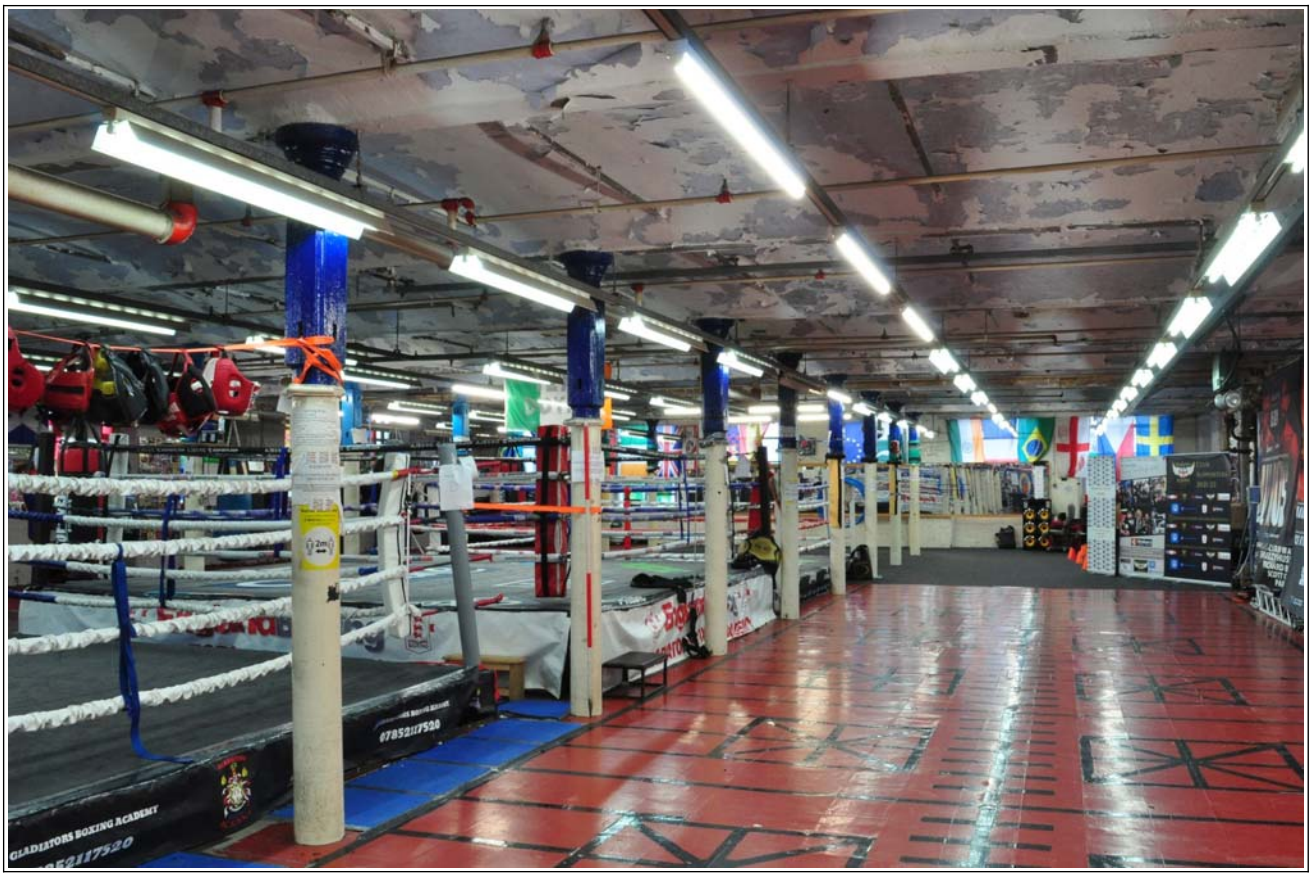


22: Building B (spinning block): typical column on ground floor, looking west

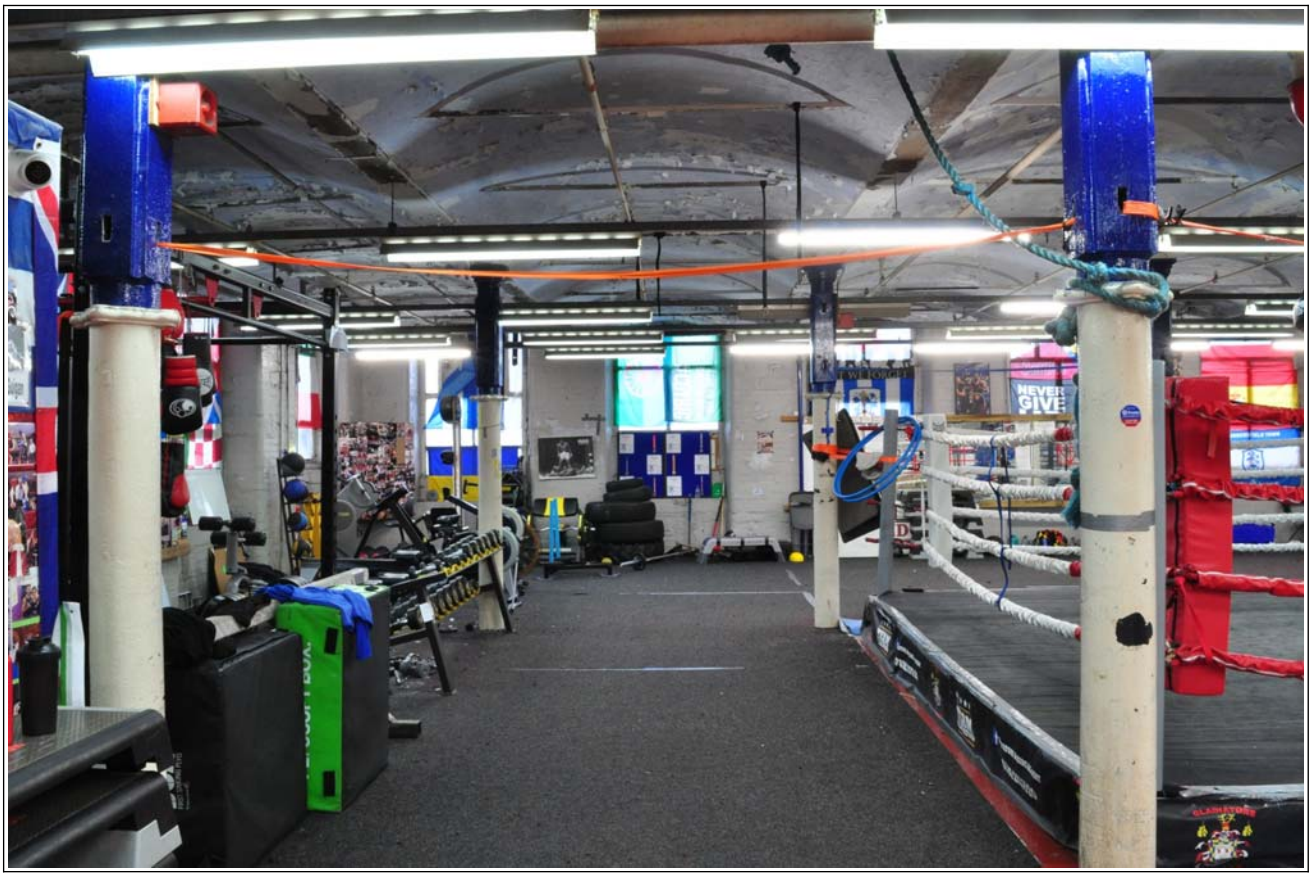


23: Building B (spinning block): first floor, looking north-east

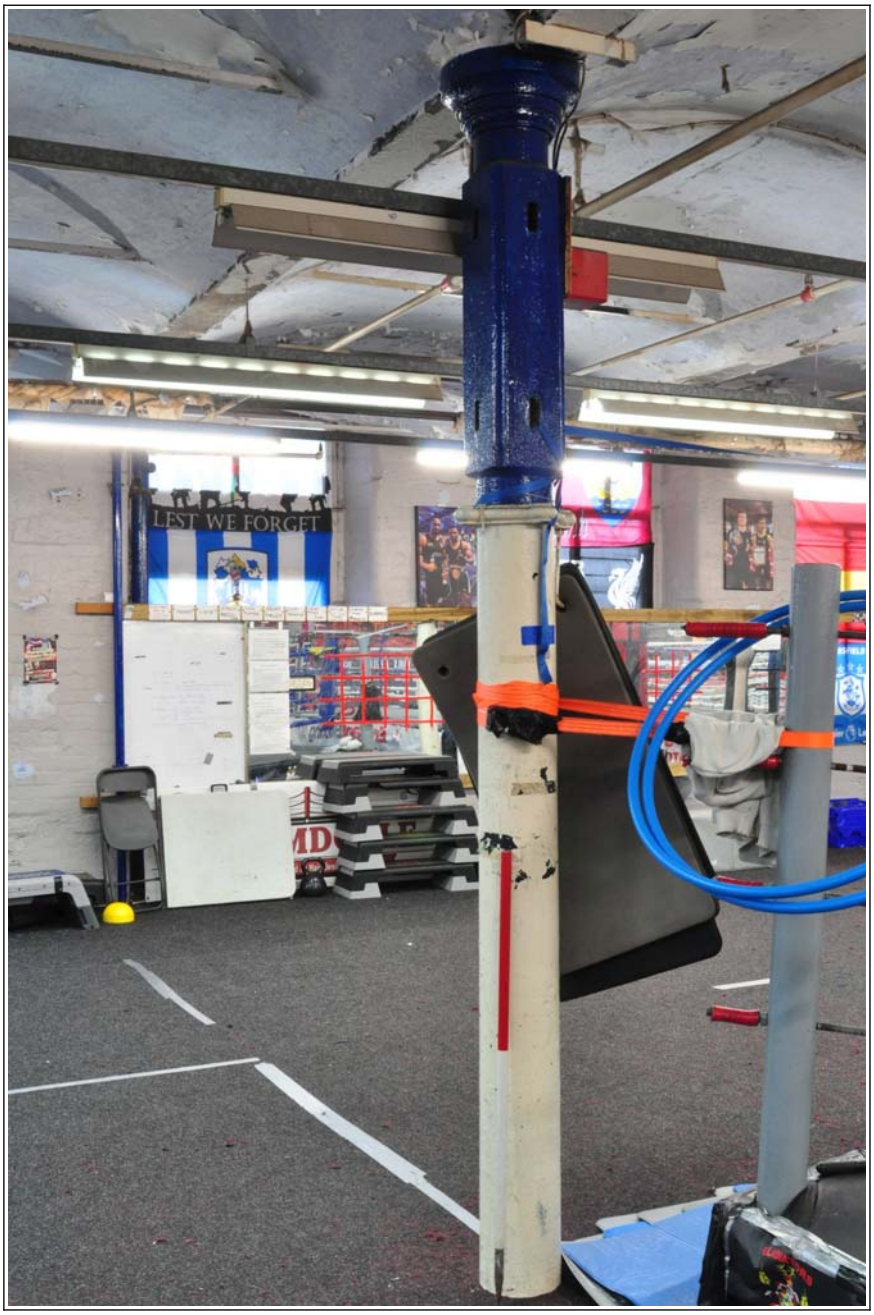
24: Building B (spinning block): typical column on first floor, looking north-east



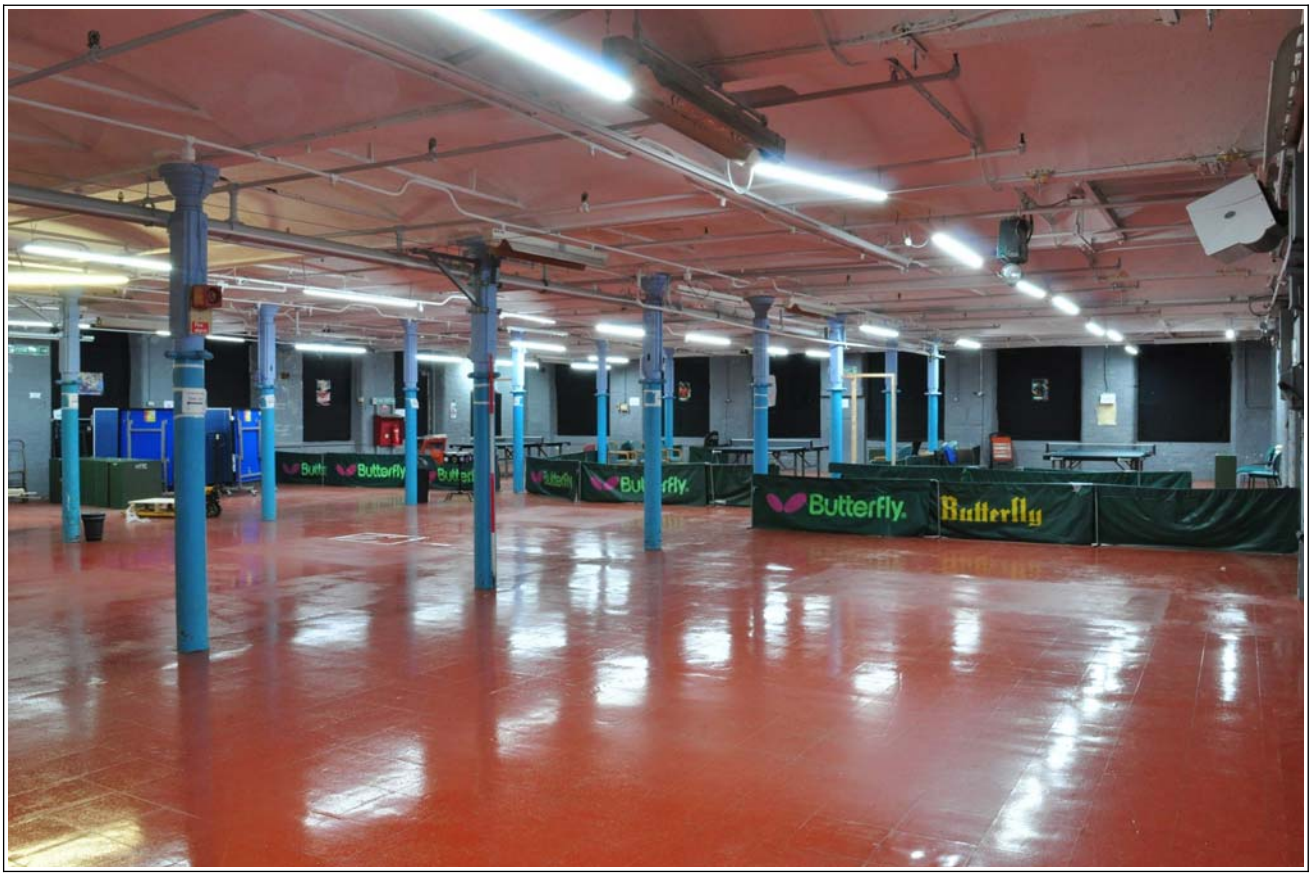
25: Building B (spinning block): second floor, looking east



