

## Draft Harle Syke Conservation Area Appraisal – Consultation Report

April 2018

The draft appraisal was available for public comment during a six week consultation period starting on the 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2017 and finishing on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2017. However, further comments received after the closure of the consultation period were also taken into account. An electronic copy of the draft appraisal was made available on the Council’s website with clear signposts at [www.burnley.gov.uk](http://www.burnley.gov.uk) Hard copies of the appraisal were available to view at Burnley Town Hall, the Council’s Contact Centre and Burnley Central Library.

Letters/emails were sent to external consultee together with hard copies of the Draft Appraisal where necessary:

Historic England	Lancashire County Council
Lancashire Gardens Trust	Briercliffe Society
Briercliffe Parish Council	St James Church
Burnley Civic Trust	Burnley Wildlife Conservation Forum

Elected Members for the area and internal officers (Development Control, Greenspaces and Streetscene) were informed of the Draft Conservation Area Appraisal by email.

The consultation exercise was promoted more widely through the Council’s website and Facebook page.

This consultation reports outlines the comments received and the response that has been made to each; and any subsequent amendments to the final version of the Conservation Area Appraisal.

Consultee	Comment	Response
The Briercliffe Society	The Briercliffe Society welcomes the Consultation Draft and is in agreement with much that is proposed, but, after consultation with members, there is a feeling that the current designation has not resulted in the degree of protection of the village that was hoped for some 40, or so, years ago when parts of Harle Syke were first designated. There have been, however, some positive effects of designation, like the building of the houses at New Taylor Fold and on Hallam Street, both the sites formerly occupied by Victorian or Edwardian mill buildings. The new properties at these sites, to some extent, respect their historic surroundings.	Support is welcomed and views noted. Though designation has been successful in protecting the essence of the form of the conservation area it is acknowledged that the area has declined in character over time through works carried out as permitted development. Replacement of historic windows and doors appears to have been the primary cause of character decline. Whilst this loss is regrettable, the conservation area appraisal clearly demonstrates that the area has not deteriorated to such an extent that its special interest has been lost and as such the designations remains justified.

The Briercliffe Society	The Briercliffe Society believes that Harle Syke is the best-preserved Victorian/Edwardian mill village (millscape) in the County and probably the country. The village retains five/six mill buildings, particularly the Grade 1 Listed Queen Street Mill, the Harle Syke Forge (formerly a textile engineering workshop), much of its Victorian/Edwardian housing, its Victorian parish church and other features all of which are worthy of preservation.	Noted. It is considered these elements are captured in the summary of special interest (Section 2).
The Briercliffe Society	It has to be acknowledged that there have been a number of losses, principal of which are Primrose Mill, most of the weaving shed at Harle Syke (Oxford) Mill, a similar, but larger facility, at Harle Syke Mill No 2 (also known as Siberia) and Springhouse Farm (originally known as Harle Syke Farm). Losses can also be seen in many much smaller ways - the changes to the windows, doors and pointing at former handloom weavers' cottages at the Cop Row (and other residential properties in Harle Syke), the inappropriate front elevations of a number of the current and former shop premises in the village and the loss of some architectural features on many of the older stone-built houses in the village. The list goes on and the losses can be applied to pavements, roads, walls, back streets etc.	The appraisal acknowledges the loss of these buildings with the exception of Harle Syke farm as it lies outside the conservation area, though it is referred to in the history and origins of the settlement in Section 3. The loss of architectural features and historic public realm, unsympathetic shop fronts and inappropriate repairs are included within the appraisal and reinforced in Section 4 of the document.
The Briercliffe Society	1.11. Harle Syke was never really freestanding in that the c40 houses of the Cop Row area, then in Burnley but now in Briercliffe, already existed together with Best Pasture Farm, which was on the south side of what is now Briercliffe Road.	Comment noted. Para 1.1 is an extract from the 1977 consultation report and as such it is not considered appropriate to make amendments to the quoted text.
The Briercliffe Society	1.11. The church of St James the Great was opened on 18 <sup>th</sup> July, 1841.	Comment noted. Para 1.1 is an extract from the 1977 consultation report and as such it is not considered appropriate to make amendments to the quoted text though relevant paragraphs have been amended to include the opening date as clarified.
The Briercliffe Society	1.12. The date should be 1855. (Alternatively, 1856 would do because the mill was not completed until then).	Date amended in accordance with the comment.
The Briercliffe Society	2.2. The evidence is that this was a two-way process. Burnley did expand towards Briercliffe but the village of Harle Syke expanded in the direction of Burnley. Many of the newer terraced houses above the Cop	Text amended to clarify that the settlement expanded to the west to meet the growing suburbs of Burnley.

