

STANLEY MILLS

What was Stanley Mills used for?

Stanley Mills was once a busy textile factory on the River Tay near Perth. The first mill buildings were constructed in the late 1700s during the Industrial Revolution. The site was chosen to make use of waterpower to drive the mill's waterwheels and power its looms. Stanley Mills expanded through time and buildings were added, torn down, and adapted as the cotton and textile industries changed.

What was used to build Stanley Mills?

The buildings at Stanley Mills are built of red stone and brick. Clay found in the area around the mill was used to make the bricks. By looking closely at the walls, you can see the different brick bonds that the builders used. These are different patterns used to join the bricks together. Flemish bond, which alternates laying the long side of a brick with a short side of a brick, and overlapping these in each layer, gives the building strong, thick walls.

Bell Mill at Stanley Mills is one of the oldest surviving factories in the world. The village around the mills was built to house the people who worked in the factory. Bell Mill has a small bell tower, and its bell would have rung each morning to wake the factory's workers and call them to work.

Today, you can visit Stanley Mills to see how the factory was powered by the River Tay and how the mills produced textiles. Interactive displays also tell the stories of the people who worked and lived there.

The Engine Shed

The Engine Shed is Scotland's dedicated building conservation centre based in Stirling, Scotland. It is run by Historic Environment Scotland, the lead public body set up to investigate, care for and protect promote Scotland's historic environment. We are passionate about our built heritage and have an extensive outreach and education programme to enthuse and engage people of all ages.

We hope you enjoy using this resource! If you have any feedback for us, please e-mail us at technicaleducation@hes.scot.