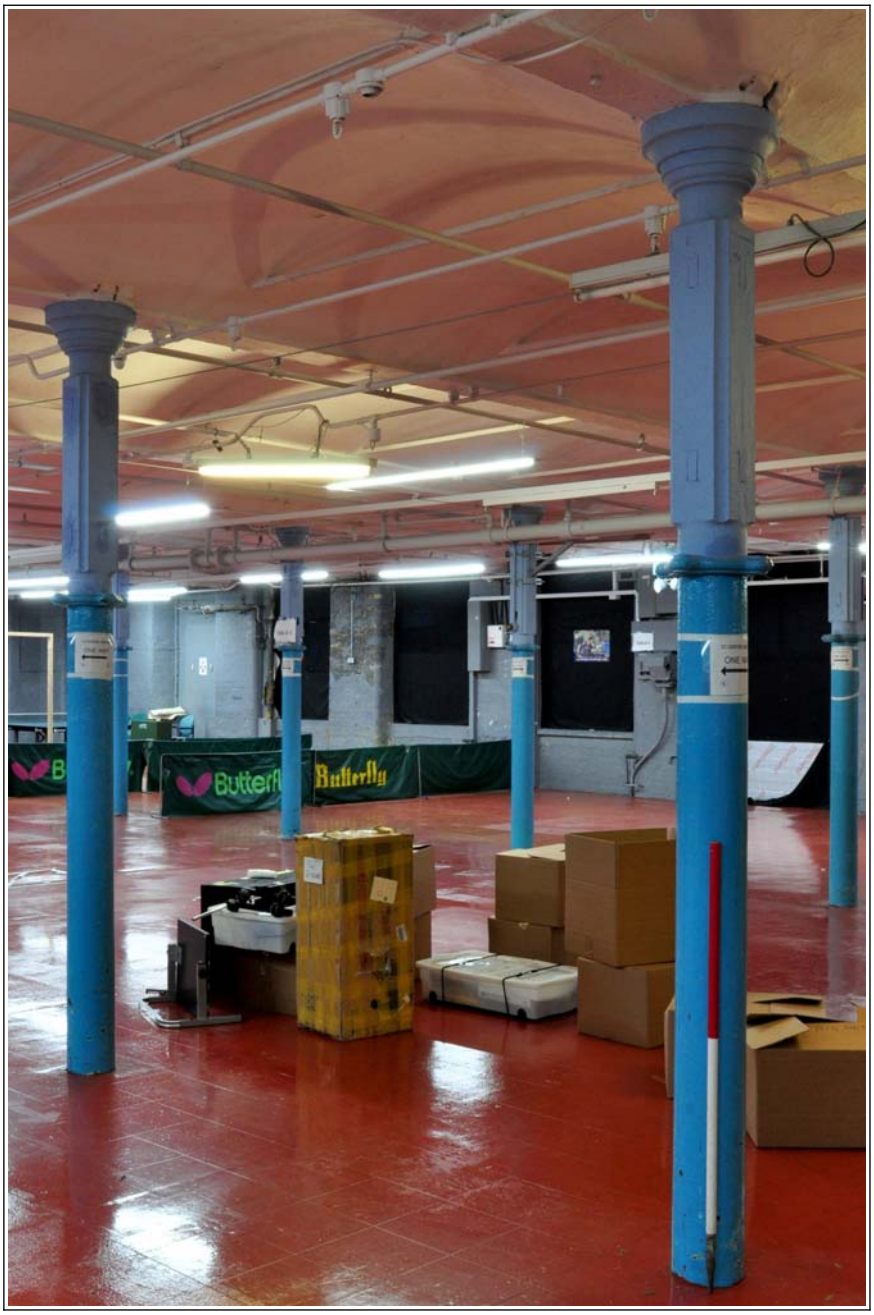
26: Building B (spinning block): second floor, looking north



27: Building B (spinning block): typical column on second floor, looking north-east

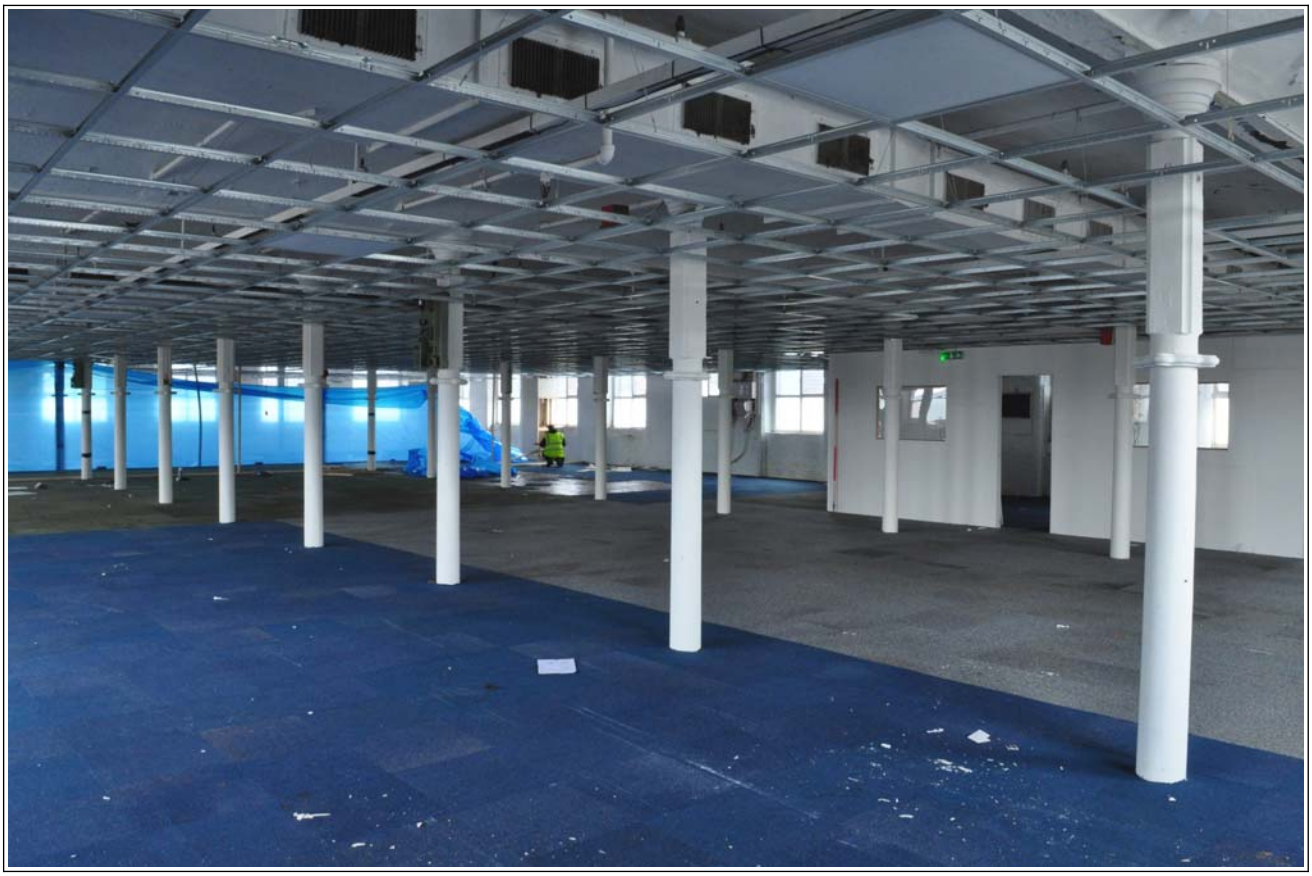


28: Building B (spinning block): third floor, looking north-east

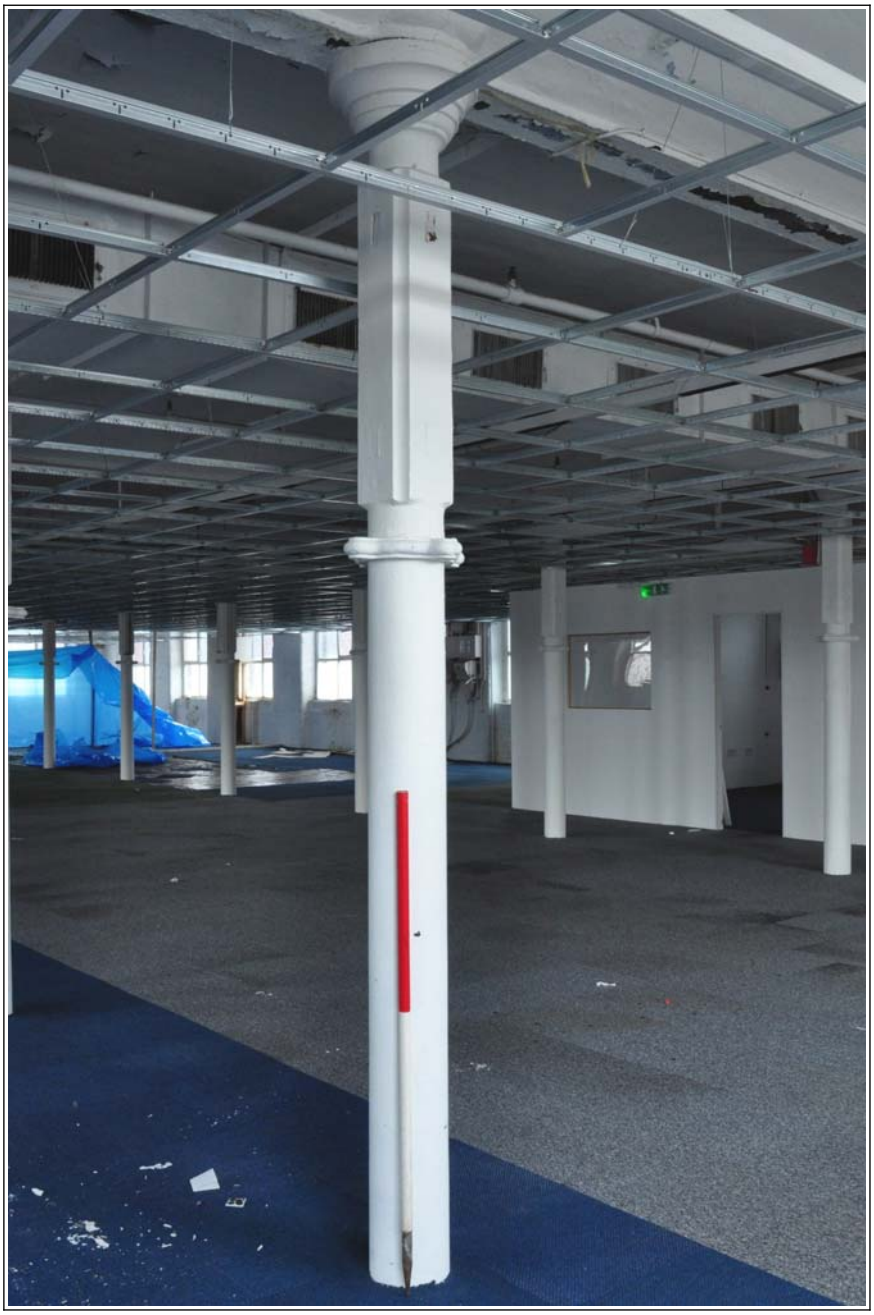


29: Building B (spinning block): typical columns on third floor, looking south-east

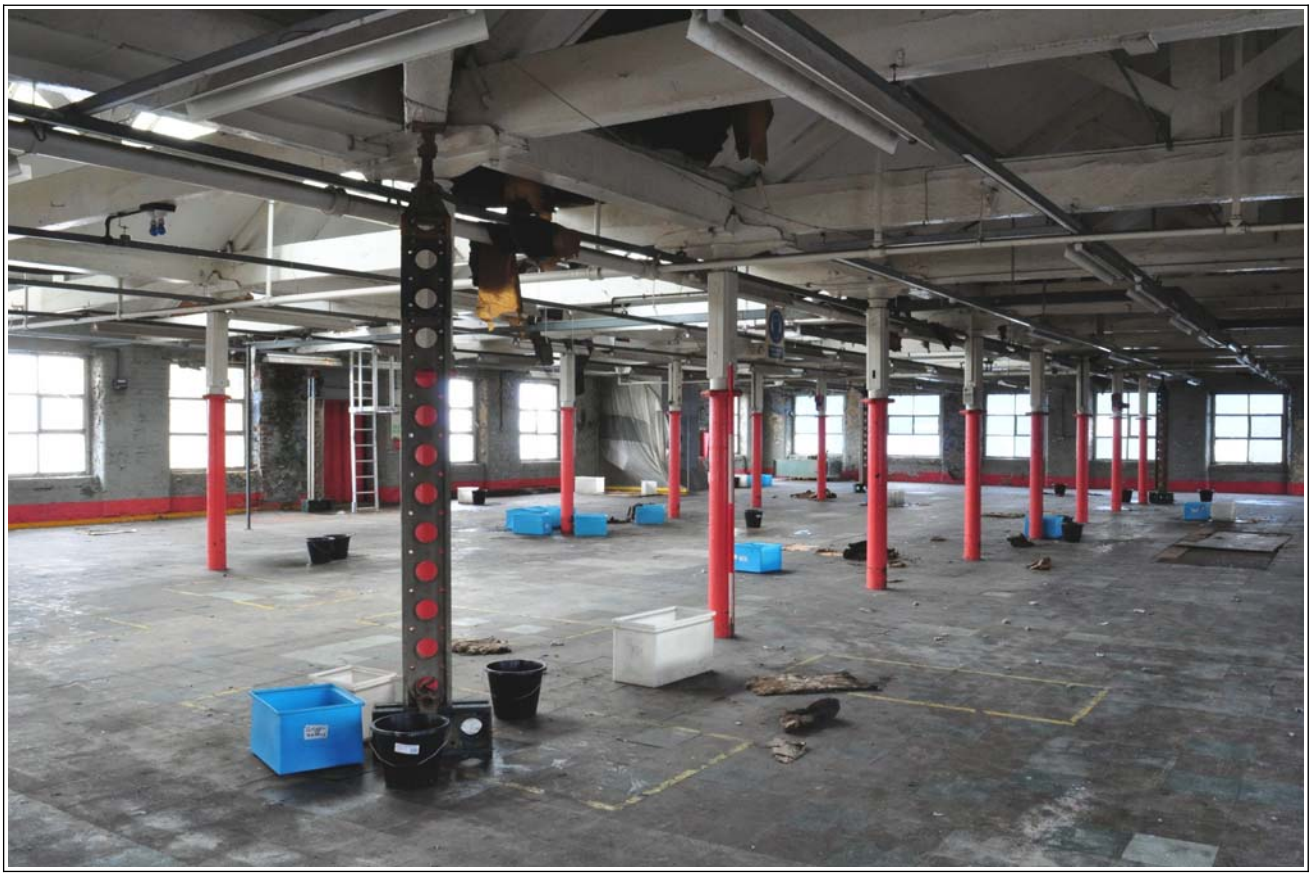
30: Building B (spinning block): fourth floor, looking east