	Row, and those on the south side of what became Briercliffe Road, were lived in by families that found work in the expanding mills of Harle Syke.	
The Briercliffe Society	2.3. A distinction should be made between the earlier handloom weavers <i>cottages</i> (eighteenth and early nineteenth century buildings in which weavers worked) and the Victorian and Edwardian terrace <i>houses</i> in which mill workers (often but not always power weavers) lived.	Text amended to provide clarity as suggested.
The Briercliffe Society	2.6. Burnley's period of growth (economic and demographic) ended in 1915 after which there was continuous decline for a century. Recovery may be taking place for the first time in c100 years only now.	Text amended as suggested.
The Briercliffe Society	2.7. See, above 1.11 for date of opening of St James Church. The Vicarage is 1846/7.	Clarification welcomed and amended in the appraisal where relevant.
The Briercliffe Society	3.1. See, above 2.2 re freestanding nature of the village of Harle Syke.	Noted.
The Briercliffe Society	3.2. Though I would not disagree about the explanation of the name, Harle Syke, an element in the naming of the village has been omitted. That is a reference to the stream, which still exists, which rises at the site of Harle Syke Farm (Spring House Farm) and which fed the mill pond/reservoir/lodge at Harle Syke Mill. This stream, now partly culverted, is still known as the Harle Syke.	Text expanded upon to include reference to Harle Syke Stream.
The Briercliffe Society	3.3. With reference to the cottages at the Cop Row. They <i>were</i> handloom weavers' cottages. A recent discovery, on one of the rows, of a door at first floor level proves this as does Census Returns and Quaker Visitation Records.	Text amended in accordance with the comment.
The Briercliffe Society	3.8. Queen Street Mill Museum has, strictly speaking, not closed. It is still open to party bookings. The buildings, chimney, steam engine, boilers and some of the machinery are still being maintained by the LCC. (January, 2018).	Text amended in accordance with the comment to read....The mill closed in September 2016, except for pre-booked visits, though the owners and volunteers continue their care and maintenance regime for the mill and its machinery.

The Briercliffe Society	<p>3.10. As the cottages at Cop Row were outside Harle Syke, when the village came into existence, and pre-date the village, the oldest terraced houses in the village are South View, a short row of six properties on the north side of what is now Burnley Road, opposite Jubilee Street. They constitute numbers 21 to 31, Burnley Road. Construction work had been completed by 1860 and the buildings represent a stage of local house building between the earlier handloom weavers cottages, as exemplified by the cottages of the Cop Row, and the later Victorian and Edwardian houses of the village. Some of the houses – above number 21 were also built at this period but the property immediately below the Bowling Green (number 3) was extended, in the direction of the bowling Green, in the 1890's, to accommodate a surgery for Dr Muir, whose memorial is adjacent to the house. (At the time of the building of the extension, the Bowling Green was yet to be built. For this, construction work was started on the site of a former quarry in 1900). The next oldest row in the present Conservation Area is probably the first of the two rows on the left side of Townley Street.</p>	Noted and further clarification added to the text regarding South View.
The Briercliffe Society	<p>3.13. Not sure where this comes from. It is correct to point out that a number of end terraces are larger than other properties in the row but I have no evidence that these houses in Harle Syke were lived in by knocker's up.</p>	Reference to knockers up removed and replaced with acknowledgement that these larger properties were often the residence of more senior mill workers.
The Briercliffe Society	<p>3.16. Strictly, there are no public houses in Harle Syke and there never have been. The Craven Heifer and the Commercial, when they were built, were in Burnley. They are to the west of the boundary settled by Roger Kenyon, who was Charles I's surveyor, in 1636. The Sun and Hare &amp; Hounds are in Haggate. The only concession to the public drinking of alcohol, in Harle Syke, is the former Briercliffe Working Mens Club, now the Briercliffe Social Club on what is now Holgate Street in the village. (The street was formerly named Cuerden Street but the name was changed because of its confusing proximity to Cuerdale Street. Cuerden, near Bamber Bridge, was the main, and residential estate, of the Townley Parker's of Extwistle and Royle. The names of Townley</p>	Noted. Whilst the Commercial and Craven Heifer when constructed were within the new county boundary of Burnley (1888) they are both included within the Harle Syke Conservation Area boundary and as such are referred to within the description of building types. In order to enhance clarity the paragraph has been amended to make explicit that the pubs are at Cop Row. Paragraph 3.4 has been expanded upon to make clear that whilst Cop Row is included in the Harle Syke Conservation Area it was originally a hamlet in its own right having been included in the new county boundary of Burnley in 1888.