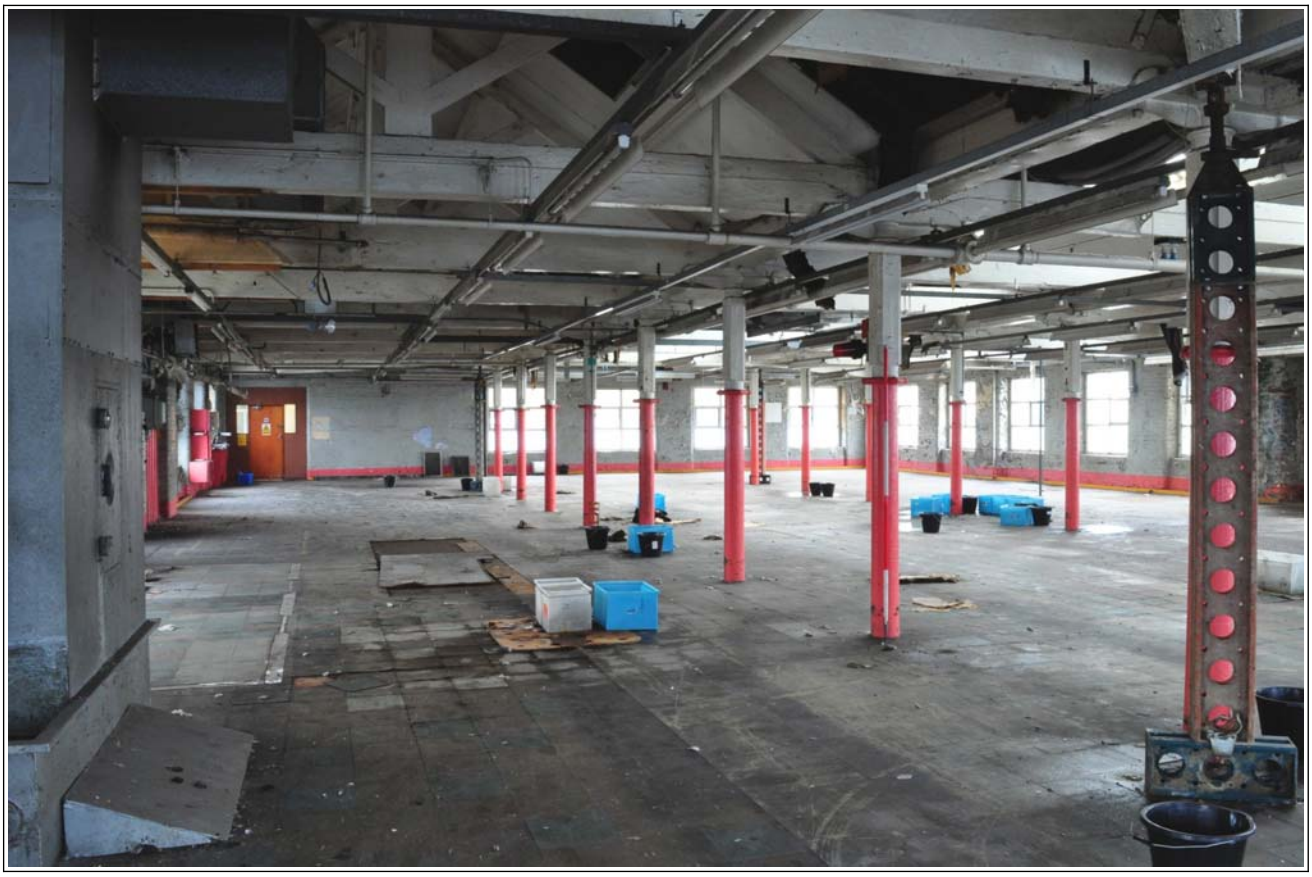
31: Building B (spinning block): fourth floor, looking south-east



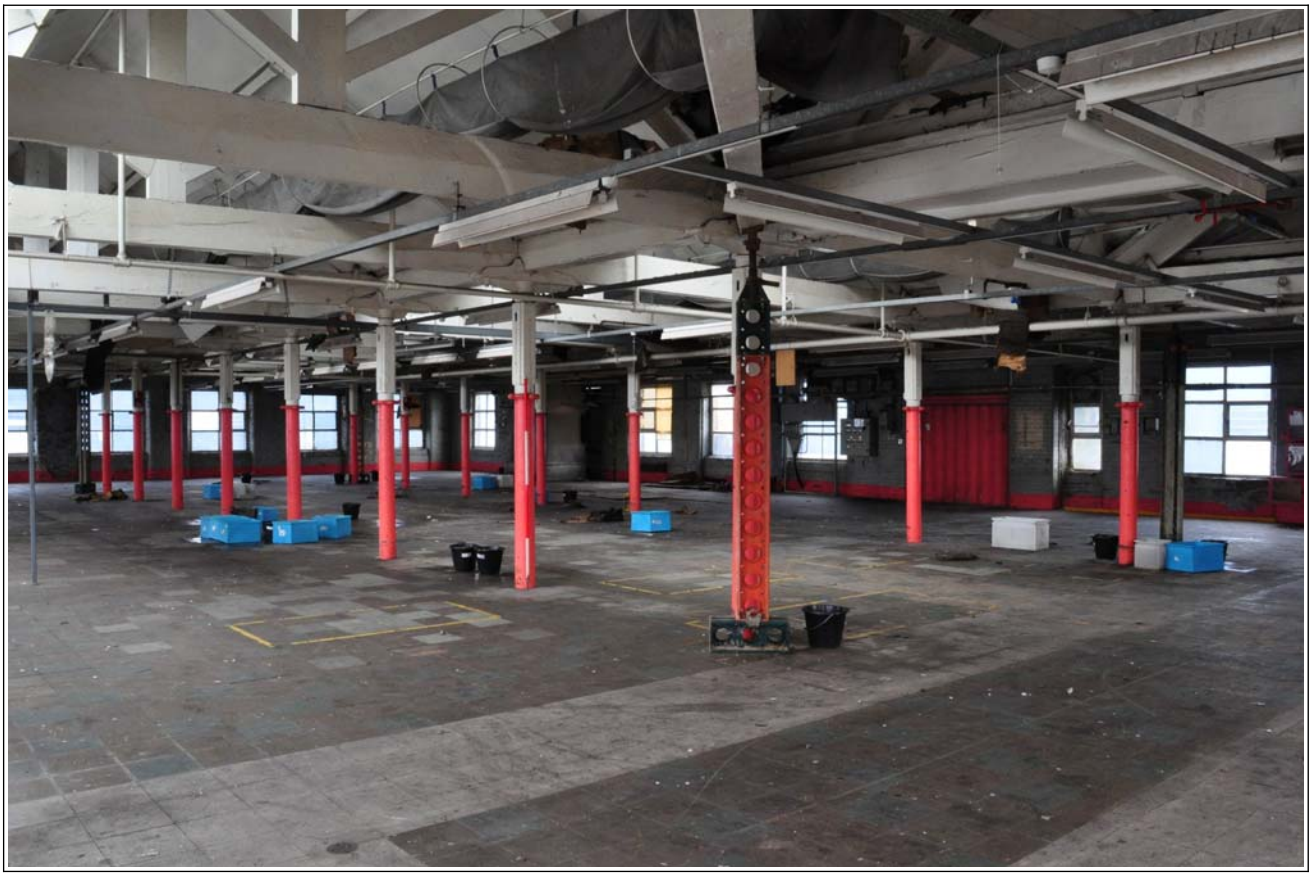
32: Building B (spinning block): typical column on fourth floor, looking south-east



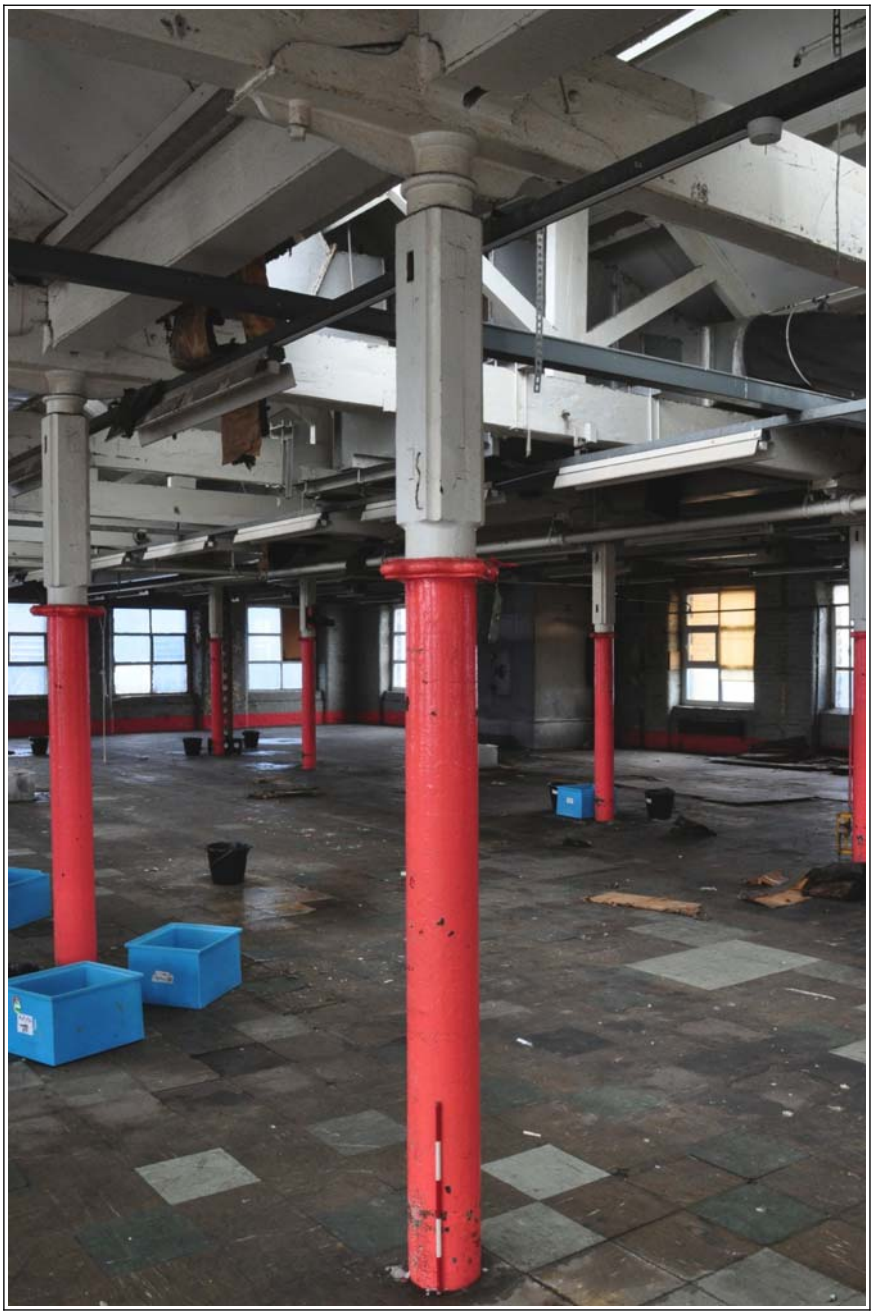
33: Building B (spinning block): fifth floor, looking north-east



34: Building B (spinning block): fifth floor, looking west



35: Building B (spinning block): fifth floor, looking south-east



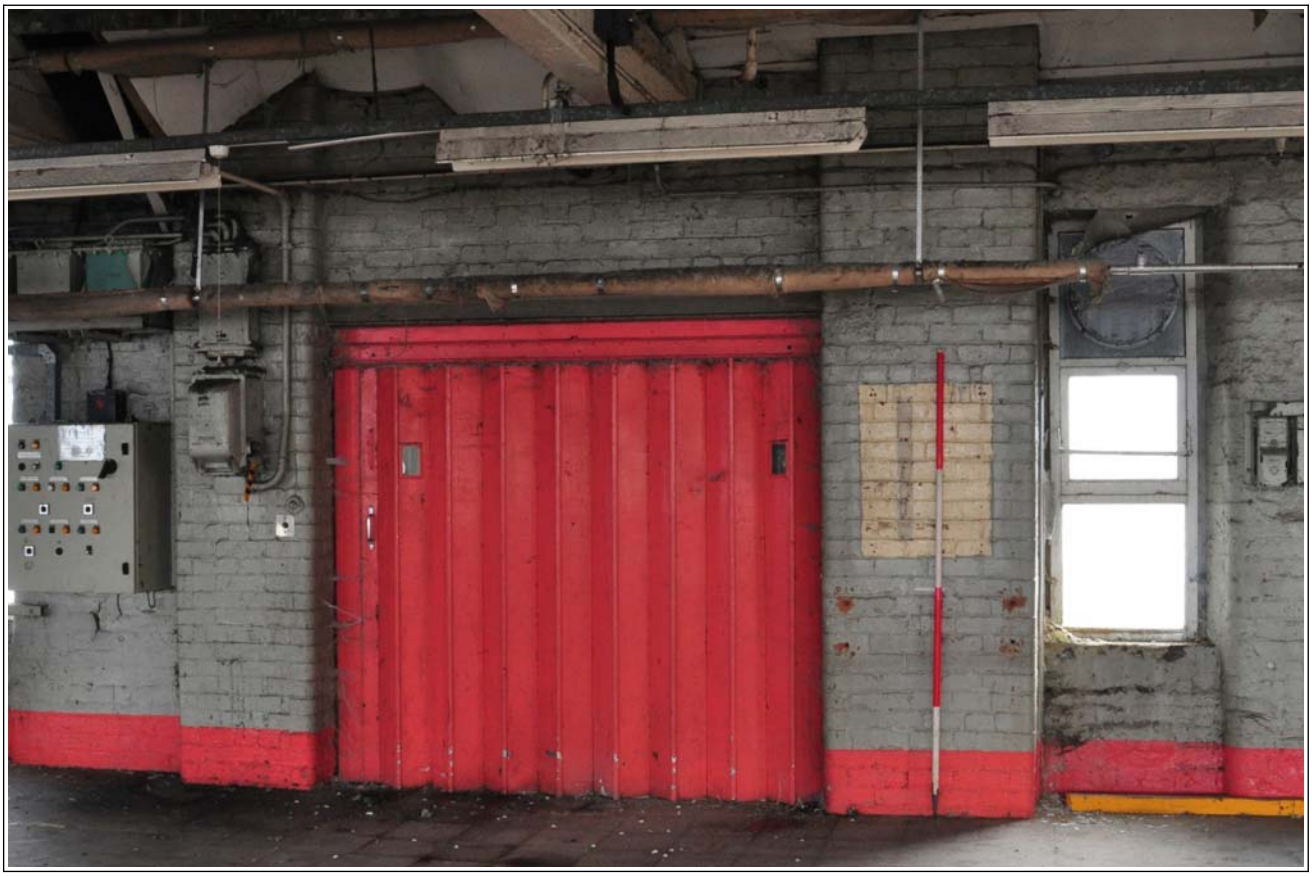
36: Building B (spinning block): typical column on fifth floor, looking south-east

37: Building B (spinning block): roof structure over fifth floor, looking east

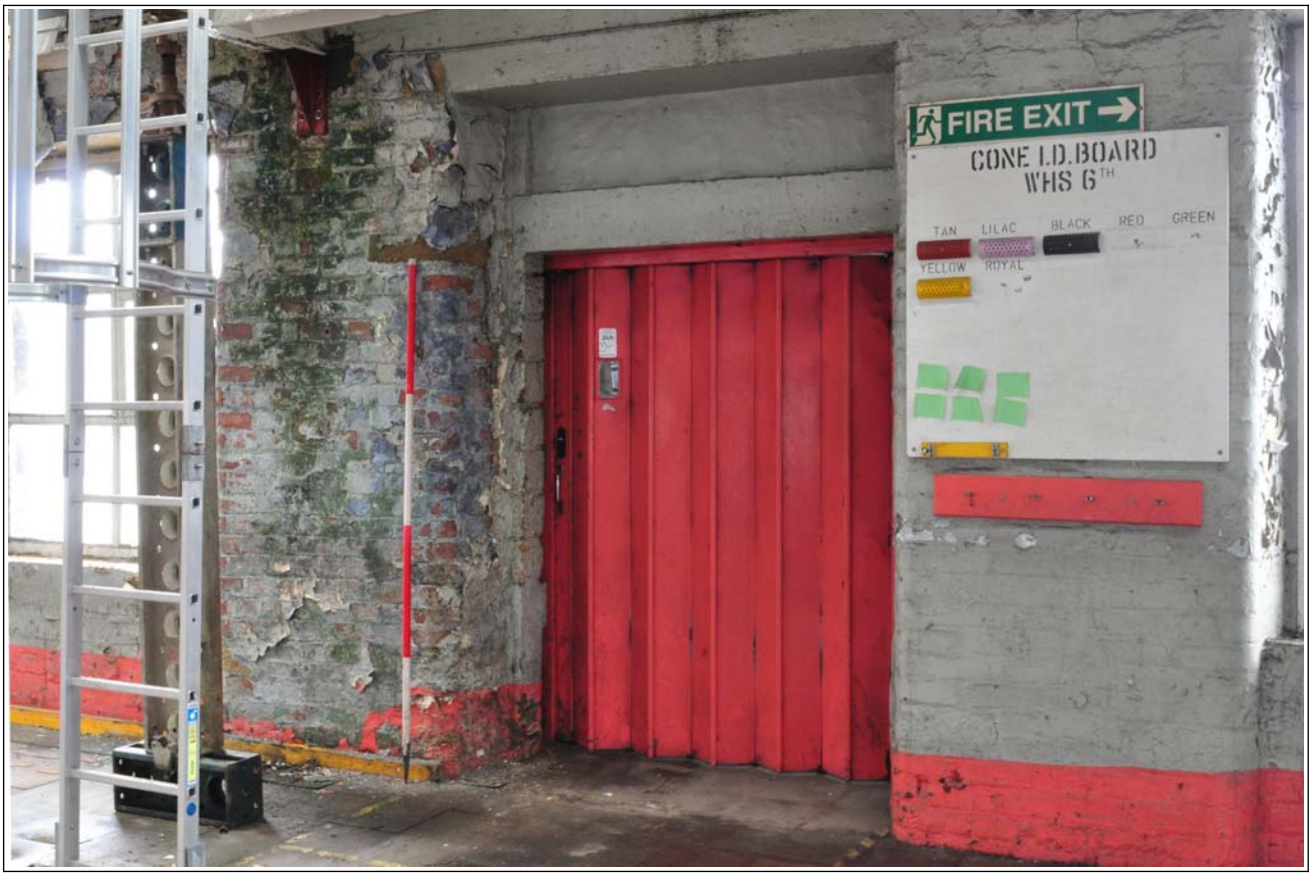
38: Building B (spinning block): basement, looking west

39: Building B (spinning block): north wall of basement

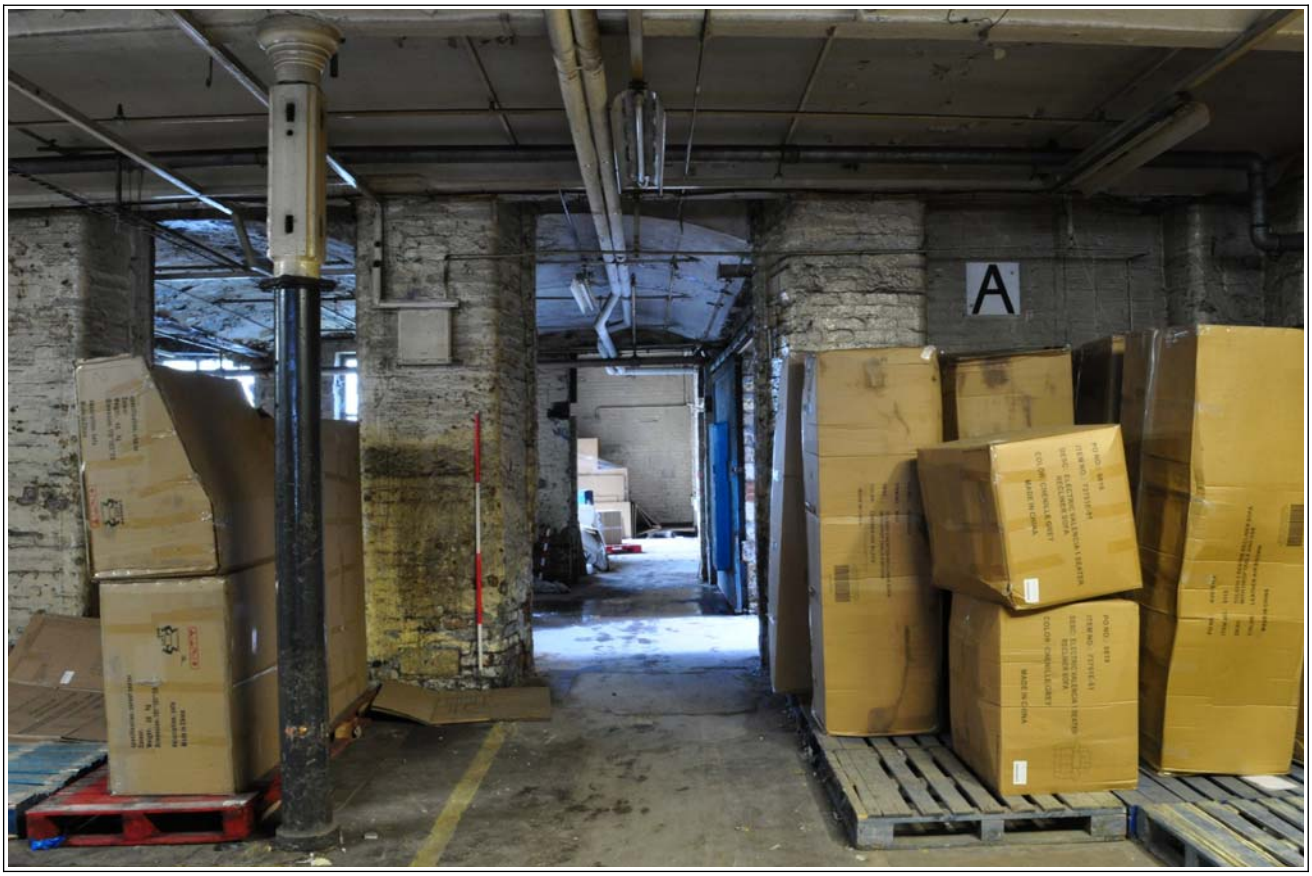
40: Building B (spinning block): south wall of basement, showing massive stone block in line with south shaft/lift tower



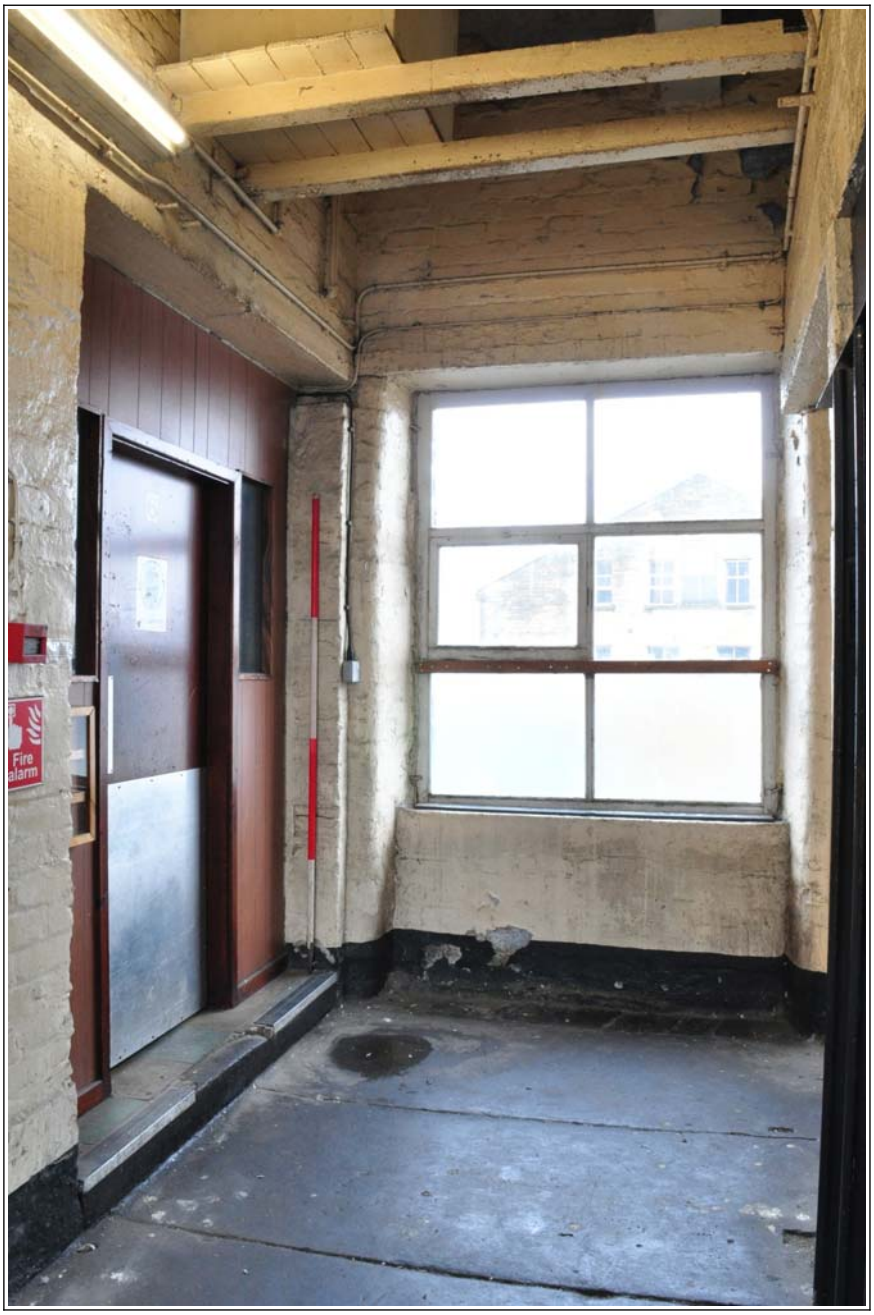
41: Building B (spinning block): doorway to south shaft/lift tower, on fifth floor



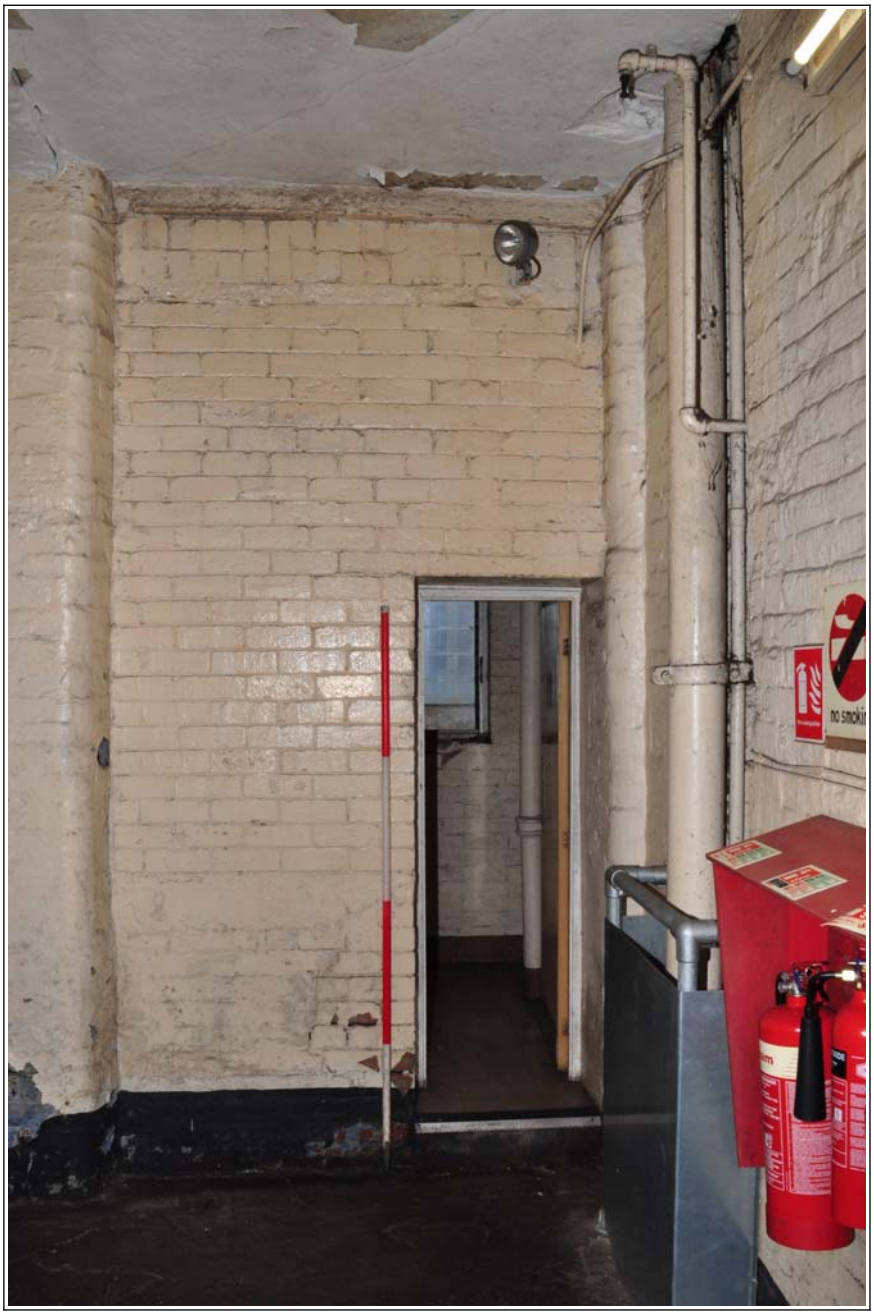
42: Building B (spinning block): doorway to modern lift tower on north side, fifth floor



43: Building B (spinning block): doorway (former window) to west extension, ground floor



44: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on fifth floor, with doorway to main room and south window