	<p>Street and Parker Street, in Harle Syke, also derive from this connection).</p> <p>3.23. It is easy to see that the houses on the left side of Townley Street (top row) originally had stone state roofs.</p>	Noted
The Briercliffe Society	<p>3.28. Not sure that I agree with the statement that each chimney stack would have had four pots. When a school boy I did a survey of Harle Syke for a geography project. This was in the days when fire places burned coal. I was surprised by the number of houses that only had only three chimney pots. My current house, 33, Cross Street, had three pots, two of which I have retained. They are now in the back.</p>	<p>Historic photographs of Harle Syke (Burnley Road and Queen Street) provide the evidence to support this statement. Two-up-two-down bye-law terraced houses typically had four pots (one for each room). Text amended to read that <i>there is evidence to suggest that each stack typically had 4 pots.</i></p>
The Briercliffe Society	<p>3.42. It might be argued that it is Kings Mill, built in 1912/3, that is the most complete of the mill buildings in the village, though Walshaw Mill and Briercliffe Mill, as buildings, come close. Two of the three lack their mill chimneys, all three are minus their mill ponds/lodges but the pond/lodge survives at Queen Street Mill. The latter is, rightly Listed Grade 1, but it is minus almost all of the multi-storey warehouse section which was destroyed in a fire at the mill in 1918. Just to emphasise the point, the Briercliffe Society believes that Queen Street Mill should be a World Heritage Site.</p>	<p>Text amended to clarify that Kings Mill is the most intact in structural terms though not the most complete as it does not retain its original machinery as does Queen Street Mill.</p> <p>With regards world heritage status, this is outside the scope of the conservation area assessment and the Council's responsibilities. It is the DCMS that are responsible for identifying properties that may merit World Heritage Site status. The government, taking advice from an expert panel, publishes a "Tentative List" of candidate sites. A single nomination from that list is made to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee per year. It is likely that that the next Tentative List will be reviewed between 2019 and 2021.</p>
The Briercliffe Society	<p>3.45. Harle Syke Mill is the better of the two mills which "sit hard by the roadside". There are two mills on this site which were driven by a single Burnley-made steam engine now in the Science Museum in London. The first part of the mill was completed in 1856, a co-operative venture by former hand loom weavers from Haggate, the Cop Row and Jib Hill at Lane Head in Burnley. They were concerned about future employment prospects and set about saving what money they could to build the road side part of the mill. The second mill on the site, known locally as Siberia, was built and opened in 1904.</p> <p>All of the roadside part of the first Harle Syke Mill, otherwise known as Oxford Mill, because of one of the tenants that operated there, survives though most of the single storey weaving shed, behind, has been</p>	<p>Noted, the second mill (Siberia) referred to is the 1904 north-light shed to the north of the site, outside the Conservation Area boundary. Chapter 3 of the Appraisal: History of Harle Syke, has been amended to include a brief description of the circumstances that led to the opening of Harle Syke Mill and the Summary of Special Interest makes explicit the importance of the Mill to the special interest of the conservation area. The text has also been amended to provide clarity on the significance of Harle Syke Mill and reference to further reading as suggested.</p>

	<p>largely lost. It is not generally appreciated that this mill building is now the most important to have survived in Burnley. Many of the great Burnley cotton firms had their origins in this building. (For details of this, see Roger Frost, <i>“A Lancashire Township: The History of Briercliffe-with-Extwistle”</i>, 1982; and Duncan Bythell and Roger Frost, <i>“A Lancashire Weaving Company and its Community: Harle Syke Mill, 1856-1970”</i>, Briercliffe Society, 2009). It is very important that the original roadside parts of this building survive.</p>	
The Briercliffe Society	<p>3.49. Only a relatively small number of shop premises in Briercliffe have survived and this is the case in the Harle Syke Conservation Area. As is indicated in the Draft, some of them have been converted back into the houses they were originally intended to be. However, the conversion work is often patchy at best, with particularly poor examples at the Old Bakery at 101, Burnley Road and the former Co-operative Grocers at 114, Burnley Road. Most of the properties, on the row which comprises the numbers 101 to 115, Burnley Road, were once shops and some of them have suffered inadequate conversions to the residential properties that they have since become.</p> <p>The main shopping parade in the lower part of Harle Syke comprises numbers 116 to 130, Burnley Road. Once the parade was dominated by fine shop facades and, though some shops remain, much of the work undertaken to convert these premises for current uses are not satisfactory. The same can be said of the next row, 132 to 142, Burnley Road.</p> <p>In the higher part of Harle Syke the main shopping parade was on the row commencing at 68, Burnley Road and finishing at 90, Burnley Road. Some of the remaining shops are in a poor state of repair and some of the conversion work to return properties that had been shops to houses is also not as good as one would have wished. The observation, in the Draft, to Upvc windows is noted.</p>	Noted. Whilst the text does not bring attention to individual properties, it is considered that the paragraph reflects the views expressed.
The Briercliffe Society	<p>3.50. References to the Public Realm are not disputed but the following observations are made:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- with regard to back streets there has been little attempt to restore them to their original state and maintain and clean them. If</li> </ul>	Noted, whilst it is outside of the scope of the CAA to make management proposals/policies the Key Issues and Opportunities section of the appraisal summarises the main problems and pressures identified during the appraisal process to be considered through any future management