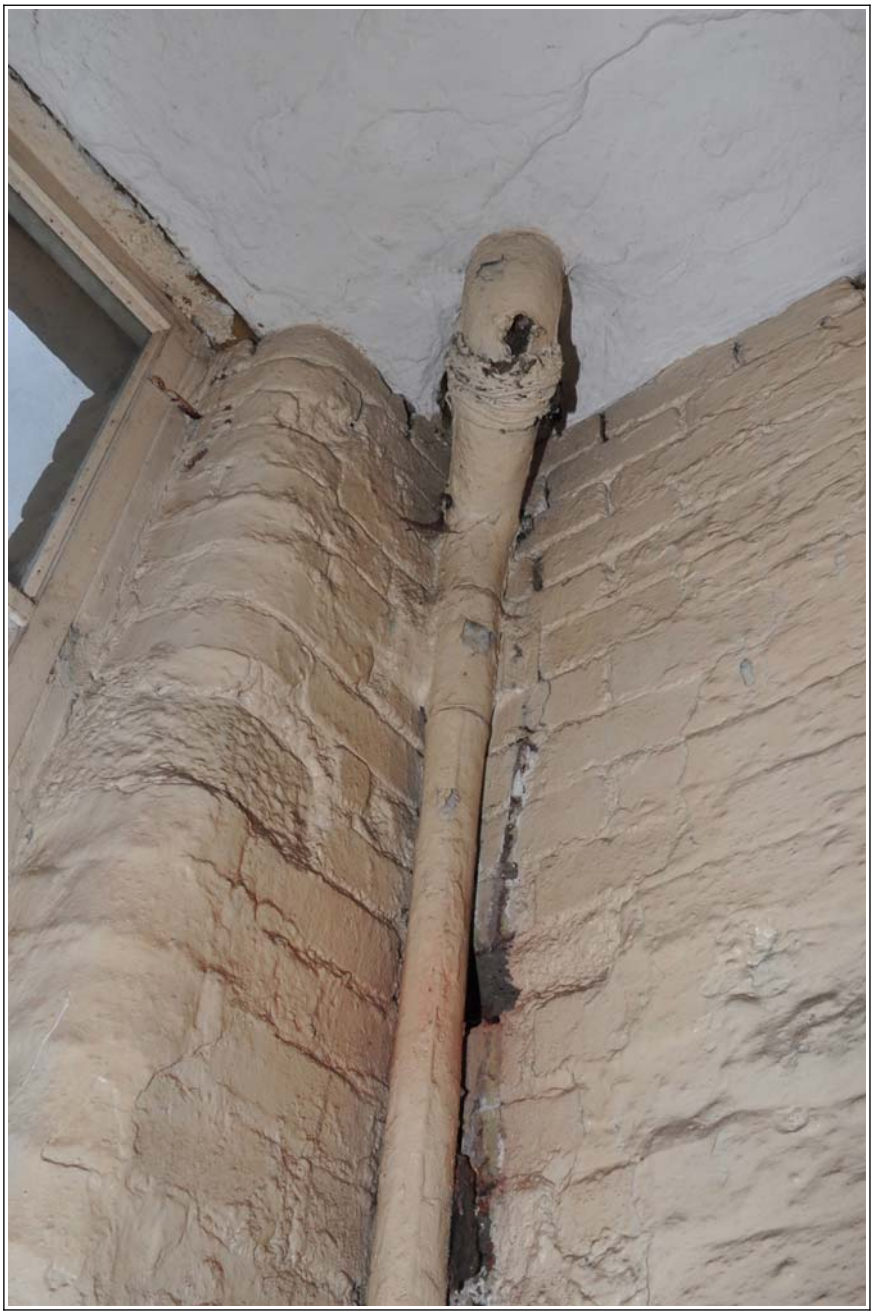
45: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on fourth floor, with doorway (former window) to later WC tower

46: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on fourth floor, looking up to the west

47: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on fourth floor, looking up to the west

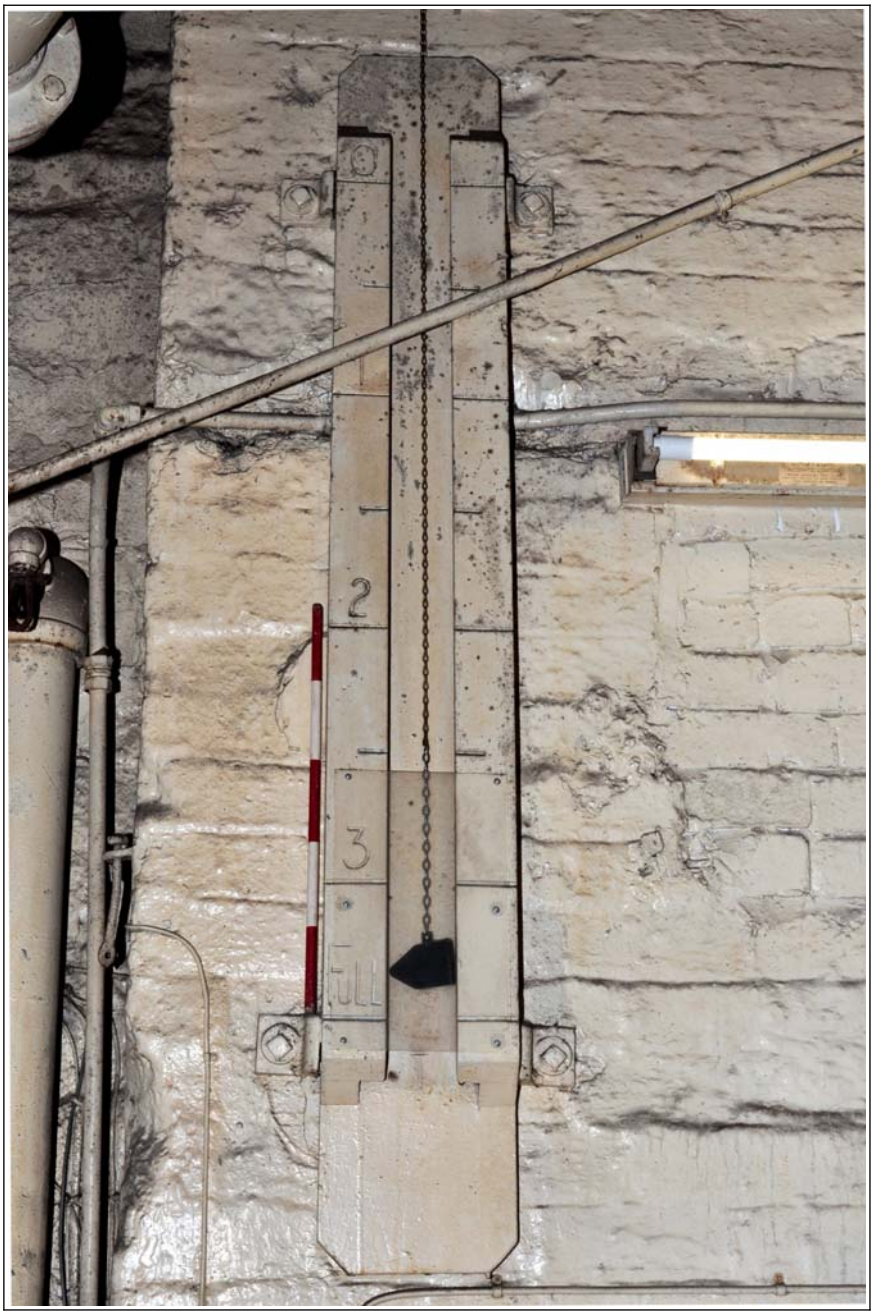
48: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on fifth floor, looking down to the west

49: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on fifth floor, looking down to the south, with entrance to former privy (?)

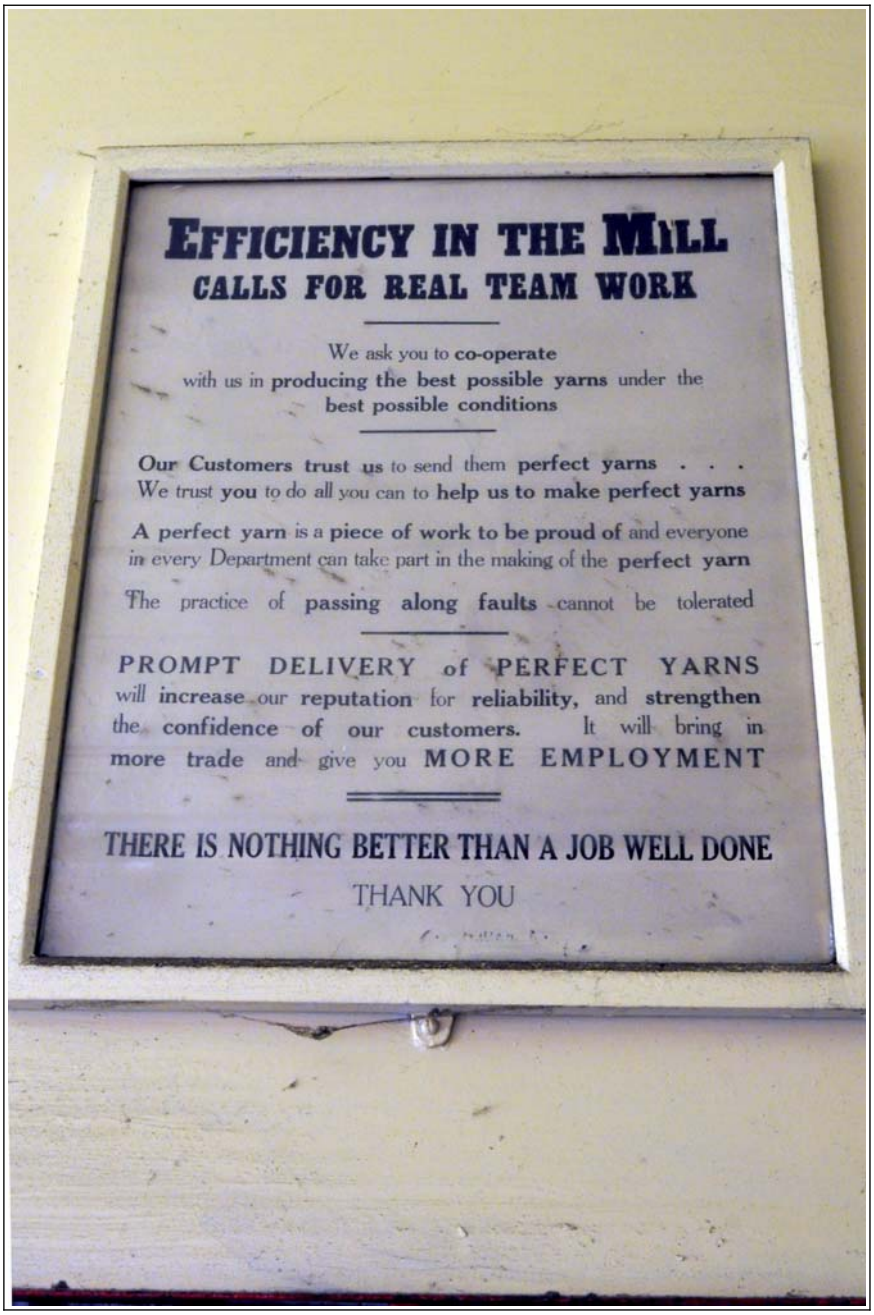


50: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on third floor: looking up towards plumbing from former WC in corner privy

51: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on first floor - name-plate on lift apparatus (20th century)



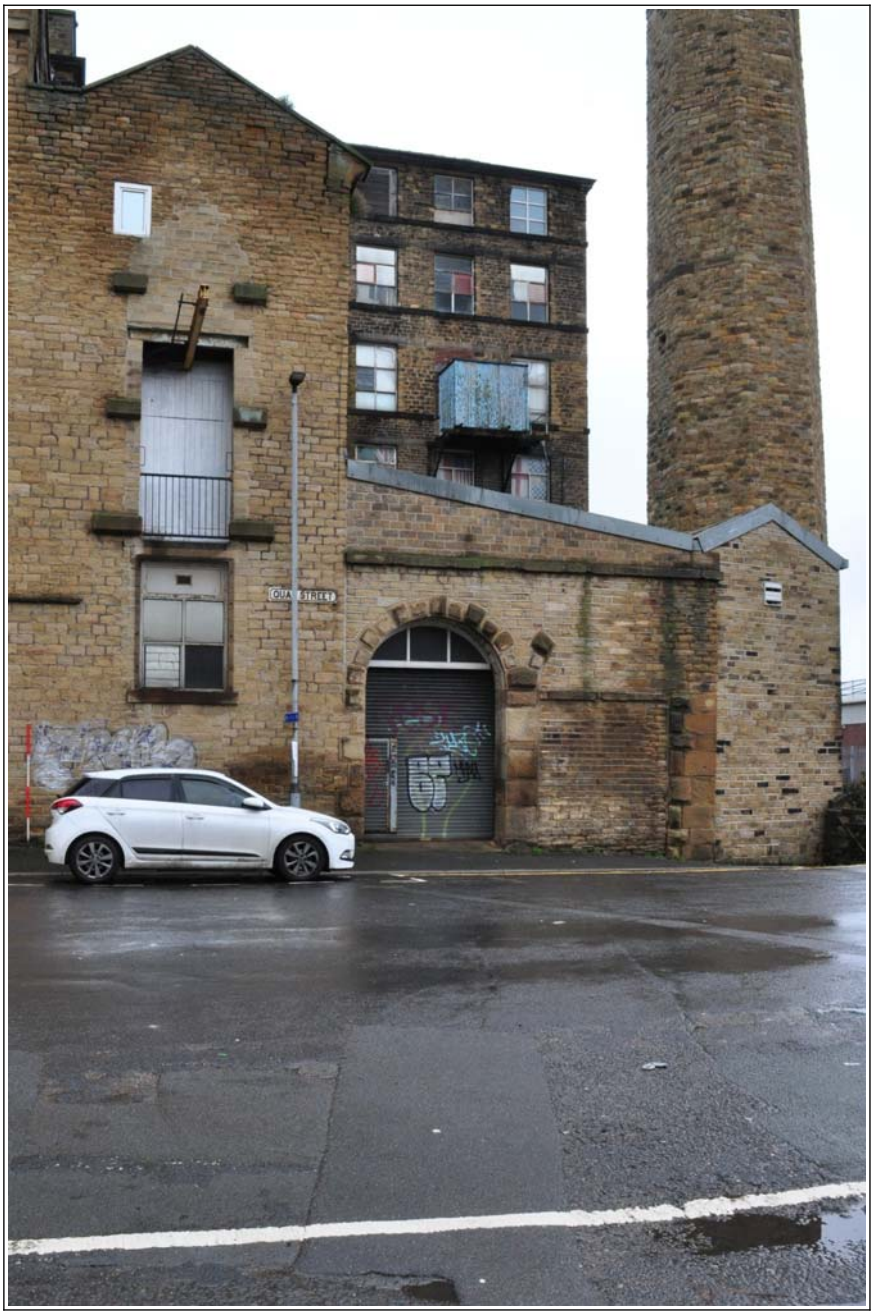
52: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on fifth floor - gauge for water (sprinkler) tank



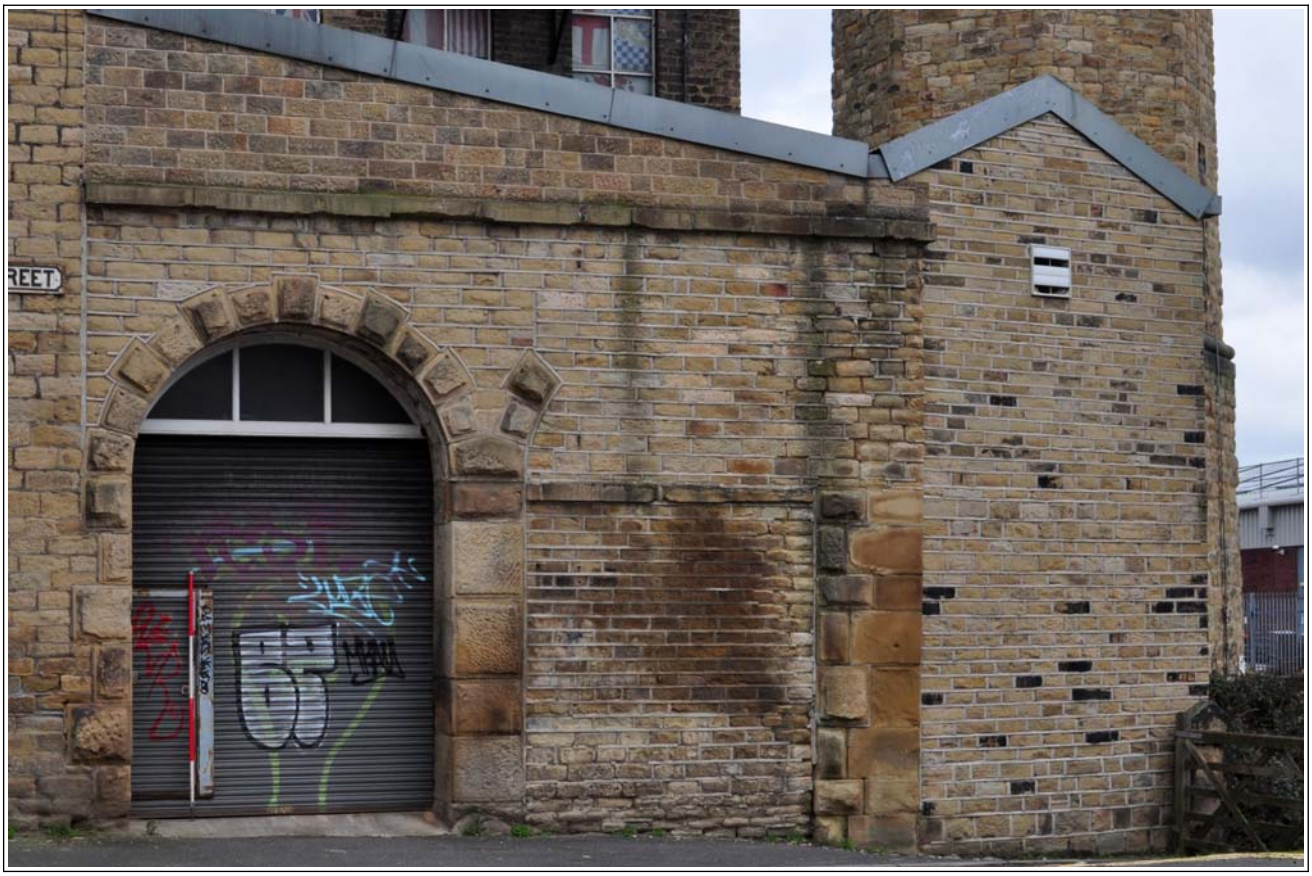
53: Building B (spinning block): stair tower on ground floor - exhortation to staff (20th century)

54: Building B (spinning block): extension at west side, ca. 1900, ground floor, looking south-west

55: Building B (spinning block): extension at west side, ca. 1900, ground floor, looking north-east



56: Building C (boiler house): south front, with engine house to left

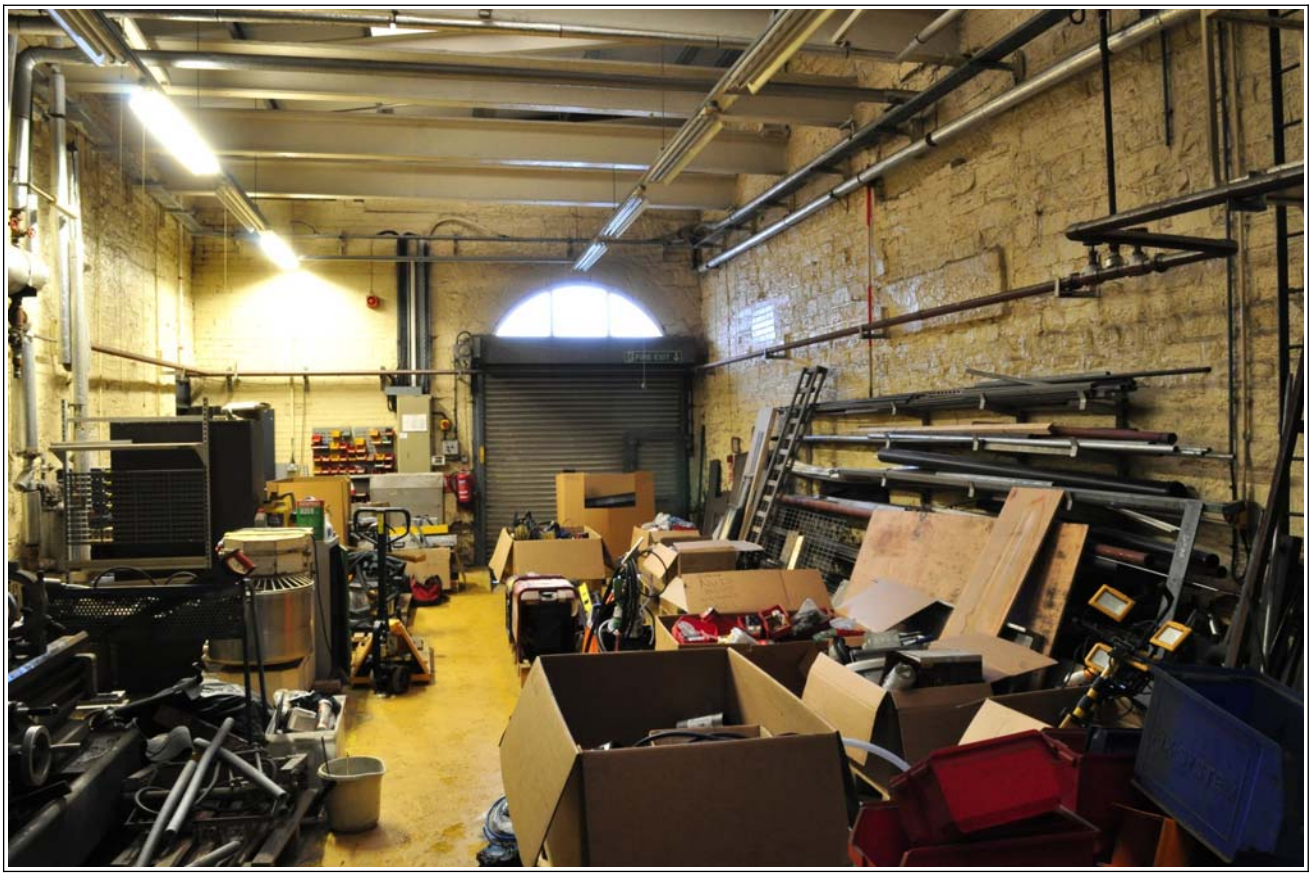


57: Building C (boiler house): south front, with re-built part to right

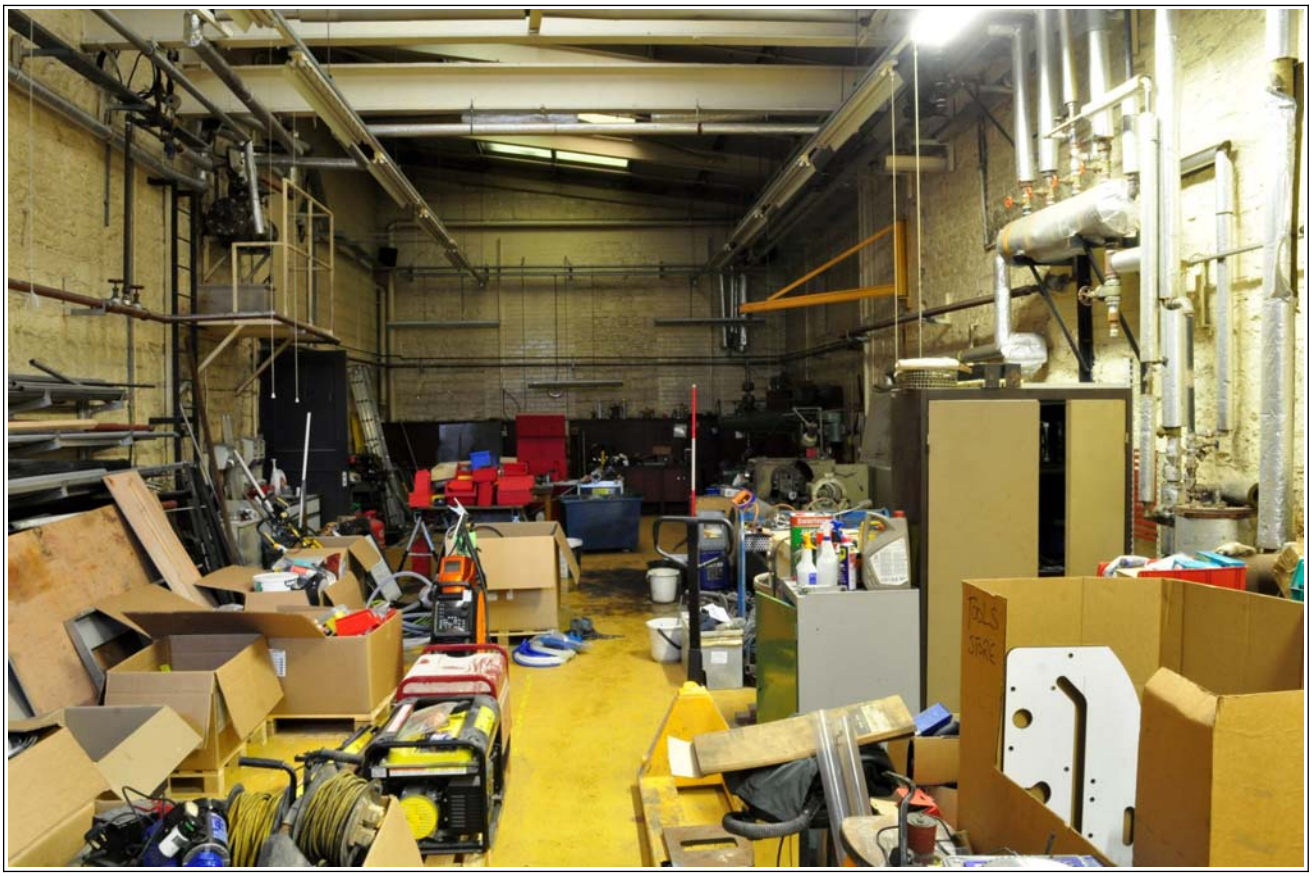
58: Building C (boiler house), looking north-west, with re-built part in foreground

59: Building C (boiler house), looking west across canal, showing re-built part

60: Building C (boiler house), looking down onto roof, from the north



61: Building C (boiler house): interior, looking south

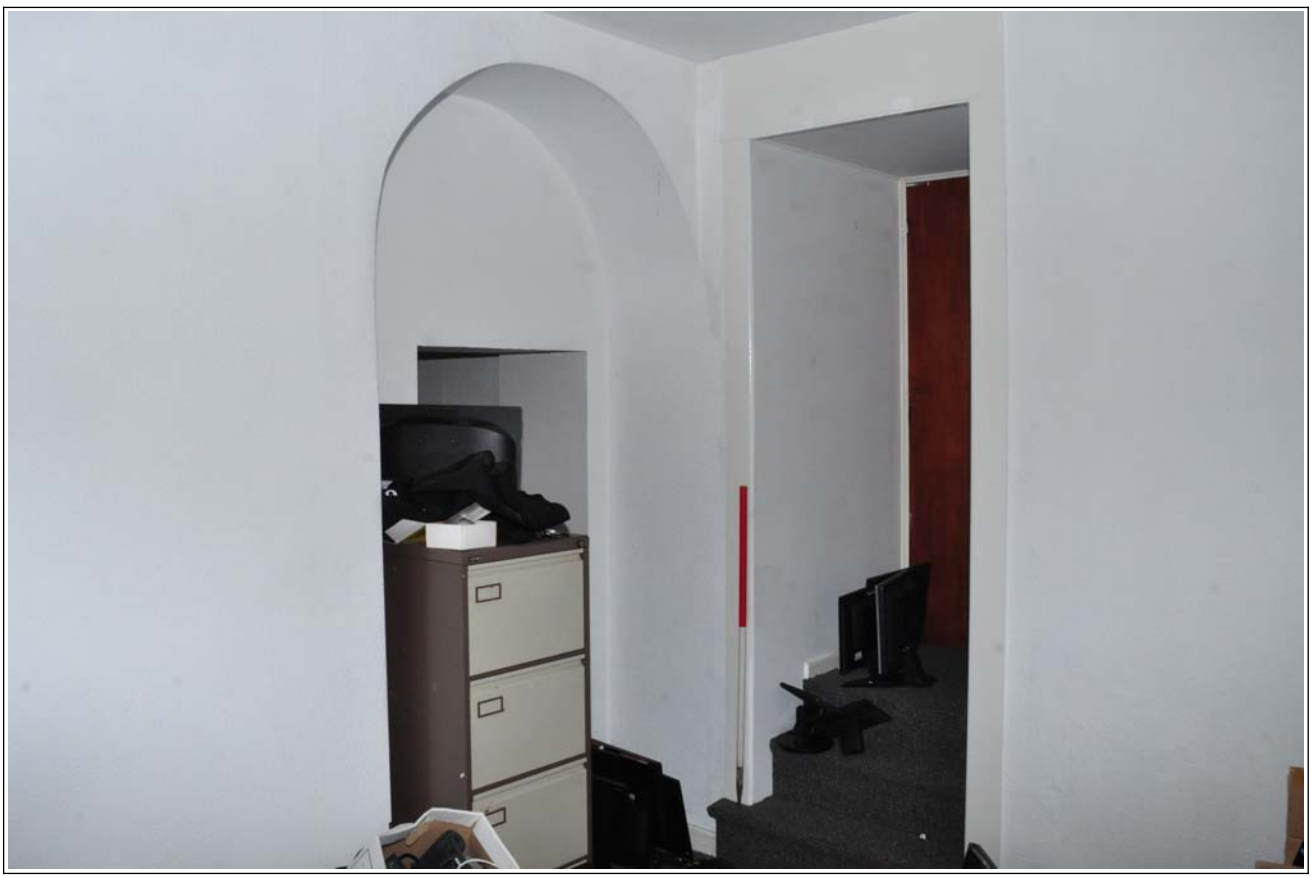


62: Building C (boiler house): interior, looking north, towards south side of building B