	<p>restored the back streets would be such a good feature of the village. The Briercliffe Society would like to see the stone setts and stone water channels of the back streets restored</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the use of asphalt on pavements is regretted. Ideally, local sandstone flags should be used to replace the asphalt. Another option would be the use of concrete flags, though stone flags would be preferred</li> <li>- the condition of many of the asphalt carriageways of Harle Syke is poor and is getting worse</li> <li>- some dwarf garden walls require attention</li> <li>- Green spaces in the Conservation Area need to be improved whether they are in public or private ownership. The church yard and Vicarage garden is in private ownership and, as the Draft says, it makes a significant contribution to the village but it is easy to see where improvements could be made. The gardens at Duke Street, formerly an allotment and latterly the site of public toilets, are now known as Duke Street Gardens. The property is in the ownership of Burnley BC but is maintained by Briercliffe Parish Council who should be congratulated for their work. The green space at Granville Street/Cross Street, known as The Fairground, and in the ownership of the Parish Council, is partly let to garage owners (a good use of this land) the remainder is maintained by the Parish Council.</li> </ul> <p>Of course, the problems noted at 3.50 are resource related but much could be done to improve the public realm if there were incentives for property owners to make improvements.</p>	<p>plans or public realm strategies. Paragraphs 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7 and 4.8 under the Key Issues and Opportunities section of the appraisal generally covers the detailed points that have been made in relation to public realm and green/open spaces.</p>
<p>The Briercliffe Society</p>	<p>3.55/6. The comments about the Designated Heritage Assets are supported but the following should be Listed :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harle Syke Mill – the original road side building on Burnley Road</li> <li>Briercliffe and Walshaw Mills – though both of them are imperfect it is important that these buildings are listed so that the architectural integrity and heritage of the village is maintained. Recent research, by Burnley Civic Trust, has revealed that a large number of buildings associated with Burnley’s cotton industry have been lost in</li> </ul>	<p>The Council is not responsible for deciding which buildings or sites should be added protected through the National Listing system but rather the DCMS make this decision from information given to them by Historic England. Information about how to apply to add a building or site to the National List can be found at <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/apply-for-listing/">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/apply-for-listing/</a></p> <p>Conservation Area designation provides added protection for the many heritage buildings which do not meet the national criteria for Statutory</p>