63: Building D1 (offices), looking north-east

64: Building D1 (offices), south front

65: Building D1 (offices), looking south-east

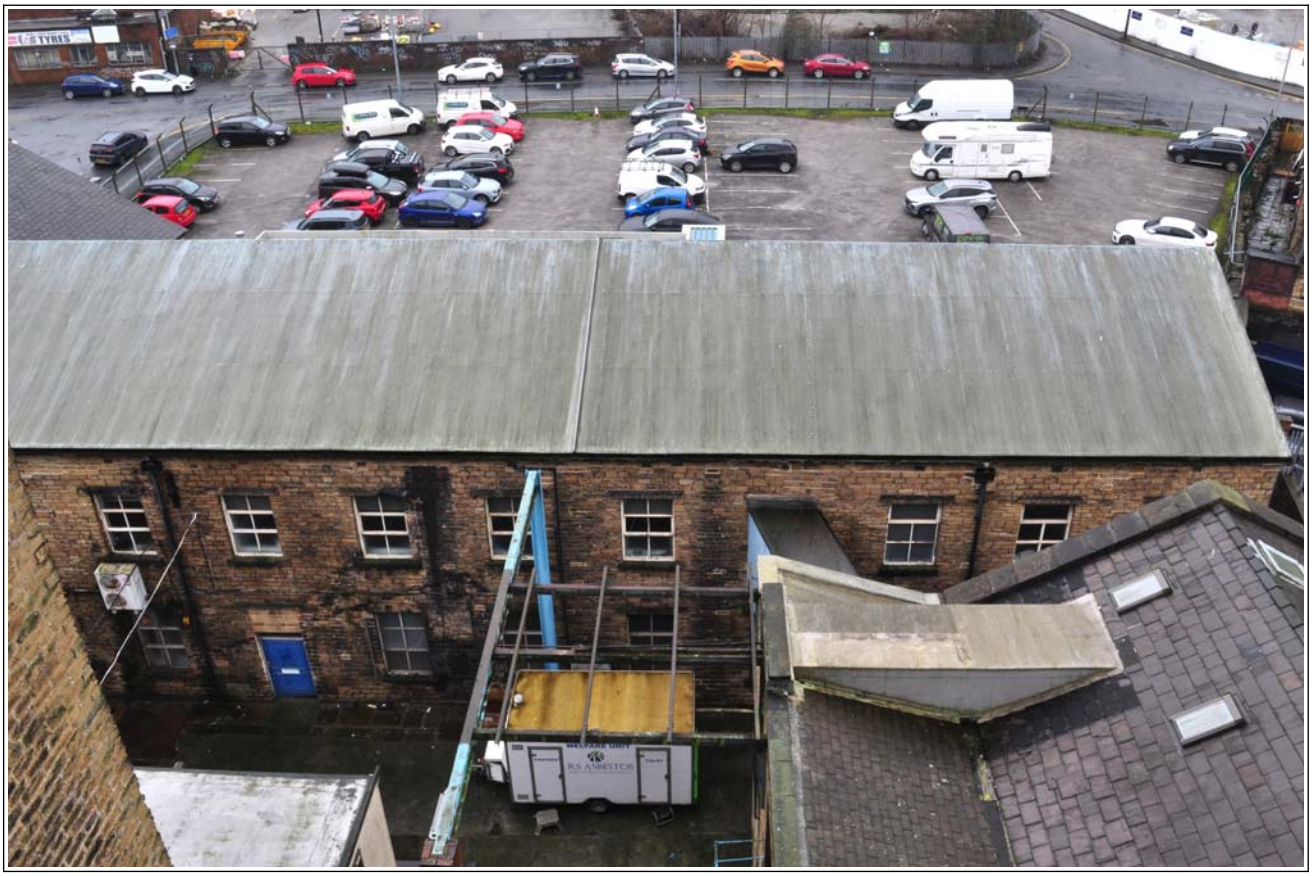


66: Building D1 (offices): interior, showing arch in cross-wall, and inserted door to right (east), ground floor, looking north-east

67: Building D1 (offices): interior, showing front, first floor room, with fireplace in cross-wall, looking north-west

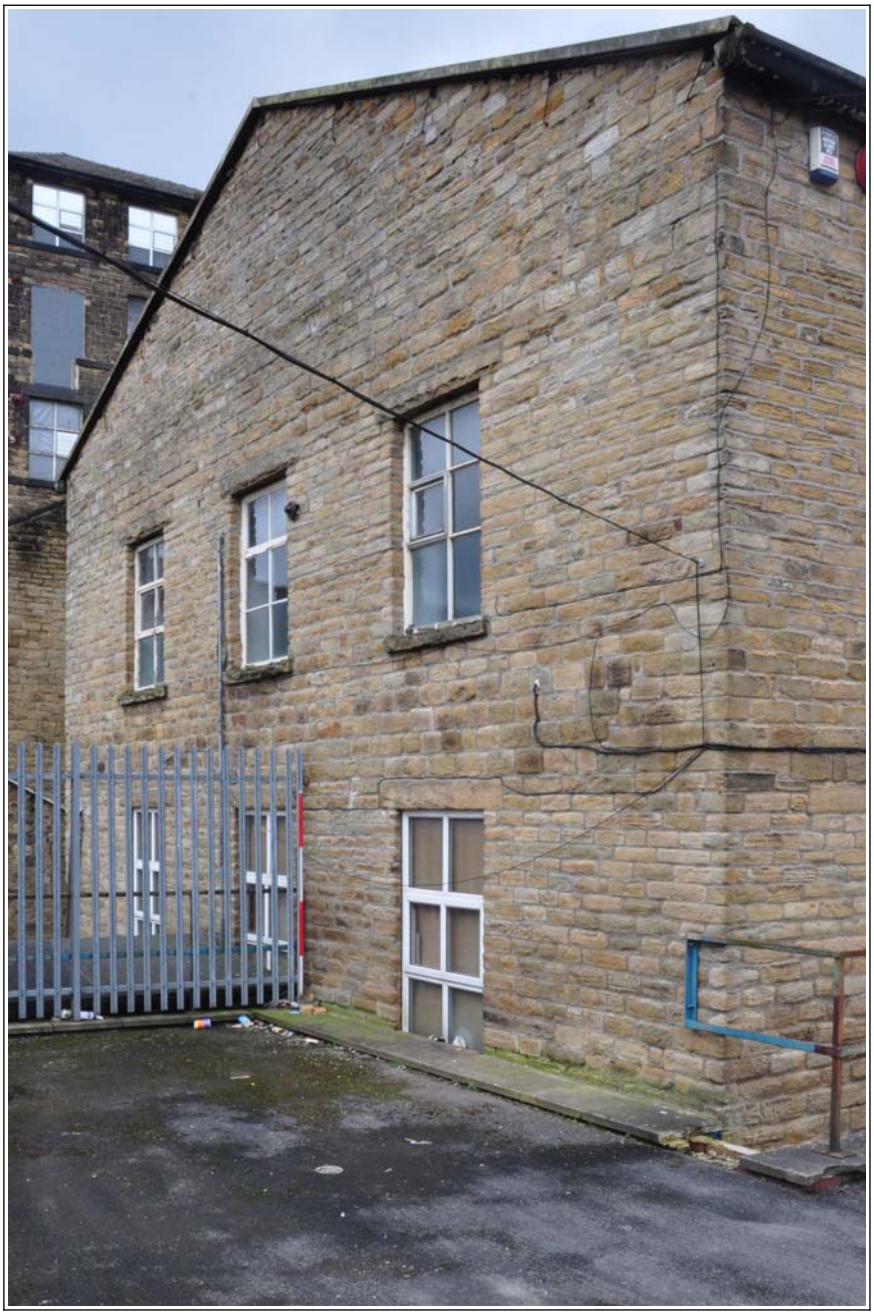
68: Building E (mill/warehouse), looking south-east

69: Building E (mill/warehouse), looking north-west



70: Building E (mill/warehouse), looking west

71: Building E (mill/warehouse), looking east, with modern WCs at right

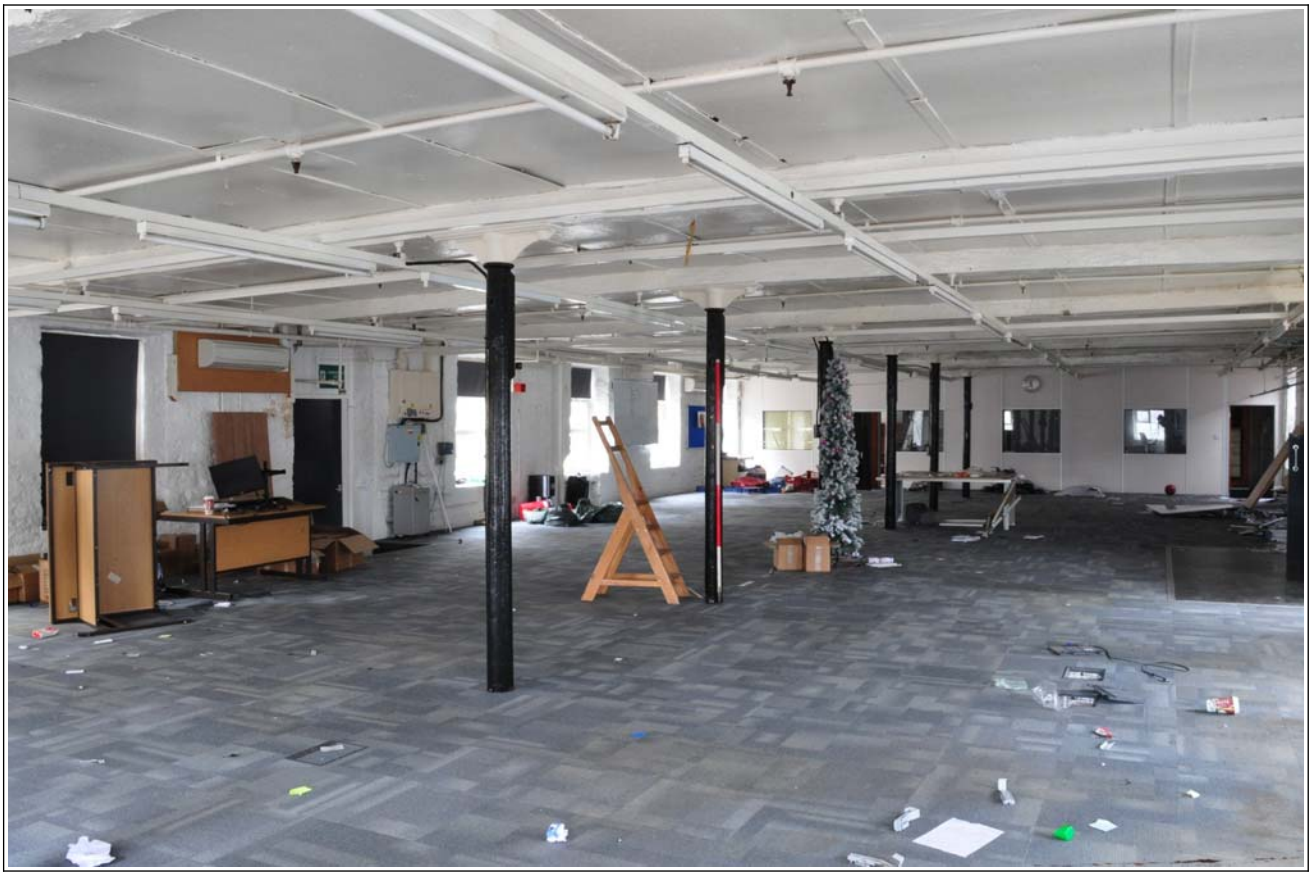


72: Building E (mill/warehouse): north gable

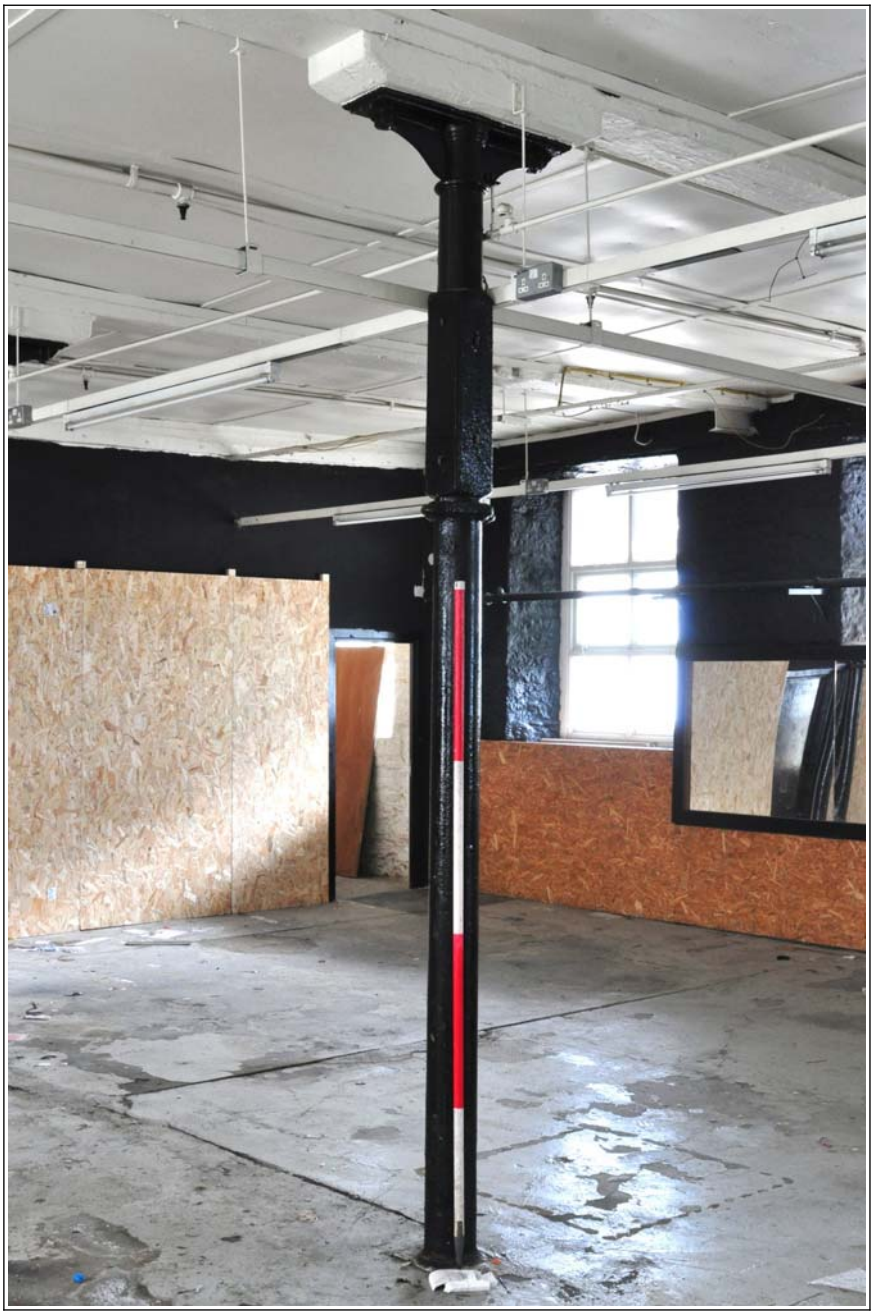
73: Building E (mill/warehouse): north gable