	<p>recent years. The remaining mills of Harle Syke constitute an important accumulation of these buildings all of which should be preserved. This is suggested in the context of Harle Syke's undoubted position as the best surviving Victorian cotton weaving village in the County.</p> <p>Haggate House should also be added to the list</p> <p>The Briercliffe War Memorial Grounds (the Bowling Green) should be added to the list.</p> <p>The King George VI Playing Fields should be added to the list</p> <p>Queen Street Mill should be raised to World Heritage Status.</p>	<p>Listing. This appraisal also provides the opportunity to highlight those structures and buildings that have historic or architectural value, group value, or visual interest in the local context. It is acknowledged that there is a dwindling overall resource of textile manufacturing sites in Lancashire. Whilst not listed in their own right, Harle Syke, Walshaw and Briercliffe Mills make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area for the reasons set out in the appraisal. The conservation area designation gives a broader level of protection than listing individual buildings, it recognises the group value of the five Harle Syke Mills and that their combined character, interest and history make them worthy of special protection and enhancement. The additional planning controls (ie. demolition) within conservation areas are considered sufficient to prevent the unjustified loss the mill buildings.</p> <p>Haggate House, Briercliffe War Memorial Grounds and the King George VI Playing Fields are outside of the Conservation Area boundary.</p> <p>The DCMS is responsible identifying properties that may merit World Heritage Site status, the government, taking advice from an expert panel, publishes a "Tentative List" of candidate sites. A single nomination from that list is made to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee per year. It is likely that that the next Tentative List will be reviewed between 2019 and 2021.</p>
The Briercliffe Society	3.58. Little to add about Queen Street Mill except to say that a significant part of the building was lost in the fire of 1918.	Reference to the fire is included in the detailed description of Queen Street Mill in the section Heritage Assets of Individual Merit
The Briercliffe Society	3.83. It is agreed that something should be done to improve the setting of the Dr Muir Drinking Fountain and Horse Trough.	Noted, this is included in Key Issues and but would be dependent on funding being found that is presently not available.
The Briercliffe Society	3.84. It is agreed that the boundary stone at the meeting of Burnley Road and Briercliffe Road should be locally listed. It was placed there in 1889 by Burnley Council to mark the boundary of the then new County Borough of Burnley and Briercliffe.	To clarify, the boundary stone is locally listed.
The Briercliffe Society	D. Conservation in Briercliffe. The Briercliffe Society would support the extension of Conservation	Whilst this consultation is specific to the Hale Syke Conservation Area Appraisal the Society's desire to see additional conservation areas declared

<p>Area status to other parts of the Civil Parish. These include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Lane Bottom &amp; Holt Hill.</li><li>b. Haggate.</li><li>c. Cockden.</li><li>d. Thursden.</li></ul> <p>a. Lane Bottom &amp; Holt Hill.</p> <p>These latter two hamlets contain a sizeable number of buildings some of which are either listed or locally listed. Although listing can be useful it is proposed that older parts of Lane Bottom and the hamlet of Holt Hill be granted Conservation Area status.</p> <p>Properties where listing applies/should apply include Haggate Hill End, an early clothier's house of c1690; Higher Buildings, back-to-back handloom cottages; Sandbeck Row, Sparable Row, Smith Row and Heap Row (all handloom cottages) in Lane Bottom. There are also a number of Victorian terraced house in Lane Bottom, especially those on Walverden Road, which should also be included in a new Conservation Area. The village also has its own chapel in Hill Lane Baptist Chapel (1872) and its former Sunday School (1845) now used as Community Rooms, together with a significant grave yard.</p> <p>At Holt Hill, there is a row of handloom weavers' cottages, (not all built at the same time); a farm house and buildings, converted for residential use, and two detached houses. The oldest of these two latter properties is The Haven which, originally, was two separate handloom cottages. The other is Willow Grove, a Victorian house.</p> <p>Between the two hamlets is The Hill (1822) and the barn conversion associated with the house, Hill Farm. These should be included in a new Conservation Area.</p> <p>Though there are modern residential buildings in the area, especially at Stirling Court, and in the road either side of Halifax Road, in Lane Bottom, it is thought that the older properties, and the two hamlets association with eighteenth and early nineteenth century handloom weaving, should be given Conservation Area status.</p> <p>b. Haggate.</p>	<p>within the Civil Parish is noted and will be addressed separately.</p>
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Some years ago, the Briercliffe Society suggested that Haggate, the oldest of Briercliffe's residential communities, should be given Conservation Area status. That did not come about and, since then, several inappropriate developments have been allowed. The most significant of these is the terrace of houses adjacent to Hope Terrace on Nelson Road. There have also been several losses the most important of which is the Haggate Baptist Chapel, Nelson Road, Haggate, one of the iconic buildings not only of Briercliffe but also the Borough. The loss of Spencer cottages, on Halifax Road, is also significant.

It is acknowledged that the damage has been done but there are a number of buildings in Haggate which require protection of some kind. They include:- the Briercliffe Reading Rooms (now a private house); the Hare & Hounds public house, the former handloom weavers cottages on Burnley Road, Halifax Road and in the area of Nelson Road and the cottages between number 2 Halifax Road and, but not including, Stone Edge. Other Victorian terraced houses should be included in any Conservation Area as should Higher House Farm (1725) and its buildings on Nelson Road. The Sun Inn, standing on the site of the village blacksmiths, is a very good example of an early beer house.

c. Cockden.

Cockden is a small hamlet which relates to the pre-industrial history of Briercliffe. There are several farm buildings, barn conversions and cottages together with Cockden House, its walled garden and the former coach house now converted for living purposes. Cockden Cottage, on Todmorden Road, has been modernised and extended but it remains a good building. Similarly, the two dwellings at Rose Cottages (a converted field barn) and the former farm buildings at Higher Cockden are worthy of some form of protection. Blue Hills and The Mount fall into the same category.

d. Thursden.

The valley at Thursden (meaning, "the valley of the goblins") is one of the most interesting in the whole district. There are Ancient British burials on the moors to the south; the remains of a pre-historic flint workshop at Rapes Clough; several old farm buildings, a number of modern, but good, renovations of older buildings (including Broadbank

	<p>House, Thursden Cottage, Bridge End Farm and the two residential buildings at Higher Broadbank. Thursden is also quite well known for its mythical past. See, Roger Frost and Pauline Frost Hardwick, The Valley of the Goblins, The Briercliffe Society. (This is a circular heritage and healthy living trail). Also see, the Introductory chapter of Roger Frost, Ian Thompson and Victoria Dewhurst, River Calder, Amberley Publishing, 2014).</p> <p>The valley lends itself to a circular Heritage Trail which would be good for those recommended, by their doctors, to exercise by walking. A good start and finishing point has already been established at the Thursden Picnic site, which is maintained by Burnley BC. There is ample parking at the site, but the whole valley is a potential nature and environmental resource waiting to happen.</p> <p>It could be that the declaration of the Thursden Valley as a Conservation Area could add a welcome addition to the Borough's outdoor offer. The Briercliffe Society would welcome being involved in the development of such a project.</p>	
The Briercliffe Society	<p>Conclusion.</p> <p>The Briercliffe Society hopes that the observations and ideas mentioned in this paper can be taken forward. The Society will help in any way that it can.</p>	Noted.
Burnley Civic Trust	<p>We think that the draft plan is a very well presented document and the only comment which we have is that we think that the houses in Gorple Street should also be included as worthy of special treatment</p>	<p>The response does not explain why the houses in Gorple Street should be included within the Conservation Area. The conservation area boundary to the north is consistent in that it is drawn to include the pre-1890 terraces fronting the main road, the most notable being Cop Row and numbers 3-19 and 21-26 Burnley Road (South View). Gorple Street was built in the period 1890-1910. The appraisal notes that there are some terraced streets to its north (for example Gorple, Cuedale and Parker Streets) that are of a similar period to many in the Conservation Area that could have been included, but their situation has not changed since designation.</p> <p>Proposals for boundary changes are required to go through a quite separate, statutory process which would involve extensive public consultation. As part of the appraisal process the Council has reviewed the existing boundary and the view is that at present the Conservation Area</p>

		boundary, which is drawn tightly and follows logical plot divisions, reflects the special historic and architectural interest of the area and is appropriate to its purpose, as such no changes are proposed.
Historic England	We commend Burnley Borough Council for discharging its statutory duty under S69 (2) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (as amended). Historic England's remit does not require us to be consulted or to comment on your appraisal; we note that the Harle Syke Conservation Area is not considered to be at risk. I did however notice that Appendix A in your Appraisal fails to recognise that Kings Mill Harle Syke is now statutorily listed in Grade II.	Drafting error noted. Appendix A has been changed in the final draft to reflect Kings Mill's listing status.
Burnley Wildlife Conservation Forum	<p>St James Church and Vicarage – The grounds of the church are composed almost exclusively of close mown grass in need of imaginatively improved so that they become more attractive features for the benefit of both people and wildlife conservation. Where appropriate the mown grass could be interspersed with plots planted with visually attractive and wildlife friendly plants and shrubs and areas of wildlife meadow. In addition the short mown amenity grassland border between the boundary wall and the road (as shown on the front cover) any other similar roadside amenity grassed areas in the conservation area should become visually improved and more wildlife friendly with some imaginative flower, shrub and wildlife meadow planting.</p> <p>Other Green Spaces – The close mown grassed areas in these green spaces could be similarly imaginatively improved so that they also become more attractive features for the benefit of both people and wildlife conservation, as outlined above in respect of St James Church</p> <p>The BWCF hope you will find our comments and suggestions constructive and will consider incorporating them in the finalised Harle Syke Conservation Area Appraisal.</p>	Comments noted. Landscaping/wildlife friendly management policies and proposals should be considered in any future Management Plan or public realm strategies for the area though additional text has been added at paragraph 4.8 (key issues and opportunities) to reflect the response... “Existing open/green spaces that are important to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area provide an opportunity for enhancement including planting of native trees, shrubs and plant species.”