74: Building E (mill/warehouse): ground floor, looking south-west

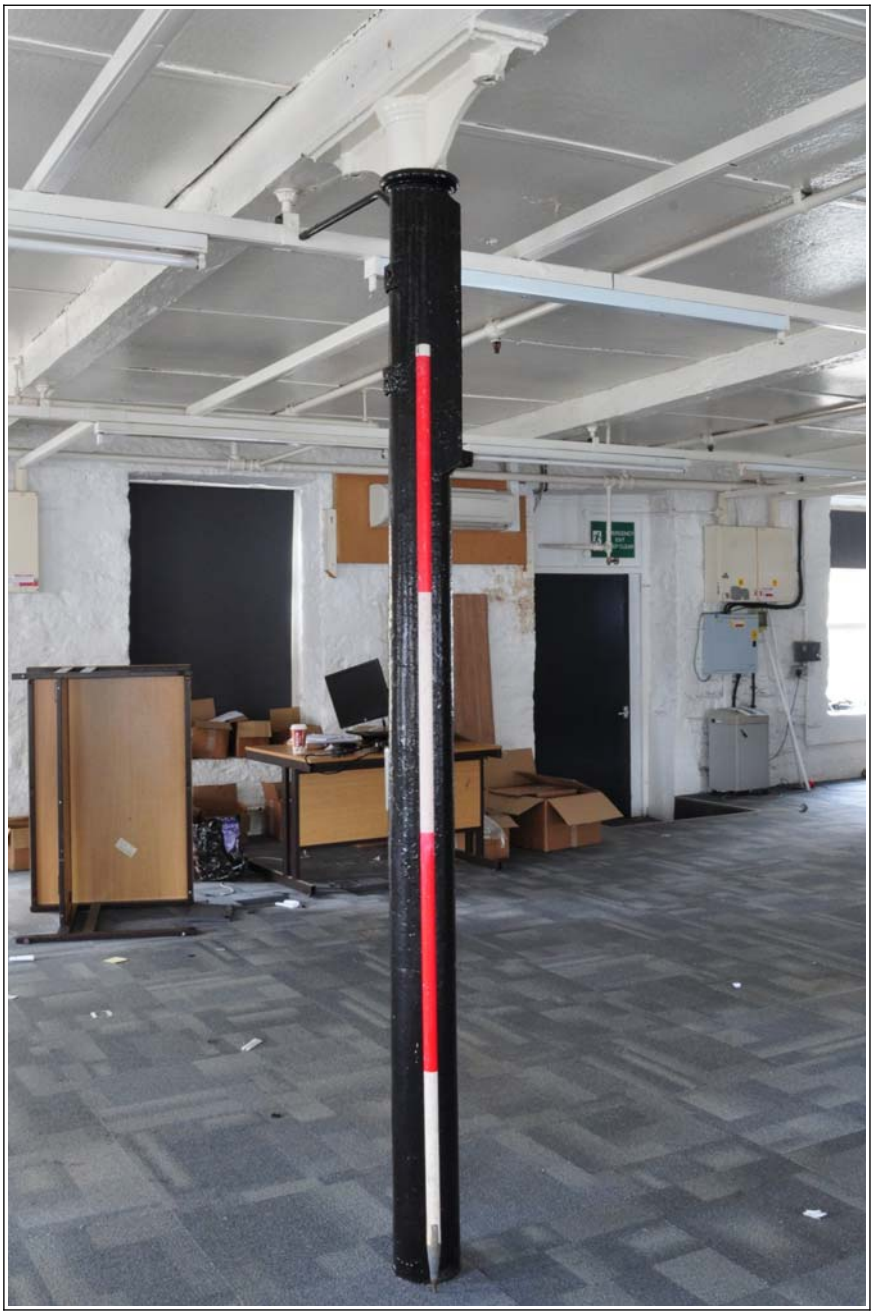
75: Building E (mill/warehouse): ground floor, looking north-west



76: Building E (mill/warehouse): first floor, looking south-east



77: Building E (mill/warehouse): typical column on ground floor, looking south-west

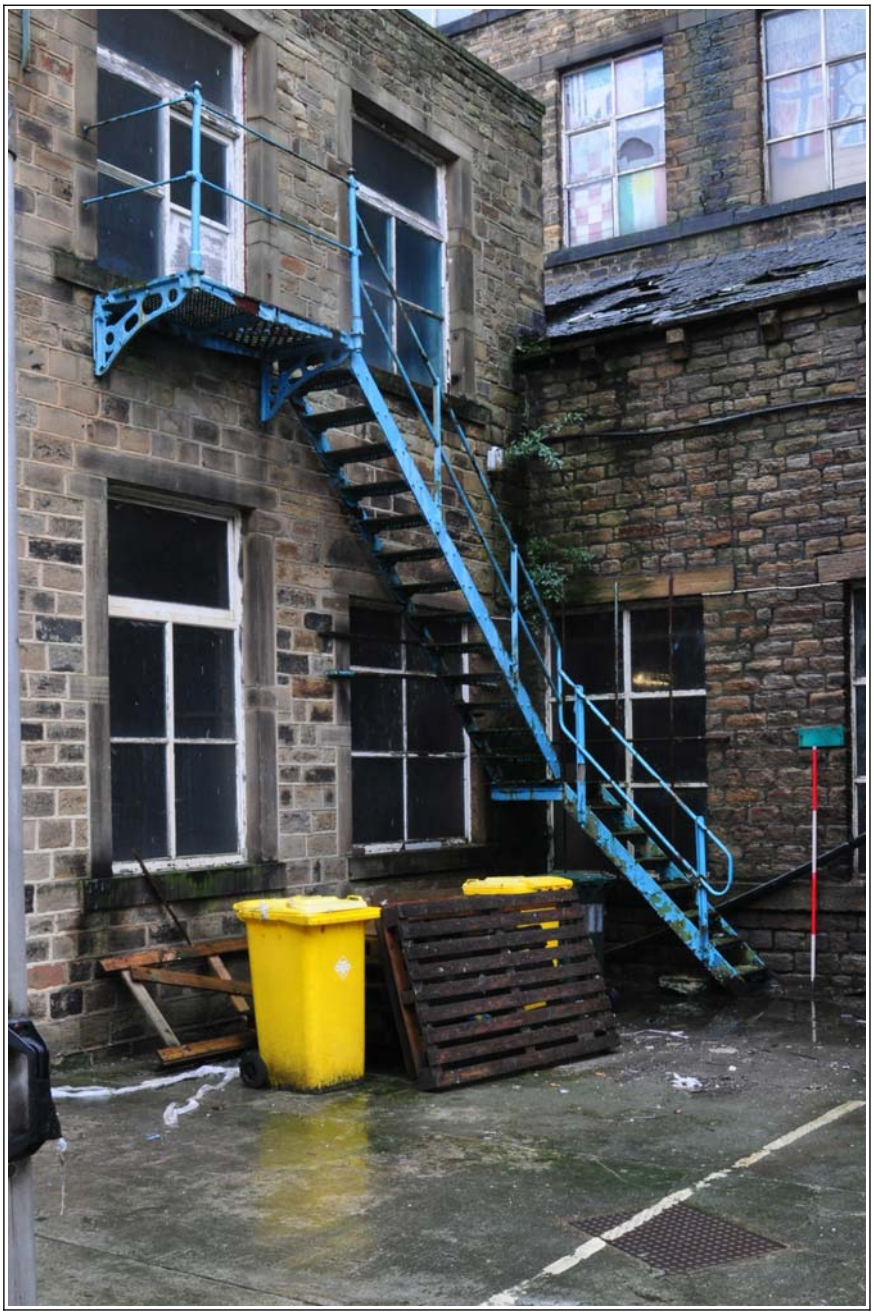


78: Building E (mill/warehouse): typical column on first floor, looking south-east

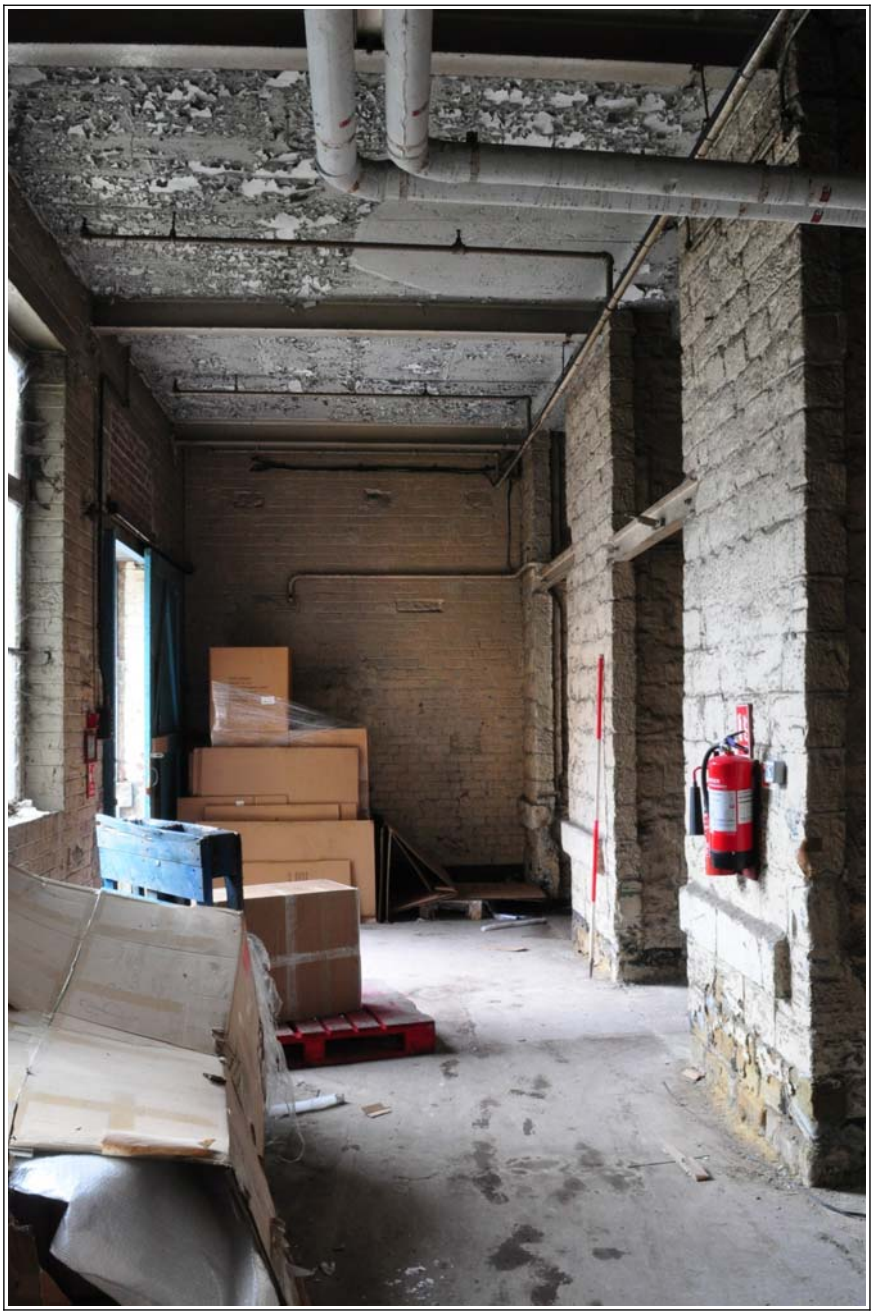
79: Building G (store), looking south towards rear, with building E to right

80: Building G (store), looking south-east towards rear

81: Building G (store), south front (mid 20th century), with bridge to building E at left



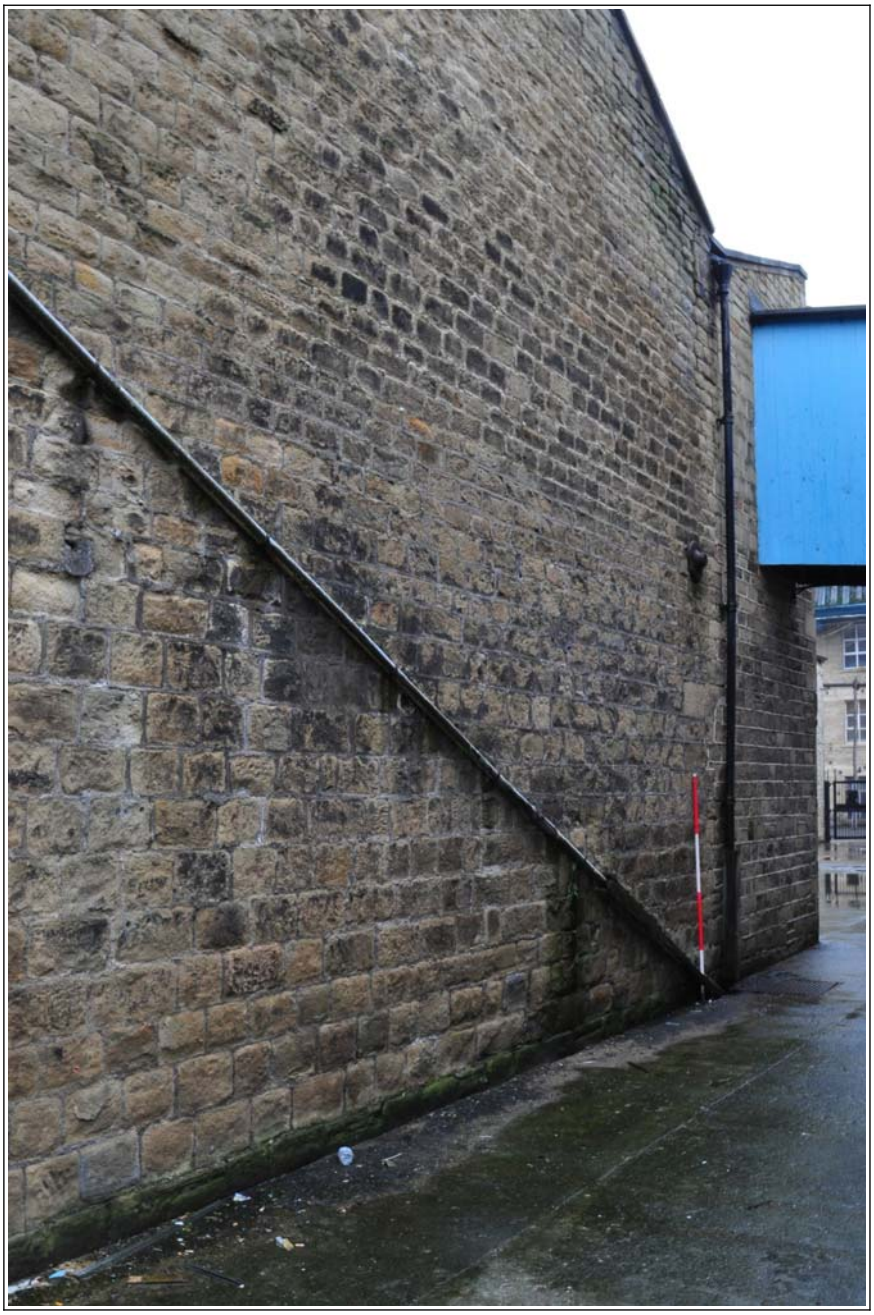
82: Building G (store), front (mid 20th century), looking north-east, with extension to building B at right



83: Building G (store), ground floor passage looking west, with original south front to right

84: Building G (store), first floor, showing original eaves of south front, looking north-east

85: Building G (store): ground floor of original part, looking north-east



86: Building G (store): west side, looking south-east, with mid 20th century extension at far right